

Manhattan Coin Club Minutes

November 12, 2019

President Randy L. called the meeting to order. There was a good attendance for this meeting. There were no guests present. The club welcomed back Melissa M., wood turner, bee keeper, and coin collector.

Old Business

President Randy L. reviewed the past minutes.

Treasurer Report

Dave S. reported the club has \$2,872.38 in our account. **DUES ARE PAYABLE!**



Auctions

Doyle R. told the club that the only upcoming coin auction will be November 23 in Windom Kansas. You may find a listing the coins here:

<https://tandauction.com/2019/11/23/>.

The next Topeka Coin Show will be held in Topeka, Kansas on November 23rd at the Mater Dei School, 934 SW Clay, in Topeka from 9:00 am - 5:00 pm. There will be 35 tables. For more information contact Louis Hartness at 785-221-5669. (Attached)

Doyle also brought up the Ogden Gun show to be held the first week in December. This Ogden gun show is held at Ogden Community Center and hosted by Ogden Fall Festival. All federal, state and local firearm ordinances and laws must be obeyed.

New Business

1. Matt O. has prepared the flyers for our coin show and the vendor applications. (Attached)
2. Phil let everyone know about the Union Pacific's historic Big Boy steam locomotive. The No. 4014 is touring the Union Pacific system throughout 2019 to



commemorate the transcontinental railroad's 150th anniversary. The Big Boy's

return to the rails is the product of more than two years of meticulous restoration work by the Union Pacific Steam Team. No. 4014 is the world's only operating Big Boy locomotive. It will be in Manhattan on Wednesday, November 20 and may be seen at the S. Manhattan Ave. Crossing from 9:30 a.m. CT to 10:15 a.m. CT.

3. Randy informed the club of the ANA's Young Numismatists, ages 5-17. Members of the Young Numismatist program can participate in exclusive activities to collect free coins, learn about numismatics, bid in auctions and make friends in the YN program. For more information: <https://www.money.org/yn-membership>.
4. Chuck T. reported our program at the senior center in Manhattan has changed a number of times but that January 10, 2020 at 1:00 p.m. has been agreed upon. Chuck will do the program with Doyle's assistance if he is available.
5. Upcoming Programs:
 - December, Christmas Party and program. Nick F. will be leaving for the east and we had a volunteer.
 - January, John P., Alternate Collections
 - February, Phil W., Paper Money
 - March, Matt O., "Coin Somethng"
 - April, Nate & Tucker, TBA

Program

Chuck T. did the program on buying physical gold or silver as an investment, it is not always as straightforward as it sounds. Novice investors often get lost in a variety of options: "Should I buy minted bars or sovereign coins?" "Maybe that limited edition coin would be a good investment?"

Sensible investors evaluate bullion options by the price and premium on the gold spot price. But the premium is only one part of the equation. It doesn't necessarily mean that you'll get that premium back upon the sale.

Worse, there are unscrupulous dealers out there. They will try to trick you into buying numismatics and other collectibles that have a huge premium and won't retain their value over time.

As a result, it's essential to get an understanding of precious metals before dipping your toes into this market.

What Is the Best Way to Invest in Precious Metals?

You can invest in precious metals by buying the physical metal like bullion bars and bullion coins or through financial products such as gold exchange-traded funds (ETFs).

Each method has advantages and disadvantages.

While investing in precious metals through ETFs sounds appealing due to its convenience, there are several key issues that investors need to be aware of in relation to this method of investment.

For example, if you invest in gold through an ETF, you don't actually own the metal. You have no claim on the gold within the fund. This means that you cannot take delivery of the metal if the need arises.

In contrast, the key advantage of buying physical gold (such as bars and coins) is that you own the gold. Furthermore, you own an asset that can be stored outside the financial system, which reduces counterparty risk.

Counterparty risk is the risk that the other party in an agreement will default or fail to live up to its obligations. When investors buy gold ETFs, they are relying on financial institutions to deliver on their obligations.

In this regard, buying the physical metal is a more sensible option.

