



The E-Gobrecht

The Electronic Newsletter of the LIBERTY SEATED COLLECTORS CLUB

Liberty Seated Collectors Club

2012 Volume 8, Issue 3

March 2012 (Whole # 86)

Len Augsburger wins 2011 Ahwash Award!

This news is slightly dated (it was formally announced in the January 24, 2012 letter to all club members) but it is worth repeating here.

LSCC Secretary/Treasurer and noted numismatist and numismatic author, Len Augsburger, won the 2011 Kamal M. Ahwash award for the best article to appear in *Gobrecht Journal* issues #109 to 111. Voting by club members was conducted in October 2011 and Len's article "Eugene H. Gardner: Liberty Seated Collections of a Lifetime" won the popular vote.

An award plaque will be presented to Len by club president, John McCloskey, at the annual meeting of the LSCC at the Philadelphia "World's Fair of Money" in August. Congratulations, Len!

Loads of LSCC Activities at the March Baltimore Show

Regional meeting of the LSCC: March 23, 9 A.M., Room 301 (usual room)

Club Table: 1558 (Jointly with the Barber Coin Collectors Society)

Exhibits: At the club table, Table 1558

Assistance needed: To help "man" the club table and for exhibits of Liberty Seated coins and material. Please contact John Frost at frosty@barbercoins.org. Please consider helping. It is a rewarding experience to show off your coins and talk to others about the LSCC.

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The *E-Gobrecht* is a twice 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 at on the last page.



Auction News

by Jim Gray, LSCC #664

The **Goldberg** Pre-Long Beach Sale did not have a single coin to be reported

The **Heritage** Long Beach Sale contained an 1843-O dime in VF30 CAC for \$1,380 and an

1846 graded VF20 for \$1,035. An original gray 1859-S in VF30 sold for \$1,150. A F15 1874-CC with original toning and a little soft on Liberty's head went to a happy buyer for \$16,100. An original 1885-S sold for \$1,380 in VF30.

An 1843-O Large O quarter with original toning that graded XF45 soared to \$7,475. A nicely toned 1849-O in AU53 rang the gong for \$9,775. An

1854-O Large mintmark sold for \$3,450 in VF30. 1859-S pieces hit \$920 and \$1,380 in VG10 and F12. An 1869-S graded AU55 sold for \$2,764. The highlight of the sale was an 1870-CC graded VF35. It was not attractive because of mottled toning but still sold for \$25,300.

An 1846 horizontal 6 half dollar in MS63 hammered for \$8,625. A deeply toned XF45 1852 sold for \$1,495. An 1873-CC NA had smooth surfaces but only graded MS61 because of too many visits to the dipping pot. It still garnered \$10,350

An 1871-CC dollar with AU details, but not graded because of obverse scratches, sold for \$7,425.

Help wanted at the Baltimore Show

LSCC to share a club table with BCCS, exhibits needed

Club member John Frost reports an effort to have a joint Liberty Seated Collectors Club and Barber Coin Collectors' Society (<http://www.barbercoins.org/>) table at the upcoming Whitman Coin and Collectibles Baltimore Expo from March 22-25, 2012. The purpose of the club table is to broaden the exposure of the clubs to the public and to increase the interest in collecting Liberty Seated and Barber coinage. During the past few years, both clubs have been working together to share and reduce show manpower resources with great success.

The LSCC officers are looking for volunteers to help staff the club table. For as little as an hour of your time, you can promote the club and its activities. Handouts and information will be provided to the volunteers. This is a great opportunity to support the club and to meet and greet other numismatists with similar interests.

Volunteers and those seeking additional information can contact John at frosty@barbercoins.org. Please consider supporting the club.

Exhibits wanted for the LSCC Club Table at Baltimore. Please consider spending a little time and effort by exhibiting your Liberty Seated coins and/or material at the club table. Exhibiting and speaking to others about your interests is a very rewarding experience. Contact John Frost at frosty@barbercoins.org for additional information.



1853 “No arrows and Rays” Half Dollar

by Bill Bugert, LSCC #455



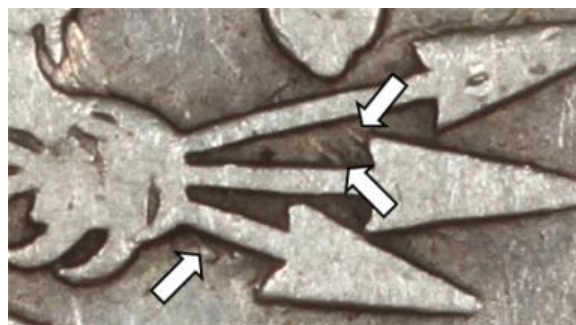
Numismatist and well known Liberty Seated and bust coinage dealer, Rich Uhrich, reported to me a recent interesting eBay find. Advertised as an 1853 No Arrows half dollar, the coin sold for approximately \$175 with several bidders vying for the successful sale of a coin that is currently unknown. The eBay photos depicted a coin with prospects: no arrows or rays, no apparent alterations, and a slanted 5 in the date. Remember, an altered 1858 to 1853 half dollar would have an upright 5.

