Action Figures ◆ Advertising Items ◆ Almanacs ◆ Americana ◆ Antiques
Arrowheads ◆ Art ◆ Art Glass ◆ Artifacts ◆ Atlases & Maps ◆ Autographed Sports Balls
Autographs ◆ Badges ◆ Baseball Cards ◆ Baskets ◆ Beads
Beanie Babies (stuffed animals) ◆ Bells ◆ Belts and Buckles ◆ Bonds
Books ◆ Bottles ◆ Brass ◆ Buttons ◆ Cameras ◆ Caps ◆ Carriages ◆ Cars
Cartoon Figurines ◆ Cartoons ◆ Cassettes ◆ Clocks ◆ Clothing ◆ Coin-Operated Banks
Coins ◆ Comic Books ◆ Commemoratives ◆ Compact Discs ◆ Coverlets
Cross-Stitching ◆ Cups ◆ Currency ◆ Decoys ◆ Disneyana ◆ Doll Houses ◆ Dolls
Door Knockers ◆ Drawings ◆ Egg Cups ◆ Egg Rocks ◆ Elvis Memorabilia
Embroidery ◆ Exposition Ribbons ◆ Farm Collectibles ◆ Figurines
Fishing Tackle ◆ Flasks ◆ Football Cards ◆ Fossils ◆ Games
Garage Signs ◆ Genealogy ◆ Glassware ◆ Goblets ◆ Golf Cards ◆ Golf Clubs ◆ Graphics
◆ Hats ◆ Hockey Cards ◆ Inkwells ◆ Insects ◆ Jars ◆ Jukeboxes ◆ Lamps
Leaves ◆ Letter Openers ◆ License Plates ◆ Magazines ◆ Marbles ◆ Matchbooks
Medallions ◆ Medals ◆ Medieval Items ◆ Menus ◆ Microscopes ◆ Minerals
Miniatures ◆ Model Cars ◆ Model Planes ◆ Model Rockets ◆ Model Ships ◆ Model Trains
◆ Movies ◆ Movie Advertising ◆ Music Boxes
Oriental Fans ◆ Origami ◆ Ornaments ◆ Paintings ◆ Paper Dolls
Paperweights ◆ Pâpier-maché ◆ Pencils ◆ Pennants ◆ Pens ◆ Perfume ◆ Pewter
Phonographs ◆ Photographs ◆ Plates—Limited Edition ◆ Playing Cards
Pokemon Cards ◆ Political Buttons ◆ Pop Cans ◆ Postcards ◆ Posters ◆ Pottery
Prints ◆ Quilts ◆ Records ◆ Restaurant Toys ◆ Rings ◆ Rocks ◆ Salt & Pepper Shakers
Seashells ◆ Sewing Tools ◆ Sheet Music ◆ Singing Group Memorabilia
Soda Memorabilia ◆ Souvenirs ◆ Spoons ◆ Stamps
Stamps—Commemorative ◆ State Quarters ◆ Stoneware ◆ Sugar Bowls ◆ Tapestries
Teddy Bears ◆ Telescopes ◆ Theater Programs ◆ Thimbles ◆ Tokens ◆ Tools
Toothpick Holders ◆ Toy Animals ◆ Toy Banks ◆ Toy Cars ◆ Toy Soldiers
Toy Tractors ◆ Toy Trucks ◆ Vases ◆ Videotapes
Vintage Radios ◆ War Memorabilia ◆ Watches ◆ Weather Vanes ◆ World Coins
4-H Collectibles Project

Adapted for Penn State by Dr. Claudia Mincemoyer, Assistant Professor and 4-H Curriculum Specialist, from materials originally developed at Ohio State University

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4-H Youth Development
Educational Design and Delivery

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Robert Wilson, Collector

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Cat No. IO200A
Member Project Guide

This beginning-level project is designed for youth 12 and older who have little or no experience with collectibles. Younger youth may take this project under the guidance of an adult helper. This project may be repeated if a specialization is selected, new goals are set, and additional sources and activities are used to supplement this project book.

Project Guidelines

- Complete the Planning Your Project section of this guide (Steps 1 through 4).
- Explore all Interest Areas (each of the six Activities in the Collectibles Sampler constitutes an Interest Area).
- Take part in at least two Organized Project Activities.
- Become involved in at least two Leadership/Citizenship Activities.
- Complete the Project Record on page 9 and continue on additional sheets of paper.

Collecting provides self-actualization, self-enrichment, recreation or renewal of self, feelings of accomplishment, enhancement of self-image, self-expression, social interaction and belongingness, and lasting physical products of the activity

(Stebbins, 1982).
### Planning Your Project

#### Step 1. Achievement Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Started</th>
<th>Date Completed</th>
<th>Initials</th>
<th>Task</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Complete the Collector’s Checklist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rank your interests from the Collector’s Checklist that are within your budget.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Select and complete at least two (2) of the (7) activities in the Collectibles Sampler to learn more about the process of collecting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Research the collectibles of your choice (see Step 2, Digging Deeper, p. 8).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Choose, assemble, and display a collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Select and record which collectible(s) you will exhibit. Never display valuable collectibles for a fair exhibit. Prepare an educational display instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maintain a record of all items collected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Studies show that most children are already collecting things before adolescence (Olmstead, 1991).
Collector's Checklist

Check any items you are interested in collecting, or suggest your own in the spaces marked “Other.”

