

UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



2024 Silver Eagle and circulation coinage items are trickling out.

The March 2024
Mint Master Volume 72 Issue 3



UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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APPOINTED POSITIONS

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PRESIDENTS MESSAGE — March 2024

Lavar Burton

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

Hi UNS Club Members,

We had 46 in attendance at our February meeting. I hope we can make our meetings interesting enough to keep our members coming out.

Thanks to Sherry Gunderson for the Coin Quiz, Benjamin and Michael Strasser for the refreshments and Darin Lee for his Mini Exhibit.

Thanks to Bruce Griggs for his talk on Canadian coins. There were some good comments about his display of his collection of Canadian coins.

This month is Bourse night. Bring your coins you want to sell or trade. This will give you a chance to add to your collections.

A reminder that dues are due, See Tom Davis and Steve Dissel to pay your dues,

Thanks for all you do to make UNS Club the Best.

LaVar Burton President

Contents & Agenda For March 12, 2024

Greetings - LaVar Burton	Special Strikes	7-9
Mini Exhibit - Bruce Griggs / Sherry Gunderson & Jan Reninger		
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Coin Quiz - Ruth Hackford-Peer	Severed ZCMI Note	15-19
Refreshments - Benjamine & Mike Strasser	Publication Costs	20
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Meeting , March 12, 2024, 7PM

Meeting location is:

Columbus Center - 2530 South 500 East —Salt Lake City

2024 Membership Dues Announcement

Your membership dues are due for 2024

Please pay your dues early if possible.

They will however be accepted until our April 2024 meeting on April 9th

You may pay in person at any of our club meetings or mail them in to:

UNS

P.O. Box 65054, Salt Lake City UT 84165

Fees are listed on the back page of the MintMaster

Your membership supports the UNS as well as gets you free admission to our Utah coin shows. Also you will continue to receive the Mint Master monthly via e-mail.

The Utah Coin Shows Website is now up and displays current and upcoming Utah coin shows

Utahcoinshows.com#

2024 UNS SCHEDULE

January# # #	February# # Speaker – TBA#	March# # Bourse Night# # #
April# # Speaker - TBA# # National Coin Week 21-27#	May# # UNS Birthday# Club Medals# # May 10/11 Layton Coin Show#	June# # Youth Night / Cagle# Call for donations# # June 14/15 Sandy Coin Show#
July# # Picnic#	August# # Auction#	September# # Speaker - TBA# # Sept 27/28 Sandy Coin Show#
October# # Speaker - TBA#	November# # Election# Bourse#	December# # Christmas Dinner#

PREPARE FOR DECEMBER = FOLLOWING IS HOW TO ACQUIRE TICKETS FOR CHRISTMAS PRIZES

1. Monthly Coin Quiz
2. Monthly News & Views
3. Monthly Mini Exhibits
4. Monthly Refreshments
5. A ticket for each hour spent helping at our Club Coin Show.
6. Article for our monthly Mint Master. (Each one gets you a ticket)
7. A ticket for attendance at our Monthly meetings.
8. A ticket for each Board Member attending board meetings

ON THE COVER OF THIS MINTMASTER

The 2024 Silver Eagle was obtained at the January 2024 Coin Show in Sandy

The 2024 Roosevelt Dime was obtained at a Jim's Family Restaurant in Sandy on Valentines day.

PLATINUM SESSION® & SIGNATURE® AUCTIONS

Dallas | May 8-12

Important Selections from The Bob R. Simpson Collection, Part XII



1863 Judd-349 Ten Dollar
PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC
Ex: Garrett



1863 Judd-350 Ten Dollar
Bronzed, PR66 PCGS. CAC



1908 Ten Dollar
PR67 PCGS



1909 Ten Dollar
PR65 NGC



1910 Ten Dollar
PR67+★ NGC



1911 Ten Dollar
PR67 NGC



1912 Ten Dollar
PR66 NGC



1913 Ten Dollar
PR67 NGC



1914 Ten Dollar
PR67 NGC



1915 Ten Dollar
PR66 NGC



1879 Judd-1644 Twenty Dollar
PR64+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC
Ex: Newman

For a free appraisal, or to consign to an upcoming auction, contact a Heritage Expert today.

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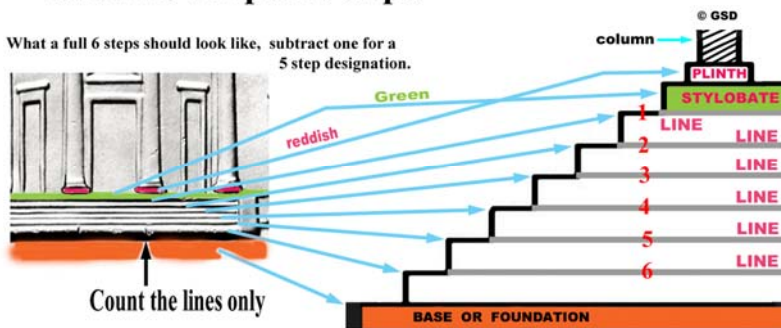
HERITAGE
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NUMISMATIC AUCTIONEER

SPECIAL STRIKE DETAILS

Doug Nyholm



Nickels prior to 1990 note 5 steps, after 1990 expect 6 steps.



According to the folks at PCGS grading service, no known 1969 S full step nickels are known. In fact for much of the 60s the strikes were often weak. Full step (5 or 6) nickels make for a challenging collection, and a valuable one!

Many collectors collect coin varieties but this article is not about varieties but strike characteristics. Covered are five relatively modern coins which are those that are collected by their strike details. It is also true that many 19th century coins have varying details according to their strike. Many of these older coins are noted by their sharpness but they are not noted by every date in their series. Whereas these five (type) coins have every date in their series with a standard exceptional strike designation.

These coins with exceptional strikes can have their values escalate rapidly. Some collectors attempt to acquire complete sets of these exceptionally struck coins. In many cases these coins are not always designated in certified ultra grades such as MS-65 either. In fact some are certified in AU grades. The MS-65 full strike examples obviously top the value charts but some of these coins do not even exist in MS-65 full strike. One primary example is the 1918/7-S Standing Liberty Quarter. The finest known example designated "Full Head" for this date is MS-64. 1 Also as note be-

neath the picture of "Full Steps" it is noted that the 1969-S is not even known with full steps.

