

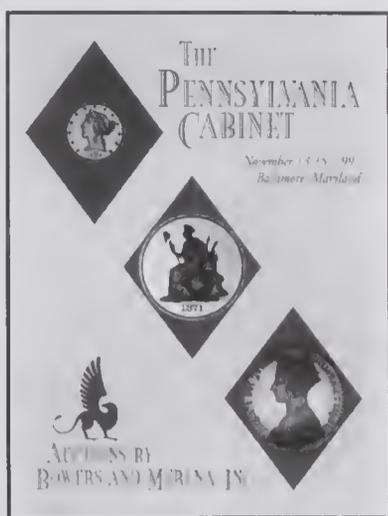
THE PENNSYLVANIA CABINET

*November 13-15, 1997
Baltimore, Maryland*



AUCTIONS BY
BOWERS AND MERENA, INC.





PRICES REALIZED

THE PENNSYLVANIA CABINET

November 13-15, 1997

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
475	550.00	565	374.00	1079	990.00
476	825.00	566	1760.00	1080	385.00
477	770.00	567	308.00	1081	660.00
478	770.00	568	550.00	1082	770.00
479	990.00	569	385.00	1083	3410.00
480	1045.00	570	550.00	1084	1870.00
481	242.00	571	242.00	1085	1815.00
483	385.00	572	528.00	1086	2200.00
484	275.00	573	341.00	1087	660.00
485	3410.00	574	418.00	1088	385.00
486	990.00	576	357.50	1089	605.00
487	1100.00	577	154.00	1090	935.00
488	2420.00	579	522.50	1091	1017.50
489	770.00	580	330.00	1093	825.00
490	352.00	1001	2860.00	1094	352.00
491	363.00	1002	770.00	1095	2200.00
492	550.00	1003	1760.00	1096	1045.00
493	594.00	1004	1870.00	1097	357.50
494	770.00	1005	935.00	1098	275.00
495	467.50	1007	1650.00	1099	1430.00
496	440.00	1008	935.00	1100	352.00
497	401.50	1009	880.00	1101	715.00
498	412.50	1010	770.00	1102	1540.00
499	715.00	1011	467.50	1103	357.50
500	577.50	1012	7425.00	1104	2090.00
501	357.50	1013	3300.00	1105	1815.00
502	247.50	1014	3190.00	1106	385.00
503	605.00	1015	495.00	1107	2420.00
504	990.00	1016	847.00	1108	935.00
505	412.50	1017	522.50	1109	6930.00
506	715.00	1018	605.00	1110	3300.00
507	715.00	1019	522.50	1111	2530.00
508	935.00	1020	962.50	1112	2970.00
509	660.00	1021	467.50	1113	1870.00
510	742.50	1022	412.50	1114	1045.00
511	467.50	1023	990.00	1115	1430.00
512	330.00	1024	330.00	1116	1375.00
513	412.50	1025	1760.00	1117	3520.00
514	385.00	1026	770.00	1118	2420.00
515	330.00	1027	440.00	1119	1045.00
516	313.50	1028	715.00	1120	1210.00
517	297.00	1029	660.00	1121	1210.00
518	825.00	1030	2860.00	1122	1650.00
519	357.50	1031	412.50	1123	1210.00
520	396.00	1032	302.50	1124	1430.00
521	220.00	1033	990.00	1125	165.00
522	605.00	1034	13200.00	1126	880.00
524	715.00	1035	577.50	1127	17600.00
525	990.00	1036	3410.00	1128	1540.00
526	3146.00	1037	1980.00	1129	1980.00
527	2805.00	1038	2530.00	1130	1650.00
528	275.00	1039	715.00	1131	2090.00
529	660.00	1040	1320.00	1132	2200.00
530	715.00	1042	495.00	1133	2090.00
532	495.00	1043	275.00	1134	2750.00
533	1870.00	1044	165.00	1135	990.00
534	308.00	1045	770.00	1136	3740.00
535	440.00	1046	275.00	1137	1210.00
536	550.00	1048	660.00	1138	12100.00
537	715.00	1049	2310.00	1139	14300.00
538	825.00	1050	715.00	1140	990.00
539	12100.00	1051	396.00	1141	1760.00
540	302.50	1052	192.50	1142	1540.00
541	770.00	1053	935.00	1143	16500.00
542	412.50	1054	440.00	1144	1760.00
543	148.50	1055	880.00	1145	8525.00
544	770.00	1056	577.50	1146	5830.00
545	935.00	1058	660.00	1147	770.00
546	242.00	1059	385.00	1148	770.00
547	605.00	1060	605.00	1149	605.00
548	187.00	1061	346.50	1150	30800.00
549	495.00	1062	935.00	1151	16500.00
550	412.50	1063	1540.00	1152	3960.00
551	522.50	1064	522.50	1153	3520.00
552	660.00	1065	1210.00	1154	462.00
553	220.00	1066	577.50	1155	220.00
554	3520.00	1068	308.00	1156	330.00
555	1760.00	1069	1430.00	1157	5060.00
556	467.50	1070	440.00	1158	9460.00
557	385.00	1071	220.00	1159	36300.00
558	522.50	1072	440.00	1160	3960.00
559	1540.00	1073	1430.00	1161	357.50
560	396.00	1074	770.00	1162	4290.00
561	990.00	1075	825.00	1163	3410.00
562	1430.00	1076	2090.00	1164	4180.00
563	286.00	1077	880.00	1165	1155.00
564	3080.00	1078	1320.00	1166	2310.00

Prices realized include the 10% buyers fee—Lots omitted represent unsold lots known to us as of the sale date.

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1167	506.00	1254	7260.00	1345	935.00	1446	198.00	2116	187.00	2216	357.50	2319	550.00	2407	715.00	2493	302.50	2583	1870.00
1168	9460.00	1255	522.50	1346	990.00	1447	935.00	2117	77.00	2217	550.00	2320	440.00	2408	660.00	2494	286.00	2584	770.00
1169	1650.00	1256	577.50	1347	605.00	1448	506.00	2118	143.00	2218	247.50	2321	440.00	2409	605.00	2495	313.50	2585	880.00
1170	4400.00	1257	1210.00	1354	99000.00	1449	605.00	2119	49.50	2219	187.00	2322	412.50	2410	467.50	2496	247.50	2586	605.00
1171	7480.00	1258	7920.00	1355	715.00	1450	330.00	2120	38.50	2221	242.00	2323	1430.00	2411	770.00	2497	330.00	2587	770.00
1172	3080.00	1259	2090.00	1360	880.00	1451	308.00	2122	55.00	2223	2200.00	2324	517.00	2412	385.00	2498	770.00	2588	176.00
1173	14300.00	1260	16500.00	1361	1265.00	1452	1100.00	2123	121.00	2224	220.00	2325	165.00	2413	1100.00	2499	825.00	2589	1045.00
1174	16500.00	1261	1045.00	1362	1980.00	1453	990.00	2124	121.00	2226	2860.00	2326	3300.00	2414	660.00	2500	770.00	2590	1540.00
1175	550.00	1262	990.00	1363	1155.00	1454	440.00	2125	159.50	2229	77.00	2327	2420.00	2415	632.50	2501	660.00	2591	1430.00
1176	10450.00	1265	14300.00	1364	1540.00	1455	467.50	2129	154.00	2230	357.50	2328	132.00	2416	522.50	2502	1760.00	2592	1650.00
1177	2530.00	1266	605.00	1365	1210.00	2003	29.70	2130	330.00	2232	462.00	2329	154.00	2417	715.00	2503	385.00	2593	1210.00
1178	20900.00	1267	407.00	1366	1870.00	2005	121.00	2131	110.00	2233	275.00	2330	990.00	2418	715.00	2504	357.50	2594	550.00
1179	3410.00	1268	1210.00	1367	1100.00	2006	990.00	2132	220.00	2234	154.00	2331	1100.00	2419	660.00	2505	264.00	2595	1100.00
1180	935.00	1269	880.00	1368	2530.00	2007	357.50	2133	275.00	2236	132.00	2332	330.00	2420	880.00	2506	357.50	2596	1540.00
1181	15400.00	1270	1100.00	1369	1430.00	2008	220.00	2134	132.00	2237	181.50	2333	935.00	2421	880.00	2507	264.00	2597	1100.00
1182	440.00	1271	907.50	1370	1452.00	2010	27.50	2135	247.50	2238	242.00	2334	1320.00	2422	770.00	2508	440.00	2598	550.00
1183	825.00	1272	38500.00	1373	935.00	2011	247.50	2137	176.00	2239	137.50	2335	192.50	2423	1320.00	2509	467.50	2599	935.00
1184	17050.00	1273	825.00	1374	880.00	2013	220.00	2138	374.00	2242	242.00	2336	220.00	2424	330.00	2510	467.50	2600	352.00
1185	550.00	1274	2200.00	1375	3905.00	2014	286.00	2139	264.00	2243	77.00	2337	1760.00	2425	660.00	2511	1320.00	2601	605.00
1186	1100.00	1275	742.50	1376	1265.00	2016	495.00	2140	352.00	2244	110.00	2338	2420.00	2426	577.50	2512	506.00	2602	935.00
1187	825.00	1276	550.00	1377	7260.00	2021	198.00	2141	286.00	2245	302.50	2339	550.00	2427	550.00	2513	1320.00	2603	935.00
1188	3740.00	1277	522.50	1378	3602.50	2022	467.50	2142	1045.00	2246	7150.00	2341	715.00	2428	990.00	2515	352.00	2604	1100.00
1189	374.00	1278	550.00	1379	5060.00	2023	121.00	2143	418.00	2247	583.00	2342	396.00	2429	825.00	2516	352.00	2605	506.00
1190	19250.00	1279	467.50	1380	5940.00	2026	137.50	2144	187.00	2248	1375.00	2343	247.50	2430	825.00	2517	440.00	2606	1320.00
1191	6600.00	1280	495.00	1381	4180.00	2028	275.00	2145	264.00	2249	286.00	2344	357.50	2431	550.00	2518	308.00	2607	715.00
1192	1760.00	1281	440.00	1382	660.00	2030	143.00	2146	220.00	2250	247.50	2345	275.00	2432	880.00	2519	3190.00	2608	660.00
1193	1210.00	1282	396.00	1383	11550.00	2031	247.50	2147	374.00	2253	242.00	2346	770.00	2433	1155.00	2520	1870.00	2609	1210.00
1194	1045.00	1283	396.00	1384	2255.00	2032	132.00	2148	154.00	2254	88.00	2347	825.00	2434	1100.00	2521	352.00	2610	715.00
1195	1100.00	1284	467.50	1385	418.00	2034	137.50	2149	198.00	2255	209.00	2348	605.00	2435	880.00	2522	605.00	2611	880.00
1196	990.00	1285	715.00	1386	990.00	2035	275.00	2150	242.00	2257	154.00	2350	330.00	2436	357.50	2524	462.00	2612	880.00
1197	2090.00	1286	990.00	1387	1100.00	2036	22.00	2151	198.00	2258	330.00	2351	302.50	2437	715.00	2525	605.00	2613	550.00
1198	880.00	1287	506.00	1388	3960.00	2037	92.40	2152	286.00	2260	220.00	2352	165.00	2438	605.00	2526	484.00	2614	880.00
1199	2090.00	1288	495.00	1389	1100.00	2043	187.00	2153	99.00	2261	275.00	2353	3740.00	2439	770.00	2527	418.00	2615	770.00
1200	1045.00	1289	522.50	1390	14300.00	2047	88.00	2154	121.00	2262	330.00	2354	467.50	2440	440.00	2528	462.00	2616	770.00
1201	1100.00	1290	467.50	1391	2310.00	2048	66.00	2155	44.00	2263	341.00	2355	467.50	2441	605.00	2529	440.00	2617	1540.00
1202	1045.00	1291	770.00	1392	1430.00	2049	143.00	2156	44.00	2264	55.00	2356	4510.00	2442	412.50	2530	264.00	2618	1870.00
1203	352.00	1292	1045.00	1393	3960.00	2050	110.00	2159	82.50	2265	385.00	2357	181.50	2443	715.00	2531	660.00	2619	2310.00
1204	5720.00	1293	1045.00	1394	2420.00	2051	121.00	2160	550.00	2266	385.00	2358	1210.00	2444	715.00	2532	242.00	2620	880.00
1205	2310.00	1294	495.00	1395	2310.00	2052	60.50	2161	148.50	2267	33.00	2359	632.50	2445	770.00	2533	330.00	2621	1430.00
1206	1320.00	1295	456.50	1396	3850.00	2054	176.00	2162	242.00	2268	2200.00	2360	1155.00	2446	907.50	2534	715.00	2622	605.00
1207	374.00	1296	825.00	1397	25300.00	2055	330.00	2163	154.00	2269	880.00	2361	605.00	2447	357.50	2535	825.00	2623	385.00
1208	1210.00	1297	715.00	1398	11110.00	2057	27.50	2164	110.00	2270	385.00	2362	1430.00	2448	412.50	2536	7920.00	2624	407.00
1209	1650.00	1298	467.50	1399	15400.00	2058	176.00	2165	55.00	2271	330.00	2363	357.50	2449	935.00	2537	660.00	2625	374.00
1210	6380.00	1299	522.50	1400	2310.00	2060	110.00	2168	4290.00	2272	412.50	2364	1320.00	2450	2200.00	2539	715.00	2626	308.00
1211	1540.00	1300	522.50	1401	39600.00	2061	99.00	2169	203.50	2273	605.00	2365	3685.00	2451	605.00	2540	935.00	2627	418.00
1212	935.00	1301	467.50	1402	2420.00	2062	99.00	2170	275.00	2274	412.50	2366	660.00	2452	990.00	2541	825.00	2628	440.00
1213	6160.00	1302	456.50	1403	5280.00	2064	165.00	2173	880.00	2276	770.00	2367	715.00	2453	825.00	2542	825.00	2629	418.00
1214	4620.00	1303	616.00	1404	10780.00	2065	99.00	2174	220.00	2277	242.00	2368	605.00	2454	467.50	2543	1100.00	2630	660.00
1215	8800.00	1304	440.00	1405	19800.00	2066	220.00	2175	154.00	2278	660.00	2369	660.00	2455	1210.00	2544	550.00	2631	1045.00
1216	4620.00	1305	16500.00	1406	20900.00	2067	88.00	2176	176.00	2279	440.00	2370	1870.00	2456	522.50	2545	1705.00	2632	1540.00
1217	1980.00	1306	467.50	1407	20900.00	2070	77.00	2177	176.00	2280	660.00	2371	2530.00	2457	935.00	2546	715.00	2633	797.50
1218	2035.00	1307	1650.00	1408	5720.00	2071	66.00	2178	467.50	2281	495.00	2372	1650.00	2458	660.00	2547	2750.00	2634	2640.00
1219	8800.00	1308	418.00	1409	5720.00	2072	154.00	2179	412.50	2282	176.00	2373	1045.00	2459	467.50	2548	1100.00	2635	825.00
1220	4180.00	1309	1210.00	1410	242.00	2073	66.00	2180	528.00	2283	242.00	2374	550.00	2460	605.00	2549	605.00	2636	583.00
1221	2420.00	1310	1430.00	1411	3960.00	2074	60.50	2181	121.00	2284	484.00	2375	704.00	2461	522.50	2550	462.00	2637	412.50
1222	1760.00	1311	1265.00	1412	484.00	2075	154.00	2182	132.00	2285	330.00	2376	1430.00	2462	412.50	2551	330.00	2638	770.00
1223	396.00	1312	528.00	1413	176.00	2076	132.00	2183	154.00	2286	660.00	2377	1540.00	2463	330.00	2552	1210.00	2639	1210.00
1224	5500.00	1313	247.50	1414	825.00	2077	132.00	2184	126.50	2288	330.00	2378	440.00	2464	275.00	2553	374.00	2640	990.00
1225	1540.00	1314	440.00	1415	522.50	2078	333.30	2186	99.00	2289	1100.00	2379	2035.00	2465	561.00				

THE
PENNSYLVANIA
CABINET

as well as

The English Collection



and selections from

The Norweb Collection

Michael B. Zeddies Collection

and other consignors



The Remarkable Lot 1408

Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.

Box 1224 • Wolfeboro, NH 03894 • 800-458-4646 • In NH: 569-5095 • FAX: 603-569-5319



About the Cover

A few of the beautiful coins from the present sale.

Photographs by Douglas Plasencia

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This sale is being held in conjunction with the Suburban Washington/Baltimore Convention and will be conducted in cooperation with James Reid Edwards Auction Service, Joppa, MD.

COLOR PLATE I



118



133



135



136



193



207



219



224



226



265



266



316



455



526



578



1012



1014



1036



1109



1139



1150



1127



1143



1151



1138



1145



1158



1159



1168



1171



1173



1174



1176



1178



1181



1184



1190



1191



1213

COLOR PLATE II



1215 1219 1226 1229



1264



1265



1272



1305



1342



1344



1351



1352



1379



1380



1381



1383



1388



1390



1393



1397



1398



1399



1401



1403



1404



1405



1406



1407



1408



2222



2225

COLOR PLATE III



2231



2246



2256



2280



2312



2313



2327



2330



2356



2474



2519



2535



2536



2538



2547



2560



2571



2590



2659

BOWERS AND MERENA AUCTION SCHEDULE



MARCH 5-7, 1998

Baltimore, MD

in conjunction with the Suburban Washington/Baltimore Convention
Now accepting consignments!

MAY 10-12, 1998

New York City, NY

Now accepting consignments!

AUGUST 3, 1998

Portland, OR

The Rarities Sale

Now accepting consignments!

SEPTEMBER 14-16, 1998

New York City, NY

Now accepting consignments!

NOVEMBER 12-14, 1998

Baltimore, MD

in conjunction with the Suburban Washington/Baltimore Convention
Now accepting consignments!

PLUS:

Many more sales in 1999 and onward!

AUCTIONS BY BOWERS AND MERENA, INC.

Box 1224 ♦ Wolfeboro, NH 03894

Toll-free (800) 458-4646 ♦ In NH: 569-5095 ♦ Fax: (603) 569-5319

SESSIONS

West Ballroom – Baltimore Marriott Inner Harbor Hotel

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 13

6:00 PM Sharp

Colonial and United States Coins: Lots 1-580

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14

6:00 PM Sharp

United States Coins: Lots 1001-1354; 1411-1437

Hawaiian Coins: Lots 1355-1360;

Pattern Coins and Proof Sets: Lots 1361-1410

California Small Denomination Gold: Lots 1438-1455

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15

10:00 AM Sharp

United States Tokens and Medals: Lots 2001-2188; 2191

Leshner Dollars: Lots 2189-2190

Numismatic Americana: Lots 2192-2199

Coins of Canada and Newfoundland: Lots 2200-2339

World Coins: Lots 2340-2670

AUCTION LOCATION

West Ballroom, Baltimore Marriott Inner Harbor Hotel, 110 South Eutaw Street,
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Telephone (410) 962-0202

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS AND INFORMATION

We strongly recommend that our clients who intend to view a large portion of the sale, plan to do so as early in the lot viewing schedule as possible.

Prices Realized: For prices realized after the sale, call (603) 569-5095, Ext. 98

Limit: 10 lots per caller.

AUCTIONS BY BOWERS AND MERENA, INC.

Box 1224 ♦ Wolfeboro, NH 03894

Toll-free (800) 458-4646 ♦ In NH: 569-5095 ♦ Fax: (603) 569-5319

LOT VIEWING

Bourse Floor, Hall E, Baltimore Convention Center

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12

1:00 PM – 6:00 PM

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13

9:00 AM – 1:00 PM ♦ 2:00 PM – 5:00 PM

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14

9:00 AM – 1:00 PM ♦ 2:00 PM – 5:00 PM

LOT PICK-UP

Bourse Floor, Hall E, Baltimore Convention Center

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14

9:00 AM – 10:30 AM

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15

9:00 AM – 10:30 AM

and approximately 45 minutes after the sale.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS & INFORMATION

We strongly recommend that our clients who intend to view a large portion of the sale, plan to do so as early in the lot viewing schedule as possible.

Auction Sessions: The sale will be held in the West Ballroom at the Baltimore Marriott Inner Harbor Hotel, 110 South Eutaw Street, Baltimore, MD

Prices Realized: For prices realized after the sale, call (603) 569-5095, Extension 98. Limit: 10 lots per caller.

THE BOWERS AND MERENA ORGANIZATION

Chairman of the Board, Q. David Bowers
President, Raymond N. Merena



AUCTION DEPARTMENT

Richard A. Bagg, Ph.D., *Director*
Tricia Johansen, *Auction Coordinator*
John Pack, *Professional Numismatist*
Beth O. Piper, *Numismatic Associate*
Dr. Paul Rynearson, *Numismatic Consultant*

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Mark Borckardt
Q. David Bowers
Raymond N. Merena
and various consultants

LICENSED AUCTIONEERS

John S. Babalis
Q. David Bowers
Raymond N. Merena

Appreciation is extended to the following for the preparation of this catalogue:

The present catalogue descriptions are by Q. David Bowers, Raymond N. Merena, Mark Borckardt, John Pack, and consultants, coordinated by Richard A. Bagg and Tricia Johansen.

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All illustrations are of the actual items being sold.

AUCTIONS BY BOWERS AND MERENA, INC.

Box 1224 ♦ Wolfeboro, NH 03894
Phone: (603) 569-5095 ♦ Fax: (603) 569-5319

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EXPANDED PERSONAL SERVICE FOR OUR MAIL BIDDERS

You can improve your chances of being a winning bidder in this auction sale! Take advantage of our Maximum Expenditure service—bid on lots totaling up to eight times the amount you wish to spend (\$1,000 min.), or use

our One Lot Only service and bid on up to five lots and be assured of getting no more than one—or use both features together. Please see points 15 and 16 in the Terms of Sale.



Bid Sheet

Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.

P.O. Box 1224
Wolfeboro, NH 03894
(603) 569-5095

Fax your bids 24 hours a day! Our fax number is 1-603-569-5319! Be sure to follow up your fax or phone bids with written confirmation.

OFFICE USE ONLY

No. _____

Date _____

Deposit _____

Max. _____

O.L.O. _____

IMPORTANT! PLEASE READ TERMS OF SALE BEFORE BIDDING.

Gentlemen:
Here are my bids for your NOVEMBER 1997 PENNSYLVANIA CABINET Auction Sale. I have read the Terms of Sale (printed in the catalogue) and agree to them. I am of legal age. I understand that my bids are per lot. I agree to pay promptly upon receipt of your invoice, including postage and insurance costs.

ATTACH MAILING LABEL OR PRINT CLEARLY

Name JOHN DOW Customer # _____

Street or P.O. Box 123 PLEASANT STREET

City ANYTOWN State CA Zip 12345

Daytime Telephone (123) 555-1111 Fax # (123) 555-1234

Signature (bid sheet MUST be signed) John Dow Date 10-25-97

Deposit on Sale

\$ 1,500⁰⁰

SPECIAL SERVICES

Maximum Expenditure

\$ 6,000⁰⁰

Please increase my bids
10% 20% 30%
if necessary to obtain lots.

☐ PLEASE CHECK IF THIS IS A CONFIRMATION OF BIDS SUBMITTED BY PHONE OR FAX.
A 10% buyer's premium will be added to all successful bids.
If you are using the One Lot Only option, please use the narrow column to group the lots with a bracket: {

LOT	BID	OFFICE USE ONLY	LOT	BID	OFFICE USE ONLY	LOT	BID	OFFICE USE ONLY
	<u>2</u>			<u>2013</u>				
	<u>500</u>			<u>165</u>				
	<u>+</u>			<u>2040</u>				
	<u>1,000</u>			<u>320</u>				
	<u>0</u>			<u>2061</u>				
	<u>350</u>			<u>120</u>				
	<u>121</u>			<u>2117</u>				
	<u>300</u>			<u>80</u>				
	<u>122</u>			<u>2162</u>				
	<u>250</u>			<u>850</u>				
	<u>400</u>			<u>2504</u>				
	<u>420</u>			<u>850</u>				
	<u>600</u>			<u>2506</u>				
	<u>512</u>			<u>910</u>				
	<u>1,200</u>							
	<u>553</u>							
	<u>800</u>							
	<u>554</u>							
	<u>900</u>							

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR NEW BIDDERS

The following information must be supplied to us before your bids can be executed. Bidders who are not known to us must send a deposit of 25% of their bids. The deposit will be credited toward lots purchased and any balance will be refunded within 10 working days after the sale.

Have you done business before with Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.? Yes No

Are you a dealer? NO Do you have a resale number on file with us? _____

Other dealers with whom you have done business: NATIONAL RARE COINS, LTD.
WESTERN AMERICAN NUMISMATICS, INC.

Bank references: ANYTOWN FIRST NATIONAL BANK
ATTN: NANCY SMITH, CASHIER

Fax us your bid sheet (any time, 24 hours a day). Our direct fax number is (603) 569-5319.

TERMS OF SALE



1 This is a public auction sale conducted by licensed and bonded auctioneers. All bids are to be per lot. No lots will be broken. Lots will be sold in numerical sequence unless the auctioneer otherwise directs. In the event of identical bids on the same lot, the lot will be awarded to the first bid received. In the event of a dispute during the floor bidding, the auctioneer's decision to award the lot to a bidder will be final. The auctioneer, at his sole discretion, may re-open any lot or put the lot up for sale again.

2 A buyer's charge of 10% on each individual lot will be added to all successful bids, which sum will be the purchase price. This buyer's charge will be added to all invoices, without exception. (Under the present arrangement, we normally charge a fee to the seller, plus a buyer's charge to the purchaser.)

3 All sales are strictly for cash in United States funds. All remittances must be drawn on United States banks. **Invoices must be paid for promptly upon receipt in good U.S. funds.** No credit cards will be accepted for auction purchases or deposits. Shipping, handling, postage, private and/or postal insurance, and registration charges will be added for lots delivered by mail. All bidders not furnishing applicable resale permits will be responsible for sales tax as required to be collected under the laws of the state and/or other entity in which the sale is conducted. By bidding in the sale, a successful bidder agrees to be liable for any tax liabilities which may accrue by virtue of the purchase.

4 All lots must be paid in full prior to delivery, unless credit arrangements for this sale have been specifically agreed to in writing by Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc. (subsequently referred to as Bowers and Merena in the present Terms of Sale). Previously established lines of credit, at the sole option of Bowers and Merena, may not be honored. Please contact our Accounting Department in advance if you have any questions regarding your purchasing plans. At the sole discretion of Bowers and Merena, we reserve the right to deny participation in any auction if there have been, in our opinion, credit problems, unreasonable returns, delays in payment, or any other problems in past or current sales. On any account not paid within the prescribed terms of this sale, Bowers and Merena reserves the right to extend credit and to impose periodic finance charges at the rate of 1.5% per month (18% per annum) on the unpaid balance, which charges shall continue to accrue until fully paid. On any sums unpaid, if the account is referred to an attorney for collection, the buyer agrees to pay all costs, including attorneys' fees, with interest accruing on the balance, until fully paid, at the specified rate.

5 Bidders not known to us must furnish references satisfactory to Bowers and Merena and/or deposit a sum equal to 25% of the bids submitted. This sum will be applied to successful bids with the overage refunded within 10 days of the sale date. Any difference will be billed.

We reserve the right to require payment in full by all bidders, prior to the delivery of lots, even if satisfactory references or credit have been established.

6 Title does not pass until lots are paid for in full. It is the responsibility and obligation of the buyer to maintain insurance on any coins in his possession. Risk of loss is on the buyer. By bidding in the sale, the bidder agrees to permit Bowers and Merena to file any financing statement permitted under the Uniform Commercial Code without debtor's signature and to offset any accounts due, whether now or in the future, against funds or collateral in their possession. The buyer agrees not to sell, pledge, or hypothecate these auction purchases until paid for in full. Any person submitting bids on behalf of a corporation or any other entity agrees to be personally responsible for the transaction.

7 No "buy" or unlimited bids will be accepted. No bids will be accepted from minors. The auctioneer and/or Bowers and Merena reserve the right to open a lot at a reasonable price, to set bidding increments as they shall determine, and to refuse any bid which in the judgment of the auctioneer or Bowers and Merena is believed not to be made in good faith or does not qualify by reason of credit, or otherwise. Bowers and Merena may open bidding on any lot by placing a bid on behalf of the seller. Bowers and Merena may further bid on behalf of the seller, up to the amount of the reserve, by placing successive or consecutive bids for a lot, or by placing bids in response to other bidders. Any estimates of value which appear in this catalogue are an opinion, based on price lists, catalogues, and other information, as to what the lot may realize (excluding the 10% buyer's charge). At the sale, higher or lower prices may prevail. In any event, in the case of a reserve, the reserve will not exceed the high published estimate. As the catalogue is prepared considerably in advance of the sale date, estimates are subject to change. Any change in the reserve outside of the guidelines noted will be announced at the sale.

8 All items are guaranteed genuine. Any claim to the contrary must be made in writing within 30 days of the sale date. If notified within that time, we will grant an extension to the buyer so that the question of authenticity can be resolved. In no event will we be responsible for any authentication fees or other charges incurred by the buyers, unless a lot is proven to be not genuine, in which instance we will pay the actual charges incurred, as supported by invoices, up to a maximum of \$50.

9 We cannot be responsible for errors in bidding. Please check your bid sheet carefully. Please bid in even dollar increments. All bids not in even dollar amounts, including those increased by 10% to 20% (see our special service on the bid sheet), will be rounded off to the lower whole dollar amount. We request that all bid

FOR BEST ATTENTION:

please submit mail and fax bids by:
**NOON, WEDNESDAY,
November 12, 1997**

sheets be signed, and we reserve the right to not enter bids on any sheet that has not been signed. Realizing that certain bids may be submitted by fax, telegram, or other means without a signature, we note that in any event, bidding in this auction sale constitutes acceptance by the bidder of all of the Terms of Sale.

10 Auction sales are not approval sales. Any lot may be examined before bidding. **No lot may be returned by a mail bidder without the advance written permission of Bowers and Merena.** Any such requests must be made within three days of the receipt of the coins; in no event can such a request be received by us later than 30 days after the auction date. Any lot returned must be in its original unopened container or holder; the removal of any item from such container or holder negates the return privilege. Any late remittance for purchases is cause for Bowers and Merena to negate this privilege.

11 No lots may be returned for any reason by floor buyers (including those acting as agents for others). In addition, no lots may be returned by successful mail bidders who have examined the lots prior to the sale. Exceptions will be made only for reasons of authenticity, under the provisions of Term No. 8. The auctioneers reserve the right to postpone or cancel the sale without notice, should they in their sole discretion determine that such action is warranted. Any lot may be withdrawn without notice prior to the sale. Neither the auctioneer nor the consignor will have any obligation to the intended bidders as a result of any postponement, cancellation, or withdrawal.

12 Grading is a subjective description that represents the opinion of the cataloguer as to the state of preservation of a particular coin or lot. A split grade, such as Proof-63/65, refers to a coin which in our opinion has a Proof-63 obverse and Proof-65 reverse. "Proof" is used to describe a method of manufacture and is not a grade or condition. All such terms, including adjectival and numerical descriptions of coins and other numismatic items, are the opinion of Bowers and Merena and are not an attribution. No warranty, whether expressed or implied, **including the warranty of merchantability**, is made with respect to such adjectival or numerical descriptions, which can and do vary among experts; nor is any warranty or representation made that any other expert, grading service or other entity will grade a given piece the same as we do; nor is any warranty or representation made that a coin or other numismatic item has not been cleaned, or that the toning of any item is natural, or that there is the absence of any other defect which would render it unsuitable for encapsulation by any grading service or the acceptance by a third party. References to population reports and grading service census figures are as of the cataloguing time, which may be several months prior to the sale date. All such comments are subject

to revision; consult recent data issued by the grading services. By bidding in this sale, the buyer agrees to hold Bowers and Merena harmless for any numismatic item graded and described by a third party grading service and presented as any lot within this catalogue. The buyer further acknowledges that the opinion of Bowers and Merena on any such item may be different than that described by a grading service. Further, the buyer agrees to accept the grade, attribution, pedigree, authenticity or any other designation as described by a grading service. In general, with the exception of those lots described by a grading service, descriptions are the Bowers and Merena interpretation of standards in the *Photograde* book, with the addition of certain intermediate grades, such as MS-64 and Proof-64, as determined by the opinion of our staff. Q. David Bowers is a minor stockholder in the Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS).

13 **This paragraph is intended to be part of all lot descriptions contained in this catalogue.** Bowers and Merena act as agents for the various consignors. For this reason, no claims of any kind can be considered after the settlements have been made with the consignors. Any dispute after the settlement date (45 days following the date of the sale) is strictly between the bidder and consignor without involvement or responsibility of Bowers and Merena and/or the cataloguers. Cash advances have been made to some consignors in anticipation of sale proceeds. Bowers and Merena, or any affiliated person or company, reserves the right to consign items to this auction sale, and to participate as a bidder. The auctioneer, consignors, employees, assignees, and agents for Bowers and Merena or the consignors may bid for his or her own account at any auction and may have information not otherwise available to the public regarding reserves, values or other material facts relating to the articles which are the subject of the auction. When an item is sold to the book, it may be sold, passed, withdrawn, returned to the owner or bought in. A consignor or his agent may bid on any lot including those in his own consignment. Certain terms pertaining to this sale and consignments to it are subject to negotiation. In the event of a typographical error or attribution error, the cataloguer reserves the right to withdraw any item from the sale without notice, to correct the error orally at the sale, or, if discovered at a later date, to refund the buyer's money without further obligation. The maximum obligation of Bowers and Merena to any bidder shall be the sum paid for any lot in dispute. While every effort will be made to properly enter and execute bids received by mail or by other means, Bowers and Merena assumes no liability for any errors in this regard or failure to enter bids.

14 By placing a bid in this sale, you agree that this transaction shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New Hampshire. Any dispute, claim or controversy (except for non-payment) shall be settled exclusively by binding arbitration under the rules then in effect of the Professional Numismatists Guild,

FLOOR BIDDER REGISTRATION

will begin 30 minutes before the session at the entrance to the auction room.

NEW BIDDERS

If you have not participated with us before, be sure to send your credit information: **Attn: Don Snyder**, at least 10 days before the auction. There is very little time, if any, to review this information during the auction.

Inc., as if both parties to the dispute were members, at Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, or another suitable location at the option of Bowers and Merena. In the event of non-payment, at its option, Bowers and Merena may refer the matter to the PNG arbitration or elect to proceed judicially, in which case the buyer consents to jurisdiction in the courts of Carroll County, New Hampshire.

SPECIAL SERVICES

15 If you wish to limit your total expenditure, please fill in the maximum amount you wish to spend on the MAXIMUM EXPENDITURE line at the upper portion of your bid sheet. You can then submit bids for amounts up to eight times the amount of the maximum expenditure. This is a personal service and a Bowers and Merena customer representative will personally attend to your bid sheet by bidding from the auction floor, buying lots for your account until your authorized expenditure is reached. While we will do our best in your behalf, due to the speed of the auction sale and the sometimes crowded conditions, we cannot be responsible for failure to execute such a bid properly. Due to the bookkeeping involved, this service is offered only to bidders with maximum expenditures of \$1,000 or more. MAXIMUM EXPENDITURE and ONE LOT ONLY bidding can be combined.

16 Up to five lots may be grouped with brackets for a ONE LOT ONLY purchase, if you wish to purchase only one example of a coin of which several examples appear in the sale. Such lots should be bracketed on your bid sheet. While we will do our best on your behalf, due to the speed of the auction sale and the sometimes crowded conditions, we cannot be responsible for failure to execute such a bid properly.

17 We invite you to take advantage of the optional 10% to 30% increase to help your chance of being a successful bidder. Check the appropriate place on your bid sheet.

18 Bidding in this auction sale constitutes acceptance by the bidder of the foregoing terms of sale.

Please note: Transparent holders in which the auction lots are stored are to facilitate viewing and inspection of the lots and ARE NOT for long-term storage.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MAIL BIDDERS

Bidding in our auctions can be an interesting, enjoyable, and a numismatically rewarding experience. Even if you have been bidding in our sales for many years, you may find that some of the following comments will increase your success. In the event that you wish to ask further questions, phone Cynthia LaCarbonara or Carolyn Craigue.

 Mail your bid sheet as early as possible. This is particularly important if you are a new bidder, for it takes us time to check your references. A bid sheet mailed a few days before the sale might not reach us until a week later—at which time the coins will have been sold to others!

 As the sale date draws near, fax us your bids anytime 24 hours a day [our fax number is (603) 569-5319]. Or, telephone your bids to our auction department. Please follow up your phone and fax bids with written confirmation.

 We've found it best to use a work sheet to compile bids. In this way you can check back and forth throughout the catalogue, make changes and revisions, and so on. Then when you've decided on your final bids, enter them on the bid sheet. Try your best to keep the bid sheet neat and clearly understandable, listing the lots in order. Check your bid sheet carefully. You will be responsible for any bids on wrong lots or for the wrong amounts. Please be careful!

 Don't bid more than you want to pay! Review your financial circumstances carefully before bidding. There is always the possibility that you may be awarded all of the lots you bid on. If you are awarded lots, you are legally bound to pay for them immediately.

 Please keep current price levels in mind when bidding. While high and low prices sometimes occur, most items sell within market ranges. If a popular coin sells for \$500 on the retail market, chances are not good that a bid of, say, less than \$400 will win it. On the other hand, chances are excellent that a bid in the \$500 to \$600 range will be competitive. There is no harm in bargain hunting, but as your time is valuable (and so is ours), it is most productive if you keep current values in mind while bidding. The higher you bid, the greater your chances are for success. It has been our experience that many people who bid strongly, or check the options to increase bids by an optional 10% to 30%, actually purchase at least some lots below their maximum authorization once the sale takes place.

 Ink is best for writing bids. Pencil tends to blur. If bid changes are necessary, do not write over figures. Instead, cross them out completely and re-enter the bids. Put your telephone number on the bid sheet. This way we can call you if there is a question about a bid.

 Lots may be inspected by mail prior to the auction (except for large or bulk lots, or other multiple-coin lots). Please write or call for further information. Mail inspection requests must be received sufficiently early to permit return to us in time for general lot viewing prior to the sale. The person requesting mail inspection agrees to pay postage and insurance both ways and to insure and be responsible for the pieces in his or her possession.

IMPORTANT!

- ◆ Credit cards will not be accepted for auction deposits or payments.
- ◆ The Prices Realized list will be published approximately 30 days after the auction.

WELCOME TO THE SALE!

Q. David Bowers



About Baltimore and Our Sale

Welcome to what promises to be an especially interesting and enjoyable auction sale. In the pages to follow you will find a large and varied offering including highlights and great rarities from several memorable collections as well as lesser-value items—something for virtually every numismatic interest.

Our sale will be held in Baltimore, which recently was voted by a large margin as America's most popular coin convention city. The event will be in the Marriott Inner Harbor Hotel, close to the Baltimore Convention Center. At the Convention Center the Suburban Washington/Baltimore Convention will be held, and we encourage you to visit the show. Just a short walk away are many attractions including the Inner Harbor shopping complex, the display of the *U.S.S. Constellation*, the Baltimore Aquarium, shopping arcades, and more. And, except for our evening coin sales (when you *must* be present right here!), there are some really first-class restaurants you may want to visit and which are well worth the tab. Somehow, modern technology and transportation have never made it possible for crabcakes to be made outside of Baltimore with the delicious quality you'll find right in town.

Baltimore is laden with more numismatic tradition than can be easily recited, but I will mention just a few highlights: Standish Barry's famous silver three pence was made there in 1790; today this is a highly desired rarity. Shortly after the turn of the 19th century, Robert Gilmor, scion of a Baltimore merchant's family, became interested in rare coins, and by 1840 had formed America's largest and most valuable coin collection. It was Gilmor who suggested that the Mint form its own collection, the result being the Mint Cabinet (initiated in June 1838). A few decades later, T. Harrison Garrett, whose family owned the Balti-

more & Ohio Railroad, commenced collecting coins, and by the time of his death in 1888 it was second in scope only to the Lorin G. Parmelee Collection. Later, the Garrett Collection was continued by his sons, Robert and John Work Garrett. In 1942 it was given to The Johns Hopkins University. In a series of sales 1979-1981 on behalf of the University we showcased at auction the American coins from the Garrett Collection in a \$25 million event which still echoes today. The marvelous cabinet of Baltimorean Waldo C. Newcomer must also be mentioned. For many years *The Numismatist* was edited in Baltimore. In later times, the Baltimore father-and-son duo of Melvin and George Fuld produced their memorable articles and books on Civil War tokens, Washington medals, and related items; references that are still household words today.

The ultimate Baltimore collecting achievement—indeed, the ultimate American accomplishment of all time in the formation of a cabinet—was that of Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Beginning his interest in 1925, and buying with an eye for quality, by 1950 he accomplished what no one had ever done before: he built a collection containing one of each known date and mintmark of United States coin from the 1793 half cent to the 1933 double eagle! As the icing on the numismatic cake, his collection also contained some of the finest known colonial, pattern, commemorative, and other coins in the American series as well as many interesting tokens, medals, and currency notes. Catalogued and showcased by us in a series of three auction sales in 1982, 1996, and 1997, the Eliasberg Collection realized over \$44 million, the most valuable collection ever sold. If you don't already have a copy in your library, I believe you'll enjoy owning the book I wrote, *Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.: King of Coins*. Not only was this named "Book of the Year" by the Numismatic Literary Guild, it has sold so well that it is now in its second printing.

Now, about the present sale:

How to Participate

I cordially invite you to bid in our sale. Participation can be by any one of several ways. First of all, if your schedule permits you to attend in person, you are sure

to have a memorable experience. Be sure to come early so as to view the items of interest. And, at the sale itself, be sure to come up to the podium to say "hello." It would be nice to see you.

Or, you can bid by mail, telephone, or fax. The fax method seems to be especially popular, and every morning when we open our office we see faxes from all over the globe. It is easy for someone in Switzerland, Hong Kong, London, or anywhere else to write up bids at midnight or some other late hour and have the fax in our office a minute later.

A good strategy is to flip through the catalogue quickly at first, in order to gain knowledge of its contents. Next, spend some time with areas that are specialties. For example, if trade dollars are your forte, read all of our descriptions of these carefully. You will soon conclude that there are many unusual items, some of which might not be obvious at first (such as the elusive Proof 1873 and the remarkable opportunity afforded by a seemingly "ordinary" MS-63 1877).

Once you have done this, then *please* advance to some areas that you *do not* collect, and read about the pieces offered. At the very least, you'll broaden your knowledge. And, who knows, perhaps you'll discover the thrill of collecting an entirely new specialty! It has happened.

While we have endeavored to describe the coins accurately and to give information about the scarcer and rarer issues, there may be some unanswered questions. Or, you may have a question about an estimate, or an aspect of an assigned grade, or concerning something else. I invite you to write or call our Auction Department, and one of our fine staffers will gladly help.

Regarding bids, I encourage you to compete vigorously for any coins that are especially interesting or appealing to you. Faint heart never won fair (or even Mint State) coin. The rare coin market is very strong, there is a rising tide of enthusiasm, and excellent pieces are apt to sell for excellent prices. Besides, today's record price often has a way of becoming tomorrow's bargain. By bidding strongly and winning the lots you want, you will have the satisfaction and enjoyment of owning these pieces while others are still looking for them!

On the other hand, if there are some pieces which you would like to own, but only if "the price is right," bid less liberally. Who knows, perhaps some will come your way. Read our Terms of Sale, which govern the procedures and offer some bidding suggestions.

Whatever you do, be sure to bid. Scarcely a week goes by without my receiving comments about items in our past sales. "I was reading your Norweb Collection catalogue, and is there any way that you could find (you fill in the blank) for me now?" Or, "If I had known that such-and-such was going to sell for (you fill in the blank), I would have bid on it."

Don't let this happen to you!

Right now the catalogue is in your hands, and you have an equal chance—right along with everyone else—to acquire the coins, tokens, and medals of your desires and dreams. But, to do this, you have to bid. Otherwise, the coins will go to someone else.

To my knowledge, every fine collection that has ever been built has been assembled, at least in part, by bidding at auction sales. If this is your first catalogue from us, welcome—and be sure to ask even the smallest question, if we can help. If you've been a bidder for many years, then you are an old-timer. Even so, if we can assist in any way, let us know. Thank you for your patronage and friendship.

The Pennsylvania Cabinet

The Pennsylvania Cabinet, formed over a long period of years, primarily in the 1940s and 1950s, has been long hidden away in a bank vault. The present owner of this fantastic property consigned it to us, and over a span of several years our clients will have the opportunity to compete for many coins the likes of which have not been seen for decades. Earlier this year we offered some other gems from the Pennsylvania Cabinet, including some truly remarkable Flying Eagle and Indian cents, among other items. The present sale includes many gem two-cent pieces, nickel five-cent pieces, pattern coins, and rare gold pieces from this source. A vast treasure awaits you, including such items as a gem Proof 1864 Small Motto two-cent piece, a complete offering of transitional pattern nickels (1865 with and without rays, 1866 without rays, 1882 Liberty Head), other gem patterns, and many Mint State and Proof gold coins, especially in the gold dollar series.

I recall the many conversations and visits I had with the gentleman who formed what we call the Pennsylvania Cabinet, one of the highest-quality collections ever gathered. Typically, he would become intensely interested in one series—such as large copper cents 1793-1857—and buy every book and catalogue he could find on the subject. After forming a memorable holding in a given series he would turn to another specialty, and do it great justice. Along the way he enjoyed such disciplines as Proof coins from the

1840s to 1916, Shield and Liberty nickels (forming multiple sets of these), pattern coins, commemoratives, and American gold.

While the tracking down of rarities was always enjoyable, after he acquired them he would spend many hours studying the pieces under magnification to observe the characteristics of striking, repunching of letters, and other features. If one coin was nice to have, two were nicer yet, and three were even better! In the pages to follow you will find multiple offerings of many items, including an entire spread of high-quality 1849 gold dollars (as one of many examples).

More gems from the Pennsylvania Cabinet will be coming your way next year and the year following. Meanwhile, in the present catalogue there are many memorable pieces.

In addition, there are numerous scarce, rare, and interesting coins from other sources, ranging from colonials through half cents and large cents, to commemoratives, gold, California small denomination pieces, and more. Silver dollars, Buffalo nickels, trade dollars, dimes, Morgan dollars—you name your favorite series, and chances are excellent that you will find some delightful coins to contemplate. Rather than citing individual scarcities and rarities, I refer you to the pages ahead where you will encounter many truly important coins. Mark Borckardt and I had a great time with the cataloguing of these, as did several others who played important parts. Hopefully, you will share our enthusiasm as you read the descriptions and, perhaps even better than that, contemplate *actually owning* the coins you want the most.

The Zeddies Collection

Michael B. Zeddies, a nephew of the late, great Virgil M. Brand, has consigned to us the balance of his collection of United States tokens, some of which were obtained from Uncle Virgil's estate and others from various sources on his own account, including New Netherlands Coin Company. You may recall our earlier presentation of certain of his pieces in 1990 as part of the Boyd, Brand & Ryder Collections.

To these holdings have been added other consignments, with the result that if you are a collector of early American tokens, medals, and related items, you will have many hours of enjoyable study ahead of you when reading our descriptions and computing your bids.

How often have you seen an admission pass to New

York City's Castle Garden? The answer has to be, "Not often" or, more likely, "Never." Our sale includes *two* of them! The other day I was reading some catalogues of Thomas L. Elder from the 1912-1914 years, and as the leading token and medal auctioneer of his era he became justifiably excited when he offered one of these.

Such token-issuing individuals and establishments as Richard Trested, Joseph Leshner, Atwood's Railroad Hotel, and W.K. Lanphear—to mention just a few names from a long list—evoke all sorts of nostalgia and historical possibilities. I became interested in Hard Times tokens in the 1950s, at which time I read *every word* in Lyman H. Low's 1900 book on the subject. By 1955 I had made the acquaintance of Donald M. Miller and John J. Ford, Jr., among other luminaries in the specialty. Know what? Today in 1997, these pieces are just as *exciting* as ever to me. Cataloguing specimens is the next best thing to owning them personally, and every time a nice piece passes under my view I realize how *interesting* American numismatics can be.

Civil War tokens from another consignor constitute a special section of the present catalogue. I've enjoyed this series for a long time, and I looked carefully at each piece in the present offering. I recall visiting George Fuld in the 1950s—at which time he lived in Massachusetts and was affiliated with M.I.T. in Cambridge—and buying from him a vast collection of Civil War tokens. It seems like only yesterday that I contemplated all of the large-size Raymond album pages filled with Uncirculated tokens I had acquired, and wondered what to do with them. However, demand for them proved intense, and within a year nearly all had been sold.

Recently I dusted off a copy of an article which I had almost forgotten, "A Sketch of the Civil War Cent Series," which I wrote for our magazine at the time, *Empire Topics*, February 1960. The philosophy of the article has not changed much, and I have asked our Graphics Department to reprint it in the present auction catalogue. It has been said that one enjoys returning to the scenes of one's childhood, and using some tokens on hand in my own collection, I hope to publish some comments about die characteristics, striking peculiarities, etc., of series I collected beginning in my teenage years. Of course, many superb articles in this vein have been written by others for the *Journal of the Civil War Society* and the *Token and Medal Society Journal*.

Anyway, among the Zeddies Collection tokens, the Civil War tokens, Assay Commission medals, and other consignments there are many interesting pieces in the present sale.

The Norweb Collection

Among coins of the world there are many important items. From the fabulous Norweb Collection come some beautiful Canadian coins including pieces we had the privilege and pleasure of cataloguing in summer 1996 and offering at auction last year. Virtually all of the price records set at that sale have not been seriously challenged since, and many probably will never be, simply because similar coins are not apt to be re-offered.

In addition to the beautiful coins with the Norweb provenance, there are many other notable Canadian issues for your consideration. All in all, this catalogue ranks as one of the more important offerings of our time.

The English Cabinet

The English Cabinet of coins, from a consignor who wishes to remain anonymous, is a great highlight of the present sale. Indeed, this collection of English copper, silver, and gold coins would on its own make a beautiful presentation.

What shall I mention? Among copper coins you will find early Proof coins from the well-known sets as well as even rarer coins from scattered years in which sets were not widely distributed. Even rarer in many instances are *Mint State* issues of the Georges and Queen Victoria, simply because when these were issued, most collectors only acquired Proofs and ignored business strikes (so, what else is new?; the same thing happened in the United States with American coins). *Someday* such items as gem copper pennies of Queen Victoria before 1860, the *Mint State* 1863 bronze farthing (when have you seen another?), and other such delicacies will be high-priced and much-appreciated rarities. Today they are already rarities, but the market has not recognized their potential.

English silver coins are likewise superb. It would be tempting to write a page or two of text about the 1703 VIGO crown of Queen Anne, and it would be easy to do (if you are the successful bidder and would like such information, drop me a note). And, this is for a famous coin that has a market value of less than \$1,000—a lot of history and romance for the money, as is so often the case with numismatic items out of the spotlight. The lovely Proof crowns of 1831 (King William IV) and of Queen

Victoria will attract much attention, as well they should. Even rarer than such landmarks as the Proof 1853 Gothic crown are, again, *Mint State* issues, such as the 1844 and 1845 dates. One does not normally think of such pieces as rarities, but they really are.

Gold coins of various eras, high-quality 19th- and 20th-century silver coins of different denominations, Maundy sets, and other delicacies round out a truly memorable auction. Suffice it to say, if British coins are your forte, you *must* be a part of this sale! Once sold, it may be *years* before certain coins of comparable quality are offered again.

Parting Comments

Thank you for your interest and participation in our sale of the Pennsylvania Cabinet and other important properties. Here at Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc., we all look forward to receiving your bids. And, we have every reason to expect that once your purchases arrive in your mailbox, you'll be just as enthusiastic as the coins' new owner as we have been as the cataloguers of the pieces.

Looking ahead, we have a star-studded auction season planned for 1998. Dr. Richard ("Rick") Bagg, I, and others are already working on some truly magnificent sales. If you are thinking of selling choice individual coins, tokens, or paper money, or if you would like us to showcase your entire collection, we are at your service. We offer an unequalled record of auction accomplishments. Whether your collection is worth \$10,000, or \$100,000, or \$1,000,000, or \$10,000,000, or even more, you've come to the right place. Let our success be your success. And, I pledge that you will have a very enjoyable transaction. I look forward to helping create the catalogue featuring *your* coins. Your note or telephone call to Dr. Rick Bagg will bring you complete information—without obligation. Call or write today. It may be the most profitable move you've ever made!

Returning to the present, I wish the best of success with your bids in the sale of The Pennsylvania Cabinet. Thank you from all of us.

Sincerely,



Q. David Bowers



SESSION ONE

Thursday Evening, November 13, 6:00 PM Sharp
Colonial and United States Coins: Lots 1-580

COLONIAL COINS

- 1 1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony. Pine Tree shilling. Small planchet. Noe-15, Breen-52. Rarity-6. F-15. Scarce, typically encountered in low grades. The first of the small planchet Pine Tree silver issues. Well centered on the obverse, with all but IN of the legend strong. Only the bottoms of W ENGLAND are on the planchet on the reverse, otherwise details sharp. Problem-free, medium golden gray surfaces.

Weight: 67.8 grains; Diameter: 23.0mm.

- 2 1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony. Pine Tree shilling. Small Planchet. Noe-30, Breen-62. Rarity-4. F-12. A scarce variety, and possibly struck as late as 1682, some 30 years after the date on the coin. Some peripheral weakness on the obverse at THV, tops of NEW off the planchet on the reverse, otherwise free of post striking damage. Deep golden gray surfaces.

Weight: 69.0 grains; Diameter: 22.5mm.



- 3 Undated (1688) American Plantations token. Restrike. Tin. Breen-78. MS-62 (PCGS). London coin dealer Matthew Young's restrike, circa 1828. Obverse die broken vertically from 2:00 to 4:00. Free of tin pest. Medium gray with some silvering in the recessed areas. Nice for the design type.

Tin pest, also spelled as one word, tinpest, is a particular black oxidation seen on zinc coins, caused by exposure to very low temperatures. The editor recently had a conversation with a gentleman who had experience in the tin-producing areas of Malaysia years ago, who was not at all familiar in a practical sense with tin pest, for the clime there was too warm, but had heard of it occurring in northern latitudes.



- 4 1722 Rosa Americana second prototype halfpenny. D:G:REX. Copper. Breen-133, Crosby IV, 7. MS-62 BN (PCGS). Each U in legends corrected from a V. Strong shift doubling on obverse. Attractive glossy olive-brown and gold surfaces, an exceptional piece.

- 5 1722 Rosa Americana halfpenny. DEI GRATIA REX. Copper. Breen-134, Crosby IV, 8. EF-40 (PCGS). Single rosette after date on reverse. Deep brown-gold, some faint reverse porosity.

Uncirculated 1722 Rosa Americana Penny UTILE DULCI



- 6 1722 Rosa Americana penny. UTILE DULCI. Copper. Breen-115, Crosby IV, 5. MS-60 BN (PCGS). Single rosette after date on reverse. Lustrous deep brown and gold with fairly hard surfaces. An attractive example, certainly choice for the assigned grade.

Lovely 1723 Rosa Americana Twopence Uncirculated



- 7 1723 Rosa Americana twopence. Copper. Breen-92, Crosby IV, 10. MS-62 BN (PCGS). Stop after X on obverse, not after 3 of date on reverse. Lovely chocolate brown surfaces of the sort you might expect in an MS-62 Draped Bust large cent of 80 years later. A beauty.



- 8 1722 Wood's Hibernia halfpenny. Harp Left, Seven Harp Strings. Copper. Breen-144. MS-62 BN (PCGS). Popular variety with Hibernia's harp to viewer's left. Some lightness of strike and a few faint striations present.



- 9 1723 Wood's Hibernia first prototype farthing. D:G:REX. 11 Harp Strings. Copper. Breen-169. MS-61 BN (PCGS). Reverse die break across NIA and 1 of date. Called "very rare" in Breen's *Encyclopedia*. Glossy chestnut brown.

The term "prototype" as used by Walter Breen would seem to imply that these are pattern issues, but likely this and certain other pieces were made for circulation, although in smaller quantities than some of the more popular varieties.

- 10 1723 Wood's Hibernia farthing. DEI GRATIA REX. 12 Harp Strings. Copper. Breen-172. MS-63 BN (PCGS). Sharply struck in all areas. Bottom of 3 in date repunched. Glossy deep tan surfaces.

Splendid 1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny

Gem Uncirculated



- 11 1723 Wood's Hibernia halfpenny. 11 Harp Strings. Copper. Breen-154. MS-66 RB (PCGS). Pellet before H, Small 3. Well struck from clashed dies, with clash marks plainly evident at the date. Reverse die break connects tops of BERN. Lustrous with plenty of mint red on even red-brown surfaces.

Gem Mint State 1723 Hibernia Halfpenny



- 12 1723 Wood's Hibernia halfpenny. 11 Harp Strings. Copper. Breen-155. MS-64 RB (PCGS). No stop before H, Large 3. Obverse die shattered behind George's head. Frosty red-brown, lustrous.



- 13 1773 Virginia halfpenny. No Period After GEORGIUS, Seven Harp Strings. Copper. Breen-181. MS-62 RD (PCGS). Brilliant red with a touch of deeper red on the high points. Strong lustre on both sides. Choice for the grade.

Many of the red Uncirculated Virginia halfpennies known to today's collectors originated in a keg of coins found before the Civil War, and long owned by Colonel Mendes I. Cohen (1796-1879) of Baltimore, a prominent collector in the 1870s. His descendants sold some 2,200 pieces in 1929, many of which were then dispersed to the collecting community by Wayne Raymond.



- 14 Undated (1672) Elephant token. Thick planchet. GOD PRESERVE LONDON. Copper. Breen-186, Hodder 2-B. EF-40 (PCGS). One of the most popular of all colonial-related issues. Well struck. Glossy deep brown. Very slightly off center, but not affecting any design elements.

Die alignment: 360°.

Choice 1760 Voce Populi Copper



- 15 1760 Voce Populi copper. Imperial Head. Breen-221, Zelinka-2A. MS-61 BN (PCGS). Well struck on the obverse, some weakness at the reverse center. Pleasing chocolate brown surfaces, choice for the grade.

Die alignment: 150°.

In his *Encyclopedia*, Breen speculates that the portrait on the variety offered here may be that of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, better known as "Bonnie Prince Charlie."

Sharp 1766 Pitt Token

Struck In Brass



- 16 1766 Pitt token. "Halfpenny" size. Brass. Breen-252. AU-55 (PCGS). Well struck with many small details present. Lustrous. Deep golden brass hues on both sides. Struck to honor William Pitt the Elder (known as the "Great Commoner" in England) for his active stance against the Stamp Act and its effects on the American colonies. The Act was later rescinded, largely through Pitt's agitation against it in Parliament.

- 17 1783 J. Chalmers shilling. Short Worm. Silver. Reeded edge. Breen-1011, Crosby IX, 5. G-6. Sharpness considerably finer in places, but obverse faintly scratched at center, attempted puncture on reverse at first A of ANNAPOLIS, and an "R" faintly scratched on clasped hands at reverse center. Medium gray.

Weight: 54.3 grains; Diameter: 22.0mm.

With the 1783 date, this piece is a candidate for being the earliest American store card, although it is typically not considered as such. "Worm" actually is a serpent, as inspection under magnification will reveal.

From the Michael B. Zeddies Collection.

- 18 1712-AA (Metz Mint) French Colonies. Sol de 15 deniers or demi-mousquetaire. Copper. Breen-294. VF-20 (PCGS). Billon. Medium gray. Called "very rare" by Breen. Possible 2 over 1 overdate. Possibly a 1712/1 overdate.

- 19 1710-D (Lyon Mint) French Colonies. Double sol de 30 deniers. Billon. Breen-280. VF-35 (PCGS). Smoky gray and silver.



- 20 1738-A (Paris) French Colonies. Double sol de 24 deniers; sou marque. Billon. Breen-390. AU-53 (PCGS). Lustrous deep silver and gold surfaces. Scarce this nice.

- 21 1764-A (Paris) French Colonies. Double sol de 24 deniers; sou marque. Billon. Breen-425. AU-58 (PCGS). Sharp and lustrous. Bright silver gray.

- 22 1767-A French Colonies. Copper sou. No RF counterstamp. Breen-700. VF-30. Much rarer than its counterpart with RF counterstamp. Medium tan and problem-free.

Weight: 183.9 grains; Diameter: 28.4mm.

In 1793, perhaps 95% or more of the 1767-A copper sou mintage (1.6 million pieces) was counterstamped with an RF in an oval mark, designating this older—and evidently well-stocked over the course of 26 years—issue for circulation in the French Caribbean Colonies. It is thought that some examples of the type circulated in Louisiana and other areas during colonial times. As a result, Breen-700 and -701 (the variety with the RF counterstamp) are collected as a part of the American colonial series.

Attractive 1785 Nova Constellatio Copper



- 23 1785 Nova Constellatio copper. Script US, Pointed Rays. Breen-1111, Crosby 3-B. AU-53 (PCGS). Narrow 5 in date. Correct CONSTELLATIO spelling. Typically seen die state, cud in wreath above date, rust traces in other areas. Lovely reddish tan surfaces, moderately glossy.

- 24 1787 Connecticut copper. Miller 33.2-Z.22. Rarity-7. G-6. Rare in all grades, and seldom seen much nicer than this; all known examples of this variety are fairly low grade (Taylor:2504, for example, was only Fine-12, dark and porous). Cleaned long ago. Well worn at the rims, tops of CONN faint on obverse. Punctuated date as 17, 87, perhaps mentioned first at Taylor:2504. N of INDE on reverse punched over a D (Miller wrote: "N struck with a punch altered probably from an O"). Late reverse state, triangular piece out of die above IN of INDE, swelling below those letters as well. Medium brown.

Weight: 133.8 grains; Diameter: 28.0mm.



- 25 1787 Connecticut copper. Draped Bust Left. Miller 33.7-r.2. AU-55 (PCGS). B of LIB over a cinquefoil, a distinctive diagnostic for Miller's reverse "r," which makes its only appearance in this die

combination. A bit flat on the high points, as made, though many design details are apparent. Surfaces and slight actual wear support the assigned grade. Glossy medium brown. Free of any distracting circulation marks, though a thin, natural flan flaw juts into the field from the obverse figure's neck. Choice overall.

The encapsulation of a piece such as this makes weighing impossible; it is hoped that in time PCGS and other certification services add information of interest and importance to specialists in various series. Already a beginning has been made in this direction.

Popular 1787 New Jersey Copper

Maris 46-e, Clashed Obverse



- 26 1787 New Jersey copper. Maris 46-e. AU-50 (PCGS). Rahway Mint; James Atlee. Early die state, clashed but date still apparent. Full mane details on the obverse, full shield lines on the reverse. Glossy medium brown surfaces. A truly lovely example of a popular variety.

- 27 1787 New Jersey copper. Maris 46-e. EF-45. Rahway Mint. From a fairly early die state, the obverse only lightly clashed, with faint shield details there. Nearly full date. A pleasing, glossy chocolate brown specimen. A few tiny striations are seen, as made.

Weight: 128.7 grains; Diameter: 27.6mm.

This obverse later comes heavily clashed with much of the date obscured.

- 28 1787 New Jersey copper. Maris 46-e. EF-40. Rahway Mint. A third example of this easily recognizable variety, inverted shield clash mark on obverse. From a middle state of the dies, clash marks obliterate 17 of date, but 87 is still plain. Medium brown, good central detail.

Weight: 143.8 grains; Diameter: 27.1mm.

- 29 1787 Massachusetts half cent. Ryder 1-D. EF-40. Small, natural obverse flan flaw at Indian's feet, a few light reverse scratches also present.

Weight: 66.6 grains; Diameter: 24.1mm.

- 30 1787 Massachusetts cent. Horned Eagle. Ryder 2b-A, Breen-960. VF-25. The reverse "horn" die break from the eagle's brow to the left leg of the H above gives this popular variety its well-known sobriquet. Surfaces free of unsightly marks.

Weight: 160.3 grains; Diameter: 29.1mm.



- 31 1788 Massachusetts cent. Ryder 1-D. AU-50 (PCGS). An attractive specimen of the first post-revolutionary State coinage to actually use the denomination "cent." Strong design elements on both sides. Medium brown, lustrous.

- 32 1787 Nova Eborac copper. Reverse figure to left. Breen-986, Crosby VIII, 11. VF-35 (PCGS). Struck slightly off-center, affecting the obverse figure's shoulder and the tops of NOV, as well as the top of the reverse figure's head. Reverse sharp but uniformly porous.

- 33 1787 Auctori Plebis copper. Breen-1147, Crosby IX, 15. VF-30 (PCGS). Early reverse die state, crack along Liberty's elbow not yet arcing over her head. Deep tan. Nicely struck despite the deliberately shallow relief used on the obverse of the die.



- 34 "1789" Mott token. Thick planchet. Copper. Breen-1020, Crosby IX, 17. AU-53 (PCGS). Early obverse die state, cud just formed at corner of clock (or "regulator"). Slightly off-center, not unusual for the issue. Glossy chocolate brown.

The Mott token is under study, with the editor (QDB) finding it indeed curious that the eagle used on U.S. gold coins beginning in 1807 should have been anticipated in 1789 by the makers of the Mott token. The thought arises as to whether the piece was made in 1839, in connection with the firm's 50th anniversary. A striking of a 1789-dated Mott token over an 1839 cent was reported, but efforts to examine it have been of no avail, and it has been separately stated that this piece may not exist (but may be simply made outside of the Mint by impressing an 1839 cent into the Mott token). When the 1789-dated Mott tokens were made we do not know, but sometime after 1807 seems likely.

- 35 Undated (1792) Kentucky or Starry Pyramid token. Plain edge. Copper. Breen-1154-55 for type, Crosby IX, 26, D&H-59c, Lancashire. MS-62 BN (PCGS). Die break just beginning at scroll. Chocolate brown. A thin, natural flan flaw runs from 5:30 to 8:00 on the pyramid side.

As we go to press we have just come across a mention in a 1795 British publication (acquired from George F. Kolbe) concerning one of these tokens; we will reproduce this as a filler in a subsequent issue of *The Coin Collector* or *Rare Coin Review*.

- 36 Undated (1792) Kentucky token. Lancaster edge. Breen-1156. AU-58. PAYABLE IN LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL edge. Earliest die state, faint hairline crack from scroll, another from rim to F. CAUSE on scroll full. Medium tan with some surface reflectivity.

Weight: 160.3 grains; Diameter: 28.6mm.



- 37 1794 Talbot Allum & Lee cent. New York. Large ampersand variety. Copper. Breen-1032, Crosby IX, 18, Fuld-4. MS-63 RB (PCGS). Well struck for the type. Mark-free save for some tiny, natural flan flaws. Iridescent tan and red. Nice.



- 38 1795 Talbot Allum & Lee cent. Lettered edge. Breen-1035-36 for type, Crosby IX, 20, Fuld-1. MS-64 BN (PCGS). WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE CENT on edge. Well struck. Satiny, lustrous surfaces. Iridescent brown with a hint of blue and red.



- 39 1783 GEORGIUS TRIUMPHO copper. Baker-7, Breen-1184, Crosby IX, 14. AU-55 (PCGS). From an early die state, reverse crack just beginning to form, flag still intact. Glossy chocolate brown surfaces. A higher grade than usually seen.

For some reason, this issue is nearly always seen in well-worn grades. We do not recall ever offering a piece that had any mint red. Mike Ringo pointed out that the date numerals of this issue are somewhat similar to the 1783 Nova Constellatio coppers (a situation we stated incorrectly in our July 1997 Rarities Sale note).



- 40 1783 Washington & Independence copper cent. Large Military Bust. Baker-4, Breen-1203, Crosby X, 1. MS-61 BN (PCGS). A popular early Washington issue, dated 1783, but undoubtedly struck early in the 19th century. Sharp and lustrous, chocolate brown. Perhaps conservatively graded, certainly choice for the grade.

- 41 Trio of Washington pieces: ☆ 1783 Washington & Independence cent. Small Military Bust. Copper. Plain edge. Breen-1203, Baker-4. EF-45 ☆ 1795 George Washington. Liberty and Security halfpenny. Copper. LONDON edge. Breen-1261, Baker-31. EF-40 ☆ Undated. George Washington. North Wales halfpenny. Copper. Plain edge. Breen-1295, Baker-34. VF-25. A nice group. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 42 1783 Washington & Independence cent. Draped Bust, No Button. Taylor Restrike. Copper. Engrailed edge. Baker-3, Breen-1193. Proof-64 RB. Mirrored fields and frosty devices display attractive rose and pale blue highlights.

Weight: 145.4 grains; Diameter: 28.2mm.

Struck from dies probably obtained at the auction of Soho Mint equipment in Birmingham in 1850.

- 43 1783 Washington & Independence cent. UNITY STATES. Copper. Plain edge. Breen-1188, Vlack 27-W. AU-50. Lustrous tan surfaces remarkably free of the planchet striations typically associated with this issue. Unusually fine grade for a variety that is typically seen well worn.

Weight: 125.9 grains; Diameter: 28.2mm.

The reverse is a copy of the standard United States cent circa 1803, but with evasive spelling to preclude charges of counterfeiting.

- 44 Undated Washington Double Head cent. Copper. Plain edge. Baker-6, Breen-1204. AU-50. Glossy tan surfaces. An insignificant rim bruise is noted above TO of WASHINGTON.

Weight: 125.9 grains; Diameter: 22.2mm.

Gem Uncirculated 1791 Washington Cent

Large Eagle



45 1791 WASHINGTON PRESIDENT copper cent. Large Eagle. Baker-15, Breen-1206, Crosby X, 5. MS-65 RB (PCGS). Usual UNITED STATES OF AMERICA edge style. Sharply struck and nicely preserved, a satiny gem. Light red and rose highlights on lustrous, reflective surfaces.

46 1791 WASHINGTON PRESIDENT copper cent. Large Eagle. Baker-15, Breen-1206, Crosby X, 5. MS-60 BN (PCGS). A sharp and attractive coin, though with the overall appearance of having been cleaned long ago.

1791 Washington Small Eagle Cent

Uncirculated



47 1791 WASHINGTON PRESIDENT copper cent. Small Eagle. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA edge. Baker-16, Breen-1217, D&H-1050, Middlesex. MS-62, prooflike. A popular design type with its origins in the conder token series of 18th-century Great Britain. Reflective deep tan surfaces support well-struck design motifs.

Weight: 194.0 grains; Diameter: 29.5mm.

Struck in Birmingham, England, possibly as a pattern or proposal for federal American coinage. While no contract materialized, such pieces were made to the extent of thousands of examples and became favorites with armchair collectors of conder tokens in England and, on this side of the Atlantic, with numismatists of a later generation. There was a strong market flurry for such pieces circa 1859-1862, at which time record prices were realized in the auction venue. This was due in large part to the activity begun by Mint Director James Ross Snowden in gathering the Washington Cabinet division of the Mint Cabinet. The Washington display was dedicated on February 22, 1860, upon which occasion a medal was issued (a specimen of which is offered in the final session of the present sale).



48 1791 WASHINGTON PRESIDENT copper cent. Small Eagle. Date on reverse. Baker-16, Breen-1217, D&H-1050, Middlesex. Uncirculated. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA edge. Well cen-

tered and sharply struck, with the epaulet at Washington's shoulder showing full details. Pleasing tan surfaces free of unsightly contact marks. Mint red in the recessed design areas.

Weight: 191.3 grains; Diameter: 29.7mm.

A number of cabinets formed during the mid 19th century included "cents" of the 1791 date as the beginning to the federal series, as it was felt by many at the time that these were patterns. The forthcoming book by Q. David Bowers, on early dealer Augustus B. Sage and his era, will present detailed information on American numismatics prior to the Civil War, with accounts of collectors, dealers, and museums dating back to Revolutionary times. During the century from 1760 to 1860 there were several hundred numismatists and a handful of dealers in America, but with relatively few exceptions they have not been well chronicled. The Sage book will raise the bar.

49 1793/2 WASHINGTON PRESIDENT. Ship halfpenny. Copper. PAYABLE IN ANGLESEY LONDON OR LIVERPOOL edge. Baker-18, Breen-1225. AU-50. From a very early die state, dies not yet clashed, reverse only slightly bulged, with full sails and "rigging" in that area. Glossy deep olive-tan surfaces.

Weight: 167.3 grains; Diameter: 29.9mm.

This early state is very elusive, and similar impressions constitute less than 5% of the remaining population.

50 1795 Washington. Grate halfpenny token. Copper. Baker-29, Breen-1271, D&H-283a, Middlesex. MS-62, prooflike. Diagonally reeded edge. Medium brown and lustrous, with some red in the recessed design areas.

Weight: 144.7 grains; Diameter: 28.3mm.

Another English conder token, this one an advertising store card for Clark & Harris of 13 Wormwood Street, Bishops Gate, London, manufacturers of fancy fireplace grates. One of their products is centrally displayed on the reverse of the token, hence the numismatic name of "grate" token.



51 1795 Liberty & Security halfpenny. Plain edge. Copper. Baker-31, Breen-1262, D&H-1052c, Middlesex. EF-40 (PCGS). Rare; called "very rare" by Breen, and "RR" (the English equivalent of "very rare") by Dalton & Hamer. A few tiny, scattered marks, some red on the reverse.



52 Undated (1795) Liberty & Security penny. ASYLUM edge. Baker-30, Breen-1254, D&H-243, Middlesex. MS-63 BN (PCGS). A popular design type, a product of the English conder token series. Traces of satiny red on deep tan surfaces. Subdued lustre.



53 Undated (1792-95) Washington Success token. Large diameter. Reeded edge. Baker-266, Breen-1282. AU-53. Nearly full silvering

remains; brass shows only at the high points, imparting a handsome appearance as such. Sharp in all design areas save for the reverse center; the all-seeing-eye details there are seldom sharp. Still, a choice token in all respects.

Weight: 69.9 grams. Diameter: 25.7mm.

This issue, bearing the inscription SUCCESS TO THE UNITED STATES, is popularly ascribed to the second inauguration of President George Washington. The present editor (QDB) feels that the issue has certain characteristics of an early 19th-century piece and is currently engaged in exploring sources of the era to determine early appearances in print of this and related issues. The assignment is not an easy one, and there is virtually nothing in existence in the way of authoritative numismatic auction catalogues featuring American coins, printed in America prior to 1851. However, some progress is being made, and a very early contemporary listing of Washington pieces is planned to be reprinted at an early date in the *Rare Coin Review*.

HALF CENTS

- 54 Selection of half cents: ☆ 1793 Breen-2, Cohen-2. Rarity-3. AG-3 ☆ 1794 Small Edge Letters. B-2b, C-2a. Net F-15; sharpness of VF-30, porous ☆ 1829 B-1, C-1. AU-50 ☆ 1849 Large Date. B-4, C-1. AU-50. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 55 Quartette of half cents: ☆ 1793 B-2, C-2. Rarity-3. AG-3. Long 7, L Above Brow. The first year of the denomination, and the only year of the Liberty Cap, Head Left design type. A popular date, even at the assigned grade level ☆ 1794 B-2b, C-2a. G-4. Light die clash marks on obverse ☆ 1804 B-9, C-10. Crosslet 4, Stems. EF-40. Reverse die break through R in AMERICA. Lustrous tan surfaces, faint scratches at HALF ☆ 1855 B-1, C-1. AU-55. Glossy brown. A nice group for a beginning half cent enthusiast. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 56 1794 B-2b, C-2a. VG-8. Attractive light tan surfaces with a few scattered pinpoint nicks. Overall a very attractive coin for this grade level. Prominent clash marks are noted on the obverse from the chin down to the neck. The reverse is characterized by a small depression above R in AMERICA.



- 57 1794 B-6b, C-4a. F-15. Attractive medium brown surfaces with faint reddish orange highlights. The surfaces are very pleasing, in fact quite choice for the grade level with a few very insignificant edge bruises noted. Struck from a very late die state with extensive clash marks and a heavy die bulge visible at the lower left obverse. A delightful example for the collector of dates or design types.

- 58 1797 1 Over 1. B-1, C-1. F-15. Popular variety with 1 in date first punched high in die, then only partly effaced, then repunched immediately below. Some light, faint porosity, and a few central obverse marks.

- 59 1797 Lettered edge. B-3a, C-3b. Net G-5, Rarity-4. Dark steel brown surfaces with sharpness slightly finer. Several depressions and other surface imperfections are noted at the upper obverse with a few faint old scratches on the reverse. Somewhat unevenly struck with weakness noted around a portion of the reverse periphery.

- 60 1803 B-3, C-3. EF-40 (PCGS). Close 00 in fraction. Brown.

- 61 1803 B-3, C-3. VF-30. Swelling at date. Chestnut brown.

- 62 Pair of different design type issues: ☆ 1804 Spiked Chin. B-4, C-5. Rarity-4. F-12 ☆ 1833 B-1, C-1. AU-55 (PCGS). (Total: 2 pieces)

- 63 1804 Spiked Chin. B-6, C-6. VF-30. Attractive mahogany surfaces with olive-brown highlights. A few very insignificant surface marks are present. Breen Die State XI. A very popular variety with extensive rim breaks on the reverse. This specific variety is collected by specialists who are attempting to locate as many different specific die states as possible. A lot of fun for those who catch the die state bug.

- 64 Trio of 1804 Spiked Chin issues, all B-7, C-8: ☆ Die State II, with an extremely faint crack through R of AMERICA. VF-20 ☆ Die State IV, with heavy die crack through LIBERTY. VF-25 ☆ Die State VII, with rim break over LIBE. VG-8. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 65 1804 Crosslet 4, With Stems. B-9, C-10. Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-55 with lustrous, dark brown surfaces. A scattering of pinpoint surface imperfections are noted on both the obverse and reverse.

- 66 1804 Crosslet 4, With Stems. B-9, C-10. EF-40. Lovely light brown surfaces with a few darker toning spots.

The darker toning spots mentioned in the description of this coin should not be confused with carbon spots. On this particular example, these are small deep brown spots with no disturbance of the metal surface of the coin. Alternatively, carbon spots have a very similar appearance, however, are also accompanied by pinpoint corrosion into the surface of the coin. A very important distinction should be made between the two.

Ex Superior Galleries, May 1993, Lot 18.



- 67 1804 Crosslet 4, Stemless. B-11, C-12. MS-61 BN (ANACS). Subdued lustre on chocolate brown surfaces.

- 68 1808 B-3, C-3. AU-58 BN (NGC). Chocolate brown on the obverse, slightly lighter on the reverse.



- 69 1811 B-2, C-2. VF-30. A scarce and popular date. Problem-free olive-brown surfaces display a hint of microscopic roughness under low magnification.

- 70 1811 B-2, C-2. F-15. Scarce. Another specimen from a modest mintage of just 63,140 pieces. Chocolate brown, free of major marks.

- 71 1811 B-2, C-2. F-12. Glossy, dark brown, extremely choice surfaces. Most 1811 half cents are found on extremely dark, almost black, planchets, usually accompanied by moderate to heavy porosity, however, the presently offered example is a delightful exception to this rule with superb problem-free surfaces.

- 72 1825 B-1, C-1. EF-45. Attractive medium brown surfaces with lighter highlights. The reverse is rotated almost 180°.

Sold many years ago by the present cataloguer (MB) to Ohio collector Gene Braig, who, in turn, sold this coin to the present consignor.

- 73 Trio of half cents, each B-1, C-1: ☆ 1834 MS-60. Iridescent tan ☆ 1851 MS-60 BN. Natural obverse edge lamination at 9:00 ☆ 1857 MS-62 RB. Final year of the denomination. A few light flecks. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 74 1835 B-1, C-1. MS-64, brown. Superb, lustrous, tan surfaces intermingled with iridescent olive and blue. Faint traces of mint red are noted, primarily on the obverse. A delightful example.

Gem Proof 1841 Half Cent

Original, Large Berries Reverse



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 75 1841 Original, Large Berries. B-1. Rarity-6. Proof-65 BN (NGC). Die State III, with die crack from rim through third, fourth, fifth, and sixth obverse stars, then to rim over seventh star. Rare, with perhaps two dozen or so specimens known. Largely deep tan with hints of red in the recessed design areas.

The original or Large Berries half cents are believed to have been included with specimen Proof sets of the year, probably to the extent of, perhaps, a dozen pieces, with another dozen or two being produced separately to fill demand by numismatists. For many generations this and related pieces have been American numismatic classics.

Gem Uncirculated 1857 Half Cent



- 76 1857 B-1, C-1. MS-64 RD (NGC). A lustrous red gem from the final year of the half cent denomination. Well struck in nearly all areas. A few light flecks present when viewed under low magnification. Just 35,180 pieces of the date were made for circulation. However, Mint Director James Ross Snowden stated (in a recollection printed in 1860) that many of these had been held back at the Mint and melted.

