



~FRONT PAGE NEWS~



~PAWCATUCK VALLEY COIN CLUB MONTHLY NEWS LETTER~

Celebrating 58 years in the numismatic hobby!

ANA-C1206438

~SEPTEMBER 2020 EDITION~

The **681st** meeting of the Pawcatuck Valley Coin Club will be held on **Wednesday 16th September 2020** at The **WESTERLY SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER 39 State Street Westerly Rhode Island**. Doors open @ 6:00 PM, Bourse @ 6:30 PM and Meeting @ 7:00 PM.

There has been a change to the format of our newsletter. Please contact Larry Erhart for additions and contributions.

By all means, if you are NOT comfortable attending the Coin Club meeting in September and want to wait until a later date, we understand and please stay at home.



The PVCC Club Auction will be Members Only lots for Senior and Junior coins this month.

There will be a Door Prize and tickets will be sold for Senior & Junior Raffle Prizes.

THERE WILL BE NO FOOD, SODA OR CONCESSIONS FOLLOWING STATE REGULATIONS.

The Senior Center Director says we can allow up to a **maximum 24 club members** in the small meeting room.

So we either need an advanced head count who is coming or we turn away people at the door if we get more than 20.

We are **required to wear masks** while we are there. The Senior Center has been professionally cleaned

The Senior Center has chairs and tables set up for social distancing that are NOT to be moved.

It is recommended each person brings hand sanitizer or their own Clorox wipes. We can supply a mask if you forget to bring one.

PVCC Raffle and Door Prize List for September 16, 2020

Junior Raffle:

1958 Lincoln Cent EF40
1937 Buffalo Nickel VF20
1920 Canadian Cent F15
Lincoln Wheat Cent Set P-D-S
10 Assorted State Quarters BU

Junior Door Prize:

2019-W West Point Special Edition Cent

Senior Raffle:

1961 Putnam Coin Club Medal
1912 Florida East Coast Railroad Medal
2019 Voyageurs National Park Quarters Roll
1988 Uncirculated U S Mint Set P & D
1992 Uncirculated U S Mint Set P & D

Senior Door Prize:

1896 Morgan Dollar Certified NGC MS63

August PCGS Show Set for Members Only in Las Vegas

By [Larry Jewett](#), Coin World



Images courtesy of Professional Coin Grading Service

After the suspension of the American Numismatic Association World's Fair of Money, PCGS added a "Members Only" show at the Bellagio in Las Vegas, Nevada, on Aug. 4 to 7. PCGS Members Only shows are opportunities for hobbyists to meet and trade in a smaller, more laid-back environment, according to the firm. Attendance is included as a free benefit to PCGS Collectors Club members and authorized dealers. Eligible participants will receive an RSVP link from PCGS. For those planning to attend, measures will be taken to follow safety procedures, according to PCGS. Temperatures will be taken at the door. Attendees, dealers and employees are required to wear a mask at all times (except when eating and drinking). Social distancing guidelines will be enforced, sanitizing stations will be readily available, and tables will be added at the front of each booth as a buffer between dealers and attendees.

Gold Coin Hoard Found in Israel by Two Students



All images by Yoli Schwartz, courtesy of Israel Antiquities Authority.

Two students in Israel have an exciting answer to the question of what they did this summer.

The unnamed youths discovered a hoard of Abbasid gold coins during an archaeological dig under the oversight of the Israel Antiquities Authority.

The 1,100-year-old hoard was found Aug. 18 in Yavneh (ancient Jamnia) in central Israel during construction of a neighborhood.

The hoard contains approximately 130 gold dinars, 30 deliberately defaced coins of various origins, and a large

group of dinar fragments, according to Robert Kool, Department of Coins, IAA Research Division.

United States Large Cents (credit wikipedia)

First struck in 1793, the large cent was coined every year from 1793 to 1857 except 1815. When the United States declared war in 1812 against Great Britain, coinage was affected. The wartime embargo against shipments made it so the mint could not get any new copper planchets, which were imported from Great Britain, to strike coins. The mint made do with what supply it had and struck coins into 1815. After the war ended in 1815, the mint wasted no time in ordering new planchets. For an unknown reason no coins were dated 1815 from the supply the mint had in the interim. In addition to the copper shortage, people also hoarded precious metals during the war.