To elaborate further with Jefferson Nickels many can be found with a bit of searching but there are a handful of dates that are only known by a scant handful of examples. A complete set of Full Step Jefferson Nick



Upper bands separated
Separation of vertical bands unnecessary for PCGS; required for NGC
Lower bands separated

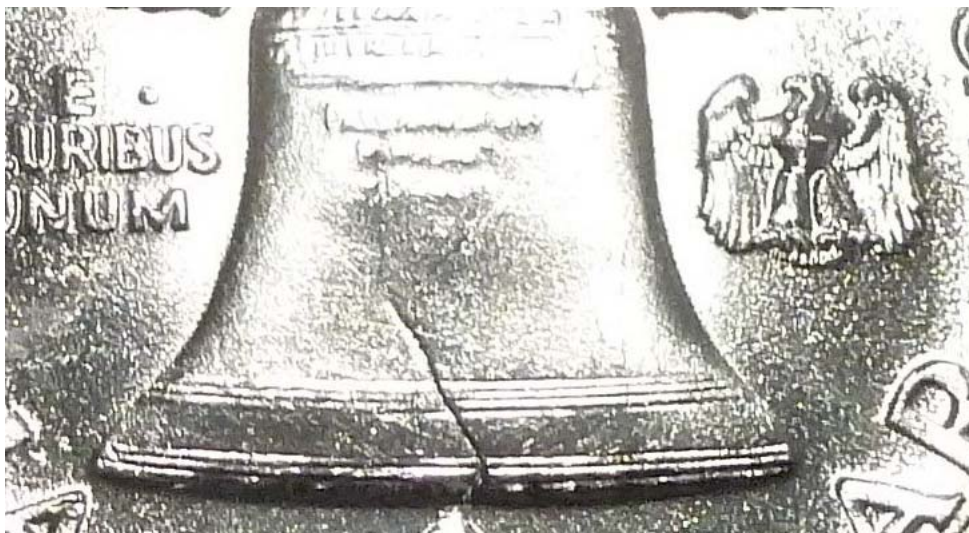


els may be impossible.

Next are Mercury Dimes with “Fully Struck Bands” or with the well-known FSB designation. As with the Jefferson Nickels many can be found but several examples are quite scarce and expensive. The 1945, which is a common date, is exceptionally rare with FSB. There are only a handful known and a gem example can fetch over \$10,000.

Roosevelt Dimes with a “Full Torch” designation is a relative newcomer to these special strike series’s. Even though they can be identified as such I do believe that collector interest in this series is relatively low. Also, outside the silver series which ended in 1964 most collectors do not care. Still the designation does exist by the grading services.

Many collectors actively attempt to acquire Standing Liberty Quarters with the “Full Head” designation. Standing Liberty Quarters with this FH designation are a collecting challenge and many dates are quite scarce. Some dates are quite high in price. As an additional note, not noted by the grading services I also look at the shield for full rivets. Some full head examples don’t have full rivets and som with full rivets



don’t have a full head. Those that have both are a beauty to behold and definitely have a very full strike.

Finally, Franklin Half Dollars with “Full Bell Lines.” noted as FBL are quite actively collected. Many can be found by the discriminating collector but several are quite scarce with one date, the 1953-S FBL is actually rare. Fewer than 50 have been assigned FBL ac-

According to the grading services. This date, sharply struck, with FBL can easily exceed \$10,000. FBL examples are probably the most difficult to 100% identify since the lines, even when full may not be sharp. Also, any scratches, nicks or problems with any part of the lines can preclude the grading service from assigning the FBL grade.

Several items come into play with the above mentioned coins not being struck with full details. Probably first and foremost is the relief or design on the opposite side of the coin. If the area designated for the full strike, which is usually one of the more high relief areas is opposite a comparable high relief area on the opposite side which makes it difficult for the die to strike up full details. Also, the time period that the coins was struck can be responsible. During wars, recessions, or high demand for coinage the mint may be rushed to produce as many coins as possible thus reducing quality control. This is especially the result for the rarity of the 1945 FSB Mercury Dime which had a high mintage but due to the post war demand for coins the striking of dimes in Philadelphia was definitely rushed.

Noted below but not discussed in detail are some other strike designations.

- **Proof-like (PL)**
- **Deep Mirror Prooflike (DMPL)**
- **Cameo (CAM)**
- **Deep Cameo (DCAM)**



Also are color designations for early coppers that are often used.

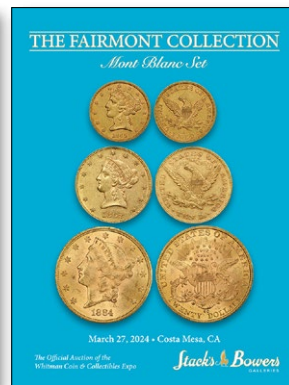
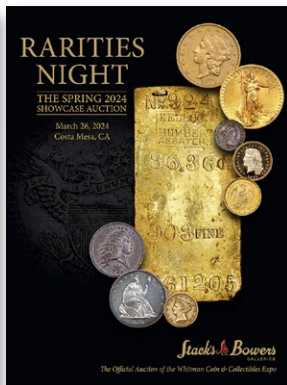
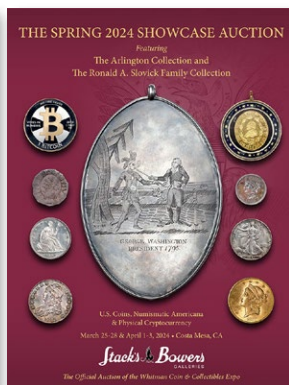
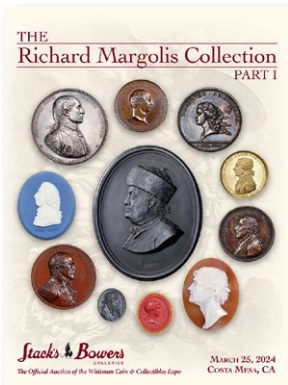
- ◆ **Red**
- ◆ **Red/Brown**
- ◆ **Brown**