- Action Figures
- Advertising Items
- Almanacs
- Americana
- Antiques
- Arrowheads
- Art
- Art Glass
- Artifacts
- Atlases & Maps
- Autographed Sports Balls
- Autographs
- Baseball Cards
- Baskets
- Beads
- Bells
- Books
- Bottles
- Brass
- Belts & Buckles
- Buttons
- Cameras
- Carriages
- Cars
- Cartoon Figurines
- Cartoons
- Cassettes
- Clocks
- Clothing & Costumes
- Coin-operated Banks
- Coins & Tokens
- Comic Books
- Commemoratives
- Compact Discs
- Cookie Cutters
- Coverlets
- Cross-Stitching
- Cups
- Currency
- Decoys
- Disneyana
- Doll Houses
- Dolls
- Door Knockers
- Drawings
- Egg Cups
- Egg Rocks
- Elvis Memorabilia
- Embroidery
- Exposition Ribbons
- Farm Collectibles
- Figurines
- Fishing Tackle
- Flasks
- Football Cards
- Fossils
- Games
- Garage Signs
- Genealogy
- Glassware
- Goblets
- Gold & Silver
- Golf Cards
- Golf Clubs
- Graphics
- Hats & Caps
- Hockey Cards
- Inkwells
- Insects
- Jars
- Jewelry
- Jukeboxes
- Lamps
- Leaves
- Letter Openers
- License Plates
- Magazines
- Marbles
- Matchbooks
- Medallions
Collecting . . . It’s Hobby Forming!

☐ Medals & Badges
☐ Medieval Items
☐ Menus
☐ Microscopes
☐ Militaria
☐ Miniatures
☐ Model Cars
☐ Model Planes
☐ Model Rockets
☐ Model Ships
☐ Model Trains
☐ Movies
☐ Movie Advertising
☐ Movie Memorabilia
☐ Music Boxes
☐ Oriental Fans
☐ Origami
☐ Ornaments
☐ Paintings
☐ Paper Dolls
☐ Paperweights
☐ Papier-mâché
☐ Pennants
☐ Pens & Pencils
☐ Perfume
☐ Pewter
☐ Pez Containers
☐ Phonographs
☐ Photographs
☐ Plates—Limited Edition
☐ Playing Cards
☐ Pokemon Cards
☐ Political Buttons
☐ Pop Cans
☐ Postcards
☐ Posters
☐ Pottery
☐ Prints
☐ Quilts
☐ Records
☐ Restaurant Toys

☐ Rings
☐ Rocks & Minerals
☐ Salt & Pepper Shakers
☐ Seashells
☐ Sewing Tools
☐ Sheet Music
☐ Singing Group Memorabilia
☐ Snow Globes
☐ Soda Memorabilia
☐ Souvenirs
☐ Spoons
☐ Stamps
☐ State Quarters
☐ Stoneware
☐ Stuffed Animals
☐ Sugar Bowls
☐ Tapestries
☐ Teddy Bears
☐ Telescopes
☐ Theater Programs
☐ Thimbles
☐ Tools
☐ Toothpick Holders
☐ Toy Animals
☐ Toy Banks
☐ Toy Cars
☐ Toy Soldiers
☐ Toy Tractors
☐ Video Tapes
☐ Vintage Radios
☐ War Memorabilia
☐ Watches
☐ Weather Vanes
☐ World Coins
☐ __________ Other (specify)
☐ __________ Other (specify)
☐ __________ Other (specify)
☐ __________ Other (specify)
Rank those collectibles from the Collector’s Checklist that you feel are within your budget.

1) ________________________________________________
2) ________________________________________________
3) ________________________________________________
4) ________________________________________________
5) ________________________________________________

**Step 2. Activities: Digging Deeper**

To find out additional information about collectibles of interest to you:

- Discuss options with family, friends, or your adult advisor.
- Read books about your collectible(s) at the library *before you collect anything*. Books about collectibles will cover price and condition information, preservation and care, display, and other useful information.
- Visit shops, shows, and auctions that promote your collectible.
- Begin collecting cautiously and sensibly. Continue to review information about your collectible by reading periodicals, visiting shops and shows, and discussing any purchases with your family.
- Check your county’s project guidelines (if any) for additional requirements, especially if you choose to participate in county project judging or prepare an exhibit for the fair.
- If you choose to have your project judged, what collectible(s) will you select? Describe them in the space provided.

_______________________________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________________________

**Step 3. Learning Experiences**

Select two Learning Experiences listed in the shaded box at the top of this page and plan your involvement in the Report of Learning Experiences chart. Before starting your project, write your choices in the Plan to Do section. After you have taken part in an activity, record what you did and when. Learning Experiences may be added or changed at any time.

Collectibles support the collector’s self-esteem during problematic times *(Olmstead, 1987)*.
**Project Record**
List all items collected as shown below. This is a basic list, which can and should be modified. Copy this page as needed. Use a separate page for each type of collectible (coins, stamps, rocks, etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Date acquired</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tyrannosaurus rex</td>
<td>12 May 97</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
<td>Bought at COSI; British Museum Collection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Report of Learning Experiences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan to Do</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>What I Did</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(ex.) Show</td>
<td>April 3</td>
<td>I visited a local baseball card show to get an idea of current market prices on cards of my favorite players.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Step 4. Leadership/Citizenship Activities

