

# PENNY-WISE

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EAC DIRECTORY OF OFFICERS

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|--|--|---|
| 1. All articles, letters, swaps & sales, and advertisements for P-W. Deadline: end of month preceding next issue.  | Editor   | Harry E. Salyards<br>606 N. Minnesota<br>Hastings, NE 68901   |
| 2. Information on EAC membership:<br>Current dues \$16 3rd class mail<br>\$24 1st class mail<br>Name or address changes, submit at least 1 month prior to date of next P-W issue. Please advise of lost or incomplete issues of P-W. | Vice<br>President<br>and<br>Membership<br>Chairman | Rod Burress<br>9743 Leacrest<br>Cincinnati, OH 45215<br>(513) 771-0696<br>or, EAC<br>P.O. Box 15782<br>Cincinnati, OH 45215 |
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| 7. All matters pertaining to the sale at the annual convention, including cataloguing. (Phone <u>only</u> if absolutely necessary, and <u>only</u> between Noon and 10 P.M.: (617) 759-4492).  | EAC Sale<br>Director                               | Bill Noyes<br>Box 428<br>Monument Beach, MA 02553   |

National Secretary: Denis Loring, P.O. Box 363, New York, N.Y. 10101

\* \* \* \* \*

The Staff of Penny-Wise

Editor Emeritus: Warren A. Lapp, M.D.

Editor: Harry E. Salyards, 606 North Minnesota Avenue, Hastings, NE 68901  
Associate and Contributing Editors:

Walter Breen	William J. Parks	Herbert A. Silberman
Denis W. Loring	Dennis P. Sheehan (HIT)	John D. Wright

Typist: Diane Vaupel, 119 East 3rd Street, Hastings, NE 68901

Printing: Wes Rasmussen, 1600 W. 92nd Street, Minneapolis, MN 55431

Legal Counsel: Milton B. Pfeffer, 115 Broadway, #800, New York, NY 10006

## Harry Salyards

The following thoughts were prompted by Hugh Cooper's excellent essay, printed on page 88 of this issue of Penny-Wise.

What is a collector? How would you define him? Today, he's usually described in terms of contrast to his presumed-opposite number, the investor. And yet these two categories really overlap and grade into each other from both directions. One may start with the urge to invest in gold, yet grow into a dedicated collector of Dahlonega mint issues. Or one could start with five-dollar large cents, yet arrive at the day when he must consider if he can afford to tie up a mid four-figure sum in a particularly rare variety (and what is "investment," after all, but the consideration of how much money to park where, and for how long?).

No, the collector is that individual who is willing to buy a coin at more than its face value, and his real opposite is the accumulator. Accumulators search their pocket change, cherish that handful of "old money" that grandpa put aside, but draw the line at actually buying a coin from a dealer. That is the crucial step in the collector's evolution. An object of money is being exchanged for more than the government accords it as money. And it is the object of the exchange rather than the medium. This requires a different perspective on the part of both parties to the transaction than that of the population at large, to whom money is what the government says it is. (If it reads "ten dollars," it must be; but how can it read "one cent," and yet command ten, or a hundred, or a thousand dollars?!) From that point of view, most of the large cents saved from the melting pot in the late 1850's and 1860's, as well as most of the small cents plugged into Whitman boards from the 1930's to 1960's, were "just pennies." Sure, it was neat to find an 1804, or a 1914D, but think of the thousands of "collections" in which those "holes" were never filled. To do so would have involved buying the coin at a premium from another collector or dealer; and that's precisely the step which most people never take. And those same people, if they find a super rarity, do what? Why, peddle it to the first sucker they can get, at the highest possible price.

Well, we're all suckers here; suckers for early copper. And mighty intense collectors while we're at it.

As you read these words, the annual convention of EAC will be about to get underway. If you haven't as yet made up your mind about attending, let me assure you, as a veteran of the last five annual meetings, that this is like no other convocation in numismatics. And whether you spend ten dollars or ten thousand, you'll go home far richer for the experience. Again, the convention gets under way Thursday, March 19, at 4 P.M., at the Dallas Marriott Park Central, I-635 and Central Expressway. I look forward to seeing you there!

Enclosed with this issue, you will find the twentieth and last of Chuck Funk's excellent indexing efforts for Penny-Wise. Chuck submitted his letter of resignation early this year, along with the exhortation that "you try to find a replacement (at once); he or she should have no less than the rest of the year to get his or her act together." I concur. Personally, I have found the thoroughness of Chuck's indexing to be a boon to both old and new members, in searching for either something about that particular item, or that certain article which they recall but cannot quite place. And we do need someone else to step forward now to fill his place.

I'll expect all kinds of articles about the national meeting, come the May Penny-Wise—plus whatever else strikes your fancy in the field of early copper. Keep those manuscripts coming!

Numismatically yours,

*Harry Salyards*

1848



N-30



5 9 5 6 8 5

**OBVERSE:** (Same as N-11, later) Many scratches down at slightly different angles from inner bun and main curl. A few nearly horizontal lines to right from inner curl. Fine lines up to left from neck to chin. Many lines from dentils into field, strongest at stars 10-12 and left of star 1, but some of the lines of N-11 are missing. Crumbling around stars, LIBERTY, and most of outline of Ms Liberty; this crumbling more advanced than that seen on N-11. Roughness near dentils, strongest under date and between stars 1 & 2. Dot just left of bottom edge of eye. No triangular point from dentils over star 10. LIBERTY is weak and blunted.

