



COLORADO SPRINGS COIN CLUB COLLECTOR



Meetings: 6:30pm on the fourth Tuesday every month except December
at the Fraternal Order of Eagles
1055 21st Street
Colorado Springs, CO 80905
Guests are always welcome at our regular meetings

PO Box 10055 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80932

COLORADOSPRINGSCOINCLUB@GMAIL.COM

NEW MEETING LOCATION

Fraternal Order of Eagles

1055 S. 21st Street

Colorado Springs, CO 80905

Please park on the west (back) side of the building and use the right-hand door.

Have dinner at the Fraternal Order of Eagles before our meeting!

This month, they will serve a chicken strips dinner
\$8.00 for chicken strips, cole slaw and baked beans
(Drink is extra)

Enter through the front door 5-6 PM
If asked, tell them you're a Coin Club member

MAY 2021 MEETING AGENDA

TUESDAY, MAY 25, AT 6:30PM. DOORS OPEN AT 6PM.

1. Introduction of guests and new members
 2. Secretary's Report.
 3. Treasurer's Report.
 4. Collector's Corner.
 - We would like everyone at the meeting to share something of interest.
 - Or bring anything you showed during one of our Zoom meetings.
 - Please hold your presentation to three minutes or less.
 5. Old Business
 - Are there any items that the membership would like to discuss?
 6. New Business
 - We will discuss answers to the National Coin Week Trivia Contest.
 - Is there anything the membership would like to discuss?
 7. Intermission/Break
 8. Program: **Mike S. on Collecting Coin Banks**
 9. Auction
 10. Door and Membership Prize Drawings
 - Membership Prize: 1989 Prestige Set
 - Door Prizes (All are silver):
 - 1964 (P) Kennedy Half
 - 1946 (P) Washington Quarter
 - 1934 (P) Washington Quarter
 - 1945 D Mercury Dime
 - 1943 D Mercury Dime
 - YN Prize: Canadian \$1 banknote, Uncirculated.
 11. Adjournment.
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APRIL 2021 MEETING MINUTES

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, AT 6:30PM

This meeting was held at our new meeting place, Fraternal Order of Eagles.

1. Introduction of guests and new members:
 - 22 members present and 1 guest joined
2. Secretary's Report:
 - Current membership is at 61 people. Any new membership will require a form to be filled out - Report was Approved.
3. Treasurer's Report:
 - Balance as of 4/27/2021 is \$12,631.16 - Approved
4. Old Business:
 - The winner of the Guess the Price of Gold Contest on 1/25/22 will win a real gold coin
 - The summer Colorado Springs Coin, Currency and Collectibles show at the Event Center has been cancelled due to Covid.
 - The White Elephant Auction was held last month with several donations and \$397 was raised. Thank you to everyone who donated, purchased and ran the auction.
5. New Business
 - The Denver Coin Show will be May 6-8. Bob C., Steve D., Milt N. and Dave S. will be attending. If others are interested, maybe carpool?
 - The ANA National Money Show will be taking place at the Broadmoor Hotel March 10-12, 2022. Steve D. is the Chairman for the show and both the CSCC & NS will co-host. There will be special room rates starting at \$169/night. Steve D. would like to do a presentation on how to set up an exhibit. If you would like to be involved in planning and helping, please let Steve D. know.
 - We are still planning on hosting our own Pikes Peak Coin Show in October 2021. The Eagles are currently discussing if we can use their facility. It would be a one day show on a Saturday possibly from 9:00 – 4:00.
 - National Coin Week took place April 18-24. There is a 15-question club trivia contest due back to the ANA by June 4th. We ran out of time at the meeting to go over our guesses and answers but will do so at our May meeting. There was a special to join the ANA for \$5 (electronic subscription) and \$20 (for print subscription).
 - The May meeting will have a speaker from the Bank Collectors Club
6. Collector's Corner:
 - Doug L. – Collecting 1878 Morgan silver dollar varieties. Also showed a dinosaur coin from Alberta, Canada



- Jerry F. – Displayed a complete set of 2019-W and 2020-W quarters with descriptions of each coin.



- Dave S. – 5 of 7 Silver Canadian dollars that were submitted to ANACS came back with a Proof-like Cameo rating of PL67+. 2 coins were PL68



- Hector R. – Displayed his collection of coins from his home country of Chile from the 1700's to early 1920's. The silver varies from 20%-90%. In 1921 Chile stopped issuing silver coins. He has an 8 Reale coin from 1700's. Also displayed a book of currency with unique and repeating numbers. Included were war dollars from Hawaii and N. Africa. (Editor's note: Unfortunately, these pictures were unusable.)
- Chris L. – Talked about the US Mint and the new Morgan & Peace dollars that will be released in May and June.
- George M. – Found a 2020 Salt River broad-strike quarter and a 1977 Bank of Scotland note. (Editor's note: Unfortunately the quarter picture I took is unusable.)