THE STACK'S BOWERS GALLERIES

Spring 2024 Expo Auction

March 25-28 & April 1-3, 2024 • Costa Mesa, California



AUCTION SCHEDULE

- Session 1 – The Richard Margolis Collection**
Monday, March 25 • 8:00 AM PT • Lots 1001-1243
- Session 2 – Numismatic Americana**
featuring **The Ronald A. Slovick Family Collection**
Monday, March 25 • 3:00 PM PT • Lots 2001-2240
- Session 3 – Colonial & Early American Coins**
Tuesday, March 26 • 9:00 AM PT • Lots 3001-3164
- Session 4 – Rarities Night**
Tuesday, March 26 • 1:00 PM PT • Lots 4001-4428
- Session 5 – U.S. Coins Part 1: Half Cents through Quarters**
Wednesday, March 27 • 8:00 AM PT • Lots 5001-5381
- Session 6 – U.S. Currency Part 1: Featuring Selections from the Caine Collection of Obsolete Bank Notes**
Wednesday, March 27 • 12:00 Noon PT • Lots 20001-20432
- Session 7 – The Fairmont Collection Mont Blanc Set**
Wednesday, March 27 • 2:00 PM PT • Lots 6001-6344
- Session 8 – U.S. Coins Part 2: Half Dollars to End**
Thursday, March 28 • 9:00 AM PT • Lots 7001-7847
- Session 9 – Physical Cryptocurrency Part 1**
Thursday, March 28 • 10:00 AM PT • Lots 8001-8137
- Session 10 – U.S. Currency Part 2: Featuring Selections from the Caine Collection of Obsolete Bank Notes**
Thursday, March 28 • 12:00 Noon PT • Lots 21001-21403

INTERNET ONLY SESSIONS (StacksBowers.com)

- Session 11 – Numismatic Americana, Colonial & Early American Coins & U.S. Coins Part 1: Medals through Small Cents**
Monday, April 1 • 9:00 AM PT • Lots 9001-9638
- Session 12 – U.S. Coins Part 2: Two-Cent Pieces through Silver Dollars**
Tuesday, April 2 • 9:00 AM PT • Lots 10001-11087
- Session 13 – Physical Cryptocurrency Part 2**
Tuesday, April 2 • 10:00 AM PT • Lots 12001-12099
- Session 14 – U.S. Coins Part 3: Trade Dollars to End**
Wednesday, April 3 • 9:00 AM PT • Lots 13001-13664

WHITMAN EXPO LOT VIEWING:

March 19-22, 2024 • 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Room 307 • Baltimore Convention Center

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March Prizes

Member Prize: Kennedy Half Set

On-Time Prize: 1961 BU Franklin Half

Youth Prize: Dime set

General Prizes

1. Silver Presidential Medal
2. Maria Theresa Thaler
3. 1921 Morgan
4. 1922 Peace Dollar BU
5. 1930 S St Lib
6. 1957 Proof Set
7. \$2 US Note
8. Concordia ancient coin
9. Silver Bar w/gem
10. S-Mint Washington Quarter set
11. 1961 P Jefferson Nickel NGC MS66



Buy of the Month

The buy-of-the-month will be left up to you, the club members. As March is our "Bourse" month, club members have the opportunity to bring their own items to sell at fabulous prices to the rest of the club members. Please keep an eye out for wonderful deals from your fellow members.

Thanks to our curator, Daren Lee for our prizes

#

#

Five 9s Gold & Gold Purity

The subject about gold bullion purity and .99999 fine gold coins is the subject offered here so I thought I'd do a bit of research on the subject. Gold coins have been around since almost 700 B.C. in the form of what was called electrum. These electrum coins were essentially struck from gold nuggets found in streams in native form usually mixed with silver and other impurities. The amount of actual gold varied widely from probably not much more than 50% up to possibly as high as 90%. In antiquity and in medieval times most actual coins were hopefully about 95% pure however when refining techniques became more modernized after 1800 most gold coinage was closer to 90% or .900 or .925. Early U.S. gold was supposedly struck to a standard of .8925 but refining gold to this exact standard was very difficult if not impossible.



Getting back to ultra high purity gold the first .99999 gold bar was refined by the Perth Mint in 1957 and it was actually six nines at .999999. today the only six nines gold is medical grade and usually not marked as .999999 but as .99999+. It becomes very difficult to refine gold to ultra purity and be advised there is no

such thing as 100% pure gold.

Many people now are looking at putting gold into their IRA's and the minimum gold composition for gold to be placed into an IRA is .995 with one exception bring the American Gold Eagle with is .9176 fine.

Other fineness for gold are world gold crowns that are usually 916, aka 22 Karat. .585 aka 14 Karat such as in most jewelry and .417 which is 10 karat jewelry.

The difference between .999 and .9999 is mathematically significant and which purchasing gold often the prices for bullion of .999 or .9999 may be virtually the same. The melt value is virtually the same also. Purchasing .9999 or .99999 is usually a customer preference.





There are several different refining processes for gold. The word bullion come from French and means boiling. This was probably the first process used for refining raw gold into a much purer state, simply heating the metal to a liquid and skimming off impurities. Another more modern process is known as the “Miller Process” which uses chlorine gas which can result in purity typically of .995. During this process chlorine is blown into molten gold which reacts to form gold chloride making it easier to separate impurities. The gold chloride is heated causing the chlorine to return to a gaseous state which leaves only the gold which at best is .995. Next is the “Wohlwill Process.” This process utilizes electrolytic cells to refine the gold and produce .999 and even .9999 fine. This process uses a cell containing a solution of nitric acid and hydrochloric acid in a ratio of 1:3. A gold ingot of .950 or greater is placed in the solution which is used as an anode. Sheets of .999 or greater gold are added to function as cathodes. Current is applied to the cell and electricity traverses the solution and gold in the anode is dissolved. This causes pure gold to attach to the gold sheets acting as cathodes. After the process the anode is completely dissolved and the cathode is removed from the solution. In order to attain .99999 the process is started again with the sheets of higher fineness gold.

The first gold coins consisting of .9999 for general sale were the 1 Troy ounce Maple Leaf released by the Royal Canadian Mint in 1982. The first .99999 coins were produced also by the Canadian Mint in 2007 and are currently the finest gold bullion coins in the world. A .9999 gold Maple Leaf was first issued in 2007. Beginning in 2014 the Royal Canadian Mint released the world’s highest face value (\$200 CAD) legal one Troy ounce bullion coin.

There are a total of 7 gold coins with .99999 fineness in the “Call of the Wild” series by the Canadian Mint. They consist of a Howling Wolf, Growling Tiger, Roaring Grizzly, Bugling Elk, Peal-Callin Bale Eagle, Bellowing Elk and a Screaming Bobcat. A second issue is their

“Klondike Gold Rush Series.” also made with .99999 fine gold. These also have a face value of \$200 Canadian dollars and are issued in three series, “Panning for Gold, Prospecting for Gold, and Passage for Gold.”