**DIE STATES:** Lines from dentils gradually fade and are gone in latest state. Lines at curls and neck also fade and disappear, but some weak remnants of the lines down from inner bun and upper part of main curl always visible. Crumbling advances. Dot before eye always clear. Latest has rim break at stars 7-8.

**REVERSE:** Many fine lines down to right from dentils to AM, strongest single line to left top of M. One fine line up to right from top of E to dentils over left side of R. No crack from dentils over A to left top of M through tops of MERIC as always seen on N-11.

**DIE STATES:** Lines fade and disappear rather quickly as die wears and flowlines develop through legend. Latest state has a small lump on bottom edge of berry over left side of N in ONE (occurs after obverse rim break).

LATE DATE CENT UPDATE

Bob Grellman

These last two months have been important ones for collectors of late date large cents. Although no new varieties have been confirmed, some important information has surfaced and the first issue of "Common Cents," a late date cent census, was published and distributed by J.R. Frankenfield of Miami, Florida.

This late date cent census is similar to the middle date census (commonly referred to as "The List") that is published and distributed by John D. Wright. In fact, John helped J.R. with the computer program used to sort the data into a useable report format. "Common Cents" lists the contents of prominent collections of late date cent varieties. This list is much more than a "pecking order" or whist match on paper. Rather, it gives us a good indication of which varieties are truly rare and which ones are tough to locate in decent condition. And, by letting us know who needs what, it encourages correspondence and horsetrading to fill holes.

Although "Common Cents" is a very important project, it won't completely fulfill its potential until two things happen. First, more collectors need to participate in the census. I know of several prominent collections not included in this first census. But collections don't have to be spectacular to be important for census purposes. If you collect late date cents by variety and you aren't listed in the census, GET WITH IT! Send a list of your late dates to J.R. or me right now. If you want some privacy, we can include your collection without divulging your name. Please do your part so we can make the census as meaningful as possible. Second, and this step is more difficult, far too many late date cents in established collections are still misattributed. Only time and a sincere effort by all of us to verify those attributions will solve this problem. Please check your attributions, and if you need some assistance along the way, I'd be happy to help. Just send me the cents in question along with return postage. My address is in "Swaps and Sales."

Two important "discoveries" were made recently. First, 1847 N-40 is really a late state of N-21. Delete N-40 and change the rarity of N-21 to R3. Second, 1848 N-29 and N-34 share the same obverse die, with N-29 being the later state. While this information isn't too significant, it does bring us one step closer to a credible emission sequence for that year (a goal which I don't believe we will achieve, but which is still worth a try).

On the facing page, I've included updated attribution information for 1848 N-30. Much new information regarding this variety has surfaced since Volume I of the attribution guide was published last year. Holders of Volume I may want to insert a copy of this new page into the book.

Many people have written asking to purchase copies of Volumes I and II of the Attribution Guide for U.S. Large Cents. Unfortunately, both volumes have been sold out for quite some time. Copies of the new "Quickfinder," which covers all the varieties from 1840-1857, are still available. See my ad in "Swaps and Sales" for details.

\* \* \* \* \*

Part 3

Bill Jones

Editor's Note: as with the preceding two articles in this series, "condition census" as used herein refers to coins reasonably available to the intermediate collector, not to all extant examples of a given variety.

1805 Although mint records show that there were over 800 thousand half cents minted in 1805, a large number of these were dated 1804 (Cohen numbers 11, 12, and 13) and a much smaller group were dated 1803 (Cohen 4). As a result, 1805 as a date is much scarcer than its mintage would indicate.

1805 is a very tough year for the intermediate collector who is looking for attractive, high-grade coins. Two of the varieties, C-1 and C-4, are common enough in the lower grades but are hard to find in EF or better condition. The two 'small 5 with stems' varieties, C-2 and C-3, are scarce in all grades, and attractive examples of either of these coins are almost nonexistent.

Cohen 1 This is the most common of the four varieties, and it is often available in the Good to Fine condition range. VF coins are occasionally available, but you may have to look for a long time to find a piece in EF or better. The sharpest example of this piece which I have ever seen was at least an AU-50, but some unthinking fool had allowed the coin to get a staple scratch under the word "HALF" on the reverse. As such, the dealer who owned it was unable to sell the piece at EF money. Inexperienced collectors should bear this in mind whenever they are offered any piece with a collector-inflicted defect. It has been my experience that while a random defect is a detraction, a numismatic-related problem can really "do in" a particular coin.

The retail selling prices for average pieces (Good to Fine) are only slightly higher than those for common type. VF's sell in the \$75 to \$175 range, EF's are \$250 to perhaps \$400, and a true AU can sell for \$500 and up.

Cohen 2 This variety is one of the minor aristocrats in the half cent series. I had never seen one offered for sale until the 1986 EAC convention, when there were two pieces available on the bourse floor. One was a VG and was priced at \$2,600, and the other was a strong but porous Good at less than half that price. After some fruitless negotiations with the owner of the VG coin, I purchased the low-grade piece, against the advice of its owner, for more money than I would have dreamed of paying for such a coin a few months earlier. As Dr. Sheldon wrote, "When the bug bites hard..." I am not displeased with the result, however, because the acquisition of this piece completed my variety set of 1805 half cents, which was quite an accomplishment for me...BUT if 21 1805 C-2's show up at this year's Half Cent Happening as they did at last year's Happening for the 1803 C-2...&#8204!

