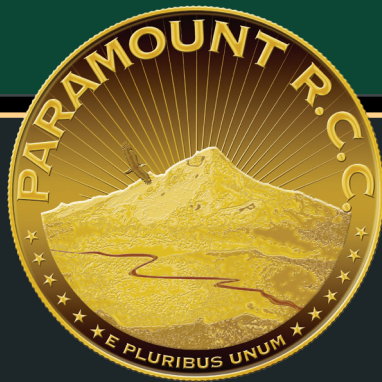


United States Charlotte & Dahlonega Branch Mints



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Personal
GOLD GUIDE

Introduction

For those of you interested in the history of the United States, its coinage is one of the few representations still around to tell the story of a country that underwent many turbulent times, shaping our country into what it is today. Buying the right coins is crucial and can sometimes be difficult without the education. Its mintages, survival rates, and most all, the history of their origins are the determining factors that substantiate a coin's value. United States coinage is loved by many for its historical significance, but also a hard-tangible asset, serving as one of the leading safe havens for one's wealth over the last several decades. There are many areas one can collect in U.S. coinage, southern branch mint gold has proven to be most rewarding for its rich history, but for some, if not for most collectors, the monetary gains they enjoy over time is most intriguing.

When the words Gold Rush are spoken, many Americans think of California. However, the first United States gold rush occurred almost two centuries ago between 1800 and 1840 in the southeastern states. It all began in 1788, when young Conrad Reed found a 17-pound rock in Cabarrus County, North Carolina while out at play. His family used the shiny yellow rock for years as an interesting door stop. This gold find triggered America's first gold rush in the early days of the republic while George Washington was president.

From this discovery, gold mining spread into the nearby Carolina counties and southern states. During its peak years, gold mining employment was second only to farming in the south. Over



1 million dollars a year was mined in gold in the early 1800's. In fact, North Carolina led the nation in gold production until 1848 when it was eclipsed by the California Gold Rush.

Gold mining reached a fever pitch by the 1820's. Unfortunately, gold miners were in a tough situation right from the start. Gold miners had problems converting their raw, unrefined gold into coinage they could use to trade for goods. The Philadelphia mint was weeks away, having to cross Cherokee Indian territory. Of course, the Cherokee Indians were a major concern, but to make matters worse, there were very few roads and many rivers to cross making it seemingly impossible. The roads back then were merely widened game trails. Those that sent their raw gold to Philadelphia not only experienced the rough terrain and steep transportation costs, but were also faced with the grave risk of loss due to the hands of bandits. The only alternative the miners had was to sell their gold production to local banks or merchants who generally scalped the gold miners with a 6% to 10% fee.

The gold miners in that era lived the daily dangers to make ends meet with many losing their small stockpiles and some even losing their lives. In 1835, the miners lobbied Congress heavily for government intervention. That is when President Andrew Jackson, hero of the Battle of New Orleans, signed the bill authorizing the opening of the official branches of the United States Mint in Dahlonega, Georgia, Charlotte, North Carolina, and New Orleans, Louisiana.

Charlotte Branch Mint (1838-1861)



1936 Mint Museum of Art Building Charlotte courtesy of Whitsett Photo Co

A combination of the discovery of gold in the southeastern United States in the early nineteenth century and the subsequent political machinations resulting from this newfound wealth led to the establishment of United States Branch Mints at Dahlonega, Georgia and Charlotte, North Carolina. Officially mandated to coin “gold only” by the Congressional Act in 1835, the two branch mints soon opened for business, producing their first gold coinage in 1838. Today, their most tangible legacies are the gold coins themselves, which are among the most avidly collected in all American numismatics. This numismatic loyalty stems from the fact that these “southern gold mints” operated during America’s first gold rush for only a short period of time, 24 years. They produced exceptionally low mintage gold coins with very distinctive characteristics, and had as a backdrop to their demise, the most turbulent conflict in American history, the Civil War. In the numismatic world, nothing could be more romantic.

One unique characteristic that the Dahlonega and Charlotte gold coins possess, is often a green-gold cast due to the alloy’s high silver content and are typically struck on irregular planchets. As unappealing as this may sound to a novice, these traits give the coins charm and character like no other.