Rich acquired the coin for his altered coin collection, received the coin from the seller, and showed it to me. On first appearance, it looks like a genuine 1853 no arrows or rays half dollar; the fields to the side of the date look unaltered as do the fields around the eagle on the reverse. Close scrutiny shows very minor remnants of the rays under the arrow heads and olive leaves.

This half dollar evidently had skillful engraving to remove the arrow heads on each side of the date and to remove the outstretching rays on the reverse to create a novelty. These alterations were likely done many years ago as the light gray toning covers almost all evidence of rework.

Another characteristic of the coin is a heavy clash mark in the reverse's lower right shield. At some later point and for an unknown reason, the drapery below Liberty's elbow was “fussed with” evidenced by light abrasion in that area.

While not a valuable coin, this coin makes for interesting study and a great discussion “show and tell” item.





Regional News

by Gerry Fortin, LSCC #1054

This Regional News update is being written from sunny Venice, Florida but the reality of driving back to Maine at the end of month is weighing on

Diane and me. It seems that

Florida weather and lifestyle has spoiled Diane too much and I've only spent slightly over a week here before moving on again. On Monday night, I do plan to attend the monthly Venice coin club event and meet local members. This will be a good chance to speak about the LSCC and introduce our club activities to those that may be unaware. Our mailman, who is a member, mentioned that Venice meeting attendance ranges as high as 30-40 and the Sarasota coin club, 30 minutes north of Venice, can have up to 80 people in attendance. Hopefully, I can recruit a few new members in the upcoming year and build new relationships here in Florida.

March brings the club back to its home base at the Whitman Coin and Collectibles Expo, more

commonly known as the "Baltimore show". A regional meeting is planned for Friday March 23 at 9 A.M. in Room 301 with Len Augsburger hosting the event. Len is a well known numismatic author and club Secretary/Treasurer and always offers insightful commentary. On the bourse floor, the LSCC will once again team with the Barbers Coin Collectors Society to host a club table. The table number is 1558 and located in the same area as the November 2011 Seated Fest displays. We wish to thank John Frost for taking the initiative on establishing the combined club table.

The LSCC returns to the Central States Numismatic Society's 73rd Anniversary Convention which will be held in Schaumburg, IL, at the Schaumburg Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center. A regional meeting is scheduled for April 20 at 9 A.M.. Steve Petty will be our host along with LSCC President John McCloskey. More information will be forthcoming in the April *E-Gobrecht* issue.

Upcoming LSCC Events

March 2012 Gobrecht Journal. To be mailed during the last week of March 2012.

March 23, 2012, **Baltimore, MD**, Baltimore Coin and Collectibles Expo, LSCC Regional Meeting, 9 A.M., room 301 (usual room).

Now thru April 15, 2012, LSCC officers are accepting nominations for the **2011 LSCC Hall of Fame**. See nomination guidelines on page 1 of the January issue of the *E-Gobrecht*. Contact LSCC VP Bill Bugert at wb8cpy@arrl.net.

April 20, 2012, **Schaumburg, IL**, Central States Convention, LSCC Regional Meeting, 9 A.M., room TBD.



The Budget Collector: Seated Deals & Steals Under a Hundred Dollars

Twenty-third in a Series

by Len Augsburger, LSCC #1271

This month's find comes from eagle-eyed reader R. U. who located an unattributed 1842-O Small Date quarter on eBay. The raw coin grades Fr-2, but at a price of \$76, who can argue? The 1842-O Small Date is one of the oldest recognized varieties in the quarter series, being mentioned as early as 1881, in Haseltine's Type Table. The difference in date size is not startling and difficult to observe at first glance without experience in looking at both types firsthand. Larry Briggs described the small date digits as 1.4mm high and the large date as 1.6mm. That's 200 microns for the engineers in the audience. For the non-engineers, the average diameter of a human hair is about 100 microns. In other words, this is not a visually arresting variety.

