# Coin Collection Index



## **About This Coin Collection**

This coin collection is a historically significant assemblage of over 100 world and U.S. coins, featuring rare and high-grade pieces from the 14th through the 20th centuries. It includes American colonial and early Federal coinage, Spanish pillar and cob dollars, British and European crowns, U.S. classic commemoratives, coins recovered from famous shipwrecks, and a selection of unusual mint errors and counterfeits.<sup>[1]</sup>

#### **Collection Overview**

The collection spans six centuries and contains coins of notable rarity, historical context, and numismatic value. Among its highlights are:

- U.S. Large and Small Cents: Includes early issues such as 1794 and 1795 Liberty Cap Large Cents, overdates, rare varieties, and several PCGS/NGC-graded pieces from the 18th and 19th centuries.
- U.S. Standard Denominations: Classic examples from all standard denominations, including high-grade Shield Nickels, key-date and error Morgan and Peace Dollars (notably multiple Carson City issues and high-relief Peace Dollar), and sought-after half dollars ranging from Draped Bust to Walking Liberty types.
- Shipwreck and Historical Provenance: Coins recovered from shipwrecks like the SS Central America, SS Republic, SS New York, and Spanish galleons, each fully authenticated and with provenance detailed in the collection record-
- World Coinage and Colonial Types: A wide range of Spanish Empire (including pillar and cob dollars), British, French, German, Dutch, Russian, and other silver coins, many from periods preceding U.S. coinage and widely used in early America.
- Commemoratives and Oddities: Classic U.S. commemorative half dollars, coins with provenance tied to major historical events (Revolutionary and Civil Wars, Mexican-American War, War of 1812, etc.), rare mint errors such as a double-struck Lincoln cent, and a notorious Henning counterfeit nickel.

## Grading, Authentication, and Value

- Most coins are authenticated and graded by major third-party services including PCGS,
   NGC, ANACS, and others. Grades and GS retail values are documented for a large portion of the coins, with numerous examples at Fine to Mint State condition and certain coins accompanied by CAC or similar awards indicating excellent quality for the type.
- Several coins have paid values or retail estimates noted, evidencing both significant singleitem and aggregate collection value.

## Historical and Numismatic Significance

- The collection is curated to highlight coins with major historical, cultural, and monetary importance. Many items are directly tied to events such as the American Revolution, westward expansion, major wars, and international trade.
- Numerous coins bear reference to critical periods in U.S. and world history and were selected for their significance as artifacts of commerce, monetary reform, and political transition-

## **Approximate Retail Value**

As of April 2025, the approximate value of this coin collection is \$60,000 - \$63,000 based on the combination of paid prices, retail estimates (GS retail), and the historical significance of numerous key coins included in the detailed index.

## **Key Valuation Factors**

- The collection includes over 100 coins, spanning American colonial and early Federal coinage, shipwreck pieces, Spanish pillar and cob dollars, British crowns, and classic U.S. commemoratives, with grading and authentication mostly by PCGS, NGC, and similar services.[1]
- Many coins are individually listed with paid prices or GS retail values, frequently ranging from several hundred to several thousand dollars per coin, particularly for rare Draped Bust dollars, early Carson City Morgan dollars, colonial pieces, shipwreck artifacts, and world crowns.[1]
- Several single coins, including select Carson City Morgan silver dollars, the 1794 and 1795 U.S.

  Large Cents, the 1799 Draped Bust Dollar, 1889-CC Morgan, and 1469-1504 Ferdinand & Isabella

  Spanish cob, each carry retail or realized sale values between \$1,000 and \$3,000.[1]
- The paid/acquired prices for most coins, as listed in the file, add up to a substantial sum, and the retail appraisal (GS values) outlined for high-profile pieces further substantiates the suggested aggregate value.[1]

