

S U M M E R I S S U E

PENNY-WISE

The Official Publication of the Early American Coppers Club, Inc.

© Copyright 1980 by Early American Coppers, Inc. All rights reserved.

---

Vol. XIV, No. 4

Consecutive Issue No. 79

July 15, 1980

---

Summer issues of P-W are always shorter than usual, but, nevertheless, this is a big issue. We think you'll like it. Some of the items included are more or less unique.

Denis Loring has supplied you with his update on the 1803 large cents. David Gladfelter tells you about an unusual Hard Times token which is closely related to the big coppers. Tom DeLorey provides a warning about counter-felt coppers, thanks to ANACS. Then there's an article by Jan Edeburn on Bank-related Hard Times tokens.

John Ward, Jr. gives you an interesting analysis of a grading session. John McGregor offers additional recommendations for coin photography.

Then there's some comments between John Wright and Stephen Kahler regarding Steve's article in the May P-W on "Weights and Grades of Cents". Several regional meetings are reported, and Joseph Tomasko gives a report from the Hoosier state.

And, of course, there's Loring's answers to the last issue's puzzles, and Mike Packard provides you with a mind boggling Chester Cherrypicker problem. For the half cent collectors, Dick Valancia gives his report on his recent half cent survey.

As usual, EAC continues to grow, and there's another long list of new members - the EAC numbers are above a 1,000 now. And Swaps & Sales provides you with a goodly number of goodies - with something for everyone - items are listed which will fit the pocketbook of all those looking to add to their collection.

The Editor is happy to report that the members didn't let P-W down despite the onset of summer. But fall will soon be upon us, so keep your comments coming. There are lots of subjects which still need to be covered. There's always something new which is of interest to you and would also be of interest to EACers, so drop us a line. Tell us your beefs, make your suggestions, provide us with interesting comments, tell us the fruits of your research. The September issue is just two months away. We'd like to have your impressions of the ANA meeting in Cincinnati if you are one of those lucky enough to get there. And, you camera bugs, how about a few pictures of the big event - the EAC gathering - EAC members on the floor - etc. etc? - but remember, they must be B&W and preferably glossy prints.

That's it for now. Time to dunk this weary body into Culver Lake for a cooling-off. Have a pleasant summer - now read on!

Warren A. Lapp, M.D.

Editor and Publisher

and

The Staff of PENNY-WISE

PROPOSED FOR EAC MEMBERSHIP

The following persons have applied for membership in EAC and they have been declared eligible by the Membership Committee. Provided that no adverse comments on any particular individual are received by the Chairman of the Membership Committee before the next issue of P-W, all will be declared elected to full membership at that time. Chairman of the Membership Committee is Darwin B. Palmer, Box 6791, San Antonio, Texas, 78209.

- Gary R. Cantrell, Atlanta, GA
- Joseph M. Celoski, Cateret, NJ
- Franklin L. Noel, Philadelphia, PA
- Craig C. Price, Elizabeth, NJ
- Adrian M. Herrera, St. Paul, MN
- James Anemone, Bronx, NY
- O. D. McDaniel, Effingham, IL
- Charles E. White, River Falls, WI
- Robert D. Tronzo, MD, Philadelphia, PA
- Robert W. Wilson, Warren, MI
- William B. Price, San Francisco, CA
- Raymon Green, Coldwater, MI
- Conrad Blevins, Austin, TX
- C. Dennis Coffey, Wichita, KS
- Robert A. Johnson, Baltimore, MD
- Richard M. Figura, Wausau, WI
- William J. Goetz, Merrick, NY
- Gerald J. Harp, Milford, MI
- Scott A. Balthaser, Harrisburg, PA
- Jack W. Mobley, Fayetteville, GA
- D. M. Caldwell, Torrance, CA
- W. A. Selfridge, Butler, NJ
- Lona Faye Sharp, Miami, OK
- Dale Sheely, North Lima, OH
- Richard W. Townley, Vienna, VA
- Frank W. Steimle, Wanamassa, NJ
- Stanley E. Dennis, Salisbury, MD
- Dennis A. Hall, Los Altos Hills, CA
- Jeff Lompfrey, Neenah, WI
- R. T. Horn, Presidio of San Francisco, CA
- Clarence M. Holt, Jr., Nashville, TN
- John W. Coffey, Saugus, MA
- Donald M. Johnson, Santa Barbara, CA
- Steve Evans, Murray, UT
- James M. Kingsbury, Grantsville, WV
- John E. Dreyer, Cranford, NJ

REINSTATEMENTS:

- Bill Murray, #462
- Larry Briggs, #431
- Jackson Storm, #246

\* \* \* \* \*

THE EARLY CENT REVISION UPDATE - PART 9

Denis W. Loring

A note on Basal Values (after the laughter subsides): recent insanities in the coin market have of course rendered yet another set of Basal Values obsolete. Rather than continuously update the damn things, and resisting the exhortations of many to discard them completely, I will continue to use BV's consistent with earlier Parts of this update. When it's all over, I'll try creating a complete new set of BV's, guaranteed to be up-to-date for at least a week. Meanwhile, a suggestion to those contemplating trading late date green for early copper - either

1. trust yourself, or
2. trust your dealer, or
3. ask someone you do trust.

1803

- C-1 S-243 R3- Basal \$3.50 65-65-65-60-60-45 (3). 65 HRN 394; 65 Helfenstein 30; 65 Van Roden 236; 60 Davis-Graves 1614; 60 Hall-Brand; 45 several, including Miles 211, HRD 1929.
- C-2 S-244 R4 Basal \$3.50 60-55-40-35-35-35. 60 listed; 55 Wurtzbach; 40 listed; 35 HKD 1931, two new.
- C-3 S-245 R3 Basal \$4. 70-65-65-60-60-55 (5). 70 Proskey-Hines; 65 Miller 792; 65 new, from England; 60 ANS; 60 Gaskill; 55's Colvin 137, RARCOA 5/74: 913, REN 561, Davis-Graves 1615, new.
- C-4 S-246 R4 Basal \$3.50 50-50-45-45-40-35 (2). 50 Sawicki 610, 50 Wurtzbach, 45 ANS; 45 Bowers 10/77: 863; 40 NN 61: 139; 35's Stack's 6/70: 820, Dupont 420.
- C-5 S-247 R3 Basal \$3. 55-55-55-55-50 (4). 55 REN 563; 55 NN 50: 1214; 55 Bowers 5/73: 135; 55 new; 50's HKD 1936, Sawicki 610, others.
- C-6 S-248 R5 Basal \$5. 65-55-45-45-35-35. 65 McKinney; 55 ANA '64: 95; 45 Clarke; 45 new; 35 Masters 138; 35 new.
- C-7 S-249 R3- Basal \$3.75 65-65-65-65-65-60 (2+). 65 Proskey-Hines; 65 Merkin; 65 Helfenstein 31; 65 ANS; 65 new; 60 several, including REN 565.
- C-8 S-250 R3 Basal \$2.75 65-65-65-65-65-60 (3+). 65 Proskey-Hines; 65 Dupont 429; 65 Dupont 430; 65 REN 566; 65 not stated by DWL; 65's Helfenstein 32, Garrett 107, Kolman 1953 FPL.

- C-9 NC1 R6- Basal \$35. 50-20-20-15-15-15. 50 ANS; 20 REN 567; 20 Kosoff 1/56: 1700; 15's two new, one listed.
- C-10 S-251 R2 Basal \$2.50 65-60 (5+) 65 Wurtzbach; 60's REN 568, Stack's 10/75: 64, Stack's 9/74:35, others.
- C-11 S-252 R2- Basal \$2.50 65-60-55-50 (4). 65 Jackman-Hines; 60 ANS; 55 French 356; 50's Downing, REN 569, NN 50: 1223, ANS.
- C-12 S-253 R2 Basal \$2.50 65-60-60-55-55-55. 65 1980 ANA sale, a new coin; 60 Schwartz 302; 60 ANA '76: 355; 55's REN 571, 'TAD' 72, Brand.
- C-13 S-254 R2 Basal \$2.50 70-70-70-65 (10+). 70 Stack's 2/75: 156; 70 HRN 428; 70 ANS; 65 many.
- C-14 S-255 R1 Basal \$2.50 65-65-60 (5+). 65 Clarke; 65 listed; 60's Dupont 449, three in ANS, others.
- C-15 S-256 R3 Basal \$2.75 65-60-60-55-55-50. 65 new; 60 REN 574; 60 Stack's 5/75: 565; 55 Hines; 55 Superior 10/77: 175; 50 NN 54; 1447.
- C-16 S-257 R3- Basal \$2.50 70-65-65-60-60-60. 70 Proskey-Hines; 65 Beckwith 30; 65 Pearl 186; 60's Helfenstein 34, REN 575, Stack's 4/78: 87.
- C-17 S-258 R1 Basal \$2.50 Many 65's, no confirmed 70's.
- C-18 S-259 R4+ Basal \$4. 60-45-45-40-40-35. 60 Maris; 45 Clarke; 45 new; 40 Gaskill; 40 NN 50: 1235; 35 Schwartz 314.
- C-19 S-260 R1 Basal \$2.50 60-60-60-60-60-60. 60's REN 578, Schwartz 317, Helfenstein 37, Holmes 1444, NASCA 11/77: 139, Stack's 2/75: 157.
- C-20 S-261 R3 Basal \$2.75 60-60-60-60-60-55 (2). 60 Geiss; 60 French; 60 French; 60 new; 60 new; 55's HRN 444, Clarke.
- C-21 S-262 R5 Basal \$5. 45-45-30-30-30-30. 45 Proskey-Hines; 45 listed; 30's Newcomb (privately), HKD 1960, REN 579, ANS.
- C-22 S-263 R3 Basal \$2.75 60-60-60-55-50 (3+). 60 HRN 448; 60 HKD 1962; 60 Proskey-Hines; 55 Kagin 5/54; 50's HRN 452, ANS, others.
- C-23 S-264 R5+ Basal \$75. 35-30-25-20-20-20. 35 Proskey-Hines; 30 new; 25 new; 20 Hughes; 20 new; 20 Kagin 9/78: 153.
- C-24 S-265 R4 Basal \$8. 55-50-35-35-35-40 (3+). 50 Morgan 72: 50 ANS; 45 Sheraton; 45 REN 580; 45 ANA '54: 1010; 40's RARCOA 5/74: 926, NN 56: 515, others.

