

2006-2024

# **GOLD AMERICAN BUFFALO**

**PROOF COINS**



UNITED STATES  
**GOLD BUREAU**

*A letter from the United States Gold Bureau*

Dear Reader,

As our team prepares this 2024 edition of the Gold American Buffalo book, it is only natural to reflect on our past and take a look back at the history of this magnificent coin, which traces its origin back to 1913.

The Gold American Buffalo is a reminder of a time before the United States was recognized as a “Superpower.” Before we became the world’s largest economy. Before we became the “Arsenal of Democracy.”

In 1913, much of the world still viewed the United States as a fledgling nation, not too far removed from a horrible civil war.

In that context, the Buffalo Nickel – the design that appears on today’s Gold American Buffalo - was a defiant announcement to the world that America would continue to forge its own path. Eschewing monarchs, goddesses, and heads of state, the design captured the uniqueness of the American spirit.

George Washington famously described the United States as “the last great experiment for promoting human happiness.” Yet 248 years on, despite our country’s overwhelming progress and success, the outcome of our great experiment seems as fragile and uncertain as ever. Be it our domestic economy and the challenges of taming inflation or the global socio-political landscape with war on Europe’s doorstep, 2024 feels as uncertain as any time in our history.

Given that, the U.S. Gold Bureau’s mission to help Americans protect their wealth against uncertainty seems as important as ever. We believe that diversification into and within precious metals is a time-tested way to preserve wealth. Thank you for your continued loyalty, support, and trust.



## 2006–2024 Gold American Buffalo Proof Coins

Edited by William Farmer

Designed by Joshua Curtis

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## FORWARD

There are many reasons why collectors and investors alike love American Buffalo gold coins, but this former Director of the United States Mint has some very personal and unique reasons.

It starts with the very American design. When Congress authorized the U.S. Mint to begin making the coin, the legislation was very specific: both the front (obverse) and back (reverse) had to be the same design as the Buffalo nickel. It was part of an effort started by President Theodore Roosevelt to make coins look more American, be an extension of American values and to make American coins more beautiful. The portraits of a Native American and the American bison embody America itself because both do not exist in any other country. They represent the American value of rugged independence and how the unique American culture was formed as citizens expanded westward. And the coins were beautiful, sculpted by artist James Earle Fraser, and the shape of each portrait fit perfectly on the blank canvas of the shape of a coin.

The design helped me start my lifelong journey with coins. I was the son of immigrants working in my parent’s Chinese American restaurant. When I was ten years old and could do math, one of my duties was to oversee the cash register. That included making change when customers paid their bills and opening rolls of coins when the cash register drawer was getting empty. I had the first peek at the coins customers were paying with and the coins from each bankroll, and I made it a point to put aside the interesting-looking ones and the ones that were mostly silver. There were a lot of Buffalo nickels I collected. And only in America, that one day nearly 40 years later, would I become the Director of the Mint and be responsible for making the first American Buffalo gold coins based on the design I loved so much.

The United States Mint started making the American Buffalo gold coins in 2006, the same year I became Director. At the time, the global standard for gold coins was 22 karats (91.67% pure gold), which the Mint’s version was the American Eagle gold coin. To contain exactly one ounce of pure gold, the American Eagle gold coin weighed a total of 1.09 troy ounces. But some mints were able to develop durable 24-karat gold (99.99% pure gold) coins out of the soft metal, and these coins were quickly

gaining global market share. To compete, the Mint asked, and Congress gave the Mint authority to make an American 24-karat gold coin when it passed the Presidential \$1 Coin Act of 2005. In addition to the very American design, Congress required the Mint to make the coins out of “gold mined from natural deposits in the United States, or in a territory or possession of the United States, within one year after the month in which the ore from which it is derived was mined.” This iconic coin cannot get more American than that.