Gold was found all the way from Virginia to Alabama, and a particular rich belt was discovered on Cherokee Indian land in Georgia, near what was to become Dahlonega in 1828, causing a huge influx of miners. This gold belt also continued from Georgia into North Carolina. There were several private coiners, including Templeton Reid and the Bechtler’s, that had attempted to alleviate the problem of converting the raw gold to a more readily accepted medium. There was considerable political pressure for a universally accepted Federal coinage.

In 1835, the United States Congress signed an appropriation bill of \$50,000 for the construction

and outfitting of the Charlotte Mint. The mint was to be a two-story brick structure, having a basement constructed of “good dressed” stone. Although the plans for the Charlotte and Dahlonega mints were the same, the Charlotte Mint did not suffer the construction difficulties of its sister mint. The Commissioner of construction for the Charlotte Mint was Major Samuel McComb, who visited the Philadelphia Mint in an effort to better understand the task at hand. This action combined with the fact that Charlotte, located in Mecklenburg County, an established town with reliable supply of materials and labor, contributed to a fairly smooth construction process. A site was chosen near the western edge of town and construction began December 1835. The Philadelphia Mint sent Franklin Peale to inspect the Charlotte Mint in 1837. Although he encountered some construction difficulties, within a month he was ready to declare the Charlotte Mint ready for operation. The first coins were produced between March 26 and March 31, 1838. The first coins to be struck were 678 \$5 half eagles, and later that year, the first \$2.5 quarter eagles were executed.

On July 27, 1844, the Charlotte Mint experienced its low point when a fire was discovered in the wing of the building that housed the coin presses. The fire started slowly, and there was ample amounts of water in the reservoirs in the upper story of the building, but the water was not used. This resulted in an almost complete destruction of the building and its contents.

After the election of 1844, President James K. Polk, with known ties to Charlotte’s Mecklenburg County and a “hard money” advocate, spurred on rebuilding the severely damaged facility. Due to the extensive damage, only the steam engine and a single coining press was all that could be salvaged. The Superintendent, G. W. Caldwell, directed that the reconstructed facility only have one story above the basement. He also instructed that operation could proceed with only a single coining press and oversaw the resumption of coinage in October 1846.

In late March 1847, Superintendent Caldwell resigned from his position to become Captain in the U.S. Army during the Mexican-American War. At that time, William Alexander, who directed the striking of the first gold dollar at the Charlotte



Popular Ways of Collecting Charlotte Branch Mint Gold

Mint replaced him in late June 1849. Following the election of President Franklin Pierce in 1852, former Superintendent G.W. Caldwell was reappointed to his previous position in April 1853, where he remained until the Charlotte Mint ceased operations.

In January and March 1861, only two \$5 half eagle coinages were produced, amounting to only 3,948 pieces, following an order from North Carolina Governor John Ellis, to turn over all mint property to the State, pending its secession from the Union. In late April and late May 1861, additional striking of \$5 half eagles were struck, consisting of mere 2,044 and 887 coins, respectively. The 1861 \$5 half eagles marked the end of the facility's history as a United States Branch Mint. The 1861-C \$5 half eagle is regarded as one of the rarest and most important U.S. issues.

The Charlotte Mint's brief history produced just over 1.2 million gold coins, with a face value of almost 5.05 million dollars. While there are only 50 coins to make up a complete date set of Charlotte gold, today they are very elusive as survival rates are but a fraction of what was produced from the Charlotte Branch Mint. Although mintages are extremely low for Charlotte issued gold coins, the mint issued \$5 half eagles in each year of operation (1838-1861), except for 1845, for a total of only 23 coins in the Charlotte \$5 half eagle series. \$2.5 quarter eagles were produced from 1838-1860, except for years 1845, 1853, 1857, and 1859, bringing the total number of coins in the quarter eagle series to only 19 issues. Charlotte gold dollars were struck from 1849-1859, except for 1854, 1856, and 1858, for a grand total of only 8 total issues. Interestingly, from 1856-1860, the Charlotte Mint alternated striking between quarter eagles in the even years and gold dollars in the odd years. Unlike the Dahlonega Mint, the Charlotte Mint never struck a \$3 gold piece, although a pair of \$3 dies were sent to the facility in 1854.