(To be continued.)

\* \* \* \* \*

## A PLANCHET MANUFACTURER'S STORECARD

David D. Gladfelter

Crocker Brothers & Co. of Taunton, Massachusetts should be a name familiar to large cent collectors. This firm operated a copper works; and, under a contract arrangement which lasted from 1815 to 1857, it supplied most of the large cent planchets to the United States Mint.

The story of the Crocker Brothers works was told in articles written by Dr. Lapp and by Paul and Robert Carter and published in PENNY-WISE in 1968. The Carters, who lived in nearby Middleboro, studied the local historical records and visited the site of the former works; and they illustrated their article with a map, a sketch of the planchet mill, and a photograph of the ruins.

Recently, I was fortunate enough to obtain a storecard which had been issued by this firm. Since the storecard is rather scarce and may not be generally known to EAC members, nor was it mentioned by Dr. Lapp or the Carters, I'll describe it:

Obverse: CROCKER, BROTHERS & CO./ (workman tending machinery)/  
MANUFACTURERS/OF/SHEATHING BOLT./BRAZIERS  
BOILER/& ROOFING./COPPER./TAUNTON, MASS.

Reverse: ZINC & COPPER NAILS,/ALSO/SHEET LEAD./& SHEET  
ZINC./MANUFACTURED,/BY/CROCKER BROTHERS/&  
CO./TAUNTON,/MASS./OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
(Scrollwork to either side of "& CO.")

The card is struck on a heavy copper planchet which is substantially heavier than the fabric of contemporaneous tokens. Although I do not have a balance at hand, the Crocker card appears to be of similar weight and alloy to large cents of the early 1830's. The die work is of fairly good quality, although the punctuation is crude. In all probability, the card was a homemade Crocker product.

The piece is listed in Edgard H. Adams' UNITED STATES STORE CARDS (1920) as Mass. 133; as Mass. 22 by Wayte Raymond in his EARLY MERCHANTS TOKENS 1789-1850, where it is illustrated by a drawing; and as No 234 by Russell Rulau in his article "Additions to Hard Times Merchant Cards" (TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY JOURNAL, 1963). Rulau estimates that 75 to 200 specimens are known, making the piece moderately scarce. The above cataloguers also mention an even rarer variety struck in zinc or white metal (estimates 5 to 10 specimens known).

Rulau's assumption that this undated token was struck during the 1830's appears accurate. Since the Carters' article states that the firm was not incorporated until 1831, and since the Crocker Brothers token appears to have punchlinks, planchet and style similarities to the Brigham token of New Bedford, Mass. (Low 72 and 73) which is dated 1833, it may be reasonable to assume 1833 as the approximate year of issuance.

Q. David Bowers is currently researching U.S. tokens of the "Hard Times" period (1833-1844). I hope that he will include the Crocker storecard in his updated and expanded listing of these early American copper and brass tokens.

\* \* \* \* \*

## A COUNTERFEIT S-260 TURNS UP AT ANACS

Tom DeLorey

(Editor's Note: P-W is indebted to Tom DeLorey for the interesting item which follows. Tom is an EACer and associated with ANACS. P-W is also grateful to John Wright who suggested to Tom to forward the material to us for this issue.)

The excellent photographs included with the article were taken at ANACS and are used with their permission. Our thanks to ANACS for furnishing us with the photographs.)

As one of a series of counterfeit early U.S. type coins seen by the American Numismatic Association Certification Service in recent months, this S-260 was made from false dies copied via a spark erosion process from a genuine coin. Typical of coins made from dies made by this process, the piece shows numerous lumps and depressions transferred from the rough surfaces of the dies. One attempt by the counterfeiter to remove some of these irregularities left a patch of raised, vertical tooling marks on Miss Liberty's throat.

The piece is basically correct in weight and diameter, though having been struck in a plain collar, its edge is flat rather than rounded. It seems to have been struck in pure, red copper, which has been artificially toned down to a reddish-violet shade. ANACS has also seen counterfeit pattern Flying Eagle cents struck by the same manufacturer in the same metal, with the same reddish-violet toning.

The coin was sold by a mail order dealer working out of a post office box in a suburb of Harrisburg, Pa. The buyer, responding to a direct mail circular, had ordered a different item priced at \$500, only to be told it was "sold out." As a substitute he was offered this "BU Large Cent" at the same price, whereupon he became suspicious and sent the coin to ANACS.

To date, ANACS has seen about ten different U.S. type coins from this same manufacturer, although only this one large cent. Inasmuch as he seems to have quite a bit of trouble in trying to simulate the reeding on a coin - so far, he merely notches the edges of the finished coins - he may turn to more and more of the plain edge pieces such as cents and half cents in the near future.

\* \* \* \* \*

THE COUNTERFEIT S-260



Photographs taken by ANACS and used with their permission.

## ORIGINS OF BANK-RELATED HARD TIMES TOKENS

Jan Edeburn

In the course of pursuing large cents, I've often come across Hard Times tokens which date back to the Jacksonian era. Since many of these are similar in size and design to large cents, I have accumulated a few pieces just because they are interesting. I'm sure that most EACers are aware that these tokens exist. Many also know that they were struck at various times between 1833 and 1844 in several different metals, including copper, brass, white metal, and silver.

I suspect, however, that the reasons for producing these tokens are less well known, unless one is a student of the series or unless he happened to read Q. David Bowers' recent article on Hard Times tokens in Sale 2 of the Garrett collection. As a previous student of Jacksonian history, I would like to pass along some historical information about the political tokens which are specifically related to the Second Bank of the United States.

In the 1830's, the nation was rapidly expanding and progressing. It was the beginning of the industrial age and, in general, is considered as the age which led to the rise of the common man. Andrew Jackson, himself, fit this mold. He had owned race horses, been involved in duels, and was married to a woman who may not have been legally divorced. As a political candidate, he was a war hero and was dedicated to the basic principle that government should serve the needs of the people. He came from Tennessee and he became our nation's first western president. However, it was during Jackson's campaign for re-election that his misgivings about fiscal policy were brought to a head and ultimately gave rise to the bank-related tokens.

At the center of this issue was the Second Bank of the United States, which in 1816 was chartered for a period of 20 years. It had a capitalization of 35 million dollars and was obligated to serve as a depository for U.S. funds and to maintain specie payment. Ably headed by Nicholas Biddle, the bank was a useful market for government bonds and other treasury operations. Since the bank also issued currency which was properly backed, it kept state banks honest. However, there was little regulation of the bank and its potential power was great. As a result, the bank had its enemies. Primarily, these were the state banks who disliked the bank's control and the land speculators who wanted cheap and easy money. Jackson also was an enemy. As president, he wanted to limit the bank's power by eliminating the issuance of notes and by prohibiting loans.

Although the Second Bank's charter did not expire until 1836, Biddle elected to attempt getting it rechartered in 1832. The Recharter Bill had the support of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster and it was passed by Congress, but Jackson vetoed the bill. Thus, the campaign issue of 1832 became Jackson and the death of the "monster". However, Jackson easily defeated his opponent, Henry Clay, garnering 219 electoral votes to Clay's 49.

Although Jackson killed the bank's rechartering by his veto, the original charter still had four years to run. Jackson's plan in the interim was to withdraw government funds from the Second Bank and deposit them in selected state banks which came to be known as "pet" banks. Biddle considered Jackson's action as a declaration of war and he tightened the credit to state banks. Unfortunately, the "pets" expanded their credit based on their new-found government deposits, and the speculative craze of the early 1830's continued to expand. State bank notes were issued in excessive quantities, and, by 1836, inflation was rampant.

To stem this tide, the Specie Circular of July 11, 1836 was issued. The Circular prohibited all federal government receivers of public money from accepting anything but specie (hard money) in payment for public lands. Although the depression which began in the latter part of 1836 was not a direct result of the Circular, the Circular did highlight the over-expansion and the extensive personal debt of the nation. Ironically, the national debt was reduced to zero in 1836.

Martin Van Buren, Jackson's vice-president and his handpicked successor, was elected to the presidency in 1836. Faced with the depression, he supported and finally succeeded in getting passed in 1840 the Independent Treasury Bill. However, this bill did little to provide stability, nor did it establish a uniform currency. Consequently, the depression dragged on until 1843, seven years after it began.

Today, bank-related tokens serve as ready reminders that the current effort to curb inflation, with its proponents and opponents, is far from unique in our nation's history.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

- "Andrew Jackson, Portrait of a President", Marcus James, 1937
- "The Age of Jackson", Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., 1945
- "The Jacksonian Era, 1828-1848", Glyndon G. Van Deusen, 1959
- "The Rise of the Common Man", Carl Russell Fish, 1927

\* \* \* \* \*

#### COIN RETRIEVAL BY CENTRIFUGAL FORCE

Brian Altman, a pediatric ophthalmologist in Arlington, PA, has come up with another coin story which was published recently in THE LANCET, a medical journal published in London.

It seems that, in 1843, an engineer inadvertently inhaled a half-sovereign and it became lodged in his trachea. After all attempts to remove the coin mechanically had failed, the engineer finally designed an apparatus upon which he could be strapped, turned upside-down, and then spun head-over-heels. After the machine was built for him in his engineering workshop, he was able to retrieve the coin by use of centrifugal force.