Having the American Buffalo gold coin made of 24-karat gold has personal meaning to me. My parents were Chinese and, like many Asians, put a high value on owning gold, especially 24-karat gold. Economically, they lived during great turmoil: Black Friday and the Great Depression, World War II, the fall of the Republic of China, and the rise of People’s Republic of China. To survive, they relied on gold, specifically 24-karat gold. It had value regardless of government policies, could be easily carried around (usually as jewelry, which doubled as a show of wealth), was durable, and was accepted worldwide. When I travel outside the United States, the American Buffalo gold coin is what my Asian Indian and Asian friends are interested in.

I am pleased that U.S. Gold Bureau is an exclusive retailer for NGC-graded American Buffalo gold coins with my authentic hand-signed autograph. It is an honor to have my signature partnered with such an iconic coin, and I am so proud to have U.S. Gold Bureau make it available to the public to own.

In God I Trust,

*Edmund C. Moy, 38th Director of the U.S. Mint*

# The History Of The Gold Buffalo

## The story of the \$50 gold coin starts with a \$0.05 coin.

While the Gold Buffalo was first minted in 2006, its history traces all the way back to 1911. The U.S. Government had undertaken a years-long effort to beautify U.S. coins and make their designs distinct from their European counterparts, most of which relied on classic Grecian and Roman themes and featured gods or kings.

So, it was in 1911 that the Taft administration commissioned the revision of the U.S. Nickel. The Liberty Head or “V” (1883-1913) nickel is a prime example of the design themes from which the U.S. now wished to distance. With its profile of a crowned liberty goddess on the obverse and a wreathed Roman numeral on the reverse it was strikingly similar to European coinage of the time.



Many sculptors submitted design proposals hoping to earn the commission. But it was the submission of Jame Earl Fraser (more on Fraser on P.10) that caught the attention of Treasury Secretary Franklin MacVeigh. MacVeigh wrote, “Tell him that of the three sketches which he submitted, we would like to use the sketch of the head of the Indian and the sketch of the buffalo.”

**It is Fraser’s design for the nickel, which was minted from 1913 to 1938, that appears on the modern Gold Buffalo coin.**

## Distinctly American Design

Defying and discarding historical conventions of gods, monarchs, rushes, and Latin inscriptions, the Gold Buffalo reflects uniquely American symbols - a native American chief and wild buffalo.

The portrait of a Native American Chief on the obverse is a composite of three different tribal chiefs who modeled for Fraser. The artist specifically recorded the names of two of the chiefs: Two Moons (1847-1917)<sup>1</sup>, a Cheyenne Chief, and Iron Tail (c.1842-1916)<sup>2</sup>, a Chief of the Lakota people.

Fraser could not recall the name of the third model. Chief John Big Tree (1877-1967), an actor born Isaac Johnny John, claimed to be the third model. However, his claim is broadly disputed, even by Fraser himself. The actual identity of the third model may be lost to history.

Regardless, the weathered face, feathers, braided hair and rough background stand in stark contrast to the smooth featured royalty on mirror-like backgrounds shown on European coins.

On the reverse stands the iconic American Bison. The largest mammal in North America, mature bulls, like the one depicted on the Gold Buffalo Coin, can weigh up to 2,000 lbs. and stand six and a half feet tall. At full gallop, they can reach speeds of 40 mph and maintain that speed for more than an hour. By comparison, a thoroughbred horse can run slightly faster, nearly 44 mph, but can only do so for about 20 seconds.

For Native Americans, the bison was the source of abundant food, clothing, shelter, tools, medicine and jewelry. It was, quite literally, the source of life. As such, it took on mythical status and is celebrated in songs and ceremonies, even to this day. Early European settlers also relied on the buffalo, referring to it as a “walking grocery store.”

On May 9, 2016, the American bison was designated the national mammal of the United States, joining the Bald Eagle as an official symbol.





## The Rush and the Resurrection

So how did a design from 1912, which was retired in 1938, end up on pure gold coins starting in 2006? First, some background.