The Charlotte Mint was used for various purposes during, and after, the Civil War. In 1868, the facility was opened to be used as a U.S. Assay office, a final attempt to restore its former status as a U.S. Branch Mint, but succumbed in February 1873. During subsequent years, it was used as a Federal courthouse, headquarters for Red Cross during World War I, and a meeting place for the Charlotte's Women Club. In 1932, the old mint structure was ultimately demolished in an expansion of an adjacent Post Office building. In October 1936, it was later reconstructed in a new location in Charlotte becoming the Mint Museum of Art, where it still remains today.



Basic 3-Coin Charlotte Gold Type Set

Collecting Southern Branch Mint gold can be challenging as each issue is considered rare to extremely rare. There are many ways to collect and invest in southern branch mint coinage. The most basic form is the 3-coin Type set. The 3-coin type set consists of an example of each denomination, excluding the different types. It is easily attainable depending on which issues and grade you desire. Most importantly, it allows opportunity to continue expanding your collection over time if you choose to do so. Most collectors and investors that choose this route, often accompany their Charlotte Mint issues with the Dahlonega and New Orleans basic type sets. All three branch mints are known as "Sister Mints" and created together as acting branches of the Philadelphia Mint to service the southern states.



\$2.5 Quarter Eagle
(1839-1860)

\$1 Gold Piece
(Type I, Type II, or Type III)
(1849-1859)

\$5 Half Eagle
(1838-1861)

The Full 10-Coin Charlotte Gold Type Set

The 10-coin type set is of course more elaborate, consisting of one coin from each major denomination and design. This set is wildly popular, but requires a little patience assembling. Accomplishing the 10-coin type set is of course extremely rewarding, but can be difficult depending on the issues you desire. Remember, all issues are rare, but some are extremely rare and can take some time to acquire them.

Gold Dollars



Type I \$1 Gold Liberty Head
(1849-1853)

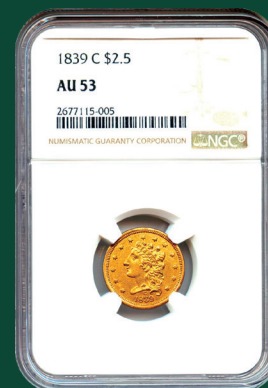


Type II \$1 Gold Indian Princess, Small Head
(1855 only)



Type III Indian Princess, Large Head
(1857 & 1859)

\$2.5 Quarter Eagles



Classic Head Liberty

(1838 & 1839)

**The 1838 and 1839 Classic Heads are the only coin that bear the "C" mintmark on the obverse*



Liberty Head Small Date

(1840-early 1843)



Liberty Head Large Date

(late 1843-1860)

\$5 Half Eagles



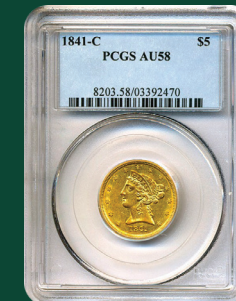
Classic Head Liberty

(Only 1838 Obverse mint mark)



\$5 Liberty Head

(Only 1839 Obverse mint mark)



\$5 Liberty Small Letters

(1840-1843)




\$5 Liberty Large Letters


(1844-1861)


Collecting Charlotte Gold by Series

Assembling one of each collectible coin in a Charlotte gold series is extremely popular. Whether you choose the \$2.50 quarter eagles or \$5 half eagles, the completion of one can be difficult. Although each series is attainable, there are stumbling blocks throughout each. Collecting in this fashion is more palatable for the collector or investor by concentrating on one specific area at a time. Unfortunately, there are issues that must be considered quickly as the window of opportunity is brief. The time gap in between an issue coming available again could be years. Those who want the best, a lifetime may not be sufficient. The complete 52-coin Charlotte gold set is of course the most challenging. Yes, it can be done with plenty of time and financial fortitude. Collecting the complete Charlotte gold set should be done first without swinging for the fences. Filling the issues as you go with available examples first, is strongly recommended. This allows the collector or investor to not only complete the collection, but allows the opportunity for upgrades as they come available. The complete 52-coin collection is legendary and one of the toughest endeavors in the numismatic arena.