Today, we have the Heimlich maneuver for just such an occasion. The Heimlich maneuver is so much easier, is readily available, and on a number of occasions has proven itself to be life-saving.

Come to think of it, we wonder if anyone ever succumbed from inhaling a half cent or a large cent and getting it stuck in his trachea?

\* \* \* \* \*

JDW COMMENTS ON KAHLER'S "WEIGHTS AND GRADES OF CENTS"

John D. Wright

"To Stephen Kahler:

Your discussion on cent-weighting is a fine academic exercise, fully as stimulating and fully as functional as Chester Cherrypicker's scale problems. Perhaps a few pertinent points might be worth considering, however.

1. Precious-metal planchets were weighed and had to conform to published tolerances. Not so for non-precious metals. From 1797 these blanks were purchased pre-cut, by the pound, and were not individually weighed - not at the mint, not at the source.
2. I have before me three Proof large cents. They weigh 169.5, 163.7, and 162.0 grains respectively - and these are supposedly the standard of perfection! Should you expect random production-blanks to conform closer?
3. The GUIDE BOOK figure for large-cent weight is the published standard - observed values vary widely from this because of Item 1 above. The GB is proper in listing the published standard rather than some random-sample weighing.
4. If we grade with a set of scales, how much does a scratch weigh? How about a dent? Is brown heavier than black? Where has 'ugly' versus 'pretty' gone?

\* \* \* \* \*

REPLY TO JOHN WRIGHT'S COMMENTS

Stephen Kahler

John kindly sent me a copy of the preceding comments before sending them to P-W, so I am taking this opportunity to reply to them. My four points correspond to his.

1. This was my error. I mistakenly assumed that Walter Breen's discussion on weighing planchets applied to coppers. Thanks to John for pointing this out. However, we are still left with the question of the degree of variability of the planchet weights. How much did they vary? How did that variability change with the years? What method was used to insure uniformity of the planchet weights?
2. I'm glad to see some proof-cent weights; and no, I don't expect random production-blanks to be any more uniform than the Proof weights. John has made the point that planchet weights are quite variable, but I'd still like to see more Proof weights to get a better idea of the planchet-weight distribution.
3. I still have a quibble with the GUIDE BOOK figure. John's point is that because of the wide scatter in the actual weights the appropriate value to

list is the standard weight. I agree with that, but the problem is that that's not what the BG uses. The standard was 168 grains, which is about 10.886218+ grams, not 10.89 grams, the rounded-off value the GB uses. If the value is to be rounded off, why 10.89 grams rather than 10.9 or 10.886 grams? This may seem like a trivial point, but the GB gives a value which is neither the legal value nor the actual value. Why not choose one or the other and then say which it is?

4. In the May P-W article, I pointed out that the cents used were basically problem-free and clean, and in the January P-W article I also limited the discussion to cents of "good honest wear." I agree with John that we can never hope to grade scratches, dents, and colorations by weight, but I thought that that point was understood in the articles.

Incidentally, I noticed in one of David Bowers' recent COIN WORLD articles that he says that the idea of grading by weighting is an old idea which arises from time to time and is limited for the reasons that John has pointed out - non-uniform planchets and non-abrasive imperfections.

The original purpose of the weight-versus-grade exercise was to see whether the circulation a cent undergoes - assumed to be proportional to the loss of planchet weight - could be related in a simple way to the grade. The answer is that wear and grade may be simply related as I proposed in the January P-W article, but you can't use cent weights to determine the wear.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### HELP NEEDED FOR ATTRIBUTION

John McGregor

I have an 1838 U.S. large cent which I have been unable to attribute. Perhaps some one in EAC can be of help in pinning this one down for me:

Obverse: Left edge of curl over center of 8; 838 closely and evenly spaced; 1 slightly more distant; coronet line straight with base of L close; heavy line under L; curl on forehead starts below base of L and even with line under L. Bases of IB do not touch; base of B above IE; bases of ER just touch and are on the same base line; top of E recut; bases of I, R, and inside left branch of Y recut; die scratch runs from outer curve of right leg of R and stops just short of upright of T. Small plain dot. Denticles are non-existent from the third star to halfway between the fifth and sixth stars; border in this area appears only as a rippled line.

Reverse: Appears to be Rev. B in all respects except that the D is not high above E - they are on the same base line.

(If any reader can identify or attribute the above-described 1838 large cent, please write to the Editor, Warren A. Lapp, 731 East 22nd Street, Brooklyn, NY 11210. All answers will be forwarded to John.)

\* \* \* \* \*

## ANALYSIS OF A GRADING SESSION

John M. Ward, Jr.

A significant portion of the South-Central Region's last meeting was dedicated to a grading session in which 10 coins and 4 foil impressions were provided for each attendee to grade independently. The 10 coins, ranging from AG3 to EF45, were laid out in chronological order and varied dramatically in order of grading. The four foils were of coins sold in the EAC auction - the challenge was to determine the one grade given all four coins (which appeared to cover quite a wide spectrum unless one considered the porosity).

The 10 coins were readily available for handling and for close inspection. Each was placed above a written description, e.g. "1803 S-264 R5+, tie for CC6." I will explain later my reason for mentioning this.

The following table summarizes the grading session:

<u>Coin &amp; description provided</u>	<u>"Official grade"</u>	<u>Average grade</u>	<u>Range of grades</u>	<u>Bias</u>
1803	3	3.6	3-5	0.6
1830 N-6 R4+	6	8	4-12	2
1795 S-75	8	10.2	6-12	2.2
Four foils	8	13.9	10-15	5.9
1803 S-264 R5+, CC6	15	26.1	15-40	11.1 (Note 1)
1817 N-8 R1	20	24.4	15-40	4.4
1806 S-270 R1 ex French	30	41.7	30-50	11.7 (Note 1)
1794 S-64 R5+	35	41.1	35-45+	6.1
1834 N-2 R1	35	31.1	20-40	-3.9 (Note 2)
1821 N-2 R1	40-	42.2	35-50	4.2
1812 S-291 CC6 tie	45	51.1	45-55	6.1

Note 1. I believe that the descriptions below these two coins seriously, but subtly, influenced the grading! - to wit, "an R5+ CC6 coin and an ex French coin must be high grade despite what my eyes tell me." (Incidentally, the S-264 has problems which, to me, make it 12+. DBP says it is an F15 coin.)

Note 2. I do not know what to make of this negative bias. Either the "official grading" is too high or this year/variety is difficult to grade for some reason or other. I have mailed JDW the coin and a copy of this article in hopes that he will make some comments on this, perhaps in this same issue of P-W.

By way of explanation, the so-called "official grade" is either (a) that grade assigned the coin by DNL in an auction catalogue (such as Ruby on the S-270), or (b) that grade assigned jointly by DBP and me using DNB's standards - in other words, the grading was pretty strict according to "EAC standards".

Of the nine graders at the TNA-EAC meeting, Jan Valentine was by far the most accurate - his total grade exceeded the official grade by only four points. He not only won the door prize but also the comment from me that Del and Dane and all those California people must run a taut ship. The highest grader was 58 points high over all.

Looking at the tabular data again, one can make certain comments regarding grading by EAC members. However, the three coins which show wild dispersion must be disregarded in this consideration for the reasons provided. The foils will also be disregarded at this time.

Generally, the grading bias (invariably high) seems to follow a relatively smooth curve from +0.6 for the worst (AG3) coin to +6.1 for the best (EF45) coin. As a rule, the bias on the side of high grading approximates 20 per cent, as a matter of fact! For what little it is worth, then, any one who considers himself an average EAC member trying to apply "strict EAC standards" might formulate his grade, then discount it by 20 per cent (e.g. 50 down to 40, 10 down to 8, etc.) to approximate the grade it will receive in an EAC-influenced sale or catalogue.

If nothing else, this exercise and the analysis thereof proved two things: (1) a distinct compulsion to overgrade (even on the part of non-selling, non-buying EAC members!); and (2) the distinct ability to influence a coin's grade by the use of favorable descriptions as to rarity, pedigree, or Condition Census. (Two of those three items can change dramatically by the discovery of an additional coin of the same variety - and the change will be in the negative direction!)

Finally, the subject of the foils of the four coins sold at the last EAC meeting needs to be considered. The owner had consigned these coins, graded at anywhere from 10 to 15, which represents quite a dispersion. After seeing the auction catalogue, he could agree with part of the grading therein - that, by reason of porosity or pitting or what-not, all could be assigned the same grade. The problem was the disagreement with the assigned grade.

As the tabular data show, most graders agreed with the consignor overall (there being no problem on any coin as to the color - all were an even brown, etc.). The graders for the auction assigned grades varying from 10 to 15 on the four coins as a lot. The point is this - if EAC grading goes overboard on strictness, everybody loses. The consignor will lose something obviously (although nothing much in this instance); and the potential buyer loses, because he is discouraged from bidding by mail if the coin sounds less desirable by description than it really is. All four of these coins went to buyers on the floor, each at a decent price - but only one of the four received a mail bid!

\* \* \* \* \*

JON HANSON Box 5499, Beverly Hills CA 90210 or New  
Netherlands Coin Co., Inc., 608 Fifth Avenue, NYC, NY 10020

FOR SALE - SPECIAL COTTON-LINED COIN ENVELOPES

These envelopes fit perfectly inside 2x2 standard coin envelopes.  
\$11.50 per hundred; \$65. per thousand - postpaid.

\* \* \* \* \*

## COIN PHOTOGRAPHY - ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

John McGregor

I also am one of those who find coin photography of great interest and I have included a rundown of my method. I have sent several slides to the Editor which were taken with this method so as to demonstrate the quality attained. I've had several of these slides enlarged to 16x24 inches without any loss of definition.