A few months later, the former \$2,600 coin was consigned to J.J. Teaparty and offered at \$1,995. By this time, however, "the bug had returned to normal," and I could not justify the expenditure of any additional funds for this variety, given my other numismatic interests.

Cohen 3 This is another very scarce variety which almost always comes in terrible condition. This coin is woefully underpriced in all of the popular pricing guides including the Redbook, which prompted me to pass on one coin which I should have purchased a couple of years ago. All of the known examples of this variety were struck with a badly injured obverse die, which resulted in a large bulge in the right obverse field. This large bulge almost always affected the reverse as well, resulting in weakness on the left side of the wreath and on the words "HALF CENT." This striking weakness, the certain early failure of the obverse die, and the heavy circulation which almost all of these coins received have made the 1805 C-3 scarce in the low condition grades, and a very rare piece in any condition which could be termed "attractive."

The finest example of this coin which I was ever offered now resides in my collection. Officially it has been graded a VG-8, but I call it a Fine-12. The reason for this, in addition to the usual five points (in this case four) which are added for ownership, is that the coin has attractive light tan surfaces, shows almost all of Ms. Liberty's drapery lines, and has most of the detail within the leaves on the right side of the wreath on the reverse. In my opinion, most of the weakness of this coin is due to strike, although this is an area where honest differences of opinion might exist.

I have noted the following market prices for the 1805 C-3: Fair-AG \$50 to \$100, Good \$200 to \$275, VG \$375 to \$475, and Fine \$800 and up. As I noted earlier, these prices are far higher than those listed in popular catalogs, and by now there are undoubtedly a few folks out there who think that I am quoting these amounts for my own benefit ("Is Jones becoming an 'I.M. Cagey'? Is he pushing these prices in order to enhance the value of his collection?") Well, on the day in which I purchased the Fine (or VG) coin, I sold a fairly unattractive Good-6 to a dealer for more than double the Redbook listing. Later, another dealer complained to me that I should have offered the piece to him because he would have paid more. In short, coin dealers are asking more than the catalog prices for this variety because they are paying more than the catalog prices.

Cohen 4 This is the second common 1805 variety, and it is generally available in Good to VF condition at type coin money or perhaps a little more. EF and AU coins are scarce, but they can be found with some patience, even though the official condition census lists some AU's. EF's sell for \$300 to \$400; AU's are in the \$500 to \$750 range.

1806 This is the second most common date in the Draped Bust series, but like the 1805, the 'small date with stems' varieties are hard to find.

Cohen 1 This is the second most common variety in the Draped Bust series next to the 1804 C-13. The coin is very easy to locate in the Good to VF range, and in fact, you may well find this at Gray Sheet "bid" if you look hard enough. I have found this coin to be a little tougher than the 1804 C-13 in the EF and AU grades, but once more this is one of those "type coin" varieties so bargains can be found.

Cohen 2 The rarity rating on this variety has fallen to an R4, but it has got to be the toughest variety with that rating in the series. AG's and Good's are

sometimes available in the \$50 to \$100 range, but anything decent (Fine or so) is going to run from \$300 to \$400. I have never been offered a choice VF or EF, but I have seen them on the retail lists of some reliable dealers in the \$1700 to \$1800 range. Those are some pretty hefty prices for a variety which is only rated an R4!

The best example which I have been offered recently had the sharpness of an EF and looked great from about three feet away, but when viewed with a glass, the coin revealed a network of fine scratches which made the piece look terrible. The price, which one dealer commented was "almost worth it," was \$650.

Cohen 3 This is a great rarity, and I have never been offered one. About the only hope of locating it would be to find it misattributed as C-2, which could happen given the great similarity between these two obverses. Unfortunately, I have not found one, even though I have carefully examined every low-grade C-2 which I have been offered.

Cohen 4 This variety is quite common in spotty red Uncirculated from a hoard of several hundred pieces which was sold by the Chapman Brothers in the early 1900's. In previous years this variety, uniquely among the early half cents, often found its way into the portfolios of the investor-types, because it was so common in red Unc. Recently the big dealers have directed their clients away from copper altogether because of "storage problems," and many attractive, red and brown C-4's have appeared in the market at bargain prices near the MS-60 level (\$600 to \$750).

If copper is ever recommended as an investment again, this variety will probably be a prime candidate for POGS certification, and such a purchase would be a very bad buy, in my opinion. Although the type of holders used by POGS are okay for gold and silver coinage, they are unsuitable for copper. The reason is that these holders are potential moisture traps, and when moisture and copper get together, the results are usually disastrous. If moisture does appear inside a POGS holder containing a copper, the owner of such a piece has three unattractive options: (1) sell the coin "as is"; (2) break open the POGS holder and therefore destroy the value of the certification; or (3) let nature take its course.

I have found this variety to be an especially difficult one to locate in VF and EF. It seems that most examples of this coin which come to market are in Mint State, impaired Mint State (i.e. cleaned to remove the ugly black spots which are often found on the hoard coins of this variety), or unattractive VG. This variety is especially tough for the budget-minded collector who is looking for an attractive piece for less than \$100.