Scarce Proof 1857 Half Cent



- 77 1857 B-2. Rarity-4. Proof-63 BN (NGC). Doubled T in CENT (actually Breen's reverse C of 1856, here reused). In his *Encyclopedia*, Breen assigns a Proof mintage for the date of 266+ pieces, though only a small portion of that mintage is known today. He also noted of the date: "possibly a dozen restrikes." Perhaps dipped a long time ago, now retoning to a mostly golden obverse with a brown reverse.

LARGE CENTS

- 78 Pair of large cent design types, early and late: ☆ 1794 Head of 1794. Sheldon-22. VG-8. Chocolate brown, porous ☆ 1857 Large Date. Newcomb-1. AU-50. Tan and lustrous. Popular low-mintage date, last of the large cents (except for the elusive and somewhat mysterious 1868). (Total: 2 pieces)
- 79 1794 Head of '94. S-41. Rarity-3. VG-8/G-6. Sheldon's Truncated Hair Locks obverse, Minute Berries reverse. Tan. A few minor edge bruises present.
- 80 Pair of cents with dates spanning more than half a century: ☆ 1794 Head of 1794. S-41. Rarity-3. AG-3 ☆ 1812 Large Date. S-288. Net VF-20; sharpness of EF-45, but porous. (Total: 2 pieces)

Elusive 1794 Starred Reverse Cent



- 81 1794 Starred Reverse. S-48. Rarity-5. Net G-5; sharpness of F-12 on the obverse and G-6 on the reverse. One of the most famous and desirable varieties in the whole of large cent collecting. Ninety-four tiny stars are found spaced between the reverse denticles. On the present specimen, most devices are plain, despite some pitting on both sides. This plethora of marks may have erased some diagnostics, but not the all-important reverse stars; fully three dozen or more of them are plainly visible from 6:00 to 9:00. A highly collectable specimen of a highly sought after variety.

Should the successful bidder on this coin want an expanded commentary on the 1794 Starred Reverse and its history, this will be provided upon request. Among other distinctions, a poem and book have been written about this particular variety!



- 82 1794 Shielded Hair. S-65. VF-25. Short Stems reverse. Heavy, high obverse denticles at 6:00 to 9:00 protect the hair details in that area, giving rise to this variety's name. Tan. A few tiny edge marks, otherwise problem-free.
- 83 Early pair: ☆ 1794 Head of 1794. S-70. F-12, cleaned and recolored ☆ 1814 Crosslet 4. S-294. VF-30. Chocolate brown with scratches in the field in front of Miss Liberty's face. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 84 Group of early large cents: ☆ 1795 Plain edge. S-76b. F-15, some dark olive patina present ☆ 1801 1/000 error. S-223. Net VG-8, sharpness of VF-30, porous, reverse scratches ☆ 1802 S-232. VF-20 ☆ 1806 S-270. Net F-12; sharpness of VF-25, corroded ☆ 1807 Large Fraction. Net F-15; sharpness of VF-35, corroded. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 85 Large cent quartette: ☆ 1795 Plain edge. S-76b. AG-4. Small mint-caused edge clip at 3:00 ☆ 1812 Small Date. S-290. VF-20. Chestnut surfaces display small patches of green and black patina ☆ 1838 N-3. AU-58 ☆ 1856 Slanting 5. N-14. MS-60. (Total: 4 pieces)



86 **1797 Stemless Wreath. Rarity-3. S-131. VF-20.** Vertical obverse die break in field behind Miss Liberty, another small chip out of die and light vertical crack in front of her face. Medium brown. A faint, old scratch is present in Liberty's hair.

87 **1798 1st Hair Style. S-158. Rarity-4. VG-8.** Y low and distant. A moderately scarce variety. Early die state, obverse not yet cracked (usually seen with three parallel cracks behind Liberty's head), reverse cracked in places. Medium brown.

Die alignment: 150°.

88 **1798 2nd Hair Style. S-171. VG-10. Rarity-4+.** Smooth, steel brown surfaces with a few very minor surface imperfections. Overall a very pleasing example at the grade level. Perfect obverse die, a die state which is quite scarce. In fact, Dr. Sheldon was not aware of any such example when he wrote *Penny Whimsy*.

89 **1798 High 98, Reverse of 1796. S-179. Net F-12, actually F-15; but** obverse scratches in field before Liberty's face. E of AMERICA first punched upside down, then corrected. Chocolate brown. Nice in spite of the obverse marks.



90 **1800/1798 Overdate. S-190. VF-20.** U of UNITED, second A of AMERICA repunched. A popular variety. Medium brown. A few marks present, but pleasing overall.

91 **1802 Injured LIBERTY. S-238. Low Rarity-4. F-15.** Scarce. Struck from clashed dies, LIBERTY shows rows of impressed denticles, some clash marks also present at Miss Liberty's throat. Four berries on right wreath branch, a diagnostic. Medium brown, some very faint porosity.



92 **1803 Small Date, Small Fraction. S-252. AU-55 BN (NGC).** Diagnostic crack through date, die clash at top of reverse wreath. Chocolate brown, glossy.

This variety is also found in a very early (and very rare) die state, without the obverse die crack, but with the reverse clash marks present; successive clashes must have cracked the die at the date area.

93 **1803 Ghost 3, Small Date, Large Fraction. S-259. Rarity-3-. F-12.** Tiny obverse rim bruise present at 8:00. Medium brown.

94 **1804 S-266c. G-6.** Scarce, the only variety for the date. Advanced die state, rim cud above RTY on the obverse, another above MERIC on the reverse. Medium brown.

95 **Selection of certified large cents:** ☆ 1805 Blunt 1. S-267. VF-20 (ANACS) ☆ 1816 N-9. Rarity-3. EF-40 (PCGS) ☆ 1824 N-2. Net VF-30 (ANACS); details of EF, corroded ☆ 1833 N-5. AU-58 (ANACS). (Total: 4 pieces)

96 **1806 S-270. VF-25.** The only variety for the date. Medium brown, devoid of serious marks.

Attractive 1808 Large Cent

Sheldon-278



97 **1808 S-278. AU-50.** Point of highest leaf under right side of final S in STATES. From the first year of the Classic Head design type (1808-14). A few light marks present, but none that cause the viewer's eye to linger. Medium tan with a fair amount of lustre present.

Breen Die State III: Light flowlines join obverse and reverse peripheral design elements to the rims.

Delightful 1808 Large Cent

Sheldon-279



98 **1808 S-279. AU-55.** Point of highest leaf nearly under center of final S of STATES. A lovely Classic Head large cent. Lustrous tan surfaces display muted red in the recessed areas.

Breen Die State V: A small die chip visible on top of a leaf below A of STATES.

99 **1808 S-279. VF-30.** Front of headband straight. Chocolate brown and problem-free, difficult to locate this nice.

100 **1810 S-285. Rarity-3. VF-20.** Chocolate brown. No harsh marks, though a small red spot is seen at the top of Liberty's hair.

101 **1818 Newcomb-10. MS-63 RB (ANACS).** A date and variety that was heavily represented in the legendary Randall Hoard. Mostly lustrous red, some light spotting.

102 **1840 Small Date. N-1. AU-50.** Superb light tan surfaces with a few very tiny toning spots on the obverse. A few other insignificant marks are visible. This is a delightful example for date and/or type collectors.

103 **Quartette of 1840s issues:** ☆ 1840 Large Date. N-5. EF-40 ☆ 1843 Type of 1842. N-9. EF-45 ☆ 1844 N-1. EF-45 ☆ 1847 N-1. EF-45. (Total: 4 pieces)

104 **1840 Large Date. N-7. AU-50.** Choice surfaces with nicely blended tan and light olive toning. A lovely example.

- 105 Quartette of issues from the 1840s, each grading Extremely Fine: ☆ 1840 Large Date. N-10. EF-45 ☆ 1844 N-4. EF-40 ☆ 1845 N-5. EF-45 ☆ 1846 Small Date. N-18. EF-45. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 106 1840s quartette: ☆ 1840 Small Date. N-12. EF-40 ☆ 1845 N-4. EF-40 ☆ 1846 Medium Date. N-3. VF-35 ☆ 1847 N-6. AU-50. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 107 1841 N-3. AU-50. Pleasing olive-brown surfaces with traces of mahogany. The obverse has a die crack through the base of the date extending to the right and left. The reverse has several peripheral die cracks through the legend.
- 108 1841 N-6. AU-50. Medium brown surfaces with a streak of darker toning on the obverse. A few minor surface imperfections are noted. This example possesses light traces of tan lustre.



- 109 1843 Type of 1844. N-5. MS-60. Lustrous medium brown surfaces with traces of original red on the reverse. A very attractive example and at the low end of the Condition Census for this variety. From an intermediate die state. The obverse does not have the rim break over star 5 which developed later in the die's life. The reverse is lacking die lines over the letters MER, a characteristic of the earlier die states.
- 110 Quartette of later-date issues, each rated Rarity-3: ☆ 1843 Type of 1842. N-15. VF-30 ☆ 1844 N-6. Rarity-3. EF-40 ☆ 1853 N-4. EF-40 ☆ 1854 N-26. EF-45. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 111 1845 N-2. MS-62 BN. Attractive and lustrous steel brown with very pleasing surfaces. Struck from a later die state, and, in this condition, a possible Condition Census candidate.
- 112 1846 Small Date. N-1. AU-58. Attractive medium tan surfaces with ample remaining lustre. The surfaces of this coin are choice.
This coin was examined and graded "AU-58+" by J.R. "Bob" Grellman. Bob is a researcher of the late-date United States large cents from 1839 through 1857 who provides grades with a great deal of consistency along with tracking of Condition Census information for these coins. Bob's wife, Cindy, has been a leading light in the Token and Medal Society and in the Civil War Token Society.
- 113 Quintette of late-date issues, each graded by Bob Grellman: ☆ 1846 Small Date. N-6. EF-45 ☆ 1848 N-12. EF-45 ☆ 1851 N-3. EF-40+ ☆ 1852 N-13. EF-40 ☆ 1853 N-19. EF-45. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 114 1846 Tall Date. N-23. Rarity-6. F-12. Pleasing light tan surfaces which are quite choice for the grade.
- 115 Quartette of attractive issues: ☆ 1847 N-24. EF-45 ☆ 1848 N-10. AU-50 ☆ 1850 N-21. Rarity-3. AU-55 ☆ 1852 N-2. EF-45. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 116 Trio of Braided Hair issues: ☆ 1847 N-37. EF-45 ☆ 1854 N-3. AU-58 ☆ 1856 Slanting 5. N-1. AU-50. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 117 Selection of late-date issues: ☆ 1847 N-38. VF-35 ☆ 1848 N-6. EF-45 ☆ 1850 N-2. AU-50 ☆ 1852 N-1. EF-40 ☆ 1856 Slanting 5. N-14. EF-45 ☆ 1857 Small Date. N-4. AU-50. The 1847 N-38 is accompanied by the bottom half of an old collector box from the collection of Henry Hines. (Total: 6 pieces)

Memorable 1848 Proof Rarity

From the T. James Clarke Collection



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 118 1848 N-19. Rarity-6-. Proof-64 RB (PCGS). A superb specimen with beautiful mirrorlike fields, mostly brown, accented with original red and orange. Well struck and sharply defined in all details. A thoroughly magnificent striking of a cent variety which is only known in Proof format. All in all the piece is very memorable.
PCGS Population: 4; none finer.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet, earlier from the T. James Clarke Collection.
- 119 1848 N-27. AU-50. Lustrous and choice light brown. Graded by Bob Grellman.
- 120 1848 N-35. AU-58. Delightful medium brown surfaces with ample mint frost.
- 121 Quartette of large cent issues, each graded by Grellman: ☆ 1849 N-11. EF-45 ☆ 1851 Rarity-3. N-31. EF-45 ☆ 1852 N-22. EF-45 ☆ 1853 N-18. Rarity-3+. EF-45. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 122 Quintette of large cents graded by Bob Grellman: ☆ 1851 N-7. EF-45 ☆ 1853 N-30. EF-45 ☆ 1854 N-21. MS-60 ☆ 1855 Upright 5s. N-12. EF-40 ☆ 1857 Large Date. N-1. EF-45. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 123 Large cent quartette, each rated Rarity-3: ☆ 1851 N-25. EF-45 ☆ 1854 N-19. EF-40 ☆ 1854 N-27. VF-35 ☆ 1856 Upright 5. N-9. AU-55. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 124 1851 N-26. Rarity-5-. AU-50. Delightful light tan with very choice, problem-free surfaces.
- 125 Quintette of different date large cents: ☆ 1852 N-3. AU-55 ☆ 1853 N-25. AU-50 ☆ 1854 N-23. EF-40 ☆ 1855 Upright 5. N-4. EF-45 ☆ 1857 Small Date. N-4. AU-50. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 126 1852 N-8. MS-63, brown. Lustrous steel brown with iridescent bluish green and pale orange. A very pleasing example for the date or type collector.
- 127 Quintette of desirable large cent issues: ☆ 1852 N-14. VF-35 ☆ 1854 N-8. EF-40 ☆ 1855 Knob on Ear. N-9. AU-50 ☆ 1855 Slanted 5s. N-10. VF-35 ☆ 1856 Upright 5. N-6. AU-55. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 128 Pair of Mint State large cents: ☆ 1852 N-15. Rarity-3+. MS-64 RB ☆ 1856 Slanting 5. MS-63 BN. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 129 Quartette of attractive issues: ☆ 1852 N-22. AU-50 ☆ 1854 N-17. EF-45 ☆ 1855 Knob on Ear. N-9. EF-40 ☆ 1856 Slanting 5. N-3. AU-50. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 130 1853 N-14. MS-60. Medium brown surfaces, lustrous and choice.

Possibly Proof 1854 N-12 Cent



- 131 1854 N-12. MS-64 RB, prooflike or Proof. A splendid specimen, which was acquired by the owner of the Pennsylvania Cabinet as Proof, tracing its pedigree to the T. James Clarke Collection, Lot 407. Dave Bowers of our staff feels it is, indeed, Proof, but Mark Borckardt and Ray Merena feel it would be more properly called MS-64, prooflike. "Pay your money and take your choice" as the old saying goes!

The coin has a wire rim around much of the obverse. At the lower left of the obverse at 8:00 is a planchet mark on the rim, which will serve to identify the piece. The reverse has a wire rim around nearly all of the periphery. A splendid specimen which will repay close examination. Certainly, this is one of the very finest examples of N-12 in existence.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet. Earlier from the celebrated collection of T. James Clarke of Jamestown, NY. Clarke was a leading connoisseur and formed specialized cabinets in several areas, notably colonials and cents, but others as well. He also manufactured little paper "pill boxes" suitable for storing and displaying coins. Much about Clarke is given in Q. David Bowers' book set, American Numismatic Association Centennial History 1891-1991.

- 132 1854 N-13. Rarity-3. AU-55. Medium brown and quite attractive with a few very insignificant surface imperfections.
From Stack's sale of the Floyd Starr Collection, December 1984, Lot 1937.

Superb Proof 1856 N-5 Cent



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 133 1856 Slanting 5. N-5. Rarity-5. Proof-64 BN (PCGS). A superb Proof striking, sharply defined and very attractive. Steel blue surfaces are highlighted with tinges of brown and red. Part of an 1856 "minor Proof set," which at the time consisted of a half cent and large cent (1856 Flying Eagle cents were not part of such sets). Off the market for a generation, and now presented to a new circle of buyers.
PCGS Population: 2; none finer.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet; earlier from the 1960 ANA Convention sale.

- 134 1856 Upright 5. N-8. Rarity-4. MS-60. Very pleasing light tan with remnants of faded mint red. A pleasing example of this scarce variety.

Memorable Proof 1857 N-3 Cent



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 135 1857 Small Date. N-3. Rarity-5. Proof-64 RB (PCGS). Another beautiful Proof cent from the Pennsylvania Cabinet, long off the market. The obverse and reverse are a beautiful mixture of rich orange and light brown, creating a coin of incredible beauty.
The present 1857 Proof cent is a delightful example that will please the connoisseur and specialist and, in addition, present an opportunity for the inclusion of a truly incredible piece in a high-quality type set.

Struck early in the year, before May, this piece was probably sold as part of a "minor Proof set," also including the half cent. Probably no more than 100 to 200 such sets were struck, and from these, many pieces have subsequently disappeared. Adding desirability to the issue is the status of the 1857 cent as the scarcest date in all grades in the 1850s. Related business strikes were made in January and February, but many of these may have been held back at the Mint and melted.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet; earlier the property of noted large cent specialist Homer K. Downing.

SMALL CENTS

Our offering of small cents begins with the ever-popular 1856 and continues through the Indian and Lincoln series, offering along the way some very important and interesting acquisition possibilities.

Classic 1856 Flying Eagle 1¢



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 136 **1856 Flying Eagle.** Net MS-60; but actually MS-63, cleaned. Mostly golden brown with blushes of pale navy blue. Most design features are sharp. A tiny edge nick can be seen at 7:00 relative to the obverse.

A decent example, for the grade, of what is quite possibly the most famous of all "popular rarities" of the 19th century. Almost since the date of striking, the 1856 Flying Eagle cent has been an object of numismatic desire. Along the way it has acquired a fame all its own. We estimate that 1,000 or more business strikes were made—to acquaint the public with the design, to provide examples for newspaper editors, to furnish samples to congressmen, and other such purposes. These pieces were made in 1856 and early 1857. In addition, an estimated 1,500 to 2,500 Proofs were re-struck from about 1858 onward. Most specimens seen on the market today are of the Proof or impaired Proof format.

Listed as variety P-218 and J-180, respectively, in the Pollock and Judd references.

Q. David Bowers' book, *A Buyer's and Enthusiast's Guide to Flying Eagle and Indian Cents* devotes many pages to this particular coin. Upon request the author will furnish an autographed complimentary copy to the successful purchaser of this lot.



- 137 **1857 Flying Eagle.** MS-64. Fully lustrous and partially brilliant with blushes of natural iridescence. A few tiny flecks and spots can be seen.

These pieces were first released to the public on May 25, 1857. A wooden shed was set up in the yard of the Philadelphia Mint, with two pay-out windows, one to exchange old "large" copper cents for the new copper-nickel cents, and the other to exchange Spanish-American silver coins for the pieces.



- 138 **1857 Flying Eagle.** MS-64 (NGC). Lustrous, satiny surfaces. A tiny mark is seen above the date.

- 139 Group of ANACS-certified Flying Eagle and Indian cents: ☆ 1857 MS-61 ☆ 1869/9 VF-25 ☆ 1871 VF-35, obverse scratches ☆ 1876 MS-62 BN. Obverse die cracks through the legend and date ☆ 1878 Net MS-60, scratched ☆ 1879 MS-64 RB. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 140 **Set of Flying Eagle and Indian cents, 1857 to 1909-S,** including both 1858 varieties, three 1864 issues, 1869/9 and 1869, 1873 Open 3, and 1886 Type II. Average grade Good-4 to Fine-12, with the following exceptions: ☆ 1862 EF-40 ☆ 1865 AU-50 ☆ 1866 Poor-1 ☆ 1871 EF-40, corroded ☆ 1877 AG-3 ☆ 1879 VF-20 ☆ 1883 VF-20 ☆ 1884 VF-20 ☆ 1887 MS-60 ☆ 1890 EF-40 ☆ 1891 VF-20 ☆ 1892 VF-20 ☆ 1895 VF-20 ☆ 1896 EF-45 ☆ 1897 VF-20 ☆ 1899 VF-20 ☆ 1900 EF-40 ☆ 1901 EF-40 ☆ 1902 EF-40 ☆ 1903 EF-40 ☆ 1904 VF-20 ☆ 1905 EF-40 ☆ 1906 MS-60 ☆ 1907 MS-63 RB ☆ 1908 EF-40 ☆ 1909 EF-40. (Total: 59 pieces)

- 141 Lustrous small cent trio: ☆ 1858 Large Letters. AU-58. Toned ☆ 1859 MS-63 ☆ 1909 Indian. MS-64 RB. Mostly brilliant. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 142 1858 Small Letters. MS-60 (NGC). Lustrous.

- 143 1859 MS-63 (NGC). A choice example of this one-year-only design type with laurel wreath and no shield on reverse. Lustrous.

- 144 **Early Indian cent selection:** ☆ 1859 MS-62 ☆ 1860 Pointed Bust. MS-63 ☆ 1864 bronze. MS-64 BN. (Total: 3 pieces)

Gem Proof 1864 Bronze Indian Cent

Very Low Mintage



- 145 **1864 Bronze. Proof-65 RB (NGC).** From a tiny Proof mintage said by the *Guide Book* and certain others to be only 150 pieces (but probably a bit more than that, see the commentary in Q. David Bowers' *A Buyer's and Enthusiast's Guide to Flying Eagle and Indian Cents*. Among bronze Indian cents, it is likely that only the 1864-L has a smaller Proof production figure. Pale gold and sea green highlights on frosty devices and deep mirror fields. A few tiny reverse flecks present.

- 146 1864 L on Ribbon. MS-63 BN. Fully lustrous and mostly tan with some hints of faded red at the borders. A nice example of this well-known scarce issue.

- 147 1865 Proof-63 RB (PCGS). From a Proof mintage for the date of slightly more than 500 pieces.

- 148 **1866 Proof-65 RB (NGC).** A gem early date Proof Indian cent. Pleasing light "wood grain" surfaces.

- 149 **1867 Proof-64 RD (PCGS).** Brilliant red with a light cameo contrast and strong lustre.

Accompanied by an Eagle Eye Photo Seal certificate.

- 150 **1868 Proof-65 RB (NGC).** Lustrous "wood grain" surfaces. Dies aligned 350° (with 180° the norm), a frequent occurrence for this particular date.

Certain other Proof 1868 coins were made with inverted reverses, perhaps an apprentice was on duty at the medal department at the Mint! Inverted reverses occur here and there, among other 19th- and early 20th-century Proofs as well, with one of the more famous issues being the 1903 Liberty Head nickel.

- 151 1868 MS-64 RB. A popular early date in the Indian cent series. Lustrous.

- 152 **1869 Proof-64 RD (PCGS).** Fully red. A few tiny obverse flecks present.

- 153 1869 Proof-64 RD. Fiery mint red just beginning to fade.

Frosted Proof 1870 Indian Cent



- 154 1870 Proof-65 RD (PCGS). Lightly frosted red devices and deep mirror fields. A very scarce date, and one that is largely unappreciated for its true rarity—especially in comparison to the wide demand for such pieces.



- 155 1871 Proof-65 RB (NGC). A lovely gem. Lively shades of pale blue and rose on red surfaces.



- 156 1872 Proof-64 RD (PCGS). Sharply struck. Blazing golden red surfaces. A tiny, shallow planchet flaw, as struck, is present below the date, otherwise pristine. A desirable key date.

Gem Uncirculated 1872 Indian Cent



- 157 1872 MS-65 RB (PCGS). An important key date, particularly at the gem level. Sharply struck, with full feather and shield details (this date is often weak in those areas). Mainly red, though somewhat subdued in areas. Strong cartwheel lustre on both sides. Some tiny, scattered flecks are noted.
- 158 Trio of certified Indian Head cents: ☆ 1873 Closed 3. Proof-63 RB. (PCGS) ☆ 1886 Type II. Proof-65 BN (NGC) ☆ 1887 Proof-65 RB (PCGS). (Total: 3 pieces)
- 159 1873 Open 3. MS-65 RB (PCGS). A satiny gem. Chiefly red with strong lustre. A small dot follows the I of LIBERTY on the head-dress.
- 160 1874 Proof-65 RB (NGC). Mostly brown with some red at the rims.
Repunched 4 in date. Snow-1, Breen-1989. A scarce variety that makes up only a small percentage of the total Proof mintage.
Accompanied by an Eagle Eye Photo Seal certificate.
- 161 1874 MS-64 RD (PCGS). Well centered with pale orange mint lustre. The obverse is sharply detailed while the reverse has slight weakness along the right side of the wreath. A few minor spots are noted.

Gem Proof 1875 Indian Cent



- 162 1875 Proof-64 RD (PCGS). Frosty devices (particularly the Indian) and deep mirror fields form a splendid cameo. A solid gem to the unaided eye, but some light flecks are visible under low magnification. Still choice for the grade.

Mintage: 700+.
Accompanied by an Eagle Eye Photo Seal certificate.

- 163 1876 Proof-64 RB (PCGS). Iridescent pale rose and blue highlights on deep red surfaces.

Mintage: 1150+.

Rare Proof 1877 Indian Cent

Classic Rarity



- 164 1877 Proof-64 RB (PCGS). A splendid specimen of the key Philadelphia Mint issue among bronze Indian cents. Not only are Proofs elusive, but high-grade business strikes are rarities as well—thus further increasing the demand. A tiny spot is present on the Indian's neck, accounting for the Proof-64 grade (otherwise Proof-65 might be a possibility).

Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia* gives the mintage for this date as 510+ pieces, based on sales of silver Proof sets, while *A Guide Book of United States Coins*, the ever-popular "Redbook," lists the mintage as 900+ pieces. However, both of these figures are probably on the low side. For expanded information and, in our opinion, a more realistic view, consult the aforementioned Bowers book.

- 165 1878 Proof-64 RD (PCGS). Heavily frosted devices and deep mirror fields. Some light flecks present.

Mintage: 2,350.

- 166 1879 Proof-66 RB. Virtually flawless. Some deep violet at the centers, blazing red-gold elsewhere. A beauty.

Mintage: 3,200.

- 167 1879 Proof-64 RD (PCGS). Lustrous.

Accompanied by an Eagle Eye Photo Seal certificate.

- 168 Certified Indian cent quartette, all Proof-65 RB: ☆ 1880 (NGC) ☆ 1882 (NGC) ☆ 1883 (NGC) ☆ 1885 (PCGS). (Total: 4 pieces)

- 169 1881 Proof-65 RB. Rich violet and golden hues on reflective surfaces.

Mintage: 3955.

- 170 Selection of certified Proof-64 RB Indian cents: ☆ 1881 (PCGS) ☆ 1886 (PCGS) ☆ 1888 (NGC) ☆ 1889 (PCGS) ☆ 1891 (PCGS) ☆ 1896 (NGC) ☆ 1897 (NGC) ☆ 1898 (NGC) ☆ 1906 (PCGS) ☆ 1907 (NGC) ☆ 1908 (PCGS). (Total: 11 pieces)

- 171 1883 Proof-65 RB. Rose and sea green iridescence.

Mintage: 6609.

- 172 1884 Proof-65 BN. Mirror surfaces reflect a warm, rosy glow.

Mintage: 3942.

- 173 1884 Proof-64 RD (NGC). Lustrous with a touch of pale rose.
Accompanied by an Eagle Eye Photo Seal certificate.
- 174 1890 Proof-64 RD (PCGS). Lustrous, frosty devices and mirror fields.
Mintage: 2,740.
- 175 1892 Proof-64 RD (PCGS). Strong cartwheel lustre.
- 176 Pair of Proof Indian cents: ☆ 1892 Proof-64 RB ☆ 1900 Proof-65 RB. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 177 1893 Proof-64 RB (PCGS). Vibrant rose highlights on lustrous red surfaces.
Mintage: 2,195.
- 178 1894 Proof-64 RB (NGC). Lustrous.
Mintage: 2,632.
- 179 1895 Proof-64 RD (PCGS). Lightly frosted devices.
Mintage: 2,062.
Accompanied by an Eagle Eye Photo Seal certificate.
- 180 1897 Proof-65 RB. Iridescent sea green obverse, mostly red reverse.
Mintage: 1,938. It will be readily noticed that mintage figures dropped precipitately after the middle of the 1890s, and continued to be low through the first decade of the 20th century. Many of the issues in this era are priced on the market as "types" rather than as specific dates, thus furnishing the opportunity to cherry-pick scarce issues at nominal costs.
- 181 1899 Proof-65 RD (PCGS). A lustrous red gem.
Mintage: 2,031.
- 182 1900 Proof-64 RD (PCGS). Lustrous, tiny flecks present.
Mintage: 2,262.
- 183 1901 Proof-65 RD (PCGS). Bottoms of 9 and 0 in date broadly repunched. A pleasing cameo Proof cent.
Mintage: 1,985.
Accompanied by an Eagle Eye Photo Seal certificate.
- 184 1902 Proof-64 RD (PCGS). Pastel iridescence on lustrous red surfaces.
Mintage: 2,018.
- 185 1903 Proof-65 RD. Some tiny obverse flecks present.
Mintage: 1,790.
- 186 1903 Proof-64 RD (PCGS). Lustrous. Some tiny obverse flecks present.
- 187 1904 Proof-64 RD (PCGS). Lustrous. Tiny obverse spots seen under low magnification.
Mintage: 1,817.
- 188 1905 Proof-64 RD (PCGS). Lustrous.
Mintage: 2,152.
- 189 1908-S MS-64 RD (PCGS). A lustrous red example of the first branch mint small cent coinage. Tiny flecks visible under low magnification.
- 190 1908-S MS-64 RB. Lustrous, mostly light red surfaces.
- 191 1909 Proof-64 RD (NGC). A beautiful Proof cent from the final year of Indian cent coinage. Frosty motifs and satiny fields. Perhaps conservatively graded, certainly choice for the grade.
Mintage: 2975.
- 192 1909 MS-64 RB (ANACS). Currently quite scarce. Generous amounts of red present.
Large L over small L.
FND-001.

Lovely Gem Proof 1909 V.D.B. Cent

Mintage: 420



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 193 1909 V.D.B. Proof-67 RB. A popular rarity, one of only 420 Proofs of the date and type struck (by way of comparison, over five times as many Proofs of the date were coined without the designer's initials—V.D.B.—on the reverse!). High, square rims, deeply basined fields, and frosty matte surfaces are all present. Rich, lustrous red-orange surfaces.

Obverse Die 1; Reverse Die 2. The exact mintage figure for Proofs of this year is not known. The 420 figure is traditional, and we have no particular reason to argue with it, although it has been suggested that more were struck. No matter, in authentic Proof, it is a great rarity, and no more than a few hundred exist.

- 194 Set of Lincoln cents, 1909 V.D.B. through 1940-S, lacking just the 1922 Plain issue. Average grade Good-4 to AU-55, with the following dates highlighted: ☆ 1909 V.D.B. MS-60 ☆ 1909-S V.D.B. VF-20 ☆ 1909 MS-60 ☆ 1909-S EF-40 ☆ 1910 MS-60 ☆ 1911 MS-60 ☆ 1914-D F-12 ☆ 1920 MS-60 ☆ 1931-S AU-50. Housed in a Lincoln cent album. (Total: 89 pieces)

Superb Gem 1909-S V.D.B. Cent



- 195 1909-S V.D.B. MS-66 RD (PCGS). A lovely gem specimen of this popular rarity from the first year of the Lincoln cent series. Rich red matte-like surfaces display strong cartwheel lustre. Sharply struck.

The year 1909 saw a plethora of small cent issues. Besides the Philadelphia and San Francisco Indian cents of the date, there were Lincoln cents from both mints, both with and without Victor David Brenner's initials on the reverse, for a total of six different issues. Among these issues, the 1909-S V.D.B. achieved its own measure of fame, as over the years when collecting Lincoln cents became popular, this variety was found to be the most elusive in circulation.

- 196 1909-S V.D.B. MS-61 RB (PCGS). Lustrous honey red surfaces. A few small flecks present.
- 197 1909-S V.D.B. AU-50. Brilliant. Lightly cleaned some time ago. A spot is noted at the top of the right wheat ear on the reverse. Probably worth an "EF price."
- 198 1909-S V.D.B. Net VG-8; sharpness of F-15. Attractive tan toning. Some fine pin scratches on the reverse account for the assigned net grade.
- 199 1909-S V.D.B. VG-8. Golden brown surfaces. A minor obverse rim abrasion is noted at 10:00.

200 1909-S V.D.B. VG-8. Tan toning at the centers deepens to chocolate brown at the rims.

201 1912 Proof-65 RB. Lustrous rose-red matte surfaces.
Mintage: 2,145



202 1913 Proof-66 RD. Sharp and frosty with honey red surfaces. An attractive Proof cent.
Mintage: 2848. Dies 2-B.

Key Date 1914-D Lincoln Cent



203 1914-D MS-64 BN (ANACS). The most desirable of all Denver Mint small cent issues, and an important key date in the Lincoln cent series; in high grades it overshadows even the 1909-S V.D.B. rarity. Glossy brown with a trace of red at the rims.



204 1921-S MS-65 RD. Scarce this nice. A lovely specimen of a popular branch mint issue.

Choice 1955 Doubled Die Cent



205 1955/1955 Doubled Die obverse. MS-63 RD (PCGS). Most likely the best-known error die in American numismatics. Lustrous. A few small spots present on the reverse.

The 1955 Doubled Die cent came to light shortly after such pieces were coined, when examples began appearing in upstate New York (particularly in the Binghamton area) and in Massachusetts. The first numismatist to take a really active interest in them was James F. Ruddy, who at the time operated the Triple Cities Coin Exchange (which on April 15, 1958 became a part of Empire Coin Company with Q. David Bowers). The Bowers book, *Coins and Collectors*, tells how the variety was discovered and of the finding of pieces in circulation. Some 24,000 examples are believed to have left the Mint.

206 1955 Doubled Die obverse. AU-58. Lustrous, mostly chocolate brown with a hint of blue and violet.

TWO-CENT PIECES

Incredible 1864 Small Motto Rarity Brilliant Gem Proof



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

207 1864 Small Motto. Proof-65 RD (PCGS). From the Pennsylvania Cabinet, and long off the market, this piece will be a sensation in the present sale when it crosses the auction block. Only a few equivalent pieces are known in all of numismatics. It is highly unlikely that from an aesthetic viewpoint, any specimen exceeds it. Here, indeed, is a landmark coin, the rarity and desirability of which cannot be overemphasized.

Among Proof two-cent pieces of 1864, nearly all of the perhaps 1,000 or so pieces struck were of the Large Motto type. Probably only a handful were made of the Small Motto style, and of this number, fewer than 20 are known to exist today. Most of the survivors are in lower grades and, typically, have spotted or irregular surfaces. Indeed, considering the entire spectrum of Proof two-cent pieces, finding a glittering red gem such as this would be highly unusual even for a so-called common date, never mind the Proof 1864 Small Motto rarity.

The presently offered coin is a member of an elite group of Proof rarities that are seldom seen. In 1858, Proof coins were first widely sold to the public. From that time until 1916, sets were regularly issued. Among copper, nickel, and silver coins, there are several pieces that stand out for their elusive nature, an elite group:

1864-L Indian cent. Exceedingly rare in Proof format. Fewer than two dozen have been traced. Interestingly three different die varieties exist.

1868 Large cent. Rarity created for numismatists; style similar to the 1843-1857 cent, but dated 1868. Perhaps a dozen copper strikings are known.

1864 Small Motto two-cent piece. The variety offered in the present lot.

1867 With Rays Shield nickel. Rare in all Proof grades, especially if gem. Only a few dozen were coined.

1913 Liberty Head nickel: apparently two Proofs were struck, one of which, the Eliasberg coin, we sold in April 1996 in a memorable event.

1884 trade dollar: 10 pieces struck.

1885 trade dollar. Five pieces struck.

The preceding list includes the rarest of the rare in the Proof series 1858-1916. Some are of such incredible rarity that even the most dedicated collector may never acquire one—the 1913 Liberty Head nickel and the 1885 trade dollar being examples. Others may be offered now and then, but the chances of obtaining a gorgeous Proof-65 are remote.

For the connoisseur, for the two-cent specialist, for the dedicated collector of Proof coins, the presently offered 1864 Small Motto is a coin to be remembered.

PCGS Population: 2; 1 finer (Proof-66 RD).

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



- 208 **1864 Small Motto. MS-63 BN.** Intermingled golden brown and blue iridescence on lustrous surfaces. A conspicuous planchet lamination flaw can be seen to the left of the 2 in the denomination. Many times rarer than the Large Motto style of the same year.

Gem Proof 1864 Two-Cent Piece

Large Motto



- 209 **1864 Large Motto. Proof-65 RD (PCGS).** A glittering Proof specimen, a rarity in this combination of high technical grade and, equally (or more) important, beautiful aesthetic appeal. We mention the "equally or more important," as many buyers, particularly newcomers to the market, concentrate only on numbers, whereas there is so much more to determining a coin's desirability and value.

The present piece, from the Pennsylvania Cabinet, has it all. Probably no more than 50 equivalent pieces exist.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

- 210 **1864 Large Motto. Proof-62 RD.** Fully brilliant with blazing mirror fields. Most design features are sharp.



- 211 **1865 Proof-66 RB.** A splendid gem Proof of absolutely superb quality, one of the very finest seen. In fact, we do not recall ever having seen a nicer one! Proof two-cent pieces of this era which combine high numerical grade plus, even more important, superb aesthetic appeal, are great rarities. The present offering of two-cent pieces, largely from the Pennsylvania Cabinet, will be forever remembered by specialists in the series. We strongly recommend that all current price quotations be disregarded when bidding for these two-cent pieces, as such an opportunity may not recur in a long time.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



- 212 **1866 Proof-65 RD.** A splendid gem from the Pennsylvania Cabinet, a gorgeous piece of a quality seldom seen or equalled anywhere. You could search several years and not find a comparable specimen!

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



- 213 **1867 Proof-65 RD.** Another piece from the Pennsylvania Cabinet, a dazzling gem of a quality that cannot be overemphasized or overdescribed. Suffice it to say, the connoisseur would do well to bid very strongly to acquire this piece.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



- 214 **1868 Proof-64 RD.** Another splendid coin from the Pennsylvania Cabinet. Although magnification reveals a few flecks here and there, (keeping it out of the Proof-65 category, in our opinion), the fact is that the marketplace is filled with "Proof-65" bronze Indian cents and two-cent pieces of this era which have lots of flecks and spots. Sometimes we think we are too strict! In any event, here, indeed, is a truly beautiful Proof two-cent piece, one which is worth a strong bid.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



- 215 **1869 Proof-65 RB.** A splendid gem, another highlight from the Pennsylvania Cabinet. Where can you find another?

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



- 216 **1870 Proof-65 RD.** A gorgeous gem coin from the Pennsylvania Cabinet, one of the very finest Proofs known to exist.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



- 217 **1871 Proof-65 RD.** Fully mint red. Absolutely pristine.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Gem Proof 1872 Two Cents

Key Date



- 218 **1872 Proof-65 RD.** Brilliant, gorgeous surfaces. A splendid specimen of the next to last date in the series, a key issue which is very difficult to find in high-grade business strike form, thus placing strong market pressure on the few remaining Proofs. However, the few remaining Proofs are typically of a grade and quality substantially less than the Pennsylvania Cabinet gem here offered. Worthy of a strong—dare we say *runaway?*—bid!

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Splendid 1873 Proof Rarity

Open 3 in Date



- 219 **1873 Open 3. Proof-66 RD (PCGS).** Another Proof from the Pennsylvania Cabinet, a coin of incredible rarity. If you are a specialist in two-cent pieces ask yourself this question: how long has it been since you have even seen (let alone been offered) a fully brilliant red 1873 two-cent piece? Here is another coin that has it all—high technical grade (no finer piece has ever been certified by PCGS), full red brilliance, and, perhaps most important of all, incredible visual appeal. Moreover, the 1873 date is a Proof-only issue, the rarity at the end of this short-lived denomination series.

Whatever records may exist for an 1873 Proof two-cent piece, they will surely be shattered once this crosses the block. And, with good reason.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

NICKEL THREE-CENT PIECES

- 220 **1865 Proof-60.** Pleasing golden iridescence with a scattering of toning spots on both surfaces. Very rare and seldom offered for sale, the most elusive of the Proofs in the nickel three-cent series. Such pieces were not offered to collectors until the summer of 1865, by which time most had ordered their sets lacking this new denomination.
- 221 **1876 MS-64 (PCGS).** A sharp and frosty business strike.
- 222 **1878 Proof-65 (PCGS).** A Proof-only issue; just 2,350 pieces were coined of the date. Attractive golden highlights.

SILVER THREE-CENT PIECE



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 223 **1873 Closed 3. Proof-64.** Pale golden iridescence complements the frosty devices and nicely reflective fields. Only 600 are said to have been coined, all Proofs—thus creating the sole “Proof-only” date of the series.

NICKEL FIVE-CENT PIECES

Marvelous Gem Proof 1866 Nickel

With Rays



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 224 **1866 With Rays. Proof-65 (PCGS).** We feel it is a bit finer. A coin remarkable for its quality, this piece has been off the market for a generation or more. The surfaces are breathtakingly beautiful, superb, and are not exceeded by any other Proof of this issue that has ever come under our view. Certainly, if quality is your forte, this is a tremendous find.

The number of Proof 1866 Shield nickels is not known, but it could not have been more than a couple hundred or so. *The Guide Book of U.S. Coins* estimates “200+,” and this is probably as good a figure as one can find. See notes.

The Shield nickel was authorized by Congress under the Act of May 16, 1866. By this time, many if not most orders for Proof coins had been received and processed by the Philadelphia Mint. Minor Proof sets containing the Indian cent and the nickel three-cent piece had already been shipped. When Proofs of the new 1866 Shield nickel were available in the summer of the year, relatively few buyers contacted the Mint again and endeavored to acquire them. The Mint offered such pieces for 10 cents apiece, individually, but the cataloguer has no record of how many were ordered. Presumably, most numismatists desiring an example of the new Shield design simply acquired a business strike. While collectors assembling date sets and runs of coins routinely ordered Proofs from the mintage year, if there was a piece they lacked, a business strike would often do.

A related situation occurred nearly a decade earlier in 1857, when the Flying Eagle Proofs were minted for the first time in the summer, by which time most numismatists ordering Proof sets had already acquired minor sets with the copper half cent and large cent (and only a few purchased Flying Eagle cents afterward)

With regard to quality, in today's market a coin certified as “Proof-65” may qualify for that numerical grade, but aesthetic appeal may be something else entirely. This piece, from the Pennsylvania Cabinet, and long off the market, is of exceptional quality. We dare say that if 10 different Proof-65 1866 Shield nickels could be found and lined up in a row, the piece here offered would be the finest in quality.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Gem Proof 1866 Nickel



- 225 **1866 With Rays. Proof-65 (PCGS).** Another very high-quality example that has been off the market for a generation or more. Brilliant surfaces with a whisper of toning. A definitive example at this grade level.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



- 226 **1866 With Rays. Proof-65/62.** Lustrous and attractive, this coin is bright and white. There are a few minor spots, though barely noticeable. There is a small rim nick and scratch on the reverse which accounts for the lower reverse grade.

Lovely Proof 1866 5¢



- 227 **1866 With Rays. Proof-64 (PCGS).** A lovely specimen, another example of a classic rarity. Superb mirror surfaces, brilliant. Very, very close to Proof-65, and we suspect that some might even call it that. Quality personified!

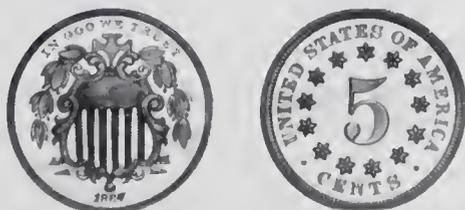
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

- 228 **1866 With Rays. MS-64.** A nice piece for the type collector. An attractive and clean Mint State coin.

- 229 **A attractive group of Shield nickels, business strikes as well as Proofs:** ☆ 1866 With Rays. MS-63, prooflike ☆ 1866 With Rays. MS-60, polished ☆ 1867 With Rays. Proof-60, polished ☆ 1868 Doubled Date. Proof-60/65, obverse scratched ☆ 1868 MS-64 ☆ 1868 MS-63 ☆ 1869 AU-55 ☆ 1869 Doubled Date. MS-64 ☆ 1872 AU-55 ☆ 1873 Open 3. MS-63 ☆ 1875 Proof-63 (3) ☆ 1876 Doubled Date. Breen-2506. Proof-63 ☆ 1882 Filled 2. Breen-2518. MS-64. (Total: 15 pieces)

- 230 **Quality Shield nickel quartette:** ☆ 1866 With Rays (2). MS-60 and AU-58 ☆ 1867 With Rays. AU-55 ☆ 1883 Proof-64. All have toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 231 **1867 With Rays. Doubled Date. Breen-2664. MS-63.** Soft gray in color.



- 232 **1867 Without Rays. Proof-65.** Brilliant surfaces. The piece has a minute spot at the date, though not obvious to the naked eye. The

reverse has one small lint mark just below the 5. A splendid addition to any Shield nickel collection.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

- 233 **1867 Without Rays. Proof-64.** A glistening Proof coin with just a hint of golden toning on the central reverse.

Proof Shield Nickel Selection

- 234 **An attractive starter set of Proofs, each grading Proof-64:** ☆ 1867 Without Rays ☆ 1869 ☆ 1870 ☆ 1871 ☆ 1873 Closed 3 ☆ 1874 ☆ 1875. Overall a pleasing grouping. The 1871 has some slight discoloration on the reverse, but the sheer brilliance of the 1874 is an effective balance. (Total: 7 pieces)

Quintette of Proof-64 Shield Nickels

- 235 **A nice lot of Proof-64 nickels:** ☆ 1867 Without Rays ☆ 1869 ☆ 1870 ☆ 1871 ☆ 1875. A well matched group. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 236 **1867 Without Rays. MS-65.** A bright and lustrous coin. Obverse die shattered, and quite interesting to contemplate, even under low magnification. A very appealing Shield nickel.



- 237 **1868 Proof-65.** An incredible Proof. The obverse is brilliant, while the reverse is very slightly subdued at the center.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

- 238 **1868 Proof-64.** A brilliant Proof with just a couple of tiny spots.



- 239 **1869 Proof-66.** A fully white and attractive Proof. A delightful coin with deep mirrored fields.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



- 240 **1870 Proof-65.** A brilliant Proof with pristine surfaces, a find for the advanced collector and connoisseur. This coin would fit nicely into a Proof collection.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

- 241 **1870 MS-65.** The lustre is subdued by uniform gray toning. Each side has a nice display of die breaks adding to the desirability of this piece.



242 **1871 Proof-66.** Brilliant surfaces, sharp, with one small spot well hidden at left, between the shield and olive leaf. Interestingly, the obverse die is misaligned just a hair to the left, causing the dentils to be mere stubs. This is the first of a superb run of Proof 1871 Shield nickels from the Pennsylvania Cabinet. The collector who formed this cabinet earlier this century recognized the importance of this issue and sought superb examples as they became available.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



243 **1871 Proof-66.** Very delicate golden toning graces both sides. The new owner will be quite pleased with this lovely nickel, which emerges from decades of hiding in a Pennsylvania bank vault.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



244 **1871 Proof-66.** Brilliant. Fully white and shimmering.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



245 **1871 Proof-65.** Nicely reflective fields with clean white surfaces. There are heavy raised die lines visible on the top stroke of the 5.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



246 **1871 Proof-65.** Untoned with highly reflective fields. Very attractive.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



247 **1871 Proof-65.** A satiny gem with plenty of lustre.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



248 **1871 Proof-65.** A very pleasing, uniformly white example. There is a minuscule spot on the obverse at 8:00, but the fields are bright and lustrous.
Note: Now we all know why finding a gem Proof 1871 Shield nickel has been so difficult up to this point!
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

249 **1871 Doubled Date.** Breen-2489. MS-64. A popular variety for the specialist. The doubling is clearly visible on each digit, and the obverse also has die breaks just beginning to form. The surfaces are uniformly satiny and lustrous.



250 **1872 Doubled Die obverse. Proof-66.** Partially brilliant with just a hint of soft gold and blue, especially visible on the reverse. The fields are reflective and the devices are sharp.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



251 **1872 Doubled Die obverse. Proof-66.** Lustrous and free of abrasions. Truly nice eye appeal.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

252 **1872 Doubled Die obverse. Proof-65.** A very reflective, very pleasing white coin, quite suitable for a quality Proof type set.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



253 **1873 Closed 3. Proof-66.** The fields are nicely reflective and the devices are frosty. A delightful Proof.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



254 **1873 Closed 3. Proof-66.** A brilliant and attractive specimen with one small white spot in the vertical shield stripes. The 1 in the date is clearly doubled.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

255 **1873 Closed 3. Proof-64.** A well struck, brilliant Proof. A nice looking coin for the grade. The reverse shows very minor abrasions, and there is a small planchet flaw at the ball of the 5.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



256 1874 Proof-66. Untoned and highly reflective. A most pleasing high-grade nickel.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



257 1874 Proof-65, but not equivocally so; it has certain attributes of a business strike, and could have been struck from Proof dies on a "business strike planchet." If so, its value would be even more than for a Proof! A lovely obverse with just the faintest hint of speckled golden toning to soften the fields. A matching reverse exhibits a small spot at the lower edge below the E of CENTS. Superb satiny surfaces.

258 1874 MS-64. Lightly toned in gold and pale blue. A pleasant Uncirculated nickel.



259 1875 Proof-65. A most attractive piece with nice mirrorlike fields behind frosty devices. Sharply struck with only very faint softness at the center of the horizontal shield bars.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



260 1875 Proof-65. Nicely mirrored, highly reflective fields. Light speckled toning around the obverse periphery.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

A Group of MS-64 Shield 5¢

261 Selection of gem Shield nickels dated 1875. Five Proof-64, and one MS-64. Each piece has at least one small spot, or a light fingerprint. (Total: 6 pieces)



262 1876 Proof-66. Faintly toned in speckled gray, just enough to subdue the fields. A very attractive Proof striking.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

263 1876 Doubled Date. Breen-2506. Proof-65. Slightly reflective with a hint of golden toning on both sides. One reverse star has a small, barely noticeable, green spot. An interesting coin.



264 1876 Doubled Date. Breen-2506. MS-65. Nice lustre with speckled golden toning on each side. A fine die crack has formed, and continues around 66% of the obverse circumference.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Key Proof 1877 Nickel



265 1877 Proof-65 (PCGS). A superb, splendid example, brilliant with just a nuance of golden toning. What a delight it is to be able to showcase multiple examples of this famous coin! Long off the market and hidden away in a bank vault in Pennsylvania, this piece now emerges to delight its next owner.

1877, of course, is front row center as the lowest mintage regular nickel five-cent piece in the entire series from 1866 to date. On an absolute basis, the only item that is more elusive is the 1913 Liberty Head nickel, which was privately distributed. With regard to coins distributed to the general public and to numismatists, the 1877 is the clear frontrunner, with 1,000 or so Proofs struck (the *Guide Book* says "510+"), handily outdistancing its closest rival, the 1878, of which 2,350 were made. In both instances—1877 and 1878—no business strikes were produced, thus isolating Proofs as the only examples available of these dates.

Over the years the 1866 Shield nickel has gained an aura all its own. In terms of Proof finish the 1866 With Rays and 1867 With Rays are rarer. However, as a date the 1877 is far rarer than either of those issues.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Beautiful 1877 Nickel Rarity



266 1877 Proof-65 (PCGS). Another specimen of this classic rarity, an outstanding example long hidden from view. Suffice it to say, the connoisseur desiring a high-quality 1877 Shield nickel will have a field day in the present sale!

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



267 1877 Proof-64 (PCGS). An attractive specimen with delicate lilac toning over deep mirror surfaces.

This offering of multiple Proof-65 1877 nickels provides the ideal opportunity to take advantage of our One Lot Only option explained under our Terms of Sale. In that way you can bid on all of them but be assured of winning no more than one.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

268 1877 Proof-63. Lightly frosted devices, moderate mirror fields. A splash of gold present.



269 **1878 Proof-66.** Attractive with slightly reflective fields and a fully white obverse. A barely noticeable halo of gold around the reverse.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

270 **1878 Proof-66.** A superlative gem example of this Proof-only issue. Highly lustrous with the slightest hint of champagne toning.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

271 **1878 Proof-66.** Satiny lustrous surfaces with a touch of gold around the reverse periphery. Clearly a late impression of the dies, as there is no mirror finish on the fields. If owning a superb 1878 Shield nickel rarity is on your "Must Do Someday" list, then don't be a bit shy about bidding in the present sale. These 1877 Shield nickels—and other pieces as well—have been off the market for decades and are considerably finer than the typical piece seen elsewhere.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

272 **1878 Proof-65.** A Proof-only issue with every appearance of a business strike. Satiny finish in pearl gray with a tinge of gold.
The period from the late 1870s to the late 1880s represents a low point in the production of Proof coins in many denominations. This particular coin is documented as a Proof-only issue yet has every characteristic of a business strike.

In many denominations throughout this time period, the distinction between Proof and business strike issues is nebulous. Many business strikes have reflective surfaces while many Proofs have more satiny surfaces. Even the study of specific die characteristics is not a positive method of distinction as many dies originally used for production of Proofs were later used for business strikes.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

273 **1878 Proof-64.** A pleasant coin with slight reflectivity in the fields. Close examination reveals a touch of striking softness.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

274 **1878 Proof-60.** Soft gray on each side with a blush of gold toning on the reverse. Hairlines evident on each side, accounting for the grade.

275 **1879/8 Breen-2514. Proof-65.** Nice reflectivity in the fields with mottled greenish gold toning across the obverse. This overdate is described by Breen as being very scarce.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



276 **1879 Triple Date. Breen-2512. Proof-66.** Date distinctly tripled on all digits. Most delightful with highly lustrous steel gray surfaces. This specimen is sure to please any discriminating collector.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

277 **1879 Triple Date. Breen-2512. Proof-65.** Fields are slightly reflective on each side. A pleasing coin.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

278 **1879 Triple Date. Breen-2512. Proof-65.** Sharp tripled digits are set against a satiny Proof field. Fully white save for a tinge of champagne at the periphery. Quite attractive.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



279 **1879 MS-64.** Excellent pearl gray color with alluring soft lustre and good eye appeal. A scarce issue in business strike form.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

280 **1880 Proof-66.** Stunning steel gray with fantastic lustre. The reverse has a pearlescent appearance at the center.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

281 **1880 Proof-66.** Frosty devices set against crisp and lustrous mirrored fields. A most attractive Proof suitable for a high-grade collection.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

282 **1880 Proof-66.** A glistening brilliant Proof with a nuance of champagne toning on each side. A choice example.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

283 **1881 Proof-66.** Blazing mirror surfaces on both sides are nicely complemented by frosty devices. A sharp and pleasing Proof striking.

The Proof Shield nickels of 1879, 1880, and 1881 have always been in special demand as related business strikes are very scarce, thus placing great pressure upon the remaining Proofs.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

284 **1881 Proof-66.** A superlative gem Proof without visible flaws. A charming piece for a Proof type set.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

285 **1881 Proof-66.** A faint halo of golden toning graces each side of this coin. Highly lustrous and attractive.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

286 **1882 Proof-66.** A sharp brilliant Proof, uniformly toned in soft champagne. Elegant in appearance.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

287 **1882 Proof-65.** Soft steel gray complemented by a light golden highlight.

288 **1882 Proof-65.** A lustrous brilliant Proof. Mottled gold toning across the obverse with a thin ring around the periphery.

289 **1883 Shield. Proof-66.** Brilliant mirrors grace each side. The devices are quite frosty and sharp. The coin is fully white and bold. An elegant Proof, sure to please.

There was a great furor for nickels in 1883, concentrated on the Liberty Head Without CENTS. Caught up in the sweep of things were shield nickels as well, and record numbers of Proofs were struck this year.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

290 **1883 Shield. Proof-65.** Amazingly attractive. The obverse is a lovely pale blue, the reverse steel gray with a golden halo. The coin is brightly lustrous. Magnification reveals minuscule spots, accounting for the grade.

- 291 1883 Shield. Proof-65. Exquisite and brilliant, each side is crisp. The reverse exhibits a few small spots of milky yellow toning, otherwise the surfaces are fully white. A most delightful example for the grade.



- 292 1883 Liberty. Without CENTS. Proof-66. An elegant Proof finish graces this example from the first year of issue. Toned in a light lavender with golden highlights. Brilliant and pleasing.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



- 293 1883 Liberty. Without CENTS. Proof-65. Brilliantly white with frosted devices set against a mirrored field. A faint die break begins at star eight and continues to the edge at star 13.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Complete Set of Proof Liberty Nickels

1883-1912

- 294 A complete date set of brilliant Proof Liberty Head nickels 1883-1912. The coins grade Proof-64 unless otherwise noted and are aesthetically well matched: ☆ 1883 Without CENTS ☆ 1883 With CENTS. Proof-65 ☆ 1884 ☆ 1885 ☆ 1886 ☆ 1887 ☆ 1888 ☆ 1889 Proof-63 ☆ 1890 ☆ 1891 ☆ 1892 Proof-63, lint mark on cheek ☆ 1893 ☆ 1894 ☆ 1895 Proof-63 ☆ 1896 Reverse planchet flaw ☆ 1897 ☆ 1898 ☆ 1899 Proof-63 ☆ 1900 ☆ 1901 ☆ 1902 Proof-65 ☆ 1903 ☆ 1904 Proof-63 ☆ 1905 ☆ 1906 Proof-65 ☆ 1907 ☆ 1908 ☆ 1909 ☆ 1910 ☆ 1911 Proof-63 ☆ 1912. The majority of the coins are white, though a few have light gold or blue highlights. The 1911 is toned rather heavily in orange and blue, the highly prized 1885 is fully brilliant. (Total: 31 pieces)

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

- 295 A starter group of Liberty nickels: ☆ 1883 Without CENTS. Proof-64 ☆ 1887 MS-63. Weakly struck ☆ 1888 MS-64 ☆ 1894 MS-64 ☆ 1912-D (2). MS-64. Quite a bit scarcer in this grade than most accounts relate, a *steeper*; MS-63, not fully struck. Virtually white and nicely matched. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 296 Desirable Liberty Head nickel trio: ☆ 1883 Without CENTS. Proof-63 ☆ 1883 With CENTS. Proof-64 ☆ 1912 Proof-63. Each has light toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

Mint-State Grouping of Liberty Nickels

- 297 A fantastic starter set of Liberty nickel business strikes: ☆ 1883 Without CENTS. MS-64 ☆ 1884 MS-63 ☆ 1890 MS-63 ☆ 1893 MS-64 ☆ 1895 MS-64 ☆ 1898 MS-63 ☆ 1900 MS-64 ☆ 1901 MS-64 ☆ 1902 MS-63 ☆ 1905 MS-64 ☆ 1906 MS-63 ☆ 1907 MS-64 ☆ 1908 MS-64 ☆ 1912 MS-64. The 1890 is toned in gold and green. A great beginning to a complete collection. (Total: 14 pieces)

- 298 1883 With CENTS. Proof-65. A brilliant gem Proof with deep mirrors and faint golden toning.

- 299 1883 With CENTS. Proof-65. Highly reflective Proof fields, though somewhat subdued on the reverse by a blush of golden toning at the center.



- 300 1883 With CENTS. MS-66. Excellent lustre with a wisp of gold. A few small die breaks are visible on both sides.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

- 301 Selection of PCGS-certified nickel five-cent types: ☆ 1883 Liberty. With CENTS. MS-64 ☆ 1913-D Type I. MS-65 ☆ 1913-D Type II. MS-63 ☆ 1915 MS-65 ☆ 1915-S AU-55 ☆ 1916 MS-65 ☆ 1917 MS-64 ☆ 1926 MS-66 ☆ 1927 MS-65 ☆ 1928 MS-65. (Total: 10 pieces)

- 302 1884 Proof-66. Full brilliance accented by deeply mirrored fields and sharp frosty devices.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

- 303 1884 Proof-65. A faint hint of milky toning slightly softens the fields. Otherwise an attractive Proof.

- 304 1884 Proof-65. Excellent, highly lustrous surfaces. Likely a late striking of the Proof dies.



- 305 1885 Proof-65. A most pleasing Proof striking of this popular date. Sharp devices with a couple of small lint marks revealed by magnification on Miss Liberty's nose and temple.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



- 306 1885 Proof-65. Regal brilliance and superb eye appeal grace this example. A fantastic sharp strike. Fully white.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



- 307 1885 Proof-65. Important and in demand due to the rarity of the associated business strike issue.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

- 308 1885 Proof-64. A highly lustrous and bright Proof. Satiny finish.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



- 309 **1885 MS-63.** More elusive than the Proofs of this year. An excellent opportunity to obtain this popular key date. Highly lustrous.

A curious die line through the T of UNITED is visible under magnification.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



- 310 **1885 MS-63.** Delightful lustrous fields with faint champagne toning. Excellent appearance, and a key date.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

- 311 **1886 Proof-66.** Lovely satiny surfaces with striking cartwheel lustre. A nuance of soft gold at the periphery. Highly popular rare date, second only to the 1885 in terms of demand for issues of this early era.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

- 312 **1886 Proof-65.** Highly reflective fields and sharp frosty devices. A choice example with good eye appeal.

- 313 **1886 Proof-65.** A pleasing satiny Proof. Light champagne graces each side.

Rare Mint State 1886 5¢



- 314 **1886 MS-65 (PCGS).** Brilliant, lustrous, and frosty. A few tiny marks are seen, consistent with the grade. A rarity at this Mint State level, far rarer than an equivalent Proof.

A delicate tracery of die cracks linking the stars on the obverse is barely visible and only when the coin is held at an angle to a strong light.

The 1886 date is the key in the series, due to the business strike mintage of just over three million pieces, one of the lowest in the series. This has placed a strong demand upon the 4,290 Proofs struck this year. However, at the MS-65 level, the 1886 nickel is much rarer than an equivalent Proof-65, as the Proofs were deliberately saved by numismatists, while the business strikes were generally ignored.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

- 315 **1887 Proof-65.** Toned a warm champagne. This example is quite brilliant with some striking softness evident in the stars at left.

- 316 **1887 Proof-65.** A glistening white Proof with a small arc of gold near the point of Miss Liberty's neck. Highly lustrous satiny surfaces.

- 317 **1887 MS-65.** A splendid gem. Sharply struck with elegant bold lustre.

- 318 **1888 Proof-65.** A glistening Proof, white and radiant.

- 319 **1888 Proof-63.** Steel gray surfaces with the texture of a business strike. However the razor sharp strike is indicative of a Proof. Subdued lustre. A single small spot is visible at Miss Liberty's forehead. Refer to our earlier comments at Lot 272.



- 320 **1888 MS-66.** Elegant highly lustrous surfaces adorn this specimen. An exceptional business strike. Excellent quality. Certain to satisfy the discriminating collector.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

- 321 **1889 Proof-65 (PCGS).** An appealing gem, with frosty devices and mirror fields. Lovely golden toning highlights.

- 322 **1889 Proof-65.** A brilliant Proof. A crisp white obverse coupled with a pleasing reverse lightly toned in champagne.

Proof Liberty Nickel Selection

- 323 **A pleasing starter set of Proofs.** Brilliant and attractive except as noted. A running start on a beautiful collection: ☆ 1889 Proof-64 ☆ 1890 Proof-64 ☆ 1891 Proof-64 ☆ 1892 Proof-63 ☆ 1893 Proof-64 ☆ 1894 Proof-64 ☆ 1895 Proof-64 ☆ 1896 Proof-64 ☆ 1897 Proof-64 ☆ 1898 Proof-64 ☆ 1899 Proof-64 ☆ 1901 Proof-64 ☆ 1904 Proof-64 ☆ 1910 Proof-64. Light die polish below ear ☆ 1911 Proof-60, hairlined. (Total: 15 pieces)

- 324 **A sextette of Proofs:** ☆ 1889 Proof-63 ☆ 1890 Proof-64 ☆ 1892 Proof-64 ☆ 1894 Proof-64 ☆ 1895 Proof-64 ☆ 1911 Proof-64. A good beginning assortment. All brilliant except for the 1911 which is toned a dull gray with gold highlights. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 325 **1889 MS-65.** Highly lustrous surfaces. A delightful Mint State coin.

- 326 **1890 Proof-65.** Attractive and brilliant. Frosty devices and shimmering fields. A small dark toning spot is hidden at star three.

- 327 **1891 Proof-65.** A nice looking Proof coin with just a trace of soft gold.

- 328 **1891 Proof-65.** Pronounced cameo contrast, especially strong on the obverse. Deep mirrors, and fantastic eye appeal. A great looking Proof with a faint trace of a fingerprint on the reverse.



- 329 **1891 MS-66.** Aesthetically exquisite. Uniform steel gray with incredible, radiant cartwheel lustre. An absolute gem that is sure to please.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

- 330 **1892 Proof-65.** A sharply struck and satiny Proof. Brilliant with soft champagne toning.

- 331 **1892 MS-65.** Glorious soft blue and champagne blend across both sides. This coin has an array of fine die breaks, and is most pleasing to the eye.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

- 332 **1893 Proof-66.** A truly superb coin. Bold definition complemented by a strong cameo contrast and deep mirrors. An elegant gem worthy of a fine collection.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

- 333 1893 Proof-65. A brilliant coin, warmly toned in soft gold. Reflective and bright. A choice example.
- 334 1896 Proof-65. A champagne-toned gem. Several minute spots visible above Miss Liberty's head are mentioned for accuracy. One of the more desirable dates of this era due to the low mintage of related business strikes.
- 335 1896 Proof-65. Gleaming white surfaces and a crisp sharp strike combine to create a very pleasing effect on this example.

"Rarest Business Strike" 1896



- 336 **1896 MS-65.** A superlative gem. Toned a rich champagne with a touch of pale blue. A fine die crack is visible around most of the circumference of the obverse. A most elegant business strike which, in gem condition, is the rarest business strike issue in the entire Liberty nickel series 1883-1912.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.
- 337 1897 Proof-65. A brilliant Proof with a hint of mottled gold toning. A nice type coin.
- 338 **1897 MS-65.** Incredible cartwheel lustre captures the eye. The surfaces are bright and satiny. A trace of doubling is visible at the date.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.
- 339 1898 Proof-65. A crisp and bold Proof. Nice frosty devices set against deeply mirrored fields. A few minor spots away from a higher grade.
- 340 **1899 Proof-66.** Softly toned in warm champagne. A delightful Proof type coin without distractions.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.
- 341 **1899 Proof-66.** A superb gem Proof. Quite attractive with deeply mirrored fields and sharp frosted devices. Possessing the beauty expected of a pristine Proof.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.
- 342 1899 MS-65. A gorgeous gem with plenty of brilliant lustre. Quite pleasing.
- 343 1900 Proof-65. Brilliant mirrors lie behind frosty devices. With a classic appearance sure to please the fussiest collector.
- 344 1900 Proof-65. A tinge of yellow toning on the reverse is the only significant color. Otherwise a nicely reflective, brilliant Proof.
- 345 1901 Proof-65. A glittering, brilliant Proof. Sharp and attractive. Close inspection reveals a small abrasion in the obverse field.
- 346 **1902 Proof-66.** A blazing gem, the devices on this specimen are nearly as reflective as the boldly radiant fields. A most lovely, high-grade Proof with magnificent eye appeal.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.
- 347 1902 Proof-65. A brilliant Proof with slight frosting on the devices. Highly reflective and quite pleasing.

- 348 **1903 Proof-66.** Blazing mirrored fields and lightly frosted devices. Soft blushes of gentle yellow on the reverse. A bold Proof worthy of a high-grade collection.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.
- 349 1903 Proof-65. A brilliant Proof with nicely reflective fields. A pleasing example, one of only 1,790 pieces minted.
- 350 1903 MS-65. Delicate champagne enhances both sides of this gem.
- 351 1904 Proof-65. A deep mirror finish with a wisp of delicate gold toning. One of a mere 1,817 Proofs coined in this year.
- 352 1904 MS-65. Outstanding lustre graces this coin. The appearance is crisp and pleasing. An excellent type coin.
- 353 1905 Proof-65. Brilliant save for a hint of soft gold. The reverse is somewhat subdued at the center.
- 354 1905 Proof-65. A choice example with light champagne toning. A pleasing example.
- 355 **1906 Proof-66.** A coin with excellent eye appeal and gleaming surfaces highlighted with a tinge of champagne. One of only 1,725 coined in 1906. Superb for a high-grade collection.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.
- 356 1906 Proof-65. Brilliant fields somewhat subdued by a soft whisper of golden toning.
- 357 **1907 Proof-65.** A gem Proof with brightly reflective surfaces.
- 358 **1907 Proof-65.** Deeply mirrorlike Proof fields. An attractive example. The Proof mintage of 1,475 in 1907 was the lowest of the entire Liberty nickel series 1883-1912.
- 359 **1908 Proof-66 or finer.** A sharp and glistening coin. The surfaces are fully brilliant with a barely noticeable whisper of champagne toning across the obverse. The eye appeal is absolutely exquisite. A true gem.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.
- 360 **1908 Proof-66.** A fully brilliant specimen. High grade with excellent Proof surfaces. A choice example.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.
- 361 1908 Proof-65. A nice example, though the fields are somewhat subdued by soft milky toning.
- 362 **1909 Proof-66.** Bold cameo contrast highlights this coin. The frosty devices are set against nice deep mirrors. There is a nuance of light gold toning.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.
- 363 1909 Proof-65. A pleasing brilliant Proof with frosty devices. Pale champagne toning.
- 364 1909 MS-65. Gorgeous cartwheel lustre accentuates the satiny surfaces. The toning is pale gold with a tinge of pale blue. A choice Mint State coin.
- 365 1910 Proof-65. Pale champagne color on highly reflective Proof surfaces. A lovely gem. Heavy die polish lines are visible beneath Miss Liberty's ear.
- 366 1910 MS-65. Gentle golden toning graces the reverse of this otherwise pearl gray coin. The coin is attractive, although a couple of small marks are visible on the obverse.



367 **1911 MS-66.** Fully white with elegant cartwheel lustre. A superlative high-grade gem.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

368 **1912 Proof-66.** Superb brilliant Proof fields grace this example. A fine specimen, attractive and nearly fully white.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

369 **1912 Proof-65.** A charming example warmly toned in hues of rose, blue, and yellow. A delightful coin with delicate iridescence.



370 **1912-S MS-64 (PCGS).** From the first year of branch mint nickel five-cent coinage. A scarce key date, and the only date in the Liberty nickel series (1883-1912) with a mintage of less than one million pieces; just 238,000 coins. Lustrous.



371 **1912-S MS-64.** Another lovely example of this highly prized date. Toned a pale steel gray with gold overtones.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

372 **Selection of Buffalo nickels, all PCGS-certified:** ☆ 1913 Type I. MS-65 ☆ 1913-S Type II. MS-62 ☆ 1915 MS-64 ☆ 1916 MS-61 ☆ 1917 MS-63 ☆ 1920 MS-63 ☆ 1923 MS-64 ☆ 1925 MS-64 ☆ 1926 MS-65 ☆ 1928-D MS-63 ☆ 1929-D MS-63 ☆ 1929-S MS-64 (2) ☆ 1931-S (3). MS-65, and MS-64 (2) ☆ 1934-D MS-63 ☆ 1935-D MS-64 ☆ 1935-S (3). MS-65 (2), and MS-63 ☆ 1936-S MS-66 ☆ 1938-D MS-66. (Total: 23 pieces)

373 **PCGS-certified group of Buffalo nickels:** ☆ 1913 Type I. MS-65 ☆ 1926 MS-64 ☆ 1930 MS-65 ☆ 1935 MS-65 ☆ 1935-D MS-64 ☆ 1935-S MS-65 ☆ 1936 MS-65 ☆ 1937-S MS-65 ☆ 1938-D/S MS-65. (Total: 9 pieces)

374 **NGC-certified Buffalo nickels:** ☆ 1913 Type I. MS-64 ☆ 1915 MS-65 ☆ 1931-S MS-65 ☆ 1937-S MS-66. All delicately toned. (Total: 4 pieces)

375 **1913-D Buffalo. Type I. MS-66 (PCGS).** A lustrous pale golden gem.

376 **Selection of Buffalo nickels, all MS-65 (PCGS) unless noted:** ☆ 1913-D Type I ☆ 1915 MS-65 (NGC) ☆ 1916 ☆ 1927 ☆ 1928 ☆ 1931-S (2). A lovely group. (Total: 7 pieces)



377 **1913-S Buffalo. Type I. MS-66 (PCGS).** From the first year—and design type—of one of the most popular series in numismatics.

Scarce this nice, Well struck for the date. Lustrous, satiny surfaces.

Six different Buffalo nickels are needed to complete a 1913-year set. These include specimens from the Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco mints of Type I and Type II coinage. Type I coins feature the bison on a mound on the reverse. This design proved impractical from a wear standpoint, and the denomination, FIVE CENTS, was placed in a recess below the bison later in the year. The date, however, was never recessed, and this area of the coin continued to receive excessive wear in circulation.

378 **1913-S Buffalo. Type I. MS-65 (PCGS).** Lustrous and delicately toned.

379 **1913-S Buffalo. Type I. MS-65 (PCGS).** Another lovely example of the hardest-to-find issue among the three 1913 Type I Buffalo nickel varieties. A lustrous, delicately toned gem.

380 **Selection of certified Buffalo nickels, all MS-65:** ☆ 1913 Type II (PCGS) ☆ 1914 (PCGS) ☆ 1925 (NGC) ☆ 1929-S (PCGS) ☆ 1934 (PCGS). All delicately toned. (Total: 5 pieces)

381 **1913-D Buffalo. Type II. MS-65 (PCGS).** A lustrous gem. Delicate golden tones. Fairly scarce at this grade level.

Gem Uncirculated 1913-S Buffalo 5¢

Type II



382 **1913-S Buffalo. Type II. MS-65 (PCGS).** The rarest of the six Buffalo nickel issues of 1913, especially at the gem level, and a key to the series in all grades. Fully lustrous, well struck for the date.



383 **1913-S Buffalo. Type II. MS-64 (PCGS).** Highly lustrous matte-like surfaces. Sharply struck.

Years ago the 1913-S Type II was considered to be one of the foremost key issues in the Buffalo nickel series, a coin that was scarce in all grades, from well worn to Mint State. Today, not much publicity is given to the variety, although it remains as elusive as ever.

384 **1913-S Buffalo. Type II. MS-63 (PCGS).** Iridescent rose surfaces. Some reverse striking weakness, not unusual for the date.



385 **1914 Matte Proof-65 (PCGS).** One of just 1,275 Matte Proof examples of the date struck. Lustrous pearl gray matte surfaces.

386 **Group of certified Buffalo nickels:** ☆ 1914 MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1919 MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1921 MS-64 (NGC) ☆ 1925 MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1929-S MS-65 (PCGS). (Total: 5 pieces)



- 387 **1914-D MS-65 (NGC).** A popular key date in most grades, and one that is eagerly sought in gem condition. Satiny, lightly toned surfaces. Choice for the grade.
- 388 **1914-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny, matte-like surfaces exhibit attractive light gold and rose.
- 389 **1914-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Attractive golden iridescence on lustrous surfaces.
- 390 **1914-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Sharply struck for the date. Lustrous. Coins at the MS-64 level often provide a great value for the money, selling as they do for substantially less than those certified as MS-65—although the grading difference is really very small.
- 391 **1914-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Well struck for the date with strong details at the bison's shoulder. Lustrous. Another opportunity to compete for a high-grade example.



- 392 **1915 Matte Proof-65 (PCGS).** From a small Proof mintage for the date of just 1,050 pieces. Lustrous, brilliant, and sharp. One tiny fleck is present in the obverse field near the Y in LIBERTY, otherwise a flawless gem.
- 393 **1915-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Lustrous. Some lightness of strike, not unusual for this date and mint.



- 394 **1915-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Scarce. Lustrous. Typical strike, some weakness at the bison's shoulder. A few tiny flecks present.



- 395 **1916-D MS-65 (PCGS).** Scarce in gem quality. Lustrous.
- 396 **1916-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Lustrous, satiny surfaces.

Lovely Gem 1916-S Buffalo Nickel



- 397 **1916-S MS-66 (PCGS).** Mintmark high, virtually touching E of FIVE and C of CENTS. A rarity at this grade. Highly lustrous with mirrorlike surfaces over most of the coin. Design elements well defined and very attractive, indeed exceptionally so.
Save for the aspect of its being struck at the San Francisco Mint and having an S mintmark, this piece is somewhat reminiscent of a Proof coin in sharpness and strike. An observer went so far as to suggest that this piece may have been struck from *Proof dies*, not used, to which an S mintmark was added, and then shipped to San Francisco. Speculation aside, in any event, this is truly a superb 1916-S.
- 398 **1917 MS-66 (PCGS).** A lustrous gem. Pale rose iridescence.
- 399 **1917 MS-65 (PCGS).** Sharp and brilliant.
- 400 **1917-D MS-64.** A lustrous, pale golden gem. Better-than-average strike for the date.
- 401 **1917-D MS-63 (PCGS).** Lustrous. A natural planchet flaw, as struck, is evident at 5:00 on the obverse rim.

Rare Uncirculated 1917-S Buffalo Nickel



- 402 **1917-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Rare this nice. Well struck for the date. Highly reflective with rose and gold highlights.



- 403 **1917-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Lustrous pale golden surfaces. Some lightness of strike on the reverse.
- 404 **1918 MS-64.** Lustrous.



- 405 **1918-D MS-63 (PCGS).** Scarce in Mint State. Lustrous.
The formation of a date and mintmark set of Buffalo nickels can be a fascinating challenge. Among early issues the Denver and San Francisco pieces from about 1916 to 1927 are quite difficult to find in grades from MS-63 to MS-65, and even more elusive if they are decent strikes. The present auction offering features many attractive opportunities in this regard.



- 406 **1919 MS-66 (PCGS).** A lovely, satiny gem, sharply struck and lightly toned.

407 1919 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant.



408 1920 MS-66 (PCGS). A lustrous, fully struck gem.

409 1920 MS-65 (PCGS). Lustrous. Pale pastel highlights.

Elusive Uncirculated 1920-D Buffalo 5¢



410 1920-D MS-64 (PCGS). An elusive Denver Mint issue in gem condition. Lustrous. Some reverse weakness at the bison's shoulder, typical for the date.

411 1921 MS-66 (PCGS). Well struck. A satiny, lustrous gem. Delicately toned.

412 1921 MS-65 (PCGS). Sharply struck and fully brilliant. A pleasing gem.

Rare Uncirculated 1921-S Buffalo 5¢



413 1921-S MS-65 (PCGS). A highly prized San Francisco Mint issue, a variety that is very rare in gem condition. The present example is better than average in striking, though hardly needle sharp (nor are others of this variety). Medium golden highlights.

414 1923-S MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous, satiny surfaces, mirrorlike in places.

415 1924 MS-65 (PCGS). Highly lustrous and satiny with pale golden highlights.

Important 1924-D Buffalo Nickel

Gem Uncirculated



416 1924-D MS-65 (PCGS). A numismatic prize from the Denver Mint, rare this nicely preserved. Highly lustrous, delicately toned in pale gold. Well struck for the date, nearly full details at the bison's shoulder.

The alignment 150°

417 1927 MS-66 (PCGS). Lustrous and well struck.

Superlative Uncirculated 1927-D 5¢

A Condition Rarity



418 1927-D MS-65 (PCGS). Rare in gem quality. Well struck for the date. Pale lilac iridescence on lustrous surfaces.

419 1928-D MS-65 (PCGS). Sharp for the date. Lustrous.

420 1928-D MS-65. A satiny, pale golden gem. The saving of bank-wrapped rolls of Buffalo nickels did not begin in a significant way until 1931 and later. Thus, coins such as the presently offered 1928-D are where you find them, and that being only occasionally, especially in the quality offered here.

421 1928-S MS-63 (PCGS). Nicely struck for the date. Lustrous pastel surfaces.



422 1929-D MS-65 (PCGS). A difficult date to locate in gem condition. Sharp and lustrous.



423 1929-S MS-66 (PCGS). A popular San Francisco Mint issue.

424 1930-S MS-65 (PCGS). Lustrous, satiny surfaces.

425 1930-S MS-65 (PCGS). A delightful gem.

426 1934 MS-66 (PCGS). A lustrous, delicately toned gem.

Gem Uncirculated 1934-D 5¢



427 1934-D MS-65 (PCGS). Elusive in higher grades. Well struck for the date, sharper at the shoulder than typically seen. Brilliant and lustrous.



428 1937 Proof-67 (PCGS). One of 5,769 Proofs struck of the date, and the final year of Proof Buffalo nickel coinage. Sharply struck. Lightly frosted motifs and deep mirror fields. A blazing gem.

- 429 **1937 Proof-66 (PCGS).** Brilliant, reflective surfaces.
One of just two Buffalo nickel years (the other being 1936) struck with mirror Proof fields.
- 430 **1937 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Brilliant mirror finish. A lovely gem with a rainbow of iridescent highlights on both sides.

**Well-Struck 1937-D 3-Legged Buffalo 5¢
Choice Uncirculated**



- 431 **1937-D 3-Legged. MS-63 (PCGS).** One of America's best-known die error issues. The present coin is a better than average strike and has more lustre than normally seen. Very attractive overall.
An overly zealous mint employee applied a little too much emery stick and elbow grease to a reverse die, and this 3-legged variety was created.

**Desirable 1937-D 3-Legged Buffalo 5¢
Another Choice Specimen**



- 432 **1937-D 3-Legged. MS-63 (PCGS).** Another choice Uncirculated example of this famous key issue. Lustrous golden gray surfaces.
- 433 **1937-D 3-Legged. EF-45 (PCGS).** A highly collectible specimen of a very popular variety. Rich golden toning highlights.
- 434 **1937-D 3-Legged. EF-45.** Attractive golden gray toning with considerable original mint lustre.