Like Bob Gill, I find that a copy stand is a necessary item in photographing coins. As he stated, the copy stand can be used out-of-doors. I prefer not to subject my coins to the direct sunlight if at all possible, so I confine all my picture taking to indoors.

There are two major problems to shooting indoors, but they are easily overcome. First of all, if you are shooting in color, then you are probably using tungsten lights, and you must compensate for them if the colors are to be true. Bob has one solution, and that is to use the correct filter. I prefer to use tungsten-corrected film such as Kodak Ektachrome, to tungsten, EPY 135, and I don't need a filter. So, for those of you who don't have filters or have an older 35 mm. camera for which filters are not available, you might give this film a try. One note, however - this film comes only in 36-exposure rolls and must be kept in the refrigerator until several hours before you are ready to use it. However, the results are fantastic!

Secondly, the other problem which exists with both color and black-and-white film is the "hot spots" or washed-out areas caused by direct lighting reflecting from the surface of the coin. This is why many coin photographers prefer the natural, diffused light out-of-doors. I have overcome this problem indoors very simply and inexpensively. I bounce the light off a heavy piece of poster board mounted on a tripod. This poster board can be moved around to provide the best results, and will give a bright, diffused light which is the next best thing to natural light.

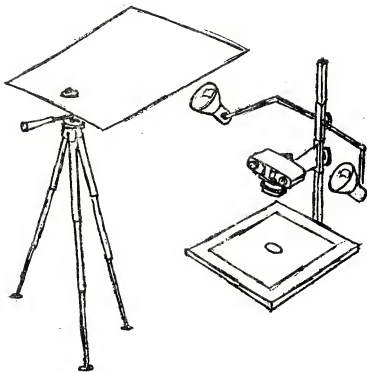
Another area in which Bob Gill and I differ in technique is that he uses a macro lens while I prefer to shoot at 1 to 1 or actual size. As I mentioned above, the film which I use has an extremely fine grain and gives beautiful results when the picture is enlarged and without any loss of definition.

The camera that I use is no longer available. It is a 35 mm. Zeiss-Ikon Contarex, SLR, of which there are fewer than 100 in this country. It has a 50 mm., f 1:2 lens and can be focused down to 8" which is why I can get 1 to 1 pictures without any special lenses or attachments.

Lighting is provided by two tungsten 3200 K lamps mounted on the copy stand.

As Bob said, the rest is pretty much automatic - simply get the coin in focus, line up the needle on the exposure needle, and shoot away!

\* \* \* \* \*



\*\*\*\*\*

1794 LARGE CENTS, GRADED AND UPDATED

by

Tom Morley

First reviewed in PENNY-WISE, then COIN WORLD, then NUMISMATIC NEWS, and now the American Numismatic Association in THE NUMISMATIST says:

"An excellent book on this series. The author has included a substantial amount of information in this publication. The emphasis is on the obverse of the coin with 38 different collectible busts represented. With clear photographs, this book will be very helpful to anyone interested in this series."

-BOOKMARK, Nancy Stith, Librarian

A limited supply of the second printing is available. Beat the third edition price increase by ordering now. Hardback \$13.95, Soft cover \$7.95. Send check to:

Shuttle Press, Box 3182, Cocoa, Fl. 32922

\*\*\*\*\*

## SOUTH-CENTRAL REGIONAL MEETING REPORT

John M. Ward, Jr.

Despite some unanticipated absences, the South-Central Region of the EAC conducted a highly successful meeting in conjunction with the recent Texas Numismatic Association Convention. Of course, in this part of the country, merely having more than five EAC members in the same room constitutes success!

The attendees were as follows. (Ron Blaha (Garland, TX) had to leave town before the meeting started.)

George Ewing, Dallas, TX	Bill Montgomery, Houston, TX
Fred Frere, Seabrook, TX	Darwin B. Palmer, Jr., San Antonio, TX
C. F. Gordon, Jr., Inverness, FL	Alan Perry, Houston, TX
John Harper, San Antonio, TX	Jan Valentine, Houston, TX
Stu Hodge, Carrollton, TX	John M. Ward, Jr., Houston, TX
Ed Jasper, Dallas, TX	

Darwin began the informally structured meeting with a slide show on the Ted Naftzger 1793's (obverses and reverses) and on selected 1794's and an 1821. Next, John asked each attendee to sign the roster, complete with addresses and telephone numbers for mailings to all participants later.

John next announced that, according to a then-recent conversation with Warren Lapp, it was Warren's impression that the next EAC convention would indeed be held in Dallas, rather than in New York. The canny Dallas contingent averred that they had anticipated such a sensible decision and had already booked a convention site for March 13-15! All the regional attendees offered their help as needed because of the tremendous work involved in holding a great convention. However, Stu and Ed stated that they believed that Bill Noyes had offered to run the auctions henceforward, thereby relieving a lot of the pressure on the convention chairman (and providing some continuity and consistency as well). The other two convention issues discussed were the desirability of the spare tables in the center of the bourse area (very favorably approved) and the desirability/nondesirability of meeting before/during/after a major numismatic convention (general preference toward separatism).

The final event was a grading session, the results and discussion of which are presented in a separate article elsewhere in this issue to help Chuck Funk in his indispensable annual index.

\* \* \* \* \*

JON HANSON Box 5499, Beverly Hills, California, 90210 or  
c/o New Netherlands Coin Co., Inc., 608 Fifth Avenue, New York City  
NY 10020

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 GEN or true Unc. All correspondence cheerfully answered. Thank you.

\* \* \* \* \*

WEST COAST REGIONAL MEETING

Dane B. Nielsen

About twenty EAC members and friends met during the second of three far west regional meetings scheduled for 1980. The recent June 6 meeting featured a slide show and discussion of the 1793 cents. Many of the slides shown were of the finest known specimens.

Other topics included the inevitable "what's going on?" with respect to the book revisions, recounting of personal experiences at the recent EAC national meeting, and some reminiscences of the past particularly concerning the grading and how the Sheldon scale differs from the new ANA system in the MS65 range. We also concluded that MS60 is becoming a catch-all term for any defective uncirculated coin or just plain nice 45 to 55-grade coins.

Our next meeting is scheduled for the Friday evening of the Long Beach Show in October. A presentation and discussion of the "Classic Head" series will be featured. Plan to be there!

Finally, our chapter voted to support John Ward's efforts and suggestions to get the revision books "out of committee"!

\* \* \* \* \*

ANNOUNCEMENT OF EAC REGIONAL MEETING FOR DENVER AREA

As a by-product of my recent half cent survey, I received a suggestion from Larry Knee that EAC members in the Denver area should have an informal get-together.

If you live in or near Denver (or would be interested in attending such a meeting), please let me know and I'll be glad to host such an event. It would probably be some time in late August.

Richard A. Bilancia  
P. O. Box 2207  
Littleton, Colorado 80161

(303) 979-1000 Ext. 2119 - days  
(303) 770-4169 - evenings

\* \* \* \* \*

F R E E

A monthly Large Cent Price List -  
Featuring over 150 Lots from 1793  
Chains to 1857's. Competitively  
priced and correctly graded.

ASHBY'S BEST COPPERS  
P. O. Box 20403  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46220

## A REPORT FROM THE HOOSIER STATE

Joseph Tomasko

As a relatively new member of the EACers, I was quite impressed with the experiences which I encountered at the annual Indiana State Numismatic Association's coin show held in Indianapolis from May 2-4.

The displays encompassed every American numismatic series, including a hefty selection of Colonial, half cent, and large cent pieces. The overall atmosphere was conducive to the desires of any numismatologist, especially EACers! A large display and floor area provided plenty of privacy and no overcrowding. The lighting, which can be a bourse problem at times, was exceptional. There were chairs at all tables so that one could hold discussions or make extended examinations pleasant, even after I examined a dozen coppers or so and didn't purchase one! Above all else, no copper enthusiast could have left this show without obtaining some item to add to his collection. For myself, the occasion went beyond the above - making the acquaintance of John Wright and Dennis Rynes, besides renewing friendships with John Ashby and Ken Mote, topped off the pleasantries for this Early American Copper member.

Friday, I spent much of the day at the table of John Ashby, reviewing a large group of pieces. It was here that I also was introduced to John Wright and Dennis Rynes. Much of our conversations included a history of our collecting backgrounds and areas of interest. Later, after Ken Mote arrived, we started around to the other tables. I had met Ken last year at this same show. By evening, I had added and upgraded several items: a 1795 S-74, a 1797 S-130 in EF, 1802 S-228, some 1803's - the S-247, 251, and 257 all in the G-VG range, and two nice 1808's - S-278 and S-279.

John Ashby proved to be the ultimate host, thus providing me with the opportunity to enhance my collecting knowledge. John Wright brought out his collection of pressings. This was the first time that I had seen pressings and how they are executed. John and Ken examined my large cents while Dennis Rynes attributed Fugio cents and New Jersey pieces for Ken. Even though I am not yet familiar with Colonials, I was amazed at the expertise need in this area. John made numerous pressings of several of my coppers and commented on many others. He also attributed my 1816's through 1838's and discovered that I had a legitimate 1838 N-14! He also suggested to me ways of improving on some black-and-white prints which I had brought along.

In the meantime, Ken pulled out my 1796 S-98 and my 1798 S-186. After some exchanging and transactions, goodbye 98 and 186, hello 1794 S-60 and 1796 S-103. John Wright provided me with a 1798 S-160. Next, to look at Ken's cents and half cents. By the time this was all over, it was 4:30 Saturday morning!! I had never done this before - at least, not for copper. My only regret was that the time was insufficient for doing justice to properly studying the fine material available to me.