- Richard C. – Showed a \$20 counterfeit bill that was put in a Salvation Army Kettle. (Editor’s note: Genuine \$20 above it for comparison)



- Frank T. – Brought in items that he found in a Coinstar machine. 1957 quarter, button, battery, Canadian, ANA mini-mint token, copy of a cent & buffalo nickel.



- Steve D. – Brought in the 1936 Washington Quarter with the MS65 CAC Gold certification. Displayed a red seal 1901 Bison/Lewis & Clark VF 25 note



7. Program

- Dave S. put together a “Match the Coin with Country” contest. 12 members participated during the meeting. There were 3 people that had 100%. Milt N., Hector R. and Steve D.

8. Door and Membership Prize Drawings:

- **Member prize** - 1987 Prestige Set (including the Constitutional Dollar – George M.
- **Door prizes (all are silver)** – Robert D., Richard C., Dave S., Cliff S. and Steve D.
 - 1964-P - Kennedy Half
 - 1937-S - Washington Quarter
 - 1949-D - Washington Quarter
 - 1944-D - Mercury Dime
 - 1963-D - Roosevelt Dime
- **YN prize** 1954 Canadian \$1 banknote, Uncirculated – N/A

9. Auction

10. Adjournment at 8:44 pm

TREASURER'S REPORT

Barbara T. submitted the following March 23-April 27 treasurer's report at our April meeting.

BALANCE IN ACCOUNT 3/23/20		\$12,124.16
Monies Received		
White Elephant Auction	397.00	
Membership	100.00	
Membership	30.00	
Donation	5.00	
Total Deposit:	532.00	+532.00
SUB-TOTAL		\$12,656.16
Expenses		
Kevin L., Club Webpage for April	25.00	
Fraternal Order of Eagles Room Rental for April	75.00	
Dave S., Prizes for monthly meeting	41.05	
Total Expenses	141.05	-141.05
TOTAL		\$12,515.11
BALANCE IN ACCOUNT 4/27/21		\$12,515.11

MORGAN AND PEACE DOLLAR RELEASE DATES

The US Mint has announced the dates of their 2021 Morgan and Peace dollars commemorating the 100th anniversary of the end of the former series and the start of the latter. Both types are very popular with collectors, with the Morgan dollar being quite possibly the most popular coin to collect other than the Lincoln Cent.

There will be six coins total, released over three weeks. Morgans will come with three mint marks (P-none), D, and S, as well as two "privy marks," CC and O, to represent the mints that made Morgan dollars originally, but which no longer exist. The Peace Dollar will bear no mint mark.

The mintage of each is limited to 175,000, and each will cost \$85. There is a ten coin limit per household. We expect these to sell out almost instantly once the mint makes them available, so be ready at 10 AM MDT *sharp*.

May 24 at 10 AM MDT: Morgan dollars with CC and O privy marks.

June 1 at 10 AM MDT: Morgan dollars with D and S mint marks.

June 7 at 10 AM MDT: Morgan dollar with no mint mark, and peace dollar with no mint mark, both representing Philadelphia.

MOST INFLUENTIAL PEOPLE IN NUMISMATICS NAMED

SOME ARE CLUB MEMBERS, OTHERS HAVE SPOKEN AT THE CLUB

By Jerry F.

Coin World just published a special edition naming the 100 people who have had the greatest impact on numismatics over the past 60 years. Many are friends and members of the Colorado Springs Coin Club and several have made presentations at a meeting.

We are pleased to have two people on this list who have become CSCC members:

- Kim Kiick joined the ANA in 1982 and is the current Executive Director serving in this role since 2013. In 2020 she was recognized for her outstanding efforts by receiving the Numismatic Ambassador award.



- Rob Oberth is an ANA Governor and is owner of Round Table Trading. He has also become the owner of the annual Colorado Springs Coin & Collectibles show.