- 435 **1939 Doubled MONTICELLO. Fivaz Stanton-022. MS-65 (NGC).** Doubled die reverse with MONTICELLO and FIVE CENTS prominently doubled. Bill Fivaz and J.T. Stanton, authors of *The Cherrypickers' Guide to Rare Die Varieties*, stated "a very popular variety, this doubled die is rare in Mint State. MS-65 specimens have sold for as much as \$2,000."



- 436 **1939 Doubled MONTICELLO. FS-022. MS-64 (NGC).** A second attractive example of this scarce doubled die variety. We expect a great deal of interest in this, and the preceding lot.
- 437 **1942-P Type II. Proof-67 (PCGS).** Wartime composition, .56 copper, .35 silver, .09 manganese. A brilliant Proof with a hint of gold at the rims.

HALF DIMES

Attractive 1794 Half Dime



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 438 **1794 Flowing Hair. Valentine-3. Rarity-5. EF-45.** Cleaned in the past and still brilliant at the centers, just beginning to tone pale gold at the rims. The impressions of both dies show virtually perfect centering. A few minor scratches and handling marks are noted.
- 439 **1795 Flowing Hair. V-4. Rarity-4. G-4.** Scarce. Some peripheral wear and a few faint marks are present, but certainly a presentable coin for the grade.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 440 **1801 V-2. Rarity-5. VF-20.** Slate gray toning with gold and blue iridescent highlights. Somewhat softly struck at the eagle's shield. This is a scarce coinage year.
- 441 **1833 V-1a. MS-63.** Vertical obverse crack from rim at 12:00, across Liberty's cap, cheek, and bust to a point just left of the 1 in the date. Second S of STATES filled, small reverse cracks also present. Highly lustrous, brilliant at the centers and deeply toned at the rims (old album toning).
- 442 **1837 Liberty Seated. No Stars, Small Date. MS-61.** Fully lustrous and partially brilliant with blushes of pale gold.
Obverse without stars, a copy of the silver dollar of the preceding year, 1836. The no-stars format was utilized in 1837 at the Philadelphia Mint and in 1838 at New Orleans.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 443 1858 MS-65 (PCGS). A richly toned gem, sharply struck and aesthetically appealing.
- 444 1861 Proof-63 (ANACS). Deep steel gray.
From Spink America's sale of the Byron Reed Collection, October 1996, Lot 272.
- 445 1866 V-1. Proof-63 Cameo (ANACS). From a Proof mintage of 725 pieces for the date. Brilliant at the centers, rose highlights at the rims.
The 1866 is one of several dates of this era with enticingly low related business strike mintages, thereby placing additional market pressure and demand upon the few remaining Proofs.
- 446 1866 V-1. Proof-63 (ANACS). Brilliant. Another example of this scarce and very desirable issue.
- 447 1866 V-1. Proof-63 (ANACS). Even medium gray on both sides.

We suggest that prospective bidders take advantage of our One Lot Only option explained under our Terms of Sale. In that way you can compete for multiple examples of the 1866 half dime in Proof-63 grade, but be assured of winning no more than one (otherwise you might get all of them—which, come to think of it, would be quite a pleasant prospect in its own right!)

Gem Proof 1868 Half Dime



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 448 1868 Proof-66 (NGC). Just 600 Proofs of the date were struck. An outstanding gem with lovely rose and blue highlights on both sides. Sharp.
NGC Population: 9; 2 finer (Proof-67 finest).
- 449 1868 V-1. Proof-63 (ANACS). Iridescent gray-blue surfaces.
- 450 1868 V-2. Proof-63 (ANACS). Date level. Brilliant with cameo devices.
- 451 1868-S MS-61 (PCGS). The Eliasberg specimen, offered by us in 1996, as MS-60 with light lilac toning. At the time we included notes which we repeat below. Lustrous, lightly toned. Well struck. Spidery reverse die cracks.

As noted, from our sale of The Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr., Collection, May 1996, Lot 1026.

Notes: Obverse with heavy break from first T in STATES to rim; another from final S through head and to field on the right; another from cap sloping down to the right. Reverse with multiple light breaks near bottom and lower right including through minmark, another from rim down to and through left wreath apex. Obverse cited as a new die (combined with V-1a) in Kamal M. Ahwash, in "Additional

Observations on Varieties," 1975, p. 151.

For further reading: "A New Variety for the 1868-S Half Dime," by Stephen A. Crain, *Gobrecht Journal*, November 1995 (the present variety, V-1 is discussed, as is a new variety).

It is worth noting that the vast majority of specimens of branch mint half dime coinage illustrated over the years in various issues of the *Gobrecht Journal* are in circulated grades.

- 452 1872 V-2. Proof-63 (ANACS). One of 950 Proofs of the date coined in the penultimate year of the denomination. Brilliant save for some pale gold at the rims. Choice for the grade.
- 453 1872 V-2. Proof-63 Cameo (ANACS). Brilliant at the centers, rich iridescent blue and rose at the rims.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 454 1873-S MS-65 (NGC). From the final year of the denomination. Base of 1 in date repunched, top of D in UNITED broken. Sharply struck with even the tiniest details bold on both sides. Lustrous with rich iridescent gold, rose, and blue highlights.

DIMES

The present offering of dimes begins with a truly outstanding 1796—the first year of issue—and continues to include desirable specimens in various types including the Capped Bust, Liberty Seated, Barber, and Mercury series.

Outstanding Gem 1796 Dime

First Year of Denomination



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 455 1796 Five Berries reverse. John Reich-1. Rarity-3. MS-64 (NGC). From the first year of the denomination, and the first year of a two-year type as well. Popular variety with large cud at first obverse star, a notable diagnostic. A frosty gem with reflective fields and frosted motifs. Well struck with virtually all central details strong on both sides. Fully brilliant with just a splash of gold and rose.

Whereas silver half dollars and dollars were minted for the first time in 1794, and half dimes were minted beginning in 1795 (but from 1794-dated dies), it was not until 1796 that the dime and quarter dollar made their debut. By that time the Flowing Hair style used on the half dime, half dollar, and dollar had been discontinued across the board, in favor of the Draped Bust obverse, a motif created by noted American artist Gilbert Stuart, and said to have been modeled by a Newport, Rhode Island socialite. The Draped Bust obverse continued in general use through 1807, after which John Reich's Capped Bust style replaced it.

Popular 1796 Dime



- 456 1796 JR-1. **Rarity-3. VF-20 (PCGS).** Medium golden gray. A few faint, old obverse scratches are seen when viewed under low magnification.

Popular 1796 Dime



- 457 1796 JR-3. **Rarity-5. VF-20.** Slate gray surfaces exhibit intermingled iridescent rosy gold and lilac highlights. A small planchet flaw is noted by U in UNITED and is mentioned for accuracy's sake.



- 458 1801 JR-1. **Rarity-4. VF-20.** The fields have pale champagne toning changing to pewter gray on the high points of the designs. A very scarce coinage year for this (and most other) denominations.



- 459 1807 JR-1. **EF-45 to AU-50.** The only variety for the date. Lightly struck in areas at the rims, a common occurrence for the date. Attractive lilac-gray surfaces exhibit a few light obverse marks.



- 460 1809 JR-1. **Rarity-4. Net EF-40; sharpness of AU-55.** Whizzed in the past thus accounting for the assigned net grade. Now retoned in pale gold. First year of the Capped Bust style within the dime denomination.

- 461 1821 Large Date. **Rarity-3. MS-62.** Lustrous golden gray surfaces. Among the finest known of its variety.

- 462 Quality dime assortment: ☆ 1828 Small Date. **EF-40** ☆ 1838 Large Stars. **AU-50** ☆ 1892 **MS-62** ☆ 1916 Barber. **MS-63.** All have toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 463 1833 JR-5. **MS-60.** Lightly cleaned yet still attractive. A perfectly acceptable example of this design type.

- 464 1837 Liberty Seated. **No Stars, Small Date. MS-62.** Frosty lustré. Pale champagne iridescence at the centers deepens to rich gold at the rims.

- 465 Four 19th-century dimes: ☆ 1841 **AU-58** ☆ 1853 Arrows. **AU-58** ☆ 1882 **MS-61** ☆ 1892 **MS-60/63.** The first year of Barber dime coinage. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 466 1859-O **MS-64 (NGC).** Medium O. Sharply struck and well centered. Attractive and lustrous with delicate champagne toning over satiny ivory surfaces. Brian Greer, author of *The Complete Guide to Liberty Seated Dimes*, noted that this is "one of the toughest 'common' dates in the series."

- 467 1859-O **MS-61.** Lustrous blue-gray surfaces. Two tiny reverse edge marks present.



- 468 1860-S **MS-62 (ANACS).** Stars on obverse. Sharply struck and well centered with slight weakness on the head. Grayish ivory surfaces with iridescent toning. A very attractive example which must be seen to be fully appreciated. The reverse shows slight doubling within the mintmark, similar to the example illustrated in Brian Greer's *Complete Guide to Liberty Seated Dimes*. This is truly an important offering as noted below.

Greer notes that this issue in Mint State condition ranks as number 19 out of 116 coins in the set, based on his 1991 survey of population data from the major grading services. Currently, NGC has not graded any examples MS-60 or better, PCGS has graded just eight pieces MS-60 or better, and ANACS has only graded this one example.

- 469 1863 **Proof-64.** A popular Civil War issue, and the lowest Proof mintage figure of any half dime after 1858. Just 460 Proofs were made. Strong cameo details, with brilliant and frosty devices and deep mirror fields. Rich pale blue and gold at the rims.

- 470 1863 **Proof-63.** Lightly toned with cameo devices.

- 471 1873 No Arrows, Closed 3. **Proof-63 (PCGS).** Deep gray but still attractive.

From Spink America's sale of the Byron Reed Collection, October 1996, Lot 296.



- 472 1873 Arrows. **Proof-63.** Pleasing intermingled blue, gold, and lilac toning. The frosty devices nicely complement the reflective fields. One of 800 Proofs of the type struck.

- 473 1873 Arrows. **Proof-62 (ANACS).** Deeply toned.

From Spink America's sale of the Byron Reed Collection, October 1996, Lot 297.



474 1880 Proof-65 (NGC). From a Proof mintage for the date of 975 pieces. Mostly brilliant at the centers with deep rose highlights in the fields. A frosty cameo with great overall appeal.

475 1891 MS-64. From the final year of the Liberty Seated dime series. Lustrous, brilliant at the centers, attractively toned at the rims. Struck from clashed dies.

476 Group of mostly brilliant Barber dimes: ☆ 1892 MS-63. Spidery obverse die breaks ☆ 1906 MS-64 ☆ 1912-D MS-64 ☆ 1914-D MS-62 ☆ 1916 MS-60. (Total: 5 pieces)



477 1909-O MS-64 (PCGS). From the final year of New Orleans Mint coinage operations. Brilliant and lustrous.



478 1910-S MS-64. Scarce this nice. Highly lustrous with just a touch of pale gold on the obverse.

In recent times there has been a renewed appreciation for Barber silver coins. Dimes, quarters, and half dollars have all found a larger audience. At our recent sale of the Eliasberg Collection many Barber coins, off the market since the time they were struck, sold for record prices among furious bidding.

Collecting Barber dimes requires a bit of connoisseurship. As is true of many series, technical or numerical grade is simply the starting point, from which it is important to study each piece in detail so as to acquire coins that are aesthetically pleasing. Often a small amount of wear or contact will notably impair the beauty of a Barber coin, much more than on certain other designs. The cheek of Miss Liberty, being among the higher points of the obverse, is particularly susceptible to handling. Often the cheek will show marks, while the reverse of the same coin will appear pristine. If a dual system of grading numbers—one number for the obverse and one number for the reverse—ever becomes popular once again (as it was years ago), the typical Mint State Barber dime would be graded a point or two higher on the reverse.



479 1916-D Mercury. F-15 (ANACS). A well-known rarity from the first year of the Mercury dime series (1916-1945), and the only date in the series with a mintage lower than one million pieces. Details and light marks, both commensurate with the grade.



480 1925-S MS-65 (PCGS). A "tough" date at the gem level. Highly lustrous light golden surfaces. Reverse bands nearly fully split.

481 Group of Mercury dimes grading MS-65: ☆ 1929 ☆ 1934-D ☆ 1937 ☆ 1937-D ☆ 1938-D FB ☆ 1938-S ☆ 1940 ☆ 1940-D ☆ 1941 ☆ 1941-D ☆ 1941-S ☆ 1942 ☆ 1942-D FB ☆ 1942-S ☆ 1944 ☆ 1944-D ☆ 1944-S ☆ 1945 ☆ 1945-D ☆ 1945-S ☆ 1945-S Micro S. (Total: 21 pieces)

482 Brilliant, high-grade Mercury dimes, all NGC-certified: ☆ 1941-D MS-67 FB ☆ 1941-S MS-67 FB ☆ 1942 Proof-65 ☆ 1942 MS-67 FB. (Total: 4 pieces)

483 1942/1 Overdate. EF-40. A popular rarity.

484 1942 Proof-67 (PCGS). A lightly toned gem.

TWENTY-CENT PIECES

Delightful 1875 20-Cent Piece



485 1875 Proof-64. Essentially brilliant with just a hint of gold at the rims. The devices are sharp frosty cameos and the fields are blazing mirrors. First year of issue of this short-lived denomination. Quite scarce at this quality level.

486 1876 MS-62. Pale golden gray surfaces. Some faint hairlines on the obverse are about all that prevent us from assigning the MS-63 classification. Very scarce in Mint State, considerably more difficult to find than an equivalent grade Proof.



487 1878 Proof-61. Cleaned in the past. Accordingly, the mirror quality of the fields has been partially lost. An ever-popular Proof-only date. The *Guide Book* currently suggests that only 600 pieces were produced, all in Proof format, with no related business strikes. Other estimates over the years have put the quantity at a lower level. In any event, the 1878 stands today as a rare prize, but one which is eminently affordable in the grade here offered.

QUARTER DOLLARS

Scarce 1804 Quarter



488 1804 Browning-1. Rarity-3+. VF-25. Intermingled gold and gray toning with splashes of vivid blue. A few faint old scratches can be seen on the obverse, and some light abrasions (recent) are noted at the rim above RIC in AMERICA. First year of the Draped Bust obverse in combination with the Heraldic Eagle reverse and, moreover, a date with low mintage—6,738 were struck, just 592 more pieces than the 1796 rarity. The offering of an 1804 quarter is always an attraction.



489 1806/5 Overdate. B-1. Rarity-4. VF-20 (ANACS). A scarce overdate. Deep blue and gold at the rims, lighter at the centers.

490 1806 B-9. F-15. Bisecting vertical obverse die crack from 6:00 to 12:00. Medium golden gray.

491 1807 B-2. Net F-12; sharpness of VF, cleaned (ANACS). Final date of the design type, and the last quarter dollar coinage until 1815. Medium golden gray. Lightly brushed, but not harshly cleaned.

Two varieties of 1807 quarters are known: Browning-1 has four berries on the reverse while Browning-2 has five berries.

492 Quarter dollar types: ☆ 1807 VG-8 ☆ 1864 VF-20. Scarce ☆ 1873 Arrows. Net VF-20 ☆ 1906-D MS-60 ☆ 1917 Type I. MS-61. All lightly toned. (Total: 5 pieces)

493 1815 B-1. EF-45. Delicate golden gray iridescence with much original mint lustre still surviving in the protected areas of the designs. The impressions of both dies show excellent centering. First year of the Capped Bust design in the quarter dollar series, this denomination being somewhat of a laggard in this respect (for the motif was utilized for half dollars as early as 1807).



494 1818 B-8. AU-50. Frequently encountered in lower grades. Sharp and lustrous, light at the centers with rich golden gray lustre at the rims. Evidence of clashed dies at Miss Liberty's ear.

495 1831 Small Letters. B-2. AU-58 (PCGS). Lustrous with a splash of gold at the rims.

496 1831 Small Letters. B-4. AU-58. Pale golden toning with almost all of the original lustre still surviving in the fields. The majority of design features are sharp and the eagle on the reverse is remarkably frosty.

497 1834 B-3. Rarity-4. AU-55 (NGC). Lustrous, toned at the rims. Die clash marks at Liberty's chin and ear.

498 1838 Liberty Seated. No Drapery. AU-55. Golden gray iridescence on mostly lustrous surfaces. First year of the design.

499 Four early quarters: ☆ 1848 AU-50 ☆ 1854 Arrows. AU-50 ☆ 1888-S AU-58/MS-60 ☆ 1901 AU-55. The last is brilliant, the others are lightly toned. (Total: 4 pieces)

500 1849 MS-61 (NGC). A popular early date in a highly collectible grade. Lustrous with pale lilac highlights.

501 Trio of popular quarter dollar issues: ☆ 1853 Arrows and Rays. AU-55 ☆ 1876 AU-50 ☆ 1936-S MS-65. (Total: 3 pieces)

502 Pair of popular design types: ☆ 1854 Arrows. AU-58 ☆ 1916 Barber. MS-63. Each is delicately toned. (Total: 2 pieces)

503 Certified quarter dollar quartette: ☆ 1856 MS-62 (PCGS) ☆ 1891 MS-61 (PCGS) ☆ 1903 AU-58 (NGC) ☆ 1917 Type I. AU-58 FH (ANACS). All lightly to moderately toned. (Total: 4 pieces)



504 1858 Proof-63 (PCGS). One of only 300 or so coined. Deeply toned.

This and a number of following lots include some pieces pedigreed to the famous collection formed by Byron Reed, pioneer Omaha land developer and entrepreneur, whose remaining coins are owned by the Western Heritage Museum in that city. Included among the showpieces on exhibit is a beautiful 1804 dollar. Omaha is a very notable location from a numismatic viewpoint. Not only is the Byron Reed Collection there, but for many years Boys' Town had an outstanding display as part of the Philamatic Center (some selections consigned by Boys' Town will be showcased by us in an auction early in 1998). Further, for a long period of time the firm of Bebee's (Aubrey and Adeline Bebee) was located there. Today, the Omaha Coin Club is one of the most active groups in the Midwest (and favors us with copies of its newsletter; thank you).

From Spink America's sale of the Byron Reed Collection, October 1996, Lot 314.

505 1859 Proof-62 (ANACS). A deeply toned Proof.

From Spink America's sale of the Byron Reed Collection, October 1996, Lot 315.



506 1860 Proof-63 (ANACS). Sharp everywhere save for a few obverse stars. Deeply toned but still attractive. Choice.

From Spink America's sale of the Byron Reed Collection, October 1996, Lot 316.



507 1861 Proof-63 (ANACS). A lovely coin, certainly choice for the grade. Rich charcoal blue with frosty devices and mirror fields.

From Spink America's sale of the Byron Reed Collection, October 1996, Lot 317.



508 1863 Proof-63 (PCGS). From a mintage of just 460 pieces, the lowest Proof production figure in the series after 1858. Gunmetal-blue.



509 1863 Proof-63 (ANACS). Choice. Richly toned.

From Spink America's sale of the Byron Reed Collection, October 1996, Lot 319.



510 **1866 With Motto. Proof-64.** Rosy gold and lilac toning in the central areas changes to electric blue peripherally. Virtually all design features are defined to full advantage. The motto IN GOD WE TRUST appeared on circulating silver and gold coins beginning in this year, although it had been used on the bronze two-cent piece since 1864. Proof mintage of this date amounted to 725 pieces.

511 **1866 With Motto. Proof-63 (ANACS).** Deeply toned.
From Spink America's sale of the Byron Reed Collection, October 1996, Lot 322.

512 **1868 Proof-62 (PCGS).** Dark. Die chip at B of LIBERTY.
From Spink America's sale of the Byron Reed Collection, October 1996, Lot 324.

513 **1869 Proof-63 (PCGS).**
From Spink America's sale of the Byron Reed Collection, October 1996, Lot 325.

514 **1870 Proof-63 (PCGS).** Dark toning.
From Spink America's sale of the Byron Reed Collection, October 1996, Lot 326.

515 **1872 Proof-62 (PCGS).** Reverse of 1872, with horizontal die line at left side of reverse shield; this reverse appears again in later years. Darkly toned.
From Spink America's sale of the Byron Reed Collection, October 1996, Lot 328.

516 **1875 Proof-62 (PCGS).** Deeply toned.
From Spink America's sale of the Byron Reed Collection, October 1996, Lot 332.

517 **1876 Proof-62 (PCGS).** Some light die rust (tiny raised bumps) evident on Miss Liberty. Golden gray.
From Spink America's sale of the Byron Reed Collection, October 1996, Lot 333.

518 **1881 Proof-64 (PCGS).** One of 975 Proofs minted. Well struck with a hint of gold and rose on mirror fields and frosted motifs.

519 **1891 MS-64.** Pale champagne iridescence. The design elements are sharp and frosty, and the fields are satiny.

520 **1892 Proof-64.** First year of the Barber design. Pale golden toning. Most design features are sharp and the fields are deeply reflective.
Type II reverse with the eagle's right wing tip covering most of the E in UNITED.

521 **1892 Proof-62/63.** Some light hairlines.

522 **Quartette of Barber quarters:** ☆ 1892-O MS-60. Type I reverse, three serifs of E in UNITED show. Die chips at truncation of Liberty's neck ☆ 1893-O MS-60. O mintmark to right above upright of D in DOLLAR ☆ 1913-D AU-50 ☆ 1915 MS-63. All are lightly toned. (Total: 4 pieces)

523 **1899 Proof-61 (NGC).** One of 846 Proofs of the date struck. Mostly brilliant with light cameo contrast.

524 **1901-S AG-3.** Pearl gray surfaces. A slight scratch can be seen beneath the date. Exceedingly popular rarity, the key issue in the series.

Although 1913-S has a slightly lower mintage than 1901-S, more of the later issues were saved, and on an absolute basis today the 1901-S is rarer.



525 **1909-O MS-62 (PCGS).** Final quarter dollar issue from the New Orleans Mint. Lustrous.

Elusive 1916 Standing Liberty 25¢



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

526 **1916 Standing Liberty. AU-50.** A highly prized rarity. Always popular and desirable, particularly at this grade level. Pale champagne centers deepen to gold at the borders. Much of the original mint lustre still remains. A splendid example of the first year of the denomination and a low-mintage issue as well; just 52,000 were struck.

This new design by Hermon A. MacNeil created quite a bit of attention when it first appeared, but members of the public, and numismatists as well, were quite content to acquire a readily obtainable 1917 to illustrate the type. During this era the collecting of coins by date and mintmark sequence was not nearly as popular as it would become in the 1930s. As strange as it may seem in contemplation today, in 1916 there was little in the way of numismatic investment interest. Henry Chapman, the Philadelphia dealer, seems to have been the only one who laid in a fair supply of these pieces, with John Zug (of Bowie, Maryland), also having some. The number of pieces in the hands of these two dealers is not recorded, but was probably no more than a few hundred totally.

Years later, in the mid 1930s when Wayte Raymond popularized the collecting of coins in convenient album pages, it was realized that in high grades the 1916 Standing Liberty quarter was, indeed, a prime rarity. Today in 1997 it is rarer than ever, as each passing year sees a few pieces lost, strayed, stolen, or cleaned.

Popular 1916 Standing Liberty 25¢ Rarity



527 **1916 Standing Liberty. EF-45.** Another example of this important key date in the series. Pleasing pearl gray surfaces display frosty lustre in the recessed design areas.

- 528 1917 Type I. MS-63 FH (PCGS). Sharp and frosty with faint rose highlights on the obverse.
- 529 1918 MS-64 FH (PCGS). Frosty and brilliant.
- 530 1919-S AU-58 (NGC). A scarce date. Lustrous.
- 531 1924-D MS-66 (NGC). Blazing white lustre. Weakly struck at Liberty's head.
- 532 1930 MS-65 FH (PCGS). A sharply struck, lustrous gem from the final year of the series.



- 537 1801 O-101. **Rarity-3. VF-35.** Gold and gray surfaces. Close examination reveals some old scratches on both surfaces and a scrape on the upper portion of the eagle's shield. A scarce date in any and all grades, but particularly so in VF or finer preservation.

This represents the first year in which the Draped Bust obverse was combined with the Heraldic Eagle reverse in the half dollar series. This general style was continued until part way through 1807.

HALF DOLLARS

Scarce 1794 Half Dollar



- 533 1794 Flowing Hair. **Overton-101. Rarity-4. Net F-12;** sharpness of VF-25, surface roughness. From the first year of half dollar coinage. Cleaned long ago, now golden gray.
- 534 1795 Flowing Hair. O-109. **Rarity-4. G-4.** No real problems, just well worn. Medium golden gray.
- 535 1795 Flowing Hair. O-119. **Rarity-3. Net VG-8;** sharpness of F-12, with some light marks and tiny digs. Pleasing light gray with lighter high points.
- 536 1795 Flowing Hair. **O-130. Rarity-5. VG-8. Possibly with a Mint-inserted silver plug** as described in the trade publications this past August. For several years the existence of 1795 dollars with mint-made silver plugs has been recognized. It is believed that the purpose of these plugs was to increase the weight of a planchet that would otherwise have to be melted, converted to bullion, then rolled into a strip, and reprocessed. Such plugs were inserted prior to striking the coins. Related examples exist among issues of South America (details on the situation will be provided, upon request, to the successful bidder).

The first example of these plugs among half dollars was discovered by Jonathan Kern and sold to specialist Sheridan Downey in July 1997 at the Coliseum Coin Show in New York just prior to the ANA convention. That example was from the dies of Overton-130. A second example, also O-130, was discovered by Tony Scabassi and Rob Major of Redford Jewelry and Coin in Michigan. The presently offered piece, which both Q. David Bowers and Mark Borckardt believe is an example of the silver plug variety, shows very faint traces of a possible plug along with a few other trivial surface marks. Due to the nature of this offering, we respectfully suggest that potential bidders make an in-person examination before bidding on this lot.

- 538 Selection of half dollars: ☆ 1803 O-103. **Rarity-3. VG-8,** obverse lightly brushed ☆ 1837 Reeded Edge. 50 CENTS. **VF-35** ☆ 1844 MS-60, prooflike ☆ 1853 Arrows and Rays. **VF-35** ☆ 1855-O Arrows. **AU-50** ☆ 1877-S No Drapery. **EF-45** ☆ 1911 AU-55. All lightly to moderately toned. (Total: 7 pieces)

Gem Uncirculated 1807 Draped Bust 50¢ Tied For Finest Certified



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 539 1807 Draped Bust. **O-105. MS-64 (NGC).** Rare this nice. 1 in date touches curl, point of eagle's beak touches star point on reverse. Die crack through top of STATES, die chip between final S of STATES and O in OF. Sharp, even to the eagle's breast feathers. Lustrous charcoal gray with iridescent sea green highlights.

NGC Population: 11; none finer. This figure represents all 1807 Draped Bust half dollars; how many of these 11 pieces are Overton-105 is unknown.

- 540 1807 Draped Bust. O-110. VF-30. From the final year of Draped Bust half dollar coinage. Well struck for the date. Attractive rose and gray surfaces.
- 541 1820/19 Overdate, Square Base 2. O-101. AU-50. Overdate details plainly evident. Well struck. Brilliant at the centers, attractively toned at the rims. Frosty.
- 542 Three popular half dollar types: ☆ 1832 AU-58 (NGC). Lightly toned ☆ 1853 Arrows and Rays. EF-40 (NGC). Lightly toned ☆ 1939 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 543 1834 O-106. AU-50 (NGC). Richly toned.
- 544 Group of Capped Bust and Liberty Seated half dollars: ☆ 1837 Reeded Edge, 50 CENTS. Breen-4733, "Inverted G" in AMERICA. EF-40 ☆ 1854-O Arrows. EF-40 ☆ 1856-O Breen-4869, repunched date. EF-45 ☆ 1873 Arrows. VF-35 ☆ 1884 AU-50. Scarce, just 4,400 business strikes were minted. (Total: 5 pieces)



- 545 1839 Liberty Seated. No Drapery. AU-50. Die state with light clash mark at elbow. Lightly polished in the past and now retoned in pale gold. All of the obverse stars show their radials and most of Miss Liberty's hair details are fully defined. Scarce and seldom offered.
- 546 1839 Liberty Seated. No Drapery. VF-20. Medium gray.



- 547 1842 Small Date. MS-61. Moderately scarcer than its Medium Date counterpart. Lustrous and attractively toned in pale blue and gold.
- 548 1842 Small Date. AU-50. Deeply toned.
From the Spink America's sale of the Byron Reed Collection, October 1996, Lot 352.
- 549 1843 MS-60, prooflike. Lustrous surfaces lightly hairlined.
- 550 1853 Arrows and Rays. AU-55. Pale champagne iridescence with most of the original mint lustre still surviving in the fields.
- 551 1855 Arrows. MS-61. Dark iridescent golden gray. Choice for the grade.
From our sale of the Saccone Collection, November 1989, Lot 2167.
- 552 1856-S AU-50. A few tiny marks are seen. An attractive mix of rose and gray toning. A rarity at this grade level. In San Francisco in the 1850s no thought was given to preserving such things for numismatists, and all pieces slipped into circulation. Most were shipped to China and melted.

- 553 1862-S MS-60. Well struck for the date. Frosty and lustrous, lightly splashed with rose. Above average quality for the assigned grade.

Gem Proof 1863 Half Dollar
Scarce Civil War Issue



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 554 1863 Proof-65 (NGC). One of only 460 Proofs of the date struck, the second lowest Proof mintage figure in the series after 1858. Deeply toned in gunmetal-blue and silver gray. Sharp.

NGC Population: 7; 2 finer (Proof-67 finest).

Silver and gold Proofs of the Civil War years from 1862 to 1865 (but not including the first year of the war, 1861), are particularly hard to find as it was difficult to order such pieces from the Mint. The government would not accept its own currency notes at par in payment, and the intending purchaser of Proofs had to go to bullion dealers and pay a premium to acquire coins, and then remit the coins to the Philadelphia Mint.



- 555 1863 Proof-64 (NGC). Fully brilliant save for a splash of gold at the rims. Cameo.



- 556 **1866 With Motto. Proof-64.** Fully brilliant at the centers with wisps of golden brown and navy blue at the rims. Virtually all design features are as sharp as could be desired.

First year with IN GOD WE TRUST on the reverse.

- 557 **1872-CC EF-40 (ANACS).** Scarcer than its mintage figure of 257,000 pieces indicates; some of that mintage was probably melted in 1873. Medium gray.



- 558 **1873 Arrows. Proof-62.** Pale champagne iridescence at the centers deepens to rich gold at the rims.

Arrows were added alongside the date numerals this year to signify a small reduction in weight, quite the opposite of the situation in 1873, when arrows were added to note an increase.



- 559 **1874 Arrows. Proof-64 (NGC).** A lovely survivor from a modest Proof mintage of 750 pieces. Pale champagne highlights, deeper at the reverse rim. Medium cameo details present.

- 560 **1874 Arrows. Net Proof-50.** Actually a Proof-60 or finer, with a small patch of porosity in obverse field by Liberty's leg.

- 561 **Liberty Seated and Barber half dollar trio:** ☆ 1874 Arrows. AU-55 ☆ 1890 EF-40. Scarce, just 12,000 were struck for circulation ☆ 1893 AU-58. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 562 **1876 Proof-64 (PCGS).** Deeply toned, but with a pleasing cameo effect.

From Spink America's sale of the Byron Reed Collection, October 1996, Lot 365.

- 563 **1878 MS-62.** Attractively toned. Two obverse marks near the 13th star.

Gem Proof 1881 Half Dollar



- 564 **1881 Proof-65 (PCGS).** A low-mintage year; only 975 Proofs and 10,000 business strikes of the date were struck. Type 1 reverse, with split berry above H of HALF on reverse. Mostly brilliant at the centers, deep gold and blue at the rims.

- 565 **1884 Proof-62.** Darkly toned. Always in demand as a date with an overall (combined Proof and business strike) mintage.

From Spink America's sale of the Byron Reed Collection, October 1996, Lot 367.

Scarce Mint State 1889 50¢



- 566 **1889 MS-65 (NGC).** Only 12,000 business strikes were coined of the date. Lustrous with warm golden gray surfaces. Considerably rarer than an equivalent Proof of this year, as business strikes were not deliberately saved.

- 567 **1891 MS-62, prooflike.** Final year of the design type. Prooflike in appearance, but lacking certain die characteristics of the Proofs of the date. Pale golden highlights.



- 568 **1892 Proof-64.** Pale golden surfaces. The frosty devices contrast nicely with the glittering mirror fields. Some faint hairlines on Miss Liberty's cheek and neck are about all that prevent us from assigning a considerably higher grade. Important as the first year of the Barber or Liberty Head half dollar, a motif continued through 1915.

- 569 **1892 AU-53 (NGC). FS-007.8.** Triple die reverse variety, repunching plainest at HALF DOL. Attractive golden gray surfaces. A nice coin for the grade.

- 570 **1892-O MS-60 (ANACS).** With just 390,000 pieces struck, this date has the fourth lowest production of all Barber half dollars, and the very lowest production among those struck at branch mints. Lustrous steel gray.

- 571 **1893 AU-55 (NGC).** Lustrous.

- 572 1909-O AU-55. The last half dollar issue from our southernmost mint. Deep golden gray, highly lustrous, and sharply struck.
- 573 1912-D MS-62. Lustrous. Light golden highlights.
- 574 1913-D MS-62 (PCGS). Lustrous golden gray.



- 575 **1915 Proof-63.** Pale golden gray iridescence with some hints of violet. A shallow line can be seen crossing Miss Liberty's neck on this example. A highly important key date from two aspects: first, the Proof mintage of 450 was the second lowest in the Barber half dollar series. Further, the related business strike mintage of 138,000 is the second smallest production quantity for circulation—thus placing additional market pressure upon the few remaining Proofs.
- 576 **1916 Liberty Walking. MS-61.** Lustrous, pale golden surfaces.
The official Treasury Department description of this design depicted Miss Liberty striding. Over the years numismatists have called it the Liberty Standing design and, more recently, the Liberty Walking design.
- 577 **1917 MS-64 (NGC).** Deeply toned.

Bowers and Merena Experience!

Of the top 10 world's record coin auction prices, we hold seven! When the world's most valuable collection was sold (the \$44.9 million Eliasberg Collection), we sold it. When the second most valuable collection was sold (the \$25 million Garrett Collection for The Johns Hopkins University), we sold it. Over a span of many years we have sold more than \$200 million worth of coins for over 10,000 consignors. When it comes to experience, we offer what you are seeking. Whether you have a group of coins worth \$2,000 (our minimum due to bookkeeping considerations) or \$25 million, you have come to the right place!

Uncirculated 1919-D Half Dollar Rarity



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 578 **1919-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Highly lustrous. A hint of striking weakness at the centers, as frequently found for this date. A key issue, seldom seen in Mint State, and even less frequently seen at the present level.
- 579 **1938-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A key date in gem condition. One of nine dates in the Liberty Walking half dollar series with mintages below one million pieces, in this case 491,600, the third lowest production figure in the series. Strong satiny lustre, decent strike at the centers.
- 580 **1940 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Brilliant.

END OF SESSION

SESSION TWO

Friday Evening, November 14, 6:00 PM Sharp

U.S. Coins: Lots 1001-1354; 1411-1437

Hawaiian Coins: Lots 1355-1360

Pattern Coins: Lots 1361-1408; Proof Sets: Lots 1409-1410

California Small Denomination Gold: Lots 1438-1455

SILVER DOLLARS

Our offering of silver dollars includes desirable pieces of the major types. The offering is cosmopolitan and includes just about every grade and degree of rarity.

Attractive 1795 Dollar



Popular 1795 Flowing Hair \$1



1001 1795 Flowing Hair. Two Leaves. Bowers Borckardt-13, Bolender-9. Rarity-3. VF-35. Pewter gray toning on the high points deepens to charcoal gray in the fields. An obverse rim bump can be seen at the 5:00 position. Well centered.

1002 1795 Flowing Hair. Two Leaves. BB-14, B-4. Rarity-3-. Net F-12; sharpness of VF-20 but retooled on obverse center; burnished there as well. The *Hidden Star* variety, with final obverse star below point of Liberty's bust, thus "hidden" from her view.



1003 1795 Flowing Hair. Two Leaves. BB-21, B-1. Net VF-30; EF-45, harshly cleaned. Some shallow obverse and reverse scratches, and some light porosity seen. An affordable Flowing Hair dollar.

1004 1795 Flowing Hair. Two Leaves. BB-21, B-1. VF-30. Nicely centered. Mostly slate gray surfaces with lilac and golden brown iridescence. A few minor rim bruises can be seen on the reverse. A very affordable example of one of the more plentiful varieties of the year, a die combination of which we estimate that 1,500 to 2,500 survive totally. Of course, considering the entire universe of silver dollars—including Morgan and Peace dollars—this creates a *rarity*, but in the field of early dollars it is fairly plentiful.



1005 1795 Flowing Hair. Two Leaves. BB-21, B-1. F-15. Pearl gray surfaces with delicate golden highlights. Gunmetal-gray and golden brown at the obverse rim.

Attractive 1795 Flowing Hair Dollar



- 1006 1795 Flowing Hair. Three Leaves. BB-27, B-5. EF-45 (NGC). The "Bar" variety, with raised line (no doubt from an engraver's slip on the die leaving a gouge which became a raised line on each coin struck from the die) in the field behind Liberty's head. Deep golden gray surfaces free of all but the most trivial marks, and quite desirable as such.



- 1007 1795 Flowing Hair. Three Leaves. BB-27, B-5. VF-35 (ANACS). A second example of the "Bar" variety. Deep silver gray toning.
- 1008 1795 Flowing Hair. Three Leaves. BB-27, B-5. F-15. Medium gray at the centers gives way to golden gray at the rims. An attractive Flowing Hair dollar for the grade.
- 1009 1796 Large Date, Small Letters. BB-65, B-5. F-15. Golden gray. Some stray marks and light hairlines present.
- 1010 1796 Small Date, Small Letters. BB-66, B-1. Rarity-3+. F-12. A few tiny ticks and edge marks.
- 1011 1797 Stars 10X6. BB-71, B-3. G-6. Obverse stars arranged 10 to left, six to right. Medium gray.

Remarkable Multiple-Strike 1797 Dollar

Stars 9X7, Large Letters



- 1012 1797 Stars 9X7, Large Letters. BB-73, B-1. AU-50. Double struck on both sides, perhaps even triple struck (though not boldly). While the double striking is fascinating and will no doubt pique the interest of the specialist, as a basic date this lovely 1797 is cer-

tainly notable in its own right. Dollars of this date (and of 1796 as well) are well known for being hard to find in grades of AU or finer, with total populations being in the dozens of coins, not the hundreds or thousands. That said, the present piece is an attraction for the type or date collector.

Regarding the double struck feature, all design elements, peripheral and central, are noticeably doubled; the obverse suggests a triple strike in the stars at the right; the edge designs and lettering are normal. Evidently, the same coin was struck at least once more after its initial transition from planchet to dollar, rotating slightly in the process. As to its own merit overall, the coin is lustrous with strong design details and a splash of pale gold. A natural obverse edge flaw is seen at 5:00. A nice coin, and an intriguing error strike as well.

Attractive 1798 Small Eagle Dollar



- 1013 1798 Small Eagle, 15 Stars. BB-81, B-2. VF-35. A scarce variety from the final year of the design type, and a date that is typically found in low grades. Strong design details remain. Slate gray with lighter high points. Free of contact marks of any significance.

Later in 1798, the reverse design was changed to the Heraldic or Large Eagle style, which remained in use until the demise of the design type in 1803. The present BB-81 variety is atavistic for this year; details are in the Bowers' book, *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*.

Scarce 1798 Small Eagle \$1 Variety



- 1014 1798 Small Eagle, 13 Stars, Large Letters. BB-82, B-1. EF-40. Warm golden gray toning with much lustre present. Die crack from rim through second T of STATES. A tiny reverse rim bruise present above the second S of STATES, otherwise choice for the assigned grade.

Die State III.

- 1015 1798 Heraldic Eagle. Knob 9. BB-94, B-3a. Rarity-3+. Net VF-25; sharpness of VF-35, obverse scratch. Golden gray.
- 1016 1798 Heraldic Eagle. Wide Date, 13 Arrows. BB-105, B-23. VF-35. Medium to dark gray, but appealing. No prominent marks.

Classic 1836 Gobrecht Dollar



1030 1836 C. GOBRECHT F. on Base, Eagle Flying Left Amid Stars. Pollock-65, Judd-60. F-15. Silver. Plain edge. Die Alignment 1, head of Liberty is opposite D of DOLLAR. Golden gray toning with wisps and splashes of navy blue around the design elements. Some hairlines in the fields are indicative of an old cleaning. A tiny rim bruise can be seen beneath E in ONE.

Silver dollars of this date were minted to the extent of 1,000 pieces in 1836 and 600 in early 1837. While the fields of all pieces were in the mirror Proof format, the Mint broke with tradition and deposited the majority of the coins in a local bank, where they soon saw service in circulation at face value. Reflective of this, the traditional stance that such pieces are "patterns" is increasingly falling by the wayside, and more and more numismatists are including them in type sets and date sets among regular issues, and deservedly so.

1031 1842 AU-53 (ANACS). Lustrous and lightly toned.

1032 1843 AU-50. Some faint patches of porosity on the obverse.



1033 1859-S EF-45 (ANACS). A scarce date in all grades. The San Francisco Mint's first silver dollar issue, one of just 20,000 examples of the date struck. Medium golden gray.

These pieces were struck upon request for San Francisco businessmen who wanted a "trade dollar" to use in commerce with China.

Gem Proof 1862 Silver Dollar



1034 1862 Proof-65 (NGC). From an original mintage of 550 Proofs; some 430 pieces were sold in sets, with the balance probably melted late in the calendar year. An appealing, attractive gem, with fiery rose, gold, and blue on mirror fields and frosty devices. An incredibly desirable Liberty Seated dollar, as related business strikes are scarce in all grades—well worn and upward—thus placing additional demand upon the few remaining Proofs.

NGC Population: 10; 1 finer (Proof-66).

1017 1798 Heraldic Eagle. Pointed 9, 10 Arrows. BB-107, B-21. Rarity-3. Net VF-20; sharpness of VF-30. Pewter gray toning with pale gold highlights. Some old mint-caused adjustment marks can be seen on both surfaces, and a fine scratch is noted on Miss Liberty's neck.

1018 1798 Heraldic Eagle, Close Date. BB-123, B-25. Rarity-3-. VF-25 (NGC). Attractive medium gray with lilac high points.

1019 1798 Heraldic Eagle, Close Date. BB-125, B-8. VF-30. Medium gray toning. A few minor rim bruises are noted.

Some attention to the early series of silver dollars, particularly the years 1795-1803, will repay the numismatist as these pieces offer quite a bit of value in terms of the money spent. Often, coin for coin, rarity for rarity, early silver dollars sell for much less than contemporary copper one-cent pieces. Much attention has been paid to the latter, relatively little to the former.

The publication of our two-volume book set, *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, 1993, has served to increase the circle of friends of early silver dollars, but still there is a long way to go. We continue to give serious consideration to publishing a separate field guide or small book on early dollars alone, thereby making the information more affordable and easier to carry. Meanwhile, the majority of early silver dollars can be acquired at very reasonable prices, often for just a few hundred dollars on up, this being for an attractive VF or finer coin.

1020 1799 No Berries reverse. BB-160, B-12. EF-40, cleaned. Brushed, but not harshly. Medium gray.

The No Berries reverse was first used to strike the 1799 BB-158, during which time it had its first relapping (berries weak), next coining BB-159, then BB-158 again, then, second relapping (removing berries), BB-160, and, finally, BB-161.

1021 1799 No Berries reverse. BB-160, B-12. VF-20. Charcoal gray surfaces with pale golden brown highlights. Some faint scratches can be seen in the field behind Miss Liberty's head.

1022 1799 BB-169, B-21. VG-8. Medium charcoal gray with a few scattered marks.

1023 1800 BB-182, B-2. Rarity-5+. EF-40. Diagnostic raised lumps (caused by chips out of the die) around the 11th obverse star. Pale sky blue and gray toning.

1024 1800 BB-182, B-2. Rarity-5+. VG-8, cleaned. Harsh, unnatural brilliance on both sides, light scratches on the obverse.



1025 1801 BB-212, B-2. EF-45. Mostly golden brown at the centers with areas of vivid blue and violet peripherally. The obverse, in particular, shows nice centering. A tiny rim bump can be seen above TY in LIBERTY.

As a date, dollars of 1801 are fairly scarce. Regarding BB-212, the issue is fairly elusive in all grades, but scarcely a rarity. We estimate that about 325 to 625 exist in various combined grades from VF-20 to EF-45, with higher grade pieces, such as the EF-45 offered here, being in the minority.

1026 1801 BB-212, B-2. VF-30. Medium gray with a few scattered marks.

1027 1801 BB-212, B-2. F-12. Die clash marks at Liberty's throat give the appearance of a collar on her garment. Medium gray.

1028 1802 Narrow Date. BB-241, B-6. VF-30. Very attractive despite a few tiny stray marks. Medium gray.

1029 1803 Small 3. BB-254, B-4. Rarity-3-. Net F-12, cleaned; sharpness of VF-30, but unnaturally bright.

1035 1863 EF-40. Quite scarce in this grade despite a somewhat generous mintage of 27,200 business strikes; much of that mintage was exported before it could reach circulation. Lovely pearl gray surfaces.

Blazing 1866 Dollar



1036 1866 With Motto. Proof-64. Essentially brilliant with just a whisper of gold. The devices are sharp frosty cameos and the fields are deeply reflective. Both the obverse and reverse exhibit prominent wire rims. First year with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on the reverse.

Splendid Proof 1866 Dollar



1037 1866 Proof-63. Some claims to a higher grade, but with a tiny planchet lamination in the field close to the knee of Miss Liberty, giving the piece, in our opinion, a market value in the Proof-63 range. The reverse, if graded separately, is Proof-64. The surfaces are brilliant and deeply mirrorlike, accented in beauty by delicate iridescent toning at the rims. A splendid specimen at this grade level, a prime candidate for a high-quality type set.

This represents the first year of use of the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on the silver dollar.

Choice Proof 1868 Dollar



1038 1868 Proof-63 (NGC). A splendid Proof with delicate champagne toning over deep mirror surfaces. A very attractive example.

Although mintage figures show that 600 Proofs were struck this year, probably fewer than 400 survive today, and of those, certainly the presently offered piece is in the top 25% percent quality-wise. Not only does it merit the numerical grade of Proof-63, but within this grade it is one of the most pleasing examples we have offered.

1039 1871 AU-55. Superb eye appeal, free of the all-too-common bagmarks that tend to frequent the surfaces of this date. Rich

honey and pearl gray original surfaces; a coin that has evidently been in the collections of caring numismatists for over a century.



1040 1872 Proof-62 PQ (PCI). Further noted as "100% toned." The surfaces are lilac and gray with some hints of magenta.

The "PQ" gives the opinion of PCI that the coin is of premium quality.

Attractive 1873 Dollar



1041 1873 Proof-63. Warm golden gray toning. Somewhat softly struck on the eagle's right thigh and along the upper margin of its right wing (viewer's left). A few tiny rim bruises can be seen on the reverse, most conspicuous beneath the E in ONE. Mintage: just 600, not all of which were distributed. Last year of the Liberty Seated dollar.

By this time the Liberty Seated silver dollar had not circulated for many years. In fact, the denomination had been absent from the channels of general commerce since the early 1850s. Nearly all business strikes were *de facto* trade dollars and were used for export. In addition, some were made each year in Proof format for the cabinets of collectors.

1042 Quartette of early Morgan dollars: ☆ 1878 8 Tailfeathers (2). MS-64 and MS-63 ☆ 1878 7 Tailfeathers, 3rd Reverse. MS-64 ☆ 1878-S MS-64 DMPL. (Total: 4 pieces)

1043 A dozen Philadelphia Mint Morgan dollars, each grading MS-63 unless noted: ☆ 1878 7 Tailfeathers ☆ 1879 ☆ 1884 ☆ 1885 MS-62 ☆ 1886 ☆ 1887 ☆ 1888 ☆ 1889 ☆ 1896 ☆ 1898 MS-64 ☆ 1899 ☆ 1900. All brilliant or delicately toned. (Total: 12 pieces)

1044 Group of San Francisco Mint Morgan dollars: ☆ 1878-S MS-60 ☆ 1880-S MS-63 ☆ 1881-S MS-62 ☆ 1890-S MS-63 ☆ 1891-S MS-63 ☆ 1897-S MS-63. All brilliant or lightly toned. (Total: 6 pieces)



1045 1879 Proof-63 (ANACS). Deeply yet evenly toned, with an overall medallion appearance.

In his *Encyclopedia*, Walter Breen gives the Proof mintage of this date as 650 pieces, while *A Guide Book of United States Coins* gives the mintage as 1,100 pieces.

From Spink America's sale of the Byron Reed Collection, October 1996, Lot 399.

1046 1879-O MS-64. Frosty and mostly brilliant with just a hint of pewter gray on the high points.

1047 Group of Mint State Morgan dollars: ☆ 1879-S 3rd Reverse (2). MS-66 and MS-65 ☆ 1882-S MS-64, prooflike ☆ 1888-S MS-63 ☆ 1891 MS-63 ☆ 1898-S MS-62 ☆ 1899-S MS-62, prooflike. Final two digits in date repunched. (Total: 7 pieces)

1048 1881 Proof-62 (ANACS). Deeply toned. One of 984 Proofs of the date struck.

From Spink America's sale of the Byron Reed Collection, October, 1996, Lot 398.

Lovely Gem 1881-CC Morgan Dollar



1049 1881-CC MS-67 (PCGS). A moderately scarce date, especially in such a superb state of preservation. What may be the remains of other numerals can be seen in the upper loop of each 8 in the date. Brilliant and lustrous, with just a touch of gold at the rims.

1050 1882-CC MS-66 (PCGS). A brilliant, lustrous, and satiny gem.

1051 Group of Carson City Morgan dollars: ☆ 1882-CC MS-63 ☆ 1883-CC MS-63 ☆ 1884-CC (2). MS-63 and MS-62 ☆ 1885-CC MS-63. (Total: 5 pieces)

1052 Group of New Orleans Mint Morgan dollars: ☆ 1881-O MS-63 ☆ 1882-O MS-63 ☆ 1883-O MS-63 ☆ 1884-O (2). MS-64 and MS-63 ☆ 1885-O MS-63 (2) ☆ 1888-O MS-63 ☆ 1890-O MS-63 ☆ 1899-O MS-62. All are brilliant, some with faint toning at the rims. (Total: 10 pieces)



1053 1885 Proof-64. Minor doubling at 5 in date. One of 930 Proofs of the date struck. Iridescent sea green and pearl gray. As a class, Morgan dollars in Proof-64 and finer grade are much scarcer than the mintages indicate. Many pieces were simply spent after collectors tired of them, as there was no widespread interest in collecting Proofs of this design until years later, beginning significantly in the 1930s.

From Stack's sale of the Emrick & Coffey Estates, November 1976, Lot 1247.

1054 1885-CC MS-64 UDM (ANACS). Just 228,000 pieces were struck of the date, the third lowest mintage figure in the Morgan dollar series. A pleasing cameo formed by frosted motifs and deep mirror fields. Faint golden toning.



1055 1886 Proof-63 (ANACS). Iridescent charcoal gray. From a Proof mintage of 886 pieces.

From Spink America's sale of the Byron Reed Collection, October 1996, Lot 402.

1056 1887/6-O MS-62 (PCGS). Scarcer than its Philadelphia Mint counterpart. Lustrous.



1057 1887 Proof-63 (ANACS). Deep golden gray. One of 710 Proofs of the date struck.

From Spink America's sale of the Byron Reed Collection, October, 1996, Lot 403.

1058 1888 Proof-62 (ANACS). Golden gray. From a Proof mintage of 832 pieces.

From Spink America's sale of the Byron Reed Collection, October 1996, Lot 404.

1059 1892-CC MS-62 (PCGS). Lustrous.

1060 1893 MS-63. A popular low-mintage date. Lustrous with a splash of gold on the obverse.

Just 378,000 pieces were struck for circulation, one of the smaller Philadelphia Mint production figures.

1061 1893 MS-62 (NGC). Lustrous with pale rose highlights.

1062 1893-CC MS-60. From the final year of Carson City Mint coinage operations. Brilliant at the centers, deep golden halos at the rims.

The 1893-CC is recognized as the rarest Carson City Morgan dollar after 1889.

Uncirculated 1893-O Morgan Dollar



1063 1893-O MS-61, prooflike (NGC). From a relatively small mintage of 300,000 pieces. A difficult issue to locate in any Mint State

grade. Lightly reflective fields and frosted devices. A very attractive MS-61 coin, one of the nicer specimens seen at this level.

- 1064 1894-S MS-63. Lustrous, brilliant, and well struck.



- 1065 1895-S MS-60. One of the key issues of the San Francisco Mint, a variety that is usually seen in worn grades. Only 400,000 pieces were coined. Mostly brilliant surfaces with hints of pleasing gold on the obverse. Frosty devices and satiny fields display some prooflike areas.

- 1066 1896-O MS-61 (NGC). A scarce branch mint issue in Mint State despite a generous mintage of 4.9 million pieces. Lustrous.



- 1067 1899 Proof-63. Mostly pearl gray iridescence with blushes of pale blue and lilac. From a tiny original Proof mintage of just 846 pieces.

- 1068 1902 MS-65. Brilliant.

- 1069 Selection of certified Peace dollars, all NGC unless specified: ☆ 1921 MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1922 MS-64 ☆ 1922-D MS-65 ☆ 1922-S MS-64 ☆ 1923 MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1924 MS-65 ☆ 1925 MS-65 (ANACS) ☆ 1926 MS-65 ☆ 1926-S MS-64 ☆ 1928 MS-63 ☆ 1934-D MS-63. A nice beginning to that Peace dollar set you've always wanted to start. (Total: 11 pieces)

- 1070 Trio of MS-63 Peace dollars: ☆ 1921 ☆ 1924-S ☆ 1927-S. All lustrous and delicately toned. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1071 Group of Mint State Peace dollars: ☆ 1923 MS-63 ☆ 1924 MS-63 ☆ 1926-S MS-63 ☆ 1927 MS-63 ☆ 1934-D MS-60. Brilliant, some with a hint of toning. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 1072 1934-S AU-58 (ANACS). The 1934-S in AU or finer grade is the key to the Peace dollar series. The present specimen is quite lustrous.

TRADE DOLLARS

We are pleased to present a very attractive offering of trade dollars, commencing with the first year of issue, 1873. In recent times more numismatists have "discovered" this series than ever before.

Trade dollars were first minted in 1873 in response to demand from West Coast merchants and others for a silver coin to trade with the Orient, in particular, China. At the time, Chinese merchants requested payment in silver, did not like gold, and would not accept paper money. The normally used trade coin was the Spanish-American silver 8 reals. From the 1850s through the early 1870s, a merchant in San Francisco who desired to obtain tea, silk, porcelain, or other items from the Orient had to purchase from a specie or bullion dealer Spanish-American silver coins, paying a premium for them. To facilitate commerce, petitions were made, and in 1859 at the San Francisco Mint some 20,000 Liberty Seated silver dollars were produced for export. Although the demand persisted, no further pieces were specifically coined for this purposes until 1872.

Following passage of the Coinage Act of 1873, the trade dollar became a reality, and immediately the Philadelphia, Carson City, and San Francisco mints began producing pieces in quantity. Most were made in San Francisco, the closest mint to the Orient, with Carson City producing generous quantities as well. In the early years, relatively few were struck at Philadelphia. The trade dollar was an instant success (although in later years certain "numismatic historians" enjoyed stating just the opposite). From this year until 1878, millions of trade dollars were employed in trans-Pacific commerce.

Trade dollars were not coined on speculation by the government, but, instead, were specifically struck when depositors of bullion requested same. Thus, quantities produced at a given time depended upon the amount of silver bullion paid in and the orders placed. In 1878, overwhelming pressure from Western mining and political interests resulted in Congress passing the Bland-Allison Act, which provided for the mintage of millions of silver dollars (the "Morgan" dollars we know today) each year, with the government purchasing silver for its own account. In other words, in contrast to the trade dollar, which was minted as a result of private enterprise, the Morgan silver dollar was a political plum and had little commercial basis. In time, many tens of millions of unwanted, unneeded Morgan dollars piled up in Treasury vaults. Meanwhile, the trade dollar was discontinued except for the striking of Proofs for collectors.

In 1873, when the trade dollar was first produced, the typical coin contained \$1.02 worth of silver metal. Such pieces were legal tender in American commerce, although there was no particular advantage in depositing \$1.02 or more worth of silver, paying a coinage charge in addition, and then spending pieces for face value. Accordingly, virtually all of the 1873 issue—Philadelphia, Carson City, and San Francisco production—went to the Orient. Meanwhile, the price of silver was

slipping on international markets. By 1874, the average value of a trade dollar had slipped to below \$1.01. More 1874-dated trade dollars circulated in the United States than did those of 1873, but still the number was relatively small. Most continued to be sent to the Orient. It should be related that at the time Liberty Seated silver dollars were nowhere to be seen, nor were other silver coins. The Treasury Department had suspended payment of silver in 1862, and although a few Liberty Seated coins from half dimes to half dollars (but not silver dollars) had been released in 1873, it was not until April 30, 1876, that quantities were distributed. Thus, anyone seeking a "silver dollar" in 1874 had no choice but to obtain a current trade dollar. Reflective of this, in our recent *Rare Coin Review* No. 119 we reproduce an illustration of a promotion of "silver dollars" of the 1874 date, illustrated with trade dollars.

By 1875, the price of silver had slipped further, and a trade dollar was worth about 98 cents. Still, when handling and minting charges were added, there was no clear profit to be made by depositing silver bullion at one of the mints and taking trade dollars away, to circulate them at face value. *However*, in 1876 the tide turned. The average price of a trade dollar diminished to just 91 cents. Obviously, profits could be made—and the situation was untenable to Congress. Accordingly, the trade dollar was demonetized effective July 22, 1876. No longer were trade dollars worth face value!

The trade dollar continued its popularity for overseas use, and large quantities were produced through early 1878-S, when Congress stopped their issue in favor of the far more politically attractive idea of coining standard silver dollars under the Bland-Allison Act. Thus, business strike trade dollars came to an end. Proofs continued to be made for several years thereafter, to be sold at a premium to collectors.

For many years, trade dollars were generally ignored by numismatists, save for dedicated specialists and historians. In 1959, John M. Willem published the first edition of his book, *The United States Trade Dollar*, one of the best-researched studies ever to be issued on a single coin denomination. Willem skillfully combined aspects of history and numismatics. In 1965 the Whitman Publishing Company produced the expanded second edition. Interest in trade dollars began to increase. Year after year, more collectors and dealers came to appreciate the place of the trade dollar in history, and its popularity climbed. The present cataloguer (QDB) in 1993 wrote the two-volume study, *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*. In the several years since that time, thousands of sets have been sold, and we have received many letters. The section on trade dollars in particular has been welcomed, and seems to have done its part in further increasing knowledge and collector interest in this series.

Relative to the present auction offering, it is poignant to note that coin for coin, trade dollars are far rarer than equivalent Morgan dollars. And yet, prices are quite reasonable. Offered

in the pages to follow are many interesting opportunities, the chance to begin your own set of this series or to add to a collection you already have.



1073 1873 Proof-62 (NGC). Light silver gray toning over mirror surfaces, with some hints of gold on the reverse. The 1873 is the rarest of all Proof trade dollars struck during the first 11 years of the series, 1873 to 1883. All Proof 1873 trade dollars were struck from the same obverse die, which is quite distinctive and displays a raised line (representing a die scratch) extending from the bottom left segment of the bale, at an angle slightly upward through the folds of Miss Liberty's gown, terminating in the waves of the sea. The earliest account located of this feature was in Lyman H. Low's description of the Proof 1873 trade dollar in the R.T. Rose Collection, 1909.

At least two reverse dies were prepared, of which this is the so-called "Patched Letters Reverse." Among several interesting features of the reverse is a raised line (caused by scratches in the die) from the branch stem through the lowest arrow butt through 00 of 900, to the rim between the A and R of DOLLAR.

The presently offered 1873 Proof is extremely well struck and is a very nice example of this scarce date and desirable grade level.

As noted in *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, Proof mintage reports are ambiguous. Proofs were struck for collectors beginning in July 1873, at which time 200 were produced. More followed each month through December, except November. *The Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, 1887*, which gave monthly production figures for all trade dollars—Proofs and business strikes—from 1873 through 1883, stated that 600 were produced as follows: July: 200; August: 100; September: 100; October: 100; November: none; December: 100. I believe this to be the correct figure, based upon the number of surviving specimens today.

However, numismatic researcher Harry X Boesel located internal Mint records which were not specific by months but which indicated that Proofs were made as follows: Struck from July 1 to September 30: 600; struck from October 1 to December 31st: 265; total 865. According to the same account, 25 unsold 1873-dated Proof trade dollars were on hand January 1, 1874. The disposition of these is unknown. I believe that there is an inaccuracy in this account, but offer no explanation, except perhaps to suggest that some of the coins were Proof patterns.

Another possibility (less likely) is that just 500 Proofs were struck. This figure would result in an even number of 397,000 business strikes plus 500 Proofs for the year, for a total production (per Mint records) of 397,500. The correct answer to the Proof mintage of 1873 may never be known.

Walter H. Breen suggests that about 200 Proofs of this date were sold to souvenir hunters (rather than numismatists); perhaps most of these were later spent. This would account for the existence today of low-grade Proofs. Among Proofs seen in numismatic circles, many have been cleaned and/or are lightly struck in areas.



1074 1873 Proof-61. Broken Letters reverse, which, among other characteristics, has the top of E in UNITED almost non-existent. Brilliant at the centers changing to pale gold at the borders. A scattering of minor handling marks accounts for the assigned grade.



1075 1873 Proof-60 (PCGS). Gray and lilac toning. "Patched Letters Reverse" as Lot 1073. A rather pleasing-appearing coin with an aesthetic appeal expected of a slightly higher grade. Very sharply struck. A find for the budget-conscious buyer.

Superb 1873 Trade Dollar



1076 1873 MS-64. Partially brilliant with just a hint of golden gray. The devices are frosty and the fields are satiny. Most design features are sharp save for the eagle's claws and left leg, which show a touch of striking softness as made. Extremely scarce in any Mint State level, but especially so in MS-64. Nearly all pieces were sent to the Orient and melted.

1077 1873-CC AU-50 (PCGS). A scarce and popular issue from the first year of trade dollar coinage, a date that is typically encountered in lower grades or with merchant chop marks. Deep golden gray.

Scarce Proof 1874 Trade Dollar

1078 1874 Proof-63 (PCI). Marked "100% toned." Deeply toned in gray, sea green, and magenta. Second scarcest trade dollar date 1873-1883. It is believed that 700 Proofs were struck, of which many have long since disappeared. Interestingly, the reverse die of this is the same as on lots 1073 and 1075, but in a slightly advanced state. Another important trade dollar.



1079 1874-S Large S. MS-63 (PCI). Marked "100% toned." A highly lustrous—especially so—piece with mottled light brown toning splashed with blue. The mint lustre fairly bursts through the surface, and the result is a far above average example of this date and grade.

Although the production of 1874-S trade dollars amounted to 2,549,000 pieces, relatively few were saved stateside, and as a result Mint State pieces are quite elusive today. In our 1994 study on the subject we estimated that at the MS-63 level about 30 to 50 are be-

lieved to exist, and we see no reason to change this. As noted, the presently offered coin is a particularly nice MS-63.

1080 1874-S Medium S. MS-62 (NGC). Light golden toning. An exceptionally attractive MS-62, one that some might call MS-63, with little fear of complaint. A very choice piece.

1081 1874-S Medium S. MS-62 (NGC). Brilliant with some golden toning, particularly around the rims. The reverse die is highly prooflike.

1082 Group of San Francisco trade dollars: ☆ 1874-S Small S. AU-55 (PCGS) ☆ 1875-S Micro S. AU-55, cleaned (PCI) ☆ 1877-S Broken R variety. MS-60, cleaned (PCI) ☆ 1877-S Doubled Die reverse. AU-58 (PCI). (Total: 4 pieces)



1083 1875 Type I/I. Proof-63 (NGC). Light gray, gunmetal-blue, and magenta toning over mirror surfaces. An attractive example of the issue.

Variety with "Perfect Reverse," new die employed for the first time this year. Identifiable by several characteristics given in the aforementioned Bowers *Encyclopedia*. Tiny chip out of lower part of the top side of the right serif in F of OF. Die flaw resembling an apostrophe to the right of R in PLURIBUS. Bottom of first 0 in 900 partly missing.



1084 1875 Type I/II. Proof-63 (PCGS). A delightful specimen—certainly one of the finest in existence at this grade level—of a scarce die combination, the Type I obverse in combination with the Type II reverse constituting less than 40% of the 700 (or 900?—the exact number is not known) Proofs struck of this date. Of the 1875 Type I/II Proofs known, many are weakly struck at the top of the obverse. The presently offered piece has well-struck stars and has decent (but not needle sharp) striking of the head of Miss Liberty. All in all, this is a very desirable and highly important coin.

The desirability of any variety of 1875 Proof trade dollar—never mind the scarce Type I/II issue—is heightened by the fact that business strikes of this year are elusive, thus placing additional demand upon the Proofs.



1085 1875 Type I/II. Proof-63 (NGC). Another example of this issue, from the same trade dollar specialist. Acquired years ago. Mirror

surfaces are highlighted by attractive gold toning, particularly around the borders. The obverse of this particular piece has the light striking normally associated with this die combination.



1086 1875 Type I/II. MS-63 (NGC). A third lovely Mint State example, this one highly lustrous and very beautiful. Brilliant with delicate golden toning. A creme de la creme example, one worth an "MS-64 price." Watch this one go!

1087 1875-S Type I/I. Medium S. MS-62 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous with lots of "flash." A nice strike, too. Worth a premium!

1088 1875-S Type I/I. Large S. MS-62 (PCGS). Light golden toning over lustrous surfaces. Some light striking on the head of Miss Liberty and claws of the eagle. About par for this issue. Desirable as a type coin, and on today's market certainly quite inexpensive.



1089 1875-S Type I/II. Large S. MS-63 (PCGS). Mottled "raindrop" light gray and golden toning on the obverse, nearly fully brilliant on the reverse. Highly lustrous. A nice example of the variety and grade.



1090 1876 Type I/I. MS-63 (NGC). Somewhat mottled light brown and gold toning over essentially brilliant, lustrous surfaces. Some marks in the field are undoubtedly accounted for by the assigned grade.

Last year in which trade dollars were legal tender (until July 22, 1876). Curiously, years later under the Coinage Act of 1965, trade dollars were once again made legal tender—as part of a sweeping legislation. Undoubtedly, those drafting the law didn't even know about trade dollars, but they were included as a matter of course together with all earlier coinage produced at the various mints. Of course, by 1965 no one would dream of turning a trade dollar into a bank for face value!

A little-known fact is that in the 1873-1876 era in the American West, certain banks—such as in Nevada—offered the possibility of having checking accounts denominated in various coins, such as payable in U.S. trade dollars, payable in silver dollars, payable in Mexican silver dollars, payable in gold, and so on. What a bookkeeping challenge this must have been!



1091 1876/6 Recut Date. Type I/II. Proof-62 (PCGS). Brilliant with very light toning. From a reported Proof mintage of 1,150 pieces for the date.

1092 1876 Type I/II. Proof-61 (PCGS). Deep golden gray surfaces exhibit a moderate cameo effect.



1093 1876-S Type I/I. Large S. MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant, lustrous surfaces with hints of lavender and golden toning. Centennial year coin.

1094 1876-S Type I/I. Large S. MS-60 (ANACS). Attractive white lustre. This is a nice, affordable example for the budget-minded collector.



1095 1877 Proof-63 (PCGS). Some lilac toning over mirror surfaces. An attractive example of this exceedingly popular year. One of 710 Proofs believed to have been minted (or 510 according to Mint figures). Another beautiful piece.

Variety with first two date digits lightly repunched.

Sharply Struck 1877 Trade \$1



1096 1877 MS-63. Fully brilliant and lustrous. Extraordinarily rare, sharply struck, as virtually all known pieces have weakness among

the stars. One could survey 100 pieces and not find the equivalent of this notable coin. Indeed, every element of the obverse and reverse is at least as sharp as the Proof example in the lot above.

With *ordinary striking*, with weak stars, the 1877 is not particularly rare. The rarity aspect has solely to do with the striking characteristics. This comment applies only to the Philadelphia Mint version of the 1877 trade dollar, not to the Carson City and San Francisco coins.

1097 1877 MS-62 (PCGS). Lustrous, frosty, and mostly brilliant. Fairly well struck for the date, better than normally seen, but not needle sharp.

1098 Trade dollar trio: ☆ 1877 EF-45 ☆ 1877-S EF-45 ☆ 1878-S EF-40. (Total: 3 pieces)



1099 1877-S Medium S. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous with hints of golden toning. Obverse somewhat prooflike. Very well struck. A nice coin for the variety or type collector.

1100 1877-S Medium S. MS-60 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous with light golden toning.

1101 1877-S Large S. MS-63 (PCGS). Lustrous, pale golden surfaces.



1102 1877-S Large S. MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous. A few hints of magenta toning around the rims. Well struck. A very nice example of the date, mint, and grade.

1103 1877-S Large S. MS-61 (NGC). Mottled medium to dark gray and lilac toning.



1104 1878 Proof-63. Brilliant with light toning. First of the Proof-only dates, and highly desirable as such. Only 900 were struck with Proof finish, with no related business strikes.

Of the 900 pieces struck, just 683 were actually sold in 1878, leaving 217 remainders which were sold for bullion or face value in 1879. At the time, such pieces could not be spent at face value, and occasionally coin dealers (such as J. Colvin Randall) would acquire unsold remainders.



1105 1878-CC EF-45 (NGC). A sharply struck and very attractive specimen. Brilliant with mottled light gray and golden toning. Front row center as the rarest of all business strike issues—and by a large margin—the 1878-CC always attracts attention when it comes up for sale. We predict spirited bidding.

The mintage figure for the 1878-CC is the smallest business strike production in the series, just 97,000. But, that is not all, as 44,148 of these were melted once the denomination was discontinued, leaving only 52,852 available for distribution.

1106 1878-S MS-62 (ANACS). Brilliant with golden toning around the rims. Last San Francisco Mint trade dollar, and the final issue produced in quantity for shipment to the Orient.

Proof-Only 1879 Trade Dollar



1107 1879 Proof-63. Popular Proof-only date, one of just 1,541 struck, with no related business strikes. Richly toned in deep shades of iridescent gold, rose, and blue.

As described in detail in *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, there was a small flurry of investment activity in trade dollars in late 1879 and early 1880, resulting in a spike in the mintages for these two years. Still, on an absolute basis both the 1879 and 1880 are quite elusive. Further, many of the buyers were members of the general public, not numismatists. Coins were acquired by placing orders through banks, who in turn acquired the Proofs from the Mint. It is probably the case that many of the coins sold to "outside" buyers were more carelessly handled than collectors would have done.

From Stack's sale of the Reed Hawn Collection, March 1977, Lot 719.

Enthusiasm

At Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc., our entire staff is enthusiastic about what we do, and we'll do our best—through the pages of this catalogue—to share our enthusiasm with you. If you are a serious numismatist, we invite you to use our sales as an ideal way to build a meaningful collection over a period of time.

GOLD DOLLARS

1108 Group of gold dollars with scattered problems as noted, a nice opportunity to acquire some pieces for the budget-minded numismatist: ☆ 1849 Small Head, Open Wreath, No L on Truncation. Net VF-25; sharpness of EF-40, with a rim bruise ☆ 1855 Net EF-40, digs in obverse field. Scarce Type II design ☆ 1856 Slanting 5. EF-40, obverse scratch ☆ 1856 Slanting 5. EF-40, slightly bent ☆ 1857 Nearly Mint State, obverse scratched and reverse dents. Very lustrous. (Total: 5 pieces)

Dazzling 1849 Gold Dollar Small Head, Open Wreath



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1109 1849 Small Head, Open Wreath, L on Truncation. MS-65 (PCGS). An absolutely gorgeous coin with creamy, satiny surfaces, almost as if made for presentation or a special purpose. The surfaces are bright yellow-gold, virtually as made, save for a light toning area at F in OF on the reverse. What with the great jamboree of number shuffling in the grading market these days, one could see that this piece—which has few peers in numismatics—could be assigned an even higher number. However, numbers aside, from an aesthetic viewpoint this coin stands head and shoulders above almost any gold dollar we have seen called MS-65. This incredible quality, plus the status of the piece as the first date of the gold dollar denomination, and the first major variety (Open Wreath) of the date, projects this into the forefront of interest for the gold specialist. Long off the market, this piece will be a joy to its next owner.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Splendid 1849 Gold Dollar Small Head, Open Wreath



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1110 1849 Small Head, Open Wreath, L on truncation. MS-64. Brilliant and lustrous. Nicely struck. A splendid example. The digits 1 and 8 are sharply recut.

The Open Wreath format on the reverse was used only in the earlier coinage of gold dollars of this year. Later, the wreath was made larger or "closed," more closely approaching the numeral 1 at the apex. This "closed wreath" style was continued through the rest of the type.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet; acquired years ago from New Netherlands Coin Company in a transaction with John J. Ford, Jr.

Choice 1849 Gold Dollar Small Head, Open Wreath



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1111 1849 Small Head, Open Wreath, L on Truncation. MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous.

Star 11, at 5:00, is sharply recut showing nine distinct points.

We suggest that bidders take advantage of our One Lot Only option mentioned under our Terms of Sale. In that way you can bid on multiple examples of the same issue, but be assured of winning no more than one.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Another Attractive 1849 Gold Dollar Variety as Preceding



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1112 1849 Small Head, Open Wreath, L on Truncation. MS-63. A splendid specimen.

Same obverse as Lot 1111 with reverse as in Lot 1110.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Yet Another Choice 1849 Gold Dollar Same Variety



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1113 1849 Small Head, Open Wreath, L on Truncation. MS-63. Many years ago the numismatist who formed the Pennsylvania Cabinet took a fancy to gold dollars, and as a regular visitor to New Netherlands Coin Company and other firms, acquired many examples, including duplicates. These have been off the market for a generation or more and are now offered for the first time since the 1940s or early 1950s. Same obverse as previous two lots.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

A Final MS-63 1849 Gold Dollar

Same Variety



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1114 1849 Small Head, Open Wreath, L on Truncation. MS-63. A splendid gold dollar that has been off the market for a long time.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1115 1849 Small Head, Open Wreath, L on Truncation. MS-62. An attractive gold dollar from the first year of the denomination.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1116 1849 Small Head, Open Wreath, L on Truncation. MS-62. The reverse has a rim break at 1:00.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1117 1849 Small Head, Open Wreath, L on Truncation. MS-62. From the obverse die with star 11 recut.
In general, gold dollars of 1849 are more carefully struck and more cameolike than are gold dollars of any later year in the Type I series (which continued through 1854).
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Beautiful 1849 Large Head Gold \$1



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1118 1849 Large Head, Closed Wreath, L on Truncation. MS-64. Lustrous and beautiful. A splendid example.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

- 1119 1849 Large Head, Closed Wreath, L on Truncation. MS-60.

- 1120 An interesting group of gold dollars from the Pennsylvania Cabinet, long off the market: ☆ 1849 Small Head, Open Wreath, L on Truncation. EF-40 ☆ 1849 Large Head, Open Wreath, L on Truncation. AU-50 ☆ 1850 AU-50 ☆ 1851 AU-50 ☆ 1853 (2). AU-50 and EF-45 ☆ 1854 Type I. AU-50 (2). (Total: 8 pieces)

- 1121 Group of gold dollars from the Pennsylvania Cabinet, a nice opportunity to start a specialized set of this, the smallest regularly circulating federal gold denomination: ☆ 1849 Small Head, Open Wreath, L on Truncation. VF-35 ☆ 1849 Large Head, Open Wreath, L on Truncation. EF-40 ☆ 1851 AU-50 ☆ 1852 AU-50 ☆ 1853 AU-50 ☆ 1854 Type I. AU-50 ☆ 1856 Slanting 5. EF-45 ☆ 1862 EF-40. (Total: 8 pieces)

- 1122 1849-O Open Wreath. AU-58. The obverse has numerous die cracks.

All 1849-O gold dollars are of the Open Wreath configuration, as dies were sent there early in the year before the design change was made.

- 1123 1850 MS-60. Brilliant and lustrous.

- 1124 Group of AU-55 gold dollars put away years ago in the Pennsylvania Cabinet: ☆ 1850 ☆ 1853 ☆ 1857 ☆ 1858 ☆ 1859 ☆ 1861. Each piece is lustrous and attractive. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 1125 1850 AU-50. Lustrous.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1126 1850-O AU-58. Tiny planchet clip at 1:30 on the rim. Not that it makes the coin more valuable, but we do point out that mint errors on gold dollars are quite unusual.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Incredible Gem 1851 Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1127 1851 MS-66 (PCGS). A lovely specimen acquired many years ago, this piece has an incredible aspect. The surfaces are lustrous, satiny, and smooth, a virtual picture of perfection and beauty. Although 1851 is not a rare date in lesser grades, in this combination of high technical preservation and aesthetic appeal it emerges as a great rarity. Indeed, we have never seen a finer one.

PCGS Population: 12; 7 finer (MS-68 finest).

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1128 1851 MS-63. A nice candidate for a type set.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1129 1851 MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous with light rose toning on the reverse.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

1130 1851 MS-62.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

1131 Quartette of MS-60 gold dollars from the Pennsylvania Cabinet: ☆ 1851 ☆ 1852 ☆ 1854 Type 1 ☆ 1859. (Total: 4 pieces)

1132 Group of AU-58 gold dollars from the Pennsylvania Cabinet: ☆ 1851 ☆ 1852 ☆ 1861 (2). (Total: 4 pieces)

1133 Group of AU-58 gold dollars from the Pennsylvania Cabinet: ☆ 1851 ☆ 1852 ☆ 1854 Type 1 ☆ 1860 ☆ 1861. A nice group of five different dates. (Total: 5 pieces)

Exceptional 1851-C Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1134 1851-C MS-61 (PCGS). A lustrous and, importantly, very nicely struck specimen of an issue which, when seen, is apt to be in worn grades. Just 41,267 gold dollars were struck at the Charlotte Mint, in an era in which there was no numismatic interest in preserving them. Thus, the survival of a piece such as this is strictly a matter of chance.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1135 1851-C AU-55. Quite well struck, with excellent detailing on the portrait, star points, and wreath details. Bright yellow-gold. An above-average example of this popular Charlotte Mint gold dollar.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Attractive 1851-D Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1136 1851-D AU-58 to MS-60. Lightly brushed on the obverse. A very attractive example overall of a major rarity. Just 9,882 specimens were struck of the 1851-D gold dollar, by far the lowest mintage of that year. Most of the few survivors are in lower grades such as VF and EF. A coin that challenges Mint State, such as the present piece, is indeed unusual.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet; earlier from the so-called Thomas G. Melish Collection, sold by Abe Kosoff in 1956.

The so-called "Thomas Melish Collection" was actually the property of a well-known California collector and had nothing to do with Melish. The name assigned to the sale represented a Cincinnati, Ohio, businessman who in the 1930s was very prominent in the hobby and gathered some attractive coins. While it is conceivable that Melish's coins appeared in the sale bearing his name, the cataloguer informed the present writer that Melish's name was simply assigned, as the true owner wanted anonymity.

1137 New Orleans Mint gold dollar threesome: ☆ 1851-O AU-58 ☆ 1853-O (2). AU-58 and AU-50. (Total: 3 pieces)

Marvelous 1852 Gold Dollar

Superb Prooflike Gem



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1138 1852 MS-66 (PCGS). Prooflike surfaces, by virtue of polishing the dies (under extremely high magnification the raised lines can be seen). About as close to Proof as one could imagine!

Grading numbers are one thing, and quality is often another, as we have noted earlier in the present catalogue. This incredible gem, from the Pennsylvania Cabinet, is exceeded in aesthetic appeal by no other gold dollar of this date that has ever passed under our view. When this piece crosses the block, we expect much excitement. Here, indeed, is a gold dollar for the ages.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Fantastic 1852-C Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1139 1852-C MS-64 (PCGS). Mostly sharply struck, with frosty, lustrous surfaces. Some light striking at LA of DOLLAR. One of the very nicest 1852-C gold dollars in existence, perhaps even the very finest from a combination of numerical grade and, sometimes even more important, aesthetic appeal. A simply magnificent, incredible gold dollar that will spark intense bidding. A coin that the new owner will cherish forever.

As the specialist knows, gold dollars of the Charlotte and Dahlonega Mints were struck on less sophisticated equipment than those made in Philadelphia, New Orleans, and, later, San Francisco. Thus, as a class, the gold coins of Charlotte and Dahlonega are differently struck and of different appearance than their counterparts made elsewhere. With even slight training it is possible to look at the obverse of a gold dollar of this era—not knowing whether or not there is a mintmark on the reverse—and determine whether it is a Charlotte or Dahlonega issue. Of course, this rusticity of striking is what gives these coins incredible numismatic appeal.