Saturday was used mostly in checking the tables not previously seen. Ken added an elusive 1796 S-82 to his holdings; I obtained a 1794 S-59 in

VG; and John Ashby located an 1802 S-240 and an 1803 S-246 for me. Later, as we gathered around Ashby's Best, John Wright related some interesting anecdotes - he could write a book of narratives! My final purchase involved another 1894, the S-46, which displays an excellent example of the obverse die break. Later, John Wright and Dennis Rynes had to head back to Michigan. As I shook their hands, I felt proud to have met these two fine people - now, when I read P-W and see their names next to what they have written, the articles will take on more significant meanings.

Saturday evening was spent in the good company of John Ashby and Ken Mote. We reviewed the specimens of copper which each of us had added to our collections.

Sunday remained quiet. I couldn't buy any more coins anyway. I had to return to Illinois and Ken Mote to Ohio, and to say "so long and thank you" to John Ashby. All of us hope to return again next year.

I have only been an EACer for about two years. I know that the experiences of this show have helped me to appreciate the real meaning of coin collecting. Perhaps you should give consideration to attending next year too - one never knows whom he might meet or what coppers he will find!

\* \* \* \* \*

MY "TWO CENTS WORTH"

Bob Meyer

I'm very sorry that Herb Silberman feels the way he does. First let me comment on his suggestion to hold our annual meeting in conjunction with a major show. EAC '80 was the first EAC convention which I had ever attended, and I had a super time. I spent many hours on both sides of the auction-viewing table, and I met some of the nicest people anyone could hope to meet. I also spent many hours chatting with the dealers who were on hand. I got a lesson from Roger Cohen on studying die progressions; and I just had an all-around good time, talking, and buying, and selling coppers with everyone there.

I feel that the informal atmosphere of the convention would be lost if we held it in conjunction with a major show. At how many major shows can you leave your briefcase open and unattended in the center of the bourse while chatting with one of the dealers and not have to worry about anything being taken? As Paul Munson put it, "major shows are great....if you are interested in (1) gold coins or (2) U.S. silver dollars....".

My understanding of the grading system proposed at EAC '80 is that it would affect only those grades above AU50. Any one who can afford to purchase such coins has every right to be concerned about his dollars. The number of people who can afford these coins is probably fairly small when compared to the total number of copper collectors. What they do at the end of that spectrum is their own business, because it's their money.

Lastly, I feel that our hobby is still for scholars because the Sheldon collector who made the grading proposal is also one of the persons doing work on the revision of our standard references. If this is not scholarship, then I'd surely like to know what it is!

\* \* \* \* \*



UPDATE ON The SEATOL'er

EACer Keith Seaver and his partner, Gerald Tollefson, have recently issued another excellent report in their coin journal, The SEATOL'er. This time they have discussed at length the U.S. Trade Dollar and its potential as a collector's item and as an investment. The report includes a suggested self-study program and provides the names of appropriate books and articles written about the Trade Dollar. A brief history of the coin is also included, along with suggestions on grading and a listing of varieties to look for.

In one section, EAC's own Ray Williamson (he's also a Seatol'er) is referred to for his book CURRENCIES OF CHINA, which was cited many times by John Willems in his excellent monograph "The United States Trade Dollar, America's Only Unwanted, Unhonored Coin". Willem's book is considered the chief important monograph on the subject of trade dollars.

The current issue of The SEATOL'er also notes that research on the Two Cent piece is continuing and future issues will give consideration to the Three Cent Nickels also. The next issue is scheduled for release in August.

SEATOL also offers a summer special - their previous issue on "Grading Phobia" and their report on the 1865/4 Two Cent Overdate are available in a bound volume for \$4.50 through August 15.

SEATOL can be reached at Box 337, Portland, ND, 58274.

\* \* \* \* \*

ANSWERS TO "DENIS' DEVILISH DIVERSIONS" FROM MAY ISSUE

1. A common six-letter word which rhymes with no other word is ORANGE.
2. The longest word which can be made with the letters in the top row of letters on a typewriter is TYPEWRITER.
3. Two words, each of which contains the vowels a, e, i, o, u, and y in that order, are FACETIOUSLY and ABSTEMIOUSLY.
4. A five-letter word in which the only consonant is Q is QUEUE.
5. A nine-letter word with only one vowel is STRENGTHS.

The Editor received one reply to the above questions. Bill Fivaz of Dunwoody, GA correctly answered questions 1 and 4. At the time he wrote his letter, he was still working on the other three questions. At least you beat me by two, Bill!

\* \* \* \* \*

## BACK ISSUES OF P-W AVAILABLE

A few back issues of P-W are still available and are listed below by issue number and number of copies on hand. Price is \$2. per issue or \$10. for 6 issues, postpaid. Payment is best included with order. Your check should be made out to Early American Coppers, Inc. Mail your order to Warren A. Lapp, M.D., 731 East 22nd Street, Brooklyn, NY, 11210.

Issue No. 22 - 9 copies

23 - 13

24 - 15

25 - 6

26 - 7

27 - 10

29 - 20

30 - 10

31 - 22

32 - 15

33 - 5

35 - 3

36 - 9

37 - 7

Issue No. 38 - 12 copies

39 - 15

40 - 1

41 - 2

43 - 7

48 - 9

49 - 9

50 - 10

56 - 15

60 - 1

61 - 12

62 - 1

63 - 12\* \$2.50 per copy

\* \* \* \* \*

### FOR YOUR INFORMATION

1. CHANGE OF ADDRESS - send to John D. Wright, 1468 Timberland Drive, St. Joseph, Michigan, 49085. Should reach him at least two weeks before the next issue is due.

2. MATERIAL FOR P-W - send to Warren A. Lapp, M.D., 731 East 22nd Street, Brooklyn, NY, 11210. Deadline for receipt of material is no later than two weeks before next issue is scheduled to appear.

3. EAC LIBRARY - EAC maintains a fair-sized library of books, periodicals, back issues of P-W, etc. Mabel Wright acts as librarian. Loans are for 30 days. Borrower pays a postage and handling fee for getting the loan, and return postage. Write to Mabel Wright at 1468 Timberlane Drive, St. Joseph, Michigan, 49085 for more particulars.

4. ADS IN SWAPS & SALES - first 12 lines are free, thereafter a charge is made. Full page is \$24. Portion of page is pro-rated. Check should accompany copy. Copy for lengthy ads should be camera-ready.

5. MEMORIAL ISSUE TO DR. SHELDON - P-W #63. A few copies of this issue are still available. Price is \$2.50, postpaid.

\* \* \* \* \*

## 1980 HALF CENT SURVEY

Richard A. Bilancia

First of all, let me apologize for not getting the results of this survey into the last issue of PENNY-WISE. At the time of the deadline for articles to be submitted for publication, I was still receiving inventory forms in the mail.

While 34 half cent collectors did participate in the survey, I am sure that there were many others who could have responded but did not do so.

The actual work in compiling all of the data which follows was kept to an absolute minimum by using a TRS-80 Model II micro-computer. From each of the inventory sheets, the variety and grade for each specimen reported was keyed into the computer and stored. I then wrote a single program which provided the summaries below.

I also thought that it might be interesting to try to quantify the value of each collection in much the same manner as that proposed by Dr. Sheldon in the epilogue to his book - "...the perfect cent score..... 310 collectibles .... x 70 of 21,700."

The algorithm I chose to do this computes the sum of all specimens in a collection after multiplying the numeric grade by the rarity of the particular variety. For example, an 1802 C-1 in VG8 is worth 48 points (viz. the grade 8 times the rarity 6). I'm not really sure what this proves, but maybe you too will find the results of some interest.

If you have any questions about the survey which can be answered without my compromising any confidentiality, please let me know.

### SUMMARY

	<u>No. of specimens</u>	<u>Score</u>
Total reported	1,412	98,015
Average collection	42	2,883
Range observed	1-109	100-7,287

### COLLECTION SUMMARY

SCORE - 650	# OF SPECIMENS - 8
SCORE - 565	# OF SPECIMENS - 10
SCORE - 1989	# OF SPECIMENS - 47
SCORE - 1753	# OF SPECIMENS - 79
SCORE - 1401	# OF SPECIMENS - 22
SCORE - 2406	# OF SPECIMENS - 36
SCORE - 7287	# OF SPECIMENS - 101
SCORE - 741	# OF SPECIMENS - 20
SCORE - 2112	# OF SPECIMENS - 33
SCORE - 1999	# OF SPECIMENS - 60
SCORE - 107	# OF SPECIMENS - 3
SCORE - 288	# OF SPECIMENS - 11
SCORE - 4230	# OF SPECIMENS - 87
SCORE - 4220	# OF SPECIMENS - 96
SCORE - 1505	# OF SPECIMENS - 57
SCORE - 1788	# OF SPECIMENS - 23
SCORE - 2109	# OF SPECIMENS - 37
SCORE - 100	# OF SPECIMENS - 1
SCORE - 793	# OF SPECIMENS - 17
SCORE - 1930	# OF SPECIMENS - 36
SCORE - 6375	# OF SPECIMENS - 70
SCORE - 3927	# OF SPECIMENS - 96
SCORE - 3732	# OF SPECIMENS - 109
SCORE - 3422	# OF SPECIMENS - 93
SCORE - 2747	# OF SPECIMENS - 72
SCORE - 1212	# OF SPECIMENS - 42
SCORE - 105	# OF SPECIMENS - 2
SCORE - 2787	# OF SPECIMENS - 66
SCORE - 252	# OF SPECIMENS - 22
SCORE - 299	# OF SPECIMENS - 12
SCORE - 464	# OF SPECIMENS - 11
SCORE - 154	# OF SPECIMENS - 5
SCORE - 121	# OF SPECIMENS - 10
SCORE - 855	# OF SPECIMENS - 18