Place a checkmark next to the activities you wish to do, or plan your own activities in the space provided. Do at least two. Keep track of your progress by marking the date and month you complete each activity. Leadership/Citizenship activities may be added or changed at any time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan to Do</th>
<th>Date Completed</th>
<th>Leadership/Citizenship Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assist in setting up or cleaning up for a collectible show or event</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help someone with her or his collectibles project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help organize a workshop or show in your community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage a friend to take a collectibles project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teach someone something you have learned about collectibles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invite someone to talk to your club about collectibles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrange for members of your club to visit a collectible shop or show</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advise a member who is preparing a collectibles project for the county fair</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare and exhibit a display promoting collectibles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan your own activity or activities below:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Collecting is a means of striving toward a sense of closure or completion

*(Danet & Katriel, 1991).*
Children’s collections in school settings can help promote students’ higher-order thinking skills (Paley 1990).
The Who

Once practiced by only the rich, the pleasure of creating a collection of value and enjoyment can be experienced by many today. This collectibles project is for everyone and can be tailored to fit anyone's budget. This project offers large numbers of people more chances to become involved. Youth can have the creatively satisfying and personally enriching experience of forming a real collection, within their means and suited to their own lifestyles.

The following factors do not restrict creating a valuable and interesting collection:
• socioeconomic status
• race
• gender
• rural or urban status

The What

You can collect almost anything you want within your budget. See the Collector's Checklist on pages 6–7 for suggestions. Filling out the checklist, ranking your interests, and “digging deeper” are the major steps in setting your goals for this project.

The When

Anytime is a good time to collect or enjoy looking at your collectibles—as long as you keep up with all your other obligations. Some collectors pay attention, however, to what is called “market conditions.” They buy when the market is “down” (items are relatively lower in cost) and sell when the market is going “up.”

The Where

You can find and see collectibles at museums, stores, auctions, shows, and many other places.

The Why

Many of you are already collectors or are interested in the hobby of collecting. You may already know why you are collecting. If the reason is for fun or relaxation, then you’ve selected a great hobby. If you are collecting mainly for profit, research indicates that many risks are involved. In rare instances, collecting can become an obsession. If collecting takes time away from important concerns, it can cause hardships in your future. However, if you keep collecting fun and relaxing, easily affordable, and in perspective, you are going to have a wonderful time.

Investment is a good motive, but not at the sacrifice of well-being or social obligations (Olmstead, 1991).
You can also learn important life skills as you proceed with your collectibles project:

**Organizational skills**
- classifying your collectibles
- displaying your collectibles

**Decision-making skills**
- selecting your collectibles
- deciding when to buy or sell

**Responsibility**
- protecting and caring for your collectibles
- respecting the property of self and others
- appreciating quality

**Caution**
- learning to recognize fakes (counterfeits)
- ensuring the authenticity of your collectibles
- learning the importance of dealing with reputable sellers

**Critical thinking skills**
- examining and comparing the types and condition of collectibles
- learning objective analysis skills when searching for and selecting your collectibles
- focusing thinking skills and interests

**Research skills**
- researching the history, value, and conditions of collectibles
- gaining familiarity with periodicals, books, price guides, research facilities, exhibitions

**Constructive use of leisure time**
- enjoying your collectibles and the hobby of collecting
- avoiding negative use of leisure time

**Long-term planning skills**
- setting goals
- setting self-imposed goals

**Financial and business skills**
- bookkeeping and math skills
- investing and understanding the market potential of your collectibles
- learning the intrinsic and market values of your collectibles
- learning supply and demand methods of marketing your collectible (wholesale versus retail)
The How

Before you begin collecting, review the who, what, when, where, and why of collecting as outlined in this chapter. Then, take a moment to consider what you’re currently selecting and have selected. Consider the following factors:

**Care**
Without protecting and caring for your collectibles, both their condition and value will depreciate (decrease). Because each collectible requires different care, be sure to research what is best for your collectible. Don’t be misled by some advertising, though. Most collectibles can be protected very inexpensively. Be prepared to care for your collection even before you begin collecting.

**Caution**
Watch out for fake collectibles! Read books about your collectibles and be aware of counterfeits. Deal only with reputable sellers.

**Condition**
The condition of your collectible is determined by its degree of wear—whether it is “like new” or worn. Many books and guides are available to help you determine the condition of your collectibles or those you are considering to add to your collection. Be sure to consult them. They may save you a lot of headaches and money by knowing your collectibles better. Before you begin your collection, you must learn about the conditions of your collectible.

**Cost**
This is your hobby. Pay for it with your earnings. Ask family and neighbors about safe jobs you could do to earn your own money to support your hobby.

**Display**
After some time, you will be proud of your collection and want to show it to others. If your particular collectible is small enough, you can display a number of items in an attractive shadow box or curio cabinet. Because larger items require more space, you will only be able to show a few of them at a time. Don’t fill the house up with them, and do be cautious in what you display. You don’t want your collectibles to become damaged or lost.

**Record Keeping**
Keep lists of your collectibles. Use the Project Record on page 9 as a guide to answer the important questions, “What have I got?” and “How much was it?” This is the best way to keep your collection organized and under control. Otherwise, you may overlook or lose items. Accurate records also make good business sense and will help you track profits or losses. If you don’t keep good records, how will you know if you made a good sale or trade?

**Value**
The value of your collectibles is determined by a variety of factors. Many good price guides are available at most libraries and bookstores. Some are issued yearly, some monthly, quarterly, etc. Some are more conservative (listing prices lower than others), while others are more liberal. The basic truism about the value of your collectible is usually that it’s worth “what you could sell it for” if you put it up for sale today. You must learn about the value of your collectibles before you begin collecting.
Collectibles Sampler

Select and complete at least two (2) of the following six (7) activities.