Charlotte Gold Dollars


 TYPE 1 LIBERTY HEAD GOLD DOLLARS (1849-1854)					
Date	Mintage	Grade			
1849-C	11,634				
1850-C	6,966				
1851-C	41,267				
1852-C	9,434				
1853-C	11,515				

 TYPE 2 INDIAN PRINCESS HEAD, SMALL HEAD GOLD DOLLARS (1854-1856)					
Date	Mintage	Grade			
1855-C	9,803				


 TYPE 3 INDIAN PRINCESS HEAD, LARGE HEAD GOLD DOLLARS (1856-1889)					
Date	Mintage	Grade			
1857-C	13,280				
1859-C	5,235				


Charlotte \$2.50 Quarter Eagles

 CLASSIC HEAD \$2.50 QUARTER EAGLES (1834-1839)						
Date	Mintage	Grade				
1838-C	7,880					
1839-C	18,140					

 LIBERTY HEAD \$2.50 QUARTER EAGLES (1840-1907)						
Date	Mintage	Grade	Date	Mintage	Grade	
1840-C	12,822		1850-C	9,148		
1841-C	10,281		1851-C	14,923		
1842-C	6,729		1852-C	9,772		
1843-C Large Date	23,076		1854-C	7,295		
1844-C	11,622		1855-C	3,677		
1846-C	4,808		1856-C	7,913		
1847-C	23,226		1858-C	9,056		
1848-C	16,788		1860-C	7,469		
1849-C	10,220					

Charlotte \$5 Half Eagles

 CLASSIC HEAD \$5 HALF EAGLES (1834-1838)					
Date	Mintage	Grade			
1838-C	17,179				

 LIBERTY HEAD, NO MOTTO \$5 HALF EAGLES (1839-1866)					
Date	Mintage	Grade		Mintage	Grade
1839-C	17,205		1851-C	49,176	
1840-C	18,992		1852-C	72,574	
1841-C	21,467		1853-C	65,571	
1842-C	27,432		1854-C	39,283	
1843-C	44,277		1855-C	39,788	
1844-C	23,631		1856-C	28,457	
1846-C	12,995		1857-C	31,360	
1847-C	84,151		1858-C	38,856	
1848-C	64,472		1859-C	31,847	
1849-C	64,823		1860-C	14,813	
1850-C	63,591		1861-C	6,879	

Dahlonega Branch Mint (1838-1861)

If a present-day collector sees a “D” mintmark, they automatically assume that it was struck in Denver. This was not always true, because before 1862, this mintmark meant something quite different. Dahlonega, in northern Georgia, began striking gold coins in 1838 and continued to do so until the work was ended by the Civil War. The story of this little-known mint began nearly two centuries ago.

Gold was first discovered in the Dahlonega region in the late 1820’s, America’s first Gold Rush to Georgia. Back then, the South was still a wild frontier with untamed forests, swamps, and the Cherokee Indians. Most of the mining camps in the south and the village of Dahlonega were connected to mint facilities in Philadelphia by nothing more than backwoods trails. There was no safe and easy way to move the heavy gold bullion to the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia. The journey was extremely dangerous! Crossing Indian territory, and hold ups by bandits, were all too common. Transportation fees were high, and if the several week journey from the gold fields was successful, the unrefined gold was converted into coins only to be returned back to the south through the same treacherous journey, and once again back to the miners so they could purchase goods and supplies.

In the fall of 1830, a Georgia gunsmith, Templeton Reid, established a private mint. This was thought to be the answer for the miners, avoiding the costly and dangerous journey to Philadelphia. Templeton Reid started to coin gold pieces in three denominations, \$2.5, \$5, and \$10. However, he was soon out of business, because his assays were unreliable, and the newspaper attacks made certain that everyone knew.



*Dahlonega Branch
Mint Mark*

Reid’s mint and coinage were soon a dim memory, but the idea of a Federal mint in the gold region was not. At the same time, there was agitation in Charlotte, North Carolina for a similar institution. The lack of regional mint facilities in the south created an acute shortage of minted coins, severely limiting everyone living in the south. Powerful political forces soon backed the southern gold miners, and in March 1835, President Andrew Jackson signed into law a bill establishing not only the Dahlonega and Charlotte mints, but also one at New Orleans.

In far off Philadelphia, Mint Director Samuel Moore had tried to derail the legislative process through his friends in Congress, but in the end, found himself facing the inevitable. The facts of the matter were that it was far more dangerous to send the gold to Philadelphia to be coined, but regional pride dictated otherwise. Moore was so irritated after the bill’s passage, contributing to his decision to resign his post in June 1835, leaving it to his successor, Dr. Robert Maskell Patterson, to oversee the myriad of details connected with the new mints.