To be continued

\* \* \* \* \*

#### A DISSENTING VIEW ON THE "BACKDATED" MOTT TOKEN

Jeff Rock

I found Bill Anton's article, "Was the Mott Token Backdated to 1789?", in Pennywise #117, page 270, to be most intriguing. For years, several researchers have hypothesized that the Mott tokens may have been struck on cut-down large cents, mainly because of the similarities of the copper planchets. Unfortunately, the

piece described by Anton does not prove this to be the case.

The evidence provided by the coin itself proves that it is a manufactured or "homemade" error. Most telling is the weight. If the coin had been struck over a large cent hub trial of the 1837-39 type, the planchets would have been one of the 168 grain standard pieces. Credibility is more than stretched when we are asked to believe that one of the 208 grain planchets had been kept around the mint for over forty years, just to be used to strike a die trial or two, and then, somehow, find its way to Mott's coinage press!

This coin was probably made as follows: a normal (but unusually heavy) thick planchet Mott token was placed in-between a "sandwich" consisting of a Head of '38 large cent and some soft, porous material such as a piece of leather. This unappealing sandwich was then wrapped in another piece of leather, or foil, and beaten with a hammer. This left the reversed and incused impression of the Liberty Head. The large cent was then turned over and the above process was repeated, this time leaving the NE and NT of ONE CENT. This procedure caused some slight flattening of the reverse (clock side) of the token.

If a double-struck hub trial impression of a 'Head of 1838' large cent had been the original image on this planchet, its appearance would have been slightly enlarged and distorted by the subsequent overstriking.

In my own colonial collection, I have a similar piece, this time struck over a Connecticut copper (unattributable, but definitely a 1787 Jarvis & Co. product). My coin, which unfortunately did not photograph well, has a fairly complete reversed and incused large cent reverse on one side of the coin, and a similar Coronet head on the other. I would be interested in hearing from other members who might have such "overstrikes" in their collections.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### THE MASSACHUSETTS CENT SURVEY--RESULTS

Michael Packard

In the May 1986 issue of Penny-Wise I reported the results of my Massachusetts half cent survey and asked all EAC members to provide me with a list of their Massachusetts cent holdings. I received responses from 20 people. When I include my own small collection, I have information on 153 individual coins representing 39 of the 40 varieties of Massachusetts cents\*.

As with the Massachusetts half cent owners, there are 2 groups of Massachusetts cent owners. The largest group, about three-fourths of those reporting, owned only 1 to 4 examples of the cent and held them primarily as examples of the type. The second group is comprised of people with more advanced collections. At least 4 of the 5 people in this group are striving to complete a variety collection of Massachusetts cents. These 5 collectors reported owning 11, 17, 19, 23, and an amazing 38 of the 40 varieties of Massachusetts cents. Don't you know that I wish my collection was the one containing the 38 varieties! It isn't, it's not even close, but I am working on it.

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\* One longtime Massachusetts cent collector questions whether there really is a 1788 Ryder 11-G. I have not yet been able to confirm this variety's existence for him. I would appreciate hearing from anyone knowing the whereabouts of a Ryder 11-G.

The results of the Massachusetts cent survey are presented below. I stress that I have not seen most of the coins reported, so it is possible that there are errors in attribution and/or grading. The results reported below are as reported to me.

Year	Variety	Number reported	NR*	Grade reported								
				AG	G	VG	F	VF	XF	AU	BU	
1787	1-B	3	2	1	(2 are Conn 16.3-N undertypes)							
	2A-F	3	1					1	1			
	2B-A	12	1			4	3	1	1	2		
	2B-C	4	1			1	1		1			
	2B-E	3	1			1				1		
	2B-G	2	1		1							
	3-G	10			1	3	1	3			2	
	4-C	4	1			1	1			1		
	4-D	5	1			2	1			1		
	4-J	1	1									
	5-I	1	1									
	6-G	4	1		1	1			1			
	7-H	2	1								1	
	8-G	1	1									
	1788	1-D	9	1		1	1		3	1	1	1
		2-B	4	1			1		1	1		
		3-A	5	1			1	2	1			
3-E		4	1				2	1				
4-G		4	1			1		2				
6-N		7	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		
7-M		6	1		3	1	1	1				
8-C		7	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		
9-M		2	1				1					
10-L		10	1			2	3	1	1		2	
11-C		2	1				1					
11-E		7	1			1	1	3	1			
11-F		4	1			1	2					
11-G		0										
12-H		1	1									
12-I		6	1		1	2	1		1			
12-K		1	1									
12-M		5	1		1	1	1		1			
12-O		1	1									
13-I		1	1									
13-N		1	1									
14-J	1	1							1			
15-M	3	1						2				
16.1-M	4	1				3						
16.2-M	1	1										
17-I	1	1										
Unknown	1				1							
Total		153	38	4	11	29	23	23	10	9	6	

\* NR = Not reported

I would like to thank all those who responded to both my Massachusetts cent and half cent surveys. I hope that they will continue to apprise me of additions to their collections and that other EAC members will take the time to inform me of their holdings of Massachusetts copper coins. All information provided to me will be held in the strictest confidence.

\* \* \* \* \*

A SURVEY OF EARLY LARGE CENT LITERATURE

Denis Loring

I am researching the number of extant copies of several very rare books and auction catalogues on early large cents. If you own any of these, or know of other copies, please write me, giving provenance if at all possible. All information will be held in total confidence, of course. The results will be published in a future issue of Penny-Wise.