## **Noteworthy Highlights**

- Early U.S. coins (e.g., 1794, 1795 Liberty Cap Large Cents) valued at \$700-\$1,400 each.[1]
- Key-date Morgan and Peace Dollars, several in Mint State, include pieces worth \$400–\$3,000 individually, especially Carson City issues.[1]
- Shipwreck coins (SS Central America, Republic, New York, Spanish galleons) frequently command \$300–\$1,000+ apiece.[1]
- Numerous world crowns, colonial types, and classic U.S. commemorative half dollars further
  contribute hundreds or thousands each to the total value.<sup>[1]</sup>
- Rare errors, counterfeits (Henning Nickel), and historical oddities add substantial specialist value and collector interest.<sup>[1]</sup>

## **Estimate Range and Rationale**

- While a precise grand total is not explicitly provided in the file, a careful review of listed paid prices and individual GS retail values suggests the sum exceeds \$60,000 and likely approaches \$63,000 or more, with the possibility of select coins commanding still higher values at auction.<sup>[1]</sup>
- This estimate reflects both collector market pricing and retail appraisal methodologies, as described and annotated throughout the provided coin index.[1]

This is a historically significant coin collection suitable for expert appraisal.[1]

## **Coin Index**

April 18, 2025

## **U.S. Large Cents**







1812 U.S. Classic Head Large Cent w/ large date (War of 1812) The Philadelphia Mint produced classic head large cents from 1808 until 1814. This example was made during the War of 1812. Today, it's difficult to find one of these early U.S. coins in better than good condition. Most are extremely worn and lack a clear date and recognizable image. *Paid* \$470.



1822 U.S. Coronet Head Large Cent The Philadelphia Mint struck this copper matron head large cent over 200 years ago. When it was made, James Monroe was the president, and Missouri had just become our 24th state. *Paid \$225*.



1848 U.S. Braided Hair Large Cent (Mexican American War) The Philadelphia Mint produced braided hair large cents from 1839 until 1857. Men heading to the gold fields during the California Gold Rush (1848-1855) carried coins like this as they headed west. *Paid \$63*.

**U.S. Small Cents** 



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1858 U.S. Flying Eagle Small Cent, *Large Letters*  By 1856, the government was paying more to mint large cent coins than they were worth. In 1857, Congress directed the U.S. Mint to reduce the size of one cent coins. The first of these smaller coins was the Flying Eagle Cent. The U.S. Mint made them from 1856 until 1858. PCGS graded this coin Almost Uncirculated 53. The GS retail value is \$365.





1863 U.S. Indian Head Small Cent (Civil War)

Indian Head cents were minted from 1859 until 1909. From 1859-1863, they were made of copper and nickel. In 1864, their composition changed to copper and tin. The figure on the coin is Lady Liberty wearing an Indian headdress. This coin was made in 1863, the same year as the Battle of Gettysburg. ANACS graded this coin Almost Uncirculated 50. The GS retail value is \$95.





1909-VDB U.S. Lincoln Cent The 1909 VDB cent was the first in the long series of Lincoln one cent coins. The initials of the engraver, Victor David Brenner, were prominently placed at the bottom the reverse. The monogram was removed after a few weeks because of public complaints. In 1918, they reappeared in tiny script under Lincoln's shoulder. *PCGS graded this coin Mint State 64 Red/Brown. The GS retail value is* \$76.

**U.S. Nickels** 





1866 U.S. Shield Nickel (Rays between Stars)

The Philadelphia Mint struck this coin in 1866, just one year after the end of the Civil War. Its use marks the transition from silver to 75% copper and 25% nickel. At this time, there was strong demand for five cent coins. They were hurried into production, and many contain flaws, like evidence of die cracks. NGC graded this coin Extremely Fine 40. The GS retail value is \$171.





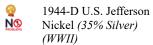
This coin was made in 1883, the first year they were produced. The initial batch didn't indicate they were worth five cents. Fraudsters plated some with gold and passed them off as five-dollar gold pieces. To prevent this from happening, the U.S. Treasury replaced "E Pluribus Unum" with "Five Cents." *PCGS graded this coin Mint State 64. The GS retail value is \$130.* 



1913 U.S. Indianhead Nickel (*Type 1*)

This 110-year-old coin has a Native American on the obverse, and a bison on the reverse. The Indian is a composite of three different Native Americans. This coin was struck in 1913, the first year the buffalo nickel was produced. The U.S. Mint continued to mint them for another 24 years. *NGC graded this coin Mint State 65*. *The GS retail value is \$175*.





