

Coin prices and values chart for Standing Liberty Quarters 25C. How much Standing Liberty Quarters are worth. Coins for sale for Standing Liberty type Quarters items.

Mint, tradition held that all silver coinage carry the same basic design. This all changed dramatically in 1892, when the Dime, Quarter, and Half Dollar all began touting distinct themes. By far the most notable achievement of the Mint service during the fiscal year was the selection For the first time in the history of our coinage are separate designs for each of the three denominations, and their beauty and quality, from a numismatic standpoint, have been highly praised by all having expertise in such matters Mint Director Robert Woolley wrote the above regarding the historical change and captured the sentiments of the nation when he included the above in his annual report. The Standing Liberty Quarter was designed by Hermon MacNeil, whose work was selected from among many entries submitted during a public competition. During this time, Europe remained gridlocked in a devastating conflict, generating news headlines around the world. War bound or not, the Standing Liberty Quarter issued notice to the Europeans that America stood watchful and ready. US Coin Values Advisor has completed Coin Value Tables for the Standing Liberty Quarter , reporting retail price trends over a long period of time for individual coins of this magnificent series. Contrast this to the quarter on the right, where all head details are present. Type 2 Full Head quarters must have three well defined leaves in hair, a complete hairline along brow and across face, and a small indentation at ear. The cause of the the missing head details is due to insufficient metal flow into the recesses of the die, influenced by design elements directly opposite on the reverse also competing for metal flow from the planchet. The first Standing Liberty Quarters were struck on December 16, 1892. Only 52, of them were made before the end of the year. Also, to ease the mechanical aspects of the minting process, the eagle and stars were slightly repositioned at the same time. Beginning in 1893, the date was recessed deeper into the coin to protect the numerals from premature wear. Coin collectors crave Standing Liberty Quarters. While the design was an aesthetic success, it also caused difficulties in striking, despite attempts to correct the problem. Consequently, relatively few specimens emerged from the Mint with full head details. Because of their scarcity, particularly for certain dates, coin buyers are willing to pay very high premiums for " Full Head " examples. Notwithstanding the Full Head influence, there are at least four key dates of the Standing Liberty Quarter series:

Chapter 2 : Standing Liberty Quarters Very Good Condition - | Golden Eagle Coins

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At that time, Woolley selected a reverse similar to that eventually coined, showing an eagle in flight, wings extended and shown almost in full. Other designs which were shown to Woolley included similar eagle designs, but from different angles. This would allow production of the new pieces to begin about July 1. However, the Mint quickly revised the submission deadline to May 1; this proved optimistic as MacNeil did not submit his models, in the form of bronze casts, until May. Even so, he was faster than Weinman, who did not ship the last of his casts to the Mint until June 6. Weinman informs me he is now at work on it. The same is true of the quarter dollar. The reverse of both the quarter dollar and the half dollar, as shown on the coins struck from the polished dies, are satisfactory. Everyone to whom the coins have been shown here thinks they are beautiful. MacNeil was given permission to do further work on his design by Woolley in late June, and in mid-August turned in a revised obverse different in detail from the original. Treasury Secretary McAdoo immediately approved the design changes, acting on August. There were problems with the Standing Liberty quarter throughout his six-month tenure as Mint Director. Seen on his Mint medal designed by George T. On July 18, Woolley wrote to a numismatic enquirer that the new quarters would begin to be struck about September 1. Chaffin became acting director. A number of pattern coins were struck, and von Engelken decided to abandon the dolphins version. On the reverse, the eagle was lowered in position, and a pair of olive branches framing the eagle was replaced by stars. He objected to two leaves of the olive branch on the obverse that lay within the angle of the "L" in "Liberty" and asked that they be removed; this was done. McAdoo felt that the figure of Liberty was indistinct, but von Engelken persuaded him that could not be changed without considerable delay. They did decide that the Mint could make the shield clearer, and approved the design with that instruction. Feeling it was impossible to make the change in time to strike coins in 1916, von Engelken instructed Joyce that beginning in 1917, the figure of Liberty should be sharpened. By the time dies were finally made, the year was almost over, and only 52,000 quarters were struck. This was done as proof that the Barber design had been replaced in the 25th year, as Mint officials believed was required. Throughout late 1916, the Mint was intensely busy first sharpening the design to be used in 1917, and then in large-scale preparation of dies to begin striking the new quarters on a massive scale once the new year began. Mint officials had hoped not to strike any Barber pieces in 1917, but eventually had to do so in large quantities to satisfy the need. Small quantities of the new quarters were available, however, to officials and to prominent numismatists. MacNeil, who had not heard from the Mint about his coins since the formal acceptance of his dolphin design, read in the newspaper in early January that the Mint was starting to strike his quarters. The sculptor pointed out, for example, that the lower position of the eagle made it appear about to land "with its talons in a position only assumed at great heights. MacNeil visited the Philadelphia Mint and its engraving department on January 10. No records of his visit are extant, but von Engelken telephoned from Washington to Philadelphia the same day to ensure that the new quarters did not leave the Mint. Although no correspondence is known to exist, it appears that the Mint Director and sculptor spoke by telephone over the next several days, as on January 17, von Engelken sent Secretary McAdoo a letter asking for discretion to allow MacNeil to modify the design. Barber keeps his objections to himself while Mr. The figure of Liberty would be taken from the second version; all other elements would come from the first. However, Morgan proved unable, given engraving technology at the time, to combine the two obverses, meaning the coin would have to be entirely redone by MacNeil. Burdette suggests that this change was not unusual for MacNeil, who was increasingly cladding female figures in garments which covered their breasts, as with his statue Intellectual Development, sculpted around that time, and also reflected the deterioration of the international situation in February 1917, as the United States moved towards war with Germany. The redesign of the obverse has led to an enduring myth that the breast was covered up out of prudishness, or in response to public outcry. He was appointed to that post on February 8, 1917, but remained as Mint Director until February 20; his successor, Raymond T. Baker, was nominated on February 21. Work on the new quarter was briefly interrupted by the death of Chief Engraver Barber at the age of