Nevertheless, it can be easily attributed even on low grade specimens by the "1" in the date. The small variety has a flat top while the large variety clearly curves up from left to right, as illustrated here. Should such a minor difference create a substantial difference in value? One suspects that if this were a recently discovered variety it would not command nearly so high a premium. However, when a coin has been listed in the Redbook for 60+ years, it doesn't really matter - the market has made a stand, and the direction is clear. In the meantime, keep an eye out for these varieties - they do slip through the cracks.



Above and top image below: eBay
1842-O small date quarter dollar



Above: 1842-O Large date quarter dollar



Quarter of the Month

by Greg Johnson, LSCC #1460

Liberty Seated coinage, particularly in the early years of the design, has a large number of misplaced dates. In fact, there are so many, and in so many different places – denticles, rock, gown,

and shield – that one almost has to wonder what was going on. Those of us who study die varieties might not even be surprised to find a date on Miss Liberty's face or in the obverse fields. While confessing great ignorance as to just how the date punch was positioned in order to add the date to the working die, I also have to admit that I have wondered if some of the mint employees of the time were blind, drunk, or both. How many times did they miss the die entirely? Was there a bench somewhere at the mint with dates of various sizes punched into its surface? Perhaps employees, in scenes reminiscent of The Three Stooges, had dates accidentally punched into various body parts?

It's easy to be critical from a distance of 170 years and I am certain that positioning the date on the dies was far more difficult than we imagine based on our personal experiences in 2012. And, that difficulty gives us much interesting numismatic material to study. One of the most interesting, and arguably the most extreme misplaced dates in the Liberty Seated Quarter series is the 1850 quarter with the base of a one on the rim. It appears the punch did, in fact, very nearly miss the die entirely as the date was being applied.

One notable feature of the 1850 "1 on rim" quarter is that it is difficult or impossible to attribute in low grades. The rim, being the highest point of the design, wears away first, tending to obliterate the "1" on most coins grading below XF. The 2007 LSCC survey indicated that 1850 quarters without the extra digit outnumbered those with by a count of 26 to 17. As expected, only 2 coins with the extra 1 were reported in grades from AG – VF, whereas there were 17 coins in that grade range without the 1.



The grades XF and above, in contrast, featured 15 coins with the extra digit, and only 9 (including two proofs) without. Though partly speculation, I tend to believe that somewhat more than half of 1850 quarters are the variety with the extra 1; but the two obverse dies that have been identified are too similar to prove that with coins grading below around VF 30 by today's standards.

The 1850, as a date, is scarce and pretty well known by collectors as a better date in the series. Its rarity increases with grade to the point that it was considered to be R7 (4-12 known) in mint state by Larry Briggs in 1991. Though the past twenty years

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1877-CC Type II F-109 Seated Dime: More Questions than Answers!

by Gerry Fortin, LSCC #1054

As part of the aging process, it is said that as one grows older, then one should grow wiser. I do believe in this philosophy based on a learning event when Rick DeSanctis discovered an 1877/6 overdate on the 1877-CC Type II reverse F-108 die variety. Rick identified the remains of an upper 6 digit loop on the surface of the last 7 digit in that varieties' date. Regardless for having studied Liberty Seated dime varieties for years, my eyes were not trained to inspect the top surface of date digits for potential artifacts that could have numismatic significance. But no more! After the 1877/6-CC overdate finding, a complete inspection of date digits on all high grade mint state dimes become standard procedure for this variety specialist.

1877-CC F-109 PCGS MS66



After a several year hiatus from adding to the Seated dime PCGS registry set, I returned to the Heritage auctions at FUN and Long Beach. The Long Beach auction featured an 1877-CC dime in PCGS MS66 that met my strict acquisition standards. The dime was fully

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Quarter of the Month (Continued from page 6)

have seen additional examples come to market and, arguably, a loosening in the definition of mint state, the issue remains about R6- in mint state (estimated 25-30 examples). Amongst mint state Philadelphia quarters certified at PCGS the 1850 ranks fourth (behind the 1848, 1869, and 1842) with 14 "grading events" for mint state coins.