The Philadelphia Mint produced all large cents, which contained twice the copper of the half cent. This made the coins bulky and heavy, bigger than modern-day U.S. Quarters.

Flowing Hair cents, chain reverse (1793)



A 1793 Flowing Hair chain Cent



A 1794 large cent

Main article: Chain cent

The obverse featured a bust of Liberty with a reverse of a ring of chains. Henry Voigt's design was almost universally criticized in its time for its unattractiveness and perceived allusion to slavery. It bears the distinction, however, of being the first official coinage minted by the United States federal government on its own equipment and premises. 36,103 were minted. Its low survival rate, in addition to its small mintage, coupled with being the first regular federal issue and a one-year design and type, has created an extremely strong demand from generations of numismatists. As a result, all surviving specimens command high prices ranging from \$2,000-\$3,000 in the absolute lowest state of preservation to over \$500,000 in the highest.

Flowing Hair cents, wreath reverse (1793)



A 1797 large cent

Main article: Wreath cent

The Mint caved in to the intense ridicule later in 1793, and Mint Director David Rittenhouse ordered Adam Eckfeldt to revise the obverse and reverse designs. Liberty's bust was redesigned with even longer, wilder hair, and the chain was removed from the reverse in favor of a wreath. Scholars are undecided as to what plant or plants are depicted in the wreath, with several varieties extant. Total mintage of the wreath reverse numbered about 63,000 pieces.

Liberty Cap cents (1793–1796)

Main article: Liberty Cap large cent



An 1811 Classic Head large cent

Rittenhouse was dissatisfied with Eckfeldt's designs, and with the criticism of the Chain cents fresh in his mind, he hired Joseph Wright to do yet another redesign in the denomination's troubled first year.

Wright's design faced Liberty to the right and "tamed" her wild hair. The Phrygian cap was added as an ancient symbol of freedom. The reverse design was revised to a recognizable laurel wreath, and future Chief Engraver Robert Scot had a hand in several minor revisions to the design over the next three years.

This design was more successful and it was continued into 1796. In 1795, planchets became too thin for the edge lettering because of a weight reduction, so the mint stopped edge lettering on the cent, and the rest of these coins were made with a plain edge. Four coins from 1795 are known to have a reeded edge.

Draped Bust cents (1796–1807)

Main article: Draped bust

Robert Scot redesigned the whole of United States coinage for 1796, applying a new design featuring a bust of Liberty wearing a drapery at the neckline and a ribbon in her flowing hair. The reverse design now featured an olive wreath. As with earlier types, several minor revisions to the design were made in the first few years, with the final 1797 design lasting through the end of the type in 1807.

Around 1860, an altered 1803 obverse die (re-engraved "1804") and an 1820 reverse die were used to create several unofficial "restrikes" of the rare 1804 cent. While not genuine 1804 cents, they are sometimes collected along with the originals and are listed in various numismatic magazines and A Guide

Book of United States Coins.

Classic Head cents (1808–1814)

Main article: Classic Head

John Reich, assistant to Chief Engraver Scot, was appointed by new Mint Director Robert Patterson to redesign Scot's Draped Bust cent (along with every other circulating coin design). The so-called "Classic Head" derives its name from the fillet worn by Liberty on the obverse, though the fillet was worn only by male athletes in ancient Greece. The copper used during the years in which Classic Head cents were minted was of a higher quality, containing less metallic impurity. Consequently, they were softer and more prone to wear and corrode more quickly than issues before or after. As a result, unimpaired, high-grade specimens are especially difficult to obtain and fetch strong premiums when they appear on market, especially with original red or red-brown mint luster.

Coronet cents (1816–1857)

Main article: Coronet large cent



An 1850 Braided Hair cent

Matron Head, or Middle Dates (1816–1839)

As a response to public criticism of the Classic Head, the Mint assigned Chief Engraver Scot to redesign the cent in 1816. This newest design enlarged the obverse portrait, giving Liberty a much more mature look (leading to the Matron Head reference), and surrounded the portrait with stars along the outer edge of the coin. The "Matron head" design was modified in 1835 to give Liberty a younger look and matron head cents continued to be made until 1839.

Similar to the 1804 restrike cent, around the 1860s-1870s, several "restrikes" were made by a third party not affiliated with the Mint. While not genuine 1823 cents, they are nevertheless sometimes collected alongside their genuine counterparts. The restrike cannot be confused with the original, as it was minted with an 1813 reverse.