The U.S. Mint began producing gold bullion coins in 1986 when it introduced the Gold American Eagle (see U.S. Gold Bureau's *1986-2024 Gold American Eagle Proof Coins* book for its interesting history). That coin was exceptionally popular but had one shortcoming: it was 22K gold (91.67% pure).

Global investors preferred, and many sovereign mints had begun to produce 24K coins (99% or better purity). Examples include the Chinese Panda (99.9%, 1982 – present), the Australian Nugget and Kangaroo (99.99% 1982 – present), the Canadian Gold Maple Leaf (99.99%, 1982 – present), and the Mexican Libertad (99.9%, 2001 – present).

Recognizing the global popularity of 24k coins, Congress passed the “Presidential \$1 Coin Act of 2005,” which mandated: “A \$50 gold coin that ... weighs 1 ounce and contains 99.99 percent pure gold.”

The law goes on to mandate: “Not later than six months after the date of enactment of the Presidential \$1 Coin Act

of 2005, the Secretary shall commence striking and issuing for sale such.”

Six months is a very tight timeline. It is certainly not enough time for the typical cycle of creating a new coin design. There was no time to gather input from art and historical counsels, request and consider design briefs from artists and sculptors, or endure endless drafts and versions of the final sculpture.

Understanding that time was short, the lawmakers did the Mint a favor. They specified, “gold bullion coins struck under this subsection during the first year of issuance shall bear the original designs by James Earle Fraser, which appear on the 5-cent coin commonly referred to as the ‘Buffalo nickel.’”

And that was it. In their urgency to get the coin into production quickly, they fell back on arguably the most iconic American design in the history of U.S. coinage.

While the law only mandated Fraser’s Buffalo design for 2006, the first year of production, it has persisted with no appreciable changes through the present day.

## Buy American

The “Presidential \$1 Coin Act of 2005,” the law that mandated the production of the Gold Buffalo, goes on to specify:

*“The Secretary [of the Treasury] shall acquire gold for coins issued under this subsection by purchase of gold mined from natural deposits in the United States or in a territory or possession of the United States, within 1 year after the month in which the ore from which it is derived was mined.”*

This same language exists in the Gold Bullion Act of 1985, the law that restarted bullion production in the United States for the first time since 1933.

What it means is that the production of bullion like the Gold Buffalo will never dilute existing gold reserves of the United States and that more of the dollars spent to acquire the raw gold for production will stay in the United States, supporting American mine workers and suppliers.

# NOTABLE YEARS

Since its introduction in 2006, the design and production of the Gold Buffalo has been remarkably consistent. There have been no changes to the coin's design, weight or composition. All bullion and proof coins have been struck at the West Point Mint. However, only proof coins carry the "W" mint mark on the obverse.

Yet, when considering the total quantity and the mix of proof coins produced in any given year, some obviously notable issuances and distinct periods of production are present.

## Inaugural Era 2006–2013

These early years of production can be characterized as the Mint finding its balance, understanding investor demand, and determining the form factors favored by investors.

**2006** - The first year of production remains the high point for Gold Buffalo volume to this day. The Mint produced more than 583,000 total coins that year, including 246,000 proof coins. In the years that followed, proof production never exceeded 50,000.

**2008** - This is the only year the Mint produced Gold Buffalo fractional proof coins. The run includes 1oz. (\$50), 1/2oz. (\$25), 1/4oz. (\$10), and 1/10oz. (\$5) proof versions.

The Inaugural Era saw the mix of proof to bullion coins range from as high as 42% (2006) to as little as 8.6% (2013).

**2013** - This year marked the only year in which the Mint made a reverse proof version of the Gold Buffalo. Struck in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Buffalo Nickel, 47,836 reverse proofs were made that year.



