

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.^[1]

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 single-item 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.^[1]

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.^[1]
- Rare errors, counterfeits (Henning Nickel), and historical oddities add substantial specialist value and collector interest.^[1]

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.^[1]
- 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



1794 U.S. Liberty Cap Large Cent

The United States was 18 years old when this coin was minted. George Washington was president, the U.S. Senate was about to meet for the first time, and our oldest mint in Philadelphia was in its second year of operation. *PCGS graded this coin Very Fine - Details. The GS retail value is \$1,380.*



1795 U.S. Liberty Cap Large Cent (Plain Edge, S-78)

By 1795, the price of copper increased to the point that it became too expensive to produce large cents. To remedy the situation, the Philadelphia Mint decided to make these coins thinner. This prevented them from adding letters to the edge to prevent trimming. *ANACS graded this coin Very Good 8. The GS retail value is \$725.*



1800/79 U.S. Draped Bust Large Cent (Style 2 hair design)

This early U.S. coin features an over stamped date. The obverse die was prepared in late 1798 but not used for 1798- or 1799-dated coins. The final digit in the date was either omitted or later deleted, allowing Philadelphia Mint employees to repurpose this die for use on 1800-dated coinage. *Paid \$405.*



1802 U.S. Draped Bust Large Cent (Style 2 Hair)

The 1802 Draped Bust Large Cent is one of the rarest coins ever minted by the United States Government. Few of them exist today due to heavy use and exposure to harsh environmental conditions. Most that are found are badly worn and lack clear features. *NGC graded this coin Fine 15. The GS retail value is \$370.*



1802 U.S. Draped Bust Large Cent (1 over 0 Corrected Fraction & Style 2 Hair)

Here's an ungraded 1802 Draped Bust Large Cent. According to the Red Book, error fraction dies appear on 1801-1803 cents: with all these dies origination in 1801, possibly from the same engraver. *Paid \$350.*

	Certified by 3 RD Party Grading Service
	Uncertified
	Problem Free
	CAC Sticker
	Valued at \$500 or more
	Greysheet Retail Price Guide



RAW 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.*



RAW 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.*



RAW 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



NGC 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.*



NGC 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.*



NGC 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



NGC 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.*



1883 U.S. Liberty Head Nickel (*No Cents*)

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.*



1944-D U.S. Jefferson Nickel (*35% Silver*) (*WWII*)

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 worn 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.*



1809 U.S. Capped Bust
Half Dollar

James Madison became our 4th president in 1809. The USS Constitution set sail as the flag ship of our North Atlantic Squadron. Abraham Lincoln was born, and Robert Fulton patented the steamboat. *NGC graded this coin Very Fine 20. The GS retail value is \$310.*



1810 U.S. Capped Bust
Half Dollar

These early half dollars were the mainstays of commerce in the early 19th century, meaning most saw extensive circulation. *NGC graded this coin Very Fine 35. The GS retail value is \$455.*



1811 U.S. Capped Bust
Half Dollar (*Small 8*)

The half dollar coin was the U.S. Mint's primary silver denomination during this period because production of silver dollars had been halted by presidential order in 1804. *PCGS graded this coin Very Fine 30. The GS retail value is \$360.*



1812 U.S. Capped Bust
Half Dollar (*War of
1812*)

This capped bust half dollar was made at the Philadelphia Mint during the War of 1812. This war pitted the young United States against Great Britain, from whom the American colonies won their independence in 1783. *PCGS graded this coin Very Fine 30. CAC awarded it a green sticker. The GS retail value is \$330.*



1812 U.S. Capped Bust
Half Dollar (2 over 1,
Large 8) (War of 1812)

This capped bust half dollar was also minted during the War of 1812. At this time, James Madison was the President of the United States, and 50 cents was worth \$11.50 in today's money. *ANACS graded this coin Very Fine - Details. The GS retail value is \$240.*



1824 U.S. Capped Bust
Half Dollar (4 over
various dates)

This capped bust half dollar was made at the Philadelphia Mint during 1824. At this time, a woman working at a garment factory in Pennsylvania earned 12.5 cents for each shirt she completed. Management expected her to complete two shirts per day. Andrew Jackson was President of the United States, and Texas was still part of Mexico. *Paid \$200.*



1827 U.S. Capped Bust
Half Dollar (*Square
Based 2*)

In 1827, the average American earned \$4 to \$5 per month, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad became the first train in the U.S. to transport people and freight, and the Union consisted of 26 states. *Paid \$83.*