1. Dr. Edward Maris: Varieties of the Copper Issues of the United States Mint in the Year 1794. 1869 edition.
2. same, 1870 edition.
3. F. D. Andrews: An Arrangement of United States Copper Cents 1816-1857. 1881 edition.
4. S. H. Chapman: The United States Cents of the Year 1794. 1923 edition.
5. G. H. Clapp: The United States Cents of the Years 1798-1799. Leather-bound presentation edition, limited to ten numbered copies. Please specify your number. (I have number 7)
6. U.S. Coin Company catalogue of the Foster Lardner collection, November, 1914, with four original plates.
7. U. S. Coin Company catalogue of the Granberg-Woodin collection (collection of a prominent American), May, 1915, with seven original plates.

A project like this can only succeed with your help. Please send any relevant information to:

Denis W. Loring  
P.O. Box 363  
New York, NY 10101

I thank you for your participation!

\* \* \* \* \*

RETIRING PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Jeffrey Oliphant

The primary purpose of Early American Coppers is to promote, encourage, and sustain a continued interest in early American copper coins, and to disseminate relevant information concerning those coins. We all share an interest in early America, in its history as well as its coinage. Through the pages of Penny-Wise, through our formal and informal programs at national and regional meetings, and through one-on-one contacts, there has been a free exchange of information and ideas. This open sharing of knowledge is what makes EAC a strong and impressive organization.

Because of this focus, EAC has flourished. Over the past six years, our membership has nearly doubled. It now stands at about 1,400. With our increase in membership, attendance at some regional meetings now exceeds the attendance at our early national conventions. Our national convention has grown from two days to four.

Penny-Wise is one of the most respected American numismatic publications, both for its content and its continuity. The literary efforts of our individual members are highly regarded as well.

All of EAC's officers are volunteers, with normal lives and jobs outside of the club. With our tremendous membership growth, we have had to call upon more of our members to help, so that no one would be over-burdened. We have tried to organize EAC so that many can plan, contribute, and participate in our programs and events. It has been very gratifying to have had an abundance of sincere, enthusiastic volunteers as needs have arisen.

With our annual convention this month, my term as EAC President will come to an end. I hope that over the past six years we have fulfilled the objectives of our organization, and have both learned from and enjoyed our hobby.

I would like to thank the EAC members and officers with whom I have had the pleasure of serving, especially our national officers: Rod Burress, Vice President; Denis Loring, Secretary; John Wright, Treasurer; and Warren Lapp and Harry Salyards, Editors-in-Chief. Our new President will be Stu Hodge of Dallas. I have known Stu for many years and have the highest respect and admiration for him. I am pleased that Rod, Denis, John and Harry will continue with Stu in their current positions.

I would like to thank all of you for allowing me to serve as President. I have found the position to be enjoyable, fulfilling, and emotionally rewarding, and I have learned a lot as well.

EAC is strong because of the active involvement of many people. I know you will all continue to support the organization and Stu in the years to come.

Thank you.



---

Jeffrey Oliphant

AN INVITATION TO THE A.N.A., ATLANTA

Radford Stearns

As General Chairman of the 1987 A.N.A. Convention, and E.A.C. member #264, I would like to encourage all members to attend the 96th annual A.N.A. in Atlanta, August 26-30, 1987. (P.N.G. day is August 25.) I've enclosed a list of some of Atlanta's other features...

Editor's note: ...which runs to 12 pages altogether, far too long to print verbatim in P-W. However, for those of you who need attractions other than coins, the following is a thoroughly arbitrary selection culled therefrom by yours truly:

**BEST TRADITIONAL CAJUN FARE:** Joe Dales Cajun House could make you think you're in Louisiana. Some of the spiciest and tastiest dishes in town. Dirty rice is especially recommended. The owner's collection of old toys is fun to look at and the piano bar is a very good one. At 3340 Peachtree Road in Buckhead, 261-2741.

**BEST ROUGH AND READY OUTING:** Remember the movie *Deliverance*? The white water rafting of the Chatooga River was where the movie was filmed. Contact Southeastern Expeditions, 329-0433 for information. If you are not up to class 5 rapids you may want to consider the more tame waters of the Chattahoochee River. For that contact High Country, 955-1866 at 6300 Powers Ferry Road for rafting equipment.

**BEST YIDDISH-SOUTHERN-FRENCH CUISINE:** Where else will you find a restaurant so described? Sidney's, just south at 4225 Roswell Road, manages to pull off this combination of cuisines in a setting made elegant by antiques and fine mellow woods. This is a great place for visitors who are tired of being chromed, ferned, and cedared to death.

**BEST SEATS IN THE HOUSE:** Atlanta Fulton County Stadium is the home of the Braves and the Falcons. Their success rates over recent years have allowed us to enjoy major league baseball and NFL football by cheering for the other team! Atlanta Braves baseball, 577-9100. Atlanta Falcons football, 261-5400. The Falcons training complex is located in Suwanee and is open to the public for most practices.

**BEST PLACE TO EXPECT MIRACLES:** The Abbey Restaurant is a favorite of visitors and residents alike. It is a few minutes north of the hotels. It is situated in a deconsecrated church at the corner of Ponce de Leon and Piedmont. The menu and wine list are huge. 876-8532.