*2008 was the only year the Mint produced Gold Buffalo fractional proof coins.*



### Iconic Era 2014–2019

This period is characterized by the mint producing a very small and consistent number of proof coins. While bullion production ranged from more than 220,000 (2015) to only 61,500 (2019), proof production never exceeded 22,000 and was never lower than 14,800.

The average proof-to-bullion mix for this era was 12%, meaning that proof coins were approximately 12% of total production.

### Global Era 2020–2024

The increase in bullion production is what characterizes the Global Era for Gold Buffalos.

During the pandemic and in the years that followed, global demand for gold increased significantly. To meet demand, the Mint increased production of the Gold Buffalo bullion coins significantly. Total production for the four years 2020-2024 was 1,389,500. That was more than the total production for the eight preceding years, 2011-2018.

The Mint continued to produce Iconic Era-level proof coins, but as a share of all total, they became a much smaller fraction of production.

### Total Production of Gold American Buffalo Coins

Era	Year	Production			Proof %
		Total	Bullion	Proof	
Inaugural	2006	583,279	337,012	246,267	42%
	2007	195,501	136,503	58,998	30%
	2008	208,363	189,500	18,863	9%
	2009	249,306	200,000	49,306	20%
	2010	258,263	209,000	49,263	19%
	2011	278,683	250,000	28,683	10%
	2012	119,715	100,000	19,715	16%
	2013	217,084	198,500	18,584	9%
Iconic	2014	201,057	180,500	20,557	10%
	2015	237,091	220,500	16,591	7%
	2016	241,378	219,500	21,878	9%
	2017	115,310	99,500	15,810	14%
	2018	137,256	121,500	15,756	11%
	2019	76,344	61,500	14,844	19%
Global	2020	253,887	242,000	11,887	5%
	2021	367,458	350,500	16,943	4%
	2022	425,943	410,000	15,943	4%
	2023	401,007	387,000	14,007	3%
	2024*	73,000	TBD	TBD	TBD

*Total production numbers of the Gold American Buffalo Proof coins, via usmint.gov*

# WHO IS JAMES EARLE FRASER?



The original design of the Gold American Buffalo was created by James Earle Fraser (November 4, 1876- October 11, 1953), a notable American sculptor.

Born in Winona, Minnesota in 1876, Fraser was the son of a railroad engineer. When he was four years old, his family moved to “The Nebraska Territory” (modern-day North Dakota), where his father worked on the expanding American railroad.

According to one account, the family lived in a boxcar, where James slept on the floor wrapped in painted buffalo skins. Among his earliest sculptures were arrowheads, which Sioux children taught him to carve. His experiences with Native Americans would influence his work throughout his career.

First sculpted in 1894, when Fraser was only 17, “End of the Trail” is arguably his most iconic work. The statue depicts an exhausted Indian warrior slumping on his equally exhausted horse. It’s a commentary on the toll American expansion inflicted on Native Americans. Fraser created several renditions of the statue, with the final and most impressive rendition now on display at the National Cowboy and Western Museum in Oklahoma City.

After studying sculpture in Chicago and Paris, he served as an assistant to renowned coin designer Augustus Saint-Gaudens of double eagle fame. According to David Lange’s *The Complete Guide to Buffalo Nickels*, “. . . Saint-Gaudens considered Fraser his most gifted pupil.” Fraser spent four years with Saint-Gaudens before establishing his own studio in Greenwich Village, N.Y. in 1902.

Fraser went on to design and sculpt some of America’s most recognizable public works statues, including “The Authority of Law” and “Contemplation of Justice” statues which flank the entrance to the Supreme Court, the Alexander Hamilton statue in front of the U.S. Treasury, and the Benjamin Franklin National Memorial at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia.

Fraser won many awards throughout his career and was a fellow at the National Sculpture Society. One award of note was the prestigious J. Sanford Saltus Medal for Medallion Art by the American Numismatic Society. His 1913 Buffalo Nickel design is truly one of the most exceptional coins ever produced.



