



The E-Gobrecht

Liberty Seated Collectors Club

2016 Volume 12, Issue 11
November 2016 (Whole #142)

Gobrecht Journal Issue #127 to be mailed next week!

For those of you who are Liberty Seated Collectors Club members, the next issue of our printed journal, the *Gobrecht Journal*, will be mailed within the week. (If you are not a member and would like to join, please see the last page of this E-Gobrecht for information on how to do so - it is inexpensive, easy, and we welcome you!) Here is a listing of articles for the upcoming issue:

Pitting Corrosion, Hydrogen Embrittlement, and Residual Stress Cracking
by Craig Sholley and John Dannreuther

1878-(S) Liberty Seated Quarter Dollar with Added Mintmark by Bill Bugert

A Visit with William A. Harmon and his Amazing Half Dimes by Stephen A. Crain

Featured Collection and Collecting the New Orleans Coins of 1840: A Long Journey of Discovery and Friendship by Craig Eberhart

The 1875 Dime Mintmarks by R. W. Julian

The International 1876 Half Dollar by R. W. Julian

Smallest Gobrechts, Small Prices – Examining the Half Dimes by Mark Benvenuto

1841 No Drapery Liberty Seated Dime, Small Stars by Jason Feldman

Included with the mailing will be a separate enclosure with a dues payment notice, Ahwash Award ballot, and 2017-2019 LSCC Officer election ballot.

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The *E-Gobrecht* is an award winning informal electronic publication of the Liberty Seated Collectors Club (LSCC). The LSCC is a non-profit organization dedicated to the attributions of the Liberty Seated Coin series. The LSCC provides the information contained in this email newsletter from various sources free of charge as a general service to the membership and others with this numismatic interest. You do not have to be a LSCC member to benefit from this newsletter; subscription to the *E-Gobrecht* is available to anyone. All disclaimers are in effect as the completeness and/or accuracy of the information contained herein cannot be completely verified. Contact information is included on the last page.



Auction News

by Craig Eberhart, LSCC #1348

No report this month as Craig is vacationing in the South Pacific. He will combine the October and November auction results in next month's column. Thanks!

LSCC Calendar

November 3-4, 2016. **LSCC table and regional meeting. Baltimore, MD.** Whitman Baltimore Winter Expo, Baltimore Convention Center, Baltimore Inner Harbor, Baltimore, MD. The club table will be on the bourse floor Thursday and Friday and the regional meeting is Friday, 9 AM, Room 301.

Early November 2016. Publication of *Gobrecht Journal* Issue #127. This issue will be postal mailed to all current LSCC members.

November 11, 2016. **LSCC regional meeting and educational program (To be conducted jointly with the BCCS). Manchester, NH.** New Hampshire Coin and Currency Expo, Radisson Hotel Center of New Hampshire, Manchester, New Hampshire. Meeting and educational program is on Friday, 2 PM, in the Webster Room.

December 1, 2016. **LSCC table, regional meeting, and educational programs. Houston, TX.** Houston Money Show, George R. Brown Convention Center, Hall E, 1001 Avenida de las Americas, Houston, TX 77010. Meeting and educational program is on Friday, 9 AM, in Room 215.

Please take notice!

The Liberty Seated Collectors Club now has a generic email address. Per John Frost (who will administer the new email address), it is lsccl@lscclweb.org. Please use this email address for any general LSCC questions. John will funnel them to the appropriate recipient within the club.

LSCC website: www.lscclweb.org



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Regional News

by Dennis Fortier, LSCC #2016

As your reading this the Denver and Rochester coin shows have just concluded. Gerry gave a talk on Liberty Seated Half Dollars at Denver. Here is his report:

Improving LSCC educational session attendance was the highlight of the Denver Coin Expo. LSCC President, Gerry Fortin, has worked for three years to expand club presence in the Denver area by conducting short regional meetings during Thursday and Friday afternoons. The emphasis shifted to educational presentations during 2016 with the just completed October 27 and 28 sessions attracting the largest audiences to date. Largest audiences is a relative term, but I'm pleased to report that 12 individual attended the combined sessions. Most were new individuals who specifically attended the LSCC meetings to learn more about the featured topic; Liberty Seated Half Dollars. The Denver presentations were condensed version of those offered at the June 2016 ANA Summer Seminar classes.

