

Welcome to another issue of P-W. Although we have dated this in accordance with our scheduled time for release, actually it will not be mailed out until perhaps a week later. The issue was held up intentionally, so as to include as much information as possible about the annual convention in New York City on March 6, 7.

Even though we are mailing out this issue later than usual, I am sure that it will arrive closer to the regular time you normally receive your copy, inasmuch as we have gone back to first class mailing again. We apologize profusely for the fiasco created by the mailing of the last issue.

We were assured by the U.S. Postal System that by sending out P-W under a bulk mailing permit you would receive your copy no more than a week later than if it had been sent out by first class mailing. Unfortunately, we were horribly misled. It seems that the postal system couldn't care less when bulk mailing gets delivered; and here it is, two months later, and some people still haven't received their January copy, nor were those copies ever returned to us.

Under the terms of bulk mailing, it cost us 17¢ per copy to mail the January issue as compared to 68¢ by first class mail - quite a saving, indeed. Of course, there were some initial costs to inaugurate the plan, plus we had to guarantee to pay 34¢ for each copy returned to us if the original address was wrong or the person had moved. If everything had gone as planned, EAC would have saved approximately \$100. for the January mailing; and if bulk mailing were continued for the rest of the year, total savings would have amounted to about \$1,000. As it turned out, however, we spent more by replacing copies lost in the mail, writing people who were asking what had happened to their issue, etc. than we could have possibly saved. You can be sure that it won't happen again.

We are investigating the possibility of having United Parcel Service deliver our copies in the future, although the requirements for getting a shipment ready are fairly stiff. We are also looking into second class mailing privileges, which, even though cheaper than bulk mailing under third class, are supposed to insure faster service inasmuch as newspapers travel under this type of mailing. However, second class privileges also create a few hassles - for one thing, we would have to maintain a business office which would normally be open 8 hours per day, 5 days per week, for access by the public. We could not make any charge for advertising. And what might be worst of all - we could not continue our present numbering system, but would have to start off with Volume 1, Number 1 all over again - even our consecutive issue numbering would be lost. Not only does the U.S. Postal System provide lousy service but it dictates unreasonable demands on its users. It is no wonder that American businesses are avoiding use of the

mails and seeking other means for communication with the public and with their inter-offices.

We hope to get the problem straightened out by the next issue or two. Considerable discussion was heard on the matter at the business meeting of the club on Sunday, March 7. The most significant outcome of the discussion was that bulk mailing by third class is no good and should not be continued. The membership agreed to leave the problem to the Board of Directors who would hopefully come up with a satisfactory solution.

Although we had hoped to have a number of reports on the annual convention, John Wright and Del Bland were unable to get their material to the Editor in time to include it in this issue - their reports will be published in the May P-W. We're happy that Denis Loring got his official minutes of the business meeting to us in time to print in this issue. And Chuck Heck and Doug Winter prepared some comments on their impressions of the meeting for those of you who didn't attend.

John Wright is back with his revisions of the 1821 and 1822 cents. Incidentally, John mixed up several plates of the 1820's and he had intended putting an insert into this issue so that you could correct your copy accordingly. However, with all the activity of the annual meeting, John overlooked this item. I can tell you that the obverse plates only on the last two varieties (2014 and 2015 were switched, the reverses being pictured correctly in the article; and both the obverses and reverses for 2012 and 2013 were inadvertently switched about, also. Please correct your issue accordingly. Several members noted that the plates and descriptions didn't match up, and wrote in to call the error to John's attention.

Milt Pfeffer has another interesting continuation of his series on the half cents, and Jack Collins provided some interesting news for this issue on the original Newcomb plates. Tom Morley provides you with an interesting cartoon too - somehow it makes sense!

Likewise, Chuck Funk has come up with his usual fine example of an index for Volume IX, and this is included with this issue. Now, for those who are interested, you can go ahead and get Volume IX bound. If you don't have a book-binder in mind, please look back to the last issue or so and refresh your memory on the binding with which Paul Paterson can provide you. Paul was at the convention and had a copy of his bookbinding on display. The fellow who handles this for Paul is thinking of retiring soon; so if you are sincerely interested in getting it done, mail off your copies to Paul very promptly.

I hope that the members will turn up some new articles for use in the next issue of P-W. This issue would be rather slim if it were not for John Wright, Milt Pfeffer, and your Editor. Surely, you have some interesting material or ideas which would be of interest to the members. Write it up and send it down. We'll do the rest! But get your material in promptly, and you'll see your name in print just that much more quickly. See you again on May 15.

Happy hunting - reading - and collecting.

Warren A. Lapp, M.D.
Editor

CENTS of 1821

John D. Wright

What can be said about the varieties of a year that boasts only two varieties? Mint records show 389,000 cents delivered in 1821, and it's anybody's guess as to how many bore what dates, or for how many years the 1821 date was struck. From current survival figures, it is likely that nearly a million or more 1821's were coined.

Collectors can go blind trying to distinguish 1821 cents by date-width, though they have been listed thus for a century or so. Fortunately, other features make the difference blaringly apparent. The "close date" 1821 cent has a bold inner circle on the obverse - the "wide date" has little or none. The "close date" is mated with an unused square-serif reverse - a style discarded two years earlier - while the "wide date" uses the then-conventional century-style reverse.

Both varieties are common in anything but Mint State, and one is even fairly common in that grade. As Proof cents go, both are "common" in Proof - one quite so. Cents of 1821 are readily obtainable in low grades by the hundred, yet they are priced higher than any other year around them besides the 1823. Pressure from date-collectors has been cited as the source for this pricing, but I doubt it. To be priced as 1821 cents are priced, they should be hard to find - they are not. Possibly it is the number "389,000" coupled with the illogic that says "there were only 1,193,000 cents struck in Denver in 1914, so that cent is rare", or "a 1903-1 dollar was worth \$1500 in 1962 when silver was worth \$1.29 an ounce, so it must be worth over \$5000 today since silver is now \$4.50 an ounce."

Cent 2101	No IC	N1 (1-A)
	<hr/>	
	Square-serif letters	

Obv. 1: Stars 2,7,9,11,12 point between dentils; star 5 nearly does. Nice examples show only the faintest traces of inner circle remnants at left and below 21 to last star, though most show none at all. Star 6 points a hair below the coronet tip. This is the so-called "close date", though the date-width variation between the two varieties is extremely minimal. The 2 is just the least touch high. Top of T is well above R. A tiny center dot appears just in front of the ear.

Rev. A: Key leaves point SPC,R,NL,NC. All letters are the old square-serif style discontinued in 1819. The legend is quite near the wreath. In UNITED, the I is below N and the D is below E. STATES has first S high, second low. Feet of AME nearly touch. C in AMERICA is low, tilted left, and very close to leaf below. Tiny or missing center dot.

Striking variations: Light dentil-fusing develops between 6th and 7th stars. This spreads to stars 5 thru 7 as a horizontal reverse crack develops thru first I, wreath, ribbon, wreath, C, to rim over second I. This

is followed by a near-vertical bisecting crack between S-O to left ribbon, and finally by an obverse crack from rim over star 1, thru star 2 and 3 to rim before star 4. This last crack grows heavy. It has been reported cracked rim thru star 13 to hairbun, but I have not seen it thus. Reverse dentilation is usually a shade broader at bottom.

Discussion: R1+, common in all grades but MS. 60-60-60-60-60-60-.

Another MS or two are known, followed by at least a dozen AU's and several dozens of 45's and 40's, many of which have been sold as "AU" and "Unc". In Proof, this is one of the commonest of all pre-1840 cents. Sale records and current reports tally up an even two dozen Proof examples of this variety, though undiscovered overlaps will probably cut this to around 1½ dozen or so. Still, it is definitely no more than R6 in Proof. The appearance of a discarded reverse-style on this high-issue Proof striking is inexplicable. Cent 2101 commands no premium as a variety.



2101
N1



Cent 2101

Strong IC
Century letters

N2 (2-B)

Obv. 2: Stars 8 and 10 point between dentils; stars 2,3,4,7,11,13 nearly do. Inner circle is quite strong at left, weaker at right, just inside the tips of the dentils. Sixth star points slightly below coronet tip. The 2 is well positioned, if anything a touch low. This is the so-called "wide date" of 1821. BE are both tilted right and both feet of R are high.

Rev. B: Key leaves point SPC,R,C,C. I of AMERICA is dotted by a dentil. All letters are the Century type as found on all 1820 cents and later. The legend is away from the wreath. Feet of AM are well apart. Center dot is tiny or missing.

Striking variations: Early strikes show a diagonal graver-scratch between the first star and star and date. This fades as dentils weaken slightly and rims begin to dish.

Discussion: R1, common in all grades but MS, and fairly so there. 60-60-60-60-60-60. A 65-coin has been reported, but its grade is unverified. Over 1½ dozen MS pieces have been traced, and at least two dozen AU's. Five or six Proofs are known from these dies. Between the two varieties, 1821 is the most common year for Proof cents before 1831. Cent 2102 commands no premium as a variety.



2102
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N2



CENTS of 1822

John D. Wright

The year 1822 for large cents has been called "the 1796 of the late dates" because of the number of scarce varieties it offers. A better tag might be "the 1800 of the late dates" because they're so hard to tell apart. Or maybe even "the 1798 of the late dates" because so many old dies were resurrected and used past their time.

2,072,339 cents were delivered in 1822, but there is no telling how many of these were dated 1820 or 1821, or for how many more months or years after 1822 and 1822 dies were used. This is a fairly common year for large cents, but there is no hoard available to pour MS examples upon the collecting public. For this year the date-collector may insist on an Uncirculated example, but the variety-buff takes whatever he can find. And in many cases that is well below MS.

The major-variety collector will bore easily on 1822 cents. Once he gets a wide date and a close date he's done - and both types are fairly common. But for the variety-collector this year offers something far richer - a first-rate challenge. Thirteen varieties, including an R7, a low R6, a low R5, and three R4's provide enough challenge for even the most determined collector.

Attribution of 1822 cents has been extremely tedious in the past, and it was for this year that the "star/dentil" descriptive method was first developed. With the addition of this tool, 1822 no longer presents the nearly impossible attribution-task it once did.

The die-matings for this year provide one quite lengthy chain, but it doesn't hold up to examination. At every turn the die-states are all wrong for any proposed sequence. Careful examination of each variety, tallying of a long list of "this-before-that's leads to a rather startling conclusion: The regular issue of 1822 followed the same parallel-mating scheme used for all other 1820-1826 years. The "die-chains" are without exception, re-matings of old dies at some unspecified later time. It is highly likely that the rarest 1820 cent (cent 2006) was made at the same session as the last four varieties of 1822, using one 1820 obverse, two 1820 reverses, one 1821 reverse, two 1822 obverses, and two 1822 reverses (all well-worn dies) to produce whatever coins could be made before these old dies gave out completely.