*End of the Trail*



*Contemplation of Justice*



*The Authority of Law*

# MEET EDMUND C. MOY

## 38th Director Of The U.S. Mint

The first child of Tom and Rosa Moy, Chinese immigrants who settled in Waukesha, Wisconsin, Ed Moy grew up working in the family restaurant. When Ed learned arithmetic, his parents gave him responsibility for the cash register. That was the start of his interest in collecting coins. He became fascinated by the different designs on the same denomination, like the Indian Head Cent, Lincoln Cent with Wheatears, and the Lincoln Memorial.

In 1979, Ed became the first in his family to earn a college degree, a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Wisconsin, with a triple major: economics, international relations, and political science.

Ed spent his early career in healthcare and enjoyed much success with Blue Cross Blue Shield United of Wisconsin, becoming a foremost expert on managed care. During this period, several other important developments occurred: Ed became involved with a Christian ministry for local college students, married Karen Johnson, with whom he would adopt a child, and entered politics, volunteering on George Bush's 1988 presidential campaign. Clearly, the foundation of faith, family, and service had been laid.

In 1988, Ed was appointed Director of the Office of Managed Care at the Health Care Financing Administration, a position he held for the duration of the Bush administration.

From 2001 to 2006, Moy served in the George W. Bush administration as Special Assistant to the President for Presidential Personnel. His job vetting and recommending appointees included regular briefings with the President in the Oval Office, Vice President Cheney, and the White House Chief of Staff. He served in The White House on September 11, 2001, and was privileged to assist with the transition to the new U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

President George W. Bush appointed Ed to the position of Director of the United States Mint in 2006. He served in that role until January 2011. As the first Asian American director, he served two Treasury Secretaries, Hank Paulson and Tim Geithner.

His term included the financial crisis and recession, unprecedented demand for gold and silver bullion, the end of the 50 State Quarter program, the start of the Presidential \$1 Coin, and the National Parks Quarter program. Perhaps most notably for coin collectors, his term oversaw the first four years of production of the Gold American Buffalo.

Moy left the Mint effective January 2011 but remains active in the world of precious metals and numismatics, making frequent appearances and authoring four books, including the definitive guide to American Gold & Platinum Eagles.



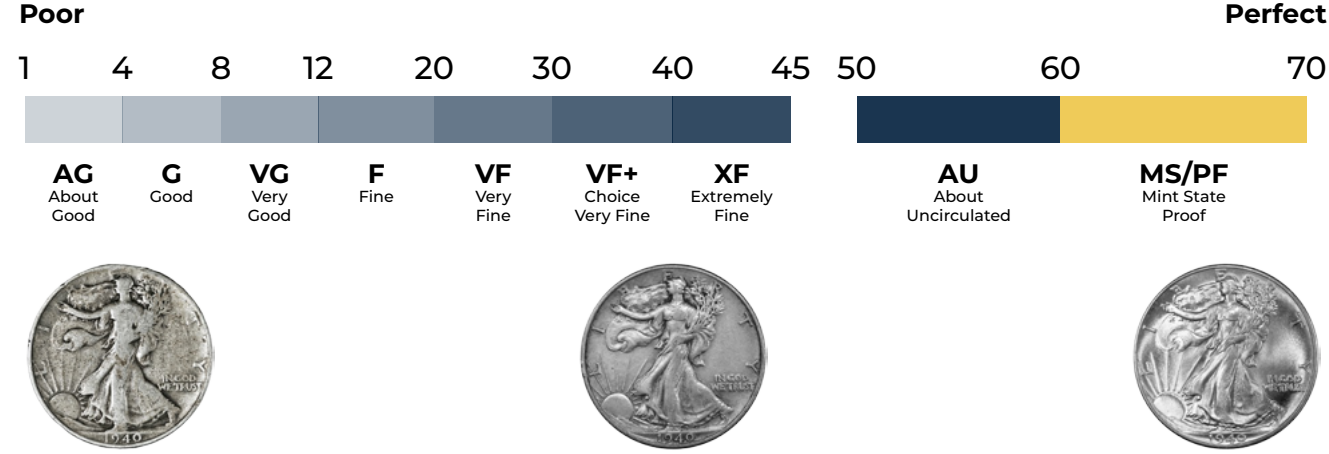
*Ed Moy. In 2021, Moy was named one of Coin World's Most Influential People in Numismatics.*

