



HOLIDAY ISSUE

PENNY-WISE

The Official Publication of the Early American Coppers Club

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This is P-W's final issue in 1984 - it's been a big year - and this issue is another biggie and a goodie - and it contains a lot of interesting articles and items which you should find informative and useful.

The issue starts off with Walter Breen's recollections of Dr. Sheldon. In the November issue of P-W in 1977, we reported Dr. Sheldon's death and we paid tribute to him at that time. It seems only fitting that seven years later we should have a second look at Dr. Sheldon as seen by Walter who probably knew the great man best of all.

Following that article, you'll find lots more articles and comments - I won't list or discuss them here, as you can turn to the Table of Contents and see for yourself all the things that we have in store for you. I want to thank all of the contributors to this issue for making it another outstanding issue, and I appreciate your help and cooperation in making P-W such a worthwhile numismatic publication.

We have two articles carried over to the next issue - something which you can look forward to in January - one is a report of a half cent whist match between Bob Yuell and Carvin Goodridge as reported by Mike Packard - the other is a review of Walter Breen's half cent encyclopedia by Frank Wilkinson and Bill Weber. We apologize to you, our readers, and to the authors for not having enough space in this issue to include the articles here - but it's nice to have a nucleus with which to begin our January issue of P-W.

We hope that you'll continue to send us your articles, your comments, your gripes, reports of new finds, follow-ups, accounts of research being done or finished, etc. - and the earlier, the better - it makes our job that much easier. P-W is your forum, and we hope that you'll exercise your right to speak out and be heard. We want too for P-W to continue to grow and for each issue to be bigger and better than the preceding one. P-W has already set an enviable record for being the most outstanding of coin publications devoted to special interests. Let's keep it that way.

In the meantime, read on and be entertained by that which follows. And with December 31, 1984 fast approaching, the Editor and Staff of P-W wish all of you a joyous Thanksgiving and a great holiday season in December. We love ya!

Warren A. Lapp, M.D.
Editor and Publisher
and
The Staff of PENNY-WISE



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

November 15, 1984

	Page	335	Frontispiece - Editor's Letter
		336	EAC Directory; Staff of PENNY-WISE
Walter Breen	337-342		Head of Copper; Feet of Clay
Gary A. Trudgen	342-4		Early American Coin Dies
Harry J. Rescigno	345		A Year of Horseheads
William L. Weeks	346-7		Take Another Look at Late Date Large Cents
William T. Jones, Jr.	348-9		Where Have All the Nice Coins Gone?
Denis W. Loring	350-1		Last Early Date Cent Revision Update
Carol M. Fiese	352		Results of 1794 Large Cent Survey
Mike Packard	353		One More Piece of the Puzzle
Robert F. Lomprey	354		Ain't Life Wonderful?
William E. Nessell	355-6		Double Profile on 1805 Half Cent
Pete Boisvert	356		New 1804 C-9 Half Cent Found
Roger S. Cohen, Jr.	357-360		The Top Ten
Roger S. Cohen, Jr.	361		Adv.: AMERICAN HALF CENTS
Alan V. Weinberg	362-3		The Richard Picker Auction
Ron Guth	363		Announcement
	364		Floyd T. Starr Sale
Brad Karoleff	365		A Dream Come True
	366		Re: ANS Conference
Mark E. Klein	366		Thanksgiving 1984 - Harry and Erma
	367		EAC Dues Renewal
Craig A. Whitford	367		Adv.: NUMISCARDS tm
Rod Burress	368		New Candidates for EAC Membership
Francis J. Hanssens, Jr.	369-370		Comments on Breen's ENCYCLOPEDIA
Walter Breen	370		Walter Breen's Response
Don Valenziano, Jr.	371-2		EAC '85
Bill Noyes	372		EAC Coin Sale '85
Ron Janowsky	373		Upstate N.Y. EAC Regional Meeting
Carvin Goodridge	374		New England EAC Regional Meeting
Paul Padgett	374		Report on GCNE
Mike Packard	375		An Obituary
Ron Guth	375		In Memory of Knox Ivey
Richard G. Doty	376		Help Wanted on S-76-7-8
	377		Machin's Mills Commemorated
	377		An EACer's Avocation
	378		A Follow-up
	378		How Diggers Do It
	378		EACer Publishes Book on U.S. Dimes
Mark Klein	379		Mark and Tyler Go Shopping
	380-1		Pennymanship to the Editors
	381		Latest Method For Cleaning Pennies
	382		Swaps & Sales
J. E. Long	383-4		Adv.: Early Coppers
Ron Guth	384		Adv.: States Coppers
	385-8		Swaps & Sales

HEAD OF COPPER, FEET OF CLAY

Dr. Sheldon After 35 Years

Walter Breen

Possibly more than any other individual in American numismatics, Dr. William H. Sheldon (1898-1977) changed history, leaving his mark on myriads of coins and hundreds of thousands of minds. Now that 35 years have elapsed since his original EARLY AMERICAN CENTS project, and over a quarter century since PENNY WHIMSY, it may be time to take a closer look at Our Hero. Preferably this would be without allowing a tradition of uncritical admiration to distort our perceptions of him and what he has done for numismatics - or to it.

Sheldon will be remembered for his rarity scale and for his numerical grading scale, long after his contribution to human constitutional psychology has been forgotten, long after his variety sequences have been corrected, long after his 'science of cent values' has been superseded by other research. It is time to examine all these more closely than his admirers have dared, or than his detractors have been able to do. As this man was one of my mentors during the 1950's, I feel a special obligation to contribute to this reevaluation. It isn't a matter of 'the evil that men do lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones'. Instead, it is a necessary assessment of his strengths and weaknesses; of his overall place in the history of the sciences. For after all, numismatics is not an art but a science, one of the bridge sciences (like Sheldon's constitutional psychology itself), integrating history, economics, metallurgy, and fine arts. And without such repeated checkups, any science is apt to stop being part of the overall self-correcting system for asymptotically approximating truth, for mapping a sector of the Universe in increasing accuracy without distortions due to wishful thinking. (For a taste of what has happened to sciences without such scrutiny, remember Piltdown Man; look at what happened to Lysenkoist Soviet biology in the 1950's; think of the fate of Sir Cyril Burt's and Margaret Mead's works; shudder at the monstrous excesses and distortions of 'creationism'. A readable account of numerous similar pious frauds is in BETRAYERS OF THE TRUTH by Wm. J. Broad and Nicholas Wade, published in 1988 by Simon & Schuster of New York.)

As a teenager, I first became acquainted with Dr. Sheldon's name in a numismatic context in the 1947 ANA Convention catalogue, where Kosoff auctioned the Ernest Henderson ('Sheraton') cent collection. By 1949, I was familiar with Sheldon's earlier books: PSYCHOLOGY AND THE PROMETHEAN WILL; VARIETIES OF HUMAN PHYSIQUE; VARIETIES OF TEMPERAMENT; and VARIETIES OF DELINQUENT YOUTH. But it did not occur to me, even then, to assume that the illustrious constitutional psychologist, the man who had given the language the terms 'endomorph', 'mesomorph', and 'ectomorph', the author of books which I felt had helped me to understand myself better, was also the author of a book on large cents.

When EARLY AMERICAN CENTS finally appeared in 1949, with a Harper & Bros. imprint and a dustjacket citing those same books on constitutional psychology, I was startled - and overjoyed. I had read the Crosby, Frossard-Hays, Chapman, and Clapp and Newcomb monographs on particular dates of cents, and I wondered why nobody had combined their findings with later discoveries to produce a single unified volume on large cents. Now here it was -

for all practical purposes, an answer to prayer. I could see that Sheldon was an authentic polymath, someone whom I could respect and admire more than any narrow specialist, someone who could write scientific books readably. But not even then did I dream that my study of large cents would entangle my career with Sheldon's.

In the meantime, I had been corresponding with John J. Ford, Jr. After I left the VA hospital in 1950, Ford arranged for me to come to NYC to meet Charles Wormser, Wayne Raymond, and others. The others proved to include Sheldon's collaborator Homer Downing, Dorothy Paschal, C. Douglas Smith, and Dr. Sheldon himself. These meetings took place on December 2, 1950, coincidentally during the same month that my first letter to THE NUMISMATIST appeared in print. That day was the turning point in my life, leading to my first job (doing Archives research for Wayne Raymond), and in turn to Sheldon becoming my mentor, to my working for New Netherlands, learning to write auction catalogues, attributing over 30,000 unpicked early cents, and collaborating with Sheldon on PENNY WHIMSY.

Over the next ten years - until I left for Berkeley in October, 1960 - I spent much time with Sheldon, both in his office at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center and in the Riverside Drive apartment he shared with Dorothy Paschal, where he displayed his decades-old tennis trophies. He talked; I listened and asked questions - about coins, about his constitutional psychology, about his worldview, about many other controversial issues. I cherry-picked any number of rare cent varieties and sold some of them to him, some to Mrs. Paschal after he managed to get the cent bug to bite her, and later I spent time going over what were to become the texts of PENNY WHIMSY and ATLAS OF MEN, going through somatotype photographs (curiously, he would never show his own nor explain why not, and I never saw him even in short sleeves), learning his techniques for evaluating them. I saw him as possibly on the path to solving several kinds of human problems too big for any single specialty; as someone I could learn much from, in and out of coins. I felt that I could not stay in coins fulltime, that sooner or later I would have to learn some other scientific field in the event that the coin market could no longer provide me with a living (as in fact happened, 1968-72) - or that I could no longer endure to be around it.

In Sheldon's words, printed and spoken, I found much to admire, and much to question - though early on I began instead to question my own sanity in doubting him. After all, Sheldon was an internationally known scientist, and who can argue with scientific truth? He occasionally tried to warn me, in what I perceived as a half-hearted manner, that his opinions must not be confused with scientific truth. But he was not very careful to distinguish the two; and on some issues, I decided early not to dispute until I could cite unimpeachable scientific authorities, if then.

I began manuscripts on every American coin series, attempting to extend Sheldon's methods as far as they would go, though without trying to standardize a numerical grade scale as he had done. I found as early as 1954-56 that the basic equation of his 'science of cent values', i.e. Market Price = Basal Value x Numerical Grade, had stopped making even approximately valid predictions. No amount of juggling of basal values would make the current cent market history fit Sheldon's price theory even approximately. "(It) fails at both ends of the scale, fails when Condition Census status is ascribed even when the objective grade is low, fails in extreme rarities, fails in type coins, fails a year after any given

auction, and fails for almost any other reason you could name, or for none at all. At best, it is today of historical value, a relic of a period when the inflationary spiral had not yet become so steeply inclined to its axis." (See P-W for 7/15/1975, p. 174). This led to Sheldon writing those ten rules into PENNY WHIMSY, pp. 55-6 - Band-Aids to hold together a collapsing building. Before a year had elapsed, those rules began failing to make even approximate price predictions.

In my original manuscript for the half cent book (completed in 1956) and in various New Netherlands catalogues, I had attempted to deduce basal values for that denomination, only to find that the market obdurately refused to reflect them, not in occasional fluke exceptions, but throughout. The same proved to be true of late date cents and New Jersey coppers. What was wrong? Not the market - you can't argue with facts, particularly where the coins were known to be genuine and as described. No - it was the original Sheldon equation which had unaccountably stopped working. If this had been concocted by anyone except a scientist of Sheldon's stature, it would have been forgotten as quickly as Wall Street market prediction formulas of 1928. Sheldon never recognized this - he preferred to attribute the inconsistencies to 'dollar inflation'. (But no correction factor translating 1958 prices to '1949 dollars' or even into grams of gold made the equation work either.)

This is not to accuse Sheldon of falsifying his data. He derived his price scale from market performances of 1794 cents in many grades, 1925-45 (alias 'the second quarter of the twentieth century!'); he hypothesized a linear relationship between grade and value; he generalized it to other dates (a reasonable extrapolation, though not one proved by market research - partly because his rarity data on particular varieties were still too recent to have affected collector interest). But he could not have anticipated the Generalized Heisenberg Principle: The act of observation unpredictably changes the phenomena being observed. Like every other researcher, Sheldon was a part of the experiment, not an isolated inactive recording device; and his publications drastically affected the very market they purported to explain.

First enunciated in physics, about the behavior of electrons, this principle has been found to apply throughout the sciences. The famous 'Middletown' studies permanently affected the town originally used for them (Muncie, Indiana); the Hawthorne Bank Wiring Room studies - and hundreds of investigations of psychotherapy and the placebo effect - showed that, within broad limits, the mere fact of treatment/attention/'Doing Something About It' has more effect than the form or content of the treatment.

How this applies in numismatics is, in retrospect, obvious enough. Publishing a variety as very rare and worth \times dollars stimulates collectors and dealers to find other specimens, rendering any such rarity rating and/or value estimates untrustworthy. Publishing a rarity scale or value scale unpredictably affects the ratings of most items these scales attempt to describe. And the more carefully that the scale is constructed, the more sensitive it becomes to these effects. This is partly why the GUIDEBOOK is always at least a year out of date on prices; why the gray sheet and 'trends' pages become obsolete as quickly as they do. Price high something you're promoting, and you create both demand and skepticism - and often the unexpected appearance of it in quantity. (For a notorious recent instance, look at what happened to the market in fractional pioneer gold after the Doering book appeared with those fantastically high prices.)

Within a year after EARLY AMERICAN CENTS appeared in print, some dealers and major specialist collectors (including even George H. Clapp: PENNY WHIMSY, p. 53) were already saying that the basal values were too high. By 1954, we were all aware that some basal values were high, others low. By 1958, the whole picture had unrecognizably changed. The 'Observation Series' (in which I attributed over 30,000 unpicked large cents) affected rarity ratings from R2 through R8, raising a few, lowering many, but only in a small minority of instances affecting the Condition Census. But this was only part of the problem.

Sheldon had created much of it already in 1949 by forecasting a direction for collecting: ". . . a whole continent of numismatic distance does exist between Extra Fine and Mint State. It probably can be mapped as accurately as the distance between Fair and EF has been mapped, and this may constitute one of the pleasant exercises in numismatics." (Quoted in PENNY WHIMSY, p. 38) What it proved instead to 'constitute' was a nightmare, from which we have not yet managed to wake up! (If you doubt me, listen and read the ongoing controversies about the propriety of grading Morgan dollars in the range between 58 and 69 - numerical grades which Sheldon had refused to apply to cents and which have never been standardized for any other denomination.)

We are farther now from Sheldon's dream of a 'science of cent values' than we thought we were in 1950; but at least we know it, which he never did. Sheldon's other dreams were of scientific classification systems for human beings and for coins - loosely based on the classification and judging systems used for show animals back in the Rhode Island farm country in which he grew up. We are a little nearer to seeing those dreams come true, thanks to technological advances and to descriptive methods unknown in Sheldon's day; but as in most dreams, the fulfillment unpredictably differs from what the dreamers expected.

Sheldon's divinatory dream of classifying humans, from disease predispositions to developmental potentials, inspired me for years, even after I moved to the West Coast and out of his orbit. It had just enough going for it to make me continue to believe that it might help in understanding individuals and societies, from medical and/or sociological perspectives. I not only studied some of Sheldon's files, I even took a course from him at Columbia University ("Human Variation III") as part of a pre-medical curriculum, which - at his urging - I was studying at night during 1955-57. Dr. Sheldon did me the seeming favor of writing a letter of recommendation which I could use in application to medical schools. I wanted to become a diagnostician, using his techniques among others, not only for helping patients, but for eventually reconstructing some reasonable alternative to Sheldon's own bugaboos (obfuscatory Freudian jargon and behaviorist oversimplifications).

Alas for my own dream: Sheldon's glowing recommendation, ostensibly favorable, proved on close re-reading to be a covert between-the-lines attack, guaranteeing that I would not be admitted. When I realized this in the 1960's, I bitterly wished that he had been honest enough with me to tell me that medical schools were fiercely competitive, favoring the ruthless and the unscrupulous who could most effectively wear the mask of upward-mobile conformity. I wished that he had told me the truth about how incompatible medical school would be with my own temperament - medical training required qualities that I not only could not develop but which I found repugnant and impossible even to pretend to. I am squeamish about blood to the extent that I cannot stand to watch high-tech horror movies (let alone newscasts of the grislier car accidents, or those TV

documentaries showing mutilated corpses in Viet Nam). Sheldon knew this at the time, but he never attempted to advise me about a misplaced ambition he himself had encouraged. This I had no reason to expect - after all, he had repeatedly advised young people whose mesomorphy measured only 6 or 6.5 (rather than the top figure of 7) to give up any vocational plan of professional athletics as a misguided ambition.