Expanding LSCC club presence throughout all United States regions takes persistence and commitment. The LSCC leadership team has formally entitled its educational effort as Project Outreach. While Gerry Fortin was presenting in Denver, John Frost (Education Director) and Dennis Fortier (LSCC Regional Team Leader) were conducting the same at the Rochester Numismatic Association show in upstate New York. I'm sure that Dennis Fortier will have a report on their topics and participation rates. Gerry Fortin

Rochester Numismatic Association's annual fall coin show is always a treat. It is a very well run show with a separate room for educational presentations. They enjoy having us as much as we enjoy being there. Two new members were signed up in Rochester, a nice surprise as we thought that area had been fully harvested for membership already. See page 13 for photographs from that show.

John Frost displayed his Liberty Seated Dollar set which garnered a good deal of attention. For the educational component John gave a talk on Liberty Seated Dollars to correspond with his display. On the second day he gave a talk on *Liberty Seated and Barber Counterfeits*.

Earlier in the month Dennis Fortier presented "The Historic Liberty Coin Series" at The University of Rhode Islands, Osher Life Long Learning Center. The presentation was a about the history during the Liberty Seated Series; how history affected the series and how the series affected the times.

November brings the fall Whitman Coin Expo in Baltimore. The club table will have a selection of Liberty Seated Quarters on display that will be tied together with a presentation at the club meeting on Friday morning November 4, 9AM. The usual club dinner at M & S Grill on Thursday night must be postponed until Friday night. Club Vice-President Len Augsburg is giving a talk for the Early American Coppers titled, *Pattern Coinage of 1792*, on Thursday night at 7 PM and many club members are planning to attend that.

The following week is the New Hampshire Coin Expo in Manchester November 11-12. Baltimore, Long Beach, and FUN have always had regional meetings. The Manchester Expo was the first show incorporated into the new Regional Program in 2009. Ernie Botte has done a fabulous job supporting the club at Manchester ever since. John Frost will host the club table and a join meeting and education session with the BCCS will be on Friday November 11.

The Houston Money Show is December 1-3. John Frost will host a club table while Dick Osburn will have some special educational treat for attendees. More on that next month.

Check out the LSCC home page (<http://www.lscweb.org/>) and the meeting recordings page (<http://www.lscweb.org/Recordings.shtml>).



The Curious Collector

by Len Augsburger, LSCC #1271

Heads and Tails

Did you ever wonder why the Wiley-Bugert half dollar book refers to “head” dies and “tail” dies? I always called them “obverse” and “reverse,” and at coin shows you also hear numismatists refer to the “front” and “back” of a coin or medal. The answer to the Wiley-Bugert mystery lies in a 19th century document entitled “*Register of Dies for the Philadelphia Mint and Branch Mints.*” Located in the National Archives, this volume covers deliveries of dies from the Philadelphia Mint to the branch Mints for the period 1839-1854. The Branch Mints covered in this volume are New Orleans, Dahlonega, and Charlotte. Bugert first looked at this document in the 1980s when the process to access this volume was not trivial. One had to know that the book actually existed, then find the archive where it was deposited [Ed. - *in the 1980s, it was DC, now it is Philadelphia*] and then physically visit the National Archives at that location. Complicating matters was that the Internet did not exist, meaning all of this had to be coordinated by mail and phone. Once you got there you then had to navigate through the local archivists (sometime helpful, sometimes not) and call for the document. A staff member would take your call slip, go the stacks, and hopefully return with the document. If you were lucky there was a working photocopier to capture images [Ed. - *and the staff member would permit photocopying—often not!*], otherwise you had to work the old fashioned way and copy the information with pencil and paper.

