



The E-Gobrecht

Liberty Seated Collectors Club

2016 Volume 12, Issue 12
December 2016 (Whole #143)

Renewal Time!

Time to renew your membership in the Liberty Seated Collectors Club!

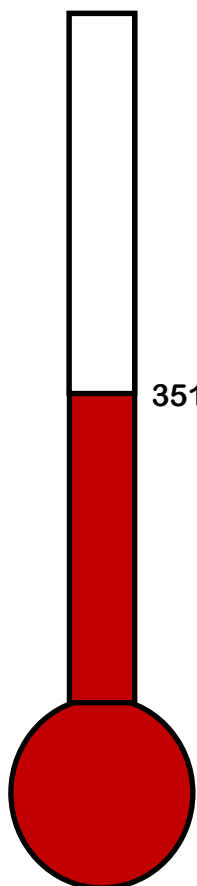
Earlier this month, all current members received via the postal mail the current issue of the *Gobrecht Journal* (Issue #127). Included with the mailing was a separate single page enclosure with a dues payment notice, Ahwash Award ballot, and 2017-2019 LSCC Officer election ballot.

The dues notice had affixed a mailing label with your name and address of record, membership number, and expiration of your paid membership. If that expiration date in the upper right hand corner is 2016, that means that your membership dues are paid thru the end of December 2016 and we are requesting that you remit payment for the next year. You also have an option to renew for additional years to preclude any dues increases.

The officers of the LSCC request that you renew promptly (i.e., before December 31st) so that we may have an accurate accounting of the paid membership (53% renewal rate to date) and so that we do not have additional mailing reminders (at additional time and expense to the club).

Please consider renewing for multiple years to streamline the renewal efforts. Thank you.

LSCC
membership
renewals to
date
654



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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

Heritage Signature Auction - October 3-5.

A limited number of Liberty Seated coins were available in this auction. An 1851-O dime graded AU58 by NGC sold for the very reasonable price of \$940, but it had more than the usual number of ticks and scuff marks. An 1873-CC dime, with arrows of course, graded PCGS VF25 sold for \$6,462. Two 1860-S quarters graded by PCGS were sold with the XF45 going for \$7,050. and the MS-61 for \$45,825. The MS61 had previously been part of two Jim Gray and Gene Gardner collections. A no arrows 1873 closed 3 quarter graded PCGS XF45 sold for \$2,115. A nice original doubled date 1844-O half dollar in NGC F15 sold for \$940. This repunched date is one of the most dramatically doubled dates among all Liberty Seated coins (WB-103 aka WB-22). An 1873-CC half dollar with arrows, graded MS63 by PCGS, went for \$14,100. No 1872-CC dollars were in this auction.

Heritage Signature Auction - October 31 - November 2.

As with the previous Heritage auction, there were a limited number of Liberty Seated coins available in this auction. An 1853-O with arrows dime in NGC MS61, the rarest stars and arrows dime date, sold for \$1,880. An 1873-CC arrows dime graded PCGS Fair 2 with a CAC sticker sold for \$1,410. An 1847-O quarter in PCGS XF40 sold for \$822. An 1846 6 over horizontal 6 (WB-104) half dollar graded AU55 by PCGS was bought for \$2,585. An 1852-O half dollar, the rarest date New Orleans Liberty Seated half dollar other than the non-collectible no arrows 1853-O, was graded by NGC as an AU53 and sold for \$1,880. An 1855-S half dollar in a PCGS VF35 holder sold for \$3,290. Two 1870-CC PCGS graded dollars were in the auction. The VF30 sold for \$2,585 and the AU55 for \$9,987. One of the rarest United States coins, the 1870-S Seated dollar, was also sold in this auction. This example, one of the nine confirmed 1870-S silver dollars, is the Miles-Queller coin. It was graded NGC XF40 and went to a new owner for \$423,000. An 1872-CC dollar in PCGS XF45 was bought for \$4,935. The final Carson City Seated dollar date, an 1873-CC graded PCGS VF30, sold for \$14,100. An 1878-CC Trade dollar graded PCGS XF45 went for \$3,760.

The November Baltimore Auction by Stack's Bowers Galleries - November 2-4 and 9-10. A nice selection of Liberty Seated coins was available in this auction. Especially notable were the early San Francisco Liberty Seated quarters.