Dr. Robert Maskell chose Colonel Ignatius Few as local commissioner to oversee the construction of the new Dahlonega Mint, who had the correct political connections. The Colonel soon arranged for a spacious plot of ground in the town of Dahlonega, and contracts that were for the building, used plans drawn up by noted Philadelphia architect William Strickland. Of course, Mr. Strickland had his back against the wall from the get-go, as no one told him that brick was scarce in this region, and his plans called for the liberal use of this building material.





Unfortunately, the construction overseer, Colonel Ignatius Few lived over 50 miles away and did not bother to visit the site very often. By the fall of 1837, it was noticed that the building had severe structural problems. These problems were so serious, Franklin Peale was sent by Director Patterson to straighten out the troubles, which included basement walls that had fallen only a few weeks after being erected. To make matters worse, the contractor had apparently advertised for bungling workmen to do the roof because it had proven to be in even worse shape than the basement.

On February 12, 1838, Superintendent Singleton finally issued public notice that the Mint was open to the receipt of bullion. The first deposit was made on the 15th, but the assayer had to wait several days for sufficient amounts of gold to be brought to the Mint so he could begin the necessary operations. Although there was a delay before coiner Davis Mason received the ingots of gold, he was able to deliver 80 \$5 half eagles on April 17, 1838, the first of Dahlonega coinage.

Dr Patterson, in mean time, arranged for the necessary machinery to be sent to Dahlonega when the building was ready to receive it. He ordered the latest technology, a steam coining press, as he felt the branch mints should have the best available. Once the machinery had been arranged, appointments for the branch mint offices were considered. The Superintendent's office was political, and Joseph Singleton pulled the proper strings for the coveted position, but Patterson was able to name the coiner David Mason and the assayer Joseph W. Farnum. Mason, in particular, was a very skilled employee from the Philadelphia Mint and volunteered for Dahlonega.

During February 1839, Dahlonega produced its first \$2.5 quarter eagles. Due to little demand, only a mere 14,000 were struck for all of 1839. Today, the 1839-D \$2.5 quarter eagles are a true prize, as only a small handful are left for collectors and investors to enjoy today. The 1839-D quarter eagle is a special coin for several reasons. It is the first quarter eagle from the mint, but it is also an overdate with all known pieces being 1839/8.



In 1848 and 1849, many of the Georgia miners went to California to ply their trade, causing a drop in local deposits. This gave power to Patterson in hopes of abolishing the mint due to low mintages. However, when the miners returned from the west, they brought considerable quantities of gold with them, and they were loyal enough to deposit it in the home Dahlonega Mint, forcing coinage totals to go up once more.

In 1849, southern representatives in Congress were afraid that the Dahlonega and Charlotte Mints would indeed be abolished. They persuaded fellow legislators to create a one-dollar gold piece, which would help stretch the bullion being deposited. Although, it did not quite work out as intended, but the Dahlonega Mint produced tens of thousands of pieces, adding to its coinage numbers. The first gold dollars were struck in July 1849, and were very popular locally for some time. However, in January 1850, the Superintendent noted that the gold dollar was losing its novelty quickly.

The low mintages of the 1850's created a number of rarities, including the coveted 1854-D three-dollar gold piece, also known as a \$3 Indian Princess. Only a little over a thousand were struck in July 1854, and only a miniscule amount are known to have survived. The 1854-D \$3 gold piece is one of only two branch mint issues for the series, with both, the New Orleans and Dahlonega issue being struck in 1854.

The late 1850's was a time of genteel decline at the Dahlonega Mint. Coinage totals continued to drop, and the pressure to abolish this branch mint from Philadelphia officials grew. One

indication of this was the amount of California gold being brought to the mint by returning miners, fell from \$211,000 in 1854 to less than \$20,000 for all of 1857-1861.

The bullion deposits were so little that there were many months in those last years that had mintages so small, they were considered insignificant. In 1860-1861, there was an influx of gold from Colorado that kept the mint alive. It's assumed that many Georgia miners who had returned from California, had gone to the Pike's Peak Gold Rush of 1859, depositing roughly \$60,000 of gold bullion in the Dahlonega Mint after 1859, breathing life back into the branch mint.

