



PARK AVENUE NUMISMATICS

*Your Source for Rare Coins
and Precious Metals*

P.O. Box 398239 · Miami Beach, Florida 33239

877-735-COIN (2646)



United States Gold Coin Portfolios

United States Rare Gold Coins

The assembly of U.S. gold type sets is one of the most exciting ways to collect and invest in gold coins. This method gives the collector and investor a penetrating look at numismatics and enriches his/her knowledge of history and art. They must be formed over a period of time, and considerable knowledge and skill must be exercised. There are countless ways to put together gold sets: a set of certain design; mint sets of a certain design and denomination; or a "type set" which contains one of each denomination of both Liberty and Indian designs.

WHY IS IT WORTH OWNING VINTAGE U.S. GOLD COIN "TYPE SETS"?

The 12 U.S. gold coins offered in this brochure are generally collected as "type" sets—consisting of one specimen for each denomination and design type (any date).

A type set allows the collector to build a representative collection of U.S. gold coin types, which may be considerably enhanced in the future. Since 1986, new U.S. gold issues have introduced a great many Americans to our nation's gold coin tradition.

HOW TO BUILD YOUR RARE U.S. GOLD COIN COLLECTION

1. Select the individual coins or type sets you are interested in acquiring. Speak with your account executive for current prices. Please note that prices are subject to change due to market fluctuations. Call us TOLL-FREE at 1-877-735-COIN(2646).

2. For further details about these gold coins—and personalized assistance in planning your collection—call TOLL-FREE 1-877-735-COIN(2646). Our experienced staff will be happy to answer your questions.

EIGHT SOLID REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD OWN A VINTAGE U.S. GOLD COIN COLLECTION:

1. Vintage U.S. gold coins are very widely collected. This enormous collector market is likely to increase appreciably in the future. Yet the supply of classic U.S. gold coins is forever fixed.
2. The 12 U.S. gold coins offered in this brochure are the most popularly collected in America. These coins are considered essential for every U.S. numismatic gold collection. They are always in demand.
3. Their prices could go up at any time. The U.S. gold coin market is very active, and the number of collectors has increased dramatically in the last decade, growing demand and upward price pressure. Moreover, the gold bullion market is volatile; and in today's uncertain economic environment, gold could quickly shoot up to previous highs and continue to rise, as some leading authorities predict. Our current prices are effective only as long as supplies last.
4. These gold coins are magnificent pieces of America's past, representing superb artistry and minting skills. In addition to their intrinsic gold value, they have a numismatic value based on scarcity in the collecting market and historical value for the collector.
5. Numismatic gold coins have traditionally been protected from government confiscation. While the U.S. government has confiscated bullion coins in the past, Americans' right to own numismatic gold coins has always been affirmed.
6. Numismatic gold coins are a private and confidential acquisition. Park Avenue Numismatics treats every customer with the utmost confidentiality.
7. Park Avenue Numismatics guarantees in writing that coins we sell you are authentic as represented. Our staff of qualified numismatic advisors includes life members of the American Numismatic Association, with more than 100 years combined experience, which assures that you get top quality coins.
8. You must be 100% satisfied or return your purchase for a prompt, no questions asked refund within five days of receipt.

WE OFFER ALL U.S. GOLD TYPE COINS TWELVE MAGNIFICENT COINS ALL IN MINT STATE 61 OR FINER QUALITY



Type I Gold Dollar The first small sized, gold dollar was struck from 1849 to 1854. Although 12 million were originally struck, by 1861 some 8 million had reached the Sub-Treasury from where they were shipped to Philadelphia and subsequently melted for recoinage of the Type II dollar. It is estimated that less than one percent of the Type I dollar survives today in all grades.

Type II Gold Dollar The Type II gold dollar minted in only 1854 and 1855 (and in 1856 in San Francisco) is by far the rarest of the three issues. The coins proved to show excessive weakness in central areas, the LL in DOLLAR and the 8 of the date is usually weak and often illegible, sometimes the entire date being obscured. The vast majority of the Type II dollars went back to the mint to be melted. Much small gold was melted and exported as bullion in the late 1850's and again during the Civil War after suspension of specie payments. This affected the recent Type II more than Type I dollars. They are rare in all grades.



Type III Gold Dollar Type III, struck from 1856 to 1889, has a reverse similar to the Type II gold dollar. The head is a reduction of that found on the obverse, and all other details of the design are the same as those on Type II. This design was struck for the longest period and is more readily found in all grades.

Liberty Design Two and a Half Dollar Issued between 1840-1907. The smallest denomination in the Liberty series, the Quarter Eagle was the gold piece most apt to be spent and not hoarded. Because of this, high grade uncirculated examples, especially dates before 1890, can be extremely scarce. Whereas the Act of March 3, 1865 provided for the motto IN GOD WE TRUST to be added to the five dollar, ten dollar and twenty dollar gold pieces, the motto was never added to the Quarter Eagle because the coin was not large enough to provide room for it. Although struck for 68 years, the total mintage was near 12 million and the greatest number struck was 1.4 million pieces in 1853. In spite of its low mintages, until a few years ago, this series went unnoticed. It has in the last five years seen one of the most spectacular increases in collector interest. The late Walter Breen estimated that only 1 1/2% of the millions minted are still in existence after the 1933 meltdown of approximately 94% of all U.S. gold coins.