An 1838-O half dime, an early die state Valentine V -2 with very little die rust, was graded PCGS AU55 and bought for \$3,525. A PCGS MS64 transitional reverse 1840 -O half dime (V-6), which had previously been in the Gardner collection as a PCGS MS63 CAC, sold for \$12,337. This is the only known uncirculated example of this variety which is among the scarcest of the ten New Orleans half dime die marriages dated 1840. An 1846 half dime, the rarest Philadelphia Liberty Seated half dime, was graded PCGS VF30 and sold for \$2,820. A no arrows 1853-O half dime in PCGS EF45 sold for \$2,585.

The Gardner 1838-O dime graded PCGS MS65 CAC sold for \$19,975. Two 1846 half dimes graded by PCGS as VF30 sold for \$940 and \$1,410. Even though technically the same grade, the lot descriptions and the online photographs indicated that the second coin, which sold for 50% more, was original and more appealing. Four early San Francisco dimes graded by PCGS were sold in this auction: 1856-S AU50 for \$2,585; 1856-S EF45 for \$1,410; 1858-S EF45 for \$1,116; and 1859-S EF40 for \$1,997. The 1860-O dime in this auction was graded VF35 and sold for \$2,115.

Two 1849-O quarters, both PCGS graded were sold in this auction. An AU50 sold for \$6,462 and a VF30 for \$3,055. As noted previously there was a large selection of early San Francisco quarters available:

1855-S PCGS	MS64+	Did Not Sell
1856-S PCGS	VF35	\$ 940
1857-S PCGS	AU53 CAC	\$2,115
1859-S NGC	EF40	\$3,525
1860-S PCGS	EF40	\$6,462
1861-S NGC	EF40 CAC	\$4,935
1861-S PCGS	F15	\$1,292
1862-S PCGS	MS63	\$3,877
1864-S PCGS	VF30	\$1,762
1866-S PCGS	EF45	\$1,762
1867-S PCGS	VF30	\$1,527
1871-S NGC	EF45 CAC	\$3,760

An 1891-O quarter graded VF35 by PCGS sold for \$1,468. Several better date half dollars were also included in this auction. An 1852-O half dollar graded PCGS AU55 sold for \$1,880. An 1857-S half dollar graded PCGS EF45 CAC sold for \$1,645. An 1871-CC half dollar which was graded EF45 by NGC was bought for \$2,585. Another Carson City issue, an 1874-CC, graded PCGS VF25 also sold for \$2,585. An 1878-CC Trade dollar graded by PCGS as an AU55 sold for \$6,462.



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LSCC Calendar

December 1-3, 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.

January 5-8, 2017. **LSCC table, regional meeting, and educational programs. Fort Lauderdale, FL.** 2017 FUN, Fort Lauderdale Convention Center, 1950 Eisenhower Blvd, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33316. Meeting is on Friday, 9 AM, in Room 113.

February 1, 2017. Deadline for articles and advertisements for *Gobrecht Journal* Issue #128.

February 3-4, 2017. **LSCC table and educational programs. Knoxville, TN.** 53rd Annual Knoxville Coin Show, Rothchild Catering and Convention Center, Kingston Pike, Knoxville, TN.

Mid-March, 2017. *Gobrecht Journal* Issue #128 published and mailed to all current members.



Regional News

by Dennis Fortier, LSCC #2016

The Northeast Region had a busy three weeks with Rochester, Baltimore, and Manchester in rapid succession. Seeing so many friends and members is always a pleasurable part of the club experience. The Baltimore club dinner at M & S Grill on Friday night had eleven members in attendance.

John Frost gave two educational presentations in Rochester on Liberty Seated Dollars that complemented his display of liberty Seated Dollars; a real treat for our friends in Rochester. Len Augsburg gave a presentation on Liberty Seated Quarters at the Baltimore meeting that corresponded with the quarter display at the club table. Finally, in Manchester we had ten people in attendance at the combined LSCC/BCCS meeting where Dennis Fortier spoke on "Building the Everyman's Set of Carson City Half Dollars" and John Frost gave a talk on Barber Errors.

In total, six new members were signed up at the several shows. Several members handed in their dues renewals and four club shirts were sold. The club table at all three events was very busy and made for a rewarding time.

John Frost has designed and arranged for the

printing of club business cards. This might not sound like an interesting fact at first glance. However, there are many times at the club table when handing

out a brochure that costs thirty-cents to produce to someone we are strongly mindful will not be using that brochure to sign-up is an expense the club can do without. The business cards only cost three-cents to produce. The cards have our club website and email. The information they need without the added expense to the club. They can use the sign-up form on the club website if they chose to join. Thank you, John.