I early encountered criticisms of Sheldon's work, mostly partisan rather than methodological; and perhaps too often I attempted to defend him against at least the more stupid ones. Sheldon had been a pupil of Freud, Adler, and Jung; but he broke with the whole depth-psychology approach because the latter is blind to differential diagnosis. If the unresolved Oedipus conflict is as universal as Freud believed and his followers still insist, why will one son in a family manifest its alleged symptoms while his brothers don't? Why will one turn into a jolly extrovert, another into a macho fighter, a third into a recluse? If the sight of blood in childhood is so uniformly traumatic, why will one person react by becoming a doctor or nurse, while another becomes a butcher, mercenary soldier, or sex torturer? At the other extreme, because Sheldon had known John B. Watson, he came to loathe Watsonian behaviorism and its imitators (whom he called, in an unfortunate word choice, 'environmentalists'), up to and including B. F. Skinner. Behaviorism ignored obvious differences in behavioral style which to Sheldon were more important than the statistical similarities. Sheldon was fond of quoting with contempt Watson's lines (in BEHAVIORISM, N.Y.: Norton, 1930, p. 104): "Give me a dozen healthy infants, well-formed, and my own specified world to bring them up in, and I'll guarantee to take any one at random and train him to become any type of specialist that I might select - doctor, lawyer, artist, merchant-chief, and yes, even beggar-man and thief, regardless of his talents, penchants, tendencies, abilities, vocations, and race of his ancestors." Sheldon told me repeatedly how Watson was given to repeating this brag in many places and contexts, and that he had himself heard Watson say it on one occasion, replacing the word 'infants' by 'chimpanzees'. (Sheldon didn't even bother to mention Watson's irrational argument against freedom of speech: *ibid*, p. 303 footnote). Defending Sheldon's approach against such turkeys was easy and sometimes even fun; but I learned only later that for some of his views less defense was possible, and for others none at all.

While Sheldon worked on problems in these areas, dogs at his heels kept yapping accusations that he was both a closet 'pervert' and a racist. For reasons he refused to discuss, he would never issue denials of either; and he said some unscientific things which I could not tolerate. He did insist that there was no sexual component in his delight over somatotype photographs of particularly well-built humans ('high t-component'), while admitting that discussing this variable in any detail was 'undemocratic'. (Today, it would be called 'politically incorrect' and 'looks-ism'.) Sheldon was by turns contemptuously tolerant and sharply critical of gay people - but not much more so than of Freudians. Nevertheless, it is hard to forgive a scientist such mock-scientific homophobic classifications (in VARIETIES OF DELINQUENT YOUTH) as his 'homosexualitas don't-give-a-damitas', 'homosexualitas curiositas', and 'homosexualitas any-old-holibus'. He repeatedly insisted to me that he was not a racist, but repeatedly in the same conversations he made anti-Semitic remarks which I found unscientific and offensive.

A complacent follower of English Enlightenment deists, he attempted to re-define religion as 'orientation in time'. He nevertheless scoffed a mystical experience equally with the more doctrinaire religions: a position I could not

tolerate without shudders, especially after I began having such experiences (even drugless). In his refusal to accept data from other states of consciousness as anything better than delusions, and in some other attitudes, he was uncomfortably close to Ayn Rand, although I never heard him quote her.

His political philosophy was 18th century rationalism with a right-wing libertarian flavor, and an absolute dedication to the English language as the best possible universal tongue and the only one worth speaking. His literary models were Addison and Steele: he respected few later writers and apparently no fiction. He repeatedly sighed for 'the good old days, about 1932-33, when the dollar was still really worth something', as oblivious as Marie Antoinette to the fact that people then were starving in the streets. He had done some psychotherapy in the 1930's, largely involving expensive physical travel with each patient to his/her childhood locales, to re-stimulate buried memories.

Music was a still worse issue, although he had also used it in his 1930's therapeutic practice: he despised most kinds since the mid-19th century as 'waster music'; he sneeringly compared choral music (even Bach, whom he always rhymed with snatch) to anal intercourse, and his musical ideal was always some high quality baritone solo in some 'Promethean' piece of Kitsch, like 'The Holy City'. I could never get him to define 'Promethean' (let alone 'Ephimethean' or 'waster') in a musical or artistic or literary context - he was fond of applying these labels to anything and everything even outside the cultural context for which he had devised them in PSYCHOLOGY AND THE PROMETHEAN WILL. Like Freud, though unlike Jung, (to whom he was closer in some modes of thought), Sheldon tended to divide all reality into three-component systems: a useful metaphor, though one too easily misapplied.

Understandably, when I left NYC for Berkeley in October, 1960, I knew that I was turning my back on many of his ideas, not to return. I left without feeling guilty for abandoning one who had been one of my mentors - I knew that whatever my eventual path would be in or out of coins, it would not be as his disciple. I could not be a Nathaniel Branden to his Ayn Rand, let alone an Aristotle to his Plato. Ideologically, we were already a galaxy apart; and as the 1960's changed the world - and my own mind - we diverged still further, though I never dared to tell him so as I did not wish to hurt him. I could go on respecting him for his awesome scientific achievements in and out of coins. I preferred to remember him that way, rather than for a 'let 'em eat cake' political posture I could not even sympathize with.

In accepting the EAC assignment to write the new book on early cents to replace PENNY WHIMSY, I felt less like Elisha putting on the prophet's mantle of Elijah, than like a young scholar trying to shake off the vast influence of a predecessor in whom I could no longer believe. The book, so far from being a mere updating of PENNY WHIMSY, must instead be a complete re-thinking of its subject matter, using scientific comparison methods unknown in Sheldon's day, but neither his words nor his style. Somehow, I feel that up there in the Great Laboratory in the Sky, Sheldon would understand.

* * * * *

Walter Breen forwarded the above article to PENNY-WISE, stating that he had originally intended it for the 100th issue of P-W but that he did not get it finished in time. "Now that it is completed", he said, "I enclose a copy, realizing that it is probably too long for P-W and too specialized for almost anywhere else - not to mention that it would probably be attacked as too embittered. Or maybe you will feel differently about it?" The Editor did, and he hopes that you will too. You will have to read through it several times to really appreciate it, but we think the article definitely needs to be printed.

EARLY AMERICAN COIN DIES

Gary A. Trudgen

Coin dies were a constant headache for the operators of the early American mints that produced the state coinages. This fact is no better illustrated than by the troubles that Reuben Harmon went through in obtaining dies to produce coppers for the Republic of Vermont. Harmon finally joined with Thomas Machin's newly formed coinage firm in order to obtain the coin dies which he so desperately needed to carry on his operation. However, in doing so, Harmon's firm gave up 60 per cent of the profits of the combined operation!

It is apparent from the study of the state coinages that dies often failed early in their use, thus making a steady supply of dies a necessity to maintain coinage production. The individual who had the responsibility of producing the dies for a coining franchise was indeed the keystone of the operation. This person had to possess an uncommon set of skills. First, he had to be capable of working with hard metals, such as steel. Second, he had to have artistic talent. Third, he had to be skilled in the use of a graver in order to produce the central punches and the final tooling required on individual dies.

With such a demanding job and the requirement for a steady supply of dies, the question arises as to how often a skilled early American die-sinker could produce a new coin die. If we were to tally up the dies attributed to a prolific die-sinker of this era over a known period of time, we could get a fairly accurate answer to the preceding question.

James F. Atlee is a good candidate for this study because he was one of the most prolific die-sinkers during the state coinage era. He first engraved coin dies in early 1786 in New York City. There he made dies for the NON VI VIRTUTE VICI coppers and the bust right Connecticut coppers. Later, he worked for the Rahway, New Jersey mint where he made dies for the New Jersey coppers, more bust right Connecticut coppers, and some pattern dies for proposed coinages. Finally, he went to work for Machin's Mills near Newburgh, New York. There he made dies for imitation British halfpence, Vermont coppers, more Connecticut coppers, and a few New Jersey coppers. His final die-sinking efforts at Machin's Mills probably ceased in late 1789. Thus, he worked as a coinage die-sinker for a period of about 3.5 years.

The dies attributed to him at each location are approximately:

New York City	-	Obverse dies = 4
		Reverse dies = 4
Rahway, N.J.	-	Obverse dies = 38
		Reverse dies = 29
Machin's Mills	-	Obverse dies = 60
		Reverse dies = 52

If the number of dies from each location is totaled, this results in a grand total of 187 obverse and reverse dies.

If now we divide the number of dies into the number of days during a 3.5 year period, we find that he averaged a new coin every 6.8 days or about 1 die per week. Since early American die-sinking was a demanding task, it becomes

obvious that James Atlee had to be a very hard-working man in order to have averaged a new coin die each week. He probably worked 12-hour days and 6-day weeks.

In my mind's eye, I can picture James Atlee, sitting at his work bench late at night, with candles burning on each side of the bench. He is fatigued from putting in a full day's work already, but the need for new coin dies has him still at it. In a hurry and without adequate lighting, he quickly punches in the legend to finish the new Vermont obverse die on which he is working and then calls it a night. The next morning when he reports to the mint, Tom Machin jokingly asks him if he is now using rum to help engrave his dies. With this smart remark, Machin shows him the die that he had finished the night before. Atlee slams down his tricorne hat in disgust when he sees the blundered legend and bemoans the fact that this would not have happened if he were given more time. The C in AUCTORI is backwards and the letters in VERMON are unevenly spaced. This scenario, of course, envisions the possible circumstances which may have led to the creation of the coin die that was used to produce the Vermont variety known as Ryder 30.

Today, there are no known extant early American coin dies from this period of state coinage. However, we can enjoy the fruits of the labors of people like James Atlee through the study and collecting of the copper coins produced from dies which they engraved during the beginnings of our great nation.



OBVERSE
11-78A



REVERSE
11-78A

Imitation British Halfpence
Vlack 11-78A
Dies by James Atlee

Reference: Spilman, James "Overview of Early American Coinage Technology",
THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER

(Editor's note: Gary reports that Spilman's series on "Early American Coinage Technology", especially the section on coin dies, is what sparked his interest which led to this article.)

* * * * *

A YEAR OF HORSEHEADS

Harry J. Rescigno

When I look back at the year of 1984, I will recall many fine memories, for it has been a wonderful year for me so far. Among those memories will be the excitement of attending two outstanding sales of New Jersey coppers: (1) the Harold Bareford collection by Stack's in May, and (2) the Stanley Sherr collection by Bowers and Merena in June. And I will remember the fine additions to my collection which I acquired at these sales and through private transactions.

The Bareford sale consisted of coins covering 91 varieties. The sale was outstanding in terms of condition and rarity. Many of the coins had pedigrees that included Dr. Thomas Hall, Virgil Brand, New Netherlands Coin Company, Dr. Jacob Spiro, and others. The quality of the material, the completeness of the catalogue, and the usual fine job by Stack's at the actual auction made this both a sale and a night to remember.

In June, Bowers and Merena auctioned the Admiral O. H. Dodson and Dr. Richard L. Collier collections, which included the Stanley Sherr collection of New Jersey coppers. This group consisted of 144 coins covering 86 varieties. The condition of the pieces, on the whole, nowhere matched the high grades of the Bareford coins. However, many pedigreed coins and rare varieties were present. Such names as Maris, Garrett, and Laird U. Park dotted the pedigree list of these coins. And as usual, the 'grand format' catalogue by Bowers and Merena was wonderfully packed with interesting information.

I find that as I get deeper into the Colonial series, pedigrees turn me on more and more. My acquisitions of New Jersey coppers at these sales reflect this:

Maris 14-J	R1	EF	ex Bareford
Maris 18-J	R6	Ch.VF	ex Brand, New Netherlands, Bareford
Maris 29-L	R4	F-VF	ex Maris, Garrett (privately) (Maris plate coin)
Maris 36-J	R7	G	ex Maris, Garrett, Sherr (Maris plate coin)
Maris 41-C	R7	F-VF	ex Spiro, Bareford
Maris 42-C	R6	VG	ex Stack's 6/75, Sherr
Maris 53-J	R3	VF	ex Hall, Brand, New Netherlands, Bareford
Maris 56-N	R1	EF	ex Mehl, Bareford

An impressive group indeed!

I was fortunate that so many New Jersey coppers came on the market in so short a time and that I was able to get my fair share. Bring on the next sale!

* * * * *

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* * * * *

William L. Weeks

I have noticed a number of factors lately from which I have concluded that the large cents of 1843-1857 covered in Jules Reiver's book as well as those of 1840-1842 have been largely ignored by die variety collectors. In my opinion, this is a waste of good collecting material since there are so many nice varieties available. Therefore, in this article, I will look at some of the positive and negative factors associated with collecting the late date large cents along with some of the reasons why I formed the conclusion that I did.

First of all, I want to address some of the events which caused me to reach my conclusion. At a recent coin show in Atlanta, I saw a nice 1856 large cent in a dealer's case. I admit that I had lost interest in the late and middle date large cents after I became captivated by Dr. Sheldon's book and the early date material. But this particular 1856 cent caught my eye. After looking at it more carefully, I saw that it had smooth surfaces, good color, and remarkable detail. The dealer's asking price was \$7. This was in sharp contrast to the prices that I had been paying for the early date cents. I thought that this was possibly an isolated incident, but since then I have bought similar pieces for what I consider to be bargain prices. Also, I know several other collectors who have had similar experiences.

Other factors which have strengthened my opinion that the late date large cents represent a largely neglected area are: (1) discussions with several dealers and collectors, and (2) the information regarding the late dates contained in David Bowers' new book *U.S. COPPER COINS: AN ACTION GUIDE FOR THE COLLECTOR AND INVESTOR*. In his book, Bowers states that the late date cents are not as widely collected as the early and the middle date groups. He also mentions that there are many scarce varieties for sale which have not yet been attributed. Therefore, you sometimes can buy a scarce variety for the common bid price quoted in the dealers' pricing sheet.

Bowers also mentions that a lucky buyer might discover a new variety. Recently, I visited a small coin shop which specializes in copper coins. After looking at several of the dealer's trays, I asked him why he had not attributed his late date cents. He replied: "The late date varieties are too similar. I never know if I have a N-7 or a N-9. If I attribute a cent as a N-8 and then misplace its holder, I may attribute it the next time as a N-10." I have discussed this issue with several other collectors who have had similar problems and who have reached similar conclusions.

I must admit that attributing the late date large cents can be tedious, but the task is not impossible. As a matter of fact, with good technique and a lot of practice, attribution becomes quite easy. For example, some of the varieties which I have bought unattributed recently have been an 1854 N-4, an 1846 N-11, and an 1844 N-2. Attributing these was very easy - the 1854 clearly had the base of the 1 in the lower curl, the 1846 is the only medium date example, and the 1844 cent clearly has an 81 under the 44. Therefore, my first bit of advice is to look for the obvious. Secondly, when attributing any late date cent, use the 6 points mentioned in Reiver's book. I admit that some of the numbers for the varieties are very close, but usually 1 or 2 of the numbers will vary only a little, just

enough to let you make a firm decision. When attributing a coin, narrow the possibilities to the few varieties that it could be, and then eliminate each of the possibilities until you reach the one which exactly fits your coin.

There are some other techniques which I have found to be helpful. One is to have a friend with whom you have common interests. When my friend and I come across a coin which is difficult to attribute, we each write down what we consider to be the 6 points and then compare our notes and discuss them. This is a good way to practice and to test your accuracy. Another approach is to position your coin under a glass or a microscope and then use a straight edge to line up the points. However, such a tedious approach is usually not necessary. Lastly, if you have trouble deciding what is near or far in reference to a point, use one of your coins which has been attributed previously such as the 1857 large date. Compare the points to the 6 digits in Reiver's book. This will give you a feel for what is distant or close in the descriptions. If you have two coins with the same date, it is very easy to compare them and determine if they are from the same die. So if you find a coin which meets your standards, such as an 1844, and you want to avoid buying a duplicate, take your 1844's with you to the coin shop and make a comparison. Most dealers won't object.

Hence, there are many reasons for collecting the late date large cents, and it is my opinion that they outweigh the reasons for not collecting them. For example, the late dates are plentiful and inexpensive, the average grade is high, and the coins are largely unattributed. I'm sure that most of you have read the descriptions in Sheldon's PENNY WHIMSY concerning the beautiful colors of his early date cents. As I look through my collection of large cents, the late date cents are the only ones which show the colors to which Dr. Sheldon made reference. The early date cents in the same grades are far too expensive for me.

So, my final suggestions is this: go out and buy some choice late date cents at bargain prices. Practice will make attributing them much easier. Besides, if attributing the cents was so very simple, everybody would be doing it.