Little is known about the Dahlonega operations in 1861, as the last report to Philadelphia was made on February 28th. It is known that 1,597 half eagles were struck in the first two months. After that, there is little but conjecture. It is known that after March 1st, there were gold dollars struck, approximately 1,000 pieces, as well as two-three thousand additional half eagles, which were never reported to Philadelphia. The 1861-D Gold dollar is considered one of the great U.S. rarities known today. The 1861-D gold dollar is officially ranked as one the Top 100 U.S. coins, with a mere 80-100 pieces known today. The population total is known to be overly represented due to resubmissions by collectors and investors in hopes of an upgrade, creating a more valuable example.

Later, Georgia seceded from the Union and was operating under a mandate from the Congress of the Southern Confederacy. The southern branch mints closed on June 1, 1861, never to be reopened after the Civil War.



Collecting Dahlonega Branch Mint Gold

Collecting southern branch mint gold can be a tall task, but can be achieved with patience. Like all southern branch mint gold, Dahlonega gold coinage is favored the most. All issues are rare with some being exceptionally rare, but all have enjoyed appreciation over the years, making it one of the preferred safe havens for wealth, but also representations of the most historic times in our country's history. Although most pieces are still affordable today, that will soon change as branch mint gold continues to be a major point of emphasis, thus price increases year after year are to be expected. The number of coin enthusiasts and investors in the numismatic world continue to grow due to mounting economic uncertainty, placing southern branch mint gold in the cross hairs as the go-to sector of U.S. coinage.

During its 24 calendar years of operation, the Dahlonega Mint produced just under 1.4 million gold coins, with a face value of over 601 million dollars. Dahlonega struck half eagles every year of operation, making a total of just 24 issues. Dahlonega quarter eagles were made continuously from 1839-1859, except for 1858, for a total of 20 different dates. Gold dollars were struck every year from 1849-1861, which constitutes 13 issues. The single emission of the \$3 gold piece occurred in 1854. The 1854-D \$3 gold piece is one of only two southern branch mint issues with the other being the 1854-O \$3 struck at New Orleans. A complete set of Dahlonega gold coins consists of only 58 pieces. There are many ways to collect and invest in Dahlonega gold: the very popular 6-coin type set (example of each denomination and type), a complete series (consecutive date run of a particular denomination), to the most elaborate and difficult Dahlonega gold collection, a complete comprehensive Dahlonega collection consisting of an example of each coin issued of all denominations.



Popular Ways to Collect Dahlonega Branch Mint Gold

The Basic 3-Coin Dahlonega Gold Type Set

Simplicity is key when starting your Dahlonega Branch Mint gold collection. Throughout the Dahlonega gold collection, there are a number of different types inside of each series. The most basic form and achievable collection is the 3-coin type set. Collecting an issue of each denomination \$1, \$2.5, and \$5, excluding the types, make it more affordable and can be completed with ease. After all, each Dahlonega issue is rare, so even the basic 3-Coin Dahlonega Gold Type Set is unmatched by its overall rarity in comparison to a Philadelphia, Denver, or San Francisco type set. Depending on the grade and date of issue, you can make it as prestigious as you want.



\$1 Gold Piece
(Type I, Type II, or Type III)
(1849-1854)



\$2.5 Quarter Eagle
(1839-1860)



\$5 Half Eagle
(1838-1861)

The Full 10-Coin Dahlonega Type Set

The 10-coin type set is of course more elaborate, consisting of one coin from each major denomination and design. The inclusion of the coveted 1854-D \$3 Indian Head Princess makes the 11-coin type set. For most, collectors do not consider it part of the set. Being ranked in the United States Top 100 coins speaks for itself. Of course, it is extremely rare and simply unavailable at any given time. Over the years, Dahlonega gold is the most popular among the branch mints. Completing a Dahlonega gold collection is an achievement of a lifetime. All issues are rare, but the grade and date of issue can present great challenges. The inclusion of the 1854-D \$3 Indian Head Princess will set any Dahlonega gold collection apart from the rest.