The advent of the Internet is slowly changing all of this. Several years ago Bob Julian determined to systematically scan large amounts of material in the National Archives with an eye toward making this information publicly accessible. Julian applied to the Central States Numismatic Society’s author grants program, which generously donates awards of several thousand dollars to aspiring authors. Awards for 2016 were recently announced, but this is an annual affair,

and prospective authors are highly encouraged to apply for next year. With funding in hand, Julian arranged with local Philadelphians to physically perform the scanning. The National Archives are supportive of these efforts and digitizers such as Internet Archive have setup shop inside several of the Archives locations throughout the country. Over several years, Julian captured nearly 40,000 images and is making these available to the Newman Numismatic Portal and to other numismatic organizations.

The first document posted by the Newman Portal is the “Register of Dies” referred to above, and this is now accessible at <https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/archivedetail/514794>. In it we find that the Mint itself used the terminology “head” and “tail” to describe dies. One finds them also referred to as “head” and “tale” dies, but this is apparently a misspelling on the part of the Mint worker who happened to be recording die shipments that particular day. Documents such as these raise a whole host of related questions. Where are the die books for the period after 1854? Were all the dies used the same year they were shipped? How do these dies map to the known varieties for a particular year? The answers to these questions are not always trivial, and one needs to keep in mind that records such as these are just one piece of the puzzle. Combined with actual observation of the coins, they start to make more sense, but there will always be mysteries. One of those mysteries will NOT be, “how do I access the die records in the National Archives?” That part is now solved, at least for the Liberty Seated coinage from 1839-1854.



Quarter of the Month

by Greg Johnson, LSCC #1460

The 1867 Quarter Dollar



1867 Liberty Seated Quarter Dollar (Images courtesy of Heritage.com)

Back in March of 2006 I was about two years into seriously building a Liberty Seated quarter set. One day at work I was eating lunch while checking out dealer websites and came upon a new listing for an 1867 quarter in VF/XF. The listing immediately captured my attention, as I had not had a single opportunity to purchase that date in the previous two years. There was no description nor image of the raw coin (this is 2006, remember), so I called the dealer. He described it as a nice, problem free, but darker than normal coin for which he wanted \$475 shipped. Even 10 years ago that was a bargain price if the coin had been accurately described. And if it had not, there was a return privilege. To make a long story short, the dealer's description was spot on and the coin is now PCGS VF35 CAC.

The 1867 Philadelphia quarter was for years a very, very tough coin to find in the marketplace. Five

years ago I would have said with confidence that it was notably more rare than the 1868. A quick search of available coins (in PCGS or NGC holders) conducted on October 29, 2016 revealed 13 examples of 1867 business strike quarters for sale on seven different dealer websites, plus four more on eBay. The examples include PCGS AG3 (2); PCGS VG8 (1); PCGS F15 (1); NGC F15 (1); PCGS VF20 (2); PCGS VF25 (1); PCGS XF40 (4); PCGS XF45 (1); PCGS XF45/CAC (2); PCGS AU50 (1); PCGS MS63/CAC (1). Heritage Archives also records 13 sales of circulated 1867 quarters in problem free holders since January 2014. PCGS and NGC have now combined for a total of 135 grading events of business strike 1867 quarters. This compares to 119 grading events for 1868 quarters. Even given the uncertainty around re-submissions it seems clear that the 1867 is not significantly rarer than the 1868, especially given the addi-

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tional information already noted regarding current availability. The CAC population report shows 19 approved 1867 quarters compared to 15 approved 1868 quarters.

So, besides finding myself proven spectacularly wrong about relative rarity, what happened? Why is the 1867 so much more available now than it used to be? Was a hoard dispersed? Did it become over priced, bringing pieces to market? Either is possible. It is interesting to note that the PCGS price guide lists the 1867 at about four times the price of the 1868 in circulated grades; XF45 price is \$2,000 for an 1867 and \$500 for an 1868. As is often the case the price guides are radically different from actual prices at which real trades happen. It would be most surprising and fortunate for the collector to find a decent XF45 1868 quarter priced under \$1,000. It would be equally surprising if you couldn't get a dealer who owns an XF45 1867 to part with it for around \$1,500. So the apparently huge

difference is not quite what it appears from simply looking at the price guide.

It is not possible to know exactly why some coins appear to play cat and mouse like this. However, I am left to wonder if ten years from now I will be contemplating where all the 1867 quarters went, why I have not seen a decent one for sale in the past two years and why I did not pick up a particularly choice example when they were so available.