* * * * *

COUNTERSTAMPED LARGE CENTS WANTED

For Personal Collection

I enjoy collecting counterstamped large cents! When I was a kid I purchased Maurice M. Gould's personal collection - this was in 1956 - adding to it the Giltbody collection and, in the meantime, several hundred others. I desire large cents, any dates, counterstamped with name, or names and addresses, or logotypes (not stray marks or initials), including such often-seen items as VOTE THE LAND FREE, Dr. G. G. Wilkins, Devins & Bolton, and so on, as I collect these by dates as well. I also am desirous of purchasing any dates of Washington-Lafayette counterstamps on large cents. I am not looking for bargains and am willing to pay "retail" as these are for my own collection. Please describe and price, or just ship with an invoice to my personal attention. I will pay promptly for items purchased and will return postpaid any items not desired. Please help!

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WHERE HAVE ALL THE NICE COINS GONE?

William T. Jones, Jr.

During the past year, I have read about, heard about, and personally observed a decline in the quality and quantity of early U.S. copper coins available on the market. Despite the high prices which would have seemed impossible a few years ago, large numbers of dedicated collectors are bemoaning the lack of decent material that is around.

The reasons for this situation are many and complex. From a historical prospective, choice copper coins have never been common. Many early pieces were poorly struck. Likewise, most early coins, including those of gold and silver, were not produced with the protective rims found on today's coins which help to shield the coin's main devices during circulation. Copper is also chemically more active than gold and silver, and is therefore more prone to corrosion, pitting, and unattractive spotting than the other metals. Finally, copper coins, unlike those of gold and silver, were not viewed as a store of wealth but were considered to be 'tokens of convenience' which were heavily circulated. As a result, most copper issues, with the exception of hoard coins from the Randall, Nichols, Collins, and other less famous accumulations, are seldom found in the top conditions.

Still, history provides only a partial explanation for the current situation. After all, yesterday's numismatists built landmark collections with basically the same population of coins in existence. The answer lies in the behavior of coin collectors and the economics of the numismatic market.

First of all, there are more collectors now than there ever have been before. As a result, there are more people chasing after a static supply of coins. In addition, collectors tend to hold their coins for a long time. Therefore, the turn-over of coins among collectors is very slow. These factors tend to limit the number of attractive coins available at any one time.

Another less desirable element in the coin market are the investors and speculators. Most of these people have little aesthetic appreciation for numismatics, but their fat pocketbooks and lack of knowledge have taken a large number of coins off the market, often at outrageous prices. Fortunately, most investors do not like copper coins because of the grading and storage problems, but still there are a fair number of nice copper pieces sitting in investment portfolios - I hope they're not in vinyl flips! These coins will continue to be off the market until their owners bite the bullet and take their lumps for their indiscreet purchases made in 1979-1980.

Another more disturbing aspect of the present copper shortage has to do with the economics of being a coin dealer. A few months ago, I was at a large coin show where I spoke with a prominent EAC dealer-collector who specializes in choice early U.S. coinage. At the time of our conversation, there was a ridiculous promotion in progress of Saint Gaudens double eagles (but not Liberty double eagles which contain the same amount of gold) - the promoters said that this would be the last chance for investors to acquire gold bullion without reporting it to the IRS. The lemmings had already pushed the wholesale price to over \$900. per coin, and the bourse activity was frenetic, even though the gold bullion quotes were generally drifting lower. (Today, the same coins are generally available for \$650.) As the dealer and I gazed over this scene, the dealer commented that his inventory turnover and his prices had not been as good as he had hoped they would

THE LAST EARLY DATE CENT REVISION UPDATE - Part 2

Denis W. Loring

This article presents the current status of the NC's that were known to Dr. Sheldon when he wrote PENNY WHIMSY. Anyone who knows of a specimen of a NC variety that might not be recorded here is urgently requested to write to me at Box 363, New York, NY 10101. We're doing the best we can in keeping these rosters current, but you, out there in cherry-picking land, remain our No. 1 source of information.

One of the future articles in this series will deal with the 'key' early date cent varieties: S-15, 16, 18a, 37, 39, 53, 79, 96, 144, 198, 217, and 218. I would be grateful if owners of these varieties would report their specimens to me with condition and pedigree. Thanks in advance.

The astute reader will observe that the new 'C-numbers' of some varieties have been changed. This is due to the changing of the presumed emission sequence for that year. One of the (small) consolations for enduring the seemingly interminable wait for the Revision is that we have that much more time to try and get it right.

Current Status of the NC's

Coins listed with an underscore are in the ANS museum.

1793	C-3, NC1	Two known: <u>50</u> - 1
	C-9, NC5	Unique.
	C-11, NC4	Four known: 8 - 8 - 5 - <u>3</u>
	C-14, NC2	Unique. BS1
	C-15, NC3	Three known: 7 - 3 - <u>3</u>
1794	C-1b, NC4	Unique. G4
	C-21, NC1	Four known: 6 - <u>4</u> - 3 - 3
	C-25, NC2	Two known: <u>60</u> - 10
	C-32, NC5	Unique. G4
	C-53, NC6	Two known: 12 - 12
	C-62, NC3	Two known: 12 - <u>7</u>
1795	C-10, NC1	Three known: 30 - 15 - 2
1796	C-18, NC5	Four known: <u>20</u> - 15 - 4 - 3
	C-23, NC4	21 known: 15 - 10(3) - 6(3) - 5(3) - 4(2) - 3(5) - 2(2) - 1(2)
	C-29, NC1	15 known: 40 - 15 - <u>12</u> - 8(5) - 7(2) - 6 - 4(2) - 3
	C-31, NC2	Seven known: 40 - 15 - 10 - 7 - <u>6</u> - 5 - 3
	C-33, NC3	11 known: 30 - 15(2) - 8 - 6 - <u>5</u> - 5(2) - 4 - 3 - 2

- 1797 C-1, NC1 Three known: 30 - 6 - 2
 C-10, NC2 19 known: 15 (6, 1 in ANS) - 8 (3) - 7 (3) - 5 (3) - 4 (2) - 3 (2)
 C-11, NC3 17 known: 20 - 8 (2) - 7 - 6 (2) - 5 (3) - 4 (2) - 3 (3) - 2 - 1 (2)
 C-14, NC6 Two known: 4 - 3
 C-17, NC5 19 known: 40 - 35 - 30 - 15 - 12 (2) - 10 (3) - 8 (3) - 7 - 6 (3) - 5 (2) - 4
 C-19, NC4 Unique. VF20
 1798 C-15, NC1 Five known: 10 - 10 - 8 - 7 - 3
 C-17, NC2 Five known: 12 - 8 - 8 - 6 - 5
 1799 C-1, NC1 Four known: 15 - 7 - 3 - 3
 1800 C-10, NC1 Unique. VG8
 C-11, NC2 Six known: 10 - 10 - 7 - 6 - 5 - 4
 C-19, NC4 Seven known: 45 - 7 - 6 - 4 - 3 - 3 - 2
 C-26, NC3 14 known: 50 - 20 - 8 - 7 (3) - 5 (5) - 3 (3)
 1801 C-1, NC1 22 known: 65 - 35 - 15 (2) - 12 - 10 (2) - 8 - 7 - 6 (3) - 5 - 4 - 3 (4) - 2 - 1 (3)
 C-10, NC2 5 known: 15 - 8 - 7 - 3 - 1
 C-14, NC3 11 known: 12 - 8 (2) - 7 (2) - 6 - 5 - 4 (2) - 3 (2)
 1802 C-3, NC1 About 33 known. Best ones are 50 - 30 - 20 (2) - 15 (5) - 12 (6)
 C-7, NC2 10 known: 50 - 20 - 12 - 10 - 7 (3) - 6 - 5 - 3
 1803 C-9, NC1 About 31 known. Best ones are 50 - 20 (2) - 15 (3) - 12 - 10 (3)

(Series will be continued.)

* * * * *



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RESULTS OF A 1794 LARGE CENT ENTHUSIASTS' SURVEY

Carol M. Fiese

In the May issue of PENNY-WISE, I proposed a survey of 1794 large cents. There were 2 questions asked: (1) What is your favorite variety of 1794 large cent?, and (2) your least favorite?

I must apologize for being so late in publishing the results. I was in the process of moving at the time and I had just graduated from high school. Also, I had hoped for a bigger response. However, the 19 responses which I did receive were appreciated. The S-17a received the most votes (4) for being the favorite 1794 variety. The least favored variety was the S-57 which received 5 votes. Here are the total results:

(Note: The comments given herein are either the comments of those who responded or they are my own ideas. They provide possible explanations for the chosen varieties.)

Favorite Varieties

S-17a	4 votes	crude design, fascinating planchets, head of '93, possibly first variety struck, rarity.
S-19b	1 vote	head of '93, scarce interesting variety
S-20	2 votes	head of '93, scarce, a lovely cent
S-21	2 votes	probably first head of '94, attractive
S-24	3 votes	strong obverse, apple cheeks, beautiful variety
S-32	2 votes	beautiful Venus Marina, clashed die, interesting die states
S-35	1 vote	beautiful variety, many die states, rarity, single berry
S-48	2 votes	starred reverse, mysterious variety, rarity, beauty
S-65	1 vote	shielded hair variety
S-68	<u>1 vote</u>	dramatic bisecting crack on obverse
	19 votes	

Least Favorite Varieties

S-43	2 votes	"ugly" obverse
S-44	1 vote	"ugly" obverse
S-57	5 votes	very flat, looks concave
S-65	1 vote	probably the most common variety
S-72	<u>1 vote</u>	very flat, no bottom curl
	10 votes	(not everyone has a least favorite variety)

Thanks to all of you who responded. I received some very nice letters. Remember! It doesn't matter whether you own only one copper or many. It's the great feeling you get from owning and seeing them!

* * * * *

Mike Packard

One of the fascinations of being a student of early American coppers (as I hope most EAC members are) is that there are so many unanswered questions relating to these coppers. The picture puzzle of early American numismatics is complete in many areas, but there are many holes here and there. Sometimes holes turn up where none was present or was thought to be present. For instance, how many varieties are there for each date of large cent? We really do not know for sure. We know how many varieties have been reported to the collecting community; and, after the passage of a few decades or a few dozen decades, we may start to believe that all varieties ever minted have been reported. Then, suddenly, a new variety appears; and a hole which we never knew existed has been filled. Sometimes the new variety will answer questions about emission sequences or other issues, and sometimes it will destroy commonly held theories and cause us to begin formulating new theories. A new variety of 1822 was reported by Dick Punchard in the September issue of PENNY-WISE. I wish that I could report that I too had found a new variety, but the hole which my discovery fills is relatively small and has been known for decades.

Very often two varieties will share a common obverse die or a common reverse die. Often this common die will exhibit a crack or other particular die characteristic on one variety but not on the other. Usually, the characteristic will become apparent during the life of the die while the one variety is being struck. Very rarely, one variety is never known with the die characteristic and the other variety is never known without it. When did this characteristic appear? Did it appear near the end of the striking of the first variety or near the beginning of the striking of the second variety? There is always the possibility that the common die was injured while the two mating dies were being exchanged.

The two 1803 large cent varieties S-262 and S-263 share a common obverse. As far as I know, S-262 is always seen with a cut or crack from the neck to the lowest fold of drapery and S-263 is always seen with a crack joining the first near the point of the bust and extending to the rim opposite the mouth. When did this second crack appear? I recently purchased a S-263 which shows no trace of the second crack mentioned by Sheldon. The coin grades a nice VG10 and is a very pleasant medium brown. The coin also lacks the reverse die break through the fraction which Dr. Sheldon indicated was always present. The die state with no reverse break has been known (viz. 1984 EAC auction, lot 149).

There is always the possibility that a new die state or a new variety is in fact not new. Dr. Sheldon's book has not been updated since 1958, and I do not have access to all the new information which has come to light over the last 26 years. I contacted two EAC members who collect Sheldon varieties by die state and neither of them was aware of this particular die state for the S-263. If this die state is not new, I would like to know.

I must admit that this piece of the puzzle fell into my lap. I did not go looking for it. I am sure that there are many more pieces in the collections of my fellow EAC members. Some pieces are recognized; some are not. I would like to urge all of my fellow collectors to look over their collections and report on anything interesting or unusual.

* * * * *

AIN'T LIFE WUNNERFUL ?

Robert F. Lomprey

I drove up to Appleton (WI) for a coin show on October 14. Waded through the usual over-graded stuff, although I did see some nice material which could not be used in my pursuits. Having made the rounds, I stopped at a dealer whom I knew but with whom I had done very little business. I felt a bit guilty when I asked to look at a VF20 1853 large cent. I don't usually buy that grade of coin, but while I was examining the piece the dealer said, "Bob, you haven't bought too much from me, but I'll give you a price on that which you cannot refuse - \$9." I didn't.

My examination of the piece was very brief, but I did come up with N-22, although the dirt on it would not permit me to see the distinguishing points.

I drove back to Manitowoc through pea-soup fog, intermittent rain, and everything else that could be related to dismal driving conditions. When I got home, I was very tired and my eyes hurt from peering through the murk, but I decided to tackle the coin at once. A few light swoops with Xylo1, and the crud began coming off. I attributed it and came up with Reiver numbers 6-6-2-8, again N-22, but the salient points still were not present. I then chose my second choice, 6-7-2-7, then the N-23 - but it couldn't be - or could it? Sure enough, there was the distinguishing curved line in the space right of Y; and from my notes, I noticed the two fine points up from a dentil touching the left base of the date numeral 1 - I had an R6!

There was a sudden burst of sunshine (at 8 P.M., no less??). The coin was positively the 1853 N-23 which Bill Weimer considers to be the rarest of the 1853's and which Jules Reiver considers to be the second scarcest. If Bill Weimer's Condition Census figures are correct, both of my 1853 N-23's, a VF30+ acquired from Tom Reynolds and this new VF20, rate being in the Condition Census.

Now, where, oh where, is that elusive N-31?

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DOUBLE PROFILE ON AN 1805 HALF CENT

William E. Nessel, M.D.

I have recently acquired an 1805 half cent with some unusual features:

On the obverse, there is a distinct second profile of Miss Liberty in higher relief which is rotated about 30 degrees counterclockwise. A notch in the hair of the second profile matches the notch below the upper curl of the first Miss Liberty, but it is about a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below it (corresponding in counterclockwise rotation to the second profile). I can detect no differences in the placement or positioning of the letters or numbers on the obverse, and there also is no evidence of doubling of the letters or numbers either.

The reverse shows some flattening and/or excessive wear in the area of CENT and the upper part of the bow. The reverse is rotated 180 degrees to the obverse.

The date and lettering on the obverse as well as the legend on the reverse match the 1805 half cent described as C-1. The coin is worn and grades F15. There are many circulation marks on both the obverse and reverse surfaces. The planchet is slightly bent.

I obtained the piece from a young chap who is a new dealer on Cape Cod. He did not venture any information as to where he had gotten the coin. He did mention that another dealer had seen the piece recently and this dealer gave the opinion that the coin was not authentic. However, he wanted to buy the coin for \$100. When I saw the coin, it was marked at \$275. I obtained the piece in a swap for two other half cents.



Normal 1805 C-1



Double profile coin



Note second hair notch



Reverse of coin described

Can any one offer an explanation for the coin? Your correspondence is solicited. I can be reached at 6 Colonial Road, Wilbraham, MA 01095.

As a follow-up to the above, Dr. Nessell contacted the dealer from whom he had purchased the 1805 half cent with the double profile. The dealer was John Higgins, an EACer and Life Member of ANA, who operated the Higgins Gallery of Rare Coins, Inc., at 11 Sherman Square, Hyannis, MA 02601. John stated that he had acquired the coin by purchase from an estate. The coin had been in a lot of 200 half cents purchased for \$50. at a New York coin show in 1948. The records of the coins and the sale were not any more specific.

* * * * *

NEW DOUBLE-STRUCK 1804 C-9 HALF CENT DISCOVERED

Pete Boisvert

I would like to inform other EACers of the discovery of an 1804 C-9 half cent. This particular coin was struck twice on a cut-down large cent. There is no large cent undertype visible. The obverse was struck from a perfect die, and the reverse also appears to have been struck from a perfect die.

The peak of the head appears around ERT. Some letters of AMERICA appear on a fat rim, and other design portions are visible. The edge of the coin has shear cutting marks. The planchet is somewhat porous, perhaps due to the planchet's origin. The coin was cleaned at one time, but it is now decently brown. The coin grades VF or better from wear.

I'm sorry that I have neither pictures nor a specific gravity available at this time. I bought the piece in Springfield, Massachusetts and have no other information as to its background or history.

* * * * *

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THE TOP TEN

Roger S. Cohen, Jr.