Now we turn our attention to Houston, December 1-3, where Dick Osburn and John Frost will have a club table and educational presentation for our friends in Texas. The meeting will be Friday December 2, 9AM in room 215. The educational presentation will be on Liberty Seated Carson City coinage and the display at the club table will correspond with that talk.

Wishing you all a happy and safe Holiday Season from all of us on the regional team.



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



The Curious Collector

by Len Augsburger, LSCC #1271

Christian Gobrecht Headstone “Found”

In *Gobrecht Journal* issue # 102 (<https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/177>), Bill Bugert

documented an involved search for Christian Gobrecht’s burial site. Gobrecht was buried in Monument Cemetery, Philadelphia, upon his death in 1844. But in 1955, a Philadelphia court ruled that 26,000 bodies from the Monument site could be relocated to the Memorial Park section of Lawnview Cemetery. The Monument Cemetery space was then cleared and sold to Temple University and the Philadelphia Board of Education. Many of the Monument headstones were destroyed and replaced with brass plaques at the Lawnview site. Bugert located the Gobrecht plaque (at right) at Lawnview in 2008 after multiple visits.



In working through the Clain-Stefanelli papers in the Smithsonian Archives during November 2016, I noticed several files marked “Gobrecht” or something similar. Vladimir Clain-Stefanelli, the curator of the National Numismatic Collection, serendipitously attracted donations from several descendants of Gobrecht and this material currently resides in the Smithsonian in Washington, DC. In the early 1960s Kent Packard of Paoli, PA, a grandson, donated a group of medals from the Gobrecht estate, along with odd items such as Gobrecht’s spectacles and his father’s wedding ring. Similarly, a group of Gobrecht sketches came in through Alfred Gobrecht Darrach, a great-grandson. Elvira Clain-Stefanelli (Vladimir’s wife) documented these sketches in the 1991 *ANA Centennial Anthology*.

Clain-Stefanelli’s contact with the Gobrecht family may have led him to do additional investigation

into Gobrecht’s past. In any event, one of the Clain-Stefanelli working files contains a photographic print of Gobrecht’s headstone. There is no additional context or information on the origin of the print. Perhaps a relative passed it on as a matter of historical interest. In any case, this now “finds” the headstone that eluded Bill Bugert. Although the headstone was most likely destroyed in the 1950s, we now have an image. The headstone reads:

CHRISTIAN GOBRECHT / BORN / NOVEMBER 25, 1784 / DIED JULY 23, 1844
MARY GOBRECHT / BORN OCTOBER 13, 1793 / DIED JANUARY 24, 1866
“HEIRS TOGETHER / OF THE GRACE OF LIFE
“





Quarter of the Month

by Greg Johnson, LSCC #1460

1853-O J-104 Quarter Dollar

I would like to kick off this month's column by encouraging everyone who can to attend a major show such as FUN, summer ANA, or a Baltimore Whitman show. This Fall's Whitman show itself will be discussed by others but I want to reiterate that I personally always find it a treat to hang around and discuss coins with LSCC folks. In addition to the club meeting and numerous informal gatherings, the LSCC table was manned by Dennis Fortier, John Frost, and Carl Feldman doing a great job as ambassadors for the club, Liberty Seated coinage, and numismatics in general.

My "find of the show" was actually another member's coin. My public involvement with Liberty Seated quarters (this column) and prior Gobrecht Journal articles regarding 1853-O die marriages has a fortunate side effect of prompting some collectors to show me neat quarters. In this particular case, the coin in question is a very late die state of the rarest 1853-O die marriage (J-104, Briggs 2-D) which was graciously provided to me on loan to photograph for this column. It is only the fifth example of the die marriage I've seen in twelve years of looking. The die marriage was discussed in detail in Gobrecht Journal Issue 118 in my article "A Die Study for 1853-O Quarters" (2013). At that time, the only example I could locate to photograph for the article was a raw VG10. That coin was just upgraded with a PCGS XF45 coin in April 2016 as described in the May column.

The J-104 die marriage pairs Obverse 2 (featuring a die chip on Liberty's neck) with Reverse D (identified by mintmark position). Reverse D is one of three reverses which pair with Obverse 2. The interesting thing about the late die state coin that I

borrowed at the show is the size of the die break below the date. The die seems to be heading towards a terminal die state, strongly suggesting that the pairing of Obverse 2 with Reverse D was the last of its three die marriages. Figure 1 shows the PCGS XF45 example of J-104 purchased in April. Note the light die break beneath the date. Figure 2 shows the late die state example borrowed at the November Baltimore show. The break appears to be significant enough to be considered an internal cud.



