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Coin Values Moving with Precious Metals: Up-Dated 5/26/2025: Gold $3330 | Silver $33.31 Popular and always in demand, minimum Morgan silver dollar values begin at $30.40 for a heavily worn example. Many date and mintmark combination are worth well above minimum value. A step by step approach identities key dates, mintmarks, and helps
judge collector quality condition. Steps Leading to Value: Step 1: Date and Mintmark Variety - Many dates are common, many are scarce to rare, mintmarks are also identified. Step 2: Grading Condition - Higher value follows higher condition. Images, video, and descriptions help narrow grade range. Step 3: Special Qualities - Collector quality is highly
prized. Separate coins trading at silver value from higher demand examples. Collected today by date and mint. Each combination is valued separately because of availability, many are highly valued. Further judgement of condition and surface preservation is needed to narrow how much a Morgan
silver dollar is worth. Step 1 follows the value chart. The above are wholesale Morgan Silver Dollar Values. Computed from dealer's price lists with various mark-up factors figured in. They reflect closely the value you would expect to receive when selling. Variations in value do occur subject to subtle grading points, collector demands and dealer
needs. Although these are wholesale Morgan silver dollar values, realize your coins are very popular and in strong demand. Step 1: | Date and Mintmark Variety are Identified One of the features of the Morgan dollar is the fine detail throughout the design. Liberty is adorned with a Liberty cap and band with "Liberty" inscribed. Above the band are
wheat heads with easily recognizable grains and leaves. Cotton bolls and cotton leaves within the design, are also well detailed. A standing eagle on the reverse with wings upright is a strong symbol of national bird. A preference for peace is represented by an olive branch and ability to defend is noted by the eagle holding three
arrows. Mints and Mintmarks of the Morgan Silver Dollar Series Morgan silver dollars enjoy a large following of collectors. Sets of the coins typically include each date and mintmark variety. Five mints were involved in production of the series over the years 1878 to 1921. Each mint variety is valued by demand on supplies and condition of the coin.
Mintmarks were used by the branch mints to indicate their production, and are key to Morgan silver dollar values. "CC" Mintmark: Carson City Mint Struck the CoinCarson City Morgan dollars are both very popular with collectors and are the scarce mintmark variety. Minted in only 13 years of the series, the mint's total production was 13.8 million
coins, lowest of all mints. Each Carson City dollar is a premium coin in all grades. Lowest coinage years 1881, 1885, and 1889 are very scarce. High condition examples are closely judged and graded. Carson City mintmark to identify its production. On the reverse under the bow tying the olive wreath a "CC" mintmark is a Carson City mintmark to identify its production.
silver dollar. "S" Mintmark: San Francisco Mint Struck the CoinSan Francisco is the only mint that struck coins for circulation every year of the Morgan Dollar series. A complete date run of San Francisco variety dollars is a popular sub-collection. To complete the collection an 1893-S dollar is needed, the key high value coin to the series. 100,000 were
minted, lowest mintage of any variety, all are highly sought. San Francisco mint placed a small "S" mintmark on coins. On the reverse, under the bow a "S" mark confirms the San Francisco mint struck the coin. "O" Mintmark: New Orleans mint was also a great contributor to the Morgan dollar series. Striking coins in
all but two years, its coinage total was second of the mints. Striking millions of silver dollars most years, just over 186 million coins were produced. Two dates standout as very scarce and valuable, 1893 a low of 300,000 coins minted and 1895 another unusually low 450,000 coined. Both are avidly sought and demand on the limited numbers show in
premium values on the chart.An "O" mintmark was used by the New Orleans mint on its coinage. This mintmark is found on the reverse, below the ribbon tying the wreath. "D" Mintmark: Denver mint was called upon to strike silver dollars in one year of the series, 1921. Carson City and New Orleans mints were both
closed and Denver contributed over 20 million 1921 silver dollars. These coins represent a unique one-year only variety with a strong demand. With the large supply, values are affordable, placing the coin on want lists of most collectors. Denver mint used a "D" mintmark to indicate its production. On the reverse under the ribbon tying the wreath, look
for the "D" mintmark of the Denver mint. No Mintmark: Philadelphia Mint Struck the CoinPhiladelphia struck multi-million silver dollars,
many years, tens of millions of coins. 1893, 1894, and 1899 are the scare issues matching low mintage years. Philadelphia issues are judge carefully to recognize high grade examples that break away from bullion value to collector premium values. Philadelphia continued the trend of no mintmark on its coinage with the Morgan silver dollar series. In
the space below the ribbons tying the bow, and just above the "DO" of "Dollar", no mintmark confirms the Philadelphia mint struck the coin. Step 2: | Judging Condition | Identify Grade | Determine Value These old dollars are inspected closely and evaluated for wear and overall condition. The process is known as "Grading" a coin. The condition of a
coin and the resulting grade have a large impact on Morgan silver dollar values. Morgan Silver Dollar Values are ConditionalCompare your coins to the grading images below. Inspect both obverse; focus on the hair above the forehead, wear presents there first. On the reverse feather details
wear quickly and are a key factor to grade. A single light source such as a table/desk lamp is ideal to help cast a light brining out subtle details. Along with a magnifying glass to get in close and recognize finer details separating grades. Mint State Grade: Absence of wear to the
surface defines the Mint State grade. Minting of coins imparts a luster to the surface and is what gives a Morgan dollar its shine. Rotating and tilting under a light causes the luster to move across the surface. Any breaks in luster to move across the surface. Any breaks in luster to move across the surface and is what gives a Morgan dollar its shine. Rotating and tilting under a light causes the luster to move across the surface. Any breaks in luster to move across the surface. Any breaks in luster to move across the surface and is what gives a Morgan dollar its shine. Rotating and tilting under a light causes the luster to move across the surface. Any breaks in luster to move across the surface and is what gives a Morgan dollar its shine. Rotating and tilting under a light causes the luster to move across the surface.
above her forehead, fine strands of hair are high in relief. These waves of hair remain fully covered in the fine texture imparted during the minting process. All parts of the hair and all fine edges of the design are without any signs of
smoothing due to wear. Reverse: Features Identifying Mint State Grade: Delicate areas are inspected to identify absence of wear. Many small high relief points are part of the design of the eagle and leaves in the wreath, all are inspected to identify absence of wear. Many small high relief points are part of the design of the eagle and leaves in the wreath, all are inspected to identify absence of wear. Many small high relief points are part of the design of the eagle and leaves in the wreath, all are inspected to identify absence of wear.
and texture remains. Tips of both wings on a mint state coin are rounded in profile with no flat spots, especially towards the ends. Leaves in the wreath have fine edges and small contoured designs, forming high and low areas. All parts of the leaves are without any dulling and smooth spots. Extremely Fine Grade: Morgan Silver Dollar Obverse: Features
Identifying Extremely Fine Grade: Wear has begun to smooth and flatten the very tops of design details. Most luster is gone. Hair above Liberty's forehead is showing a few flat areas. Along the tops of the waves are areas where the fine lines have merged. Waves remain with a high profile. Just in front of the ear, hair is raised and separated from
cheek.Cotton leaves are smooth along the edges but are well defined from the cap.Reverse: Features Identifying Extremely Fine Grade: Light wear is causing small disconnected flat areas over the feathers are slightly
flattened on upper edges only. Each feather is bold and separated from the next. View along the top edge of wings, feather detail show. All leaves, wear is confined to just upper edges. Fine Grade: Hot wreath are bold with central line detail. No merging of individual leaves, wear is confined to just upper edges. Fine Grade: Flat areas
are beginning to dominate the surface of a Morgan dollar in Fine grade. Above Liberty's forehead many of the waves of hair are flat with only a few fine inner lines remaining. Hair directly above eye is well raised and separate of forehead. Her ear is still bold in detail, however just above is a large flat area. Flatness continues towards the temple with
hair blending with the cheek and temple. Outlines of the two cotton blossoms and all leaves remain. Very faint but visible are the two lower cotton blossoms and all leaves. Reverse: Features Identifying the Fine Grade: A bold eagle remains on the reverse with most of the feather detail still clear. Neck feathers are now smooth in the center from head to chest. Legs of
the eagle are also smooth with only slight details to sides of legs. Wing feathers are complete over most of both wings. Some blending of feather lines is seen on the left wing, confined towards the top. Leaves of the wreath are well detailed, merging of edges is minimal. Lower leaves within the groups are very bold. Good Grade: Morgan Silver
DollarObverse: Features Identifying the Good Grade: Once a silver dollar is worn to a mostly flat surface lacking detail to Liberty's portrait is well outline and somewhat bold from the field of the coin. Lettering of the legend is complete and readable.
Additionally, all stars are visible, raised above the field and separate of the rim. Two cotton blossoms just below the letters of "Liberty" are recognizable. An eagle is complete, lettering is readable and the wreath remains boldly outlined. Tips to the eagle's
wing are outlined and free of the rim. The right wing is often just touching the rim. Feather details remain visible on the leaves of the wreath are flattened into groups but the wreath is complete in outline, no merging with the field. Tops of lettering is free of the rim along most of the
Legend. One or two slight connections of the letters to the rim are the result of striking weakness in the area. Note: Wide spread fading of the legend into the rim indicates a lower condition coin. How to grade Morgan
silver dollars follows a process judging the surface of the coin, comparing it to the video, images and descriptions. Video | Grading Morgan Silver Dollars Step 3: | Special Qualities Enhancing ValueCoins falling in the $30.40 to $33.44 range on the above value chart are bullion quality silver dollars. These are priced and traded based on silver content
of the coin. When minted Morgan dollars contain .773 ounces of silver. Quality of preservation is what separates most silver dollars from bullion to collector Morgan dollar. Date and mintmark quickly determine base value. Next, aesthetics often
decide value. Aesthetics and eye appeal are the evaluation of surface qualities and overall "look" of the coin. Both of the imaged coins are Extremely Fine grade, the technical amount of wear to the surface. Differences in the appearance and eye appeal are now judged. Many collectors favor the soft grey-tan toning over the dark, mottled colors of the
second dollar. Aesthetics now determine marketability of the dark coin, often lessening its appeal. Also, easily to recognize are eye distracting marks. If a mark, scratch, or rim bruise is noticeable, it immediately lowers eye appeal. Placing yourself in the eye of a collector, both examples are the same date, mintmark, and grade. Looking closely at the
chest of the eagle, on the second coin a noticeable deep mark is clearly visible. Marks of this type are the deciding factor in eye appeal to collectors. Recognizing coins with outstanding aesthetics separates bullion from collector quality. References US Mint. 1948 US Mint. Annual Report. Mint. Catalogue of Coins of the United States. Mint. Symbols on
Our Coins Values | CoinStudy Articles Professional evaluation of many dates within the Morgan dollar series is important because of potential high value. If your coin is listed with a large value jump from one grade to the next, having the coin graded by a service leads to certainty of value. Professional Coin Grading Services and Numismatic Guaranty
Corporation are the top two services and both authenticate and grade your coin. Each place the coin in a special holder improving marketability. Coin Grading Services gives an insight to these services. Coin Value a coin collection are the top two services and both authenticate and grade your coin. Each place the coin in a special holder improving marketability.
collection. Discover how much your box of old coins is worth. Silver Dollar Values | RemarkableCoin values spanning 140 years. Discover the many rare dates, mintmarks and varieties. Next, "Grading" Images to evaluate the condition of your coins and find the true value of your silver dollars. From early dollars in 1794 to the Liberty Seated variety
1840-1873. Next the ever popular Morgan Dollar to the Peace Dollars and silver coin ValuesMany of your old US silver coin ValuesMany of your old US silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars and silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars and silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars and silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars and silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price of silver dollars are tied closely to the price o
value of silver; $33.31per ounce as of 5/26/2025 your old silver dollars are becoming surprisingly valuable. Selling coins for the highest price is achieved with planning. Research and organize well, value your coins accurately, and then finding and selling to the right buyer equals excellent results. Coin Values
Discovery finds Morgan Silver Dollar Values and...All old US coin values. It is an excellent index with images and text links to all coin series, from Cents to Gold. Value charts, grading images and text links to all coin series, from Cents to Gold. Value charts, grading images and text links to all coin series, from Cents to Gold. Value charts, grading images and text links to all coin series, from Cents to Gold. Value charts, grading images and text links to all coin series, from Cents to Gold. Value charts, grading images and text links to all coin series, from Cents to Gold. Value charts, grading images and text links to all coin series, from Cents to Gold. Value charts, grading images and text links to all coin series, from Cents to Gold. Value charts, grading images and text links to all coin series, from Cents to Gold. Value charts, grading images and text links to all coin series, from Cents to Gold. Value charts, grading images and text links to all coin series, from Cents to Gold. Value charts, grading images and text links to all coin series, from Cents to Gold. Value charts, grading images and text links to all coin series, from Cents to Gold. Value charts, grading images and text links to all coin series, from Cents to Gold. Value charts, grading images and text links to all coin series, from Cents to Gold. Value charts, grading images and text links to all coin series, grading images and text links to all coin series, grading images and text links to all coin series, grading images and text links to all coin series, grading images and text links to all coin series, grading images and text links to all coin series, grading images and text links to all coin series, grading images and text links to all coin series, grading images and text links to all coin series, grading images and text links to all coin series, grading images and text links to all coin series, grading images and text links to all coin series and grading images and grading images and grading images and grading images and grading ima
their values. Should you decide to sell... use the worksheet as an invoice and packing slip when sending coins through the mail to dealers. It indicates you have done your coin values homework. The dollar coin was first authorized in the United States Coinage Act of 1792 and the denomination featured Lady Liberty on the obverse and eagles on the
quickly by the Susan B. Anthony coin which was issued in 1979, 1981, and 1999. In recent years, the U.S. Mint has produced dollar coins, and American Innovation dollar coins. American Silver Eagles also carry a $1 denomination, but are rarely referred to as a
 US Dollar due to them being associated with bullion and collectible coinage. First issued in 1892, the first commemorative dollar coin was a $1 silver coins. In 2021, the U.S. Mint struck silver dollar coins to honor the 100th anniversary of the
Morgan Dollar and Peace Dollar coins. The U.S. Mint produces these commemorative coins through an Act of Congress to celebrate and honor American people, places, events, and institutions. These U.S. coins not only honor historical events and citizens, but they help raise money for important causes by implementing a surcharge in the price of the
coin that goes to organizations/projects that are benefiting the community. Since the beginning of the modern commemorative in 1982, the United States Mint has raised more than $500M to help build new museums, maintain national monuments, preserve historical sites, and support various Olympic programs. Do They Still Make $1 Coins? Yes. The
Native American and American Innovation dollar coins are currently in production and circulation, while a number of commemorative dollar coins for the Celebration of the Semiquincentennial (250th
anniversary) of the United States. For this historic anniversary, the U.S. Mint authorized designs emblematic of the United States semiquincentennial that would be issued in addition to the Native American and American Innovation dollar coins in 2026. As previously mentioned, American Silver Eagles also carry the $1 denomination. Types of Dollar
Coins As discussed above, there are a number of different mints of U.S. dollar coin, here are a few examples of some of the most popular and iconic designs. While the production of the first silver dollar coin wasnt until two years after the 1792
Coinage Act, it is also important to note the introduction of the U.S. gold dollar coin, coincided with the Gold Rush and was minted in 1848 from 90% pure gold and also featured Liberty in the design. For Sale 11Collection 27 Time: Newest Listings Price: Lowest Price: Highest Trying to find out what your silver dollar is worth?
Many silver dollars are rare and valuable. Others not so much. So how can you tell valuable silver dollars apart from those that are worth only face value (or maybe just worth their silver dollars apart from those that are worth only face value (or maybe just worth their silver dollars apart from those that are worth only face value (or maybe just worth their silver dollars apart from those that are worth only face value (or maybe just worth their silver dollars apart from those that are worth only face value (or maybe just worth their silver dollars apart from those that are worth only face value).
one, friend, or neighbor. In many other cases, someone finds old silver dollars in a dresser, closet, or attic. Some employees even get them as tips from their customers. Regardless, most people who come across silver dollars want to know what theyre really worth. So here you go The first official United States silver dollars
were made in 1794, and they were made in spurts throughout the 19th century until the first Morgan dollar was minted in 1878. Lets look at the pre-1878 silver dollars and Draped Bust dollars. These are both worth about $1,000 and up. The most famous of
these silver dollars is the 1804 Draped Bust dollar which is known as the King of American coins and worth more than $1 million! After a decades-long hiatus beginning in 1804, the U.S. Mint began striking silver dollars for circulation in 1840. This new design incorporated the Liberty Seated design which features a portrait of a seated Miss Liberty
on the obverse (heads side) and an eagle on the reverse (tails side). These coins were struck until 1873, and all are scarce. Liberty Seated dollar values range from about $250 for well-worn condition on into the thousands of dollars for uncirculated specimens. In the late 19th century, new avenues of trade were opening up between Asia and the
United States, and this meant more goods from China being brought into America. To pay for these goods, the U.S. government created a special type of silver dollar created for paying these merchants. Thus, the Trade dollar was born in 1873. Not designed for expansive use in United States commerce, Trade dollars were largely shipped overseas
and saw limited use and restricted legal tender status in the U.S. Trade dollars were struck for circulation until 1878, with limited-edition pieces for collectors dated as late as 1885. All Trade dollars are generally worth $125 and up. One of the most popular of all silver dollars is the Morgan dollar struck from 1878 through 1904 and once more in
1921. By far most Morgan dollars are common in circulated grades and generally worth less than $50 in heavily worn condition. But there are some that are worth a whole lot more: All CC Morgan dollars Values of $30,000 and more 1895-Our and more 1
your Morgan dollar over to reveal its back and look for the mintmark (or lack thereof). Look at the space near the bottom of the reverse between the wreath and the letters D and O of DOLLAR. See anything there? Thats where the mintmark is on the Morgan dollar which the U.S. Mint facility that made the coin. While the Peace dollar debuted in
 1921, the most common dates are 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1926 those are all worth around $25 to $40 in circulated condition. The Peace dollar ran until 1935, and all dates from 1927 on are worth significantly more, with values ranging from $40 and up. The most valuable of these later dates include: 1928 Peace dollar Worth $250+ 1934-D
doubled die Peace dollar Value of $100+ 1934-S Peace dollar Trades for $70+ Youll find the mintmark on Peace dollars (if there is one) on the reverse just to the left of the eagles tail feathers and below ONE of ONE DOLLAR. The D and S stand for the Denver Mint and San Francisco Mint, respectively. No mintmark means the Peace dollar was
minted at the Philadelphia Mint. Probably the most common question people ask about old silver dollars is, How much is a 1921 silver dollar worth? So, are 1921 silver dollars is one of the most commonly encountered
silver dollars. There are two kinds of 1921 silver dollar one is super valuable (worth more than $100) and the other really isnt: Common 1921 Morgan dollars are usually worth $25 to $50 in worn condition. Valuable 1921 Peace dollars.