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Cracked, Shattered, and Terminal by Benny Haimovitz, LSCC #2494

The 1838 Liberty Seated Dime, F-106



1838 Liberty Seated Dime, Fortin-106, R3

With a mintage of 1,992,000 pieces, the 1838 large stars, no drapery Liberty Seated dime is considered a common date in the series. The F-106, Cracked Obverse #1, perhaps best exemplifies a shattered obverse die and, in this case, one that is cracked from rim to rim. Although quite dramatic in appearance, it is also one of the most available of the 1838 die cracked obverse varieties.

The quite significant die crack starts at the upper rim between stars 6 and 7 and goes completely across the image Lady Liberty to the top of the shield. The crack continues fully through the shield, splitting the R of LIBERTY, passing through the lower left serif of the 1 date digit, ending at the lower rim.



Obverse, 1838 F-106 Dime

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As spectacular the obverse is, the reverse is not. Primary areas of identification being (A) die erosion and 'dot' appearing slightly in front of the F in OF and (B) die erosion between UNITED and the rim with a very small die crack from the lower upright of the U in UNITED.

Die state diagnostics courtesy of Gerry Fortin and images courtesy of BluCC Photos (Todd Pollock) with this example, being an intermediate die state, is graded NGC MS64 with CAC approval.



Die erosion and dot in front of (O)F



Die erosion between UNITED and dentils

1838 Liberty Seated Dime F-106 reverse die diagnostics



A Tour of the San Francisco Mint, 1856

Part 1

by Jim Laughlin, LSCC #876

As mentioned in the August 2016 issue of the *E-Gobrecht*, Len Augsburger, LSCC Vice President and Project Coordinator for the Newman Numismatic Portal, had advised me of an interesting article that The Portal had just digitized, regarding a tour of the San Francisco Mint that took place in 1856. This article appeared in the monthly Hutching's *California Magazine*, one of the first illustrated magazines published on the West Coast. Hutching's focused on describing the sites and places of interest found on the Pacific slope, and while no doubt avidly read in the western mining camps, it was also of great interest to readers in the East wishing to learn more of far famed California. (In the first issue in the same digitized volume, is one of the earliest descriptions of the Yosemite Valley and of the Giant Sequoia trees.)

The establishment of a Branch Mint in San Francisco was not a simple affair in the halls of Congress. Congressional delegations teamed up and schemed against competing rivals. New York wanted an Assay Office for themselves (or a Branch Mint, or their old goal of wresting the Parent Mint from Philadelphia). Pennsylvania did not want to lose Philadelphia's pre-eminence; each State or geographic region watched out for their own interest, including supporting (or maybe undermining) the aspirations of their rivals. In the midst of this, the California delegation wanted a Mint and allied themselves where they thought they could get the best leverage. It is an interesting but complicated story. *California Coiners and Assayers* by Dan Owens (2000) is a source for those interested in further reading; Bowers, Julian, and many other authors have covered the subject in various books and articles on U.S. coinage. I shall briefly cut to the quick and jump to the point that Congress on July 3, 1852, finally authorized the Branch Mint at San Francisco and appropriated \$300,000 for the construction of a Mint building there.

The Treasury had requested proposals for construction and originally awarded the project to a Mr. Butler. Subsequently however, Mr. Butler sold his

Government contract to the firm of Curtis, Perry, and Ward (CPW) who were the successors in interest to Moffat & Co. The well-known San Francisco firm of Moffat & Co. had issued their own California gold ingot and gold coins starting in 1849 (Territorial) and later the United States Assay Office of Gold (Territorial) gold coins.

As CPW, was successor to Moffat & Co., they owned a fully functioning Mint facility in San Francisco, including a building fully equipped with all necessary refining and minting machinery necessary. CPW was able to re-negotiate the contract with the Government; rebuilding and transferring the old existing Moffat Mint building in San Francisco to the Government, as well as transferring some existing ex-Moffat mint machinery.