YEAR	CMM #	RARITY	NUMBER REPORTED	BEST EIGHT SPECIMENS REPORTED
1793	1	3	4	20,15,12, 8
1793	2	3	6	40,15,10, 8, 6, 4
1793	3	3	5	50,25,20, 8, 3
1793	4	3	1	20
1794	1A	3	10	45,30,25,25,20, 7, 6, 4
1794	1B	7	2	4, 3
1794	2A	2	10	40,30,25,25,12,12, 8, 6
1794	2B	7	0	0
1794	3A	6	9	12,12,12, 8, 6, 6, 5, 3
1794	3B	8	0	0
1794	4A	3	12	20,20,20,12,12,12, 8, 8
1794	4B	8	0	0
1794	5A	4	3	25,20,10
1794	5B	8	0	0
1794	6A	6	4	8, 7, 4, 4
1794	6B	8	0	0
1794	7	6	3	15,15,10
1794	8	5	7	20,12,12,12,10, 8, 4
1794	9	2	13	55,30,30,25,20,20,12,12
1795	1	2	12	50,40,25,25,20,20,15,15
1795	2A	3	12	30,20,20,20,15, 8, 8, 8
1795	2B	7	1	15
1795	3	5	5	20,12,10,10, 8
1795	4	3	11	40,25,15,12,12, 8, 8, 8
1795	5A	4	10	30,30,30,12,12,12,12,10
1795	5B	5	9	20,20,12,12,12, 8, 8, 8
1795	6A	2	17	60,35,30,25,20,20,20,15
1795	6B	6	5	10, 6, 4, 3, 3
1796	1	6	0	0
1796	2	5	4	35,20, 8, 4
1797	1	2	24	40,35,30,20,20,20,20,15
1797	2	4	14	50,40,30,25,15,12,12,12
1797	3A	4	9	20,20,15,15,10,10, 6, 4
1797	3B	5	8	25,12,10, 8, 8, 7, 4, 2
1797	3C	7	0	0
1800	1	2	30	65,63,60,50,50,50,45,40
1802	1	6	3	10, 5, 4
1802	2	3	18	15,15,15,12,12,12,12,12
1803	1	1	19	55,45,40,35,30,30,30,20
1803	2	5	13	20,15,10, 8, 8, 8, 7, 7
1803	3	1	16	60,60,40,40,40,40,30,20,20
1803	4	3	13	60,30,25,20,20,15,15,12
1804	1	3	16	30,30,25,20,20,20,15,15
1804	2	7	1	6
1804	4	5	8	25,15,12, 8, 8, 6, 4, 4
1804	5	4	19	40,40,35,30,30,25,20,20
1804	6	2	35	50,45,40,40,40,30,30,25
1804	7	5	14	30,30,25,15,12,12,12,12
1804	8	1	22	65,50,50,50,40,40,40,40
1804	9	2	24	55,55,45,40,40,30,30,25

YEAR	CMM #	RARITY	NUMBER REPORTED	BEST EIGHT SPECIMENS REPORTED
1804	10	1	27	60,60,55,50,50,45,40,30
1804	11	4	17	45,40,40,30,30,30,25,20
1804	12	2	18	65,60,50,50,45,40,25,20
1804	13	1	31	63,60,50,40,40,40,30,20
1805	1	1	21	60,55,50,45,45,40,40,25
1805	2	6	6	10,10, 8, 6, 4, 2
1805	3	5	18	12,12,10,10, 8, 8, 8, 8
1805	4	2	16	55,50,40,35,20,20,20,20
1806	1	1	25	65,60,50,50,50,45,40,40
1806	2	4	16	35,30,20,15,12,12,12,12
1806	3	6	4	7, 4, 4, 2
1806	4	1	21	63,60,60,60,60,45,30,20
1807	1	2	38	65,60,60,50,50,50,50,50
1808	1	7	0	0
1808	2	3	20	55,45,25,25,20,20,20,20
1808	3	1	24	63,60,50,50,50,20,20,20
1809	1	6	3	15,10, 4
1809	2	3	21	50,25,20,20,20,15,12,12
1809	3	1	14	63,60,55,50,20,20,20,20
1809	4	3	11	50,40,25,12,12, 8, 8, 8
1809	5	1	21	63,60,60,55,50,45,45,40
1809	6	1	17	63,60,55,45,35,30,20,20
1810	1	2	22	65,60,55,50,50,50,40,35
1811	1	4	18	50,35,20,20,20,20, 8, 8
1811	2	3	17	45,30,30,25,20,20,20,15
1825	1	3	19	55,45,40,40,40,40,35,25
1825	2	1	22	65,60,55,55,50,50,40,40
1826	1	1	23	63,60,60,55,50,50,40,40
1826	2	3	19	60,50,50,45,45,45,40,35
1828	1	3	29	65,55,55,50,45,40,40,40
1828	2	2	27	63,63,50,50,45,45,45,45
1828	3	1	22	65,65,60,60,50,50,40,40
1829	1	1	21	65,60,50,50,50,45,45,45
1831	1	7	2	30,20
1832	1	2	16	60,60,55,40,40,40,30,20
1832	2	1	16	60,60,50,50,45,40,40,40
1832	3	1	15	60,60,60,50,50,40,40,35
1833	1	1	22	65,60,60,60,50,50,50,45
1834	1	1	25	60,60,60,55,55,50,50,45
1835	1	1	17	60,60,60,60,60,40,40,40
1835	2	1	19	65,60,55,50,50,50,45,45
1849	1	2	24	63,60,60,60,60,55,55,50
1850	1	2	20	65,60,60,55,55,50,50,50
1851	1	1	22	63,60,60,55,55,55,55,50
1853	1	1	20	65,60,60,60,60,60,60,55
1854	1	1	21	65,65,63,60,60,60,60,50
1855	1	1	21	63,60,60,60,60,60,50,50
1856	1	1	25	65,65,60,60,60,55,50,50
1857	1	2	18	63,60,60,60,60,60,60,60

## LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

From JOHN ELLISON: "I have thoroughly enjoyed most of the material in the four issues of P-W which I've had the privilege to receive. My personal preferences do not include the word and number games that are frequently published, but they don't detract from the overall quality either.

Members who reside in areas served by Pic & Save discount stores may wish to visit in the near future. The stores currently have numerous discontinued Whitman albums at prices as low as 87 cents. Albums which were available at the end of May included those for half cents, type set, Bust half dollar, and some foreign coins."

From BOB MEYER: "Do John and Mabel Ann Wright live in the same house? John's house number is listed on page 103 in P-W as 1469, while Mabel Ann's is listed as 1468. They're probably the best of neighbors."

From JOHN MCGREGOR: "I have just received a postcard from EACers Jerry and Sharon Bobbe who were in London, England where they were doing the coin shops and the British Museum. We cry about the price of gas in the U.S., while the English are paying \$2.85 per gallon. Ouch! "

From DR. MARTIN BAER: "As usual, I enjoyed the last issue of P-W. However, I must admit that I was somewhat disappointed. Inasmuch as I was unable to attend the 1980 EAC Convention, I was hoping to find a transcript of the educational forum (Roger Cohen on half cents, Denis Loring on grading, Jules Reiver on large cent die errors) in this post-convention issue. Perhaps these could be included in the upcoming issue(s). I'm sure that all of us who did not have the opportunity to hear these talks would enjoy reading them."

From TED A. AMROWSKI: "As everyone knows, EAC was going to have a meeting at the GNA Show on May 18, 1980 at 1 P.M. I live in Albany, GA and I worked all night until 6:30 A.M. that day, but I felt that it was a good cause to drive straight from work to Atlanta for the meeting and to see what I have been told was the best assembled collection of half cents.

After driving for 4½ hours, I checked in at the bourse table of the Great Cherokee Trading Post to ask where the EAC meeting was going to be held. The answer I got was "we don't know. We are still looking for a meeting room." I asked the same question on two other occasions during the day, but each time I got the same answer. About 2:30 P.M., I was feeling very tired, so I gave up and started back on my long drive home. I hope that I gave up too soon, because I know that the guest speaker had a slide presentation ready to give and there were many other EACers awaiting the meeting to start.

The purpose of my letter is to express the hope that another meeting will be scheduled shortly in the Albany, GA area so that I and other EACers will have a chance to hear this discussion on half cents and to view this excellent assembled half cent collection. Also, I hope that next time, EAC, GNA, and Dunfey's Inn can get together in advance and see that some meeting rooms are properly scheduled."

From JOHN WARD: "I am very embarrassed. In my previous article on the coin book revisions (see May P-W), I stated that Roger Cohen's AMERICAN HALF CENTS was "reminiscent of both Sheldon's PENNY WHIMSY and John Wright's articles in P-W." In no way could a book published in 1971 be "reminiscent" of a series of articles which began in January, 1975 - except to a large cent devotee who bought Roger's book in 1978, didn't notice the publication date, jumped to conclusions, etc.

Next, I guess that an idiomatic expression does not translate too well from region to region across the country. On page 145 of the last issue, my parenthetical comment "read slower overall" was changed to "it was read slower overall". The problem in the translation was in the homonym, I guess - my "read" should be pronounced "reed" as equivalent to "i.e. - not as "red" as the past participle of the verb to read (reed). The lots were not read (red) by the auctioneer at all. The sense of the sentence was "..., the pace was quite different (i.e. considerably slower than usual at an auction) and the tenor was ...". I guess I should have written "read 'slower overall'" and let it go at that. I thought all the U.S. spoke Texan!

