

# South Brevard Coin Club Newsletter



January 2025

## MEETINGS:

**First Wednesday of  
every month**

David R. Schechter Center  
(Satellite Beach Community Center)  
1089 So. Patrick Drive  
Satellite Beach, FL 32937

Doors Open 6:00

Social Time 6:30–7:00 pm

Meeting Time 7:00 pm

## Board of Directors:

Chairman:

**Jim Nuara**

President:

**Bob Senton**

Vice President:

**Bill Peters**

Treasurer:

**Tim Janecke**

Secretary/Newsletter



**Next Meeting  
January 8, 2025**

**7:00 pm**

(Doors open at 6:00)

## Andria Doria

Presented by Bill Peters



***Plus Raffle and Auction***

*South Brevard Coin Club*

*P.O. Box 372418, Satellite Beach, FL 32937-3972*

*Member of the American Numismatic Association  
(ANA)*

*and Florida United Numismatists (FUN)*

*[www.southbrevardcoinclub.org](http://www.southbrevardcoinclub.org)*

***We're currently putting together our agenda for 2025. If you have a particular topic of interest you would like to present to the club please let a board member know and we can get you scheduled.***

### **Upcoming Programs**

<i>Month/Year</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Speaker</i>
January 2025	Andria Doria	Bill Peters
February 2025	Alaska Mint Coinage	Dave Castro
March 2025	TBD	
April 2025	TBD	
May 2025	Numismatic Trivia Night	Bob Mellor
June 2025	Summer Picnic	Golden Corral
July 2025	Annual Pizza and Numismatic Movie Night	
August 2025	The Sound Money Movement: A Foundation of Freedom	Daniel Diaz
September 2025	TBD	
October 2025	TBD	
November 2025	TBD	
December 2025	Annual Holiday Dinner and Raffle	Golden Coral

***Coin Club Library*** – The Club has a great library of numismatic books that members are welcome to check out! The complete list of books available is in the newsletter. Contact Jack Klein ([kleinjack@att.net](mailto:kleinjack@att.net)) to check out.



### **Invite a Friend!**

Invite your friends who share your numismatic passion to come to a meeting and see what we're all about.

Only \$15.00 per person for year!

*Benefits and Membership Application in newsletter.*

# Mark Your Calendar!

## 70<sup>th</sup> FUN SHOW CONVENTION 2025

**January 9-12, 2025**

The show in January is renowned for being the bellwether event on the numismatic calendar. With over **1500 dealers, Heritage Auctions**, exhibitors and over **10,000+ of the most avid collectors**, the FUN show kicks off the year on a high note. Make your plans early to attend this monumental numismatic event!

Orange County Convention Center

9400 Universal Blvd. North / South Bldg.

9800 International Drive East/West Bldg.

Orlando, FL 32819

<http://www.funtopics.com/fun-convention.html>

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Sunday COIN SHOW

**2<sup>nd</sup> Sunday Each Month**

9:30am – 2:30pm

Azan Shrine Center

1591 West Eau Gallie Blvd.

Melbourne, FL 32935

This is a monthly show held on the second Sunday of every month. Come to the show to pick up Coins-Currency-Stamps or become a dealer and sell.

Free admission, free parking. A.N.A.C. Coin Grading Company is on site for your coin submissions, food is available for purchase.

For information on table rental contact **Alysha Wilson - Phone 321-704-3070 or email [AlyshaWilson@Att.net](mailto:AlyshaWilson@Att.net)**

## COIN TALK

**4<sup>th</sup> Tuesday of the month**

Suntree Viera Public Library

**6:00pm-7:45pm**

Informal group, open to the public to come share and learn. Bring coins to discuss or learn about. Every month is an interesting discussion and unites you with other coin enthusiasts.

## COINS IN FLORIDA

**[www.coinsinflorida.com](http://www.coinsinflorida.com)**

Fabulous website for a comprehensive list of coin clubs, auctions, shows, events, and news in Florida! Join their newsletter!