I briefly mention that there have been three different buildings that have housed the Branch Mint in San Francisco. The first being discussed in this article is located on Commercial Street, between Montgomery and Kearny (A Historical commemorative plaque is placed on the building which I am unsure of the actual physical address, however it is next door to 608 Commercial St), and it operated from 1854-1874. This is about three blocks from the well known Trans-America "pyramid" building. The second on Fifth Street at Mission, known as the Granite Lady, operated from 1874-1937. The third Mint building is located on Hermann Street at Buchanan near upper Market Street, and opened in 1937.

Interested readers wishing to see the original article with numerous illustrations, may wish to go to the Newman Portal at <https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/517301?page=158>.

With this brief background introduction, here starts the 1856 Hutching's article:



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HUTCHING'S CALIFORNIA MAGAZINE VOL 1, No. IV, OCTOBER 1856

COINING MONEY, at the San Francisco Branch Mint.

On the north side of Commercial Street, between Montgomery and Kearny, there stands a dark, heavy looking building, with heavy iron bars, and heavy iron shutters, to windows and doors; and high above, standing on, and just peering over a heavy cornice, there is a large American eagle; looking down into the building, as if he meant to see, and take notes, of all that is going on within, "and print 'em too". At his back there is a small forest of chimney stacks, from which various kind of smoke, and different colored fumes, are issuing. The building is the Branch Mint of San Francisco.

On the pavement, in front, stands a number of odd looking, square boxes, containing bottles with glass necks rising above the top, and which are the various kinds of acid used in the manufacture of gold and silver coin within.

In the street can be seen drays and wagons with men unloading supplies of various kinds for the Mint; express wagons with packages of the precious metal from all parts of the mines; men going up with carpet sacks hanging heavily on their hand, all desirous of having their gold dust converted into coin.

To give a bit more color to the Mint's location at that time, on one side of the Mint in 1858 was Snowhill's, apparently a place that one could play cards till 7 AM, and imbibe a bit too. Perhaps there actually was a fiddler there as this brief article alludes to.....

Daily Alta California (San Francisco), April 1, 1858

Getting Drunk, and the Consequences—Robinson, the proprietor of an ale house at the corner of Dupont Street and Sullivan's Alley, was robbed on Tuesday morning of a purse containing \$120, in twenty dollar pieces. In company with three others, he had been playing cards in Snowhill's establishment, next to the U.S. Mint, which place he left at seven in the morning. One of his acquaintances says he walked with Robinson as far as the corner of Jackson and

Kearny streets; that before leaving the house, Robinson had exhibited his money, and that he had it after he left Snowhill's. This person saw him as far as within a block of his house, and supposed he had gone home. Between that time and his arrival there, he was robbed of his money. He was intoxicated at the time, and was unable afterwards to state what transpired after he parted with his friend. Moral—those who dance must pay the fiddler.

Returning to Hutching's article....

At the entrance door a man is sitting whose business it is to inquire your business whenever you present yourself for admission; and, if it is tolerably clear to him that you have no intention of obtaining a hatful of gold without a proper certificate; and more, that you have business dealings with Uncle Samuel; or, at least, wish to see how gold and silver is made into coin; why, it is probable that you may be allowed to pass.

By the kindness of Mr. Lott, the Superintendent of the Mint, and the courtesy of the officers of the different departments, every facility was offered us for obtaining sketches, and all the necessary information concerning the modus operandi of coining, cheerfully given in all its branches.

To make the subject as plain as possible, we will suppose that the reader has just placed a bag of gold at the Treasurer's counter, for the purpose of having it coined. Here the Receiving Clerk takes it, and after accurately weighing it, hands to the depositor a certificate for the gross weight of gold dust received, before melting. It is then sent to the Melting Room, where it is put into a black-lead crucible, melted, (each deposit is melted by itself) and run into a "bar". A "chip", weighing about a tenth of an ounce, is then taken from each end of the bar, at opposite corners,—one from the top, the other from the bottom side. These chips are then taken to the Assay Room where they are carefully analyzed, by chemical process, and the exact amount of gold, silver, and other metals contained in each chip, accurately ascertained. The Assayer then reports to the Treasurer the exact proportion of gold, silver, and other metals, found in the chips. The standard fineness of the whole bar is then determined, and the value of the deposit ascertained; it then

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awaits, in the Treasurer's Office, the orders of the depositor. When it is withdrawn, the depositor presents his certificate to the Superintendent's Clerk, who issues a warrant upon the Treasurer for the net value of the deposit; and upon the payment of this warrant, in coin, or bar, the Treasurer delivers the Mint memorandum, which contains the weight of the deposit before and after melting, fineness, net value, &c., &c.