Figure 1. 1853-O Quarter Dollar
J-104 PCGS XF45



Figure 2. 1853-O Quarter Dollar, J-104, LDS with internal cud below date.

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

1840 No Drapery Half Dime V-6



The 1840 No Drapery Valentine 6 half dime provides an exceptional example of an obverse bisected die. Although fairly available, it is a spectacular and most enjoyable find. This particular example was obtained as an un-attributed half dime, so they are certainly out there.

The primary bisecting die crack starts on the rim at K-12 and progresses completely through Liberty's head and torso. This is a slightly later die state having a second die crack beginning to form horizontally through Liberty's body at the breast line, across the pole and her left arm and out into the field.





(Continued from page 8)

The die crack continues through the shield bisecting the Y in LIBERTY and the side of numeral 8 in the date, exiting the lower rim at K-6.

The reverse of the V-6 is described only as 'small letters,' without any additional diagnostic features noted.



Die state diagnostics courtesy of Dr. D. W. Valentine's work, *The United States Half Dimes*, with additional assistance from Steve Crain on the LSCC Message Board, Liberty Seated Half Dime Q & A Forum.

Images courtesy of Northeast Numismatics with high detail images by BluCC Photos (Todd Pollock) graded MS64 by NGC.

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A Tour of the San Francisco Mint, 1856

Part 2

by Jim Laughlin, LSCC #876

Continuing from last month's edition of E-Gobrecht; Hutching's *California Magazine* Vol 1 No IV, October, 1856; Coining Money at the San Francisco Branch Mint. Readers wishing to see the original article with numerous illustrations, may wish to go to the Newman Numismatic Portal at

<https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/517301?page=158>

HUTCHING'S CALIFORNIA MAGAZINE
VOL 1, No. IV, OCTOBER 1856
COINING MONEY
at the San Francisco Branch Mint.
Part 2

The silver is taken out, and again washed carefully for the purpose of removing the acid, and the chloride of zinc that has been formed by the action of zinc upon the chloride of silver while in the reducing vat.

After the silver is then thoroughly washed, it is placed in a hydraulic press, and subjected to the enormous pressure of twelve thousand pounds to the square inch, and the water nearly all forced out of it, leaving a compact, circular cake of silver, about ten inches in width, by three inches in thickness. These cakes are then placed on a drying-pan, and the remaining moisture dried out. The silver is now ready for melting, and making into coin; or, for use in the granulating process.

Now, if you please, let us return to the porcelain pots, and notice what becomes of the *gold* left in the bottom. This is now subjected to another boiling process of six hours, in fresh nitric acid in about the same proportion as before, during which time it is frequently stirred, to enable the acid to permeate the whole of the gold in the pot.

After this second boiling, the acid is bailed out (and saved for the first boiling process) and the contents of the porcelain pots emptied into a filter, where it is well washed with hot water, prepared expressly for this purpose, and the remaining nitrate of silver is entirely washed out, leaving nothing but pure gold.

The water is now pressed out in the same manner as it was from the silver, and the cakes locked up in the drying furnace for about three hours, when they are taken out and are ready for melting.

As one can see, acids were a critical component for the refinement of gold and silver at the Branch Mint, yet San Francisco was about as far as can be imagined from any urban area that had a rudimentary manufacturing-industrial base where acids could be procured. Mint staff, no doubt studied the problem and contracted for deliveries from the East Coast as well as contracted with a new firm that was going to establish a Chemical Works in California. Unfortunately, the Mint planners totally underestimated the sheer volume of gold that was being discovered in the West and so they woefully underestimated the amount of acids needed by the Mint. Shipments were delayed for months by the fickle Pacific trade winds or destroyed and lost by shipwreck. Teething problems with the new Chemical Works failed to keep up with demand. Costs of labor and materials made production costs higher than expected, which in turn resulted in a need to cancel or re-negotiate contracts. From the newspapers, 1854 thru 1859, the supply of acids continued to surface as a source of frustration, such as the following:

Daily Alta California (San Francisco), December 9th, 1854.

A short supply of acid, occasioned by the failure of the factory to meet demand, is the cause of the small amount of coinage (\$188k in Double eagles). It is either neglect or an oversight on the part of the Federal Government in giving the manufacture of the acids necessary for the use of the Mint, to contractors who exhibit such carelessness or mismanagement. By their failing to furnish acid, the Mint has been almost useless during the past month. It is a question simply of time when such things shall have an end.