The arrangement of the first nine "paired-due" varieties of 1822 has to be speculative. The sequence chosen groups like features while keeping those varieties most like 1820's first and those most like 1823's last. The only variety commonly seen in Proof was likely the first coined of the year. Subject to other constraints, the varieties with Stray Hair in Lowest Lock SHILL are grouped, as are those with the most obvious inner-circle scribemarks. The two unused 1822 dies later repunched to 1823 and 1824 are both close dates and are both quite similar to the varieties chosen to end the paired-die "normal sequence" of 1822.

Cent 2201	<u>Wide Date with SHILL</u> IZ Dotted, PLS NR	N10 (10-I)
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Obv. 1: Stars 1,2,9,11 point between dentils; stars 3,10 nearly do. Several disjointed segments of inner circle appear at left, free from the dentils. Star 6 points left of the coronet tip. Date is evenly and moderately spaced. This die has the Stray Hair in Lowest Lock, but not as clearly-cut as on the other three SHILL-dies of this year. There is no baseline under E, and IB are much closer at base than are LI or BE. L is slightly high. Tiny center dot before ear.

Rev. A: Key leaves point VSPC,NR,C,VNC. Dentil dots I of UNITED, which is lower than the adjacent N. In CENT, E tilts right, N left. Center dot is small, fades on later strikes.

Striking variations: Reverse is struck boldest at bottom, reverse rim dishes at top. Obverse is generally well-centered and evenly-struck. Inner circle traces fade as dies wear. Both dies develop minor rust pits. This variety occasionally comes with reverse crossways, rotated a quarter-turn left.

Discussion: R1, common in all grades. 65-65-60-60-60-60. Over a dozen 60's are known, and many AU's. From seven to ten Proofs have been traced, about half of which have known pedigrees into the 1800's. This variety shares the "most common" honors with cent 2202, between the two accounting for over half of all 1822 cents. Obviously, it commands no premium as a variety.



2201

N10



Cent 2202

Wide Date with SHILL
I1 dotted, PLS SPC

N11 (11-J)

Obv. 2: Star 4 points between dentils; stars 3,11,12 nearly do. Strong inner circle is unbroken at left and barely free from the dentil tips. Star 6 points a bit left of the coronet tip. Date is rather widely and fairly evenly spaced, with a dentil centered under 1. This die shows boldly the Stray Hair in Lowest Lock (SHILL) first seen on some 1820 dies. LIBERTY has L low, strong baseline under E, feet of ER joined, foot of T slightly below R-Y. Small, bold denter dot before ear.

Rev. B: Key leaves point C,SPC,C-, VNC. I of UNITED is dotted by a dentil, and the top of the following T is tilted to appear high at left and low at right. Top of E of STATES is well above the adjacent T. Foot of I is lower than adjacent R. T of CENT is low. Small, plain center dot.

Striking variations: No cracks seen. Dentilation fades and both dies begin to show signs of rust.

Discussion: R1, common in all grades. 65-65-65-65-65-60. Over a dozen more 60's are known to me, at least a half dozen AU's, and several XF's. If anything, cent 2202 is even a little more common than cent 2201. It commands no premium as a variety.

(picture at end of year)

Obv. 3: Star 1 points between dentils; stars 2,7,9,10 nearly do. Bold inner circle well clear of the dentils is seen at left, lightly broken only at the second and sixth stars. Star 6 points left of coronet tip. Date is fairly widely and evenly spaced, with more IC-remnants below 22 to last star. The lowest lock has the stray hair (SHILL) previously mentioned for some 1820 dies. LIBERTY has feet of ERT well separated, and no baseline under E. Infinitesimal, almost invisible center dot before ear.

Rev. C: Key leaves point SPC,SPR,PC,NR. Tops of U and I in UNITED are low. E and N of CENT both tilt left. Tiny center dot.

Striking variations: No cracks seen. Reverse rims begin to dish slightly and both dies develop increasing signs of rust.

Discussion: R1+, fairly common in all grades. 65-65-60-60-60-60. At least a dozen more 60's are known, and several borderline Uncs. At least one, possibly two Proof examples are known of this variety. The Newcomb coin (lot 550, as 'Unc') is a Proof and may be the same coin as Mougey (lot 136). If not, there are two. This is the third commonest 1822 cent and commands no premium as a variety.



2203

N6



Obv. 4: Stars 1,5,6,9 point between dentils; stars 7,8,13 nearly do. A weak inner circle shows at left, free from the dentil tips. Star 6 points left of coronet. Date is moderately and evenly spaced with 8 a bit low. LIBERTY has L recut below, ER feet touching, no baseline under E. Small plain center dot before ear.

Rev. D: Key leaves point PC,SPR.SPC,C. Top of I of UNITED is slightly low, D is slightly below E. Leaf at second T of STATES is SPR. Feet of AMERI are all well apart. E of ONE is recut at lower right. N of CENT is titled left. Tiny center dot.

Striking variations: No cracks seen. Reverse rim dishes, most apparent at top.

Discussion: R2, rather common in all grades. 65-65-65-65-65-65. Another one or two purport to be 65-coins but are unconfirmed. Well over a dozen 60's are known, and many borderline Uncs. One Proof is known of this variety, currently untraced. The finest non-Proof is the Helfenstein piece, followed by the DuPont, ANS, Sawicki, Sloss, and Clarke pieces - all being about equal. Cent 2204 commands no premium as a variety.



2204

N4



Obv. 5: Star 4 points between dentils; stars 6,10,11 nearly do. Inner circle at left is underneath the tips of the dentilation. Star 6 points directly at coronet tip. Date is moderately and evenly spaced. LIBERTY has L recut below, foot of I low, IBE progressively higher, and no baseline under E. Very tiny center dot before ear.

Rev. E: Key leaves point SPC, SPR, C, C. Leaf at second T of STATES is NR. Final letter of ONE and CENT is low. Tiny or missing center dot.

Striking variations: No cracks seen. As center dot fades, small rust pits develop on the neck.

Discussion: R2, rather common in all grades. 65-65-65-60-60-60. Over a dozen more 60's are known, and many borderline Uncs. The Hall-Brand coin and one in a 1970 Kreisberg sale share top-coin honors, followed closely by the Helfenstein coin. Cent 2205 commands no premium as a variety.



2205
N5



Obv. 6: Star 8 points between dentils; stars 9 and 12 nearly do. Several inner circle segments appear underneath the dentil tips at left. Star 6 points slightly to left of coronet tip. Date is moderately spaced with 22 just a trifle closer than other figures. LIBERTY has no apparent recutting but for a light line joining the tops of BER. There is no baseline under E, and the foot of T is well below adjacent foot of R and rests directly on the hair.

Rev. F: Key leaves point NC, SPC, C, C. Dentil dots A of STATES, another the I of AMERICA. R is below the preceding E. In CENT the C leans right, ENT are successively lower. Small center dot.

Striking variations: Obverse is usually unbroken. Reverse shows isolated rust pits around F-A, comes with and without a hairline crack thru tops of UNITED STATES OF AMER. Later a light bisecting crack develops left of F thru E on ONE, N of CENT, left ribbon, to rim. Finally, a faint obverse crack develops thru star 7 toward the head.

Discussion: R5-, quite scarce to rare, especially in top grades. 35-35-30-25-20-20. There are also unconfirmed reports and auction appearances of two 50's and a 40, but to date these ghosts have refused to come forth. At least six more 20's and about a dozen Fines are known, with the rest being even lower. One Proof example came to light recently - no auction record, but privately sold Hines-Sheldon-Clarke-present owner. The best confirmed non-Proofs are Gaskill (tooled hair) and another (untampered), followed by an ex-Ruby coin that did not appear in the Ruby sales. Both Warfield and the Kagins have sold unconfirmed "XF" and "AU" examples of cent 2206 which, until proven, will remain listed as "probably misattributed" (as was the Sawicki-'64 ANA coin). In 1954 the Davis-Steinberger supplement to Newcomb listed a "new variety" with "Obv. N7, Rev. new". The reverse description matched N-8 perfectly, which makes this nothing more than cent 2206 (= N8). The real punch line, though, is their concluding comment - "resembles N8".

This is the third scarcest 1822, the scarcest normally obtainable, and commands a variety premium of 1.5-2X in low to medium grades and more in grades above Fine.

(picture at end of year)

Obv. 7: Star 13 points between dentils; stars 2,8,9 nearly do. A strong inner circle appears at left, free of the dentil tips. Star 6 points below coronet tip. Date is widely spaced with 22 very close and a dentil centered under 1. LIBERTY has L-B-R-T lightly recut, feet of LIB successively higher, no baseline under E. Small plain center dot before ear.

Rev. G: Key leaves point C,SPC,C-,VNC. A dentil dots the I of AMERICA. In CENT, C tilts right and T is low. Small center dot.

Striking variations: Earliest strikes show a dot high between the TA of STATES. This fades quickly. Though newly-polished and sharp, the obverse die shows many tiny rust pits all over the head. Reverse comes perfect and cracked thru base of MERICA to stem. Both obverse and reverse dentilation is usually slightly broader at right. Dentilation fades slightly.

Discussion: R2-, rather common in all grades. 65-65-65-60-60-60. At least three more 60's are known, followed by over a half dozen AU's and at least 20 more in the 40-45 range. The best examples are Stearns, Helfenstein, and another, with the first two slightly the better. Cent 2207 commands no premium as a variety.



2207
N3



Obv. 8: Star 7,10 point between dentils; star 9 nearly does. Star 6 points left of coronet tip. Date is quite close with 22 below 18. In LIBERTY, L and Y are recut below, a point reaches up to the left foot of R, and the right foot of Y runs heavily into the hair. The coronet baseline is apparent under the E.

Rev. H: Key leaves point NR,FPR,SPR,R. A light arcline is seen between the bases of S-O and occasionally between D-S. Feet of ER nearly touch, though AM and RI are well apart. Tops of A's come almost to a point as on all other 1822's except cent 2209. Final A is far from stem. Tiny center dot.

Striking variations: Found perfect and with crack thru outer points of stars 7 to 11 to rim over star 12.

Discussion: R3, scarce but not rare. 65-65-65-65-65-65. Over a dozen 60's are known, and at least two dozen more at XF-AU. One Proof example has been verified in a private estate. The best non-Proof is unquestionably the Newcomb-'49 ANA coin, but five or six others are reasonably close. This is the more common of the two unquestioned "close date" varieties. As a variety it commands no premium, but the close date type generally draws a better price than does the wide date.



2208
N2



Obv. 9: Stars 1 and 9 point between dentils; star 13 nearly does. An inner circle appears underneath the dentils, strongest at K9-12. Star 6 points left of coronet tip. Star 8 is strongly recut. Date is quite close with 1 a trifle low. Lowest lock has the stray hair (SHILL) first seen on four obverses of 1820. LIBERTY is evenly positioned, with a strong coronet baseline under E and joining feet of TY. Traces of re-cutting are found below L and above T.

Rev. I: Key leaves point SPC,PC,NC,NC. Final S is low. All A's have broad, flat tops, unlike any other reverse before 1824. T of CENT is low. Tiny or missing center dot.

Striking variations: Dentilation and IC-remnants fade slightly. No cracks seen.