To facilitate business and prevent delay, a large amount of coin is always kept on hand, so that the depositors are not required to wait until the gold dust taken in, is coined; but the moment its value is ascertained from the Assayer, the value is promptly paid the depositor: this is a great public convenience.

Here is a reference to the Mint's Bullion fund which was used to have ready coin on hand to pay depositors in advance. It appears, however, this fund which appears should have been a constant revolving fund, was either reduced or funds were diverted elsewhere at various times during the early years of the San Francisco Mint. The following article was published two years after this Hutching's article.

Daily *Alta California* (San Francisco), July 15, 1858

Deposits in the Mint—The cause of the decrease of the amount of deposits in the S. F. Mint in '57 and '58, as compared with '56, is that during the last named year, the Mint was in operation night as well as day, so that returns were made in less time than at present, when it is at work only in the day time. Besides, the bullion fund has been greatly decreased since the panic of last autumn, so that on many occasions, the Government has had but a small stock of cash on hand to buy deposits with, even after their value was ascertained.

The panic of last autumn would have been the "Panic of 1857," a major national economic collapse that resulted in 1000s of banks, railroads, and businesses failing and, in turn, resulted in large numbers of workers being laid off or forced to accept steep pay reductions. No doubt it effected the Federal Government's expected income receipts thru customs, land sales, etc., and caused a reshuffling of funds to cover shortfalls.

Three years later (June 5, 1859), the Daily *Alta California*, reports, "Our Mint, though still deprived of the Bullion Fund, is now paying depositors within eight days after deposit...". The July 2, 1866, Daily *Alta California* has an article indicating the bullion fund at SF was increased that year from \$500,000 to \$1,250,000.

The denominations the Mint chose to have on hand probably tended towards Twenty Dollar and Half Dollars pieces; as the largest denomination in each metal saved the Mint time and labor in striking, counting and handling coin. (i.e. \$1,000 in half dollars was 2,000 planchets to cut, weigh, strike, and count verses the time and labor to create 10,000 dime planchets; and weigh, strike and count them). Unfortunately, I don't have any documentation to support this assertion and one wonders whether Mint officials were accommodating to depositor or local merchants, who may have pushed for more small change to facilitate local over the counter sales.

Back to the Hutching's article.....

Now with the reader's permission let us see the gold bars accurately weighed in the Treasurer's Office; and let us carefully watch the many and interesting processes through which they must pass while being converted into coin.

On leaving the Treasurer's hands they are first sent to the *Melting Room*—where, as California gold contains from three to twelve per cent of silver, it becomes necessary in order to extract it, to alloy the gold with about twice its weight of silver; and thereby destroy the affinity of the gold for the silver, and this enables the acid to act upon the silver. For this purpose, the gold and silver are melted together; and, while in a hot and fluid state, is poured gradually into cold water, where it forms into small thin pieces somewhat resembling the common pop-corn in appearance, and these are called "granulations". The *Granulations* are then conveyed from the *Melting Room* to the *Refining Room*; where they are placed in porcelain pots, that are standing in vats lined with lead. Nitric Acid is then poured in upon the granulations, in about the proportion of two and a half pounds of acid, to one of gold; and, after the porcelain pots are thus filled sufficiently, the

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shutters, by which they are surrounded, are fixed closely down, and the granulations and acids boiled by steam for six hours, by which process the silver and all the base metals are dissolved, while the gold lies upon the bottom untouched. The bright orange colored vapor that we see issuing from the top of one of the chimneys of the Mint is generated from this process. After boiling, the solution is drawn out of the pots by means of a gold syphon, (worth over two thousand dollars) into small tubs; it is then carried and emptied into a large tub or vat, twelve feet in diameter and six feet in depth—where a stream of salt water is poured upon it, which precipitates the *nitrate of silver* contained in solution, and it becomes *chloride of silver*. The chloride is then run out of the vat into large filters, where it is washed until the water escaping from the filter is perfectly free from the acid. The chloride of silver is then taken out of the filter and placed in a “reducing vat” where it is mixed with *granulated zinc* and water: oil of vitriol is then poured in upon it, where by the action of the oil of vitriol upon the zinc and the water, *hydrogen gas* is generated; which, combining with the *chlorine* of the *chloride of silver* forms *muriatic acid*, and leaves pure metallic silver, in fine powder, at the bottom of the reducing vat.