Check out this website for a wealth of information, resources and events for all levels of numismatists. **<https://www.money.org/numismatic-events/national-coin-week>**

**SBCC has an extensive library that is available to all the members. Check out the list of books below.**

**We would like to revive the BOOK REVIEW at our monthly meetings in which a member gives an oral review of a book they have read to the membership. And for your efforts, Bob will have something for you from the goodie bag!**



# SBCC Library Books



Available for Checkout  
Contact Jack Klein ([kleinjack@att.net](mailto:kleinjack@att.net))

ITILECOIN CLUB of SOUTH BREVARD LIBRARY	PAGE 1
TITLE	Author Publisher
1913 Liberty Head Nickel	Stack Bowers
American Silver Eagles	Whitman Publishing
Andean Collection South/Central American Bank Notes	Spink Inc.
Blackbook Price Guide to Paper Money	HUDGEONS, Marc
Coin and Currency Market Review	coinprices.com
Coin World Extra Magazine	Coin World
Collectible American Coins	BRESSETT, Kenneth
Confederate States Paper Money	CUHAJ, George S.
Curious Currency	LEONARD, Robert D.
Die Photos & Fuld/Moore Listings Update	FULD, George & Melvin
Early Paper Money of America 5th edition	NEWMAN, Eric P.
Early Paper Money of America 2023 edition	NEWMAN, Eric P.
Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Proof Coins	BREEN, Walter
ErrorScope Magazine	Number 3
Gold Coins of the Carson City Mint	WINTER, Douglas
Grading Guide for Early American Copper Coins	FUOSS and WILLIAMS
Grading United States Coins	ANA
Indian Peace Medals	ADAMS, John W.
Money: History in Your Hands	ANA: James Earl Jones; narrator
Money of the Bible	BRESSETT, Kenneth
National Bank Notes A Guide with Prices 1981	KELLY, Don C.
National Bank Notes A Guide with Prices 2004	KELLY, Don C.
Neighborhood Mint, The	HEAD and ETHERIDGE
Numismatic Forgeries	LARSON, Charles
Numismatic Listings of Modern and Medieval Countries	GROSSMAN, Lee
Obsolete Paper Money Issued by U.S. Banks	BOWERS, Q. David
Official Blue Book Handbook of U.S. Coins	YEOMAN, R.S.
Official Blue Book Handbook of U.S. Coins	YEOMAN, R.S.
Official Blue Book Handbook of U.S. Coins	YEOMAN, R.S.
Official Guide to Mint Errors	HERBERT, Alan
Official Red Book: A Guide Book of U.S. Coins	YEOMAN, R.S.
Official Red Book: A Guide Book of U.S. Coins	YEOMAN, R.S.
Official Red Book of United States Coins	BOWERS, Q. David
Official Red Book # 1 Guide to Morgan Silver Dollars	BOWERS, Q. David
Official Red Book # 2 Guide to Double Eagle Gold Coins	BOWERS, Q. David
Official Red Book # 3 Guide to United States Type Coins	BOWERS, Q. David
Official Red Book # 4 Guide to Modern US Proof Sets	BOWERS, Q. David
Official Red Book # 5: Guide to Shield and Liberty Nickels	BOWERS, Q. David
Official Red Book #6: Guide to Flying Eagles and Indian Cents	BOWERS, Q. David