References

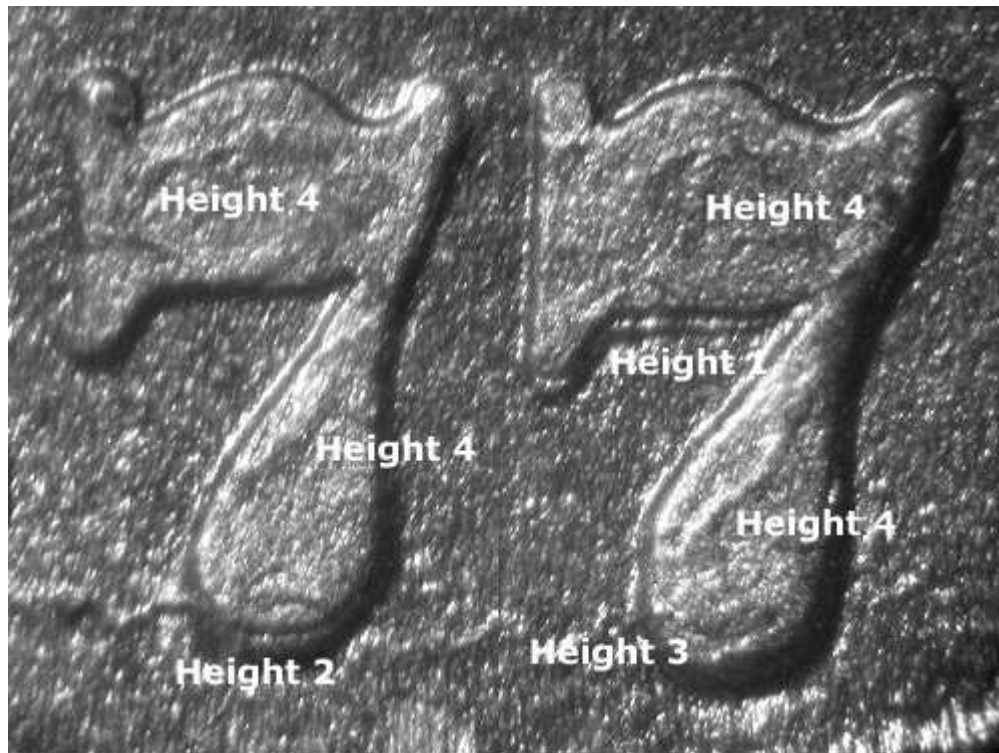
- *The Comprehensive Encyclopedia of United States Liberty Seated Quarters*, Larry Briggs (Lima, OH 1991)
- *Gobrecht Journal* Issue #102
- Photos Courtesy of Heritage Archives



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struck and strictly original with bold luster and wonderful eye appeal. An aggressive internet bid was placed and I won the dime at a price that was within \$300 of the all time record price of \$6,900 (2004) as listed within the Heritage Auction Archives. Upon returning home from another long overseas business trip, the purchase was examined first with a 16x loupe and then with my standard stereo microscope inspection for die varieties research. Both inspections were enjoyable, but the latter produced one of those "Wow" moments for a variety nut. The reason is illustrated in the below image.

1877-CC Type II Reverse F-109 – 77 Date Digits



Different date repunching heights from the field surface

I previously listed Type II Reverse F-109 as a repunched date but the bold strike of the new acquisition facilitated a fresh look at the repunching on the 77 digits. Based on the above image, one would immediately believe there is multiple repunching on the two 77 digits. I noticed that the various repunching artifacts were at different "heights" moving from the field, at the base of the dime's surface, then upward to the top of the digit's surface. Under the microscope, four different date repunchings were visible at different heights. In the macro image, I labeled those heights as Height 1 (near the field surface), Height 2 (above Height 1), Height 3, (above Height 2) and Height 4 which is date repunching artifacts on the surface of the 77 digits.

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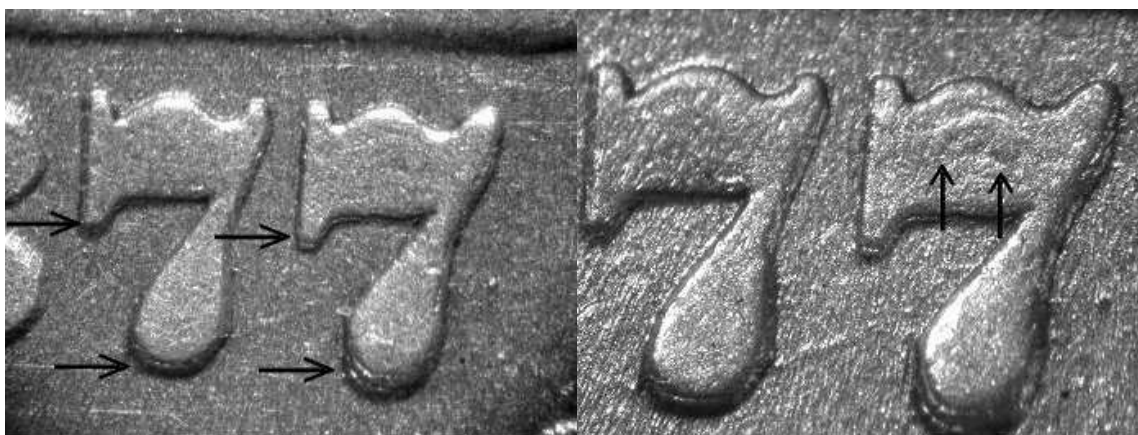