PCGS Population: 5 (possibly including resubmissions); 1 finer (MS-65).

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1140 1852-D VF-35 or finer. Quite well struck for the issue (Dahlonega coins in general were lightly struck). Bright yellow-gold. An attractive example of the smallest production gold dollar of the year,

one of only 3,630 struck.

It is not known how many 1852-D gold dollars survive today, but the number is surely less than 1,000, probably less than 500, and perhaps as few as 300 to 400. As strange as it may seem today, in the 1850s there was no numismatic interest whatsoever in collecting gold coins by mintmark, and not even the Mint Cabinet saved examples.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

1141 1853 MS-62. Brilliant and frosty.

1142 1853 MS-62. Lustrous and attractive.

First San Francisco Mint Gold Dollar

Memorable Quality



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1143 1854-S MS-64 (PCGS). A splendid coin, sharply struck and well defined; an exhibition example from the first year of coinage at the San Francisco Mint. Another “dream coin” for the gold dollar specialist, a piece which has few if any equals anywhere in numismatics.

In 1854 the San Francisco Mint opened—at long last—on the premises formerly occupied by Curtis, Perry & Ward—coiners of the Moffat and other gold issues. Contemporary descriptions reveal that the Mint structure was cramped, confined, and rife with noxious odors—hardly a comfortable place to work.

In 1854 in San Francisco, paper money was not used in commerce and, in fact, had been prohibited by statute. Thus, trade was conducted by means of gold coins, particularly large denominations such as \$20 and, to a lesser extent, \$50 pieces (the latter continued to be made in quantity through 1855 by Kellogg & Co.). Accordingly, during the first year of its existence, the San Francisco Mint primarily made larger denominations, as a check of mintages reveals:

1854-S gold dollar: 14,632 minted.

1854-S \$2.50 gold: 246 minted.

1854-S \$5 gold: 268 minted.

1854-S \$10 gold: 123,826 minted.

1854-S \$20 gold: 364,866 minted.

It will be seen at a glance that virtually all of the gold struck at the facility went into \$20 (especially) and \$10 pieces.

The 14,632 gold dollars were of the Type 1 style, and today stand as the only San Francisco issues of that particular design, as the motif was changed the following year. Specimens were quickly placed into the channels of trade, where they became worn and, eventually, scattered and mostly melted. Relatively few survived in Mint State, with fewer yet in truly high Mint State grades such as the piece offered here.

PCGS Population: 3; none finer.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1144 1854-S AU-58. Much original lustre still remains.

Refer to notes for the previous lot.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Pleasing 1854 Type II Gold \$1



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1145 1854 Type II. MS-62 (PCGS).** A pleasing example with lustrous, satiny surfaces. Some marks are typical of the assigned grade. On the reverse the date is fairly well struck, more so than usually seen, but with some light weakness at the upper right of the second digit. This piece is very pleasing. This grade level among Type II gold dollars combines desirable condition with affordability.

The Type II design, by James B. Longacre, introduced in 1854, proved to have striking problems. The high relief of the Indian princess on the obverse was opposite in the dies to the 854 of the date on the reverse. The result is that the majority of pieces have the date weakly impressed. After being employed for just two years, 1854-1855 (plus a "stray" 1856 issue at the San Francisco Mint), the Type II design was replaced by the Type III format, in shallower relief, thus permitting sharper striking. Today, although grading standards and interpretations do not reflect this, the striking quality varies dramatically among existing Type II pieces, and the alert numismatist would do well to cherry-pick for quality.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

- 1146 1854 Type II. AU-58.** Brilliant and frosty. Above-average striking. Nicer than some pieces we have seen described as Mint State level. Worthy of a strong bid!

- 1147 1854 Type II. AU-50.** Another above-average strike. Much original lustre is still seen.

- 1148 1854 Type II. AU-50.** A third above-average example. Much lustre is still seen, particularly in protected areas.

- 1149 1854 Type II. AU-50.** Partially brilliant with blushes of olive-gold and lilac. Some faint hairline scratches can be seen on the obverse.

Gem 1855 Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1150 1855 MS-64 (PCGS).** A frosty, splendid example of the issue, lustrous and beautiful. An above-average strike, with excellent definition of the date numerals save for the top of the second digit (which is quite readable but lighter than the other digits). An exceptional example of an incredibly popular "type" coin, a candidate for a high-grade set to illustrate the elusive (in Mint State) 1854-1856 design.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Another Memorable 1855 Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1151 1855 MS-63 (PCGS).** Lustrous and frosty. An above-average strike, with sharp numerals save for the top of the second digit (which is still fairly well defined, but not as sharp as the others). An exceptional piece that will surely attract spirited bidding competition.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

- 1152 1855 AU-58.** Most original mint lustre is still seen. Frosty, and about equal to some we have seen called MS-60, or even higher. The second digit of the date is lightly impressed, which does not affect the grade, and is mentioned for the sake of accuracy.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

- 1153 1855 AU-55.** Much original lustre still remains. Somewhat lightly struck at the date.

We could, of course, omit mention of the date striking entirely—as certification services don't comment on striking at all, nor do the vast majority of advertised offerings. A piece with striking as offered here is normal and typical for the 1855 year.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

- 1154 1855 AU-50.** A very nice example. Far above average strike with good definition at the centers of the reverse and obverse. Worth a premium (as you might expect if you have been reading the catalogue to this point).

- 1155 1855 EF-45.** Some original lustre is still seen. Sharp strike.

- 1156 1855 EF-45.** With some original lustre. Somewhat lightly struck at the second digit of the date.

Classic 1855-C Gold Dollar Rarity



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1157 1855-C EF-40.** Boldly struck. One of the nicest examples we have seen of this prime rarity. Just 9,803 examples were made, of which it is doubtful that more than 200 to 400 exist today. Of those remaining, the coin offered here is one of the nicest from an aesthetic viewpoint, certainly in the top 20%. For the gold dollar specialist this, indeed, is a "find." Moreover, it is the only Charlotte gold dollar of the Type II design, lending additional importance.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Famous 1855-D Gold Dollar Rarity



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1158 1855-D EF-45. A bold and sharp specimen of this variety, far above average, excellently detailed in all areas except the second digit of the date. One of the nicest 1855-D gold dollars we have ever seen—and we have seen more than our share of gold rarities. Another great find for the connoisseur and specialist.

The mintage of the 1855-D gold dollar was a paltry 1,811 pieces—a tiny fraction of the 758,269 struck in Philadelphia, and a small fraction as well of the 9,803 made in Charlotte. Most probably fewer than 100 specimens exist. Of these, we unhesitatingly say that the coin offered here is in the top 10% to 20% quality wise, when one considers the aspects of technical or numerical grade, sharpness of strike, and overall aesthetic appearance. A very liberal bid is recommended!

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1160 1855-O AU-58. Very sharply struck! Highly lustrous. A beautiful, quite notable specimen of the only gold dollar of this design type. Another coin that will surely see spirited bidding, and deservedly so.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

1161 1855-O EF-40 or a bit finer. Above average strike, still with the second digit of the date somewhat lightly impressed.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1162 1856-S/S Type II. AU-58. Boldly struck reverse with the S mintmark doubled. A truly memorable 1856-S gold dollar, one that deserves a second or even a third look by the prospective bidder.

The obverse die is from a late state and shows radial cracks, including through the left side of the U of UNITED and through the headband, continuing through the E of AMERICA to the border. Some clash marks are evident on the obverse and, particularly, on the reverse.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Landmark 1855-O Gold Dollar

Rare Type II Style
Gem Mint State, Superb



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1159 1855-O MS-64 (PCGS). A superb specimen of incredible beauty, importance, and desirability. The surfaces display satiny lustre on both sides and are fully brilliant. The striking is far above average, with all lettering well defined, but with some slight weakness at the center of the reverse—scarcely worthy of mention (besides, all other 1855-O gold dollars are similarly struck).

Among Type II gold dollars, struck from 1854 through 1856, just one issue was produced at the New Orleans Mint—the present 1855-O, which was struck only to the extent of 55,000 pieces—or less than 1/10 of the quantity produced at Philadelphia. At the time, there was no numismatic interest in saving such coins, and not even the Mint Cabinet (established in June 1838) acquired an example. Thus, the survival of a Mint State coin was strictly a matter of chance.

When Mint State coins are seen, which isn't often, they are apt to be in lower grades. The presently offered MS-64 represents a stellar opportunity for the connoisseur and specialist. No finer piece has ever been certified. All eyes will be on this coin as it crosses the block!

PCGS Population 2, none finer.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1163 1856-S/S Type II. AU-55. Variety with mintmark double punched. Frosty and lustrous. Nice strike.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1164 1856-S Type II. AU-58. Variety with perfect (not doubled) mintmark. Lustrous and frosty. A decent strike, far above average, but somewhat light at the center of the reverse—although quite distinct in all areas. A lovely example of this famous coin, the only Type II gold dollar of the 1856 date.

Just 24,600 pieces were minted, of which we doubt that more than 400 to 500 exist today, most being in significantly lower grades than that offered here.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1165 1856-S Type II. EF-45. A final offering of this issue. Variety with perfect mintmark. A fairly decent strike, but with some lightness at LL of DOLLAR and the second digit of the date, scarcely worth mentioning (and not often mentioned by other cataloguers).

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1166 1856 Type III. Slanting 5. MS-63. Brilliant and frosty. An outstanding example.

Two date styles were made this year, one with italic or slanting 5 as offered here, and the significantly scarcer upright 5.

1167 1858-S EF-45. A nice example of this later San Francisco Mint issue. One of 10,000 struck. Scarce in any and all grades.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

1859 Proof Rarity Glittering Gem



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1168 1859 Proof-64 (PCGS). A glittering gem specimen with deep mirror surfaces. Rich yellow-orange fields highlight frosted, cameo devices. An incredibly beautiful coin, and a rarity besides. Although the *Guide Book* suggests that 80 Proofs were minted, the number of pieces in existence today is but a tiny fraction of that quantity, probably fewer than 20 totally.

PCGS Population: 8; 1 finer (Proof-65).

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet; earlier from the so-called "Thomas Melish Collection," 1956, Lot 1769.

1169 Trio of Type III gold dollars, each MS-60 or finer: ☆ 1859 ☆ 1873 Open 3 ☆ 1874. (Total: 3 pieces)

Attractive 1859-D Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1170 1859-D AU-50 or finer. Quite well struck. Much original lustre still remains. We have seen equal pieces called MS-60, and we certainly invite prospective bidders to compete accordingly if they agree! The obverse and reverse are well struck for a Dahlonega Mint piece, with some "filling" of the date, as is normal.

Mint records reveal that just 4,952 pieces were struck in Dahlonega this year, as contrasted to 5,235 at Charlotte, 15,000 in San Francisco, and a much more generous 168,324 in Philadelphia. At the time the Dahlonega Mint was producing only a small number of coins, and talk within the village was that the Mint would cease operations. As it turned out, the Mint continued through the early part of 1861, then under auspices of the Confederate States of America. Many years later, dealer Thomas L. Elder visited Dahlonega and wrote of his experiences (appropriate information concerning Elder and copies of his travelogue will be sent on request to the successful bidder for this lot).

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Scarce 1860 Proof Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1171 1860 Proof-63 (PCGS). A beautiful, glittering Proof specimen, quite attractive overall. Rich yellow-orange surfaces. Another Proof gold rarity. Although 154 pieces are said to have been coined, probably fewer than 30 could be traced with certainty today. In 1860 it was the practice of the Mint to produce Proof coins on speculation and keep them "on the shelf" awaiting possible sale, this sometimes not occurring, after which the pieces were put into circulation or melted. Another important opportunity for the connoisseur and specialist.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Quality 1860-S Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1172 1860-S MS-62 (PCGS). Sharply struck, lustrous, and very attractive—even more than the MS-62 grade might suggest. Indeed, comparison for overall quality with any piece certified MS-63 or MS-64 (if such could be found) would probably reveal that the present specimen can quite well stand on its own.

The 1860-S gold dollar is one of only a few San Francisco Mint coins of this denomination. Just 13,000 were minted, for purposes of commerce and not for numismatic preservation. Nearly all pieces surviving today are in worn grades.

PCGS Population: 6; 4 finer (all MS-63).

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Gem Proof 1862 Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1174 1862 Proof-65 (PCGS). Another glittering gem, a coin that is virtual perfection. Not only is this of a high numerical grade which, of course, is important—but even more important, it has a superb aesthetic appeal. Indeed, we doubt if a finer piece exists anywhere.

The Mint Report indicates that 35 Proofs were struck, but one would be hard-pressed to account for more than half this figure. Of course, of those that survive, most are in significantly lesser grades than that offered here. Still another opportunity for the connoisseur and specialist.

PCGS Population: 5; 1 finer (Proof-66 finest).

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Fantastic 1861 Proof Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1173 1861 Proof-65 (PCGS). A superb glittering gem, a fantastic coin with few peers anywhere in numismatics. Another landmark piece that will engender intense bidding competition, with the winner taking home a prize which few numismatists will ever be able to equal.

The *Guide Book* lists a mintage quantity of 349 Proofs this year. With regard to numismatic relevance, this figure can be instantly dismissed. In fact, Walter Breen in his *Encyclopedia* states it succinctly: "Most Proofs were melted as unsold; probably fewer than 25 survive, some impaired."

As stated, the mint figure of 349 Proofs is highly questionable, and perhaps the entry is erroneous. Mint figures often need to be taken with the proverbial grain of salt, and there are many red herrings scattered along the trail, with perhaps the most famous anomaly being the 682 (!) Proofs reported for the 1910 quarter eagle.

PCGS Population: 7; none finer.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1175 1862 MS-64. Sharply struck, brilliant, and lustrous. With satiny fields as are characteristic of gold dollars of this date. This is the last of the "popular" years of the gold dollar. Apparently, some were released into circulation early in 1862, or were purchased at a premium and left the Treasury. Most probably remained in Treasury vaults until April 30, 1876, or later, and then were distributed, by which time the gold dollar denomination had become somewhat of an anachronism.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Highly Important 1863 Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1176 1863 MS-65 (PCGS). Sharply struck, satiny and lustrous, this coin has it all—high grade and nice aesthetic appeal.

After 1862, the Philadelphia Mint produced business strike gold dollars in sharply reduced quantities, as the Treasury Department had stopped paying them out in the channels of commerce, and they were not exchangeable at par with currency. Just 6,200 business strikes were made and what happened to them is uncertain. Among larger denomination gold coins of this and succeeding years, many were purchased at a premium from the Treasury Department and used in the export trade. However, gold dollars were not in demand for this purpose, as it was far easier to account for and handle the massive \$20 piece—the coin of choice for large transactions. Perhaps most of the mintage remained in Treasury vaults until about 1876, when gold and silver coins were put back on the market. At the time there was absolutely no numismatic interest in saving such pieces. The few collectors who desired gold dollars by date were apt to compete for Proofs. Business strikes were ignored.

Of the surviving 1863 gold dollars in all grades—probably only a few hundred pieces at most—only a few can challenge the quality of the coin offered here. A rarity in all grades, the 1865 gold dollar is especially important in gem Mint State.

PCGS Population: 2; 1 finer (MS-67).

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1177 1864 MS-62. Sharply struck and very attractive. Probably even higher than MS-62, perhaps MS-63 or MS-64, but struck from heavily striated dies as always seen with business strikes of this year. A splendid coin which in this condition is a rarity. Just 5,900 business strikes were made, and probably no more than a couple dozen quality Mint State pieces are known today.

During the Civil War the Philadelphia Mint did not completely prepare the dies for certain of its issues, and specialists in the gold and silver series today note that die striations (consisting of minutely spaced raised parallel lines) are the rule, not the exception for business strikes, especially early strikes from new dies. In time, the die striations gradually wore away and became less prominent.

Every once in a while someone laments the fact that great rarities have to be expensive. Here in the form of the presently offered 1864 is, indeed, a great rarity, but one which will probably sell for just a few thousand dollars—much less than rarities sell for in many other series.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Landmark 1865 Proof Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1178 1865 Proof-65 (PCGS). Another superb gold dollar, another coin for numismatic posterity. The Mint reported that just 25 Proofs were struck this year, the lowest figure to this point in the 1860s. Probably no more than 15 can be traced today, and of those that can be, there are few equivalents to the present piece.

Again, here is a coin that has it all. Not only is this a major rarity in gem Proof format, but related business strikes are also elusive, and in high grades are rarities. Thus, we have in this single coin a Proof rarity and an overall rare date. The new owner will long contemplate his or her good fortune in acquiring this piece, long off the market.

PCGS Population: 5; 1 finer (Proof-66 finest).

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Desirable 1866 Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1179 1866 MS-64 (PCGS). One of only 7,100 business strikes produced in an era in which such pieces were not widely used in commerce. As noted earlier, the fate of this and related gold dollars of this era is not known, but many were probably released into circulation in 1876 when specie payments were generally resumed. Any held back beyond that point at the Treasury Department would have been melted following the discontinuation of the denomination in 1889.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1180 1867 MS-60. Lustrous and attractive. A fairly scarce date in all grades. Just 5,200 business strikes were made. Heavy clash marks are visible on the reverse with LIBERTY visible in its entirety.

Seldom-Seen Proof 1868 Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1181 1868 Proof-65 (PCGS). A glittering gem Proof, a coin of fantastic quality and importance. Yet another truly remarkable gold dollar from the Pennsylvania Cabinet, long off the market, and presented now to delight a new generation of enthusiasts.

Just 25 Proof dollars were minted of this date, of which at least 10 have disappeared forever, leaving perhaps 10 or 15 accounted for. Of these, few come even close to matching the quality of the piece offered here. Moreover, the 1868 is quite scarce as a business strike, giving an additional desirability.

Breen-6082. Struck with medal-turn alignment (the dies oriented in the same direction), as typically seen. Apparently, someone in the Medal Department at the Mint (where Proofs were made) was daydreaming, as certain issues of this year have this very unusual alignment—the most familiar being certain specimens of the 1868 Proof Indian cent. This feature lends further interest, of course.

PCGS Population: 3; none finer.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

1182 1868 AU-58. Lustrous and frosty, somewhat prooflike when held at a certain angle to the light. Another rare gold dollar. Just 10,000 business strikes were minted.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1183 1869 AU-58. One of only 5,900 business strikes produced.

Incredible Gem 1870 Gold Dollar

MS-67



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1184 1870 MS-67 (PCGS). What can be said about this coin? Perhaps if at the moment of striking it had been carefully taken from the press by a gloved hand, and put into a velvet box to remain there until 1997, this would explain the quality. In actuality, this coin, frosty, lustrous, and virtual perfection, keeps its secrets well—as do most coins. We do know that the owner of the Pennsylvania Cabinet acquired it many years ago, and that it has been off the market for a generation or more.

Regarding the 1870 gold dollar, just 6,300 business strikes were made, of which most have long since disappeared. Even in a grade such as MS-60 or MS-61 the finding of an 1870 would be significant. The present incredible coin is all the more so.

PCGS Population: 4; none finer.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1185 1870 MS-62. A splendid, lustrous example. The reverse is somewhat prooflike.

During this period the Treasury Department continued its suspension of specie payments, and no gold dollars were paid out at par. Larger denomination coins were purchased at a premium (in terms of paper money) for use in the export trade, but there was little demand for gold dollars, as it was more convenient to buy \$20 pieces. Gold dollars from 1862 onward were largely held in Treasury vaults, to be released beginning in the spring of 1876. At that time, thousands reached circulation, but it is likely that others were simply kept back and melted after 1889, when the denomination was discontinued.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1186 1871 MS-62, or finer. Highly prooflike. Sharply struck. A splendid coin which will no doubt sell for a strong premium over what an ordinary MS-62 might sell for. Were it not for a couple of hairline scratches and a small rim bruise on the reverse, the piece would probably bring “MS-64 money.” The coin is quite visually appealing, and with a business strike mintage of only 3,900 pieces, we have all the ingredients for a highly desirable issue.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

1187 1871 MS-60. Highly prooflike. The obverse, if graded separately, would probably merit the MS-63 designation.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1188 1872 MS-62. Highly prooflike. On the obverse there is a small planchet lamination beneath the N of UNITED. Only 3,500 gold dollars of this date were struck, and today only a few high-level pieces remain.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

1189 1872 AU-55. Another opportunity to compete for an example of this rarity. It seems almost silly that a coin of which just 3,500 were minted would catalogue for only \$400 in the current issue of the *Guide Book*, but this is the case—reflective of the current market. Talk about opportunity!

Splendid Proof 1873 Gold Dollar

Closed 3 in Date
Of Incredible Rarity



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1190 1873 Closed 3. Proof-64 (PCGS). The only Proof example certified by PCGS, with none graded by NGC or ANACS! Variety with incomplete feather below first T in STATES, as described by Walter Breen for Proof examples of this issue.

There are a few little planchet marks visible under magnification, but these were there at the very moment of striking, and, really, have nothing to do with the overall grade. Most, if not all, of the few known Proofs have lintmarks or other minor planchet flakes, all as made.

Mint reports reveal that only 25 Proofs were struck this year. Probably 10 or more have disappeared, and a case could be made for even more becoming lost. Of the remaining examples, quite possibly in the range of just six to 10 specimens totally, the presently offered gem is certainly among the very finest.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Gem Business Strike 1873 Gold Dollar

Closed 3 in Date



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1191 1873 Closed 3. MS-64 (PCGS). Highly prooflike on the obverse, lustrous and frosty on the reverse. A major rarity in its own right, for nearly all business strike examples of the 1873 gold dollar are of the Open 3 configuration. The *Guide Book* lists 1,800 business strikes for the Closed 3, as offered here, and 123,300 for the Open 3. The gold dollar specialist will enthusiastically compete for this coin, knowing that it may be a very long time until another is available.

PCGS Population: 5; 4 finer (MS-66 finest).

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1192 1873 Open 3. MS-64. Brilliant, lustrous, and attractive.

Variety with headband of Miss Liberty nearly completely blank, with just the L visible.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1193 1874 MS-64. Brilliant and lustrous.

The last year in which gold dollars were made in anything approximating a large quantity, in the present instance 198,800 business strikes. Exactly why so many were made is not certain, except that the Treasury Department may have felt there would be a demand once specie payments were resumed, and wanted to have sufficient quantities on hand.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1194 1874 MS-64. Lustrous and frosty. A nice candidate for a type set.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

1195 1874 MS-63. An attractive example of the date and grade.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

1196 1874 MS-63. Brilliant and frosty.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1197 1876 MS-63. Somewhat prooflike, particularly on the obverse. A very scarce issue, certainly among the top 100 to 200 pieces surviving from a low original mintage of only 3,200 business strikes.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1198 1876 MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous. Rare and desirable.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1199 1876 MS-63. The obverse and reverse are highly prooflike, closely resembling a full Proof. A premium example!

The present offering of gold dollars, mostly from the Pennsylvania Cabinet, is remarkable in its scope, in some cases offering multiple examples of rare issues.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1200 1877 MS-63, prooflike. An outstanding example of a landmark gold dollar, an issue of which just 3,900 business strikes were made—fitting in nicely with the other rarities of the era. In addition, 1877 has a special cachet of being a popular rarity due to the fame of certain other issues of the same year, notably the Indian cent, Shield nickel, quarter eagle, rare patterns, and more—all in all, 1877 was a very good year for future numismatists.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1201 1877 MS-63. Lustrous and frosty, a contrast to the prooflike surface seen in the previous lot. Worthy of a generous bid.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

1202 1878 MS-63. Prooflike on obverse and reverse. From a low mintage of only 3,000 pieces. Scarce, rare, and desirable.

The 1878 is the last date of the gold dollar which escaped widespread notice by numismatists and investors. Beginning in the next year, 1879, coins of this denomination became a popular investment and speculation, and higher numbers of them were saved or hoarded in proportion to their mintages. However, gold dollars of 1863-1878 (the high-mintage years of 1873 and 1874 excepted) are arranged from scarce to rare. And yet, with the exception of the famous 1875, most gold dollars in this date range are very affordable.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

1203 1878 MS-60. Somewhat prooflike. Scarce and desirable.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1204 1879 MS-64, prooflike. A lovely little cameo quite resembling a Proof. Well struck and desirable in all respects. Low mintage of only 3,000 pieces.

A fair number of these coins were hoarded, and in terms of availability today, the 1879 is several orders more plentiful than certain varieties of similar mintage produced earlier in the decade.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1205 1879 MS-64. Lustrous and frosty, a beautiful example. Highly desirable due to an intriguing low mintage (always fascinating to numismatists) and also because of the high grade.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1206 1879 MS-63. Frosty and somewhat prooflike. Another opportunity to compete for this popular gold dollar.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

1207 1879 MS-60, prooflike. An example for the budget-conscious numismatist, but still MS-60, low mintage, and attractive.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1208 1880 MS-63, prooflike. Another scarce date, this with just 1,600 business strikes made! However, a number were saved by investors and speculators, with the result that despite the low production quantity, the 1880—while eminently desirable—is more available than certain earlier dates.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet as "Proof."



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1209 1880 MS-63. Lustrous and frosty. Ever popular, always in demand.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Incredible Gem 1881 Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1210 1881 MS-67 (PCGS). Prooflike with delicate satiny lustre. A memorable, indeed incredible, specimen of this famous date.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1211 1881 MS-64, prooflike. A beautiful example of a highly prized date, one with a higher mintage than any other date since 1874, but still rather scarce on an absolute basis.

From 1863 through 1889, only seven issues had mintages over 10,000 coins. In 1881, just 7,620 gold dollars were struck.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1212 1881 MS-63. Somewhat prooflike. Very attractive.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Splendid Proof 1882 Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1213 1882 Proof-64 (PCGS). A splendid, glittering Proof remaining from an original production of 125 pieces, of which over half have since disappeared. Seldom seen or offered in this combination of high numerical grade and aesthetic appeal.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1214 1882 MS-65. Lustrous and frosty. Some areas of magenta toning. A simply gorgeous example, one which we can imagine would garner a higher number from a commercial grading service.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Beautiful Proof 1883 Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1215 1883 Proof-64 (PCGS). A beautiful specimen combining a high technical grade with absolutely breathtaking aesthetic appeal, yielding a coin that will be highly appreciated by its next owner. One of 207 Proofs minted at the beginning of what would be a popular speculation in gold dollars.

Earlier we noted that there was a public speculation in Proof trade dollars in late 1879 or early 1880 (as detailed in the two-volume book set, *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*). About 1879 there arose a speculative fever for gold dollars, and at the beginning business strikes began to be saved by jewelers, investors, and others, including some collectors and dealers who wanted to join the game. It was subsequently realized by certain newcomers that Proofs were available at the Mint, and beginning in 1882, the numbers of Proofs ordered increased to 125, the first time the figure had ever crossed the 100 mark. In 1883 it would further climb to 207, followed by 1,006 in 1884, 1,105 in 1885, 1,016 in 1886, 1,043 in 1887, 1,079 in 1888, and an incredible 1,779 in 1889. Most of these Proofs were ordered by sending remittances through banks. As the majority of the coins did not reach numismatic hands, after the novelty of owning them passed, most were spent or melted, meanwhile having been mis-handled. Thus, taking the most plentiful mintage—1889—surviving Proofs today are at a much lower level, certainly fewer than 200 pieces overall. The story of these anomalous Proof mintages is interesting to contemplate and is not widely known.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1216 1883 MS-64. Brilliant and somewhat prooflike.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1217 1884 MS-64. Lustrous and frosty. Somewhat prooflike. Low mintage of only 5,230 business strikes.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1221 1885 MS-63. Somewhat prooflike. Very attractive, as gold dollars of this era are apt to be.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1218 1884 MS-63. Highly prooflike, almost resembling a full Proof.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1222 1885 MS-63. Partly prooflike. Beautiful.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

1223 1885 MS-60. Another example of this scarce date.

Gem Proof 1885 Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1219 1885 Proof-65 (PCGS). A gorgeous specimen, one of the nicest quality Proofs we have seen of this date. Probably fewer than 200 Proofs exist, of which the present piece is certainly in the top finest two or three dozen.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Splendid Proof 1886 Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1224 1886 Proof-64 (PCGS). Another desirable late-date gold dollar. Probably fewer than 200 Proofs survive from an original generous mintage of 1,016 pieces. Only 5,000 business strikes were minted, placing additional burden on the Proof mintage.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1220 1885 MS-64, prooflike. Small toning area on obverse. Reverse with lint mark—apparently a silk thread adhered to the die or planchet.

The gold dollars in this section of the catalogue prompt us to note that we are working on a revised edition of *A Buyer's Guide to the Rare Coin Market*—virtually completely revised, with new information, new figures, new ideas, new suggestions. We will probably issue this under a different title, to reflect the vast changes. Publication is anticipated for next year. We will endeavor to share some of our "secrets" as to scarcity, rarity, availability, how to buy successfully, and so on—including many opinions, but in any event some material that may be worth considering.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1225 1886 MS-64. Somewhat prooflike. Quite scarce. Apparently fewer were saved of this year than those of, for example, 1879-1881.
From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Superb Proof 1887 Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1226 1887 Proof-66 (PCGS). A “gemmy” gem as we recently heard of another coin (a Proof Barber quarter) described by an enthusiastic owner. One of the very finest in existence—none finer has been certified by PCGS—of this desirable date.

PCGS Population: 9; none finer.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1227 1887 MS-64, prooflike. A splendid little cameo.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1228 1887 MS-64. Lustrous and frosty. A splendid specimen, not at all easy to find in this grade.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Gem Proof 1888 Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1229 1888 Proof-65 (PCGS). A glittering gem Proof acquired many years ago, and off the market since that time. It would be difficult to find a duplicate combining this high numerical grade and, equally if not more important, superb aesthetic appeal.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Remarkable Quality 1888 Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1230 1888 MS-66 (PCGS). A remarkable quality business strike, nearly fully prooflike on obverse and reverse, even with the “orange peel” surfaces characteristic of Proofs, but with some subtle mint lustre, prompting it to be called a business strike. A gem from any angle or aspect, this piece will be highly prized by its new owner.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Another Remarkable 1888 Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1231 1888 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous, a superb gem, but of a different aspect than the preceding—with highly frosty surfaces and only a hint of prooflike surface. If you are a fan of prooflike coins, go for the preceding lot. If frosty coins are your forte, this coin is for you. Either way you will come up a winner, as both pieces are superb.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1232 1888 MS-64. Lustrous and frosty, not prooflike. A splendid coin.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

1233 1888 MS-63. Lustrous and frosty. In keeping with nearly all of the other gold dollars in this catalogue, this piece is from the Pennsylvania Cabinet and was taken off the market many years ago.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Memorable Proof 1889 Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1234 1889 Proof-66 (PCGS). A superb gem Proof, one of the finest remaining (from an irrelevant mintage of 1,779 pieces, of which perhaps 200 Proofs survive). Among these Proofs the present coin is certainly in the top five or 10. Again we have high technical grade and absolutely wonderful aesthetic appeal.

PCGS Population: 7; 1 finer (Proof-67).

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Superb Gem 1889 Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1235 1889 MS-66 (PCGS). Lustrous and frosty. A beautiful example of the last year of the gold dollar denomination. Finding an equivalent piece will not be easy (that is, once the present sale is over—see the next lot).

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Another Incredible 1889 Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1236 1889 MS-66 (PCGS). Another lustrous, frosty, beautiful example of the last gold dollar.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

QUARTER EAGLES



1237 1834 Classic Head, No Motto. Breen-6138. AU-58. Brilliant surfaces with much satiny lustre still surviving in the fields. Most design features are sharp including the obverse stars and the eagle's plumage.



1238 1861 MS-64 (NGC). A lovely early date, ideal for a gold type collection. Highly lustrous.

Desirable 1885 Quarter Eagle Rarity

Mintage: 800



1239 1885 AU-50. Lustrous. A prized rarity in the quarter eagle series, one of just 800 examples of the date struck for general circulation; an additional 87 Proofs of the date were coined, and they are also rare. Indeed, the minuscule mintage is among the lowest of all regular-issue mintages in the entire U.S. coinage spectrum, half cents through double eagles. Diagnostic tiny center dot at Liberty's ear.

1240 Starter set of Indian quarter eagles: ☆ 1908 AU-50 ☆ 1909 AU-55 ☆ 1911-D AU-55. Key date ☆ 1912 AU-58 ☆ 1914 MS-60 ☆ 1914-D AU-50 ☆ 1925-D MS-60 ☆ 1927 AU-58 ☆ 1928 AU-58. (Total: 9 pieces)

A complete set of Indian quarter eagles includes 15 pieces, the 1911-D (included in the present lot) being by far the most elusive.



1241 1909 MS-64 (NGC). Satiny, matte-like surfaces. Lustrous.

1242 Group of Indian quarter eagles, each grading MS-62 ☆ 1910 ☆ 1911 ☆ 1915 ☆ 1926 ☆ 1929. (Total: 5 pieces)

1243 1913 MS-63. Lustrous.

THREE-DOLLAR GOLD

Lustrous 1854 \$3



1244 1854 MS-61. Brilliant and frosty with most design features showing bold detail definition.

First year of the denomination and type, and the only year with the word DOLLARS in small letters on the reverse. The obverse motif was used later (in 1856) on the gold dollar series.

1245 1854 VF-30. From the first year of the design type, with DOLLARS in small letters on the reverse.

Very Rare 1854-D Three-Dollar Gold



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1246 1854-D VF-35. A well-known rarity, only 1,120 examples were struck. Also popular as the only date of the denomination produced in Dahlonega. Diagnostic weak, shallow denticles on both sides, leaf to left of date incomplete, this of course being a hallmark of authenticity. A small planchet defect, as struck, is seen at 6:00 in the obverse denticles. Lustrous, some sharpness of a higher grade. Very rare and desirable.

1247 1856 EF-40. Lustrous. Shallow marks on Liberty's cheek.

1248 1857 EF-45. Lustrous. Tiny obverse planchet defect at 1:00.



1249 1858 EF-40. A scarce date; just 2,133 pieces were struck. A few scattered marks present, but this coin is still quite nice for the grade. Deep golden highlights.



1250 1860 AU-55 (ANACS). Scarce, just 7,036 examples of the date were struck for general circulation. Lustrous.

Low-Mintage 1865 \$3 Rarity



1251 1865 AU-50, prooflike, holder marked "genuine" and "cleaned" (ANACS). A notable rarity. From a scant mintage of just 1,140 business strikes for the date. Cleaned lightly long ago, some hairlines present in the fields, and with some detritus among the devices. Still plenty of visual appeal present.



1252 1871 AU-55, our grade, holder marked "genuine" (ANACS). A low-mintage date; only 1300 pieces were coined for general circulation. Lustrous, prooflike.



1253 1872 AU-58 (ANACS). One of only 2,000 business strikes of the date produced, a small mintage by any standards. Lustrous and prooflike. Deep golden hues at the rims.

Rare 1873 Closed 3 Three Dollars No Mintage Record



1254 1873 AU-50, our grade, holder marked "genuine" (ANACS). A prized rarity that is typically encountered in VF to EF, when found at all. No mintage record currently exists for this date, though it is undoubtedly very small. Highly lustrous, prooflike fields.

The 1873 \$3 piece is one of the formidable rarities among Philadelphia Mint coins of this denomination, coming in third in the sweepstakes after the 1875 (the rarest) and 1876. The opportunity to acquire an example is always a very special numismatic occasion.

1255 1874 EF-40, our grade, holder marked "genuine" (ANACS). A plentiful issue.

1256 1878 AU-50, our grade, holder marked "genuine" and "cleaned" (ANACS).



1257 1879 AU-58 (ANACS). A low-mintage date; only 3,000 business strikes were coined. Lustrous, satiny surfaces.



1262 1886 EF-45, our grade, holder marked "genuine" (ANACS). Rare. Richly toned.

Proof 1880 \$3 Rarity

Mintage: 36



1258 1880 Proof-62, our grade, holder marked "genuine" (ANACS). From a scant Proof mintage for the date of just 36 pieces, with perhaps just 20 or so of those still accounted for. Deep cameo features. Conservatively graded.



1263 1888 AU-50 (ANACS). From the next-to-final year of the series (1854-1889). Strong lustre on both sides.

Lustrous 1880 \$3 Rarity



1259 1880 AU-55 (ANACS). A rarity, one of only 1,000 business strikes coined of the date; a low mintage figure, even in a series noted for low mintages. Lustrous.

Gem Uncirculated 1882 \$3

2 Over High 2 Variety



1260 1882/2 Recut Date. Breen-6396. 2 Over High 2. Breen-6396. MS-64 PL, our grade, holder marked "genuine" (ANACS). Variety with 2 in date first punched high in die, partly effaced, then repunched in its normal position. From a small mintage of 1,550 business strikes for the date, only a small proportion of which have the 2 over high 2 details. A frosty cameo set against deep mirror fields. Lustrous.

Low-Mintage 1886 \$3



1261 1886 AU-50 (ANACS). Rare, one of only 1,000 examples of the date struck and intended for actual circulation. Strong lustre and deep golden highlights in the recessed design areas.

HALF EAGLES

Gem Cameo Proof 1885 Half Eagle

Fewer Than Two Dozen Believed Known



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1264 1885 Proof-64 Cameo (NGC). Rare. Only 66 Proofs of the date were struck, with perhaps as few as two dozen specimens currently known from that mintage. Appealing deep mirror fields and frosty motifs. A highly important opportunity for the specialist and connoisseur.

NGC Population: 5; 1 finer (Proof-65).

It is not certain that all 66 pieces actually were sold; it is likely that quite a few remained on the shelf and were subsequently spent. During this era, Proof gold coins were not particularly popular (see footnote under next lot). Unsold Proofs were typically placed into circulation in January of the following year, or offered to local coin dealers. While Philadelphia dealers such as William K. Idler, J.W. Haseltine, J. Colvin Randall, and, to a lesser extent, the Chapman Brothers (who were more occupied with auctions than direct sales), acquired unsold pieces, they were usually of smaller denominations, particularly cents, nickel three-cent pieces, and nickel five-cent pieces. Relatively few silver coins were acquired as leftovers, and possibly none of the larger gold denominations.

Gem Proof 1904 Half Eagle



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1265 1904 Proof-64 (PCGS). A glittering gem Proof striking of exquisite quality and beautiful appearance. The Proof coinage of this year amounted to 136 pieces, but probably most were spent. Today, only a few dozen can be traced with any degree of certainty, and of those pieces, few can match the gem offered here. A highly important opportunity for the specialist and connoisseur.

Proof gold coins of the Liberty Head series did not become popular with numismatists until several decades later. In the early 1920s, a Proof Liberty Head \$5 of 1904 (or any other date of that era) would have been worth relatively little over face value, perhaps \$5.50 or \$6. Accordingly, collectors who tired of owning Proof coins often spent them, as it would not have been profitable to have offered them at auction, and dealers would pay very little over face value. It was not until the 1930s, after coinage of gold was suspended, that widespread collector interest began, and not until the 1940s until numismatic desire for early Proofs became intense. By that time, many pieces from the early part of the century, which were never plentiful to begin with, were recognized as being great rarities—as, indeed, they are recognized today.

EAGLES



1266 1857-S EF-40 (PCGS). Scarce, only 26,000 pieces were coined.

1267 1891-CC AU-58 (PCGS). A popular date from the waning years of Nevada's mint. Lustrous.

1268 1907 Indian, No Periods. MS-62. Fully lustrous and mostly brilliant with just a hint of olive iridescence on both surfaces.

First year of the new style by noted sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens. Released in the autumn of the year, the Indian \$10 played to a very enthusiastic audience, and columns in numismatic periodicals were filled with glowing praise. This was the very first of the "artistic" coinage of the Mint, the leading effort in a trend that would soon see the Saint-Gaudens \$20 (in December of the same year), the Indian quarter eagle and half eagle (1908), Lincoln cent (1909), Buffalo-Indian nickel (1913), and the redesign of the silver coinage in 1916. Within a decade, a complete sweep had been made across the denominations, creating some of the most beautiful work ever seen on circulating denominations.

1269 1908 With Motto. MS-62. Frosty surfaces.



1270 1908 With Motto. MS-62. Lustrous, choice for the grade.

1271 Indian eagle trio: ☆ 1913 AU-50 ☆ 1915 (2). AU-58, and AU-50. (Total: 3 pieces)

Amazing 1913-S Eagle Among the Highest Certified Akers: "A Premier Rarity"



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1272 1913-S MS-64 (NGC). This delightful example is sharply struck and well centered, featuring light yellow lustre accented by pale rose toning around the rims. We suggest that the prospective bidder make a careful examination of this coin to truly appreciate its beauty. In MS-64 or better condition, this issue is a true rarity. Well-known gold expert David W. Akers, in his reference *A Handbook of 20th-Century United States Gold Coins*, ranks this issue as number 1 in rarity among all Indian gold eagles in Mint State preservation. According to Akers, "The 1913-S is usually very sharply struck, often with a partial wire rim on the obverse like the 1911-S, a distinct granularity and below average lustre for the series. There is often a semicircular 'roughness' in the field along the rim to the left of the date, sometimes even affecting the date. Color is okay but not great, usually greenish gold, sometimes with an orange or coppery tint. All specimens I have seen were fully frosty." Akers further notes that this is "the premier rarity in the series and is extremely difficult, if not virtually impossible, to obtain in MS-64 or better condition." Thus we conclude that the present offering is of the utmost importance to the specialist in 20th-century gold coinage.



1273 1915-S AU-55 (PCGS). Lustrous.

DOUBLE EAGLES

1274 1850 AU-58. Mostly brilliant surfaces with blushes of saffron on the high points and at the rims. Much satiny lustre can be seen in the fields.

In 1850, coinage of the denomination began for circulation. In time, the double eagle became the gold coin of choice—as it was the most efficient way to convert a large amount of gold bullion to coin form. By the end of the Liberty Head series in 1907, more than three dozen dates registered mintages of a million or more pieces.

- 1275 1850 EF-45.** The innermost point of several obverse stars appears as a teardrop rather than a sharp point, perhaps the result of die polishing. Open 5 in date. A scattering of tiny marks is seen on the surfaces, none of major consequence.
- 1276 1851 EF-45.** Lustrous, and a nice coin for the grade.
- 1277 1851-O Net EF-40; sharpness of EF-45.** with a small planchet lamination flaw noted at the tip of Miss Liberty's nose. A popular, early branch mint double eagle. Partially brilliant with blushes of vivid saffron. Traces of prooflike character can be seen in the protected areas.
- 1278 1853-O VF-30.** Mostly brilliant. Splashes of yellow and pale olive iridescence.
- 1279 1855-S VF-30.** A myriad of tiny ticks on both sides. Faint S mintmark, broken A in STATES on reverse.
- 1280 1861 EF-45.** Much lustre remains.
- 1281 1867-S EF-40.** Typical circulation marks.
- 1282 1870-S VF-25.** Much lustre remains.
- 1283 1872 EF-40.** Very minor surface marks consistent with the grade.
- 1284 1873 Closed 3. EF-40.** Sharply struck.
- 1285 1874-CC EF-45.** Pleasing orange-gold surfaces display frosty lustre. Some bagmarks are present on Miss Liberty's cheek, usual for the grade and denomination.
- 1286 1876-CC AU-50.** Brilliant and satiny. Nearly prooflike, especially on the reverse.
- 1287 1876-CC Net VF-20; sharpness of EF-40, brushed.** A popular Carson City Mint issue.
- 1288 1876-S AU-50.** Lustrous.
Final year of Type II (denomination as TWENTY D.) double eagle coinage.
- 1289 1882-CC EF-40.** Struck from clashed dies, most evident on the reverse.
- 1290 1888 AU-50.** Lustrous in the recessed areas.
- 1291 1890-CC AU-53.** Strong lustre present, particularly on the reverse.



- 1292 1892-CC AU-55.** Mostly brilliant surfaces with splashes of pink and olive. Frosty devices and satiny fields. One of only 27,265 coins struck.
- 1293 1893-CC AU-50.** Frosty design elements and satiny fields. The majority of design features are boldly defined save for a few obverse stars. Surfaces mostly brilliant with hints of pink and olive. One of only 18,402 double eagles coined in the final year of Carson City Mint operations.

- 1294 1895 AU-58. Lustrous.
- 1295 1896-S EF-40. Lots of lustre.
- 1296 Double eagle duo, San Francisco style: ☆ 1896-S EF-40 ☆ 1914-S AU-50. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1297 1897 MS-61. Lustrous, attractive for the grade.
- 1298 1900-S AU-58. Brilliant with strong cartwheel lustre.
- 1299 1902 AU-58 (ANACS). Lustrous.
- 1300 1904 MS-62. Brilliant.
- 1301 1904 MS-61. Lustrous.
- 1302 1904 AU-55. Frosty and attractive.
- 1303 1905 MS-60 (NGC). A difficult date to locate in Uncirculated grade.
- 1304 1905-S AU-55. Lustrous.

- 1306 1907 Arabic Numerals. MS-61 (PCGS). Lustrous. The revised version of Saint-Gaudens' illustrious design, now in shallow relief to permit high-speed coinage. This lower relief version continued through the demise of the design type in 1933.



- 1307 1911-D MS-65 (PCGS). A popular Denver Mint issue. Highly lustrous.
- 1308 1911-D AU-55. Lustrous.
- 1309 1913-S MS-62 (ANACS). A popular low-mintage (34,000 pieces struck) date.



- 1310 1915-S MS-65 (NGC). Lustrous.



- 1311 1925-S AU-50. Scarce, despite a generous mintage of 3.7 million pieces; no doubt many were melted in 1933.

In his *Encyclopedia*, Walter Breen wrote of this date (and the 1924-S issue): "Almost all survivors came from French banks, ca. 1953-56."

- 1312 1927 MS-63 (NGC). Lustrous.

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER COINS

- 1313 1893 Isabella quarter. MS-62. Frosty lustre. Pearl gray iridescence at the centers changes to golden brown at the rims. First commemorative quarter dollar.
- 1314 Pair of popular commemorative issues, both ANACS-certified: ☆ 1893 Isabella quarter. MS-60 ☆ 1936 Gettysburg. MS-64. Each faintly toned. (Total: 2 pieces)

Proof MCMVII High Relief \$20



- 1305 MCMVII (1907) High Relief. Wire Rim. Proof-62 (NGC). A satiny Proof specimen of Augustus Saint-Gaudens' desirable high relief double eagle design. The medallic relief of the design motifs stands high above the concave fields, creating a design type of unparalleled depth and beauty within the United States coinage spectrum. Lustrous. Deep gold with a splash of deep violet at Liberty's waistline.

The story of the MCMVII High Relief (1907) \$20 is well known, but a few remarks will be given here (we would be pleased to furnish, on request, the successful bidder of this lot with a copy of Q. David Bowers' book, *United States Gold Coins: An Illustrated History*).

In 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt, inspired by the sculptured relief on Greek coins he viewed at the Smithsonian Institution, contacted America's most famous sculptor, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, and inquired about the possibility of making American coin designs more artistic. Subsequently, the artist, who maintained his residence at his studio in Cornish, N.H. (now a National Historic Site), agreed to prepare motifs for all denominations from the cent through the \$20. As it turned out, the artist was in failing health, and by his death on August 3, 1907, only two designs had been significantly accomplished: the Indian \$10 and the "Victory" \$20. The artist's assistant, Henry Hering, put finishing touches on the MCMVII, after which pieces were struck at the Philadelphia Mint. The production was not without its difficulties, as during the development of the design the chief engraver, Charles Barber, had strongly resisted the imposition of Saint-Gaudens, an outsider, into the domain traditionally considered to be the preserve of the Mint Engraving Department. Barber protested that the relief was entirely too high, and that it would be impossible to strike the coins on high-speed production presses. Roosevelt countered by stating that if only one coin *per day* could be struck, so be it. In actuality, there were striking problems, and it took three blows of the press to bring each coin up to the fully desired relief and detail. Accordingly, after only 11,250 MCMVII High Relief coins were made, the design was vastly altered, the relief was lowered, the Roman numerals were eliminated, and a new style appeared—which was shallow enough to permit regular coinage procedures.

A great popular demand arose in December 1907 for the MCMVII High Relief pieces, and bank tellers and others who received them in the normal course of business had a field day selling them at a premium, as such pieces typically fetched \$22 to \$30 apiece. Almost immediately, the issue became a numismatic favorite, a position it has maintained to the present day.

- 1315 Uncirculated commemorative half dollar assortment:** ☆ 1936 Albany. MS-64 ☆ 1936-S Bay Bridge. MS-64 ☆ 1936 Cincinnati. MS-63 ☆ 1935 Connecticut. MS-64 ☆ 1936 Delaware. MS-63 ☆ 1936 Elgin. MS-64 ☆ 1918 Illinois. MS-64 ☆ 1920 Maine. MS-63 ☆ 1934 Maryland. MS-64 ☆ 1937 Roanoke. MS-63 ☆ 1936 York. MS-64. A few are brilliant; most have light toning. (Total: 11 pieces)
- 1316** 1937 Antietam. MS-65. Appealing satiny lustre. Pearl gray iridescence enhances the central areas; hints of pale gold can be seen at the rims.
- 1317** Commemorative half dollar selection: ☆ 1936-D Arkansas. MS-63 ☆ 1934 Boone. MS-63 ☆ 1936 Cleveland. MS-63 ☆ 1922 Grant. No Star. EF-40 ☆ 1918 Illinois. EF-40 ☆ 1936 Long Island. MS-63 ☆ 1923-S Monroe. EF-45 ☆ 1926-S Oregon Trail. AU-58 ☆ 1935-D Texas. MS-63 ☆ 1936-D Texas. MS-64. Many display toning. (Total: 10 pieces)
- 1318 Mostly Uncirculated commemorative group, all different design types:** ☆ 1937-S Arkansas. MS-62 ☆ 1935-D Boone. No 1934. MS-64 ☆ 1936 Bridgeport. MS-64 ☆ 1925-S California. AU-58 ☆ 1952 Carver-Washington. MS-63 ☆ 1893 Columbian. MS-63 ☆ 1922 Grant. No Star. AU-58 ☆ 1936 Long Island. MS-64 ☆ 1936 Lynchburg. MS-60 ☆ 1923-S Monroe. MS-63 ☆ 1920 Pilgrim. MS-64 ☆ 1936 Robinson. MS-63 ☆ 1936-D San Diego. MS-64 ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain. MS-63 ☆ 1948 Booker T. Washington. MS-64. (Total: 15 pieces)
- 1319** 1939 Arkansas. MS-64 (NGC). One of just 2,104 pieces issued, the lowest distribution figure in the Arkansas half dollar series (1936-1939). Lustrous.
- 1320** Gem commemorative half dollar group, all NGC-certified: ☆ 1935 Boone. MS-65 ☆ 1936-D Columbia. MS-65 ☆ 1936 Gettysburg. MS-64 ☆ 1921 Pilgrim. MS-64 ☆ 1926 Sesquicentennial. MS-64 ☆ 1936 Texas. MS-65 ☆ 1936 York. MS-66. (Total: 7 pieces)
- 1321** 1935-D Boone. Small 1934. MS-64 (PCGS). Just 2,003 examples of the date were issued, the lowest figure in the Boone half dollar series (1934-1938). Lustrous, faintly toned.
- 1322** Group of certified commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1925-S California. MS-64 (NGC) ☆ 1936 Cleveland. MS-65 (NGC) ☆ 1893 Columbian. MS-64 (NGC) ☆ 1924 Huguenot. MS-64 (NGC) ☆ 1918 Illinois. MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1936 Long Island. MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1938-S Oregon Trail. MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1921 Pilgrim. MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1927 Vermont. MS-63 (PCGS). All exhibit some toning. (Total: 9 pieces)
- 1323** Trio of silver commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1893 Columbian. MS-64, prooflike ☆ 1936 Lynchburg. MS-65 ☆ 1936 Robinson-Arkansas. MS-64. All brilliant. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1324 1935 Connecticut. MS-66 (NGC).** A brilliant gem.
Designed by Henry Kreis, who subsequently designed the 1936 Bridgeport half dollar, which features a somewhat similar style of eagle on the reverse.
- 1325** Pair of NGC-certified commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1936 Delaware. MS-65. Pale blue toning ☆ 1926 Sesquicentennial. MS-64. Deep golden toning. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1326** Quality commemorative trio, each grading MS-64: ☆ 1936 Gettysburg ☆ 1938 New Rochelle ☆ 1926 Sesquicentennial. All have pleasing gold toning. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 1327 1928 Hawaiian. MS-63 (PCGS).** A key issue in the commemorative half dollar series. Lustrous silver gray surfaces. One of only 10,000 pieces distributed—the rarest of the three key “types” in the early commemorative series, the others being the 1935 Hudson and the 1935 Old Spanish Trail of similar low mintage. However, whereas the latter two varieties were mainly sold to numismatists, perhaps half or more of the 1928 Hawaiian pieces went to islanders who did not treat them carefully. Thus, choice examples are particularly elusive today.
Struck to commemorate the arrival of Captain James Cook in 1778 at what would become known as the Hawaiian Islands.
- 1328** 1918 Illinois. MS-65 (PCGS). A sharp and lustrous gem; even the reverse eagle’s breast feathers are sharp. Warm aureate tones on mainly brilliant surfaces.
The adopted favorite son of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln, graces the obverse of this early commemorative, struck to celebrate the Centennial of Statehood for Illinois.
- 1329** 1938 New Rochelle. MS-65 PL (NGC). Brilliant and deeply reflective surfaces.
The Westchester County, NY, coin club was responsible for the creation of and market planning for this issue. Produced after the great commemorative boom of 1936 had reached its peak (when the market was soft and many distribution abuses had been reported in the press), the New Rochelle set a model as to propriety. Just about everyone was satisfied with the way things were handled.
- 1330** 1936 Norfolk. MS-65. A lustrous gem.
- 1331** Undated (1936) Norfolk half dollar holder of issue (no coin included). Tiny ink spot at right front edge, small dog-ear at bottom right corner. EF overall.
Pale green cardboard folder, with inserts for five coins on inside. Front with THE NORFOLK/COMMEMORATIVE/HALF DOLLAR/Designed by William Marks Simpson in four lines at top; Commemorating/300th Anniversary of the Original/Norfolk Land Grant in 1636 and the/200th Anniversary of the Creation of/Norfolk as a Borough in 1736, in five lines at the center; Sponsored by/NORFOLK ADVERTISING BOARD/ Affiliated with/Norfolk Association of Commerce/NORFOLK, VIRGINIA in five lines at the bottom. Reverse bears a poem titled “NORFOLK-VIRGINIA” by Charles Day.
- 1332** 1938-S Oregon Trail. MS-66 (NGC). Just 6,006 issued. Deep gold at the obverse rim.
- 1333** 1915-S Panama-Pacific. MS-62. Pale golden gray iridescence on frosty surfaces.
- 1334** Gem quality trio: ☆ 1936-D Rhode Island. MS-65. Light golden toning ☆ 1936-D Texas. MS-66. Mostly brilliant with pale gold at the borders ☆ 1936 Wisconsin. MS-65. Brilliant. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1335 1935 Spanish Trail. MS-63.** Satiny lustre. Pale intermingled pastel gold and lilac iridescence. An ever-popular coin due to the fascinating low mintage of only 10,000 pieces (plus eight coins for the Assay Commission). Necessary for the completion of a set of design types.



1336 1936-D Texas. MS-67 (NGC). A satiny gem with a hint of pale golden toning.

1337 1938-PDS Texas trio, all MS-65 and lustrous. All are mainly brilliant.

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD COINS



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1338 1922 Grant gold dollar. With Star. MS-62. One of 5,016 examples distributed with obverse star as part of the design. Lustrous.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1339 1922 Grant gold dollar. No Star. MS-63. One of 5,000 pieces distributed after the obverse star was removed from the design. Lustrous.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1340 1904 Lewis and Clark gold dollar. MS-62. Brilliant surfaces. The devices are frosty and the fields are satiny.

The Lewis and Clark Exposition commemorative gold dollars received relatively little numismatic attention, and most were sold to the general public. Today, such pieces are much harder to find than the mint figures suggest.

1341 1905 Lewis and Clark gold dollar. AU-58. Ostensibly MS-60 when the surfaces are viewed, but inspection of the edge shows that it was once mounted as jewelry. A faint hairline scratch can be seen on the denomination side.

Proof 1903 Louisiana Purchase Gold \$1 Jefferson Portrait



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1342 1903 Louisiana Purchase Exposition gold dollar. Jefferson portrait. Proof-61 (PCGS). A couple of tiny spots on the obverse probably account for the grade assigned by the gurus in a darkened room illuminated only by high-intensity grading lamps, deep in the heart of PCGS in Newport, California.

It is believed that 100 Proofs were struck, some if not all were accompanied by certificates. Most of these went to sources outside of the numismatic community, with the result that the coins were removed from their display, mishandled, and eventually melted. Today, only a couple dozen or so Proofs are known of each of the Jefferson and McKinley portraits.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

1343 Gold commemorative selection: ☆ 1903 Louisiana Purchase gold dollar. Jefferson portrait. AU-58 ☆ 1903 Louisiana Purchase gold dollar. McKinley portrait. MS-60 ☆ 1916 McKinley gold dollar. AU-58 ☆ 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. AU-58 ☆ 1926 Sesqui-centennial quarter eagle. AU-58. (Total: 5 pieces)

World's Records

Bowers and Merena has more world record prices than all other auction firms combined. Of the top 10 world's auction prices we hold seven! While you may not be a candidate for a \$1,815,000 1804 silver dollar, it is comforting to know the same Bowers and Merena expertise that extends to world's-record rarities also extends to each and every coin in the present catalogue.

Gem Proof 1903 Louisiana Purchase \$1

McKinley Portrait



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1344 1903 Louisiana Purchase Exposition gold dollar. McKinley portrait. Proof-65 (PCGS). One of the finest remaining from an original Proof mintage of 100 pieces, most of which have become lost or, as it is popular to say in the antique and art trade, "gone missing."

The present piece is a beautiful gem with light golden orange surfaces, save for a small iridescent toning area near McKinley's nose. This coin was carefully preserved since the day of issue, and emerges now as a rare prize.

The 1903 Louisiana Purchase gold dollars were produced to the order of Farran Zerbe, numismatic showman and entrepreneur who was just hitting his stride in the hobby, having emerged from virtually nowhere around the year 1900. Fresh faced on the scene, Zerbe was a whirlwind of activity during the first decade of the 20th century, visited the Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco mints, interviewed collectors, submitted articles to *The Numismatist*, and, important to the present offering, gained the numismatic concession for commemoratives at the St. Louis World's Fair. Although these pieces are dated 1903, they were sold in 1904.

Zerbe was a dreamer and had grandiose ideas as to the quantities of business strikes that could be sold. Thus, 125,000 pieces were made of each of the McKinley and Jefferson varieties! Reality proved far different, and when all was said and done, well over 100,000 of each went back to the melting pot. Meanwhile, Zerbe trumpeted the advantages of buying these pieces as a financial investment, and many buyers were burned when they found that they could purchase coins later for less than the issue price. Of course, time brings all things, and anyone who squirreled away a few pieces in 1904 at the issue price could now cash them in for well over \$1,000 per coin. However, in his time Zerbe was widely criticized for his exploitation. The market failure of the Louisiana Purchase gold dollar was directly responsible for the lackluster sales performance of the 1904 and, especially, 1905 Lewis & Clark gold dollars, which today are significant rarities. Details of Zerbe's involvement and the market scene will be found in Q. David Bowers' book, *Commemorative Coins of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, 1991, available from our offices or from any leading coin dealer.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

1347 1926 Sesquicentennial quarter eagle. MS-63 (PCGS). Superb lustre.

By all accounts the 1926 Sesquicentennial Exposition was a financial failure. Numismatically, the coins were rather undistinguished—particularly the half dollar, but we are not sure that the quarter eagle would win any awards either. Years later, this same essential design of Independence Hall was used on the 1776-1976 Bicentennial half dollar.

1915-S PANAMA-PACIFIC COIN SET

1348 1915-S Panama-Pacific half dollar. MS-63. Lustrous, deep golden gray surfaces. "Pinch" (nearly an edge clip) at 12:00 on rim.

Obverse design by Charles E. Barber, reverse by George T. Morgan. It was originally intended to strike these and other Panama-Pacific International Exposition pieces on the grounds of the Exposition, but this was found to be impractical, and production was accomplished in a normal manner at the nearby San Francisco Mint. Numismatic showman Farran Zerbe, who is discussed under the description of the 1903 Louisiana Purchase Exposition commemorative gold dollars earlier in this catalogue, was in charge of the Panama-Pacific coin franchise. By 1915 he had mellowed considerably, and much less "hype" attended the distribution of coins such as the one offered in this lot.

Each of the lots from 1348 through 1353 will be sold on a provisional basis. After Lot 1353 is sold provisionally, the total for lots 1348 through 1353 will be computed, 5% will be added to the total, and this will constitute the opening bid for Lot 1354. If the opening bid is met or exceeded, the provisional awards for lots 1348 through 1353 will be cancelled. If it is not met or exceeded, then the lots will be sold at the provisional award prices.

1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold \$1

Gem Uncirculated



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1349 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. MS-65. The smallest of four gold coin types struck for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Highly lustrous.

Designer Charles Keck's obverse design features the head of a canal worker, while the reverse features two dolphins around the denomination ONE DOLLAR.

Each of the lots from 1348 through 1353 will be sold on a provisional basis, as described in Lot 1348.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1345 1917 McKinley Memorial gold dollar. MS-63. Frosty lustre. Partially brilliant with blushes of blue-gray and splashes of orange-gold.

Several times scarcer than the 1916-dated version of this commemorative gold dollar.



1346 1915-S Panama-Pacific quarter eagle. AU-50. Brilliant at the centers with olive-gold iridescence at the rims. Generous amounts of frosty lustre can be seen peripherally.

Lovely 1915-S Panama-Pacific \$2.50



1350 1915-S Panama-Pacific quarter eagle. MS-64. Obverse by Charles E. Barber, reverse by George T. Morgan. Lustrous, satiny surfaces. Our nation's second commemorative quarter eagle issue; the first appeared 67 years earlier as the 1848 CAL issue.

Charles Barber's obverse features Columbia upon a hippocampus (literally, a "river horse"), with PANAMA-PACIFIC·EXPOSITION around and above, and the date and mintmark below. Morgan's lifelike eagle prepares for flight astride a standard inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above and around, and the denomination, 2 1/2 DOL., below. Certain features of the reverse were borrowed from Morgan's illustrious pattern designs of 1877 (half dollar) and 1879 (Schoolgirl dollar). Perhaps in its quest (if indeed there is an effort) to acquire designs that are pleasing to numismatists—the main "consumers" of current commemoratives—the Bureau of the Mint would do well to dust off a copy of the Pollock or Judd book on pattern coins and review some of the beautiful motifs from the late 1870s, which never saw wide distribution. Such designs, if used today with current date, would be tremendously appealing, in our opinion.

Each of the lots from 1348 through 1353 will be sold on a provisional basis, as described in Lot 1348.

Desirable 1915-S Panama-Pacific \$50

Round Style; 483 Issued



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

Uncirculated 1915-S Panama-Pacific \$50

Octagonal Style "Slug"



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1351 1915-S (MCMXV) Panama-Pacific \$50. Round style. MS-64. A desirable and important rarity, one of just 483 round \$50 "slugs" sold (of 1,510 minted, including 10 for assay purposes) in 1915 and 1916. The balance of the mintage was melted later in the year as unsold.

Strong cartwheel lustre on both sides. Carefully handled and lovingly preserved for 82 years. A lustrous specimen, free of marks and edge bruises (as frequently found on large gold coins of any type); the fields are frosty and clear. Appealing golden highlights at the rims.

Robert Airken's beautiful design features a helmeted portrait of Athena to the left, signifying wisdom. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and FIFTY DOLLARS appear within two concentric circles surrounding Athena. IN GOD WE TRUST appears in small letters above her helmet, while the date, MCMXV, appears on the curve of her shield. On the reverse, Athena's owl, symbol of wisdom (and also the symbol of the ancient city-state of Athens), perches among western pine tree boughs and pine cones, with PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION SAN FRANCISCO in concentric circles around, and E PLURIBUS UNUM within, similar to the obverse style.

Each of the lots from 1348 through 1353 will be sold on a provisional basis, as described in Lot 1348.

1352 1915-S (MCMXV) Panama-Pacific \$50. Octagonal style. MS-64. One of just 645 octagonal \$50 "slugs" sold in 1915 and 1916. The balance of the mintage was melted later in the year as unsold. Strong cartwheel lustre on both sides. Free of edge bumps and all but the most trivial (and well-hidden) marks; the fields are lustrous and clear.

The design is basically the same as that featured on the round type, but a dolphin swims in each of the eight angles on both sides of the coin, symbol of luck, and as a tribute to the friendly aquatic mammals that frequently accompanied vessels on their trips through the Panama Canal.

Of 1,509 pieces originally struck, nine pieces were reserved for assay purposes. The remaining 1,500 octagonal "slugs" were offered for sale, with just 645 takers. Many were purchased individually, and other specimens were purchased as part of various sets that were offered during the Exposition. After the event closed, Farran Zerbe kept the order book open through part of 1916, after which the sales were terminated, and unsold issues were returned to the San Francisco Mint and converted to bullion.

Each of the lots from 1348 through 1353 will be sold on a provisional basis, as described in Lot 1348.

1353 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition coinage case. EF overall, nicely preserved with working clasp. Textured leatherette with gold trim at the border. The interior is lined with purple velvet and satin, both materials crisp and bright. There are recesses for each of the five coins in the series, including the half dollar, gold dollar, quarter eagle, round \$50, and octagonal \$50. The inside of the lid is stamped in gold as follows: PANAMA-PACIFIC / INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION / 1915 - SAN FRANCISCO - U.S.A. / COMMEMORATIVE COINS / AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF CONGRESS / STRUCK AT SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

Observation: Years ago it was very difficult to find a stray case or frame for Panama-Pacific International Exposition coins, as numismatists desired to exhibit pieces in them. During the past decade, the situation has changed, as many coins had been removed from their original displays and encased in "slabs" offered by PCGS, NGC, and ANACS, thus freeing up some of the display cases. Thus, we have the curious situation in which one of the most beautiful aspects of a complete set of Panama-Pacific coins—the display of such pieces in the original case or frame—is self-denied by many owners of such coins.

Each of the lots from 1348 through 1353 will be sold on a provisional basis, as described in Lot 1348.

1915-S Panama-Pacific Set and Case

1354 1915-S Panama-Pacific Set with case from the silver half dollar through both varieties of \$50 gold as individually described in lots 1348 through 1353 above. At this point in the sale, the provisional awards for lots 1348 through 1353 will be totaled, 5% will be added, and that will constitute the opening bid for the current lot, Lot 1354. If this bid is met or exceeded, the provisional awards will be cancelled and the coins will be owned by the successful bidder on the present lot. (Total: 5 coins; 1 case)

HAWAIIAN COINS



1355 1847 one cent. MS-60 BN. Rich, lustrous surfaces. One of the nicest Hawaiian cents we've seen in some time.

1356 1883 10 cents. AU-50 (PCGS). Light silver gray surfaces. Original lustre in protected areas. Higher quality than usually seen.

The Hawaiian silver coins of 1883 were struck at the San Francisco Mint, but do not bear an S mintmark. Most of the silver coinage was melted in the first decade of the 20th century.

1357 1883 25 cents. MS-63 (NGC). Fully brilliant, highly lustrous.

1358 1883 25 cents. MS-63 (ANACS). Brilliant.

1359 1883 dollar. EF40 (PCGS).

1360 1883 Kingdom of Hawaii silver coinage group: ☆ Quarter. AU-55 (2) ☆ Half dollar. AU-50 ☆ Dollar. AU-50. All moderately toned. (Total: 4 pieces)

PATTERN COINS

Popular 1853 "Small Cent" Pattern

Reeded Edge, Thin Planchet



1361 1853 pattern cent. Pollock-178, Judd-151. Rarity-5. MS-64. Nickel. Thin Planchet variety. Reeded edge. Head of Liberty (the regular die for the quarter eagle). ONE/CENT in olive wreath on reverse, seven berries left, six berries right. Lustrous silver gray surfaces.

Weight: 41.8 grains; Diameter: 13.1mm.

In this era the Treasury Department desired to replace the "large" copper cent with something of smaller diameter and lower weight. Experiments were conducted, including this one in which the obverse die for a quarter eagle was literally pressed into service. The idea was not to create a coinage design for a cent but, instead, to illustrate a new concept of weight and diameter.

Undated (1853) Small Cent Pattern



1362 Undated (1853) pattern cent. P-179-181 for type, composition indeterminate. MS-64. Plain edge. The popular small cent pattern with unadorned obverse, denomination ONE/CENT in two lines in reverse wreath. Lustrous, silver gray surfaces.

Weight: 29.1 grains; Diameter: 12.7mm.

Rare 1854 1¢ "Electrotype" Pattern

Liberty Seated Obverse



1363 1854 pattern cent. P-186, J-159. Rarity-6 to 7. MS-63 BN. Copper. Plain edge. Liberty Seated obverse, 1/CENT in wreath of oak and acorns on reverse. A high-quality example of a mint-made electrotype (see note below). The obverse "bull's-eye" striations typically found on specimens of P-186 are present, as is the usual weakness at the date. The reverse is sharp, also typical of the issue. Iridescent brown surfaces.

Weight: 73.7 grains; Diameter: 20.1mm.

Most of the known copper specimens of this variety are high-quality electrotypes, somewhat weak in the central design areas, and with a seam around their edges. A few examples are known in copper, including two specimens handled by us over the years, one of which appeared in our sale of the Taylor Collection, March 1987. There it was reported "Made at the Mint under the direction of Assayer William E. Dubois, in 1854, three years after the date on the coin."

This is one of the most curious of all Mint patterns of the era. The obverse die was reproduced from an actual 1854 silver dollar coin, rather than by reducing the hub. The transfer was done in haste, with the result that the date, upon quick inspection, appears as "1851," the crossbar of the 4 being largely absent, the stars are incomplete, and, perhaps most obvious, there are many circular (or slow spiral) lathe marks in the fields. Un-

der magnification the coin presents a very interesting aspect, one that can be contemplated for a long time.

During this era the Mint produced electrotypes of certain coins including a few 1804-dated silver dollars. In the private sector, electrotyping was also quite popular, with, perhaps, its leading exponent being S.H. Black, of New York City, who produced many copies of medals, plaques, and other items.



- 1364 1854 pattern cent. P-187, J-160. Rarity-4. Proof-64 BN. Copper. Plain edge. Obverse very much like the large cent design, but without stars and slightly smaller. Reverse with ONE/CENT in small laurel wreath, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. Struck from clashed dies. Glossy brown with a hint of sky blue.

Weight: 95.8 grains; Diameter: 25.5mm.



- 1365 1854 pattern cent. P-187, J-160. Rarity-4. MS-63 BN. Copper. Plain edge. Glossy brown with a splash of red.

Weight: 94.9 grains; Diameter: 25.5mm.

Popular 1854 "Flying Eagle" Cent Pattern

Reverse Double Struck



- 1366 1854 pattern cent. P-189, J-163. Rarity-6. MS-64 RB. Copper. Plain edge. Two leaves below E of STATES. "Original" (as determined by weight). Obverse flying eagle copied from Christian Gobrecht's 1838 pattern half dollar design, eagle with somewhat ruffled feathers; 13 stars around, date below.

Reverse struck once, then rotated the width of one letter in the legend, then struck again; the obverse shows no trace of doubling. Lighter than all specimens enumerated by Pollock (lower weights indicate "original" status). Lustrous brown and red wood grain effect. A prize early half dollar, a find for the connoisseur and specialist.

Weight: 90.0 grains; Diameter: 25.5mm.

"Original" status seems to fall on those pieces with a weight that varies through the range of 90.0 grains to 105.2 grains, though most of the known, weighed specimens are below 100 grains in weight. "Restrikes" are known at 113.6 grains.



- 1367 1855 pattern cent. P-193, J-167. Rarity-5. MS-64 RB. Copper. Plain edge. Four leaves below E of STATES. Eagle flies to left, very similar to P-189, reverse also similar to P-189. Iridescent orange and brown, perhaps dipped long ago.

Weight: 93.6 grains; Diameter: 25.5mm.

The portrait is said to be of "Peter," a pet eagle who was kept at the Philadelphia Mint in the 1830s, and who flew in and out at will, through an opening in the ceiling. One day he chanced to perch upon a rotating flywheel of a steam press and was killed. A taxidermist mounted him, and in stuffed form he can still be seen at the Philadelphia Mint today. Suitably preserved and mounted for posterity, Peter traveled in the afterlife, and in 1893 he was a featured part of the Treasury Department exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago.

Proof 1858 Flying Eagle Cent Pattern



- 1368 1858 pattern cent. P-229, J-198. Rarity-6 to 7. Proof-64 (PCGS). Copper-nickel. Plain edge. Flying Eagle, Large Letters obverse, Oak Wreath reverse with stylized shield. Attractive mirrored golden rose surfaces.

The obverse die is the regular design of the year. The Oak Wreath reverse features a wide shield at the top, sometimes called a "harp shield" from its fanciful appearance, otherwise called an "ornamented" or "ornamental" shield.

Popular 1858 Pattern Small Cent

"Skinny Eagle"



- 1369 1858 pattern cent. P-242, J-206. Rarity-5. Proof-64. Copper-nickel. Plain edge. A popular pattern issue that is frequently collected as part of the Flying Eagle-Indian cent series. Sharply struck. A "skinny" eagle flies to left, but overall the obverse is similar to the adopted design, reverse is the adopted design. Deep golden mirrors make for a nice cameo effect.

Weight: 72.5 grains; Diameter: 19.2mm.

The eagle was deliberately made small, as the regular "large" flying eagle as used on circulating coinage presented many problems with striking. There was simply not enough metal to fill the large recess in the die for the eagle on the obverse, and a heavy wreath on the reverse. It was thought that the "skinny" eagle, being of smaller proportion, would require less metal, and would be more in the center of the wreath, in relation to the opposition of the two dies. The striking apparently proved effective, but the design was not liked. Accordingly, the piece never went beyond pattern form. The winner among the patterns made this year was the Indian motif, which accomplished the same thing—the Indian portrait was fairly compact and was at the center of the obverse, whereas the wreath on the reverse was on the outer part of the coin. Thus, the metal flow problems ended.

Popular 1858 Indian Cent



1370 1858 pattern cent. P-259, J-208. Rarity- 4. Proof-63. Copper-nickel. Plain edge. Transitional Indian cent. Identical design to 1859, but dated 1858! This is the Indian cent equivalent to the famous 1856 Flying Eagle cent: a coin similar to the regular issue but dated a year earlier and struck as a pattern. However, unlike the 1856 Flying Eagle cent, the 1858 Indian cent has been largely overlooked.

Weight: 72.4 grains; Diameter: 19.2mm.

Another 1858 Indian Cent



1371 1858 pattern cent. P-259, J-208. Rarity-4. Proof-63. Transitional Indian cent. Copper-nickel. Plain edge. Champagne toning over lustrous surfaces.

Weight: 70.7 grains; Diameter: 19.2mm.

Lustrous 1859 Transitional Cent Pattern Shield And Oak Wreath Reverse Of 1860



1372 1859 pattern cent. P-272, J-228. Rarity-6. MS-64 (NGC). Copper-nickel. Plain edge. Obverse of 1859 (regular issue), reverse of 1860 (regular issue with oak wreath and shield). A brilliant, lustrous gem specimen of this highly important coin.

A highly important coin, one of interest to just about anyone collecting regular Indian cents. The coin is identical in every respect to an 1860 Indian cent, except for the 1859 date. The last issue of Wayne Raymond's *Standard Catalogue of United States Coins* listed this among regular issues, as, indeed, some have considered it over the years. However, having kept an eye on the Indian cent series for quite some time, we are not aware of any significant number of such pieces ever being put into circulation—and suspect that the few stray worn pieces that exist were simply patterns that they were “spent.” Thus, the piece is properly a transitional pattern, but certainly has a nice relation to the series.

Another 1859 Transitional Cent Pattern



1373 1859 pattern cent. P-272, J-228. Rarity-6. MS-64. Copper-nickel. Plain edge. Highly lustrous with a fully prooflike reverse. A few tiny obverse flecks are present.

Weight: 70.0 grains; Diameter: 19.2mm.

1859 Transitional Indian Cent

Transitional Shield Reverse



1374 1859 pattern cent. P-272, J-228. Rarity-6. MS-63. Copper-nickel. Plain edge. Obverse as adopted in 1859, shield and oak wreath reverse as adopted in 1860. Frosty deep golden surfaces. A third opportunity to acquire this very important transitional issue.

Weight: 72.4 grains; Diameter: 19.2mm.

This and the preceding two lots provide the ideal opportunity to avail yourself of our One Lot Only option whereby you can compete for all three of these truly beautiful 1859 Transitional Indian cent patterns, but be assured of winning no more than one.

Rare 1865 Copper-Nickel Cent



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1375 1865 pattern cent. P-476. J-406. Rarity-7. Proof-66 (NGC). Nickel or nickel-silver composition. Plain edge. A showpiece for any Indian cent collection, this piece will attract a lot of attention!

Accompanied by an Eagle Eye Photo Seal.

Scarce 1868 One-Cent Pattern

Struck in Nickel



1376 1868 pattern cent. P-673, J-608. Rarity-5. Proof-64. Nickel. Plain edge. Head of Liberty, similar in style to that on the nickel three-cent pieces, though smaller. Reverse with Roman numeral I in laurel wreath. Pollock's “Centered Date” variety. I in date noticeably repunched. Strong cameo features and lots of lustre present.

Weight: 23.9 grains; Diameter: 10.8mm.

Lovely 1868 Large Cent

Pattern Struck in Nickel



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1377 1868 pattern cent. P-675, J-610. Rarity-7. Proof-64 (PCGS). Nickel. Plain edge. Braided Hair. *Identical dies to the final large cent design dated 11 years earlier.* Light gray with faint traces of amber toning. The impression is somewhat weak, as expected due to the hardness of the nickel composition. Several stars are flat as well as a portion of the hair details. On the reverse, several leaves are quite weak. According to Andrew W. Pollock, III, this variety is extremely rare with not more than three known. Currently, this cataloguer (Mark Borckardt) is of the opinion that the appropriate rating should be Rarity-7 with between four and 12 known.

Is this coin a pattern? Obviously not as the large cents were discontinued 11 years earlier and patterns generally precede a standard issue. Is it an experimental coin or die trial? The editors of the Judd reference made such a claim stating: "Because of delay in preparing the dies for the proposed 10-cent piece, the first test pieces were struck in March 1868 on the screw press, using dies made from the hubs of the large cent, which were still available. Later, pieces were struck using a reverse die with the correct denomination. The pieces in the nickel and copper alloy weigh 10 grams as specified in the bill." This is a perfectly suitable explanation for these coins which were struck in a composition combining nickel and copper. However, there also exist examples struck in pure copper which seem to confuse this matter. If not experimental pieces, could these have been fantasy pieces? This is the opinion of several writers including Walter Breen, Don Taxay, and Q. David Bowers. Regardless of the original intent, today these issues must be included among the numerous intriguing issues of the United States Mint from the second half of the 19th century.

Ex Sieck, July 1981, Lot 2785.

1884 "Holey" Cent Pattern Rarity

Struck In Aluminum



1378 1884 pattern cent. P-1930, J-1722. Rarity-7. Proof-65. Aluminum. Plain edge. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and 1884 around a

circular hole in the planchet. Reverse with ONE CENT above hole and an inverted shield with branches of laurel at bottom. Brilliant. A seldom-seen rarity.

Weight: 12.0 grains; Diameter: 13.0mm.

1865 With Rays Shield Nickel

Transitional Proof Rarity



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1379 1865 pattern five cents. Shield, With Rays. P-488, J-416. Rarity-6 to 7. Proof-64 (PCGS). Nickel. Plain edge. Rare transitional issue. A glittering gem Proof, a coin virtually identical to an 1866 Proof Shield nickel, except for the date. The present offering is without doubt one of the most remarkable in American numismatic history, inasmuch as the three different transitional pieces in the Shield nickel series are each offered, and each in the correct nickel alloy, these being the 1865 With Rays nickel (as offered in this lot), the 1865 Without Rays, and the 1866 Without Rays.

The present piece is a glittering gem Proof with delicate toning. Part of the Pennsylvania Cabinet, this coin has been off the market for over a generation, and emerges now to delight a new circle of bidders.

In 1865 the nickel five-cent piece was contemplated, and various patterns were produced, but none were struck for circulation until the issue became officially authorized. Among patterns bearing the 1865 date, the two most significant are those that are similar to those eventually adopted, the Shield obverse and reverse with and without rays.

