
LONGACRE'S LEDGER

Vol. 4, No. 1

Winter, 1993-94

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Official Publication of the
FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENT COLLECTORS SOCIETY
The "Fly-In Club"

FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENT
COLLECTORS SOCIETY
"The Fly-In Club"
P. O. Box 915
Palo Alto, CA 94302

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FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENT COLLECTORS SOCIETY

The purpose of the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors Society is to promote the study and collection of Longacre's design of small cents.

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Secretary.....Xan Chamberlain
Treasurer.....Charles Jones
Publisher/Editor.....Larry R. Steve

State Representatives

- Information on page 19 -

ON THE COVER -

1894/1894 Indian Head Cent

A very popular and perhaps the most prominent example of a repunched date for the series. This variety is now listed in the 47th Edition of A Guide Book of United States Coins ("Redbook"). A close-up photo of the date is found on page 2.

(courtesy Larry Steve, photo by Tom Mulvaney)

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ON THE COVER (Cont.) -

1894/1894 Indian Head Cent



The date enlargement photo above shows all digits clearly repunched toward the northeast (ne).

This being the year 1994, a full one hundred years after the coin was minted, I thought we should honor this variety as the cover photo for our first issue of the year. In addition, I am pleased that it was selected as a new listing in the "Redbook" - it was an appropriate and timely choice. [Editor]

PRESIDENT'S LETTER -



We are now entering our fourth year as the main source for information about Flying Eagle and Indian cents. Our membership has grown to well over 500 members. We have provided our membership with up to date information and new discoveries from fellow enthusiasts. We have been a very useful forum for members to voice their joys and experiences in their pursuit of their perfect collection.

I want to take my allotted space to thank the membership for their continued support, and especially the officers and representatives that have volunteered their time and effort to make this club the success it is. I would also like to thank the members who have contributed articles to the "Longacre's Ledger." For those of you that are thinking of writing an article please feel free to submit your research, experiences, observations, and anything else you may think may be useful to the membership.

Financially, the club is just at the break even point. To ensure the club's success we must all pull together and get the membership up to 750 by year's end. Other than new members, you can help the club get a strong financial foothold a number of ways.

One way is to purchase your back issues. Between Xan Chamberlain and myself, we have most all back issues available except, Vol. 1, #'s 1 and 2. They cost \$5.00 each (.50 added per issue for postage) or \$15 for each year, and will undoubtedly be collector items in the future. Order your issues today as supplies of most issues are limited.

Another way to help the club is to purchase a genuine FLY-IN CLUB T-SHIRT. These are beautifully designed shirts and are great to wear at coin shows or

at the beach. Non-collectors will think you're a hot shot pilot or something. Ordering information is located in this issue. Buy one for yourself, and some for your family.

This issue contains the last installment of Doug Hill's informative column, "How Many Are There, Anyway?". This article has been an invaluable reference tool for the collector and dealer to come to terms about the rarity and value of the various varieties covered. His research played a large role in confirming some of the information in my book. I want to thank Doug for his work at establishing the beginnings of a condition census for Flying Eagle and Indian Cent varieties. Doug has transferred all his notes to me, and as of the next issue, I will be continuing his work. My column will be called "The Top 10". As the name suggests, I will be focusing on the finest 10 examples known of each variety. If you have examples of any of the varieties listed among the top 10 in Doug's article, please send me a letter or call me so you can get your coin listed in the condition census.

I am sure 1994 will be a great year for the club, and with all your help, it will be.

- Rick Snow, President

EDITOR'S COMMENT -

Professionally, this is the busiest time of the year for me. Much of what I do during the months of December and January sets the tone for the balance of the year. So, unfortunately I am unable to attend the FUN show held in January. This has not, however, diminished my enthusiasm in the least. I'll just have to go to shows closer to home. Maybe one day I'll be able to make it to Florida in the middle of winter - boy, that would be nice!

I can only echo Rick's sentiments regarding our membership drive. One suggestion that is being considered is to offer an extended year free membership in recognition to a current member who sponsors the greatest number of new members. Our brochures have a line to designate the sponsor (if any).

Sheldon Freed, our Public Relations Director, is during a terrific job at keeping our Club's name in the press. A nice short two column article about the Ledger and our Club appeared on page 53 of the December 20th issue of Coin World. Keep up the good work Sheldon.

Xan Chamberlain and Mark Dance have taken advantage of the free classified offered by Numismatic News to promote the club and our T-shirt offer. Both of these ads have generated additional interest with orders and new members. Thanks Xan and Mark.

As to articles for the Ledger, I could certainly use any that may be submitted. Try to think of our journal as a diary for our Club, rather than just a forum for news items, factual data and scholarly research.