The three honorees who have spoken at one of our meetings include:

- Colonel (Ret.) Steve Ellsworth, owner of Butternut Coins and elected ANA President in 2019, spoke to our club on 6/20/16. His topic was Early American Copper on which he is considered an expert.
- Rick Snow, owner of Eagle Eye Rare Coins, joined us on 6/27/17 and gave a very informative and insightful presentation on Flying Eagle & Indian Head Cents, a topic on which he wrote the book ... literally. He is also known for his Photo Seal grading process.
- We were honored on 7/25/17 to have Ken Bressett as our meeting program. His topic was Coins of the Roman Republic. He is the Editor Emeritus of 'A Guide Book of United States Coins' (The Red Book) and has received the ANA Lifetime Achievement Award along with many other recognitions. He was also selected to the ANA's Numismatic Hall of Fame.

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2022 NATIONAL MONEY SHOW WILL BE IN COLORADO SPRINGS

COLORADO SPRINGS COIN CLUB AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY WILL SERVE AS HOST CLUBS

Partially based on ANA press releases

The American Numismatic Association has selected Colorado Springs for the National Money Show. It will run from March 10-12 (Thursday through Saturday) at the Broadmoor. (Wednesday, March 9 is a dealer/exhibitor setup day.)

For our members who are not in town: The ANA has negotiated very low rates for the world-renowned Broadmoor Resort (which currently holds the record for longest running AAA Five-Diamond and Forbes Five-Star awards): \$169 for classic rooms, \$179 for superior rooms and \$199 for premier rooms. In addition to that, the normal \$32 resort fee has been waived.

This Club and the Numismatic Society will be serving as host clubs. The following people are serving as the various chairs:

Host Chairman	Steve D.
Assistant Host Chairman	Dan U.
Honorary Chairman	To Be Determined
Ambassadors	Dave S. and Holly S.
Collector Exhibits	Steve D.
Money Talks	Jerry F.
Scout Chairman	Dan U.
Pages	Georgia W.

Please consider volunteering to help out. It's almost a year away but that's not as long as it seems.

WE WANT WRITERS!

You may have noticed we've been including articles towards the end of the newsletter. Steve D. has done a few, and Kevin L. has contributed one as well: We've also brought in a guest writer from the Elgin Coin Club. But it would be very nice to publish things written by other club members as well. Please let us know if you have anything to share. (Text documents greatly preferred over PowerPoint.)

ADVERTISE IN THIS NEWSLETTER!

Want our membership to know about your business? Advertise in this newsletter! Here are the rates:

Size	Dimensions (width x height)	Rate	
		6 months	Full Year
Business Card	3½ x 2	Not Available	\$12
Quarter Page	3⅝ x 5 or 7⅜ x 2½	\$30	\$55
Half Page	3⅝ x 10 or 7⅜ x 5	\$60	\$110
Full Page	7⅜ x 10 (text area) or 8½ x 11 (no margins)	\$150	\$275

Ads will cover that fraction of the text area, for example a quarter page ad will be half of one column on a two column page, or the bottom quarter of the text area, excluding header, footer and margins. The exception is a full page ad, which (if provided as a PDF) can “bleed” to cover the entire page.

Ads must be print-ready. They can change from issue to issue by providing an updated print-ready ad at least ten days before the next club meeting.

CONTEST: GUESS THE PRICE OF GOLD

Our Guess The Price of Silver contest was a resounding success, so we are going to upgrade. This year, we are holding a Guess the Price of *Gold* Contest.

The rules are simple: Guess the price of gold as of January 25th, 2022.

The deadline for your guess was at our March meeting on Tuesday the 23rd. The following people submitted entries:

\$1,490.00	Holly S.	\$1,937.00	Jason S.	\$2,223.00	Doug L.
\$1,650.00	Matt G.	\$1,955.00	Hector R.	\$2,250.00	Steve D.
\$1,654.00	Elise P.	\$1,994.00	Debbie G	\$2,310.00	Milt N.
\$1,713.00	Dave S.	\$1,999.00	Kevin L	\$2,323.00	Chris L
\$1,785.00	Ivy M.	\$2,000.00	Austin S.	\$2,350.00	Jim B.
\$1,827.00	Steven S.	\$2,004.00	Wayne W	\$2,720.00	Andrena M.
\$1,848.10	Frank T.	\$2,047.00	Robert D.	\$2,730.00	James N.
\$1,862.00	John G.	\$2,103.00	Dan U.	\$4,000.00	Lynn M.
\$1,900.00	Nerissa L.	\$2,108.00	Dale G.		
\$1,922.50	Barbara T.	\$2,205.00	Cliff S.		

FUTURE EVENTS

COLORADO SPRINGS COIN CLUB MEETINGS

May 25 *An in person* meeting. The program is on collecting coin banks, and we will discuss the Trivia Challenge questions.