1833 U.S. Capped Bust
Half Dollar

This coin has a lettered edge to prevent trimming. 1833 was the last year coins were struck at the section of the Philadelphia Mint built in 1792. *PCGS graded this coin Extremely Fine 40. It has a green CAC sticker. The GS retail value is \$275.*



1838 U.S. Capped Bust Half Dollar (*Reeded Edge*)

This half dollar has the new reeded edge to prevent trimming. The size of the 13 stars was reduced and Liberty appears to have gained weight. In 1838, nearly 17K Cherokee Indians were forced from Georgia during the “Trail of Tears,” and Samuel Morse publicly demonstrated his telegraph for the first time. *Paid \$184.*



1846-O U.S. Seated Liberty Half Dollar (*Medium Date*) (*Mexican American War*)

The U.S. Treasury replaced the “Capped Bust” likeness of Liberty in 1839 with the new “Seated Liberty” design fashioned by noted portraitist Thomas Sully and executed by Mint engraver Christian Gobrecht. These coins represented quite a bit of money in 1846. In 1846, most Americans earned less than \$10 per week. *PCGS graded this coin Extremely Fine 45. The GS retail value is \$430.*



1854 U.S. Seated Liberty Half Dollar (*With Arrows*)

By 1853, the silver in these coins was worth more than the coin’s face value. The government combated this imbalance by reducing the silver content in coins made 1853 to 1855. To call attention to this change, they added small arrowheads next to the date on each coin. *ICG graded this coin Extremely Fine 40. The GS retail value is \$175.*



1858-O U.S. Seated Liberty Half Dollar

The New Orleans Mint made this Seated Liberty half dollar in 1858. At this time, the average monthly income for a farmhand in Virginia was less than \$12. *NGC graded this coin Almost Uncirculated 53. The GS retail value is \$330.*



1861 U.S. Seated Liberty Half Dollar (*Civil War*)

Silver coins were in short supply during the Civil War (1861-1865). This was partly due to the hoarding of gold and silver during the war. *ANACS graded this coin Almost Uncirculated 58. The GS retail value is \$725.*



1862-S U.S. Seated Liberty Half Dollar (*Civil War*)

This coin left the San Francisco Mint during the second year of the Civil War. In Sep 1862, Union and Confederate forces fought at Antietam. A few months later, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation that freed the slaves in the southern states. *ANACS graded this coin Very Fine 30 - Details. The GS retail value is \$175.*



1863-S U.S. Seated Liberty Half Dollar (*Civil War*)

A relatively small number of these coins were minted in Philadelphia and San Francisco during the Civil War. Two or three times each month the San Francisco Mint shipped part of their inventory of silver coins to the east coast. Shown here is one of these coins. *PCGS graded this coin Extremely Fine 45. The GS retail value is \$440.*



1876 U.S. Seated Liberty Half Dollar (*Indian Wars*)

This half dollar was made in 1876, the same year Custer’s 7th Cavalry was massacred at the Little Bighorn and “Wild Bill” Hickok was murdered while playing cards in Deadwood. At this time, a shot of whisky cost 10-25 cents, and a full bottle sold for about a dollar. *ANACS graded this coin Almost Uncirculated 50 - Details. The GS retail value is \$170.*



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.*



1895-O U.S. Barber
Half Dollar

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 1st 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.*



1846 U.S. Seated Liberty Dollar
(Mexican American War)

This coin portrays Liberty holding a shield and grasping a staff crowned by a Phrygian cap. This headgear has been used since Roman times to symbolize a former slave's freedom from oppression. The reverse has a majestic eagle clutching arrows and an olive branch. This symbolizes our readiness for war and desire for peace. *NGC graded this coin Extremely Fine 45. The GS retail value is \$975.*



1847 U.S. Seated Liberty Dollar
(Mexican American War)

The U.S. was embroiled in the Mexican American War during 1847. Samuel Colt sold his first revolver to the U.S. government; a rescue party was launched to save the ill-fated Donner Party; and Brigham Young led 148 Mormon pioneers into Salt Lake Valley, resulting in the establishment of Salt Lake City. *Paid \$699.*