Until the next issue ...

- Larry R. Steve, Editor

ANNOUNCEMENTS -

*** STATE REPRESENTATIVES ***

- Our State Representative program is now in place with several States already being covered. This program and the duties of each representative is still being developed; we hope that it will be a success as we move forward. Essentially, we are working toward establishing a contact person for each State who will carry out Club functions at the local level. A list of current representative names and addresses can be found on page 19 of this issue.

IMPORTANT: Will all Representatives acknowledge, in writing, permission to print their address in the Ledger.

*** T-SHIRT SALES ***

- We still have several Club T-shirts available; price is \$15.00 each. For those who wish to place an order, send your payment to Editor's address below. Please be sure to specify size.

*** DEADLINES ***

- The deadline for articles, advertising and other items of interest for the Spring, 1994 issue of the Ledger is March 15, 1994.

IMPORTANT: Please note that all such items to be published, including classified ads, should be mailed directly to the Editor. If you mail them to Xan or Rick, they might not be forwarded in time for inclusion. The address is as follows:

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| | |
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A NEW AGE RECONSIDERATION OF KEY DATE INDIAN HEAD CENT BUSINESS STRIKES

by Carl Herkowitz

Between 1877 and about 1930, the lower-mintage, elusive 1877 Indian Head cent was recognized as "special" by an ever-present, gradually increasing number of searchers, those in the know, ala the earlier 1856 Flying Eagle "centsation" and the later-to-be 1909S, V.D.B. Lincoln - a small phenomenon of sorts! The challenge worthy, the find exciting, this "ideal" key date was known and actively sought throughout these 50-odd years, from Uncirculated down to Fair, even Poor. One aficionado reported to have "found only 35" over a period of several years up to 1915, and he was hardly alone - seekers, both collectors and non-collectors alike, ruled exception to the usual less-affected fashion of that earlier time, taking to the fancy, the "thrill of the hunt". Finding a '77 was fun!

Conversely, while the noticeably scarce '77 had a built-in catalyst for quick distinction, that distinction spurring the saving of more than a few, the numismatist (or "numismatologist") of that cradle era in small cent collecting typically followed the popular mode of simply buying a flashy Proof 1871 or 1872 from the mint and none the more was necessarily thought (or sought) of that date - the Proof was bagged - finis! Equally sent largely wanting, to roam endlessly from hand to hand, were the other rather limited mintage business strikes contemporary to the 1871 and 1872, inclusively, the singularly unrenowned 1864L, 1866-1876, and 1878, though most notably the 1869-1872. Yes, the "new kids on the block", the now-new foursome of factors! These frog/princes were then seen properly as "spending money", usefully serving in the vast ongoing channels of commerce. Their caste was cast! Period. Seemingly.

Lo, this aged irony in bronze! Among the 1869-1872, millions were depleted by indifference and the toll of years, while the visible 1877 was enjoyed during that same period. In time, this "celebrity" coin would go on to be re-produced in the form of products ranging from plaques to belt buckles to coasters to children's banks and numerous other designs. The 1877 coin was even the subject of a stamp! Meanwhile, for the 1869-

1872, with the fortunate exception of those few contrarians or those who bucked the trend by opting to save the expense of a Proof, only the fates had them on call!

Approximately 25% of the reported 4,042,000 1872 business strikes were weakly struck, fewer than 4 million of the 1871 were minted, and, now, due to happenstance and ever-increasing demand, the 1869 and 1870, along with 1871 and 1872, all scarce decades ago, have conspicuously vanished as choice, their availability more akin to a prior time. Moreover, the economic Panic of 1873, the spendability of a "penny", the mint practice of melting business strikes for later re-coinage (thusly lowering and obscuring the accuracy of reported mintages!), and the 19th century establishment of 1877 as the key date even while these dynamics were in process, all combine to impact a timely asterisk and question mark over the true relative scarcity of these classic small cents.

From the alluringly lower mintage of 852,500 business strikes, perhaps a greater percentage (while probably not a higher actual number) of choice '77's have survived than the 1869-1872 individually in the various collectable grades. Serendipity. The equalizer appears as the plot thickens - sometimes things have an odd way of evening out, as unpredictable and in the wind as the toss of a coin! Quantitatively put, the current grading services have effectively illustrated the revolutionizing parity in Mint State of the 1869-1872 with the 1877 king. According to the constant updates of PCGS and NGC, resubmissions being unchartable and notwithstanding, all five are in the same "ball park" in general relative scarcity, and, in fact, most dramatically, the 1871 and 1872 are prime rarities in Gem Uncirculated with or without comparison to the likely more populous 1877 - surprising at first, yet consistent with the contemporary collecting style, and resoundingly true to reason! Gem '71's and '72's are proverbial hen's teeth, practically unavailable nowadays, as, finally, well over a century later, many active, even anxious, seekers are in pursuit - "O, the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune!"