There are more programs queued up for future meetings.

COLORADO SPRINGS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY MEETINGS

These are normally on the second Sunday of every month, except December, at 2 PM. **Meetings are now in-person!** The regular location is the same as our former location, at the CSPD Community Room, 955 W. Moreno Avenue. Temporarily, the meetings are occurring at Hilltop Baptist Church, 6915 Palmer Park Blvd (which is on the southeast corner of Palmer Park and Peterson Road at the light about a mile *east* of Powers Boulevard and the Golden Corral).

If you’ve never been to a Numismatic Society meeting, they’re a bit different. Every month, instead of a program they have exhibit talks—extended presentations by the membership on whatever they want to show.

UPCOMING LOCAL COIN SHOWS

June: Colorado Springs Coins, Currency and Collectibles show is **CANCELED**.

Sep/Oct: Denver Coin Expo, the largest regularly scheduled show in Colorado, other than our own Colorado Springs Coins, Currency, and Collectibles Show. Sep 30-October 2, Thursday through Saturday. 10 AM - 6

PM Thursday and Friday, 10 AM - 4 PM Saturday. Contact: Neal, (720) 773-1175,
denvercoinexpo@gmail.com

Oct 16: Pikes Peak Coin Show. New one day show! Saturday October 16 at the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION (ANA) EVENTS

The ANA Headquarters, including the Money Museum, is now open limited hours, 10:30-5:00 Tue - Fri.
2021 Summer Seminar has been CANCELLED.

2021 World's Fair of Money, Rosemont IL—Donald E. Stephens Convention Center, August 10-14 2021

2022 National Money Show, Colorado Springs CO—The Broadmoor, March 10-12 2022

1853 – GOLD AND SILVER OUT OF WHACK AGAIN

ARTICLE

By Steve D., Colorado Springs Coin Club

Events from 1837 to 1853

Following the 1837 standards change, the Liberty Seated type was introduced, then modified once or twice (depending on the denomination) adding stars to the obverse of the half dime and dime, then adding drapery to all denominations by 1840. (This created six more short-term types, and of course ended with four new types that went past 1840. It should be no wonder how many coins in a typeset come from, or *could* come from, 1836-1840.) In addition the silver dollar was brought back from the dead—it had not been issued since 1804—and began to be issued in 1840.

In gold, the eagle was also brought back from the dead in 1838, with a new Liberty Head design. By 1840, both the quarter and half eagle had adopted this design, which would continue until 1907, nearly 70 years.

Denominations brought back into production and new designs! This was likely a very exciting time for the few who collected coins at that time. (Coin collecting had its first surge of popularity in the 1850s when the large cent was discontinued.)

Things were about to get a lot more interesting.

James Knox Polk, the 11th President of the United States serving from 1845-1849, is little known or appreciated today, but he was actually very consequential. He is probably the most important one-term president we have ever had. For under him, we fought the Mexican-American war.

Numismatically, the biggest consequence of that war was the fact that California was ceded to the United States. It had actually come under firm American control in 1847, but only in 1848 did Mexico actually give up on it.

And at almost exactly the same time, gold was discovered there.

A *lot* of gold. Enough gold that we created the \$1 and \$20 gold pieces on March 3, 1849, to try to soak it up. I'm not sure, but I think the double eagle may have set a world record for the largest regularly-produced gold coin, and might still hold that record if you discount bullion pieces.

There was in fact enough new gold coming out of the ground that gold began to decline in value against silver, and silver began to disappear from circulation, the mirror image of the situation in the early 1830s.

This was very unusual, because silver had, for centuries, been slowly declining against gold (not the other way around), and now here it was going the opposite way.

Why This Was A Problem

The original goal of our coinage standards was to ensure that the gold and silver coinage were *actually worth* their face value in bullion. A dime should contain ten cents' worth of silver, a half eagle was supposed to contain five dollars' worth of gold.

Because a coin was automatically worth what it said it was worth, without someone having to mandate it, you could mint as many coins as you wanted to without actually inflating the money supply. Five dollars' worth of gold was worth five dollars, of course, but proving it to a merchant was another thing altogether. Minted into a half eagle, that gold was far more readily recognized for what it was and accepted. This worked similarly with other quantities, and for silver. So the US Mint would, as a public service, let *anyone* walk through the front door with gold or silver (even some other country's coins), and they would coin it for a nominal fee. The depositor would have to come back later to get their coins, or they could pay a little extra and get immediate gratification.