At the conclusion of the preceding installment of this series, it was my intention to update and correct some typographical errors on the series from 1793 to 1802. The recent release of the new Breen half cent book has now caused this work to be delayed.

At the recent ANA convention, Walter Breen had printed signatures of his book arranged in a cover so that I could glance through his text. Walter told me that all Condition Census information in his book had been prepared by G. Jon Hanson of California. Mr. Hanson has not been a contributor to this series of articles. However, there appears to be a considerable duplication of many coins as well as a number of differences which hopefully will be resolved in the future.

For this installment, therefore, the varieties covered will be the four varieties dated 1803 and the first five varieties dated 1804, including the delisted variety #3.

The contributors to this installment include those listed previously, plus Joe Kane, Bob Yuell, Frank Wilkinson, Steve Lund, Gene Braig, Carvin Goodridge, and Don Valenziano, Jr..

1803 C-1

MS65 Plunket - Bland - California collector
MS60+ DCJ collection - Midwest collector
MS60 Delaware collector
Unc? Dupont: 1070 \$20 - to bidder P.M. - present whereabouts unknown.
Unc? Miller 4/17: 1036 - Wayne Raymond - Walter Breen - California collector
Unc? T. James Clarke sale by Kosoff 4/56: 452 \$70 - present whereabouts unknown
AU55 Miles: 14 Stack's 4/69 \$185 - ? - Stack's 5/79: 15 \$650 where mis-attributed as Gilbert 3 - W.K. Raymond - present whereabouts unknown
AU55 Brobston FPL Stack's 1963 - Merkin 3/68: 107 \$260 - Type collector
AU55 J.J. Teaparty - Pennsylvania collector
AU55 H. Campbell - California collector

There are a number of examples which represent a very late die state - reverse cracks join, and the obverse shows a rusted state. Two of these could be considered in Unc. condition except that they have a very 'mushy' appearance, particularly on the obverse.

1803 C-2

EF45 Brobston FPL - Showers - Midwest collector
VF30 J. Beymer at 1977 ANA bourse - R. Gross - Michigan collector
VF25 D. Frederick - S. Ungar - Maryland collector (Broken reverse)
VF20 Showers - Midwest collector (Broken reverse)
VF20 C. Hollins - R. Gross - California collector
VF20 Maryland collector
VF20 Alvord: 93 - H. Ryder - W. Raymond 11/45: 17 - W. Raymond 2/47: 50 - Colvin: 1331 \$22 - W. Breen - California collector
F15 Pennsylvania collector
F15 Connecticut collector (partial broken reverse)
F15 Dupont: 1071 \$35 - D. Nelson - Stack's "Spence" sale 3/75: 829 \$360 - R. Gross - Michigan collector (Broken reverse)

1803 C-3

- MS65 Showers - Midwest collector
MS65 From a Stack's sale - W.K. Raymond - present whereabouts unknown
MS60+ Manfra, Tordella & Brooks 3/76 - Bland - W.J. Carmel - Bland - California dealer
MS60 R.D. Munde - Maryland collector
MS60 Bolender - California collector
MS60 V. Brand - Dupont: 1072 \$45 - D. Nelson - Stack's "Spence" sale 3/75: 828 \$1,000 - RARCOA - J.E. Braunworth - Stack's 4/81 sale: 5 \$2,000 - present whereabouts unknown
MS60 Brobston FPL - New York collector
Unc? W. Breen - California collector
AU55 Alvord sale by S.H. Chapman 6/24: 88 \$12 - H. Ryder - New Netherlands sale 1/54: 284 \$26 - Tom Wass - New Jersey collector
AU55 R. Gross - Michigan collector

There are four specimens in grade AU50 known to us and these include the Superior 6/81: 6 coin which was carelessly attributed as a C-1; the New Netherlands 6/70: 115; a reported specimen in a Delaware collection and the specimen listed on W.K. Raymond's FPL of 8/77.

1803 C-4

- MS60 Brobston FPL - Louis Helfenstein - Merkin sale 3/68: 106 \$420 - California collector
AU55 Showers - Midwest collector
EF45 DCJ collection - Midwest collector (has scratch on obverse)
EF40 Alvord: 81 \$7.75 - Henry Chapman - Dupont sale: 1069 \$100 - D. Nelson - Stack's "Spence" sale 3/75: Lot 827 \$550 RARCOA 1/78: 3 J. Braunworth Stack's sale 1/81: 3 \$1,000 - present whereabouts unknown
EF40 Stack's Nate Smith sale 3/73: 39 \$220 - Maryland collector
EF40 Williams sale by Kosoff 11/50: 695 \$15 - present whereabouts unknown
EF? W. Breen - G. Jon Hanson - Long Island collector
VF35 W.K. Raymond - Midwest collection
VF 35 Stack's store stock 5/82 - Pennsylvania collector
VF 35 Stack's Robison sale 2/82: 321 \$480 - Connecticut collector (coin is double-struck)

This variety struck in 1805 is sometimes very difficult to grade as the obverse die is quite worn after its 1803 use for varieties #1 and #2. The first use of the reverse die is with this combination, but it is damaged by clashing, making the center weak even on high grade coins.

1804 C-1

- Unc? Alvord 6/24: 106 \$10 - Ryder - W. Raymond 11/45: 22 - Brobston FPL - Louis Helfenstein - Merkin sale 3/68: 112 \$520 - California collector
AU55 Showers - Midwest collector
AU50 H. Campbell - California collector
AU50 Hazelcorn - G. Jon Hanson - Long Island collector
EF40 Paramount 5/69: 489 - G. Wrubel - W.K. Raymond - Pennsylvania collector
EF40 Williams sale 11/50: 708 \$5 (mis-attributed as Gilbert-5) - New Jersey collector
EF40 W. Breen - G. Jon Hanson - R.D. Munde - Maryland collector
EF40 Donald Partrick - Stack's sale 5/75: 514 \$240 - J.E. Braunworth - Stack's sale 1/81: 11 \$450 - Ron Guth - New Jersey collector
EF40 Bland - California collector
VF35 Connecticut collector
VF35 W.K. Raymond - R.S. Cohen (1972) - R. Tettenhorst - W.K. Raymond - R.S. Cohen (1976) - FAC 1980 sale: 55 \$300 (as VF30) - present whereabouts unknown.

- F15 Tom Werner (at 1971 ANA convention as a Gilbert-10) - Bland-W.K. Raymond - Midwest collector
F12 W.K. Raymond-R. Tettenhorst - W.K. Raymond - California collector
VG8 S. Ungar - Maryland collector (with obverse cud)
G6 J. Rettew - W.K. Raymond - G. Jon Hanson - Long Island collector
G6 Virginia collector (with obverse cud)
G6 Loring - Pennsylvania collector
G5 R. Gross - Michigan collector
G4 Silberman - Loring - J.R. McGuigan - Virginia collector (with obverse cud)
AG3 Luebke - Missouri collector (with obverse cud)
Fr2 Hazelnorn - G. Jon Hanson - W.K. Raymond - G. Jon Hanson - R.D. Munde - Maryland collector

This is a complete listing of the known specimens as of this writing. The Hanson listing of ownership appearing in Walter Breen's book has a discrepancy over the ownership of the G6 J. Rettew and the Fr2 Hazelnorn specimens. In Hanson's listing, the Rettew specimen is listed as going to R.D. Munde. However, the specimen from the Munde collection was in an envelope which was marked "Discovery specimen, ex New York coin dealer." The writing on the envelope is Mr. Hanson's. Perhaps Mr. Hanson will provide an explanation.

1804 C-3

The December, 1953 issue of THE NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK magazine contained an article by Walter Breen on half cents. In this article, the discovery of new varieties since the publication of Gilbert's book in 1916 were listed. Included was a new 1804 described as having the obverse of Gilbert-6 and the reverse of Gilbert-10. The specimen so described has been obtained by Breen at the then recent MANA convention from Mr. Holmes Cessna of Cumberland, Maryland.

In 1971, prior to the publication of AMERICAN HALF CENTS, there was considerable discussion between Ray Munde, Paul Munson, and me as to whether or not to include this single example as a separate variety. This example seemed to exhibit an earlier die state on the reverse than on the then known Gilbert-10 (C-4). Paul Munson's position was, that regardless of where the striking fit into the emission sequence, the dies used were the same ones which were used for the die combination of the then known Gilbert-11 (C-5). Therefore, the coin was merely an early die state of that variety prior to the die injuries which resulted in the spiked chin obverse. Both Ray Munde and I believed, that rather than ignoring the 18 year old "legend" that a separate die variety existed, it would be better to list it and see how other collectors would react. As of this writing, the consensus of opinion is that Paul Munson's original position was correct. However, there is one major problem in that all known specimens as of now are very worn. There are 3 specimens to be considered - I count them as only 2½ examples due to the controversial nature of one specimen.

The 1953 specimen currently in a California collection can be graded G4 if one overlooks the fact that the reverse fraction area has been obliterated due to wear. The reverse appears to be an earlier state of the die before its use for either striking C-4 or C-5. The obverse has a scratch-like line following the right profile of Liberty's bust. There are no indications of any of the later die injuries which show on the spiked chin state.

The second specimen is currently in this writer's collection and was obtained from W.K. Raymond in 1972. He had acquired it from G. Jon Hanson. The coin is graded AG3. The area of the spiked chin is so corroded as to make it impossible to determine if the die injuries were ever present. The reverse has less wear than the 1953 specimen and is the same early die state. I count this coin as a half specimen due to the obverse damage.

The third specimen was identified by Denis Loring in November, 1974 and he sent the coin to this writer for verification. The coin subsequently was sold or traded to W.K. Raymond and is now the property of a Midwest collector. This coin grades VG7 overall and is similar to the 1953 specimen. A scratch-like line follows the right outline of Liberty's bust but is plainer. The reverse is similar to the other specimens in that it exhibits an early die state. The fraction area can be seen clearly on this example.

Again, it is my opinion that the consensus of opinion by collectors whether to recognize or ignore these three examples as a variety or merely as an early state of C-5 should govern. The discovery of an example in VF or higher condition would go a long way in resolving this puzzle.

1804 C-4

- EF40 Brobston FPL by Stack's 1/63 - Willard Blaisdell - present whereabouts unknown.
- VF25 Stack's store stock 12/81 - Connecticut collector
- VF20 DCJ collection - R. Tettenhorst - W.R. Weber - Midwest collector
- VF20 Ken Pines - Pennsylvania collector
- VF20 J.R. McGuigan - Michigan collector
- VF20 Ken Pines- R. Gross - Michigan collector
- VF? California collector
- F15 Eaton - Dupont Sale 11/54: 1074 \$100 - bidder B.F. - Showers - R. Tettenhorst
California collector
- F15 C. Goodridge - California collector
- F15 Walter Breen - G. Jon Hanson - Long Island collector
- F15 Illinois collector

There are six specimens of this variety which grade F12. In the range of VG7 to VG10, another eleven examples are now known. The variety is now clearly an R5 in the mid-range, with about 50 examples known.

1804 C-5

- MS60 Coin Galleries 2/77: 457 (pictured as lot 453) \$525 - Maryland collector
- MS60 Walter Breen - California collector
- AU55 Delaware collector
- AU50 St. Clair Coin Co. - Pennsylvania collector
- EF45 1964 ANA bourse - G. Jon Hanson - W.K. Raymond - G. Jon Hanson - R.D. Munde -
Maryland collector
- EF40 Showers - Midwest collector
- EF40 D. Loring - Virginia collector
- EF40 Newark collector (AU sharpness, cleaned and re-toned).
- EF40 Merkin sale 3/68: 116 \$115 - present whereabouts unknown.
- EF40 George Massamore 4/1883 - T. Harrison Garrett - Johns Hopkins University -
Stack's 3/76; 7 \$300 - James Braunworth - Stack's 1/81: 19 \$460 - Illinois
collector
- VF35 W.W. Neil sale 6/47: 2226 \$8.50 - Willard Blaisdell - Bland - W.K. Raymond
- R.S. Cohen - New Jersey collector

(To be continued)

* * * * *

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THE RICHARD PICKER AUCTION - A CURRENT REVIEW
OF THE AMERICAN COLONIAL COIN MARKET

Alan V. Weinberg

I've just returned from NYC, having attended Stack's October 24th auction of the Richard Picker collection of American Colonial coins. This is the material that Dick 'put away' for himself rather than enter it into his sales stock. The stock portion will be auctioned probably next year.

Stack's put together its usual fine quality catalogue, expertly researched and written by Dave Sonderman who also catalogued the Roper sale, reviewed in the 100th issue of PENNY-WISE.

A lot of people commented on the absence of Dick's picture in the catalogue. I understand it was the expressed desire of the family to exclude a picture.

And a lot of people commented on the absence of many rarities and the 'thinness' of the sale. I suppose that they expected another Roper offering. No, Dick was not a collector . . . he was a dealer. But, as with any successful and knowledgeable dealer, he became attached to or enamored of certain pieces that came into his hands and it was these which were 'salted away'.

And then there were the many rarities he purchased privately from the JHU-Garrett collection through Carl Carlson, curator. But then that's another story . . .

The auction was a fair one. Attendance was as expected . . . filling about two-thirds of the room - perhaps 125-150 attending. Of these, perhaps 30 were active bidders. Surely, a thin market . . . as it has always been. Collecting American Colonial coins requires knowledge, study, contacts, and usually a lengthy collecting background in less esoteric numismatic series. There is no 'Grey Sheet' to refer to. The RED BOOK is woefully inadequate (perhaps Breen's ENCYCLOPEDIA will fill the void some day). One has to study prior auction offerings to determine rarity, Condition Census, market price, market activity, etc. In short, one has to be a numismatist - much like the fields of large cents and half cents.

And so prices are kept 'in harness' (except for the 1979-80 coin inflation where prices rose radically . . . partly from the influx of bullion profits and partly from the auction combativeness of 3 or 4 big Colonial buyers, some now passed from the scene or now less strong in their pursuits) and the circle of active buyers is close, most everyone knowing each other . . . often by first name.

For the thin market and for the currently subdued U.S. numismatic market, the Picker sale was surprisingly successful. Uniformly, except for a very few exceptions, prices were moderately strong with all pieces going into 'strong hands', not speculative big dealers' hands.

State coppers - Fugios, Vermonts, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Jerseys - were quite strong, with Jersey cents creating a floor competition and likes of which this author, a veteran of 25-plus years of auctions, has not seen before.

Rare Jersey varieties in such condition that they were barely suitable as machine washers sold for 4-figure prices. Bill Anton, Jersey cent variety

collector par excellence and a formidable floor bidder when he wants something (I'm still smarting from over-paying on the Getz half dollar, Bill) purchased a Maris 66u 1788 Jersey in barely Good condition in a floor battle that saw it rise from \$130. to \$1,800. (plus 10 per cent auction commission). Upon capturing the rather wretched piece at a gasping \$1,800., Bill brought the 'house' down with the exhausted comment "I'm sure glad that it wasn't Uncirculated!"

Another incredible floor battle resulted when a Maris 80ff 1788 Jersey in Fine/Good ran from \$2,750. to \$12,500. (plus 10 per cent), again to Anton. That is surely an auction or private sale record for a 'contemporary counterfeit' coin.

The Maris 7E 1786 date under plow-beam Jersey cent sold for \$52,500. (plus 10 per cent), far surpassing the Garrett 1980 price of \$52,500. (no 10 per cent) for a Maris 8F date under plow-beam. Remarkable!

Other highlights were: (None of the prices include the 10 per cent buyer's fee.)

New England shilling \$14,000.
Carolina Elephant Proprietors token Unc. (although in appearance less so) \$7,500.
Higby threepence (superb, extraordinarily clean) \$11,500.
Massachusetts cent, transposed arrows (2nd finest known) \$8,000.
1787 Mass cent Ryder 7H contemporary counterfeit Unc. \$6,250.
Connecticut cent VG quadruple struck \$1,600.
Connecticut cent EF double-struck \$850.
1787 Immunis Columbia cent Uncirculated \$4,000.
1792 Washington Getz half dollar, copper, superb AU, second finest known, second only to Garrett Unc. \$6,250.
1792 Washington Born Virginia Unc., 2nd finest known, 2nd only to Garrett coin \$8,500.

It was a joy to attend this sale. as much to mix with friends and familiar faces and to enjoy the conversation and B-S as it was to bid and acquire things for one's collection. This is true numismatics! To those who say that numismatics has relegated itself to 'split bands', MS67 'Saints' and 'deep mirror' prooflike Morgans, I say 'hogwash'. Long before and long after these series are collectible, Colonial coins will have their true collectors' following.