This coin was struck at the Denver Mint in 1944. To conserve nickel, a strategic metal in short supply during WWII, these coins were made of 35% silver, 56% copper, and 9% manganese. These nickels have a larger than normal mint mark on the reverse, above Monticello. *PCGS graded this coin Mint State 67. The GS retail value is \$81.* 

#### **U.S. Half Dollars**





1803 U.S. Draped Bust Half Dollar (Overton 101 with Large 3 & Small Stars on reverse) This draped bust half dollar was likely made at the Philadelphia Mint in 1804, using an 1803 die. Coin production was delayed in 1803 due to multiple outbreaks of Yellow Fever among mint workers. The federal government also lacked silver. Most of the silver used in these early U.S. coins came from American merchants who desperately needed coinage to conduct business. *Paid \$775*.





1806/5 U.S. Draped Bust Half Dollar (*Large Stars*) This 1806 draped bust half dollar was struck the same year Lewis and Clark completed their expedition of the Louisiana Territory for President Thomas Jefferson. *PCGS graded this coin Extremely Fine - Details. The GS retail value is \$1,440.* 





1807 U.S. Draped Bust Half Dollar (Overton 102) The U.S. Mint in Philadelphia stopped making the Drape Bust half dollar series during 1807. By this time, many of the dies were badly warn and many of the coins show signs of being weakly struck. NGC graded this 217-year-old half dollar *Very Fine 25*. *The GS retail value is \$900*.





1808 U.S. Capped Bust Half Dollar (Overton 103) Capped bust half dollars were minted from 1807 until 1836 in Philadelphia. They were designed by John Reich, a German immigrant who worked at the mint as an engraver. The edge of this coin is lettered to prevent someone from removing silver. CGGS graded this half dollar *Very Fine 25. The GS retail value is \$325*.









1894-S U.S. Barber Half Dollar Barber half dollars, as they were called, were minted from 1892 until 1915. They were designed by Charles E. Barber, a U.S. Mint employee. When this coin was issued, Grover Cleveland was president, a bottle of Coca-Cola cost five cents, and there were 44 states. *PGCS graded this coin Extremely Fine 45. The GS retail value is \$365.* 



This Barber half dollar was struck at the New Orleans Mint. In 1895, a public-school teacher earned about \$325 per year, western outlaw John Wesley Hardin was shot and killed in El Paso, the safety razor was invented, and a dozen eggs cost eight cents. *Paid* \$149.



1917 U.S. Walking Liberty Half Dollar (WWI) The Walking Liberty half dollar was produced from 1916 until 1947. This superb example was struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1917. At the time, the U.S. was engaged in World War I. Many feel this is one of our most attractive coins. NGC graded this coin Almost Uncirculated 55. The GS retail value is \$145.





1957 U.S. Franklin Half Dollar Franklin half dollars were minted 1948-1963. The reverse has a small eagle about 1/4" square. This tiny object was added to satisfy the Mint Act of 1873, which stipulated that the reverse of all US quarters, half dollars, and non-gold dollars have the likeness of an eagle. NGC graded this coin Proof 67. The GS retail value is \$47.





1964 U.S. Kennedy Half Dollar (Vietnam War) Kennedy half dollars made in 1964 were 90 percent silver. There were two variants in 1964. Mrs. Kennedy didn't like the 1<sup>st</sup> version because she felt the president's hair was too long on the side. The dies were subsequently changed to Mrs. Kennedy's satisfaction. This coin shows the president with a haircut. *PCGS graded this coin Mint State 65. The GS retail value is \$29.* 

#### **U.S. Silver Dollars**





1799 U.S. Draped Bust Dollar with Large Eagle This rare American silver dollar was struck over 224 years ago at the Philadelphia Mint. When it was made, George Washington was living at Mount Vernon after serving as our first president. Today, these early American silver dollars are hard to find and are quite expensive. *Paid* \$1,500.