Discussion: R4+, quite scarce but not rare. 65-65-65-60-60-60. Nearly another half dozen 60's are known, as well as over a dozen AU's - quite surprising for so scarce a variety. Dr. French exhibited a purported Proof of cent 2209 in the 1914 ANS Exhibition, but this coin is since untraced and hence its Proof status is unconfirmed. The status of the finest non-Proof (Newcomb, lot 545) is uncertain - it may be a Proof, and it may be the French coin. Equivalent to this, though not a Proof, is the Sloss coin. The Downing coin is third best by a small margin. Cent 2209 commands a small premium as a close date variety and a little more for its scarcity - generally around 1.2-1.5X.



2209

N1



Obv. 6: Same die as cent 2206, 2211, and 2212. Cent 2210 was struck later than 2206, and earlier than 2211 and 2212. Early strikes show the obverse crack just to the seventh star. On later pieces it extends thru star, head, BE, to before the ear.

Rev. J: Key leaves point SPC, VNR, C, C. I of AMERICA is dotted by a dentil. All letters are well positioned. Outer leaf under ME is distinctively hollow, with a high, raised rim and nothing inside. N of CENT tilts left. No center dot. This die is a later use of reverse B of 1821.

Striking variations: Obverse always comes lightly cracked from rim thru star 7, usually thru head, BE, to curl before the ear. Reverse is uncracked, but rim dishes quite noticeably at the top. Reverse is usually slightly bolder at bottom, obverse almost always is evenly struck. This variety is occasionally found with reverse crossways, rotated a quarter-turn left.

Discussion: R4+, quite scarce but not rare. 65-60-60-60-60-55. Another unverified "60" appeared in the Sheraton sale (1947), since untraced. At least three more are known in the XF-AU range, the others lower. The queen of the lot, Beckwith-French-DuPont, may be a Proof. It was so listed in the 1914 ANS Exhibition catalog. As a scarce and somewhat popular variety, cent 2210 commands around a 1.2-1.4X premium.

(picture at end of year)

Obv. 6: Same die as cent 2206, 2210, and 2212, always cracked.

Rev. K: Key leaves point NR, FPR, NR, PC. The outer leaves under ME and C of AMERICA are mere ghosts and the line under CENT is nearly gone. This is the same die used on cent 2015 (qv), now later yet. It is likely that this 1822 is the "new 1820 variety" reported by Davis-Steinberger in 1922 (see cent 2015).

Striking variations: Obverse is always cracked from rim thru star 7, head, BE, to before ear. Reverse fades until leaf under C disappears. Reverse rim continues to dish further.

Discussion: R4, quite scarce but not rare. 60-50-50-45-30-30. At least three more 30's are known, followed by over 1½ dozen more VF's. The ghost-leaf 1822 is slightly more common than cent 2210, but is of about equal popularity. The only unimpaired MS examples known is the Gaskill coin. The DuPont coin is lowered to 50 for having been cleaned. At least two of the 30's have been sold as "XF". Cent 2211 commands the same 1.2-1.4X premium as cent 2210.

(picture at end of year)

Obv. 6: Same die as cent 2206, 2210 and 2211, and struck after all of them. The Star-BE crack requires study to make out on a worn specimen, but the inner circle weakening implies a later strike.

Rev. B: Same die as cent 2202, considerably later. Reverse dentilation is weakened and rims are dished at top.

Striking variations: Reverse dentilation is always sharpest at right, missing at left. Obverse is evenly struck with only slight traces remaining of the inner circle at left.

Discussion: R7, and a long ways from R6. 35-30-15-12-4-3. Only six examples have come to light since Willard Blaisdell discovered this variety in 1947. The finest piece is the discovery specimen. The second best is one unearthed by Del Bland some years back. The only publicly-sold example is the 12-coin (NN 50, lot 1435). The last to turn up came out of a counterstamp-collection in Texas last year. Here listed as a 4-coin, it is a 10-coin whose face is obliterated by a waffle-pattern counterstamp. Personally, I prefer my AG piece, which came from Ken Hallenbeck's date set a few years back. On a rarity such as this, any premium-setting would have to be a thing agreed between buyer and seller (or traders).

(picture at end of year)

Obv. 1: Same die as cent 2201, later. Rarely shows any trace of the inner circle remnants at left.

Rev. F: Same die as cent 2206, later. Light dentil-fusing beings over ST, the light crack over TES becomes heavier, finally develops into a rim-break involving the tops of TES. On well over half the known specimens the coins are too worn and the cracks too faint to see without careful and close study. On several of these the slight dentil fusing over ST is the most prominent die-deterioration feature.

Striking variations: More often than not has the obverse rim slightly broader at top. Obverse rim begins to dish at top. The die-piece above TES likely never fell from the press, as this area suffers a gradual sinking (this section raised on the coin), similar to the failure suffered by cents 1801 and 3003.

Discussion: R6, very rare in all grades, prohibitively so choice. 40-40-25-20-15-15. An unverified "50" sold at NENA '58 (lot 144) and the McCaw collection had an unconfirmed "40" (Elder 11/30, lot 1997). Either could be new, one of the known 40-coins, or misattributed - more likely the latter than either of the former. The Newcomb plate coin (=Hines-Downing) is the best known, followed closely by one turned up last year. Twenty-six examples of this variety have been confirmed, a few more are unverified, and literally dozens have been exposed as misattributions. This is the rarest 1822 listed by Newcomb and collectors have clamored after it for decades.

In many ways Cent 2213 is an analogue to cent 1804 - their popularities are about the same among those who collect both years by variety, as are their rarities. Within 3 to 5 years I expect to see cent 2213 listed as R5+, which is the current level for cent 1804. Their terminal states, though different, are equally spectacular. Only the relative unpopularity of 1822 varieties has kept cent 2213 from commanding the same 5-8X premium as cent 1804. As it is, in grades below Fine cent 2213 draws around 3-6X. Above Fine the going gets rough - the seller sets his price and the buyer pays it or goes without.



1213
N9



2208
N8



2211
N7



2210
N12



2212
N13



2202
N11



REPORT BY EDITOR OF P-W TO ANNUAL MEETING:

During its ninth year of publication, PENNY-WISE published a total of 313 pages during 1975, plus an index for Volume VIII (1974). These represented six issues, namely No. 46 through 51, of Volume IX.

Added to what has been previously published, altogether, P-W has printed 2,114 pages, not including the annual indexes or the 71-page cumulative index published at completion of Volume VII.

Throughout 1975, P-W continued its policy of presenting whatever new information on the early coppers came its way. It also provided a forum for some 425 members to speak their "two cents worth", and it was used to announce various meetings and sales and to provide records thereof. Letters to the various editors were reprinted in abstract, so as to keep members well-informed of various members' activities and ideas.

Milt Pfeffer's articles on "Catalogue Sales of the Half Cents" were continued throughout 1975; and John D. Wright's series on the Newcomb revision was begun, publishing data on the 1816's through the 1819's.

Numerous other articles by a variety of authors were also published. Tom Morley and Roger Hurlburt each provided the members with some interesting cartoons. Walter Breen presented some interesting and informative comments on several occasions. Altogether, P-W can look back and say that 1975 was a pretty good year.

Because of the general economic squeeze, the cost of production of P-W rose considerably during 1975 and mailing costs soared out of sight. Although the 1975 dues were only \$10., it actually cost EAC about \$15. per member to compile, print, and to mail a copy of P-W to each member during the year. Due to such a deficiency in income, it was necessary to raise the dues in 1976 to \$15. per annum, which would make P-W at least partially self-supporting.

Our biggest fiasco came with the mailing out of the January 15, 1976 issue of P-W. The P-W staff tried to save some money on postage and succeeded in obtaining a mailing permit for bulk mailing under Third Class. If the mailing had been as represented, EAC would have saved \$100. for delivery of the January issue and approximately \$1,000. for the year. However, many deliveries were as late as one month after mailing. Many copies were lost and never returned, even though the return cost was guaranteed and the fee was twice that of the mailing of each individual copy. Hence, no saving at all was realized by the most unsatisfactory postal mail service. The EAC Governing Board and the staff of P-W are looking into the various methods available to us for delivery of P-W, and we'll be able to give you further information on this at a later date.

Respectfully submitted,

Warren A. Lapp, M.D. - Editor
March 7, 1976

WEST COAST EAC REGIONAL MEETING

Jeff Oliphant

In conjunction with the convention of the Numismatic Association of Southern California, a regional meeting of the Early American Coppers Club was held on Friday evening, February 20, 1976, at the Los Angeles Hilton Hotel. Twenty-eight members and guests attended. They were:

Doug Bird	Martin Oghigian
Del Bland	Jeff Oliphant
Walter Breen	Paul Oliphant
Jack Collins	Dan O'Meara
Dan Demeo	Max Phipps
Greg Germain	W. K. Raymond
Rick Gross	Anita Rhynes
Elana Goldheimer	Aron Roberts
Cam Jancek	Don Roberts
A. M. Kagin	Eva Roberts
Greg Krill	Frank Simon
Doug McHenry	David Stagg
Alan Meghrig	Richard Wright
Dane Nielsen	Gordon Wrubel

The meeting was called to order by the regional chairman, Del Bland, and he asked that each person stand up and identify himself. This routine practice of introductions went as usual, with one notable exception - instead of announcing his name, Dane Nielsen stood up and removed his jacket, revealing a huge "1794 Hays-4" emblazoned on the back of his shirt. Dane's choice specimen of this variety (S-17a) is his pride and joy!

No formal agenda had been planned for the meeting, but there was considerable discussion regarding the ANA Grading Board. Del Bland and Bill Raymond reported on some of the grading board's considerations, mentioning for one thing that it was the majority opinion of the board that a coin must show complete detail to be graded MS70. In other words, a weakly-struck coin - even all coins of a particular variety in which a certain characteristic was not strong - would not qualify for MS70. Examples of specific coins mentioned, none of which could ever qualify for MS70 under such a qualification, were the 1855 N-10 twelve-star cent and many of the Morgan dollars on which the eagle's feathers were never complete. Many of the members present were quite displeased with such an opinion. The most obvious criticism voiced at the meeting was the fact that any coin, immediately after coming off the coin press, would still not be considered MS70 if the dies or coining process failed to transfer the complete and intended design onto the finished product.

Another item discussed in regards to the grading board was the remote possibility of levying fines against dealers who sold coins found over-graded by the board. Rick Gross questioned whether or not this wasn't infringing on the dealers' livelihoods and if a police-type state wouldn't result. In answer to this,

it was said that the grading board had no intention of introducing a police state - that it was merely trying to clean up the business of coin sales and to encourage dealers to accurately describe their merchandise. It was added also that the grading board wasn't attempting to force out of business those dealers who were chronic over-graders - that it was merely trying to get them to reform their grading practices.

An announcement was made to those assembled that the annual national meeting of the Early American Coppers Club would be held in New York City on March 6, 7, 1976; and at least three indicated that they would be attending.

A suggestion was made that certain "problem" coins or varieties be selected and discussed at future regional meetings in the Los Angeles area, with each member being encouraged to bring with him to the meeting his examples of the variety in question. This may be tried at the next meeting of our regional group.