Activity 1: Autographs .................................................. 17
Activity 2: Coins.......................................................... 20
Activity 3: Figurines .................................................... 26
Activity 4: Leaves....................................................... 28
Activity 5: Rocks and Minerals................................. 31
Activity 6: Sports Cards............................................. 33
Activity 7: Stamps....................................................... 35
How would you like to build a collection of autographs of your favorite celebrities, authors, and sports stars? It's easy to begin! All you need are ordinary letter-writing materials.

Use 3-inch by 5-inch unlined index cards for this activity—they are inexpensive and easily available. Either standard or legal size envelopes will work nicely.

**Materials needed:**
- 3-inch by 5-inch index cards and small file box
- Envelopes
- Stamps

**Other materials recommended:**
- Access to information that provides addresses of celebrities
- Scrapbook

### 1. Selecting the Stars
Which celebrities would you enjoy writing to and asking for their autographs, perhaps even their autographed photographs? There are lots of people to consider—movie stars, political figures, singers, authors, poets, scientists, TV stars, sports stars. Make a list of your favorites on a sheet of paper.

### 2. Locating the People on Your List
Look over the list that you’ve selected. Think of places where that individual might receive mail—his or her home, studio, ballpark, office. Some may be rehearsing, training, or visiting a particular place that has an address that you can find. Talk with your relatives to see if they have any ideas about where to locate people on your list. Go to the library and request the assistance of a librarian. Show them your list and ask for their ideas. Friends and teachers can also help in this very important step. Once you locate a likely address, enter it onto your list to the right of the celebrity’s name.

### 3. Writing a Letter of Request
You will need to write a short note to each of the celebrities you have selected. Introduce yourself, let them know you are an autograph collector, and tell them that you would enjoy having a copy of their autograph. Let them know that you are enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope (SASE) (see Step 4 to learn how to create an SASE) and an index card for their signature. Express your thanks to the celebrity for their cooperation (whether or not they do cooperate) and sign your name. Be sure that your note is easily readable. Have someone look it over for you. In the lower left-hand corner of the index card that you will enclose, write (in small letters) the celebrity’s last name. This will help you later on when you file any returned autographs. Sometimes, celebrities’ signatures are unreadable!

Celebrities are generally very busy people, so don’t be hurt or angry if they don’t respond. However, because many do respond, you’ll end up with some very exciting mail from time to time.
4. Creating an SASE
To create an SASE, complete the following steps. Follow along visually with the diagram on the right:
a) Enter your name and address on an envelope, as if you were going to mail yourself a letter.
b) On the back of the envelope, in the lower left-hand corner, write (in small print) the celebrity’s last name. Again, this will help you keep track of any autographs you receive back from celebrities.
c) Place a stamp for the correct postage on the envelope (overseas letters usually cost more).
d) Fold this envelope into thirds.
e) Insert this first, folded envelope (addressed to you) into a second envelope. Remember to include your letter of request and index card in the second envelope.
f) Address the second envelope with the name and address of the celebrity.
g) Write your name and address in the upper left-hand corner.
h) Place a stamp for the correct postage on the second envelope.

5. Receiving the Autographs
When your autographs arrive, place them carefully into your file box. If you cannot read the celebrity’s signature, look at the lower left-hand corner of the back of the envelope and the index card. Their last name should be in one of those two places so you know for sure whose signature you’ve received. Placing a celebrity’s last name on both the envelope and the card when you send your request is a good idea. That way, if your celebrity decides to use a different envelope or a different card to sign, you have two chances of identifying the autograph.

6. Displaying Your Collection
Use a scrapbook to display your autographed cards. If you can locate the kind that has plastic sleeves for photographs, all the better. Take a blank card with you to the store to be sure 3-inch by 5-inch cards fit easily into the plastic sleeves.

7. Learning More
To learn more about autograph collecting, visit your library or bookstore.

8. Reporting Your Activities
Report your activities in the Project Record on page 9.
Alphabet Talk
The following message got scrambled. On the blank lines below, put the words in the correct order, using the letter before each word to sort the words alphabetically. “A” is first, “B” is second, and so on. Good luck!

H. World       K. An       F. In       C. Write
U. Display     O. National A. You     Q. And
X. Proudly     N. Royalty W. Autographs D. To
T. Galore      B. May      I. And     R. Super
G. The         P. Heroes   S. Stars    V. Your
J. Request     M. Including E. Anyone L. Autograph
Activity 2: Coins

We will be choosing the Lincoln Memorial cent series for this activity because the pennies are inexpensive and easily available. The series begins in 1959 and is our current penny.

Materials needed:
• Pennies

Other materials recommended:
• Paper coin tubes
• Lincoln Memorial cent coin album
• Access to books or Web sites about coins, their conditions, and their values

1. The Gathering Stage
Lincoln pennies can be found in pocket change. Begin by searching those pennies in your pockets. If you have no money at all, arrange to earn some to pay for your hobby. Next, ask family members if they will trade their pennies (5 or 10) for a nickel or dime. If you are purchasing something, be sure to check your change for pennies. An easier option is to purchase rolls of pennies from your bank.
2. Organizing Your Pennies

Look over the pennies that you’ve collected. Look at the dates on each one. Lay them out from left to right in order of the oldest to the newest by their dates. Look closely for a mint mark just beneath the date. If you find a 1973 penny, for example, with a “D” mint mark, then put that penny to the right of the plain (no mint mark) 1973 penny. After you have collected a number of pennies, a portion of your first collection might look something like the above photograph.