Down the scale from Mint State, all early lower mintage Indians are very scarce to rare in Choice AU,

the ultimate "sleeper" grade. These AU "power" dates, keys and soon-to-be-recognized keys, are the 1-year type 1859, the 1861, 1864L, and 1866-1878 - oh, yes, the outright intimidating, last albeit certainly not least, 1878! Existing for all of three, maybe four, years and at least 110 years ago (thru 1878 as AU), key Indians in this lustrous circulated condition, undamaged and uncleaned, are about "impossible" to collect, let alone match! Indian Head cent "fantasy camp" - a resplendent array! And the '77, crudely saved in that veritable twinkle of a grade, that fleeting Camelot, has not lasted well at that level, while the '69-'72 were rarely ever kept as AU from the start - a mega-grade!

And the other grades? Normalcy may now resume. True to the fashion of that time, the minuscule number of fledgling collectors saving what we now term Extremely Fine 1869-1872 cents in the late 1870's on into the early/middle 1880's, was relatively paled by the comparable representation of collectors and funsters triumphantly pulling from change the identifiably scarce '77 by 1890. No longer caught perhaps a bit unprepared and off guard by the newness of it, searchers and change checkers had gained more presence of mind and time to operate than in the initial Mint State and AU days! All the while, the fully detailed 1869-1872 was sparsely saved, as in conserved. Ditto in Very Fine condition roughly between the years 1885 and 1895. And, action/response to the prevailing mode of acquiring a styled Proof, what trifling number of hobbyists were considering a full grade Fine 1869, '70, '71, or '72 at the turn of the century - by which time a fair number were gleaning the 1877 prize - especially since that generation's formative collectors had already largely passed on the 1869-1872 in Mint State, AU, EF, and VF? So, by 1902, a Fine? Much more likely this circulating pocket change, this Fine metallic multitude, would go on to end up grading about Fair by 1930! The entire sequence, eloquently absurd in its simplicity - "and the meek shall inherit the Earth."

Today, amidst the perpetual rote acceptance of a 19th century universal (a rather loose canon!), the general price ratio of the 1877 to the now fully evolved 1869-1872 New Age stars remains as a veritable tidal wave in varying multiples of the four earlier dates (depending on specific date and grade), naturally suggesting a like difference in scarcity and

availability. Actually, nice Fine-Mint State examples of all five dates are now located primarily through exceptional luck, all being devoured and about "impossible" in the present "holding" market of the wildly popular Indian Head cent series - keys, once found, are scarcely re-offered, but, rather, proudly kept in sets for a number of years, even a generation or more! Oddly enough, due to its markedly higher valuation, promising a substantially greater return to a potential seller, the traditionally prestigious '77 just may be a tad more possible to find.

Due to unprecedented demand and the contributory factors of well past a century ago (along with the more recent rampant cleaning and improper handling and storage of all dates, exacting a dreadful toll!), the 1869-1872 "semi-keys" of yesterday have come on to unconditionally muster as out-and-out key dates, and, even having lately doubled and tripled in value, are still bought immediately, if only one can be found choice per grade - shades of "Catch 22"! Yea, the regular issue front line, the 1877 and the 1869-1872 bloc, with the stylishly mintmarked late arrival 20th century fox 1909S closing the ranks. Behold this evolvment, this normal date pantheon of a series transcendent of itself - superlatively American, enlivened with a noble presence of its own!

An early low mintage (early, unlike the even lower-mintage yet more collected 1909S) and ceaseless demand anoints the famous 1877 as a rightful king. A king not by divine right, but rather by credibility, and subject to change. And clearly not an emperor. As collector demand exerts a tremendous pressure on all key dates, a well-matched complete set, a Herculean labor of love, is better seen as a centerpiece in itself than any single date, even the '77. Lovely examples of all five regular issues, the 1869-1872 flanking the 1877, a key date review reminiscent of Motown's flawless Temptations of yore, The Five Satins, or embodying the stuff of which "want lists" are made in the 1990's, the Five Keys. And how worthy each of the five are of this allusion - there are just no soft spots among these dates!