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Already these observations and measurements were cool but a fundamental question arose. **How could this varying date repunching occur as there were inconsistencies in height artifacts between the two 7 digits?** Height 1 was unique to the right 7 digit and Height 2 was unique to the left 7 digit, then Height 3 moved back to the right 7 digit. Clearly on both 77 digits, the surface outline or artifacts were at the same height and would have resulted from a date punch without smooth surfaces. Intuition was to suspect the date punch as being defective and a source of the “repunching” artifacts. But how could this theory be researched and proven? The answer to this question rested on locating another 1877 obverse die with the same date punch characteristics.

That task proved to be simple; the Rick DeSanctis 1877/6 overdate coin and the macro date images taken back in April 2010 were then inspected.

1877/6-CC F-108 Type II Reverse - 77 Date Digits



Repunching on 77 digits, note triple punching on the base of last 7 digit

1877/6 overdate on crossbar of last 7 digit

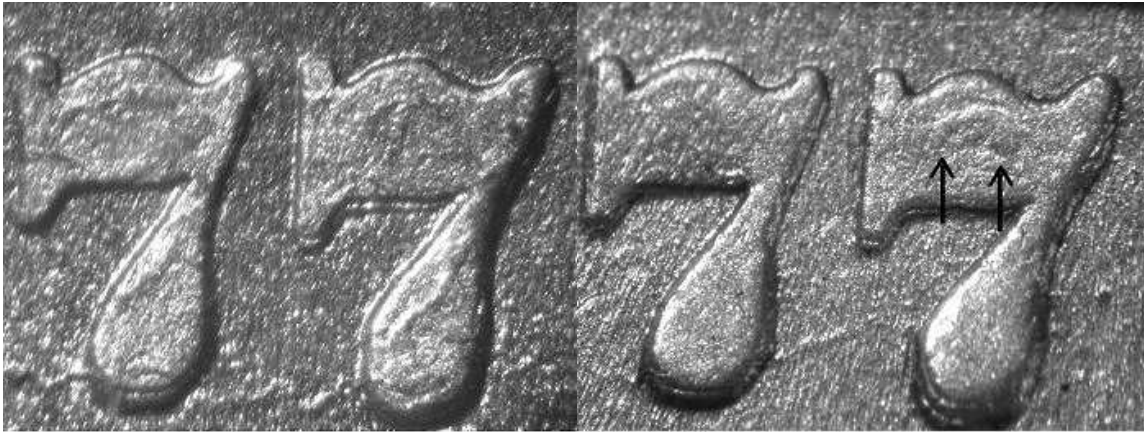
The “repunching” on the F-108 77 date digits appears to match with F-109. There is doubling under the crossbar of the last 7 digit that is similar to that seen on F-109. The bases of both 77 digits are also “repunched” with the last 7 being previously designated as triple punched. Finally, we have the upper loop of a 6 digit resting on the top crossbar of the last 7 digit. Could all of the “repunching” and the upper loop of the 6 digit on the last 7’s crossbar be the result of die punch construction? Obviously, the obverse dies from 1877-CC F-108 and F-109 were different based on date placement and die crack disparities; therefore common obverse dies were not the explanation.

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Comparison of F-109 (Left) vs. F-108 (Right) 77 Date Digits



Type II F-109 - 77 Digits

1877/6 overdate on crossbar
of last 7 digit

To further research this question, macro images of the F-109 and F-108 77 date digits were placed side by side for inspection. A comparison through use of digital images does have limitations. Lighting angle is an important variable for highlighting or hiding date punch artifacts. Without having the Rick DeSanctis plate coin or my own F-108 example at hand, it is difficult to draw a conclusion solely on digital images. However, I would draw your eye to the upper crossbar of the second 7 digit on the F-109 variety. Is there a curved and raised outline that resembles a faint upper loop of a 6 digit? Clearly, we have more questions than answers and this is where I will leave the investigation.

Happy Hunting!!!

**Nominations wanted:
LSCC Hall of Fame**

Email Bill Bugert at wb8cpy@earthlink.net. Deadline April 15, 2012.