The image of Miss Liberty on this coin roughly resembles the head of the Statue of Liberty, while the back shows an eagle perched on a rock. Its totally distinguishable from a 1921 Morgan dollar and is worth around $100 or more, even in well-worn condition. You may be surprised to find out that theres very little silver in any of the silver dollars
minted for circulation since 1971. In fact, most dollar coins struck by the U.S. Mint since 1971 contain no silver at all. Lets take a closer look at this and find out which of these modern circulating dollar coins contain silver and what these coins are worth Eisenhower dollars were made from 1971 through 1978 and the vast majority struck in copper
nickel clad. Heres what to look for on your Ike dollars: Unless your Eisenhower dollar has an S mintmark under the head of Dwight Eisenhower, it is not silver and is usually worth only a few cents more than face value in circulated condition. Feel free to spend these. Not all S mintmark Eisenhower dollars are made from silver though and even then
its a 40% silver content, not 90% like with earlier silver dollars. How do you tell a silver Eisenhower dollar? It has no orange band around the edge of the coin and weighs around $8 to $12 each. Most 1776-1976 Bicentennial dollars are worth
$1.05 to $1.20 each. Theyre extremely common and are worth big bucks in pristine uncirculated condition. The Susan B. Anthony dollar was minted from 1979 through 1981 and once more in 1999. These coins are very common, even though you dont find them floating around in circulation much. Most are worth only face value if worn and are safe to
spend. However, there are some valuable Susan B. Anthony dollars that are worth looking for: 1979-P Near Date Susan B. Anthony dollar shows a much thicker rim than ordinary 1979-P dollars. 1981 Susan B. Anthony dollars These werent produced for circulation, but
some managed to get out into the wild anyway. They dont generally bring a premium if worn, but theyre worth closer to $1.75 and up in uncirculated condition more than the $1.05 to $1.10 uncirculated 2000 or later are made from a gold-colored
manganese-brass composition and look nothing like any of the dollar coins are very common and worth only face value. Therefore, you can feel comfortable spending them as money. However, the following dollar coins are worth more than face value: George T. Morgan
the designer of this coin, was born in Birmingham, England on November 24, 1845. He was educated at the Birmingham Art School in London where he received many awards and prizes for his work. After his schooling, the talented Morgan secured a position as an assistant
engraver with the British Royal Mint in London, working with well-known engravers J.S. and A.B. Wyon. Generations of the Wyon family worked in this capacity for the Royal Mint. While Morgan was respected for his work, his chances for upward mobility were slim due to the Wyon familys long ties to the Royal Mint and the likelihood that the sons
would be employed for many years. However, an unexpected opportunity arose for Morgan in 1876. That spring, United States Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman, who anticipated changes within the Mint as well as new coin designs, wrote to London Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman, who anticipated changes within the Mint as well as new coin designs, wrote to London Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman, who anticipated changes within the Mint as well as new coin designs, wrote to London Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman, who anticipated changes within the Mint as well as new coin designs, wrote to London Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman, who anticipated changes within the Mint as well as new coin designs, wrote to London Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman asked Fremantle to London Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman asked Fremantle to London Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman asked Fremantle to London Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman asked Fremantle to London Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman asked Fremantle to London Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman asked Fremantle to London Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman asked Fremantle to London Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman asked Fremantle to London Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman asked Fremantle to London Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman asked Fremantle to London Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman asked Fremantle to London Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman asked Fremantle to London Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman asked Fremantle to London Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman asked Fremantle to London Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman asked Fremantle to London Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman asked Fremantle to London Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman asked Fremantle to London Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman asked Fremantle to London Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman asked Fremantle to London Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman asked Fremantle to London Mint Director Dr. Henry R. Linderman asked Freman
recommend a qualified engraver to come to America and work on redesigning the minor silver coinage at the Philadelphia Mint. Chief Engraver William Barber and his son, Charles, already worked at the Philadelphia Mint under Linderman, but their work fell short of the directors expectations. Linderman also believed, according to his letters, that
the British Mints engraving processes were more refined and elegant than those used in American mints. Fremantle highly recommended Morgan, who was trained in all technical aspects of engraving and also in medal and coin production. The recommendation alone convinced Linderman to hire the 30-year- old Morgan for the job. After
corresponding with his new supervisor, Morgan sailed from Liverpool, England and arrived in Philadelphia in October. There he received a warm welcome from the Barbers. In fact, it was so uncomfortable that Morgan did his Mint work at home for a time. Morgan
remained with the Philadelphia Mint for many years, working as assistant engraver under Chief Engraver william Barber until the chief engraver in 1917 at the age of 72, upon the death of Charles. Morgan passed away suddenly or
January 4, 1925, at his home in the Germantown district of Philadelphia at age 79. George T. Morgan is most famous for designing the Liberty Head silver dollar that collectors designate with his name. Over a long period of time he produced a variety of pattern coins, many of which are highly admired today for their beauty and all of which are rare.
Morgan designed several varieties of 1877 half dollars, the 1879 "Schoolgirl" dollar, and the 1882 Shield Earring coins. He also designed many medals. Soon after Morgan first arrived in America, he and Linderman discussed returning to a design with the head Miss Liberty and an eagle on a new silver dollar to replace the Liberty Seated design that
had been in use since 1836. The project accelerated in 1878 upon passage of the Bland-Allison Act, legislation that required the Treasury Department to buy $2 million to $4 million worth of silver and 10% copper. Linderman launched a design competition between
Morgan and Charles Barber, and, ultimately, chose Morgan based the design on local teacher Anna Willess Williams, who had been his model for an 1877 pattern half dollar. During the search for the perfect American profile, Morgan rejected several potential models for Miss Liberty until
artist Thomas Eakins introduced him to Miss Williams. Morgan was impressed with her profile and described it as the most perfect he had seen in America. Reluctant at first, Miss Williams ultimately agreed to pose under the condition her identity would not be revealed. During his first two years in the United States, Morgan studied at the
Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts in an effort to expand his knowledge of American art. Morgan wanted to depict a real American woman on the new silver coinage instead of creating an imaginary figure. As for protecting Miss Williams anonymity, her identity as the model on the silver dollar was revealed by a newspaper reporter a few years
later. Specifications: Composition: .900 silver, .100 copper Diameter: .38.1 mm Weight: .77344 oz. pure silver Edge: Reeded Mints: Philadelphia, New Orleans, Carson City, Denver, San Francisco. From 1878 to 1921, the same basic design was used on all Morgan silver dollars, with a few modifications to the reverse, resulting in four design variations
The first minted Morgan silver dollars in 1878 depicted an eagle with 8 Tail Feathers, Reverse Type B. The reverse Type B. The reverse Type C; and lastly, Reverse Type B. The reverse Typ
(PAF). The obverse on all coins features the portrait of Miss Liberty facing left, E PLURIBUS UNUM and stars surrounding with the date below. The edge of the coin is reeded, with counts ranging from about 180 to 190 reeds. The United States
Treasury melted approximately 270 million silver dollars in 1918 to loan the metal to Great Britain. In 1921, additional Morgan dollars were struck to build up the reserve of coins needed to back paper Silver Certificates. For more interesting facts and an enhanced appreciation of Morgan dollars track down a long-out- of-print two-volume set by Dave
 Bowers, Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia. This work, published in 1993, involved many years of research and extensive interviews with collectors, dealers, and Treasury Department people. No study like it has ever been produced, before or since. Peace Silver Dollars were the last type of United States
one dollar coins issued for regular circulation that had a composition of 90% silver. So despite the fact that many years and mintmarks were issued by the millions, each Peace dollars can be worth more than that based on their condition. None of the
24 varieties of Peace dollars are exceptionally rare. In higher Mint State grades, the Peace dollar is a very attractive coin. Add to that the fact that in comparison with other dollars of earlier types, a full set of all 24 varieties can be assembled at a reasonable cost. That is why many new collectors and lower budget collectors love Peace dollars. They
present a lot of value for the cost. When attempting to sell Peace dollars you want to pay close attention to the mintmark and condition. The right combination of year, mintmark, and condition can make a $15 coin quickly turn into a $150 coin. Click on the year and mint mark of your Peace dollars you want to pay close attention to the mintmark, and condition.
could sell it for in todays active coin market. Are These Early Signs of a Silver Shortage? Why Gold is Rallying Without the FedThe End of the Gold over $3,300 Silver Dollar values are always changing, thanks to the fluctuating silver prices and
prevailing numismatic and investing trends in the coin industry. While market conditions may vary from one day to the next in terms of coin values, what remains constant for Silver Dollars are their popularity with coin collected cointenance of the most widely cointenance of the most widely collected cointenance of the mos
series in the United States today, and they enjoy high demand from both professional numismatists and die-hard coin investors. Valuable Silver Dollars for Sale Knowing the latest Silver Dollar prices so you can stay on top of what your favorite
coins are worth. The prices we provide below are for problem-free coins that grade Extremely Fine-40 on the Sheldon Grading Scale, unless otherwise noted. Of course, coins that are damaged or are in a lower state of preservation will be worth more. Also, our Silver
Dollar values are usually reflect retail coin values, and are about 10 to 30 percent higher than what a coin dealer might pay if you were to sell your coins. None of the Silver Dollar values here should be considered an offer to buy or sell any coins, as we list this information purely for your education and enjoyment. Below is a list of the top 25 most
valuable Silver Dollars: 1895 Morgan Dollar: $38,000 Every coin series has a key date, and for the Morgan Silver Dollars, this is by far the coin that every collector needs for a complete set, though very few numismatists will ever be able to afford. The 1895 Morgan Silver Dollars: $38,000 Every coin series has a key date, and for the Morgan Silver Dollars, this is by far the coin that every collector needs for a complete set, though very few numismatists will ever be able to afford. The 1895 Morgan Silver Dollars: $38,000 Every coin series has a key date, and for the Morgan Silver Dollars: $38,000 Every coin series has a key date, and for the Morgan Silver Dollars: $38,000 Every coin series has a key date, and for the Morgan Silver Dollars: $38,000 Every coin series has a key date, and for the Morgan Silver Dollars: $38,000 Every coin series has a key date, and for the Morgan Silver Dollars: $38,000 Every coin series has a key date, and for the Morgan Silver Dollars: $38,000 Every coin series has a key date, and for the Morgan Silver Dollars: $38,000 Every coin series has a key date, and for the Morgan Silver Dollars: $38,000 Every coin series has a key date, and for the Morgan Silver Dollars: $38,000 Every coin series has a key date, and for the Morgan Silver Dollars: $38,000 Every coin series has a key date, and for the Morgan Silver Dollars: $38,000 Every coin series has a key date, and for the Morgan Silver Dollars: $38,000 Every coin series has a key date, and for the Morgan Silver Dollars: $38,000 Every coin series has a key date, and for the Morgan Silver Dollars: $38,000 Every coin series has a key date, and for the Morgan Silver Dollars: $38,000 Every coin series has a key date, and for the Morgan Silver Dollars: $38,000 Every coin series has a key date, and for the Morgan Silver Dollars: $38,000 Every coin series has a key date, and for the Morgan Silver Dollars: $38,000 Every coin series has a key date. $38,000 Every coin series has a key date, and for the Morgan Silver Dollars: $38,000 Every coin s
for uncirculated coins. Minted only in proof, the 1895 dollar is a rare coin indeed, and one that often ever really shows up in big auctions or at major coin dealer firms. Just 12,880 of these dollar coins were minted, and far fewer survive today.1893-S Morgan Dollar: $9,500 This is a regular-issue coin, yet only 100,000 specimens were made. Few
survive to this day, and with so many coin enthusiasts out there looking to get their hands on one of these 1893 Morgan Silver Dollars, values are high for an example in any grade. The best advice if youre looking to buy one of your own? Buy a slabbed 1893-S from a reputable third-party coin grading company, 1889-CC Morgan Dollars, values are high for an example in any grade.
1893-S, the 1889-CC Morgan dollar is another coin that is purely scarce, though perhaps more numerous than the latter counterpart. 350,000 examples were struck but, again, not all survive as many 1889 Morgan Dollar: $1,850 This doubled die
variety is a popular piece, though often excluded from many date-and-mintmark coin sets as it wasnt a standard issue. Still, die-hard coin collectors will clamor to get their hands on a 1901 Morgan Dollar, and they are truly among a scarce breed. Be sure to buy a certified example should a 1901 doubled die Morgan Dollar be calling your name. 1893-
CC Morgan Dollar: $1,450 This piece is among the classic 1880s and 1890s Morgan Dollars are scarce today. As many numismatists know, all Carson City Mint Morgan Dollars are scarce today. As many numismatists know, all Carson City Mint Morgan Dollars are scarce, and pieces such as the 1893-CC are rarer still, thanks to a low mintage in this case of just 677,000. Many were melted so
1893-CC Silver Dollar values are lofty. 1895-S Morgan dollar: $1,325 Lets face it, Morgan Dollar collectors, 1895 represents a tough financial hurdle to jump over. All three Morgan dollar issues from that year are on this top 25 most valuable Silver Dollars list, and this is #2. 400,000 specimens of the 1895 Morgan Silver Dollar were made at the San
Francisco Mint, and all remain scarce to this day.1894 Morgan dollar: $1,225 From another tough year, 1894 Morgan Silver Dollars are expensive in any grade, including Extremely Fine-40 on the Sheldon Grading Scale as evidenced here. Only 110,972 were made a tiny mintage by any measure of United States coin and few remain today. Beware of
counterfeits, and buy only certified 1894 Morgan Dollars.1903-S micro S Morgan dollar: $1,150 This mintmark variety is considered highly scarce, and while often not included in a general date-and-mintmark variety is considered highly scarce, and while often not included in a general date-and-mintmark variety is considered highly scarce, and while often not included in a general date-and-mintmark variety is considered highly scarce, and while often not included in a general date-and-mintmark variety is considered highly scarce, and while often not included in a general date-and-mintmark variety is considered highly scarce, and while often not included in a general date-and-mintmark variety is considered highly scarce, and while often not included in a general date-and-mintmark variety is considered highly scarce, and while often not included in a general date-and-mintmark variety is considered highly scarce, and while often not included in a general date-and-mintmark variety is considered highly scarce, and while often not included in a general date-and-mintmark variety is considered highly scarce, and while often not included in a general date-and-mintmark variety is considered highly scarce, and while often not included in a general date-and-mintmark variety is considered highly scarce.
Morgan Dollar: $640 Like many of the minor Morgan dollar varieties listed among these top 25 most valuable Silver Dollars, the 1879-CC Morgan dollar is usually not a top item for casual collectors of the Morgan Silver Dollars, the 1879-CC Morgan dollar is usually not a top item for casual collectors of the Morgan Silver Dollars, the 1879-CC Morgan dollar is usually not a top item for casual collectors of the Morgan Silver Dollars, the 1879-CC Morgan dollar is usually not a top item for casual collectors of the Morgan Silver Dollars, the 1879-CC Morgan dollar is usually not a top item for casual collectors of the Morgan Silver Dollars, the 1879-CC Morgan dollar is usually not a top item for casual collectors of the Morgan Silver Dollars, the 1879-CC Morgan dollar is usually not a top item for casual collectors of the Morgan Silver Dollars, the 1879-CC Morgan dollar is usually not a top item for casual collectors of the Morgan Silver Dollars, the 1879-CC Morgan dollar is usually not a top item for casual collectors of the Morgan Silver Dollars, the 1879-CC Morgan dollar is usually not a top item for casual collectors of the Morgan dollar is usually not a top item for casual collectors of the Morgan dollar is usually not a top item for casual collectors of the Morgan dollar is usually not a top item for casual collectors of the Morgan dollar is usually not a top item for casual collectors of the Morgan dollar is usually not a top item for casual collectors of the Morgan dollar is usually not a top item for casual collectors of the Morgan dollar is usually not a top item for casual collectors of the Morgan dollar is usually not a top item for casual collectors of the Morgan dollar is usually not a top item for casual collectors of the Morgan dollar is usually not a top item for casual collectors of the Morgan dollar is usually not a top item for casual collectors of the Morgan dollar is usually not a top item for casual collectors of the Morgan dollar is usually not a top item for casual collectors of the Morgan do
variety to their collections since they represent the interesting minting peculiarities of the Morgan dollar series, which often seem similar to the multitude of die varieties found among the early Silver Dollars. 1885-CC Morgan Dollar: $610 A scarce coin solely because relatively few were struck. It had a mintage of just 228,000 and many of the coins
were later melted, accounting for the high value of this 1885 Morgan Dollar variety. Morgan Dollar variety are the Silver Dollar values for the remaining top 25 most valuable Morgan Dollar variety are the Silver Dollar values for the remaining top 25 most valuable Morgan Dollar variety. Morgan Dollar variety are the Silver Dollar variety.