<b>COIN CLUB of SOUTH BREVARD LIBRARY</b>	<b>PAGE 2</b>
<b>TITLE</b>	<b>Auth or Pub</b>
Official Red Book #7: Guide to Washington Quarters	BOWERS, Q. David
Official Red Book #8: Guide to Buffalo and Jeffersons Nickels	BOWERS, Q. David
Official Red Book # 9: Guide to Lincoln Cents	BOWERS, Q. David
Official Red Book # 10: Guide to US Commemorative Coins	BOWERS, Q. David
Official Red Book # 11: Guide to US Tokens and Medals	JAEGER, Katherine
Official Red Book # 12: Guide to Gold Dollars	BOWERS, Q. David
Official Red Book # 16 Guide to Civil War Tokens	BOWERS, Q. David
Official Red Book # 17 Guide to Hard Times Tokens	BOWERS, Q. David
Official Red Book # 18: Guide to Mercury Dimes Standing Liberty Quarters Liberty Walking Halves (single volume)	BOWERS, Q. David
Official Red Book # 19: Guide to Half Cents Large Cents	BOWERS, Q. David
Official Red Book # 20: Guide to Barber Silver Dimes	BOWERS, Q. David
Official Red Book # 21: Guide to Liberty Seated Coins	BOWERS, Q. David
Official Red Book # 22: Guide to Modern US Dollars	BOWERS, Q. David
Official Red Book # 23: Guide to the US Mint	BOWERS, Q. David
Official Red Book # 24: Guide to Gold Eagle Coins	BOWERS, Q. David
Official Red Book \$26: Guide to Quarter Eagle Gold Coins	BOWERS, Q. David
Official Whitman Guidebook Grading Standards US Coins	BRESSETT, Kenneth 1999
Official Whitman Guidebook to US Currency	BRESSETT, Kenneth 1999
Paper Money of the United States 2017	FRIEDBERG, Arthur and Ira
Past Tense: History through the Lens of American Coinage	GILLIS, Rod
Rare Coin Estate Book 2000	HALPERIN, James
Red Book of United States Coins 1965	YEOMAN, R.S.
Secrets of the Rare Coin and Bullion Business	GAROFALO, Michael
Select Numismatic Bibliography 1965	CLAIN-STEFANELLI, Elvira Eliza
SHEKEL	SCHUMAN, Edward
Shipwrecks Near Wabasso Beach	WELLER, Robt. & RICHARDS, Ernie
Standard Catalog of United States Paper Money 14th Edition	KRAUSE, Chester
Standard Catalog of United States Tokens	RULAU, Russe
Standard Catalog of World Coins 1701-1800	KRAUSE, Chester
Standard Catalog of World Coins 1801-1900 (2004)	KRAUSE, Chester
Standard Catalog of World Coins 1801-1999 (1999)	KRAUSE, Chester
Standard Catalog of World Coins 1901-2000	CUHAJ, George
Standard Catalog of World Coins 2001-2008	BRUCE, Colin
Standard Catalog of World Coins Single Volume 1987	KRAUSE, Chester
Standard Catalog of World Paper Money 1650-1960	PICK, Albert
Standard Catalog of World Paper Money 1961-2000	BRUCE, Colin
Standing Liberty Quarters 2007	CLINE, J.H.
Truth Seeker: Life of Eric P. Newman	AUGSBURGER, BURDETTE, & ORSZ
United States Coinage	GUTH, Ron & GARRETT, Jeff
United States Copper Cents	NEWCOMB, Howard R.
United States Gold Patterns	AKERS, David W.
U.S. Pattern, Trial, & Experimental Pieces	ADAMS & WOODIN
World Coin News Magazine	KRAUSE Pubs



# **“HOW TO AVOID FINANCING THE ENEMIES WAR MACHINE: THE ISSUANCE OF EMERGENCY CURRENCY NOTES”**

by Bob Senton

Waging war takes money. A government must produce, purchase, or steal whatever it needs to commence, perpetuate, and conclude its war ambitions.

Germany initially raised funds through confiscation of property from its own citizens. Later it relied on the theft of resources from other countries as a result of the German “Blitzkrieg.” Each country that was invaded had its banks, commodity exchanges, and national treasury seized, resulting in a windfall of currency, gold, silver, and diamonds, for them. This method of financing the war, among others, was repeated in Austria (1938), Czechoslovakia and Poland (1939), Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Denmark, the Netherlands, Romania, and Norway (1940), Greece, Yugoslavia, Slovakia, Bulgaria, and part of the U.S.S.R. (1941), Italy (1943) and Hungary (1944). Japan engaged in similar wartime financing when it invaded Southeast Asia- Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and parts of China (1940), Thailand, parts of New Guinea, Hong Kong, Singapore, Wake Island and other Pacific islands (1941), Timor, British Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, Burma, the Solomon Islands, and the Philippines (1942).

Since the end of World War II, Hollywood motion picture studios have made various films depicting the governments of the aforementioned countries successfully removing and hiding their national gold reserves from foreign invaders. Very few countries were able to accomplish this feat.