Researching Liberty Seated Contemporary Counterfeit Dimes for Fun!

by Chris Majtyka, LSCC #1428

I have always been drawn to 19th century coinage; the same basic Seated Liberty design took America from a young nation in the 1830's to the Industrial Revolution. It was a design of the times, ahead of its time when introduced and probably a bit outdated when retired. The date on each coin is a window into history. This is what I enjoy most about collecting seated coins. My first introduction to contemporary counterfeits was with the purchase of *Gobrecht Journal Collective Volume Two*. This book overflowed with information from the most knowledgeable minds in numismatics. While pouring over the pages and absorbing as much information as possible, upon reaching page 112, I found an article relating to a counterfeit 1842 dime that was crude in nature and struck from completely hand cut dies. I was instantly fascinated by this phony yet intriguing coin. Below is an example of the aforementioned 1842 contemporary counterfeit from my collection.



For the last few years I have been researching 19th century newspapers for news accounts of counterfeit coins. Soon afterward I realized that the manufacture of contemporary counterfeits was a much more common crime than I previously realized. Many interesting newspaper articles and stories exist that detail the "art" of making small denomination coinage. Unfortunately, most of my saved links to these newspaper articles were lost during a personal computer crash in August of 2011. I am slowly re-building my database, and hope to have it restored in a few months. These stories cover the range from approaches for detecting counterfeit coins to literally the entire manufacturing process!

Counterfeits were generally produced by one of two methods. The first was the "cast counterfeit" method, which was basically making a mold of a genuine coin from plaster of Paris, clay and sometimes copper then using molten metal (lead, pot metal etc) to produce a "coin" from that mold. Here is an example of a more sophisticated mold made of copper, along with a fake 1861 quarter that would have been produced from it. Notice the upper loop of the 8 in the date is filled; this is caused by trapped air bubbles in the mold transfer process. These random little "blobs" are telltale signs of a cast coin.

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This rather impressive cast piece appears to be of a copper alloy with a light silver plating or wash. Quality work like this kept the counterfeiter out of jail.



The second method involved creating a pair of dies, either by hand-cutting the design into a die or by enlisting the help of an experienced die sinker and, from there, obtaining or making the blanks, and essentially minting money. A die struck counterfeit was usually much more uniform in size, and thickness, had sharper details and could probably be produced on a larger scale than casted examples. Each method had its risks and each counterfeiter had to weigh these risks versus the reward.

My newspaper archival research efforts have been rewarded with many clues and a few chuckles. One account was of a farmer that sat as a juror during the trial of a counterfeiter. The farmer was able to study the "tools" of the counterfeiter closely enough that he was able to duplicate the equipment later at his

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farm and produced counterfeits for himself. Counterfeits had become commonplace and rather than get stuck with a fake, any suspicious coin would be hit on a hard surface as a test of the metal's integrity. This report could explain why we see so many larger coins with rim bruises today! Other interesting examples include an account of counterfeit fifty cent pieces being passed bearing "abnormal" dates and 1887 dated counterfeit halves described as being well produced but "a little thicker" than normal. Other newspaper accounts included the report of counterfeit small cents (presumably Indian cents) with mention of two different dates. The following piece was the initial reason for my newspaper research.



The 1861 is one of the more common "privately minted" Liberty Seated dimes with the counterfeiter enjoying a great deal of success passing these "dimes" based on the quantities that can still be found today, even in dealer inventories as genuine coins. I surmised that because this one is relatively easy to find today, it should have made the news at least once while it was actually in circulation, but to date my research has not uncovered a single mention of a bogus dime dated 1861. It is very easy to see how this counterfeit could escape scrutiny even during a time when informed people were aware of fake coinage in their pocket change. Unfortunately, this counterfeiter did not see a need to vary the dates on his fakes, as all known pieces are dated 1861.

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Here is a die struck 1872-S from entirely hand cut dies and appears to be a German silver type alloy, with a reeded edge. Although this date and mintmark combination is a scarcer date of the seated dime series, it is unlikely that this counterfeit was intended to fool coin collectors of the time, and even less likely to fool anyone today because of the crudeness of the design. This piece most likely originated from the West Coast where the S mintmark was commonplace. Another piece dated 1874 is presumed by the author to have come from the same source as both are hand cut and very similar in design. The 1874-S example may be viewed at the LSCC website at http://www.lscweb.org/cfdimes/1874s_na_101page.htm

Next is a bogus 1888 seated dime.



The counterfeiter responsible for this one took pride in his work. Notice that the denticles on both sides were strengthened, and if you look closely at the reverse, you may notice that this one has the reverse

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of a Barber dime and not the Liberty Seated dime Type II reverse that it should have!



Normal



Counterfeit



Barber

Reverse styles and design elements between the Barber dime and the Liberty Seated dime are very similar but have distinct differences easily noted by a knowledgeable collector. Using the Barber style reverse may have been nothing more than carelessness or it could have been done intentionally by the counterfeiter to improve the relief of the reverse die. We will probably never know with any certainty but it is interesting to speculate! One thing is for certain, this one was created after the Liberty Seated design was retired, but obviously still common in circulation. The fakes would be useless if they drew anything more than a casual glance. The last thing a counterfeiter wanted was attention.