77 on February After conferring with other Treasury officials, he decided that the redesign would be in violation of the act, and would require legislation from Congress. McAdoo concurred, and wrote to Representative William A. Ashbrook Democrat -Ohio on April 16, Ashbrook was not only chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, he was a noted coin collector. McAdoo explained the need for the redesign, "since the original dies were made the artist has found that they are not true to the original design and that a great improvement can be made in the artistic value and appearance of the coin by making the slight changes the act contemplates". Owen represented that the change was needed because the coins would not stack. Wyoming Senator Francis E. Warren complained that the Mint had needed legislation to adjust coin designs in the past and it would be simpler if officials would ensure that coins would stack before releasing them into circulation. Nevertheless, the bill passed. Debate in the House focused on the fact that the legislation gave the Mint until July to effect the change as Ashbrook had stated that the Mint, having prepared the new design, was only waiting for the bill to pass to commence production. One congressman offered an amendment to change the date to , and others spoke in favor of that, but they desisted when they realized that making a change would require the Senate to act again. The bill passed the House, and became law on July 9, It was produced less regularly at Denver and San Francisco beginning in The Standing Liberty quarter is the only 20th-century regular issue US coin for which no proof coins were struck. However, a handful of specimen examples of the Type 1 issue that is, the coins struck early in before MacNeil revised the design exist. During the 18th and 19th centuries, die cutting was difficult and expensive. As making dies became cheaper and easier, the practice mostly died out around the turn of the 20th century. However, a S Type 2 die, unused by the San Francisco Mint, was recut and used to strike several thousand S quarters. Quarters were returning to the Mint with the date completely worn off. Unwilling to seek another act of Congress, Mint officials made the step on which the date appears recessed into the design, rather than raised from it. This change solved the problem; [56] quarters from and after are more common and cheaper in lower grades as they have survived with their dates intact. When a bill for a Washington commemorative was introduced to Congress in February , it changed the quarter rather than the half dollar. While the reasons for the change were not recorded, the House Coinage Committee issued a memorandum stating that "the new design would replace the present type of quarter dollar", was on "a popular denomination" and "would replace an unsatisfactory design now being issued". The quarter would have its weight and fineness inscribed on the obverse, and thus would technically be a bullion coin. The quarter was to be the original , with the bared breast.

The Standing Liberty quarter is a cent coin that was struck by the United States Mint from 1916 to 1930. It succeeded the Barber quarter, which had been minted since 1873.