And as the 21st century beckons (Buck Rogers and all!), the "eventuality" of greatly increased scarcity for several dates with which I concluded my 1984 article

on the 1872 business strike (Numismatist: June, 1984; reprinted in Longacre's Ledger: January, 1992) has come to pass, most prominently in the key dates 1869-1872. This central date run, formidably joined by the other tough dates of the 1860's and 1870's, and the later 1908S and the 1909S grand finale, comprises the Crown Princes of any Indian Head set (along with the error/variety bluebloods, among which are the enthralling 1873 "doubled Liberty" Prince Consort, the 1873 "closed 3" Grand Duke, the Earl of 1886 type II, and the extremely rare 1888/7 Heir Apparent) - and while not singularly ascending or pretending to any decreed or supposed premier position among regular issues, the emergent 1869-1872 Date Run of Four stands well, collectively and individually, as rightful royalty, each exuding an aura, wonderfully lending an additional dimension of grace and power as court to the time-honored and renowned 1877, the traditional king, the old king coronated long ago.

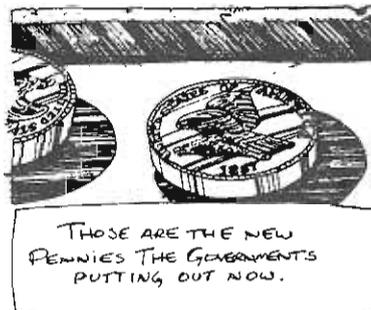
There is a clear and open rumbling in the palace, and while the resulting shock wave need not bring down the palace, or even bring about a whole changing of the guard, a fair review is yet in order, in the end, appropriately and plainly drawing reason from "more common cents".

Acknowledgement

An acknowledgement is happily given to my dear friend and colleague Tom W. Ferguson, Mr. 1869", a powerhouse in the area of Indian Head cents, a true sharing hobbyist, and a fun person.

CARL IS A RESEARCHER/COLLECTOR SPECIALIZING IN INDIAN HEAD CENTS AND 19TH CENTURY QUARTER RARITIES. RESIDING IN DETROIT, MICHIGAN WITH HIS WIFE/AFFILIATE, BARBARA, HE HAS HAD SEVERAL ARTICLES IN THE NUMISMATIST, IS A RECIPIENT OF TWO HEATH LITERARY AWARDS, AND IS NOTED IN OTHER NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS. HIS JUNE, 1984 ARTICLE ON THE 1872 CENT WAS REPRINTED IN LONGACRE'S LEDGER IN JANUARY, 1992. THE PRECEDING ARTICLE IS WHOLEHEARTEDLY DEDICATED TO THE SPIRIT OF PROGRESS AND TO THE MEMORY OF MY FRIEND KENTON A. PITTS.

"There's a New Coin in Town"



**OVERTIME AT THE MINT
TO COIN INDIAN HEAD CENTS**

by Henry T. Hettger

The Nation had been in the throes of a depression caused by the silver panic, then a crisis on Wall Street that resulted in thousands losing their jobs.¹ In time the general situation improved, although earlier in the year there was a question of a possible default at the Main Treasury due to the hoarding of gold coins and due to a shortage of gold coins on hand. The Main Treasury had difficulty meeting its debt obligations. By Christmas 1895, the economic news was much better, and there was brisk business to fill the special needs at this time of year.

In a letter written December 17, 1895, Herman Kretz, Superintendent, U.S. Mint, Philadelphia, Pa., wrote R. E. Preston, Director of the Mint, Washington, D.C. to request overtime for certain employees engaged in running the presses to coin one-cent bronzes until 8 P.M. daily until orders for one-cent bronzes are filled. The great increase in daily transactions in the Nation's shops in the weeks before the holiday season put pressure on banks, then the Office of the Treasurer, U.S., within the locale, to provide sufficient coins to meet the increased needs for change. This is in general a temporary need at this time of year, and an upswing in business had been noted. Herman Kretz also noted that there would be a need for a supplemental budgetary request to pay the employees for the overtime, as it was impossible to reduce the force.

¹ Breen, Walter. Walter Breen's Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins. New York, New York: Doubleday, 1988. pg. 443.

EDITOR'S NOTE: THE LETTER FROM HERMAN KRETZ REFERRED TO IN HENRY'S ARTICLE ABOVE WAS INADVERTENTLY PRINTED IN THE LAST ISSUE; IT IS REPRINTED IN THIS ISSUE. IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT THE INCREASE DEMAND CREATING A SHORTAGE OF ONE-CENT PIECES IN CIRCULATION OCCURRED AT THE SAME TIME THERE WAS A SHORTAGE IN A DELIVERY OF BRONZE BLANKS TO THE MINT (SEE HENRY'S ARTICLE LAST ISSUE).

The Mint of the United States at Philadelphia,
Superintendent's Office,

December 17, 1895.

Hon. R. E. Preston,
Director of the Mint,
Washington, D. C.

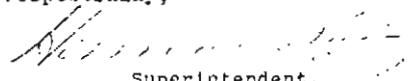
Sir-

The demand for one-cent bronzes is on the increase daily and if it continues at this rate, we will be unable to supply the wants as promptly as should be done from institutions of this character. I have decided if it meets your approval to run the presses until 8 P. M., each day until such time as the orders for one-cent bronzes are filled, to allow each employe who works, over-time at the rate they are paid.