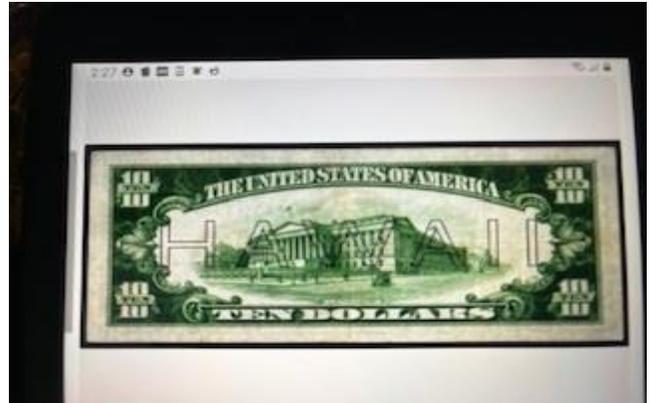
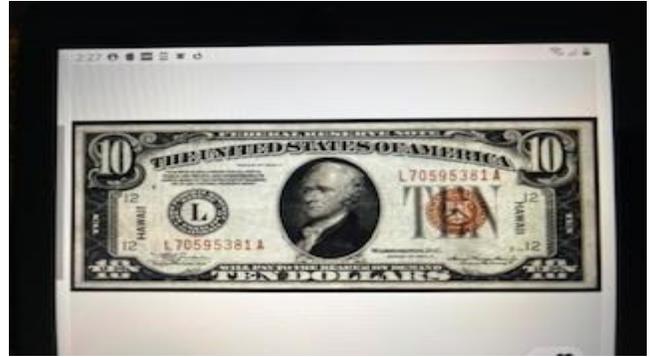
Poland, Belgium, France, Norway, the Netherlands, and the U.S.S.R. successfully relocated their gold reserves outside the reach of the German invaders. Countries with colonial assets in east and southeast Asia, were also able to relocate their assets, prior to the Japanese invasion. Most other countries were not so fortunate. The Philippines dumped \$10 million worth of silver pesos, at night, in Manila Bay, prior to its surrender on May 6, 1942. The Japanese military successfully looted gold from twelve countries, most of which is unaccounted for.

On December 7, 1941, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii and Dutch Harbor in the Aleutian Islands of Alaska. President Roosevelt appeared before a joint session of Congress the following day and requested a Declaration of War against Japan. In less than one hour. Congress issued a Declaration of War. By early 1942, we were on a wartime footing. Germany retaliated by declaring war on the United States, as did Italy. In 1942, with the threat of a full-scale invasion of the Hawaiian Islands by Japan looming, it was decided that measures needed to be taken to avoid capture of large amounts of U.S. currency by Japan. The solution was to issue emergency currency specifically for use in Hawaii. The notes were issued as standard (small) size silver certificates with certain changes, and would be available in four denominations.

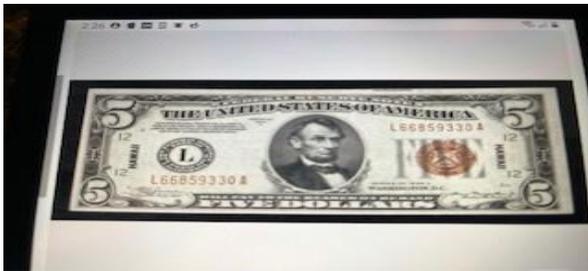
The \$1.00 note was from series 1935A.



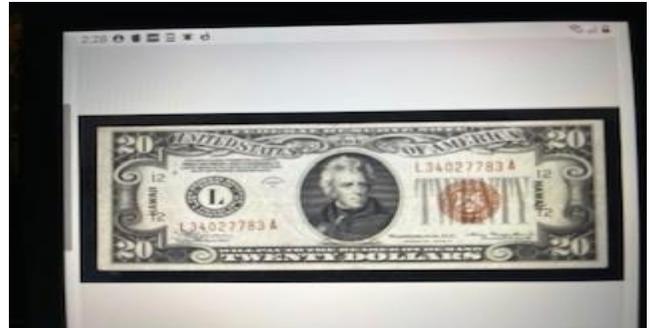
The \$10.00 note was from series 1934A.



The \$5.00 note was from two different series, 1934 and 1934A.



The \$20.00 note was also issued in two different series, 1934 and 1934A.



These notes contained three distinctive features making them easily identifiable, if necessary. The traditional green treasury seal was replaced with a brown seal. On the face of each note, just inside the margin, on the left and right sides of the note, is the vertical word HAWAII. On the back of the note, broadly stenciled across the picture, from end to end, is the word HAWAII. These notes were issued to avoid financing the Japanese war machine in the event of the invasion of Hawaii. However, subsequent research by historians has revealed that there was some usage of these notes on other Pacific Islands. This may have occurred when service members were transferred from Hawaii to other Pacific stations and they brought their pay with them. In addition, there is documentation that one shipment of cash containing "Hawaii" notes was sent to Midway Island for payment to service members.