Braided Hair, or Late Dates (1839–1857; 1868)

Facing more negative public reaction, the Coronet cents were redesigned in 1835 by new Chief Engraver Christian Gobrecht. This last major change to the coin updated the obverse by giving Liberty a slimmer, more youthful appearance. Minor tweaks continued through 1843, and the 1843 design prevailed through the end of mintage in 1857.

Some 11 years after the large cent was discontinued, a mint employee coined several large cents dated 1868, almost certainly for sale as instant rarities to numismatists. About a dozen and a half of these unofficial issues, struck in both copper and nickel, are known to survive.

~SEPTEMBER 2020 AUCTION~

#:	Jr. Auction Description:	Bid:	#:	Jr. Auction Description:	Bid:
1	2009-S J. TYLER PF. PRES. \$1	\$1.50	6	1977-S SGS IKE \$1 PF-70 CAM	\$5.00
2	5-1999 STATE QTRS. GOLD PLATED	\$1.50	7	1973-S BLUE IKE \$1 40% BU	\$7.00
3	NAT. COLLECTOR MINT 5-MORGAN \$ TRIBUTE	\$3.50	8	1976 ARBC BRONZE MEDAL	\$1.50
4	(20 PROOF) SINGLES 1¢-50¢ ASSORT.	\$12.00	9	5X 1972-76 ARBC PNC BRONZE MDL	\$5.00
5	1965 USA S.M.S. - BU	\$7.00	10	UNCUT SHEET (4X) 2003 \$2 BILLS	\$14.00
#:	Sr. Auction Description:	Bid:	#:	Sr. Auction Description:	Bid:
1	CIVIL WAR TOKEN-ARMY-NAVY 1863	\$8.00	31	1934-P LIB. WALK HALF EF.	\$12.00
2	1825 LARGE CENT VG+	\$48.00	32	1961-P FRANKLIN HALF PROOF	\$12.00
3	1829 LARGE CENT VG+ FINE	\$70.00	33	1962-P FRANKLIN HALF PROOF	\$13.00
4	1848 LARGE CENT FINE	\$20.00	34	1963-P FRANKLIN HALF PROOF	\$13.00
5	1864 INDIAN CENT FINE	\$17.00	35	1847-P LIB. SEAT DOLLAR G/VG	\$210.00
6	1867 INDIAN CENT G/VG	\$40.00	36	1878-P 7tail MORGAN \$1 BU	\$75.00
7	1907 INDIAN CENT RD. CH. BU	\$30.00	37	1878-CC MORGAN \$1 FINE	\$90.00
8	1908-S INDIAN CENT VF.	\$80.00	38	1882-O MORGAN \$1 BU	\$35.00
9	1909-P LINCOLN CENT RD. BU	\$20.00	39	1884-S MORGAN \$1 EF.	\$60.00
10	1911-S LINCOLN CENT VF	\$32.00	40	1885-O MORGAN \$1 CH. BU.	\$35.00
11	1915-D LINCOLN CENT AU	\$30.00	41	1887-P MORGAN \$1 (COLOR) CH. BU	\$35.00
12	1919-P LINCOLN CENT RD. CH. BU	\$20.00	42	1890-S MORGAN \$1 AU	\$35.00
13	1930-S LINCOLN CENT RD. CH. BU	\$20.00	43	1902-O MORGAN \$1 BU	\$35.00
14	1853-P THREE CENT SILVER VF	\$32.00	44	1903-P MORGAN \$1 AU	\$35.00
15	1838-P (ND) LIB. SEAT 1/2 DIME VG.	\$15.00	45	1923-S PEACE \$1 UNC	\$35.00
16	1838-P LIB. SEAT. DIME FINE	\$36.00	46	1928-P PEACE \$1 CH. BU	\$280.00
17	1889-P LIB. SEAT. DIME AU	\$50.00	47	2007-P WASH. \$1-NO EDGE LTR. BU	\$45.00
18	1917-P MERCURY DIME AU	\$7.00	48	1964-P USA SILVER PROOF SET	\$17.00
19	1921-P MERCURY DIME GOOD	\$32.00	49	1976-S BICENT. 3PC 40% SIL PF.	\$15.00
20	1926-S MERCURY DIME FINE	\$16.00	50	(10 PC) 100 YRS USA SIL. COINS	\$75.00
21	1931-S MERCURY DIME EF.	\$20.00	51	NIXON-AGNEW (F.M) 1973 INAG. MDL	\$10.00
22	1951-S ROOSEVELT DIME CH. BU	\$9.00	52	REGAN (MEDART) 1981 INAG. MDL	\$10.00
23	1954-D ROOSEVELT DIME CH. BU	\$2.00	53	US. ARMED FORCES (AIR) 2001 ASE.	\$MKT
24	1996-W ROOSEVELT DIME GEM BU	\$7.00	54	50 STATES MINATURE SILVER COINS	\$MKT
25	1923-P LIB. STD. QTR AU	\$65.00	55	1989-WORLD SERIES SIL. 999 RD	\$MKT
26	1934-P WASHINGTON QTR. CH. BU+	\$35.00	56	1949-CANADA \$1 UNC	\$20.00
27	1947-D WASHINGTON QTR. CH. BU+	\$7.00	57	1913-PRUSSIA 3-MARK AU	\$20.00
28	1947-S WASHINGTON QTR. CH. BU	\$7.00	58	1906 INDIA JODHPUR 1/4 ANNA F.	\$9.00
29	1948-S WASHINGTON QTR. CH. BU	\$7.00	59	1835-1870 JAPAN 100 MON EF.	\$12.50
30	1949-D WASHINGTON QTR. CH. BU+	\$12.00	60	COIN CLOCK -BU MORGAN & 1.80 90%	\$58.00