Key Takeaways:

- Investors can get exposure to precious metals in two ways: physical gold (such as bars and coins) or financial products (such as ETFs).
- With a precious metals ETF, you don't actually own the metal.

Should I Buy Gold Bullion or Silver Bullion?

While both gold and silver have attractive features, gold is the better investment for the average precious metals investor. Gold has a much larger liquid market that is driven mostly by investment and jewelry demand. The price of gold is less volatile than that of silver, too.

Meanwhile, silver is more speculative and has a stronger relationship to economic activity. This is because silver has many industrial uses. As such, silver can be attractive during down cycles when the price of the metal is cheap.

The key advantage of silver is that it's much cheaper than gold. Therefore, it's more accessible to small investors.

Key Takeaways:

- Gold is a better investment than silver for most investors.
- Gold's price is less volatile than silver's price.

Bullion Bars vs. Bullion Coins—Which Are Better as an Investment?

Bullion coins, such as Gold American Eagles, are the best type of precious metals for most investors. This is because sovereign coins are easily recognizable, easy to trade, and generally sell at higher premiums than bars. You could buy smaller bullion bars, such as a 1 oz bullion bar, but they tend to be harder to sell back and the transaction costs are higher.

For institutional buyers or those looking to buy very large quantities of precious metals, large bullion bars are a more sensible option, due to the lower premiums.

Key Takeaways:

- Coins are the best way to buy precious metals for most investors.
- Coins are highly liquid and easy to trade.
- Bullion bars are more suited to large buyers.

What Are the Best Bullion Coins to Buy?

For North American investors, American Eagle and Canadian Maple Leaf coins—both silver and gold—are some of the best coins to buy. For investors in Europe, gold or silver Eagles or Austrian Philharmonics are good coins.

The South African Krugerrand coin is another excellent coin for investors. The gold version is minted from 91.7% pure gold alloy and contains one troy ounce of gold. It's one of the most traded gold coins in the world.

Other good gold coins to buy that are reasonably liquid include the Australian Kangaroo coin and the English Britannia coin.

Investors should stay away from sovereign coins from lesser-known countries. They should also steer clear of special edition commemorative sovereign coins. These coins are usually more expensive to buy and resell for less than the better known coins.

Key Takeaways:

- The best gold and silver coins for North American investors are the American Eagle, the American Buffalo, and the Canadian Maple Leaf.
- For European investors, Eagles or Austrian Philharmonics are excellent coins to buy.

What Is the Best Place to Buy Physical Precious Metals?

The best way to buy physical precious metals is through an online dealer that offers a buy-and-store program with non-bank London Bullion Market Association (LMBA) approved vaults.

Investors should avoid taking physical possession of their gold or silver unless they believe there is an emergency. It's much safer to have your bullion stored in a secure vault. It's also much easier to sell your metals that are stored in a secure vault because you don't break the chain of custody.

Key Takeaways:

- The best place to buy precious metals is through an online dealer.
- Look for a dealer that offers a buy-and-store program.
- Investors should avoid taking physical delivery.
 - ⇒ Always take delivery.
 - ⇒ Never buy premium if you can avoid it.
 - ⇒ Buy small gold first, then large.
 - ⇒ Never buy exotic coins or modern rarities or anything you don't understand.
 - ⇒ Know your dealer.
 - ⇒ Never swap bullion coins for U.S. \$20 gold pieces.

What about silver rounds, what are those?

Silver rounds are simply one ounce, 99.9% pure silver coins minted in the United States. They are made by various private refineries and are not just round "blanks" of silver. They all have varying pictures because the companies that mint them have varying production runs using different designs. Regardless of the picture on their front and back, all silver rounds we sell state clearly on their face, "1oz. silver, 99.9% pure (or .999 fine)." We sometimes recommend silver rounds instead of 90% silver coin because premiums (not our commission—the premium is the percentage over the spot price that you pay for a coin) on both coins fluctuate for a variety of reasons. Since we consider it our duty to sell you liquid coins for the best price, sometimes our recommendations change.