Whether or not each of these patterns was actually struck in the year dated is a matter of contemplation. The present writer (QDB) tends to believe that the Without Rays styles of 1865 and 1866 may have been struck in 1867 or later, per this reasoning:

When the Shield design was adopted for circulation in 1866, the reverse had rays between the stars, sometimes called the "Stars and Bars" design in 19th-century catalogues. After many business strikes had been produced, it was decided early in 1867 that the quality of striking could be improved if the rays were removed. Thus was created the Without Rays type, which appeared early in 1867 (after some of the With Rays coins had been made), and was continued to the end of the series.

Walter Breen suggested this possibility 21 years ago in December 1976 in the *Society of U.S. Pattern Collectors Newsletter*, in which he stated that the 1865 Without Rays transitional pattern was combined with a reverse die known to have been used to strike regular Proofs in 1868, noting, "This is a suspicious coincidence, and tends to point to 1868 or 1869 as a possible year of manufacture."

While Walter Breen was certainly a pioneer in Proof coin identification, in recent times the bar has been lifted even higher, with much additional research being done in various series. In a recent conversation, John Dannreuther advised the cataloguer that he has been making notes of minute differences and has come to some previously unpublished conclusion—all of which will no doubt see print at some future time.

Obverse die: Date closer to ball than to denticles. Date in slight arc with each number being the same distance above the denticles. The hall of the shield is above the 86, and slightly closer to the 8. The 5 is a fancy 5. The shaft of the digit 1 in the date is in line with the denticle directly below it. Under high-powered magnification there are many parallel raised diagonal finish lines extending from the left, sloping slightly downward to the right.

Reverse die: Digit 5 at center is very lightly doubled on the left side, scarcely noticeable. No center dot. This seems to be a different die from that used to make regular Proof 1866 Shield nickels, this comment being different from the observation of Walter Breen in the aforementioned December 1976 study.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

1865 Without Rays Nickel

Rare Transitional Issue



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1380 1865 pattern five cents. Shield, Without Rays. P-490, J-418. Rarity-7. Proof-65 (PCGS). Nickel. Plain edge. This 1865 Without Rays nickel is the counterpart to pieces first regularly made in 1867. The specimen is a glittering gem Proof with mirror surfaces and a delicate hint of gold. Another remarkable addition to this lineup of the three transitional Shield nickel rarities in the present sale, all from the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Obverse die: Same die as 1865 With Rays.

Reverse die: No center dot. No repunching on 5. Bottom of S in CENTS partly missing due to resurfacing of die. Top of D in UNITED, second S of STATES, F in OF also missing; upper left part of final A in AMERICA partly missing. Under magnification, many crosshatch die finish lines are seen, particularly in the right field. This is a different die from that used to strike the 1866 Without Rays. A comparison of this reverse with a later reverse such as the 1868 or 1869 mentioned by Walter Breen might prove productive.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Remarkable 1866 Without Rays Nickel

Transitional Issue



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1381 1866 pattern five cents. Shield, Without Rays. P-591, J-507. Rarity-6. Proof-65 (PCGS). Nickel. Plain edge. Transitional issue, design as adopted in 1867. Brilliant and mirrorlike. The obverse is the regular 1866 Shield nickel die, splendid mirror Proof. The reverse is the Without Rays style as regularly adopted in 1867. This issue, for all intents and purposes, is an 1866 Without Rays nickel. The specialist of this denomination will find the present offering to be a remarkable showpiece.

Obverse die: First 6 in date about twice as close to the ball as to the dentils. Ball slightly closer to first 6 than to the 8. Prominent center dot in center white shield stripe, close to the top but with ample Proof surface between it and the horizontal stripes above; dot almost touching vertical stripes to right. Highly polished mirror fields including in recessed areas.

Reverse die: Two tiny center dots, not quite horizontal, one slightly lower than the other. Numeral 5 noticeably repunched, particularly at the upper left corner of the digit and on the left side of the ball. No broken letters.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

Scarce 1871 Pattern Five Cents

Nickel, Silvered



1382 1871 pattern five cents. P-1184, J-1050. Rarity-6. Proof-60. Nickel. Plain edge. Head of Liberty, similar in style to that on the nickel three-cent piece, but considerably larger. Reverse with Roman numeral V (right side shaded), CENTS below, in laurel wreath. Apparently "silvered" at one time, now missing in areas, particularly on the edge. Toning spots on both sides.

Weight: 96.0 grains; Diameter: 22.4mm.

Splendid 1882 Liberty Nickel

Transitional Rarity



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1383 1882 pattern five cents. Liberty Head, exact type of 1883 without CENTS. P-1892, J-1690. Rarity-5. Proof-66 (PCGS). Nickel. Plain edge. A splendid, breathtaking gem, exceeded in quality by no other that we have ever seen or heard of—virtual perfection! This piece is identical to the famous 1883 nickel without CENTS, but is dated a year earlier.

Over a long period of time, the 1882 Liberty Head nickel has been recognized at once as a rarity in its own right (as a transitional pattern) and also as a showpiece. Indeed, it does not stretch credulity to suggest that this may be second only to the famous 1913 in terms of sensational appeal! A number of years ago at the Central States Numismatic Society Convention, one of these pieces, in solitary splendor in an exhibit case, won first prize—so startling was it to viewers and visitors.

For the specialist in nickel five-cent pieces this represents one of the greatest opportunities in the present sale.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

1883 Pattern Liberty Nickel



1384 1883 pattern five cents. P-1916, J-1712. Rarity-6. Proof-64 (PCGS). Nickel. Plain edge. A splendid brilliant gem. Obverse with Liberty head, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (instead of stars) surrounding. Reverse with wreath enclosing 33 N., 67 C.

This is one of several varieties made to test different metallic compositions. However, the Mint used the same dies to produce strikings in other alloys.

1385 1912 Liberty nickel obverse curiosity, possibly a hub trial, possibly made outside of the Mint. Produced in copper with light brown surface and traces of bright orange-red. This identical item was catalogued by a staffer and offered in our *Rare Coin Review* #39, dated July 1981, with the following description: "Incuse impression of a regular Liberty type nickel obverse, on a roundish, irregular, thick copper flan. Reverse blank. Presumably some kind of hub trial. Unlisted in Judd, and we have never seen another. Impossible to grade, this is more or less as made, though much toned and tarnished. Much of the obverse hair detail was not brought up when made. Curious and interesting item, and as noted, unlisted."

The present cataloguer (QDB) who had not examined the piece earlier, tends to believe this piece was made outside of the Mint. The item is offered as a curiosity.

Weight: 208.8 grains; Diameter: 26.1mm.



1386 1869 pattern 10 cents. P-781, J-702. Rarity-6. Proof-60. Silver. Reeded edge. Head of Liberty to right, wearing diadem, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. Scroll with IN GOD WE TRUST under bust. Reverse with 10/CENTS in an oak and laurel wreath, STANDARD SILVER above, date below. Larger and heavier than the circulating half dimes of the era, but smaller and lighter than the circulating dimes, a pattern proposal intended to create a coin that would be of lesser intrinsic value than the current Liberty Seated issues—thus making them unattractive for public hoarding. Richly toned deep golden gray, some obverse planchet depressions present, as struck.

Weight: 30.9 grains; Diameter: 11.4mm.

Popular 1869 Pattern 10 Cents



1387 1869 pattern 10 cents. P-787, J-708. Rarity-5. Proof-63. Silver. Reeded edge. Head of Liberty to right, wearing a ribbon around, star at forehead. Scroll with IN GOD WE TRUST under bust. Reverse with 10 CENTS in an oak and laurel wreath, STANDARD SILVER above, date below. Brilliant, light cameo contrast.

Weight: 31.2 grains; Diameter: 11.4mm.

Gem 1870 P-922 Pattern Dime



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1388 1870 pattern 10 cents. P-922, J-832. Rarity-6. Proof-66 (PCGS). Silver. Plain edge. A splendid specimen with light lilac and iridescent toning. Virtual perfection!

One of fewer than a half dozen specimens definitely traced on the market. A rarity by any evaluation, particularly so in the elegant condition offered here.

The obverse depicts the seated figure of Miss Liberty, facing left, with a liberty cap on pole coming from out of nowhere, a shield inscribed LIBERTY to the left, and drapery to the right. The reverse is of the regular style used on Liberty Seated dimes. The purpose of this pattern is not known, as we are not aware that there was a serious proposal to redo the Liberty Seated motif. Most probably it was made as a delicacy for numismatic sale.

Silver 1870 Dime Pattern



1389 1870 pattern 10 cents. P-942, J-843. Rarity-5 to 6. Proof-63. Silver. Reeded edge. Head of Liberty to right, wearing a diadem. Scroll with IN GOD WE TRUST under bust. Reverse with 10 CENTS in an oak and laurel wreath, STANDARD above, date below. Brilliant, light cameo contrast.

Weight: 33.9 grains; Diameter: 11.5mm.

Famous 1879 "Washlady" Pattern 25¢ Struck in Silver



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1390 1879 pattern quarter. "Washlady" design. P-1783, J-1590. Proof-66 (PCGS). Silver. Reeded edge. A splendid gem impression with delicate magenta, sea green, and iridescent hues over virtually perfect surfaces. A numismatic showpiece, a coin destined to be a highlight of any advanced cabinet.

The obverse is Charles Barber's well-known "Washlady" motif, actually a misnomer, as it seems to imply some type of lower social class or status (in an era in which social classes were quite important). In actuality, a close inspection of the design reveals Miss Liberty to be quite elegantly coiffed, a veritable society helle. Saul Teichman, as quoted by Andrew Pollock, traced the "Washlady" terminology to an offering of the Francis Worcester Doughty Collection by the New York Coin and Stamp Company, April 1891. So far as is known, the term has no official meaning.

"Washlady" (to continue the inappropriate term) patterns were made of the dime, quarter, half dollar, and dollar series. All are rare, and all are highly desired.

The reverse of the quarter dollar is the same as that used on the half dollar and dollar (but different from the motif on the dime). Depicted is an eagle with large, spread wings with an olive branch in its right talon and three arrows in its left. Regarding rarity, it is likely the case that fewer than 20 specimens are known to exist. Of these, few could challenge the present piece in terms of quality.

Rare 1859 Paquet Half Dollar Pattern

Struck in Copper



- 1391 1859 pattern half dollar. P-283, J-236. Rarity-6. Proof-63 BN. Copper. Reeded edge. Obverse identical to P-284 (an example of which follows in the present listing), reverse similar to P-284, but with perfect ribbon in eagle's mouth, seven tail feathers. Glossy brown surfaces.

Weight: 171.9 grains; Diameter: 30.7mm.

It was originally intended that a series of pattern half dollars be produced in 1858 the same year in which an extensive series of patterns were produced in the one-cent series. However, time did not permit this, and it was not until 1859 that they were produced.

1859 Silver Half Dollar Pattern

Designed by Anthony Paquet



- 1392 1859 pattern half dollar. P-284, J-235. Rarity-5. Proof-63. Silver. Reeded edge. Obverse with Seated Liberty to left supporting a fasces with her right hand and a shield with her left, 13 stars around. Olive sprig and arrows below shield, date below rock base. Reverse with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above an eagle facing left, six tail feathers, "broken" ribbon in mouth, wings spread, and olive sprig and arrows in its claws. HALF DOLLAR below the eagle. Lustrous. Some golden highlights at the rims.

Weight: 192.1 grains; Diameter: 30.7mm.

Gem 1859 Pattern P-295 50¢



- 1393 1859 pattern half dollar. P-295, J-239. Rarity-5. Proof-65 (NGC). Silver. Reeded edge. Obverse with Longacre's "French Head" of Miss Liberty, with LIBERTY on long ribbon at bottom of portrait. Reverse with denomination expressed as 1/2 DOLLAR within minutely detailed wreath. Issued as part of a set this year.

This obverse was popularly called the "French Head" in auction catalogues of the 19th century. Later, the term fell out of use, and today it is scarcely seen.

Attractive 1859 Half Dollar Pattern



- 1394 1859 pattern half dollar. P-297, J-241. Rarity-4. Proof-64 (NGC). Silver. Reeded edge. "French Head" of Liberty. Attractive brilliant white surfaces with light rose and blue toning. Heavy die striations, as struck, are noted on both obverse and reverse. This is an important type issue for the pattern collector.

1865 Copper Half Dollar Pattern Rarity

Struck From Standard Dies



- 1395 1865 pattern half dollar. P-505, J-432. Rarity-7. Proof-64 BN. Copper. Reeded Edge. From the same dies used for regular silver Proof Liberty Seated half dollars of this date. A prized rarity, one of just a handful known. Partial drapery details at Liberty's elbow, otherwise sharp in all other areas. Attractive olive-brown.

Weight: 162.2 grains; Diameter: 30.5mm.

Other known examples of this rarity that have sold in the past include the Garrett, Club Cal Neva, King Farouk, and Frank Sprinkle specimens.

Rare Aluminum 1870 Pattern 50¢



- 1396 1870 pattern half dollar. P-1037, J-931. Rarity-6. Proof-64. Aluminum. Reeded edge. Seated Liberty to left on obverse, 13 stars around, date below. Reverse with 50 CENTS in a wreath of cotton and corn, STANDARD above. Sharply struck, with even the finest of design elements plain. A choice piece that presents a strong cameo effect and a lovely appearance overall.

Weight: 54.6 grains; Diameter: 30.6mm.

Superb Pattern 1877 Half Dollar

Gem Proof in Silver
Of Exceeding Rarity



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1397 1877 pattern half dollar. P-1680, J-1516. Rarity-7. Proof-65 (PCGS). Silver. Reeded edge. A marvelous specimen that combines the elements of rarity, high technical grade, and stunning aesthetic appeal—a coin that has it all. Here, indeed, is a prime American numismatic treasure.

Silver strikings are quite elusive, a period of years typically elapses between offerings. The Pollock text cites the specific existence of just six pieces, an offering which could include duplication.

In 1876, George T. Morgan, a talented and highly recommended British engraver, was brought to the Philadelphia Mint to assist Chief Engraver William Barber. There was much work to be done in an era in which saw patterns proliferate in various series.

Through Philadelphia artist Thomas Eakins, Morgan was introduced to young Anna Willess Williams, a kindergarten teacher in Philadelphia. Miss Williams posed for a portrait, which Morgan subsequently translated into an obverse used on the presently offered and several other varieties of pattern half dollars. The image is familiar, for in the following year, 1878, it was pressed into service for the new silver dollar.

The obverse of the present coin features Morgan's Liberty Head

(Miss Anna Williams) facing left, encircled with a ring of beads, and with the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM, stars, and the date at the border. The reverse has a similar circle of beads with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and HALF DOLLAR, enclosing a spread-winged eagle. The result was a coin of exquisite beauty.

The presently offered coin is one of an illustrious series of patterns created in this year combining obverse and reverse dies made not only by Morgan but by Chief Engraver William Barber and, to a lesser extent, by Anthony Paquet. In his *Mint Report* for 1877, Director Henry Richard Linderman, an enthusiastic numismatist who particularly enjoyed having rarities made for his private cabinet, commented in part: "For nearly a year past, devices and new dies for the improvement of our coinage have been in preparation by skilled artists. Specimen coins of some of these dies will at an early day be submitted for your inspection, and should a silver dollar for circulation be authorized by Congress, the designs for the same can be selected from those above referred to, and considerable time saved in commencing its coinage."

Pattern half dollars of different varieties were struck in silver and copper, apparently in exceedingly limited numbers, ranging from one or two pieces to, perhaps, a dozen of a given combination and metal. Obviously, these were not made for distribution to Congressmen or others of influence, or to acquaint anyone with new designs, but, instead, to provide rarities for private sale to collectors. The story of Linderman and this connection is a long one, and is beyond the scope of the present catalogue's description. Suffice it to say, much can be found elsewhere in numismatic writing, especially in Don Taxay's *U.S. Mint and Coinage*.

This coin has a pedigree as illustrious as its visual beauty, a wonderful connection to 19th-century numismatics. When we offered this for sale in our 1979 Garrett Collection, we described it as follows: "1877 J-1516. Silver. 185.2 grains. Obverse with Morgan's design as on the preceding lot. The head of Liberty is encircled by finely-spaced beads. The reverse is complementary and features a circle of beads around a spread-winged eagle. Presumably the reverse design is by Morgan's hand as well. Another example of a total design coin, tying the obverse and reverse together with a common theme; in this case the circle of beads.

"Choice Proof. The obverse and reverse are similarly toned and are mainly a light golden color with hints of blue and lilac. A superb coin. Exceedingly rare. Probably about a dozen specimens are known to exist. From George W. Cogan, March 17, 1883."

Prefacing the Garrett offering of patterns, we gave additional information concerning this and other pieces transmitted to Garrett in 1883:

"The following group of pattern half dollars are some of the most important pieces ever to be presented for auction competition. Outstanding among them are the 1877 half dollars purchased from George W. Cogan on March 17, 1883. It is believed that Cogan acquired them from O.C. Bosbyshell, who at one time was employed as chief coiner at the Philadelphia Mint. George Cogan described these pieces in his letter to T. Harrison Garrett, written February 23, 1883, saying he would send:

'... In the packages a set of 1877 pattern half dollars for your inspection at \$150. This is the first set that I have ever seen, and I will give you a letter stating that only 15 sets were struck. They will not be sold in any sale.'

This set was subsequently invoiced to T. Harrison Garrett, and paid in March of the same year.

Considering the fact that Cogan, who was one of America's most prominent professional numismatists and had access to most collections of the day, claims to have never seen a comparable set of half dollars, and considering that today certain of these pieces are considered unique or nearly so, it is doubtful that 15 identical 1877 sets of pattern half dollars were ever distributed. It is more probable that most were never released from the Mint but rather, were destroyed, as were numerous other pattern varieties made around this time. If the purchaser of this lot would like additional information concerning George W. Cogan (son of well-known dealer Edward E. Cogan; George assumed his business and continued it for a short time) or T. Harrison Garrett, we would be pleased to furnish this with our compliments.

From our sale of the Garrett Collection, for The Johns Hopkins University, 1979, Lot 384. Earlier from George W. Cogan, March 17, 1883.

Superb 1870 Pattern Silver \$1
Gem Specimen of P-1142



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1398 1870 pattern silver dollar. P-1142, J-1009. Rarity-7. Proof-66 (PCGS). Silver. Plain edge. This specimen is a lovely gem, one of the nicest we have ever seen of any pattern dollar of this era—quite a statement, in view of our having handled as many, or more, than just about any specialist in the history of the pattern series. The obverse and reverse are delicately toned in gold, heather, and iridescent hues. The result is a cameo showpiece. The obverse die is the earlier work of James B. Longacre (who had died on January 1, 1869), and, unusual in coinage, is fully signed LONGACRE to the lower right. Only on a few occasions in American coinage history has an engraver's name been spelled out in full on a pattern. Depicted is Miss Liberty seated on a globe, two flags behind her, and with a pole in her right hand, atop of which is a liberty cap. Miss Liberty appears as an Indian princess. Surrounding are 13 stars and, below, the date 1870. The reverse has the inscription STANDARD and was intended as part of the Standard Silver series.

Only a half dozen or so pieces have been traced, making this issue clearly Rarity-7. Of the few specimens in existence, it is doubtful if any could surpass in beauty the gem offered here.

Showpiece 1871 Starless \$1
Longacre's Posthumous Triumph
Superb Gem Proof



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1399 1871 pattern dollar. P-1260, J-1124. Proof-66 (PCGS). Aluminum. Reeded edge. A superb, stunning specimen that ranks as one of the most beautiful of all pattern dollars ever struck at the Philadelphia Mint. The coin itself is virtual perfection grade-wise, and this combines with elegant beauty to create what will be a treasure for its next owner.

The obverse depicts James B. Longacre's Indian princess seated on a globe, the initials J.B.L. in the field to the lower right, and the date 1871 below. There are no stars on the obverse, somewhat reminiscent of Christian Gobrecht's Liberty Seated motif of 1836. Thus, the fields serve as a cameo background to the allegorical representation of Liberty. The reverse depicts a variegated wreath enclosing an inscription, with the word STANDARD above.

A remarkable coin, and a remarkable opportunity.

James Barton Longacre, born on August 11, 1791, achieved fame in his career as an engraver of illustrations and bank notes. In September 1841 he was brought to the Philadelphia Mint and named as successor to the late Christian Gobrecht. Longacre had relatively little experience in the media of coins and medals, and, apparently, his first several years were largely a learning experience. Some numismatic historians (for example, Walter Breen and Don Taxay) have ascribed many of the interesting die blunders, repunched dates, etc. of the mid-1840s and early 1850s to the hand of Longacre, but it seems more likely that the chief engraver would have done more important things, and

an assistant would have punched date numerals into working dies.

In 1849, Longacre created a new Liberty Head motif for two new denominations, the gold dollar and double eagle, part of an expansion of the American gold denominations in view of large quantities of the precious metal coming from the California gold fields. In the 1850s he designed various issues, including the Indian princess motif for the 1854 Type II dollar and the new 1854 \$3 denomination. This particular head of Miss Liberty is somewhat similar stylistically to the head on the figure of the presently offered 1871 pattern dollar.

Toward the end of the 1860s, Congress gave serious consideration to resuming the payment of silver and gold coins, the suspension of which had begun on December 28, 1861. In that early time, the first year of the Civil War, the public was unsure of the outcome, and coins were widely hoarded. By summer 1862, gold and silver coins were nowhere to be seen, and by the second week of July, Flying Eagle and Indian cents had disappeared from circulation. Meanwhile, the government struck only limited quantities of silver and gold coins, and stored them in vaults, making them available only at a premium in terms of paper money, primarily for use in export payments.

When resumption of specie payments was contemplated in the late 1860s, the Treasury was fearful that silver coins of full weight would be hoarded, as their predecessors had been. Thus, a new series was contemplated, known as Standard Silver coinage, which would represent coins used in standard circulation, but of lighter weight than those used earlier. Accordingly, patterns were made of different denominations from the dime through the dollar to test the concept. All of these bear the word STANDARD on the reverse.

The appearance of these pieces in the late 1860s coincided with a time at the Mint in which various officials and others were creating patterns, mulings, and fancy pieces for private sale to numismatists. In one well-known instance, Roxbury (Massachusetts) dealer W. Elliot Woodward stated that the son of a Mint official had traveled all the way to his state to try to sell him some "rare" 1862 pattern coins with the motto GOD OUR TRUST. Sales proliferated, with William K. Idler (a Philadelphia dealer who first hung out his shingle in the late 1850s) being the main conduit. However, apparently Idler could not take care of all of the things the Mint officials had for sale, and various "salesmen" were dispersed to farther points.

All of this was rather distressing to the numismatic community, as collectors were bewildered to find that rare patterns were popping up here and there, and yet they could not be purchased upon direct application to the Mint. Further, there was no standard source of information as to what was being made and in what quantity. Philadelphia druggist Robert Coulton Davis was also heavily involved, apparently received patterns directly from the Mint, and in any event was the first person, years later, to create a detailed listing of known pieces, "Pattern and Experimental Issues of the United States Mint," published serially in *The Coin Collector's Journal*, commencing in July 1885. However, earlier descriptions of patterns had appeared in print in 1858 (Mickley) and 1860 (Snowden).

The Standard Silver pattern issues furnished an especially enjoyable playground for Mint officials, and no time was lost in combining various dies and striking coins in different combinations, including in silver, copper, and aluminum, with plain or reeded edge. Several hundred different varieties were made! Of course, this was far from the original purpose of simply trying to test a new coin size and weight.

James B. Longacre died on New Year's Day, 1869, and was succeeded shortly thereafter by William Barber. At a special ceremony held at the Mint at noon on January 4, just about everyone on the Mint staff gathered to hear Dr. Henry R. Linderman deliver an address, William Barber deliver a eulogy, and to listen to resolutions presented by William E. Dubois, the latter being the main numismatist on the staff of the Mint, a highly qualified person who, among other things, specialized in giving out misinformation.

By 1871, when the presently offered pattern was struck, Longacre had been dead two years. It was a tribute to his artistry that Mint officials continued the design.

1878 Pattern Silver Dollar



1400 1878 pattern dollar. P-1733, J-1554. Rarity-5. Proof-58. Silver. Reeded edge. Head of Liberty to left with coronet inscribed LIBERTY in raised letters, IN GOD WE TRUST above, date below. Reverse eagle with raised wings, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and "e pluribus unum" (in lowercase Gothic letters) above. Richly toned. Sharp and attractive despite some faint mishandling over the years.

Weight: 412.1 grains; Diameter: 37.9mm.

Famous 1879 "Washlady" Pattern \$1 Struck in Silver



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1401 1879 pattern dollar. "Washlady" design. P-1798, J-1603. Rarity-6 to 7. Proof-65 (PCGS). Silver. Reeded edge. A splendid gem, a gorgeous piece which is a fitting companion to the "Washlady" quarter dollar offered earlier. The piece is virtual perfection. The obverse and reverse are highlighted with light sea green, magenta, and iridescent toning against a deep mirror field. Here, indeed, is one of the very finest specimens of one of the great classics in the pattern silver dollar series—a fitting companion to such pieces as the 1879 Schoolgirl and 1882 Shield Earring types.

The rarity of this is about similar to the quarter dollar, with fewer than 20 different specimens traced. Among these it is doubtful if any could exceed in beauty the coin offered here. If anything, high-quality pattern dollars as a class are rarer than coins of lower denominations, as the dollars are larger and heavier and more susceptible to mishandling or damage.

The connoisseur and lover of beautiful things numismatic will want to "reach" for this piece, secure in the comfort that he or she will have something with few equivalents anywhere else in the world.

Popular 1879 "Metric" Dollar Pattern

Designed by William Barber

1402 1879 pattern metric dollar. P-1813, J-1617. Rarity-6. Proof-62. Silver. Reeded edge. Head of Liberty to left, coronet inscribed LIBERTY in raised letters, E PLURIBUS UNUM above, stars around, date below. Reverse with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ONE DOLLAR around wreath of corn and cotton, cartouche with DEO EST GLORIA above wreath, beaded circle in wreath with 895.8 S./4.2-G./100-C./25 GRAMS within. Pale golden gray. Lustrous, light cameo contrast.

Weight: 386.9 grains; Diameter: 35.7mm.



Important 1849 Pattern Gold \$1

Silver, Gilt



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1403 1849 pattern gold dollar. P-131, J-116. Rarity-7. Proof-62 (PCGS). Silver, gilt. Plain edge. Offered here is a silver striking of one of the most interesting, most significant patterns in the American gold series. The present piece is mirrorlike, of high technical grade, and exceedingly beautiful, a showpiece that will take its place in an advanced cabinet of gold issues. The obverse and reverse designs are all individually hand-engraved by James B. Longacre personally. As such, probably more than any other pattern one can contemplate, this piece and its cousins represent a direct link with one of the most famous engravers at the Philadelphia Mint.

Weight: 19.5 grains; Specific gravity: 12.93.

This coin has a fascinating history, closely tied in with the Gold Rush. Gold had been discovered on the American River in California early in 1848, when flakes were seen in the race at Sutter's newly constructed lumber mill. The next several months were relatively quiet, but in due course, news of the find became circulated, and by autumn there was virtual pandemonium in the nearest large city, San Francisco. Still, sketchy reports reaching the East often were a mixture of fact and fiction, with no indication as to which was which. Finally, in December 1848, samples of native California gold were brought to the Philadelphia Mint by messenger, were tested, and the discovery that everyone had

read so much about was officially confirmed (some 1,389 \$2.50 pieces were struck from this shipment of gold, and were each stamped CAL. on the reverse).

In January 1849, legislation was introduced in Congress by James McKay to provide for the striking of a gold dollar. At this point the story appears in *United States Patterns and Related Issues*, by Andrew W. Pollock III, published by us in 1994:

"GOLD DOLLAR. A round coin with a square central perforation. Obverse: A laurel wreath encircles the central perforation, with the legend U. STATES OF AMERICA around. Reverse: A circle around the central perforation with the denomination 1 DOLLAR above, and the date 1849 below. A ring of 13 stars is present at the border. Both the obverse and reverse have complete border dentilation. All pieces of this design type were hand-engraved by James Barton Longacre, not struck from dies.

"This interesting design appears to have had its origins in a letter to the Washington Union on January 27, 1849. The letter is quoted in full in Don Taxay's *The U.S. Mint and Coinage*; portions of the letter pertaining directly to the coin's design follow:

"Dear Sir: I beg to lay before you a mode for coining the gold dollar, to which I would most respectfully ask the favorable attention of the public. . .

"In circumference [the proposed piece would be] the same as a five-cent piece in silver, with a square hole in the center, (a design of which I have). Leave out the eagle and Liberty cap and insert on one side 13 stars, "one dollar, 1849" or whatever year it may be coined in; and on the other side a "wreath," and the words "United States of America."

"The object of the square hole is to make the coin thicker and broader, and to enable every person to ascertain the difference at any time, either night or day, between the gold dollar and a five-cent piece. . . -P.W."

"Two days before this letter appeared, Congressman James McKay had introduced a bill in Congress for the coinage of gold dollars. It seems almost certain that McKay had read the letter and was impressed by the idea. Within three days Mint Director Robert Maskell Patterson, at McKay's request, had sent three examples of gold dollars of the type suggested in the Washington Union letter, together with three examples composed of gilded silver. Presumably, the gilded pieces had been prepared to show how convincingly silver counterfeits could be made in imitation of small gold coins; the same consideration as had been put forth by those who objected to the gold dollar denomination when it had been suggested in 1836.

"Evidently, McKay expressed a desire to have the patterns prepared quickly. This would explain why the piece were all hand engraved, rather than struck from dies.

"Since both gold and gilded silver pieces were produced, it is possible that James Longacre would have engraved them in a manner that would have enabled the two compositions to be distinguished from one another. On gold specimens seen by the present author, there is a stop between AMERICA and the letter U on the obverse. On gold-plated silver pieces seen, there is no stop between AMERICA and U. This feature, however, may simply be coincidental, and its value as a diagnostic characteristic awaits confirmation."

1852 Gold "Ring Dollar"

Struck in Gold
Gem Proof



1404 1852 pattern gold dollar, Annular. P-173, J-145. Rarity-7. Proof-65 (PCGS). Gold. Plain edge. A magnificent specimen with splendid surfaces about as nice as the day the piece was struck. An exceedingly important coin, one of relatively few gold strikings known to exist.

These issues fall into two general categories, so called thin-planchet and thick-planchet (as here offered) issues, the latter being heavier, and according to Andrew W. Pollock, falling in the weight range of 31.9 to 32.5 grains. It is believed that fewer than 20 pieces exist.

The opportunity to acquire a pattern gold denomination actually struck in gold is a landmark by any standard, and the opportunity to acquire a beautiful gem such as this is all the more important.

Weight: 32.0 grains; Specific gravity: 16.9.

Gold dollars were first produced for circulation in 1849. Almost from the outset the public found the diameter of the pieces to be too small to permit convenient handling. Accordingly, experiments were conducted at the Mint for, per Mint correspondence, "annular" (ringlike) pieces which, by being perforated at the center, would permit a gold dollar to be of larger diameter, and yet have the same amount of metal. However, at the same time the Treasury realized that introducing a new format might cause confusion. At the time, great commercial pressure was placed upon the gold dollar, as silver coins had gradually disappeared from circulation beginning in 1850, when silver metal rose in value on the markets. This was due to quantities of gold arriving from California which made the yellow metal almost "common" by comparison. By early 1853, scarcely a Liberty Seated silver coin was to be seen anywhere. Finally, the Act of February 21, 1853, provided for a weight reduction, pieces were made under the new standards, and silver coins circulated in quantity once again. After 1853, gold dollars were made in sharply smaller quantities as a result. By this time the idea of a ringlike gold dollar had been dropped, perhaps because of production problems and the need for different techniques. In any event, the pattern gold dollars of 1852 and scattered earlier perforated patterns—including the engraved 1849 pieces—stand today as interesting mementos of an idea that never saw fruition.

1872 Amazonian Pattern \$3

Struck in Aluminum



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1405 1872 pattern \$3. Amazonian design. P-1379, J-1237. Rarity-7. Proof-67 (PCGS). Aluminum. Reeded edge. A superb specimen, quite possibly the finest known, of this classic design. The obverse, by William Barber, features Miss Liberty wearing a Phrygian cap inscribed LIBERTY. The reverse illustrates an eagle supporting a shield on which is inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST, the same general motif used on other Amazonian gold coin patterns as well as the illustrious pattern quarter, half dollar, and silver dollar.

In any cabinet of pattern coins, this piece must surely rank as a highlight. Not only does it illustrate one of the most illustrious designs in the series, but, in general, the class of \$3 patterns is very restricted. These considerations, combined with the high grade of the piece, yield a truly remarkable opportunity.

Andrew W. Pollock, III, quotes Tom DeLorey: "The \$3 of this series may have been a hasty afterthought, as it seems to have been engraved from the head and eagle punches as reduced for the \$2.50 size." This, indeed, is an interesting observation.

Bowers and Merena Tradition

We've been supplying choice, rare, and desirable coins to collectors, museums, dealers, and others ever since Dave Bowers began his dealership back in 1953. Along the way we have handled our share—and more—of the world's great collections and rarities. Thousands of properties have come our way, and we've helped tens of thousands, probably hundreds of thousands, of collectors enrich their holdings. If you are a past Bowers and Merena client, we look forward to having you participate in this sale as well. If you are new to us, welcome, and use this auction as an ideal way to get started.

1915 Panama-Pacific Pattern Gold Dollar

Struck in Gold
Without S Mintmark



1406 1915 pattern gold dollar. Panama-Pacific Exposition. P-2032, J-1793a-1. Rarity-7. Proof-63 (PCGS). Gold. Reeded edge. Without the S mintmark, otherwise identical to the adopted issue. Pattern struck at the Philadelphia Mint to test the design.

This and the following piece are from the same dies. The surface is matte and has been attributed by PCGS as Proof. On both obverse and reverse rims there are high wire edges. On the obverse cheek of the male figure there are some marks, which undoubtedly were taken into consideration by PCGS (otherwise an even higher grade might have been assigned).

The opportunity to obtain a gold pattern, actually struck in gold, and of a commemorative coin is quite remarkable. Andrew W. Pollock's *United States Patterns and Related Issues*, 1994, describes seven specimens, of which this seems to come close to specimen one, a piece earlier in the King Farouk Collection, and said to have been the first impression from the dies. Whether this is the same coin cannot be determined with certainty.

Weight: 32.6 grains; Specific gravity: 17.26.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition held in San Francisco in 1915 represented the last great World's Fair of the old order, with ornate buildings, extensive exhibits of art, etc. In connection with the celebration, the exposition issued five commemorative coins consisting of a silver half dollar, gold dollar, gold quarter eagle, and two varieties of gold \$50 pieces, each struck in San Francisco and bearing an S mintmark. The Treasury Department felt that Chief Engraver Charles E. Barber would routinely create commemoratives, but the Commission of Fine Arts—an advisory group—felt differently and submitted the names of Robert I. Aitken, Miss Evelyn Beatrice Longman, Paul H. Manship, and Charles Keck, all of New York City, as its first choices. The Commission suggested the following as alternate coin designers in the event that satisfactory arrangements could not be made for those first named: John Flanagan, Augustus Lukeman, Sherry Fry, and Miss Janet Scudder, all of New York City, plus Leonard Grunelle of Chicago, and Bela Lyon Pratt of Boston.

The Commission, formed of recognized personalities in the arts, was intended to have a significant input into the selection of final designs. In practice, beginning with the Panama Pacific coins, the wishes of the Commission were often considered only in passing as a formality. Charles E. Barber strongly resented the intrusion of outside artists, and skirmishes developed between Barber and artists selected by the Commission. At the

time and earlier, Barber had been the object of much public criticism involving his designs for the dimes, quarters, and half dollars which had been produced since 1892.

Charles Keck was eventually selected to design the gold dollar. Surviving correspondence signed by Treasury Secretary William Gibbs McAdoo (who, incidentally, was a numismatist), discussed Keck's early proposals showing several variations of Poseidon, the sea god, facing right: "The design for the \$1 piece is better [than the \$50 piece]. While the head of Poseidon is good, it takes up too much room, and the trident and hand are awkwardly placed. The \$1 coin is so very small, that to make the letters sufficiently large to be decipherable, any decoration, such as a head, must necessarily be very small. I am not sure that some more appropriate head than that of Poseidon cannot be found for a coin of this Exposition."

Charles Keck went back to the drawing board and created three new motifs, one featuring explorer Balboa and two others consisting of different versions of a Panama canal worker wearing a cap. Secretary McAdoo preferred the worker, and this motif eventually became a reality. Shown on the finished coin was the head and neck of a typical laborer at the Panama Canal, wearing a cloth cap, facing to the viewer's left, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA in two lines in front of the worker's face. The reverse illustrated two dolphins, symbolizing the meeting of the two oceans, the Atlantic and Pacific. "This design is thoroughly American and a bold piece of work," noted later historian David M. Bullowa. Reduction of the models and preparation of the dies were accomplished by the Medallie Art Company of New York. This was an exceedingly unusual step for a private outside firm to do work normally under the purview of the Treasury Department.

The specimen offered here was struck at the Philadelphia Mint during the course of evaluating the designs. As it was not made for circulation, the S mintmark, normally placed on the reverse below and slightly to the left of the O in DOLLAR, is not present.

Another 1915 Pan-Pac Gold \$1 Pattern

Struck in Gold
Cracked Die



1407 1915 pattern gold dollar. Panama-Pacific Exposition. P-2032, J-1793a-5. Rarity-7. Proof-63 (PCGS). Gold. Reeded edge. S mintmark omitted, a companion to the preceding piece, but from a later and possibly final die impression. The obverse die is broken and exhibits radial cracks, including one beginning from the lower lip of the portrait, continuing through the first A of AMERICA and the left side of the U of UNITED, to the rim. The second begins at the bridge of the nose and extends outward through the right side of the R in AMERICA and the left side of the first S in STATES. The third break extends from the brim of the cap through the left side of the O in OF. On the reverse a thin crack extends through the first A

in PANAMA. The general appearance of this piece is similar to the foregoing. The surface has been called Proof by PCGS. The striking is deep, producing high wire rims on both sides, no doubt contributing to the breakage of the dies, as immense pressure was required. There are some marks on the cheek of the figure on the obverse, not quite as noticeable as on the preceding piece.

30.4 grains; Specific gravity: 17.0.

The literature (Andrew W. Pollock III's book, *United States Patterns and Related Issues*) describes seven known impressions, each from the auction of the holdings of King

Farouk held in Cairo, Egypt, in February-March 1954, called the "Palace Collection." These pieces later appeared in the 1979 ANA Sale held by New England Rare Coins Auctions. No other specimens are known to us.

As to the early provenance of all of these pieces, it probably was the case that they were acquired from Numismatic Gallery (Abe Kosoff and Abner Kreisberg) in the 1940s. This is conjecture, but it is known that the immense and important holding of patterns gathered by F.C.C. Boyd was purchased *en bloc* by Numismatic Gallery and sold to Farouk, and many landmark pieces were included (highlighted by the 1907 \$20 pattern featuring Miss Liberty in an Indian headdress). Similarly, the same firm sold to Farouk patterns gathered elsewhere, including from the estate of William H. Woodin. It seems likely that these seven pieces had been kept together since the time of striking, in 1915.

1903 Louisiana Gold Dollars

Cardboard Die Trial Three Die Impressions



This die trail card illustrates six different proposed reverse designs. This impression is a permanent part of the National Numismatic Collection housed at the Smithsonian Institution. To the best of our knowledge, this has never before been illustrated. (Photo by Douglas Mudd, The Smithsonian Institution, National Numismatic Collection)

1408 1903 gold dollar die trial. On heavy cardboard, coated faces, of two obverse dies for the 1903 Louisiana Purchase gold dollar and a pattern reverse die. Struck in 1903 to test the design and concept. Mint condition, virtually as issued. The first we have ever seen offered for sale, and quite likely unique in terms of numismatic availability (another specimen, illustrated on the facing page, features two obverse and six reverse die impressions and is permanently sequestered in the Smithsonian Institution). Indeed, these die trials are of legendary importance. When Don Taxay wrote his book on commemorative coins, *An Illustrated History of U.S. Commemorative Coinage*, 1967, he was not able to locate an example for photography.

The present specimen, acquired many years ago, has been off the market, and only now emerges from the darkness of a bank vault to be placed on the market for open competition. This lot is the subject of a feature article by Mark Borckardt in our recently released *Rare Coin Review* No. 119, a copy of which will be furnished on request to any prospective bidder who does not already have one.

For the commemorative gold specialist this piece will be the icing on the cake to an exhibit or collection. Once sold, it is likely that no amount of money could secure a duplicate.

Size: 1.60 inches wide by 1.27 inches high.

From the Pennsylvania Cabinet.

PROOF SETS

1409 1901 Proof set. Six pieces, cent through dollar. Average Proof-62 to 63, all delicately toned. A very nice display representing the Indian cent, Liberty Head nickel, Barber dime, Barber quarter, Barber half dollar, and Morgan dollar, all from the first year of the 20th century. (Total: 6 pieces)

Just 813 silver Proof sets were minted this year, plus a larger number of Indian cents and Liberty nickels.

1410 Five-piece Proof set trio, 1952, 1953, and 1954, each containing five coins from the cent through the half dollar, average Proof-64 to 65. (Total: 3 sets, 15 pieces)

MISCELLANEOUS U.S. COINS

1411 Starter set of early federal copper and silver issues, including many first-year-of-type pieces ☆ 1793 half cent. B-2, C-2. AG-3, dig at Liberty's head, lightly porous, otherwise just worn ☆ 1794 half cent. B-1a, C-1a. Fair-2, porous ☆ **1793 cent. S-3. Chain AMERICA.** Fair-2, well worn, tiny edge bruises ☆ **1793 cent. S-11b or c. Wreath. Lettered Edge.** Good-4/Fair-2. Tiny obverse marks, small edge bruise, reverse planchet flaw as struck ☆ **1795 half dime.** Flowing Hair. V-5. Net AG-3, obverse scratches, reverse mount removed, ex jewelry ☆ 1796 half dime. V-1. Net AG-3, attempted obverse puncture ☆ **1800 half dime.** V-1. Net AG-3, attempted obverse puncture ☆ **1796 dime.** JR-3. G-4, moderately heavy scratches both sides ☆ **1805 dime.** JR-2. Fair-2, edge cuts and wear. We can readily imagine that this lot will be very enjoyable for the budget-conscious buyer who will have the opportunity to acquire some notable scarcities and rarities for a fraction of what might otherwise be the price if the coins were unimpaired or in higher grades. (Total: 9 pieces)

1412 Type coin trio, all NGC-certified: ☆ 1809 over Inverted 9 half cent. B-5, C-5. AU-53 BN ☆ 1913 dime. MS-64. Brilliant ☆ 1899 quarter. MS-63. Lightly toned. (Total: 3 pieces)

1413 Type coin trio: ☆ 1855 half cent. B-1, C-1. MS-60 BN ☆ 1837 dime. Capped Bust. EF-40, obverse scratch ☆ 1892 dime. Net MS-62; actually MS-64, cleaned and retoned. (Total: 3 pieces)

1414 Group of mixed design types: ☆ 1857 Flying Eagle cent. AU-55. Interesting edge flaw at 5:00 ☆ 1907 Indian cent. MS-65 RD ☆ 1865 nickel three cents. MS-63 ☆ 1881 nickel three cents. MS-63 ☆ 1843 half dime. AU-50. Vertical bisecting reverse die crack ☆ 1872 half dime. AU-55. Base of 1 in date repunched ☆ 1883 Liberty nickel. No CENTS. MS-65 ☆ 1929 nickel. MS-65 ☆ 1827 dime. JR-1. EF-40. Base of 7 in date repunched. (Total: 9 pieces)

1415 Popular type issues, all certified: ☆ 1859 cent. AU-58. (ANACS). A one-year-only type ☆ 1851-O silver three cents. EF-45 (ANACS). First branch mint coinage in a denomination lower than half dime ☆ 1866 nickel three cents. MS-63 (NGC) ☆ 1866 five cents. Rays. MS-61 (NGC) ☆ 1853 dime. Arrows. AU-58 (NGC). (Total: 5 pieces)

1416 19th-century duo: ☆ 1862 cent. MS-62. Pleasing light tan surfaces. Rims have been filed to conceal edge nicks ☆ 1891 dime. Proof-65. Toned a pale bluish green, possibly artificial coloration. (Total: 2 pieces)

1417 A dozen mixed dates and denominations: ☆ 1863 cent. AU-50 ☆ 1862 silver three cents. AU-50 ☆ 1832 half dime. V-12, Rarity-4. EF-45 ☆ 1853 half dime. Arrows. EF-45, reverse rim cut ☆ 1832 dime. JR-2. VF-35 ☆ 1853 dime. Arrows. EF-40 ☆ 1889 dime. AU-

50 ☆ 1875-S 20 cents. VF-35 ☆ 1857 quarter. EF-40 ☆ 1892 quarter. EF-45 ☆ 1806/5 half dollar. Knobbed 6, Four berries. O-104. VG-8, obverse scratch ☆ 1876 trade dollar. Type I/I. AU-55. (Total: 12 pieces)

1418 19th-century group: ☆ 1864 cent. Copper-nickel. MS-63 ☆ 1889 three cents. Proof-64. Last year of the denomination ☆ 1853 dime. Arrows. MS-62 ☆ 1891 dime. Proof-62 ☆ 1853 quarter. Arrows and Rays. AU-55. The cent is mostly brilliant; the other pieces are lightly and attractively toned. A nice group consisting of interesting different design types. (Total: 5 pieces)

1419 Four design types: ☆ 1864-L cent. AU-58, cleaned ☆ 1837 half dollar. Reeded Edge. VF-20 ☆ 1873 half dollar. Arrows. EF-40 ☆ 1902 half dollar. EF-45. Silver coins all toned. (Total: 4 pieces)

1420 Group of copper and silver coinage: ☆ 1882 cent. MS-64 BN ☆ 1895 cent. MS-65 RB ☆ 1837 half dime. No Stars. Repunched date. VF-20 ☆ 1910 dime. AU-55 ☆ 1920 quarter. AU-55 ☆ 1827 half dollar. O-107. AU-50. (Total: 6 pieces)

1421 Selection of copper and silver coinage: ☆ 1883 cent. MS-65 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1908 cent. MS-65 RD (PCGS) ☆ 1909 Indian cent. MS-65 RD (NGC) ☆ 1920 dime. MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1943-D dime. MS-66 FSB (Hallmark). (Total: 5 pieces)

1422 Trio of certified coins: ☆ 1901 cent. Proof-65 RB (NGC) ☆ 1913 Buffalo nickel. Type I. MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1945-D half dollar. MS-66 (PCGS). (Total: 3 pieces)

1423 Attractive pair: ☆ 1921 cent. MS-65 RD ☆ 1889 dime. MS-64. Both are lustrous and highly attractive. (Total: 2 pieces)

1424 Nickel and silver assortment: ☆ 1865 nickel three cents. MS-64 ☆ 1851 trime. MS-63 ☆ 1829 half dime. V-2. AU-58, with handling marks ☆ 1873 half dime. AU-58. The two half dimes are mostly brilliant; the other pieces have toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

1425 Type coin selection: ☆ 1866 nickel three cents. MS-64 ☆ 1853 silver three cents. MS-63 ☆ 1856 silver three cents. VF-30 ☆ 1862 silver three cents. MS-60 ☆ 1837 half dime. Liberty Seated, No Stars. AU-50 ☆ 1853-O half dime. Arrows. MS-62 ☆ 1872-S half dime. Mintmark Below Bow. AU-50 ☆ 1875-S 20 cents. AU-50. All toned. (Total: 8 pieces)

1426 Selection of 20th-century coinage: ☆ 1936-D nickel. MS-65 ☆ 1936-S nickel. MS-65 ☆ 1937 nickel. MS-65 ☆ 1937-D nickel. MS-65 ☆ 1938-D Buffalo nickel. MS-64 ☆ 1940-D quarter. MS-65 ☆ 1940 half dollar. MS-64. (Total: 7 pieces)

1427 Silver coinage quintette: ☆ 1838 dime. Large Stars. AU-50 ☆ 1912 dime. MS-60 ☆ 1854 quarter. Arrows. EF-40 ☆ 1885 quarter. MS-60, prooflike ☆ 1925 quarter. AU-50. (Total: 5 pieces)

1428 Silver type coin group: ☆ 1854-O dime. Arrows. AU-55. Vertical die break from rim, through 8, to shield ☆ 1875-CC dime. Mintmark Above Bow. AU-58 ☆ 1806 quarter. B-10. Rarity-5. VG-8, cleaned, granular ☆ 1825 half dollar. O-116. AU-58. (Total: 4 pieces)

1429 Silver and gold group: ☆ 1875-S 20 cents. "\$" mintmark variety. AU-50 ☆ 1805 quarter. B-2. Rarity-3. VG-8 ☆ 1839 half dollar. No Drapery. VF-30 ☆ 1879 half dollar. VF-20, cleaned ☆ 1866 dollar. With Motto. VF-25 ☆ 1911 quarter eagle. MS-62. (Total: 6 pieces)

1430 "First year" silver quartette consisting of coins from the first year of the types offered: ☆ 1807 half dollar. Capped Bust, Small Stars. O-113. EF-40, with some light scratches above the eagle's head ☆ 1839 half dollar. Liberty Seated, Drapery. MS-60 ☆ 1840 dollar.

EF-40, with reverse rim bump at 5:00 ☆ 1878-CC Morgan dollar. MS-64. The 1878-CC dollar is brilliant; the other pieces have golden toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

1431 Certified coin group, including four half dollars and one dollar: ☆ 1941 MS-66 (NGC) ☆ 1942 (2). MS-66 (PCGS), and MS-66 (NGC) ☆ 1949-S MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1883-CC dollar. MS-65 (ANACS). (Total: 5 pieces)

1432 Two silver dollars and a trade dollar: ☆ 1847 F-15, cleaned ☆ 1871 EF-40 ☆ 1877-S trade dollar. VF-30. (Total: 3 pieces)

1433 Silver dollars and a trade dollar: ☆ 1871 EF-45 (ANACS) ☆ 1922 MS-65 (NGC) ☆ 1875-S trade dollar. Type I/II. AU-58 (PCGS). All lightly toned. (Total: 3 pieces)

1434 Two Morgan dollars and a trade dollar, all certified: ☆ 1885-CC Morgan. MS-63 (PCGS) ☆ 1894-O Morgan. AU-50 (ANACS) ☆ 1876-S trade dollar. Type I/II. AU-58 (PCGS). (Total: 3 pieces)

1435 **Gold coinage group:** ☆ Dollars: 1850 EF-40 ☆ 1852 EF-40 ☆ 1853 AU-50 ☆ 1861 VF-30, bent. Quarter eagle: ☆ 1853 EF-40. Half eagles: ☆ 1852 VF-20 ☆ 1880-S EF-40 ☆ 1902-S AU-50 ☆ 1907 MS-61. Eagle: ☆ 1910 EF-40. (Total: 10 pieces)

1436 **"First year" quartette of gold coins**, consisting of the initial year in which the design types were created. Most are brilliant except where noted: ☆ 1856 Slanting 5 gold dollar. AU-58 ☆ 1840 quarter eagle. VF-30. Toned ☆ 1908 quarter eagle. AU-58 ☆ 1908 Indian half eagle. AU-58. Most are brilliant, except where noted. (Total: 4 pieces)

1437 Gold coin trio: ☆ 1914-D quarter eagle. EF-40 ☆ 1886-S half eagle. Net VF-35, sharpness of AU-55, altered surfaces ☆ 1911 eagle. EF-40, cheek repaired. (Total: 3 pieces)

CALIFORNIA SMALL DENOMINATION GOLD

All photographs in the California small denomination gold section are enlarged to twice actual size.

1438 1870-G octagonal quarter. Breen Gillio-763. Rarity-4. MS-60. Liberty Head. Incomplete G mintmark.

1439 Group of California small denomination gold pieces, all with head of Liberty: ☆ 1871-G octagonal quarter. BG-765. Rarity-3. AU-50 ☆ 1867-G round quarter. BG-825. Rarity-4. EF-40 ☆ 1871-G round quarter. BG-838. Rarity-3. VF-30 ☆ 1858-K octagonal dollar. BG-1306. MS-60. (Total: 4 pieces)

1440 1876 octagonal quarter. BG-785. Low Rarity-6. AU-55. Indian Head. Close Date. C in CAL boldly repunched. A scarce variety.

1441 1874 octagonal quarter. BG-795. Rarity-5. MS-63. Indian Head. Low Date. Brilliant surfaces. Frosty devices and satiny fields. Partially prooflike on the reverse.



1442 1873 round quarter. BG-874. Rarity-7. MS-64. Indian Head. Rare. Brilliant, prooflike. Most design features are sharply defined.



1443 1875 octagonal half dollar. BG-933. Rarity-7. MS-60. Indian Head. Wide Date, with numerals "impaled" on denticles below. Brilliant. Pale lilac toning on the high points.



1444 1873 octagonal half dollar. BG-942. Rarity-6. MS-63. Indian Head. Period after date. Brilliant and prooflike. Some faint planchet striations can be seen crossing the Indian's cheek, as made.

1445 1853 round half dollar. BG-430. Rarity-3. MS-60. Liberty Head. Very close in style to the federal gold dollars of the same era.

1446 1855 round half dollar. BG-432. Rarity-6. AU-50. Liberty Head. Large Head. Intermingled olive-gold and orange toning.

In our recent book, *American Coin Treasures and Hoards*, there is a section devoted to the *S.S. Winfield Scott*, a ship that went down off the coast of California, and whose remains later yielded a handful of small denomination California gold coins. An inventory of such pieces is given in the book. Now comes the information that some other coins were rescued from the wreck, apparently under unofficial circumstances, and were sold into the coin market in the 1970s and 1980s. Details are sketchy, as they almost always are with such items, what with many eager claimants if all the facts were given. Anyway, it seems that up to 200 or 300 other gold coins, including some small denomination pieces, were fished from the bottom of the sea. The person who did so is no longer living, so, unfortunately, no numismatic account will ever be published.

1447 1853-DERI octagonal dollar. BG-517. Rarity-7. MS-60. Liberty Head. A rare variety. Remnants of eight tiny obverse stars around Liberty, reverse die shattered.

By the firm of M. Deriberpe, a San Francisco jeweler circa 1853-54.

1448 1853-DERI octagonal dollar. BG-519. Rarity-5. AU-58 (PCGS). Liberty Head. Eight obverse stars. Lustrous.

1449 1853-DERIB octagonal dollar. BG-525. Rarity-7. AU-50. Liberty Head. Rare. Eight well-formed obverse stars around Liberty.

1450 1853-N octagonal dollar. BG-530. Rarity-3. AU-50. Liberty Head. Broken 3 in date.

1451 1876 octagonal dollar. BG-1113. Rarity-8. EF-40. Indian Head. Rare. Divided date, most feathers doubled. 1 in denomination scratched out.



1452 1872 octagonal dollar. BG-1120. High Rarity-5. AU-58. Indian Head. Period after date, large star on reverse.

Scarce 1875 California Gold Dollar

Octagonal; Indian Head



1453 1875 octagonal dollar. BG-1125. High Rarity-6. MS-64 (PCGS). Indian Head. Dies heavily clashed, reverse shattered (which may account for the rarity of the variety). Highly lustrous.

1454 Alaska gold trio, all AU-50: ☆ 1899 half pinch. Round ☆ 1897 one pinch. Round ☆ 1898 one pinch. Octagonal. (Total: 3 pieces)

Such pieces were sold by M.E. Hart and Farran Zerbe (who acquired examples from Hart) at various fairs, quite probably beginning with the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition, although documentation is quite sketchy. Sometimes these and related coins were sold in sets under the title "Coins of the Golden West."

1455 1909 Alaska gold quartette, all MS-60: ☆ 1/4 DWT (pennyweight) (2) ☆ 1/2 DWT ☆ One DWT. Alaskan miner motif. (Total: 4 pieces)

END OF SESSION

SESSION THREE

Saturday Morning, November 15, 10:00 AM Sharp

U.S. Tokens and Medals: Lots 2001-2188; 2191

Leshner Dollars: Lots 2189-2190; Numismatic Americana: Lots 2192-2199

Coins of Canada and Newfoundland: Lots 2200-2339

World Coins: Lots 2340-2670

EARLY TOKENS

2001 Undated (1829-1833) Farnsworth, Phipps & Co. Boston, Massachusetts. Rulau-E-MA 38. Copper. Plain edge. EF-45. Attractive golden brown surfaces.

Weight: 86.4 grains; Diameter: 26.6mm.

The proprietors of this establishment styled themselves as dealers in British, French, Indian, and American dry goods. The dies were cut and pieces struck by Wright & Bale, New York City, in business from May 1829 through October 1833, thus permitting the ascription of the date of this piece (although in certain instances W&B dies were used later).

2002 Undated (circa 1826-1833). Horace Porter & Co. Boston, Massachusetts. Rulau-E-MA 84. Brass. Reeded edge. VG-8, with rim cut at 6:00 relative to the obverse. Ebony toning with some hints of brassy yellow still surviving. Somewhat porous.

Weight: 89.9 grains; Diameter: 25.7mm.

2003 1817 Park Theatre, New York. Rulau-E-NY 41A. Copper. Plain edge. F-12. Golden brown surfaces with a faint scratch at the obverse. The 1817 side has a break in the beads and border above the final digit. These tokens are said to have been used for admission to the theater, a structure which stood until it was destroyed by fire on May 25, 1820.

Weight: 35.1 grains; Diameter: 19.6mm.

Engraver presently unknown, but probably discoverable (the present editor is working on this and certain related token projects). The ascription of this issue to the Park Theatre—no name appears on the token—is per W. Elliot Woodward's sale of May 17-21, 1864.

2004 Pair of early New York City tokens: ☆ (1831-1833) Doremus, Suydam, & Nixon. R-E-NY212. VF-30, with scratches ☆ (1825-1832) Green & Wetmore. R-E-NY288. EF-40, with scratches. (Total: 2 pieces)

2005 Undated (1825-1832) Green & Wetmore. New York, New York. R-E-NY288. Brass. Plain edge. EF-40. Light green-yellow toning with a scattering of spots noted. The obverse motif features an anvil, hammer, and tongs.

Weight: 104.1 grains; Diameter: 27.7mm.

Green & Wetmore, located on the corner of Washington and Vesey streets, were dealers in hardware and bar iron. The selection of tools illustrated on their token suggests that they catered to the blacksmith trade.

From our sale of the Chris Schenkel Collection, November 1990, Lot 4271.

Rathbone & Fitch Castle Garden Pass



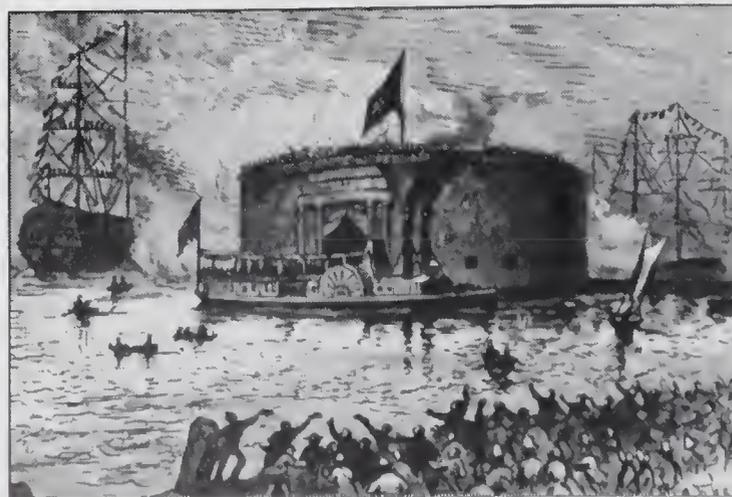
2006 1825 Jonathan Rathbone & Francis B. Fitch. Castle Garden Pass. Rulau-E-NY 654. Silvered brass. Rarity-7. F-12/15. From our Chris Schenkel Collection sale of November 1990, where it was described as follows: "Very rare, fewer than 10 known (R-7). Holed at the right edge when viewed from the obverse. Clearly legible assignment: 'H.N. Benjamin 347' below the scroll on the reverse. Minor signs of galvanic corrosion on both sides but all types are visible, all letters of the major inscriptions are fully legible, even the motto on the scroll mostly legible."

Weight: 195.5 grains.

The Castle Garden, which stood in New York Harbor and was connected to the mainland by a causeway, was located not far from where the World Trade Center is today (much of the area is now on fill), and was New York City's premier public gathering place early in the 19th century. Many contemporary illustrations of it survive in various accounts of New York City and even on china plates. Among the most memorable occasions were receptions held for Marquis de Lafayette on August 20, 1824, at the beginning of his two-year return visit to America; Jenny Lind, under the auspices of P.T. Barnum in 1850; and a fête for Louis Kossuth in 1851.

The particular specimen offered here is specifically noted in the second edition of Russell Rulau's excellent *Standard Catalog of United States Tokens: 1700-1900*, page 40, among just six pieces known in silvered brass and one in lead.

From the Michael B. Zeddies Collection; previously from our sale of the Chris Schenkel Collection, November 1990, Lot 4169.



Lafayette's arrival at Castle Garden in 1824.

Another Rare Castle Garden Pass



- 2007 1825 Jonathan Rathbone & Francis B. Fitch. Castle Garden Pass. Rulau-E-NY 654. Silvered brass. Rarity-7. VG-8/G-6.** From our Chris Schenkel Collection sale of November 1990, where it was described as follows: "Assigned on the reverse to 'S.R. Ryer 511' [or S.R. Roper]. Not holed. Traces of old verdigris on the obverse, signs of galvanic corrosion on both sides. Major types legible, as is the assignment. A second opportunity to acquire one of these rare early concert/theatre hall passes. Fewer than 10 are believed to have survived."

Weight: 185.2 grains.

From the Michael B. Zeddies Collection; previously from our sale of the Chris Schenkel Collection, November 1990, Lot 4170.

- 2008 Undated (1829-1830). W.H. Schoonmaker. Rulau-E-NY 784. Brass. Reeded edge. VG-8. Holed near the rim at 12:00 relative to side having Andrew Jackson's portrait. Golden brown toning on the high points deepens to chocolate brown in the fields. Both surfaces show evidence of having been lightly filed. The designs consist of inscriptions on the obverse and a portrait of Andrew Jackson on the reverse.**

Weight: 84.2 grains; Diameter: 25.5mm.

The unsigned dies are clearly in the style of Wright & Bale.

From the Michael B. Zeddies Collection.

- 2009 1823 Tredwell, Kissam & Co. Rulau-E-NY 920. Brass. Plain edge. VF-30. Mostly golden surfaces with wisps of deep toning around the design elements. The obverse features a perched eagle motif. The reverse consists of inscriptions.**

Weight: 99.2 grains; Diameter: 25.9mm.

From the Michael B. Zeddies Collection.

- 2010 1823 Tredwell, Kissam & Co. Rulau-E-NY 921. Brass. Reeded edge. VG-8. Intermingled olive-gold and ebony surfaces. Similar in design to E-NY 920 offered above, but with the address 228 Pearl Street added to the reverse.**

Weight: 89.3 grains; Diameter: 25.7mm.



- 2011 Undated (1825-1829) Richard Trested. Rulau-E-NY 922. Brass. Plain edge. VF-30. Attractive olive-brown surfaces. Holed near the rim at 12:00 relative to the obverse. An attractive specimen, except for the piercing, of one of the most highly desired tokens of early New York City.**

Weight: 69.3 grains; Diameter: 23.3mm.

The obverse (or reverse, take your choice) depicts a wreath of oak (to the left) and laurel enclosing this inscription: TRESTED/DIE SINKER/& STAMPER/68 WILLm St./N. YORK. The other die has a somewhat similarly styled wreath, but with the laurel on the left and oak on the right, enclosing a spade-shaped heraldic shield, five stars above, and the inscription TRESTED FECIT ("Trested made it") along the curved borders of the shield.

The coiner was Richard Trested, who came to the United States from England, and who by the early 1820s had established himself as a die sinker at 70 William Street in lower Manhattan. From the general period 1823 through 1827, he was at 68 William Street (coincidentally an address used by well-known rare coin dealer Edward D. Cogan, beginning circa May 1869; Cogan had a shop there). Business must have flourished, for circa 1828-1829 Trested maintained two premises, 68 William Street and 76 Maiden Lane. However, misfortune struck, and on January 13, 1827, he died of an infection incurred earlier when a finger was amputated.

On May 25, 1829, Trested's widow, Ann, sold the shop and equipment to Charles Cushing Wright (who was to become America's most distinguished and most artistic die sinker during the next quarter century) and James Bale, who set up the new firm of Bale & Wright. Bale had received his training as an apprentice to Trested.

Young Frederick B. Smith was apprenticed to Trested during the 1820s. Smith, a mere lad of 10 at the time, served for three years until his master's death, after which he worked under C.C. Wright. Years later in the 1840s, James Bale and Frederick Smith were partners at 96 Fulton Street as Bale & Smith. Smith remained in the trade for several decades thereafter. This was indeed fortunate, for Charles I. Bushnell for one, later interviewed Smith and obtained much valuable information that may have otherwise been lost. Returning to the presently offered token, it is significant to note that Trested advertised himself not only as a diesinker but also as a *stamper*, indicating that he had production equipment on his premises. In contrast, it is quite likely that a number of New York die sinkers produced dies, and were able to coin limited amounts of tokens and medals, but did not have the facilities for large quantity work. Thus, at a later era during the Civil War, it is likely that George H. Lovett—New York's most prolific diesinker at the time—produced certain dies for Civil War tokens, but did not turn them out by the thousands, as he did not have quantity production facilities. Many engravers of the period had as their primary activity the production of dies for seals of the type that were used to hand-imprint embossing on documents. Making dies for tokens and medals was a secondary occupation.

From the Michael B. Zeddies Collection.

HARD TIMES TOKENS

- 2012 Undated (1834) Andrew Jackson. Low-3, Rulau-HT-5. Brass. Plain edge. Rarity-3. VF-30. Obverse with bust of Jackson facing right; the reverse consists of inscriptions. Olive green surfaces with splashes of deeper toning. Some planchet lamination flaws are noted on the reverse.**

Weight: 98.9 grains; Diameter: 28.2mm.

- 2013 Assortment of popular political issues: ☆ Undated (1834) L-3, HT-5. Brass. Rarity-3. VF-20. Obverse scratched with an attempted puncture ☆ 1833 L-5, HT-7. Brass. Rarity-5. VG-8, porous ☆ 1841 L-59, HT-17. Copper. AU-58 ☆ 1841 L-60, HT-18. Copper. AU-55 ☆ 1841 L-62, HT-20. Copper. EF-45 ☆ 1841 L-64, HT-22. Copper. MS-60, fields smoothed ☆ Undated (1838) L-66, HT-24. Copper. Rarity-3. VF-20 ☆ 1834 L-12, HT-25. Copper. EF-40, with lamination flaws ☆ 1834 L-12A, HT-25A. Silvered copper. EF-40, damaged ☆ Undated (1834) L-16, HT-30. Brass. VF-30, scratched. (Total: 10 pieces)**



- 2014 Undated (1834) Andrew Jackson. L-4, HT-6. Brass. Plain edge. AU-50. Draped bust of Jackson facing right. Mostly olive toning at the centers deepens to sable at the borders.**

Weight: 102.6 grains; Diameter: 26.6mm.



2015 Undated (1834) Andrew Jackson. L-4A, HT-6A. Silvered brass. Rarity-6. Plain edge. EF-40. The obverse is predominantly olive-gold, while most of the original silvering has survived on the reverse. The draped and laureated portrait of Andrew Jackson is Romanesque and bears little resemblance to Jackson himself. No more than 30 specimens in silvered brass are thought to exist.

Weight: 102.3 grains; Diameter: 27.1mm.

The use of a mythical image to portray Jackson represents a usual practice of the era. In the 1830s, public newspapers were not, as a rule, illustrated with respect to current events, political campaigns, etc., and although the names of certain people were familiar, their images were not. Instances abound in numismatics, ranging from false portraits on Spanish coins to situations closer at home, including the bust of the Duke of Wellington (just a guess) on certain tokens relating to George Washington, the use of a single portrait to illustrate Hard Times tokens referring to two different people (William Seward and Gulian C. Verplanck), etc.

From the Michael B. Zeddies Collection.



2016 1833 Andrew Jackson. L-5, HT-7. Brass. Rarity-5. Reeded edge. EF-45. Struck once, then struck a second time about 5% off center—creating a very interesting piece. Light golden surfaces.

Weight: 79.3 grains; Diameter: 25.4mm.

Probably from a partnership including James Bale, successor to Richard Trested.

2017 1833 Andrew Jackson. Large Shield. L-5, HT-7. Brass. Reeded edge. Rarity-5. F-15, with light obverse scratches. Obverse with a facing bust of Jackson centered in a wreath of oak leaves and acorns. The reverse depicts a perched eagle holding arrows and an olive branch.

Weight: 73.4 grains; Diameter: 25.7mm.

Same atelier as preceding.



2018 1833 Andrew Jackson. Small Shield. L-5A, HT-8. Brass. Plain edge. Rarity-6. F-12. Type similar to that of L-7, but with a smaller shield on the eagle's breast, and other minor differences. Olive green surfaces. A planchet void is noted near the obverse rim at 5:00.

Weight: 88.1 grains; Diameter: 25.8mm.

2019 1833 Andrew Jackson. L-5A, HT-8. Rarity-6. Brass. Reeded edge. VG-8/F12. No period after N in NEW ORLEANS.

Weight: 92.5 grains; Diameter: 25.8mm.



2020 1834 Whig Victory. L-6, HT-14A. Rarity-4. Brass. Reeded edge. EF-40. Three-masted, fully rigged sailing ship. An above average strike.

Weight: 74.8 grains; Diameter: 25.4mm.

From the Julian Leidman Collection.

2021 1834 Whig Victory. L-6, HT-14A. Brass. Plain edge. Rarity-6. VF-20. Variety with a sailing ship on the obverse and inscriptions on the reverse. A few spots can be seen.

Weight: 76.4 grains; Diameter: 25.3mm.



2022 1834 Whig Victory. L-7, HT-15. Copper. Reeded edge. Rarity-6. Net VG-8; sharpness of EF-45, but plugged. The motifs include a Liberty Cap on the obverse and a sailing ship on the reverse.

Weight: 84.8 grains; Diameter: 27.2mm.

2023 1834 Running Boar. L-8, HT-9. Copper. Plain edge. MS-60. Fully lustrous and mostly golden brown, with some wisps of mint red around the design elements.

Weight: 168.2 grains; Diameter: 28.5mm.

2024 1834 Running boar/Jackson. Anti-Jackson token. L-8, HT-9. Copper. Plain edge. MS-60.

Weight: 174.6 grains; Diameter: 28.5mm.

2025 1834 Running boar/Jackson. Anti-Jackson token. L-8, HT-9. Copper. Plain edge. MS-60.

Weight: 167.3 grains; Diameter: 28.5mm.



2026 1834 Running Boar. L-9, HT-10. Brass. Plain edge. MS-60. The devices are frosty and the fields are satiny. Mostly olive toning with some traces of lemon yellow around the design elements.

Weight: 164.1 grains; Diameter: 28.8mm.

2027 1834 Running Boar. L-9, HT-10. Brass. Plain edge. AU-55. Lightly cleaned and now beginning to retone. A toning spot is noted to the left of Jackson's portrait.

Weight: 129.8 grains; Diameter: 28.8mm.



2028 1834 Running Boar. L-9B, HT-10A. Silvered brass. Plain edge. MS-63 or finer. The devices are frosty and the fields have a texture intermediate between satiny and prooflike. Among the nicest we've ever seen.

Weight: 135.6 grains; Diameter: 28.8mm.



2029 1834 Running Boar. L-10, HT-11. Copper. Plain edge. MS-60. Fully lustrous. Mostly chocolate brown surfaces.

Weight: 161.6 grains; Diameter: 28.5mm.



2030 1834 Running Boar. L-11, HT-12. Brass. Plain edge. Rarity-5. VF-20. Mostly olive surfaces with some splashes of deeper toning at the borders. One of the scarcer varieties of the design type.

Weight: 136.8 grains; Diameter: 28.8mm.



2031 Undated (1834) William Seward. L-14A, HT-27A. Silvered brass. Rarity-5. AU-50. The surviving silver is especially prominent around Seward's portrait on the obverse. Most of the remaining surface exhibits olive-gold toning.

Weight: 96.2 grains; Diameter: 27.0mm.



2032 Undated (1834) William Seward. L-15, HT-28. Brass. Plain edge. AU-50. Mostly lustrous with warm olive green toning. The obverse

and reverse designs feature a portrait of Seward and a perched eagle respectively.

Weight: 80.0 grains; Diameter: 27.0mm.

2033 1837 Illustrious Predecessor. L-17, HT-31. Copper. Plain edge. VF-20. Chestnut brown toning enhances both surfaces. This popular design type features distinctive tortoise and donkey motifs.

Weight: 152.7 grains; Diameter: 28.8mm.

2034 Political issue assortment: ☆ L-18, HT-32. VF-30 ☆ L-19, HT-33. EF-40 ☆ L-20, HT-34. VF-30 ☆ L-45, HT-56. EF-40 ☆ L-46, HT-57. EF-40 ☆ L-37, HT-61 (2). AU-50 and EF-45 ☆ L-55, HT-63. EF-45 ☆ L-47, HT-66. MS-60 ☆ L-47, HT-66A. VF-30. (Total: 10 pieces)

2035 Assortment of issues having a Liberty Head motif on the obverse and the motto NOT ONE CENT FOR TRIBUTE on the reverse: ☆ L-21, HT-35. VF-25 ☆ L-23, HT-37. Rarity-4. VF-20, porous with the word NOT tooled away ☆ L-28, HT-42. EF-45 ☆ L-29, HT-44. Rarity-3. F-15. The word NOT is tooled away ☆ L-30, HT-45. EF-40 ☆ L-31, HT-46. EF-40 ☆ L-32, HT-47. AU-50. Cleaned long ago ☆ L-34, HT-49. MS-60 ☆ L-39, HT-52. AU-50. (Total: 9 pieces)

This group should be of commanding interest to anyone collecting U.S. large cents of the era, as the motifs certainly are related, and the coins are of the same general size and format. It has always been a small wonder to us why large cent specialists don't generally add Hard Times tokens to their cabinets, and why Indian cent collectors don't add Civil War tokens. Perhaps the situation will change.

2036 1837 Liberty, NOT ONE CENT. L-22, HT-36. Copper. Plain edge. Rarity-3. VG-8. Golden brown on the high points deepens to chocolate brown in the fields. Some faint scratches and minor verdigris are noted.

Weight: 134.2 grains; Diameter: 27.7mm.

2037 1837 Liberty, NOT ONE CENT. L-29, HT-44. Copper. Plain edge. EF-40. Warm chestnut brown toning. Somewhat softly struck at the centers.

Weight: 145.1 grains; Diameter: 28.3mm.

2038 1837 Liberty, NOT ONE CENT. L-33, HT-48. Copper. Plain edge. MS-63 RB. E PLURIBUS UNUM on ribbon above, date below bust of Liberty to left on obverse, MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE around, NOT ONE CENT FOR TRIBUTE within a wreath on reverse. Lustrous, mainly brown.

Weight: 141.2 grains; Diameter: 28.2mm.



2039 1837 Liberty, NOT ONE CENT. L-33, HT-48. Copper. Plain edge. MS-60. Mostly chocolate brown with pale blue highlights. Splashes of fiery mint red can be seen on both surfaces.

Weight: 142.7 grains; Diameter: 28.2mm.

2040 1837 Liberty, NOT ONE CENT. L-33, HT-48. Copper. Plain edge. EF-45.

Weight: 136.0 grains; Diameter: 28.1mm.

2041 1837 Liberty, NOT ONE CENT. L-33, HT-48. Copper. Plain edge. EF-45.

Weight: 138.0 grains; Diameter: 28.0mm.

2042 Pair of 1837 tokens: ☆ HT-48. VF-30, scratched, reverse damage ☆ HT-49. VG-8, scratched. Both have somewhat of a brassy appearance, but are probably struck in copper. (Total: 2 pieces)

2043 Varied political assortment: ☆ L-40, HT-65. EF-45 ☆ L-67, HT-68. AU-58 ☆ L-44, HT-69. AU-50 ☆ L-54, HT-81. (2), AU-50, with patina; EF-40, with ticks ☆ L-194A, HT-83A. Rarity-4. Reverse scratch. (Total: 6 pieces)

2044 1837 half cent token. HT-73, L-49. Copper. Plain edge. EF-40. Appealing golden brown toning. A popular variety illustrated in the half cent section of the *Guide Book*. The obverse depicts a perched eagle design similar to that seen on federal silver coins.

Weight: 81.0 grains; Diameter: 23.8mm.

2045 1837 Jackson. L-51, HT-70. Copper. Plain edge. MS-63 BN. Obverse with Jackson in strongbox or safe; reverse with stubborn mule. A choice and inexpensive piece such as this provides a nice entry to the fascinating field of Hard Times tokens.

Weight: 160.1 grains; Diameter: 29.0mm.

2046 Quartette of examples of L-51, HT-70: ☆ MS-60 ☆ AU-58 ☆ EF-45, cleaned and retoned ☆ VF-20. This last piece shows traces of silvering. (Total: 4 pieces)

2047 Undated (1833) "I Take the Responsibility" trio: ☆ L-52, HT-71. Brass. Plain edge (2). EF-45 and EF-40 ☆ L-53, HT-72. Copper. Plain edge. AU-55. (Total: 3 pieces)

2048 1838 L-54, HT-81. Copper. Plain edge. VF-30. AM I NOT A WOMAN & A SISTER around, date below a kneeling slave woman bound in chains on the obverse, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around, LIBERTY and 1838 within wreath on reverse. Backward N in UNITED.

Weight: 151.8 grains; Diameter: 28.4mm.

2049 Selection of Martin Van Buren and Henry Clay tokens: ☆ L-56, HT-75. (2). both VF-30, both holed ☆ L-190, HT-78. Rarity-4. VF-20. Holed with scratches ☆ L-192, HT-79. VF-30 ☆ L-192A, HT-79A. Rarity-3. VF-30. (Total: 5 pieces)

2050 Undated (1840) Martin Van Buren. L-56A, HT-75B. Silvered copper. Plain edge. Rarity-4. VF-30. Holed for suspension. Mostly golden brown surfaces with traces of original silvering in the protected areas.

Weight: 115.7 grains; Diameter: 28.3mm.

2051 Quartette of 1841 Daniel Webster varieties, all on copper planchets: ☆ L-58, HT-16. MS-60 RB ☆ L-60, HT-18. AU-55 ☆ L-62C, HT-20B. MS-60 ☆ L-63, HT-21. AU-50, with a diagonal reverse crack. (Total: 4 pieces)

2052 1841 Daniel Webster. L-60, HT-18. Copper. Plain edge. AU-55. The frosty devices nicely complement the satiny fields. Mostly golden brown with some splashes of fiery red still surviving.

Weight: 134.3 grains; Diameter: 28.1mm.

2053 1841 Daniel Webster. L-61, HT-19. Copper. Plain edge. Rarity-5. VF-30. Chocolate brown surfaces. An attractive example of this scarce and eagerly sought variety.

Weight: 138.5 grains; Diameter: 28.1mm.

2054 1841 Daniel Webster. L-65, HT-23. Copper. Plain edge. Rarity-4. AU-58. Lovely golden brown surfaces with almost all of the original mint lustre still surviving. The obverse depicts a sailing ship and the reverse has a Liberty head.

Weight: 131.7 grains; Diameter: 28.3mm.



2055 1833 Francis L. Brigham. New Bedford, Massachusetts. L-72, HT-175. Copper. Plain edge. Rarity-6. EF-40. Variety with a circle just inside the beaded borders on both sides. Golden brown toning. A heavy die break as seen on this piece soon resulted in the retirement of the obverse, accounting for the present rarity of the variety. Obverse with very heavy die break; certainly, few later pieces could have been struck. Very scarce today.

Weight: 148.0 grains; Diameter: 28.6mm.

Francis L. Brigham had his fingers in many business pies, including dentistry and dealing in clothing.

2056 1833 Francis L. Brigham. New Bedford, Massachusetts. L-73, HT-176. Copper. Plain edge. Rarity-3. EF-40. Cleaned long ago and now mostly retoned, with traces of red around the design elements.

Weight: 169.6 grains; Diameter: 28.7mm.

Obverse from an earlier state of the die used to produce HT-175.

2057 1833 Francis L. Brigham. L-73, HT-176. Copper. Plain edge. Rarity-3. VG-8. Chocolate brown surfaces.

Weight: 163.6 grains; Diameter: 28.7mm.

2058 Assorted Massachusetts issues: ☆ Boston. Undated (1835-1844) Wm. H. Milton & Co. L-266, HT-164. AU-55 ☆ Boston. Undated (1835-1844) Wm. H. Milton & Co. L-267, HT-165. EF-40 ☆ Lowell. Undated (1834) S.L. Wilkins. L-86, HT-174. EF-40. Obverse cleaned ☆ New Bedford. 1833 Francis L. Brigham. L-73, HT-176. VF-20, with reverse scratches ☆ Taunton. Undated (1835) John J. Adams. L-300, HT-181. AU-55 ☆ Taunton. Undated (1830s) Croker Bros. & Co. L-234, HT-182. Rarity-3. VF-20. (Total: 6 pieces)

2059 1833 Ephraim Hathaway. Providence, Rhode Island. L-74, HT-428. Copper. Plain edge. MS-60. Fully lustrous and mostly golden brown with some hints of faded mint red.