1859-O U.S. Seated Liberty Dollar

This coin left the New Orleans Mint two years before the start of the Civil War. These coins were expected to support trade between the U.S. and China. Many of the ones not used for this purpose were kept by silver depositors, bullion dealers, and others within the U.S. *PCGS graded this coin Extremely Fine 45. The GS retail value is \$975.*



1871 U.S. Seated Liberty Dollar

This year, the Philadelphia Mint added the motto "In God We Trust" to the reverse of the Seated Liberty dollar. *NGC graded this coin Extremely Fine 40. The GS retail value is \$800.*



1878-CC U.S. Morgan Dollar

The Carson City Mint produced this coin in 1878. It contains silver from the Comstock Lode in Virginia City, Nevada. Coins from this mint are in high demand because of their low production numbers and connection with the Old West. Of all the Morgan dollars ever made, less than 3% came from the Carson City Mint. *PCGS graded this coin Mint State 64. The GS retail value is \$900.*



1879-CC U.S. Morgan Dollar (Common CC Variety)

1879-CC Morgan dollars have two distinct varieties, the common CC and the Capped Die variation. Shown here is the common variety, which has a certified population about twice that of the Capped CC, shown below. *NGC graded this coin Very Fine 25. The GS retail value is \$725.*



1879-CC U.S. Morgan Dollar (Capped Die Variety)

In the case of the capped die variety, the mintmark appears to have been struck with a rusted die. The result is the top of the mintmark shows the appearance of tiny bubbles. Coins with a capped die mintmark sell for the same amount as the common CC variety. *PCGS graded this coin Very Fine 30. The GS retail value is \$850.*



1880-**CC** U.S. Morgan Dollar (*VAM-3 8 over 7 Dash, Reverse of 79*)

This coin is a variety of the 1880-CC Morgan dollar. It has an 8 stamped over 7 in the date, and the reverse from 1879. No part of the underlying "7" can be seen in the second "8." Both top and bottom of the "8" are clear. The only evidence of a "7" is a small dash below the "8" (which is the bottom of the underlying "7"). *PCGS graded this coin Mint State 63. The GS retail value is \$850.*



1881-**CC** U.S. Morgan Dollar

The Carson City Mint struck only 296K Morgan dollars in 1881, making this one of the smallest production runs at the Nevada facility. This coin is in an "Old Green Holder." *PCGS graded this coin Mint State 64. The GS retail value is \$875.*



1882-**CC** U.S. Morgan Dollar

The Carson City Mint struck over 1.1 million Morgan dollars in 1882. Many these coins were not immediately released into circulation. Instead, they were held in vaults to back up U.S. Silver Certificates. *NGC graded this coin Mint State 64. The GS retail value is \$440.*



1883-**CC** U.S. Morgan Dollar

In the 1960s, large canvas bags of uncirculated silver dollars from different mints were stored in Treasury Department vaults. During the 1970s & 80s, the General Services Administration sold many of these coins to dealers and collectors. This is one of those coins. *PCGS graded this coin Mint State 64. The GS retail value is \$460.*



1884-**CC** U.S. Morgan Dollar

The 1884-CC is one of the most common dates in the Carson City series, but because of its mintmark it continues to generate strong collector interest. Most 1884-CC Dollars come from the GSA hoard found in Treasury vaults in the 1960's and sold to collectors in the late 1970's and early 1980's. This coin is in an "Old Green Holder." *PCGS graded this coin Mint State 64. The GS retail value is \$460.*



1885-**CC** U.S. Morgan Dollar

The 1885-CC silver dollar is very scarce, even in lower grades. A major reason was the mint stopped producing coinage in November 1885. Of the 228,000 coins minted, very few were circulated. *PCGS graded this coin Mint State 64. The GS retail value is \$975.*



1889-**CC** U.S. Morgan Dollar

The Carson City Mint shut down from mid 1885 until the end of 1889. This explains why they only produced 350K Morgan dollars during 1889. Of these, 100K were circulated; the rest were destroyed. With low production and poor survival rates, the 1889cc Morgan dollar is the undisputed king of Carson City coinage. Today, these coins are both scarce and expensive. *NGC graded this coin Very Fine 35. The GS retail value is \$3,000.*



1890-**CC** U.S. Morgan Dollar

This coin is one of the scarcest Carson City Morgan dollars. The overall demand for it outstrips supply and thus premiums run high on this piece. *NGC graded this coin Mint State 62. The GS retail value is \$900.*