* * * * *

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mid-American Rare Coin Auctions, Inc. is now accepting consignments for an auction to be held in conjunction with McLaughlin & Robinson Coin Auctions, February 14-17, 1985 at the Suburban Washington Coin Show at Lanham, Maryland. We are looking to put together a nice offering of Colonials, Half Cents, and Large Cents (along with any other nice U.S. Type Coins). Our commission rates are the lowest in the business, and our catalogues, among the nicest. Interested consignors should contact Ron Guth at Mid-American Rare Coin Auctions, Inc., #6 Chevy Chase Place, Lexington, KY 40502 or call (606)-268-0545, out-of-state call 1-(800)-223-5954. As usual, EAC members are invited to send for a free catalogue to this sale. Already consigned is a nice run of U.S. Type coins, including several Colonials and Large Cents which will be of interest to EAC members. Call or write now. The consignment deadline is December 15, 1984 to consign to Mid-American Rare Coin Auctions, Inc. portion of the sale.

THE FLOYD T. STARR SALE - Part II

Stack's is pleased to present at public auction Part II of the Floyd T. Starr collection of United States large cents and half cents. The sale will be held at the Omni Park Central Hotel in New York City on Thursday, December 6, 1984, a few days after the three-day American Numismatic Conference on America's Copper Coinage.

Part II of the Floyd T. Starr collection will consist almost exclusively of U.S. large cents from 1816-1857. A large number of the coins are in the higher circulated grades, VF-AU, representing examples both desired by and affordable to the majority of collectors. Of course, there are numerous Mint State specimens, as well as coins of lower grade. Nearly all the varieties listed in Newcomb are offered, as are various unlisted double profiles and die states. The sale was catalogued by C. Douglas Smith, with the assistance of Denis Loring and Jules Reiver. Some of the highlights are:

- 1830 N-11 in F15 - the only middle date variety listed in Newcomb which was not offered in Starr I.
- Rare varieties in high grade: 1816 N-1 and N-3; 1817 N-1 and N-17; 1827 N-10; 1828 N-4; 1831 N-14; 1835 N-9 and N-13 - all grade F15 through XF.
- 1819 N-5 in MS60 - tied for CC2 (Starr I had an XF example)
- 1822 N-6 in MS63
- 1829 N-7 in XF45, late state - the 'Wheel Spoke' of the middle dates.
- Extremely rare terminal die states: 1818 N-2; 1822 N-9; 1833 N-4; 1835 N-4; 1835 N-11; 1837 N-17; 1839 N-12.
- 1831 N-9 in VF35, terminal state - finer of two known.
- 1834 N-6½ in AU55
- 1837 N-15 in AU55, tied for CC2.
- Rare late date varieties in Mint State: 1846 N-4; 1847 N-40; 1848 N-14; 1849 N-13; 1851 N-23; 1853 N-23.
- 1855 N-10 in MS67 gem.
- 1856 N-5 Proof.
- 1848 Small Date. One of 5 known - Newcomb's personal specimen.

As before, any EAC member not on Stack's regular mailing list may obtain a free copy of the catalogue by writing to Stack's, 123 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019, and mentioning his EAC number. Requests for private prior inspection of the lots are encouraged - call Harvey Stack at (212) 582-2580 to arrange your appointment.

Stack's is grateful to EAC for its support of the first Starr sale in June. For many collectors, Starr II, with its profusion of attractive circulated material, will be equally exciting. Your participation is invited.

* * * * *

In regards to the above, Denis Loring wrote: "As with Starr I, I plan to be at the Starr II sale. I will be pleased to execute bids for any EACers who are unable to attend the sale in person." Denis can be reached at P. O. Box 363, New York, NY 10101.

* * * * *

A DREAM COME TRUE

Brad Karoleff

Saturday, September 22nd, started out just like any other Saturday in my life. I dragged myself out of bed and into the shower to prepare myself for another day of work. Yes, some of us poor souls do have to work weekends; but when you own a coin shop, anything can happen.

The drive to work was its usual, uneventful self; and all was normal until Mrs. Borgman walked into my life. Mrs. Borgman was a stately woman of 85. She came into my store and inquired if I was interested in looking at her old coins. I answered that I would gladly quote her prices for her coins if she was interested in selling. She followed by telling me about her late husband, her sons and daughters, and her grandchildren. When she was finished, I felt as though I now knew the life story of the entire population of Vevay, Indiana.

Mrs. Borgman produced an old hanky wrapped around her possessions. Hours seemed to pass before she was finally able to untie the cloth and produce the objects of my fantasy. Her last tug at the knot spewed coins across my counter. Both of us rushed to keep them from falling to the floor.

My eyes darted from one coin to another, each piece beckoning me with promises. I herded the coins into piles by denomination - 30 pieces in all. By far the nicest of the group were the large cents. There were only four, but all were of better-than-average quality. We began negotiations; and after about half-an-hour, I was the proud owner of Mrs. Borgman's treasures. She thanked me as she tucked her check into her purse and headed for the bank.

I quickly retired to my office where the fun would soon begin. I grabbed my Sheldon and my Newcomb from the book shelf and dove into my attributions. What transpired in the next half hour could only be a dream! The four large cents ALL turned out to be RARE VARIETIES. The following is a list of my copper treasures:

1801 Bust cent	NC1	VG
1803 Bust cent	S-262	F
1822 Matron Head cent	N-13	EF
1838 Coronet cent	N-16	F-VF

I was in heaven, or so it seemed, until I was summoned from my office to wait on some customers.

I had just finished selling a young couple some stamp supplies when another EAC member walked through my door. I couldn't wait to share my finds with him. We went over the items twice and then he began negotiations for the cents. We went on and on, and then..... I was jostled, and I turned over in bed to find that I had overslept! Where am I? What day is it? I've got to get to work! The cents..... Oh! what a dream! As I drive to work, I recall each and every one of them. But wait.....today is Saturday, Saturday the 22nd.....
hmmmmmm.....

* * * * *

RE: CONFERENCE ON COINAGE OF THE AMERICAS

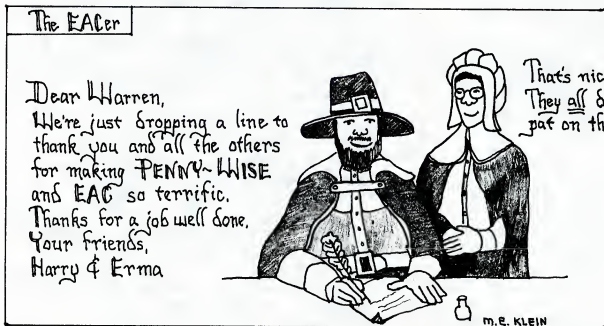
The Editor of P-W has been furnished with preliminary programs of the 1984 Conference on Coinage of the Americas, to be held at the American Numismatic Society on November 30 through December 2. Included in the brochure is the program for the Conference, a registration form, and information regarding special rates at two New York City hotels.

Although the time will be quite late between the time that you receive this copy of P-W and the date of the Conference, if you wish a copy of the preliminary program, please forward a SASE to Warren A. Lapp, 6505 Newmarket Way, Raleigh, NC 27609.

Inasmuch as the Starr sale is scheduled for December 6, out-of-towners who are attending the Conference may wish to extend their New York visit in order to attend the Starr auction in the next few days.

* * * * *

Thanksgiving 1984



Thanksgiving is a thankful time

EAC RENEWAL DUES LESS THAN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

In the September issue, P-W reported that 1985 dues for renewing EAC membership had been raised. However, we were wrong in quoting the exact amount of increase. Sorry about that.

1985 dues for renewal of membership are \$12. per year if you receive P-W by 3rd class mail; \$20. by 1st class mail. If you have already paid dues of \$15. or \$23. as quoted in the September issue, you will be given appropriate credit for the additional payment.

It should be noted that additional charges are made to individuals who are joining EAC for the first time. These rates are quoted correctly in the EAC Directory for this and the September issues. The additional charge covers the cost of the 'Introduction to Early American Coppers' booklet, membership card, etc. which are sent to all new members.

The slight increase in dues was necessitated by increased costs for printing and distributing P-W.

* * * * *

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THE FOLLOWING PERSONS HAVE APPLIED FOR MEMBERSHIP IN EAC SINCE THE LAST ISSUE OF P-W. PROVIDED THAT NO ADVERSE COMMENTS ON ANY PARTICULAR INDIVIDUAL ARE RECEIVED BY THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE BEFORE THE JANUARY ISSUE OF P-W, ALL WILL BE DECLARED ELECTED TO FULL MEMBERSHIP AT THAT TIME. CHAIRMAN OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE IS KUD BURRESS, 9743 LEACREST, CINCINNATI, OHIO, 45215.

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SMITH, KEVIN E.	SAN JOSE, CA	2182
VIGER, NEIL S.	WELLS, ME	2183
HAFER, CARLETON	LANHAM, MD	2184
MCKAY, ROBERT F.	PITTSFORD, NY	2185
BELFIELD, ROBERT	WILLOW GROVE, PA	2186
FILSINGER, A.	VENTURA, CA	2187
KUBIN, MICHAEL	STANHUPE, NJ	2188
TEOREY, TUBY J.	ANN ARBOR, MI	2189
CRUMRIN, DENNIS A.	ARTHUR, IL	2190
RAYESKE, RICHARD	SOUTH MILWAUKEE, WI	2191
RYER, AUSTIN JR.	WESTMINSTER, CA	2192
SEYMURE, KEN	UPLAND, CA	2193

REINSTATE

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BERGUS, HENRY	KARMIEL, ISRAEL	0693

Francis J. Hanssens, Jr.

I assume that PENNY-WISE will receive a number of comments on Walter Breen's recently released ENCYCLOPEDIA OF UNITED STATES HALF CENTS.

I would like to correct a small historical error that appears on page 30 of that impressive tome. The author says "... the Mint was directly answerable to Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State: another reflection of the concept that coinage was national public relations."

This statement reflects a misconception that the State Department was solely a ministry of foreign affairs. That is not quite true today, and was very far from the truth in Jefferson's day.

The State Department remains to this day the custodian of the Great Seal of the United States, which is affixed to presidential proclamations and to the commissions granted to cabinet officers and other high officials. In the 1790's, however, the State Department had a wide range of domestic responsibilities. Besides the Mint, Jefferson had responsibility for printing the first U.S. census, for promulgating and recording the laws of the United States, for administering the Northwest and Southwest Territories, for obtaining and maintaining copies of the laws of the several states and of all copyrighted materials, and for reviewing patent applications and granting patents. Jefferson personally reviewed all patent applications and even demanded the opportunity to examine prototypes of some inventions!

Hamilton's Treasury was by far the largest of the three executive bureaucracies (State, Treasury, and War; the Attorney General had no Justice Department). For this and other reasons, Jefferson both cautioned Washington that the Treasury Department threatened to swallow the executive branch and urged Washington (in 1792) to remove the Post Office from the Treasury and place it in the State Department. Washington declined to do so, but soon after caused the new Mint to be placed within the State Department.

It would have been more natural to place the Mint within Treasury (and this was finally done in 1795), but only from the perspective of modern times was it unnatural to place the Mint in the State Department. In the 1790's Treasury was viewed as the department vested with responsibility for raising, preserving, and disbursing revenue and managing the national debt. State was viewed as the department vested with general administration of the executive branch; the conduct of foreign relations was State's most important function, but by no means its sole function.

These facts are reflected in the very name "Department of State"; the department's more specialized predecessor under the Articles of Confederation (and briefly under the Constitution) was named the "Department of Foreign Affairs". To this day, most of the fifty states have their own "Departments of State", usually vested with powers analogous to those of Jefferson's department: custody of official state seal, maintenance of official records, granting and recording corporate charters, etc.

Placement of the Mint within the State Department, therefore, should be viewed partly as an effort by Washington to counterbalance the large and growing

importance of Hamilton's Treasury, and partly as a perfectly normal allocation of responsibility to a State Department which had several domestic duties. Only through the distorted lenses of our Twentieth Century eyes does the placement of the Mint in the State Department have any significance as an aspect of foreign relations.

* * * * *

In response to the above, Walter Breen wrote as follows:

"If Mr. Hanssens can find no worse error in my half cent book, I feel reassured and grateful. However, I am not at all convinced that my reference to the Mint being answerable to Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State necessarily implies any 'misconception that the State Department was solely a ministry of foreign affairs'. The real issue then was not the State Department's role so much as the public relations value of silver and gold coinage, which was (thanks to mercantilism) taken for granted on both sides of the Big Pond, and which was implicit in Jefferson's interest in the standards and designs for national coinage at least since his 1785 Notes on Coinage - still more in his 1791-2 writings on the subject, influenced by Thomas Paine's arguments, which Jefferson even arranged to reprint. This issue underlay royal opposition to allowing Massachusetts colonists to continue issuing silver coins after the Restoration. A century later, it underlay Gouverneur Morris's attempt in 1783 to begin silver coinage for the Confederation: 'coinage of precious metal was everywhere considered a royal monopoly . . . therefore . . . any silver coins made by the United States of North America in Congress Assembled would be evidence, in the eyes of statesmen throughout Europe, that the Confederation formed a sovereign nation rather than a mere ragtag and bobtail of rebellious colonists'. It also underlay Washington's specific mention in his Annual Address, November, 1792, of the 1,500 half dismes as 'a small beginning' of coinage. To quote from my ENCYCLOPEDIA OF U. S. COINS, chapter 16: 'His hearers - and the foreign readers of the printed text of his speech - understood the enormous political significance of this action. Coinage of silver, for centuries a royal prerogative, was understood everywhere to be an expression of national sovereignty. Coinage issued by a national mint pursuant to statute law conveyed this intention far more effectively than coppers ordered from any Birmingham token factory.'

* * * * *

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Shipping charge - \$2. for 1st book, plus \$.50 for each additional book, sent UPS. Please supply street address - no box number.

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EARLY AMERICAN COPPERS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1985 CONVENTION ANNOUNCEMENT

by

Don Valenziano, Jr., Chairman

The 1985 convention of the Early American Coppers Club will be held on April 12-14 at the Ramada Inn-O'Hare, Mannheim and Higgins Roads, Rossmont, Illinois. The hotel is conveniently located close to O'Hare International Airport and to downtown Chicago.

HOST HOTEL

The Ramada Inn has offered EAC a very competitive room rate of \$55. per night for a single or a double room. The fee which EAC will pay for the meeting rooms depends on the number of sleeping rooms sold to its membership. Therefore, please use the reservation card enclosed with this issue both to confirm your room and to support EAC at the same time.

Complementary parking will be available to our members and guests. Those of you arriving at O'Hare Airport will have available a 24-hour courtesy bus service to and from the airport. The Ramada Inn has two restaurants and two lounges for dining and late night entertainment. Within walking distance are additional restaurants, snack shops, and lounges.

We are planning a hospitality suite for those of you arriving on Thursday, April 11.

BOURSE

At the time of this writing, over half the bourse tables available at the convention have been reserved. The fee per table is \$60. If you are interested in setting up a bourse table at the convention, please contact me as soon as possible.

Don Valenziano, Jr.
2837 North 74th Court
Elmwood Park, IL 60635

SECURITY

Continuous security will be provided from 6 P.M. Thursday to 2 P.M. on Sunday. The Ramada Inn will provide, free of charge, safe deposit boxes to registered guests.

EXHIBITS

You can expect Joe Tomasko to twist your arm until you agree to exhibit your coppers. To avoid any such discomfort, contact him first.

Joe Tomasko, Jr.
6453 South Kilpatrick
Chicago, IL 60629

LADIES ACTIVITIES

We are attempting to develop activities for the EAC wives who will be coming to Chicago. A luncheon and/or shopping spree at the world's largest enclosed mall are being considered. We need your ideas and comments. Please send your letters to:

Joan Widok
P. O. Box 52
Bloomingdate, IL 60108

MINI MEETING

John Sype would like to get together at the convention with those EACers who are interested in Connecticut coppers. Drop him a line if you are interested in such a meeting.

John Sype
P. O. Box 186
Bloomingdate, IL 61701

* * * * *

EAC COIN SALE '85

We need all CHOICE - SCARCE - RARE copper for the April, 1985 EAC Coin Sale to be held in Chicago in conjunction with EAC '85, the national convention.

If you doubt our record for Prices Realized, just check the results of the last five sales.

The commission rate is still only 8 per cent!

Deadline for receipt of material is January 31, 1985 - but please make my job easier by getting lots in early. Send all material or questions to:

NOYES
P. O. Box 428
Monument Beach, Massachusetts
02553

IF YOU MUST CALL - do so ONLY between 12 noon and 10 P.M. (617) 759-4492

* * * * *

The secret of success is sincerity and how well you fake it.