Lastly, I want to remind all of the members to return their pp. 112-113 questionnaires from the May issue. I will compile the results in some sort of a meaningful way, I hope; then forward the entire package of returns to the committee for perusal and verification. I have received only 5 returns as of May 21 (one is mine), but already a trend seems to be emerging. If we could get just 100 returns (very high rate of return on a survey), we would have a good data base, indeed. I urge all the members to contribute. Robbie Brown and Del Bland were early returners with very definite ideas, incidentally."

\*\*\*\*\*

#### PENNY POTPOURRI

For those who want to know more about the counterfeit S-260, there is a report by the ANACS in the May, 1980 NUMISMATIST on page 1074..... P-W congratulates John and Mabel Ann Wright on their son, William David Wright, who graduated with honors from Lakeshore High School, Stevensville, MI on June 4. Bill was also elected to membership in the National Honor Society and he made a presentation "Ship of Life" at the graduation ceremonies. Bill will begin his naval career on July 7 when he enters the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. Our heartiest congratulations to him and his parents! ..... COIN WORLD provided lengthy and complete coverage of the May P-W in its July 2 issue - see page 37 - it makes interesting reading! Our thanks to Margo Russell and CW for their continued support!

\*\*\*\*\*

#### MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT - SAVE THE DATE!

East Coast EAC Regional Meeting, Saturday, September 27, 1980, GENA Convention, Hotel Statler, NYC. More details in September P-W.

\*\*\*\*\*

IMPATIENCE is waiting in a hurry.

.....THE RAT FINK.

## DECISION 1980: AN IMPORTANT SURVEY

As reported elsewhere in this issue, the long-awaited coin book revisions are approaching fruition. Although several important decisions have been made by the elected Board of Directors, many other issues can only be decided by you...you, the EAC member; you, the prospective buyer of such revisions; and you, the knowledgeable numismatist.

In completing this questionnaire, please refer to the definitions and discussions contained in the preceding article.

### A. FORMAT

I prefer the following textual format.

- Sheldon in Early American Cents or Penny Whimsy (rigid, unvarying)
- Newcomb in United States Copper Cents 1816-1857 (sometimes varying)
- Cohen in American Half Cents (rigid, unvarying; not as rigid as Shdn)
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

I prefer the following tabular format

- Sheldon (diagnostic/eliminative at end of each year)
- Newcomb (diagnostic/eliminative at beginning of year)
- Cohen (emission sequence/diagnostic as/where needed)
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

I prefer the following illustrative format.

- Sheldon (none except as chapter/year headings)
- Newcomb (liberal use for diagnostic differentiation)
- Cohen (emission sequence line art only)
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

I prefer the following photographic format.

- Sheldon (total die chains/marriages, best-available coins, end of book)
- Newcomb (some die chains/marriages, best-available coins, end of book)
- Cohen (total die marriages, best-available coins, before each variety)
- Wright (total die marriages, best-available coins, end of year)
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### B. STYLE

I prefer the following style.

- Sheldon (50% fact, 50% flavor) (Dave Bowers is close)
- Newcomb (90% fact, 10% flavor) (Roger Cohen is close)
- Wright (90% fact, 90% flavor--impossible but true)
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### C. SIZE

I prefer the following size.

- Sheldon (6 inches wide by 9 inches high)
- Newcomb, Cohen, P-W (8.5 inches wide by 11 inches high)
- Early Newcomb (11 inches wide by 15 inches high)
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

#### D. BINDING

I prefer the following type of binding.

- Permanent (Sheldon, Newcomb, Cohen, etc.)  
 Impermanent (Penny-Wise) (Check type following)  
 Loose Leaf     Spiral     Comb     Pressure

#### E. COST

I would be interested in buying the following.

- copies of Early Dates by DWL (1793-1814)  
 copies of Middle Dates by JDW (1816-1839)  
 copies of Late Dates by JR (1840-1857)  
 copies of American Half Cents (Rev. A) by RC

I would be willing to pay the following per volume.

- \$     .00 for Early Dates with color plates/photographs  
 \$     .00 for Early Dates with black-and-white plates/photographs  
 \$     .00 for Middle Dates with color plates/photographs  
 \$     .00 for Middle Dates with black-and-white plates/photographs  
 \$     .00 for Late Dates with color plates/photographs  
 \$     .00 for Late Dates with black-and-white plates/photographs  
 \$     .00 for American Half Cents with color plates/photographs  
 \$     .00 for American Half Cents with black-and-white plates/photos

I would support the Board of Directors in their decision of --

- Using the \$15,000 cash on hand to subsidize these publications  
 Conserving the \$15,000 cash on hand for other purposes

#### F. MISCELLANEOUS

I would ...

- Like to see information included on basal values for year of publication  
 Omit basal value information in view of U.S. inflation, etc.  
 Like to see information regarding counterfeits, electros, restrikes, etc.  
 Omit information regarding non-Mint issues  
 Like to see information on 1804 restrikes, 1815 fakes, 1823 restrikes, and 1862 patterns included  
 Omit information regarding non-Mint issues  
 Like to see informal prologue and epilogue material (such as Sheldon used) on whist matches, charm, etc.

#### G. COMMENTS

I would like to make the following comments on any aspects of the proposed revisions:

(Editor's note: This questionnaire has been reprinted from the May P-W. Please complete it and mail your response to: John M. Ward, Jr., P.O. Box 58362, Houston, Texas 77058.)

AMERICAN HALF CENTS

the

"Little Half Sisters"

"The standard reference on U.S. Half Cents."

Penny-Wise 3/15/72

The interesting story of these "half sisters" of the large cent, with new material and interpretations from data in The National Archives.

Fully illustrated with 192 photographs of all known varieties and the more well-known die states.

Quick, easy and positive identification of the ninety-six known varieties.

All members of the EAC should have a copy. There are many rare varieties that are worth from two to eight times catalogue.

Regular price \$15.00.

Special to EAC members (10% off) \$13.50 postpaid

Order your copy from:

Roger S. Cohen, Jr., EAC #188  
P. O. Box 41046  
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

\* \* \* \* \*

```
*****
* BUYING UNITED STATES HALF CENTS AND LARGE CENTS *
* We have a great need for better grade early and late date large cents and *
* half cents. Proper attributions and grading necessary. Please bear in *
* mind that we are dealers and that the coins are for resale. You may *
* ship directly to us for our offer or to our bank. Write for details con- *
* cerning the latter method. *
* FIRST COINVESTORS, INC. *
* 16 McKinley Avenue *
* Albertson, New York 11507 *
*****
```

\* \* \* \* \*

SWAPS & SALES

JOHN ELLISON 999 N. Sepulveda, Suite 720 El Segundo, CA 90245

Will trade one Redfield dollar in Paramount plastic holder for high grade half cent to use in type set. Have MS65 coins dated 1897-P, 1896-P, 1897-S, and 1887-S. Suggest valuation at COIN WORLD "Trends" for exchange purposes. Will pay or accept small cash difference. Write first.

\* \* \* \* \*

ERIC E. ERICSON Box 27305 Denver, Colorado 80227

HELP!! Urgently need a few 1857 half cents for personal collection. Prefer F to XF, perhaps an AU. Few minor flaws inconsequential. Please send insured and I'll remit pronto! Thanks much, gang!

\* \* \* \* \*

MARTIN BAER 13 Yawl Drive Cocoa Beach, FL 32931

WANTED: - Half Cents

1794 C-1b, 2b, 3, 6, 7	1804 C-2, 5
1795 C-2b	1805 C-2
1796 C-1	1806 C-3
1797 C-3a, 3c	1808 C-1
1802 C-1	1809 C-1, 2
1803 C-2	

\* \* \* \* \*

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

FOR SALE: Large Cents

1793 S-11b	VG8	\$1,250.
1794 S-28	VF20+	500.
1818 N-4	VG8	75.
1824/2 N-1	XF40 lovely color	250.

Set of eleven large cent brockages, 1797-1839. Seven obverses, four reverses. Grades G-VF. Please write if interested.

See you at ANA in Cincinnati!

\* \* \* \* \*

TED A. AMROWSKI 1906 Lullwater Road Albany, GA 31707

HALF CENTS For Sale:

1800 C-1	VG	\$39.50	1810 C-1	G	\$23.50
1804 C-13	VF	52.00	1835 C-2	F	27.00
1806 C-2	G	32.00	1856 C-1	EF	67.00
1809 C-2	F	36.50			

\* \* \* \* \*

TOM MORLEY

Box 3182

Cocoa, FL 32922

LARGE CENTS For Sale:

1794 S-18b	VG10 Golden brown. Nice surfaces. ex Paschal	\$995.
S-23	VF30 With some planchet lamination. Strong strike, with detail easily in top six. Long pedigree. 2-tone effect.	1,850.
S-25	VF30 Medium brown with underlying light brown. Perfect surfaces. The Garrett specimen.	1,750.
S-29	AU55 Gorgeous light golden brown with highly glossy surfaces. Obverse cartwheel around the periphery. In Census.	4,550.
S-49	The Ruby I specimen. Plated in 1974 catalogue. XF plus, in detail. Some planchet voids on obverse. Strongest reverse X ever seen on none Unc. coin of the six marriages. Light brown.	1,050.
S-62	Perfect obverse. Golden light 2-tone brown.	650.
S-64	Obverse XF45+. Reverse AU50+. 4th finest known. Rich chestnut brown with some proof characteristics. This is the famous Garrett specimen.	5,250.
S-66	VG10. Golden to light brown with some planchet voids. Split very evident. Long pedigree.	1,150.
1795 S-76b	VF25+. Gorgeous light brown obv., cherry red rev.	995.
1796 S-87	15/20. Excellent 2-tone brown surfaces. Most pleasing.	550.
1839 Type 1838	MS60- Golden ly. brown with some cartwheel.	650.
1839 Booby Head	MS60 Golden lt. brown. Highly desirable.	750.
1840 Petite Head.	Golden lt. brown. XF45+. Beautiful.	250.
1851	MS60-. Gorgeous coloring.	275.