90% silver coins are quarters, dimes, and half-dollars minted before 1965. (90% silver coin does not include silver dollars.) Everyone knows that 4 quarters = 1 dollar. In the same way, 4 quarters minted before 1965 = 1 face value dollar. A face value dollar is how we sell 90% silver coin. So, when you ask for the price of 90% silver we will say it costs, for example, \$25.00 per face value dollar. A face value dollar is either 10 dimes, four quarters, or two half-dollars. A face value dollar contains .715 ounces of silver.

The standard trading unit for 90% silver coin is a "bag" of \$1,000.00 face value, containing 715 troy ounces. You can purchase any portion of a bag that you wish. We recommend 90% silver coin simply because it is often the cheapest, most divisible, most widely recognized and traded form of silver.

Buying proof coins

Avoid buying proof coins if you are using gold as an investment. Proof coins are commemorative coins that usually come in a special case and are finely polished to look

more attractive than normal coins. While these coins have a higher value for collectors, their monetary value is not guaranteed to stick around in the long-term, making them a poor choice for investors.

Buying fractional coins

Coins are available in a variety of fractions including a half-ounce, quarter-ounce, even a twentieth-ounce. You are better off buying a full ounce because the fractional amounts are charged at a higher premium.

Unlike gold, the price of silver swings between its perceived role as a store of value and its role as an industrial metal. For this reason, price fluctuations in the silver market are more volatile than gold.

Gold and silver are commodities. This means that any one ounce of gold is equal to any other ounce of gold, in terms of its metal content, and the same is true of silver. Gold and silver have emerged as money in various cultures and at different times throughout the world's history because of this, and because they share other qualities that make them good money. But as they are commodities, the question then becomes, how can bullion dealers make money selling them?

Well, although the metals are commodities, coins, and other bullion products are not, strictly speaking. All bullion products, beyond shot, have some numismatic or collectible value. A Silver Eagle is more desirable than most generic silver rounds because it's a Silver Eagle, but even a generic silver round is worth more than an ounce worth of silver shot. Still, two Silver Eagles in the same condition are equal.

"If you don't know precious metals coins, you'd better know your precious metals coins dealer," he cautioned.

U.S. COIN MELT VALUES

Before you get your coins appraised, you will need to gather all the information (the type, the name, metal content, mint year, and so on) you can on the coins you possess. Then, for understanding the melt value of those coins, you can research on the Internet or in books too. There are US government websites available on the Internet that give related information. Apart from the melt value, there are two other values for a silver coin - intrinsic value and face value. All of these are determined by the primary silver price. If you know a numismatist, get a verdict on the coins you have, which will give you an idea as to where do your coins stand in the market.

American Eagle Gold Bullion Coins are available in four sizes: one ounce, one-half ounce, one-quarter ounce, and one-tenth ounce. American Eagle Silver, Platinum, Palladium, and American Buffalo Gold Bullion Coins are available in the one-ounce size.

Junk silver is an informal term used in the United States, United Kingdom, Canada and Australia for any silver coin which is in fair or cull condition and has no numismatic or

collectible value above the bullion value of the silver it contains. Such coins are popular among people seeking to invest in silver, particularly in small amounts. The word "junk" refers only to the value of the coins as collectibles and not to the actual condition of the coins; junk silver is not necessarily scrap silver.

Precious metals including silver are measured in troy ounces (ozt). A spot price for silver is the price for a troy ounce of silver which is 99.9-percent pure, or 999 fine. Silver coins including junk-silver coins have set silver-alloy contents ranging from 35-percent to 90-percent or more. The term "coin silver", for example, refers to 90-percent silver alloy which was the most common alloy used to mint silver U.S. coins.

Any combination of 90-percent silver U.S. coins, which have a face value of US \$1.00, contains 0.715 troy ounces of 99.9-percent silver (0.7234 troy ounces if uncirculated), except for the silver dollars (Morgan and Peace), which contain .7736 troy ounces of silver. In other words, a full troy ounce of 99.9-percent silver is contained in any combination of 90-percent silver U.S. coins, which have a face value of US \$1.40.