You will surely be missing a large number of coins in the complete Lincoln Memorial series, which includes over 100 different pennies. These pennies are different mainly because of the different dates and mint marks. However, certain years have pennies with no mint marks; others have both large date and small date varieties. Most years have “proof” pennies, which are specially made, while other varieties are very rare and more expensive. Most of the Lincoln Memorial pennies are easily found. Check your library or bookstore for a book that has a complete, updated list of all the available Lincoln Memorial cents.

3. Updating Your Collection

Next, work on making your collection as complete as possible. Using your complete list of all Lincoln Memorial cents, remove from the list any pennies that you find. Keep your family and friends informed of your current list (also called a “want list”) and ask them to look through their pocket change for you. Always be on the lookout for pennies in better condition than the ones you now have. You will want your pennies to be the nicest looking with the least amount of wear—signs of wear include discoloration and rub or scratch marks. Continue upgrading your pennies so that your collection has the nicest example of each penny.

4. Displaying the Series

By this time, you will want to think about how to store your pennies. Paper coin tubes can do the job for you and are usually available free or for a small charge from your bank. For more expensive coins, a 2-inch by 2-inch coin envelope or holder works well.

You may wish to display your coins. Individual coin holders or albums, usually made of paper with a transparent window on both sides, are widely available. You will want to avoid albums made from PVC (polyvinyl chloride), which damages coins. For most collectors, a Lincoln Memorial cent coin album works perfectly. Some toy, hobby, and department stores carry coin albums; or, you may need to visit or write to a coin dealer or supplier to purchase one. Coin albums are fairly inexpensive.
Once you have acquired an album, press the pennies carefully into the correct openings. Use a tissue to avoid smudging your pennies as you place them in the album.

5. **Coin Conditions**

Below is a list of common categories for describing coin conditions. How would you rate the pennies in your collection?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRADE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MS = Mint state, or uncirculated (UNC = uncirculated)</td>
<td>No trace of wear</td>
<td>New, never handled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU = About uncirculated</td>
<td>Traces of light wear, but more than half of mint luster shows</td>
<td>Slightly worn, still bright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XF = Extremely fine</td>
<td>Shows wear throughout, but all features are sharp and clearly visible</td>
<td>Moderately worn, still clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VF = Very fine</td>
<td>Shows moderate wear, but all major details are basically clear</td>
<td>Heavily worn, but major features still visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F = Fine</td>
<td>Most of design is visible, and the word “Liberty” is complete (except 20 cent and seated dime)</td>
<td>Well-worn, but words still present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VG = Very good</td>
<td>Well worn usually with any three letters of “Liberty” complete</td>
<td>Heavily worn, but words still readable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G = Good</td>
<td>Most details are flat with overall design and most lettering visible</td>
<td>Very worn, details mostly flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AG = About good</td>
<td>Heavily worn but identifiable by date and type</td>
<td>Extremely worn, but still identifiable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F = Fair</td>
<td>Only identifiable by type of coin</td>
<td>Corroded, bent, or heavily damaged</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Damaged coins (bent, holed, scratched, corroded) are worth less.

6. **Learning More**

To learn more about coins, coin conditions and coin values, visit your library or bookstore. Many excellent books are published on U.S., world, and ancient coins.

7. **Reporting Your Activities**

Report your activities in the Project Record on page 9.
Word Search
The list of coin collecting words at the bottom of the page are all mixed up in the letter box. Some are even backwards diagonally. See if you can find them all.

TRHOBBYETADH
INLEGENDUCECE
SHEARTNPBROA
LEKCINECEMID
RLURJPRGBNE
EIHLAPROOFSS
VNALAMEOPAHI
NCLULVTDLDLTG
EFSIRRNCLBN
DLOTSUAAIUAT
GNSETHERMEV
EDARGOQLWEHA

ALBUM DIME HEAD LIST
QUARTER CENT DOLLAR HEALTH
LUSTER RARE COINS GOOD
HEART MINT MARK HOBBY SET
DATE GRADE MARK NICKEL
TUBE DENVER HALF LEGEND
PENNY VALUE DESIGN NICKEL
LINCOLN PROOF WEAR HAND
State Quarter Match

Draw a line to match the state quarter to its state! If you don’t know the design, check out the United States Mint’s Web site: www.usmint.gov/mint_programs/index.cfm?action=50_state_quarters_program

Connecticut
Delaware
Georgia
Kentucky
Maryland
Massachusetts
New Jersey
New Hampshire
New York
North Carolina
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
Vermont
Virginia
A Celebration of The 50 States

Approximately every 10 weeks, from 1999 to 2008, there will be a new state quarter to collect. Each quarter’s reverse will celebrate one of the 50 states with a design honoring its unique history, traditions, and symbols. The quarters are being released in the same order that the states joined the union.

The schedule for release of each state’s quarter is listed below with the date that the state joined the union.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release Date</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Statehood Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>December 7, 1787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>December 12, 1787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>December 18, 1787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>January 2, 1788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>January 9, 1788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>February 6, 1788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>April 28, 1788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>May 23, 1788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>June 21, 1788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>June 25, 1788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>November 26, 1788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>November 21, 1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>May 29, 1790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>March 4, 1791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>June 1, 1792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>June 1, 1796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>March 1, 1803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>April 30, 1812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>December 11, 1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>December 10, 1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>December 3, 1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>December 14, 1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>March 15, 1820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>August 10, 1821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>June 15, 1836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>January 26, 1837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>March 3, 1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>December 29, 1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>December 28, 1846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>May 29, 1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>September 9, 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>May 11, 1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>February 14, 1859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>January 29, 1861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>June 20, 1863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>October 31, 1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>March 1, 1867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>August 1, 1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>November 2, 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>November 2, 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>November 8, 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>November 11, 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>July 3, 1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>July 10, 1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>January 4, 1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>November 16, 1907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>January 6, 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>February 14, 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>January 3, 1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>August 21, 1959</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Activity 3: Figurines

In the following activity, we’ll outline the procedure for collecting figurines. Although we use dinosaurs in this activity, feel free to select a figurine of your choice—bears, cartoon characters, whatever you like!