# COIN GRADING

## The Sheldon Scale

Developed by Dr. William Herbert Sheldon in 1949, the Sheldon Scale has emerged as the international industry standard for evaluating a coin's quality.

The Sheldon Scale ranges from 1 to 70, with higher grades equating to higher quality. A 70 is a perfect score, meaning that the coin is pristine, without even minor scratches or hairline imperfections.



## Independent Grading

Coin grading can be highly subjective. That's why grades assigned by independent, professional experts carry so much authority.

Coin grading can be highly subjective. That's why grades assigned by independent, professional experts carry so much authority. Two companies have emerged as unquestioned leaders in coin grading: Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC) and Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS). Both firms employ seasoned numismatists whose sole job is to grade coins accurately. Additionally, both companies utilize a secondary review process, wherein the initial grade is confirmed by a second expert.

Once graded, coins are assigned a unique identification number and placed in a "slab" intended to protect their condition indefinitely. At the U.S. Gold Bureau, we choose to offer NGC-graded Buffalo coins only, because of their consistent and unparalleled commitment to accuracy, transparency, and collector satisfaction. This aligns with our mission to provide our clients with the most reliable and esteemed assets in the market.

## Strike Type and Circulation

When producing coins, mints will frequently employ two different processes or "strike types." These are business or circulation strikes and proof strikes.

Business or circulation strikes are intended to produce many coins very quickly. They start with mass-produced planchettes, machine-fed into the press, and struck only once. These are often handled in bulk during and after production. The simple act of rubbing two coins together can create minor scratches, dents and imperfections. Accordingly, business-struck coins, even those that never enter circulation, rarely grade at 66 or better.

Contrast that with proof strikes, which begin with hand-polished planchettes. The planchettes are placed by hand into the press and struck multiple times to ensure maximum detail and relief on the coin. The finished coins are individually packaged into capsules to keep them from rubbing together. Proof strikes grading below 60 are considered impaired proofs. Their value is consistent with uncirculated business-struck coins.

# EDMUND MOY SERIES PROOF 70 PRICE HISTORIES

No coin in the world is higher in purity or quality than the Proof 70 Gold Buffalo coin. Not surprisingly, these coins have a strong history of increasing in value over time.

**Exclusive to the United States Gold Bureau is the Ed Moy Signature Series.** These coins are hand-signed by Ed Moy and guaranteed to be perfect Proof 70 condition by NGC. These coins make up a fraction of the population of all Gold Buffalo proof coins which increases their value independently from the price of gold.

The chart to the right shows each vintage's annual production figures, initial prices, and cumulative price increases. Also shown is the Cumulative Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) and inflation for a particular year.