1842 U.S. Seated Liberty Dollar The U.S. Government minted Seated Liberty dollars from 1840 until the end of 1873. They were large coins containing 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper. This coin was made in 1842. This year, the Second Seminole War continued, Mexican troops crossed the U.S. border and briefly occupied San Antonio, and gold was discovered in California. *Paid \$550*.







**Note:** These duplicate year Carson City Morgan dollars are part of my collection, but are not included in this index.

1878-CC	PCGS	AU58	GS \$410
1878-CC	PCGS	XF40	GS \$260
1882-CC	NGC	MS63	GS \$420
1883-CC	PCGS	MS62	GS \$375
1889-CC	NGC	F15	GS \$1,700

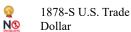
1890-CC	PCGS	XF45	GS \$360
1891-CC	PCGS	XF45	GS \$345
1892-CC	NGC	F15	GS \$325
1892-CC	PCGS	VF20	GS \$455
1893-CC	NGC	F12	GS \$675

#### Trade Dollars



1781 Spanish Bust Dollar with Chinese "Chop Marks" Many countries traded with China for goods like silk and porcelain. Chinese merchants preferred payment in Spanish coinage because of the high quality of the silver. After getting paid, the Chinese applied a small "chop mark" to each coin to show it had been accepted. The chop marks on this coin prove it was used to support trade with China during the late 18th Century. *Paid \$410*.





The U.S. minted trade dollars from 1873 to 1885. American businessmen used them to pay Asian merchants for goods. Prior to this, the U.S. used foreign coinage, like the Spanish 8 Reales. The law authorizing U.S. trade dollars was repealed in 1887. The same year, the U.S. Treasury Department melted most of these coins. *PCGS graded this trade dollar Extremely Fine 45. The GS retail value is \$475*.

#### **U.S. Classic Commemorative Coins**



1893 World's Columbian Exhibition This is the first commemorative coin minted by the U.S., and the first U.S. coin bearing the image of a real person. These half dollar coins were minted 1892-1893 and sold for \$1 at the World's Columbian Exhibition in Chicago. Christopher Columbus is on obverse, his flagship, the Santa Maria, is on the reverse. *Paid \$48*.



1900 Lafayette Dollar The Lafayette dollar was the first U.S. commemorative coin in this denomination, the first to have a likeness of a U.S. president, and the first to have two people on the obverse. The U.S. Treasury Department sold them to help fund the construction of a monument in Paris honoring the Marquis de Lafayette. *Paid* \$305



9 1918 Illinois Centennial

This silver half dollar coin commemorates the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the admission of Illinois into the Union. The front has a likeness of young Abraham Lincoln. The reverse has a few images from the Illinois state seal. *ICQ graded this coin Almost Uncirculated 58. The GS retail value is \$170.* 



1922 U.S. Grant Memorial

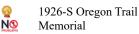
This silver half dollar coin honors the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Ulysses S. Grant's birth in 1822. Grant was the first Lieutenant General since George Washington and later served two terms as the 18<sup>th</sup> President of the United States. This is one of the most popular coins in the Classic Commemorative Series. *NGC graded this coin Mint State 65. The GS retail value is \$545*.



1925-S California Diamond Jubilee

The California Commemorative half dollar coin was struck at the San Francisco Mint to celebrate the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of California statehood. The obverse illustrates a prospector panning for gold; the reverse shows a grizzly bear. *NGC graded this coin Mint State 62. The GS retail value is \$235.* 





The Oregon Trail Memorial half dollar coin was minted 1926, 1928, 1933, 1934, and 1936-1939. Money from the sale was used to mark the original Oregon Trail. Former pioneer Ezra Meeker, who travelled the Oregon Trail with his family in 1851, promoted this commemorative coin. *PCGS graded this coin Mint State 62. The GS retail value is \$230.* 



1934 Daniel Boone Bicentennial The Philadelphia Mint struck this silver half dollar coin from 1934 until 1938 to commemorate the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of legendary frontiersman Daniel Boone. The reverse of this nicely toned silver coin shows Boone with Blackfish, a chief of a band of the Shawnee tribe. *PCGS graded this coin Mint State* 66. The GS retail value is \$275.

