



1891
8½ MILLION



1891-O
8 MILLION



1891-S
5¼ MILLION



1891-CC
1½ MILLION



1892
1 MILLION



1892-O
2¾ MILLION



1892-S
1¼ MILLION



1892-CC
1¼ MILLION





1893
¼ MILLION



1893-O
¼ MILLION



1893-S
1/10 MILLION



1893-CC
½ MILLION



1894
1/10 MILLION



1894-O
1¼ MILLION



1894-S
1¼ MILLION



1895
Proofs Only
12,880



1900



1900



1900



1900



1900



1900



1900



1900



1895-O
½ MILLION



1895-S
½ MILLION



1896
10 MILLION



1896-O
5 MILLION



1896-S
5 MILLION



1897
3 MILLION



1897-O
4 MILLION



1897-S
6 MILLION



1904



1904



1905



1906



1906



1907



1908



1908



SILVER DOLLARS

Liberty Head
or
Morgan Type

NUMBER THREE

1891 to 1897 Inclusive



The mint law of 1873 made no provision for the standard silver dollar. During the lapse in coinage of this piece the gold dollar became the unit coin and the trade dollar was used for our commercial transactions with the Orient.

The legal tender character was restored to the silver dollar by the Act of February 28, 1878, known as the Bland-Allison Act. The weight, 412½ grains and fineness 900 were to conform with the act of January 18, 1837.

George T. Morgan, formerly a pupil of Wyon in the Royal Mint in London, designed this type dollar. His initial M is found at the truncation of the neck, at the last tress. It also appears on the reverse on the left-hand loop on the ribbon. It is very difficult to detect. This dollar is commonly called "The Morgan Type," and was issued from 1878 through 1921.

Letters CC, O, S are mint marks: CC, Carson City; O, New Orleans; S, San Francisco; no letter, Philadelphia. The mint mark appears between word ONE DOLLAR and wreath. Below each opening is shown the quantity minted.

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RACINE, WISCONSIN

No. 9084

Made in U.S.A.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Geological Survey

Washington, D. C.

1900



REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
FOR THE YEAR 1900

AND
FOR THE YEAR 1901

BY
J. W. GARDNER, CHIEF OF BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D. C.
1901

Published by the Government Printing Office

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents



1878
8 Tail Feathers

1878
7 Tail Feathers

BOTH KINDS 10½ MILLION



1878-S
9½ MILLION



1878-CC
2 MILLION



1879
14½ MILLION



1879-O
2½ MILLION



1879-S
9 MILLION



1879-CC
¾ MILLION





1880
12½ MILLION



1880-O
5 MILLION



1880-S
9 MILLION



1880-CC
½ MILLION



1881
9 MILLION



1881-O
5¼ MILLION



1881-S
12¼ MILLION



1881-CC
296 THOUSAND





1882
11 MILLION



1882-O
6 MILLION



1882-S
9 1/4 MILLION



1882-CC
1 MILLION



1883
12 MILLION



1883-O
8 3/4 MILLION



1883-S
6 1/4 MILLION



1883-CC
1 MILLION



1912



1912



1912



1912



1912



1912



1912



1912



SILVER DOLLARS

Liberty Head
or
Morgan Type

NUMBER ONE



1878 to 1883 Inclusive

The mint law of 1873 made no provision for the standard silver dollar. During the lapse in coinage of this piece the gold dollar became the unit coin and the trade dollar was used for our commercial transactions with the Orient.

The legal tender character was restored to the silver dollar by the Act of February 28, 1878, known as the Bland-Allison Act. The weight, 412½ grains and fineness 900 were to conform with the act of January 18, 1837.

George T. Morgan, formerly a pupil of Wyon in the Royal Mint in London, designed this type dollar. His initial M is found at the truncation of the neck, at the last tress. It also appears on the reverse on the left-hand loop on the ribbon. It is very difficult to detect. This dollar is commonly called "The Morgan Type."

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• RACINE, WISCONSIN

No. 9082

Made in U.S.A.



SEVEN DOLLARS

United States
Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management



1876 to 1900 inclusive

This receipt is for the amount of money paid to the United States Department of the Interior for the purchase of land in the State of California, for the purpose of establishing a national monument.

The receipt is for the amount of money paid to the United States Department of the Interior for the purchase of land in the State of California, for the purpose of establishing a national monument.

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RECEIVED OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FOR THE PURCHASE OF LAND IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA



1884
14 MILLION



1884-O
9¾ MILLION



1884-S
3 MILLION



1884-CC
1 MILLION



1885
17¾ MILLION



1885-O
9 MILLION



1885-S
1½ MILLION



1885-CC
¼ MILLION





1886
20 MILLION



1886-O
10 $\frac{1}{4}$ MILLION



1886-S
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ MILLION



1887
20 $\frac{1}{4}$ MILLION



1887-O
11 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILLION



1887-S
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ MILLION



1888
19 MILLION



1888-O
12 MILLION



1900



1900



1900



1900



1900



1900



1900



1900



1888-S
½ MILLION



1889
22 MILLION



1889-O
12 MILLION



1889-S
¾ MILLION



1889-CC
¼ MILLION



1890
16¾ MILLION



1890-O
10¾ MILLION



1890-S
8¾ MILLION



1890-CC
2¼ MILLION



1904



1905



1906



1907



1908



1909



1910



1911



1912



SILVER DOLLARS

Liberty Head
or
Morgan Type

NUMBER TWO



1884 to 1890 Inclusive

The mint law of 1873 made no provision for the standard silver dollar. During the lapse in coinage of this piece the gold dollar became the unit coin and the trade dollar was used for our commercial transactions with the Orient.

The legal tender character was restored to the silver dollar by the Act of February 28, 1878, known as the Bland-Allison Act. The weight, 412½ grains and fineness 900 were to conform with the act of January 18, 1837.

George T. Morgan, formerly a pupil of Wyon in the Royal Mint in London, designed this type dollar. His initial M is found at the truncation of the neck, at the last tress. It also appears on the reverse on the left-hand loop on the ribbon. It is very difficult to detect. This dollar is commonly called "The Morgan Type," and was issued from 1878 through 1921.

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RACINE, WISCONSIN

No. 9083

Made in U.S.A.

[View all posts by Dr. David M. Williams](#)

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[illegible]

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Chen's 1998 research, which is cited in the *Journal of Management Education*, shows that students who are given the opportunity to write about their own experiences in the classroom are more likely to be engaged in the learning process. This is because writing allows students to reflect on their own experiences and to share them with others. This reflection and sharing can lead to a deeper understanding of the material and to a more active role in the classroom.