Date of Issue	Initial Price	Current Price	Price Increase	% Increase	PF70 Population	CAGR	Annual Inflation
2006 \$50 Coin	\$750	\$6,000	\$5,250	700% ↑	20,401	12.2%	3.2%
2007 \$50 Coin	\$825	\$5,924	\$5,099	618% ↑	5,950	12.2%	2.8%
2008 4-Coin Set	\$2,450	\$19,574	\$17,124	699% ↑	3,759	13.5%	3.8%
2009 \$50 Coin	\$1,575	\$5,380	\$3,805	242% ↑	6,703	8.5%	-0.4%
2010 \$50 Coin	\$1,625	\$5,326	\$3,701	228% ↑	4,636	8.7%	1.6%
2011 \$50 Coin	\$1,890	\$6,689	\$4,799	254% ↑	3,839	10.2%	3.2%
2012 \$50 Coin	\$2,150	\$6,040	\$3,890	181% ↑	3,161	9.0%	2.1%
2013 \$50 Coin	\$2,593	\$6,340	\$3,747	145% ↑	3,490	8.3%	1.5%
2013 \$50 Rev PF	\$2,050	\$5,824	\$3,774	184% ↑	10,059	9.6%	1.5%
2014 \$50 Coin	\$2,295	\$5,619	\$3,324	145% ↑	3,313	9.2%	1.6%
2015 \$50 Coin	\$2,195	\$5,896	\$3,701	169% ↑	3,163	11.6%	0.1%
2016 \$50 Coin	\$2,275	\$5,418	\$3,143	138% ↑	5,293	11.3%	1.3%
2017 \$50 Coin	\$2,675	\$5,568	\$2,893	108% ↑	4,442	10.8%	2.1%
2018 \$50 Coin	\$2,875	\$6,036	\$3,161	110% ↑	3,955	13.2%	2.4%
2019 \$50 Coin	\$2,787	\$6,127	\$3,340	120% ↑	3,773	17.1%	1.8%
2020 \$50 Coin	\$3,900	\$10,498	\$6,598	169% ↑	3,895	27.8%	1.2%
2021 \$50 Coin	\$4,647	\$6,289	\$1,642	35% ↑	5,923	10.6%	4.7%
2022 \$50 Coin	\$4,756	\$6,524	\$1,768	37% ↑	5,159	12.2%	8.0%
2023 \$50 Coin	\$5,088	\$5,967	\$879	17% ↑	4,180	TBD	TBD
2024 \$50 Coin	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Gold American Buffalo performance is based on the actual selling price by the U.S. Gold Bureau for Gold American Buffalo Proof 70 Investment Grade Coins as of June 2024. Past performance is not indicative of future results. The information presented in these materials is based on our opinions and experience in the precious metals markets. All investments involve risk, and coins, currency and bullion are no exception. USGB, LLC, representatives are not licensed investment advisors. Consult with an independent financial advisor prior to making a decision regarding the purchase or sale of any investment security. Purchases from USGB, LLC, are subject to our Terms & Conditions of Sale, which are available online at [www.usgoldbureau.com/faq](http://www.usgoldbureau.com/faq). All conversations and communications between you and the Company may be recorded.

# HOW TO INVEST IN GOLD AMERICAN BUFFALOS

Investors have four options when owning Gold American Buffalos, many of which have already been discussed in this book.

**Bullion Coins** – Bullion coins are precious metal coins minted by governments or private mints, typically made from gold, silver, platinum, or palladium. These coins offer a tangible asset that can serve as a hedge against economic instability and inflation. One benefit of bullion coins is their liquidity; they can be bought, sold, and traded worldwide, making them a convenient investment option. However, their value can fluctuate with changes in the market price of the metal, which can lead to both profits and losses for investors. The U.S. Mint does not sell bullion coins directly to the public. Instead, the Mint relies on precious metals firms to facilitate bullion coins to the public. The U.S. Gold Bureau offers a 100% Buy-Back Guarantee on all metals purchased from our firm. Buffalo Bullion coins are eligible to be held in qualifying IRAs/401ks.

**Ungraded Proof Coins** – Proof coins are specially minted coins with impeccable finishes and striking details. Their mirror-like surfaces and limited mintages make them highly desirable. Ungraded “Raw” Proof Coins can have potential tax benefits when held in an eligible retirement account. Incorporating these coins into IRAs or 401Ks, investors gain exposure to an alternative asset class known for its stability and long-term growth potential. Gold Buffalo proof coins are not currently IRA eligible.

**Mint State (MS) Coins** – Mint State coins are pristine, uncirculated coins that have never been used in transactions. Their condition is impeccable, often displaying sharp details and lustrous surfaces. Investors value Mint State coins for their rarity and preservation of original mint quality, which can enhance the overall value of a portfolio. These coins serve as tangible assets, offering diversification against economic volatility and inflation.