(★) 17507

PLEASE REMEMBER TO SIGN IN AND TAKE YOUR PADDLE AS BIDDING IS ONLY ALLOWED WITH A PADDLE! You will be called by number to come retrieve and pay for your coins. Those who want to enter their items into an auction MUST have them e-mailed to me before the 25th of the month if you want them in the next month's newsletter. Please email us and instruct us to do this. I will get the list and e-mail you to let you know I have received it. **IMPORTANT:** If "TBA" appears in the price it means the volatile gold

ANY EXTRA AUCTION ITEMS BROUGHT IN TO THE MEETING FOR SALE IN THE AUCTION MUST BE ITEMIZED ON A FORM GIVING YOUR NAME, THE ITEMS AND THE PRICE YOU ASK FOR EACH ITEM. THE FORMS WILL BE ON THE AUCTION TABLE. PLACE THE ITEMS ON THE COMPLETED SHEET AND LEAVE ON THE AUCTION TABLE. THIS WILL ENSURE THAT YOUR CASH AND UNSOLD ITEMS WILL BE RETURNED TO YOU IN GOOD ORDER. AND UNSOLD ITEMS WILL BE RETURNED TO YOU IN GOOD ORDER. ITEMS LEFT ON THE TABLE WITHOUT THE COMPLETED SHEET WILL BE SET ASIDE AND NOT OFFERED FOR SALE. NO EXCEPTIONS

My Thoughts as a Coin Collector

by Tom Omlor

I have to admit, I began my coin collecting experience at an older age. I wasn't a kid whose dad took him to coin shows, or had a coin collection. We were not what one would call a 'well to do' family. I have 4 brothers and a sister. My parents eked out a living. When dinner was served, that's what you ate, or you went hungry. Don't get me wrong, there was always food on the table. We weren't poor, but what money my parents had was used for the necessities, and providing different meals for different kids wasn't about to happen. But this little discourse isn't about my life. It's just how numismatics influenced me.

It wasn't until after I got out of the Navy that I took up the hobby. I have always been fascinated with older coins, but never looked into many of the different types and denominations. For me, it started with the Winged Liberty Head, or Mercury, Dimes. I found those coins interesting, not only from an artistic standpoint, but also from a historical (and yes, it's 'A HISTORICAL' and not 'AN (H)ISTORICAL'.

We say – HISTORICAL, pronouncing the 'H', not 'ISTORICAL' and not pronounce the 'H') one. These were the dimes through World War II. Actually, World War I and World War II. But I never equated them to WWI. WWI ended in November of 1918. The Mercury Dime was first minted in 1916. So these dimes have seen some interesting, and difficult, times. They even made it through the Spanish Flu pandemic. I only mention this as we are currently going through the COVID-19 pandemic, and we are now in a coin shortage. I'm holding onto mine, coins that is. Who knows what'll be valuable after all is said and done. Is that selfish of me? Possibly. I'm still keeping what I have. But I digress...