But this system could only work as long as the gold to silver value ratio remained constant. Ten dollars worth of gold, as coined into an eagle, had to remain of the same value as the silver in ten silver dollars. We had already seen problems when gold became more valuable relative to silver; we were forced to reduce the weight of the gold coinage to compensate. Now it was sliding the other way. What would we do to try to maintain this system and have our money be on a bi-metallic standard?

The Response

We punted. We threw up our hands and walked away from a bimetallic standard.

The first signs of this were on March 3, 1851, when the three cent silver piece (often called a "trime" as a play on "dime") was authorized. It was .750 fine and weighed $12 \frac{3}{8}$ grains, meaning the silver content was $9 \frac{9}{32}$ grains. Now at the time a silver dollar contained $371 \frac{1}{4}$ grains of silver, so a silver cent (if such a thing had existed) would have contained 3.7125 grains of silver. A three cent coin should have contained 11.1375 or $11 \frac{11}{80}$ grains of silver. Since it was underweight, it was much less likely to be melted.

Wouldn't there be a hazard of people walking into the mint with a lot of silver and having it turned into three cent pieces? 1,113.75 grains of silver, brought into the mint, would become three dollars' worth of silver dollars, halves, quarters, dimes, and half dimes (pick any combo you want). But that same amount of silver would make 120 three cent pieces, or \$3.60 worth. Clearly a smart depositor would ask for trimes!

I can find no provision in the 1851 act preventing this, so I don't know how this worked out.

But the next move was even more dramatic.

On February 21, 1853, an act of Congress reset the silver coinage specifications. The silver dollar was unaffected (and would in fact remain the same through 1935, the last year of .900 fine silver dollar production). But the half dollar would now weigh 192 grains (and the quarter, 96 grains, the dime 38.4 grains, and the half dime 19.2 grains). The fineness remained the same.

The half dollar had previously weighed $206 \frac{1}{4}$ grains. This was a reduction of over ten percent across the board to *all* of the traditional silver denominations except the silver dollar.

Another act on March 3 directed that the 3 cent silver be brought in line with these denominations.

In fact, like the trime, the silver content in all of these coins was now too low. This was deliberate. Congress mandated that the silver coinage be freely exchangeable with gold by the government, thus using the gold coinage to back the silver coinage. Whereas before a half dollar that was underweight was actually worth less than half a dollar, now the government promised to back it with a half a dollar's worth of gold. This is known as *subsidiary coinage*. It ensures that melting silver coinage won't happen (because the melter would lose money doing so), but it also means that if people are allowed to coin their silver freely, they're going to do it a lot because the instant silver is turned into a coin, its value jumps.

The silver coinage, other than the silver dollar, would now be *subsidiary*, worth less than its face value, but freely exchangeable for non-subsidary coinage.

It's actually possible to do this with any coin, under any standard. It could have been copper coins worth much, much less than their face value; these would be outright tokens. Instead, the amount of silver was close to par, largely to discourage counterfeiters, but also so that people would see the "same" coins as before and not be too concerned.

If you think about it, this is exactly what a gold certificate was (though those weren't invented until later). It was a piece of paper deemed as good as gold because it could be exchanged on demand for gold. Likewise twenty silver half dollars could be exchanged on demand for a gold eagle.

A system like this can work, *provided* counterfeiting is uneconomical *and* that the supply of genuine subsidiary coins is strictly limited. If people sense there are too many of these coins around and there isn't enough gold to back them, they'll start trading them in for gold.

Certainly if people are free to *create* the subsidiary coinage, a system like this is doomed, because they can create these coins out of cheap materials (below-weight silver) and exchange them for full-value gold. So the rules had to change. Now the general public could no longer freely bring in their silver and have it coined. They were allowed to sell it to the mint, or get it back as bullion bars, but not to have it made into coins. Silver could no longer be freely minted. The quantity would now be controlled by the treasury.

Although this might be upsetting to old-school "a coin should be intrinsically worth its face value" people, this was a solution that would prevent us having to do panic changes to coinage specifications every time gold and silver shifted relative to each other. The only other way to avoid this issue would be to have two parallel coinage systems, a silver one in dollars and a gold one in some other unit (ducats, perhaps) and let the dollar and ducat float against each other. A variation on this would be to leave the coins of both metals denominated in dollars, but no longer guarantee they could trade against each other at par. A silver dollar could, for instance, be worth 1.1 gold dollars. (This sort of thing was actually common in Europe, particularly in Russia where silver, gold, and paper rubles often had dramatically different values.) But then people would constantly be getting confused over which kind of dollar a price was quoted in.