Grading Standing Liberty Quarters How to Video Inspect and judge the key elements of the surface of the coin, compare to the images, video and descriptions to begin grading Standing Liberty quarters. All of these quarters in Fine grade and above are worth in excess of silver bullion value. Further study of accurately judging a very worn date on the coin is found below the grading images. Additionally Standing Liberty quarters are known for their often soft striking of the design details. How this impacts the grade is also found below. Begin the grading process by closely examining your coins. Overall appearance and evidence of sharp crisp details indicates a higher grade. In the Standing Liberty quarter series extra time judging the condition of these coins is necessary. Key factors deciding on grade are highlighted in the video, descriptions describe the points to consider and the images display locations on the coin to inspect. Starting with the finest condition coin you have is a good method. These high condition coins show the greatest amount of detail, and later, when grading lower condition coins, recognition of the amount of wear becomes evident. Uncirculated Condition An Uncirculated grade Standing Liberty quarter is one that is in the condition it left the mint. Important to the grade is the surface is free of wear. Mint luster is undisturbed and intact. Because of the appeal of these coins they are high on want lists of collectors. Identify the absence of wear by inspecting the prominent areas prone to first contact. Using a single light source and rotating the coin while tilting allows the light to bounce off the surface highlighting the grain of the luster. Inspect closely and confirm the area is lustrous and with original texture. Inspect the folds in the dress along the mid-section of Liberty. Additionally, judge the fabric covering the lower part of the shield. Circulation and friction dulls the surface and is an indication of wear. The Center of Shield is also raised and subject to early wear. With a close up view verify mint luster is present and no smoothing has occurred. The area should remain without dulling. It is here flatness first appears when circulation wear is evident. A rounded profile and texture of luster needs to remain. Often the fine feather separation and detail is missing to the chest due to striking softness, this does not indicate wear. Off color and smoothness is the indicator of wear. Left wing just above the head of the Eagle. Full luster and texture covers a mint state coin. Helping identify the mint state grade; hold the coin at steep angle to a single light source, high points are easier to identify and judge. Tail feathers must show lines separating each without any signs of loss of luster and texture. Very ending edges of all feathers remain with a rounded profile. Any wear to these surfaces shows as small flat spots. Extremely Fine Condition In the Extremely Fine grade evidence of wear is beginning to show on select areas of the surface. Importantly wear is very light, not widespread and the flatness caused is minimal. A Standing Liberty quarter in this grade gives the appearance of crisp and sharp details. Extremely Fine is a true collector grade and many dates and mints are sought as part of collections. This flatness is limited to just the uppermost contour of the leg. Folds in the gown crossing the left thigh show only minor flatness as well as the folds to the side. No merging of fine detail is occurring only small unconnected areas of flatness. Fabric covering the bottom of the shield is flattened to a small degree with the major fold lines bold. In the extremely fine grade the lower shield area remains well defined. Front edge of the right wing is flattened along the length extending to the eagle. However the flatness is narrow and only slightly reduces the roundness and contour of the edge. Even a small trace of wear causes smoothness in this area. The area must retain a roundness and no flatness. Wear is confined to only the outer edges of the larger feathers of the both wings. Fine details separating the feathers on both wings remain bold and distinct. Overall the wings and feathers retain a crisp appearance. Fine Condition Judging the condition of a well-worn Standing Liberty quarters now must take into consideration the boldness of the date and surrounding area. Coins struck prior to positioned the date in high profile on the step detail. Causing wear to diminish and fade the date quickly. The problem was resolved from onward by recessing the date. The rest of the coin is judged the same on both designs. To reach the Fine grade a complete date on pre coins is fully readable although faded and weak. Flatness extends almost to the edges of the leg with very little edge

contour. Center of Liberty is flat and merging with the scarf. Little to no top and bottom edge to the scarf is visible as it crosses Liberty. Fold crossing the left shin is just beginning to merge with the leg. Gown covering the lower part of the shield is still showing a separation from shield. Flat areas are visible, however very little merging of the major details. The leading edge of the right wing now displays a wide flatness from the tip to eagle. Fine feather detail and texture of the left wing is missing leaving only major detail separating the ends of the feathers. Some flatness is beginning to show along the front edge of the wing. Outer edges of the right wing are worn flat, however the central detail is well defined. Fine lines remain separating the feathers. Rim must be separate from the tops of the lettering and stars to reach the Fine grade. With moderate even wear, qualities of the Fine grade are intact on both reverses; pre and the through era. Good Condition Majority of design detail lost in the Good grade is confined to Liberty herself. Heavy wear has diminished most of the fine lines of the gown and shield. With the lettering complete along the rim these Standing Liberty quarters still display a nice appearance. Determining the date is the important element to judging a coin in at least the Good grade. Pre coins must have at least one digit readable to confirm a date. Coins dated through ; a full date is necessary. Liberty is worn almost flat, roundness is found only along the edges of her profile. Right arm is distinct holding the olive branch. Major fold lines are visible to gown on left side and in the hip area, although very flattened. Letters of "Trust" often faded but remain legible. Merging of letters is minor. Rim is complete around entire edge. Letters are separated from the rim confirming the Good grade. Tops of letters are often faded but remain complete. Heavy wear has removed the contoured profile of the eagle, flatness covers all but the central area of the right wing. Rim has faded and merged into parts of the lettering and stars. Merging must be minor and confined to just the tops of the letters leaving lower parts clear. Parts of "E Pluribus Unum" are often weak and faded but must remain readable. Bold lettering adds to the appeal to these circulated quarters. Circulated Standing Liberty quarters display recognizable wear patterns and distinctions from one grade to the next. A study of the key areas confirms the different grades. Every pre date is worth well above silver content value and every through quarter in Extremely Fine grade is very collectible and valued. A couple of special situations are considered when judging condition of these coins. Firstly, two different designs of the date area were used, and the need to judging the difference. Secondly, there must be consideration given to the often found softly struck coin. Grading the Date on Pre Quarters Placing a value on and grading a worn Standing Liberty quarter starts with the important date area and then moves to the rest of the design. The hope is a coin grading Good or better. Detecting a faded date, one missing clear digits on through quarter is an indication of a lower than Good grade coin. However, because of the design used in the date area on pre coins, finding faded numbers is normal with-in the Good grade. A flat step was used on the design displaying the date in the early years.