That same year, it was also decided that another emergency currency issue was necessary with regard to the North African and European theaters of operation. These became known as North African emergency issue notes. The notes were issued as standard (small) size silver certificates in three denominations.

The \$1.00 note was from series 1935A.



The \$5.00 note was from series 1934A.



The \$10.00 note was issued in two different series, 1934 and 1934A.



All notes contained a new, bright yellow treasury seal, instead of the usual green one. The first issue of these notes was for use in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, "Operation

Torch” November 8-16, 1942. The second issue of these notes were intended for use during the Italian campaign, the invasion of Sicily, “Operation Husky” July 9-August 17, 1943.

Both emergency issues were easily recognizable and could be demonetized by the U.S. government quickly, without effecting the economy. In fact, neither issue was ever demonetized and are still legal tender today.

At the end of the war, many veterans exchanged the notes for new currency, but it appears that a substantial amount of small denomination notes were saved as souvenirs.

Hawaiian notes are valued as follows:

- The \$1 -1935A series ranges in value from \$45.00 in very good condition to \$145 in uncirculated condition.
- The \$5 -1934 and 1934A series range in value from \$70 in very good condition to \$475 in uncirculated condition.
- The \$10 -1934A series ranges in value from \$80 in very good condition to \$450 in uncirculated condition.
- The \$20 -1934 series ranges in value from \$80 in very good condition to \$1,250 in uncirculated condition and 1934A series ranges in value from \$75 in very good condition to \$450 in uncirculated condition.

These values do not address special premiums paid for mule and star notes. Also, notes in choice or gem uncirculated condition are considered rare and command substantial premiums. In addition, third party graded notes typically bring higher prices.

North Africa notes are valued as follows:

- The \$1 -1935A series ranges in value from \$55 in very good condition to \$195 in uncirculated condition.
- The \$5 -1934A series ranges in value from \$65 in very good condition to \$250 in uncirculated condition.
- The \$10 - 1934 series ranges in value from \$1,500 in very good condition to \$12,500 in uncirculated condition.
- The \$10 -1934A series ranges in value from \$55 in very good condition to \$300 in uncirculated condition.

These values do not address special premiums paid for mule and star notes. Also, notes in choice or gem uncirculated condition are considered rare and command substantial premiums. In addition, third party graded notes typically bring higher prices.

*Acknowledgment of literary assistance is given to Wikipedia; Paper Money of the United States, 23<sup>rd</sup> Ed., by Arthur L. and Ira S. Friedberg, Coin and Currency Institute, 2024, pages 246 and 247; Pearl Harbor.org; nationalww2museum.org, YANK Magazine November 2, 1945*



# THE U. S. MINT MANUFACTURES RARITIES... AGAIN!

by Fred Garvin

The year was 1834, the man was America's First Envoy to the Far East, "Special Agent" Edmund Roberts. It was on his suggestion the mint produced 4 Diplomatic Gift Coin Sets. In an honest effort not to create an instant rarity, Mint Director Samuel Moore combed through the archives to ascertain it was 30 years prior the last Silver Dollars were struck, and so, the coin sets were dated 1804. What the records didn't show was while dollars were minted in 1804, they were most likely dated 1803. A rogue mint employee in 1858 took it upon himself and created the Class II 1804 Dollar hoping to cash in on the rarity of the coins. This past year in December of 2024, the mint took a not-so-honest approach, once again. For the second time in mint history, under the same mint director, never intending to make the coins available to the general public, manufactured an instant rarity only available to the deepest pockets and highest bidders.

John Adam Eckfeldt served as the U. S. Mint's second Chief Coiner from 1814 until 1839. His father was a metal smith and endeavored in early attempts at American coinage. The Lineage of the Eckfeldt Family maintain a rich history in American Coinage as Assayers, Curator of the Mint Cabinet, and the most infamous, The Midnight Minter, Theodore Eckfeldt, grandson of the Chief Coiner. Once employed in the coining room, he took a position at the mint as a night watchman. It is believed Theodore was responsible for "restrikes" of the 1827/3 quarters and a weird series of clashed dies in 1857, as well as the Class II 1804 Dollar. At \$75 each, Theodore sold 5 around Philadelphia prompting a Congressional Investigation when the public became aware. Mint Assayer William E. DuBois recovered 4 of the 5, destroyed 3, and placed one in the Mint's Coin Cabinet, known today as The



National Numismatic Collection, housed at The Smithsonian. There are also 6 Class III 1804 Dollars, with edge lettering, known to exist. The Mint was accountable for the 1804 Dollar mishap, and took proper measures to rectify the unscrupulous actions of a trusted family member in American Coining.