1891-**CC** U.S. Morgan Dollar, VAM-3, "Spitting Eagle" Variety

This 1891-CC Morgan dollar is the VAM-3 "Spitting Eagle" variety. It is characterized by a tiny, raised piece of metal in front of the eagle's beak on the reverse. This imperfection was caused by a small gouge on the original die. Coins with this defect are generally worth about 8% more than unblemished coins. *PCGS graded this coin Mint State 62. The GS retail value is \$975.*



1892-**CC** U.S. Morgan Dollar

The Carson City Mint struck over 1.3 million Morgan dollars in 1892. Unlike many other Carson City issues, most were immediately released into circulation. Those that were not released were shipped over land to either San Francisco or Washington. *PCGS graded this coin Almost Uncirculated 55. The GS retail value is \$1,300*



1893-**CC** U.S. Morgan Dollar

The Carson City Mint stopped making Morgan dollars during 1893. This year they produced 677K of these coins. *NGC graded this coin Very Fine 35. The GS retail value is \$1,700.*



RAW
UNC

1921-P U.S. Peace Dollar (*High relief version.*)

The U.S. minted the first "Peace Dollar" in 1921 to commemorate the end of WWI. It's the only U.S. coin that can't be stacked because the center of the coin was made thicker than the outer rim. This was a mistake, and the design was changed after only one year. Today, these original 1921 coins are difficult to find. *I paid \$425 for this one in uncirculated condition.*



1926-P U.S. Peace Dollar

This is one of the later, non-high relief versions of the U.S Peace Dollar. It looks very similar to the 1921 version, but the center is thinner. PCGS graded this Peace dollar Mint State 65. The GS retail value is \$575.

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



RAW 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.*



NO 1878-S U.S. Trade Dollar

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



RAW 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.*



RAW 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 \$395.*



NO 1918 Illinois Centennial

This silver half dollar coin commemorates the 100th 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.*



NO 1922 U.S. Grant Memorial

This silver half dollar coin honors the 100th 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 18th 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.*



NO 1925-S California Diamond Jubilee

The California Commemorative half dollar coin was struck at the San Francisco Mint to celebrate the 75th 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.*



1926-S Oregon Trail Memorial

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 200th 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.*



1935 Texas 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 75th Anniversary

This silver half dollar coin was minted in 1936 to commemorate the Battle of Gettysburg and support the 75th 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 75th Anniversary

This silver half dollar coin was struck in 1937 at the Philadelphia Mint to commemorate the 75th 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



U/I Ship Spice Islands, 1630
(Cross & Shield Design)

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.*



Spanish Galleon Concepcion, 1641

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.*



Spanish Galleon
Concepcion,
1641, Coin #2
(Cross & Shield
design)

This 1634-1641 8R cob also came from the *Concepcion*. Unlike the previous coin that shows heavy pitting due to exposure to salt water, this coin appears virtually undamaged. I suspect it may have been encased within a cluster of coins that protected it from centuries of saltwater damage. *NGC graded this coin Extremely Fine - Details. Paid \$675.*



Spanish treasure
galleon La Capitana,
1654 (Early Pillars &
Wave design)

This 8R cob was struck in Potosi, Bolivia in 1653. It was lost when the La Capitana struck a reef near Ecuador. Twenty men died and about 10 million silver cobs went to the bottom. Spain recovered most of the coins during an 8-year period. Another 5,000 coins were salvaged in 1996, when the wreck was rediscovered. *NGC certified it as an authentic shipwreck coin from the La Capitana. Paid \$970.*



Spanish Brig of War
El Cazador, 1784

This 1783 Spanish coin was recovered from the shipwreck of the *El Cazador*. In Jan 1784, it left Mexico with 480K silver coins for the Spanish territory in N. America. It disappeared without a trace. All the silver and 50 men were lost. In 1993, a fishing boat discovered the wreck in 300' of water 50 miles south of New Orleans. *NGC graded this coin Almost Uncirculated - Details. Paid \$575.*



U.S. Sidewheel
Steamship SS New
York, 1846

This 1839 U.S. Capped Liberty half dollar is from the S.S. New York, which sank in 1846 during a hurricane in the Gulf of Mexico. Seventeen people, including five children, died. Also lost were \$30K-\$40K in gold & silver coins. The obverse of this coin is heavily damaged, but the reverse (*shown here*) is in remarkably good condition. *NGC guaranteed its authenticity. Paid \$318.*