The work as you well know has been increased to such an extent that it seems to be impossible to keep within the limit of the appropriation. It is impossible to reduce the force without affecting the efficiency of the service, from present indications a deficiency is inevitable.

Will you kindly wire me your approval to run the presses on over-time, on the receipt of this.

Very respectfully,


Superintendent.

A NEW "1" IN THE NECK

by Mike Bruggeman

After buying and studying Rick Snow's book on Indian cent varieties, I was surprised to see the bizarre repunched dates in some years. It was difficult for a newly embarked variety enthusiast to comprehend how far off some dates were accidentally punched into the die. The most noteworthy were the 1897 and 1883 with "1's" in the neck, as well as the 1888/7 die#2 with a "1" in the neck.

Thus my search began. At a recent show in Indiana, I picked up a nice VF 1888 looking for the diagnostic "1" in the neck in front of the necklace. I was surprised at what I found. It had what appeared to be a "1" similar to the 1888/7, but was located too high on the neck to match the overdate. After purchasing the coin I cleaned out some loose debris in the last "8" and there was no signs of a "7". I subsequently sent the coin to Chris Pilliod, the Club authenticator, for his opinion. He agreed that it was probably a digit very lightly punched into the neck. It is uncertain whether it is the top or bottom of a "1", but Pilliod's feelings is that it is a bottom of a "1" lightly punched at an angle. A photo is shown to allow the reader his or her thoughts.

Pilliod added that there are a number of wildly repunched dates for 1888 (and that they should more appropriately be named Misplaced Punched Dates). At least three dies in 1888 show digits in the denticles, including one of the several Proof dies used for the year.

These are fun to collect and look for, and I would encourage other members who have an unlisted one to share his find.



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The names and addresses of our Representatives by State is provided so that our current and prospective members may have a local contact with respect to Club programs and events.

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NOTICE TO STATE REPRESENTATIVES: We are requesting your written permission in order that we may print your address. Please respond. [Editor]

RULES FOR SUBMITTING COINS FOR ATTRIBUTION

CHRIS PILLIOD
P.O. BOX 12722
FORT WAYNE, IND 46864

The guidelines below are asked of any member submitting a coin for attribution.

I. ANY SHIPMENT MUST MEET ALL REQUIREMENTS BELOW:

- A. The coin must be submitted with the owners name, full address and Fly-In number. Also, adhere to a maximum of five (5) coins per shipment.
- B. The coins must be of the Flying Eagle or Indian Cent type.
- C. The coins must exhibit some form of a die variety, such as a repunched date, doubled die, muled or transitional dies, odd clashing, etc.

At this time, cuds, retained cuds, or die breaks, double struck, off-centered coins, etc. should not be submitted (this is subject to change at a future date). Die variety attribution will use the book Rick Snow (with Chris Pilliod) is putting together.

II. COST:

- A. Attribution. The cost for attribution of each coin is as below:
 1. Members. \$2.50 per coin for attribution (note: if no attribution can be made because of condition, damage, etc. this fee will be refunded). The book by Snow (with Pilliod) will be used as the guide. Note: At this time the book is still being assembled, so proper attribution may not be possible.

2. Non-members. \$5.00 per coin. Same rules apply.

B. Photography. If photography is requested the cost per coin will be \$4.00 for either micro or macrophotography (\$5.00 if both sides of the coin is requested). The coin does not need to be attributed to be photographed. Note: That it is difficult to photograph slabs. Request of photographic copies from the book will be furnished at \$2.00 a copy if available.

C. Return Postage and Insurance. Please be sure to add enough postage and insurance to cover the cost of returning the coin. If you are unsure please consult your postmaster. Please mention what you would like them insured for. Allow about 2 to 3 weeks for return.

III. COIN PACKAGING:

- A. The best way to ship your coins is in the commonly used corrugated self-adhering "Merchandize" sealers on the market. Use at least a letter sized envelope please.
- B. The optimum way to ship the actual coin is in a "Kointainer" inside a flip of some sort. This allows for the ease of review and photography while not needing to actually touch the piece.

IV. GRADING:

It is not the intention of this service to grade coins therefore, no grading will be ascribed to any coins. There are several qualified third-party grading services available for this service.