It wasn't until 1974, when the mint once again, took the proper actions in an honest effort not to create an instant rarity by initiating an Act of Congress NOT to mint 1975 dated Quarters, Halves, and Dollars. When the double dated 1776-1976 Bicentennial Coins were being legislated through Congress for production the Mint believed if it was required to strike 1975 dated coins not enough could be struck instigating a coin shortage, but more importantly creating an instant "collector's item". Mint Officials went back to Congress seeking to amend the legislation and prevent the manufacturing of an instant rarity.

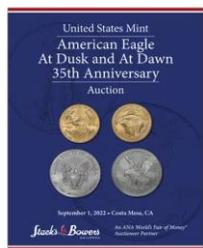
It's a lesser-known fact, for the 3<sup>rd</sup> time in mint history, Stack's/Bower's was commissioned to auction off coins from the mint, ending with hammer price on 12 December of 2024.



The first was in 2002. It was only one coin, and it was not sent directly from striking, to grading/slabbing with unique labeling, and then to auction. This First Coin was the famous Egyptian King Farouk 1933 Saint Gaudens Double Eagle. Of the 445,500 minted in 1933 only 13 exist today. Such a gorgeous coin could not escape its fate of being melted into mere gold bullion. 2 are housed in the National Numismatic Collection, 10 reside at Ft Knox, and 20 were stolen in 1934! Several years later the Secret Service was called in to hunt down the stolen coins, and they did recover 9, sadly destroying them. In 2005 10 more coins were recovered from the family of a Philadelphia

Jeweler, Israel Swift who had sold the first 9 that were recovered. The King Farouk Double Eagle resurfaced in 1996. The coin was seized, and housed at the Treasury Vaults in the World Trade Center. A court settlement in July of 2001 fortunately transferred the coin to Ft. Knox, to hang out with his other 10 friends. Several weeks later was September 11<sup>th</sup>. On July 30 2002 an anonymous bidder secured the coin for \$6.6 million, plus the 15% buyer's premium, and the obvious fee of \$20 required to "monetize" its face value and render it legal currency. It is also known as the Weitzman Specimen, Stuart Weitzman paid \$7,590,020.00, and then auctioned it through Sotheby's on June 8<sup>th</sup> 2021 for \$18,872,250.

The second time Stack's/Bower's was commissioned to auction off coins from the mint was the very first time a 3<sup>rd</sup> party auctioneer was selected to offer a "Special Coin Release," or in other words, the mint manufactured rarities for the highest bidders. David J. Ryder was Mint Director from September 1992 - November 1993. He also served as Mint Director from April 2018 – September 2021. Prior to his 2021 departure, at the West Point Mint, in an April ceremony, Ryder personally struck 500 each of both the final classic gold & silver 1 oz. coins as well as 500 each of both the first new gold & silver 1 oz. coins. 2000 were produced for the September 2022 Global Showcase Auction.



These coins went directly from the mint to PGCS and NGC for grading and slabbing complete with custom labels, never intending to be offered to the general public, only through the auction process to the deepest pockets. The newly appointed Mint Director, Gibson, took over a year before the September 2022 release of The American Eagle At Dusk and At Dawn 35<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Sets. These 2021 minted coins are known as the Type I and the

Type II Eagles. The ASE 1 Dollar Coin, and the Saint-Gaudens 50 Dollar Gold Coin. Yes, both of these coins were available to the public through the mint when produced in 2021, but not the 35<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Sets, slabbed, and graded with the custom labels, itemizing each slabbed coin in its order of striking, transforming them into rarities. These coins also sparked a controversy about which Statute Required Eagle Reverse was more aesthetically pleasing, the Type I or Type II. Ok, so big deal, you could still get the coins, just have them slabbed and graded yourself... right? And, isn't the whole "First Strike" labeling just a way to get more of a premium? Well, that's another interesting point because at this auction the buyer's premium cost was waived. Hammer price plus shipping only.