As for purchasing gold and ultra pure gold there may not be a great price difference even though the refining process may be significantly more time consuming. Most of the difference is with the collector or purchasers personal preference with some examples having added numismatic value. Melt value for a 1-ounce gold bullion coin is negatable. Aesthetics and color of the gold may vary slightly but all one ounce coins containing one ounce of gold.

Probably the most well know one ounce gold bullion coin is the U.S. America Eagle who’s fineness is .9167 and many times sells for more than other coins at .999 or .99999.

.999 Fine gold coins include

Canadian Maple Leafs produced before 1982

Gold Libertads from the Mexican Mint

Chinese Gold Pandas

.9999 Fine gold coins include

American Gold Buffalos

Canadian Maple Leaf produced since 1982

Gold Kangaroos from the Perth Mint

Gold Swans from the Perth Mint

Somalian Gold Elephants minted at the Bavarian State Mint in Germany

Gold Philharmonics from the Austrian Mint

Gold Britannia's from the British Royal Mint

#

NEW MEMBERS

Steve Boulton / Jeremy Dansie

Together Again: The Miraculous Reunion of a Severed ZCMI Due Bill

By: Jeremy Dansie

Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution (ZCMI) was organized in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on October 16, 1868. Like many other retail establishments, organizations, and cities. ZCMI issued its own means of monetary exchange as a way to encourage trade in the area and to pay their employees part of their wages. This was done in the form of "Due Bills" which were accepted as payment for goods by ZCMI and local co-ops as well as some other local retailers.



ZCMI flagship store in Salt Lake City circa 1878. Courtesy of the Church History Library.



Storefronts along Main Street in Salt Lake City display signs showing their affiliation with ZCMI circa 1869. Courtesy of the Church History Library.

ZCMI issued Due Bills as both "Promise Notes", which were issued to individuals by name as a "Promise to pay...on demand for value received", and as scrip, which was issued as "Due to bearer on Demand". Both types of Due Bills were virtually interchangeable in the area. Some ZCMI Due Bills can be found with a red "A" overstamp, indicating their use or issuance in Arizona or from the Arizona Co-operative Mercantile Institution (ACMI). Additional information on ZCMI Due Bills and scrip, as well as a brief history of ZCMI and the role it played in the area, can be found in *"Mormon and Utah Coin and Currency"* by Alvin E. Rust (1984) and *"Mormon Currency"* by Douglas A. Nyholm (2010, 2nd ed. 2016).



ZCMI 25¢ Due Bill from the Eric P. Newman Collection. Courtesy of Heritage Auctions (2015).

All types and denominations of ZCMI-issued notes range from rare to scarce and rarely surface at public auction or on eBay. When examples are made available to the collectors, they are generally in low grades and often have condition issues. Those ZCMI notes that have made public auction appearances usually see aggressive bidding and almost always meet or exceed pre-auction estimates.

Owning an example had been on my wish list since I was a teenager when I saw a ZCMI note in a coin shop in the Salt Lake Valley. I wasn't sure if or when I would be able to acquire one due to a lack of availability and focusing on other areas of collecting.

In June 2021, I saw a scarce ZCMI Due Bill "Promise Note" listed on eBay from a seller in Tallahassee, Florida. But it wasn't a complete note, it was only half, specifically the left half. Sometimes these older notes show up missing corners or small pieces along the edge, but this note took it to another level as it had been severed at some point in time. The auction description stated that this half was included in a collection they acquired without the right half.



As someone who had just started to avidly collect early scrip, obsoletes and other numismatic items from the state of Utah, I was intrigued by this piece and desperately wanted to own it. A week later, I was surprised when I won the left half of the Promise Note for just \$11.50. Upon arrival, I noticed that the paper was very frail, the upper left corner was barely attached, and it had some internal tears. I decided not to remove it from the holder out of fear of falling apart.

After a few weeks of debating what to do with it, I decided to have the note encapsulated by PCGS Banknote to preserve what was left of it. I didn't have a PCGS membership, so I asked a friend of mine in Los Angeles to submit it for me with his next submission. By early September, it was on its way.

In late October, I received an email from the eBay seller from whom I had purchased the left half of the note. He stated that he had found what he thought was the other half while going through a box of world coins and offered to send it to me. He didn't want anything in return, he just wanted the two severed halves to be reunited. I graciously accepted his offer and eagerly awaited the package to arrive. When it finally did, it wasn't just any half of a ZCMI Promise Note, it appeared to be THE other half of my note. I couldn't believe it! I was also delighted to see that it had a red ACMI (Arizona Co-Operative Mercantile Institution) stamp, providing some additional clues to the people and places that it has seen.



As the left half was still at PCGS Banknote, the long-awaited reunion had to be put on hold. In the meantime, I put scans of both halves together to make sure they were from the same note. And they were a perfect match!



Due to some delays in getting the note back from my friend, the reunion didn't happen until the following summer. And when it did, I was horrified to see that at some point in time between when it left my possession and when it was encapsulated, the upper left corner had detached from the note and was now unaccounted for. It wasn't necessarily a surprise as it was hanging on by a thread along a hard crease, but it was still a letdown.



Now having both halves side by side, I decided that the best thing to do was to try to have the two pieces professionally reattached and then have the note encapsulated again. I contacted one of the best in the business, Nancy Poli of Poli Restoration in Saylorsburg, Pennsylvania, and she agreed to do the work. She offered to not only reattach the two halves but also to restore the missing edge pieces and corners with period-specific paper so that it would be "complete". We agreed to just have them reattached and leave the rest of the note as it was before being severed.

A few months later, the note arrived back in my hands, now in one piece and I couldn't be happier with the result. Nancy did an amazing job not only in reattaching the two pieces but also in unfolding and straightening out the edge tears and redrawing very small portions of the border and internal design where the paper had eroded along the splits.



After who knows how many years apart and making several cross-country trips covering thousands of miles, the two halves of this scarce ZCMI Promise Note were finally back together as they had been before the unfortunate split. The skillful reattachment provided a fairytale ending to this almost unbelievable and miraculous tale.

Finally, in one piece, it made the trip back to PCGS Banknote to be encapsulated. It recently returned home to me, now safely preserved for the future and never to be separated again.

Publications Costs

Doug Nyholm

I subscribe to numerous publications some of which are mainstream numismatic magazines. They include The Numismatist published by the ANA, Numismatic News and Coin World which included both a monthly magazine plus 40 issues published 3 time a month for a total of 52 issues. Recently I have noticed that the weekly issues for Coin World have been dramatically shrinking to less than 50 pages while Numismatic News on the other hand has been increasing in size.