abbreviations. But if you still have a term you cant figure our, then please contact us or one of our coin experts for further information. About Good A grading term describing a coin that is less than Good. Only the main features on the surfaces are visible. Typically, peripheral lettering, date, stars, or other features are partially worn away. Abbreviated
as AG and numerically assigned the number 3. About Uncirculated A grading term describing a coin that initially appears to be Uncirculated and Uncirculated are: AU-50, 53, 55, and 58, with AU-50 being the lowest grade and
AU-58 being borderline Uncirculated. Abrasion(s) Area(s) of a coin where a foreign object or another coin has displaced metal in an abraded fashion. Not the same as hairlines or bag marks. Accolated Overlapped impression, as with two or more portraits on the face of a coin. Example: The 1900 Lafayette commemorative silver dollar bears the
accolated portraits of Washington and Lafayette. Accumulation A group of miscellaneous and random coins, often a monetary hoard, not a coin collection. This term may also refer to a grouping of a particular series, date or type such as an accumulation of Walking Liberty half dollars. Ace Numismatic nickname for a $1 bill, particularly a $1 National
Bank Note of the Original Series or the Series of 1875. Adjectival Grading System The traditional grading system Coins in grades from the most worn (Poor) were described adjectivally in these progressive steps: Poor, Fair, Good, Very Good, Fine, Very Fine, Extremely
Fine, About Uncirculated, and Uncirculated. Modifiers such as choice and gem were sometimes used to indicate an especially nice specimen within a grade level, such as Choice Extremely Fine or Gem Uncirculated. Adjustment Marks Small, straight (never curved) striations or file marks found on early United States coins. Caused during planchet
preparation (before striking) by drawing a file across the coins to remove excess metal so as to reduce the planchet to its proper weight. The result is a series of parallel grooves. Aesthetic Appeal Term used to indicate the artistic or visual desirability of a coin in addition to its numerical or technical grade. Synonym: eye appeal. AG, AG-3 Designation
for About Good. Agricultural Wreath A wreath motif created by James B. Longacre and used on the 1854 Type II gold dollar, 1854 $3 gold coin, 1856 Flying Eagle cent, and other issues. Wreath motif created by James B. Longacre and used on the 1854 Type II gold dollar, 1854 $3 gold coin, 1856 Flying Eagle cent, and other issues. Wreath of corn (most prominent), wheat, cotton, and tobaccocalled a cereal wreath by Mint Director Snowden in his 1860 book, A Description of Ancient and Modern
Coins in the Cabinet Collection of the Mint of the United States. Called tobacco wreath by Edgar H. Adams, The Numismatist, July 1912, pp. 246-247.AGW (Actual Gold Weight) An infrequently used term for the weight of alloys. Album Friction
Evidenced by a slight rubbing on a coins high points, similar to but not as severe as album slide marks. When repeatedly removed and inserted into albums with clear slides, the slides can impart horizontal scratches if they touch it. Album Slide
Marks Lines on the surface of a coin, usually parallel, caused by the plastic slide of a coin album. Alchemy The transmutation of base metals such as lead and mercury into gold; practiced in historic times by various chemists, pretenders, etc. Alloy Copper and sometimes silver are mixed with gold to add strength and durability to a coin, and the
resulting metal is called an alloy. Coins made of pure gold are very soft, and easily scratched, worn and damaged. All-Seeing Eye Eye motif, usually surrounded by resplendent rays. Used on certain copper coins of the 1785-1786 Landscape-type
Vermont coppers (Ryder 2 through 8), and, in more modern times, the small-size $1 note (included as part of a pyramid design, no rays surrounding). Almost Uncirculated Another grading term for About Uncirculated Another grading term for About
date, mintmark, or variety. An unethical and sometimes illegal practice, Altered Surfaces of a coin have been affected by cleaning or other processes resulting in it being less desirable to collectors. Aluminum was a precious metal in the 1850s, but by the 1860s came into limited use to strike patterns.
as well as delicacies for collectors. Aluminum tended to oxidize quickly, forming a protective gray coating, which then stabilized and endures in many instances to the present day. In 1973 the Mint contemplated using aluminum for regular coinage of cents, since copper was rising sharply in price on the commercial market. About a million and a half
Lincoln cents were struck with the date 1974, and some were given out as samples, but the metal was never used for regular coinage. American Auction Association 1970s auction division of Bowers and Ruddy Galleries. This name was discontinued, and later catalogs bore the Bowers and Ruddy Galleries name. American Eagle A series of bullion coins
created by the U. S. Mint featuring a family of eagles on the reverse. The silver coins were introduced in 1986 in a $1 denomination. The gold coins were first produced in 1987 in 1/10, , , and 1 ounce versions. American Numismatic Association A nonprofit educational organization founded in 1888, dedicated to encouraging the study and collecting of
money and related items. The ANA helps people discover and explore the world of money through a vast array of programs including education and outreach, museum, library, publications, conventions, and seminars. They are headquartered in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Read more about them at money.org.American Numismatic Association
Grading System Adopted in 1977, the ANA Grading System was described in the book, Official ANA Grading System was described in the book, Official ANA Grading System was described in the book, Official ANA Grading System was described in the book, Official ANA Grading System was described in the book, Official ANA Grading System was described in the book, Official ANA Grading System was described in the book, Official ANA Grading System was described in the book, Official ANA Grading System was described in the book, Official ANA Grading System was described in the book, Official ANA Grading System was described in the book, Official ANA Grading System was described in the book, Official ANA Grading System was described in the book, Official ANA Grading System was described in the book, Official ANA Grading System was described in the book, Official ANA Grading System was described in the book, Official ANA Grading System was described in the book, Official ANA Grading System was described in the book, Official ANA Grading System was described in the book, Official ANA Grading System was described in the book, Official ANA Grading System was described in the book, Official ANA Grading System was described in the book and the book of th
Springs, CO. Numismatists past and present who are deemed worthy and elected for the honor are enshrined by being included in the exhibit, a highly desirable honor. The first honorees enshrined by being included in the exhibit, a highly desirable honor. The first honorees enshrined by being included in the exhibit, a highly desirable honor. The first honorees enshrined by being included in the exhibit, a highly desirable honor. The first honorees enshrined by being included in the exhibit, a highly desirable honor. The first honorees enshrined by being included in the exhibit, a highly desirable honor. The first honorees enshrined by being included in the exhibit, a highly desirable honor. The first honorees enshrined by being included in the exhibit, a highly desirable honor. The first honorees enshrined honor.
Wood, and Farran Zerbe. American Numismatic Association Headquarters A.k.a. ANA. Headquartered at: North Cascade Avenue, Colorado Springs, CO, on the campus of CO, on the campus of
museum, authentication, and other functions. Focal point for exhibits, seminars, other events. American Numismatic Society A museum and research institute devoted to the study of coins from all periods and cultures. They are headquartered in New York. Abbreviated as ANS. ANA An abbreviation for the American Numismatic
Association.ANACS (American Numismatic Association Service). An authentication Service, which now operates as a third-party grading service. ANACS Certificate Issued by the ANA Certification Service, a written document of
authenticity and/or grade that bears a unique number. Ancients A term for world coins struck circa 450 A.D. Annealing A process by which a die or planchet is heated and then cooled to soften the metal for die preparation or the striking of a coin. Annual Ring like, ring form. Refers to a coin with a circular perforation or hole at the
center, certain pattern cents of 1850 being examples. Annulet In heraldry and in numismatic descriptions, a small ring or related emblem as part of a design. ANS An abbreviation for the American Numismatic descriptions, a small ring or related emblem as part of a design. ANS An abbreviation for the American Numismatic descriptions, a small ring or related emblem as part of a design.
lower die. Due to the physics of minting, the stationary lower-die impression is slightly better struck than the upper-die impression. Arcade Tokens Metallic tokens could be used in place of cents, nickels, quarters, or other coins in coin-
operated devices. Argentan A variety of German silver, and on coins and medals, the representation of a state, family, or other entity, often incorporating a shield with patterns and designs, so as to permit easy identification of that
entity. Certain state copper coins, commemoratives, and other United States issues included arms of various states. Arrow and Rays Term referring to a design element on quarters and half dollars dated 1853. The rays were removed the following year due to striking difficulties created by the complicated design. Arrows Design element seen on many
U.S. coins, most frequently in the eagles left claw. Arrows at Date The arrows to the left and right of the date on a coin. The Mint added these to the dies to indicate a weight increase or decrease its brightness or brilliance and to give it the
appearance of having acquired attractive colors over a long period of time. Such coins are plentiful in the market fluctuations. See also: Bid;
SpreadAssay To evaluate and calculate the purity of a metallic alloy. Assay Bar, Assay Ingot or bar of silver or gold, produced by an assay office (see listing) and stamped with data, usually including the name of the assayer, weight, fineness (purity), metal, a serial number, and, sometimes, the date and market value. Assay
Office A facility established by the federal government or by private individuals to receive and evaluate precious metals, especially gold, silver and copper. The government operated assay offices in Butte (Montana), New York City, Denver, and elsewhere. During the Gold Rush several assay offices did good business in California, including Kellogg &
Humbert, Harris & Marchand, Justh & Hunter, Moffat & Co., and the United States Assay Office of Gold, among others. Assayer One who performs assays. Position at the Mint from 1792 onward. Most assayers operated in the private sector, however, especially in the conduct of business in assay offices, mines, refineries, etc. Athena Goddess symbolic
of Athens. Athena and her owl (denoting wisdom) are motifs on the 1915-S commemorative $50 gold coins, round and octagonal formats, issued for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco. Attributes The components that determine a coins grade, primarily marks (or hairlines for Proofs), strike, eye appeal, and luster. Attribution
The assigning or referencing of a coin to its source, engraver of its die variety as described in a numismatic work. Example: United States copper cents of the 1793-1814 years can be attributed to Sheldon numbers, as, for example, S-48, as delineated in Early American Cents, Dr. William H. Sheldon, 1949.AU An abbreviation for About
Uncirculated. Auction An offering of numismatic items for sale to the highest bidder, rather than ordering from a catalog, price list, or advertisement at a fixed price. Auctioneer The person who recognizes and accepts bids during an auction. Authentic A numismatic item that is genuine and was produced at the time and place to which it has been
attributed. Authentication The process by which a determination is made as to whether a coin or other numismatic item is genuine. Back of a Note The reverse side of a note and the paper money equivalent of reverse used for coins. Bags replaced wooden kegs in the mid-
nineteenth century. The term bag can also refer to the value by volume of a specific denomination. Example: a bag of silver dollars is $1,000 face value. Bag Marks Minor marks on an otherwise Uncirculated coin often resulting from having been stored or shipped in bags with other coins. Bag Toning This occurs when the surface of a coin has changed
color from being stored in a cloth bag. The material that comprised cloth bags contained metal-reactive blue, green, yellow, red and other vibrant colors. Depending on the coins placement in the bag, you can sometimes see the
texture of the bag in the toning. Crescent-shaped toning can also occur when a coin is on top of another coin in the bag. Since part of the coins surface is covered, toning doesnt develop in certain areas. Bag toning is most often seen on Morgan silver dollars, but it is occasionally seen on other series. Bank Note 1. piece of paper money, or currency,
issued by or bearing the name of a bank. In numismatics this most particularly refers to obsolete currency issued by a bank or government. Bank Note Reporter A printed publication issued monthly by F+W Publications. Bank-Wrapped Rolls The Federal Reserve Bank would wrap
rolls of coins by denomination from the original mint bags. These rolls are typically desired by collectors because they have not been looked through by other collectors or dealers. Also abbreviated as OBW, for original bank wrapped. Bar Copper coin, slightly smaller than the size of a contemporary state copper coin,
featuring the monogram USA on the obverse, and 13 parallel bars on the reverse. Original pieces are said to have circulated in New York in 1785. The maker is unknown. Bar, Metal A slug or ingot of metal issued by a mine, refinery, mint, or other establishment working with metals. Sizes range from small, weighing just a few ounces (such as those
issued as souvenirs and keepsakes by mining companies) to large versions weighing many pounds. Gold and silver bars of the 19th century were customarily stamped with information including the weight, purity, issue, a serial number, and sometimes the value and/or the date. Also known as an ingot. Barber Coinage A common name for the series of
Liberty Head dimes, quarters, and half dollars designed by Charles Barber which were struck from 1892 until 1916. Basal State The lowest grade of a numismatic item. The coin is worn to the point where it can only be identified as a coin, and that it is a certain denomination and type. Basal Value This is the value base upon which Dr. William H.
Sheldons 70-point grade/price system was created. Each variety of large copper cents dated from 1793 to 1814 was given a basal value of $5 and in VF-20 grade would be worth $100. The system was fine in theory, but it
failed in practice and is no longer used today. Baseball Cap Coin A slang term for the Panama-Pacific (Pan-Pac) commemorative gold dollar coin, because the figure on the obverse wears a cap that resembles a baseball cap. Basining A die polishing process to remove clash marks or other damage or to create a mirrored surface on the die. Bass, Harry W. and the polishing process to remove clash marks or other damage or to create a mirrored surface on the die. Bass, Harry W. and the polishing process to remove clash marks or other damage or to create a mirrored surface on the die. Bass, Harry W. and the polishing process to remove clash marks or other damage or to create a mirrored surface on the die. Bass, Harry W. and the polishing process to remove clash marks or other damage or to create a mirrored surface on the die. Bass, Harry W. and the polishing process to remove clash marks or other damage or to create a mirrored surface on the die. Bass, Harry W. and the polishing process to remove clash marks or other damage or to create a mirrored surface on the die. Bass, Harry W. and the polishing process to remove clash marks or other damage or to create a mirrored surface on the die. Bass, Harry W. and the polishing process to remove clash marks or other damage or to create a mirrored surface or other damage.
Jr. Numismatic connoisseur, builder of one of the greatest collections of American gold ever formed. We auctioned his collection in a number of sales beginning in 1999. Today the Harry W. Bass Museum Sylloge, by Q. David Bowers, was
published by us. Battleship Note A common name for a Series of 1918 $2 Federal Reserve Bank Note which depicts a battleship on the back printed in green. Beaded Border A continuous band of small, round design elements around the edge of a coin, later replaced by dentils. These are most often seen on early U.S. coins. Betts Medal A medal with
motifs relating to early America as described by C. Wyllys Betts in American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals published in 1894.BG Gold A common term for California fractional Gold. Bid An offer made by a bidder at an auction for a
particular numismatic item. Also, the top price a buyer is willing to pay for a specific coin issue and grade, accepted either on a trading network, pricing newsletter, or other medium. See also: ask; spread. Bidder A participant in an auction or a dealer issuing a guotation on an electronic trading system. BIdder Number Assigned by the auction house,
the number assigned to a potential buyer who would like to execute bids during an auction. Bill Piece of paper money of $1 face value or higher. Bimetallic Refers to a coin made of two different metals, usually bonded or clad (not mixed as an alloy), with each metal being visible upon examination. Example: Certain pattern two-cent pieces with sections
of silver bonded or fixed to a planchet of bronze. 2. A monetary system in which two precious metals, usually silver and gold, are both accorded full legal tender status based upon their intrinsic value. Birch Eent Any one of several pattern one-cent pieces dated 1792 and engraved by Birch. Bison Note A common name for the $10 Series of 1901 Legal
Tender Notes. Printed on the front is a bison. Bit A nickname for the Spanish-American silver two-real coin worth 12, popular in United States commerce until demonetized by the Act of February 21, 1857. A two-bit piece was worth 25. This nickname is sometimes used today to refer to the United States quarter dollar. Black Eagle Note A common
name for the $1 Series of 1899 Silver Certificates with a bold eagle on the face of the note, printed in black. Blank A flat, plain metal disc prior to being struck into a coin. See also: planchet. Blended A term used to
describe when one element of a coin is worn into another element or the surrounding field. Bluebook An annual wholesale pricing book for United States coins published by Whitman Publishing, LLC and so named because of its blue cover. Bluesheet A common name for the Certified Coin Dealer Newsletter. Blundered Die A coin die with an error in
engraving, such as an inverted letter or numeral or some other mistake.BM An abbreviation for Branch Mint typically used when describing Branch Mint Proof coins, an example being the 1893-CC BM Proof Morgan dollar.BN An abbreviation for brown when referring to copper coins. Body Bag Slang term for a plastic sleeve, envelope, or other
container used by a grading service to return a coin, with a comment as to why the firm did not want to grade it (problems, etc.). Bourse A term synonymous with a coin show or coin convention. Bourse Floor The physical location where a coin show or coin convention takes place. Braided Hair This refers to the hair style where the hair is pulled back
into a tight bun with a braided hair cord. This is seen on half cents and large cents from 1840 on. Branch Mint A United States mint other than the Philadelphia Mint where coins are, or were formerly, struck. Breast Feathers The central feathers of the eagle design on many different coins, but particularly Morgan dollars. Fully and well struck coins
tend to command a premium and the breast feathers are usually the most telling feature when value is being determined. Breen A slang term used when referring to the late Walter Breen. Breen Book Slang for Walter Breen. Breen and Colonial Coins, a reference book published in 1988. Breen Letter A document written or
typed by Walter Breen in which he states his opinion on a specific numismatic item. Before third party certification services, this was the common method used by dealers and collectors to authenticate a unique item. Breen and Ron
Gillio.Brilliant A grading term for a coin with original cartwheel or prooflike luster, unimpeded by toning. Brilliant Uncirculated A common term for any coin that has not been circulated. Brockage A mint error coin caused by the failure to eject a struck coin from the dies, after which a blank planchet
is inserted into the dies, receiving on one side the correct image of a die and on the other side an incuse impression made from the already-struck coin in the dies. The result is a coin which has one side in relief and the other side an incuse impression made from the already-struck coin in the dies. The result is a coin which has one side in relief and the other side an incuse impression made from the already-struck coin in the dies.