Because the cost of collecting some figurines is fairly high, we ask you to select a fairly inexpensive type of figurine. Dinosaurs will be our example, but the choice is completely up to you.

Materials needed:
- Figurines
- Access to books, catalogs, price guides about your figurines
- Access to books about dinosaurs if you wish to fill out the matching game

Other materials recommended:
- A place to display your figurines
1. Selecting a Type of Figurine
The first step is to decide what types of figurines you like. Figurines are made of a variety of materials—porcelain, metal, plastic, wood, pewter. Look around in stores and check prices. Talk with your family and friends to find out what they enjoy and why. After carefully reviewing the many types of figurines available, list those that interest you the most and are within your budget.
____________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

2. Ranking Your Top Choices
Next, rank your top three choices in order of your most favorite to your least favorite.

1)______________________________________________  

2)______________________________________________

3)______________________________________________

Now, let's look more closely at your favorite choice.
What did you list as your most favorite?
__________________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________________

How much will an entire set cost?__________________________
Who makes your favorite figurine?
__________________________________________________________________________________________________
What stores sell your favorite figurine?
__________________________________________________________________________________________________

3. Think Before You Shop!
Investigate your figurine collectible before you start buying. Find out about quality and price differences of your figurines. Although many manufacturers make “dinosaur” figurines, for example, only a few make fairly accurate figurines. Most manufacturers simply make “dinosaur-like” plastic models or just “monsters,” most of which look more like dragons and other fictitious creatures than any dinosaur that actually existed. Be sure you know a great deal about your choice of figurine before you begin collecting them. If you already started collecting before starting this project, review what you have and learn more before continuing your collection.

4. Learning More
To learn more about figurines, dinosaurs, or other subjects, visit your library or bookstore.

5. Reporting Your Activities
Report your activities in the Project Record on page 9.
Leaves can be found in most places, including your backyard, a park, or the woods.

Materials needed:
- Leaves
- Leaf press (large catalog or book)
- Scrapbook

Other materials recommended:
- Access to books on identification of trees, leaves, and nature in general

1. Deciding on a Leaf Press
To begin, we will need to prepare or decide on a leaf press. This can be a large catalog or book. With a catalog, you place the leaves flat between the pages. A better leaf press can be created by using sheets of paper (often newsprint) sandwiched between layers of cardboard (or even plywood), which can be held tightly together by straps. See page 30 for a photograph of a sturdy leaf press.

2. Gathering Leaves
Review a leaf identification guide to become familiar with simple and compound leaves. Select a time of year when leaves are mature and before any major damage is done by withering, insects, fungi, and other natural causes. Take your catalog or book for pressing leaves with you and visit the closest safe place to your home where leaves may be found. Collect a variety of types, trying to find as many different shapes as possible.

3. Identifying and Pressing Your Leaves
Once you return from your leaf hunt, check each leaf against your leaf identification book and try to determine its type. Place a slip of paper with each leaf into your leaf press (catalog, large book, or typical press) with the name of each leaf for future reference. Apply pressure to your leaf press to help dry the leaves. This can be done by tightening the straps on a typical press or, for catalog presses, by placing heavy objects (such as other books) on top of the catalog.

4. Reviewing Your Collection
After about a week, open your press and view the leaves. They should retain all of their original color and shape, and yet be dry. If you make reasonable efforts to protect them, these leaves should not discolor or wither. Decide which leaves you wish to keep based on completeness, variety of type, and quality of the leaf (no holes, tears, or other signs of damage). Double check the leaves for proper identification. Ask others to review your leaves.

5. Displaying Your Collection
Select a scrapbook with the peel and seal type clear plastic pages. Carefully place your leaves into your scrapbook, making sure that the edges of the leaves do not bend or curl. Place a piece of paper beside the leaf describing the type of leaf, its scientific name, and where and when it was found.
6. Illustrated Leaf Lingo

Simple leaf  
Compound leaf  
Petiole

Smooth  
Toothed  
Lobed

Pinnate  
Palmate  
Veins

Opposite  
Alternate  
Needles

7. Learning More
To learn more about leaves and trees, visit your library, the Internet, or a bookstore. Many excellent publications are available.

8. Reporting Your Activities
Report your activities in the Project Record on page 9.
Crossword Check
Let's check how much you remember about leaves. Solve the crossword puzzle below.

Across
4. A leaf that contains two or more leaflets is called a ______________ leaf.

6. These grow in many places and are often identified by their leaves.

7. A means of drying leaves without damaging them.

Down
1. A common leaf press.

2. The best time to collect leaves is when they are ____________.

3. What you must do with your leaves with the assistance of a good leaf guide book.

5. The base of the leaf stem.
We’ll be choosing a wide selection of rocks and minerals to learn about their different shapes, textures, origins, colors, weights, and details. Rocks are the oldest collectibles with most of them being many millions of years old.