Briefly, sulfuric acid was made by burning raw

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sulfur; the fumes driven off being captured in a vessel, then subjected to a jet of steam, which causes the sulfuric acid gas to condense on the sides of the vessel and became a liquid. Nitric acid was made by heating a mixture of sulfuric acid, with what was known then as Peruvian saltpeter, which is sodium nitrate (not potassium nitrate); the gas arising being nitric acid gas which when captured and allowed to cool, condenses into liquid nitric acid. As such, the raw materials necessary to make the two important acids the Branch Mint needed, came from raw elemental sulfur, which at the time was available from middlemen on the East Coast, but the primary world source were mined in Sicily. The sodium nitrate (Peruvian saltpeter) was obtained from deposits mined near Iquique, Peru (Northern Peru near the border with Chile). At that time, this apparently was the source for manufacturers on the East Coast that supplied the Philadelphia Mint.

The new San Francisco Chemical Works reported in a period newspaper article that the Branch Mint used 150,000 pounds of sulfuric acid and 500,022 pounds of nitric acid, in the year 1856. (Sacramento Daily Union, November 28, 1858).

Back to the Hutching's article....

Let us now go to the *Melting Room*. There we find men moving about among "crucibles", "shoe" and "ingot-moulds", and what not, in front of the furnace, and as they lift back the cover, and the bright light breaks upon the eyes; down in the white heat we can see the crucible, ready to receive the precious metal. The gold is then put into it, with a sufficient amount of copper to reduce the standard of 1000 to 903. The gold is then run off into what are technically called "shoe-moulds". The bar thus run is termed "toughened bar". It is again assayed, for the purpose of knowing the exact amount of copper to be added to reduce it to 900-1000, or the United States' standard fineness of coin. It is then again melted and reduced to the above standard; after which it is run into "ingot-moulds", and is again assayed, to determine whether it is now of the fineness required.

These ingots of standard gold, each weighing about sixty ounces, of which there are from thirty-six to forty in one "melt" are then "pickled", which, being

interpreted, means, to heat them red-hot and immerse them in sulphuric acid water, which cleans and partially anneals them. They are then delivered by the Melter and Refiner to the Treasurer, who weighs them accurately and then delivers them to the *Coiner*.

The ingots thus delivered, for twenty dollar pieces, are about 12 inches in length, about 1 inch and 7/16ths in width, and about 1/2 an inch in thickness; yet for every different sized coin the width varies to suit.

They are now removed to the *Rolling Room* where the ingots pass thirteen consecutive times through the rollers, and at each time decrease in thickness, and increase in length, until they are about three feet six inches long; they are then taken to the *Annealing Room*, enclosed in large copper tubes, and securely sealed to prevent oxidation or loss of the metal. They are now placed in the annealing furnace, where, after remaining for about forty-five minutes in sealed tubes, they are taken out and cooled in clear water. The "strips" of gold are now ready for rolling to the finished thickness and are re-taken to the *Rolling Room* for that purpose; and are afterwards returned to the *Annealing Room* and subjected again to a red hot heat for forty-five minutes, and again cooled as before.

These "strips" are now carried to the *Drawing and Cutting Room*, where they are first pointed; then heated, by steam; then "greased", with wax and tallow; and are then ready for the draw-bench. The point of the strip is then inserted in the "draw-jaw" and the whole strip is drawn through the "jaw" which reduces it exactly to the required thickness for coining. The strips thus gauged are then taken to the "cutting press", where, from the end of each strip a "proof-piece" is punched and accurately weighed; and, if found correct is punched into "blanks" or "planchets" at the rate of about one hundred and eighty per minute. Should any of the strips be found too heavy, they are re-drawn through the "draw-jaw". If too light, they are laid aside to be regulated, by what is technically termed the "doctor"—a process by which the strip is made concave, before the planchets are cut out, and which gives them the required weight. This is an improvement only in use in the San Francisco Branch Mint and is, we believe, the invention of Mr. Eckfeldt, the Coiner; and by which some thirteen thousand dollars in light strips are saved from re-melting every day.

(Continued on page 12)



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Simple as the fact appears, it prevents the melting of about four millions of dollars per annum, and is doubtless, a great saving to the public.