.....THE RAT FINK

UPSTATE NEW YORK EAC REGIONAL MEETING

Ron Janowsky

Late September arrived colorful, warm, and sunny in upstate New York. On Saturday, September 29, a total of 13 EAC members and 2 guests met for another fall EAC gathering in Utica. Those attending the meeting this year were:

Scott Barnes	George K. Pretsch
John G. Fettinger	Mike Ringo
Kenneth Fuller	Frank Robertaccio
Walter Harlow	Bill Tivol
Chuck Heck	Alfred Wardle
Les Heilbronner	Terry Bogert (guest)
Ronald Janowsky	Henry Jablonowski (guest)
Dick Kurtz	

It was also reported that Carvin Goodridge and Gary Piplor were in attendance at the show but were unable to be at the meeting. Richard Heiligman and William Panitch each sent letters stating that they had hoped to attend, but couldn't because of personal reasons. This has been the largest response to an upstate New York EAC event in the past 4 years. Those members who attended represented most parts of the state. Hopefully, this interest will continue for future upstate NY gatherings.

The meeting opened with each member introducing himself and giving a brief account of his collecting interests regarding early copper. Then an open discussion followed on the general topic of attribution. Various members briefly discussed attribution hints and/or problems involving Colonials, 1794's, Draped Bust cents, and Middle and Late Date cents. A number of coins were passed around the table to show die breaks, cuds, 'typical' planchets, and other features. The standard literature: Sheldon, Newcomb, Wright, and Reiver was available for those not familiar with these references.

As is the case at most EAC gatherings, some very beautiful coins were passed around for all to see. One in particular was an 1807/6 S-272 in VF - truly a rare variety. There were also some nice 1793's and some exceptionally nice high-grade Middle and Late Date cents. Regardless of the varieties being discussed, the usefulness of die breaks and cuds was stressed again and again as a major aid in attribution. The discussions were quite informative and enjoyed by all.

There was some BIG NEWS. A very exciting moment occurred about halfway through the meeting when John Fettinger casually asked Chuck Heck to confirm the attribution of an 1830 large cent which he had just 'picked up' that morning at the show. Chuck agreed with the attribution - 1830 N-11 in VF30, making the coin CC2. The coin was passed around for all to admire. Nice going, John! Having the opportunity to share a rare find with a roomful of EAC members has to be exciting for everyone. However, there are still some nice coins 'out there' waiting for new homes.

The meeting closed with a discussion on what topic we wanted for our meeting next fall in Albany, NY. The overwhelming choice was GRADING. The Albany members agreed to find a meeting room for Fall '85 and they will place a notice in P-W in advance of the date. Refreshments were served and the group broke up into smaller groups to discuss their own particular interests.

For those upstate NY members who did not attend, you missed a great afternoon. Maybe we'll see you next fall in Albany. EAC is alive and getting stronger in upstate New York!

* * * * *

NEW ENGLAND EAC REGIONAL MEETING

Carvin Goodridge

The New England EAC Region held a meeting on September 8, 1984 at the home of Carvin Goodridge. The following members and guests were present:

Chuck Funk	Neil Brown
Rick Leonard	Dana Philippi
Leopold Godowsky	Bob Stobins
Elaine Godowsky	John Fettinger
Barry Abrahams	Claire Goodridge
Wayne Hilt	Carvin Goodridge

Catalogues from the recent sale of the Floyd Starr collection and others were reviewed by members who had not been able to attend. They also read the notes taken during the examination of the lots by other members as well as the prices. The consensus seemed to be that many middle date lots sold for more than one might expect while the late dates were more reasonable. Newer members benefited from explanations of grading and attributing techniques by old members.

John Fettinger described a method of improving the eye appeal of certain ugly coins. There were nice exhibits of half cents, large cents (early, middle, and late dates), and Hard Times tokens. There was a large cent 1836-1839 whist match in which Chuck Funk nosed out Carvin Goodridge after a close match.

The next New England EAC Regional Meeting is scheduled for Saturday, December 1, 1984 at the home of John Fettinger. Those members wishing to attend are requested to let John know by calling him at (203) 887-8747 or by writing him at 15 Dellwood Road, Norwich, Connecticut 06360. He will give you directions on how to find his house.

* * * * *

REPORT ON GCNE

Paul Padgett

We want to thank the EAC members and dealers for making the 2nd Annual Greater Cincinnati Numismatic Exposition a very successful show. We had 129 bourse tables this year, and we issued an unbelievable 344 dealer badges. Our door count was 1,117. The trade really likes this show because of its ready accessibility at the Drawbridge Inn (this was the site of EAC '82, except that we take the whole 14,000 square feet).

GCNE was designed from the beginning as a 'collector-oriented' convention. We deliberately solicit collector-material dealers, and many more of you attended this year. Jack Robinson and Dick McLaughlin did a terrific job on the auction - you have to see their efficiency to believe it - and it is our current intention to have them back in '85.

Our pre-announcements will be put out earlier next year, but you might want to mark down the dates now on your calendar for GCNE in 1985: the show is scheduled for September 13, 14, and 15th. See you there?

* * * * *

AN OBITUARY

Mike Packard

R. Knox Ivey, an EAC member, a coin dealer, and friend, died September 24 at 2 A.M. of gunshot wounds he received during an apparent robbery attempt at his home.

Ivey, who operated his business from his home, answered a knock on his door and found a black man who said he was lost and needed directions. According to the Norfolk Police detective investigating the case, the man pulled a pistol from his waistband while he was talking. Ivey slammed the door on the gunman, but the gunman fired through the door, striking Ivey in the abdomen. Ivey was rushed to the hospital and underwent immediate emergency surgery, but this failed to save his life. Ivey is survived by a brother and two sisters.

Ivey, age 57, was a graduate of Wake Forest University at Winston-Salem, North Carolina. He retired from his job as a chemist seven years ago to become a full-time coin dealer. He traveled to shows throughout the eastern part of the United States, but was generally a fixture at shows in the Mid-Atlantic states. His main interests were early American copper and Russian copper.

Knox was a gentleman and a friend. I feel that I haven't done him justice, but I'm having a tough time writing this item. He was too nice a person to die like that. I lost so many friends in Vietnam, but I still get very emotional when a good person dies so tragically, so needlessly. We all will miss EAC member 502.

* * * * *

IN MEMORY OF KNOX IVEY

Ron Guth

It was quite a shock to learn recently of the death of fellow EACer and close friend, Knox Ivey, at the hands of an unidentified gunman. Knox was felled by a single bullet, shot through his front door, by an assailant pretending to be asking directions, but more likely with the intentions of robbery.

I first met Knox at a Washington, D.C. coin show several years ago. He was interested in U.S. half cents, and was disposing of his Russian collection (which was quite exceptional as far as condition goes). For a time, we met almost weekly at the major coin conventions as he became more and more of a 'vest-pocket' dealer. We often shared rooms to save on expenses at conventions, and we always kept track of where each of us was going to be (which were the best shows, and why or why not we weren't going to be in a particular place). Although I never knew much about him outside of the 'coin circles', he was certainly one of the best friends I've ever had. Those of you who knew him will share in my fond memories of him.

Ours is a cruel business, and if anyone was to fall prey to it, it should not have been you, Knox. May your soul rest in peace.

* * * * *

EAC's roster shows that R. Knox Ivey lived in Norfolk, Virginia. The Editor joins with all EACers, I'm sure, in expressing our deepest sympathy to Knox's family at this time of their great sorrow.

* * * * *

HELP WANTED ON S-176-177-178

Richard G. Doty, Curator of Modern Coins and Paper Money at the American Numismatic Society, has come into possession of a 1798 S-176 large cent struck on the planchet of an English halfpenny token (of the bogus Anglesey variety). John D. Wright has sent Doty a S-178 which evidently has the same type of under-type.

Doty has requested that EACers look through their S-176's, 177's, and 178's; and, if you should find a weird looking specimen, please get in touch with him regarding it. Doty notes that the edge of the coins needs special attention - not for the faint oblique milling which may be found there, but for traces of letters on the edges. Also check for undertypes on the obverse and reverse surfaces.

Doty can be reached at the ANS, Broadway at 155th Street, New York, NY 10032.

* * * * *

In a more recent letter, Doty wrote: "It turns out that I was able to identify the under-type on the S-176. It's either a D & H 282 or 294, but in either case it's an Anglesey halfpenny of 1788, a genuine piece rather than the contemporary counterfeit which I had assumed. The fact that the Anglesey coins tended to run a full 2.5 grams heavier than the 1798 cent (and the weight of our overstruck S-176 is definitely within Mint tolerance) leads me to speculate that you would have to be working at it to produce just one overstruck cent. The Mint may have received a small shipment of odds and ends from England in 1798, reduced them on the edges by means of a lathe (the only place that you can see the lettering is along a protected portion of the edge, where the chisel or blade was unable to reach), and then gone ahead and restruck them as cents. If that was so, then there must be others out there somewhere."

* * * * *

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A complete stock of large cents, including all years, all major varieties, and hundreds of die varieties - available at CURIO CORNER -- open every Friday, Saturday, and Sunday from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

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MACHIN'S MILLS COMMEMORATED

Gary A. Trudgen, an EACer who has contributed a number of historical articles to COLONIAL NEWSLETTER and to PENNY-WISE - there's one in this issue - dedicated a historical marker on September 22, marking the site of Machin's Mills in Newburgh, New York.

Gary first proposed erecting such a marker to Oliver Shipp, historian for the Town of Newburgh, who approved of the proposal; and the two were aided in their quest by Colin Faulds, historian of Orange County, New York. Funding for the cast-iron marker was provided by the Newburgh Coin Club, the Heritage Commission of New York, and by Gary, himself.

At the dedication ceremony, Gary presented the dedicatory speech which recounted the complete history of Thomas Machin and his mint. The text of the speech and a picture of the marker were printed in NUMISMATIC NEWS for October 20, 1984.

EAC and P-W salute Gary for his efforts in establishing such a commemorative plaque.

* * * * *

AN EACer HOBBYIST'S AVOCATION

Elsewhere in this issue is a paid advertisement for a set of numismatic-related postcards featuring large cents. These Numiscardstm are the products of what Craig A. Whitford of Michigan does in his spare time - in fact, he's in partnership with Rocky A. Jennings and together, they've been publishing the cards for more than a year now. Craig reports that the cards have become very popular with coin collectors as well as postcard collectors.

One of the eight cards in the large cent series is a composite of many different large cent varieties. Craig calls this card 'Love Those Early Coppers', and he wanted to include a copy of this card with each issue of P-W when it was mailed out this November. Unfortunately, P-W was unable to offer him this courtesy - our logistics just wouldn't permit it - but if you would like a sample, send Craig a self-addressed stamped envelope and he will forward a card to you.

Craig and Jennings offer other sets including 'The First Mint', 'The 49ers', 'Civil War Numismatics', etc. They also offer a Christmas card bearing a historical vignette taken from an 1850 New England bank note. There are other offerings also, such as 'Headlines in History', 9" x 12" fine prints, etc. These are advertised in a Numisgraphics Bulletin which is their product catalogue.

You can reach Craig in care of The Numismatic Card Company, P.O. Box 14225, Lansing, MI 48901.

* * * * *

JACK and MARK R. BORCKARDT 1016 Tiffin Avenue Findlay, OH 45840

The Collectors Cabinet and Fort Findlay Enterprises would like to include your name on our mailing list.

Our quarterly price lists feature over 500 copper, nickel, and silver coins, including a nice selection of early coppers. Please mention your EAC number to receive all of our lists. Thank you!

* * * * *

A FOLLOW-UP

More than a year ago, P-W reported that one of its members, Bruce Retnoehl, had become paralyzed suddenly and there was a question as to whether or not he might recover from his illness. A recent letter from Craig A. Whitford gave a follow-up on the incident. Craig wrote:

"Bruce is an Emergency Room Physician at one of our local hospitals. Through a miracle and some hard work, he's now back on the job. Just over a year ago, he had a spontaneous hemorrhage in his spinal cord which left him paralyzed from the chest down. He underwent emergency surgery the day that he was afflicted and brought to the Emergency Room; and to the disbelief of his surgeon, he is now walking around, working, and enjoying chats with fellow EACers - it's GREAT!"

This is a story with a happy ending which I'm sure all of you will appreciate. We're happy to hear about your success story, Dr. Retnoehl, and we thank Craig for keeping us informed.

* * * * *

HOW DIGGERS DO IT !

After 'Tales of a Digger' appeared in the March P-W, the Editor received several letters from EACers who asked the following: "Do the diggers who rummage through construction sites in New York City in their search for old coins, bottles, and other memorabilia of a bygone era do their digging at night after the construction team leaves, or do they work during the day at such an activity?"

The Editor had occasion to speak to one such digger recently, so he asked him the above question. The digger replied that all such searches are made by day while construction is in progress, that a digger would be shot as a trespasser if he tried searching at night.

This particular digger with whom I spoke said that he has an assortment of hard hats in his van and when he wants to search the area, he selects one which would match the color or logo seen on the hard hats worn by the construction workers on that particular job. Wearing the hard hat and carrying a clip board in his hand, he enters the site and is able to masquerade as an inspector or supervisor. He stated that he is able to roam the site freely and to make his searches without ever being stopped.

* * * * *

EACer PUBLISHES BOOK ON DIMES

EACer David J. Davis, along with Russell J. Logan, Allen F. Lovejoy, John W. McCloskey, and William L. Subjack, have just announced the publication of their book on EARLY UNITED STATES DIMES 1796-1837. The book was released in September.

The book is a hardcover, measuring 8" by 10", and contains 280 pages. Described and illustrated therein are 151 die varieties of early U.S. dimes. List price for the book is \$40. A deluxe edition limited to 100 numbered and autographed copies is \$75. To order, send a check to the John Reich Collectors Society, P. O. Box 205C, Ypsilanti, MI 48197.

* * * * *

MARK KLEIN AND TYLER GO SHOPPING FOR COINS

Mark Klein

Let me begin this tale by telling a little bit about myself. I've been married for eleven wonderful years to my wife, Janet; and we have two super kids, Tyler and Amanda. Amanda is the youngest, having turned 4 this last August. Right now she calls every coin a 'penny' (how can she lose with a vocabulary like that?). My son is Tyler, and it's with Ty that this story comes into being. Right now, Tyler is 7 years old. He's a very inquisitive first grader, and he loves going to coin shows with me, just as much as I enjoy having him come with me. It's a very special time for us, as we share the fun which our hobby gives. So now, onto the story -

Pack the brief case! Put in my copy of Newcomb, my notes on the 1839's, our two magnifying glasses, one box of crayons and a coloring book, and zappo! we're ready to go! We have two coin shows in our area this weekend! and there's a bonus!!! Tom Reynolds will be at the Mason City show!!! Tyler and I have to get to that one. Ty has heard me talk about Tom many times and he wants to meet my friend.

Our first stop was Webster City. Not much copper there, but we had an interesting visit at the table of my cousin, Kevin Richards. Kevin has just opened a coin store in LaMars, Iowa. Kevin specializes in California territorial gold.

Next, we had a quick bite at McDonald's and then it was off to Mason City. It's easy to guess who was the first person there that we looked to find. "Hi, Tom! I have someone very special that I'd like you to meet. This is my son, Tyler." It was great. In between the usual copper chat, Tom made Ty's day. Tom began by officially entering Tyler's name in the 'Want List' book which Tom keeps. (Tyler wants a low grade 1839 Booby Head cent - one that he can carry around in his pocket - like his Dad does. I can't wait to see Ty's face when the mailman brings the coin to him.)

Next, Tom gave Tyler a two cent piece out of a 'Treasure Box' of coins which he had on his table. WoW! Did that make Tyler's day! And boy! Is he proud of that two cent piece? He's taken it to school for 'show-and-tell'; and, as I understand it, the coin made a big hit with the kids as they all got to hold it and to look at it. Sometimes I feel that the very best place for common low-grade coins is in the hands of kids - let them whet their appetites a little. After all, who knows where the next Sheldon or Newcomb is hiding?

Finally, the day was winding down. We had some pizza at the Pizza Hut with Tom and Janine. Then there were a few last words and after that we were homeward bound. Along the way, Ty asked, "Dad, you know what the whole best thing of the whole day was? It was meeting Tom Reynolds." I couldn't agree with him more.

* * * * *

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* * * * *

PENNYMANSHIP TO THE EDITORS

From KENNY KUGLER: "September 7 Several days ago, I heard that John Ashby had died from the cancer which invaded his body, took an eye, and sapped him of his body strength. Throughout this ordeal, he still tried to run his coin business and contribute what he could to EAC and its members.