more frequently. Bronze An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, usually 95% copper and the balance zinc and tin. Brother Jonathan, S.S. Sidewheel steamship lost off the coast of California in 1865, recovered in the late 20th century. Double eagles and other gold coins auctioned by us, and a book, The Treasure Ship S.S. Brother Jonathan, by Q. David Bowers,
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was published by us. Brown Describes the toning on certain copper coins that have lost their red color, usually abbreviated as BN on certified holders. Brushing A series of minute parallel lines caused by rubbing a light abrasive across the surface of a coin. Bryan money, Bryan Describes tokens and medals relating to William Jennings Bryans

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presidential campaigns of 1896 (in particular), 1900, and 1908, mostly with inscriptions relating to the silver question. BU An abbreviation for Brilliant Uncirculated. BU Rolls Wrapped coins, typically in paper, in specific quantities for each denomination. Cents, 50; nickels, 40; dimes, 50; quarters, 40; half dollars and dollars, 20. Buckled Die A die that
is warped or distorted, typically caused by excessive clashing, that produces slightly bent coins. Buffalo Nickel Slang term for the Indian Head nickel, which depicts an American bison on the reverse. These were struck from 1913 to 1938. Bulged Die A die that clashes multiple times can form a small indentation, metal then fills the indentation and
produces coins that have a bulged area. Bullet Toning A synonym for target toning. Bullion Uncoined gold or silver in the form of bars, ingots or plates that trade based on their intrinsic metal value. Bullion Uncoined gold or silver in the form of bars, ingots or plates that trade based on their intrinsic metal value. Bullion Uncoined gold or silver in the form of bars, ingots or plates that trade based on their intrinsic metal value. Bullion Uncoined gold or silver in the form of bars, ingots or plates that trade based on their intrinsic metal value. Bullion Uncoined gold or silver in the form of bars, ingots or plates that trade based on their intrinsic metal value. Bullion Uncoined gold or silver in the form of bars, ingots or plates that trade based on their intrinsic metal value. Bullion Uncoined gold or silver in the form of bars, ingots or plates that trade based on their intrinsic metal value. Bullion Uncoined gold or silver in the form of bars, ingots or plates that trade based on their intrinsic metal value. Bullion Uncoined gold or silver in the form of bars, ingots or plates that trade based on their intrinsic metal value. Bullion Uncoined gold or silver in the form of bars, ingots or plates that trade based on their intrinsic metal value. Bullion Uncoined gold or silver in the form of bars, ingots or plates that the form of bars, ingots or plates the form of bars, ingot
determines value. Examples include the U.S. Gold Eagle and the Canadian Maple Leaf. Bureau of Engraving and Printing Federal department in change of printing paper money and other security items. Burn Mark A synonym for counting machine mark. Burnishing Rubbing or polishing the surfaces of a coin or planchet to make it shine. Proof planchets
are burnished before they are struck, originally by rubbing wet sand across the surfaces on altered or repaired coins are treated, through a variety of ways, either mechanically or chemically. Burnishing a coin after it is struck lessens its value. Burnishing Lines Incuse lines
resulting from burnishing, most often seen on open-collar Proofs. Burnt A slang term for a coin that has dull and lacklustre surfaces because the coin has been over-dipped. Business Strike A term devised by Walter Breen to describe a coin struck and intended for regular circulation rather than primarily for sale to collectors. Circulation strike is the
more descriptive preferred term. Bust The head and shoulders of Miss Liberty as seen on many United States issues. Bust Dollar A slang term for Draped Bust dollar, silver dollars struck from 1795-1803. Buyers Premium An additional fee paid by the winning bidder, as defined by our terms of sale. C A mintmark used to indicate a coin struck at the
Charlotte, North Carolina branch mint. Cabinet Friction Typically seen on the obverse, slight friction seen on coins that have been stored in wooden (usually) cabinet with drawers used to store a
numismatic collection. It is also a synonym for a coin collection that may or may not reside in a cabinet. CAC An abbreviation for the Certified Acceptance Corporation, a company that reviews coins that have already been encapsulated by a third-party grading service. If a coin meets CACs stringent grading standard, it will receive a green or gold CAC
hologram sticker. A gold CAC hologram sticker indicates the coin exceeds CACs grading standards and a green hologram sticker indicates the coin meets the standards. This instance representing the fight against yellow fever in
Panama. Shown on the 1915-S Panama-Pacific International Exposition $2.50. California Fractional Gold Described in literature by Lee, Burnie, Gillio, and Breen. CAM An abbreviation for Cameo. Cameo A and described in literature by Lee, Burnie, Gillio, and Breen. CAM An abbreviation for Cameo. Cameo A and Song in Came
Proof or prooflike coin with extreme contrast between the devices and the fields, where the fields appear to be mirrorlike and the round and account and other numismatic items of the Canada. Canadian Silver Slang term used when
referring to silver coins of Canada. (Mainly struck in 80% fineness.) Cap Bust A shortened term for Capped Bust A shortened term to describe any of the various depictions of Miss Liberty as displayed on early U.S. coins by a bust and floppy-capped head. Designed by John Reich. Capped Bust A shortened term for Capped Bust A short
coin becomes jammed in the coining press and remains there for successive strikes. These are sometimes spectacular with the cap often much taller than a regular coin. Carbon Spot A dark brown to black discoloration on the surface of a coin caused by oxidation. This is mainly seen on copper and gold coins, though occasionally found on U.S. nickel
coins. Carbon spots can vary in size, and their severity will affect the grade and value of the coin. Carson City, Nevada that produced gold and silver coins from 1870-1885 and 1889-1893. This mint used the CC mintmark. Cartwheel A term applied mainly to frosty Mint State coins
especially silver dollars, to describe their luster when the coin is tilted back and forth under a light source. The luster rotates around the central devices of the coin. This can also be used as a slang term for a silver dollar. Cast Blanks Planchets created by a molding process, rather than cut from strips of metal. Cast Counterfeit A counterfeit coin upon
which a seam is often found on the edge, unless it has been ground down. A replication of a genuine coin created by making molds of the obverse and devices to early U.S. coins before they were struck. Invented by French engineer Jean
Castaing, these machines were used until close collar dies were introduced, which added the edge device during the striking process. Catalog The process of writing a description of numismatic items offered for sale. A term also used for our printed listing of auction lots for sale. CC A mintmark used to indicate coins struck at the Carson City branch
mint, in Carson City, Nevada. See also Carson City Mint.CCDN An abbreviation for the Certified Coin Dealer Newsletter. CE An abbreviation for the Certified Coin Exchange. CDN An abbreviation for the Certified Coin Dealer Newsletter.
availability of a specific issue. Cent A U.S. coin denomination valued at one-hundredth of the standard monetary unit. Central America, S.S. Sidewheel steamship launched in 1853, in service in the Atlantic. On September 12, 1857, with over $1,600,000 in registered gold treasure (gold was worth $20.67 pe
ounce), she sank in a hurricane. Much of the treasure was recovered by Bob Evans, Tommy Thompson and others in the 1980s. In the early 21st century our firm participated in the publicity and distribution of certain coins and ingots from the treasure, and Q. David Bowers wrote A California Gold Rush History, which was widely acclaimed.
Abbreviated as S.S.C.A.Certification Service Third-party grading service which, for a fee, will assign a grade opinion to a coin submitted. Firms include Professional Coin A coin that has been commercially graded by a grading service
a.k.a. certification service. The certified coins for their authenticity, began grading coins as well. Such coins were called certified term arose when the American Numismatic Association Certification Service (ANACS), which originally certified coins for their authenticity, began grading coins as well. Such coins were called certified term arose when the American Numismatic Association Certified term arose when the American Numis
ask, and market prices for third-party certified coins. Also known as the Bluesheet. Certified Note A note that has been commercially graded by a grading service, a.k.a. certification service, and placed in a sealed holder. CH An
abbreviation for the grade Choice. Chain Cent A nickname for the 1793 Flowing Hair cent with the Chain reverse, the first coins struck at the original mint building in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Chapman Proof The 1921 Morgan dollar Proofs supposedly struck for coin dealer Henry Chapman. These coins seldom have cameo devices and deeply
mirrored surfaces like most Morgan dollar Proofs. Charlotte Mint A branch of the United States Mint, located in Charlotte, North Carolina that produced gold coins from 1838-1861 and was closed due to the Civil War. This mint uses the C mintmark. Charlotte, North Carolina that produced gold coins from 1838-1861 and was closed due to the Civil War. This mint uses the C mintmark. Charlotte, North Carolina that produced gold coins from 1838-1861 and was closed due to the Civil War. This mint uses the C mintmark.
chartered by the Treasury Department. These numbers were printed on the face of each note along with the notes serial numbers. Sometimes the numbers were retained by the bank even if the bank moved or changes its name. Chasing A method used by forgers that involves heating the surfaces of a coin and moving the metal to form a
mintmark. Cherrypicker A collector who finds scarce and unusual coins by carefully searching through unattributed items in old accumulations or dealer inventories. Choice An term used to describe an especially select specimen of a given grade, but with no official definition. A choice coin can simply be a nice or a pleasing coin at any grade
level. Choice Unc An abbreviation for Choice Uncirculated. Choice Uncirculated A grading term for an Uncirculated coin grading MS-63 or MS-64. Chop Marks Chinese characters stamped on the surface of full weight and metallic contents.
Today, chop marked coins are collected as a numismatic specialty. Circulation A term applied to a coin that has any extent of wear. Circulation A term for using coins in commerce, also known as a business strike or a regular strike, different from a Proof coin which was intended for
collectors. Clad A term used to describe the issues of United States dimes, quarters, halves and some dollars made since 1965 with a center core of pure copper and a layer of copper and a layer of copper nickel or silver on both sides. Clad Bag A term used to describe a bag containing $1,000 of face value clad coinage, most commonly 40% silver half dollars. Clash Markstone and some dollars made since 1965 with a center core of pure copper and a layer of copper nickel or silver on both sides. Clad Bag A term used to describe the issues of United States dimes, quarters, halves and some dollars made since 1965 with a center core of pure copper and a layer of copper nickel or silver on both sides.
Impressions of the reverse design on the obverse of a coin or the obverse design on the reverse of a coin due to die damage caused when the striking dies impacted each other without an intervening planchet. Clashed Dies Dies that strike each other without an intervening planchet between them (see: clash marks). Clashing The process of the
upper and lower dies striking each other without a planchet between them. Classic Era Considered to be the period from 1792 until 1964 when silver and gold coins of the United States were issued. (Gold coins, however, were not minted after 1933.) Classic Head This refers to the image of Miss Liberty that resembles the classic style of a Roman or
Greek athlete wearing a ribbon around her hair. Cleaned A term applied to a coin from which the original surface has been stripped away by having been cleaned with a mild abrasive. The coin then appears slightly washed out and/or has an unnatural appearance depending on the severity of the method used. Coins that have been cleaned are
considered damaged and this strongly affects their value. Clip A slang term for a coin struck from an irregularly cut or clipped Planchet. The clip may be straight or curved. Clogged Die A die becomes clogged when grease or some sort of other contaminant becomes stuck in its recessed areas
This causes the coins that are struck from these dies to be lacking detail. Close Collar The edge apparatus, occasionally called a collar die, that surrounds the lower die and imparts a smooth, plain edge or reeding to the coin. Closed Collar Alternate term for close collar. C-Mint A term used for coins struck at the Charlotte, North Carolina branch
mint.Cob Antecedent to the legal-tender Spanish-American coins in the Americas. Spanish-American gold or silver coin denominated in real or escudo denominated in real or escudo denominations. Generally refers to pre-1732 coins which were crudely struck from planchets cut from rods or bars. The typical cob-style coin is crude in appearance with not all of the inscriptions fully
struck. Cohen Variety Listed as C-1, C-2, C-2a, and so on, Cohen numbers describe different die varieties of half cents. Coiled Hair Descriptive of the coiffure of Miss Liberty on certain 1879-1880 pattern coins, especially the $4 gold stella, made by George T. Morgan. Coin A piece of metal of standard recognized value, issued under government
authority, generally bearing a denomination and intended for circulation. Coin Collector An individual who seeks out and accumulates coins in a systematic manner over a period of time. Coin Dealer Newsletter A weekly newsletter that reports the bid and ask for most U.S. coins. Also
known as the Greysheet. Coin Doctor Slang term for a collector or dealer who tries to enhance the value or grade of a coin by cleaning, artificial toning, or other processes, such procedure being conducted privately and with the coins later offered without mention of the improvements. Coin Friction A term for the area where small amounts of metal are
displaced as a result of two coins rubbing together in bags or rolls. Coin Note A note redeemable in coins issued in the Series of 1890 and 1891. The denominations range from $1 to $1,000. It was up to the Treasury Department to determine whether silver or gold coins would be paid, but in practice the bearer decided. Also known as Treasury
Note.Coin Show A defined time and location at which coin dealers and collectors gather to display numismatic publication.Coinage A monthly numismatic publication.Coinage The issuance of metallic money.Coins Magazine A monthly numismatic publication.Collar
The outer ring that holds a planchet in place in the coinage press while the coin is struck by the obverse and reverse dies. Colonial Coin A coin struck in or related to colonial America (pre-Revolution) or, loosely, referring to certain other coins through the early 1790s, not made by the federal government. COMEX The New York-based Commodity
Exchange, Inc. where gold and silver is traded on a daily basis. In the United States, the spot price, or market value of gold at the moment a transaction is finalized, is usually based upon trading at the COMEX.Commem A shortened term for the word commemorative. Commemorative A coin issued in recognition of a person, place, or event, often also
to raise funds for a related cause. Sometimes referred to as NCLT (non-circulating legal tender) commemoratives. Common A term used to describe the relative availability of a numismatic issue since there is no numerical value assigned for scarcity. Common Date A readily
available date of issue within a series. A relative term, since there is no exact value for determining the difference between common and scarce dates. Complete Set A collection that includes all possible coins within a series, all types, or all coins from a particular branch mint. For example, a complete set of Peace dollars (series) would includes all
dates and types between 1921 and 1935. Compound Interest Treasury Note Notes issued in the early 1860s in the denominations $1 to $1,000, which would yield interest to the bearer. Condition A numismatic items state of preservation.
numismatic issue. Condition Rarity A term for a common coin that is rare when found in high grades. Consensus Grading Using multiple graders to evaluate the condition, removing stains or spots, etc., in a manner that does not disturb the
original surface (lustrous or mirrorlike), with the goal of enhancing the coins market value and desirability. Contact Marks The term for marks on a coin that are inflicted by contact with another coin or foreign object. Generally these are small in comparison to gouges or other types of marks. Contemporary Counterfeit A coin struck from crude dies,
usually composed of base metal, and created to pass for legal tender at the time it was made. These can be collected along with genuine coins, especially in American colonial issues. Continental Dollars The first silver dollar-sized coins ever proposed for the United States that are dated 1776, although likely struck sometime later. The reverse link
design was suggested by Benjamin Franklin. These were struck in pewter (scarce), brass (rare) and silver (extremely rare) and silver (extremel
A stain or spot that appears on an area where copper stains or spots range in size from tiny dots to large blotches. Copper-Nickel Cents A term for cents issued from the stain or spot that appears on an area where copper and 12% nickel. Copper-Nickel Cents A term for cents issued from the stain or spot that appears on an area where copper and 12% nickel. Copper-Nickel Cents A term for cents issued from the stain or spot that appears on an area where copper and 12% nickel. Copper-Nickel Cents A term for cents issued from the stain or spot that appears on an area where copper and 12% nickel. Copper-Nickel Cents A term for cents issued from the stain or spot that appears on an area where copper and 12% nickel. Copper-Nickel Cents A term for cents issued from the stain or spot that appears on an area where copper and 12% nickel. Copper-Nickel Cents A term for cents issued from the stain or spot that appears on an area where copper and 12% nickel. Copper-Nickel Cents A term for cents issued from the stain or spot that appears on a new term for cents issued from the stain or spot that appears on a new term for cents issued from the stain or spot that appears on a new term for cents issued from the stain or spot that appears on a new term for cents issued from the stain or spot that appears on a new term for cents is spot to the stain or spot that appears of the stain or spot th
1856 until mid 1864 made from copper-nickel alloy. These were commonly called white cents when they were issued due to their pale color in comparison to the red cents of the past. Coppers A slang term that encompasses pre-federal copper issues, half cents, and large cents. Copy Any reproduction of a coin, fraudulent or otherwise. Copy Dies
Counterfeit dies copied directly from a genuine coin and also dies made at a later date, typically showing slight differences from the originals. Coronet Head Another name for the Braided Hair design by Christian Gobrecht, also called the Liberty Head design. Corrosion Damage that occurs on a coins surface as the result of a chemical reaction,
typically due to improper storage. An example would be rust. Cost The price paid for a numismatic item. Counterfeit A coin or a piece of currency that is not genuine and was forged in defiance of government authority with the intent to defraud. These include coins that are cast and struck counterfeits, bills printed from false plates, issues with added
mintmarks, and issues with altered dates. Counterstamped on a coin for special identification or advertising purposes. Counterstamped coins are graded the way regular (not coins are graded th
When the counting machines rubber wheel was not set with the proper spacing, it would cause a dense patch of lines on the surface of the coin. This patch of lines and put in a holder of the second company; i.e., the coin crossed
over.Cud A die break (see listing) at the rim of a coin, often filling in part of the rim and dentils. Cupro-Nickel Any alloy of copper and nickel. D A mintmark used to indicate coins struck at the Dahlonega, Georgia branch mint from 1838-1861 or the Denver, Colorado branch mint from 1906 to the present. Dahlonega Mint A branch of the United States
Mint, located in Dahlonega, Georgia, that produced gold coins from 1838-1861 and was closed due to the Civil War. This mint uses the D mintmark. Damaged Coin A coin that has been impaired apart from normal wear, by scraping, drilling, polishing, or other abuse. Generally, a damaged coin will not be given a stand-alone grading designation but
will be described adjectivally. Example: 1822 cent, holed at the top, otherwise VF-30. Such a coin must not be simply described as VF-30 without further comment. Date The numerals on a coin that represent the year the coin was struck. Restrikes are made in years subsequent to the date that appears on them. Date Size Descriptions Terms are used
to differentiate the size of the numerals on the date of a given coin, comparative in relation to other varieties of the same issue. Such terms as Small Date, Large Date, and Medium Date are often used. Often capitalized in numismatic usage. Date spacing (Width) Descriptions Terms such as Wide Date, Compact Date, Narrow Date, etc., are sometimes
employed to describe the spacing of numerals within a date or the overall width of a date, comparative in relation for doubled die obverse. Dealer One who buys, sells, and trades numismatic material. Deep Cameo A term that applies typically to a
Proof or prooflike coin with deeply frosted central devices and lettering in high contrast to the mirror like fields. Sometimes these are called black and white cameos. Deep Cameo Contrast to the mirror like fields. Sometimes these are called black and white cameos. Deep Cameo Contrast to the mirror like fields. Abbreviated DCAM. Seemingly more
contrasted than Cameo (CAM). Certain of this is semantics, with actual differences being slight between various cameo designations. Deep Mirror Prooflike An Uncirculated coin with the fields struck from highly polished or mirrored dies, and closely resembling a Proof. Demand Note Notes issued in 1861 and early 1862 redeemable in gold coins, with
denominations $5 to $20.Denomination The value assigned to a specific coin or piece of currency by the government. Denticles Small, toothlike projections around the inner rim of some coins, most often seen on coins from the 18th and 19th centuries. Dentils A shortened term for denticles. Denver Mint A branch of the United States Mint, located in
Denver, Colorado that manufactures coins of all denominations for general circulation, stores gold and silver bullion, medals, coin dies, and manufactures Uncirculated coin sets and commemorative coins. The Denver Mint was established in 1906 and uses the D mintmark. Design A coin or other numismatic items motif. Peace dollars, Buffalo nickels
and Liberty double eagles are examples of designs. Design Type A distinct motif that is on a coin or other numismatic item and used for multiple denominations or subtypes. An example would be the Barber design type that was used on silver dimes, quarters and half dollars. Designation A characteristic added to a coins grade that specifies a certain
attribute or quality such as color, strike or appearance not covered by the numerical grade. Not all series and denominations have designations of Red, Red-Brown, and Brown. Standing Liberty quarters can have the designation of Full
Head, where Miss Libertys head is fully struck. Some other designations include: Prooflike, Deep Mirror Prooflike,
design, often referring to the main design element, on either the obverse or reverse of a coin or numismatic item. An example would be used to punch the elements into a working die, a technique used prior to hubbed dies. Die A shank or rod of steel
engraved on its face with a design for use in stamping coins. Die Alignment A term that indicates that the obverse and reverse dies are in their proper position and will strike a coin evenly. Die Break A raised area on a coin caused by metal filling the space caused from a small chip or piece falling out of a die. Those at the rim of a coin are called cuds or
cud breaks. Die breaks can be interesting and have no effect on grade or market value of older coins but for a modern issue can command a great premium. Die Crack A raised ridge, often irregular, on the surface of a coin, caused by a crack in the die, and metal from the planchet filling the cracks. Die cracks can be interesting and have no effect on
grade or market value of older coins but for a modern issue can command a great premium. Die Line Appearing as raised lines on a coin, these are caused by polish lines on the die. Die Polish Refers to a bright or mirrorlike spot or area, not the entire surface, of a coin, where a working die was polished slightly to remove an imperfection, rust, etc.