To be continued next month.....

Sources:

Newman Numismatic Portal at Washington University in St. Louis; Hutchings California Magazine, Volume I, Number IV, October 1856, page 144-153 (note the digital imaging counts unnumbered fly and title pages, so the web address indicates page 158 as the start) <https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/517301?page=158>

California Newspapers: California Digital Newspaper Collection, University of California, Riverside, <http://cdnr.ucr.edu>

California Coiners and Assayers, By Don Owen; Copy write 2000 By Bowers and Merena, A Collector Universe Company; and Stack's



Dennis Fortier staffing the club table at the October Rochester Numismatic Association Coin show; his Carson City half dollar display is at the right.



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Wanted to Buy. Collector of Liberty Seated Dollars wants engraved and/or counter-stamped (love tokens) or rotated reverses. All mints, any condition, holed OK. Carl Feldman: carlscoins@gmail.com or (973) 479-9956.

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www.dickosburn.com We buy, sell, and trade early U.S. silver coinage with an emphasis on Liberty Seated and Bust. Also accepting consignments and want lists. Call Brian at 603-767-7745 or contact Dick and Brian at bpcushing@gmail.com

Larry Briggs Rare Coins. New updated website with many photos—check us out at: www.larrybriggsrarecoins.com

Liberty Seated and Bust Coinage for Sale. Rich Uhrich Rare U. S. Coins Inc. specializes in Bust and Seated silver coins, especially scarce and rare dates and varieties. His website www.richuhrichcoins.com lists his complete inventory. He is an authorized PCGS and NGC dealer and a member of ANA, LSCC, EAC, and JRCS. Contact him at richuhrichcoins@comcast.net, 717-579-8238.

Dr. Eugene Bruder is constantly updating his website, www.typecoins.com, which features a nice selection of bust and seated material for sale. You can reach him at 402-475-0350 or email at: gene@typecoins.com.

Rotated Reverse Seated Dimes Wanted. I am looking for rotated reverse Liberty Seated dimes. Any interested parties can email Jason Feldman at jason@seated.org

Brian Greer, well known dealer, collector, and numismatist, has an extensive listing of many new dates and varieties listed on his website. Check them out at: <http://www.briangreerrarecoins.com/>.



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LSCC Mission

To encourage, promote, and dispense numismatic knowledge of the Liberty Seated coins; to cultivate fraternal relations among its members and all those interested in the science of numismatics.

LSCC website: www.lscweb.org
LSCC email address: lsc@lscweb.org

LSCC Membership Information. Dues are bargain priced at \$25 per year and include three issues of the *Gobrecht Journal*, an award winning numismatic publication. To join the Liberty Seated Collectors Club, for *Gobrecht Journal* mailing address changes, or for other membership questions, correspond with the LSCC Secretary/Treasurer.

Articles, comments, or advertisements for publication in the *Gobrecht Journal* may be addressed to the LSCC Publications Editor.

Information, input, comments, or suggestions for improvements to this *E-Gobrecht* are actively solicited from anyone and may be sent to the LSCC Publications Editor.

To be added or removed from the *E-Gobrecht* mailing list, send an email message with the words "Subscribe/Unsubscribe" in the subject line of the message to: wb8cpy@earthlink.net.

Wanted: Material for this newsletter!

Please consider submitting something for print. It need not be elaborate; it can be something as simple as a short note on your favorite variety, neat find, nice cherry pick, happenings at a coin show, rare Liberty Seated coinage coming up for auction, etc. If you are interested in it, rest assured, others will be too! Sharing information is a goal of this newsletter and you need not be an experienced or famous writer to submit something. This is a continuing plea.

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