Clearly the United States decided that it was better to pick one metal as the standard, instead of trying to maintain a bi-metallic standard. Then everything else becomes a token standing for, and backed by, gold.

There is one other aspect of this change that needs to be mentioned. Since the standard wasn't dictated by a gold-silver ratio, it could be set to anything convenient. And it was. A dollar's worth of these silver coins weighed precisely 0.8 troy ounces ($0.8 \text{ ozt} \times 480 \text{ gr/ozt} = 384 \text{ grains}$). This made bookkeeping at the mint very simple. For example, I've seen a copy of a receipt given to the coiner by the mint superintendent on April 1, 1871. Twenty thousand dollars' worth of half dollars were delivered, for a total weight of 16,000 troy ounces. Very convenient! (Roger W. Burdette, *From Mine to Mint*, p356.) This wouldn't be the last time a subsidiary standard was changed for convenience.

The Coins

Since this was a mid-year change, it would be necessary to do something to let the public readily distinguish between coins minted to the old standard versus the new. A complete design change was deemed unnecessary, but certainly it had to be possible to visually distinguish an old, heavy 1853 silver coin versus a newer light one.

This was done by adding arrows either side of the date. On the reverse of the half dollar and quarter, the eagle was surrounded by rays. (The dime and half dime had the value in a wreath, rather than an eagle, so the rays would have been difficult to do.)



The rays were removed at the end of 1853, but the arrows continued through 1855.



Arrows even appeared on the trime below the III, creating the variety we now call Type II, which ran from 1854-1858. Unlike the more “normal” denominations they were retained for the final type which ran until 1873.



What This Means to Collectors

Date collectors have the complication of seeking out 1853 coins of both types, and the no-arrows varieties are generally more expensive. Type collectors don't have to worry about the 1873 no arrows coins, but do need an 1853 arrows and rays quarter and half dollar. Then, for all four of the Liberty Seated subsidiary denominations, they will need an arrows-at-date coin from 1853-1855. But type collectors as strict as I am will need no-arrows coins both from before and after the 1853-1855 date range, because the standard is different, very different. The pre-arrows types tend to be a little more expensive but they aren't hard to find.

NATIONAL COIN WEEK CLUB TRIVIA CHALLENGE 2021

(From the American Numismatic Association)

Here are the trivia questions for the 14th Annual Club Trivia Challenge. They will be discussed at this upcoming meeting. If you know the answer to any of these, bring those answers to the meeting so we can submit them to the ANA for the Challenge. The club could win a prize if we do well.

1. The Coinage Act of 1873 ended bimetallism in the U.S. What act of Congress resulted in the beginning of Morgan dollar production?
2. Morgan dollar dies outside of the mint in Philadelphia were often hard to come by. One mint realized early on that they could lengthen the life of the dies if they reduced the coining pressure. Which mint was notorious for weakly struck Morgan dollars?
3. The initial Peace dollar design included a design element that many found objectionable. What was this element, and what famous coin designer eliminated it with a successful re-engraving?
4. A famous final minting of Peace dollars took place, with no examples released into circulation. In what year were these pieces produced?
5. Eisenhower proved to be a bold, effective leader in World War II. What financial system was established by Allied nations near the end of the war to strengthen international monetary stability?
6. In 1974 President Richard Nixon issued a proclamation on the redesign of three circulating coins to celebrate the U.S. Bicentennial, including the Eisenhower dollar. The proclamation was made in conjunction with what annual event?
7. What island was famous for producing the most bold and beautiful ancient Greek coins, hiring famous artists to design them and even sign their names on the dies?
8. What dynasty's bronze coins featuring the Greek god Zeus on the obverse and an eagle on the reverse were some of the largest in the ancient world?
9. What medieval dynasty's reforms re-established the silver denarius (denier, penny) as the principal coin in Europe?
10. China is known for its bold innovations in money. What is the term for the big, ingot currency used in Chinese commerce for more than 2,000 years? (two terms accepted)
11. What country was the first to convert to a decimal currency system?
12. The United Kingdom and Ireland converted to a decimal currency system 50 years ago on February 15, 1971. What three new British decimal coins were put into circulation before this date?
13. Producing money in the American colonies in defiance of the British crown was a bold and dangerous concept. What colony first produced its own coins and paper currency?
14. Which U.S. commemorative coin is noted for having the highest denomination?
15. The Great Depression required bold action to revive the economy. What act of U.S. Congress prohibited the redemption of paper money for gold?