\* \* \* \* \*

THOMAS S. KATMAN

3 Saxony Drive

Cinnaminson, NJ 08077

WANTED TO BUY:

VF (clean) Braided Hair half cents \$25.

FOR SALE:

1. Reprints of the Alvord half cent sale, including plates and prices realized \$10.00
2. Photographic reproductions (8x10) of the five Alvord plates. 10.00

\* \* \* \* \*

RICHARD A. BILANCIA

P. O. Box 2207

Littleton, CO 80161

U.S. Half Cents For Sale:

With a great deal of sadness, I may have to sell some of my collection this fall. If you'd like a copy of the items to be offered (probably not available until sometime in September), send me a card.

\* \* \* \* \*

## HALF CENTS

1794	C2a	G5	sev obv dings	F	\$65.
1794	C8	G3	rare var. rgh but legible	VG-F	225.
1795	C6a	G2	weak date	G	60.
1797	C3a	G2	rough	G/Fr	30.
1797	C1	G4	porous	AG	40.
1803	C2	G4	porous	VG	60.
1803	C2	G4	Nice	G	125.
1804	C11	G1	Rare rev def	VF	125.
1804	C11	G1	2 small rev dents otherwise nice	VF	75.
1804	C11	G1	large obv dent not too bad	VF	35.
1804	C8	G7	once cleaned now retoning nicely	AU	150.
1804	C7	G9	very rare var. very por. but leg.	F-VF	55.
1804	C5	G11	old obv scr	VG	45.
1804	C5	G11	Nice	F-15	80.
1805	C2	G4	Ext rare, few old rev scr, obv nice	G	400.
1806	C2	G2		G	45.
1806	C2	G2	some verd.	G	30.
1807	C1	G1		VF-30	65.
1809	C4	G1		G+	30.
1809	C6	G2	old scr.	VF	35.
1810	C1	G1	Dark Brown	Unc	550.
1810	C1	G1		VG-10	25.
1811	C1	G2		AG	45.
1826	C1	G1		VF-30	35.
1826	C1	G1	some red	EF	60.
1826	C2	G2	rare	VF-25	60.
1826	C2	G2	rare	VF-30	80.
1826	C2	G2	rare	F-15	40.
1828	C2	G3	12 star	VG-10	28.
1832	C2	G1		F-15	28.
1832	C1	G2		VF-25	42.
1832	C3	G3		EF-45	55.
1833			Nice Brown	Unc	200.
1833			Nice	AU-55+	125.
1850			Rare double profile nose to bust	VF-20	55.
1851			Rare double profile head to bust	EF+	110.
1853			few old scr. each side	Brown Unc	100.
1855			Smooth	Brown Unc	200.
SOME CHEAPIES \$22. each					
1800 G, 1803 G2 VG sl gr, 1805 G1					
Vg, 1806 G1 F mks, 1807 VG, 1825					
G1 VG+, 1826 G1 VG, 1828 G1 F, 1828					
G3 VG, All VG 29, 34, 35, 51, 53.					

## Large Cents

1794	S21	cleaned	G/AG	\$22.
1794	S65	porous	VG	22.
1796	S113		AG-3	50.
1797	S131		G-4	40.
1797	S139		G5/3	20.
1798	S147		G-4	70.
1798	S183	Gran.	G-4	75.
1798	S184	Few pits	G-6	13.
1798	S184	Few spots	VG-7	13.
1801	S222	Gran.	F-12	20.
1802	S242		G-4	12.
1802	S238		G-4	45.
1803	S256	1-pit	F-12	20.
1803	S265	Attempt. pch	G-5	15.
1805	S268		G-5	19.
1806	S270		G-4	22.
1809	S280		AG-3	40.
1810	S284		AG-3	14.
1811	S287	Sl. rgh.	VG	42.
1812	S289		AG	10.
1813	S292	St. gran.	VG	30.
1816	N-5		VG-8	9.
1817	N-6		G	7.
1817	N-10		G	7.
1817	N-15		G	8.
1818	N-5		G-6	8.
1818	N-5	Sl. gran.	F-12	10.
1818	N-9		VG	7.
1819	N-8		G-6	7.
1820/19	N-1		VG	11.
1820/19	N-1		VG-10	12.
1820	N-8		VG-8	7.
1820	N-11	2-ed nicks	F-12	8.
1820	N-11		VG-8	6.
1821	N-1		VG-7	20.
1821	N-2		G-5	12.
1822	N-2		VG-7	9.
1822	N-5		VG-8	9.
1824	N-4	Gran.	F-12	10.
1827	N-9		VG-8	8.
1828	N-6		VG-7	7.
1828	N-8	Obv. marks	VG-7	20.
1829	N-5		VG-7	9.
1829	N-7	Obv. gouge	VG	7.
1830	N-8		F-15	15.
1831	N-11	Cud TES	G-6	10.
1831	N-12	Cud 13 St	VG	12.
1834	N-2	Double Prof	F-12	11.
1837	N-10		F-15	12.
1837	N-15		VG-10	15.
1838	N-6	Dk Sl Cor	VF-30	22.
1839	N-9		F-12	15.

\* \* \* \* \*

PHILLIP D. HORNER 159 Leonard Drive Blanchester, Ohio 45107

1816	N4	F12 Lt. porosity	\$12.	1831	N6	F12+ super clean	\$15.
1819	N10	VG10	12.	1832	N3	XF40 sm rim bruise	25.
1820	N7	VG10	12.	1833	N4	VG8 scarcest 1833	12.
1822	N4	G6	9.	1834	N6	VG10	14.
1824	N2	VG10/12 clean	13.	1837	N12	F12 'Accessory E'	15.
1826	N7	VG8	11.	1848		VF30+	15.
1828	N1	F15 Obv scratches- Rev lt porosity	15.	1849		VF20	13.
1830	N7	F12 nice	13.	1850	N3	VF20 clean	13.
1830	N6	Detail of F12 but porous	13.	1855	N7	VF 35	20.

\* \* \* \* \*

C. F. GORDON, JR. EAC 21 Summer address:  
General Delivery, Franklin N. C. 28734

1795	date-fair	\$15.	216	12-Brown	40.	255	4	15.
87	10	70.	219	4	20.	258	4 corrod	15.
97	5	40.	224	12	38.	250	4	15.
112	30	300.	227	12	45.	260	15-brown	40.
120B	3	15.	227	20	75.	273	4	20.
130	5	40.	230	20 nice	85.	276	12-pits	35.
145	20	85.	232	4 pitted	15.	287	20	150.
152	2	15.	1802	3	10.	295	12	50.
160	6 pits	38.	1803	3	10.	1857	SD XF	75.

\* \* \* \* \*

WAYNE HARDENBERG Box 293 Wethersfield, CT 06109

1788	Conn	VF25	\$160.	S-30	3/0	\$25.	17N3	5	\$ 9.
1788	Conn	M-11 XF45		S-137	6	35.	N6	5	10.
		Dmg at 11K	250.	S-233	4 por.	10.	N6	8	12.
1778	Machin	Mills VF	275.	S-241	6	21.	N15	6	12.
1787	Fugio Club	Rays		S-253	12	55.	18N6	5	8.
		4-E VF25	325.	S-254	4	20.	N9	8	11.
1788	Mass Cent			S-254	3	12.	N7	6	9.
		porous F	150.	S-271	5	20.	20N10	6	9.
	Kentucky	Token		S-287	5	50.	22N7	6	10.
		P.E. XF45	300.	S-296	5	22.	26N4	5	9.
1787	N.J.	clip at		16N6	6	10.	N4	10	15.
		5K F	75.	N8	5	10.	31N7	6	9.
	Wash. Cent	- undated		N9	20	50.	32N1	6	9.
		Dbl head, rim bumps	90.	17N2	10	20.	33N2	5	9.

\* \* \* \* \*

TOM REYNOLDS

P. O. Box 31691

Omaha, Nebraska 68131

1798	S-187	4	\$17.00	1808	S-279	4/7	\$25.00
1800/79	S-196	6/8	23.00	1818	N3	7	8.50
1801	S-219	4	29.00	1818	N7	8	9.00
1802	S-241	10	35.00	1822	N2	8	10.00
1803	S-260	4	14.00	1824	N2	10/12	16.00
1803	S-261	3	12.00	1824	N3	10	16.00
1805	S-267	12	50.00	1828	N10	7	12.00
1806	S-270	3	15.00	1829	N8	8	11.00
1807	S-271	6	23.00	1831	N10	8	10.00
1807	S-276	10	33.00	1845	N1	12	10.00

\* \* \* \* \*

The following arrived after all pages had been typed for printing and therefore could not be placed earlier in this issue:

#### EAC REGIONAL MEETING FOR UPSTATE NEW YORK

An EAC Regional Meeting in Upstate New York will be held on Saturday, October 18, 1980 in conjunction with the Empire State Numismatic Show at the Sheraton Inn, Genesee Street, Utica, New York.

The Empire State Numismatic Show is being hosted by the Mohawk Valley Coin Club on October 17, 18, and 19.

Full details are being worked out and will be reported to you in the next issue of P-W. Please keep the date open!

\* \* \* \* \*

#### LARGE CENTS WANTED

RICHARD L. SMITH

450 South 45th

Boulder, CO 80303

1798: (VG or better w/o major problems)

S-146	S-149	S-154	S-160	S-165
147	150	156	164	176

1800: (VG or better w/o major problems)

S-195	S-198	S-201	S-202
-------	-------	-------	-------

1803:

VF or better:	S-243	VG or better:	S-248
	S-244		S-262
	S-246		NC-1
	S-249		
	S-259	Attributable:	S-264

Please advise with prices asked or ship registered/insured for prompt replies.