Heavy die polishing is a different matter, and refers to the entire field of a coin being resurfaced, also called relapping. Heavy die polishing sometimes resulted in the removal of low-relief details in a coin, while at the same time giving a prooflike surface. Die Rust Raised grainy patches on a coin caused by rust on the die, often the result of improper
storage. Die State An easily identified point in the life span of a coinage die. Dies can clash, rust, crack, break, etc., and evidence of such represents a different state of the die. Certain coins have barely distinguishable die states, while others show multiple distinctive die states. Die Striations Raised lines on coins caused by having been struck with
polished dies, similar to die lines. Die Trial A term for testing the strike of a particular die in a different metal. Die Variety Any minor alteration to the basic design of a coin that has already been attributed by denomination, date, mintmark and major variety. Some examples of die varieties are variances in the size, shape, and positioning of the date and major variety.
 mintmark.Die Wear A term for the loss of detail on a coin caused by striking the coin with worn dies.Dime A denomination valued at one-tenth of the standard monetary unit, issued by the United States starting in 1796.Ding A common term for a small to medium sized mark on a coin.Dipped A coin that has been placed in a chemical solution, often
resulting in the removal of toning from most coins. When a coin is dipped, the first few layers of metal are removed and will eventually lose luster. We do not advise dipping your coins. Dipping Solution A commercial chemical solution available on the market and used to dip coins. Disme One tenth of a dollar. The early spelling of the word dime. D. Minton available on the market and used to dip coins. Disme One tenth of a dollar. The early spelling of the word dime. D. Minton available on the market and used to dip coins. Disme One tenth of a dollar. The early spelling of the word dime. D. Minton available on the market and used to dip coins. Disme One tenth of a dollar. The early spelling of the word dime. D. Minton available on the market and used to dip coins. Disme One tenth of a dollar. The early spelling of the word dime. D. Minton available on the market and used to dip coins. Disme One tenth of a dollar. The early spelling of the word dime. D. Minton available on the market and used to dip coins. Disme One tenth of a dollar. The early spelling of the word dime. D. Minton available on the market and used to dip coins. Disme One tenth of a dollar. The early spelling of the word dime. D. Minton available on the market and used to dip coins. Disme One tenth of a dollar available on the market and used to dip coins. Disme One tenth of a dollar available on the market and used to dip coins. Disme One tenth of a dollar available on the market and used to dip coins. Disme One tenth of a dollar available on the market and used to dip coins. Disme One tenth of a dollar available on the market and used to dip coins. Disme One tenth of a dollar available on the market and used to dip coins. Disme One tenth of a dollar available on the market and used to dip coins. Disme One tenth of a dollar available on the market and used to dip coins. Disme One tenth of a dollar available on the market and used to dip coins. Disme One tenth of a dollar available on the market and used to dip coins. Disme One tenth of a dollar av
An abbreviation for coins struck at the Dahlonega, Georgia mint from 1838-1861 or the Denver, Colorado mint 1906-present. DMPL An abbreviation for Deep Mirror Prooflike. Sometimes pronounced dimple. Doctored A descriptive term for a numismatic item that has been enhanced by chemical or other means, usually considered a derogatory
expression. Dollar A denomination valued at one hundred cents and considered to be the U.S. standard monetary unit. Authorized by the European thaler and was chosen due to the world-wide acceptance of the thaler and the Spanish Milled
dollar. Double Die Obverse A doubled die error (see also) that results in the doubling of design elements; the coin is called a doubled-die error. The
coin equal to about $16 U.S. Such coins were legal tender in the United States until the implementation of the Act of February 21, 1857, but were mainly used in large commercial transactions, not in everyday change. Fractional pieces of 8-escudo doubloons were legal tender in the United States until the implementation of the Act of February 21, 1857, but were mainly used in large commercial transactions, not in everyday change.
design of Miss Liberty with a drape across her bust line attributed to Mint Engraver Robert Scot who is thought to have copied a portrait by Gilbert Stuart. Drift Mark A streaky or discolored area on a coin, typically long, caused by foreign matter or impurities on the die. Dull A lackluster numismatic item, possibly the result of natural environmental
conditions or cleaning. EAC An abbreviation for Early American Coppers. Eagle A United States $10 gold coin. Name also applies to certain gold bullion coins. Early American Coppers (Club) A club whose purpose is to advance the study of pre-1857 U.S. copper issues, including colonial-era coins. ED An abbreviation for environmental damage. Edge The
rim or third side of a coin, which may bear vertical striations (reeding or milling), lettering or shaving of precious metals would be obvious. Edge Device The design elements, like letters or emblems, on the edge of a coin. Educational Note A common name for the elaborately designed Series of 1896 Silver Certificates,
including the $1, $2 and $5.EF An abbreviation for Extremely Fine. Electrotype A counterfeit coin made by the e
of the Finance Company of America, commenced building a coin collection, augmented greatly in 1942 when the John H. Clapp Collection of United States coins was purchased intact for $100,000, through Stacks, this being tied for the greatest private transaction in American numismatics up to that time. Mr. Eliasberg then determined to acquire one
of every date and mintmark of federal coinage from the 1793 half cent to the 1933 double eagle. This was accomplished in 1950 when he purchased the unique 1873-CC No Arrows dime. He also had a wide selection of ancient coins, private and territorial gold, colonial coins, and more. We auctioned the collection in a series of record-breaking sales
beginning in 1982 and concluding in 2010 for nearly $45 million and his collection is considered to be one of the greatest in numismatic history. Embossing A term to describe the raised printing on a note caused by pressing damp paper into the recesses of a printing plate. Emission Sequence The order in which die states are struck. Also, the die use
sequence for a particular issue. Encapsulation The encasing of a coin in a hard plastic holder (nickname slab) by a third-party grading service such as the Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), Numismatic Guaranty Corporation of America (NGC), ANACS, and others. Encapsulation The encasing of a coin in a hard plastic holder (nickname slab) by a third-party grading service such as the Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), Numismatic Guaranty Corporation of America (NGC), and others. Encapsulation The encasing of a coin in a hard plastic holder (nickname slab) by a third-party grading service such as the Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), and others. Encapsulation The encasing of a coin in a hard plastic holder (nickname slab) by a third-party grading service such as the Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), and others.
federal postage stamp of a denomination from 1 to 90. On the back of most, embossed in raised letters in brass, is the name of an advertiser. Patented by John Gault, and popular as a money substitute in 1862 and 1863. Engraver Formerly called a diesinker, the person responsible for the design and/or punches used for a coin or other numismatic
item. Envelope Toning A coloration on the surface of a coin resulting from the chemical reaction that occurs when it has been exposed to the elements. Eroded Die Another
term for worn die. Error The term for a numismatic item that unintentionally while other die-cutting mistakes are considered errors. Double dies, planchet clips, off-metal strikings, etc. also are errors. Escudo Gold denomination equivalent to $2; part of the
Spanish-American coinage system. Legal tender in the U.S. until the implementation of the Act of February 21, 1857. Essai A term for trial, pattern, and experimental strikings. Exergue That portion of a coin beneath the main design generally separated by a line or ridge. Exonumia A term to describe collectibles related to coins and paper money, but
never legal tender. Examples include tokens, medals, badges, etc. Expert One who specializes in a defined numismatic area, for example a copper expert, a Bust dollar expert, a Bust dollar expert, etc. Extra Fine Shortened term for Extremely Fine. Extremely Fine A grading term that describes a coin that has about 90-95% of full detail with only the high points worn, the
fields are often with luster barely remaining in the protected areas. This is also abbreviated as EF. The numerical equivalents associated with Extremely Fine are EF-40 and EF-45. Extremely High Relief Designed by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, this 1907 double eagle had so much medallic depth that it had to be struck multiple times to bring up the full
detail. The design was then lowered, resulting in the High Relief design, which again was lowered to create the Saint-Gaudens double eagle design. Eye Appeal The subjective measure of a coins attractiveness. A coin with good eye appeal is one that is attractive and does not have dullness, stains, spots, damage, or anything detracting. Often, a coin
with excellent eye appeal will command a premium. Eye appeal can be part of the grading process, and higher grades, such as MS-67 or above usually have good eye appeal. F An abbreviation for Fine. Face of a Note The front side of a note and paper money equivalent of obverse used for coins. Face Value The denominations originally assigned value
stamped on a coin. Face value does not determine actual value, which is based on numismatic value or metal content. Fair A grading term for coins showing heavy wear with the lettering, devices and the date partially visible. This is abbreviated as FR. The numerical equivalent is FR-2. Fake A term for a counterfeit, forged or altered coin. Fantasy Piece
A term applied to coins struck at the whim of mint officials. Examples include the various 1865 Motto and 1866 No Motto coins, as well as the 1868 large cent Type of 1857. Fasces The design element consisting of a bundle of rods wrapped around an ax with a protruding blade seen on the reverse of Mercury dimes. The designation Full Bands refers
to the fasces on which there is complete separation in the central bands across the rods. Fat Head A slang term for small size Capped Bust quarters and half eagles. FB An abbreviation for Full Bands across the rods. Fat Head A slang term for small size Capped Bust quarters and half eagles. FB An abbreviation for Full Bands. FBL An abbreviation for Full Bands.
middle of the face of the note and a letter designating its district. These large sized notes were issued in the Series of 1915 and 1918 and bear the denominations $1 to $10,000, bearing
the name of Federal Reserve Bank and a letter designating its district. The first was the Series of 1914 and has been used to the present day. FH An abbreviation for Full Head. Fiat Currency Coinage not backed by a metal value. Field The portion of a coins surface not used for a design or inscription. Fine A grading term for coins upon which details are
worn away. Some detail is present in the recessed areas, but it is not sharp. This is also abbreviated as F. The numerical equivalents associated with Fine are F-12 and F-15. Fine Gold Content The actual weight of pure gold in a coin, as opposed to the gross or overall weight of the piece. A U.S. gold bullion eagle has a fine weight of 31.1033 grams.
The gross weight of 33.933 grams includes the copper that strengthens the alloy. Fineness Purity of gold or silver, normally expressed in terms of one thousand parts. Finest Known The best-known condition example of a particular numismatic item. First Charter Note A common term for Original Series and Series of 1875 National Bank Notes, with no
basis in Treasury documents. First Shot The opportunity to buy a numismatic item before it is offered to or shown to anyone else First Strike An unofficial term, once popular but now used rarely, referring to a coin struck shortly after a new die is put into use. Such coins often have prooflike surfaces and resemble Proofs in certain (but not all)
characteristics. Resurfaced previously-used dies sometimes also have these characteristics, hence there is confusion when this term is used. Five Term for a half eagle or a $5 gold coin. Five Indian A common term for Indian Head half eagles which were struck from 1908 to 1929. Five Lib A common term for Liberty Head half eagles which were struck from 1908 to 1929. Five Lib A common term for Liberty Head half eagles which were struck from 1908 to 1929. Five Lib A common term for Liberty Head half eagles which were struck from 1908 to 1929. Five Lib A common term for Liberty Head half eagles which were struck from 1908 to 1929. Five Lib A common term for Liberty Head half eagles which were struck from 1908 to 1929. Five Lib A common term for Liberty Head half eagles which were struck from 1908 to 1929. Five Lib A common term for Liberty Head half eagles which were struck from 1908 to 1929. Five Lib A common term for Liberty Head half eagles which were struck from 1908 to 1929. Five Lib A common term for Liberty Head half eagles which were struck from 1908 to 1929. Five Lib A common term for Liberty Head half eagles which were struck from 1908 to 1929. Five Lib A common term for Liberty Head half eagles which were struck from 1908 to 1929. Five Lib A common term for Liberty Head half eagles which were struck from 1908 to 1929. Five Lib A common term for Liberty Head half eagles which were struck from 1908 to 1929. Five Lib A common term for Liberty Head half eagles which were struck from 1908 to 1929. Five Lib A common term for Liberty Head half eagles which were struck from 1908 to 1929. Five Lib A common term for Liberty Head half eagles which were struck from 1908 to 1929. Five Lib A common term for Liberty Head half eagles which were struck from 1908 to 1929. Five Lib A common term for Liberty Head half eagles which were struck from 1908 to 1929. Five Lib A common term for Liberty Head half eagles which were struck from 1908 to 1929. Five Lib A common term for Liberty Head half eagles which have the struck fro
from 1839 until 1908. Fixed Price List A listing of numismatic items for sale at set prices. Flat Edge A particular variety of High Reliefs that do not have a wire design on the edge. Flat Luster A term for the effect seen on coins that are struck from worn dies, evidenced by a subdued gray or dull luster. Flip A plastic, flexible sleeve used to display or store
coins. Also, to immediately sell a newly purchased item, usually for short profit. Flip Rub A term for the lines that appear when the metal flows outward from the center of the planchet as the coin is struck. These lines reflect light and cause cartwheel
luster. Flowing Hair A design of Miss Liberty where she has long, flowing hair, used from 1794-1795 on half dimes, half dollars, and dollars, designed by Robert Scot. Flying Eagle Cent. Flying Eagle Cent
of 88% copper and 12% nickel. Flyspecks Minute oxidation spots often seen on the surfaces of coins, particularly higher grade copper and nickel coins, caused by exposure to small drops of moisture. Ford, John Jr., Jr. Ford, born in 1924, entered
ever published. In the early 21st century his collection was consigned to us by his estate and was showcased in 24 separate sales over a long period of time. The offering of numismatic Americana was unprecedented and will never be equaled, as it combined not only Fords longtime purchases but selections from the estate of F.C.C. Boyd, Wayte
Raymond, and others, many of which were unique. Today the catalogs stand as a valuable reference. The total realized challenged the $60 million mark, the most valuable collection ever sold anywhere in the world. Foreign A numismatic item not from the United States. Four Dollar Gold Piece Commonly known as a Stella, these were struck from 1879
widely collected. Franklin A shortened term for a Franklin half dollar. Franklin half dollar featuring Benjamin Franklin on the obverse and the Liberty Bell on the reverse, designed by John Sinnock, and struck from 1948 until 1963. Friction The appearance of slight wear on a coins high points or in the fields, where only the luster is a featuring Benjamin Franklin on the obverse and the Liberty Bell on the reverse, designed by John Sinnock, and struck from 1948 until 1963. Friction The appearance of slight wear on a coins high points or in the fields, where only the luster is a featuring Benjamin Franklin on the obverse and the Liberty Bell on the reverse, designed by John Sinnock, and struck from 1948 until 1963. Friction The appearance of slight wear on a coins high points or in the fields, where only the luster is a featuring Benjamin Franklin on the obverse and the Liberty Bell on the reverse, designed by John Sinnock, and struck from 1948 until 1963. Friction The appearance of slight wear on a coins high points or in the fields, where only the luster is a featuring Benjamin Franklin on the obverse and the Liberty Bell on the reverse, designed by John Sinnock, and struck from 1948 until 1963. Friction The appearance of slight wear on a coins high points or in the fields, where only the luster is a featuring Benjamin Franklin on the slight wear of the slight was a feature of t
disturbed. Caused by rubbing. Friedberg Numbers Refers to catalog numbers devised by Robert Friedberg in Paper Money of the United States, first published in 1953 and a standard reference, updated by his sons Ira and Arthur. Frosted Devices The crystallized appearance seen on the raised elements of a coin. Frosty Luster The crystalline
appearance of coins struck with dies that have frost in their recessed areas. Such coins show vibrant luster on their devices and/or surfaces. The amount of crystallization may vary.FS An abbreviation for Full Steps. Fugio Cents Considered to be the first coins issued by authority of the United States dated 1787; however Congress did not pass the Minitage and Cents Considered to be the first coins issued by authority of the United States dated 1787; however Congress did not pass the Minitage and Cents Considered to be the first coins issued by authority of the United States dated 1787; however Congress did not pass the Minitage and Cents Considered to be the first coins issued by authority of the United States dated 1787; however Congress did not pass the Minitage and Cents Considered to be the first coins issued by authority of the United States dated 1787; however Congress did not pass the Minitage and Cents Considered to be the first coins issued by authority of the United States dated 1787; however Congress did not pass the Minitage and Cents Considered to the United States dated 1787; however Congress did not pass the Minitage and Cents Considered to the United States dated 1787; however Congress did not pass the Minitage and Cents Considered to the United States a
Act until 1792 so the case for the half dismes of 1792 as the first regular issue is also valid. These were coined in New Haven, Connecticut. Full Bands A descriptive term applied to Mercury (Winged Liberty Head) dimes or Roosevelt dimes it refers to full separation
on both the upper and lower parts of the crossbands on the torch. Abbreviated as FB.Full Bell Lines A descriptive term applied to Standing Liberty quarters when the helmet of the head has full detail. Abbreviated as FHFull
Steps A descriptive term applied to a Jefferson nickel when at least 5 steps of Monticello are present. Abbreviated as FS. Full Strike The term for an item that displays crisp, full detail. FUN). Fusible Alloy Copper mixed with silver to create an alloy
that would be lighter in weight than copper yet have higher intrinsic value. Used to strike certain 1792 pattern coins. An abbreviation for Good. Galvano The large metal relief used in the portrait lathe from which a hub is made. Garrett, T. Harrison A scion of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad fortune, Garrett developed an interest in numismatics while a hub is made.