**SOME INTERESTING FACETS OF THE
1892 "JEWELLED FOREHEAD" INDIAN HEAD CENT, S-6**

by Calvin O. Levorson

Within the die variety series of the 1892 Indian Cent a coin is listed by Snow (p. 134, S-6) which he calls the Jeweled Forehead variety. This he calls a die chip, but offers no explanation as to how this die chip was formed. It was more likely the result of continued chipping as the die struck over and over during the manufacture of coins. I would prefer this type of variety be called an Internal Design Cud. It is not coincidental that the die should falter in this particular area of the die, nor is such a situation unique to the 1892 Indian Cent, indeed, this type of variety is commonly seen on the Indian Cents, but generally within the feather tips and not of the size as seen on the 1892. It is also seen in other coin series.

Any time a die falters, there is a reason. A cud is the result of a piece or pieces breaking away from the die, as it deteriorates, to form a raised area on the finished product, i.e., the coin. The missing piece allows metal to flow, during the striking process, and fill the missing area of the die whether it be on the rim or within the internal design. Since the dies are not available for study, one must conclude the problem from evidence on the coin. With the above facts in mind, one would wonder why an internal cud would form rather than the usual rim cracks and cuds with the wearing dies. It seems logical that if an internal area of the design of a die were to commence chipping, that some form of edge would need to be available for the metal to chip from, such as a die crack. Die fatigue can cause such a crack, as can an extremely heavy die clash, i.e., when two dies come together when there is no planchet between the dies. With the picture provided by Snow (p. 134), slightly to the left top of the cud, there is a faint feather-tip like clash, but could not be of a feather tip, as that would appear in another area. Actually, this is a clash of the opposite die, from the reverse wreath below the C of Cent.

Since first becoming aware of this variety during 1977, four coins showing the cud (or pre-cud) have been collected. One is in Good+ condition, one is XF-45, and two are AU-58. The coin in good condition has too much wear to show the clash marks on either obverse or reverse. The three remaining coins each show different facets of information. This is shown in figures 1, 2, and 3, while figure 4 is the good+ coin which shows the cud clearly to enable the proper identification as S-6.

Figure 1, Obverse:



Moderately strong die clash of opposite die, earlier state than Snow-6, because none of the chipping has yet occurred. In front headband, the clash evidences elements of the lower leaves of the reverse wreath, and in front of eyebrows to nearly the tip of the nose an arc-like clash is present. This is the lower 1/3 of the 'C' of Cent from reverse die. Between the final 'S' of States to the 'O' in Of, elements of the right reverse wreath are shown as a clash.

Figure 1, Reverse:



Quite strong clash of obverse die shows the inverted facial profile of the Indian nearly complete with the nose running through the 'C' of Cent. In the field slightly to the left of the inside right side of the wreath is shown, rather weakly, the feather tips of the Indian's headdress.

Figure 2, Obverse:



Like figure 1 obverse, except the clash in the field to the left of the Indian's brow is now weaker, but still shows. The elements of the wreath between the "final S and O" are now nearly gone. Instead, a very strong clash of the reverse die wreath elements are shown within the lower feathers of the headdress. No chipping of the clash in front of the brow is yet present, and as with Figure 1, this is still an earlier stage than Snow-6.

Figure 2, Reverse:



The left side of the reverse now shows a very strong and full facial profile inverted, like Figure 1, but much stronger and showing more of the neck and headband. The right field now shows a second clash to have occurred over the clash of Figure 1, but turned slightly clockwise. We thus have two that have occurred, and because of the minor degree of rotation, there was not a noticeable change in profile. Surely, the second clash created the necessary tension within the obverse die to provide a crack or weakness from which the die chipping could commence. No doubt, coins were struck that would be intermediate between Obverse die 2 and the next coin shown in Figure 3 Obverse.

Figure 3, Obverse:



Figure 3 Obverse is now comparable to Snow-6. Stages showing the initial cracking and/or chipping of the die remain to be found. Most of the clash in front of the cud is now gone. It is believed that the reason for this is that with each blow, or strike, the clash marks simply have worn away. Chipping may still be occurring, so it is possible that examples may be located with a much larger cud than either this coin or that of Snow-6. There are no longer any clash marks between the feathers.

Figure 3, Reverse:



The greater majority of the reverse clashes are now gone except for the facial profile from the ribbon of the headdress through the nose and lips. Neither the chin or neck clashes are present and the feather tips in the right field are also gone.

Figure 4, Obverse:



This figure is shown only to see how the cud of Snow-6 appears on a coin of only 'Good' condition. The cud is here fully developed (as shown by known dies). There is no evidence of clashes because of wear of the coin. The reverse die does show a faint trace of the nose through the 'C' of Cent. This die would be a very slightly later stage than that shown in Figure 3 because the top of the cud reaches up a little more in front of the lower half of the headband.