U.S. Sidewheel
Steamship
SS Central America,
1857

The SS Central America sank during a hurricane in September 1857, along with 425 of her 578 passengers and crew and 30,000 pounds of gold, contributing to the Panic of 1857. This ship sank to a depth of 7,000 feet in 1857 off the Carolina coast. This 1839-O U.S. Seated Liberty dime was recovered in 1988. *NGC guaranteed its authenticity. Paid \$875.*



U.S. Sidewheel
Steamship
SS Central America,
1857, Coin #2

This 1855 Chilean peso was salvaged from the SS Central America. It was probably owned by Pascual Esquerro, a wealthy Spanish/Chilean businessman who boarded the ship in Panama. Esquerro was reportedly taking a large quantity of Chilean coins back to Spain when the ship sank. He drowned and his fortune was lost. *PCGS guaranteed this coin's authenticity. Paid \$550.*



U.S. Sidewheel
Steamship
SS Republic, 1865

This 1860-O Seated Liberty Half Dollar was salvaged in 2003 from the shipwreck of the *SS Republic*. It left NYC in 1865 for New Orleans with \$400K of gold and silver for post-Civil War reconstruction. It was destroyed by a hurricane near Savannah, GA, and sank to a depth of 1,700 feet. Several died during the incident. *NGC guaranteed its authenticity. Paid \$537.*

Spanish Cobs (Not Previously Shown)



1469-1504 Spanish Cob, Ferdinand II & Isabella I

This 556-year-old Spanish 4 Reale coin is one of the most significant pieces in my collection. It was issued by Ferdinand II and Isabella I, the ruling couple who financed Christopher Columbus' historic voyage to the new world in 1492. Perhaps this very coin was used to pay for part of this remarkable journey. *NGC graded this coin Almost Uncirculated 55. Paid \$950.*



1536 Spanish Cob (With silver bezel), Carlos I

A "cob" is a crudely made silver coin of a prescribed weight. The term comes from a Spanish phrase meaning "made from the end of a bar." The imprint on this cob shows it was made about 1536 at the Spanish mint in Mexico City. Later, someone added a bezel, possibly to attach it to a necklace. *Paid \$699.*



1621-1667 Spanish Cob, Philip IV

This 8R silver cob was minted at the Spanish silver mine in Mexico City between 1621 and 1667. The obverse has the Habsburg shield of Philip IV, who ruled both Spain & Portugal. *NGC concluded this 400+ year-old coin had no significant defects and was in very fine condition. NGC graded this coin Very Fine 25. Paid \$549.*



1674 Spanish Cob, Carlos II

This 8R silver cob bears the Jerusalem Cross, the letter "P," and the number "674." These impressions show it was minted at the Spanish silver mine in Potosi, Bolivia, during 1674. The pitting of the surface was likely caused by long-term exposure to salt water. This suggests it was recovered from a shipwreck or found along a beach. *Paid \$350.*

Spanish Coins



1752 Spanish "Pillar Dollar," Ferdinand VI

Spain replaced cobs in 1732 with milled coins made with a screw-type press. The first coins produced with this device were called "pillar dollars" because they depict the Pillars of Hercules at the entrance of the Mediterranean Sea. These large silver coins were extensively used by those conducting commerce around the world. *NGC graded this coin Very Fine 35. The GS retail value is \$490.*



1758 Spanish "Pillar Dollar," Ferdinand VI

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.



1774 Spanish 2 Reales Carlos III
(*Revolutionary War Period*)

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.*



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. *Paid \$309.*



RAW 1687 English Crown
James II (1685-1688)

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. *Paid \$470.*



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.*



RAW 1696 English Crown
William III (1689-1702)


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. *Paid \$225.*



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. *Paid \$450.*



 **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. *Paid \$755.*



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. *Paid \$81.*



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. *Paid \$169.*

French Coins



RAW

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
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.*



RAW

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



RAW

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 19th Century. *Paid \$225.*



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



RAW

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 16th and 17th 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 #AΨKA

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 200th 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



RAW 1689 Irish James II
“Gun Money” Shilling

King James II was forced to abdicate his throne 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.*



RAW Henning Counterfeit
Nickel, 1944

Francis LeRoy Henning spent 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.*



RAW 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 20th Century. Original pieces like this are rare. *Paid \$170.*

Mint Errors



RAW 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.)*



NO 1980 U.S. Lincoln
Cent, Double Struck
with 2nd 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.