student at Princeton circa 1864. By the time of his death (due to a boating accident in Chesapeake Bay) in 1888, he had the largest collection in private hands in America. This passed eventually to his son Robert then to another son John Work Garrett, who added to it. In 1942 it was gifted to The Johns Hopkins University. Selections from the Garrett
Collection were sold by us in 1976 and 1979 through 1981, creating a sensation at the time, the total prices realized exceeded $25,000,000. Garrett, John Work Son of T. Harrison Garrett, he entered the ambassadorial service and served in a number of posts over a long period of years. In the late 1910s he acquired the family collection from his
brother Robert, and added to it with auction and regular purchase. After his passing it was bequeathed to The Johns Hopkins University. Selections from the Garrett, Robert Son of T. Harrison Garrett, Robert was a medalist in the first modern Olympics
held in Athens in 1896. He was heir to the Garrett coin collection, which he kept through the 1910s, then passed it along to his brother John Work Garrett. In 1942 it was gifted to The Johns Hopkins University. Selections from the Garrett coin collection were sold by us in 1976 and 1979 through 1981, creating a sensation at the time. Gem A descriptive
term applied to coins of exceptionally high quality, typically considered Mint State-65 or Proof-65 or better. Gem Uncirculated. Gem Uncirculated A grading term reserved for coins of exceptional quality, grading Mint State 65 or 66. Generic Coin A typical or common for Gem Uncirculated.
coin of its type, in average or below average grade. The type of coin for which sight-unseen bid prices are often given. German silver, although the term is widely used in numismatics. Variations have been called argentan, packfong, Feuchtwangers Composition, and American silver. This alloy found
its main use in providing a cheap substitute for silver in tableware, ornamental articles, etc., and in several proposals for coinage. Generally, German silver tokens has reveals that some actually contained a small
amount of silver. There were no standards. Gobrecht An shortened term for Gobrecht dollar. Gobrecht dollars designed by Christian Gobrecht dollars designed by Christian Gobrecht, at the time second engraver at that facility and remained in that position until his death in 1844. These were struck in 1836, 1838 and remained in that position until his death in 1844. These were struck in 1846 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the United States Mint. In 1840 he became chief engraver at the Un
1839 and were later restruck from the late 1850s to the 1870s. Gold Basic elemental metal. Gold coins were first minted for circulation in 1795 and last struck for circulation in 1795 and last struck for circulation in 1795 and last struck for circulation in 1870s. Gold Basic elemental metal. Gold coins were first minted for circulation in 1795 and last struck for circulation in 1870s. Gold Basic elemental metal.
hue to the gold. Sometimes, silver was present as an impurity, particularly for metal brought from California after the Gold Rush, and such pieces have a generally lighter color. The specification of 10% allowed for copper allowed for copper allowed for copper allowed for metal brought from California after the Gold Rush, and such pieces have a generally lighter color. The specification of 10% allowed for copper allowed for cop
coins including the denominations $10 to $10,000 in both large-size and small-size formats. The backs of the large size notes were printed in a green color. Gold Commemorative. Gold Commemorative. Two groups of coins are considered gold
commemoratives. The first group is comprised of the 11 gold coins from the classic commemorative series, struck from 1903 to 1926 to honor a person, event or place. The second group is any of the modern United States commemorative series, struck from 1903 to 1926 to honor a person, event or place. The second group is any of the modern United States commemorative gold issues, sometimes called modern gold coins with a denomination of
$1 struck from 1849 until 1889. Gold Dust Technically, raw or native gold in powdered or granular form, as mined or processed. Sometimes used in newspaper accounts to refer to gold bullion in general. Good A grading term that describes a coin with little detail but outlined major devices. On some coins the rims may be worn to the tops of some
letters. This is also abbreviated as G. The numerical equivalents associated with Good are G-4 and G-6. Grade The condition or paper money. Grading The
method of numerically quantifying the condition of a coin or paper money. Grading Service A commercial enterprise that, for a fee, will encase a coin or piece of paper money in a holder or capsule and affix a notation as to an opinion of grade. Synonym: Certification service. Gram A metric unit of weight representing 1/1000 kilograms. There are
higher. This is also an unofficial popular term for paper money from the United States in general, popularized by the Legal Tender Notes of the 1860s with green backs (but not the first to be printed in this color), and widely used since. Greysheet A common name for Coin Dealer Newsletter. Guide Book The Guide Book of United States Coins, a
favorite single-volume source for combined historical and price information of a general nature. This volume made its first appearance in 1946, bearing a cover date of 1947, with Richard S. Yeoman listed as author. Yeoman was an executive of the Whitman Publishing Company, Racine, Wisconsin, which since 1941 had enjoyed success with the
annual Handbook of United States Coins, a slim volume listing dealer buying prices. Hair The area of a coin that displays hair, which can be an important aspect of the grade. Hairlines A series of minute lines or scratches, usually visible in the field of a coin, caused by cleaning or polishing. Often, these are not described, but are factored into the
grading process. Thus, a Proof-63 coin is one that has hairlines and was cleaned at one time. Half A shortened term for half dollar. Half Cent Struck from 1793 until 1857, half cents are the lowest-value coin denomination ever issued by the United States, representing one-two hundredth of a dollar. Half Disme The original spelling of half dime, with
face value of five cents. The 1792 half disme is widely considered the first United States coinage struck in 1794. It is still issued
today.Half Eagle The first gold coin actually struck for the United States. It had a face value of $5 and was struck from 1795-1929. Half eagle means half the value of a gold coin actually struck for the United States. It had a face value of $10.Halogen Light A powerful light source that enables a viewer to examine coins closely. This type of light reveals even the tiniest
imperfections. Hammer Die The non-stationary upper die, typically the obverse. However, on certain issues with striking problems, the reverse was used as the upper die. Hammer Price at which an item is sold at an auction, not including any additional fees. Hard Times Tokens or monetary substitutes, most of which are the size of
large copper cents, issued from 1832 to 1844 inclusive, as cataloged by Lyman H. Low, who published Hard Times Tokens in 1899. Strictly speaking the Hard Times Russell Rulau has added to the Low number, to the point at which
several hundred tokens are now included. This has been a very popular collecting specialty for many years. Haze A cloudy film, which may occur naturally or be added, seen on the surface of both Proofs and circulation strike coins. Heraldic Eagle An emblem of Liberty that resembles the eagles of heraldry, also called the large eagle. High End A coin
given a grading number designation, but which an informed observer believes is an exceptional specimen within that grade or may be a candidate for a higher grade. High Points Areas of highest relief in a coin design used to help determine the grade or may be a candidate for a higher grade. High Points Areas of higher grade. High Points Areas of higher grade or may be a candidate for a higher grade of a coin. These are the first small parts to show evidence of wear or abrasion, and also the last areas
to strike up fully. High Relief A coin on which the design features very deep concave fields. This requires extra pressure to achieve a full strike. Only a few coins were struck in High Relief for the U.S. Mint before their designs were reduced to offer better striking capabilities. An example is the MCMVII (1907) Saint-Gaudens High Relief double
eagle. Hippocampus Mythical animal displayed on the 1915-S Panama-Pacific International Exposition $2.50. Usually pictured as having the fore part of a horse and the hind part of a horse and
exists, or existed, in a quantity held by an organization or an individual. An example would be the Randall Hoard of copper cents. A wooden keg filled with as-new copper cents was found under an old railroad platform in Georgia sometime after the Civil War. It contained thousands of coins dated 1816-1820, and accounts for most of the Mint State
examples we have today. Hoarder An person who gathers and holds onto a large quantity of numismatic items. Hobo or other character, often by hoboes themselves. These are popular with certain collectors. Some have features so distinctive that they have
been attributed to particular hoboes. Holder Toning Toning acquired by a coin as a result of being stored in a holder. Hub A positive-image punch used to impress a coins design into a die for striking coins. Impaired Proof A grading term for a Proof coin that is graded less than Proof-60. Incandescent Light Direct light from a lamp, unlike indirect light
such as that from a fluorescent bulb. Incomplete Strike The term for a coin that is missing design details due to a problem that occurred during the striking pressure or improperly spaced dies. Incuse Design The design of a coin that has been impressed below the coins surface. This design was used on
Indian Head quarter eagles and half eagles to deter counterfeiting and improve the coins durability during circulation. Independent Coin Grading Company (ICG) ICG is a third party grading service located in Tampa, FL. Indian Cent Another term for Indian Head cent. Indian Cent Another term for Indian Cent 
Indian Chief Running Antelope on the face. Indian Head Cent A small cent designed by James Longacre and issued from 1859 until 1903. Indian Peace Medals, usually of silver but copper strikings were made also, including
restrikes for collectors, intended to be presented to the chiefs of Native American tribes on behalf of the current president of the United States. This was to show friendship of the government (which, of course, was inconsistent) and also to encourage peace on the part of the tribes. The first such medals were engraved and were awarded on behalf of
issue, a serial number, and sometimes the value and/or the date. Inscription The straight-line lettering on a coin, unlike legends which follow the curvature. Instant Cash Program, where up to 60 percent of the value of their
sales will be sent the day after the auction cash to use immediately with no interest charges and the potential to be paid the final 40 percent just seven days following the sale! Intrinsic Value The value of the precious metal in a numismatic item based upon the market value, which may fluctuate on a daily basis. United States coins contained their
intrinsic value in metal until 1933 for gold coins and 1964 for silver coins. The modern United States issues are termed fiat currency. Iridescence A lustrous rainbow-like play of colorful toning on the surface of a coin. Jackass Note A common name for the $10 Series of 19869 Legal Tender Notes. These notes have an eagle on the face and when turned
upside down, the eagle resembles a jackass. Jefferson Nickel The 5-cent coin designed by Felix Schlag, first struck in 1938 and still issued today. Juice Slang for the surcharge, called the buyers fee, added to the hammer price as listed on an auction invoice. Junk Silver A term used to describe common date silver coinage taken from circulation that
 trades based on the bullion spot prices. Karat A unit of fineness representing 1/24th of the gold in a coin. 22 karat coins correspond to the .916 fine, 24 karats describes theoretically pure gold of 1000 fine, although this is generally expressed as .999 fine. Key Coin The major or most important coin in a specific series. This is usually the most high
valued coin and/or the lowest mintage coin of that series. Key Date Generally descriptive of a coin which is considered to be one of the more difficult dates to obtain, either in any grade or in a specific grade, within a given series. Kilogram The major metric unit of weight representing 1,000 grams or 32.15 Troy ounces. Knife Edge Another term for wire
edge.Lamination A recess in the surface of a coin caused by a flake or strip of metal separating from the planchet.Large Cent Issued by the United States from 1793 until 1857, a large copper coin denominated at one-hundredth of a dollar.Large Date A term used to describe the size of the numerals of the date on a coin. Using this term implies that
there are other varieties for the coin or series, like small date or medium date. Large Eagle Another term for Heraldic Eagle. Large Motto A common name for the 1864 two-cent piece with the motto IN
GOD WE TRUST in large lettering. This motto was first used on the 1864 two-cent piece. Congress mandated this inscription for all coinage and it has been used on nearly every coin since 1864. Large Size A term used to describe a coins diameter issue
with the same motif. Launder A derogatory term used to describe the cleaning of paper money to enhance its appearance to numismatists. Careful cleaning can be beneficial if done properly by experts, like removing grime and grease. Lazy Deuce A common name for a $2 Original Series or Series of 1875 National Bank Note. These notes have a large 2
placed horizontally in a resting, or lazy, position.LD An abbreviation for large date. Lead Basic elemental metal. Many splashers (clichs in French), or one-sided strikings on thin (usually) planchets, were made on elemental lead, and soft metal that was easy to use for testing dies in progress or finished dies. A few pattern coins were made in lead, and soft metal that was easy to use for testing dies in progress or finished dies. A few pattern coins were made in lead, and soft metal that was easy to use for testing dies in progress or finished dies. A few pattern coins were made in lead, and soft metal that was easy to use for testing dies in progress or finished dies. A few pattern coins were made in lead, and soft metal that was easy to use for testing dies in progress or finished dies. A few pattern coins were made in lead, and soft metal that was easy to use for testing dies in progress or finished dies.
example being the 1907 $20 J-1777. Lead oxidized rapidly, and such pieces soon became dull and porous. Legal Tender Money that is officially issued by the government and is recognized for redemption. Legal Tender Money that is officially issued by the government and is recognized for redemption.
money system and has been for many years. Legend The lettering or phrase on a coin that displays design elements or an inscriptions, which are in straight lines. Lettered Edge The edge of a coin that displays design elements or an inscription rather than having a plain or recessed below the surface. Lettering
The alphabet characters used in legends, mottos, and other inscriptions on the surface of a coin. Lib A shortened term for Liberty Wead. Liberty United States half cents and large cents that displays the head of Miss Liberty with a cap on a
pole nearby. Liberty Head The obverse motif used on most U.S. gold coins from 1838 to 1908. Barber coinage and Morgan dollars are also sometimes referred to as Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel or V nickel A term for the Liberty Head nickel A term for the Liberty
issues.) Liberty Seated The design featuring Miss Liberty seated on a rock, designed by Christian Gobrecht, first used on the Gobrecht dollars of 1836-1839 and then used on nearly all regular issue silver coinage from 1837 through 1891. Light Line The band of light seen on photographs of coins, especially Proofs. This band also is seen when a coin is
examined under a light.Lincoln A shortened term for Lincoln Head cent.Lincoln Cent Issued by Victor D. Brenner, the Lincoln cent was first struck in 1909 and continues to be struck today. The Wheat Ears reverse design was changed to the Memorial
Reverse in 1959.Lincoln Penny Another term for Lincoln cent.Liner A coin that is either a high-end MS/PR-65.Lint Mark A small incuse or incised mark on the surface of a Proof or Uncirculated coin caused by a stray hair, thread, or other small
debris adhering to the die after it was wiped with an oily rag.LL An abbreviation for large letters. London Fix for that time. The price of a transaction is sometimes agreed upon based on the AM or PM London Fix for that
day.Long Beach A shortened term for the Long Beach Coin and Stamp Exhibition held in Long Beach, California three times each year.Lot A unique number assigned by the auction house to an item or group of items to be sold in a particular auction sale.Loupe A magnifying glass used to examine coins.Low End Coin A coin given a grading number
designation, but which an informed observer believes is really in a lower grade or is a minimal example of the designated gradean item for the price-conscious buyer and bargain hunter. Luster The effect that light has on the surface of a coin when reflecting on the flow lines. Also known as a coins original mint bloom. Lustrous A term used to describe
a bright coin that still has its original mint bloom. Machins Mills A private mint operated by Captain Thomas Machin and associates on the shore of Orange Pond near Newburgh, NY in the late 1890s. Its specialty was making counterfeit coins, although genuine Vermont copper coins were struck there as well. Mail Bid Sale An auction sale where there
is no live bidding component. Bids are only accepted via mail, phone, fax or email. Major Variety A coin that differs from other coins of the same date, design or printed information. Mark Proposed U.S. coin consisting of 1,000 units.
Pattern marks, inscribed 1000, were struck in 1783 as part of the Nova Constellatio series. Marks Scratches or other imperfections that are acquired after the coin is struck and are caused by other coins or foreign objects. Marks Scratches or other imperfections that are acquired after the coin is struck and are caused by other coins or foreign objects. Marks Scratches or other imperfections that are acquired after the coin is struck and are caused by other coins or foreign objects.
Martha Washington, the nations first First Lady. Master Die The main die produced from the master hub. Master Die The main die produced from the master hub. Master Die The main die produced from the master hub. Master Die The main die produced from the master hub. Master Die The main die produced from the master hub. Master Die The main die produced from the master hub. Master Die The main die produced from the master hub. Master Die The main die produced from the master hub. Master Die The main die produced from the master hub. Master Die The main die produced from the master hub. Master Die The main die produced from the master hub. Master Die The main die produced from the master hub. Master Die The main die produced from the master hub. Master Die The main die produced from the master hub. Master Die The main die produced from the master hub. Master Die The main die produced from the master hub. Master Die The main die produced from the master hub. Master Die The Master Die The Master Die The Master Die The Die The Die The Die 
mainly from 1907 to 1916.MD An abbreviation for medium date. Medal Press A high-pressure coining press used to strike medals, patterns, restrikes and some regular-issue Proofs, acquired by the U.S. Mint, circa 1854-1858. Medal, medalion A commemorative or artistic piece resembling a coin but bearing no denomination or redemption value, not
necessarily issued by any government. Medalet Describes a small (otherwise undefined) medal, often a medal of less than about 10 to 12 mm. Medium Date A term referring to the size of the numerals of the date on a coin. Using this term implies that another variety exists for this coin or series, such as a
large or small date. Medium Letters A term used to describe the size of the lettering on a coin. Using this term implies that another variety exists for this coin or series, such as large or small letters. Melt The intrinsic metal value of a particular numismatic item. Merchants Token A metallic (usually) token issued by a merchant or other commercial
entity to advertise goods or services. Same as store card. Example: the token issued during the Hard Times era by J. Cochran, a Batavia, New York bellfounder. Mercury Dime Common name for the Winged Liberty of thought. Designed by Adolph A. Weinman, these
were issued from 1916 until 1945. Metal Flow Describes the flow of metal on a planchet used to strike a coin, as the dies come together with tens of tons of pressure, and squeeze the metal into the different recessions in the die. Metal flow tended to wear away at the surface of the die, eventually resulting in coins with a grainy rather than lustrous
surface. Metal Stress Lines A term for the radial lines caused by metal flowing outward from the center of the planchet as the coin is struck. Micro S dime has an S mintmark that is much smaller than that usually employed on dimes of this ear. Milling Technically, the term milling refers to
the raised rim on a coin, as imparted by a milling machine. However, in popular but incorrect parlance milling is sometimes used to refer to the closely spaced vertical ribs or reeds on a coin, seen when certain coins are viewed edge-on. Milling Mark Staccato-like nicks that appear on the surface of a coin caused by contact with the reeded edge of
another coin. Minor Variety A coin that differs only slightly from other coins of the same design, type, date, and mint. Mint A facility for striking coins, traditionally a government agency. Mint Bloom The effect that light has on the surface of a coin when reflecting on the flow lines. The original luster on a coin. Mint Error A misstruck or defective coin
produced by the mint. Mint Luster The delicate frost or crystalline sheen imparted on an Uncirculated coins from each mint. Mint Set Toning Mint sets issued from 1947-1958 were displayed in cardboard holders. This term refers to
the patterns and colors coins acquired from years of storage in these holders. Mint State A grading term for a coin that has never been in circulation, corresponding to the number of coins that were struck at a certain mint during a specific year. Mintmark A symbol,
usually a small letter, used to indicate at which mint a coin was struck. Usually given as one word, but sometimes as two. U.S. mintmarks include: C, Charlotte, NC; CC, Carson City, NV; D, Dahlonega, GA (1838-1861); D, Denver, CO (1906 to date); O, New Orleans, LA; P or no mark at all, Philadelphia, PA; S, San Francisco, CA; W, West Point, and the coin was struck.