A. M. Kagin arrived later on during the course of the meeting and exhibited some really choice large cents and half cents which he had acquired earlier in the day at the Long Beach Coin and Stamp Exposition. The lots included a proof-like 1795 half cent and a blazing red Mint State 1807 half cent. Mr. Kagin was of the opinion that the 1807 coin might have been re-colored, while Walter Breen thought that the coin showed its original color. Subsequent discussion pointed out another item which the grading board should consider - the criteria necessary for determining if a coin has been re-colored.

The lot of coins displayed by Mr. Kagin was the highlight of our meeting, and the West Coast group of EACers extend their thanks to Mr. Kagin for making a special trip from Long Beach so that we could have a chance to see them. Incidentally, Mr. Kagin indicated that the coins he showed us were NOT for sale at present.

Later on, the members broke up into smaller groups so as to show coins and to discuss particular topics of interest to individual members. Several coins changed hands at this time, including the ex Naftzger S-128; and one member acquired a copy of EARLY AMERICAN CENTS, which had been offered for sale.

Between ten and eleven P.M., the members gradually filtered out. Ten of us who had had to miss dinner went down the street a ways to get a bite to eat. We were joined there by Paul Munson, who had missed the meeting unfortunately. While the members at one end of the table talked about large cents and the coin business, those at the other end discussed ghosts, premonitions, life after death, and other related topics.

The next West Coast regional meeting has been tentatively set for early June. So as to cut down on time and paperwork, those West Coast EACers who have never attended a meeting in the past and who have not responded to any letters will not be formally notified. Those members not falling in the above classification, as well as new members, will be given exact information as in the past.

* * * * *

REGIONAL MID-ATLANTIC EAC MEETING

Joseph Kane

A regional mid-Atlantic EAC meeting was held in conjunction with the Suburban Coin Show in Lanham, Maryland on Saturday evening, February 28, 1976. The meeting was conducted in the Exhibit Room of the Show. Those in attendance were:

John Huffman, Silver Spring, MD
Edward J. Fox, Severn, MD
Bob Yuell, E. Brunswick, NJ
Ken Pines, Silver Spring, MD
Jon Lusk, Ann Arbor, MI
Jules Reiver, Wilmington, DE
Joseph Kane, McLean, VA
Julian Leidman, Silver Spring, MD
John Nicholas, Columbia, MD
Clinton Hollins, Springfield, VA

Phil Botkiss, Kensington, MD
Roger S. Cohen, Bethesda, MD
Debrah Cohen, Bethesda, MD
Jim McGuigan, Ann Arbor, MI
Lucien Birkler, Washington, DC
C. D. Fulmer, Jr., Wilmington, DE
Pat Kane, McLean, VA
F. Fazzari, Washington, DC
Richard Gross, Baltimore, MD

The meeting was called to order at 6:45 P.M. by Joseph Kane, and he introduced Roger S. Cohen, Jr., who was the first speaker. Mr. Cohen, author of the standard reference book AMERICAN HALF CENTS, spoke on the various steps required to bring a book "from a glint in the mind's eye" through the various stages to final and full-scale production. Mr. Cohen brought along with him his original manuscript, the first runs, the galley proofs, and the mock-up of the actual book, which he put on display for all to see. He also fielded several questions from the floor, after which he turned over the meeting to the next speaker, Jules Reiver.

Mr. Reiver exhibited an excellent Kodachrome slide presentation which was designed to show the various overdates in the large cent series. Jules commented on each variety as it was presented, and members of the audience interjected various comments during the presentation.

Slides showing various engraving errors such as the LIHERTY cent and the Starred Reverse cent also were included in the presentation. Many of these coins are enigmatic at present. However, it could be said that a serious examination might resolve such questions as "What the heck is the undertype?" or "What did the engraver do?" In that regard, considerable discussion was generated at the meeting on the so-called 1839/6 large cent.

Because of security regulations, the meeting was scheduled to end at 8 P.M., although it continued to run on until about 9 P.M. Before we dispersed, we agreed to get together again, tentatively some time this summer, perhaps at a member's home, for a longer session.

* * * * *

Not to decide IS making a decision.

-- The Rat Fink

A PUZZLE FOR YOU

John D. Wright

Great discoveries often come as surprises. For that matter, so do trivial ones such as this one.

While browsing through some large cents a few weeks ago, I noticed a curious, regular-shaped lump protruding from a leaf (see picture, between leaves under T). Further examination revealed a regular serif under the inner berry - an I buried in the wreath.

Gee, this seems like a variant on Jules Reiver's "Accessory E" cent. But wait! - there's more! A left serif above the inner berry and the top right edge of another I shows on the outer leaf, lying slightly across the first I. Eureka! - the 'Crosseyed Reverse'!!

I'm not going to spoil your fun by identifying the variety for you - or the year - look at some yourself.

For those unfortunate enough or unobservant enough to not find a matching coin - we'll identify the Crosseyed Reverse in the next issue of PENNY-WISE!



* * * * *

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CHUCK FUNK'S COMMENTS ON PENNY-WISE, VOLUME IX

When Chuck Funk forwarded the index for Volume IX of PENNY-WISE to the Editor, his covering letter included the following comments:

"First, what is probably a trifling point, but one which Milt Pfeffer and his half cent aficionados might like to have called to their attention, is this: on perusing Ron Guth's lines about the 1796 C-1 (page 171), it occurred to me to look back in Volume VIII, page 131, to see what Milt had to say about this variety. Ron's reference was to Stack's sale of December 10-11, 1965; Milt noted that the Kingman piece was in Stack's sale of 1967. Ron wins! Milt's date is a typo, according to my file of Stack's catalogues. Those who care, please take note.

Second, I fail to grasp Louis Sass's point (page 188) in commenting on Herb Silberman's use of Grade F15 as 'Fine'. To my mind, Herb merely used the top of 'Fine' rather than the bottom (F12) in making his point. In fact, many people, myself included, take F15 as the mid-point of 'Fine', using F12 as the bottom and F18 as the top. Similarly, VG8 is taken as the mid-point of 'Very Good', with VG7 at the bottom and VG10 at the top. No new grading was introduced by Herb - just a different reference point.

Third, no one picked up Dennis Rynes query (page 191) concerning 1841 N-2a and N-2b cents. It is necessary to refer Dennis to the work of W. E. Johnson, which was done back in the mid-1960's. Johnson spent what must have been a great deal of his time going through Newcomb's book and recording every die crack, edge break, die sinking, and every other kind of die deterioration that Newcomb had ever recorded for every variety of cent from 1816 through 1857. Then, where Newcomb had not already done so, Johnson proceeded to assign letters (once in a while, he used Roman numerals, just as Newcomb himself used more commonly than he did letters), to the various die states. These Johnson published in a series of mimeographed pamphlets, which he distributed gratis to whomever asked for a copy. Specifically, if Dennis will consult his copy of Newcomb, page 141, he will note that under N-2 appears the remark, 'This die comes perfect and with defects under figures 1, 4, and peak of last 1'. So Johnson assigned the designation N-2a to the perfect die and N-2b to the state having the date defects.

(Actually, Johnson went much beyond merely cataloguing the die states in this manner. He also queried collectors known to him who catalogued their own collections by die state - he knew 37 such collectors, the last I heard; and, additionally, he searched sales catalogues where cents had been offered by die state. Upon analyzing the data, he then assigned rarity values to every die state described by Newcomb, plus the additional die states that had been found since and not mentioned by Newcomb. Purists derogate Johnson's work because he took the word of those whom he consulted, rather than insisting on seeing every piece firsthand, to be certain that the claims were entirely accurate. Nevertheless, no one else has come forward with anything approaching a similar catalogue of die states, so far as I know - and certainly not with an estimate of their rarities. John Wright is doing a fine job of describing die states in his

Newcomb up-date; and maybe, eventually, another 'Johnson' will form his data into a catalogue. But, meanwhile, I, for one, consider Johnson's work to be an invaluable tool in my personal program of collecting the Coronet cents by die variety and die state!)

(I almost overlooked Jules Reiver's work on the late Late Dates! Jules is not only assigning letters to the die states which he describes, but he is also assigning rarity values to them - see his work on the 1852's, page 231. In fact, on page 230, Jules gives credit to Johnson for having done this sort of thing earlier.)

(By the way, what's happened to Johnson anyway? I've heard nothing of him for several years now. I never did know his first name. He always used just his initials on any correspondence I ever had with him.)

I would like to add words of commendation to Denis Loring and to Del Bland for having put together some meaningful grading standards. I'm glad to find that Del and I have closely similar notions on how to grade the Coronets, and I hope that what I had to say earlier on this subject was helpful to him in putting together his own documentation. I have never claimed to have any expertise in the Sheldon series, so am content to go along with Denis's thoughts in this area without comment.'

And finally, a suggestion to the Editor of PENNY-WISE. Why not make it a regular feature of the November issue every year to run a consolidated, up-to-date membership list? I know and appreciate that new members and changes of address are listed in each issue, but no mention is ever made of drop-outs. As of right now, the latest complete list of members appeared on pages 42-44 of Volume VIII, but one has to hunt in about a dozen different places to find the more recent recruits. I'd like to put in a word for a complete list about every five years, and an annual up-date in each November issue, please."

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THE PUNCHARD LOG OF A CALIFORNIA TRIP

Dick Punchard

Each year during the Christmas and New Year holidays, the Punchard family has taken a vacation from Minnesota to warmer climes. For this year just past, we chose to go to California.

Flying first to San Francisco, we rented a car and drove down the coast toward San Diego. The warm weather encountered during our trip was only surpassed by the friendliness and kind hearts of those EAC members whom we met en route.

Equipped with a 1973 EAC membership list which gave only the home state of each member, I was at a slight disadvantage. However, Christmas Eve found us in San Jose where we called the Del Blands. Fortunately for us, the Blands were at home and they invited our family over. While the kids watched TV, Del, with his wife, Dianne, and his mother, and I and my wife, Lorraine, went out for dinner together. It was truly a delightful evening.

The next day, we continued on, moving down to Van Nuys, where I contacted Jeff Oliphant. He invited me and my large coppers to a meeting which he had arranged previously. Present also were his parents, his brother, and two other EACers, Max Phipps and Greg Germain. As always seems to be the case when copper buffs get together, we ran out of time before talk, so we planned another get-together for later that week during a visit we planned to make to some relatives in Long Beach. At this particular visit, Jeff displayed his excellent coin collection to me, and Del Bland also dropped by on his way to a coin show in Los Angeles.

When we finally arrived in San Diego, I got in touch with Doug McHenry, an EAC member whose name and address had been supplied to me by Jeff Oliphant. Doug, and his wife, Marie, graciously invited Lorraine and I for dinner at their home the next evening, which we promptly accepted.