**BEST MOVIE NOSTALGIA:** No competition at all. The Fox Theater at the corner of Peachtree St. N.E. and Ponce de Leon is a 1920's style movie palace complete with Moorish arches, starry ceilings and other flights of fancy. Classic movies are shown every summer. Concerts are also available. Prior to the movies there are sing alongs with the mighty Moeller pipe organ. Call 881-1977 for schedules and information.

**BEST ICE CREAM:** If you are ready for serious ice cream consumption with a diet-destroying variety of toppings, Goren's Ice Cream and Sandwiches is the place for you. The original is located at the corner of Peachtree and Fourteenth St, 881-9628. Ask about delivery service.

**BEST JAZZ BAR:** Good music in art deco surroundings is found at Walter Middy's Jazz, 816 North Highland Avenue, N.E., 876-7115. If your taste runs more to jamming and blues, try Blues Harbor, 3179 Peachtree Road, Buckhead, 261-6717.

**BEST GREEK EATING:** Nikos Restaurant serves up all the spicy specialties that should bring smiles to the faces of those who appreciate outstanding Greek cooking. Highly recommended by the Delphic Oracle. 1789 Cheshire Bridge Road, N.E., 872-1254.

**BEST KIDS ENTERTAINMENT:** The fabulous Six Flags Amusement Park is located about 10 miles west of Atlanta on I-20. A one price ticket gives unlimited rides for the day, 948-9290.

**BEST DOWN TO EARTH RESTAURANT:** Marymac's, where southern-style home cooking becomes an art form. Fresh vegetables are a specialty. Located at 224 Ponce de Leon Avenue, N.E., 875-4377. Children's plates at \$1.50 are a tremendous bargain.

**BEST ANTIQUE BARGAINS:** The Turnage Place, Ltd., is a warehouse full of antiques and old furniture, 1001 Brady Avenue, N.W., at Tenth Street.

**BEST FRESHLY-MADE PASTA IN ELEGANT SURROUNDINGS:** Trotters is a stylish Buckhead eatery with a harness racing theme. This was recently voted the best restaurant in Atlanta. Pace yourself carefully. The pasta, veal and seafood dishes are unsurpassed, 3215 Peachtree Road, N.E., 237-5988.

**THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA** has an excellent money museum. Complete collections of Dahlonega gold and the 1794 dollar which is the plate coin of the Redbook are among the features at this fine little museum. Call ahead for a reservation.

**BEST BETS FOR CIVIL WAR BUFFS:** Kennesaw Mountain Battlefield, 427-4686. The Big Shanty Museum contains the steam locomotive, "The General," 427-2117. The Battle of Peachtree Creek took place at Collier Road between Peachtree Road and Northside Drive. The best illustration of the Battle of Atlanta can be found at the Cyclorama, a few minutes from downtown by taxi or MARTA. This 400 foot painting has recently been restored and is well worth the visit. The best description of the Battle of Atlanta is William Key's "The Battle of Atlanta and the Georgia Campaign" published by Peachtree Publishers.

**BEST PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY IN TOWN:** Only one, the Jimmy Carter Library is located a short taxi ride from downtown.

**BEST OVERNIGHT TRIP HEADING SOUTH FROM ATLANTA:** Head to Pine Mountain and Callaway Gardens down I-85. Nearby is Warm Springs, site of Franklin D. Roosevelt's Little White House and the FDR State Park. These are excellent family vacation areas.

**BEST OVERNIGHT TRIP FROM ATLANTA HEADING NORTH:** Unicoi State Park offers all sorts of mountain pleasures. It is located near Helen, a small Bavarian style village featuring many shops and restaurants.

\* \* \* \* \*

REPORT OF EAC MEETING AT FUN

Bob Matthews

An informal gathering of EAC'ers convened at the FUN show in Orlando, Florida, on the afternoon of January 9, 1987. There were 33 members and guests present. The meeting opened with the customary self-introductions.

John Wright presented a group of "one-of-a-kind" cents, and explained how they each came to be unique. He had 15 or 20 examples for us to view. John also advised us that the rough draft of his middle date cent reference book should be ready in time for the EAC meeting in Dallas.

Bob Grellman then told of his new Late Date Quickfinder supplement for the dates from 1840 through 1857. This guide has been updated with the new varieties discovered since the publication of the Grellman-Reiver two volume set. Bob also stated that a second edition of the late date reference, combining the two volumes of the first edition, is in progress. (Volumes I and II are officially out of print, but Jack Robinson advised the group that he had a few copies of both remaining; he can be contacted at P.O. Box 564, Vienna, VA 22180.)

The meeting finale was a whist match on several middle date large cents. John R. Frankenfield, Richard Punchard, and Robert Matthews competed on 1816, 1822, 1824, and 1834. A panel of three judges, Jack Robinson, Del Bland, and Bob Shalowitz, was chosen to arbitrate the match. It was close until Dick Punchard displayed some of his super 1822's, including one of the two finest known 1822 N-14's. Yes—Dick was the winner, with J.R. and Bob close runners-up.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Robert E. Matthews  
John D. Wright  
Mike Ringo  
Ron Janowsky  
Bob Grellman  
Cindy Grellman  
J. R. Frankenfield  
P. Thompson  
Dick Punchard  
G. Lee Kuntz  
Joyce Kuntz  
Bill Parks  
Don Valenziano  
Joe Kane  
Del Bland  
Robert Conrad  
Larry St. John