Independence Centennial This silver half dollar coin commemorates the independence of Texas in 1836. The reverse highlights key events and figures in Texas history. There is a likeness of the Alamo, and portraits of General Sam Houston and Stephen Austin, both founders of the Republic and State of Texas. *Paid* \$195.





1936 Battle of Gettysburg 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary This silver half dollar coin was minted in 1936 to commemorate the Battle of Gettysburg and support the 75<sup>th</sup> battlefield reunion. The two men on the face of the coin look similar. This symbolizes the tragedy of two brothers fighting against each other. *PCGS graded this coin Mint State 64*. The GS retail value is \$680.





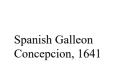
1937 Battle of Antietam 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

This silver half dollar coin was struck in 1937 at the Philadelphia Mint to commemorate the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Battle of Antietam. The obverse depicts the northern commander, George McClellan, and the southern commander, Robert E. Lee. Only 18,028 of these coins were minted. *PCGS graded this coin Mint State 65*. *The GS retail value is \$740*.

#### **Coins Recovered from Shipwrecks**



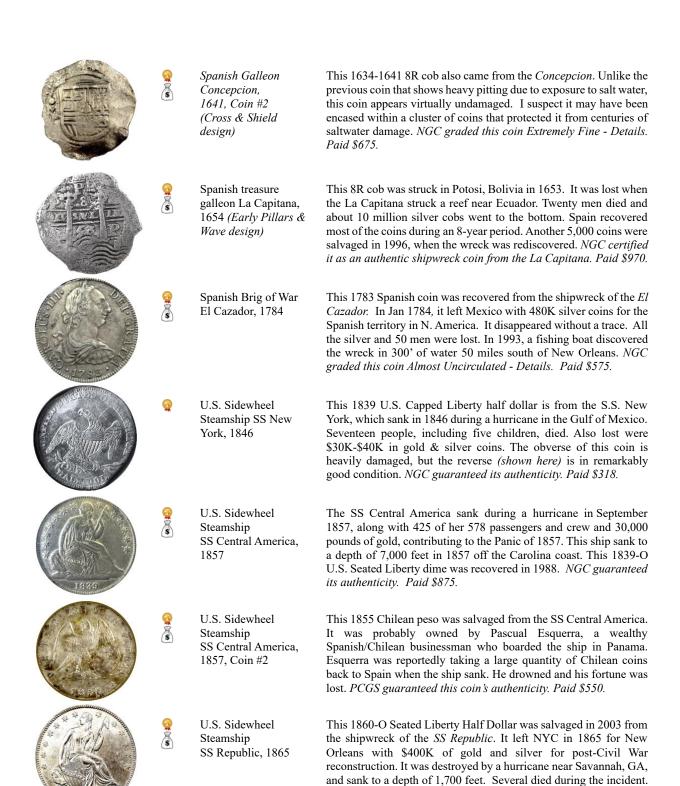




This 8R silver cob was struck in Mexico City about 1621. It was salvaged from an unidentified ship that sank in 1630 along the Spice Islands, near Indonesia. The ship somehow got stuck and the crew decided to burn it to deny pirates the cargo. Coins from this wreck are extremely rare, with only 117 sold out of the 567 known to exist. NGC authenticated this coin as a genuine artifact from this 400-year-old shipwreck. Paid \$395.