It was the Fall of 2023 when Numismatists were made aware of a 230<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Flowing Hair Coin was to be offered to the public directly from the U.S. Mint. No details were provided at that point. As time progressed, the release date of October 15<sup>th</sup> 2024 was announced and sales depleted the minted 75,000 medals in a day, or so we were told. The Gold Flowing Hair Coins were still on a To Be Determined status. The 2024 Silver Flowing Hair is not a coin. it is a Medal, due to the absence of the original edge lettering displaying face value. It is disappointing; however, the 2024 Gold Flowing Hair does have the edge lettering making it a coin. The world may never know why the mint chose to make one a coin and the other not. Also, the Silver Flowing Hair release announced that 1,794 of the total mintages would bear a privy mark "230" and would be randomly sent out to purchasers. Kinda like a crap-shoot chance for the public, which is fun. It gave the YouTube "unboxing" guys some excitement in their video. But that wasn't all! Of the 1,794 privy mark medals, 230 of them would include an autographed COA by none other than

the Mint Director responsible for manufacturing the latest batch of rarities from the mint. The official records show a total of 49,925 Silver Flowing Hair Medals were sold. 40,999 individually, and 8,926 through the mint's Authorized Bulk Sale Purchase Program, ABPP. That leaves a discrepancy of 25,075. So, how many medals are in a single bulk sale purchase? Do these numbers accurately attribute to the total mintage? The mint website states these medals are "currently out of stock", but may be available again by clicking on the remind me button for future notification.

Finally, on November 7<sup>th</sup> 2024 the mint announced sales for the 2024 230<sup>th</sup> Anniversary High Relief Gold Flowing Hair Coin will begin in one week, November 14<sup>th</sup>. Mintage was limited to 17,500, and only 230 of the high relief 24k gold coins will bear the rare "230" privy mark. After about 5 mins. on release date, the 2024 Flowing Hair Gold Coins were sold out. Some may have expected the same crap-shoot chance of randomly receiving a privy mark coin, but that's not what happened. The privy marked coins were only going to be made available at auction. This is the 3<sup>rd</sup> time in history the mint commissioned an auction house, and the second time in mint history, under the same Director, coins struck at the mint went directly to grading/slabbing with custom labels, and to



auction only for the highest bidders with the deepest pockets. It is only the 230 privy mark gold coins in question, and taking a cue from the 35<sup>th</sup> Anniversary At Dusk and At Dawn Auctioned Sets, these Gold Flowing Hair Coins are itemized by strike with the First Strike Coin offered in a display case with canceled dies. Lot 11001 live bidding began at 9 am PST 12 December. Buyer's premium was waived, Hammer Price, \$440,000.

Stacks Bowers website states "...and it represents one of the most desirable rarities to emerge from the Mint in the modern era."

Again, looking at the official numbers, out of the total 17,500 minted, 9,935 were sold. 7,941 individually, and 1,994 through the ABPP. Even adding in the 230 High Relief privy mark coins that still leaves an over 7,000 discrepancy. Is there a specific number of coins for a Bulk Purchase? Does it vary? Understanding there is a minimum amount required for a bulk purchase depending on mintage, but is there some other reason? Maybe, and this hypothesis might be a stretch, but just maybe, the mint is planning a combined set release of the 2024 Flowing Hair Silver Medal Privy Mark & Gold Coin Privy Mark **ONLY** available at auction to the highest bidder with the deepest pockets sometime in 2025 to promote a Global Showcase!?

Back in 2022, regarding the 35<sup>th</sup> Anniversary American Eagle At Dusk and At Dawn Sets, the Mint Director was quoted stating, "*By offering these unique coins sets for auction, we are reaching out to the broadest audience possible*" ... "*It is an exciting opportunity to celebrate an historic transition in American Coin design, and to reinforce the worldwide appeal of numismatics, whether collecting for the artistic fascination of the hobby or for the potential investment value*"

Wouldn't the "broadest audience possible" be squeezed out by deeper pockets? But really, what's the alternative? Create a larger mintage and allow "*collecting for the artistic fascination of the hobby*"

An audience of a paltry two hundred and thirty question the mint's integrity of egalitarianism.

As always, I'm easy to find, approachable, and waiting for someone to yell, "Hey Garvin, did you submit the winning bid, or did you lose out like the rest of us?"