Indian Two and a Half Issued between 1908 to 1929. The \$2.50 Indian and the \$5 Indian are unique in U.S. coinage due to their 'incuse' design. Bela Lyon Pratt was persuaded by Dr. William S. Bigelow, an intimate friend of President Roosevelt, to submit models of a new technique of making coins with devices sunk beneath the fields with the relief design depressed so that the highest points would not be worn away at once. The 'Incuse' design is struck 'into' the coin's surface-below the level of the fields-as opposed to the standard minting process. This revolutionary design appears on Quarter Eagles of 1908 to 1929. This is a series that is widely collected.

Three Dollar Gold Mintages were small for this series struck from 1854 to 1889 with only a little over a half million coins being struck throughout its 35 years of existence. It is estimated that approximately 95% of all three dollar gold pieces minted were melted, ended up as jewelry or otherwise lost, thus all dates are scarce or rare. Recent auctions have demonstrated the scarcity of this coin and it is perhaps the most valuable coin in the set.



Liberty Five Dollar Issued between 1839 to 1907, the Half Eagle is unique in that no other denomination was struck at all seven U.S. mints. (Philadelphia, Carson City, Charlotte, Dahlonega, Denver, New Orleans and San Francisco). When speaking of Liberty Head Half Eagle, it is immediately understood that the with motto design (1866-1907) is meant. The attractive Liberty design specimens are widely collected.

Indian Five Dollar Issued between 1908 to 1929, this is perhaps the rarest coin in the 8 Piece U.S. Gold Set. This, as well as the Indian Quarter Eagle, is the product of Bela Lyon Pratt's unique talent of putting the design beneath the surface of the coin ('Incuse'). It was minted in relatively low quantities and was heavily circulated, making Uncirculated specimens very sought after. Its impressive gains are an indicator of the scarcity of properly graded Indian Half Eagles.





Liberty Ten Dollar Issued between 1838-1907. The With Motto variety (1866-1907) Eagles represented a sort of ugly duckling or Cinderella denomination among U.S. coinages. For ordinary transactions the Half Eagles were preferred, and for international payments, Double Eagles were preferred. The Coronet Head Liberty gold coins of all denominations were the real workhorses of banks and clearing houses in the 1800's. This is a very popular series.

Indian Ten Dollar Issued from 1907-1933, the Indian series was created by Augustus St. Gaudens, the brilliant sculptor, who was considered a genius in his day. The 1907 as well as the first issues of 1908, lacked the motto IN GOD WE TRUST because President Teddy Roosevelt had objected to the reference to God as blasphemous. However, he was overruled by the Legislature who insisted the motto be restored, and so IN GOD WE TRUST was added to the reverse in 1908. This series is always in high demand due to its large size and low survival rate.



Liberty Twenty Dollar The Act of March 3, 1849 authorized the manufacture and issue of one and twenty dollar gold pieces. The Double Eagle weighing over a troy ounce and each roughly comparable in value to several foreign denominations. Designed by James D. Longacre, the Liberty design Double Eagle was, with minor variations, coined from 1849 to 1907. The Type 3 series (1877-1907) is most widely collected.

St. Gaudens Twenty Dollar Issued 1907-1933. One of the most popular coins in American history. When anyone talks about Double Eagles, they are invariably referring to the St. Gaudens design. It is probably the most popular series in gold coins because of its beautiful design and weight. A favorite choice among collectors.



BUILD AN ENVIABLE COLLECTION OF AMERICAN GOLD FAVORITES

1. 19TH CENTURY "CORONET/LIBERTY" GOLD EAGLE SET—The "Coronet" or "Liberty" is the classic U.S. gold coin design—the longest-lived, and a special favorite of collectors. Christian Gobrecht's engraving of Liberty with Coronet has classical distinction. The Quarter Eagle (\$2 1/2 gold piece), Half Eagle (\$5) and Eagle (\$10) share the same dramatic American Eagle reverse design with wings out-stretched. The Double Eagle (\$20 gold piece) reverse displays an American Eagle and Shield. Originally issued to circulate in the commerce of by-gone America, only a small fraction survive today in mint state (uncirculated) condition.

2. INDIAN HEAD GOLD SET—The Indian Head gold coins of the early 1900's are widely sought after by collectors. All four coins were commissioned by President Roosevelt. Augustus St. Gaudens designed the \$20 and the \$10 gold pieces using a raised technique. The \$5 and \$2 1/2 were designed by Bela Lyon Pratt, using a technique called Incused or below the surface strikes. It is estimated that less than one percent exists in uncirculated condition today.

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