In summary, throughout most of the 19th century and into the early 20th century, our beloved Liberty Seated coins were being counterfeited to spend as money, circulating side by side with genuine coins and are to this day still mistaken for genuine. These fakes, bogos or counterfeit items, no matter what they are called, are of no interest to some, and to others are every bit as interesting as the mint struck Liberty Seated coins themselves. Liberty Seated dime specialist Gerry Fortin has graciously created and added a database module to the LSCC website for the identification and study of contemporary counterfeits from half dimes to dollars. Why not take a moment and see what counterfeits exist within your favorite Liberty Seated denomination? For those that wish to share information on this subject, or have an interest in researching newspaper archives, feel free to contact me. I can be reached by email at redbird48174@yahoo.com.



Liberty Seated Coin Glass

by Bill Bugert, LSCC #455

Just before Valentine's Day, my wife, Judy, and I were passing time by roaming thru local antique shops looking for anything interesting. Even though we are well past the "accumulation phase" of life, I am always searching for something numismatic or ML Beistle related and she has (many!) other interests including old glass. She called my attention to a beautiful very old pickle jar in a glass case. I didn't see the old jar because, in front of it, was a beautiful example of an 1892 dated Liberty Seated quarter dollar sauce dish coin glass (see photos at right)!!!

For many years, I've been searching, without success, for examples of Liberty Seated coin glass, that is, glass with the Liberty Seated design. I've known about them from articles in other publications but just couldn't find any. I've seen examples of a common design that looks like coins but is actually a pseudo coin. I've seen articles where various collectors and dealers had massive coin glass collections and always wanted at least one example for my personal collection. Back to the story...

Somehow, my wife talked me out of purchasing the coin glass (i.e., the edges were chipped, we have too much stuff, it is more clutter, one more thing to dust, etc...) so I didn't get it. A few days later, I went back to purchase it and it was gone! Initially upset, and as with coins I passed on but later regretted not buying, I decided it wasn't meant to be. Imagine my surprise when Judy presented it to me as a Valentine's Day gift! Such a good wife! It now resides in my Liberty Seated coin glass collection of one.

Oh, by the way. An internet "Google" search of coin glass turns up many hits including some good background information on coin glass, one of the best being

<http://www.oldandsold.com/articles/article246.shtml>.

In summary, this type coin glass was made by Central Glass Company of Wheeling, West Virginia in 1892 possibly for a few reasons: "The Chicago Ex-

position which, in addition to commemorating the discovery of America, was also honoring the 100th anniversary of the Mint in Philadelphia. Secondly, "free silver" had been advocated by "Coin" Harvey in the Western States, and William Jennings Bryan was using it as a political platform at the moment."

In any case, "five months of actual production took place before the Treasury Department moved in and declared that the process was actually counterfeiting. A Federal law had been violated in the practice of reproducing actual coins. The moulds were destroyed. This stopped the production of the "coin glass" pattern and left but a very limited amount of genuine "coin glass" in the hands of scattered dealers and unsuspecting owners."

I hope this has short article brings your attention to collecting Liberty Seated coin glass. As Gerry Fortin says..."Good luck in the hunt."





Subscriber Correspondence

From **Bob Hamby**, LSCC #1477: I wrote this a while back in response to Greg Johnson's article. I would like to extend my thanks to Greg Johnson for his excellent article on the Top 25 Liberty Seated Quarters. I have been a serious Liberty Seated collector for about 25 years and my interest includes ALL the Liberty Seated series. With so many Liberty Seated coins to collect, my focus has been primarily date and mint-mark sets. As I posted on the LSCC message board, my Liberty Seated quarter set consisting of 115 coins was completed at the 2011 FUN show. My sets are mostly housed in Dansco albums leading me to include the "major" varieties for which there are holes in the respective albums. For the Liberty Seated quarter set the major varieties by this definition and using Greg's numbering are:

- 1) #4: 1842-O Small Date
- 2) #11: 1853 No Arrows – probably my favorite
- 3) #12: 1853 over 4
- 4) #15: 1854-O Huge O
- 5) #18: 1856-S over s
- 6) #22: 1873 No Arrows Closed 3
- 7) #23: 1877-S over horizontal S.

After reading Greg's article, I began to compare the coins in my set to the other 19 of Greg's top 25. To my surprise I found the following:

- 8) #1: 1839 Very Long Claws
- 9) #8: 1848 Doubled Date with Compass Point reverse
- 10) #9: 1850 with extra 1 on the rim
- 11) #10: 1852 over 52
- 12) #16: 1854-O Crumbled Obverse.