Chapter 4 : Standing Liberty Quarter Values | Discover the High Values

The Standing Liberty Quarter Dollars were fairly popular, but only issued between and These excellent coins were minted in 90% silver and the current melt value is \$, this number is based off current spot price and silver content.

They reflect closely the value you would expect to receive when selling. However do expect variations in value to occur subject to subtle grading points, collector demands and dealer needs. For more background information, see how value listings in the above Coin Value Guide are determined. How did your coins compare to the listings? What sets many coins apart is the condition, or how worn it is. Finding a higher grade, better condition coin is your best chance at a rare coin and high Standing Liberty quarter values. Values are Conditional Dealers and collectors look at the condition of coins very closely and determine the "Grade". This is done first before determining Standing Liberty quarter values. As a coin circulates and wears each stage is assigned a grade. From heavily worn "Good" condition to one bright and new in "Uncirculated" condition. Compare your coins to the grading images below. Look closely at Liberty holding the shield. A complete shield separates a coin in "Fine" condition from one in a lower grade. On the reverse about half of the feathers of the eagle must show to reach the "Fine" condition. Hopefully some of your coins obtain the higher grades and values. Are one or two coins really nice and you are not sure of the grade? In depth video Grading Standing Liberty Quarters Video details a step by step process to judge condition and assign a grade. They both authenticate and grade your coin. The small fee you pay provides assurance you understand and receive the full value of your coin. It is also helpful to know grading a coin is not an exact science. It is your opinion, dealers and collectors have their own opinions Rare coin and auction listings are very helpful. Look for those offering Standing Liberty quarters for sale. Always in demand by collectors. Always creates excitement when auctioned. Should you have one you are holding a numismatic treasure. Many of the premium value Standing Liberty quarters display the "S" mintmark. It indicates the coin was minted at the San Francisco mint. Locate the "S" just to the left of the date. A magnifying glass makes the job easier. Also, the Denver mint produced Standing Liberty quarters and placed a "D" in the same location. No mintmark for the Philadelphia mint. Your Standing Liberty quarter values are determined by, date, mintmark and condition. Perhaps consider your group of coins as the beginning of a coin collection. The start of an enjoyable and rewarding hobby. If that is not for you, one successful approach is to sell all your coins and use the proceeds to buy one nice rare coin. The one you were hoping to find in the box. One suggestion, a beautiful uncirculated Standing Liberty quarter. Pass the thrill of a rare coin on to your children. Why Values Constantly Edge Forward Even though the value of silver forms a nice base to Standing Liberty values, collector demand rules. New collectors pick up the hobby daily, adding to the rising demand and values. Check back whenever you need values, and definitely before your sell.

Chapter 5 : Standing Liberty quarter - Wikipedia

Product Features You will receive 1 Standing Liberty quarter dollar, dated between

Chapter 6 : Standing Liberty Quarter | eBay

Standing Liberty Quarter Values and What Dealers Pay The following coin values chart shows clearly collectors pay a premium for the higher grade coins. Examine your coins closely for dates, mint marks, and condition.

Chapter 7 : Standing Liberty Quarters - US Coin Prices and Values

Standing Liberty quarters are from the shortest U.S. quarter series of the 20th century! Only in production for 15 years, the Standing Liberty quarter series ended in when a new quarter design was proposed to commemorate the bicentennial of George Washington's birthday.

Chapter 8 : Standing Liberty Quarters () | Complete Coin Guide

This coin value guide is intended to give you an idea of how much your Standing Liberty quarter minted from to is worth. The price table below displays average coin values based upon the condition of the coin.

Chapter 9 : Standing Liberty Quarters - What Is the Full Head Designation?

Standing Liberty Quarters (-) Standing Liberty Quarters - This quarter was designed during the start of the involvement of the United States in the "War to End All Wars." Designed by Hermon A. MacNeil, Liberty is shown holding a shield in a defensive posture.