Subscribing to numerous publications can get quite expensive but each source does have their own take on news and the information they deliver. I recently renewed my subscription to Numismatic News for a 2 year period for \$79 which is reasonable. I noticed that my subscription to Coin World was set to expire this May and gave them a call in order to renew early to avoid any missed issues. To my surprise I was told that a one year renewal was going to cost \$129.00! The last time I renewed if believe it was about \$45 / year. I understand prices have increased with everything but \$129 makes me wonder with the internet that the value of a printed subscription is worth that price. I may cut back to the monthly magazine only, which is significantly less expensive. I know many people get all of their information by reading it on a computer screen but I am an old fashioned guy and still like to sit back in my easy chair or desk and hold the printed copy in my hands and flip through the pages.

As time goes on I can only expect publication and printing costs to further escalate.

I also think that major auction houses would like to reduce the production of their glossy auction catalogs or eliminate them altogether in favor of the internet. This would force bidders to view the lots exclusively on their computers. The cost of producing auction catalogs is definitely a significant cost.

These are just my thoughts, I would welcome any comments from members of the UNS. What do you think?

COIN VALUES SPOTLIGHT 1930-S INDIAN HEAD GOLD EAGLES ARE RARE P. 14

COIN WORLD

WEEKLY

WORLD'S #1 RESOURCE FOR COIN & PAPER MONEY COLLECTORS & INVESTORS | COINWORLD.COM | JUNE 21, 2021 | \$4.99

The 2021 Peace dollar will not be offered by the U.S. Mint like 1 is originally planned. Instead, it will be sold as a scheduled issue.

No new dates for dollar sales

Mint officials postpone offerings of 2021 Morgan, Peace dollars

by Paul Gilkes, Coin World Senior Editor

Difficulties that many collectors experienced on May 24 trying to order pre-ordered examples of two limited-edition 2021 Morgan dollars forced the nation's coin bureau to delay the release of three additional 2021 Morgan dollars and a single 2021 Peace dollar.

Sale Delayed on page 17

AUTHORS SOLVE N OF EARLY PRIVATE STILL LOOKING FO 2021 DOUBLED DIE THEVES PILFER CX MINT FACILITIES IN

Numismatic News

The Complete Information Source for Coin Collectors

1991 gold \$20 tops auction by Heritage

No longer unique
Second Close AM 1992 cent found

Good result, but someone missing

Inside: Commem for W/1?

TOKEN COLLECTING • ELECTION CANDIDATE BIOS • DIE-CLASH ERRORS

The Numismatist

JUNE 2021 | \$5.95 | for collectors of coins, medals, tokens & paper money | money.org

OVERLOOKED COLLECTIBLES
from GENERAL LAFAYETTE'S U.S. TOUR

ISABELLA QUARTER RESTRIKES
More than Meets the Eye

WAR AT COAL CREEK
Mining Excesses

Q. David Bowers Antique Publications

Doug Nyhom

I have always been a fan of the writings of Q. David Bowers. I have in my personal library probably over 90% of the books he has authored over the years. As an early collector I received most of his famous "Rare Coin Reviews" of which there were 150 issues beginning in May of 1969 and ending on Dec. of 2002. At 33 years it was one of the longest running dealer price lists and magazines every published. I completed my collection of several of the first 10 issues via searching eBay and personally contacting Bowers office. Not only did he include listings of most of the coins issued by the United States including many with history in his descriptions and multiple articles including one of my favorites called "This And That" which included many tidbits of the time. Also included were submissions from many leading numismatists of the time and many are still pertinent and great reading.

Q. DAVID BOWERS

NUMISMATIST

Second National Bank Building

Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

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BULLETIN No. 2

1956

Here we are again, with Bulletin No. 2. Thank you for all the nice compliments we received about our first bulletin. We hope this one will be as successful. If you have any suggestions or comments to offer, we would be pleased to receive them.

If you will examine this Bulletin carefully, we are sure you will find something of interest. We have endeavored to give an accurate description of the coins offered. Material of the grade offered has been steadily increasing in value. We consider fair the prices indicated. It is our studied opinion that choice and rare material is the best investment. With the supply limited and the number of collectors increasing, this choice material is becoming difficult to locate.

TERMS OF SALE

- * Remittance must accompany order unless you have previously established credit with us.
- * All items subject to prior sale; remittances returned promptly on unfilled orders.
- * All material sold subject to your satisfaction. Any returns must be made within three days of receipt.
- * All coins, rolls, and sets will be sent post-paid.
- * Pennsylvania residents add 3% state sales tax — this is important.

Choice United States Coins

LARGE CENTS

1797	reverse of 1796, S-121 rarity 3 Fine - Very fine	\$35.00
1798	over 97, S-152 with unlisted die break on reverse below TAT of STATES. Fine	30.00
1801	S-224 Very fine	20.00
1802	S-228 fraction 1/000. VF.	20.00
1802	S-231 stemless wreath and single fraction bar. Obverse die breaks. Ex. fine	22.50
1803	S-243 stemless wreath and double fraction bar. Fine - VF	18.00
1803	S-249 the corrected fraction - 1/100 over 1/000. Very good.	9.00
1803	S-255 Very fine	11.00
1805	S-267 blunt 1. Fine - VF	12.50
1807	over 6, S-273 a choice extremely fine	25.00
1807	S-276 perfect date. The obverse of this coin is struck slightly off center to the left and the reverse is turned about 75 degrees left of normal position. Very fine	10.00
1808	S-279 Very good, but unfortunately someone attempted a small puncture above the head	2.50
1811	over 10, S-286 According to Dr. Sheldon, this coin approaches the 1809 in rarity. Fine	23.00
1811	S-287 perfect date. Fine	22.00
1812	S-288 part of LIBERTY recut EF - AU	20.00
1813	S-292 the "Distant star" variety. Fine	10.00
1814	S-295 plain 4, VF - EF choice. The last of the early cents	12.50

This started my search for earlier publications after finding a few at numismatic book dealers and on line offerings. There were several forerunners to the Rare Coin Review which included "Empire Topics" published from May 1958 to 1960, then the "The Bowers Review" from Nov. 1960 to 1961, followed by the "Empire Review" published from 1961-1964. A few years after that the "Rare Coin Review" began. Just recently I located an offering on eBay of the "Q. David Bowers, Numismatist" bulletin #2 dated 1956 on ebay which I snatched up. I didn't even know this publication existed and my current research indicated there were only two editions, with number 1 being issued in 1955.