The 1843-O Large O (#5) quarter is a variety that I was aware of and purchased some time ago so that coin could be considered an exception to the above discussion. Again, thanks to Greg I plan to actively pursue the remaining twelve varieties. I don't recall participating in any of the prior census so all the above will be additions to the current census.

From **George Bilodeau**: Just wanted to let you know I truly enjoy reading your newsletter. I attended the joint meeting at NENA 2011 and signed up for email. At some point I plan on joining club. I mentioned to John Frost at our local coin club last night how much I enjoyed getting this E-letter.

From **jennifer@guesswho.com**: Could you please let me know how we place a classified ad? [Editor: My current policy for the benefit of everyone is as follows: Small advertisements (up to about 7 lines) are free in the E-Gobrecht. Just send me what you would like to say and I will include it in future issues. This informal policy is subject to change based on the advertisement requests.]



Free Advertisements

1879-1890 Quarters and Halves Wanted to Buy:

I'm looking for Philadelphia mint 1879-1890 quarters and halves, grades 35-45 only. Must be absolutely original, never cleaned or dipped. What do you have? Denis Loring, 561-207-6180, dwloring@aol.com.

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, has pictures of coins over \$100, and is updated frequently. He offers a newsletter which notifies you when significant new purchases are available and offers his take on the coin market in general as well as Bust and Seated silver. He also actively services want lists. He is an authorized PCGS and NGC dealer and a member of ANA, LSCC, EAC, and JRCS. Contact him at richuhrichcoins@comcast.net, 717-533-2935 or 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. Pictures are generally available for all coins, and can be obtained if not posted. He will also take consignments for exposure at shows and the website. He attends most major shows, and will try to accommodate want lists. You can reach him at 530-894-0922 or email at: gene@typecoins.com.

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/>

Rare Coins for Sale: Since 1979, David Lawrence Rare Coins has specialized in Seated and Barber coinage for collectors. Please visit our website for 6,000+ offerings of U.S. & World coins, currency, and stamps for sale and auction. We are

also interested in buying or selling your coins at auction. <http://www.davidlawrence.com> or phone 1-800-776-0560, members: PNG, ANA (life), FUN, CSNS

Cuds, Cuds and more Cuds: I am interested in purchasing cuds, major die breaks, and shattered dies on Liberty Seated Quarters. Cuds on other U.S. series of interest too. Also wanted are major reverse rotations on all U.S. series. Please reply directly to Paul Kluth at pcmdmp@msn.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

Wanted to Buy: Nice, problem-free bust and seated material. We specialize in affordable collector coins. Puro's Coins and Jewelry, web: www.vtcoins.com, email: puro@vtcoins.com, phone: 1-800-655-1327.

Seated Dime Die Varieties Wanted: I am paying high prices for Seated Dimes with major cuds, die cracks, and rotated reverses. Contact David Thomas at davethomas333@hotmail.com or 1-949-929-2830.

Three Half Dollar Die Variety Books for Sale:

- *A Register of Half Dollar Die Varieties, Volume I, San Francisco Branch Mint*
- *A Register of Half Dollar Die Varieties, Volume II, Carson City Branch Mint*
- *A Register of Half Dollar Die Varieties, Volume III, New Orleans Branch Mint (1840-O to 1853-O NA)*

Copies of either are available now available in 3-hole punched format (ready for your binder) or plastic comb binding format each from two sources:

<http://www.richuhrichcoins.com/>

<http://www.dickosburn.com/>



Liberty Seated Collectors Club

Contact Information:

**President and
Editor, *Gobrecht Journal***

John McCloskey
John.McCloskey@notes.udayton.edu

**Vice President and
Editor, *E-Gobrecht***

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

Secretary / Treasurer

Leonard Augsbarger
(847) 816-1649
P.O. Box 6114
Vernon Hills, IL 60061
leonard_augsbarger@hotmail.com

LSCC website:
<http://www.lscweb.org>

National Officers

Gerry Fortin

wuximems@hotmail.com

Director,
LSCC Technology and Marketing

Dennis Fortier

ricajun@msn.com

Director,
LSCC Northeast Region

Jason Feldman

jasonfeldman@gmail.com

Director,
LSCC Southern Region

Steve Petty

stephenpetty@sbcglobal.net

Director,
LSCC Central Region

Craig Eberhart

craig@eberhart.us

Director,
LSCC Western Region

LSCC

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 Membership Information. Dues remain bargain priced at \$20 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.

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

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

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@arrl.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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