Gary Overton  
S. Little  
Eileen Kelly  
Gifford F. Kelly  
Robert Miller  
Peter Boisvert  
Marvin Hall  
Craig A. Whitford  
Jack Robinson  
Tom Reynolds  
Chris McCawley  
Charles Barasch  
Steve Tanenbaum  
Bob Shalowitz  
Marty Shalowitz

\* \* \* \* \*

REPORT OF WEST COAST REGIONAL MEETING

Dan Demeo

The West Coast EAC Regional Meeting was held at the Winter Long Beach Numismatic and Philatelic Expo on Friday, February 13, 1987, at 7:30 p.m. Phil Ralls called the meeting to order and began the self-introductions of attendees. The roster was signed by:

Tom Chalkey	Jonathan Sachs	Jim Bergman
Pete Boisvert	Steve Tannenbaum	Jay Guren
Iona Reiver	Jules Reiver	John M. Peters
John & Mary Bergman	Bill Weber	Doug McHenry
Jack Collins	Al Bennett	Philip J. Moore
Roger Lyles	Reigh Roelofs	Del Bland
Fred Truex	Jeff Oliphant	Jack H. Robinson
David Henderson	Bud Schweich	Mike Cozzolino
Dennis Coffey	Dan Demeo	J. R. Frankenfield
Jack H. Beymer	Robert E. Matthews	Randle Fairchild
Alan Meghrig	Virginia Lyles	Bob Kanne
Jim Matthews	Doug Bird	
Sheridan Downey	Mike Ringo	

The room was literally overflowing with EAC'ers from California and ten other states, despite bad weather (yes, it does rain in California) and a session of Kagin's auction.

There was a discussion of coins found at the show, among them an 1822 N-9, an 1828 N-12, a 1799 for \$125, and an 1804 for \$30. Mark Borckardt found a 1797 S-125 in 10-grade, and Tom Reynolds an S-19b in 20. (What are all these out-of-staters doing, picking cherries without a license?)

Jeff Oliphant discussed the National Convention, to be held in Dallas March 19-22. The auction is reported to consist of some 625 lots, with a number of high-powered pieces. The 1988 National Convention will be held in Los Angeles in April, 1988. Jeff reported that he was currently negotiating with a major first-rate hotel in the LAX (airport) area.

Among upcoming sales, Del Bland discussed the Norweb collection, which was begun in 1912 and belonged to Mrs. R. Henry Norweb. Bowers and Merena will be selling the collection in 1988. Jules Reiver had the proof sheets of the upcoming Herman Halpern consignment to Stack's (March 17-18). McLaughlin and Robinson will be holding a copper sale February 18. Bill Weiner's collection of middle and late dates was to be sold February 14 at Long Beach (Kagin's). The coins were attributed and graded by Del Bland. Because of a need to maintain lot prices, many still-desirable pieces were lotted together. Bowers and Merena were reported to be selling the Taylor collection of colonials in New York later this spring.

Although no formal program was presented, everyone seemed to enjoy the meeting, which was adjourned until the next Long Beach Expo, to be held in June. Additionally, a meeting will be held at the CSNA show in San Francisco, tentatively at 3:30 p.m., on Saturday, May 2, 1987.

\* \* \* \* \*

2FERS

John D. Wright, NLG

It has been over ten years since I have added TWO varieties to my collection in a single day. Sure, I've upgraded. Sure, I've filled in some die states. Sure, I've bought coins I liked but didn't need. But TWOfers? It happened January 1987 at FUN.

I'll take the last one first, because by the time that happened it was an anticlimax. I am making the rounds barehanded (no notes, no books) and stop to chat with Gary Fitzgerald (MISTER 1824!). Gary hands me a low-grade 1794.

"Is that a head of 1793?"

"Sure is. How much you want for it?" The coin is marked 18B; how can he TELL?--the reverse is slick. But one of the want lists in my head says "XXX wants a low-grade '94 head of '93 (any variety) for less than a hundred."

"Hundred dollars."

"No room; how about \$75?"

"Sold."

I pay the man, pocket the coin. Gary had cherried it in NJ as a cull 1794--my customer should be happy.

That night back in the room I study my purchases. Get to the head of '93--hey, that's an 'A' edge! Obverse is a dateless head of '93 with no pole behind the head and no under-truncation at the shoulder--that's S-18, 19. Reverse is STILL slick. A vigorous rubbing on my knee, a drop of oil, and I can barely make out a leaf triplet--should be the one at OF. That's enough; 18A. Sorry, the customer loses out; I need this one myself. That makes TWO! But let's back up to number ONE--the reason I'm already wearing a warm glow.

I'm going through a box of cents at an unfamiliar dealer's table--mostly low-grade, but I like to look at everything anyway. Let's see--1801--pointed 1, could be a goodie. Check the back--denominator 1 00. Push that one into the "buy it" pile. Negotiate a price, pay it. Tom Reynolds is looking at better cents in the case, asks "what did you buy?"

"Just this," handing him my prize.

"What's this? A 224?"

"Something like that."

That night I check my notes carefully--don't want to say anything until I'm sure. Check!! I've got myself an 1801 NC-4!

The next day I hand the coin to Del Bland. "You'll want to take notes on this one for your census."

"OK, what am I looking at?"