While stopping at a local coin shop that very same day, I happened to see an unattributed 1794 S-17a. The coin was in a 2x2 cellophane holder and was marked 1794 VG. At first glance, I quickly noted the straight date; and, thinking that it could be one of only three possibilities, I dashed outside to the car to get my Sheldon book. My wife gave me that "what's so important this time" look, but I only smiled and hurried back inside the store. Upon closer examination of the coin and the book, I eliminated the S-20 and the S-63. It had to be the S-17a. When the dealer quoted the price, I could hardly believe it - surely, he had not bothered to attribute the variety. I quickly paid him what he asked, however, and returned to the car with my heart pounding a little. That evening, I showed the coin to Doug and he confirmed that it was the 1794 S-17a. The coin appears to be somewhere between a VG7 and a VG10 - I intend to have it graded at the annual meeting in New York in March.

During our visit to the McHenry home, our wives chatted while Doug brought out his prime interest for me to see - the Turban Head large cents. It was

another very pleasant evening for us, and helped to round out one of the most pleasurable trips we've ever made at the holiday season.

It is our wish - Lorraine's and mine - that any EAC member traveling to - or through - the Twin Cities would consider that they have a standing invitation at our home in Bloomington.

* * * * *

Treasurer's Report

Beginning balance 1975	\$ 3771.43	<u>Expenses</u>	
Income (dues, advertising, contributions)	7915.26	P-W printing, mailing	\$ 5254.34
		Secretarial (corres- pondence, postage, phone, copy supplies, etc.)	177.75
Total	\$11686.69	Organizational (insurance, paperweights, ANA dues)	623.16
Ending balance 1975	\$ 3785.54	Annual meeting	<u>1845.90</u>
1976 Income Jan. 1 - Feb. 29 (dues, etc.)	2285.50	Total	\$ 7901.15
	\$ 6071.04		
1976 expenses Jan. 1 - Feb. 29	<u>1277.48</u>		
Balance on hand Feb. 29, 1976	\$ 4793.56		

John D. Wright
Treasurer

* * * * *

New Members

#562	Richard L. Lehman, FL	#569	Richard Bagg, NH
#563	Gary Kraidman, NJ	#570	David Sonderman, CT
#564	Frank Simon, CA	#571	John K. Dirnbauer, MI
#565	Mrs. Frances Ormrod, WA	#572	G. Michael Peters, NY
#566	Hiram T. Ward, AR	#573	Fred Markham, NC
#567	Tony Lawrence, MA	#574	Robert C. Kraft, WI
#568	Robert G. Schick, MN		

* * * * *

NEWCOMB'S ORIGINAL COIN PLATES RE-DISCOVERED

Jack Collins

After diligent searching for a decade or so, I had the fortuitous opportunity in 1973 to stumble across the original photographic coin plates used by Howard H. Newcomb for his book UNITED STATES COPPER CENTS 1816 - 1857.

Soon after I started collecting Late Date large cents by Newcomb variety, I became somewhat frustrated and irritated at trying to check the attributions of my coins against the poor-quality illustrations in the back of my copy of Newcomb's book. I'm sure that numerous other students and collectors alike have shared similar perplexities with that particular series. So, I decided that I would try to locate the original plates.

Not knowing whether or not the plates were still in existence, I was sure that this would be an almost impossible quest. Stack's, whose firm published the original book in 1944 as well as the subsequent reprints, couldn't furnish the slightest suggestion as to the whereabouts of the plates, nor did they seem to care too much. It seemed logical, however, that if Stack's had had them in their possession, they most certainly would have used them to make plates of better quality in the reprint editions (and then again, maybe not!).

Apparently, Stack's was under the erroneous assumption that the photographs had been either lost or destroyed after the initial printing of the book in 1944. At first, this seemed to me to be a reasonable conclusion, as many printers do not make it a policy to return the original galleys and photographs unless specifically requested to do so. The material could have been held in the printer's files for a specified period of time, pending revision and additional printings; thence summarily destroyed, if no request for return of the originals was forthcoming.

Obviously, then, neither Stack's nor the printer had the original photographs. Queries to both ANA and ANS only proved that the plates weren't reposing in their libraries either. The only other unexplored possibility was that they might still rest in the remnants of the Howard R. Newcomb estate, itself. But to locate this seemed completely out of the question, not only because so many years had elapsed since Newcomb's death but also because much of Newcomb's books and papers had been quietly dispersed by his widow not too long after his demise, primarily to the now-retired Los Angeles dealer, Sam Koepfel. I promptly dismissed the Newcomb estate as an unlikely prospect, and I resigned myself to accept the fact that the original plates had long since been destroyed.

Then, in November, 1973, Walter Breen came to stay with me while he worked on the final version of the Dr. Ruby collection; and we made an appointment with a mutual friend for dinner and an evening of examining some of his very choice coins. During the evening, aside from the visionary delights to

which Walter and I were treated, our host produced an old, large, fragile, manila envelope, from which he carefully extracted its contents. He laid the contents on the table, and Walter and I both were absolutely thunderstruck at the sight before us. It was a delight to behold! There, after futile years of searching, lay the original eleven cardboard sheets, upon which were meticulously mounted the black-and-white photographs which comprised the plates for Newcomb's book. Aside from some minuscule yellow-aging of the cardboard, the photographs were incredibly vivid - as vibrant and pristine as the day they were made, some three decades earlier! Fortunately, a thoughtful printer had returned them directly to Howard Newcomb after making a set of lithographic plates for the book. Our friend had acquired them from Sam Koeppel long before; and he had carefully protected and preserved them all these years, for which we should all be both relieved and ecstatic!

Anyone who owns a copy of Newcomb's book on the late dates knows only too well the extreme difficulty in attributing coins from the plates, especially in those reprint editions made after 1944, where the quality was greatly deteriorated from the original (which, in itself, was far from the ultimate in printing quality). Hopefully, the current owner of these plates some day will grant permission to reproduce them. Alan Meghrig and I have offered to undertake such an effort, and we have proposed making full-sized, glossy photographs of all eleven plate pages. If the plates do become available for reproduction, I'm sure that the new plates would prove to be most popular, especially since the present Newcomb reproductions are barely useable as printed.

* * * * *

SPECIAL OFFER TO EAC MEMBERS

Over the years we have been friends with many if not most EAC club members. Perhaps you are already acquainted with our "Rare Coin Review" (issued several times a year), our "special Coin Letter" (issued about ten times a year), and the auction catalogues produced by our division, the American Auction Association, Inc. If not, we would like to make this special offer to you: We will send you without charge or obligation of any kind our latest large illustrated catalogue. Each issue contains many different United States colonial coins, half cents, large cents, and other interesting pieces. To receive your copy simply write "Send me a free copy of your latest catalogue per your special EAC offer" on a note or postcard and send it to us. Your catalogue will be sent by return mail!

We are always interested in the acquisition, either for purchase or for sale at auction, of choice and desirable early United States coins. When you think of selling your collection consider us.

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PEN(ny)MANSHIP TO THE EDITORS

From JACK COLLINS: "Alan Meghrig and I would like to donate a complete set of our coin slides to the EAC Library so that they would be available for use by any member or by groups such as at regional EAC meetings or by any numismatic club or other organization that might request them for viewing. Incidentally, all slides, whether purchased singly or in a complete set, will come with an appropriate text describing the major type or variety, along with other pertinent historical information regarding the particular coin pictured.

Alan and I currently have several numismatic photography projects on the fire, mostly relating to the Sheldon and Newcomb large cent series. One project will have to be a long-range endeavor due to general unavailability of the necessary coins - we want to photograph in color all early and late date large cents which are either within, or close to, Condition Census. We would like also to photograph all known specimens with an R6, or higher, rarity rating. Another project high on our list of priorities is to compile a photographic grading scale which employs strict EAC standards. We feel that such a guideline is far overdue for the early U.S. coppers, since most of us, at one time or another, have been victims of over-grading, and thus, over-pricing.

We in EAC cannot continue to quietly lament the gross mercenary abuse thrust against us by a vast majority of commercially-oriented dealers, without at least taking a firm stand as an organization to do something constructive. By photographically establishing our standards for grading, then, and only then, will we have the ammunition we need. From that time forth, we will no longer have to abide with or endure the imposition of, hypocritical and ignorant grading policies. Therefore, with the help and guidance of other concerned members, Alan and I propose to publish, under the auspices of EAC, a realistic, consistent, photographic grading guide which would illustrate all major types and variant head styles as well as all grade levels for the Sheldon and Newcomb series. Hopefully, the publication of such a guide will eliminate much of the ambiguity currently prevalent in grading coins of these series."

From DEL BLAND: "Abe Kosoff, who is in charge of the ANA Grading Board, has requested that we not publish in PENNY-WISE or in any other media the grading standards set forth by grading board members. He feels that by doing so, it would be 'jumping the gun', inasmuch as the standards have not yet been definitely established. So please cancel the write-ups in P-W that I made on the Late Dates."

From KEN NOBLE: "I would like to comment on mailing P-W under a bulk mailing permit. If it saves money, I say keep it. Nothing is so topical in P-W that I cannot wait an extra week or two to receive my copy. Of course, any announcements of regional and annual meetings would need to be placed with such delays in mind."

From TOM MORLEY: "Can't make it to the annual meeting in March, as the state basketball tournament was moved to the same weekend, and I'm involved in the broadcasts. Was really looking forward to the meeting too. My new collection is coming along just fine. Just recently acquired an S-31 which was the plate coin in PENNY WHIMSY, EARLY AMERICAN CENTS, and the Pearl Catalogue. It's really nice!"

EAC BY-LAWS

The EAC By-Laws, which was published in the January 15 issue of P-W, was adopted by the membership at the annual meeting of the organization on March 7, 1976.

The following amendments to the By-Laws were also adopted and supplemented or replaced certain parts of the manuscript as published:

Article III. (to replace Section 1):

Section 1. The amount of annual dues payable by General Members of the Society shall be set by the officers of the Society at such a rate as to cover the expenses of the Society but to accrue no profit. Dues will be set at a uniform rate for all General Members. Persons received into membership after the start of the fiscal year will have their dues prorated for their first year. Members received after June 1 will pay the next year's dues in advance as well as prorated dues for the remainder of the current year. No dues shall be required of Honorary Members.

Article VII. (add new last sentence to Section 2)

Section 2.Regional officers must reside in the region they represent.

Article IX. (change last sentence in Section 2)

Section 2.agreed in writing to fulfill the duties of the specific office proposed.

Walter Breen moved that the By-Laws be amended by adding all members currently belonging to EAC would have their membership in EAC continued without interruption under the new By-Laws and this was approved.

* * * * *

METROPOLITAN NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CONVENTION

The Twentieth Metropolitan New York Numismatic Convention will be held at the Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, 101 West 58th Street, New York on April 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1976. The convention opens to the public at noon time on Thursday, April 1, and remains open to 9 P.M. that evening. On the remaining days, the Dealers' Bourse and Exhibit Rooms open at 10 A.M.

Doug Walcutt, Sergeant-at-Arms, has advised the Editor that he has reserved a special room for EAC members on Friday evening, April 2, starting about 7:30 P.M. Members are invited to get together there with other members for a chat-and-swap session at that time.

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SOMETHING FOR SHOW

The newest offering of Early American Coppers, Inc. was unveiled at the annual EAC meeting, and is probably the most useful item yet devised by or for our membership.