Gold Dollars



Type I \$1 Gold Liberty Head
(1849-1854)

**Type II \$1 Gold Indian Princess,
Small Head**
(1855 Only)

**Type III Indian Princess,
Large Head**
(1856-1861)

\$2.5 Quarter Eagles



**Classic Head
Liberty**
(1839 Only)

*The only coin that bear the "D"
mintmark on the obverse.*

**Liberty Head
Small Date**
(1840-1843)

**Liberty Head
Large Date**
(1844-1860)

**\$3 Indian Head
Princess**
(Only 1854)

\$5 Half Eagles



**Classic Head
Liberty**
(Only 1838 Obverse
mint mark)

\$5 Liberty Head
(Only 1839 Obverse
mint mark)


**\$5 Liberty Small
Letters**
(1840-early 1842)


**\$5 Liberty Large
Letters**
(late 1842-1861)


Collecting Dahlonega Gold by Series

Assembling one of each collectible coin in a Dahlonega gold series is extremely popular. Whether you choose the \$2.5 quarter eagles or \$5 half eagles, the completion of one can be difficult. Although each series is attainable, there are stumbling blocks throughout each one. Collecting in this fashion is more palatable for the collector or investor by concentrating on one specific area at a time. Unfortunately, there are a handful of issues, when available, that must be considered quickly as the window of opportunity in most cases is brief. Although each issue is rare, there are those of exceptional rarity could mean completing the collection or not. The time gap of an important issue presenting itself again can be years. Those who want the best, a lifetime may not be sufficient. The complete 60-coin Dahlonega gold set is of course the most challenging. Yes, it can be done with plenty of time and financial fortitude. Collecting the complete Dahlonega gold set should be done first without swinging for the fences. Filling the holes with available examples first is highly recommended. This allows the collector or investor to not only complete the collection, but upgrades do come available along the way. The complete 60-coin collection is legendary and arguably one of the toughest endeavors in the numismatic arena.


Dahlonega Gold Dollars


 TYPE 1 LIBERTY HEAD GOLD DOLLARS (1849-1854)						
Date	Mintage	Grade	Date	Mintage	Grade	
1849-D	21,588		1852-D	6,360		
1850-D	8,382		1853-D	6,583		
1851-D	9,882		1854-D	2,935		


 TYPE 2 INDIAN PRINCESS HEAD, SMALL HEAD GOLD DOLLARS (1854-1856)						
Date	Mintage	Grade				
1855-D	1,811					

 TYPE 3 INDIAN PRINCESS HEAD, LARGE HEAD GOLD DOLLARS (1856-1889)						
Date	Mintage	Grade	Date	Mintage	Grade	
1856-D	1,460		1859-D	4,952		
1857-D	3,533		1860-D	1,566		
1858-D	3,477		1861-D	*1,250		


Dahlonega \$2.50 Quarter Eagles


 CLASSIC HEAD \$2.50 QUARTER EAGLES (1834-1839)						
Date	Mintage	Grade				
1839-D	13,674					

 LIBERTY HEAD \$2.50 QUARTER EAGLES (1840-1907)						
Date	Mintage	Grade	Date	Mintage	Grade	
1840-D	3,532		1850-D	12,148		
1841-D	4,164		1851-D	11,264		
1842-D	4,643		1852-D	4,078		
1843-D	36,209		1853-D	3,178		
1844-D	17,332		1854-D	1,760		
1845-D	19,460		1855-D	1,123		
1846-D	19,303		1856-D	874		
1847-D	15,784		1857-D	2,364		
1848-D	13,771		1859-D	2,244		
1849-D	10,945					

 \$3 INDIAN HEAD PRINCESS (1854-1889)						
Date	Mintage	Grade				
1854-D	1,120					

Dahlonega \$5 Half Eagles

 CLASSIC HEAD \$5 HALF EAGLES (1834-1838)						
Date	Mintage	Grade				
1838-D	20,583					

 LIBERTY HEAD, NO MOTTO \$5 HALF EAGLES (1839-1866)						
Date	Mintage	Grade	Date	Mintage	Grade	
1839-D	18,939		1851-D	62,710		
1840-D	22,896		1852-D	91,584		
1841-D	29,392		1853-D	89,678		
1842-D	59,608		1854-D	56,413		
1843-D	98,452		1855-D	22,432		
1844-D	88,982		1856-D	19,786		
1845-D	90,629		1857-D	17,046		
1846-D	80,294		1858-D	15,362		
1847-D	64,405		1859-D	10,366		
1848-D	47,465		1860-D	14,635		
1849-D	39,036		1861-D	1,597		
1850-D	43,984					