I am a member of EAC because he felt enough of our organization to include, with his price list, a membership application when I first thought of getting into large cents and answered his advertisement in COIN WORLD. Of the 4 or 5 price lists from various places which I sent for at the time, John Ashby was the only one to do so.

I will miss talking with him on the telephone whenever I order some coins. I only met John once - that was at EAC '83 at LaGuardia, Queens, N.Y. - but I feel that I as well as you fellow EACers have lost a caring member. Goodbye, John."

From RICHARD G. DOTY of ANS: "The Conference at ANS for the end of November looks in pretty good shape. We're getting in the first of our manuscripts already. I want to do as much as possible to ensure that the proceedings and papers get published as soon as possible after the Conference is ended - hopefully by early Spring. We have a half-dozen exhibitors or so - could use more - but at least we have a quorum, and I shall be doing an exhibit on the linkages in the 1794's."

From WALTER BREEN: "Sorry for my delay in replying. I have been in the Greek islands, and your letter awaited me at my return. It is true that professional commitments have left me little time for PENNY-WISE or personal correspondence. The results speak for themselves: the book on fractional gold (Sept. 1983); the half cent book; and the ENCYCLOPEDIA OF U.S. COINS (Doubleday, scheduled for fall of 1985), of which the manuscript was 2,200+ pages, plus the 4,000+ illustrations.

However, now that I have been forced - without specifically wishing to - into the position of finishing what the original EAC committee didn't, I have to turn my attention back to large cents and away from more immediate projects (CYNIC'S DICTIONARY; TOLKIEN & WAGNER: TWO RINGS OF POWER; and LOVE AND LET LOVE), hoping that I live long enough to get the first of these to press and the other two written. The first fruit of this attention is the slide talk on Robert Scot's earliest device punches, which I have to give at ANS on Dec. 1. This will most likely be reprinted first by ANS, then as an appendix to the new cent book."

From MARTIN KATZ: "I have enjoyed reading William T. Jones, Jr.'s articles on a half cent Condition Census and Wilkinson and Cohen's article on a CC of worst known half cents. How about a similar series for large cents?

For a worst known CC of large cents, I respectfully submit my prize possession for consideration: a 1794 S-20 in Basal State-1. The design is barely identifiable on the obverse. The reverse is worn smooth and has a deep edge ding at 5 o'clock."

From JOEL W. SPINGARN: "I wish to make several comments re: the McLaughlin and Robinson auction of early coppers on September 15. I mail bid many auctions for early large cents, and I do win a few lots, but as a rule they are won at my maximum bid or very close to it. At the McLaughlin and Robinson auction, I won 22 out of 33 bids and almost all were between 10 and 20 per cent less than my maximum bids. The moral, of course, is that (in my opinion) honest run auctions are R7 and R8.

The annual EAC Sale and the McLaughlin and Robinson auction are the only two that generate the comfortable feeling for me that I will not 'get the shaft'.

I did view the coins prior to the auction, and I must say that the grading was 'right on!!!!'

From RICK KORYCKI: "While leafing through some Sunday papers, I came across the enclosed cartoon ("The Lockhorns" by Bill Hoest). Note the name of the store in the background - viz. PENNY-WISE Carpet Cleaners. Seems as though cartoonists have now picked up on our name. Anyway, I thought you'd want to have it to share with our readers."

From HARRY W. COLBORN: "Here's another PENNY-WISE which you may not have: (enclosure of a business card) 'Penny-Wise Travel Agency/Your Full Service Travel Bureau/Our Services Are Free/Miki Aiello/325 Main Street/Ridgway, PA 15853'."

The Editor expresses his thanks to both Rick and Harry for adding to his collection of Penny-Wise miscellanies.

From HERB SILBERMAN: "EAC will be presenting a small plaque of Dr. Sheldon at the ANS meeting, so Dr. Sheldon's numismatic work will have some existence in the future."

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LATEST METHOD FOR CLEANING PENNIES

In the September 1984 issue of YANKEE magazine, a new method for cleaning cents was suggested. A reader wrote to the magazine's question-and-answer column, "Platin Talk" authored by Earl Proulx, asking what he could use for cleaning pennies. The reader went on to say that he was having trouble getting the mint marks readable.

Earl Proulx gave a surprising answer. He suggested rubbing the coins with catsup or Worcestershire sauce between one's fingers. Mr. Proulx added that if the coins were so tarnished that the catsup or Worcestershire sauce did not clean them, then one should make a thin paste of lemon juice and salt and rub this on the coin with one's finger.

Just thought you'd like to know!

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SWAPS & SALES

EAC members are invited to submit their ads for inclusion in this column. The first 12 lines, including those lines used for spacing, are free. If your ad exceeds this limit, the treasurer will bill you for your entire ad, based on a pro-rated scale. A full-page ad is now \$60. Deadline for receipt of copy to appear in the January P-W is December 31, 1984. Copy must be sent to Warren A. Lapp, 6505 Newmarket Way, Raleigh, NC 27609.

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WILLIAM A. MYERS P.O. Box 166 Bremerton, WA 98310 (206) 698-0175

FOR SALE: - Early years of THE NUMISMATIST - in excellent condition - complete 1919 - 1920 - 1923 - 1925 - 1926 - 1927 - 1930.

Above issues at \$36. per year, postpaid.

Years 1950 - 1983 \$10. per year, postpaid.

* * * * *

DENNIS RYNES P.O. Box 8203 Grand Rapids, MI 49508 (616) 455-4254

Fugio collection - FOR SALE

48 different varieties, 50 pieces total.

Set of slides and color prints included.

Detailed list to serious parties. \$25,000.

* * * * *

H.C. STOUFFER, D.D.S. c/o D.D.S. Numismatics Lancaster, PA 17603
P.O. Box 203

HALF CENTS - For sale -

1793 C-4	F12	R3	small planchet chip on reverse	\$1,850.
1794 C-4	F15	R4	bit granular, but ever	375.
1795 C-6A	F12	R2	strong T.A. & L.	225.
1797 C-1	F12	R2	shattered obverse	175.
1805	XF45		sharp coin \$225.	1806 C-2 VF30 325.
1802 C-2	XF25	Type 2	1,700.	1811 C-1 VG8 usual
1804 C-8	XF40		spiked chin 250.	porosity 155.

Please send us your half cent want list. Happy to help!

LARGE CENTS - For sale -

1799	normal date, with ANACS papers - most legends clear	\$425.
1807 S-276	VF slight granularity, rev. 110° rotated	45.

* * * * *

MICHAEL W. McNANEY 2042 Bayleaf Drive Durham, NC 27712

CLOSET CLEANING TIME - hundreds of auction catalogues with prices realized, plus journals, Rare Coin Reviews, etc. Beginning in mid-70's. All Bowers & Ruddy since 1976; Steve Ivy, New England Rare Coins, "Superior", Stack's, Abner Kreisberg, and others. Send SADE with 37¢ postage for complete list. Would prefer to sell to one buyer, but expect to sell piecemeal. Also have nearly complete FMCS publications.

* * * * *

WILBUR LOGAN P.O. Box 5117 Poughkeepsie, NY 12601

1794 S-70	R2	G4/AG3	lt. brown, strong LIBERTY and date	\$120.
1796 S-83	R5	G6/AG3	dk. chocolate brown, nice planchet	175.
			Liberty Cap	
1798 S-172	R2	F12/15	brown, sl. granulation on rev.	95.

10 day return privilege.

* * * * *

J.E.L. COINS OFFERS EARLY COPPERS FOR THE COLLECTOR

S-I Chain Ameri.2 sm. plan. defects obv. G-5 R-4 \$1800.00	S-83 VF-20 R-5 rev. damage at 5&6 o'clock \$350.00	S-184 F-12 R-2 \$60.00
S-10 ex-Chapman,ex Starr VG-10 R-4 \$1000.00	S-84 G-6 R-3 \$125.00	S-185 G-6 R-2 \$10.00
S-22 G-6 R-1 \$100.00	S-87 G-4 rev.verdigris I o'clock R-3 \$90.00	S-186 VG-8 R-2 \$15.00
S-23 AG-3 edge bumps R-5 \$100.00	S-87 G-6 R-3 \$140.00	S-187 F-12 R-1 \$75.00
S-24 AG-3 edge bumps R-1 \$50.00	S-87 VG-10 beautiful smooth planchet R-3 \$275.00	S-187 VG-10 nearly half of obv plan.missing before striking.All detail vis-able.Odd error R-I \$150.00
S-26 G-4 R-2 \$100.00	S-88 AG-3 R-5 \$100.00	S-189 AG-3 R-2 \$375.00
S-28 G-4 R-3 \$105.00	S-91 G-4 R-3 \$100.00	S-189 AG-3 ANACS papers R-2 \$400.00
S-31 AG-3 smooth plan. R-I \$65.00	S-93 VG-10 obv.scratch nose to bottom curl R-2 \$95.00	S-190 VG-8 R-3 \$10.00
S-32 G-4 usual right side rev.weakness R-3 \$98.00	S-98 G-4 rev.edge bump at 7 o'clock R-4 \$125.00	S-191 G-6 R-2 \$10.00
S-41 G-4 R-3 \$100.00	S-108 AG-3 R-3 \$70.00	S-192 G-4 obv.cut R-3 \$30.00
S-44 G-6 R-2 \$100.00	S-108 VG-10 R-3 \$175.00	S-194 F-12 R-3 \$100.00
S-44 F-12 R-2 \$380.00	S-109 VG-10 R-2 \$150.00	S-197 VG-10 R-1 \$65.00
S-49 AG-3 rough surfaces edge bumps R-2 \$65.00	S-110 G-4 obv.plan.clip at 9 o'clock R-2 \$90.00	S-202 VG-8 R-4 \$150.00
S-49 G-4 R-2 \$100.00	S-110 VG-8 R-2 \$125.00	S-203 G-6 R-3 \$65.00
S-54 AG-3 R-3 \$75.00	S-120b F-12 R-1 \$90.00	S-204 G-4 R-4 \$50.00
S-55 G-4 R-3 \$70.00	S-128 AG-3 R-3 \$30.00	S-209 F-12 R-3 \$90.00
S-56 AG-3 obv.&rev.pitting R-3 \$55.00	S-130 AG-3 obv.scratches R-2 \$25.00	S-211 G-6 R-3 \$60.00
S-57 G-4 R-1 \$100.00	S-131 VG-10 R-3 \$125.00	S-211 VG-8 R-3 \$90.00
S-57 G-4 few rev.scratches R-1 \$90.00	S-131 VG-10 obv.pitting R-4 \$100.00	S-213 VG-8 R-3 \$50.00
S-58 VG-10 obv.& rev. edge bumps R-3 \$125.00	S-137 AG-3 R-3 \$35.00	S-219 G-6 R-2 \$60.00
S-58 F-12 obv. scratch & rev dark areas R-3 \$200.00	S-138 VG-10 R-1 \$50.00	S-219 F-12 R-2 \$190.00
S-60 AG-3 R-3 \$70.00	S-139 VF-20 R-1 \$210.00	S-220 VG-8 R-3 \$70.00
S-61 VG-8 R-4 \$185.00	S-140 AG-3 R-1 \$25.00	S-220 F-12 R-3 \$100.00
S-63 AG-3 R-3 \$60.00	S-140 VF-20 R-1 \$175.00	S-223 AG-3 R-1 \$15.00
S-63 G-6 R-3 \$110.00	S-141 F-12 R-5 \$350.00	S-224 G-6 R-1 \$25.00
S-69 VG-10 beautiful smooth planchet R-3 \$195.00	S-145 AG-3 obv. scratch & rev.pitting R-3 \$50.00	S-228 VG-8 R-2 \$30.00
S-70 AG-3 R-2 \$65.00	S-146 F-12 R-5 \$150.00	S-228 VF-20 R-2 \$200.00
S-72 VF-20 medium porosity R-2 \$300.00	S-147 AG-3 obv.pitting R-5 \$100.00	S-230 VG-8 R-1 \$30.00
S-72 VF-20 beautiful medium dark plan.R-2 \$600.00	S-148 AG-3 R-2 \$10.00	S-231 VG-8 R-1 \$50.00
S-74 F-12 R-4 \$325.00	S-152 F-12 R-2 \$10.00	S-232 G-6 R-1 \$35.00
S-75 G-4 R-3 \$125.00	obv.& rev.roughness \$120.00	S-233 G-4 R-3 \$35.00
S-75 G-4 R-3 \$120.00	S-154 AG-3 R-4 \$50.00	S-235 G-4 R-4 \$15.00
S-76b F-12 areas of rev. roughness R-I \$200.00	S-157 VF-20 small rust spots obv.& rev.R-2 \$175.00	S-236 G-4 R-1 \$25.00
S-76b F-12 sm.obv.marks R-I \$200.00	S-160 G-4 R-5 \$125.00	S-238 AG-3 R-5 \$30.00
S-77 G-4 R-4 \$100.00	S-162 G-4 R-4 \$55.00	S-239 G-5 R-3 \$25.00
S-77 VG-10 R-4 \$150.00	S-166 VG-10 R-1 \$50.00	S-240 G-4 obv.verdigris R-4 \$10.00
S-78 VG-10 struck 15% off center R-I \$130.00	S-167 G-4 R-1 \$10.00	S-241 VG-8 R-1 \$25.00
S-78 VG-10 sm.clip II o'clock on rev. R-I \$165.00	S-168 VG-8 R-3 \$60.00	S-242 F-12 R-3 \$100.00
S-78 VG-8 R-1 \$140.00	S-169 VG-8 R-5 \$85.00	S-243 VG-8 R-3 \$45.00
S-78 F-12 plan clip obv.at IO o'clock R-1 \$175.00	S-169 VG-10 obv. scratch R-5 \$65.00	S-244 VG-8 R-4 \$65.00
S-81 VG-10 R-3 \$160.00	S-170 VG-8 R-4 \$90.00	S-245 G-4 R-3 \$25.00
	S-175 AG-3 R-4 \$30.00	S-248 VG-10 R-5 \$100.00
	S-176 AG-3 R-5 \$10.00	S-249 G-6 R-3 \$10.00
	S-179 G-4 R-1 \$30.00	S-250 F-12 R-3 \$100.00
	S-181 VG-10 R-4 \$100.00	S-251 G-6 R-2 \$10.00
		S-252 VF-35 R-2 \$390.00
		S-253 VG-8 R-2 \$35.00
		S-255 VG-10 R-1 \$50.00
		S-256 VG-8 R-3 \$15.00
		S-257 VG-8 R-3 \$10.00
		S-260 G-6 R-1 \$25.00
		S-261 VG-8 R-3 \$35.00
		S-265 VG-8 R-4 \$90.00
		S-266 G-4 R-2 \$350.00

TURN THE PAGE FOR MORE OFFERINGS.

S-270 F-12	R-I \$100.00	S-271 VG-8	R-I \$40.00	S-276 F-15	R-I
S-271 VF-20 porous		S-273 VG-8	R-I \$35.00		beautiful tan
	R-I \$175.00				surfaces
					\$100.00
				S-276 VG-10	R-2 \$40.00
				S-280 F-12	R-2 \$210.00
				S-151 VG-8	R-4 \$100.00

TERMS OF SALE

1. Money orders or cashiers check with order. Personal checks must clear
2. Add \$2.00 per order under \$100.00 and \$5.00 per order over \$100.00 for registered mail.
3. All coins are returnable within 10 days of receipt as long as they are in original holder.
4. Please make second choice where possible; if coin is out of stock your money will be immediately returned---no games
5. Maryland residents add 5% sales tax.

J.E.L. COINS, BOX 3003, BALTIMORE, MD. 21229
ANA 56093 EAC I687

SWAPS AND SALES

CONNECTICUT 1787 Miller 15-F VF, with excellent color. Struck on a laminated planchet, with a hole through the obverse head (as made). An interesting example of the Connecticut "quality control".....\$50.

VERMONT Ryder 7. VG, very late state of the dies. Olive, with some light granularity. Well centered and above average.....\$200.
 Ryder 14. Fine, chocolate and tan. Ex ANS.....\$150.
 Ryder 16. Fine, smooth olive and tan.....\$125.
 Ryder 25. VG, olive, with some light reverse scratches and insignificant planchet porosity.....\$100.
 Ryder 27. Good, nice color, but lightly marked. Double struck. An interesting error.....\$125.
 Ryder 27. VG, nicely detailed, olive and tan, with some uniform obverse porosity.....\$75.
 Ryder 18. AG, or even Good, struck over an Irish Halfpence (as are most, if not all) and on an extremely clean planchet. A tougher variety.....\$100.
 Ryder 27. Fine, some granularity, and with a tiny hole through the bottom of the planchet.....\$25.
 Landscape Type copy, more likely cast than an electro, VF...\$45.