For me, I find numismatics interesting from a historic perspective. What was going on in the US, and the world, when various coins were introduced to the economy. The possibilities of where those coins could have been, what they've seen. I find it fascinating. Did any of my relatives handle the money I'm collecting. It's a possibility. Again, my family not being one of the wealthiest, I go for the smaller denominations as those are the coins they more likely would have handled. It wasn't until I joined the Pawcatuck Valley Coin Club (PVCC) that I took on other interests, such as who designed the various coinage. The Mercury Dime, for example, was designed by Adolph Weinman. They run from 1916 to 1945, the end of WWII. I believe it is Elsie Kachel Stevens that was the model for the obverse of the dime. Anyway, that is a primary reason for my interest in numismatics. Another reason – hell, it's money. Who doesn't like money, old or new? From a more spiritual standpoint, money is neither a positive or a negative in ones' life. It is a neutral. I'm sure we've all heard the saying – 'money is the root of all evil'. Money isn't evil on its own. It's how one uses it that gives it the positive or negative spin. But, again, I digress. Maybe my reasons for a numismatic interest bore some of you, but others might find it interesting. And I am glad I found a club with which I can share my interest.

By the way, if anybody has a 1916D Mercury Dime they don't want, you can send it my way...



Walking Liberty Half Dollars (credit wikipedia)



The **Walking Liberty half dollar** is a silver 50-cent piece or half dollar coin that was issued by the United States Mint from 1916 to 1947; it was designed by Adolph A. Weinman, a well-known sculptor and engraver.



In 1915, the new Mint Director, Robert W. Woolley, came to believe that he was not only allowed but required by law to replace coin designs that had been in use for 25 years. He therefore began the process of replacing the Barber coinage: dimes, quarters, and half dollars, all bearing similar designs by long-time Mint Engraver Charles E. Barber, and first struck in 1892. Woolley had the Commission of Fine Arts conduct a competition, as a result of which Weinman was selected to design the dime and half dollar.



although it never struck very well, which may have been a factor in its replacement by the Franklin half dollar beginning in 1948. Nevertheless, art historian Cornelius Vermeule considered the piece to be among the most beautiful US coins. Since 1986, a modification of Weinman's obverse design has been used for the American Silver Eagle, and the half dollar was issued in gold for its centennial in 2016.



The mint marks had initially been placed on the obverse, the first time that had been done for a regular issue US half dollar since 1839.¹ On February 14, 1917, von Engelken ordered that the mint mark be moved from the obverse to the reverse, stating that the obverse placement had the appearance of a die defect. At that time, Von Engelken had resigned pending appointment to the post of president of the Federal Land Bank for the Third District; once he left to take that position, he was succeeded by Raymond T. Baker. In April Joyce asked Baker for written confirmation of von Engelken's order, and after he obliged, the mint mark was duly moved. The majority of the 1917 half dollars struck at Denver (1917-D) and San Francisco (1917-S) bear the mint mark on the reverse.



Throughout the time in which the Mint struck the Walking Liberty half dollar, it had difficulty bringing out the design fully. According to Breen,

Although the dime's debut on October 30, 1916 had seen considerable publicity, the Mint had little comment on the release of the half dollar and Standing Liberty quarter the following January. There were few newspaper mentions of the new half dollar; the United States was moving towards war with Germany, and the dime release had exhausted much of the public interest in the novelty of new coins. The quarter dominated what public attention there was with an argument over whether the eagle on its reverse was portrayed accurately. Despite the minimal publicity, according to a January 1917 report from Mint Adjuster Chaffin, all three mints initially had trouble keeping up with public demand for the new half dollars.

The New York Times noted on January 3 that the new pieces had been received by the Sub-Treasury and would be released two to a customer, starting on January 9. It stated that the Mint was working as hard as possible to keep up with demand, but that initially, quantities would be limited. *Banking*, the journal of the American Bankers Association, stated that "The designs of the new coins have been highly praised by those having expert knowledge of such matters". Connecticut's *Meriden Daily Journal* predicted readers would like the new half dollar five times as much as the new dime.