I enjoy these publications as well as numerous others as they are a window into our hobby's past. Q. David Bowers and others such as Max Mehl's price lists were realistic for the time of what coins cost before virtually any of us began collecting. Reading these magazines and prices makes we want a time machine. The Elisaberg collection, which was the only complete collection of regular issue U.S. coins from 1793 was completed for what I understand was about \$400,000! His collection sold years ago for close to \$100 million with probably several coins nearing \$400,000 each. I don't think that any of us will ever come close to that kind of return.

The past two months have been mainly with travel. As soon as the summer regional conventions ended started on two buying trips. To long story short, we are back at the with three large collections and boxes of other coins to show for our Speaking of regional convention \$2350.00 we paid for the Proof 1864-L at the Penn-Ohio gathering in Cl caused quite a stir and considerable ment. Despite remarks that we pa much and would never be able to one day later the coin had a new- If you consider that the 1864-L o Proof condition is about equal to the trade dollar in rarity, the valuation the rare Indian cent seems quite reas- By now the 13th edition of the book of U.S. Coins has been rathe

Welcome to Bowers Coin Company publication, The Bowers Review. Future of The Review will be issued as often permits . . . from five to eight times. This issue includes a number of int features—a questions from readers' col quiz, notes and comments as well as an sive presentation of rare coins for sal Bowers Coin Company is located in hamton, a medium-sized city about tred miles northwest of New York Ci are located at 70 Court Street, in th of the downtown area in Binghamton modern office building. Our offices o large percentage of the sixth floor. O quarters were designed to our specifi and include a library, conference ro mailing room, a reception room and office. Our new printing department, o with an offset press, enables us to pri of our mailing literature. We invite you by for a visit, should you ever be in o on either business or pleasure. One of our main interests has alwa numismatic research. Your editor has, past, contributed to many articles an on subjects ranging from Colonial coins terms. At the present we are completi a script for a new reference concerning the copper coinage of Massachusetts. Follow trend of thought that numismatics is i ing in addition to being a good investm will feature research articles from time Articles on Proof coins and Confedera age are slated to appear in the near fi This issue contains a wide selection o items from our stock. Items are include conditions and price ranges. As public centers on rarities we are pleased to o your consideration such items as the ra half cent, the extremely rare 1863-L tional pattern cent, the 1867 with ray nickel, the classic 1876-CC twenty cen

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Vol. III, Issue No. 10 March-April, 1971
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Many choice coins - this lovely Proof 1879 trade dollar is an example - await you in this catalogue! and assure you that we'll do our part to provide you with the best values in the coin market today. The market for scarce and rare coins continues its strength. Worth noting are these facts: (1) Last year, considered a recession year by most economists, was a healthy year for the rare coin market. In fact, an all-time high price record was set for a U.S. coin when Stack's of New York sold an 1804 \$1 for \$77,500.00. (2) In the course of buying hundreds of collections in the years since we've been in the rare coin business (since 1953) we have never - repeat, never - had a seller who hasn't made a nice profit if he has held his coins for five or more years. That's quite a statement when you consider that these collections involved millions of dollars worth of coins! We've always considered coins to be good investments. Not just any coins, but selected rare ones such as are used to make up a collection. Over the years those who have done best have been coin buyers who were collectors first and investors second. Take this route and you have the best of two worlds: you have the enjoyment, challenge, and prestige of building a meaningful set or collection of coins and, when the time comes to sell, you've built a worthwhile financial investment. The other day we were perusing a catalogue we wrote ten years ago. To pass an idle moment we did some price checking. We found that over 95% - that's nineteen coins in twenty - of the hundreds of coins listed would return the buyer a very attractive profit if bought then and sold today. We wonder if any investment listing in any other field could have done so well? We doubt it. For those interested in what we charged for coins in the "good old days" of

#

HALF DIMES

1832 Uncirculated	\$ 4.00
1861 Proof	13.50
1864 Extremely fine - proof surface.	35.00
1870 Proof	8.00
1871 Proof	8.00
1871-S Fine	3.50



DIMES

1870 Proof	\$ 9.00
1879 Proof	9.75
1886 Proof	8.00
1892 Proof	10.00
1894 Proof. Becoming as popular as the 1895	18.00
1897-O Uncirculated. "Gem" grade. Valued to \$150	125.00

1913-S Here is a "sleeper". With only 510,000 coined, it is rarer than the 1901-S. While it only catalogs \$50. I know of two sales above \$90. Should hit the \$100 mark soon! Unc.

1921 Mercury type. Uncirculated, particularly choice. V. rare	115.00
1921-D another "sleeper". While it only catalogs \$50, it is rarer than the 1921-P mint which sells over twice that figure. Uncirculated	50.00

Roll of 1951 Br. Unc. dimes. Special while they last	8.25
Roll of 1952 Br. Unc. dimes	7.00
Roll of 1903-P mint dollars. Br. Uncirculated. Special (I can supply a few singles of 1903 dollars for \$2.25 each).	40.00

TWENTY CENT PIECES

1875 Extremely fine	\$11.00
1875-S About fine	6.00
1875-S Uncirculated	17.00
1878 Proof - scarce, struck in proof only	85.00

QUARTER DOLLARS

1855-S AU/Uncirculated choice. One of the rarest of the Liberty Seated quarters. Originally purchased as Uncirculated. First year of S mint quarters	140.00
1866 Proof - scarce	45.00
1892-O (two different reverse die varieties exist of this coin). Uncirculated	17.50
1900-S Uncirculated - very scarce. Undervalued in present catalog	47.50
1909-O Extremely rare. Uncirculated. Has sold up to \$195	175.00
1914 Uncirculated	12.25
1914-D Uncirculated	9.00
1915 Uncirculated	14.00
1917-D Ty. II Uncirculated	26.00
1919 Uncirculated, spotted	12.75
1920-D Uncirculated, rare	50.00
1923 Uncirculated	6.00
1926 Uncirculated	6.00
1927 Uncirculated	8.00

COMMEMORATIVES
(All Uncirculated)