MISCELLANEOUS 41 piece lot of low-grade, cull, holed, and damaged colonial coins, including examples of Fugio, Hibernia, Connecticut, Virginia, Washington, New Jersey, and Rosa Americana coinages. An excellent buy for the budget-minded collector.....\$275.

WANTED Any of the tougher Vermont varieties. Condition is secondary to rarity, so please offer whatever you have to sell or trade. I would especially like to obtain an example of Ryder 3 and 15. Want lists appreciated.

RONALD JOHN GUTH #6 CHEVY CHASE PLACE, LEXINGTON, KY 40502 (606)-268-0545, Out-of-state call 1-(800)-223-5954 during business hours.

FOR SALE: The following New Jersey coppers:

14-J	G	beat up	\$ 4.	43-d	late die state	\$22.
34-J	F		23.	46-e	G	12.
38-C	VG		20.	48-g	F	23.
39-a	VG		20.	63-s	F	35.
43-d		early die state	35.			

SAM GABALDON 2116 Cleveland Avenue Anchorage, Alaska 99503

WANTED: - Large cents

1810 in VF 1799 in F

RAYMOND SMITH c/o The Copperhead P.O. Box 32145 Euclid, Ohio 44132

FOR SALE:

Colonial	-	1783	Eashington	UNITY STATE	cent	No problems	F18/18	\$70.
Half cents	-	1795	C-6a	VG8	ANACS	some pits		105.
		1797	C-1	F12		glossy dark brown		170.
		1804	C-10	F18		no problems, nice		45.
		1825	C-2	XF45		reddish brown		120.
		1833	C-1	AU55		reddish brown		110.
		1803	C-3	F15/25	bulge at 18,	second use, rare die state		175.
Large cents	-	1794	S-29	VF20	50% full rims,	wk dt, few pits obv.		210.
		1803	S-260	MS60	orig.mint red,	sl.por.at LIB,		
						otherwise v.nice		1,750.
		1804	S-266	F15	few marks			975.
		1813	S-292	F18	weakly str. at 11k to 1k obv. & rev.,			
					str. 5% off center, strong date			95.
		1820/19	VF20	dark				29.
		1852	N-1Ch.	XF45	large oversize flan			45.
		1857	N-4Ch.	AU50	S.D. some red on obv.			105.
Hard Times token	-	Low 19	Illustrious	Predecessor	- Ch. MS60/60,	with underlying luster, scarce in MS, in holder, lt. tan		125.

ALLAN F. VOSS 479 De Witt Avenue Belleville, NJ 07109 (201) 759-7434

LARGE CENTS - For Sale

S-131	R3	VG7	\$65.	S-191	R2	VG8	late die st.	\$50.
S-135	R4	G4	50.	S-196	R1	VG10		85.
S-138	R2	VG7	65.	S-203	R3	G4		32.
S-161	R1	G4	12.	S-214	R4	VG7		55.
S-172	R2	VG7	50.	S-231	R1	G6		38.
S-186	R3	G5	20.	S-255	R1	VG10	early die st.	65.

ED SARRAFIAN 9414 Nashville Morton Grove, IL 60053

FOR SALE:	1800	half cent	VF	\$85.	
	1811	half cent	G4	85.	star break
	1722	Hibernia halfpenny	Choice VF	250.	
	1802	large cent	AG	13.	
	1803	large cent	AG	13.	
	1811	large cent	G	40.	

RICHIE NADEAU

19 Glenwood Circle

Lynn, MA 01902

Half Cents for sale:

1795 C-6a G5 EAC '84 Obv. hair dig Obv. K9 ding \$85.
 1800 C-1 VG7 couple obv. digs 14.
 1804 C-13 VG10 dark, rough 24.
 1828 C-3 VF20 medium brown 28.
 1832 C-2 VF25 EAC '84, med. bwn 30.
 1835 C-1 7/10 obv. digs, rev. rgh 15.

Large Cents

1806 S-270 VG8 clnd & re-colored \$35.
 1807/6 S-273 VG8 cleaned 25.
 1807 S-276 VG8 edge dings; dark 25.
 1814 S-294 VG8 40.

RICHARD E. CROSS

c/o Cross Cohn Company
 P.O. Box 158

Scranton, PA 18504

HALF CENTS

1794 C-1A F-15 R-3 \$600.
 1811 C-2 F-15 R-3 450.
 1828 C-3 AU-55 R-1 125.
 1835 C-1 AU-50 R-1 110.
 1853 C-1 AU-55 R-1 125.
 1855 C-1 BU-60 R-1 225.

LARGE CENTS

1794 S-72 F-15 R-2+, Plan. Clip touches RTY/ICA, 00 of frac. 225.
 1795 S-75 VG-10 R-3 Let. Edge 325.
 1796 S-87 VF-20 R-3 Lib. Cap 650.
 1812 S-290 VF-30 R-1 Classic 400.
 1814 S-294 VF-30 R-1 Classic 395.

FREE PRICE LIST: Send name and address to receive current price list.

WILLIAM A. WEIMER

2327 Northern Hills Ct., NE

Rochester, MN 55904

Telephone: 507-282-3277

LARGE CENTS FOR SALE:

1803 S259 R4 F15 Very light porosity; clean steel color \$190.
 1804 Restrike Has seen a little circulation 185.
 1805 S267 R1 F15 Nice, smooth surfaces 175.
 1808 S277 R2 F15 Late st., Chip out of die inside D; nice 190.
 1808 S278 R3 VG7 Early state; Light roughness overall 45.
 1809 S280 R2 VF20 Small nick on bust; nice smooth surfaces 350.
 1810 S282 R2 VG8 35.
 1811 S286 R3 F12 150.
 1811 S287 R2 VF20 Scr from wreath to N in ONE; Nice surfaces 210.
 1812 S288 R1 G6 Nice smooth surfaces 30.
 1812 S290 R1 VF20 Very slightly granular surfaces 225.
 1812 S291 R2 VF25 Brown, smooth surfaces; sm gouge on cheek 275.
 1813 S292 R2 VF20 Brown, smooth surfaces; no marks worth noting 250.
 1814 S295 R1 F15 Some lt patches of corrosion; two scrs on obv 110.
 1816 N3 G5 Planchet crk \$45.
 1816 N5 VF25 55.
 1816 N9 VF20 several marks 45.
 1817 N1 VG10 50.
 1817 N6 VF25 40.
 1819 N2 VF25 Early state 35.
 1820 N2 VF25 40.
 1820 N11 VF30 burnished 35.
 1823 N2 F12 some lt corr 45.
 1824 N2 VF20 40.
 1831 N14 G6 dark, rough 50.
 1833 N3 VF25 45.
 1834 N5 VG10 No problems 65.
 1835 N16 VF30 65.
 1838 N14 G4 Lt corr overall 65.
 1841 N4 VF35 Lt brown, nice 40.
 1846 N9 VF30 40.
 1849 C23 VF25 40.

Any SIX of the following for \$50.00; or \$8.50 each:

16N9G; 17N4G; 18N5G; 19N8F; 20N4G; 20N5VG; 22N4G; 22N12G; 25N2G;
 25N3G; 26N7VG; 27N6G; 29N8G; 30N3G; 31N5G; 31N5G; 31N9AG; 31N10G;
 39N7VG; 41N2F; 42N8F; 46N13VG; 49N8F

EUGENE S. STERNLIGHT, Numismatist
161 N.E. 38th Street, Apt. 6A

Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33334
Telephone: (305) 563-8465

1723 Wood Hibernia Farthing	F	\$50.	1835 half cent	AU50	\$90.
1773 half cent - with period			1835 half cent	AU55	140.
after Georgius	VF	75.	1853 half cent	AU55	150.
1781 N.Amer. token	F15	50.	<u>Large cents:</u>		
1781 Wash. cent - draped bust,			1795 S-78	G5/Fr2	50.
no button	VG	40.	S-76	G4	90.
1786 NJ cent, narrow shield	VG	50.	1802 S-229	G4 porous	20.
1787 Mass. cent - horned eagle	F12	60.	S-237	VF20	200.
1787 Conn. miller 33.36-T2	G	30.	1803 S-243	F12	75.
1787 NJ cent	VG	30.	S-250	F15	100.
1788 Conn. Miller 11G	F15	130.	1805 S-269	VF30 obv. scr.	225.
			1814 S-295	G4	30.
			1817	VG10 15 stars	25.
			1841 N-2	VF20	20.

DENIS W. LORING	P.O. Box 363			New York, NY 10101	
1793 S-4 AG3 full date		\$450.	1811 S-287	XF45+ incredible	
1794 S-49 XF40 choice, tied for				color	\$1,650.
CC4	1,800.		1814 S-295	AU50 choice	1,000.
1795 S-78 XF40 absolutely flawless.			1817 N-15	MS60 some	
Not cheap, but, for the				original red. (Starr's	
grade, it is perfection	1,500.			was AU50 @ \$578.)	650.
1798 S-159 F12		175.	1827 N-6 III	AU55+	275.
S-174 VF20		225.	1841 N-4b	MS63	450.
1803 S-260 AU55		1,300.	1846 N-14	MS63	375.
1809 S-280 F12		150.	1854 N-12	MS63	375.
			1855 N-9	MS63	375.

JIM McGUIGAN Box 133 N. Versailles, PA 15137 (412) 247-4484

<u>Colonials</u>			<u>Half Cents</u>		
1760 Voce Populi	VF20	\$95.	1802 C-2	VG8	\$600.
1787 Draped Bust Left	VF25		1804 C-6 (State 6)	EF45	375.
Miller 33.1-Z.13		215.	C-10	AU55	800.
Libertas Americana medal			1806 C-4	AU55+ (R&B)	675.
Choice Proof		1,800.	C-4	MS60+ (R&B)	1,000.

1857 Small Date large cent MS63+ (R&B) \$800.

Literature: E. Gilbert: U.S. HALF CENTS (spiral bound with photographic plates) plus 5 major half cent sales (Alvord reprint, Dupont II, Hillyer-Ryder, Brobston, and Spence). All 6 items for \$220.

Show Schedule: I will be attending the following shows over the next few weeks:
Nov. 23-25 Michigan State (Dearborn); Dec. 6-8 Washington; Jan. 3-6
FUN (Orlando). Stop by my table (or have me paged) if you would like to see
anything in my inventory or if you have any early U.S. coins for sale.

ROD BURRESS 9743 Leacrest Cincinnati, Ohio 45215

FOR SALE: - Cotton-lined envelopes. \$12.50 per hundred, postpaid.

Fit inside 2x2 standard coin envelopes
Send SASE for sample.

VIRGIL OLIVER 12375 Ferden Road Oakley, MI 48649 (517) 845-3350

FOR SALE: Over 500 large cents. Send for free list

* * * * *

BOB MATTHEWS P.O. Box 128 Howell, MI 48843 (517) 546-7494

HALF CENTS - For Sale:

1794	C-4a	VG8	\$275.	1837	Token	AU	\$200.
1804	C-12	EF	125.	1849		AU	125.
	C-13	EF	120.	1850		XF	65.
1805	C-4	VF	75.	1851		AU	110.
1829		AU nice	120.	1853		VF+	50.
1833		MS60	175.	1855		MS60	210.
1834		AU	140.	1856		MS60+	300.

* * * * *

DICK PUNCHARD 8600 Queen Avenue So. Minneapolis, MN 55431

LARGE CENTS - FOR SALE:

(612) 888-1079

1801	S-219	VG8 late	\$85.	1831	N-5	F15	\$105.
1817	N-15	VF30	90.	1834	N-5	VF20	160.
1820	N-8	F12	25.	1835	N-6	VF25	45.
1824	N-5	VG8	95.	1837	N-2	VF35	50.
1827	N-9	VF25	85.				

* * * * *

TOM MATTHEWS P.O. Box 128 Howell, MI 48843 (517) 546-7494

1791	Small Eagle	AU	\$800.	S-127	5/3	R5	\$75.
	Large Eagle	MS60	900.	1827	N-2	VF30	75.
S-165		VG8	120.	1837	N-16	F15	50.
S-288		F12	125.	1839	N-1	G6	125.
1822	N-8	VG10	75.	1800	half cent	VF	85.
	N-2	EF45	150.	1803	half cent	C-1 late	85.

Congratulations to LH on your S-144!

See some of you at FUN!

Thanks for your support on the last ad. Few left!

* * * * *

C. F. GORDON, JR. EAC 21 1140 S. Waterview Drive Inverness, FL 32650

1797	S-120b	AG with date	\$20.	1807/6	G4 and nice		\$20.
1798	S-152	Fair with date	15.	1807	S-276	AG, smooth	9.
1801		Fair with date	10.	1814	S-295	Fine dark	60.
1802	S-227	VF20 nice brown	100.	1826	N-5	good	9.
1802	S-233	R4 Abt. good	15.	1831	N-7	Fine-brown	15.
1802	S-235	R4 good	20.	1837	N-10	Fine-brown	15.
1802	S-241	Fair with break	10.	1838	N-6	good	8.
1803	S-255	good, smooth	20.	1854	VF	brown	18.
1803	S-260	Fine, very porous	40.	1854	F-VF	brown	12.

No orders filled after December 15th.....Thanks..... Postage please

* * * * *

CHARLOTTE and DAVID GALE 2404 Berwyn Road Wilmington, DE 19810

HARD TIMES TOKENS FOR SALE:

LOW 8 AU-55, red and purple, full cartwheel	\$40.	LOW 39 MS-60, 5% red	\$85.
LOW 18 EF-40	25.	LOW 51 AU-50, tan, luster	40.
LOW 18V VF-30, unlisted 28.5 mm. diameter var.	100.	LOW 112, AU-50, luster	95.
LOW 37 VF-25 ex-Roper	49.	LOW 141 EF-45	175.
LOW 38 AU-50, trace red, ex-Roper	149.	LOW 148 EG-40	110.
		LOW 162 VF-20, no problems, more light strike than real wear	400.

Request free catalog listing many more HTT's, Colonials, other tokens.

TOM REYNOLDS P.O. Box 24529 Omaha, NE 68124 (402) 895-3065

1796 S-91 R3+ 3/1 #38.	Choice color and surfaces.
1797 S-141 R5 5 125.	Brown. Slight granularity. Scarce.
1807 S-271 R1 5 24.	COMET. BROWN AND SMOOTH, CENTER OF REB. WEAK.
1808 S-279 R1 6/8 40.	VERY NICE CLASSIC.
1816 N9 R4 8 21.	Brown and smooth. Very nice.
1823 N2 R2 5 35.	Late die state. Choice.
1835 N13 R4 7 90.	Choice.
1837 N9 R1 25 45.	Obv. is State 6. Rev. is State 3.
1839 N4 R2- 15 28.	Silly Head. Choice.
1840/18 N2 R1 12 19.	Very nice.

SEND NAME AND ADDRESS TO RECEIVE PRICE LIST.

DARWIN PALMER P.O. Box 1041 Bel Air, MD 21014

Send a listing of the cent varieties you seek and any special condition requirements. I will notify you of items that become available.

JACK H. ROBINSON P.O. Box 564 Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 281-0858

The price for CQR is still \$20.00 for a subscription thru 12/31/84. The Schedule is still to have the Late Date release in the mail around the middle of November, and the Half Cents about the first of December. The consolidated CQR should be published right around the end of December.

The Grading Committee is expecting to meet in New York at the end of November. Coins sent to the Committee after ANA will have them returned to them about December 10. Questions are cheerfully answered at no charge. The fees, which include confirmation of attribution, grading, and certificate and postage, are:

<u>COIN VALUE</u>	<u>FEE</u>
\$ 0- 200	\$ 7.50
201- 500	10.00
501-1500	15.00
Over 1500	1% of value per CQR to a maximum of \$50.00

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Please send me WALTER BREEN'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF UNITED STATES HALF CENTS, 1793-1857 at only \$60.00, Postage and Insurance included. California Residents add sales tax.

My check is enclosed for payment in full.

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* * * * *

The following item was written October 29, postmarked October 30, and received late on November 3, well past the deadline and too late for classification:

TOM MORLEY will hold a southeastern regional EAC meeting in conjunction with the FUN show at his home in Cocoa on Friday evening, January 4, 1985 at 7:30 P.M. His address is 385 N. Range Road, telephone (305) 632-7641. Those attending are urged to bring nice coppers to show.

The annual EAC basketball game will be held at the Kennedy Junior High Gym in Rockledge on Thursday, January 3, at 7 P.M. Those who have not played before are invited to dress out.

The FUN convention will be held at the Sheraton Twin Towers in Orlando from January 3-6, 1985.