**Materials needed:**
- Access to books about rocks and minerals
- Notebook
- Labels
- File box
- Index cards

**Other materials recommended:**
- Egg cartons
- Old toothbrush
- Magnifying glass

## 1. Gathering Rocks
Rocks can be found almost anywhere—in your backyard, at a park, in the woods. A few rocks, such as diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and sapphires, are extremely rare and valuable. Begin by visiting the closest safe place to your home where rocks may be found. Collect any rocks that catch your eye, trying to find as many different shapes, colors, and textures as possible. Try to find examples of igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic, granite, and other types of rocks to add variety to your collection. (Be sure to refer to a well illustrated rock and mineral book first).

## 2. Identifying and Labeling Your Rocks
Once you return from your rock hunt, check each rock with a rock identification book and try to determine what each is. Arrange your rocks into different categories to compare them. Suggested categories include size, shape, texture, weight, and color. If convenient, return rocks that you don’t wish to keep to the place where you found them. Clean off a spot (usually the least attractive side) on each rock you are adding to your collection. Put a small label or sticker on it and place a number on the label. Using one index card for each rock you wish to keep, record the same number on the card with the date, place of find, and rock type. Also keep a notebook with information in it from all your rock hunts.
3. Displaying Your Collection

Decide which rocks you wish to store together and place them into an egg carton, clear plastic box, or plastic film canister. A shoe box works well for storing and displaying larger rocks. If you don’t want your rocks to rub against each other, wrap each one in a piece of tissue paper or separate them with pieces of cardboard.

4. Learning More

To learn more about rocks and minerals, visit your library or bookstore. Many excellent books are published on all facets of geology and rock collecting.

5. Reporting Your Activity

Report your activities in the Project Record on page 9.

Scrambled Rocks

The words below are confusing, but they all have something to do with rocks and minerals. Can you decode them?

1. ogseiun 2. nidomad 3. peahsrpi 4. oskrc 5. aelts 6. ridyasetnme
7. lsbeal 8. iregtna 9. esrbui 10. hewgsti 11. rloosc 12. apiommchert
We will be choosing recent cards for our activity because they are easily available and relatively inexpensive. We will begin by focusing on an individual sports star based on your personal preferences.

Materials needed:
- Sports cards
- Access to books, catalogs, and price guides about sports cards

Other materials recommended:
- Card holders, displayers, or protectors of your choice

1. Selecting a Sport
Select a sport that currently has a large number of different card series, such as baseball or football.

2. Purchasing a Pack of Cards
Purchase one pack of sports cards of your choice. Do not place the pack or individual cards into a pocket or other place where the corners or edges may be bumped or bent. The value of sports cards depends on two major factors. First, what is the demand of the card—how popular is the card and how plentiful or rare are they? Second, what is the condition of the card—are the corners bent or fuzzy looking or does the card look brand new?

3. Determining the Course of Your Collection
Compare the cards you just purchased with information in price guides and catalogs. Find out more about your cards, their values, the players, and the sport. You may now wish to do one of the following:
1) focus on a favorite player or two and select their cards only
2) continue collecting packs
3) collect entire sets by factory box or pack collecting or trading with others
4) do a combination of the first three
5) design your own system of collecting

It's up to you—what you enjoy and your budget. It's important not to get carried away with significant purchases of cards, however.
4. Protecting Your Collection

Protecting your cards is important for two reasons: 1) to keep them attractive for yourself and others to enjoy, and 2) to maintain their value for future selling or trading. Bent, discolored, or otherwise damaged cards are not as enjoyable to look at and their values are lower than new-looking cards. A variety of card protectors are available. First, individual soft and hard plastic sleeves are available, usually the same size as the card itself. Second, albums with pages having card pockets allow you to carry a large number of cards. Also, plastic boxes the size of a card and 1/2-inch, 1-inch, and 2-inches high are fairly common, inexpensive, and hold 25, 50, or 100 cards. Visit a sports card show, hobby shop, or department store to view the different types of storage devices available to you.

5. Learning More

To learn more about sports cards, the sport, the players, card conditions, and values, visit your library or bookstore.

6. Reporting Your Activities

Report your activities in the Project Record on page 9.

---

**Break the Code**

A necessary message is just below, but it’s been coded for secrecy. Can you break the code? Each number equals a specific letter—some are already decoded to help you get started. Good luck!

1=R  2=I  3=O  4=C  5=P  6=N  7=T  8=Y  9=E

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___              ___ ___ ___ ___               ___ ___ ___ ___ ___               ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___               ___ ___               ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

9 1 8 2 5 3 1 7 6 7 2 6 9 9 5 2 6

7 9 2 1
Activity 7: Stamps

Materials needed:
- Stamps
- Album to store stamps

Other materials recommended:
- Stamp tongs
- Hinges and mounts
- Magnifying glass
- Perforation gauge
- Watermark detector
- Stock book

(Find out more about these supplies at www.stamponline.com or www.usps.com.)

Skills for Stamp Collectors
Stamp collecting is a fun and easy hobby to start. Read these easy directions and you will be on your way to starting your own stamp collection.

1. Cut the envelope around the stamp.
2. Soak the stamp in a small bowl of water. Put the stamp upside down in the water.
3. The stamp will fall off the envelope and go to the bottom of the bowl of water.
4. Gently lift the stamp from the bowl.
5. Dry the stamp between two paper towels. Remember to be very gentle!
6. Press the stamp overnight under something heavy. A dictionary works well.
7. Mount the dry stamp.