NY. Mishandled Proof A Proof coin that has been cleaned, significantly abused, or somehow escaped into circulation. Miss Liberty The term applied to the various versions of the emblematic Liberty represented on United States numismatic items. Mis-struck Refers to error coins that have striking irregularities. ML An abbreviation for medium
letters. Modification A minor change in the basic design of a coin, sometimes creating a new collectible type. Example: In 1866 the reverse of the half dollar was modified by adding the motto IN GOD WE TRUST. Morgan A shortened name for Morgan dollar, Morgan Dollar The common name used for the Liberty Head silver dollar that was designed by
Assistant Engraver George T. Morgan. These were struck from 1878 through 1904 and once again in 1921. Mottled Toning Toning that is uneven and splotchy, usually with dull colors. Motto An inscribed word or phrase on a coin. MS An abbreviation for Mint State. Mule A mint error where the coin has a mismatched obverse and reverse. Multiple
Struck Another term for double struck. When a coin is not ejected from the dies and is struck again. To sharpen their details, Proof coins are generally double struck intentionally and this is sometimes visible. Mutilated A term that describes a coin so badly damaged it can no longer be graded. National Bank A term used to describe a commercial bank
that is incorporated under the laws of the federal government. These banks are given a federal charter number, pursuant to the National Banking Act of 1863 and amendments and were regulated by the Comptroller of the Treasury Department. National Bank Note A note which bears the imprint of a specific National Bank note.
and its location, plus the signature of bank officers, in addition to federal signatures and information. NCLT An abbreviation for a non-circulating legal tender coin issued for collectors at a premium, and with a stated face value, but not used in circulation. Term devised by Krause Publications. New A term for a coin that has never been in
circulation. New Orleans Mint A branch of the United States Mint, located in New Orleans, Louisiana that struck coins from 1838 until its seizure in 1861 by the Confederacy (however some 1861-O half dollars were struck after the seizure). The mint reopened in 1879 and continued until 1909. This mint uses the O mintmark. New York Close The last
price of a given days trading for gold on the New York gold COMEX.NGC An abbreviation for the Numismatic Guaranty Corporation.NGC Black Holder A first generation NGC holder where the inside of the slab was black and not white. The label was on the reverse side. Considered to be highly collectible and sought after.NGC Census Report A
quarterly reference published by NGC listing the number of coins graded and their grades. NGC Fatties Slang term for old holders where the slab is thicker than what is currently in use by NGC. There are several different varieties and label styles. Nick A small mark on a coin caused by another coin bumping against it or by contact with a rough or
sharp object. Nickel A common term for a 5-cent piece struck in cupro-nickel alloy (actually 75% copper, 25% nickel). No CENTS Nickel A Liberty Head or V nickel struck in 1883 without a denomination. This caused much confusion and led to the racketeer nickel scandal. No Arrows A term applied to coins that do not have arrows by their dates during
years when arrows were used on other coins. No Motto A term applied to coins struck without the motto, IN GOD WE TRUST. No Stars A term applied to Liberty Seated coins that do not have stars. No-Grade A coin that has been returned by a third party grading service that was not encapsulated due to cleaning, damage, questionable authenticity, or
many other reasons. Non-Circulating Legal Tender Coin A coin issued for collectors at a premium, and with a stated face value or higher. Novodel A coin struck from dies made later than the date on them and for which there was no original
issue. The 1804-dated dollars are novodels as they were first minted in 1834. Numerical Grading Service based in Sarasota, Florida. Numismatic News A weekly numismatic periodical, started in 1952. Numismatics
The science of money; coins, paper money, tokens, inscribed bars, and all related items. Numismatist A student or collector of coins, tokens, medals, paper money, or related items. O A mintmark used to indicate coins struck at the New Orleans, Louisiana, branch mint. Obsolete Note A note issued by a bank, railroad, canal, etc., typically of the early
19th century, which later became obsolete, although the issuer may not have become insolvent (as contrasted with broken bank notes, from insolvent institutions). Obverse The front or face side of a coin, generally the side with the date and the principal design. Oct A shortened term for octagonal, which refers to the Pan-Pac octagonal commemorative
$50 coin.Off Center A coin struck on a blank which was not properly centered over the lower die.OGH An abbreviation for Old Green Holder which includes all generations of PCGS holders with a light green insert rather than a blue insert.OH An abbreviation for Old Holder.O-Mint An slang term for coins struck at the New Orleans, Louisiana, branch
mint.Open Collar A device used for striking early U.S. coins whose edges had already been stamped with lettering or reeding. This device restrains and positions a planchet above the lower die. Opening Bid The starting price of a lot during a live auction, determined by the presale bidding on that specific lot. Orange-Peel Surfaces So named because of
its resemblance to the skin of an orange, the dimple-textured fields seen on many Proof gold coins. Some Mint State gold dollars and $3 gold coins display this effect to some degree. Original Roll Coins wrapped in any way. Original Roll Coins wrapped in any way.
paper and stored at the time of their issuance. All the coins in the original Toning A term used to describe the color naturally acquired by a coin that has never been cleaned or dipped. Original toning and luster. Original toning and luster.
extremely dark blues, grays, browns, and even black. Over Dipped The term for a coin whose luster has been stripped or dulled by too many baths in a dipping solution. Overdate A coin bearing a grading designation higher than it should. Over-Mintmark A
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ctagonal or the round 1915-dated Panama-Pacific \$50 commemorative coins.	imary mint in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.Panama-Pacific Paper Money Another term for currency.Paper Money C	Exhibition An exhibition held in San Francisc Juaranty A third-party paper money grading se	o, California, in 1915 to celebrate the comple rvice located in Sarasota, Florida.Patina A gr	etion of the Panama Canal.Pan-Pac A shortened reen or brown surface film found on ancient co	l term for Panama-Pacific Exhibition.Pan-Pac Slug A common name for either the pper and bronze coins caused by oxidation over a long period of time. Sometimes
rading service located in Newport Beach, CA.PCGS Doily Holder A PCGS Sla ollections.Peace Dollar The common name used for the silver dollar designed 935.Pedigree The listing of a coins current owner plus all known previous ow	b with PCGS printed in an interlocking pattern resembli by Anthony De Francisci. These were struck from 1921 yners.Penny A common term for a 1-cent United States of	ng a doily.PCGS Population Report A quarterly to 1935 to commemorate the peace that follow oin.Peripheral Toning Coloring around the edge	y reference published by PCGS listing the nur wed World War 1. The 1921 coins featured a l ge of a coin, which can range from light to da:	mber of coins graded by PCGS and their grade: High Relief design; in 1922 the relief was lowe ark.PF An alternate abbreviation for Proof.Phila	ered to a Regular Relief which was used until the end of the design in adelphia Mint The primary United States mint, located in Philadelphia,
he lining of a coat by a thread, for security, this creating pinholes.Pioneer Go enomination coinage, such as the nickel.Planchet The blank piece of metal or	ld A term for privately issued gold coins struck prior to an which a coin design is stamped. Also called a blank.Pla	1861 . Generally associated with the private is nchet Defect Any defects on a coin caused by	sues from California and other post-1848 ore an imperfect planchet being struck.Planchet 1	finds in Nevada, Oregon, and Colorado.PL An Flaw An irregular hole in a coin blank, usually	r storage or transit. In in other instances, travelers sometimes stitched bills to abbreviation for prooflike. Plain Edge A flat, smooth edge seen mainly on small-the result of a lamination that has broken away. Planchet Striations Fine, incuse The only United States issues struck in platinum are the pattern half dollars of
814 and the modern platinum Eagles.Plugged A coin that has had a hole filled Guild.PNG Certificate A document that guarantees authenticity and is issued t Furface, after it was struck. A polished coin is a damaged coin.Polished Die Th	d. Typically they are so expertly done that it can only be to a coin owner, a duplicate of which is kept on file at PN the term for a die that has been basined to remove clash it.	discerned under magnification.PMG An abbre IG. This certificate is completed by a PNG dea narks or other die injury. Proof dies were basin	eviation for Paper Money Guaranty.P-Mint A to ler prior to third-party grading services.PO Al ned to impart mirrorlike surfaces, resulting in	term for coins struck at the main mint in Philad abbreviation for Poor.Polished Coin A coin that n coins with reflective fields.Political Token A r	lelphia, Pennsylvania.PNG Abbreviation for Professional Numismatists has been buffed or subjected to some other treatment to give it a mirrorlike netallic (usually) token issued in connection with a local, state, national, or other
dentifiable as to type but not horribly damaged (such as holes). This is also at umber of coins that have been certified within a particular grade by a given of	obreviated as PO. The numerical equivalent associated w grading service.Porous A descriptive term for a rough or	rith Poor is PO-1.Pop Report A slang term for a granular surface, typically seen on pre-1816 of	a roster published by a commercial grading se copper coins.Porthole Note A common name f	ervice, showing how many coins have been gra for the \$5 Series of 1923 Silver Certificates. Th	that describes a coin with a readable date and mintmark, but little more. Barely ided and at what levels. Also known as a population report. Population The total ne face depicts a portrait of Lincoln surrounded by a heavy frame which go a coin within a grade an exceptional example. However, in the marketplace the
erm is often misused, as some sellers consider all coins to be Premium Qualit oins were prestrikes made in 1999 but not released until 2000.Price Guide A hat are typically graded Mint State or Proof 67 or higher are considered prist	y. Abbreviated PQ.Presentation Striking A specially stru periodical listing approximate prices for numismatic ite tine. This term describes coins in unimpaired and original	ck coin, often a Proof or an exceptionally shar ms.Price List Another term for fixed price list.l al condition.Professional Coin Grading Service	p business strike, given to a dignitary or other. Price Realized The final amount for which a lo A third-party grading service located in New	er person.Press Any kind of coining machine.Pr ot is sold at auction, including the buyers prem port Beach, California, established in 1985.Pro	restrike A coin struck earlier than the year on the die. Example: Many 2000 Proof nium.Printage The exact or estimated quantity of notes printed.Pristine Coins
pies which are specially prepared, often sandblasted or acid-picked, and used late, for test purposes to illustrate its appearance. Typically they have no serxist, such as the 1804 dollar and eagle in 1834 presentation Proof sets.Proofl	exclusively to strike Proof coins. Often, the fields of Proial numbers, or just zeros in place of a serial number, arike An Uncirculated coin with a mirrorlike reflective sur	of dies are highly polished which results in a modern may also be missing other elements like signiface but lacking the full characteristics of a Pro-	nirrorlike finish, and the recessed areas are le natures and Treasury seals. These are usually roof. Abbreviation: PL. This term is most often	eft unfinished to create frosted devices.Proof N y only printed on one side.Proof Set A coin set s n used with Morgan dollars.Proof-Only Issue A	Note A term to describe impressions made from a complete or partially complete sold by a mint containing Proof issues from a particular year. A few exceptions coin struck only in Proof, no circulation-strike counterpart was ever
n the early stages, clear and sticky.PVC Flip A soft, plastic coin storage envelo	has been gone through and, typically, the best condition ope or flip that contains the chemical PVC.Quarter A con	coins have been removed and replaced with length and replaced with leng	esser quality coins.PVC An abbreviation for pomination.Quarter Eagle A United States \$2.50	oolyvinyl chloride.PVC Damage A film that may 0 gold coin. These were first struck in 1796, an	form on a coin that has been stored in flips that contain PVC. Usually green or,
he coin lacked the word CENTS it created the opportunity for people to misre ince he could not speak, so no crime had been committed. The Mint later that oin containing a full spectrum of color, including yellow, orange, red, green,	epresent its value to be \$5 instead of 5 cents. The most f t year put the words CENTS at the bottom of the reverse indigo and sometimes even black. This is usually seen or	amous story is of Josh Tatum, a deaf mute, whe e.Rainbow Note A common term for the Series a silver dollars that were stored in bags.Rare A	o would pay for items with these coins and in of 1869 Legal Tender Note with the denomin a relative term indicating a coin within a parti	n return receive change for a \$5.00 coin. He wan nations \$1, \$2, \$5, or \$10. These notes have a c icular series that is difficult to find or one of w	as soon arrested and at his trial it was discovered he never asked for change colorful face and a green overprint, hence the name.Rainbow Toning Toning on a hich only a few are known to exist. It may also apply to any coin with numismatic
y a third party grading service. Rays A design element on a coin comprised of ender in the United States until the implementation of the Act of February 21 which is an annual price guide and reference book first issued in 1947. Red-Bro	Flines that represent sun rays.RB An abbreviation for red., 1857. One real is worth 12.5 cents U.S.Red The term a own The descriptive term applied to a copper coin that i	d and brown, descriptive of the color of a copp applied to a copper coin that retains 95% or more tetains between 5% and 95% of its original mir	er coin.RD An abbreviation for red.Real A gen ore of its original color, typically abbreviated nt color, typically abbreviated as RB when use	nuine numismatic item. Also a term for the bas as RD when used as part of a description or in ed as part of a description or in the grade. Reed	the grade.Redbook The common name for A Guide Book of United State Coins, led Edge The edge of a coin with grooved lines that run vertically around its
	k using conventional methods.Reholder To take a certifications.Relief Any part of a coins design that is raised abo	ed coin in a scratched or unsightly slab, or one we the coins surface.Remainder A piece of curr	e with a typographical error on the label, and rency or sheet of currency printed for a bank,	put it in a new holder at the same grade.Relap, but never distributed. The remainder can hav	
epresents a correctly aligned letter punched over one entered at an angle.Report a coin that has been cleaned or dipped, and has over time regained color, equilding, or wreath.Riddler A screening machine used by mints to sort out plan	serve The lowest auction price at which a seller is willin either by natural or artificial means.Reverse The side of nchets of the wrong shape or size prior to striking.Rim 1	g to sell an item.Restrike A coin struck from g a coin carrying the design of lesser importanc he raised portion of a coin encircling the obve	enuine dies at a date later than the original is e. Opposite of the obverse side. Although the erse and reverse which protects the designs of	ssue. Examples include the 1915 Austrian 4 Du ere are many exceptions, for many types of coin of the coin from wear.Rim Ding Another term fo	icats, 1947 Mexican 50 Pesos, and 1908 Hungarian 100 Korona.Retoned A term is the obverse bears the date and a portrait, and the reverse has an eagle, or rim nick.Rim Nick An indentation or mark on the rim of a numismatic
	ow the price at which it can be resold.Roll A specific num ge The raised edge around the circumference of a coin.I	aber of coins, all of the same denomination, sto Rolled Edge Ten A common name for the regul	ored in a coin wrapper. Originally rolls were s ar issue 1907 Indian Head eagle.Roller Marks	stored in paper wrappers; today the wrappers as as Parallel incuse lines visible on a coin after it	are likely to be made of plastic.Roll Friction The minor displacement of metal, is struck, believed to be caused when the strips of metal are pulled through draw
otated from its normal orientation. Coins struck from such dies show alignme r bullion piece.Rub When the high points of a coin have the smallest trace of 933.Saint-Gaudens Used to refer to Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the preeminent	ent different from the norm, the norm usually being align wear.S A mintmark used to indicate coins struck at the a sculptor of the late 19th and early 20th century. Chose	ment 180 degrees apart (coin-wise alignment) San Francisco, California branch mint.S VDB A n by Theodore Roosevelt to redesign the coina	or in the same direction (medal-wise alignman) or in the same direction (medal-wise alignman) and breviation for the 1909-S V.D.B. Lincoln ge of the nation, he redesigned the eagle and	nent).Round A shortened term for the Pan-Pac r n Head cent.Saint A common name for the Sain nd double eagle in 1907. Many consider his \$20	round commemorative \$50 coin. This may also refer to a one-ounce silver medal t-Gaudens designed double eagle gold coin that was struck from 1907 until gold piece, also called the Saint-Gaudens, to be the most beautiful U.S. coin.San
silky, fine finish seen mostly on copper and nickel business strikes. Coins wi 00 are known to exist, would be considered to be common in the context of so ontact with a sharp or rough object. Screw Press The U.S. Mints first type of o	th satin luster have almost no cartwheel effect. Scarce, I treet car tokens. However, the 1895 Morgan silver dolla coining press invented by Donato Bramante. The press I	Rare, etc. The terms scarce, rare, etc., are rela r, of which about 500 are known, is recognized and a fixed lower die and an upper die attached	tive. A Morgan or Peace dollar considered sca d as a classic rarity within the Morgan dollar d to a rod with screw-like threads. Weighted a	arce or rare may be much more plentiful than a series, as many thousands are known of all oth arms attached to the rod would be rotated and	the screw mechanism quickly moved the rod with the die downward, striking
esign.Second Charter Note A common term for Series of 1882 National Bank Common A term to identify coins that are neither scarce nor common.Semi-Nu	Notes, with no basis in Treasury documents. Second Ge unismatic Coins that have a significant bullion value and	neration Rattler The second generation PCGS I some numismatic value. The most recognized	holder, which is a rattler holder with a separa l examples are common date Liberty Head an	rate outer ring.Second Toning Toning that occund Saint-Gaudens double eagles.Semi-Prooflike	on United States silver coinage. Seated Coinage Coins bearing the Liberty Seated are after a coin is dipped or cleaned, whether by natural or artificial means. Semi-A coin that has some mirror-like surface, but not enough to be called prooflike erty Seated series included multiple denominations (dime, guarter, half dollar,