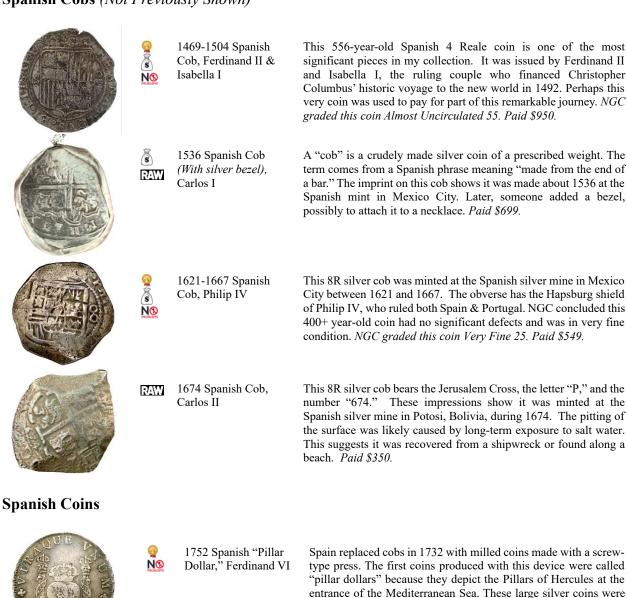


This 1621-1634 8R silver cob was salvaged from the *Concepcion*. This ship sank during a hurricane in 1641, near the present-day Dominican Republic. It was one of the most significant Spanish shipwrecks of all time. Spain lost over 100 tons of silver and gold and about 300 people drowned. *NGC graded this coin Very Good – Details, Sea Salvaged. Paid \$565*.



NGC guaranteed its authenticity. Paid \$537.

#### **Spanish Cobs** (Not Previously Shown)



1758 Spanish "Pillar

Dollar," Ferdinand VI

N<sub>3</sub>

extensively used by those conducting commerce around the world. NGC graded this coin Very Fine 35. The GS retail value is \$490.

What makes this 267-year-old coin special is its exceptional

condition. PCGS graded this coin Almost Uncirculated 50. They determined it was 100% authentic, and shows no signs of cleaning,

damage, repair, or manipulation. PCGS graded this coin Almost

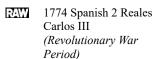
Uncirculated 50. The GS retail value is \$725.





1768 Spanish "Pillar Dollar," Carlos III

PCGS graded my third error free Spanish "Pillar Dollar" Extremely Fine 40. The GS retail value is \$520.



The Spanish 2 Reales coin was accepted as legal tender in America before, during, and after the Revolutionary War. It's often referred to as "America's first silver quarter." In 1774, this coin had the same buying power as \$9 today. Paid \$80.



1776 Spanish "Bust Dollar," Carlos III (Revolutionary War Period)

Spanish 8 Reales were extensively used around the world and are often referred to as the United States first silver dollar. They were legal tender in this country until 1857. This coin was minted in Mexico City in 1776. PCGS graded this coin Genuine, Cleaned -VF Detail. Paid \$770.





1777 Spanish 8 Reales Carlos III (Revolutionary War Period)

This large silver coin was made during 1777 at the Spanish mint in Mexico City. Coins like this were legal tender in America both before and after the American Revolution. Some of our leaders, like Thomas Jefferson, felt they should be adopted as our national currency. NGC graded this coin Extremely Fine - Details, Cleaned. Paid \$563.





1777 Spanish 4 Reales Carlos III (Revolutionary War Period)

This piece has half of the value of the proceeding coin. It's like our half-dollar but had considerably more purchasing power in its day. Some of our Founding Fathers may have been carrying coins like this when they signed the Declaration of Independence. Paid \$195.



1788 Spanish 8 Reales Carlos III

The Spanish 8 Reales coin was accepted as legal tender around the world. It's said that Thomas Jefferson wanted the U.S. to continue using these coins in lieu of developing its own coinage. NGC graded this coin Very Fine - Details. Paid \$268.

## **British Coins**





1354 English "Groat" Edward III

This 669-year-old coin was struck in London during the Middle Ages. It bears the likeness of Edward III, who ruled England from 1327 to 1377. It was worth four pence. This doesn't sound like much, but it had far greater value back then. For example, at this time, a person might be charged one groat for a meal and bed at most taverns. PCGS graded this coin Very Fine 25. Paid \$250.