Weight: 169.2 grains; Diameter: 28.8mm.

Ephraim Hathaway was a coal dealer offering both the anthracite and bituminous types.

2060 Rhode Island and Virginia token group, all copper, plain edge: ☆ Providence, Rhode Island. 1835 Clark & Anthony. L-94, HT-425. EF-40 ☆ Providence, Rhode Island. 1834 W.A. Handy. L-78, HT-427. AU-50 ☆ Providence Rhode Island. 1833 Ephraim A. Hathaway. L-74A, HT-428A. Rarity-3. EF-40 ☆ Norfolk, Virginia. (1837) S.N. Botsford. L-293, HT-44. Rarity-4. EF-40, with scratches. (Total: 4 pieces)

2061 1833 Robinson's Jones & Co., Attleboro, Massachusetts. L-75, HT-152. Copper. Plain edge. MS-60. AMERICAN INSTITUTE NEW YORK around a seated Liberty, with all the panoply of state and commerce around her on the obverse, COPY OF A MEDAL/ AWARDED TO/ROBINSON'S/JONES & CO./FOR THE BEST/ MILITARY, NAVAL,/SPORTING,/ & PLAIN FLAT/BUTTONS/1833 on reverse. Lustrous, splashes of red in the protected design areas. Dies by Edward Hulseman.

Weight: 163.5 grains; Diameter: 28.5mm.

In 1833, the firm of Robinson's Jones of Attleboro, Massachusetts was awarded an American Institute medal for the quality of their buttons; this token advertises that fact.

- 2062** Selection of Attleboro, Massachusetts varieties: ☆ Undated (1834) H.M. & E.I. Richards. L-164, HT-151. EF-40 ☆ 1833 Robinson's Jones. L-75, HT-152. (2), AU-55 and EF-40 ☆ 1836 R. & W. Robinson. HT-154, L-103 (2). EF-45 and EF-40 ☆ 1836 R. & W. Robinson. L-105, HT-156. Rarity-3. VF-20 ☆ 1834 S.B. Schenck. L-84, HT-158. EF-40 ☆ 1834 S.B. Schenck. L-84A, HT-158A. Rarity-7. VF-30. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 2063** 1833 American Institute. L-76, HT-153. Copper. Plain edge. MS-60. Robinson's Jones & Co. of Attleboro, MA.
Weight: 170.5 grains; Diameter: 28.7mm.
- 2064** 1834 Bucklin's Interest Tables. Troy, New York. L-77, HT-348. Copper. Plain edge. Rarity-5. F-12. Tan surfaces with some softness noted in the central areas; a feature due more to shallow die relief and striking than to wear.
Weight: 168.7 grains; Diameter: 28.3mm.
- 2065** Troy, New York token group, all copper, plain edge: ☆ 1835 Bucklin's Interest Tables. L-92, HT-353. (2). Normal centering, EF-40, and off-center, F-12, with scratches ☆ 1834 W.P. Haskins. L-80, HT-362. EF-45 ☆ Undated (1835) J. & C. Peck. L-271, HT-363. EF-40 ☆ Undated (1835) N. Starbuck & Son. L-156, HT-366. Rarity-6. G-4, corroded. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2066** Howell Works Garden. Allaire, New Jersey. Pair of desirable varieties: ☆ 1834 L-81, HT-200. Rarity-4. VF-20. Porous surfaces, with a reverse scratch. Grape cluster design ☆ (1835) L-163, HT-201. Rarity-3. VF-30. Somewhat softly struck at the center of the reverse. Rose design. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2067** 1834 H.M. & E.I. Richards, Attleboro, Massachusetts. L-83, HT-150. Copper. Plain edge. MS-60. LAFAYETTE A FRIEND TO AMERICA & FREEDOM around, DIED MAY 20 1834 below a standing figure of Lafayette on the obverse, HM & EI RICHARDS/MANUFACTURERS/OFF/JEWELRY/NEAR THE/UNION HOUSE/ATTLEBORO/MASS on the reverse. Dies by Hulseman. Lustrous, some red remains.
Weight: 167.3 grains; Diameter: 28.8mm.
The company was a manufacturer of jewelry located near the Union House in Attleboro.
- 2068** 1834 H.M. & E.I. Richards. Attleboro, Massachusetts. L-83, HT-150. Copper. Plain edge. AU-50. Chocolate brown toning.
Weight: 156.9 grains; Diameter: 28.5mm.
- 2069** 1835 Bucklin's Interest Tables. L-89, HT-349. Rarity-5. Copper. Plain edge. VG-8 to F-12. Troy, NY. Obverse with a crude Miss Liberty head; reverse with wreath and inscription. Always seen lightly struck. Naive diecutting.
Weight: 155.6 grains; Diameter: 27.8mm.
- 2070** 1835 Clark & Anthony, Providence, Rhode Island. L-94, HT-425. Copper. Plain edge. MS-60. Obverse as Low-83, reverse with CLARK & ANTHONY/JEWELERS/WATCHMAKERS/NOS. 26 & 27/CHEAPSIDE/PROVIDENCE/R.I./1835. Lustrous, much red remains.
Weight: 165.9 grains; Diameter: 28.5mm.
The obverse depicts Lafayette standing, with the note that he died on May 20, 1834. The numismatic iconography of Lafayette is quite limited, and only a few different styles appear across a wide number of tokens and medals.
- 2071** Undated (1837) Merchants' Exchange, New York City. L-95, HT-291. Copper. Plain edge. MS-60. MERCHANTS EXCHANGE WALL ST. N. YORK around, BUILT 1827/BURNT 1835 below facade of domed building on the obverse, MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE reverse style. Lustrous.
Weight: 140.9 grains; Diameter: 28.2mm.
Perhaps a candidate for a Bowers and Merena "Little Edition" monograph—created in the style of the illustrious Wayte Raymond series of the 1940s and 1950s—is a numismatic discussion of the great fire that ravaged lower Manhattan in 1835. The material is at hand. All that is needed is the time to create an appropriate story.
- 2072** New York City token selection: ☆ Undated (1837) Merchants' Exchange. L-95, HT-291. EF-45 ☆ Undated (1837) Merchants' Exchange. L-97, HT-293. AU-50 ☆ Undated (1837) Merchants' Exchange. L-98, HT-294. EF-40 ☆ Undated (1837) James G. Moffet. L-321, HT-295. EF-45 ☆ Undated (1837) James G. Moffet. L-323, HT-297. EF-45 ☆ 1825 Peale's Museum. L-269, HT-303. Rarity-5. EF-40, with edge bumps ☆ 1837 Phalon's Hair Cutting. L-127, HT-304. AU-50 ☆ Undated (1831-1834) Suydam & Boyd. L-285, HT-332. Rarity-5. EF-40, with scratches ☆ Undated (1835-1837) Van Nostrand & Dwight. L-287, HT-336. EF-40. (Total: 9 pieces)
- 2073** Undated (1837) Copper. Merchants' Exchange, New York City. L-97, HT-293. Copper. Plain edge. MS-60. Obverse as Low-95, reverse similar to Low-95, but with different berry count in wreath. Lustrous.
Weight: 144.2 grains; Diameter: 28.0mm.
- 2074** 1836 R & W Robinson, Attleboro, Massachusetts. L-104, HT-155. Copper. Plain edge. MS-60. Obverse as L-75, reverse similar to L-75 but with R&W Robinson's name. Lustrous.
Weight: 165.4 grains; Diameter: 28.7mm.
- 2075** Mixed state quartette: ☆ Waterbury, Connecticut. 1837 Benedict & Burnham. Copper. Plain edge. L-109, HT-104. Rarity-3. EF-40. Scratched. Cleaned long ago ☆ Baltimore, Maryland. Undated (1840-1842) Randall & Co. German silver. Reeded edge. L-403A, HT-147A. Rarity-5. VF-20 ☆ New York, New York. 1837 Centre Market. Copper. Plain edge. L-111, HT-240. AU-55 ☆ New York, New York. Undated (1836) Squire & Merritt. Copper. Milled edge. L-283, HT-324A. Rarity-4. EF-40, with digs. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2076** 1837 Centre Market, New York City. L-110, HT-239. Copper. Plain edge. MS-60. Obverse as L-33, reverse with CENTRE MARKET ACCOMODATION around, 14th WARD below facade of columned building. Lustrous, much red remains.
Weight: 140.3 grains; Diameter: 28.0mm.
- 2077** New York City token offering. All are copper, plain edge, except where noted: ☆ 1837 Centre Market. L-110, HT-239. AU-55 ☆ 1837 H. Crossman. L-112, HT-243. EF-45 ☆ 1837 H. Crossman. L-113, HT-244. EF-40 ☆ 1837 J.H. Dayton. L-114, HT-249. EF-40 ☆ 1837 P.B. & S. Deveau. L-115, HT-250. EF-45 ☆ (1840-1844) Doremus, Suydam & Nixon. Brass. L-245C, HT-259A. Rarity-4. VF-20, with an attempted puncture. (Total: 6 pieces)



- 2078** 1837 East Boston Coaches. East Boston, Massachusetts. L-116, HT-172. Feuchtwanger's Composition. Plain edge. Rarity-3. EF-40. Pearl gray toning on the high points deepens to charcoal gray in the fields. Interestingly, the date 1837 is expressed on both the obverse and reverse.

Weight: 40.7 grains; Diameter: 18.8mm.
The East Boston die survived to be used in rare Civil War token mulings combined with dies related to Rhode Island.



2079 1837 Feuchtwanger's Composition 3¢. New York City. L-117, HT-262. Reeded edge. MS-60. Obverse with a shield supported by a standing figure of Justice to left, and seated figure of Columbia to right, EXCELSIOR on a ribbon below shield, date below ribbon, reverse with FEUCHTWANGER'S COMPOSITION around, THREE/CENTS within a wreath. Well struck for the type, with strong details at the obverse eagle and EXCELSIOR, and in the reverse wreath. Lustrous, medium silver-gray surfaces. Scarce, indeed, *rare*, this nice. A find for the discriminating buyer—watch this one go!

Weight: 79.2 grains; Diameter: 25.0mm.

In 1837, German-born Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger (1807-1876) petitioned Congress to adopt his "Feuchtwanger Composition" metal (a variety of so-called "German silver"—intended to create a silver appearance, but without use of the precious metal) for the U.S. cent denomination. Although he had the backing of Senator Thomas Hart Benton, his petition was denied by Mint Director Patterson in 1838.

Feuchtwanger was an entrepreneur and compounded patent medicines, operated a small museum, and did other interesting things. Not widely known in numismatic circles is the fact that in the field of rocks and minerals he is famed as an early American author on the subject, having written two authoritative and highly readable texts.



2080 1837 Feuchtwanger's Composition 3¢. New York City. L-117, HT-262. Reeded edge. AU-55, lightly cleaned. Duplicate of preceding. Lightly cleaned long ago, now nicely toned; one must look hard, indeed, to detect any traces of the cleaning.

Weight: 80.6 grains; Diameter: 24.8mm.



2081 1837 Feuchtwanger's Composition 3¢. New York City. L-117, HT-262. Reeded edge. Rarity-3. VF-20. Duplicate of the preceding, but in a lower and more affordable grade.

Weight: 78.5 grains; Diameter: 25.0mm.

2082 1837 Feuchtwanger's Composition cent. New York, New York. L-120, HT-268. Dies: 3E. Reeded edge. Rarity-3. MS-60. Fully lustrous and attractively toned in pastel gold and gray.

Weight: 32.9 grains; Diameter: 19.0mm.

2083 1837 Feuchtwanger Composition cent. L-120, HT-268. Dies: 4E. Reeded edge. Rarity-3. AU-50. Mostly golden brown and pewter gray on the obverse; areas of silvery brilliance can be seen on the reverse.

Weight: 33.3 grains; Diameter: 18.9mm.

From the Michael B. Zeddies Collection.

2084 Quality New York City token assortment: ☆ (1834-1837) Hallock & Bates. L-251, HT-275. Rarity-4. EF-40 ☆ (1838-1840) Hallock, Dolson, & Bates. L-253, HT-277. Rarity-4. EF-45 ☆ 1837 George A. Jarvis. L-122, HT-283. AU-55 ☆ 1837 George A. Jarvis. L-123, HT-284. EF-45 ☆ (1836-1837) Wm. G. Jones. L-260, HT-285A. Rarity-6. Net VF-20, corroded ☆ (1834-1835) H. Law. L-261, HT-286. VF-20, with obverse graffiti ☆ 1837 S. Maycock & Co. L-125, HT-289. AU-50 ☆ S. Maycock & Co. L-126, HT-290. EF-40. (Total: 8 pieces)

2085 William Simes and Nathaniel March, obverse and reverse, two different merchants of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. 1837 L-124, HT-194. MS-65 BN. Rich, lustrous surfaces with some hints of mint red. A gem example of an issue which is relatively available in lower grades, sometimes seen in Mint State, but rarely offered in the quality here presented.

Weight: 168.0 grains; Diameter: 28.9mm.

2086 New Hampshire and New Jersey selection. All are copper, plain edge.: ☆ Portsmouth, New Hampshire. March/Simes. L-124, HT-194. EF-45 ☆ Portsmouth, New Hampshire. E.F. Sise. L-132, HT-195 (2). EF-40 and VF-35. The latter piece has been silvered ☆ Belleville, New Jersey. T. Duseaman. L-148, HT-204. EF-40 ☆ Belleville, New Jersey. T.D. Seaman. L-155, HT-204B. Rarity-5. EF-40. Holed. (Total: 5 pieces)



2087 1837 R.E. Russell. New York, New York. L-128, HT-309. Feuchtwanger's Composition. Reeded edge. Rarity-5. VF-30. Close examination reveals a small rim cut at 1:00 on the obverse and some old oxidation spots on the reverse. The obverse features the same defiant eagle and snake motif as seen on Feuchtwanger's Composition cents.

Weight: 37.6 grains; Diameter: 19.0mm.

Notable for the unusual denomination: 12-1/2¢.

2088 1837 Roxbury Coaches. Boston, Massachusetts. L-129, HT-169. Feuchtwanger's Composition. Plain edge. Rarity-3. VF-30. Brushed surfaces. Pewter gray toning in the central areas deepens to charcoal gray at the borders.

Weight: 48.7 grains; Diameter: 18.8mm.

The Roxbury Coaches, which were given fanciful names, coursed between downtown Boston and the center of Roxbury (in an era before our numismatic hero, W. Elliot Woodward moved there). Such tokens were used as fare.

2089 1837 Roxbury Coaches. Boston, Massachusetts. L-129, HT-169. Feuchtwanger's Composition. Plain edge. VF-20.

Weight: 51.8 grains; Diameter: 18.7mm.

2090 1837 J.M.L. & W.H. Scovill. Waterbury, Connecticut. L-130, HT-105. Copper. Plain edge. Rarity-3. EF-40. Attractive overall with some trivial porosity and some faint hairline scratches mentioned for accuracy's sake.

Weight: 113.9 grains; Diameter: 28.3mm.

Although the Scovill factory was predominantly used for the manufacture of clothing buttons, numismatists are aware that a multitude of 19th-century tokens are also attributed to that facility. The Scovill enterprise is still in business today, a firm with a tradition dating back nearly 200 years.

Enigmatic S.S.B. Token



- 2091** 1837 S.S.B. L-134, HT-464. Brass. Plain edge. Rarity-6. AU-58. Mostly olive surfaces with areas of fiery yellow brilliance in the protected areas. One of the very finest known to exist—head and shoulders above that typically seen. L-134 remains one of the most enigmatic issues of the Hard Times era; neither the token's issuer nor location have been determined. Some observers feel that a clue may be found in the ornamentation which consists of either leaves or feathers, suggesting that S.S.B. may have been connected with either a plant business or a millinery shop, but this seems to be a stretch, as the items are probably simply decorations.

Weight: 37.8 grains; Diameter: 19.6mm.

From the Michael B. Zeddies Collection.

- 2092** Group of 1837 tokens from Smith's Clock Establishment. New York, New York. All copper, plain edge: ☆ L-134, HT-313. Rarity-3. VF-30. Cleaned long ago ☆ L-135, HT-314. VF-30, with patination on both sides ☆ L-136, HT-315. EF-40, cleaned ☆ L-138, HT-317. EF-40. (Total: 4 pieces)

Andrew B. Smith maintained his clock shop at the corner of Bowery and Division streets.

- 2093** 1837 Smith's Clock Establishment. New York, New York. L-138, HT-317A. Gilt copper. Plain edge. Rarity-7. VF-30. Mostly golden brown with traces of gilding still surviving in the protected areas, especially around the letters on the reverse.

Weight: 143.4 grains; Diameter: 28.5mm.

- 2094** 1837 Ezra B. Sweet. New York, New York. L-140, HT-334. Copper. Plain edge. MS-63 RB. Manufacturer of kitchen goods, metal products, etc. Liberty Head motif, one of the closer copies of the federal cent in the Hard Times token series.

Weight: 95.0 grains; Diameter: 26.7mm.

- 2095** 1837 Ezra B. Sweet. New York, New York. L-140, HT-335. Copper. Plain edge. Rarity-4. AU-55. Golden brown surfaces, with a small rim clip at 9:00 as made.

Weight: 126.1 grains; Diameter: 28.5mm.



- 2096** 1837 Ezra B. Sweet. New York, New York. L-141, HT-335. Copper. Plain edge. Rarity-4. MS-60 BN. Satiny surfaces. Mostly tan with traces of faded red around the design elements. The fields are satiny verging on prooflike. Two small spots are noted on the obverse.

Weight: 131.7 grains; Diameter: 28.5mm.

Ezra Sweet sold stove and kitchen equipment together with roofing materials of various sorts.

- 2097** 1840 Bergen Iron Works. Lake Wood, New Jersey. L-142, HT-205. Brass. Plain edge. EF-40. Attractive olive toning. Variety with stars in the obverse inscription.

Weight: 48.8 grains; Diameter: 21.0mm.

- 2098** 1840 Bergen Iron Works. Lake Wood, New Jersey. L-142, HT-205A. Copper. Plain edge. Rarity-4. VF-35. Golden brown surfaces. Type as preceding, with stars in the obverse inscription.

Weight: 58.9 grains; Diameter: 21.2mm.

- 2099** 1840 Bergen Iron Works. Lake Wood, New Jersey. L-143, HT-206. Copper. Plain edge. Rarity-4. VF-20. Chocolate brown surfaces with some porosity noted. The obverse exhibits a heavy die break. Variety having circles, rather than stars, in the obverse inscription.

Weight: 59.4 grains; Diameter: 21.4mm.

- 2100** 1835 Bucklin's Book Keeping. West Troy, New York. L-145, HT-356. Copper. Plain edge. VF-20.

Weight: 100.0 grains; Diameter: 28.5mm.

Among the most crudely struck pieces in the HTT series. Isaac B. Bucklin, a Troy schoolteacher in the 1830s, devised an instructional course in bookkeeping. We enjoy seeing numismatically related ephemera, but in quite a few years of studying Hard Times tokens and their history, we have never seen a printed copy of the bookkeeping materials issued by Bucklin.



- 2101** 1841 J. Gibbs. Belleville, New Jersey. L-150, HT-202. Silver-plated copper. Plain edge. EF-40. A rarity by any standard. The silver plating, seemingly done at a later date, is a negative, but still the piece may be worth a "VF-20" price—or something similar.

Weight: 139.4 grains; Diameter: 27.7mm.

- 2102** Undated (1837-1840) W. Gibbs. New York, New York. L-151, HT-272. Copper. Plain edge. Rarity-6. F-12. The obverse is dented in two places. A planchet void can be seen in the field behind the cow.

Weight: 135.4 grains; Diameter: 27.7mm.

- 2103** Undated (1837) Abraham Riker. New York, New York. L-153, HT-305. Copper. Plain edge. MS-60. Golden brown toning. The obverse design features a boot, a shoe, and a slipper.

Weight: 134.1 grains; Diameter: 28.1mm.

- 2104** Undated (1837) Abraham Riker. New York, New York. L-154, HT-306. Copper. Plain edge. MS-60. Attractive satiny tan surfaces with hints of blue. Similar in design to HT-305, save for minor differences in the reverse wreath.

Weight: 139.9 grains; Diameter: 28.1mm.



- 2105** Undated (1837) T.D. Seaman, Belleville, New Jersey. L-155, HT-204B. Copper. Rarity-5. AU-55. Plain edge. Obverse with A FRIEND TO THE CONSTITUTION around a steer, reverse with T.D. SEAMAN BUTCHER BELLEVILLE around a bouquet of various flora. Lustrous and choice for the grade, rare this nice.

Weight: 140.4 grains; Diameter: 27.9mm.

T.D. Seaman was a hotel owner and butcher in Belleville, New Jersey during the early part of the 19th century. In 1857-1858 he owned a hotel in Newark, the sign for which was observed by an alert numismatist—thereby leading to the acquisition of more information about Seaman and his tokens.

For many years in numismatic circles it was thought that "Belleville" was in Canada, rather than in the United States, due to the Canadian motifs used on certain of the pieces—the floral ornaments also seen on Canadian bouquet sous. Later it was realized that these Canadian pieces were made in Belleville, New Jersey, and printed descriptions gradually changed.

- 2106 Undated (1835) N. Starbuck & Son. Troy, New York. L-156, HT-366. Copper. Plain edge. Rarity-6. VF-20. Liberty Head type obverse. Unevenly struck (typical of Troy issues by True) with some microscopic porosity.

Weight: 140.3 grains; Diameter: 28.0mm.

N. Starbuck & Son were proprietors of a plough factory and machine shop.



- 2107 Undated (1840) Martin Van Buren. L-162, HT-77. Copper. Plain edge. Rarity-5. EF-40. Chestnut brown toning with some hints of silvering at the reverse border. Holed for suspension.

Weight: 76.7 grains; Diameter: 23.8mm.

- 2108 1837 Jackson in iron safe. L-171, HT-70A. Gilt. Plain edge. Rarity-3. AU-58. Reverse: Mule inscribed LL.D. Brilliant, lustrous surfaces.

Weight: 170.4 grains; Diameter: 29.0mm.

The educational degree referred to on the flank of the jackass is a satire on the Doctorate of Letters awarded to Andrew Jackson by Harvard, despite Jackson being widely viewed as a semi-illiterate man.



- 2109 Undated (1833) "I Take the Responsibility." L-171, HT-70A. Gilt copper. Plain edge. Rarity-3. AU-55. The design elements are frosty and the fields are satiny. Scarce this nicely preserved.

Weight: 167.6 grains; Diameter: 28.8mm.

- 2110 Undated (1835) Alfred D. Willard. L-328, HT-171. Silvered copper. Plain edge. F-12.

Weight: 165.4 grains; Diameter: 28.5mm.

- 2111 Undated (1840) Martin Van Buren. L-172, HT-75A. Brass. Plain edge. Rarity-3. EF-45. Olive green surfaces with some areas of deep toning at the borders. Holed for suspension, as indeed seems to be the case with most political medalets of the era.

Weight: 117.9 grains; Diameter: 28.5mm.

- 2112 1835 Gustin & Blake. Chelsea, Vermont. L-176, HT-434. Copper. Plain edge. Rarity-5. Good to VG.

Weight: 128.1 grains; Diameter: 28.3mm.

One of the most crudely struck pieces in the Hard Times token series, and desirable as such.



- 2113 Undated (1835-1838) Atwood's Railroad Hotel. New York, New York. Baker-510, L-201, HT-221. Copper. Reeded edge. Rarity-7. Net Fine-12; sharpness of EF-40. Holed and plugged. Mostly chocolate brown surfaces with pale blue-gray highlights.

Weight: 66.8 grains; Diameter: 25.3mm.

Dies signed by Bale & Smith. Smith, earlier noticed in the present text, went on to other liaisons (including Smith & Hartmann, maker of a brief but spectacular series of 1860-dated tokens).

Another Atwood's Railroad Hotel token is offered subsequently as Lot 2160.

- 2114 Undated (1830s) Crocker Bros. & Co. L-234, HT-182. Silvered copper (not white metal). Plain edge. G-4. The silvering appears to have been added subsequent to the time of issue.

Weight: 129.1 grains; Diameter: 28.5mm

Crocker Bros. is well known to copper coinage specialists for having provided the Mint with large cent planchets for many years.

- 2115 Circa 1837-1838 Dr. L. Feuchtwanger. L-248, HT-261. Feuchtwanger's Composition. Plain edge. VG-8. A tiny planchet clip is noted at 1:00 relative to the reverse. Softly struck and lightly abraded at the center of the reverse, with the result that portions of the inscriptions are illegible. A rare variety having an estimated surviving population of no more than 12 pieces.

Weight: 99.3 grains; Diameter: 26.9mm.

As noted earlier, Feuchtwanger is well known to specialists in the Hard Times token series as well as to collectors of rocks and minerals. Feuchtwanger gave his New York City address as either 377 Broadway or 2 Cortlandt Street on his store cards of the era (and was located at various other addresses as well).

From the Michael B. Zeddies Collection.

- 2116 Undated (1837-1838) Dr. J.G. Hewett. New York, New York. L-255, HT-278. Copper. Plain edge. Thick planchet. Rarity-4. EF-40. Golden brown surfaces.

Weight: 190.3 grains; Diameter: 29.1mm.

Dr. Hewett advertised that his practice was confined to "dislocations, sprains, contractions, rheumatism, white swellings, and weakness of the joints."

- 2117 Undated (1837-1838) Dr. J.G. Hewett. New York, New York. L-256, HT-279. Copper. Plain edge. Thin planchet. Rarity-3. MS-60. Lustrous and mostly tan with hints of faded red. Struck from heavily rusted dies.

Weight: 107.3 grains; Diameter: 28.9mm.

One might suspect that this piece was made to the order of J.N.T. Levick in the early 1860s—or one of his contemporaries—but probably not Charles I. Bushnell (contrary to popular numismatic opinion promulgated to significant extent by Lyman H. Low, who ascribed certain restrikes to Bushnell).

- 2118 Undated (1837-1838) Dr. J.G. Hewett, New York City. L-256, HT-279. Copper. Plain edge. Thin planchet. Rarity-3. EF-40, obverse with some lighter color, perhaps cleaned long ago. Struck from rusted dies.

- 2119 (1833-1835) Leverett & Thomas. New York, New York. L-262, HT-287. Copper. Plain edge. Rarity-5. VF-20. Golden brown with some minor scratches and oxidation spots noted.

Weight: 171.6 grains; Diameter: 28.6mm.

Located at 235 Pearl Street, Leverett & Thomas were hardware and cutlery merchants. They offered such imported items as anvils, vises, and circular saws.

2120 Undated Wm. H. Milton & Co., Boston, Massachusetts. L-266, HT-164. Copper. Plain edge. MS-60. Obverse with CLOTHS CASSIMERES & VESTINGS BOSTON around Wm.H. MILTON/ & CO/MERCHANT TAILORS/Nos. 4 & 6/FANEUIL/HALL at the center, reverse FANEUIL HALL CLOTHES WAREHOUSE around, AN/EXTENSIVE/ASSORTMENT/OF FASHION-ABLE/READY MADE/CLOTHING at the center. Lustrous, with much red present. Far finer than the typically seen example of this issue, which is apt to be VF or EF.

Anyone caring to do so can visit Mr. Milton's clothing shop today, except that his business is long gone, and in its place is a reception and sales area for souvenirs for tourists—as part of the Faneuil Hall and Quincy Market retail complex in downtown Boston.

Weight: 163.6 grains; Diameter: 28.7mm.

2121 Undated (1835-1844) Wm. H. Milton & Co. L-266 (type of), HT-164A. Silvered brass. Plain edge. VF-20. Only two or three silvered examples are known to Russell Rulau as indicated by his Rarity-8 rating.

Weight: 159.9 grains; Diameter: 28.8mm.

From the Michael B. Zeddies Collection.

2122 Undated (1835-1844) Wm. H. Milton & Co. L-267A (type of), HT-166A. Silvered brass. Plain edge. F-12. Similar to the preceding, but with five-pointed stars before and after the word WAREHOUSE.

Weight: 137.6 grains; Diameter: 28.5mm.

From the Michael B. Zeddies Collection.

2123 Undated (1832-1835) Robert B. Ruggles. New York, New York copper tokens: ☆ Plain edge. L-273, HT-307. EF-40 ☆ Reeded edge. L-273A, HT-307A (2). EF-45 and VF-35; the latter piece is silvered ☆ Plain edge. L-274, HT-308. VF-35 ☆ Reeded edge. L-274A, HT-308A. Rarity-3. EF-45. (Total: 5 pieces)

2124 Undated (1832-1844) Beck's Public Baths. Richmond, Virginia. L-275, HT-441. Copper. Plain edge. Rarity-3. VF-25. Chocolate brown surfaces with some faint scratches noted on the obverse. This token depicts a seated nude female figure; something considered to be quite risqué for a 19th-century issue.

Weight: 141.1 grains; Diameter: 28.5mm.

2125 Undated (1835) N. Starbuck & Son. Troy, New York. L-284, HT-368. Copper. Plain edge. EF-40. Golden brown surfaces with traces of frosty lustre surviving in the protected areas. The obverse features a small plough motif with inscriptions above and below.

Weight: 167.1 grains; Diameter: 28.8mm.

2126 Undated (1835) N. Starbuck & Son. Troy, New York. L-284, HT-368. Copper. Plain edge. VF-30. Duplicate.

Weight: 158.9 grains; Diameter: 29.0mm.

2127 Undated (1835) N. Starbuck & Son. Troy, New York. L-284C, HT-371. Copper. Plain edge. VG-8. Porous surfaces. Golden brown toning on the high points deepens to chocolate brown in the fields.

Weight: 95.4 grains; Diameter: 26.4mm.

2128 Undated (1835) Fobes & Barlow. New Haven, Connecticut. L-291, HT-102. Copper. Plain edge. MS-60. Appealing golden brown toning on lustrous surfaces.

Weight: 168.0 grains; Diameter: 23.5mm.

Fobes & Barlow were proprietors of the New England Sash & Blind Manufactory, providing their clientele with "sashes, blinds, & doors of every description."

2129 Undated (1835) Davenport. New Haven, Connecticut. L-305, HT-101. Copper. Plain edge. Rarity-3. AU-58. Golden brown toning with most of the original mint lustre still surviving.

Weight: 138.2 grains; Diameter: 28.3mm.

Davenport's shop was located on Chapel Street. The store offered a variety of fancy goods with emphasis on such items as combs, perfumes, baskets, toys, and needles.



2130 Undated (1840s) A. Loomis. Cleveland, Ohio. L-320, HT-381. Brass. Plain edge. Rarity-5. EF-45. Pleasing light olive and deep golden brown. A scratch is noted near the reverse rim at 2:00. Struck from somewhat amateurishly cut dies, with "whiskey" spelled WHISKY, and "Ohio" entered into the die as OIHO.

Weight: 119.5 grains; Diameter: 30.0mm.

From our sale of the Chris Schenkel Collection, November 1990, Lot 4286.

2131 New York State token group. All are copper with plain edge, except where noted: ☆ Buffalo. Patterson Bros. Reeded edge. L-324A, HT-212A, EF-40, weak ☆ Buffalo. W.A. Thomson. Reeded edge. Low-unlisted, HT-213. Rarity-4. EF-40 ☆ Buffalo. W.A. Thomson. Reeded edge. Low-unlisted, HT-214. Rarity-3. F-12, porous ☆ Lansingburgh. Walsh's General Store. L-99, HT-216 (2). EF-45, cleaned; VF-30. The latter piece has been silvered ☆ Lansingburgh. Walsh's General Store. L-100, HT-217. EF-40 ☆ Lansingburgh. Walsh's General Store. L-101, HT-218. EF-45. (Total: 7 pieces)

Classic Massachusetts Token Rarity



2132 Undated (1831-1835) William Rutter. Boston, Massachusetts. L-327, HT-170. Copper. Plain edge. Rarity-7. Net VG-8; sharpness of VF-30, holed and plugged. Two major planchet clips are present as made. In-person inspection is suggested to prospective bidders, who will probably be numerous, in view of this being a great classic from the Bay State.

Weight: 123.1 grains; Diameter: 30.0mm.

William Rutter conducted his business at Fulton Street during this period. He used his tokens to advertise his rag and junk metal dealership. Russell Rulau states that "only about 20 pieces were struck," while others (for example, W. Elliot Woodward) mentioned that these pieces were suppressed. In any event, here, indeed, is a major rarity of the era.

2133 Undated (1835) James Cole. Baltimore, Maryland. L-340, HT-135. Copper. Plain edge. Rarity-5. VF-20. Attractive golden brown surfaces with some rim bruises and irregularities. The size of the piece suggests that it was intended for use as a half cent.

Weight: 63.0 grains; Diameter: 23.5mm.

James Cole was a proprietor of a grocery store in 1835 when it is thought that this variety was issued.

2134 Scarce Philadelphia trio: ☆ Undated (1838-1840) Sperling, Mixsell, & Innes. L-358, HT-418. Brass. Reeded edge. Rarity-4. EF-40, cleaned ☆ Undated (1835) James Watson. L-384, HT-421. Brass. Reeded edge. Rarity-4. VF-20, cleaned and porous ☆ Undated (1835) James Watson. L-384B, HT-422. Gilt brass. Reeded edge. Rarity-5. VF-20. Porous with a reverse gouge. (Total: 3 pieces)



John L. Chapman was a druggist, who presumably maintained a soda fountain in his shop; his tokens were exchangeable for "one soda."

From our sale of the Chris Schenkel Collection, November 1990, Lot 4315.

2135 Undated (1834-1840) John L. Chapman. Baltimore, Maryland. L-379, HT-133. German silver. Plain edge. Rarity-6. F-15. Pewter gray toning on the high points deepens to charcoal gray in the fields. Somewhat granular with minor rim irregularities noted.

Weight: 12.4 grains; Diameter: 11.6mm; Specific gravity: 5.4.

2136 Undated (1832-1834) C.H. Webb, New York, New York. L-392, HT-337. Copper. Plain edge. Rarity-3. AU-50. Golden brown toning with superb centering. The fields exhibit considerable prooflike character.

Weight: 87.6 grains; Diameter: 26.6mm.

C.H. Webb was the proprietor of the Congress Hall Hotel which provided accommodations for merchants, traders, and private families.

CIVIL WAR TOKENS

On this and the next two pages we have reproduced an article by Q. David Bowers which appeared in our *Empire Topics* magazine, February 1960.

A SKETCH OF THE CIVIL WAR CENT SERIES

by
Q. DAVID BOWERS

The few brief years of the Civil War, particularly 1863 and 1864, produced a series of coins which, in the number of different types and varieties struck, eclipses the entire past and present coinage of the United States mints. We are referring to those tokens of one-cent size popularly known as Civil War cents.

Civil War cents were born of necessity. During the middle years of the war between the states the "greenback" notes of the federal government were selling at various discounts from face value in terms of gold. As a result the available gold coins were soon taken from circulation to be hoarded or to be sold only at substantial premiums. To the consternation of Congress the public became increasingly skeptical of the paper currency and continued to hoard "hard money" in even greater amounts. As soon as there were no more gold coins to be obtained attention was turned to silver and copper coins. It was not very long until these coins, too, were scarce in circulation. Various merchants and commercial interests then capitalized on the public demand for metallic currency and began to issue their own money in the form of tokens—Civil War cents. These pieces found ready acceptance and circulated for the value of one cent.



A few of the many Civil War Cent types.

Civil War cents first appeared in the larger eastern cities; Cincinnati and New York in particular. Soon they were being issued in most of the Union states. By 1864 firms in hundreds of towns and cities in 25 states placed an estimated 50 million pieces in circulation. The production of Civil War cents by private sources could not have been much less than the production of official Indian cents by the Philadelphia Mint during the same years.

To insure acceptance, most of the Civil War cents were identical in diameter to the official cents. Many were deceptively similar in design; the obverses and reverses being closely copied from the Indian cent. Perhaps it was their conscience that prompted many engravers to place

NOT in the smallest possible letters above ONE CENT on the reverse.

Engravers of other Civil War cents made no effort to copy the United States design. Rather, they appealed to the public's sense of patriotism with political and historical designs. Thus it is that George Washington and Abraham Lincoln each appear on a number of varieties. The apt expression, THE FEDERAL UNION—IT MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED, originally from the Jackson administration over 30 years earlier, found use on a wide variety of Civil War cents. An interesting error was created on one of these when a careless diecutter substituted BY for BE. For want of something to fill the space on the reverse of certain issues various other patriotic phrases were used. ONE COUNTRY, FREEDOM, UNION FOREVER, NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS, UNITED COUNTRY, OUR NAVY, OUR ARMY, GOD PROTECT THE UNION, and PEACE FOREVER are just a few of the many such inscriptions. Recognizable as coming from elsewhere in the numismatic past are MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE — NOT ONE CENT FOR TRIBUTE (used on Hard Times tokens c. 1837) and VALUE ME AS YOU PLEASE (from the Higley threepence pieces of colonial Connecticut.)

According to tradition, in February, 1861, when the Confederate forces were approaching the Union flag flying above the U.S. Mint at New Orleans an order by a Union officer was given: "If anyone attempts to tear it down, shoot him on the spot." This became the reverse legend of a large group of Civil War cents using the American flag in a circle of stars as the obverse design. The sometimes encountered die error of this type reading SHOOT HIM ON THE SPOOT is laughable.



The "SPOOT" and "BY" errors.

Many Civil War cents bear no loyal or patriotic designs at all. These usually have a shield, Indian head, eagle or some other device for the obverse and the name and location of a merchandising firm on the reverse. Sometimes the entire coin is devoted to advertising. In such cases the obverse of a coin issued by an undertaker may bear a coffin, a mortar and pestle for a druggist, a stove for a hardware dealer and so on. The Civil War series is resplendent with hundreds of fascinating and unusual designs covering many different types of businesses. We find that in the single city of Detroit, Michigan Civil War cents were issued by a grocer, coffee mill, furrier, hotel, baker, fish depot, dry goods store, butcher, hardware dealer, clothing shop, leather store, painter, flour mill, tobacconist, news dealer, roofing contractor, shoe store, liquor store, bookseller, trunk manufacturer, and even by a photographer.

Three issuers of Civil War cents are known to numismatists in another right. N.G. Taylor & Company of Philadelphia, S. Steinfeld of New York City, and White the Hatter, also of New York City, circulated encased postage stamps during the same period.

Civil War cents were issued in the greatest quantities by interests in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan and New York. One of the most frequently found Civil War cents is that of Gustavus



Civil War Cents issued by merchants.

Lindenmueller, a New York City saloonkeeper. One million of these pieces were struck. Civil War cents from some of the other states are rare. Only one type each is known from Kansas, Maryland, New Hampshire, and Virginia. Of the 11 states in the Confederacy, only two, Alabama and Virginia, are remembered in the Civil War cent series.

Most Civil War cents were struck on thin copper or bronze planchets. The next most popular metal was metal, followed by nickel, white metal, lead, and zinc. It has been our past experience that about 90% of the coins found in unsorted lots of Civil War cents are in bronze or copper. Most are with plain edges. Copper-nickel specimens are fairly scarce. Occasionally these are found struck over U.S. Indian cents. Silver pieces are very rare and those which are struck over U.S. dimes are extremely so. We have never seen a Civil War cent struck in gold, although a piece struck over a quarter eagle has been reported. There doesn't seem to have been much point or profit in issuing Civil War cents in rare metals or even in striking them over U.S. Flying Eagle and Indian cents. As most of these illogical pieces known today are in Uncirculated condition it may be supposed that they were intended as trial pieces. Their rarity today tends to verify this.

The issuance of Civil War cents had a lasting effect on the regular one-cent coinage of the United States Mint. Copper-nickel, as used for the Flying Eagle and Indian cents was at best a poor metal for coinage. Its hardness caused frequent die breakage. The nickel used in the alloy with copper was becoming almost unobtainable due to its priority for war use. In 1863, realizing that the public was readily accepting the thin bronze Civil War cents, the mint director had several hundred Indian cents struck on thin bronze planchets. Congress was pleased with the resultant saving of metal (the new cents weighed 48 grains as opposed to 72 grains for the copper-nickel



Other types of Civil War Cents including the attractive Lovett design (fifth coin in the top row).

cents) so on April 22, 1864, the thin bronze Indian cents became standard. The weight of the United States cent has remained unchanged from that time until the present.

The Civil War cents are the only coins that were issued as a result of the War and that were actually used as a medium of exchange. The other special coins of the period, Lovett's 1861 Confederate States of American cent and the 1861 C.S.A. half dollar, were coined in insignificant amounts (12 specimens of the cent and four of the half dollar) and were never circulated.

The Civil War cents are unrivalled from the standpoint of historical background, number of different types available, and low cost. A paragraph from the introduction to *Civil War Tokens and Tradesmen's Cards* published in 1924 by George Hetrich and Julius Gutttag, the foremost early students of these coins, is of interest: "A little attention given these coins will repay the collector. An interest in these pieces is soon aroused and easily maintained, and it will not be long before one discovers that the addition of a new variety to his collection will be attended with as much satisfaction as the acquisition of a new variety of the more pretentious series of United States coins."

2137 1863 Patriotic. Fuld-91/432. Rarity-8. Copper-nickel. MS-63.

Indian Head on obverse styled after Longacre's contemporary design for U.S. small cents, with date below bust. Six stars left, seven right around bust, top of headdress separates stars. NO COMPROMISE/WITH/TRAITORS in reverse wreath, open at the top, crossed cannons at the bottom. Some striking weakness present, but still sharper than typically encountered. Lustrous. Dies by Emil Sigel, a New York die sinker of uncertain ability, who produced crude as well as elegant Civil War tokens and, later, became the official medallist for the American Numismatic & Archaeological Society (until his services were no longer needed, and George H. Lovett was hired).



2138 1863 Patriotic. Fuld-92/119. Rarity-9. MS-64. Brass. Date on both sides. Indian Head on obverse styled after Longacre's contemporary design for U.S. small cents, with date below bust. Six stars left, seven right around bust, top of headdress separates stars. Reverse with 13 stars above, wreath and date below bust of Washington, to right. Sharp and lustrous, with all but the tips of two feathers and the highest points of Washington's hair fully rendered. One tiny spot present below Washington's shoulder, otherwise flawless, and quite rare as such.

Pieces such as this are contemporary and were produced to the order of Edward Groh, J.N.T. Levick, and a handful of other numismatists who were early collectors of the series. They visited local die shops, and contacted others at a distance, and had off-metal examples struck in brass, nickel, copper-nickel, zinc, and sometimes other metals. Certain pieces were overstruck on copper-nickel Flying Eagle (exceedingly rare today) or Indian cents. Liberty Seated dimes were another popular coin for overstriking, and these were employed as well. The number of mulings and collector pieces produced was generally quite small, perhaps one of a kind for a silver strike, and 10 to 20 for a brass impression such as the one offered in this lot—although for the present piece this may be an overly optimistic estimate.

2139 1863 Patriotic. Fuld-120/255; Baker-465. Rarity-9. MS-60, or finer. White metal. Slightly wavy, probably caused when the light metal planchet was struck, as no post-striking stress is seen. THE WASHINGTON TOKEN around, date below a bust of Washington to right on obverse, reverse with KNICKERBOCKER CURRENCY around a circle with triangular denticles pointing inward, the circle around a striding figure, a representation of fictional character Diedrich Knickerbocker, associated with the lore of the early Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam (New York). Lustrous, reflective surfaces.

Dies by William Bridgens, prolific issuer of tokens who did business on William Street in lower Manhattan. Bridgens was one of the individuals visited by Groh and his contemporaries, and who produced fancy pieces—such as the token offered here—to their order. In all instances, the quantities were very small. Beyond the pale of Civil War tokens, Bridges is remembered for other tokens and medalettes, probably the most famous being the so-called Eight Presidents medal, with its grotesque misspellings, such as MADDISON and MUNROE. The forthcoming book on Augustus B. Sage (important New York City rare coin dealer circa 1858-1861) by Q. David Bowers will contain much information on die sinkers of that era.



2140 1864 Patriotic. Fuld-128/289. Rarity-7. MS-60. Gold-plated brass or copper-nickel. Obverse with 35 tiny stars around, date below bust of Lincoln to right, reverse with LINCOLN AND UNION above, scant wreath below eagle with spread wings holding arrows and olive branch. Edge lightly filed at 4:00, and done long ago (the marks are old and dull, not bright as would be the case for a recent filing), no doubt to test for gold content. Lustrous, brilliant. Dies by F.C. Key.

Tokens with the portrait of Lincoln are relatively few in number—certainly much more elusive than those depicting Washington—and are in great demand today, not only by collectors of Civil War tokens but also by enthusiasts in the political token field.

2141 1863 Patriotic. Fuld-167/435. Rarity-8. MS-63. Brass. Obverse with date below, an eagle on each side, with a Liberty pole and cap, and UNION above a central shield. A crescent-shaped obverse die crack is present at the upper left of the shield. Reverse with central fasces between two palm leaves, UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL around. Lustrous. Some light flecks are seen under low magnification, otherwise pristine. Dies by Sigel.



2142 1863 Patriotic. Fuld-180/341. Rarity-9. MS-63. Silver. Obverse with horse and mounted cavalry figure at full gallop to left across battlefield, PEA RIDGE above and F. SIGEL below, reverse with UNION FOR EVER above and date below a central shield. Lustrous. Weakly struck at the centers. Dies by Emil Sigel, who signs himself, abbreviated as "F. Sigel"—as noted, the F being for *fecit*.

2143 1864 Patriotic. Fuld-241/336. Rarity-8. MS-63. White metal. Obverse with U.S.S. Monitor, our first ironclad warship, sailing left, 12 stars above and date below, reverse with OUR /NAVY in two lines in reverse wreath. Sharply struck and fully lustrous. Dies by C.D. Horter.



2144 Undated Store card. Ohio. Adamsville. Stoner & Shroyer. Fuld 5A-5a. Rarity-8. MS-63. Copper. Red and brown, prooflike surfaces. Obverse with ADAMS & SHROYER/ DRY GOODS/ ADAMSVILLE/OHIO in four lines. Reverse with bust of General U.S. Grant facing left, the only appearance of the general in the store card series. Heavy reverse rim cud at 11:00, more edge crumbling at 3:00. Choice.



2145 1863 Store card. Ohio. Cincinnati. F. Fischer. Fuld 165AS-2i. Rarity-8. MS-63. Zinc. Reeded edge. Obverse with F. FISCHER/ 214/VINE/ST./CINCINNATI in five lines. Indian Head on reverse styled after Longacre's contemporary design for U.S. small cents (down to the diamonds on the ribbon), with date below, 13 stars around and above bust. Sharp and lustrous.

While the imitations of the Indian Head design were numerous on Civil War token dies, this particular representation is one of the very finest from an artistic viewpoint. It seems that anyone who *likes* regular-issue Indian cents would just *love* to own this token.

2146 1863 Store card. Ohio. Cincinnati. H. Loewenstein. Fuld 165DF-8i. Rarity-9. MS-63. Zinc. Reeded edge. Obverse with H.L.OEWENSTEIN /BUTCHER/N.W.COR 9TH & JOHN in three lines. Indian Head on reverse. Sharp and lustrous.

2147 1864 Store card. Ohio. Cincinnati. J.T. Moore. Fuld 165DV-6d. Rarity-10. MS-63. Copper-nickel. Reeded Edge. Obverse with J.T. MOORE/FRUIT/DEALER/164/SIXTH ST./CINCINNATI in six lines. Indian Head on reverse. Extremely rare. Lustrous, prooflike in areas. Some lightness of strike seen in areas.

Impressions in copper-nickel were struck earlier than impressions from this die combination in bronze, the latter having many raised die marks on the portrait. This reverse die was extensively muled to create rarities for collectors. Today, all such pieces are highly prized.

- 2148 1862 Store card. Ohio. Cincinnati. Peebles. Fuld-Unlisted. Rarity-10. MS-60. Zinc. Obverse with PEEBLES/DEALER/IN/STAPLES & FANCY/GROCERIES/5TH & RACE/STS./CINCINNATI in eight lines. Reverse with Indian Head. Extremely rare, unlisted in Fuld reference or in subsequent supplement. Sharp and lustrous. Most "zinc" pieces are plated on bronze.
- 2149 1863 Store card. Ohio. Cleveland. Geo. Worthington. Fuld 175S-4d. Rarity-9. MS-60, lightly brushed. Copper-nickel. Obverse with GEO. WORTHINGTON & CO.CLEVELAND, O. around central padlock device, padlock reads HARDWARE/DEALER in two lines. Reverse with TRY/ALLEN'S/BLACKLEAD/COMPOUND/BABBITT/METAL/1863 in seven lines. Lustrous. Dies by W.K. Lanphear. Lanphear (perhaps the most prolific token issuer of Cincinnati) is said to have used copper-nickel cents as planchets for all copper-nickel strikings, although some pieces, such as that offered here, do not reveal an undertype.
- 2150 1863 Store card. Ohio. New London. H.H. Robinson. Fuld 620A-6i. Rarity-9. MS-63. Zinc. Reeded Edge. Obverse with H.H. ROBINSON/DRY/GOODS/GROCERIES/&/PRODUCE/NEW LONDON,B.CO. on seven lines. Indian Head with date below, 13 stars surrounding. Sharp and lustrous.
- 2151 1863 Store card. Ohio. Zanesville. Joseph Crosby. Fuld 995C-2d (unlisted). Rarity-10. MS-60, lightly brushed. Copper-nickel, *unlisted in this metal*. Obverse with JOSEPH CROSBY/GROCER/AND/TEA DEALER/83/MAIN ST./ZANESVILLE,O. on seven lines, reverse with bust of Hermes to left, nine stars left, five stars right, date below. Lustrous. Dies by Lanphear.
- 2152 1863 Store card. Michigan, Ann Arbor. Philip Bach. F-40A-2do. Rarity-8. MS-63. Copper-nickel. Rare. Overstruck on an 1862 Indian cent, with complete undertype details evident. Reverse die with advertisement, obverse die is of the Indian Head motif with ANN ARBOR below. The undertype is very bold on this striking.
- 2153 Undated Store card. New York, Troy. Fred A. Plum. F 890C-1h. Rarity-6. MS-60. Hard rubber. Scarce. Obverse with FRED A. PLUM and CENT around a fancy numeral 1, reverse with GOODYEAR/INDIA RUBBER/DEPOT/190/RIVER ST./TROY, N.Y. Black.
- 2154 Undated Store card. New York, Troy. Fred A. Plum. F 890C-2h. Rarity-6. AU-58. Hard rubber. Scarce. Virtually identical to F 890C-1h, but Y of NY further from T of ST. Black.

MERCHANT TOKENS

- 2155 Undated Brass. Sherman P. Whaley, Louisville, Kentucky. Miller KY-34. MS-60. SHERMAN P. WHALEY LOUISVILLE, KY around, N.E. CORNER/OF/MARKET/AND/THIRD STs. at center of obverse, reverse with WHOLESALE & RETAIL/CLOTHING/ WAREHOUSE. Lustrous, attractively toned.
- Weight: 150.1 grains; Diameter: 28.0mm.
This token is believed to date from the 1850s, at which time Whaley was in business on his own account. Later he became involved in partnerships, remaining active until at least the late 1860s.
- 2156 1852 S.A. Whitney. Type of Rulau-NJ-16. Reverse brockage. Brass. Net AG-3. At some time in the past two holes were drilled in the piece.
- Weight: 27.0 grains; Diameter: 26.3mm.
S.A. Whitney was in the glass business in Glassboro, New Jersey.
From the Michael B. Zeddies Collection.

- 2157 Undated (1853) James, Clark & Co. Miller-NY-3I. Brass. AU-50. Mostly brilliant with almost all of the original satiny lustre still surviving. Variety with the word CLOTHING misspelled as CLOTING on the reverse.
- Weight: 145.6 grains; Diameter: 27.8mm.
James, Clark & Co. was located in Hudson, New York. The firm manufactured clothing.
- 2158 Circa 1850s copper. A. Wise, New York City. Miller NY-955. MS-63 RB. Quarter dollar sized. Obverse with COMPETITION DEFIED WITHOUT ANY EXCEPTION around, IN FANCY/AND STAPLE/DRY GOODS/BY THE/UNION STORE/OF/A. WISE at the center, reverse with ONE DOLLAR WILL BE PAID FOR 99 OF THESE TOKENS around, BY THE/UNION STORE/No. 185/6th AVENUE/NEW YORK at the center. Lustrous.
- Weight: 88.7 grains; Diameter: 23.9mm.

POLITICAL AND RELATED TOKENS AND MEDALS



- 2159 1832 Washington Centennial medal. White metal. Baker-160F. Proof-63. An especially attractive, high-quality example of an issue which is otherwise quite plentiful. Die cracks on reverse, the style usually ascribed as a "restrike" but the coiner is not known.
- Weight: 244.7 grains; Diameter: 32.3mm.



- 2160 Atwood's Railroad Hotel, New York City. Baker-510, HT-221, L-201. VF. Copper. Reeded edge. Attractive brown surfaces. Obverse with equestrian figure, GEORGE WASHINGTON above, BALE & SMITH / NY below. The reverse with inscription: CARRY ME TO / ATWOOD'S / RAILROAD HOTEL / 243 BOWERY / AND MY FACE / IS GOOD FOR / 3 CENTS. A nice example, the second and finest example of this token in the present sale. One of the most famous New York issues before 1850, a classic.
- Weight: 60.5 grains; Diameter: 25.1mm.
Another Atwood's Railroad Hotel token is offered earlier under Lot 2113.
- 2161 Offering of political tokens portraying Andrew Jackson: ☆ AJACK-I824-1. Brass. VF-20, with scratches and patina ☆ AJACK-I824-2. Brass (2). VF-30, brushed, holed; and VF-20, scratched ☆ AJACK-I824-4. Brass. EF-45 ☆ AJACK-I824-5. Brass. VF-30, with scratches ☆ AJACK-I828-6. Tin, VF-20, with tin pest ☆ AJACK-I832-4, Julian-PR-33. Gilt. MS-60, brushed. (Total: 7 pieces)

2162 Trio of large-size William Henry Harrison issues, all are struck in white metal and are holed: ☆ WHH-1840-4. AU-55 ☆ WHH-1840-12. EF-45, with rim bruises ☆ WHH-1840-13. EF-40, with minor rim bumps. (Total: 3 pieces)

2163 William Henry Harrison political token assortment. All are holed: ☆ WHH-1840-25. Copper. AU-50 ☆ WHH-1840-25. Brass. F-12 ☆ WHH-1840-29. Copper-gilt. AU-58 ☆ WHH-1840-43. Brass. VF-20 ☆ WHH-1840-49. Brass. EF-45 ☆ WHH-1840-50. Brass. VF-20/35 ☆ WHH-1840-50. Gilt brass. Sharpness of VF-20, grainy ☆ WHH-1840-50. Silvered brass. EF-40 ☆ WHH-1840-52. Brass. EF-40 ☆ WHH-1840-54. Brass. MS-60 ☆ WHH-1840-55. Brass. EF-40 ☆ WHH-1840-56. Brass. VF-20, porous. (Total: 12 pieces)

2164 19th-century political token group: ☆ Henry Clay. HC-1844-36. Brass. VF-20, holed ☆ Henry Clay. White metal. AU-58. Nickel 5¢ size. Obverse with head of Clay facing right with HENRY CLAY around. Reverse inscribed A TARIFF FOR PROTECTION within a laurel wreath ☆ Ulysses S. Grant. 1877. Alabama Claims. Brass. Nickel 5¢ size. MS-60 ☆ Benjamin Harrison. BH-1888-12. Copper. AU-55. Integral loop ☆ Benjamin Harrison. BH-1888-13. White metal. AU-55, with eagle pin clasp and torn red, white, and blue ribbon (the white portion is now yellowed) ☆ Benjamin Harrison. BH-1892-14. Copper or copper alloy. AU-55, dipped. (Total: 6 pieces)

2165 Henry Clay political button. HC-1844-49. Brass. MS-63. Bright and attractive with considerable prooflike character on the front. Manufactured for use as a clothing button by E.H. Maxwell of New York.

Weight: 96.8 grains; Diameter: 24.4mm.

2166 Mint medal. Unlisted device punch trial. Uniface. White metal. MS-63. The design consists of a bust of President James K. Polk as featured on the J-IP-25 Indian Peace medal and the J-PR-9 Presidential medal. Appealing intermingled pastel gold and gray toning. Unlisted in standard references, and undoubtedly very rare, possibly unique.

Weight: 592.4 grains; Diameter: 44.5mm.

Spectacular 1864 Campaign Item



2167 1864 Presidential Campaign badge of a type and construction not earlier seen. Recently discovered and sent to us for auction. The badge was made from an 1864 bronze two-cent piece, Large Motto variety. The shield has been cut out, and in the space provided a daguerreotype photograph, probably a ferrotype, has been inserted. On the back of the coin, within a circular area, is a vertical red, white, and blue ribbon design, at the center of which is lettered ABE/LINCOLN/UNION/ANDY/JOHNSON. The piece is neatly holed at the top, and a black ribbon, now somewhat in tatters, was affixed.

This piece, made by hand, may have constituted a "pattern" for a variation on the usually seen and very popular Lincoln ferrotype badges, or perhaps there was another purpose. Great skill is evident in the creation of the piece. So far as we know, it is one of a kind. With regard to value, there are no precedents of which we are aware. A common Lincoln ferrotype in choice condition is apt to sell for several hundred dollars or so. Perhaps an estimate of over \$1,000 is in order.

Showpiece Collection of Anti-Slavery Medals



2168 We are pleased to offer one of the finest numismatic showpieces we have had the pleasure to present in an auction sale. We had never seen such a set before, until the present offering—which appeared not so long ago in the Presidential Coin & Antique Company's sale No. 62, Lot 373. In that venue it was described as follows:

Spectacular cased set of English Anti-Slavery medals, 1834-1842. Twelve Proof white metal medals, all manufactured by J. Davis of Birmingham, have been set into what appears to be a red morocco leather case, the top and bottom of which have separated. From left to right, beginning at the top, the medals are as follows:

(1) NEGRO ANTICIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES, 1838. BHM 1878. 41.2mm. Obverse: Bust right of REVD WILLIAM KNIBB, JAMAICA. Rx: Monument erected by emancipated "Sons of Africa" to commemorate their freedom. Legend: ETHIOPIA SHALL SOON STRETCH OUT HER HANDS UNTO GOD. BHM rates bronze specimens as "RRR"; white metal examples are unlisted.

(2) ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, 1834. BHM 1666. 43.75mm. Obverse: Negro kneeling in chains. AM I NOT A MAN AND A BROTHER. In exergue; A VOICE FROM/GREAT BRITAIN/ TO AMERICA/ 1834. Rx: Negro standing amid palm trees and other plants, arms raised showing broken chains. THIS IS THE LORDS DOING; IT IS MARVELOUS IN OUR EYES. Unlisted by BHM in white metal.

(3) ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, 1834. BHM 1665. 43.75mm. Obverse: Same as Negro Standing die reverse of (2) above. Rx: IN COMMEMORATION/ OF THE/ EXTINCTION/ OF COLONIAL SLAVERY/ THROUGHOUT THE/ BRITISH DOMINION/ IN THE REIGN OF/ WILLIAM THE IV/ AUGT 1, 1834.

(4) NEGRO EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES, 1838. BHM 1876; Eimer 1317. 38.4mm. Obverse: TO COMMEMORATE/ THE/ ABOLITION/ OF NEGRO APPRENTICESHIP/ IN JAMAICA. BARBADOS. GRENADA./ ST. VINCENTS/ ST. KITTS. NEVIS./ MONTERRAT & THE VIRGIN ISLANDS/ BY ACTS OF THE RESPECTIVE/ LOCAL LEGISLATURE/ AUGUST 1, 1838. Rx: Two Negroes with a child seated beneath a palm tree. LIBERTY PEACE AND INDUSTRY.

(5) UNLISTED MULING. 51.5mm. obverse of BHM 1668. Negro standing with arms raised. ENGLAND I REVERSE GOD I ADORE NOW I AM FREE. Reverse of BHM 1876. (Two Negroes

with child under tree as described in (4) above.

(6) UNLISTED MULING. Obverse of BHM 1668 Negro standing as described in (5) above/Obverse of BHM 1977. Draped bust of Thomas Clarkson right, his name to either side.

(7). ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION, LONDON, 1840. BHM 1977; Eimer 1342. Obverse: Bust of Thomas Clarkson as described in (6) above. Rx: A slave enchained. AM I NOT A MAN AND A BROTHER below, encircled by BRITISH & FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Legend around border: GENERAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION HELD IN LONDON, 1840.

(8) NEGRO EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES, 1838. BHM 1877. 51.6mm. Obverse: Bust right of REV. WILLIAM KNIBB JAMAICA. Rx: Same as the obverse of BHM 1876 described in (4) above. Rated "RRR" in bronze. Unlisted in white metal.

(9) UNLISTED MULE. 38.4mm Obverse of BHM 2065. 5 circular busts—Andrew Fuller, Dr. John Ryland, Samuel Pearce, John Suitcliffe & William Carey, who were all involved with the Baptist Missionary Society. Rx.: Two Negroes with child reverse of BHM 1876.

(10). UNLISTED MULE. 43.8mm. Obverse: Obverse of BHM 1979. Facing bust of Thomas Clarkson. THOS. CLARKSON PRESIDENT OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN LONDON JUNE 12, 1840 around. Rx: Kneeling slave obverse of BHM 1666 described in (2) above.

(11) ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, 1834. BHM 1671. 41mm. Both obverse and reverse contain very long inscriptions. The obverse commemorates the emancipation of slaves in the dominions of Great Britain "and especially by the Legislature of Barbados." The reverse recites the verbiage of the Barbados law. Unlisted in white metal.

(12) ST ANN'S BAY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, 1839. BHM 1893. 41.2mm. Obverse: Bust right of Joseph Sturge, his name to either side. Legend: SLAVERY ABOLISHED AUG. 1, 1838. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY FORMED AT ST. ANN'S BAY DEC. 9, 1839. Rx: Two Negroes seated beneath palm tree, TEMPERANCE INDUSTRY AND HAPPINESS.

Tempted though we are to gild the lily on this one, we will refrain. Suffice it to say that any serious collector of Anti-slavery medals must literally drool over this set. We expect bidding to be in the \$2,500-\$3,500 range (thus ended the description penned by H. Joseph Levine, proprietor of Presidential Coin and Antique Company.)

At the sale itself, this beautiful cased set went to a prominent New York numismatist, from which it was acquired by Bowers and Merena Galleries for study purposes—your editor saw it, fell in love with it, and wanted to study the individual pieces in detail. That done, we now offer it for sale, consigned to our own auction, with a minimum starting bid of \$3,350 representing our cost. (Total: 12 medals, 1 case)

Special thanks to our dealer colleague H. Joseph Levine for permission to quote his detailed catalogue description.

2170 1747 Lord Anson's Voyage. Silver. Betts-382. EF-45. Commemorates the voyage with gilded bullion subsequently used for certain British coins (*i.e.*, the 1746 LIMA issues).

Weight: 491.4 grains; Diameter: 43.3mm.

Obverse with angel crowning head of Anson with wreath of laurel. Reverse with inscription and angel motif, the latter above a seagoing British lion. Dies by T. Pingo.

2171 1778 William Pitt death medal. Copper. Plain edge. Betts-523. Proof-60. Golden brown. A superbly executed medal of this British patriot who leaned toward the American cause.

Weight: 444.7 grains; Diameter: 37.3mm.

The obverse features a draped bust of William Pitt facing right. The reverse depicts a mourning female figure by a funeral urn, with the Latin legend QUIS DESIDERIO SIT PVDOR AVT MODVS around (translation: "Freely. Why should there be any shame or limit to our regret at his loss").

2172 1781 Battle of Doggersbank medal. Silver. Plain edge. Betts-589. AU-55. Beautiful light toning.

Weight: 469.0 grains; Diameter: 45mm.

Issued to commemorate this famous naval clash. The obverse features various allegorical figures representing the military success of the Netherlands. The reverse depicts a glory of rays and the names of the seven "immortal defenders of the glory of the Netherlands," *i.e.*, the names of the commanding officers of the seven Dutch vessels engaged in the conflict.



2173 1782 "Noord America" issue. Silver. Betts-602. Proof-60. An early *Indian Peace medal* depicting on the left a standing Indian maiden symbolizing the natives of America, shield with inscription translating to "The United States of North America." Below the maiden's feet are discarded manacles and a trampled sceptre, representing freedom. At the center is an ancient Frisian, representing Holland, turning his back upon an allegorical representation of Great Britain. At the feet of the goddess of Great Britain is a coiled adder, symbolizing insincerity. The allegory is that the Dutch desired that Indians be free, whereas Great Britain had other intentions. Lightly and attractively toned. Exceptionally well struck.

Weight: 452.4 grains; Diameter: 44mm.

2169 Admiral Vernon medal. Brass-like composition. HE TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY. Betts-200. AU-55. A particularly well-preserved specimen. Some *original lustre* is still evident.

Weight: 263.7 grains; Diameter: 37.2mm.

Obverse 3/4th length portrait of Adm. Vernon; reverse with naval scene. Vernon captured the Spanish outpost of Porto Bello Nov. 21-22, 1739. Spain and England were rivals on the seas and in the New World; it was the consummation of a boast that only six ships were used to accomplish the feat. The vessels bore the names *Burford* (flagship), *Hampton Court*, *Norwich*, *Worcester*, *Strafford*, and *Louisa*. To commemorate this feat, numerous varieties of medals, mostly of brass-like composition, were distributed throughout England.

BETTS MEDALS

MINT MEDALS



- 2174** 1860 Mint and Treasury medal. J-MT-23. Washington Cabinet of Medals. Copper. AU-55, cleaned. Mostly retoned surfaces with some areas of fiery brilliance. The obverse features a peruked bust of Washington facing right. The reverse depicts a display of Washington medals surmounted by a bust of Washington on a pedestal. Housed in a wallet-type black leather holder.

Weight: 1,833.5 grains; Diameter: 59mm.

From a numismatic viewpoint this is one of the most significant American medals. It observes the dedication of the Washington Cabinet as part of the Mint Cabinet on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1860. Beginning just the year before, Mint Director James Ross Snowden with great fervor set about building a first class exhibit of Washington pieces, offering to restrike rarities and patterns to trade with collectors for this purpose. In the process a great mania for Washington pieces was launched, which reached a peak with the dedication of the Washington Cabinet, but continued for a long time thereafter, sustained by the publication in 1861 of the first book on the subject, by Snowden, *A Description of the Medals of Washington*.

Of all mint directors, James Ross Snowden was the most numismatically inclined. During his tenure 1853-1861 there was at the beginning an open relationship with the collecting community, with coin requests attended to whenever possible. Later, apparently sometime after mid 1859, restriking, earlier engaged in openly, became clandestine, and all sorts of shenanigans were engaged in. After Snowden left the office in 1861 (upon the arrival of incoming president Abraham Lincoln), he continued his membership in the Philadelphia Numismatic Society, and later wrote another book on coins.

- 2175** 1868 Morgan & Orr, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Copper. Reeded edge. MS-63. A large, nearly silver dollar-sized medal. Obverse with MORGAN & ORR/GENERAL MACHINISTS/IRON FOUNDERS &/BOILER MAKERS/No. 1219/CALLOWHILL ST./PHILADELPHIA U.S.A., reverse with MANUFACTURERS/OF/STEAM ENGINES/COINING & MILLING/MACHINERY/OF ALL/DESCRIPTIONS/1868.

Weight: 373.5 grains; Diameter: 32.9mm.

Morgan & Orr provided steam-powered coining presses to the Philadelphia Mint as well as worldwide institutions. Such names as Ajax and Atlas were assigned to their larger models, one of which stands today on display near the entrance to the American Numismatic Association Headquarters on North Cascade Avenue in Colorado Springs.

- 2176** 1869 Mint and Treasury medal. J-MT-6. Henry R. Linderman. White metal. Proof-62. Brilliant surfaces with satiny devices and pleasing mirror fields. The obverse depicts Linderman facing left. The reverse has the inscription H.R. LINDERMAN / DIRECTOR / OF THE U.S. MINT / FROM APRIL 1867 - MAY 1869, all centered in a wreath of olive and oak foliage. Very rare. Rich Hartzog was not able to account for any records of the variety in white metal in his *1986 Price Guide of U.S. Mint Medals*.

Weight: 2735.8 grains, Diameter: 76mm.

The numismatic misadventures of Henry R. Linderman would make an interesting book-length study. Linderman, a medical doctor, intelligent businessman, and capable writer, was also a coin collector—in the somewhat enviable position of being able to make for his own account various scarcities, rarities, restrikes, off-metal productions—you name it. If the buyer of this lot would like more information on Linderman, the editor (QDB) would be happy to furnish same upon request.

- 2177** 1871 Mint and Treasury medal. J-MT-1. David Rittenhouse. Bronze. Proof-65. Reddish brown bronzed surfaces. The obverse portrays a bust of Rittenhouse facing left.

Weight: 827.4 grains; Diameter: 45mm.

The subject of this medal is best known to numismatists as the first director of the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia. He was also well known as an astronomer, telescope maker, and president of the American Philosophical Society. Today his name is memorialized by the Rittenhouse Society (organized in the 1950s and formally instituted in 1960), a close-knit group of numismatic scholars.

ASSAY COMMISSION MEDALS

- 2178** 1871 Assay Commission medal. JK-AC-10. Copper, unbronzed. Proof-65. Variety with the Mint director's name omitted from the obverse exergue. Mostly golden brown with traces of faded red. The obverse features a standing figure of Archimedes with apparatus for determining specific gravity. The reverse has the inscription ANNUAL ASSAY 1871 centered in an ornate wreath.

Weight: 330.5 grains; Diameter: 33mm.

The Assay Commission met each year in Philadelphia to review the previous year's silver and gold coinage, to verify that production had been accomplished in accordance with statutory weights and measures.

- 2179** 1873 Assay Commission medal. JK-AC-10. Copper, unbronzed. Proof-63. Predominantly chocolate brown with some blushes of faded red on both surfaces. The obverse is similar to the type of 1871, with a standing figure of Archimedes. The reverse features a catafalque inscribed ECKFELDT and a three line inscription reading ANNUAL ASSAY 1873, all within a wreath of leaves. The catafalque on the reverse is emblematic of the 1872 death of long-time Mint employee Jacob Eckfeldt.

Weight: 192.2 grains; Diameter: 33mm.

- 2180** 1972 Assay Commission medal. Bronze. JK-AC-116. Matte Proof-65 in yellow bronze, as issued. In gold-trimmed blue leatherette case with blue velvet and silk lining. Obverse with front-facing portrait of Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally, by Frank Gasparro. Reverse with view of the Treasury Department building. In box with some notes on cover.

Weight: 1295.2 grains; Diameter: 57mm.

Assay Commission medals of the 1960s and the early 1970s are formidable rarities, and fewer than a dozen different specimens of a given issue have ever appeared on the market.

MISCELLANEOUS MEDALS AND TOKENS

- 2181** Undated (circa 1830s-1864). Mechanic medal. J-AM-34. Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. Bronze. Proof-63. Golden brown bronzing. Not awarded (*i.e.* without engraved name of recipient). The obverse features a woman seated in the midst of various tools and motifs emblematic of 19th-century technology.

Weight: 839.9 grains; Diameter: 49mm.

Dies by Francis N. Mitchell, Boston die cutter. The works of Mitchell are mentioned in scattered notices in various W. Elliot Woodward catalogues, and anyone interested in researching this engraver would do well to consult this source.

2182 1870 Professional medal. J-AM-50. National Academy of Design. Bronze. Proof-63. Golden brown bronzing. Not awarded (*i.e.* without engraved name of recipient). The obverse design depicts a bearded bust of Elliott facing right.

Weight: 2652.7 grains; Diameter: 64mm.

2183 Undated (first struck in 1871) Agricultural medal. New England Agricultural Society. Bronze. Proof-65. Reddish brown bronzing. Not awarded (*i.e.*, without the engraved name of recipient). The obverse design has a strong emphasis on animal husbandry depicting a horse, bull, sheep, pig, duck, and a pair of chickens.

Weight: 1801.7 grains; Diameter: 59mm.

2184 1860 School medal. J-SC-34. 1st School District, Pennsylvania. Bronze. Proof-63. Golden brown surfaces. Not awarded (*i.e.* without engraved name of recipient). The obverse design features an open Bible surrounded by emblems of science and the humanities. The reverse is made up entirely of inscriptions.

Weight: 691.8 grains; Diameter: 44mm.

2185 1869 Fraternal medal. St. John's Commandery, Philadelphia (Masonic). White metal. Unlisted composition, and thus very rare. Struck from lightly rusted dies, a feature which leads us to suppose it was among the last striking produced, perhaps in 1875.

Weight: 596.7 grains; Diameter: 46mm.

2186 1910 ANS medal. Matte or antiqued surfaces. Silver. Matte Proof. The silver ANS membership medal of Walter P. Nichols. Practically as struck, but lightly mishandled over the years; its overall integrity has not been unduly compromised, however. Obverse with THE/AMERICAN/NUMISMATIC SOCIETY/PARVA-NE-PER-EANT/MEMBER'S MEDAL/1910 in a demi-wreath, with WALTER P. NICHOLS/1931 engraved below the wreath. Reverse with rear view of standing nude youth, holding portrait on plaque, FOUNDED/IN/NEW YORK/MDCCCLVIII in field to right.

Weight: 2,295.2 grains Diameter: 78mm.

Walter P. Nichols was a prominent Massachusetts numismatist in the 1930s and 1940s, and in 1936 conducted in a masterful way the distribution of the York County (Maine) Tercentenary commemorative half dollars. We showcased his private collection at public auction in a memorable event conducted in November 1984.

2187 Grouping of so-called dollars and half dollars. All are nickel unless specified: ☆ 1920 Manila Mint opening. EF-45. Silver ☆ 1925 Norse American Centennial (2.) Thick and thin varieties. MS-64. Silver ☆ 1925 Lexington-Concord Sesquicentennial. MS-60, prooflike ☆ 1925 Daniel Boone-Lexington Kentucky Sesquicentennial. MS-63 ☆ 1927 Lindberg. Flight to Paris. MS-63 ☆ 1928 Admiral Byrd. MS-63 ☆ 1935 Pony Express. MS-65 (2) ☆ 1938 Swedish 2 Kroner. New Sweden (Delaware) commemorative. MS-60, scratches. Silver ☆ 1947 Thomas Edison Centennial. MS-64 ☆ 1941 Roosevelt-Atlantic Charter. MS-64 ☆ Confederate half dollar replica, stamped COPY ☆ Confederate seal/half dollar reverse replica. Housed in three Wayne Raymond display holders. (Total: 14 pieces)



2188 "1849" California gambling counter. Brass. F-12. Variety featuring an American flag on the obverse, with a steamship above, the date below, and 13 stars around. The reverse features a perched

eagle motif with CALIFORNIA above and TOKEN below. A prize item for the numismatist, historian, and anyone interested in a particularly romantic chapter in American history.

Weight: 225.7 grains; Diameter: 37.9mm.

Listed by Don Kagin as his No. 2, p. 374. The presently offered piece is slightly finer in grade than the one he illustrates.

Such pieces, the size of a gold \$20, were probably used as gaming tokens in saloons, gambling halls, and aboard coast-wise steamers. The several pieces that have come our way over the years have all shown signs of use—which, considering the romantic connection of the piece, may be better than if a piece were made strictly for cabinet purposes. The steamer connection is especially possible, in view of the sidewheel ship depicted above the flag on the obverse. The date, 1849, probably refers to the popular year of the Gold Rush and the Forty-Niners, not necessarily to the date of issue of the token. We attribute the token to the early 1850s, and consider it likely that such pieces were used during this and the following decade.

From the Michael B. Zeddies Collection; previously from Ed Frossard's 104th sale, Lot 564.

LESHER DOLLARS

1900 Leshar Referendum "Dollar"

Number 26



2189 1900 Leshar Referendum "dollar." HK-787. EF-45. Rare early number (No. 26 incused on token). A nice example of the first type of Leshar Referendum "dollar," with the actual face value set at \$1.25, the then-current value of an ounce of silver, the weight of the design type. Medium gray.

Of great importance as the first variety, one of just 100 pieces which Leshar obtained in his original order and determined to sell himself for \$1.25 each. Later, he enlisted the aid of grocer A.B. Bumstead to assist, and still later others distributed them as well. A numismatic prize.

Gem Leshar Referendum "Dollar"

Boyd Park, Denver, Colorado



2190 1901 Leshar Referendum "dollar." HK-796. MS-64, prooflike. Stamped BOYD PARK/DENVER, COLO., but not numbered. Rare this nice, as most Leshar Referendum "dollars" show signs of use. A splendid gem specimen, with deep silver gray highlights on both sides. Another prize both as to scarcity and, especially, superb condition.

AMUSEMENT TOKENS

Amusement and Other Tokens

2191 An unusual hoard of amusement tokens offered to numismatists for the first time. Mostly nickel size, but including some of other sizes as well, these seem to date primarily from the 1930s, with some in the 1940s and some of an earlier date. Such pieces were picked out by route operators from change boxes of machines and for the most part were deposited by patrons who used these tokens from various sources, rather than the correct nickels (mostly), dimes, or quarters. Most pieces are struck in brass or nickel composition, but some are in white metal. To our knowledge this group has never been sorted through or picked over by a numismatist. By weight the group amounts to 21 pounds 2 ounces, and a sample reveals 115 coins per pound, yielding somewhat over 2,400 tokens as an approximation. The average condition seems to be about EF grade, with some higher and some lower. The purchaser of this lot will find many different pieces, plus enough duplicates to either go into the amusement token business or have trading stock for a long time to come! This lot will be kept at our office and can be inspected here by appointment with our Auction Department. (Total: approximately 2,400 pieces)

COUNTERSTAMPS



2192 1810 large cent. Sheldon-281. VG-8. Counterstamped with N. TALBOT & CO./SHAW'S FLAT.



2193 1843 large cent counterstamped SQUARZA'S/PUNCH/SAN FRANCISCO on the obverse. Unknown to Gregory Brunk or to other specialists, including Q. David Bowers of our staff (who has long made a speciality of counterstamped cents). Variety with obverse and reverse of 1842. The grade of the cent is VG. The piece is prominently counterstamped as noted. This piece must have served as a bar check or advertisement in the 1860s. An American copper cent, obsolete by the 1860s and not circulated in California was selected as the matrix for this token or store card. Not only does it rank as being exceedingly important as a San Francisco imprint, it also is one of the few authentic counterstamped issues directly attributable to the West Coast. Knowledge of this piece comes to us largely from our friend Alan Victor Weinberg, who shared the information given in the notes.

A highly important opportunity for the token collector, large cent specialist, and Western history enthusiast.

Squarza's Punch was included in Stilwell's 1864 Business Directory and Mercantile Guide. Stilwell's commentary on the Squarza products is as follows:

"California has spoken freely and favorable of 'Squarzas' [sic] Punch,' and now, for the

first time, Squarza himself desires to pay his respects to his patrons and the public at large, and add a few words explanatory of the quality of the substances of which his punches are composed, and also their properties: 'Substances.—Milk, Tea, Oranges, Lemons, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Cherries, Pineapples, and other fruits; Rum, Jamaica, Cognac, Arac, Kirshwasswee, Gin, Whisky, and Wine. From these substances, careful and proportionally combined that I have denominated Punches.'

"Properties.—Tonic, nutritive, diaphoretic, diuretic, anti-bilious, totally free from those deleterious effects produced upon the human system by the use of raw liquors. Squarza's punches are incomparable. They combine with their exquisite flavor as beverages the properties which produce a speedy and efficient cure of seasickness, and act as a valuable preventative of fever and dysentery. Persons of sedentary habits or pursuits, or engaged in exhausting mental occupations, will find no equal to these punches in the whole range of beverages."

The above is curiously illogical, inasmuch as this highly desirable punch is specifically stated to have been laced with rum, Jamaica (presumably a liquor of some sorts), cognac, gin, whiskey, and wine. But, at the same time, the user taking this in combined form—actually it sounds as though the contents of a liquor store were dumped into a single container—found himself or herself "totally free from those deleterious effects produced upon the human system by the use of raw liquors." Moreover, while Squarza's Punch was not stated to cure every malady known to humankind, it certainly came close.

The cataloguer still enjoys medical claims, and one has but to turn to the television screen to see that the art is still with us, although in somewhat less blatant form. Still, there are puzzles. The other day we noted on a bottle of Benadryl that it is no longer called "Benadryl Elixir" because it does not contain alcohol. Thus, the inference is made that, earlier, Benadryl Elixir did contain alcohol (a bottle is not on hand to confirm this), and, moreover, to be called an elixir a medicine should contain alcohol. A few hours later, shopping at a Rite Aid Pharmacy, a patron was seen with a bottle of a Rite Aid house brand prominently marked "Elixir," and equally prominently, "does not contain alcohol." Thus, a bit confused, the writer is not sure how an elixir should be described.