ollar, etc.). Sesqui A shortened term for Sesquicentennial which refers to the example: PCGS Set Registry. Sharp Strike Refers to a coin with all of its minut heets have 36 notes. Sheldon The last name of Dr. William H. Sheldon, a number of the control of the c	gold quarter eagle or silver half dollar commemorative are design details sharply defined. Sheet of Notes An uncuismatist who wrote the seminal work on 1793 to 1814 la	coins.Set A collection of coins in a series, a col t group of notes, as printed. Large-size paper rge cents.Sheldon Book The major reference b	lection of types or a collection from a specific money of 1861-1929 contained four notes, ear book on large cents, first published in 1949 as	c mint.Set Registry A listing of graded sets of carly small-size paper money of the late 1920s cas Early American Cents, written by Dr. William	coins specific to the third party grading service by which they were graded. Ontained 12 notes cut apart into two 6 note sheets and modern size paper money H. Sheldon. The book was updated in 1958 and included Walter Breen and
hat first appeared in his 1949 book, Early American Cents. The Sheldon Scale f a shield.Shield Nickel The common name for the Shield 5-cent United State erm meaning that the buyer of a specific numismatic item in a specific grade	e incorporates numerical grades ranging from 1 to 70 are s coins that were struck from 1866 until 1883. Shiny Spo wants to view the coin before committing to its purchas	d corresponds with a range of descriptive gradets Areas on Matte, Roman, and Satin Proof coe. Sight Unseen A term meaning that the buyer	des. Poor-1 is the lowest grade and Mint State ins where the original surface, which is support of a specific numismatic item in a specific gr	e 70 is the highest grade. Shield A design featu osed to appear dulled, has been disturbed. Show rade will pay a certain price without having to	on Scale A system designed by Dr. William H. Sheldon for grading large cents ared on certain series of coins that have vertical and horizontal lines in the shape we The common name for a bourse, coin convention, or coin show. Sight Seen A examine the item first. Silver A precious metal. It also refers to coins struck in
eries of 1886 Silver Certificates. The design on the back is printed in green a	er alloy coins were struck at various times from 1892 united and contains the images of five Morgan silver dollars. Silven	il 1954, and again after 1982.Silver Dollar Silver Nickel A common name for a Wartime nick	ver coins with a denomination of \$1 that were el.Silver Plug In order to bring a planchet to	e struck from 1794 through 1935, in a composi the proper weight, a silver plug was inserted in	for silver commemorative coins. Silver Commemoratives Coins issued to tion of 90% silver and 10% copper. Silver Dollar Note A common name for the \$5 nto a hole in the center of the planchet on certain early American coins. This was Libertys flowing gown. SL An abbreviation for small letters. Slab Universally used
ickname for a sealed plastic holder issued by a third party grading service an boks like a higher grade. The term is most often used to describe an AU coin to loth and slug their victims on the head. The 1915 Pan-Pac \$50 gold commemo	nd labeled with a grading opinion. Slabbed Sending a countries that appears Uncirculated. Slug A common term for the corative issues are also referred to as slugs. Small Cent T.	n to a third-party grading service to have it au octagonal and round \$50 gold coins struck dur ne reduced-size cents that replaced the large o	thenticated, graded, and encapsulated in a so ring the California Gold Rush. These large two copper cents in 1857.Small Date A term used	onically sealed holder.Sleeper A numismatic ite o-and-one-half ounce gold coins supposedly got to describe the size of the numerals of the dat	em that is undervalued or underpriced. Slider A term used to describe a coin that their name because criminals used them as weapons and would wrap these in e on a coin. Using this term implies that there are other varieties for the coin or
	to IN GOD WE TRUST in small lettering. This motto was motif.S-Mint An abbreviation for coins struck at the Sa	first used on the 1864 two-cent piece. Congre n Francisco, California, branch mint.SMS An a	ess mandated this inscription for all coinage a bbreviation for Special Mint Set.SP An abbre	and it has been used nearly always since 1864. Eviation for Specimen Strike.Spark-Erosion Die	Small Size A term used to describe a coins particular diameter in a series. When A die that is made by the electrolytic deposition technique has surfaces that are
uantities in 1965 and officially released in 1966-1967, these were intended to oinage. Abbreviated as SP and also referred to as specimen strikes. Specimen 4S-63/65, meaning that the obverse is 63, the reverse 65. Today, this informa	o replace Proof sets, which had been discontinued as par a Note Another term for proof note.Split Grade The prac- tive method is rarely used.Splotchy Toning Color, unever	t of the U.S. Mints efforts to stop coin hoarding cice once widely employed, including extensive in in shade and composition, on the surface of	ng. The Mint then resumed issuing Proofs in 1 Ply by the American Numismatic Association (a numismatic item.Spot A general term for th	1968.Specimen Special coins struck at the minice Certification Service (ANACS), to grade each sine discolored area on a numismatic item. A spo	t from 1792-1816. These coins display many characteristics of the later Proof
sed to differentiate the 412.5 grain silver dollar from the 420 grain trade doll iberty A design motif with Miss Liberty in an upright front-facing position. States esign element on many U.S. coins depicting a five-pointed or six-pointed mot	lar.Standard Silver The Mint Act of 1792 established the anding Liberty Quarter The common name used for the lif.Star Note A note with a start next to the serial numbe	e official composition of U.S. silver coinage at a Liberty Standing silver quarter that was design r to indicate that it is a replacement note, which	approximately 89% silver and 11% copper. It need by Hermon MacNeil. These were struck for a continuous it was printed as a substitute for a continuous for a co	was later changed to 90 percent silver and 10 from 1917 until 1930.Staple Scratch A line on a defective note that was immediately destroyed	percent copper, which is the composition seen in most U.S. silver coins. Standing a coin caused by removing it improperly from a stapled cardboard holder. Star A. This process began with Silver Certificates of 1910. The serial number of the
879-1880. The name is derived from the large star on the coins reverse. Stock	e.Steel Cent A name for the 1943 cents, struck in steel as & Edge A counterfeit edge collar used to produce counte	nd plated with zinc. Certain 1944 cents were s rfeit coins.Store Card A metallic (usually) toke	struck in steel with the left over blanks. Steelie in issued by a merchant or other commercial of	es A common name for 1943 steel cents. Stella entity to advertise goods or services. Same as	nal 13 colonies was determined by the date each state ratified the A common name for the experimental \$4 gold coins struck by the U.S. Mint from merchants token. Example: the tokens issued in 1837 by Smiths Clock ress Lines Another term for flow lines. Striations Raised lines on coins that are
	e sharpness of design details. A sharp strike or strong st a coining press.Struck Copy A replica of a coin made fro	rike is one with all of the details struck very sim dies, but not necessarily intended to deceive	harply; a weak strike has the details lightly in e.Struck Counterfeit A counterfeit coin produ	mpressed at the time of coining. Strip A flat piec aced from false dies. Surface Preservation The c	ce of metal, rolled to proper thickness, from which coin planchets are cut. Struck condition of a numismatic items surface. Surfaces The entire obverse and reverse
ommemorative coins that were sold in cardboard holders with a round tab, the deeper colors are on the outer periphery and fade to white or off white at umbers. Teddys Coin A common name for J-1776, the unique gold striking of the common table.	ne coins have a toned circle in the center. Tail Feathers T the center of the coin. Technicolor Note A common term the 1907 Indian Head double eagle, designed by August	The feathers that make up the eagles tail on the for the Series of 1907 large-size Gold Certific us Saint-Gaudens at the request of President T	e reverse of certain U.S. coins. Most often use ates. Derived because the faces of these note heodore Roosevelt.Ten The common term for	ed when describing Morgan silver dollars.Targes have a gold tint to part of the paper, part of r a \$10 gold coin, also known as an eagle.Ten I	get Toning A term for color distribution resembling an archery target on a coin. the inscription is in gold ink and a bright red Treasury seal and serial indian A common name for the \$10 gold Indian Head eagle. Ten Lib A common
	mon term for the Series of 1902 National Bank Notes, wataining 75% copper and 25% nickel with a Liberty Head	rith no basis in Treasury documents.Third-Part I motif. The design by James B. Longacre was	y Opinion An opinion of a numismatic items g copied from Christian Gobrechts earlier Liber	grade supplied by a person or company other the rty Head motif. Three Cent Silver Three-cent co	han the buyer and seller of the coin. Three A shortened term for the Indian Head bins with a star motif struck from 1851 to 1873 in silver alloy. This is the smallest
he paper reacting with the metals in the coin. Token A privately issued piece,	the material rather than applying color to the surface dused typically with an exchange value for goods or servi	uring printed. An example would be a Series of ces but not officially issued by the United Stat	of 1869 Legal Tender Rainbow Note. Tissue To es government. Tombstone Note A common te	oning Coins that are stored in the original mint erm for the Series of 1886, 1891 and 1908 Silv	paper can often acquire colorful, usually vibrant, toning caused by the sulfur in
ounterfeit coins, most often small and fine, these are caused by touching up to tis slightly heavier than the regular silver dollar and was made with marginal efore a series starts, after a series ends, or a coin struck with either the obve	the dies. Top Pop Slang for a coin with a grade that is the lly higher silver content in an effort to gain acceptance erse or the reverse of a discontinued series. Or, a coin st	highest listed for that particular variety within n commerce throughout the world. Designed l ruck with the obverse or reverse for a newly is	n a population report.Trade Dollar A U.S. silv by William Barber.Transfer Die A die created ssued series.Treasure Coin A coin discovered	ver coin, issued from 1873 until 1885, intended by using an existing coin as the model.Transit from a shipwreck or from a buried or hidden s	for circulation in Asia to compete with dollar-sized coins from other countries. ional Shortened term for transitional issue.Transitional Issue A coin struck cource.Treasury Department A branch of the United States government that
n 1962-1964, after which only about three million remained, to be sold by the bove and a key below, with inscription surrounding. Used from 1862 to the p	General Services Administration (GSA). Treasury Note A resent day, on all denominations \$1 and higher, in addit	Another term for a Coin Note.Treasury Seal Anion to fourth and fifth issues of Fractional Cur	emblem of the Treasury Department used or rency.Trial Strike or Striking Another term fo	n the face of all federal currency. They vary in or die trial.Trime The common name for a 3-cer	sentury through the early 20th century. Most coins in the hoard were distributed size, color and the border design, but the basic design features a pair of scales at silver U.S. coin. Troy Ounce The principal unit of weight in the troy system, common name for \$20 gold Liberty Head double eagle. Two and a Half Common
erm for a quarter eagle or \$2.50 dollar gold coin.Two-Cent Piece A common repecific design, size, denomination, or metallic content, usually a common date	name for the Shield two-cent coin designed by James Lor e for the series. Type One Term for any coin from the first type One Nickel The five-cent coin struck from 1938 until	ngacre, struck from 1864 to 1873. Type A series of type within a series. Type One Buffalo An Inc I mid-1942 and from 1946 until the present da	s of coins defined by a shared distinguishing of lian Head nickel dated 1913 that has a bison by with a Jefferson Head obverse. Type One Qu	design, size, metallic content, denomination or on a raised mound on the reverse. Type One Go uarter The quarter struck from 1916 to mid-19	other element. Type Coin A representative coin from a particular issue of a old Dollar The gold dollar struck from 1849 until mid-1854 in Philadelphia and 17. This Standing Liberty design features a bare-breasted Miss Liberty, a simple
eries.Type Three Any coin from the third type within a series.Type Three Gold iberty Head double eagles struck from 1877 until the series ended in 1907. T ison shown on level ground on the reverse.Type Two Gold Dollar Gold dollar	d Dollar Gold dollar with a small Indian Head design, str They have the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on the reverse a with the large Indian Head design, struck from mid-185	ruck from 1856 until the series ended in 1889. and have TWENTY DOLLARS for the denomina 4 until 1855 in Philadelphia, Charlotte, Dahlon	The San Francisco Mint did not receive the tration. Type Two Term for any coin from the see lega, and New Orleans. Type Two Nickel The f	type three dies in time to strike the new design econd type within a series. Type Two Buffalo An five-cent coin with the Jefferson Head design, s	in 1856, so the coins from that mint have the type two style. Type Three Twenty Indian Head nickel struck from mid 1913 until the series ended in 1938, with a struck from mid-1942 until 1945. These are identified by a large mintmark above
ne reverse eagle, and a more intricate head design.Type Two Twenty Double pplied typically to a Proof coin, or a prooflike coin with deeply frosted centra	eagles with the Liberty Head design, struck from mid-18 l devices and lettering in high contrast with the mirror l	366 until 1876. These coins have the motto IN ike fields. Sometimes these are called black ar	GOD WE TRUST on the reverse and have TW nd white cameos.Ultra High Relief Alternate t	VENTY DOL. for the denomination.Ultra Camed term for Extremely High Relief.Ultra Rare A nu	Ig Liberty design features Miss Liberty with a covered breast, three stars under to A term that means Deep Cameo, used by the third party grading service NGC. Immismatic item that is represented by only a few examples. Unc An abbreviation and designation lower than it should. Unique A numismatic item of which only one
pecimen is known to exist. Unsold An item that did not sell through auction be tatalog and Encyclopedia of United States Morgan and Peace Silver Dollars b from the normal issue of that type. These variations can include the size of the	ecause it did not receive bids equal to or greater than the y Leroy Van Allen and A. George Mallis.Van Allen-Mallis e date, mintmark and/or placement of either.VDB An abb	e reserve.Used A term that describes a coin the The authors of The Complete Catalog and Engreviation for the 1909 V.D.B. Lincoln Head cere	nat has light to heavy wear or circulation.VAM cyclopedia of United States Morgan and Peac nt, which are the initials for designer Victor D	M Number A numbering system designed to cat ce Silver Dollars. This reference book was first D. Brenner.Very Fine A grading term that descr	talog each die combination of Morgan and Peace dollars listed in The Complete published in 1971 and reprinted in 1998. Variety A coins design that sets it apart
he most part clear, depending on how high the grade. This is also abbreviated ank note, including allegorical scenes, historical motifs and portraits.V-Nicke truck at the West Point, New York, branch mint.Walker A common name for a	d as VG. The numerical equivalents associated with Very el A common term for the five-cent coins with the Liberty a Walking Liberty half dollar.Walking Liberty A common	Good are 8 and 10.Vest Pocket Dealer A person Head design, struck from 1883 through 1912 name for a Walking Liberty half dollar.Walkin	on who sells coins or other numismatic items , , so called because of the large letter V on th g Liberty Half Dollar The name used for the h	on a part time basis.VF An abbreviation for Venhe reverse. (The 1913 issue was struck clandes half dollars designed by A.A. Weinman, struck is	ery Fine.VG An abbreviation for Very Good.Vignette The design elements on a stinely and is not listed in mint reports.)W A mintmark used to indicate coins from 1916 through 1947 featuring Miss Liberty walking.War Nickel A shortened
100 Series of 1890 Treasury Notes so-called for the two zeros on the back the	coin to celebrate the 200th anniversary of George Washi at resemble watermelons.Watery Look A descriptive ter	ngtons birth. It continues to be struck today. A m for the wavy, reflective finish seen on the su	A special bicentennial reverse was issued in 1 rfaces of most close-collar Proof coins as a re	.976, and in 1999 the obverse was redesigned a	government with a face value of 25 cents. Designed by John Flanagan, the and the State quarter series began. Watermelon Note A common term for the ak Strike A coin with certain of its details (in the areas of high relief) not fully rk that manufactures American Eagle Uncirculated and Proof coins, all sizes of
roof and Uncirculated silver, gold and platinum American Eagle coins, comm ssued from 1909 to 1958.Wheel Mark Another term for counting machine ma erm is not widely used for pattern coins. White metal was used to strike many	demorative coins mandated by Congress, and stores plat rk.White Metal A pewter-like metal, of no fixed specifically different patterns in the 19th century and tokens and r	num, gold and silver bullion. This was officiall tions, employing lead, tin, antimony, and other nedals in the 19th century and later. In general	y designated by Congress as a mint on March r elements to create a metal silver in appeara al, white metal was not chemically stable, and	h 31, 1988. This mint uses the W mintmark.Wh ance but fairly soft. The popular term pewter is d sometimes pieces oxidized or blistered. Some	eat Pennies The common term for Lincoln cents with wheat ears on the reverse, sometimes used in the field of antiques and artifacts to describe such items; the times white metal strikings have been described as being in tin. Whizzing The
uster, and the buildup of metal ridges on raised letters or other design feature ommon term for the Wire Edge Indian Head eagle of 1907.Wire Edge Eagle T dge Indian Head eagle of 1907.Wire Rim Another term for wire edge.With Ar	es.Wire Edge The term for a thin, wire-like section of the \$10 gold coin of 1907 with the Indian Head design or crows A shortened term for arrows at the date.With Arrows	e rim of a coin that is raised above the rest of the f which only 500 were struck. This is technical was and Rays Another term for arrows and rays	the rim along the outside perimeter. This is ty lly a pattern and features a fine wire rim and s.With Motto Another term for motto.With Ray	ypically caused by very high striking pressure, surfaces which were both satiny and striated usys Another term for rays.W-Mint An abbreviati	unlike any other United States issue.Wire Edge Ten A common term for the Wire ion for coins struck at the West Point, New York, branch mint from 1988 to
truck.Wreath Cent A common name for the second large cent type of 1793.XI ome years the coins were only sold directly to collectors and dealers by The U	F Another abbreviation for Extremely Fine, or EF.Zerbe U.S. Mint. Despite their perhaps seemingly elusive natur	Proof The 1921 Morgan dollars specially struce, the vast majority of these coins are extreme	k for numismatist and Mint friend Farran Zer By common and still only worth their face value	rbe. Most one dollar United States of America ue of one dollar.The first silver dollar coins we	lost detail from over usage. Coins struck from worn dies often appear weakly Liberty coins are not encountered on a day to day basis in circulation. In fact, in re minted in 1794. With exception of a few small gaps, silver dollars were sues of Ikes have silver. The later Susan B. Anthony coins, also while silver in
	merican dollars, again while gold in color, definitely do 1	not have any actual gold content.If you are inte	erested in collecting modern one dollar coins	then you will want to read our guides below. P	Perhaps the most important things to consider are the different strikes as well as
Value of us dollar silver certificate. Us morga	an silver dollar coin values. U.s. si	lver dollar coin values. Value	e of us silver dollars by year	r. Silver dollar values todav.	Us silver morgan dollar values. Us peace silver

Value of us dollar silver certificate. Us morgan silver dollar coin values. U.s. silver dollar coin values. Value of us silver dollars by year. Silver dollar values today. Us silver morgan dollar values. Us peace silver dollar values.