D. C. C. L.	RAW	1676 English Crown Charles II (1660-1685)	In 1666, the royal mint stopped hammering new coins and started using a machine press. Charles II was on the obverse; the shields of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland were on the reverse. Charles II established the first English colonies in NY, NJ, PA, and the Carolinas. <i>Paid \$309</i> .
Selection of the select	RAW	1687 English Crown James II <i>(1685-1688)</i>	James II was deposed by Parliament because he was Catholic, and they wanted a protestant monarch. He went to Ireland and raised an Army to regain his throne. His efforts failed and William III remained king. Because James II only served three years, there are only a few of these coins available today. <i>Paid \$470</i> .
THE SHAME OF THE STATE OF THE S	RAW	1691 English Crown William III & Mary II (1688-1694)	King William III & Queen Mary II were first cousins, and the only British monarchs to have joint rule. Latin on the obverse says, "William and Mary by the Grace of God." The reverse says, "King and Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland." These coins are rare. I bought this one from a coin dealer in England for \$754 dollars.
The state of the s	RAW	1696 English Crown William III <i>(1689-1702)</i>	William III was a protestant from the Netherlands. He was brought to England because parliament wanted a protestant king. To enhance his legitimacy, he married his first cousin, Mary, who was the niece of Charles II. He was King of England, Scotland, and Ireland until his death in 1702. <i>Paid \$225</i> .
	RAW	1708 British Crown Anne (1702-1714)	Anne ruled England, Scotland, and Ireland from 1702 until 1707. During 1707, England and Scotland united and became "Great Britain." Anne ruled Great Britain and Ireland until her death in 1714. These coins were made of Sterling Silver, which has 2% more silver than most silver coins. <i>Paid \$450</i> .
	S RAW	1735 British Crown George II (1727-1760)	This 289-year-old coin honors King George II, the last British monarch who led his army into battle. In their day, these large silver coins had about the same buying power as \$100 in today's money. The British Army attempted to leverage their high value by using them as a re-enlistment bonus. Today, good examples are rare and quite expensive. <i>Paid</i> \$755.
The state of the s	RAW	1758 British Shilling George II (American Revolution)	This type of silver coin was extensively used by the British and Americans during the Revolutionary War period. At this time, a shilling was worth about \$20 in today's money. Five shillings have the same value as one British crown. <i>Paid \$81</i> .
	RAW	1819 British Crown George III (1760- 1820)	George III ruled Great Britain from 1760 until his death in 1820. He was the British monarch when England lost its colonies in North America due to the American War for Independence. British crowns with the likeness of George III were only minted during 1818 and 1819. <i>Paid \$169</i> .

#### **French Coins**



1748 French Ecu Louis XV "Ecu" refers to the French royal seal or shield, that appears on the reverse of these large silver coins. Americans in the British colonies frequently used French coins. Some came from the fur trade, while others arrived from the French settlements in the north. Still others came from the French government when they helped fund the Continental Army during the American Revolution. *Paid* \$114.



1775 French Ecu No Louis XVI Here's another large denomination French coin that was used in the British colonies before and after the American Revolution. It shows Louis XVI, the last king of France before the fall of the monarchy during the French Revolution. He was found guilty of high treason and executed by guillotine in 1793. NGC graded this coin Very Fine 20. Paid \$295.



1808 French Republic 5 Francs, Napoleon I The French Government minted this silver coin in Paris one year before Napoleon Bonaparte reached the height of his power and influence in Europe. He served as Emperor of France from 1804-14, and again during part of 1815. The edge of the coin bears the inscription "Dieu Protégé La France," which means "God Protects France." *Paid \$293*.

#### **German Coins**



FAW 1776 German Thaler Frederick II of Prussia, aka "Frederick the Great" (Revolutionary War Period)

This large Prussian coin was minted in Berlin, Germany in 1776. It bears the likeness of King Frederick II of Prussia, who was also known as "Frederick the Great." These coins found their way to America and were used in this country well into the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. *Paid \$225*.



M M M 1776 German ½ Thaler, Count Friedrich II von Hessen-Kassel (Revolutionary War Period) This ½ Thaler is a smaller version of what became known as the "Blood Thaler." They earned this label after the Hessian government leased their soldiers to fight for the British Army during the American Revolution. NGC graded this coin Very Fine 20. Paid \$280.

#### **Dutch Coins**



1614 Dutch Imperial Dollar A Dutch province in the Netherlands struck this Imperial Dollar or "Rijksdaalder" in 1614. The very same year, the Dutch established a colony on a remote island at the mouth of the Hudson River in far off North America. Today, we call this place Manhattan, NY. Our word "dollar" comes from the Dutch word "daalder." *Paid \$299*.