All of this sort of thing is funny, in a way, and, no doubt, contributes hundreds of millions of dollars to the advertising revenues of print and broadcast media. Perhaps some future chronicler will be able to list all Excedrin headaches by number, obviously a challenging research project.

From our sale of the Herman Halpern and Gerald O. Warner Sale, March 1997, Lot 111.

2194 1860. Brunk-169. Good. Counterstamped THE HENRY CLAY PEN finely in letters at the center of the portrait.

2195 1862. B-18640. A very bold counterstamp at the center of the obverse IRA C. HASKINS TIP TOP PEN.

Presumably, information concerning Haskins and his Tip Top Pen could be found by searching patent records.

ERROR COINS

2196 Interesting group of errors, all EF to AU except where noted: ☆ Brockage of an 1871 Queen Victoria halfpenny of Jamaica (KM-16) ☆ Queen Victoria rupee of British India (KM-473.2 for type, circa 1874-1901) ☆ King George V rupee of British India (KM-524, circa 1912-1936) ☆ Doubly incuse specimen, obverse and reverse of an 1891 Liberty nickel, presumed to have been made as a novelty outside of the Mint. Fine. Mounted in a plastic display holder. (Total: 4 pieces)

ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS

2197 (Undated) Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Three cents. Hodder Bowers-32. EF-45. Large AYER'S variety. A lovely specimen. Stamp: Bright and unwrinkled; Mica: clear and uncrazed; Frame: basically mark-free, with much silvering on the reverse.

Of all 19th-century patent medicines—and the lineup is certainly an impressive one—the products of Dr. J.C. Ayer, of Lowell, MA, stand head and shoulders above the others with regard to advertising—which was conducted in just about every medium possible, including billboards, almanacs, encased postage stamps (as here offered), trade cards, painted inscriptions on rocks along railroad cuts and rights of way, etc. The town of Ayer, MA, bears the doctor's name in view of his benevolence to that community. Although his nostrums were proven to have little medicinal value, no doubt they cured many psychosomatic illnesses.

2198 Undated (1862) J. Gault. One cent. Hodder Bowers-126. VF-30. J. Gault's own encased postage issue (occasionally found holed and attached to Gault's calling card); he held the patent for the encased postage issues, selling them to various merchants. Stamp: fairly bright; Mica: light crazing at bottom center; Frame: free of serious marks.



2199 North America Life Insurance Company, one cent. HB-188, EP-24, S-140a. Choice EF-45. The word INSURANCE is straight on the die. Very sharp, and with nice mica. A piece which has seen very little circulation. Worthy of a generous bid.

Narrow rims format as used from this point onward. Leaves number 21 in the wreath, as in 1858. This would change to 22 in 1882.

Rims narrow. Border denticles in the shape of irregular pellets widely separated. Die breaks are evident at T in VICTORIA and CANADA. Minor obverse breaks

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 81.

2205 1870 five-cent silver. Narrow Rim, 21 Leaves. MS-60. Light gray and iridescent toned surfaces.

Obverse from a later die state than the preceding, now with massive breaks at N (CANADA), T (VICTORIA), and I (DEI).

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 82.

2206 1880-H five-cent silver. MS-62 (PCGS). A popular issue from England's Heaton Mint. Lustrous, delicately toned.

2207 1902-H five-cent silver. Large H. MS-65. Medium gold and gun-metal-blue toning. The usually seen mintmark size.

Mintage: 2,200,000 (combined Large H and Small H). The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained two Mint State pieces (mintmark size not known).

New style reverse with 22 leaves in wreath.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 120; earlier from O.B. Windau, October 1, 1953.

2208 1903 five-cent silver. New style reverse. MS-60. Lowest mintage issue of the reign of King Edward VII.

Mintage total per Royal Mint Report: 1,003,581.

Round (holly) leaves on reverse, a style that would be continued uninterrupted until 1909, when both round and pointed styles were made (ditto for 1910).

New style reverse with 22 leaves in wreath.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 122.

2209 1910 five-cent silver. Pointed Leaves. MS-66 (NGC). A sparkling, well-struck, satiny gem, highly lustrous and lightly toned.

2210 1910 five-cent silver. MS-65 (PCGS). Sharp and lustrous. High-end for the grade.

COINS OF CANADA

Included among the following items are a number of highly important pieces from the marvelous cabinet of the Norweb family, offered by us in November 1996, an event which stands today as a high point in the history of Canadian numismatics. Many other important issues are included as well. No doubt the offering on the following pages will stand on its own as one of the more interesting and rarity filled auction presentations of our time.

2200 1897 large cent. Wide Date. MS-65 BN. Rich lustrous brown with some hints of a lighter color.

Mintage total of all varieties combined: 1,509,760.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 28.

2201 1897 large cent. Compact Date. MS-65 BN. Rich lustrous chestnut brown with some lighter areas, particularly on the obverse.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 29; earlier from Griffin, January 30, 1954.

2202 1900-H large cent. MS-64 RD (ICCS). A lovely Victorian cent from the Heaton Mint, now acquiring handsome deep red toning. Lustrous. A few tiny flecks present.

2203 1912 large cent. MS-66 RB. Frosty, problem-free surfaces display warm reds and browns, with a hint of violet as well.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 45.

Gem Mint State 1870 Five Cents

Narrow Rim, 21 Leaves



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

2204 1870 five-cent silver. Narrow Rim, 21 Leaves. MS-64. Beautiful light golden toning with splashes of blue and iridescence. An outstanding example of the second major variety of the year.

Low-Mintage 1915 5¢



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

2211 1915 five-cent silver. MS-64. Mostly brilliant with some splashes of gold. A gem representative of this low-mintage, highly prized date. Seldom seen at this grade level.

Mintage: 1,172,258. Lowest recorded production figure of the George V silver five-cent issues.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 134.

2212 1918 five-cent silver. MS-65. Light golden and gray toning changing to slightly darker hues near the rims. Scarce in gem state, as are all George V silver coins of this era.

Mintage: 6,052,298.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 136.



- 2213** 1922 five-cent nickel. Specimen-64. Light gray and gold surfaces, somewhat matte in finish. Undoubtedly struck as a Specimen to illustrate the first year of the new format. Well struck, well detailed, and a marvelous coin in every aspect.

Mintage: 4,794,119; Specimens, a few dozen or more.

First year of the new format. Struck in nearly pure nickel metal. Weight 70 grains. The nickel five-cent pieces of George V lack border denticles; these were added to later designs beginning with George VI in 1937. Cents of this era lack denticles as well.

The first example of this new format was struck as part of a special ceremony on January 3, 1922, by Lord Byng of Vimy, the Canadian governor-general.

Compare the above coin to the description of Lot 412, New Netherlands' 58th Sale, September 1964: "1922 Semi-Matte Proof. Of entirely different fabric than the regular issue, this coin shows a somewhat better impression both obverse and reverse, and has a broad, polished, uniform high wire edge. The quality of the striking is such, for example, that the engraver's initials, 'B.M.' (Sir E. Bertram MacKenna; he discarded the E.), are boldly discernible upon the truncation of the bust. Ex Lathrop, and allegedly Wayte Raymond. Of the greatest rarity and importance."

Our memorable Kissell-Victoria Collection sale, 1989, offered a Specimen-63 example and a Specimen-65 example was offered in our Burhop Collection sale, September 1996.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 138.

- 2214** 1923 five-cent nickel. MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous.

Mintage: 2,502,279.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 139; earlier from Stack's, April 9, 1953.

- 2215** 1925 five-cent nickel. AU-55 (PCGS). Second only to the 1926 "Far 6" variety as a key date in the nickel five-cent series (1922-present). Lustrous.



- 2216** 1926 five-cent nickel. Near 6. MS-62 (ANACS). A lustrous example of the variety with point of 6 in date near the oak leaf above.

The difference in distance from the point of the 6 to the oak leaf above is only minimal between the Far 6 and Near 6 varieties, with perhaps as little as .5mm difference overall.

- 2217** 1926 five-cent nickel. Far 6. AU-50 (PCGS). The key date in Canada's nickel five-cent series. Point of 6 in date relatively "far" from the oak leaf above. Lustrous.

Although 938,132 nickel five-cent coins dated 1926 were struck, only a small proportion of that mintage was of the rare Far 6 variety.

- 2218** 1936 five-cent nickel. MS-65. Brilliant. Especially lustrous and frosty. Scarce at this gem level.

Mintage: 4,400,000.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 149; earlier from Stack's Knowles Collection, May 20, 1953, Lot 514.

- 2219** 1947 five-cent nickel. Dot variety. MS-63 (PCGS). One of three varieties for the date (the others being the Normal Date and Maple Leaf varieties). A tiny "dot" appears after the 7 in the date. Lustrous.

While there is most certainly a dot after the date on this variety, there are those collectors who feel its appearance is random, rather than planned. A second dot, nearly as large as the one after the date, is found in the field below the right upright of the N in CENTS, and yet another dot can be found between the first A and the D in CANADA. This proliferation of dots has caused some collectors to speculate that die damage, rather than official intent, is the actual cause of the popular "dot" variety.

Rare 1858 Specimen 10¢

Plain Edge



- 2220** 1858 10 cents. Specimen-64 (ICCS). Plain Edge. Struck for the Province of Canada. Normal 180° die alignment. One of four Specimen set with Plain edges minted, although individual pieces were also struck of the various denominations. Rare. Attractive steel gray surfaces.

Specimen 1858 Plain Edge 10¢

Dies Parallel



- 2221** 1858 10 cents. Specimen-62 (PCGS). Plain edge, dies aligned in same direction (parallel to each other). From the presentation Specimen set of this year. Cleaned long ago and now with some slight retoning (see note). Extremely sharp details.

Obverse die punched by a practiced hand, quite unlike the two preceding. Reverse numerals without repunching.

Writing in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, July 1882, R.W. McLachlan commented as to the reason for the plain edge style: "There were issued of this piece 1,250,000. Proofs exist of this and its two companion coins with plain edges, the ordinary issue being milled. Proofs are almost invariably issued with plain edges, for placing them in the dies a second time so that the impression may be brought out more clearly, would partially obliterate the milling."

Another view (a veritable forum here) is given by Michael Hodder (note, August 26, 1996, to cataloguer):

"I differ from McLachlan on this issue. It seems to me that the plain edge pieces are of some different species than the milled edge pieces, the latter being essentially struck on blanks taken from a regular coinage production run of blanks which had their edges upset in the milling machine. Those with plain edges were struck on blanks which had not gone through the milling process, and therefore, were in some respects different or special. Whether this necessarily assumes a difference in quality, i.e., better polishing, better manufacture, more attention to detail in the making, etc., I cannot tell, as I have not studied enough specimens of each variety (since there aren't that many to study, in the first place!). However, I don't think that McLachlan's point regarding double striking obliterating the milling is anything other than a pipe dream, while John Ford's feelings that the differences were for security purposes implies that someone would feel the edges of the pieces as they are passed through his/her hands, for some unfathomable counting purpose. Since these Specimen strikings probably never entered into any of the normal bookkeeping procedures at the Royal Mint (or the Heaton Mint), I suspect that the edges were not put on the coins for those reasons either."

A Specimen is in the British Museum, die alignment not known to the cataloguer. An example in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 550, an 1858 set, edge (presumably plain) and die alignment not mentioned, was described as Brilliant Proof.

Concerning our comment, "cleaned long ago," it is important to remember that unless Specimen coins have been cleaned or mishandled in some way, they would be in a higher grade such as Specimen-65. Any hairlines on any Specimen coin were put there by cleaning or light rubbing. This is perfectly normal for a coin graded Specimen 60, 61, etc., in the lower ranges. The exact same comment is applicable to United States Proof coins graded Proof-60, 61, etc.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 171.

Specimen 1858 10¢ Rarity

Reeded Edge



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

2222 1858 10 cents. Specimen-64 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Struck for the Province of Canada. Normal 180° die alignment. Only four Specimen sets with Reeded edges were minted, although some individual pieces were struck of the various denominations as well. A rarity of some importance. Lovely iridescent gray and sea green highlights.

PCGS Population: 3; 2 finer (Specimen-65, finest).
Accompanied by ICCS insert graded Specimen-64.

Superb Gem 1874-H 10¢

Tied For Finest Certified



2223 1874-H 10 cents. MS-66 (PCGS). A superb gem example of the date, struck at England's Heaton Mint for the Dominion of Canada. Significantly finer than the recently offered Norweb:182, as well as most other examples of the date to be sold in recent years. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine a finer example. Lustrous and sharp with golden gray iridescence on both sides.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer.

2224 1882-H 10 cents. MS-60 (PCGS). Struck at England's Heaton Mint for use in the Dominion of Canada. Lustrous iridescent rose surfaces. A nice coin for the grade.

Important 1887 10 Cents



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

2225 1887 10 cents. MS-63 (PCGS). A lovely example of a date that is only infrequently found in Mint State. Finer than Norweb:197, that called MS-60. Sharp and lustrous with a hint of pale golden toning. 1 and 7 in date repunched.

PCGS Population: 2; 3 finer (MS-64, finest).
Accompanied by ICCS insert graded MS-63.

Lovely Gem 1894 10¢

Finest Certified By PCGS



2226 1894 10 cents. MS-66 (PCGS). The only example of the date certified at this grade by PCGS, with none finer. Sharp and lustrous with rich iridescent gold, sea green, and blue highlights.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

2227 1896 10 cents. AU-55 (PCGS). The Norweb coin, obtained by the family from the King Farouk sale of 1954. Attractive rose-gray surfaces.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November, 1996, Lot 209; ex King Farouk Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954, Lot 2360.

Gem Uncirculated 1900 10¢



2228 1900 10 cents. MS-65 (PCGS). A sharply struck gem from the waning years of Queen Victoria's long reign (1837-1901). Lustrous silver gray surfaces.

PCGS Population: 7; 2 finer (MS-66, finest).

2229 1902 10 cents. MS-62. Light lilac toning. By all rights, this should be a relatively easy coin to find in Mint State—considering it is the first of the new reign—but it is not. What happened is not known, but 1902-H, the Heaton Mint version, was saved in quantity, but not the Royal Mint issue as offered here. Could the Heaton Mint pieces have been distributed earlier so as to satisfy the curiosity demand, so that by the time that the Royal Mint 1902 coins reached circulation they were no longer a novelty?

Mintage total per Royal Mint Report: 723,631.

New monarch. Edward VII is depicted in an ornately trimmed robe, large crown on head. Head and shoulders portrait gives a more distant view than the familiar face and neck image of Queen Victoria it replaces. Dies by G.W. Desaulles. Imperial Crown on the reverse.

As is the case with all other Edwardian coinage, the obverse portrait relief is such that coins were very susceptible to handling marks. Accordingly, truly high-grade Mint State examples are very elusive for most dates.

Pointed-tail 9 adopted in date this year; continued thereafter.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 215; earlier from Gimbels (Robert Friedberg), June 1, 1953.



2230 1902-H 10 cents. MS-66. Medium gold and magenta toning over lustrous surfaces.

Mintage: 1,100,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained three Mint State pieces.

Lower mintage of the two Heaton issues of this reign. However, more of 1902-H were saved because of the novelty of the design, and today high-grade examples of 1903-H are rarer. This lot is comparable to Burhop:3095.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 216.

Gem Uncirculated 1903 10¢



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

2231 1903 10 cents. MS-64 (PCGS). From the lowest mintage of the design type (Edward VII, 1902-1910), one of 500,000 pieces coined. A difficult date to locate in high Mint State grades. Lustrous golden gray.

PCGS Population: 2; 1 finer (MS-66).

2232 1903-H 10 cents. MS-63 (PCGS). Fiery orange-gold, violet, and blue iridescence on frosty surfaces.

2233 1906 10 cents. MS-63. Mostly brilliant with areas of light gold, changing to a darker hue at the rim. Scarce so fine.

Mintage total per Royal Mint Report: 1,713,155.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 221; earlier from O.B. Windau, October 1, 1953.

2234 1909 10 cents. AU-50. Victorian or narrow leaves, style of 1908 and earlier. Light gray and gunmetal-blue toning on the obverse, light golden toning on the reverse. Well known as an elusive variety.

Mintage: 1,697,200 (all varieties).

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 225.



2235 1910 10 cents. MS-65 (PCGS). Tied for finest certified by PCGS. From the final regnal year of King Edward VII. Brilliant at the centers, rich iridescent blue and green at the rims.

PCGS Population: 4; none finer.

2236 1910 10 cents. MS-63 (PCGS). Lustrous rose and gray.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 228.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

2237 1911 10 cents. "Godless." Specimen-62 (PCGS). Champagne toning with splashes of magenta and olive. Only year of "Godless" or "Graceless" type. Quite elusive today in matte Specimen finish.

Mintage: 2,737,584, Specimens, dozens.

First issue of the new reign. Crowned, robed portrait facing to viewer's left, Sir E. Bertram Mackennal designer. Reverse continues the design introduced on Edwardian 10-cent pieces in 1909, with small leaves having raised veins.

Coins of 1911 omit DEI GRA: ("by the grace of God"); this was added in 1912 and appears on later issues.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 229; earlier from New Netherlands Coin Co., December 20, 1953.

2238 1911 10 cents. "Godless." MS-66 (PCGS). A lovely gem specimen of the popular "Godless" variety. Lustrous, lightly toned.

2239 1912 10 cents. MS-62. Medium golden toning.

Mintage: 3,235,557.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 231; earlier from Gimbels (Robert Friedberg), June 1, 1953.

Scarce 1913 10 Cents

Broad Leaves Variety



2240 1913 10 cents. Broad Leaves. AU-58 (PCGS). While 3.6 million 10-cent pieces were coined in Canada with this date, only a very small percentage of that mintage was of the Broad Leaves variety. Lustrous.



2241 1916 10 cents. MS-66 (PCGS). A relatively plentiful date in an outstanding state of preservation. Sharp and lustrous honey gold surfaces.

PCGS Population: 4; 1 finer (MS-67).



2242 1933 10 cents. MS-64/65. Lustrous brown and gold surfaces with some areas of gunmetal-blue. Very sharp. Quite elusive in gem grades.

Mintage: 672,368.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 247; earlier from Halle, October 10, 1955.

2243 1936 10 cents. MS-65. Splashes of light golden toning over lustrous surfaces.

Mintage: 2,460,871.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 250.

2244 1946 10 cents. Specimen-64. Brilliant. Very rare in Specimen finish.

Mintage: 6,300,066; Specimens, a few dozen.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 259.

2245 1871-H 25 cents. AU-50 (PCGS). Bottom of 7 repunched. Lustrous steel gray.

Superb Gem Specimen 1872-H 25¢

Exceedingly Rare



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

2246 1872-H 25 cents. Specimen-67 (PCGS). A splendid gem of exceedingly high quality. Vivid electric blue toning characterizes much of the surface, intermixed with lilac and gold. Certainly one of the most beautiful Victorian 25-cent pieces of any date still surviving. Specimen strikings are noticeably absent from even the greatest of Canadian cabinets.

PCGS Population 1; none finer.

Mintage: 2,240,000. Only a few Proofs (Specimens) were made, perhaps fewer than five. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained five Mint State pieces. A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known.

Well crafted dies with the only repunching worthy of note being at the bottom of the 7 in date. Most probably, higher denomination dies were given more care by the engravers and, of course, the die area presented a larger surface with which to work.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 287; earlier from A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1957.



2247 1872-H 25 cents. MS-62 (PCGS). Lustrous golden gray surfaces.

Choice Uncirculated 1880-H 25¢

Narrow 0 In Date



2248 1880-H 25 cents. Narrow 0. MS-63 (PCGS). One of three varieties for the date. Struck at England's Heaton Mint for the Dominion of Canada. Lustrous, delicately toned in places. Sharply struck with full hair and crown details on the obverse, equally as sharp on the

reverse. Die chips present on Victoria's cheek, second A of GRATIA and E of REGINA boldly repunched.

PCGS Population: 5; none finer.

There are three distinct date varieties for Canada's 1880-H 25-cent issue. Along with the more available Narrow 0 variety (as offered here), there is a Wide 0 variety which is slightly scarcer. The scarcest of the three varieties, however, is the unusual Wide 0 over Narrow 0 variety.

Accompanied by ICCS insert graded MS-63.

Lovely 1888 25 Cents



2249 1888 25 cents. MS-62. Scarce this nice. Sharply struck. Lustrous silver gray surfaces.

2250 1888 25 cents. AU-53 (PCGS). Much lustre remains.

Gem Uncirculated 1894 25¢



2251 1894 25 cents. MS-64 (PCGS). From a modest mintage of 220,000 pieces, and scarce this nice. A frosty gem, well struck and highly lustrous. A hint of gold at the rims.

PCGS Population: 3; 5 finer (MS-65 finest).

Accompanied by ICCS insert graded MS-64.

Lovely 1902 25 Cents

Gem Uncirculated



2252 1902 25 cents. MS-64 (PCGS). From the first regnal year of Edward VII (1902-1910). Well struck for the design type. Lustrous surfaces exhibit attractive golden hues.

PCGS Population: 3; none finer.

King Edward VII of England had to wait most of his life to ascend the throne of England. His mother, Queen Victoria, ruled England from 1837 until her death in 1901, a total of 64 years, one of the longest reigns of any monarch in world history! After Edward was crowned king of England, he would spend but nine short years on the throne.



2253 1902-H 25 cents. MS-63. Light magenta and gold toning over lustrous surfaces. The silver pieces from the Norweb Collection often

match each other in terms of toning and general appearance. The 1902-H is the more available of the two mint issues of this year.

Mintage: 800,000. The Heaton Mint hoard (1975-1980s) contained three Mint State pieces.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 317; earlier from Halle, October 10, 1955.

- 2254 1903 25 cents. MS-60. Scarce this nice. Lustrous golden gray surfaces.



- 2255 1904 25 cents. MS-60. Most original mint lustre still present. Light golden toning. Lowest mintage Edwardian issue. Produced too late to be saved as a novelty, these pieces went into circulation. Today any Mint State example is a rarity.

Mintage total per Royal Mint Report: 419,879.

The Burhop Collection coin, Lot 3144, was a notable MS-63.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 319.

Condition Rarity 1905 25 Cents

Gem Uncirculated



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 2256 1905 25 cents. MS-64 (PCGS). Among the finest known examples of the date. Typically encountered in EF or lower, despite a large mintage of 800,000 pieces; undoubtedly most went immediately into commerce. Finer than Kissel-Victoria:4150, that called "AU-55." Fully lustrous and well struck. Iridescent gray and gold. Rare this nice.

PCGS Population: 3; 1 finer (MS-65).

- 2257 1908 25 cents. MS-62. Light golden toning.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 326.



- 2258 1910 25 cents. MS-64. Greenish blue and light golden toning around the rims, mostly silver at the centers. Very beautiful.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 329; earlier from the William B. Tennant Collection, 1953.

Uncirculated 1914 25¢



- 2259 1914 25 cents. MS-64 (PCGS). Sharply struck. A lustrous, satiny gem, with smoky rose and silver gray highlights.

Mintage: 1,215,397.

PCGS Population: 5; none finer.

Gem Mint State 1914 25¢



- 2260 1914 25 cents. MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous and frosty with a whisper of champagne toning. Very rare at the gem level. Few were saved at the time of issue, and fewer still have survived to the present era.

PCGS Population: 5; none finer.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 334.

- 2261 1917 25 cents. MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous with light, even toning.

- 2262 1919 25 cents. MS-64 (PCGS). Strong cartwheel lustre on attractively toned surfaces. Gold and blue highlights.



- 2263 1927 25 cents. MS-61 (PCGS). A key date. Lustrous smoky gray and silver surfaces.

- 2264 1929 25 cents. MS-60. Brilliant with two patches of brown toning on the obverse and a hint of brown on the reverse.

Mintage: 2,690,562.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 344.



2265 1946 25 cents. Specimen-65. Brilliant. Very rare, especially at this magnificent gem level.

Mintage: 2,210,810; Specimens, a few dozen.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 364.



2266 1947 25 cents. Specimen-66. Brilliant.

Mintage: 1,524,554; Specimens, several dozen.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 366.

2267 1952 25 cents. Low Relief portrait. Specimen-65. Lacquered. Brilliant.

Mintage: 8,859,642 (combined relief styles); Specimens, perhaps over 100, combined styles.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 375.

Desirable Mint State 1870 50 Cents

L.C.W. on Truncation



2268 1870 50 cents. L.C.W. on truncation. MS-61 (PCGS). From the first year of the denomination in Canada. The popular variety with engraver Leonard Charles Wyon's (of the famous Wyon family, of which members were engravers and medalists for generations in England) initials on the truncation of Queen Victoria's neck. Nearly prooflike. Lustrous, lightly toned.

Rare 1870 50¢ Variety

With Shamrock, L.C.W.; Reeded Edge



2269 1870 50 cents. With Shamrock and L.C.W., Reeded edge. AU-58 (PCGS). Mostly frosty surfaces with lightly mottled and gray toning. Very well struck. An outstanding example of a business strike

issue which is typically seen in lower grades.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 383; earlier from the King Farouk Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

2270 1902 50 cents. AU-50 (PCGS). The first regnal year of King Edward VII. Deep aureate tones. Elusive in high grades.

2271 Certified Canadian 50-cent duo: ☆ 1906 EF-45 (ANACS) ☆ 1920 AU-50 (PCGS). (Total: 2 pieces)

2272 1916 AU-58 (PCGS). Lustrous.

Gem Specimen 1908 50¢



2273 1908 50 cents. Specimen-65 (ICCS). Probably from one of the 1,000 Specimen sets coined of the date. Sharply struck. Richly toned in deep honey gray. Scarce.



2274 1908 50 cents. Specimen-63 (PCGS). A gorgeous striking. Light silver gray surfaces with splashes of gold and iridescence.

Mintage: 128,119; figure includes an estimated 1,000 Specimens, not all of which were distributed—certainly only a fraction survive today.

The occasion for striking this and other 1908 Specimen coins was the opening of the Ottawa Mint (beginning in 1931 it was known as the Royal Canadian Mint).

From 1908 forward, all issues have the obverse and reverse dies aligned in the same direction (in contrast to the continuing practice of the United States mints and the Royal Mint of orienting the dies 180° apart).

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 404.

Important 1908 50 Cents

Gem Uncirculated



2275 1908 50 cents. MS-64 (PCGS). A rare date at this grade level. Lustrous with rich blue and lavender highlights. Equivalent to Kissel-Victoria:4191, where it was written: "Uncirculated specimens are rare, while choice examples, as this, are extremely rare. Originally toned Uncirculated Edwardian 50-cent pieces are nearly as difficult to locate today as are Victorian issues."

2276 1908 50 cents. MS-62 (ICCS). Light silver gray.

- 2277 1908 50 cents. EF-40 (PCGS). Pearl gray surfaces.
- 2278 1910 50 cents. MS-62 (PCGS). Final year of coinage for Edward VII. Deeply toned obverse, moderately toned reverse.
- 2279 1916 50 cents. AU-55 (PCGS). Lustrous.

Gem 1917 50 Cents



- 2280 1917 50 cents. MS-64 (PCGS). Delicate gold and magenta toning over satiny, lustrous fields. A truly memorable example of this year. Seldom seen in grades even approaching this. Our Edmonton:2124 coin sold in 1993 was MS-64 as was Burhop:3210.

Mintage: 752,213.

These were boom times in the economy in Canada and in the United States as well, as both countries' factories were strained to capacity to fill orders for war materiel for the European conflict. The need for circulating coins increased, and mintages in both countries reached record highs during this era.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 416; earlier from A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 1954.

- 2281 1919 50 cents. MS-62 (PCGS). Satiny, brilliant surfaces with just a few light marks present.



- 2282 1937 50 cents. Specimen-66. Gunmetal-blue toning with some splashes of gold. Mirror finish.

First year of King George VI. Obverse portrait by T. Humphrey Paget as used on other coinage of this year. Reverse by George Edward Kruger-Gray depicts a Canadian-motif coat of arms of a rather "open" configuration, so as to permit much of the plane or field part of the die to show through. The master dies for the reverse design of this and other new motifs of 1937 were made at the Paris Mint in France, as it was desired to launch the coinage at an early date in view of the new king's coronation in May.

Mintage: 192,016; Specimens, 1,295. David W. Akers suggests that only about 10% to 15% of the pieces from this number mirror finish.

Coins of the first year were widely saved by numismatists and the public alike, the coronation of George VI coming as it did after the confusing and controversial events leaving up to the abdication of King Edward VIII. After 1937 the novelty of the George VI coinage faded, and far fewer were saved of any date of the ensuing decade.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 427; earlier from the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2360, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

- 2283 1946 50 cents. MS-65 (PCGS). Highly lustrous with deep gold and blue iridescence on both sides.

Specimen 1947 50 Cents

7 Curved Left



- 2284 1947 50 cents. 7 Curved Left. Specimen-63 (PCGS). Scarce. From an unspecified (but undoubtedly small) mintage. Attractive rose and gray. Lustrous.

- 2285 1947 50 cents. Maple Leaf, 7 Curved Left. MS-64 (PCGS). A popular variety, actually coined in 1948 despite the date appearing on the issue. Iridescent silver gray surfaces.

In early 1948, India became a nation free of British Rule. This political development necessitated the removal of ET IND IMP (and Emperor of India) from the legends on the coins of the nations of the British Commonwealth. A pressing need for coinage in Canada necessitated the use of leftover 1947 obverse dies with the old reference to India still intact, as well as reverse dies with the 1947 date. To indicate that these coins were struck in 1948, a small maple leaf was added after the date on all six denominations (cent through silver dollar) for the year.

- 2286 1936 dollar. MS-65. Delicate golden toning over virtually flawless satiny surfaces. Gorgeous.

Mintage: 339,600 of which 306,100 were struck in 1936 and issued that year; an additional 33,596 were made from 1936-dated dies in 1937, 33,500 of these were released, and 96—presumably mint errors—were melted.

Second and scarcer issue of this reign. Quite elusive in the quality offered here.

The *Coin Collector's Journal*, April 1936, included "Canada's New Dollar," by Howland Wood. The *CCJ* was published by Wayte Raymond, who did more in the 1930s to popularize Canadian coins than did anyone else. In Howland Wood's words:

"The dollar struck by Canada for 1936 presents about the same appearance as the one struck in 1935. . . The previous one commemorated the silver jubilee of the late King, while the present one is a regular mintage. Consequently the legend on the obverse had to be changed from GEORGIVS V REX IMPERATOR ANNO REGNI XXV to GEORGIVS V DEI GRA: REX ET IND: IMP.. There are also minor details in the bust, the head is a trifle smaller and is placed higher up in the field, the cross on the crown breaking the legend. The rendering of the mantle is somewhat different and more of the collar of the Order of the Garter is shown. The truncation of the bust does not go to the edge of the coin. The reverse is identical with that of 1935."

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 460; earlier from the Canadian Coin Co., June 6, 1953.

- 2287 Certified Voyageur dollar trio: ☆ 1936 MS-64 (PCGS). Second (and final) year of Voyageur dollar coinage for George V ☆ 1937 MS-64 (NGC). First year of dollar coinage for George VI ☆ 1947 Blunt 7. MS-63 (PCGS). All deeply and evenly toned. A nice group. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 2288 1938 dollar. MS-64 (PCGS). A satiny gem from a modest mintage of 90,304 for the date. Richly toned on the obverse, with some brilliance at the reverse center. Lustrous.

Gem Uncirculated 1945 Silver Dollar



- 2289 1945 dollar. MS-66 (NGC). A scarce date, particularly in the gem category; just 38,391 examples were coined, the third lowest silver

dollar mintage in the Canadian series (1935-present). Lustrous. Deep iridescent gunmetal-blue at the rims, rose and gray at the centers.

Like Great Britain, Canada went to war with Nazi Germany late in 1939. The war years (1940-1944) saw no silver dollar production.

- 2290 1945 dollar. MS-64 (PCGS). A scarce low-mintage date, and the first Canadian dollar coinage since 1939. Rose and silver gray iridescence on reflective surfaces.
- 2291 1945 dollar. MS-64 (PCGS). Pale rose and silver gray iridescence on reflective surfaces.
- 2292 1945 dollar. MS-64 (PCGS). Highly lustrous, prooflike surfaces. Lightly toned.
- 2293 1945 dollar. MS-64 (PCGS). Evenly toned in iridescent rose.
- 2294 1945 dollar. MS-64 (PCGS). Attractive aureate highlights on reflective surfaces.
- 2295 Uncirculated dollar group, all MS-60: ☆ 1945 ☆ 1947 Pointed 7 ☆ 1947 Blunt 7 ☆ 1947 Maple Leaf. All brilliant. (Total: 4 pieces)

Specimen-65 1946 Silver Dollar



- 2296 1946 dollar. Specimen-65. Rare, only 15 Specimen sets were produced this year (though some individual pieces may have been produced). A beautiful coin with frosty motifs and mirror fields, and free of the scuff marks that typically adorn King George's cheek.



- 2297 1946 dollar. MS-65 (PCGS). Deep silver gray reflective surfaces. Lustrous.
- 2298 1946 dollar. MS-64 (PCGS). Attractive rose and sky blue surface highlights.

Gem Uncirculated 1947 Maple Leaf \$1



- 2299 1947 dollar. Maple Leaf. MS-65 (PCGS). Designer's initials (HP) boldly repunched. Satiny and lustrous with attractive iridescent highlights on both sides.
Small leaf after date represents 1947-dated coins that were actually struck in 1948, before new dies were available for Canada's coinage.
- 2300 1947 dollar. Maple Leaf. MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous, lightly toned.
- 2301 1947 dollar. Blunt 7. MS-65 (PCGS). Iridescent blue and rose.
- 2302 1948 dollar. MS-63, prooflike. Scarce. The key to the Canadian silver dollar series; just 18,780 pieces were coined for general circulation. Reflective fields and lightly frosted motifs.
- 2303 1949 dollar. MS-67. Brilliant with delicate champagne toning.
From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 478; earlier from David M. Bullowa, April 21, 1953.
- 2304 1950 dollar. Arnprior. MS-67. Light gray and golden toning over mostly mirror surfaces.
*Popular variety with two and a partial third water line to the right of the canoe, in contrast to the normal four.
From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 480.*

Specimen 1951 Silver Dollar

Four Water Lines



- 2305 1951 dollar. Four Water Lines. Specimen-65 (PCGS). Just 12 Specimen sets were coined of the date, although some additional pieces may have been coined of the various denominations. An attractive gem, nicely struck and carefully preserved. Delicately toned in pale gold and gray.
- 2306 1952 dollar. Normal Water Lines. MS-67. Light champagne and golden toning.
From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 485.
- 2307 1952 dollar. Four Water Lines. MS-66 (PCGS). A satiny gem, with deep golden gray and pale blue obverse tones, some central brilliance with even blue and rose highlights on the reverse.
- 2308 Complete gold five-dollar set: ☆ 1912 AU-55 ☆ 1913 AU-50, cleaned ☆ 1914 AU-55. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 2309 1912 gold 10 dollars. MS-62 (PCGS). From the first year of a short-lived series (1912-14). Lustrous.
- 2310 Complete gold 10-dollar set: ☆ 1912 AU-58 ☆ 1913 AU-50, brushed ☆ 1914 MS-60. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 2311 1914 10 dollars. MS-60. The final of three years for the denomination (1912-14). Lustrous.

Scarce 1908-C Specimen Sovereign



- 2312 1908-C sovereign. Specimen-63 (PCGS). Scarce. From an unknown but undoubtedly small Specimen mintage; only 636 pieces were struck for actual circulation, and specimen mintages are typically much smaller than business strike mintages. Highly lustrous.

Struck in Canada to British monetary standards (i.e., sovereigns instead of dollars). Second only to the 1916-C sovereign rarity as a key date (of 10 dates in the Canadian sovereign series).

Specimen 1908-C Specimen Sovereign



- 2313 1908-C sovereign. Specimen-62 (PCGS). Lustrous. A second example of this scarce issue.
- 2314 1910-C gold sovereign. Edward VII. AU-55. Brilliant with most original lustre still remaining.
Mintage: 28,012.
From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 497; earlier from Spink & Son, Ltd., January 15, 1956.
- 2315 1919-C gold sovereign. MS-63 (PCGS). Lustrous and well struck.
- 2316 1990 platinum \$150. Proof-67 Ultra Heavy Cameo (ICCS). Just 1,928 pieces were struck. Frosty devices and deep mirror fields.

SPECIMEN AND PROOF SETS

- 2317 Five-piece 1908 Specimen set, cent through 50 cents: ☆ Cent. Specimen-62, RB ☆ Silver five cents. Specimen-60 ☆ 10 cents. Specimen-60 ☆ 25 cents. Specimen-62 ☆ 50 cents. Specimen-63. The silver coins display medium gray toning. (Total: 5 pieces)

First Canadian Specimen Set

Opening of Ottawa Mint

- 2318 1908 Specimen set. Five-coin set, average Specimen-63, with original box. Inside the blue box is a red label imprinted in gilt "First Coinage of Canadian Mint, Ottawa, 1908." Of importance and significance, not only for the event commemorated, but from the aspect of rarity—relatively few such sets exist today. (Total: 5 pieces, 1 box)

- 2319 1908 four-piece Specimen set, all Specimen-60: ☆ Cent. Red and Brown ☆ Five cents ☆ 25 cents ☆ 50 cents. The three silver coins are deep gray. Accompanied by a custom box of issue. (Total: 4 pieces, 1 box)
- 2320 1937 six-piece matte finish Specimen set, all certified by PCGS: ☆ Cent. Specimen-66 RD. Brilliant ☆ Five cents. Specimen-66. Brilliant ☆ 10 cents. Specimen-67 ☆ 25 cents. Specimen-66 ☆ 50 cents. Specimen-65 ☆ Silver dollar. Specimen-66. The four silver coins are attractively and identically toned, suggesting that the coins have been together as a set since the year of issue. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 2321 Six-piece 1965 Specimen set, cent through dollar. All graded by ICCS, and all called Cameo or Heavy Cameo, including: ☆ Cent. Specimen-65 RD ☆ Five cents. Specimen-64 ☆ 10 cents. Specimen-64 ☆ 25 cents. Specimen-66 ☆ 50 cents. Specimen-65 ☆ Dollar. Specimen-65. A rare (if somewhat modern) Specimen set; perhaps as few as a dozen complete sets are known. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 2322 1965 six-piece Proof set, all certified by PCGS: ☆ Cent. Proof-63 RB ☆ Five cents. Proof-64 ☆ 10 cents. Proof-66 ☆ 25 cents. Proof-66 ☆ 50 cents. Proof-65 ☆ Dollar. Large Beads. Proof-66. (Total: 6 pieces)

Rare Undated Royal Canadian Mint Test Tokens



- 2323 10-piece set of the rare Royal Canadian Mint test tokens, struck circa 1983-84 (some believe slightly earlier). All MS-63 or finer, in various metals including bronze, copper, brass, aluminum, nickel, and silver. Seven pieces have beaded borders, three are plain. Weights range from 4.0 grams (aluminum) to 14.1 grams (nickel). An important opportunity for the collector of Canadian numismatic items. The last set to appear on the market (CNA Sale, Moncton, New Brunswick, July, 1997, Lot 614) created a great deal of attention and realized several thousand dollars. (Total: 10 pieces)

COINS OF NEWFOUNDLAND

- 2324 1903 five-cent silver. Specimen-61 (PCGS). Scarce; very few Specimen strikes were made for Newfoundland in this year. Frosty matte-like surfaces exhibit warm golden highlights.
- 2325 1904-H five-cent silver. MS-64 (PCGS). Repunching noted at the tops of the uprights of the H mintmark, perhaps a large H over a small H. Lustrous, pale golden highlights.

1946-C Five-Cent Rarity

Gem Proof



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 2326 1946-C five-cent silver. Proof-65. A great rarity. Just 2,041 business strikes were coined; undoubtedly the Proof mintage was minuscule. Deep mirrors and frosted motifs. A seldom-offered opportunity.

Superb Gem 1880 8/7 10¢



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 2327 1880 8/7 10 cents. MS-63 (PCGS). A superb gem. Gorgeous surfaces, prooflike on the obverse and frosty on the reverse. Delicate blue, magenta, and iridescent toning.

Mintage: 10,000.

Some machine doubling on the obverse. Reverse with some light cracks around the periphery. All examples of 1880 are from dies with second 8 over 7. This indicates that the dies were made with three digits, 187, then left unfinished. In the present instance, the 1880s came around, and the die was corrected accordingly.

A "Fremantle Proof" is in the British Museum; die variety not known. An example in the W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Raymond, 1925), part of Lot 611, was described as "Proof. Rare."

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 601; earlier from Stack's, Knowles Collection, Lot 1905, May 20, 1953.

- 2328 1938 10 cents. MS-64. Golden gray toning over satiny surfaces. Rare in gem Mint State preservation.

Mintage: 100,000.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 619; earlier from Spink & Son, Ltd., 1955.

- 2329 1940 10 cents. MS-64. Delicate champagne toning.

Mintage: 100,000.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 620.

1865 Specimen 20 Cents

Plain Edge, Parallel Dies

Cabinet Striking

Possibly Unique



- 2330 1865 20 cents. Regular dies. Plain edge, Parallel Dies. Specimen-62 (PCGS). Period after NEWFOUNDLAND. Brilliant surfaces with some old hairlines. Sharply struck devices contrast nicely with deep mirror fields. Struck at the Royal Mint as a cabinet piece. At the same time, at least one copper impression was taken. Believed to be unique. We have never seen or heard of another.

Regular dies (obverse with Victoria, reverse with arabesques of normal format—not like NF-10 of thin structure). Acquired by the Norwebs as a pattern, but we have included it among regular issues as in other series (1858 Province of Canada silver coins are an example) regular-die coins with variant edges or alignments are listed among regular issues.

In NEWFOUNDLAND the W is doubled at top, U with double bottom. Roman-style 1 in date patched.

Weight: 84.1 grains; Diameter: 22.9mm.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 625; earlier from the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.



2331 1870 20 cents. Specimen-65 (PCGS). Reeded edge. A desirable rarity from a short (1865-1912, with only 18 actual dates in that 47-year period) series. Faintly mottled rose and gold surface highlights.

2332 Pair of 1912 20-cent pieces: ☆ MS-62 and MS-61. Both exhibit light brown and gold toning. (Total: 2 pieces)

Rare Mint State 1881 50¢



2333 1881 50 cents. MS-60. Silver-lilac surfaces. Another example of this condition rarity.

Last digit of date is repunched.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 660; earlier from the King Farouk Sale, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.



2334 1882-H 50 cents. MS-61 (PCGS). Tiny nick on chin. Lilac, magenta, and iridescent toning.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 662.

2335 1896 50 cents. AU-58. Gold and iridescent toning. A challenge to Mint State. A very attractive coin overall.

Openings in last two date digits slightly wider than on preceding. No recut 1. Called "Large Date" years ago.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 668; earlier from the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.



2336 1911 50 cents. MS-64. George V. Mottled light golden brown and iridescent toning. First year of the new reign. A superb coin.

Mintage total per Royal Mint Report: 203,428.

Unlike the Dominion of Canada 50-cent piece, the obverse inscription on the Newfoundland version does contain reference to the Deity and therefore is not "Godless." These pieces were struck late in 1911.

In the date the second 1 is below the right stand of N; 9 repunched. (Another variant, not offered here, has the second 1 not so far to the right).

Newfoundland 50-cent pieces of George V were saved in larger quantities by the public than were the Victorian varieties. At the time this was the largest silver denomination of the island, and with fears of the banking instability of the 1890s still fresh in many people's minds, a store of silver coins seemed like a good idea. However, most pieces put away were lightly worn.

Notwithstanding such hoarding, on an absolute basis Newfoundland 50-cent pieces in gem grades are multiples rarer than United States coins or Dominion of Canada coins.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1996, Lot 675; earlier from the King Farouk Sale, Lot 2367, Cairo, Egypt, 1954.

2337 Selection of Newfoundland gold "double dollars," lacking just the rare 1880 issue for completeness: ☆ 1865 AU-55 ☆ 1870 AU-50 ☆ 1872 AU-55, cleaned ☆ 1881 AU-50 ☆ 1882-H AU-50 ☆ 1885 MS-60 ☆ 1888 AU-50. (Total: 7 pieces)



2338 1880 two dollars. AU-55. Rare, just 2,500 pieces were struck for circulation (a tiny number of Proofs were also struck). Sharp and lustrous.

2339 PCGS-certified group of silver types: ☆ 1899 five cents. MS-61. Lustrous ☆ 1915 five cents. AU-55. Toned ☆ 1907 10 cents. MS-62. Lightly toned, lustrous ☆ 1938 10 cents. MS-64. Toned, lustrous ☆ 1940 10 cents. MS-65. Lightly toned, lustrous. A nice group. (Total: 5 pieces)

WORLD GOLD COINS

2340 Austria. Three coins: ☆ 1892 (restrike) 4 florin/10 francs. Krause Mishler-2260. MS-60 ☆ 1915 (restrike) ducat. KM-2267. Proof-63 ☆ 1915 (restrike) 4 ducats. KM-2276. MS-64. (Total: 3 pieces)

2341 Collection balance of six gold coins: ☆ Austria. 1915 dated (restrike) 4 ducats. KM-2276. Proof-63 ☆ Germany-Prussia. 1874-A 10 mark. Y-114a. VF-20 ☆ Germany-Prussia. 1901-A 20 mark. Y-124a. VF-25 ☆ Great Britain. 1912 half sovereign. KM-819. MS-62 ☆ Mexico. 1945 (restrike) 2 pesos. KM-461. MS-63 ☆ Mexico. 1947 (restrike) 50 pesos. KM-481. MS-61. (Total: 6 pieces)

2342 Five gold coins: ☆ Belgium. 1878 20 francs. KM-37. EF-45 ☆ Germany-Prussia. 1874-B 20 mark. KM-115d. VF-30 ☆ Germany-Prussia. 1910-A 20 mark. KM-124a. MS-60 ☆ Great Britain. 1871 sovereign. KM-752. EF-45 ☆ Switzerland. 1911-B 20 francs. KM-3501. MS-63. (Total: 5 pieces)

2343 Five coins: ☆ Costa Rica. 1900 2 colones. KM-139. VF-30 ☆ Hungary. 1894 20 korona. KM-486. AU-58 ☆ Italy. 1882-R 20 lire. KM-21. Proof-62 ☆ Mexico. 1945 (restrike) 2-1/2 pesos. KM-463. MS-63 ☆ Russia. 1904 5 rubles. Y-62. AU-50. (Total: 5 pieces)

2344 France. Five coins: ☆ 1814-A 20 francs. Cr-170.1. EF-40 ☆ 1850-A 20 francs. Y-10. EF-40 ☆ 1890-A 20 francs. Y-55. MS-60 ☆ 1914 20 francs. Y-66a. MS-63 ☆ 1856-A 10 francs. Y-34.3. AU-50. (Total: 5 pieces)

2345 Netherlands. Four coins: ☆ 1875 10 gulden. KM-105. MS-62 ☆ 1897 10 gulden. KM-118. AU-58 ☆ 1913 10 gulden. KM-149. MS-62 ☆ 1928 ducat. KM-83.1. MS-60. (Total: 4 pieces)

COINS OF THE WORLD

2346 Interesting group, mostly 20th century, consisting of 17 essais/patterns and tokens: ☆ **Algeria**. 1950 100 francs essai. M-421b. MS-62 ☆ **Cameroon**. 1960 50 francs essai. KM-E10. MS-63 ☆ **Cape of Good Hope**. 1889 pattern penny. KM-Pn2. MS-61 ☆ **French Equatorial Africa**. 1925 500 francs essai. M-174b. MS-63 ☆ **French Equatorial Africa**. 1948 2 francs essai. M-435. MS-63 ☆ **French Gabon**. 1925 500 francs essai. AU-58 ☆ **French Oceania**. 1952 5 francs essai. KM-PE4. MS-62 ☆ **French Somalia**. 1948 5 francs essai. M-449. MS-62 ☆ **French West Africa**. 1948 2 francs essai. M-431. MS-63 ☆ **India**. 1874 famine relief rupee token. KM-Tn2. MS-60 ☆ **Laos**. 1952 50 cents essai. KM-E3. MS-63 ☆ **Lebanon**. 1929 50 piastres essai. KM-E9. AU-58 ☆ **Reunion**. 1955 5 francs essai. KM-E5. MS-60 ☆ **St. Pierre et Miquelon**. 1948 2 francs essai. M-459. MS-64 ☆ **Syria**. 1929 50 piastres essai. KM-E6. MS-64 ☆ **Togo**. 1924 2 francs essai. M-178. AU-55 ☆ **Vietnam**. 1953 50 xu essai. KM-E3. MS-63, prooflike. (Total: 17 pieces)

One cannot help but contemplate the values that exist today among pattern coins of the world *except* for the United States. Pieces of our own country are well catalogued and in great demand, but those of many other countries often sell for trivial sums, this sometimes includes great rarities.

2347 Two copper coins and one silver crown: ☆ **Andorra**. 1873 10 centimos. KM-B1. Proof-63 RB ☆ **Cape Province-Griquatown**. Undated (1890) pattern penny. KM-Pn6. Proof-60 BN ☆ **Netherlands-Gelderland**. 1786 3 gulden. D-1849. AU-50. (Total: 3 pieces)

2348 **Diverse group of five coins:** ☆ **Angola**. 1796 12 macutas. KM-37. VF-20, cleaned ☆ **Haiti**. 1887 gourde. KM-46. AU-58 ☆ **Milan** (under Spain). 1582 ducatore. D-8309. F-12 ☆ **Mozambique**. 1843 onca. KM-26.1. F-12, edge adjustment ☆ **Sarawak**. 1900-H 50 cents. KM-11. AU-50. (Total: 5 pieces)

2349 **Australia**. 1910 florin. KM-21. AU-50, cleaned. A popular and much-needed type coin.

2350 **Australia**. Two PCGS-certified AU-55 coins: ☆ 1921 florin. KM-27 ☆ 1938 crown. KM-34. (Total: 2 pieces)

2351 **Australia**. Two florins: ☆ 1931 KM-27. MS-62 (PCGS) ☆ 1934-35 commemorating the centennials of Victoria and Melbourne. KM-33. MS-62. (Total: 2 pieces)

2352 **Austria**. Rudolph II. 1610 taler (Hallmark). D-3007. AU-50, edge smoothed.

Proof 1937 Australian Crown Rarity



2353 **Australia**. 1937 crown. KM-34. Proof-64. A rarity, one of just 100 Proofs of the date struck during the first year of coinage for King George VI (1937-1952). Sharply struck. Attractive rose and gold highlights on mirror surfaces.

2354 Interesting group of seven coins: ☆ **Balearic Islands**. Ferdinand VII. 1821 30 sueldos. KM-L53.1. VF-25, light scratches ☆ **Germany-Prussia**. Wilhelm II. 1898-A 5 mark. Y-122a. VF-25 ☆ **Germany-Saxony**. Georg. 1903-E 5 mark. Y-188. VF-20 ☆ **Iceland**.

1930 5 kronur. KM-M2. AU-50 ☆ **Jordan**. Hussein I. 1949 dirham (100 fils). KM-7. Proof-62 ☆ **South Africa**. 1892 5 shillings. Double shaft. KM-8.2. AU-50 ☆ **Tereira Island** (Azores). 1829 cast bronze pattern. KM-Pn3. F-15. (Total: 7 pieces)

2355 Two crown-sized coins: ☆ **Belgian Congo**. 1896 5 francs. KM-8.1. AU-55 ☆ **Germany-Saxony**. 1630 taler. D-7605. EF-40, marks on edge. (Total: 2 pieces)

The taler of Saxony commemorates the centenary of the Augsburg Confession.

Important 1879-A Piastre Essai



2356 **Cochin-China**. 1879-A silver piastre essai. KM-E12. Gad-7. D-241. Proof-55. A splendid coin of ornate allegorical design (as only the French are able to do with such a flourish). Attractive, medium lilac toning with some splashes of magenta and blue. Gorgeous!

Cochin-China is now part of Vietnam, but formerly was a French colony in Indo-China. This rarity can be compared to Lot 1788 of Superior Galleries' May 1995 sale of the Goodman Collection, a piece which was reported to have crossed the block at \$11,500.

2357 **Fiji**. Two florins: ☆ 1934. KM-5. MS-60 ☆ 1941. KM-13. MS-61. (Total: 2 pieces)

Popular 1894-A Bird of Paradise Crown



2358 **German New Guinea**. 1894-A 5 mark. KM-7. AU-55. Always popular as one of the most elegant major design types among dollar-sized world coins of the past two centuries.

Only 19,000 of these beautifully designed crowns were minted.

2359 Two British-related silver issues: ☆ **Germany-Brunswick-Lüneburg**. George I. 1726 taler. D-2081. EF-45 ☆ **Gold Coast**. George III. 1818 ackey. KM-9. AU-58 a few minor edge dings. (Total: 2 pieces)



2360 Germany. 1955-G 5 mark. 300th Anniversary of the Birth of Ludwig von Baden. KM-115. Proof-62.

2361 Germany. 1957-J 5 mark. Centenary of the Death of Joseph Freiherr von Eichendorff. KM-117. MS-62.

A FABULOUS COLLECTION OF THE COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN

We are pleased to present a wonderful collection of royal coins of Great Britain gathered over a long period by a consummate gentleman. Comprising all of the standard denominations from the copper farthing to the gold £5, the offering is replete with scarcities, rarities, high-grade pieces, and other desiderata. Primarily comprising milled coinage from early years until recent times, the collection has many landmark pieces associated with British history and numismatics. Among pre-19th-century coins, crowns such as the 1703 VIGO (a particularly nice piece), the Proof 1746, and a beautiful 1746 LIMA will be appreciated by a wide audience. However, not to be overlooked are numerous British copper coins in high grades, including pennies of George III in Mint State, not of great market value, but difficult to find if one sets out to do so.

Among later coins, gem Proofs of William IV, including a splendid 1831 crown, will attract attention.

The coinage of Queen Victoria is outstanding, indeed memorable, and ranges from such delicacies as a Mint State 1863 bronze farthing (where you can find another?); to the Proof coins of 1839, 1853, and other dates; some truly splendid Mint State Victoria coins of the Young Head style—seldom seen in the grades here offered; the famous Gothic crown of 1847 and the even rarer Gothic crown of 1853; Proof gold issues, and more—a delight for the connoisseur and specialist, although even the numismatist with a beginning interest will be dazzled with the array.

Into the present century, the reigns of Edward VII, George V, George VI, and Elizabeth are represented not only with “standard items” such as coronation Proof sets and Maundy sets, but, perhaps even more important to the long-term collector, many Mint State business strikes in seldom-seen high grades.

All in all the offering is one that will be long remembered. No doubt, numismatists from all over the world will participate in the bidding for these pieces.

EDWARD VI

(1547-1553)



2362 1552 crown. S (Seaby, *Coins of England*)-2478, SC (Coincraft's 1997 *Standard Catalogue of English and UK Coins*)-040. VF-30. A very attractive and desirable early silver crown with a wonderful provenance. Ex Lockett Collection.

ELIZABETH I

(1558-1603)

2363 Two milled silver coins: ☆ Undated shilling. S-2592, SC-035. VF-20 (ANACS) ☆ 1562 sixpence. S-2595. SC-055. EF-45 (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)

JAMES I

(1603-1625)



2364 Undated crown (1619-1625). S-2665, SC-050. VF-30. A lovely coin.

CHARLES I

(1625-1649)

Exemplary Crown of Charles I



2365 Undated crown. Type 1a. S-2753, SC-045. AU-50. One of the finest known, with attractive dark toning. Obverse with monarch on horse-

back, style with sword piercing the inner "wire" circle, but not the ring of beads. Reverse with embellished shield having four sections.

The extensive pedigree includes the cabinets of the Honorable J. Gibbs (1825-1866) which after his death passed to Spink of London; the J.G. Murdoch Collection (this particular piece was auctioned at Sotheby's, London, June 8, 1903, as Lot 89); T.W. Barron (same venue, but on February 27, 1906, Lot 20), F.B. Nightingale (sold at Glendining's on October 24, 1951, Lot 39); J.G. Brooker (sold SCBI 33, Lot 232); the Rodney-Smith Collection (purchased by Spink in 1983); Spink's auction of May 31, 1989, Lot 68; Herman Selig; present consignor.

2366 Undated milled crown by Nicholas Briot (1631-2). S-2852, SC-095. VF-20.

2367 Undated milled half crown by Briot (1631-2). S-2853, SC-105. EF-45 (ANACS).

In 1631 Nicholas Briot introduced his beautiful machine-made coinage from the Tower Mint. Characterized by their round flans, even striking, and excellent details, the milled coins are seldom found clipped, unlike their hammered counterparts. Indeed, the introduction of the milled edge had as a primary purpose the deterring of clipping.

2368 Two milled shillings produced from dies by Nicholas Briot: ☆ Undated (1631-2). S-2854, SC-110. EF-40 (ANACS), obv. planchet flaw at 1:00 ☆ Undated (1638-9). S-2859, SC-115. AU-58 (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)

2369 Three undated Briot coins: ☆ Sixpence (1631-2). S-2855, SC-070. EF-45 (ANACS) ☆ Sixpence (1638-9). S-2860, SC-075. AU-50 (ANACS) ☆ Halfgroat (1631-2). S-2856, SC-095. AU-58 (ANACS). (Total: 3 pieces)

COMMONWEALTH

(1649-1660)



2370 1652 crown. S-3214, SC-015. EF-45. Beautifully toned and well struck, an exceptional example.



2371 1658/7 Cromwell crown. S-3226, SC-005. AU-55 (ANACS). An especially attractive example of this famous crown issue, a popular interruption to the regal portrait coinage before and after. Always in demand, especially in such choice preservation.

With a light, early-state die flaw across the lower portion of the bust.

Desirable 1658 Cromwell Half Crown

Mint State



2372 1658 Cromwell half crown. S-3227, SC-010. MS-63 (ANACS), with prooflike fields. An especially choice example, far finer than usually seen, the typical specimen being EF or, occasionally, AU. Probably struck as a Proof or presentation piece.

Although portraying his father, Oliver Cromwell, this half crown was struck under the protectorship of Richard, the eldest surviving son. After Charles II was restored as king in 1660, Richard Cromwell, under the name of John Clarke, lived in France for the next 20 years. He then returned to his native England, where he died in 1712.



2373 1658 Cromwell shilling. S-3228, SC-005. MS-62 (ANACS).

Exhibits the normal obverse die flaw near the top of the laurel wreath.

CHARLES II

(1660-1685)

2374 1662 crown. Rose below bust and edge undated. S-3350, SC-005. EF-45 (ANACS). A pleasing example of the type and variety.

2375 Three crowns of Charles II: ☆ 1662 S-3353, SC-030. VF-20 (ANACS) ☆ 1668 S-3357, SC-130. VF-35 (ANACS) ☆ 1684 S-3359, SC-325. VF-35 (ANACS). (Total: 3 pieces)

2376 1664 crown. S-3355, SC-070. EF-40 (ANACS). A particularly attractive coin.

2377 1666 crown. Elephant below bust. S-3356, SC-115. EF-45 (ANACS).

2378 Two crowns of Charles II: ☆ 1673 S-3358, SC-200. EF-40 (ANACS) ☆ 1677/6 S-3358, SC-245. VF-35 (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)



2379 1676 crown. S-3358, SC-230. MS-62 (ANACS). A particularly attractive example of this early-date crown. Seldom seen in such a high grade level.

- 2380 1676 crown. S-3358, SC-230. AU-58 (ANACS). Another pleasing specimen of this early issue.
- 2381 1679 crown. S-3358, SC-255. AU-58 (ANACS).
- 2382 1663 half crown. S-3361, SC-005. AU-55 (ANACS).
- 2383 1670 half crown. S-3365, SC-090. AU-50 (ANACS).



- 2384 1675 half crown. S-3367, SC-175. MS-63 (ANACS). Fairly scarce in all high grades, especially so in Mint State as hereoffered.
- 2385 1676 half crown. S-3367, SC-190. AU-58 (ANACS).
- 2386 Two half crowns: ☆ 1677 S-3367, SC-205. AU-50 (ANACS) ☆ 1682 S-3367, SC-280. VF-20 (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)



- 2387 1683 half crown. S-3367, SC-300. MS-63 (ANACS). Well struck and sharply defined. Medium gray toning with some splashes of silver. A nice example of this early issue.



- 2388 1663 shilling. S-3372, SC-005. MS-63 (ANACS). An especially high-quality example of an issue that, when seen, is usually encountered in worn grades.
- 2389 Lot of two shillings: ☆ 1663 S-3372, SC-005. EF-40 (ANACS) ☆ 1672 S-3375, SC-100. EF-45 (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2390 Two sixpence: ☆ 1677 S-3382, SC-025. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1683 S-3382, SC-060. MS-61 (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2391 Five sets of low-denomination ("Maundy") coins: ☆ Undated 4d to 1d set (4 coins). Average EF-45 ☆ 1671 4d to 1d set (4 coins). AU-50 to MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1673 4d to 1d set (4 coins). Average EF-40 ☆ 1674 4d to 1d set (4 coins). AU-55 to MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1678 4d to 1d set (4 coins). Average EF-40. (Total: 20 pieces)

While Maundy sets were not issued as such until the reign of George III, earlier sets of silver 4d to 1d are often collected as part of the series. 1822 marks the year in which these small silver coins were issued specifically for the Maundy Thursday ceremonies (the day before Good Friday), and from 1822 one can form an unbroken yearly run of these coins, which were designed to be gifts from the reigning monarch to the impoverished.

- 2392 Various "Maundy" coins and sets: ☆ 1675 4d to 1d set (4 coins). Average EF-45 ☆ 1679 3d. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1680 4d to 1d set (4 coins). AU-55 to MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1681 4d to 1d set (4 coins). 1d MS-62 (ANACS), 2d MS-62 (ANACS), 3d AU-55, 4d AU-50 (ANACS) ☆ 1683 4d to 1d set (4 coins). Average AU-50 ☆ 1684 4d to 1d set (4 coins). Average AU-50. (Total: 21 pieces)
- 2393 Two copper coins of Charles II: ☆ 1673 halfpenny. S-3393, SC-025. AU-50 (ANACS) ☆ 1672 farthing. S-3394, SC-005. EF-45 (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2394 Two copper farthings: ☆ 1675 S-3394, SC-045. MS-63 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1679 S-3394, SC-055. MS-63 BN (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)

JAMES II (1685-1688)

- 2395 1686 crown. S-3406, SC-005. EF-45 (ANACS). Obverse planchet flaw at 1:00.
- 2396 Three silver coins of James II: ☆ 1686 crown. S-3406, SC-005. VF-35 (ANACS) ☆ 1687/6 half crown. S-3408, SC-040. EF-45 (ANACS) ☆ 1687/6 shilling. S-3410, SC-045. EF-40 (ANACS). (Total: 3 pieces)



- 2397 1687 crown. S-3407, SC-015. MS-61 (ANACS). A very attractive Mint State issue of this early reign.
Designed by John Roettier, chief engraver of the mint during the short reign of James II.

Attractive 1688/7 Crown of James II Mint State



- 2398 1688/7 crown. S-3407, SC-035. MS-62 (ANACS). Well struck and attractive in all areas. Some prooflike surface is seen beneath lilac, gray, and golden surfaces. A notable quality example of this early crown. Ideal for the type collector or variety specialist.
- 2399 Two half crowns: ☆ 1685 S-3408, SC-005. EF-45 (ANACS), scratch above effigy ☆ 1686 S-3408, SC-010. AU-58 (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)

- 2400 1688 half crown. S-3409, SC-060. AU-58 (ANACS). Not easy to locate in this high grade.
- 2401 Two sixpence: ☆ 1686 S-3412, SC-005. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1687 S-3412, SC-025. MS-62 (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2402 Two "Maundy" sets of James II: ☆ 1686 4d to 1d set (4 coins). Average EF-45 ☆ 1687 4d to 1d set (4 coins). Average EF-40. (Total: 8 pieces)

WILLIAM and MARY (1688-1694)

- 2403 1691 crown. S-3433, SC-005. EF-45 (ANACS). A few obverse planchet defects.



- 2404 1692 crown. S-3433, SC-025 (final digit of date over inverted 2). AU-58 (ANACS). A very attractive example with medium gray toning and highlights of silver and electric blue—all in all the type of specimen that will satisfy the numismatist with an eye for quality.



- 2405 1689 half crown. S-3435 (second shield), SC-030. MS-62 (ANACS). A particularly attractive specimen.
- 2406 Two half crowns of 1689: ☆ S-3434 (first shield), SC-005. EF-45 (ANACS) ☆ S-3435 (second shield), SC-030. AU-58 (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2407 Two half crowns portraying the conjoined busts of Prince William of Orange and Mary, daughter of James II: ☆ 1690 S-3435, SC-045. AU-55 (ANACS), cleaned, especially noticeable on reverse ☆ 1693. S-3436, SC-065. AU-58 (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2408 Four coins: ☆ 1693 shilling. S-3437, SC-020. AU-58 (ANACS). Weakly struck obverse (as usual) and planchet adjustment marks ☆ 1693 sixpence. S-3438, SC-005. AU-50 (ANACS) ☆ 1694 copper halfpenny. S-3452, SC-045. EF-45 (ANACS) ☆ 1694 copper farthing. S-3453, SC-050. VF-20 (ANACS). (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2409 Five coins: ☆ 1689 "Maundy" set of 4d to 1d averaging EF-40 ☆ 1694 copper farthing. S-3453, SC-050. AU-50 (ANACS), lightly pitted. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 2410 Two "Maundy" sets of William and Mary: ☆ 1692 (with overdate 1d) 4d to 1d (4 coins). ANACS-certified AU-55 to MS-63 ☆ 1694 4d to 1d (4 coins). Average grade is AU-58. (Total: 8 pieces)
- The established abbreviation for "penny" is "d," from the ancient Roman "denarius," the main unit of transaction in ancient Britain.

WILLIAM III (1694-1702)

- 2411 1695 crown. S-3470, SC-005 (edge: SEPTIMO). MS-62 (ANACS). Crowns of this date are sometimes seen, as are other silver denominations, from an old hoard. In the 1950s and 1960s, such pieces, particularly the sixpence and shilling denominations, were readily available from dealers in England. Today, the supply is widely scattered, and crowns in particular are not often seen.
- 2412 Two crowns: ☆ 1695 S-3470, SC-010 (edge: OCTAVO). AU-55 (ANACS) ☆ 1697 (rare date) S-3473, SC-095. Extensively repaired in right obverse field and cleaned, otherwise VF-20. (Total: 2 pieces)

Remarkable Mint State 1696 Crown Minted Under the Short Reign of William III



- 2413 1696 crown. S-3472, SC-025. MS-63 (ANACS). Beautifully toned in blue, magenta, and gold with the effigy frosted. The buyer with an eye to quality would do well to compete enthusiastically for this lot.

The crowns of William III were minted only at the Tower Mint by James Roettier, and later in this reign by John Croker. William III's reign began with Queen Mary's death from smallpox in 1694 and was marred by Mint Engraver Roettier's dismissal for smuggling



- 2414 1696 crown. S-3472, SC-025. MS-62 (ANACS). A second example of this issue.
- 2415 1700 crown. S-3474, SC-100. MS-62 (ANACS). Crowns of this year are quite scarce in Mint State, being notably more elusive than those dated 1696.
- 2416 Two half crowns: ☆ 1696-B (minted at Bristol). S-3476, SC-055. EF-45 (ANACS) ☆ 1696-Y (York). S-3480, SC-085. EF-40 (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)

- 2417 Three mintmarked half crowns: ☆ 1697-C (Chester). S-3489, SC-170. AU-50 (ANACS) ☆ 1697-E (Exeter). S-3490, SC-180. AU-50 (ANACS) ☆ 1697-Y (York). S-3492, SC-220. EF-45 (ANACS). (Total: 3 pieces)

Silver coins were struck from 1696 to 1698 at five provincial mints under William II: B - Bristol, C - Chester, E - Exeter, N - Norwich, Y - York. The collection of all five would make a wonderful group and locating high-grade examples would be quite an accomplishment.

- 2418 Three half crowns of William III: ☆ 1698 S-3494, SC-235. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1699 S-3494, SC-265. AU-58 (ANACS), haymarked ☆ 1701 S-3494, SC-305. AU-58 (ANACS), haymarked. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 2419 Three half crowns: ☆ 1698 S-3494, SC-235. EF-45 (ANACS) ☆ 1700 S-3494, SC-290. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1701 S-3494, SC-305. AU-55 (ANACS). (Total: 3 pieces)

- 2420 Four shillings of William III: ☆ 1695 S-3497, SC-005. EF-45 (ANACS) ☆ 1696-B S-3498, SC-045. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1696-C S-3499, SC-055. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1696-E S-3490, SC-065. MS-62 (ANACS). (Total: 4 pieces)

- 2421 Four shillings: ☆ 1697 S-3497, SC-110. MS-65 (ANACS) ☆ 1697-B S-3506, SC-145. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1697-C S-3507, SC-150. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1700 S-3516, SC-310. MS-62 (ANACS). (Total: 4 pieces)

- 2422 Six shillings from different reigns: ☆ 1697 William III. MS-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1829 George IV. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1836 William IV. MS-65 (NGC) ☆ 1859 Victoria. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1902 Edward VII. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1913 George V. MS-63 (ANACS). (Total: 6 pieces)

- 2423 Extensive date-run of 12 William III sixpence, all encapsulated by ANACS: ☆ 1696 AU-50 ☆ 1696-B AU-50 ☆ 1696-E AU-55 ☆ 1696-N AU-58 ☆ 1696-Y MS-63 ☆ 1696-Y AU-55 ☆ 1697 MS-64 ☆ 1697 MS-63 ☆ 1697-B AU-58 ☆ 1697-C AU-55 ☆ 1697-E AU-50 ☆ 1700 MS-61. (Total: 12 pieces)

- 2424 Three halfpennies of William III: ☆ 1696 S-3554, SC-015. VF-20 (ANACS) ☆ 1699 S-3556, SC-085. AU-55 (ANACS) ☆ 1701 S-3556, SC-135. EF-45 (ANACS). (Total: 3 pieces)

- 2425 Two choice copper coins: ☆ 1700 halfpenny. S-3556, SC-105. MS-63 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1695 farthing. S-3557, SC-005. MS-62 BN (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)

- 2426 Three "Maundy" sets: ☆ 1699 4d to 1d (4 coins). Average EF-40 ☆ 1700 4d to 1d (4 coins). (ANACS) graded AU-50 to AU-58 ☆ 1701 4d to 1d with extra 2d (5 coins). (ANACS) graded AU-50 to MS-63. (Total: 13 pieces)

ANNE

(1702-1714)



- 2427 1710 half guinea. S-3575, SC-035. EF-45 (ANACS). Attractive in all respects.



- 2428 1703 crown. **VIGO** below bust. S-3576, SC-005. AU-55 (ANACS). Although we have handled two or three Mint State 1793 VIGO crowns over the years, the typically encountered piece is apt to be in lesser grades, VF to EF, with a very occasional AU. The present piece is indeed a find for the numismatist who enjoys a generous measure of romance and history.

The letters VIGO underneath Queen Anne's bust signify that the silver used in these coins was taken by the Royal Navy from Spanish galleons at Vigo Bay in Spain in 1702. Much more metal went to the bottom of the bay, where it is said that a vast treasure still remains. The silver had come via treasure fleet from Spanish possessions in America.

- 2429 1703 crown. **VIGO** below bust. S-3576, SC-005. EF-45 (ANACS). Another lovely example of this historic issue.

- 2430 Two ANACS-certified EF-40 crowns of Queen Anne: ☆ 1705 Plumes in angles reverse. S-3577, SC-010 ☆ 1707 Roses and plumes reverse. S-3578, SC-020. (Total: 2 pieces)

The four plumes in the reverse indicate that the silver used in these coins was mined in Wales. Roses and plumes signify silver from the "company for smelting down lead with Pitcoale and Seacoale."

- 2431 1706 crown. S-3578, SC-015. AU-50 (ANACS). Fairly scarce in this high preservation.



- 2432 1707 crown. S-3601, SC-035. AU-58 (ANACS). Scarce so fine.

- 2433 Two crowns: ☆ 1707 S-3601, SC-035. AU-50 (ANACS) ☆ 1707-E (Edinburgh) S-3600, SC-025. AU-55 (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)



- 2434 1708 crown. Plumes in angles. S-3602, SC-045. MS-61 (ANACS), light haymarking. Rare in Mint State, many multiples of the rarity of the same issue in EF or AU preservation.

- 2435 1708 crown. S-3601, SC-040. AU-58 (ANACS).

- 2436** Two crowns: ☆ 1708/7-E S-3600, SC-060. EF-40 (ANACS) ☆ 1713 S-3603, SC-065. EF-40 (ANACS), some repair on obverse. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2437** 1713 crown. S-3603, SC-065. AU-58 (ANACS).
- 2438** 1703 VIGO half crown. S-3580, SC-005. AU-58 (ANACS). Scarce so fine, and, of course, incredibly romantic from the viewpoint of treasure and history.
- 2439** Four half crowns: ☆ 1703 VIGO. S-3580, SC-005. EF-40 (ANACS) ☆ 1704 S-3581, SC-015. EF-40 (ANACS) ☆ 1705 S-3581, SC-020. EF-45 (ANACS), obverse scratched ☆ 1706 S-3582, SC-025. EF-40 (ANACS). (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2440** Two 1707 half crowns: ☆ Roses and plumes. S-3582, SC-030. AU-50 (ANACS) ☆ Plain reverse. S-3604, SC-050. AU-55 (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2441** Three half crowns: ☆ 1707 S-3604, SC-050. EF-45 (ANACS) ☆ 1708 S-3604, SC-070. EF-40 (ANACS) ☆ 1708. Plumes in angles. S-3606, SC-075. AU-58 (ANACS). (Total: 3 pieces)
- 2442** 1708 half crown. S-3604, SC-070. MS-62 (ANACS). A rarity in Mint State.
- 2443** Six half crowns of Queen Anne: ☆ 1709 S-3604, SC-080. EF-45 (ANACS), adjustment marks on obverse ☆ 1710 S-3607, SC-090. VF-35 (ANACS) ☆ 1712 S-3607, SC-095. AU-50 (ANACS) ☆ 1713 S-3604, SC-100. EF-40 (ANACS) ☆ 1714 S-3607, SC-110. EF-45 (ANACS), cleaned ☆ 1714 S-3607, SC-110. EF-40 (ANACS). (Total: 6 pieces)
- 2444** A nice group of shillings: ☆ 1702 S-3583, SC-005. AU-50 (ANACS) ☆ 1703 VIGO. S-3585, SC-020. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1708 S-3610, SC-110. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1709 S-3610, SC-140. EF-45 (ANACS) ☆ 1711 S-3610, SC-190. EF-40 (ANACS). (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2445** Six sixpence coins of Queen Anne: ☆ 1703 VIGO. S-3590, SC-005. AU-55 (ANACS) ☆ 1705 S-3591, SC-010. AU-50 (ANACS) ☆ 1707 S-3619, SC-035. MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1707-E S-3620, SC-045. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1707 S-3623, SC-055. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1711 S-3619, SC-105. AU-58 (ANACS). (Total: 6 pieces)



- 2446** 1714 copper farthing. S-3625, SC-005. MS-62 BN (ANACS). A few light marks in reverse field.

Because such large mintages of copper had been struck by William III, few were needed for circulation purposes, and hence the 1713 and 1714 farthings of Queen Anne were the only copper coins minted by Sir Isaac Newton, master of the Mint. While some believe these to be patterns, they are usually collected among regular issues.

Over the years the Queen Anne farthing acquired a reputation as an extreme rarity of almost legendary proportions, in a way the British equivalent of our own 1913 Liberty Head nickel. At various times it was said that only a few were struck, with one account placing the number at three. In actuality, several hundred pieces exist today of the dates 1713 and 1714, and attractive pieces can be purchased for several hundred dollars—a far cry from the million dollars or more needed to acquire a 1913 Liberty Head nickel.

In his wonderful book, *English Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins in the British Museum 1558-1958*, our late friend C. Wilson Peck quoted an account of J. Henry regarding the alleged rarity of these issues:

"Amongst the many infatuations which have possessed the people of this country, the popular error connected with the farthings of Queen Anne is one of the most curious and remarkable. The common belief was, and is even yet with many persons, that only three were ever struck, and that these are of immense value. The origin of this idle story is unknown, one account is that a lady [from Yorkshire] many years since, having lost an Anne farthing, which probably had, from some circumstance or another, great value for her, offered a large reward for its restoration; another, a possessor of one of these far-

things offered it for sale in a newspaper for £500; a yet further tale is that an auctioneer to advertise himself, once offered one of these coins for sale, and nominally knocked it down to a bidder for £500, which of course getting very much talked about, served his purpose. Although nothing is clearly known from whence this error sprung, the fact remains that for a long period it has been in existence. In *Esperella's Letters from England*, 1808, it is stated that 'A man was brought before the magistrates charged by a soldier with having assaulted him on the highway, and robbed him of eight pounds, some silver, and a Queen Anne's farthing. The man protested his innocence and brought sufficient proof of it. Upon further investigation it was discovered that some pettifogging lawyer, as ignorant as he was villainous, had suborned the soldier to bring this accusation against an innocent man, in the hopes of hanging him and getting possession of the farthing.' At Dublin, 1814, an extraordinary trial took place in connection with one of these coins, an account of which appeared in *The British Press* newspaper, on the 14th of February in that year, by which it appears that a man named George Hone received 12 months' imprisonment for stealing a Queen Anne's farthing. And so impressed were the parties of its great value, that it was estimated that £700 was half the price that would be realized by its sale! The council for the Crown further informed the jury that only three specimens were known, that the die broke upon striking the third farthing; and that one farthing was in the King's Museum, the second in the British Museum, the third being missing, was presumed to be the one in question. Parties have traveled to London from all parts of the country with Queen Anne farthings, hoping to make a fortune by selling them, even these have been in many instances only jettons of the period and not farthings at all."

Peck went on to suggest that there may have been 400 or so Queen Anne farthings in existence. For further reading, Appendix 9 of his book is devoted to a number of press clippings of early dates.

- 2447** Two "Maundy" sets: ☆ 1705 4d to 1d (4 coins). AU-50 to AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1706 4d to 1d (4 coins). Grades average AU-58. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 2448** Three "Maundy" sets: ☆ 1709 4d to 1d (4 coins). Grades average EF-40 ☆ 1710 4d to 1d (4 coins). Grades average EF-40 ☆ 1713 4d to 1d (4 coins). Grades average EF-40. (Total: 12 pieces)

GEORGE I

(1714-1727)

- 2449** 1716 crown. S-3639, SC-005. AU-55 (ANACS). Fairly scarce in all grades, quite elusive at the AU level.

Splendid 1718/6 Overdate Crown

Mint State



- 2450** 1718/6 crown. S-3639, SC-015. MS-63 (ANACS). Well struck and very attractive. Light gray toning with some silver and blue. Another early coin with a great deal of eye appeal.
- 2451** 1720 crown. S-3639, SC-020. EF-45 (ANACS).
- 2452** 1723 crown. SSC in angles. S-3640, SC-030. MS-60, cleaned (ANACS).
The letters SSC on the reverse refer to the South Sea Company being the source of the silver to mint these coins.
- 2453** 1726 crown. S-3639, SC-035. AU-55 (ANACS), lightly cleaned.
- 2454** 1726 crown. S-3639, SC-035. EF-45 (ANACS).



2455 1715 half crown. Roses and plumes in angles. S-3642, SC-010. MS-64 (ANACS). A splendid coin, well kept over the years, and today exhibiting full original mint lustre under delicate heather and golden toning. Certainly this is one of the finest examples in existence.

2456 1715 half crown. Roses and plumes in angles. S-3642, SC-010. EF-45 (ANACS). Another very attractive crown. *Quality* is the key word in the present offering of English coins, and regardless of the grade—EF, AU, Mint State, Proof, or whatever—virtually all of the pieces are of exceptional quality within a given grade.

2457 Two half crowns: ☆ 1717 S-3642, SC-025. VF-35 (ANACS) ☆ 1723 S-3643, SC-040. MS-61 (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)



2458 1720/17 half crown. S-3642, SC-035. MS-62 (ANACS). A very pleasing specimen of this interesting overdate.

2459 Four silver coins: ☆ 1721/0 shilling. S-3645, SC-060. MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1723 shilling. S-3647, SC-095. MS-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1720/17 sixpence. S-3651, SC-015. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1723 sixpence. S-3650, SC-020. MS-63 (ANACS). (Total: 4 pieces)

2460 Three halfpence of George I: ☆ 1717 S-3659, SC-005. MS-61 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1718 S-3659, SC-025. MS-63 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1724 S-3660, SC-125. MS-60 RB (ANACS). (Total: 3 pieces)

2461 Three coppers: ☆ 1723 halfpenny. S-3660, SC-110. MS-64 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1719 farthing. S-3662, SC-035. EF-45 (ANACS) ☆ 1721 farthing. S-3662, SC-070. MS-63 BN (ANACS). (Total: 3 pieces)

Mint State 1717 Copper Farthing



2462 1717 copper farthing. S-3661, SC-005. MS-64 BN (ANACS).