World's Columbian Exposition - 1892 Unc.	2.00
Grant - no star	8.50
Lexington - Concord	7.50
Oregon Trail 1836-P	4.00
Oregon Trail 1938-P	6.00
Texas Centennial 1936 P-D-S set	9.50
Texas Centennial 1936-S	3.50
Boone 1934	4.00
Arkansas Centennial 1937 set	14.00
Arkansas Centennial 1938-D	15.00
San Francisco	9.50
Gettysburg	12.50
Long Island	4.50
1925 Norse-thick planchet	4.75
1903 McKinley gold dollar	27.50
Franklin Delano Roosevelt medal silver-half dollar size. Commemorating the Atlantic Charter	2.50
Gen. MacArthur-Philippine 50 centavos 1947	1.50

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Complete set of Booker T. Washington and Washington-Carver half dollars. All uncirculated - 30 coins. Catalog .. \$99.55
Special .. \$70.00

HALF DOLLARS

1806 Stem through claw; pointed 6 Fine	\$ 6.50
1807 Bust facing right. Very fine	10.00
1807 same type as above, only Extremely fine/AU with lustre	15.00
1827 variety with square base 2. Fine. Obverse stars are drawn out to edge. Late state of the dies	2.00
1828 small 8's and square base 2 - VF	2.00
1829 Fine. only one major variety of this year	2.00
1830 small O in date. Fine	2.00
1830 large O in date. Fine. scarce than the above	2.25
1833 Very fine	2.00
1835 Fine	2.00
1837 Fine - lettered edge	2.00
1846 new type - smaller and with fine - attractive toning	4.50
1846 Liberty seated - impaired proof	11.00
1854-O the rare type with the entire date re-engraved. Listed in the Standard Catalog but not in the Guidebook	6.00
Very fine, rare	1.00
1857 Fine	19.00
1858-O Very good	19.00
1875 Proof	19.00
1877-S Gem Unc. the rare variety without drapery at the elbow.	47.50

Should be listed as a type in the Catalog. Record of \$50 for a very fine specimen

1889 Proof - the so-called "1889 over 8" variety. One described as an overdate sold for \$115 in the "World's Greatest Collection" eleven years ago. Actually all 1889 proof halves are identical, having been struck from the same dies.

Proof .. 28.00



HALF DOLLARS - BARBER TYPE

1892 Proof	\$16.00
1893-O Uncirculated - scarce	37.75
1894 Proof - slight rubbing	8.00
1894-S Uncirculated - scarce	42.00
1895-S Uncirculated - scarce	\$50.00
1895-S full proof surface - a so-called branch mint proof	75.00

1897-S Uncirculated - an extremely difficult coin to locate in this condition. Dupont's specimen was only very fine sold for fifty dollars. The listing of \$70 in the catalog for Uncirculated is ridiculous. It is even more ridiculous when you consider that the 1919-S half dollar catalogs \$450.00. There are rolls; yes, rolls, of Uncirculated 1919-S half dollars. The 1897-S half dollar is in this splendid state of preservation as rare as any half dollar of this series. A good buy for someone .. \$195.00

1898 Uncirculated	10.00
1901-S Uncirculated - extremely rare. Dupont's specimen sold for \$475.00 two years ago. I don't believe more than one or two others have been offered for sale since that time. The Uncirculated specimen at the 1953 ANA sale sold for \$975. This one, Uncirculated .. \$450.00	
1903-O Uncirculated - scarce	60.00
1903-S Uncirculated - very rare. Not in the Dupont or Baidenhofer sales. Very seldom does the opportunity to buy this coin present itself. The value of these rare branch mint Barber coins is just beginning to be appreciated. A "bargain" for some wise collector.	
Uncirculated	\$220.00
1907-O Uncirculated	15.00
1908-D Uncirculated	13.50
1912-D Uncirculated	13.75
1913 Proof, but shows slight rubbing. Becoming scarce	45.00
1914 Nearly uncirculated. Unfortunately someone has polished this coin. It is still a good buy for the collector who needs it as a date	15.00

HALF DOLLARS - LIBERTY STANDING TYPE

1917 Uncirculated	\$ 7.50
1917-S mint mark on obverse. Baidenhofer's similar coin sold for \$310. A good buy for	275.00
1918 Unc.	52.50
1918-S Uncirculated - scarce	70.00
1920-D Uncirculated - choice	145.00
1921 Uncirculated - choice	165.00
1921-D Uncirculated. The rarest Liberty standing half dollar from the standpoint of mintage (208,000)	149.00
1923-S Uncirculated. One of the scarcer halves. Has sold up to \$195. This one .. \$105.00	
1927-S Uncirculated - usual strike. Catalogs \$45.00. Special	30.00

#

The title 'The Money Quiz' is displayed in a large, white, sans-serif font against a dark, semi-transparent rectangular background. Behind this background, a collage of various US dollar bills and coins is visible, including a \$20 bill and a \$100 bill.

The Money Quiz

This & That

- 1. When was the last year coins were minted for Newfoundland?**
A) 1935 B) 1945
C) 1947 D) 1949
- 2. In the old British system how many schillings equaled 1 crown?**
A) 5 B) 10
C) 15 D) 20
- 3. How many circulating varieties of the Lincoln Cent were minted in 1982?**
A) 5 B) 6
C) 7 D) 8
- 4. What mint produced 1922 Lincoln Cents without a mintmark?**
A) San Francisco B) Denver
C) West Point D) Philadelphia
- 5. Which country once had circulating Platinum coins?**
A) So. Africa B) Czechoslovakia
C) Germany D) Russia
- 6. Who was the first president to be featured on a coin struck at a U.S. mint?**
A) Washington B) McKinley
C) Lincoln D) Grant
- 7. Has the U.S. Ever struck a coin that wasn't round?**
A) True B) False



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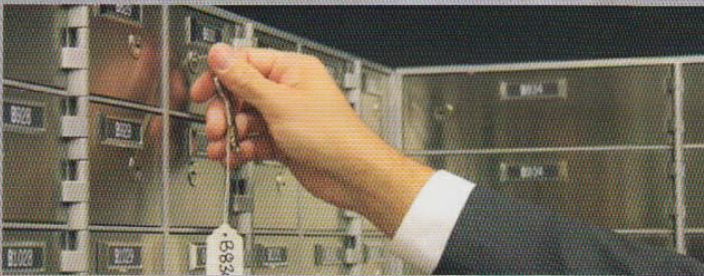
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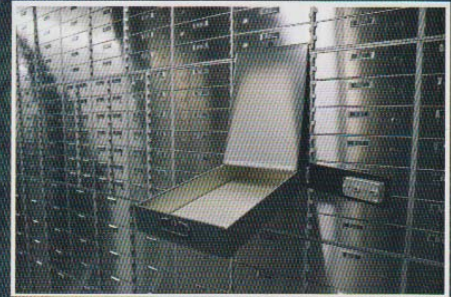
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BOOK REVIEW