1648 Dutch Lion Dollar The Dutch Lion Dollar or "Daaldr" played a significant role in world trade during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. The knight on the obverse is William of Orange. He led the revolt against Catholic Spain and was a founding father of the Dutch Republic. *NGC graded this coin Extremely Fine 40. Paid \$340*.

#### **Coins from Other Countries**





1721 Russian Ruble Emperor Peter I "Peter the Great" Version ‡ΑΨΚΑ This rare 304-year-old Russian coin was minted during the reign of Peter I, who is known as "Peter the Great." He is celebrated for his efforts to westernize Russia from 1696 to 1725. He also had military victories over the Ottoman Empire and the Kingdom of Sweden. These victories lead to territorial gains and the creation of the Russian Navy. *Paid* \$800.





1832 Mexico 8 Reales Mexico made this coin three years before the Texas Revolution, and four years before the fighting at the Alamo. In 1832, the "Tejanos" met with the Mexican government to discuss reforms and reassure them they were not interested in leaving Mexico. Four years later they declared their independence from Mexico. NGC graded this coin Almost Uncirculated 55. Paid \$347.





1901 Prussia Bicentennial 5 German Marks This large silver coin commemorates the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Kingdom of Prussia. It was minted in Berlin during 1901. Kaiser Wilhelm II and his wife are on the obverse; the German imperial eagle and shield are on the reverse. Wilhelm II was the last German Kaiser. *NGC graded this coin Mint State 62. Paid \$190.* 





1903-S U.S. Territory Philippines Peso The San Francisco Mint struck this coin in 1903. The obverse says it's a Philippines Peso. The reverse; however, identifies it as U.S. currency. Here's why. The U.S. gained control of the Philippines after the Spanish-American War. To help restore their fragile economy, the U.S. supplied them with these U.S. territorial coins from 1902 until 1912. *Paid \$80*.





1931 Panama One Balboa The Philadelphia Mint struck this handsome coin in 1931 using planchets earmarked for the U.S. "Peace" dollar. This crown-size silver coin honors Spanish explorer Vasco de Balboa. He discovered the Pacific Ocean, and the land now called Panama. Balboa claimed both areas for his native Spain. *Paid \$49*.

#### **Unusual Coins**



1689 Irish James II "Gun Money" Shilling King James II was forced to abdicate his thrown because he was Catholic. He raised an army in Ireland to defeat his protestant successor. Money was tight; so, he used "Gun Money" to pay his men. This refers to token coinage that he promised to replace with gold and silver after he regained his throne. "Gun Money" is so named because it was made from metal salvaged from old cannons, gun parts, and church bells. James' efforts failed and his men were never paid for their efforts in his behalf. *Paid \$370*.



Henning Counterfeit Nickel, 1944 Francis LeRoy Henning spend years in prison for counterfeiting \$5 bills. When he was released, he decided to make fake nickels. After circulating about 100K coins, some coin collectors noticed problems with his nickels and called the police. Specifically, they lacked mint marks, some had die cracks on the reverse, and others had a noticeable flaw in one of the letters. Henning was arrested again and sent back to prison. This is one of his nickels. *Paid* \$300.



1898 Repousse "Pop Out" US Morgan Dollar A special die was used to force a raised 3D image of Lady Liberty through this 1898 Morgan silver dollar. These unusual items were sold as souvenirs at fairs, expositions, and similar venues during the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Original pieces like this are rare. *Paid \$170*.

#### **Mint Errors**



Undated U.S. Lincoln Cent This copper planchet has the partial imprint of an undated U.S Lincoln cent. Most U.S mint errors are detected, and the affected coin(s) aren't circulated. Somehow this one was clearly missed. (I obtained this coin from my father.)



1980 U.S. Lincoln
Cent, Double Struck
with 2<sup>nd</sup> Strike 75%
Off-Center.

This unusual double struck coin has the imprint of two partial Lincoln cents facing each other, albeit upside down. As an error coin, ANACS graded this coin Mint State 63, Red/Brown. I paid \$400 for it.