This rare premier date of George I's farthings was produced on a thick, small-diameter flan similar to the 1714 issue of Queen Anne, although the weight of copper was reduced because of the rising price of the metal.

2463 Three farthings: ☆ 1720 S-3662, SC-055. MS-61 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1722 S-3662, SC-080. MS-61 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1724 S-3662, SC-095. AU-55 (ANACS). (Total: 3 pieces)

2464 Two "Maundy" sets: ☆ 1723 4d to 1d (4 coins). Average grade EF-40 ☆ 1727 4d to 1d (4 coins). Average grade AU-50. (Total: 8 pieces)

GEORGE II (1727-1760)



2465 1732 crown. S-3686, SC-010. AU-58 (ANACS). The first in an illustrious offering of high-quality crowns of George II, all of which will be found to be quite pleasing in overall appearance.

2466 1732 crown. S-3686, SC-010. EF-45 (ANACS).



2467 1734 crown. S-3686, SC-020. MS-60 (ANACS).

2468 1735 crown. S-3686, SC-030. MS-60 (ANACS). Artificially toned, but still quite attractive.

2469 1736 crown. S-3686, SC-045. MS-62 (ANACS).

2470 1739 crown. Roses in angles. S-3687, SC-050. AU-58 (ANACS). Lightly haymarked.

This coin was struck from silver mined in the west of England.

2471 1741 crown. S-3687, SC-055. AU-55 (ANACS).



2472 1743 crown. S-3688, SC-060. AU-50 (ANACS).

2473 1743 crown. S-3688, SC-060. AU-50 (ANACS).

Important Specimen 1746 Crown



2474 1746 crown. S-3690, SC-070. Proof-64 (ANACS). This piece was issued together with other silver denominations as a set of Proofs, these being less often seen today than the variety with LIMA below bust (which constituted the primary circulating crown of this year).

2475 1746 crown. LIMA below bust. S-3689, SC-065. AU-55 (ANACS).

The silver used to strike this coin was supplied by Admiral Anson. The inscription refers to Lima, Peru, from which location the metal originally came.

The exploits of Anson were widely heralded on medals and in the popular press. From September 1740 through June 1744 he engaged in a voyage around the world, a highlight of which was his capture of a Spanish galleon containing silver from Peru—a treasure valued at well over \$1 million dollars in American equivalent. Anson had a connection with what later became the United States, as Anson County, North Carolina, is named for him. His death occurred in 1776. For related numismatic items, see Lot 2170 in the present sale.

2476 1750 crown. S-3690, SC-075. AU-50 (ANACS).



2477 1751 crown. S-3690, SC-080. MS-60 (ANACS).

2478 Three half crowns of George II: ☆ 1731 S-3692, SC-010. EF-45 (ANACS) ☆ 1739 S-3693, SC-025. EF-45 (ANACS) ☆ 1741 S-3693, SC-040. AU-58 (ANACS). (Total: 3 pieces)

2479 1735 half crown. S-3692, SC-025. MS-62 (ANACS).

2480 Two ANACS-certified MS-63 half crowns: ☆ 1743 S-3694, SC-050 ☆ 1745 S-3694, SC-055. (Total: 2 pieces)

2481 Three half crowns: ☆ 1745 S-3695, SC-065. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1746 S-3695, SC-075. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1750 S-3696, SC-085. EF-40 (ANACS). (Total: 3 pieces)

2482 Two half crowns graded AU-58 (ANACS): ☆ 1750 S-3696, SC-085 ☆ 1751 S-3696, SC-090. (Total: 2 pieces)

2483 Three shillings: ☆ 1731 S-3698, SC-035. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1741 S-3701, SC-090. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1751 S-3704, SC-165. EF-45 (ANACS). (Total: 3 pieces)

2484 Another group of silver shillings minted under George II: ☆ 1737 S-3699, SC-070. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1741 S-3701, SC-090. AU-55 (ANACS) ☆ 1747 S-3702, SC-135. AU-55 (ANACS). (Total: 3 pieces)



2485 1746 shilling. S-3704, SC-130. Proof-63 (ANACS). A lovely piece that was once a part of a silver Proof set of this year.

2486 Group of five sixpences: ☆ 1728 S-3707, SC-020. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1731 S-3707, SC-025. MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1741 S-3708, SC-065. MS-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1746 S-3710, SC-090. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1757 S-3711, SC-110. MS-64 (ANACS). (Total: 5 pieces)

2487 1729 halfpenny. S-3717, SC-015. Proof-63 BN (ANACS). A splendid specimen, a worthy addition to an advanced cabinet.

While some "purists" might argue that the encapsulation of British coins is a break with tradition and might not be popular, many have found that such certification does, indeed, lend a third opinion and view of objectivity to the grading process. Of course, one does not have to agree with the findings of ANACS or anyone else, nor do such coins have to be kept in their holders. However, at a specific point in time ANACS, for example, reviewed the piece here and offered a grade that certainly must be factored into any bid submitted.

2488 Seven copper coins of George II: ☆ 1729 halfpenny. S-3717, SC-005. MS-61 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1743 halfpenny. S-3718, SC-130. MS-64 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1746 halfpenny. S-3719, SC-145. MS-64 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1748 halfpenny. S-3719, SC-155. MS-63 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1749 halfpenny. S-3719, SC-160. MS-62 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1753 halfpenny. S-3719, SC-180. MS-63 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1744 farthing. S-3721, SC-095. MS-63 BN (ANACS). (Total: 7 pieces)

The portrait on British halfpence of George II served as the inspiration for several later American issues, namely Connecticut copper varieties of 1786 and 1787 known today as Ryder-10, 11, and 15.

2489 Nine halfpennies, mostly in Mint State. As such, they are of notable interest: ☆ 1735 S-3717, SC-085. EF-40 (ANACS) ☆ 1736 S-3717, SC-090. MS-64 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1737 S-3717, SC-095. MS-64 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1738 S-3717, SC-100. MS-64 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1739 S-3717, SC-110. AU-55 (ANACS) ☆ 1740 S-3718, SC-115. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1742. S-3718, SC-120. MS-62 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1744 S-3718, SC-135. MS-61 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1747 S-3719, SC-150. MS-63 BN (ANACS). (Total: 9 pieces)

2490 An excellent date run of seven high-grade copper halfpennies: ☆ 1748 S-3719, SC-155. MS-63 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1749 S-3719, SC-160. AU-55 (ANACS) ☆ 1750 S-3719, SC-165. MS-62 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1751 S-3719, SC-170. MS-63 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1751 S-3719, SC-170. MS-62 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1752 S-3719, SC-175. MS-62 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1754 S-3719, SC-185. MS-62 BN (ANACS). (Total: 7 pieces)

Similar pieces once circulated extensively in America.

2491 Seven copper farthings: ☆ 1731 S-3720, SC-025. MS-62 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1733 S-3720, SC-035. AU-55 (ANACS) ☆ 1739 S-3720, SC-080. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1746 S-3722, SC-100. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1749 S-3722, SC-110. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1750 S-3722, SC-115. MS-63 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1754 S-3722, SC-120. MS-64 BN (ANACS). (Total: 7 pieces)

2492 Four "Maundy" sets: ☆ 1729 4d to 1d (4 coins). Average VF-25 ☆ 1731 4d to 1d (4 coins). Average EF-40 ☆ 1739 4d to 1d (4 coins). Average EF-45 ☆ 1740 4d to 1d (4 coins). Average AU-58. (Total: 16 pieces)

GEORGE III

(1760-1820)

- 2493 1804 dollar (Bank of England issue). S-3768, SC-080. MS-61 (ANACS). Struck on a Spanish-American silver 8 reals piece, as are all. Popular as an "1804 silver dollar" (although not quite from the Philadelphia Mint!).



- 2494 1818 crown. S-3787, SC-200. MS-62 (ANACS).

1818 marked the first issue of crowns utilizing the beautiful dies of Benedetto Pistrucci, as well as the steam-powered minting machinery made by Boulton and Watt.

- 2495 Two crowns: ☆ 1818 S-3787, SC-200. MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1820 S-3787, SC-250. MS-60 (ANACS), cleaned. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 2496 1819 crown. S-3787, SC-220. MS-62 (ANACS).

- 2497 Two crowns of George III: ☆ 1819 S-3787, SC-220. MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1820 S-3787, SC-250. MS-62 (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)

Notable Proof 1811 3 Shillings



- 2498 1811 3 shillings ("Bank Token" issue). S-3769, SC-010. Proof-64 (ANACS). An especially attractive issue with mirror surfaces accented by heather, gunmetal-blue, and silver. Such pieces were made in an era in which regular silver denominations were scarce in circulation.

- 2499 Nine silver coins minted under George III: ☆ 1811 3 shillings ("Bank Token" issue). S-3769, SC-010. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1816 half crown. S-3788, SC-035. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1817 half crown. S-3788, SC-050. MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1818 half crown. S-3789, SC-095. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1818 half crown. S-3789, SC-095. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1819 half crown. S-3789, SC-105. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1813 18 pence ("Bank Token" issue). S-3772, SC-040. AU-55 (ANACS) ☆ 1818 shilling. S-3790, SC-125. MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1820 shilling. S-3790, SC-140. MS-60 (ANACS). (Total: 9 pieces)



- 2500 1812 3 shillings ("Bank Token" issue). S-3770, SC-025. Proof-64 (ANACS). A particularly attractive example of this popular issue, one of various pieces produced when regal silver coins were not plentiful in the channels of commerce.

- 2501 Four half crowns: ☆ 1816 S-3788, SC-035. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1817 S-3788, SC-050. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1817 S-3789, SC-075. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1820 S-3789, SC-120. MS-64 (ANACS). (Total: 4 pieces)



- 2502 1763 shilling. S-3742, SC-005. MS-63 (ANACS).

Known as the "Northumberland" shilling, this issue was distributed by the Earl of Northumberland in 1763 upon his elevation to Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It was a small issue and specimens are very desirable today. The late Robert Bashlow decided to hoard these in the late 1950s and very early 1960s, and succeeded in acquiring nearly a dozen pieces, this by making enticing offers to British coin dealers, especially B.A. Seaby, Ltd. (from whom he also purchased many thousands of British copper conder tokens for sixpence each, in an era before such pieces enjoyed a revival of popularity, and before the books by R.C. Bell came on the scene). Our firm subsequently purchased the Northumberland shillings from Bashlow, along with two or three of the very rare 1798 Dorrien & Magens shillings.

- 2503 Grouping of four copper coins struck under George III: ☆ 1797 twopence ("cartwheel"). S-3776, SC-005. MS-60 ☆ 1806 penny. S-3780, SC-050. MS-63 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1770 halfpenny. S-3774, SC-005. MS-65 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1807 farthing. S-3782, SC-125. MS-66 RD (ANACS). (Total: 4 pieces)

1797 copper "cartwheel" is perhaps the best-known product of Boulton & Watt, in Birmingham. During this era the coining technology of that famous firm far exceeded that in use anywhere else in the world. Their steam-powered presses were so refined that they could be operated with only light supervision, even by a young boy (per the firm's advertisements). The presses were capable of turning out excellently struck pieces, with lettered or ornamented edges, at high speeds—this in an era in which the operations of the Philadelphia Mint in America were almost primitive by comparison—with coining being done by manpower (literally).



- 2504 1797 penny. S-3777, SC-010. Proof-65 BN (ANACS). Bronzed. A showpiece specimen of this famous Soho Mint coinage. Some of these pieces were originally distributed in tight-fitting metal capsules which pulled apart at the edges.



2520 1826 crown. S-3806, SC-075. Proof-61 (ANACS). Hairlined, as often seen, no doubt taken into consideration by the experts at ANACS when the grade was assigned.

2521 Two half crowns of George IV: ☆ 1820 S-3807, SC-005. MS-65 (NGC). Rather dark ☆ 1826. S-3809, SC-095. MS-63 (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)

2522 Four half crowns: ☆ 1820 S-3807, SC-005. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1821 S-3807, SC-025. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1823 S-3808, SC-045. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1825 S-3809, SC-075. MS-63 (ANACS). (Total: 4 pieces)



2523 1821 half crown. S-3807, SC-035. Proof-63 (ANACS). Very elusive today. A particularly handsome piece with a frosted portrait set against mirror fields. Delicate heather and magenta toning.



2524 1826 half crown. S-3809, SC-100. Proof-64 (ANACS). From the presentation Proof set of the year. A splendid coin of an issue that is in constant demand.

2525 Two George IV half crowns: ☆ 1828 S-3809, SC-105. MS-60 (ANACS) ☆ 1829 S-3809, SC-110. MS-61 (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)



2526 1821 shilling. S-3810, SC-010. Proof-64 (ANACS). From a Proof set of silver coins. Quite rare, considerably more so than the 1826 of the same denomination and reign.

2527 Three silver coins of George IV: ☆ 1823 shilling. S-3811, SC-015. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1827 shilling. S-3812, SC-090. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1826 sixpence. S-3815, SC-050. Proof-62 (ANACS). (Total: 3 pieces)

2528 Four shillings: ☆ 1824 S-3811, SC-025. MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1825 S-3812, SC-050. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1825 S-3811, SC-035. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1826 S-3812, SC-080. Proof-63 (ANACS), hairlined. (Total: 4 pieces)

2529 1821 sixpence. S-3813, SC-015. Proof-64 (ANACS). Attractive and very rare. The only readily available Proof of this reign is the 1826, and even those are becoming scarce.

The present offering of British coins is indeed remarkable, as noted in the introduction. Proofs other than those found in the "standard" sets are few and far between on the marketplace, and yet many such pieces are offered here—the present 1821 sixpence being an example.

2530 Three sixpence coins: ☆ 1821 S-3813, SC-005. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1824 S-3814, SC-020. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1825 S-3814, SC-030. MS-62 (ANACS). (Total: 3 pieces)

2531 Three Proof copper issues: ☆ 1826 penny. S-3823, SC-025. Proof-64 (ANACS). Bronzed ☆ 1826 halfpenny. S-3824, SC-025. Proof-64 (ANACS). Bronzed ☆ 1826 farthing. S-3825, SC-065. Proof-66 (ANACS), Bronzed. (Total: 3 pieces)

From the popular Proof set of this year, the present piece constituting a complete "minor Proof set."

2532 Five copper coins: ☆ 1825 halfpenny. S-3824, SC-005. MS-62 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1827 halfpenny. S-3824, SC-045. MS-62 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1821 farthing. S-3822, SC-005. MS-63 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1823 farthing. S-3822, SC-030. MS-61 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1830 farthing. S-3825, SC-085. MS-63 RB (ANACS). (Total: 5 pieces)

2533 Six fractional copper coins: ☆ 1822 farthing. S-3822, SC-015. MS-63 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1825 farthing. S-3822, SC-035. MS-64 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1825 farthing. S-3822, SC-035. MS-64 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1826 farthing. S-3825, SC-050. MS-64 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1829 farthing. S-3825, SC-080. MS-63 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1827 third farthing. S-3827, SC-005. MS-63 RB (ANACS). (Total: 6 pieces)

2534 Nine Maundy sets minted under George IV, each is a four-coin set of 4d to 1d: ☆ 1822 Average MS-60 ☆ 1823 Average AU-55 ☆ 1824 Average MS-62 ☆ 1825 Average AU-58 ☆ 1826 Average AU-50 ☆ 1827 Average EF-45 ☆ 1828 Average EF-45 ☆ 1829 Average AU-55 ☆ 1830 Average AU-55. (Total: 36 pieces)

WILLIAM IV (1830-1837)

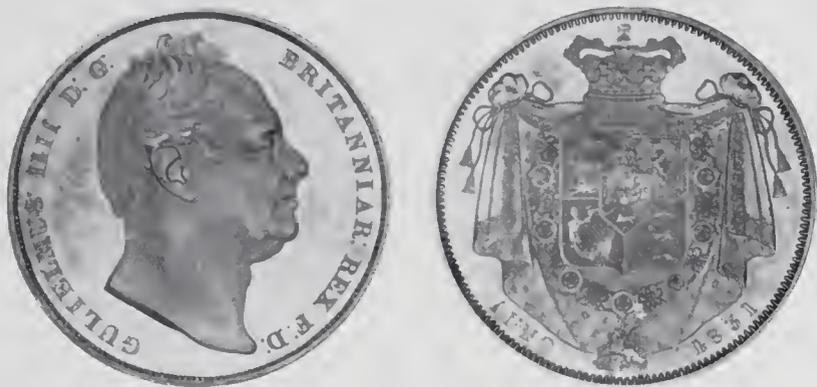
Scarce Proof 1831 Gold Half Sovereign



2535 1831 gold half sovereign. S-3830, SC-005. Proof-61 (ANACS). The obverse portrait of William IV was done by William Wyon, a member of the most famous family of British engravers of that era, and was modeled from a bust done by Sir Francis Chantrey. The reverse shield is attributed to work by Johann Baptiste Merlin. Unlike circulation strikes, Proofs of this date have plain edges.

The 1831 half sovereign was only issued as a Proof as part of the 14-piece Proof set originally presented in round leather cases.

Important Crown of William IV



2536 1831 crown. S-3833, SC-005. Proof-66 (ANACS). Beautifully toned. A classic rarity in the British series, a coin that can be considered to be a pattern or, probably more correctly, a Specimen Proof striking made for collectors. As it developed, the short reign of William IV yielded no circulation strikes of this denomination for any date. Seldom is a piece of comparable quality offered.



2537 1831 half crown. S-3834, SC-010. Proof-63 (ANACS). An attractive silver striking from the Proof set of this year. In great demand. The first year of coinage of this short reign.

Very Rare Proof 1834 Half Crown



2538 1834 half crown. S-3834, SC-045. Proof-63 (ANACS). A prize specimen that should attract wide attention among specialists and connoisseurs. Far rarer than Proofs dated 1831.

This reeded edge variety exhibits a slightly broader effigy, hair differently arranged and the obverse designer's initials "W.W." (for William Wyon) in script rather than in block capitals.

2539 Eight silver coins of William IV: ☆ 1834 half crown. S-3834, SC-030. MS-60 (ANACS), cleaned ☆ 1836 half crown. S-3834, SC-060. AU-55 (ANACS) ☆ 1837 half crown. S-3834, SC-075. MS-60 (ANACS) ☆ 1835 shilling. S-3835, SC-030. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1836 shilling. S-3835, SC-040. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1834 sixpence. S-3836, SC-030. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1837 sixpence. S-3836, SC-065. MS-62 (ANACS), lightly cleaned ☆ 1837 groat. S-3837, SC-030. MS-62 (ANACS). (Total: 8 pieces)

2540 Six high-grade coins of William IV: ☆ 1835 half crown. S-3834, SC-055. MS-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1834 shilling. S-3835, SC-015. MS-65 (ANACS) ☆ 1835 sixpence. S-3835, SC-045. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1834 three halfpence (struck for colonial use). S-3839, SC-005. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1831 copper farthing. S-3848, SC-005. MS-65 RB

(ANACS) ☆ 1834 copper farthing. S-3848, SC-025. MS-64 BN (ANACS). (Total: 6 pieces)

The discriminating buyer will do well to contemplate carefully an offering such as the above. While it is not laden with rarities in the normal sense, there are several pieces which could be called *condition rarities*; that is, pieces which as a date are not particularly elusive, but which in beautiful Mint State are indeed hard to find.

2541 Six attractive silver Proof coins of 1831, the first year of coinage of William IV: ☆ Shilling. S-3835, SC-005. Proof-63 (ANACS) ☆ Sixpence. S-3836, SC-010. Proof-63 (ANACS) ☆ Maundy set, 4d to 1d (4 coins). Proof 63-64 (ANACS). (Total: 6 pieces)

2542 Four ANACS-certified Proof copper coins dated 1831, constituting a copper Proof set plus an extra piece: ☆ Penny. S-3845, SC-020 (2). Proof-65, bronzed; Proof-62, bronzed ☆ Halfpenny. S-3847, SC-015. Proof-64, bronzed ☆ Farthing. S-3848, SC-020. Proof-65, bronzed. (Total: 4 pieces)

2543 Ten ANACS-certified copper coins struck under William IV. Many of these pieces are quite scarce in Mint State, although readily available in lesser grades. It was not until after 1960 that numismatists began to seriously search for such pieces with enthusiasm, by which time most had long since disappeared: ☆ 1831 penny. S-3845, SC-010 (2). MS-60 BN, AU-50 ☆ 1834 penny. S-3845, SC-025. AU-50 ☆ 1837 penny. S-3845, SC-035. MS-64 BN ☆ 1837 halfpenny. S-3847, SC-025. MS-64 BN ☆ 1834 farthing. S-3848, SC-025. MS-64 RB ☆ 1835 farthing. S-3848, SC-030. MS-64 RB ☆ 1836 farthing. S-3848, SC-040. MS-62 RB ☆ 1837 farthing. S-3848, SC-045. MS-63 RB ☆ 1837 half farthing (for use in Ceylon). S-3845, SC-005. EF-45. (Total: 10 pieces)

2544 Six Maundy sets of William IV, each containing four coins of 4d to 1d denominations: ☆ 1831 Average MS-63 ☆ 1832 Average AU-50 ☆ 1833 Average EF-45 ☆ 1835 Average MS-63 ☆ 1836 Average AU-50 ☆ 1837 Average AU-58. (Total: 24 pieces)

VICTORIA

(1837-1901)

Classic 1887 Proof Gold £5



2545 1887 gold £5. S-3864, SC-030. Proof-62 (ANACS), lightly hairlined. A classic £5 piece celebrating Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee on the throne of the world's most powerful country. Such pieces were offered as part of Proof sets, as here, and also as business strikes, some of which have highly deceptive prooflike surfaces. As it turned out, the so-called veiled head was used for only a short time and in 1893 was replaced by the Old Head.

2546 1887 gold £5 S-3864, SC-025. AU-55 (ANACS). An attractive and lustrous circulation strike of the Jubilee issue.

Splendid 1893 Proof Gold £5



2547 1893 gold £5. S-3972, SC-045. Proof-63 (ANACS). A splendid specimen from the gold Proof set of this year, the first appearance of Queen Victoria in the Old Head style. Sir Thomas Brock created the obverse—which was used on other denominations as well—while the reverse was a reversion to the classical Saint George and the Dragon motif.

2548 1893 gold £5. S-3972, SC-040. MS-61 (ANACS). An attractive business strike. Made in somewhat limited numbers, the £5 piece was not used in international commerce, this function being assumed by the virtually omnipresent gold sovereign.



2549 1887 gold £2. S-3865, SC-010. Proof-62 (ANACS), light hairlines. Proof from the presentation set of this year. Popular and always in demand.

Gem Mint State 1887 Gold £2

2550 1887 gold £2. S-3865, SC-005. MS-65 (ANACS). Brilliant and lustrous, a particularly outstanding circulation strike which, if anything, is probably more elusive than a Proof at this level. The £2 denomination was only made in limited quantities, not enough for extensive use in commerce.

2551 1887 gold £2. S-3865, SC-005. MS-63 (ANACS). Another circulation strike, lustrous and attractive.



2552 1893 gold £2. S-3873, SC-025. Proof-63 (ANACS). Attractive. From the presentation Proof set of this year. First year with the Old Head obverse.

2553 1893 gold £2. S-3873, SC-020. MS-60 (ANACS). Circulation issue. Quite scarce.

2554 Two 1887 gold sovereigns: ☆ S-3866, SC-395. Proof-64 (NGC) ☆ S-3866, SC-390. MS-64 (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)

2555 1887 gold sovereign. S-3866, SC-395. Proof-62 (ANACS). An attractive example from the presentation Proof set celebrating Victoria's Golden Jubilee. By this time, the typical British citizen had lived under no monarch except Victoria. She lived until 1901, and was much appreciated and admired by her subjects.

2556 Group of four gold coins minted under Queen Victoria: ☆ 1887 sovereign. S-3866, SC-390. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1887 half sovereign. S-3878, SC-295. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1893 half sovereign. S-3878, SC-340 (2). MS-63 (ANACS), MS-61 (ANACS). (Total: 4 pieces)

2557 Two Proof gold coins of 1893: ☆ Sovereign. S-3874, SC-435. Proof-62 (ANACS) ☆ Half sovereign. S-3878, SC-345. Proof-63 (ANACS). Both coins are attractive and well matched. (Total: 2 pieces)

From the gold presentation Proof set of this year. Interestingly, full sets of this year contained silver and gold coins, but not copper issues.

2558 1893 gold sovereign. S-3874, SC-435. Proof-60 (ANACS). Originally sold as part of the gold and silver Proof set of this year.

2559 Five gold half sovereigns of Queen Victoria: ☆ 1887 S-3869, SC-300. Proof-63 (NGC), obverse spot ☆ 1887 S-3869, SC-295. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1893 S-3878, SC-340. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1895 S-3878, SC-355. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1901 S-3878, SC-385. MS-63 (ANACS). (Total: 5 pieces)

Rare Proof-Only 1839 Crown



2560 1839 crown. S-3882, SC-005. Proof-60 (ANACS). First silver crown of Queen Victoria, and the only coin of this denomination minted during the early part of her reign; the next production did not occur until the year 1844. Such pieces were included as part of Proof sets, complete from the copper farthing to the gold £5 piece (the famous Una and the Lion issue).

The "Young Head" portrait by William Wyon is of very pleasing aspects, and with the mirror fields on the present coin has a rare cameo effect, yielding a very attractive numismatic specimen overall—a variety that has been highly prized for a long time. In American parlance this is a "Proof-only" issue, inasmuch as no related business strikes were made.

Lovely 1844 Mint State Crown



2561 1844 crown. S-3882, SC-010. MS-64 (ANACS). Incredibly difficult to find in Mint State, as very few pieces were saved by collectors (see notes). With considerable prooflike surfaces. Not only is this a gem MS-64, but within that category it is certainly a notable specimen. Had it been up to us, we probably would have graded it a point higher (hate to admit this, but it is true!) Of course, we are enamored with the overall rarity and appearance of the piece. As a comparison to the American series, the 1844 crown in MS-64 grade is rarer than a United States Morgan dollar of 1893-S in comparable preservation (the latter being worth well over \$100,000). A great "find" for the connoisseur. It may be a long time until a comparable piece is offered.

As strange as it may seem today, it was not until after 1960 that circulation strikes of Victorian silver coins were widely collected. The typical numismatist seeking crowns of Victoria opted for those issues struck in Proof, beginning with 1839, and continuing with the famous 1847 "Gothic" issue, the seldom-seen 1853, and the more plentiful 1887 and 1893. Business strikes were generally ignored. In instances in which they were saved, virtually no attention was paid to their grades. A high-grade circulated piece, such as EF or AU, would do just fine, and no particular effort was made to seek Mint State coins, never mind gem Mint State pieces such as this.

In a visit to A.H. Baldwin in London in 1961, a member of our staff was told that there was virtually no demand in England for high-grade Victorian silver and copper, excepting Proofs. Moreover, there were very few distinctions in grade. A nice EF or AU piece was apt to be priced at about the same level as a Mint State coin. All of this changed dramatically with the popularization of modern (1837 onward) British coins which took place in a large way beginning about 1961-1963.

Apropos of the 1844 crown, we recall searching for business strike crowns of Queen Victoria of this era, and finding very few. Although this strains the imagination of anyone reading this text today, we handled in the 1960s at least two dozen Proof 1839 crowns, and over 200 1847 Gothic crowns, four or five 1853 crowns, and numerous other rarities, but never had a single 1844 crown of this quality!

2562 Two 1844 crowns, S-3882, SC-010. Both AU-50 (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)



2563 1845 crown. S-3882, SC-025. MS-62 (ANACS). A rarity at this grade level—no doubt about it, although not in the class of the preceding. Very few nice Mint State pieces exist today.

2564 1845 crown. S-3882, SC-025. MS-60 (ANACS). Another desirable piece of a date that when seen is typically worn.

2565 Two Young Head crowns: ☆ 1845 S-3882, SC-025. AU-50 (ANACS) ☆ 1847 S-3882, SC-050. EF-40 (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)



2566 1847 Young Head crown. S-3882, SC-050. MS-60 (ANACS). Many orders rarer than the typically seen Gothic head of this year. A sleeper that will delight the knowing buyer.

Classic 1847 Gem Proof "Gothic" Crown



2567 1847 "Gothic" crown. UNDECIMO on edge. S-3883, SC-060. Proof-65 (ANACS). Multicolored toning. If a popularity contest were to be held for British coins, chances are that the 1847 Gothic crown would be among the finalists or perhaps even at the top—the British equivalent of, say, the famous MCMVII (1907) United States gold \$20, a piece renowned for its artistry.

Having had some considerable experience with Gothic crowns, and having handled perhaps 300 to 500 of them in the past 40 years (including quite a few in a period of intense activity in the 1960s, as noted earlier), we can unhesitatingly state that the typically seen coin is apt to be an impaired Proof or in the lower Proof ranges. Coins that are graded Proof-65, such as this, are in the distinct minority, and perhaps only one out of 20 or 30 extant pieces merits this grade level. And yet, within the British series there has not been as much distinction of minute differences in quality as there has been in the American market. Thus, this piece, while extraordinary and rare, will not bring a great deal more than, say, a Proof-63 piece. Of such circumstances opportunities are made, and we suspect that in some future day our counterparts in Europe will be as condition conscious as we are, and a piece like this will be a grander prize than ever.

2568 1847 "Gothic" crown. UNDECIMO on edge. S-3883, SC-060. Proof-62 (ANACS). Another example of this exceedingly popular crown. The so-called Gothic design was produced only in Proof format, for numismatic and presentation purposes, with no related business strikes. Examples were produced in 1836 (patterns), 1847, and 1853.

2569 1847 "Gothic" crown. UNDECIMO on edge. S-3883, SC-060. Proof-60 (ANACS), obverse hairlined, accounting for the grade assignment.



2570 1847 "Gothic crown." Plain edge. S-3883, SC-070. Proof-63 (ANACS). Examples with plain (rather than the lettered) edge are

very scarce. This consideration, combined with the attractive quality of Proof-63, yields a highly desirable coin. A splendid piece with delicate iridescent toning.

Exceedingly Rare 1853 Proof Crown



2571 1853 "Gothic" crown. SEPTIMO on edge. S-3883, SC-100. Proof-64 (ANACS). Exceedingly rare today. The number known is not recorded, but it is believed that just 460 were made; for comparison, about half the figure of the Proof 1895 Morgan dollar so well known on this side of the Atlantic. Moreover, the 1853 is of a considerably earlier date than the 1895, giving more opportunity for pieces to become lost, strayed, stolen, or damaged.

The present coin is probably one of about 150 to 250 pieces surviving today, and among these it must be in the top several dozen finest. Within the Victorian series here, indeed, is a great prize for the connoisseur and specialist. Worthy of a strong bid!

The demand for the 1853 crown is especially strong as it is of the "Gothic" style. Thus, just about anyone owning the usually encountered 1847 "Gothic" issue is a prime candidate to own the much rarer date of 1860.



2572 1887 Jubilee crown. S-3921, SC-120. Proof-64 (ANACS). A very attractive piece issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Queen Victoria's ascension to the royal throne. Ever popular.

2573 Date run of five Jubilee crowns, all S-3921: ☆ 1887 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1888 MS-60 (ANACS) ☆ 1889 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1890 MS-60 (ANACS) ☆ 1891 MS-61 (ANACS). (Total: 5 pieces)

2574 Four silver crowns of Queen Victoria: ☆ 1887 S-3921, SC-115. MS-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1892 S-3921, SC-150. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1895 S-3937, SC-185. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1896 S-3937, SC-195. MS-63 (ANACS). (Total: 4 pieces)



2575 1893 crown. S-3937, SC-160. Proof-66 (ANACS). Dark toning. A difficult coin to find this nice. A specimen from a silver (or silver

and gold) Proof set of this year. First year of the "Old Head" type, and the only readily available Proof striking of the design. A key issue for any type collection of British pieces.

2576 Four crowns, all S-3937: ☆ 1893 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1894 MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1897 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1898 MS-62 (ANACS). (Total: 4 pieces)

2577 Date run of four Aged Head crowns, all S-3937: ☆ 1897 MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1898 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1899 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1900 MS-61 (ANACS). (Total: 4 pieces)

2578 Four double florins: ☆ 1887 S-3923, SC-025. Proof-63 (ANACS), obverse hairlined ☆ 1887 S-3923, SC-015. MS-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1887 S-3923, SC-015. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1889 S-3923, SC-040. MS-61 (ANACS). The silver double florin denomination was short lived, and although a fair number were produced for circulation, the issue never became popular. Last minted in 1890, examples remained in circulation—particularly in storage in banks—until after World War II, by which time bank employees considered them to be curiosities. (Total: 4 pieces)



2579 1839 half crown. S-3886, SC-020. Proof-64 (ANACS). Attractive. From the specimen Proof set of this year. First year of Queen Victoria's coinage of this denomination. The attractive "Young Head" by William Wyon lends a rare beauty to the issue.

2580 Four Young Head half crowns: ☆ 1840 S-3887, SC-050. MS-62 (ANACS). A scarce, even *rare* issue in this grade, although quite unappreciated ☆ 1841 S-3888, SC-055. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1842 S-3888, SC-060. MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1845 S-3888, SC-080. AU-55 (ANACS). (Total: 4 pieces)

2581 Three Mint State half crowns, all S-3888: ☆ 1842 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1846 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1850 MS-64 (ANACS). Each of these pieces is scarce in Mint State. (Total: 3 pieces)

2582 Three remarkable-quality half crowns, all S-3888: ☆ 1844 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1848/6 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1849 MS-62 (ANACS). Long scratch on cheek. Displaying the Young Head motif, these high-grade business strikes are far rarer than, for example, Proof issues of 1839 (which, of course, are desirable in their own right). A major opportunity for the connoisseur. (Total: 3 pieces)

Classic 1853 Proof Half Crown



2583 1853 half crown. S-3888, SC-125. Proof-63 (ANACS). Attractive golden surfaces with splashes of gray and blue. A treat for the eye!

One of only 460 minted as part of the silver sets this year. Perhaps half survive today, of which this is certainly a nice representative.

- 2584 Four Mint State Young Head half crowns, all S-3889:** ☆ 1874 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1879 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1881 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1882 MS-63 (ANACS). Although these Young Head pieces are of later dates, they still are not easy to find in Mint State. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2585 Eight high-grade Victoria half crowns, all S-3889:** ☆ 1874 AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1875 MS-60 (ANACS) ☆ 1877 AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1878 AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1880 AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1884 MS-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1885 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1886 MS-62 (ANACS). (Total: 8 pieces)
- 2586 Four high-grade half crowns:** ☆ 1876 S-3889, SC-185. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1883 S-3889, SC-255. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1893 S-3938, SC-335, Proof-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1894 S-3938, SC-340. (ANACS) MS-62. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2587 Eleven high-grade half crowns:** ☆ 1887 Young Head. S-3889, SC-285. MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1887 Jubilee. S-3924, SC-295. MS-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1893 Old Head. S-3938, SC-330. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1895 S-3938, SC-345. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1896 S-3938, SC-350. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1897 S-3938, SC-355. MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1898 S-3938, SC-360. MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1899 S-3938, SC-365. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1900 S-3938, SC-370. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1900 S-3938, SC-370. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1901 S-3938, SC-375. MS-63 (ANACS). (Total: 11 pieces)
- 2588 Two Proof half crowns from the later Queen Victoria sets:** ☆ 1887 S-3924, SC-300. Proof-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1893 S-3938, SC-335. Proof-64 (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)

Remarkable Group of Florins

- 2589 Seven high-grade florins of Victoria, the early issues being especially desirable:** ☆ 1849 S-3890, SC-005. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1852 S-3891, SC-030. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1869 S-3893, SC-185. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1870 S-3893, SC-195. MS-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1878 S-3893, SC-275. MS-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1887 S-3925, SC-395. Proof-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1895 S-3939, SC-445. MS-63 (ANACS). (Total: 7 pieces)

Lovely 1853 "Gothic" Proof Florin



- 2590 1853 florin. S-3891, SC-050. Proof-64 (NGC).** Very attractive. Gorgeous delicate golden toning. One of an estimated 460 pieces struck as part of silver Proof sets. Probably fewer than half that number can be traced today.
- 2591 Eight high-grade silver florins, a group the connoisseur and specialist will want to consider very carefully as such pieces are elusive:** ☆ 1853 S-3891, SC-045. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1855 S-3891, SC-060. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1859 S-3891, SC-085. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1859 S-3891, SC-085. AU-55 (ANACS) ☆ 1864 S-3892, SC-120. MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1865 S-3892, SC-135. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1866 S-3892, SC-150. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1877 S-3895, SC-265. AU-58 (ANACS). (Total: 8 pieces)

- 2592 Ten Mint State florins of later years, attractive and desirable, and fairly scarce in these grades. All are of the Seaby-3893-3900 "Gothic" type:** ☆ 1871 MS-60 (ANACS) ☆ 1872 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1873 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1874 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1875 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1876 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1879 MS-60 (ANACS) ☆ 1880 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1881 MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1883 MS-60 (ANACS). (Total: 10 pieces)

- 2593 Ten high-grade florins:** ☆ 1884 S-3900, SC-355. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1885 S-3900, SC-360. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1886 S-3900, SC-370. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1887 S-3900, SC-380. AU-55 (ANACS) ☆ 1888 S-3925, SC-390. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1891 S-3925, SC-415. MS-61 (ANACS), cleaned ☆ 1892 S-3925, SC-420. AU-55 (ANACS) ☆ 1893 S-3939, SC-435. Proof-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1893 S-3939, SC-435. Proof-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1894 S-3939, SC-440. MS-61 (ANACS). (Total: 10 pieces)

- 2594 Four high-grade early shillings of Queen Victoria: ☆ 1838 S-3902, SC-005. MS-65 (ANACS).** Exceedingly difficult to find at this level, far, far rarer than the better-known Proofs of the next date ☆ 1839 S-3903, SC-025. Proof-63 (ANACS). The famous Proof issue from the presentation set of this year ☆ 1839 S-3904, SC-030. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1839 S-3904, SC-030. MS-61 (ANACS). (Total: 4 pieces)

- 2595 Eleven high-grade Young Head shillings, S-3904.** In Mint State these early dates are fairly scarce. Thus, the present opportunity is important to the specialist and connoisseur: ☆ 1840 AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1843 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1844 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1846 MS-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1849 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1852 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1852 MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1853 MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1855 MS-60 (ANACS) ☆ 1857 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1858 MS-62 (ANACS). (Total: 11 pieces)

- 2596 Eleven high-grade Young Head shillings comprising some truly scarce issues. S-3904-3906:** ☆ 1841 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1854 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1861 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1862 MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1864 MS-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1865 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1868 AU-55 (ANACS) ☆ 1869 AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1871 MS-60 (ANACS) ☆ 1872 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1873 MS-61 (ANACS). (Total: 11 pieces)

- 2597 Ten Mint State Young Head shillings including several very early dates. S-3904-3907:** ☆ 1842 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1844 MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1845 MS-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1860 MS-63 (ANACS), rubbed ☆ 1867 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1870 MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1874 MS-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1879 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1885 MS-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1887 MS-63 (ANACS). (Total: 10 pieces)



- 2598 1853 shilling. S-3904, SC-135. Proof-64 (NGC).** One of the finest remaining pieces from 460 Proofs struck this year. A very attractive piece that will be at home in any fine collection.

- 2599 Ten high-grade Young Head shillings including some interesting varieties. S-3906-3907:** ☆ 1875 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1876 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1877 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1878 AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1879 (no die number). MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1880 MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1881 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1882 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1883 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1886 MS-61 (ANACS). (Total: 10 pieces)

2600 Four high-grade late-date shillings including two pieces from the presentation set: ☆ 1887 S-3926, SC-435. Proof-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1891 S-3927, SC-475. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1892 S-3927, SC-485. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1893 S-3940, SC-500. Proof-65 (ANACS). (Total: 4 pieces)

2601 Ten high-grade silver sixpence. S-3908-3912: ☆ 1838 AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1841 AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1851 AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1855 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1855 AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1856 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1857 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1877 MS-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1879 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1880 MS-61 (ANACS). (Total: 10 pieces)

Although as a class the Young Head sixpence pieces are more available than those of higher denominations, still in absolute terms they are quite elusive. At the time of issue there was relatively little interest in collecting such pieces by date sequence (despite the fact that the hobby of numismatics was not only alive and well in Great Britain, but was thriving).

2602 Nine desirable Mint State sixpence that will no doubt attract enthusiastic bidding, as well they should: S-3908-3912: ☆ 1839 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1859 MS-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1860 MS-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1860 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1864 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1866 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1867 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1870 MS-65 (ANACS) ☆ 1882 MS-62 (ANACS). (Total: 9 pieces)

2603 Eight splendid early Young Head sixpence, Mint State and exceedingly desirable. S-3908-3912: ☆ 1839 Proof-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1842 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1843 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1846 MS-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1852 MS-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1858 MS-63 (NGC) ☆ 1868 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1869 MS-64 (ANACS). (Total: 8 pieces)

2604 Ten notable Mint State Young Head sixpence. S-3908-3912: ☆ 1840 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1844 (Large Date). MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1845 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1850 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1851 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1851 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1858 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1872 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1873 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1876 MS-63 (ANACS). (Total: 10 pieces)

2605 Three select Proof silver sixpence from the presentation sets: ☆ 1853 Young Head. S-3908, SC-115. Proof-64 (NGC) ☆ 1887 Jubilee. S-3928, SC-430. Proof-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1893 Aged Head. S-3941, SC-490. Proof-65 (ANACS). (Total: 3 pieces)

2606 Ten varied coins of Queen Victoria, including a Maundy set: ☆ 1839 4d. S-3913, SC-035. Proof-65 (ANACS). From the presentation set ☆ 1842 4d. S-3913, SC-055. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1853 4d. S-3913, SC-140. Proof-64 (NGC). From the presentation set ☆ 1888 4d. S-3930, SC-175. MS-63 (ANACS). ☆ 1853 copper half farthing. S-3951, SC-060. Proof-64 BN (ANACS). Exceedingly elusive, far rarer than Proof silver issues of this date ☆ 1852 quarter farthing. S-3953, SC-015. MS-64 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1853 Maundy set, 4d to 1d (4 coins). Proof-64 (NGC). (Total: 10 pieces)

The 1853 Maundy set included in the preceding lot has been certified as *Proof* by NGC, an American evaluation. In England, most pieces are not so designated, never mind that many issues are fully up to what Americans would call Proofs. In fact, later date Maundy sets (such as the current issues of Queen Elizabeth) are splendid gem Proofs (in our American opinion).

2607 Three 1839 bronzed Proof Victorian coppers: ☆ Penny. S-3948, SC-005. Proof-64 (ANACS) ☆ Penny. S-3948, SC-005. Proof-62 BN (ANACS) ☆ Farthing. S-3948, SC-025. Proof-64 (PCGS). (Total: 3 pieces)

From the Proof sets *dated* this year (although certain such pieces continued to be produced for several years thereafter, as evidenced by an 1839-dated Proof halfpenny struck over an 1843 business strike halfpenny, offered by us years ago).

2608 Two Proof pennies, the first being a special rarity: ☆ 1841 S-3948, SC-025. Proof-63 BN (ANACS). Bronzed. Seldom seen or offered for sale, as these were not a part of widely distributed sets. ☆ 1853 S-3948, SC-110. Proof-64 RB (ANACS), hairlined and scratched on neck. Scarcer than the silver Proof coinage of the date. Doubtless, the hairlines and scratches were taken into consid-

eration by the experts at ANACS and are reflected in the grade designation. (Total: 2 pieces)

2609 Remarkable group of 13 Young Head copper pennies of Queen Victoria, Mint State: S-3948: ☆ 1841 Without Colon. MS-63 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1841 Without Colon. MS-63 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1844 MS-63 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1845 MS-62 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1848 MS-61 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1851 MS-63 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1853 MS-65 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1853 MS-63 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1854 MS-64 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1855 MS-63 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1856 MS-63 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1857 MS-64 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1858 MS-64 RD (ANACS). (Total: 13 pieces)

Although certain of these pieces are hardly rarities, having such a nice run of them at one time in one place is indeed remarkable. These large, heavy, and quite impressive copper coins were generally ignored by numismatists at the time the pieces were minted, and the survival of examples is mainly a matter of chance.

1843 Proof Penny Rarity



2610 1843 penny. S-3948, SC-035 (no colon after REG). MS-63 BN (ANACS). Some spots of discoloration (undoubtedly factored in by the ANACS gurus). Very rare in Proof format, far rarer than, for example, the famous 1839. A find for the advanced collector.

2611 A nice group of pennies comprising early large copper pieces as well as smaller later bronze issues. S-3948 and S-3954: ☆ 1846 MS-63 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1847 MS-61 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1848 MS-61 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1853 overdate. MS-64 RD (ANACS). Reverse spotting ☆ 1858 MS-61 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1862 MS-63 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1865 MS-63 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1866 MS-63 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1870 MS-62 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1870 AU-55 (ANACS) ☆ 1873 MS-64 RB ☆ 1877 MS-63 RB (ANACS). (Total: 12 pieces)

Rare and Beautiful 1849 Mint State Penny



2612 1849 penny. S-3948, SC-090. MS-65 BN (ANACS). A truly splendid specimen, scarce so fine, and certainly a delicacy for the advanced buyer.

2613 Ten high-grade pennies of Queen Victoria comprising various types, S-3948, S-3954-5, and S-3961: ☆ 1853 MS-64 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1855 MS-64 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1855 MS-62 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1858 MS-64 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1859 MS-64 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1860 Bronze. MS-63 RD (ANACS). Spotted ☆ 1863 MS-65 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1876-H MS-65 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1889 MS-65 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1898 MS-65 RB (ANACS). (Total: 10 pieces)

It should be mentioned that British copper pennies of the 1850s in Mint State are far rarer than equivalent United States copper cents of the same years, although the British pieces sell for much less, thus creating a remarkable opportunity for the knowing buyer.

Seldom Offered 1860/59 Copper Penny Mint State



2614 1860/59 copper penny. S-3949, SC-220. MS-62 BN (ANACS). A splendid specimen of this key issue. Seldom seen or offered for sale.

The 1860 copper penny is one of the major rarities of the series, with the vast majority of those struck during this year being of the new, smaller diameter bronze type.

2615 Sixteen bronze pennies of Queen Victoria. S-3954-5 and S-3961: ☆ 1878 MS-64 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1879 MS-62 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1880 MS-62 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1881 MS-63 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1881-H MS-63 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1883 MS-63 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1883 MS-63 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1885 MS-64 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1886 MS-64 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1888 MS-63 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1895 "High Tide." MS-65 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1896 MS-65 RD (ANACS) ☆ 1897 (ANACS) MS-65 RB ☆ 1897 MS-64 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1898 MS-65 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1899 MS-63 RB (ANACS). (Total: 16 pieces)

2616 Four scarce to rare high-quality halfpennies of Queen Victoria: ☆ 1839 S-3949, SC-010. Proof-65 (ANACS), bronzed. A "condition rarity" at this level. From the set of this year ☆ 1853 S-3949, SC-095. Proof-64 RB (NGC). From the very rare set of this year, far rarer than the 1839 ☆ 1871 S-3956, SC-345. MS-65 RD (ANACS) ☆ 1894 S-3956, SC-620. Proof-63 RB (ANACS). All in all the preceding constitutes a rather incredible lot, one worthy of strong bidding competition. (Total: 4 pieces)

2617 Twenty-six coins of Victoria, including some prize items. Halfpennies. S-3949 and S-3956: ☆ 1841 AU-50 (ANACS) ☆ 1843 MS-62 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1844 MS-61 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1846 MS-63 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1847 MS-61 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1848/7 MS-64 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1851 "Unc details, corroded, net AU-50" (ANACS) ☆ 1852 "Unc details, corroded, net MS-60" (ANACS) ☆ 1853 MS-63 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1854 MS-65 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1855 "Unc details, cleaned, net AU-50" (ANACS) ☆ 1856 MS-60 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1857 AU-55 (ANACS) ☆ 1858/6 MS-63 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1858/7 MS-62 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1860 Later bronze type. MS-64 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1862 MS-64 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1864 MS-65 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1867 MS-64 RB (ANACS) ☆ 1890 MS-63 RB (ANACS). **Farthings. S-3950 and S-3958:** ☆ 1842 MS-62 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1849 MS-62 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1856 MS-65 BN (ANACS) ☆ 1859 MS-65 RB (ANACS) ☆ **1863 MS-63 BN (ANACS).** A key issue of this era, highly prized years ago, even more so today. See note ☆ 1875 MS-64 RB. (ANACS). (Total: 26 pieces)

The late Robert Bashlow kept an eye out for Mint State 1863 farthings and 1869 pennies, both of which were and are rare dates. He only found one Mint State farthing in several years of looking around England, and he never did find a Mint State 1869 penny! Bashlow began his interest in the late 1950s, after he had learned that the farthing denomination had been discontinued (in 1956). He went to England and bought all of the farthings he could from banks—hundreds of thousands of them for face value. Included were many sacks (as the British call them) of Mint State pieces. These were shipped to America, and later distributed in an intensive marketing campaign, with David Laties eventually becoming a partner in the enterprise.

Bashlow lived in New York City in an apartment on Washington Square, close by New York University. He kept no coins on the premises, but stored them in a bank, plus other

pieces as security with Provident Loan Company.

Bashlow's numismatic exploits would make a fascinating story, and perhaps at some future point we will recount more of it. Today he is best remembered for his copy re-strikes (from new dies) of the 1861-dated Confederate cents, struck by August Frank, Philadelphia; and for his adventures (in which our firm also played a major part) on the island of Bermuda, trying to track down rare date British halfpennies of 1950 and 1951.

In the late 1950s and very early 1960s he visited the three leading London dealers (Spink, Seaby, and Baldwin), and several other dealers—very few in number, actually—that lived in the provinces—and bought all of the nice Victorian coins he could find. We were given the opportunity to cherry-pick for particularly unusual scarcities and rarities, such as Proofs and high-grade Mint State examples, and did so, thereby gaining an appreciation for how elusive some Victorian pieces are.

2618 Twenty-five Young Head Maundy sets, each with four coins of 4d to 1d value: ☆ 1838 Average MS-63 ☆ 1839 Average MS-60 ☆ 1840 Average MS-63 ☆ 1842 Average MS-62 ☆ 1843 Average MS-60 ☆ 1844 Average MS-62 ☆ 1845 Average MS-63 ☆ 1847 Average AU-55 ☆ 1848 Average AU-55 ☆ 1850 Average MS-61 ☆ 1852 Average MS-63 ☆ 1854 Average AU-50 ☆ 1855 Average MS-63 ☆ 1856 Average MS-62 ☆ 1858 (2 sets). Average MS-63 ☆ 1859 (with an improperly included 1852 twopence). Average MS-63. The two larger coins are spotted ☆ 1860 Average MS-60 ☆ 1861 Average MS-62 ☆ 1862 Average MS-64 ☆ 1863 (the set is missing the one penny denomination) Average MS-63 ☆ 1864 Average MS-63 ☆ 1865 Average AU-50, with scratches ☆ 1866 Average MS-62 ☆ 1867 Average MS-64. None of these sets comes with a case. (Total: 99 pieces)

Maundy coins are distributed in sets by royalty on Maundy Thursday of each year. The mintage formula relates to the age of the monarch, and increases as each reign progresses. Such pieces were never issued with *official* cases, although Spink & Son made up red leatherette cases with golden printing that were widely used by numismatists. In years past we had two complete Maundy sets from the very first issue down to Queen Elizabeth, one being the referenced set put together over a long period of time by Fred Jeffries (of Melksham, Wiltshire, England) and the other formed by Peter Allen of London. Such complete sets were landmarks at the time—in the early 1960s—and would be even more so today.

2619 Thirty-nine Maundy sets, each with four coins of 4d to 1d denominations, and two additional threepence: ☆ 1869 Average MS-63 ☆ 1870 Average MS-60 ☆ 1871 (2 sets). Average MS-63 ☆ 1872 Average MS-64 ☆ 1873 Average MS-63 ☆ 1874 Average MS-61 ☆ 1875 Average MS-64 ☆ 1876 Average MS-64 ☆ 1877 Average MS-64 ☆ 1878 (2 sets). Average MS-63 ☆ 1879 Average MS-63 ☆ 1880 Average MS-63 ☆ 1881 Average MS-60 ☆ 1882 Average MS-62 ☆ 1883 Average MS-63 ☆ 1884 Average MS-63 ☆ 1885 Average MS-64 ☆ 1886 Average MS-60 ☆ 1887 (2 sets). Average MS-62 ☆ 1887 Jubilee threepence. Proof-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1888 Average MS-60 (With threepence) ☆ 1889 Average AU-55 ☆ 1890 Average MS-64 ☆ 1891 Average MS-63 ☆ 1892 Average AU-55 ☆ 1893 Average AU-55 ☆ 1893 Aged Head threepence. Proof-65 (ANACS) ☆ 1894 (2 sets). Average MS-64 ☆ 1895 Average MS-63 ☆ 1896 (2 sets). Average MS-63 ☆ 1898 (2 sets). Average MS-62 ☆ 1899 (2 sets). Average MS-60 ☆ 1900 Average MS-61 ☆ 1901 Average AU-50, hairlined. A substantial offering of these historical sets. (Total: 158 pieces)

EDWARD VII (1901-1910)



2620 1902 gold £5. S-3966, SC-010. Matte Proof-60 (ANACS). A Proof from the presentation set of this year.

Such sets were made in several forms, including sets of silver coins, sets of silver coins plus the half sovereign and sovereign, and complete sets of silver and gold coins through the £5 piece.

- 2621 1902 coronation Proof set of four gold coins: ☆ £5. S-3966, SC-010. Matte Proof-60 (ANACS) ☆ £2 S-3968, SC-010. Matte Proof-61 (ANACS) ☆ Sovereign. S-3969, SC-010. Matte Proof-60 (ANACS) ☆ Half sovereign. S-3974, SC-010. Matte Proof-61 (ANACS). (Total: 4 pieces)

Matte Proofs of this style were made by treating the coins after striking. Grading of such pieces is *highly subjective*, and what one person at a grading service calls MS-60, another might call a point or two higher.

- 2622 1902 gold five pounds. S-3965, SC-005. MS-61 (ANACS). With numerous surface marks, as is typical of circulation strikes (although such pieces were more apt to be stored at banks than to pass hand to hand).

- 2623 1902 gold £2. S-3967, SC-005. MS-61 (ANACS). Quite scarce in Mint State.

- 2624 Two 1902 Proof gold issues: ☆ £2. S-3968, SC-010. Matte Proof-60 (ANACS) ☆ Half sovereign. S-3974, SC-010. Matte Proof-60 (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)

- 2625 Three Matte Proof silver issues of 1902: ☆ Crown. S-3979, SC-010. Matte Proof-64 (ANACS) ☆ Crown. S-3978, SC-005. MS-64 (ANACS) ☆ Half crown. S-3980, SC-005. MS-64 (ANACS). (Total: 3 pieces)

- 2626 Four Matte Proof coins of 1902: ☆ Crown. S-3979, SC-010. Matte Proof-63 (ANACS) ☆ Crown. S-3979, SC-010. Matte Proof-61 (ANACS) ☆ Half crown. S-3980, SC-010. Matte Proof-63 (ANACS) ☆ Half crown. S-3980, SC-010. Matte Proof-60 (ANACS). (Total: 4 pieces)

- 2627 1903 half crown. S-3980, SC-015. "Genuine, Cleaned," (ANACS) would otherwise grade AU-50.

- 2628 1904 half crown. S-3980, SC-020. MS-61 (ANACS). Rare in this grade. Indeed, with the exception of 1902, any Mint State half crown of this reign is notable.

- 2629 1905 half crown. S-3980, SC-025. AU-50 (ANACS). A key issue in the series, the most prized date in the 1902-1910 sequence of the reign of King Edward VII.

- 2630 Date-run of high-grade Edward VII half crowns, S-3980: ☆ 1906 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1907 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1908 AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1909 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1910 MS-63 (ANACS). (Total: 5 pieces)

The late Fred Jeffrey, a prominent British coin dealer in the provinces, a man especially remembered today for suggesting the portrait of Queen Elizabeth on horseback for the 1953 crown, once endeavored to put together a gem set of business strike half crowns of Edward VII, but, in his own words, failed miserably. The design of these pieces is such that even the slightest coin-to-coin contact is apt to produce an abrasion, and even light handling quickly reduces coins to lower levels of Mint State or even AU. A precisely similar situation exists with Canadian half dollars (which bear the same general obverse design; see our comments in the Norweh Collection catalogue).

- 2631 Four desirable silver coins: ☆ 1908 half crown. S-3980, SC-040. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1910 florin. S-3981, SC-050. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1905 shilling. S-3982, SC-025. MS-62 (ANACS). Mark on cheek ☆ 1908 sixpence. S-3983, SC-040. MS-63 (ANACS). (Total: 4 pieces)

- 2632 Date run of eight florins of Edward VII, S-3981, plus seven other coins. Florins: ☆ 1902 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1903 MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1904 MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1905 MS-61 (ANACS). Rare ☆ 1906 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1907 MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1908 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1909 MS-63 (ANACS). Shillings: ☆ 1903 S-3982, SC-015. AU-58 (ANACS) ☆ 1906 S-3982, SC-030. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1907 S-3982, SC-035. MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1908 S-3982, SC-040. MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1909 S-3982, SC-045. AU-58 (ANACS). Sixpence: ☆ 1904 sixpence. S-3983, SC-020. AU-58 (ANACS). Penny: ☆ 1904 bronze penny S-3990, SC-020. MS-64 RB (ANACS). (Total: 15 pieces)

- 2633 Fifteen Maundy sets, constituting a complete offering of Maundy sets of the reign of Edward VII, plus duplicates, each set with four coins of 4d to 1d value: ☆ 1902 (3 sets). Average MS-63 ☆ 1903 (2 sets). MS-62 ☆ 1904 (2 sets). Average MS-63 ☆ 1905 Average MS-65 ☆ 1906 Average MS-64 ☆ 1907 Average MS-62 ☆ 1908 (2 sets). Average MS-64 ☆ 1909 (2 sets). Average MS-63 ☆ 1910 Average MS-62. (Total: 60 pieces)

Unlike the circulation strikes dated 1902-1910, nearly all of which are rarities in any medium or high level of Mint State, Maundy silver coins were more carefully preserved and are more readily available today.

GEORGE V

(1910-1936)

Notable 1911 Coronation Proof Set



- 2634 1911 coronation Proof set of four gold coins, issued on the occasion of the ascension of George V to the throne of England: ☆ £5 S-3994, SC-005. Proof-62 (ANACS) ☆ £2 S-3995, SC-005. Proof-64 (ANACS) ☆ Sovereign. S-3996, SC-010. Proof-64 (ANACS) ☆ Half sovereign. S-4006, SC-010. Proof-63 (ANACS). (Total: 4 pieces)

- 2635 Eleven high-grade coins of George V, including: several particularly desirable pieces: ☆ 1911-S (Sydney Mint) gold sovereign. S-4003, SC-070. MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1935 Raised Edge crown. S-4050, SC-105. Proof-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1911 half crown. S-4011, SC-005. MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1913 half crown. S-4011, SC-020. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1914 half crown. S-4011, SC-025. MS-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1934 half crown. S-4037, SC-175. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1911 florin. S-4012, SC-010. Proof-65 (ANACS) ☆ 1932 florin. S-4038, SC-150. MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1912 shilling. S-4013, SC-015. MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1930 shilling. S-4039, SC-145. MS-66 (ANACS) ☆ 1934 shilling. S-4039, SC-185. MS-65 (ANACS). (Total: 11 pieces)

The 1935 Proof crown, celebrating the 25th year of reign of King George V, has always been a popular issue with numismatists. The present editor (QDB) recalls visiting the office of Spink & Son in the early 1960s and talking with Douglas G. Liddell, who managed the firm and who in time became a fine friend and professional colleague (and who bought many important properties from us, and we from him). In a wooden cabinet he had several drawers filled with these crowns, all marked at a specific retail price each. He offered us a 10% courtesy discount as a dealer, and we said we would take every one that he had. He remonstrated by stating that we could only have about half of his stock—still amounting to quite a few pieces. Accordingly, we picked these out and put them on a nearby table. Remaining unsold in Spink's cabinet, and quite enticing to our eyes, were the others.

"I would like to buy the remaining ones, and I will pay full retail price." At this suggestion Douglas said something to the effect, "You can have half of what remains, but I must save the others for the customers on our list."

At this point half of the remaining pieces were extracted and put on the same table. "I'll pay you 10% more than your asking price for those that remain," was the next offer. Douglas, a consummate gentleman and ever on the lookout for the interests of his clients, declined. Afterward, customers of the firm were free to buy the remaining pieces at 10% less than my high offer! Of course, all of this makes sense and is very fun, but at the same time it is interesting to relate.

- 2636 **Four important crowns, S-4036:** ☆ 1927 Proof-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1927 Proof-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1928 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1929 MS-64 (ANACS). (Total: 4 pieces)

While the 1927 crowns were issued as part of Proof sets of this year and, while scarce, are not prime rarities, the 1928 and 1929 were made in very limited quantities and are highly prized today.

- 2637 **Two rare crowns, S-4036:** ☆ 1930 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1931 MS-63 (ANACS). (Total: 2 pieces)

- 2638 **Three more rare crowns of George V, S-4036:** ☆ 1932 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1933 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1936 MS-62 (ANACS). (Total: 3 pieces)

Highly Prized 1934 Mint State Crown



- 2639 **1934 crown, S-4036, SC-075, MS-63 (ANACS).** Only 932 pieces were minted of this date, the lowest production figure in an era characterized by small quantities. As such, this crown has been a landmark for many years. However, the desirability of the pieces was recognized at an early date, and bankers extracted a number of pieces from circulation as they came to hand, and today we estimate that perhaps 300 to 500 exist. However, the majority of these are in grades less than offered here.

Close to 40 years ago we came up with the idea of advertising in *banking journals* in England, seeking to buy scarce and rare coins. Luck was with us, and we were rewarded with many contacts from bank tellers and officials, some of whom were dedicated numismatists. From such sources we purchased perhaps 100 crowns of this date, and learned that such pieces were highly prized from an early time onward, with their elusive character being generally recognized by the late 1940s (during World War II British bankers were busy with more important things, such as national defense).

- 2640 **Twelve high-grade half crowns of George V, S-4011, 4021, 4032 and 4037:** ☆ 1911 Proof-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1911 Proof-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1912 MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1917 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1920 AU-55 (ANACS) ☆ 1921 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1924 MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1925 MS-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1926 MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1927 Proof-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1930 MS-62. (ANACS) ☆ 1932 MS-63 (ANACS). (Total: 12 pieces)

- 2641 **Collection balance of six silver coins of George V:** ☆ 1912 florin, S-4012, SC-020, MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1913 florin, S-4012, SC-025, MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1925 florin, S-4022, SC-090, MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1926 florin, S-4022, SC-095, MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1911 shilling, S-4013, SC-010, Proof-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1925 shilling, S-4023, SC-090, AU-58 (ANACS). (Total: 6 pieces)

Complete Maundy Collection of George V

- 2642 **Twenty-eight Maundy sets constituting a complete collection of the reign of King George V, plus several duplicate sets as indicated.** A beautiful array, a numismatic panorama, each with four coins of 4d to 1d value: ☆ 1911 (2 sets), Average MS-61 ☆ 1912 Average MS-63 ☆ 1913 Average MS-63 ☆ 1914 (2 sets), Average MS-62, one set cleaned ☆ 1915 Average MS-64 ☆ 1916 Average MS-64 ☆ 1917 Average MS-64 ☆ 1918 Average MS-63 ☆ 1919 Average MS-64 ☆ 1920 Average MS-60, cleaned ☆ 1921 Average MS-

63 ☆ 1922 Average MS-64 ☆ 1923 Average MS-63 ☆ 1924 Average MS-62 ☆ 1925 Average MS-62 ☆ 1926 Average MS-63 ☆ 1927 Average MS-63 ☆ 1928 Average MS-62 ☆ 1929 Average MS-63 ☆ 1930 Average MS-62 ☆ 1931 Average MS-63 ☆ 1932 Average MS-62 ☆ 1933 Average MS-61 ☆ 1934 Average MS-62 ☆ 1935 Average MS-62 ☆ 1936 Average MS-63. Very attractive sets. (Total: 112 pieces)

GEORGE VI

(1936-1952)

- 2643 **Seven coins of George VI, including a set of Proof 1937 coronation gold coins:** ☆ 1937 gold £5, S-4074, SC-005, Proof-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1937 gold £2, S-4075, SC-005, Proof-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1937 gold sovereign, S-4076, SC-005, Proof-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1937 gold half sovereign, S-4077, SC-005, Proof-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1937 silver crown, S-4079, SC-010, Proof-65 (ANACS) ☆ 1946 brass threepence, S-4112, SC-110, MS-63 (ANACS). Scarce and highly prized date in this grade ☆ 1949 brass threepence, S-4113, SC-135, MS-64 (ANACS). Also a highly prized date. (Total: 7 pieces)

Collection of George V Maundy Sets

- 2644 **Sixteen Maundy sets of King George V, constituting a complete collection of this reign, each with four coins of 1d to 4d in value:** ☆ 1937 Average AU-55 ☆ 1938 Average MS-63 ☆ 1939 Average MS-64 ☆ 1940 Average Proof-64 ☆ 1941 Average Proof-63 ☆ 1943 Average MS-63 ☆ 1944 Average MS-64 ☆ 1945 (2 sets), Average Proof-63 ☆ 1946 Average MS-60 ☆ 1947 Average MS-64 ☆ 1948 Average Proof-64 ☆ 1949 Average Proof-63 ☆ 1950 Average Proof-63 ☆ 1951 Average Proof-64 ☆ 1952 Average Proof-64. (Total: 64 pieces)

ELIZABETH II

(1952-date)

- 2645 **1980 set of four gold coins:** ☆ £5, S-4160, SC-015, Proof-67 (ANACS) ☆ £2 S-4162, SC-010, Proof-68 (ANACS) ☆ Sovereign, S-4164, SC-100, Proof-68 (ANACS) ☆ Half sovereign, S-4166, SC-010, Proof-68 (ANACS). (Total: 4 pieces)

- 2646 **1985 set of four gold coins:** ☆ £5 S-4261, SC-045, Proof-67 (ANACS) ☆ £2, S-4266, SC-025, Proof-68 (ANACS) ☆ Sovereign, S-4271, SC-135, Proof-69 (ANACS) ☆ Half sovereign, S-4276, SC-035, Proof-68 (ANACS). (Total: 4 pieces)

- 2647 **Nine Maundy sets of Elizabeth II, each with 4d to 1d values (4 coins):** ☆ 1954 Average Proof-65 ☆ 1956 Average Proof-64 ☆ 1959 Average Proof-63 ☆ 1960 Average Proof-65 ☆ 1961 Average Proof-63 ☆ 1962 Average Proof-64, scratch on fourpence ☆ 1963 Average Proof-63 ☆ 1968 Average Proof-64 ☆ 1970 Average Proof-64. (Total 36 pieces)

As recounted earlier, each year on Maundy Thursday such pieces are distributed to the public. In recent decades the coins have been put up in little white leather bags with drawstrings. We recall that the Maundy ceremonies in the early 1960s were attended by a degree of numismatic pandemonium, as dealers and "runners" were on hand to make generous offers to the Maundy recipients! Within *hours* of presentation by royalty, many of the Maundy coins were in numismatic hands (including ours). Whether this scramble still continues we don't know (if a reader does, please advise and we'll note it in a future catalogue or *Rare Coin Review*).

ENGLISH MEDALS



- 2648 1838 Queen Victoria "Inaugural" Coronation medal by Benedetto Pistrucci. Gold. 37mm. 30.71 grams (473.92 grains). Proof-60, with a very minor obverse scratch.

"Inaugurata" medal for Queen Victoria, for June 28, 1838. More popularly called a coronation medal. Depicted on the obverse is the portrait of Queen Victoria in high relief, with rounded cheeks, giving her the mien of an Egyptian; inscription to left, above, and to the right. Reverse with allegorical scene of the young Victoria, seated, holding an orb, with a lion behind her. Three helmeted goddesses as a group extend their hands holding the royal crown. A very artistic and quite impressive piece.

Laurence Brown, in *British Historical Medals 1837-1901*, pp. 14-15, assigns it the catalogue number 1801 and relates that Mint records reveal that 1,369 gold impressions (such as that offered here) were made. Distribution included 400 to peers, 540 to members of Parliament, 50 to ambassadors and other dignitaries, 295 to the privy purse (including 20 pieces engraved with the queen's initials), 35 to Mint employees, and five for miscellaneous distribution, totaling 1,325 pieces, leaving only 44 gold impressions for general sale to the public.

Following the death of William IV, Victoria ascended to the throne of England on June 21, 1837, with her coronation ceremony taking place in Westminster Abbey on June 28. The ceremony began at 11:30 in the morning and continued until 3:45 in the afternoon. The event was not rehearsed, with the result that there were certain errors of procedure, with the queen asking a nearby lord, "Pray, tell me what I am to do, for they don't know." Laurence Brown relates a most unfortunate incident was when the Archbishop of Canterbury forced the ring onto the wrong finger of Queen Victoria, causing an hour delay toward the end of the ceremony while the new queen immersed her hands in ice water to reduce swelling and permit the ring to be removed! The event furnished the opportunity for rejoicing throughout London, with festivities ranging from fireworks displays to illumination of public offices to an ill-fated hot air balloon ascension (it crashed, and a bystander was injured and died two weeks later).

Beautiful Golden Jubilee Medal of Victoria Struck in Gold



- 2649 1887 Gold medal of Queen Victoria, Golden Jubilee on the throne. 58mm. 88.62 grams (1357.59 grains). Proof-60. A brilliant, beautiful piece. Some hairlines account for the grade, but do not appreciably detract from its visual appearance.

The obverse depicts the Jubilee head or veiled head of the monarch, with inscription to the left and right. The reverse illustrates Queen Victoria on the throne of England,

with goddesses and cherubs in attendance. The five adult figures represent as many world continents, reflective of the far-flung British Empire (on which the sun is said never to have set). A particularly large and incredibly impressive numismatic memento of this occasion.

This is Laurence Brown's No. 3219, the official medal of the event. Striking began in 1887 and continued through early 1889, distribution taking place from July 18, 1887 through February 26, 1889. During this interim some 944 gold impressions were sold, as were 2,289 in silver, and 4,257 in bronze.

The Jubilee of Victoria's 50th year on the throne furnished the opportunity for many celebrations throughout the British Empire, which under Victoria's reign had grown to unprecedented proportions.

- 2650 Interesting group of silver medals, mostly coronation issues: ☆ Charles II (29mm) ☆ William and Mary (35mm) ☆ Anne (35mm, silvered) ☆ George I (35mm) ☆ George II (34mm) ☆ George III (34mm) ☆ George IV (35mm) ☆ William IV (34mm) ☆ Victoria (36mm) ☆ Edward VII (31mm) ☆ Edward VIII (51mm, both in separate case) (2). Condition averages AU-55 with a few faults. (Total: 12 medals, two cases)
- 2651 Two cased silver medals of Queen Victoria: ☆ 1887 Jubilee medal (77mm). Proof-60 ☆ 1897 60th year of reign (76mm). Proof-60. (Total: 2 medals, 2 cases)
- 2652 Four medals: ☆ 1832 bronze commemorating reform legislature (51mm, in original case). Proof-63 BN ☆ 1863 reception bronze medal honoring Princess Alexandra (75mm, in original case). Proof-62 BN ☆ 1878 lead medal (97mm). Lead from roof of demolished Temple Bar, encased in bronze frame. Glass chipped inside, otherwise as made ☆ 1900 volunteer medal for service in South Africa (76mm, in original case but case apart and in pieces). MS-60. (Total: 4 medals, 3 cases)
- 2653 Four bronze London visitation medals: ☆ 1855 Vittorio Emanuele II (76mm). Proof-64 BN ☆ 1885 Prince Albert Victor of Wales (77mm, in original case). Proof-63 BN ☆ 1893 Duke and Duchess of York (76mm, in original case; also commemorates their marriage). Proof-60 ☆ 1893 King of Denmark (75mm, gilt bronze). MS-63. (Total: 4 medals, 3 cases)
- 2654 Collection balance of 15 bronze medals, including inaugural, school and city commemoratives. Mainly of the Victorian era, only one has its original case which is broken. Several are of the 76mm size and all are Proof-60 or finer. (Total: 15 medals, 1 case)

Thus concludes our fabulous offering of The English Cabinet of the coins of Great Britain.



- 2655 India. Madras Presidency. Undated (1808) half pagoda. KM-353. MS-63. Beautifully toned; understrike not visible.
- 2656 Iran. Nasr-ud-Din. 1883-4 10 krans medallic issue. Y-15. D-286. AU-50. Usual softly struck centers. Quite elusive, and, of course, exceedingly desirable.



2657 **Isles de France et de Bourbon.** 1810 dix (10) livres. KM-1. D-37. EF-45. Excellent detail in center; lightly hairlined.

Today these relatively small islands in the Indian Ocean are named Mauritius and Reunion.

2658 **Madagascar.** Undated (1895) uniface silver pattern dollar obverse portraying Ranavalalo Manjaka III, reverse blank. Cf. D-516 and 517 for obverse. Proof-62.

These privately minted issues were struck for the account of Dr. Reginald Huth in London, who perhaps is best known for his unofficial "pattern" coins of the Hawaiian Islands produced during the same decade. The minter was John Piches, whose firm was acquired decades later by the Franklin Mint.

Rare 1733 Four Reals of Mexico



2659 **Mexico.** 1733 MF MX four reals. KM-94. Grove-765. EF-45, lightly cleaned.

This very rarely seen, early dated four-reals pillar coin was minted at Mexico City during the reign of Philip V. Most likely, it is from a recent small but well-preserved find of this colonial milled coinage of Spain.

For a long time the four-reals silver coins have played second fiddle to the larger and more popular eight-reals or "dollar" pieces. As a class, notwithstanding the rarity of the date offered here, coins of the four-reals denomination are much rarer.

2663 **Mexico.** 1755-Mo four reals. Assayer: MM. KM-95. AU-58 (PCGS). Fully brilliant. The devices are frosty and the fields are satiny.

Each of the lots from 2660 through 2664 will be sold on a provisional basis, as described in Lot 2660.



2664 **Mexico.** 1768-Mo eight reals. Assayer: MF. KM-105. MS-62 (PCGS). Partially brilliant with blushes of delicate gold and gray. The devices are frosty and the fields exhibit considerable prooflike character.

Each of the lots from 2660 through 2664 will be sold on a provisional basis, as described in Lot 2660.

Colonial Mexico Type Set

2665 **18th-century Mexican silver type set**, as described in lots 2660 through 2664 above. All are PCGS certified. The following varieties are included: ☆ 1752-Mo half real. MS-63 ☆ 1738-Mo real. AU-55 ☆ 1748-Mo two reals. MS-62 ☆ 1755-Mo four reals. AU-58 ☆ 1768-Mo eight reals. MS-62. (Total: 5 pieces, 1 case)

The lot is accompanied by a custom wooden display case. At this point in the sale, the provisional awards for lots 2660 through 2664 will be totaled, 5% will be added, and that will constitute the opening bid for the current lot, Lot 2665. If this bid is met or exceeded, the provisional awards will be canceled and the coins will be owned by the successful bidder on the present lot.

2666 **Mexico.** 1762-Mo half real. Assayer: M. KM-68. MS-64 (PCGS). Pearl gray and pink iridescence on lustrous surfaces.

Today, silver half reals, popularly called *medios* at the time they circulated, offer many interesting opportunities to the die variety enthusiast, as there is relatively little demand for such coins, and they have not been as widely studied or appreciated as the larger denominations.

Rare 1672 Crown of the Monégasques



2667 **Monaco.** Louis I. 1672 scudo. D-4308. Adjustment marks on bust, otherwise VF-20. A very attractive example of this rare and desirable crown. A find for the world coin specialist.

MEXICAN COIN SET

2660 **Mexico.** 1752-Mo silver half real. Assayer: M. KM-67. MS-63 (PCGS). Frosty lustre. Pale gray toning at the centers changes to vivid gold peripherally. This is the first coin in a high-quality type set consisting of various denominations of Mexican silver coins from the half real to the eight reals. See special terms below.

Each of the lots from 2660 through 2664 will be sold on a provisional basis. After Lot 2664 is sold provisionally, the total for lots 2660 through 2664 will be computed, 5% will be added to the total, and this will constitute the opening bid for Lot 2665. If the opening bid is met or exceeded, the provisional awards for lots 2660 through 2664 will be canceled. If it is not met or exceeded, then the lots will be sold at the provisional award prices.

2661 **Mexico.** 1738-Mo real. Assayer: MF. KM-75. AU-55 (PCGS). Frosty pale gray surfaces with faint golden highlights.

Each of the lots from 2660 through 2664 will be sold on a provisional basis, as described in Lot 2660.

2662 **Mexico.** 1748-Mo two reals. Assayer: M. KM-86. MS-62 (PCGS). Pale golden gray toning complements the fully lustrous surfaces.

Each of the lots from 2660 through 2664 will be sold on a provisional basis, as described in Lot 2660.

Famous 1935 Mint State Waitangi Crown



- 2668 New Zealand. George V. 1935 Waitangi crown. KM-6. D-433. MS-63, prooflike. Possibly included in one of the 364 Proof sets of the year or, alternatively, struck from polished dies but not as part of the Proof set.

The 1935 Waitangi crown has long been considered a key in any representative collection of major types of 20th-century world silver dollar sized coins. In addition, there is extra demand placed upon it, as being a British Empire issue.

- 2669 New Zealand. Two scarce florins, both KM-10.1: ☆ 1940 MS-63 ☆ 1944 MS-60. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 2670 Sierra Leone. 1791 Sierra Leone Company dollar. KM-6. D-57. AU-55, cleaned.

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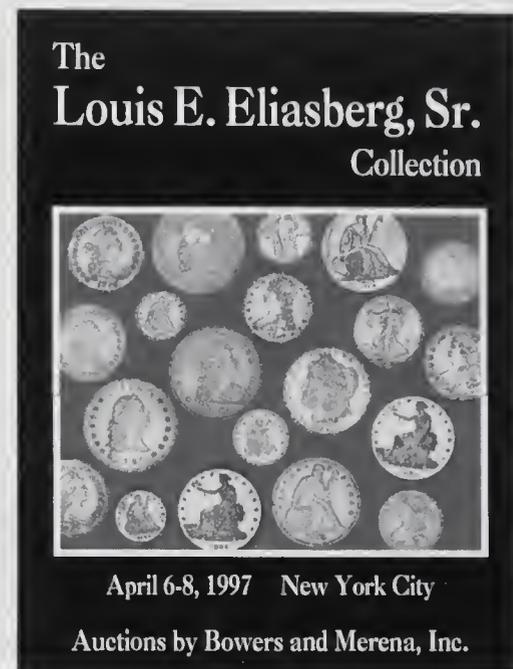
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INDEX



Colonial Coins	1-53
Half Cents	54-77
Large Cents	78-135
Small Cents	136-206
Two-Cent Pieces	207-219
Nickel Three-Cent Pieces	220-222
Silver Three-Cent Piece	223
Nickel Five-Cent Pieces	224-437
Half Dimes	438-454
Dimes	455-484
Twenty-Cent Pieces	485-487
Quarter Dollars	488-532
Half Dollars	533-580
Silver Dollars	1001-1072
Trade Dollars	1073-1107
Gold Dollars	1108-1236
Quarter Eagles	1237-1243
Three-Dollar Gold Pieces	1244-1263
Half Eagles	1264, 1265
Eagles	1266-1273
Double Eagles	1274-1312
Commemorative Silver Coins	1313-1337
Commemorative Gold Coins	1338-1347
Panama-Pacific Coin Set	1348-1354
Hawaiian Coins	1355-1360
Pattern Coins	1361-1408
Proof Sets	1409, 1410
Miscellaneous U.S. Coins	1411-1437
California Small Denomination Gold	1438-1455
Early Tokens	2001-2011
Hard Times Tokens	2012-2136
Civil War Tokens	2137-2154
Merchant Tokens	2155-2158
Political and Related Tokens and Medals	2159-2168
Betts Medals	2169-2173
Mint Medals	2174-2177
Assay Commission Medals	2178-2180
Miscellaneous Medals and Tokens	2181-2188
Leshner Dollars	2189, 2190
Amusement Tokens	2191
Counterstamps	2192-2195
Error Coins	2196
Encased Postage Stamps	2197-2199
Coins of Canada	2200-2323
Coins of Newfoundland	2324-2339
World Gold Coins	2340-2345
Coins of the World	2346-2670

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