Here was an admission that the Coiner occasionally re-worked planchet strips that produced slightly light weight planchets. Instead of condemning the strips to be re-melted, re-cast, and then re-drawn through the roller mill; the strips were slightly warped or bent to produce a concave surface across one side (convex on the other). The planchets were then punched out, straight down through the concave/convex stock, thus producing a slightly heavier planchet, which would hopefully now meet acceptable weight tolerances. No doubt the blanks cut would retained at least some of the concave/convex feature, and perhaps if a blank planchet was laid concave side down, the blank planchet would maybe rock back and forth on one axis. It would seem likely though, that such concave/convex features would not withstand the coining press immense striking pressure, but maybe in some small way contributes to the quality of strike seen in the resultant coin.

After the blanks or planchets are cut out, the strips are bent in a convenient shape for re-melting, and are sent to the Coiner's Office to be weighed, preparatory to making up his account for the day, and which, with the planchets, must make up the gross amount received in the morning from the Treasurer.

They are afterwards delivered to the Treasurer, by whom they are again weighed and then sent to the Melter and Refiner to be again cast into ingots.

The planchets are then carried from the cutting-press to the *Cleaning Room* where they are boiled in very strong soap-suds, from which they are taken and dried in a pan, heated by steam, and then conveyed to the Coiner's Office to be weighed. After which, they are sent to the *Adjusting Room* where each piece is separately weighed, and those found too light, are condemned for re-melting; and those which are too heavy are reduced, by filing, to the standard weight. All the planchets thus adjusted, are then re-taken to the Coiner's Office, and, with the filings and light pieces, are carefully weighed, and that weight must tally with the gross amount of the planchets delivered to the Ad-

justors during the day.

The work of "adjusting" is performed by females of whom from ten to fifteen are employed, according to the amount of labor to be accomplished.

An 1857 article gives the number of officers and employees at the Branch Mint at 95. The officers of the Mint were the Superintendent, the Assayer, the Melter and Refiner (one person), the Coiner, and the Treasurer. Each held a personal appointment to the position from the President and served at his pleasure. These five officers in turn headed their own Departments within the Mint. The Superintendent headed what was known as the "General" Department made up of 25 employees. The Assaying department had 13 employees; Melter and Refiner department, 25 employees; Coiner's department, 18 employees; and the Treasurer, 10 employees. The article does name each employee and the job title of the position they held, and none listed were women. Those women mentioned in the above paragraph must have been considered temporary employees, and not permanent employees of the Mint. (Sacramento Daily Union, August 14, 1857).

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>



Photos from the November 2016 Whitman Baltimore Expo



Dennis Fortier finally “officially” receives his 2015 Kamal M Ahwash Literary Award medal from LSCC Publications Editor Bill Bugert (above left)
Dennis with a club member at the LSCC table (above right)



Club dinner attendees at the November 2016 Baltimore show



Free Advertisements

For Sale: Complete Set Of Gobrecht *Journal Collective Volumes, 1-5*. \$60 postpaid. Harry Salyards, LSCC #505, P.O. Box 1691, Hastings, NE 68901.

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Double Dimes – the United States Twenty-cent Piece, a new book by Lane Brunner and John Frost, available both as a web book at no cost, and a Print Edition. Spiral bound, 179 pages, nearly 400 photographs. The Print

Edition is available from the authors at www.doubledimes.com.

Holt Rarities is Buying and Selling Liberty Seated, Federal, and Colonial Issue coins of all denominations. Check out our website at www.holtrarities.com or call (931) 581-1890. Brad Holt has collected coins for over thirty years and is a member of the ANA and LSCC.

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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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



Liberty Seated Collectors
Club

National Officers

President

Gerry Fortin
wuximems@hotmail.com

Vice President

Leonard Augsburger
leonard_augsburger@hotmail.com

Secretary / Treasurer

Dale Miller
dalecta@gmail.com

Publications Editor

Bill Bugert
wb8cpy@earthlink.net
P.O. Box 242
Fairfield, PA 17320
(717) 337-0229

National Positions

Carl Feldman

carlscoins@gmail.com
Membership Chairman

John Frost

john.frost@doubledimes.com
Education Director

Dennis Fortier

ricajun@msn.com
Team Leader,
Regional Directors

Jason Feldman

jasonfeldman@gmail.com
Director,
LSCC Southern Region

Steve Petty

spetty@eesinc.cc
Director,
LSCC Central Region

Brian Cushing

bpcushing@gmail.com
Director
LSCC Western Region

Vacant—Director,
LSCC Northeast Region

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: lscweb@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.

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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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