It is constructed of finest quality materials, with a base of 100% pure rock - the same high-grade rock as found on beaches, in backyards, and covering government buildings. This is padded underneath with the same material used under clarinet keys and recognized the world around for its superiority in stoppering the finest champagnes.

Character is displayed by the official EAC emblem in brass, which is perfectly centered on this substantial base. This same superb grade of brass is used in high-powered ammunition castings and exquisite creations of the plumbers trade.

An enameled covering in orange, brown and white, cloisonné with golden separators, completes this superb work of art.



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only commercially available artifact of the EAC organization (we sold out of tokens three years ago). This investment is certain to appreciate in value (sooner or later), and is available for a limited time only (till we sell all of them).

On the serious side, the EAC paperweight is quite attractive and would make an excellent conversation starter or cornerstone to slip into a showcase or exhibit case. One hundred twenty of them were custom-made to our specifications, and are available only to our membership.

The EAC paperweights are available from our Treasurer at \$5 each post-paid.

John D. Wright
Treasurer, EAC
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St. Joseph, Michigan 49085

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* * * * *

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* * * * *

OFFICIAL MINUTES OF THE 1976 ANNUAL MEETING OF EAC

The meeting was held in the Park and Sheraton suites of the New York Sheraton Hotel, Seventh Avenue and 56th Street, Manhattan, on Sunday, March 7, 1976.

The meeting was called to order at 10:50 A.M. by President Herb Silberman. Inasmuch as the minutes of the 1975 meeting had been published previously in PENNY-WISE, a reading of the minutes was dispensed with, but the minutes were approved as published. As has been customary in the past, each of the approximately fifty members and guests present at the meeting stood and introduced himself.

Del Bland, chairman of the West Coast region in EAC, was presented with that region's charter by Herb Silberman. The other charters will be mailed to the various regional chairmen.

John Wright presented the Treasurer's report, the details of which appear elsewhere in this issue of P-W.

Jackson Storm reported that the 1976 annual convention would run very slightly in the red, possibly \$150. or thereabouts.

Action was taken on the proposed By-Laws as published in the January P-W. John Wright offered three amendments, which were adopted; and Walter Breen offered one amendment which was adopted. Details of these amendments may be found elsewhere in this issue of P-W. The amended By-Laws were then adopted by a unanimous vote.

Warren Lapp presented his report on PENNY-WISE for the year 1975. The January, 1976 attempt at bulk mailing was unanimously pronounced a disaster, and will not be repeated. The March, 1976 issue, slightly delayed to allow inclusion of material pertaining to the annual convention, will be sent by First Class mail. The club is currently attempting to get a second class mailing permit, which would allow a considerable saving over first class costs, yet with a minimal decrease in quality of handling.

Herb made the following appointments in accordance with the By-Laws:

Chairman of the Membership Committee: Bob Miller. Bob will appoint five additional committee members.

Chairman of the Nominating Committee: John Wright. John will appoint two additional committee members.

Librarian: John Wright will continue in this position. John gave a brief presentation on the library's current holdings and intended acquisitions.

John Wright gave a talk on the different classes of mailing and their applicability to P-W. Discussion followed. Although the club is pursuing second class mailing status, it is possible that first class mail may turn out to be the best long-term solution.

Herb announced the sites for the next two annual meetings:

1977: Chicago. Bill Smith, convention chairman.

1978: West Coast. Del Bland, convention chairman.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:05 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,
Denis W. Loring, Secretary

* * * * *

MARK LUDWIG WANTS TO KNOW

"I was wondering if any member of EAC could refer me to some information on James Hillhouse. I know that he was involved with the Connecticut coppers, and that he later became a U.S. Senator; but I would like as much detailed information as possible. Although I am mainly interested in his career as a senator, any information about him would be most helpful.

I'm sorry that I could not attend the EAC annual convention held this past weekend. However, I did find the cherrypicking pretty good at the annual Warrensville Heights (Ohio) Coin Club show. I picked up an S-88 and an S-178. The latter coin is a double profile, being off by about a third of a millimeter. Only the obverse is doubled, the reverse is not. Is this common? Thank you for your time."

If any member can assist EACer Mark Ludwig regarding the above, send your letters to EAC Hq and they will be forwarded to Mark.

* * * * *

IMPRESSIONS OF MY FIRST EAC ANNUAL MEETING

Chuck Heck

My wife, Karyn, and I just got home from the EAC annual convention; and I felt that I had better write down my impressions of the meeting immediately, while my thoughts are still fresh.

I can sum it all up in one word, however - everything was truly FANTASTIC!!! I thoroughly enjoyed the meetings, the educational forums, the slide exhibition, and the coin auction. All the dealers were great, and they really had some beautiful material - what a big difference between this show and the local ones on Long Island.

But, the part of the convention which I enjoyed the most was the opportunity to meet all those people about whom I've heard and read so much. Friday afternoon, I saw my friend, Roy Rauch, talking with several people; and as soon as I approached him, I found myself immediately shaking hands with Herb Silberman, Dick Punchard, John Wright, and Scott Erwin. All of a sudden, I'm holding and looking at some of Dick's spectacular cents. Unreal! And when I showed a few of mine, I got help from everyone on grading the coins. Over the next two days, I met and spoke with Vince Alones and his lovely wife, with Walter Breen (an unbelievable man), William R. T. Smith, Chuck Furjanic, Warren Lapp, and so many others.

As for what I brought home with me from the convention, well - I have Dick Punchard to thank. It's because of him that I now own a copy of Dr. Sheldon's PENNY WHIMSY. Until now, I had been unable to locate a copy anywhere. Thanks again, Dick!

And I also brought home some wonderful memories of the people and fun which I had by attending my first EAC annual convention!

* * * * *

GLEANINGS FROM THE CONVENTION

Unfortunately, your Editor was unable to attend much of the convention because of an illness in his family, but he did get there for an hour or so late Saturday and for the business meeting on Sunday. He had his camera with him for the Sunday meeting, and if the pictures turn out sufficiently well to warrant their being printed, you'll get to see some of them in the May issue.

The register contains the names of 207 different people who attended the convention. Although every effort was made to see that each new arrival registered at the registration desk before entering onto the bourse floor or into the forums, I am sure that some succeeded in evading such a standard procedure. Of those that did sign in, there were representatives from fifteen different states. Of course, the majority of those attending came from the metropolitan area. But a number of members from California were on hand - even Maine - Florida - Michigan - etc. Other states represented were New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, Virginia, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Oklahoma.

Admission was free to all. Specially printed badges in bicentennial colors were available as souvenirs for \$1.25 at the door. Everybody who registered was provided with a nameplate for purposes of identification.

No meal was served. Members broke up into small groups and went their own ways at mealtimes.

Considering that no admission was charged, it is encouraging to note that EAC subsidized the cost of the convention only to about \$150. First Coinvestors, Inc. were very gracious in their financial support.

Bob Miller and Jackson Storm had some very interesting exhibits on display. Bob presented his oddities and some double strikes. Jackson had a very nice selection of 1794's on display.

Much credit is due to Jackson and Roger Storm, Vincent Alones, and Roy Rauch for their arrangements and management of the convention. Their wives were also very gracious in manning the registration desk throughout the long days. Security was well provided and Roy Rauch was responsible for this.

The number of bourse dealers was considerably curtailed from previous meetings, but those that were on hand offered top grade coins and multiple varieties and grades.

Thanks also to Mr. Herbert C. Bardes, Numismatic Editor of the Sunday New York TIMES, who gave the meeting impressive pre-convention coverage in his regular weekly column.

Herb Silberman was on hand at all times, and it was he who provided the spark for the whole affair. Herb is always ready to praise others and to give recognition to those who have provided services of one kind or another to EAC or P-W. Let us not forget to honor and praise Herb, for it was his effort and his idea which led to the formation of EAC and to these annual gatherings of Herb's clan!

DOUG WINTER COMMENTS ON EAC ANNUAL CONVENTION

"Having recently attended the EAC annual convention, I have a number of comments to make:

1. Every few years, I seem to suffer from 'numismatic depression'. Its symptoms are these: suddenly I become convinced that all dealers are crooks; the coins I like can be afforded only by people such as the Rockefellers; and now is the time I should sell all my holdings. Well - my 1976 case of numismatic depression was cured by the best medicine available - an EAC gathering!
2. EAC is made up of the best group of people I have ever met, regardless of hobby, profession, etc. What a great group of persons!
3. It is good to see that the people you always read about in P-W have faces which go along with their illustrious names!
4. Since EAC is primarily a research group, more exhibits should be encouraged. Perhaps an exhibit chairman should be named whose duty it would be to get some EAC members to display their wares.
5. Ted Naftzger's collection of large cents is the most incredible thing I've ever seen. I must have lost a gallon of saliva, just drooling over his coins. Congratulations, Mr. Naftzger, on your collection.
6. I am really pleased with the strides which EAC is taking to include Colonials into the spectre of research being undertaken by the club. I was glad to meet many Colonial specialists during the convention. Colonial Power!
7. In my opinion, Milt Pfeffer's articles on half cents in P-W are amongst the finest I've seen on any topic, anywhere. Keep up the good work, Milt.
8. My good friend, Walter Ereen, never ceases to amaze me. Anyone who doesn't own Sheldon's and Newcomb's books should carry Walter around. What knowledge this man has! Best of all, he is always anxious to share his knowledge with anyone. Walter made the research forums a joy to attend.
9. My most sincere thanks to all the people who worked so hard to make the convention such a big success. It is uncanny how such a small club constantly puts on better shows than the ultra-large clubs."

* * * * *

PEARLS FROM THE CONVENTION BY OUR PREZ:

"The annual EAC convention for 1976 is now over, and I hope that everyone who was able to be there had as good a time as I did.

The auction was to all appearances a real success, both for the seller as well as for the buyers. There were some real good buys and some very high prices, and some Late Date coppers that just were not either. The bourse tables were going strong from the time they were opened until the moment they were closed, only by the time finally running out. Every one seemed to find just the right coin at a price of his own choosing; but Clinton Hollin's table, with its boxes of coins at \$4.50 and \$7.50 each, seemed to be the most intriguing; and the buffs stood three deep there for hours.

Don Partrick's talk on Colonials (with added bits of information furnished by Walter Breen) and questions from the floor could have gone on for several more hours, but the program schedule kept everybody on the go. To those who were fortunate enough to see Ted Naftzger's wonders - don't feel too badly - not everyone can be the best.

At the business session, our club's By-Laws were finally approved, and I hope that we are able to live with them and by them. And Denis Loring and John Wright made some ambitious promises to complete their book revisions for release in 1977, and we can hardly wait!

I saw the coin slides - thanks to Jack Collins and Alan Meghrig - and they are just fantastic - they are being offered for sale in PENNY-WISE.

And, of course, you will read it elsewhere, but allow me to put out the good news: it's Chicago for the annual meeting in '77, and in '78 it's Californial and that ought to please all the EAC members from New York City west.

To be sure, there were the usual surprises at this current meeting which happen at every gathering of the clan - an S-124, a 1796 NC1, an S-125, as well as some which John said were rare in those Late Date (after 1814) pieces, etc.