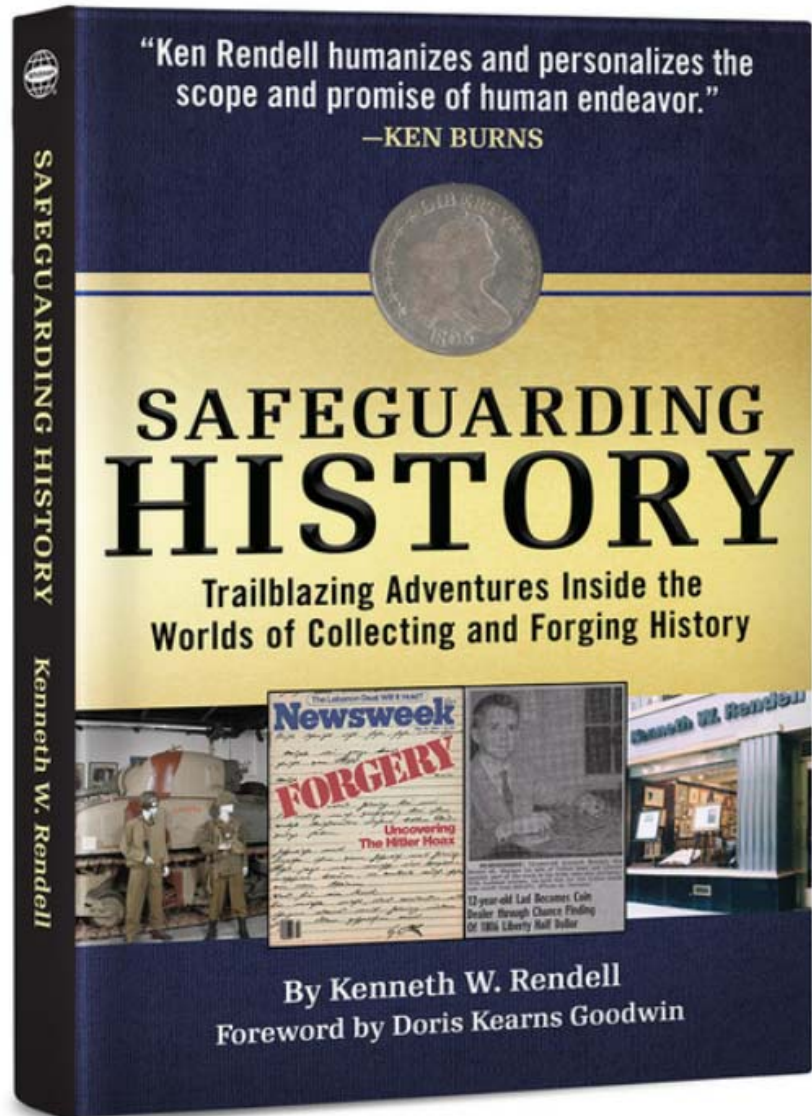
Safeguarding History By Kenneth W. Rendell

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This book is published by Whitman which recently became available late last year. The author is a noted author and authenticator of historical works. He was involved with the Mark Hoffmann forgeries in Salt Lake and there is a chapter about this. He has also worked with many famous documents and several of which he has debunked as forgeries and well has authenticated many. He discovered that the Elvis Presley manuscripts were forgeries as well as the Hitler diary hoax.

He has amassed one of the finest World War II documents and museum pieces and written on a wide range of subjects. One may say that he is a consummate collector and researcher whose talents have been sought after by many historians and museums.

The book consists of 24 chapters on many subjects and written with great detail and interest. It is 314 pages in length printed in a hardcover edition and illustrated very well. List price is only \$24.95 available from Whitman publishing. If you are interested in documents and history it should make a welcome addition to your library.



EDITOR'S MESSAGE

2024 Coinage & Other Collectables

At the beginning of each year I always look for the first circulation coins to appear. Just the collector in my genes I guess. This year I received a 2024 Roosevelt dime on Valentines day, February 14th which was one of the earliest dates I have ever received a new coin. Usually a Lincoln Cent is the first to be seen but I have still not seen a 2024 cent as of this writing. This may just be due to my location in the country and where the Federal Reserve receives orders for coinage. Checking eBay there are usually early offers for new coins soon after the New Year but currently there are ads but no actual pictures so I guess everyone is waiting to receive them and are taking pre-orders. Historically, in recent years I have often not seen new coinage until late March or even April. Have any of you received any 2024 circulation coins yet?

Most coin collectors do not limit their collections solely to coins, many collect many other items such as bottles, arrowheads or other specific antiques. My wife for many years was involved in the antique business which has rubbed off onto me. Recently we have visited many antique dealers from Spanish Fork to Logan. I picked up several interesting items including some old marbles, several antique oil lamps (ready for a power outage) and even an old 1950's iron highway flare. I also acquired several old glass insulators for my collection which for collectors of these it has been called the only collection composed of 100% stolen material. So, whatever you collect just note that it is a hobby you cannot control, it is in the makeup of your genes and those who do not collect will never understand us.

Sincerely,
Doug Nyholm



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Dave Blackhurst

801-580-9534



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Name(s) of Applicants: _____

Address: _____

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Signature: _____

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By signing this application I acknowledge that I have never been convicted of a felony.

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Quiz Answers

1. C
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. D
6. A (Lafayette Dollar 1900)
7. A (true) 1915-S PanPac \$50

The Utah Numismatic Society is now enjoying its 70th year serving collectors in Utah. We sponsor an annual coin show held in Sandy which you may have attended. Our monthly meetings are held monthly on the second Tuesday in Salt Lake City. We have many knowledgeable, as well as novice and beginning collectors, in attendance every month.

Our monthly publication entitled “The Mint Master” contains interesting reading featuring articles such as the ‘Counterfeit Corner,’ ‘Book Reviews,’ ‘Young Numismatists,’ as well as many other numismatic news-worthy columns.

Our meetings include Bourse, Auctions, expert speakers as well as our annual “Youth Night” and “Summer Picnic.”

We invite you to attend one of our meetings held at the -

Columbus Center, 2530 S. 500 E., Salt Lake City.