Since 1986, Weinman's obverse design has been used as the obverse design for the American Silver Eagle bullion coin. In adapting the design, Mint Sculptor-Engraver John Mercanti and other members of the engraving staff strengthened many of the details. Mercanti noted that Weinman's original plaster was only 6 inches (150 mm) in diameter, and was softly modeled. Mercanti increased the detail so that the design, struck on a larger coin, would be bolder and would have a more even metal flow when struck than Weinman's original coin. Treasury Secretary James Baker chose a heraldic eagle design, by Mercanti, as the reverse of the American Silver Eagle.



In 1947, Mint Director Nellie Tayloe Ross asked Engraver Sinnock to produce a design for a half dollar featuring Founding Father Benjamin Franklin. Ross had long been an admirer of Franklin, and wanted to see him on a coin. Mint officials had considered putting Franklin on the dime in 1941, but the project was shelved owing to heavy demands on the Mint for coins as the United States entered World War II.¹ During the war, the Mint contemplated adding one or more new denominations of coinage; Sinnock prepared a Franklin design in anticipation of a new issue, which did not occur. In 1946, the Treasury replaced the Mercury dime with a piece depicting the recently deceased president, Franklin Roosevelt who had been closely associated with the March of Dimes.¹ With the Lincoln cent popular and politically inexpedient to replace, the half dollar was the only piece being struck which was available for redesign without congressional permission. The Treasury approved the new design. Although Sinnock died before the coin was issued, the Franklin half dollar went into production at the start of 1948, ending the Walking Liberty series.

~2020 COIN SHOW DATES~

CHECK UPDATES DUE TO COVID-19 CANCELLATIONS!

AUBURN MA		WILLIMANTIC CT		NAUGATUCK CT	
		JAN	JUL	JAN 25	JUL
FEB 9	AUG 9	FEB	AUG	FEB 22	AUG
		MAR 29	SEPT	MAR 28	SEPT
MAR 8	OCT 11	APR	OCT	APR 25	OCT
		MAY	NOV	MAY	NOV
JUN 14	DEC 13	JUN	DEC	JUN	DEC
DEVENS MA		CROMWELL CT		ORANGE CT	
	JUL 26	FEB 16		JAN 12	JUL 12
FEB 23	AUG 23	APR 19		FEB 9	AUG 9
MAR 22	OCT 25	JULY 19		MAR 8	SEPT 13
JUN 28	NOV 29	SEPT 20		APR 5	OCT 11
	DEC 27	NOV 15		MAY 3	NOV 8
				JUN 14	DEC 13
MANCHESTER NH		NASHUA NH		PVCC NORWICH CT	
		JAN 15	JUL 19	JAN	JULY
		FEB 16	AUG 16	FEB	AUG
APR 10th & 11th		MAR 15	SEPT 20	MAR	SEPT
		APR 19	OCT 18	APR	OCT
OCT 2nd & 3rd		MAY 17	NOV 15	MAY 2, 2021	NOV
		JUN 21		JUN	DEC
BLACKSTONE VALLEY MA		MARLBOROUGH MA		ANA ANNUAL SHOW	
	JUL 15				
FEB 19	AUG 19	56th Annual Bay State Coin Show		Atlanta February 27-29, 2020	
MAR 18	SEPT 16	APR 17-18			
APR 15				Pittsburgh August 4-8, 2020	
MAY 20					
JUN 17					

AUBURN MA: Elks Lodge, 754 South Bridge Street (Route 12) 46 Tables. Free Admission. 978- 658-0160

BLACKSTONE VALLEY: VFW Post 1385, 16 Cross Street Route 16, Uxbridge MA Terrance O'Connor 508-400-7454

DEDHAM MA: Holiday Inn, I-95 exit 15A, Dedham MA. 29 tables, free admission. 603-978-3459

DEVENS MA: Devens Common Center, 31 Andrews Parkway, Devens MA \$1 Admission 978-658-0160

HARTFORD CT: Courtyard Marriott, 4 Sebethe Dr. Cromwell CT. 718-323-1930 or stassinsJ98@aol.com

MANCHESTER NH: EBW Promotions, P O Box 3 Wilmington MA 01887-0003, 978-658-0160

ernie@nhcoinexpo.com

MANSFIELD CT: Prospect Street School Gym, 233 Prospect Street, Willimantic CT 06226, C John Ferreri, 860-508-8620

NASHUA NH: Holiday Inn 9 Northeastern Blvd Nashua NH 03060 49 tables, free admission 978-658-0160

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