- Herb Silberman"

* * * * *

United States Large Cents 1793-1857

An anthology edited by
**Warren A. Lapp and
Herbert A. Silberman**



This anthology, seventh in the series *GLEANINGS FROM THE NUMISMATIST*, contains over 100 articles written between 1895 and 1971 concerning U.S. large cents and half cents. Many were written by such noted authorities as Charles Steigerwalt, George H. Clapp, Howard R. Newcomb, and Charles E. McGirk. As well as sections on the large cents and half cents, including restrikes and overdates, an introductory section concerns the history of the U.S. Mint and the large cents.

While some articles contain information outdated by later research, they show the progression of knowledge in the field and allow current collectors to share the observations made by those men who helped to popularize large cent and half cent collecting. This 672-page hardcover anthology should not only provide depth and meaning to the studies of advanced collectors, but also whet the appetite of novice collectors. To add to the usefulness of this volume, the editors have compiled, in addition to the reprinted articles from *The Numismatist*, a foreword and several appendixes which include profiles of old-time collectors and dealers, references, glossary, and a price guide using the basal value system and cross-referenced to several numbering systems (Sheldon, Crosby, Doughty, etc.) for each variety. All this information, new and old, makes this anthology a necessity for novice and advanced collectors and all those interested in the history of and research into early U.S. coinage.

\$35.00

**Quarterman Publications, Inc.
5 South Union Street
Lawrence, Massachusetts 01806**

Milton B. Pfeffer

1800 G-1, C-1

I have recorded 107 times when this variety was offered as Uncirculated.

A question sometimes is raised whether or not there is an 1800 half cent with large cent undertype. The answer is that such a coin exists. Lot 631 in the William H. Cottier sale by Bangs & Co., May 5, 1882 contains the following description by Edouard Frossard, the cataloguer of the 1800 half cent there offered: "A peculiarity in this coin is that it was struck on a 1798 cent planchet, rolled, and reduced in size, the 1798 being very distinctly impressed on obverse and opposite part of the reverse of cent on reverse". Also, a report in P-W, May 15, 1975, page 106, says that an EAC member owns an 1800 half cent struck on a large cent planchet. Will the owner of this coin inform me as to whether or not his coin matches Frossard's description?

The early obverse die state shows a perfect die. Perhaps the earliest impressions are proof-like (1974 MANA Convention sale 715), and very sharp. The die remains unbroken for a long time. Perhaps the center dot in the hair evidences die wear by becoming smaller. Apparently, the numerals became worn, since they were re-cut as Gilbert has said (Essex Institute 80; 1968 ANA Convention Sale 590). Comm. Eaton said that the numeral 1 show re-cutting to the right. In the late state, the rim crumbles over LIB (Ryder 281; "Dupont" 1065; Leeds 996). The crumbling finally reaches the level of the hair know (NN 56th Sale 421). This is seen before the re-cut date and before a break develops at the curl, near 1 of date ("Dupont" 1065). The break at the curl is the terminal die state (Comm. W. C. Eaton 1010; Prof. M. S. Read 1799), and is rare.

The reverse defect (from E of UNITED, through the wreath, to C of CENT) is not, I am convinced, a die break. Proskey said he always saw it present. It does not appear to be a developmental thing. Rather, it seems to vary with the sharpness of the strike. Proskey incorrectly reports a die break on the left, connecting a pair of leaves to "the main stem". This is part of the E-to-C defect. Weakness in the area of OF A is sometimes noted (G.V. Nelson 1, Stack's, Feb. 5, 1971; I.E. Baker 645, Stack's, Sept., 1974; Grand Central Convention sale 21, Stack's, Nov. 7-8, 1975; Westchester Sale 1, Stack's, Dec., 1973) and this may be some indication of a later die state since the same weakness appears later in the 1802 G-2's.

"Dupont" 1065 was re-sold as lot 825 in Stack's sale of March 15, 1975.

1802 G-1, C-2

The following EF grade offerings should be added to those previously listed: (30) "Western N.Y. Collector" 576 (F. E. Merritt, October 26-27, 1916), the Gilbert plate coin; (31) T. J. Clarke 225 (P. M. Lange, June 14-15, 1929);

(32) Quality Sales Corp. 969 (Nov. 18, 1970); (33) Quality Sales Corp. 33 (Jan. 19, 1970); (34) Kagin 982 (Nov., 1973), "about" EF, the photograph is wrong.

The pedigree of the Dr. French example, as I make it out, is: Dr. G. P. French 358 (U.S. Coin Co., Dec. 5, 1917) graded EF; T. J. Clarke 225 (P. M. Lange, June 14-15, 1929), graded EF; 1946 ANA Conv. sale 1381 (Num. Gal.), graded VF, and there said to be ex Dr. French; L. G. Lahrman 61 (A. Kosoff, 1963), graded VF20, and said to be ex Dr. French and T. J. Clarke.

The early obverse die state is unbroken and with no signs of die rusting (Merkin 601, March, 1969). Die chipping is evident between I and B, but is very light (Ruby I 216, 217, 218). The die is sharp at bust and curls (Ryder 283). Dentilation may be weak or incomplete. In the middle state, the hair detail weakens, the chipping at IB becomes plainer, and traces of rust around IB, the date, and the inscriptions are visible (Ruby I 219 to 223, inclusive). Finally, the rusting is severe, the center is weaker still, and the dentils have begun to crumble (Ruby I 225). Roger S. Cohen informs me of a break from the lower left foot of B to the rim.

The early reverse die state shows a perfect, unruined die. Very little die sinking has occurred, so HALF CENT is relatively strong, with all letters visible (Ruby I 216, 217, 218). E of CENT is apt to be the weakest if the central letters. Gradually, rusting starts between A and T of STATES. The dentils are weak, usually, but reverse dentilation is stronger than obverse dentilation, as a rule. As the die is used, the center weakens quickly, and noticeably, including the leaves (Ruby I 219, 220). Rusting advances around ATES and around the inscriptions (Ruby I 221, 222, 223). In the late state, a crack appears through ATES (Ruby I 224) and the dentils start to crumble (Ruby I 225). The center is so weak that HALF CENT is invisible. The description given of Ruby I 225 suggests that the terminal state of the die shows a crack at RICA and unspecified rim breaks. Roger S. Cohen has informed me of the following breaks seen by him: (1) from rim to tip of upper left serif of first T in STATES; (2) from rim to upper right serif of E in STATES; and (3) from lower tip of upper right serif of first T in STATES to lower part of left side of A in STATES.

1802 G-2, C-1

The earliest catalogue listing of this variety may be the Chapman's Colin E. King sale, April 5-6, 1892, lot 1120. It was known, however, to collectors long before that time as the "small fraction" variety (Frossard's 1879 monograph).

The following F grade offerings should be added to those earlier given: (7) T. L. Elder 1116 (Jan. 18-19, 1929); (8) B. Bluestone 1589 (April 29, 1943); (9) T. L. Smith 11 (Stack's, June 15, 1957), appearing again as lot 826 in Stack's sale of March 15, 1975; (10) R. F. Batchelder, COIN WORLD, January 2, 1974, page 38, graded F to VF, said to be slightly better than the Ryder and Brobston examples, and "probably the finest".

I have traced the Alvord coin's pedigree as follows: Alvord 80 - McCaw 2120 - Neil 2213 - Brobston - Century sale 67.

The obverse die states are not discussed in the catalogues. Since this variety was probably struck before 1802 G-1, it is likely that all examples show an unbroken and unruined die. It would be interesting to see whether there is any trace of die chipping between I and B. It probably exists (Ruby I 215). The poor quality of most of the few specimens known to exist makes it difficult to read the die states.

The reverse die state should start where the 1800 G-1 reverse ended, but the catalogues are not helpful in supplying the die state information. The weakness reported in the area of OF A, in the 1800 G-1 reverse, is also found in 1802 G-2, where OF, and the diagnostic single, upper right leaf, and the leaves on both sides of the wreath below OF, are invisible, or nearly so (Anderson-Dupont 1066; Ruby I 215; Dr. Montgomery 1043; and the Cohen plate coin). The bottom of the denominator is also characteristically weak (Ruby I 215 and (Montgomery 1043).

The reverse weakness has caused some cataloguers (and conservative collectors) to assign split grades to their coins, with the obverse being judged one full grade over the reverse (1965 ANA Convention sale 2, A. C. Overton; Dr. D. C. Montgomery 1043). Occasionally, weakness at HALF CENT is also apparent.

The "diagnostic" site break across the wreath, reported by Overton in the 1965 ANA catalogue, is a die flaw, not a die break.

1803 G-1, G-4

The following two Uncirculated offerings should be added to those previously listed: (12) Gen. W. D. McCaw 2121 (T. L. Elder, Nov. 22, 1930); and (13) T. L. Elder 2536 (Jan., 1937). "Dupont" 1069 appeared again as lot 827 in Stack's sale of March 15, 1975.

The obverse of this variety, after having been used earlier to strike G-2 and G-4, probably developed some area of weakness in the center, and at the top of the hair, so that average strikes will reflect that weakness. Hence, it is sometimes said that obverses are weaker than reverses ("Dupont" 1069; Turini 201; NN 51st sale 1175). With continued use, the obverse weakens more.

The early reverse die state is unbroken, unruined, and unclashed. Fairly soon, clash marks appear between H of HALF and C of CENT (R. S. Cohen, AMERICAN HALF CENTS, page 32) and rusting. G. R. Ross reports a crack from the left foot of A in STATES to the top of a leaf, into the field between S and O, to the lower outer left leaves, through the left stem and ribbon, to the regula (THE NUMI SMATIST, Feb., 1916, page 53). "Dupont" 1069 shows the crack faintly. This is the terminal state. Walter Breen also refers to an undescribed reverse break appearing in the last impressions of this variety (THE NUMISMATIST, May, 1952, page 461), and no doubt the Ross break is the same one.

1803 G-2, C-1

Add the following higher grade coins:

Uncirculated grades: (25) T. L. Elder 1118 (Jan. 18-19, 1929); (26) M. H. Bolender 1543 (Oct. 22, 1938); (29) B. Bluestone 1591 (April 29, 1943).

AU grades: (28) T. L. Elder 1117 (Jan. 18-19, 1929); (29) Gen. W. D. McCaw 2123 (Nov. 22, 1930); and (30) "Prominent Western Gentleman" 1141 (M. H. Bolender, Feb. 3, 1934).

Delete (11), the Metropolitan N.Y. Numismatic Convention coin (R. E. Cox), which was incorrectly listed as a Mint State example. The catalogue states that it was an AU example, and it is correctly listed as such (18) in my article.

The early obverse die state discloses a sharp die, even in the central area ("Durham" 76, Superior, 1973; "Prominent Western Gentleman" 1411; Bluestone 1230, June, 1947). But, with continued use of the die a central weakness, including the top of the hair, becomes evident (L. Merkin 107, March, 1968; NN 56th sale 422). This might be the result of a slowly developed die sinking (seen later in 1803 G-1) combined with reverse breaking, producing soft spots.