Common U.S. coins

The most commonly collected junk-silver U.S. coins were minted before 1965 and include Morgan and Peace dollars; Liberty Head "Barber," Walking Liberty, Franklin and Kennedy half dollars; Liberty Head "Barber," Standing Liberty and Washington quarters; Liberty Head "Barber," Winged Liberty Head "Mercury" and Roosevelt dimes; and Jefferson "Wartime" nickels.[4]

Dollars

- Morgan (1878–1904 & 1921) -- 90-percent silver
- Peace (1921–1928 and 1934–1935) -- 90-percent silver

Half-Dollars

- Liberty Head "Barber" (1892–1915) -- 90-percent silver
- Walking Liberty (1916–1947) -- 90-percent silver
- Franklin (1948–1963) -- 90-percent silver
- Kennedy (1964) -- 90-percent silver
- Kennedy (1965–1970) -- 40-percent silver

Quarters

- Liberty Head "Barber" (1892–1916) -- 90-percent silver
- Standing Liberty (1916–1930) -- 90-percent silver
- Washington (1932, 1934–1964) -- 90-percent silver

Dimes

- Liberty Head "Barber" (1892–1916) -- 90-percent silver
- Winged Liberty Head "Mercury" (1916–1945) -- 90-percent silver
- Roosevelt (1946–1964) -- 90-percent silver

Nickels

- Jefferson "Wartime" (1942 (partial)-1945) -- 35-percent silver

Common U.K. coins

The most commonly collected junk-silver U.K. coins were minted before 1946 and include Edward VII, George V and George VI crowns; as well as Victoria, Edward VII, George V and George VI half crowns, florins, shillings, six pences, and three pences.

Crowns

- Victoria (2nd & 3rd portraits) (1887-1900) -- 92.5-percent silver
- Edward VII (1902) -- 92.5-percent silver
- George V (1927-1936) -- 50-percent silver
- George VI (1937) -- 50-percent silver

Half Crowns

- Victoria (1837-1901) -- 92.5-percent silver
- Edward VII (1902-1910) -- 92.5-percent silver
- George V (1911-1919) -- 92.5-percent silver
- George V (1920-1936) -- 50-percent silver
- George VI (1937-1946) -- 50-percent silver

Florins (2 Shillings)

- Victoria (1849-1901) -- 92.5-percent silver
- Edward VII (1902-1910) -- 92.5-percent silver
- George V (1911-1919) -- 92.5-percent silver
- George V (1920-1936) -- 50-percent silver
- George VI (1937-1946) -- 50-percent silver

Shillings

- Victoria (1838-1901) -- 92.5-percent silver
- Edward VII (1902-1910) -- 92.5-percent silver
- George V (1911-1919) -- 92.5-percent silver
- George V (1920-1936) -- 50-percent silver
- George VI (1937-1946) -- 50-percent silver

Six Pences

- Victoria (1837-1901) -- 92.5-percent silver
- Edward VII (1902-1910) -- 92.5-percent silver
- George V (1911-1919) -- 92.5-percent silver
- George V (1920-1936) -- 50-percent silver
- George VI (1937-1946) -- 50-percent silver

Three Pences

- Victoria (1838-1901) -- 92.5-percent silver
- Edward VII (1902-1910) -- 92.5-percent silver
- George V (1911-1919) -- 92.5-percent silver
- George V (1920-1936) -- 50-percent silver
- George VI (1937-1945) -- 50-percent silver

Other countries

Canadian dollar, half-dollar, quarter and dime coins minted after 1919 and before 1967 contained 80-percent silver. Those minted 1919 or earlier are sterling (92.5%) silver. For these coins (1920 - 1966), every CAD \$1.00 in face value contains 0.6 troy ounces of silver. The 1967 quarter and dime were minted in either 80% or 50% silver. The 50% quarters and dimes continued part way through 1968 until the mint introduced the 100-percent nickel versions of all the coins mentioned beforehand. To tell the 1968 nickel and silver coins apart, the ones made from nickel are magnetic whereas the silver coins are not.

Australian "pre-decimal" florin, shilling, sixpence and three pence coins minted from 1910 to 1945 contained 92.5-percent silver. From 1946 to 1964, they were minted in "post-silver" coins, which contained 50-percent silver. In 1966, the "round" 50-cent coin contained 80-percent silver.