Put the stamp in your album with a hinge or a mount. You can use tape and glue, but that may decrease the value of your stamp. A hinge is a small strip of folded plastic. A mount is a clear sleeve that is open on both sides. Most stamp dealers sell mounts and hinges.

Stamp tongs are like tweezers with rounded edges. Using stamp tongs prevents the oil from your fingers from getting on the stamps. The oil is not good for the stamps.

Make your own album
Use a three-ring binder to make your own stamp collecting album. Use white paper or special acid-free paper from an art supply or scrapbook store. Make holes in the paper using a three-hole punch. Mount your stamps on each page with hinges or mounts.

Decorate the cover of the album with fabric markers or stamps!

A stock book has pages with rows of pockets. You can rearrange your stamps until you decide how you want to put them into your album. The stock book will keep the stamps clean and safe until you mount them.

Stamp collecting information adapted from USPS 2001 National Stamp Collecting Kit.
**Making Stamps**

Stamps are printed using four different printing methods. Each method makes a different pattern in the stamp. You can only see the pattern with a magnifying glass. The methods are:

**Intaglio:** A picture is engraved into a metal plate. Ink is spread on the plate and goes into the grooves. Paper is pressed very hard against the engraved plate. You can feel the ridges the ink makes on an Intaglio stamp.

**Gravure:** A gravure stamp is printed using photoengraved metal plates. There are no grooves, so you can’t feel the ridges on a gravure stamp.

**Offset:** Offset uses photography, metal plates, and a rubber-like blanket to print on paper. The image is made up of tiny dots only visible with a magnifying glass.

**Offset/Intaglio:** This is a combination method of printing using both the offset and intaglio techniques.

**How do I get started?**

1. Ask everyone you know to save you stamps.
2. Write to relatives or find a pen pal. You can send letters with stamps.
3. You can purchase new stamps at the post office or on-line at www.stampsonline.com
4. Dealers also sell stamps. Many times they offer bags of inexpensive stamps. Look in the yellow pages of your telephone book for “Stamps for Collectors.”
5. Go to a stamp show! A directory of shows is listed on www.stampshows.com
6. The American Philatelic Society has a “Just for Kids” site. Visit them on the Web at www.stamps.org

**Stamp Collecting Web Sites for Kids**

- The Answer Man: iswsc.homepage.com/iswsc_stampman.html
- Bumper Land: www.bumperland.com/stamps.html
- The DELPHI page for Beginning Collectors: www.delphi.com/stamps/begin1.html
- Oceania Philatelic Galleries—Youth Collector’s Zone: stamps-auctions.com/lists/youth.html
- Stamps on Black History: library.advanced.org/10320/Stamps.htm
- Scouts on Stamps Society International: www.sossi.org
- American Philatelic Society: www.stamps.org (click on “Just for Kids”)

**Fun Facts about Stamps**

Until 1863, most people picked up their mail at the Post Office. There was no free home delivery.

The U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing prints about 17 billion stamps a year. Private companies also print about 17 billion stamps a year.

The Ben Franklin and George Washington stamps were the first U.S. stamps. They were issued in 1847.

Early stamps were printed with no perforations. “Imperforate” stamps were cut apart with scissors.
Word Search
The stamp collecting words at the bottom are all mixed up in the letter box below. Some are even backwards diagonally. See if you can find them all.

| K | F | E | S | G | P | P | G | K | C | G | C | A | O | G |
| R | A | E | T | P | C | I | L | E | T | A | L | I | H | P |
| A | P | I | A | E | T | N | U | O | M | T | L | I | P | C |
| M | W | V | M | R | I | T | Z | H | U | G | N | B | O | Z |
| R | R | I | P | F | Z | B | W | S | A | G | W | L | U | G |
| E | R | E | B | O | G | H | Y | T | E | J | L | U | I | M |
| T | V | W | B | R | N | N | N | B | V | E | M | C | H | I |
| A | R | U | O | A | X | I | A | X | C | J | K | C | F | Z |
| W | J | I | K | T | U | T | W | T | Y | E | W | W | X | I |
| M | A | G | N | I | F | Y | I | N | G | G | L | A | S | S |
| S | L | L | N | O | Z | N | P | E | N | P | A | L | K | P |
| C | G | M | O | N | G | Q | T | F | O | K | N | V | A | W |
| G | E | N | W | G | V | J | Q | B | G | S | Z | B | O | I |
| P | G | O | O | C | P | M | V | W | U | T | U | A | S | C |
| S | N | H | G | T | S | M | D | Z | S | V | B | O | M | Q |

ALBUM
COLLECTING
HINGE
INTAGLIO
MAGNIFYING GLASS
MOUNT
PENPAL
PERFORATION
PHILATELIC
SOAK
STAMP
TONGS
WATERMARK
Activity Answer Section

Activity 1: Autographs, pg. 19

You may write to anyone in the world and request their autograph, including royalty, national heroes and super stars. Display your autographs proudly.

Activity 2: Coins, pg. 23

Activity 3: State Quarter Match

Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia

Activity 4: Leaves, pg. 30

[Leaf illustration]
Activity 5: Rocks and Minerals, pg. 32

Activity 6: Sports Cards, pg. 34

Activity 7: Stamps, pg. 35
4-H Club Motto
“To make the best better”

4-H Club Pledge
I pledge
my head to clearer thinking,
my heart to greater loyalty,
my hands to larger service, and
my health to better living, for
my club,
my community,
my country, and
my world.

4-H Club Colors
Green and White