The reverse die, in its early state, is perfect and its leaf details are sharp (Ruby I 226; H. C. Miller 482, U.S. Coin Co., Feb. 6, 1918). In its intermediate state, a bisecting crack is seen, is described by Proskey, from the border near ST of STATES to the border near AM of AMERICA (Alvord 85). Tom Katman tells me that it starts as a short break across the top of F in HALF to the border between A and M. In its final state, the die shows a second break, described by Gilbert, from the border through N of UNITED, into EN of CENT, and joining the earlier break to the right of L in HALF (ANS-Pehrson; Bolender 2133, Dec. 30, 1948). The reverse center is sometimes described as weak probably because of these breaks, combined with some obverse die sinking. The dividing line of the fraction, on the right, shows a slip of the graver's tool, not a break (Proskey).

1803 G-3, C-3

Add the following Uncirculated grades: (19) B. Dreiske, List No. 10-H; (20) B. Bluestone 1592 (April 29, 1943); (21) and (22) Rarcoa, Rare Coin List, Summer, 1975; and (23) New England Rare Coin Auction, 31st NENA Conv. sale 384 (Nov. 7-9, 1975). The MS "Dupont" 1072, which was ex Virgil Brand, was re-sold in Stack's sale of March 15, 1975 as lot 82B, where it was (probably) bought by Rarcoa. It is possible, therefore, that the Dupont example is one of the two coins referred to above, that were offered by Rarcoa.

The early obverse is perfect (Alvord 86; the Brobston VF; Dr. French 361), with no bulge over 18, which develops later (Alvord 87). Next, a faint crack appears from B to the hair. In the late state, clash marks are seen, and a crack at the bulge over 18 (Gilhousen 5). As Gilbert noted, a semi-circular break connects the lower arms of the 3. In addition, there is a small crack from the right end of L to the border (Alvord 91). In its terminal state, a crack appears from hair knot to the border (G. R. Ross, THE NUMISMATIST, Feb., 1916, page 53; Alvord 89), which worsens (Alvord 90).

The early reverse is also perfect (Brobston VF; Alvord 86). Quite soon, a break occurs to the right of the second T in STATES to F of HALF (Alvord 88-Ryder). This seems to occur before any of its obverse breaks (NN 51st sale 115). The break is later found extended to the border between M and E of AMERICA (1953 ANA sale 1458).

It seems that as the dies were used, and because of the long crack, the upper leaves on both sides of the wreath weaken (Winsor 1019; Merkin 101, March, 1967); and the obverse hair lines also weaken (B. Bluestone 1592, April 29, 1943).

Gilbert's statement that the 1805 G-2 obverse die is the same as the 1803 G-3 obverse, after "sharpening", was based upon a similar statement to that effect in the COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL, Jan., 1881, which must be attributed to David Proskoy. However, as Walter Breen pointed out, this is an error (U.S. Half Cents, Addenda and Corrections to Gilbert, THE NUMISMATIST, Vol. 65, page 461). An analysis of the die breaks shows that two dies were used, not one.

1803 G-4, C-2

The F12 "Dupont" 1071 was re-sold as lot 829 in Stack's sale of March 15, 1975.

Add the following higher grade specimens to those previously given: (15) T. L. Elder 1119 (Jan. 18-19, 1929) Unc.; (16) Cornell-Oglethorpe 507 (Stack's, May 30-31, 1975).

The early obverse die state is perfect (Bolender 143, March 29, 1947) despite its earlier use in 1803 G-2, although the die is not as sharp. After a while, incusation marks appear.

The early reverse die state is perfect (Comm. W. C. Eaton 1013; 1953 ANA sale 3449; B. Bluestone 89, June 21-22, 1946; Ruby I 229). Gilbert notes that, with use, a crack appears from the first S in STATES, touching the tops of all the letters through C in AMERICA. Roger Cohen, in his book, adds that it continues to expand, reaching the border below the right ribbon (page 30). The die chips out over STAT (the Brobston F example; the ANS example; and "Dupont" 1071), which is a fairly common die state. Roger Cohen wrote me that he also saw the long circular crack extended in the other direction, i.e. from the first S in STATES to the 2 of the fraction.

* * * * *

CAVEAT EMPTOR - A SEQUEL

In the last issue of PENNY-WISE, the Editor told how one of the members had been having difficulty in getting his refund on coins which he had returned to a coin dealer after dissatisfaction with purchases made at a mail bid auction (see page 38). We are happy to say that the matter has now been resolved and that the member was able to get the full amount of money due him. How the member accomplished this is rather unusual, so his letter is quoted herewith, for the information and benefit of all. The member wrote as follows:

"Thank you for your letter of December 23 in regards to my problem with Dealer X. I appreciate EAC's and P-W's position in this matter and hope that the way you treated the subject in the January 15 issue of P-W will caution other EACers in future dealings with unknown dealers.

However, I have resolved my problem, and maybe if you would relate this story in P-W, it might be of even more assistance to the members.

My last letter to Dealer X, sent by registered mail, was returned 'unclaimed'. I also contacted COIN WORLD and the ANA, both of whom wrote to Dealer X, apparently with no response from him. Finally, in January, I wrote to Dealer X's bank, advising them that I held Dealer X's check, marked 'not sufficient funds', and that I had been trying to get in touch with him, but to no avail. I asked if Dealer X's bank account still existed and whether or not they could tell me of his whereabouts.

Almost immediately, I received a reply from the bank, asking me to forward the check which I was holding and telling me that they would mail me a bank draft for the amount. I did, and they did!!!"

Story closed! With a happy ending! Now how about that?

* * * * *

OBITUARIES

It is with deep regret that PENNY-WISE records the death of another honored charter member of the Early American Coppers, Inc.

Word was just recently received from Mrs. Harrison King that her husband had passed away on June 22, 1975. Mrs. King apologized for not having written sooner, and she enclosed a brochure describing the night club act which she and Mr. King had used to publicize their mental telepathy presentation.

Mr. King held Charter Membership No. 88.

Mr. King and his wife travelled the United States presenting a completely mystifying performance of thought transference and mind reading. They billed themselves as "King and Zerita, America's Outstanding Mentalists", and they were delightfully received wherever they went. Mr. King resembled David Niven and he was the one who supplied the patter for the act while his wife and partner worked under a blindfold.

EAC also has been notified by the U.S. Post Office that Wallace Bosley, an EAC member from San Francisco, is deceased. Mr. Bosley wrote and supplied a change of address so that his copy of P-W could be forwarded to him. Even before the address change could be made and the copy of P-W forwarded, a dues notice directed to the new address was returned by the Post Office as "Addressee Deceased".

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SWAPS & SALES

Subject to space limitations as determined by the Editor, any EAC member is invited to list his duplicates for sale or trade in this section of P-W. The first twelve lines of space, whether used for print or for spacing, are free. Beyond that, the treasurer will bill you at the rate of 25¢ per line. A full page (one side) is \$15. Full page ads must be submitted in copy-ready condition. All ads MUST be submitted through the Editor, and copy received after April 30 will not be considered for publication in the May 15 issue. Please observe!

* * * * *

EDWARD R. BUSH RR 9, Box 295B Anderson, Indiana 46011

WANTED: A holed, but otherwise not mutilated, 1794 U.S. large cent. Must be attributable.

Send description and/or coin to me at above address.

* * * * *

HARLAN E. IVES 519 George Street New Haven, Connecticut 06511

FOR SALE:

1794 S-38	F12	dark	\$225.
1794 S-42	VF20	nice, light brown	250.
1807/6 S-272	F12	scrs, obv. & rev.	600.
1807 S-275	VF25		100.

Returns okay, within 10 days.

* * * * *

TOM MORLEY BOX 3182 COCOA, FLORIDA 32922

- For Sale -

1797 LARGE CENT, S-128
EF-45, EX-ANDERSON -
DUPONT, TAD SALE.

3rd FINEST KNOWN.
FIRST \$375 TAKES IT.



* * * * *

WARREN ENZLER 200 West 79th Street, Apt. 3A New York, NY 10024

WANTED: Large cent literatures

Auction catalogues
Monographs
Reference works

* * * * *

FOR SALE

1795 JEFFERSON HEAD CENT, PLAIN EDGE, S-80

This is the finest specimen in collectors' hands. It is second only to the Randall-Fewsmith cent, now permanently impounded in the Museum of the American Numismatic Society.



Pedigree: Wilharm sale (B. Max Mehl, 2/21) lot 1343, George H. Clapp, George F. Martier, Ray Byrne

Serious inquiries invited.

Denis W. Loring
P.O. Box 161
Bay Bay Annex
Boston, Massachusetts 02117

* * * * *

JON HANSON Box 5499, Beverly Hills, California 90210 or
c/o New Netherlands Coin Co., Inc., 1 W. 47th Street, New York City, NY
10036

WANTED: United States Half Cents, including: Finest Knowns, extreme rarities, high Condition Census specimens, true Mint State examples prior to 1809, and an 1811 in GEM or true Uncirculated.

All correspondence cheerfully answered. Thank you.

* * * * *

DOUG WINTER 1 Wincona Drive Huntington Bay, NY 11743

WANTED: Colonials - especially state coinage - in middle grades.

ALSO NEED: Any references on Colonials. I also need a new Maris book inasmuch as my copy (with personal notes) was stolen from me last year.

I HAVE limited quantities of the following ANS monographs FOR SALE:

Newman: THE COINAGE OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA

Newman: THE SECRET OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN SHILLING

Either book \$6. each, or \$11.50 the pair - add postage.

FOR SALE: Colonials

New Jersey	Maris 46-e	VF25 very late die state	\$125.
	Maris 24-P	VF35-XF40 Gorgeous!	170.
	Maris 6-D	XF45	250.
Connecticut	Miller 37.9e	VF - ex Bowers Cond. Census	100.
Vermont	Ryder-16	G6-VG8 ex Bowers	50.
	Ryder-27	VG10	65.
Hibernia	1723/2 Small 3	One of the finest known of this scarce overdate. ex King VF35/XF40	175.
English tokens	1790's (my choice)	attributed to Dalton & Hammer. Few choice red Uncs. available at \$30. each.	

* * * * *

DENIS W. LORING P.O. Box 161, Back Bay Annex Boston, Mass. 02117

FOR SALE:

1793 S-11a	F12	\$850.
1794 S-23	XF sharpness, dark, porous, severe rim cut. Call if VG overall.	125.
S-21	VF30 choice, planchet clip	
at K-5		450.
1795 S-76a	VG7	75.
1829 N-6	steel and dark brown	
	Proof	1,350.

Two copies of PENNY WHIMSY - \$50. each.
Catalogue of the Geiss collection - B. Max Mehl, 1947
large size. With PR. \$20.

* * * * *



To help in arrangements for the annual meeting to be held on March 6 and 7, please complete the following form and return it to Herbert A. Silberman, P. O. Box 2083-R, Morristown, New Jersey 07960.

Date: _____

Dear Herb:

I plan (do not plan) to attend the annual meeting on March 6, 7.

I will make my own hotel reservations _____

Please send a reservation card for the New York Sheraton _____

Please print: _____

Name

Zip: _____

Mail this copy

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