It was earlier mentioned that Internal Design Cuds were not unique to the 1892 Indian Cent S-6. A typical example of this phenomenon would be the 1855 "Knob on Ear" variety of the Large Cent, Newcomb-9, with which the cud can be located in varying stages from very small to very large. It is not known if clashes were involved with that variety. Filled numerals and letters would be considered such cuds, therefore the "BIE", "IIB", filled loops of 9's and 6's, of the Lincoln Cents would be no exception, for they are parts of the internal design where small cuds occur from chipping, and may be found in progressive stages. Look closely, there are many Internal Design Cuds to collect, as well as varying stages of them. They also provoke some interesting thought as to how a progression occurs.

For associated photography accompanying this article, a special Thanks to Chris Pilliod.

HOW MANY ARE THERE, ANYWAY?

by Douglas W. Hill

This report will be my last update to the die variety census. When I started my first article in July, 1991 there was very little empirical evidence to support the relative rarity of each variety covered. I felt that someone had to "start counting" so that the playing field would be level for all Fly-In members. Thanks to all of you who have contacted me over the past 2 1/2 years, I feel that we are much closer to this objective. While new examples of known varieties and even new varieties will undoubtedly turn up, we can now state with some confidence the rarity range of most varieties in the table. And relative rarity along with condition and interest will determine price.

Rick Snow, our President and author of Flying Eagle and Indian Cents, will publish future updates beginning with the Spring, 1994 issue of the "Ledger". Rick's address and phone number are listed at the end of the article. Please contact him whenever you run across any of the varieties in the table.

Remember the article by Bud Kolanda about the 1868/1868 Indian cent with doubled LIBERTY in the Fall, 1993 "Ledger"? At the time this coin was unique. Well, Al Mays writes that he discovered a second example of this variety which he grades MS-65. Al says that his coin has been in his album unattributed for some time. He has not yet had his coin independently verified but he says that it matches the pictures of Bud Kolanda's coin exactly.

Jennifer Casazza showed me her AU 1905 doubled die reverse Indian cent at the Melbourne, Florida show a few months ago. While the doubling is minor, it is nevertheless quite noticeable in the veins and leaves of the left wreath. Chris Pilliod has seen the coin and authenticated it as a genuine doubled die. Jennifer's coin is important because very few doubled dies have surfaced on 20th Century Indian cents.

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Among other significant events, Rick Snow says that the 1888/887 S-2 discovery piece which grades MS-62 RB sold for \$3,750. Rick also sold an 1873 1-O-III S-1 in PCGS AU-55 for \$2,500. Rick's partner, Brian Wagner, cherrypicked an 1890 1-O-II(3) S-1 in PCGS MS-63 Red at the Long Beach show in October.

DOUBLED DIE TABLE

| | | * * * Mint State * * * | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----------|------------------------|----|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----|-------|--|
| | | G-VG | F | VF | XF | AU | 60-62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | Total | |
| 1864 | DDO BZ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 _v | 1 [^] | 0 | 3 | |
| 1865 | 1-R-IV | S-2 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 16 | |
| 1866 | 1-O-V | S-1 | 1 | 3 [^] | 8 [^] | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 26 | |
| 1868 | 1-O-III | S-1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 16 | |
| 1870 | 1-O-IV(3) | S-1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 31 | |
| 1870 | 2-O-IV | S-3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | |
| 1870 | 3-O-IV | S-5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| 1873 | 1-O-III | S-1 | 29 | 16 | 15 _v | 14 | 15 [^] | 6 | 2 | 2 | 100 | |
| 1873 | 2-O-III | S-2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 41 | |
| 1874 | DDO, EDS | S-1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | |
| 1880 | 1-O-IV | S-1 | 0 | 0 | 2 [^] | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 13 | |
| 1887 | 1-O-V | S-1 | 21 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 42 | |
| 1889 | 1-R-III | S-1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | |
| 1890 | 1-O-II(3) | S-1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 [^] | 1 | 9 | |
| 1891 | 1-O-IV | S-1 | 5 | 1 | 4 [^] | 3 [^] | 5 [^] | 1 | 1 | 0 | 20 | |

REPUNCHED DATE TABLE

| | | * * * Mint State * * * | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------|----|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----|
| | | G-VG | F | VF | XF | AU | 60-62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | Total | |
| 1858/7 | E.D.S. | S-1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 43 |
| 1859/1859 | | S-1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15 |
| 1865/4 | Fancy | S-1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| 1865/4 | Plain | S-1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 9 |
| 1865/15 | Plain | S-2 | 0 | 0 | 1 [^] | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| 1866/1 | | S-3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 13 |
| 1867/67 | | S-1 | 22 _v | 6 | 12 [^] | 6 [^] | 3 [^] | 5 | 5 _v | 12 [^] | 5 [^] | 76 |
| 1869/18 | | S-1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 1872/182 | | S-1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 15 |
| 1888/7 | die #1 | S-1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 [^] | 0 | 2 _v | 1 [^] | 0 | 1 | 12 |
| 1891/1891 | | S-3 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 35 |
| 1894/1894 | | S-1 | 57 _v | 6 | 9 [^] | 7 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 101 |
| 1897 | 1 in neck | S-1 | 21 [^] | 13 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 2 [^] | 3 | 0 | 0 | 58 |