**Investment Grade (PF70) Coins** - Investment Grade coins represent the highest quality coins available, graded by professional grading services. Adding these coins to a portfolio provides diversification and a hedge against market volatility, as they tend to retain their value even during economic downturns. Their rarity and historical significance contribute to their appeal, making them a valuable addition to any investment portfolio seeking stability and long-term growth. The U.S. Mint does not sell Investment Grade (PF70) coins. It is possible to buy a proof coin from the Mint, but it is the buyer’s responsibility to get it graded, and there is no guarantee it will yield a perfect PF70. Any scratch or nick will make the coin less than a perfect 70 and worth significantly less.

Every Edmund Moy Gold American Buffalo is graded and certified Proof 70 by NGC, sealed in an NGC Slab to preserve condition & hand signed by Ed Moy to guarantee authenticity.



**BUY BACK GUARANTEE**

All Gold American Buffalo coins purchased through the U.S. Gold Bureau are eligible for our Buy-Back Guarantee.

# INVEST YOUR TAX QUALIFIED RETIREMENT SAVINGS

## Precious Metals IRA Advantages

Investing retirement assets in precious metals is an increasingly popular choice for many Americans. They see the value that gold, silver and other precious metals offer in protecting the purchasing power of their retirement savings for years to come.

Rolling funds from an existing IRA or 401K to a new qualified Precious Metals IRA does not create federal or state taxes or penalties.

## IRA Eligible Coins and Bars

To be held in an IRA, the IRS requires assets to be coins or bars with an objectively determinable value. That means only bullion (coins and bars) and proof coins of a certain purity may be eligible.

Gold American Buffalos in bullion form are eligible assets for IRA investment.

While they can be great investments independently, collectible and graded coins are not IRA eligible.

## We Can Help

The U.S. Gold Bureau's Retirement Services Division specializes in helping clients diversify existing IRA or 401k holdings into tax-qualified gold and silver IRA investments. We'll recommend a portfolio and coordinate your investment with industry-leading custodians and depositories.

*For more information, contact your Account Executive, download our IRA guide at [www.usgoldbureau.com/ira](http://www.usgoldbureau.com/ira) or call us at: (877) 822-0081*



UNITED STATES  
**GOLD BUREAU**<sup>®</sup>  
*Retirement Services Division*



# THE TEXAS BULLION DEPOSITORY

## The Fort Knox Of Texas

Serving Americans nationwide, The Texas Bullion Depository is an agency of the State of Texas. It is the state's official precious metals storage facility and offers individual investors, retirement accounts, institutional investors, family offices and corporations a secure and cost-effective way to store precious metals while eliminating counterparty risk.

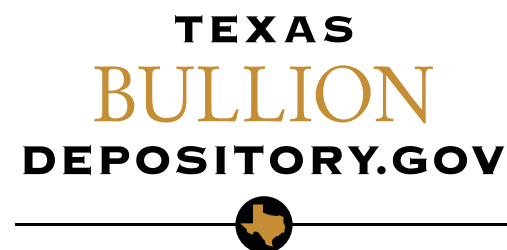
United States Gold Bureau is affiliated with The Texas Bullion Depository through its parent company, Lone Star Tangible Assets, and was granted the exclusive contract by the State of Texas to manage the Depository.

Our offices are located within the Depository's secure facility.

When you acquire through United States Gold Bureau, we can arrange to have your precious metal coins and bars delivered to your segregated storage account at the Texas Bullion Depository.

Taking delivery of your gold and silver purchases at the Texas Bullion Depository may provide sales tax relief, as many states levy taxes on bullion purchases, whereas Texas does not tax the sale of gold, silver bullion or collectible coins.

*For more details, speak to your Account Executive.*



*Leander, Texas.*



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