Swiss 1/2 Franken, 1 Franken and 2 Franken minted from 1874 to 1967 contained 83.5 percent silver. 5 Franken minted from 1922 to 1928 contained 90-percent silver and weighed 25g, and those minted between 1931-1969 contained 83.5 percent silver and weighed 15g.

Many Mexican and other Central American countries made silver coins that are considered junk silver today.

Door Prizes:

There were two door prizes, Phil W. won, again, a Benjamin Franklin Commemorative "Scientist" Silver Dollar Coin. Owen won a 2008 American Silver Eagle.

With no further business following the silent auction the meeting was adjourned.

TOPEKA COIN SHOW

NOVEMBER 23RD, 2019



MATER DEI SCHOOL
934 SW CLAY
TOPEKA, KANSAS



Six blocks West of 10th & Topeka Blvd.

Everyone Welcome

Saturday 9-5



**35 TABLES AVAILABLE TO DEALERS-DISPLAYS
NO CARD TABLES OR NON-COLLECTIBLE ITEMS
WITHOUT PERMISSION FROM PROMOTER**

TABLES MUST BE COVERED

NOTICE: The show's sponsor assumes no liability for any loss or damage of any coins or stamps or other material at this show. A security guard will be on duty.



FOR TABLE INFORMATION CALL:

LOUIS HARTNESS

CELL 785-221-5669



**The Manhattan Coin Club's
26th Annual
COIN SHOW**

**Public Welcome!!!
FREE ADMISSION**

**SUNDAY MARCH 15th, 2020
10 a.m. – 4 p.m.**

**Four Points by Sheraton
Fort Riley Blvd.
Manhattan, KS**

***BUY, SELL, TRADE
Coins, Bullion, Currency, Tokens
Club Raffle***

For Dealer Tables and other information, contact:

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Manhattan Coin Club
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NO CHILDREN UNDER 12 ADMITTED WITHOUT ADULT

Manhattan Coin Club
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Or email: matthew.jon.olson@gmail.com

You are invited to attend the **26th Annual Manhattan Coin Show on Sunday, March 15th, 2020** at the Four Points by Sheraton Hotel on Fort Riley Blvd in Manhattan KS. Last year's show was well attended and all dealers present indicated intent to return if scheduling permitted. The show will be advertised nationally and locally. There are many collectors in the region and we expect a good turnout.

Table rental (8' tables) is \$45 in advance (a savings of \$5 over the full price), OR, a deposit of \$10 will hold your table until show time and then a balance of \$40 per table will be due **in cash** at the beginning of the show (no checks day of show). Dealers must provide their own extension cord and lights. Table covers will be provided. Table locations are at the discretion of The Manhattan Coin Club and are influenced by date of payment. The show will run from 10 AM to 4 PM with dealer set-up starting at 8 AM. Club members are let in at 9 AM (especially those that are helping). Porter help will be available from 8-10 AM and from 4-5 PM. The hotel is enforcing their no outside food and beverage policy. For your convenience, a waiter from the hotel restaurant will come around to get orders and collect payment for that if you so desire. Since this is a family show, the club's security team will be incognito. You are welcome to provide your own security, but we ask that you also be incognito. To reserve your table(s), please complete and return the form below with your rental payment or deposit **ASAP**.

Return to the address above with your payment

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Email _____ Please notify me by email of future shows

I Sell _____

_____ table(s). Amount enclosed _____ (\$45 each OR \$10 each with \$40 each due **in cash** at the show)

Preferred location of table(s) _____

(no guarantees, but we will try to accommodate everyone)

I AGREE TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

1. I release the Four Points by Sheraton Hotel, The Manhattan Coin Club, and its representatives, including Matthew Olson, from all claims of liability, loss, damage to and/or destruction of property, and personal injury of any kind from any cause.
2. I will abide by all local, state, and federal laws and assume responsibility for the collection of sales tax on my retail sales. (Riley County Sales tax chart will be provided.)
3. I will provide my own extension cords and lights.

Signature _____ date _____

Make checks payable to Manhattan Coin Club