CLASHED DIE TABLE

| | | * * * Mint State * * * | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----------|------------------------|----------------|----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|-------|----|
| | | G-VG | F | VF | XF | AU | 60-62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | Total | |
| 1857 | \$20 Obv. | S-7 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 1857 | 25c Rev. | S-8 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 1857 | 50c Obv. | S-9 | 4 [^] | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 |

Contributors to this article are Larry Steve, Jeff Fults, Sam Lukes, Steve Way, Vicken Yegparian, Ken Hill, Rick Snow, Chris Pilliod, Tom Stott, Al Mays, Milan Block, Wayne Moore, Ted Reisig, and Tom Sheerin. Please contact me at P.O. Box 1483, Winter Park, Florida 32790 or call 407-644-6923 if you have any information concerning the varieties covered in this column.

THE F.IND.ERS™ REPORT

by Larry R. Steve

As the Club continues to grow, it seems that more members are enjoying their collecting pursuits. One aspect that is attracting greater interest is the area of varieties. Certainly with the release of Rick's book, more and more collectors are beginning to discover a new dimension of collecting Flying Eagle and Indian Cents. Not only are they interested in dates and grades, but the other characteristics of the coin as well (this also applies to other series).

This is not something new; Sheldon, Newcomb, and Overton (to name but a few) each contributed greatly to the study of die varieties for different series of coins. This study of die varieties for Flying Eagle and Indian Cents is just an extension of numismatic tradition established long ago. And because this had not been previously undertaken for this series to the extent that it is today, makes it that much more rewarding. We literally have "history in the making" as we lay the foundation for future collectors.

In this issue, I'd like add my two cents to the history and present two new discovery pieces.

NEW LISTING: 1891 91 in Denticles

In a "Letter to the Editor" that I wrote (Vol. 3, No. 3), I mentioned that I had a few additional coins with Misplaced Dates (MPDs). One of these is the coin presented here: an 1891 with extra digits 91 punched into the denticles. A good many of the MPDs that have been reported to date have additional digits deeply imbedded within the denticles, usually found in the spaces in between. What makes this piece somewhat more interesting is that the top of the 1 protrudes out of the denticles.

As with many of the varieties in my collection, I submitted the coin to Chris Pilliod for verification and to have photos taken. What makes this particular MPD even more interesting is an observation that Chris

made upon further examination of the piece, something that I overlooked. Chris wrote, "This is one of the most interesting pieces submitted lately. Not only does the repunching of the '1' exhibit repunching that comes out of the denticles (which to me makes it much more desirable) but the one seems to be tripled in the denticles! This is the first time I've seen repunching of a digit within the denticles."



FEATURE REPORT: 1864/4 BZ Doubled Die Obverse

This piece was discovered last year by Bob Stimax at the FUN show and first reported in the Ledger, Vol. 3, No. 2. At the time, photos of this new variety were unavailable. In the last issue, I mentioned that I had the good fortune to acquire this piece at the ANA Convention held here in Baltimore; and since then, I have submitted the coin to both Chris Pilliod and J. T. Stanton for photos. In addition, Bob has written to me directly with some surprising new facts about this piece (along with some additional photos).

The doubling on this variety, as can be seen in the photos that follow, is very strong. I would venture to say that, to date, this is perhaps the second strongest doubled die for the series — following, of course, the 1873 Closed 3 Doubled Die Obverse Die 1 (listed as S-1 in Rick's reference book).

In the first photo below, we can clearly see each letter of LIBERTY, as well as the top edge of the headband, doubled to the relative north. The tip of the feathers also show some doubling; and there is some evident thickness to the feather quills, with feather quills 6, 7, and 8 showing some minor doubling.



In this next photo we first notice that the date shows a repunched 4 (a nice additional bonus). If you look closely you will see what I refer to as a "double string of pearls" for the necklace. There is also what may be a trace of doubling of the diamonds on the ribbon and along the right ribbon's edge.



This next photo shows a very distinct doubled earlobe. The curl in front of the ear also shows some doubling.



NOW FOR THE NEWS! Bob writes that he believes it's a No L over L variety. If you look at the photo it looks like a flat L. I find this to be absolutely fascinating as there is also a reported possible L over No L Doubled Die variety (FS #1¢ - 006.5) which appears to show a pointed over rounded bust.



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