That's understandable. The variety is not in PENNY WHIMSY, was plated only in Dupont (1954), Tad (1976), and Brown (1986), with only the Tad plate showing up the variety all that well. It has never been pictured in PENNY-WISE. I've remedied that situation below.



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Obverse: New. Pointed 1, date evenly spaced.  
There is a line joining bases of BE.

Reverse: Same die as S-222. Fraction bar shifted left,  
denominator 1 00. Highest leaf right of S,  
triplet under F. Early die state, no cracks.

Census: 10 (VF but burnished) Dupont: 344-Tad: 59-Naftzger  
5 Joseph H. Rose (I haven't seen it)  
3 Furjanic-Loring-Brown: 331-Brown  
3 Breen 1963?  
This coin: I think G6. Bland calls it G5,  
Robinson says G4.

Where can I find a grade-meter to measure this? Who cares anyway—I LOVE the coin!

\* \* \* \* \*

## KNOCK, KNOCK...WHAT'S IN THERE?

Roger Lyles

Like many early copper collectors, I began collecting Lincoln cents as a boy. Soon, with my father's help, I had completed the set and gone on to Indian cents. Many years later, I "graduated" to Morgan dollars. Dealer promotions of "rare" coins certainly fool many collectors, and after some purchases I acquired a case of buyer's remorse. This was especially true when one of my MS-65 dollars later became an MS-63.

About 1981, my interest in Morgans faded, and in 1984 I attended the EAC National Convention in San Mateo, California. Primarily I am a date collector, and the many varieties within dates of the early coppers were something new to me...but one must begin somewhere. I walked that bourse floor, and found knowledgeable, helpful, easy-to-talk-to numismatists offering copper. Here, I purchased several late date large cents unattributed at \$4 per coin, thus beginning my quest for the Copper Cartwheels. I was warned that just completing a date set would be tough.

But enough of my collecting background. I want to share a different approach to finding early copper that perhaps goes unnoticed by the average collector. I soon learned that collecting early copper was a lot different than locating Morgan dollars. Numerous coin show bourse floors revealed that most dealers bring only a relatively small portion of their inventories to display for sale. The constant digging which we copper buffs must employ is unlike the Morgan dollar enthusiast who is presented with dollars in virtually ever dealer's showcase. Seeing little copper, I decided to "dig" in a different manner.

I had reasoned that a high concentration of dealers at a coin show would offer me more copper than time-consuming shop-to-shop visits. I soon learned that this is not necessarily true. I am fortunate to live in the San Francisco Bay Area, where there are close to 50 different coin shops within an hour and a half drive. Thus, I acquired the Yellow Page Directories of many surrounding cities, and mapped out several coin shops to visit.

I found that some "shops" were really jewelry stores, pawn shops, etc. But the reward for copper digging and perseverance paid off in many cases. My best recent uncoverings started in a medium-sized coin shop in Oakland. Seeing little copper on display, I was pleased when the shopkeeper asked that I wait a minute while he retrieved some pieces from a back room. It was explained that copper was "slow moving," thus it held very little status among the dealer's wares. Rummaging through a plastic tube (made for half dollars), I was allowed to select low-grade specimens at \$2 each. I chose an 1800 half cent, an 1823/2 large cent, and an interesting counterstamped ("Kidder Howe") 1839 N-9 large cent that was described as "damaged." As I was about to leave, I glanced once more into the display cases and saw what appeared to be a half cent in an unmarked 2X2 holder. The price? Why, as its date was so weak I could have it for \$13. At home, Walter Breen's Half Cent Encyclopedia helped me attribute the coin as a Cohen-6a, a 1795 'without pole.'

Another coin shop, in San Jose, proved rewarding also. For years this dealer had accumulated many "slow moving" coins which were not even displayed for sale, but were merely tossed into a box. At first I was unaware that they existed. I

had purchased an 1855 MS-60 half cent for \$70 and asked about additional copper; I was told to come back in a week or so. Upon my return, I was presented with several snap lock sandwich bags full of coins. I went through the copper and selected several problem-free, good color VF-XF late date large cents (unattributed) at \$4 per coin, and a 1798, 1801, 1810, 1816, and 1824 ranging from good to fine at \$10 each. My Penny Whimsy has been busy lately; but I find that I am not yet proficient with Newcomb's book.

A few weeks later, I returned to a small Dublin, California shop offering a mixed bag of jewelry, bullion items and coins. Jim Gallegus, a friend of mine, had been in and had been shown some half cents. "That's funny," I thought, as I had been in that shop a few months earlier and hadn't seen a thing of interest to me. It goes to show that one cannot presume that these semi-coin shops never get anything worthwhile. Upon seeing a cheap blue Whitman folder produced, and then opened to display the half cents, I became excited. I selected a good 1811, a fine 1806, and a very fine 1850, and then waited until a number of jewelry sales had been completed. Then came the "Gray Sheet," and the 1811 was \$15, the 1806 was \$27.50, and the 1850 was \$55. The balance of the set contained mostly damaged coins, and a few common dates in the 1830's of which I was not interested.

We all have heard about the other fellow's great purchase, but it is time for the ambitious to act. Take a friend along for comradeship and plan to visit some new shops. One never knows what will be found even in the smallest of shops. It is up to us to "knock on the door" and seek out the occasional copper piece "in the back." Happy hunting!

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#### COPPER RAMBLINGS

Bob Meyer

This past month has been an exciting one for me because of my return to my favorite hobby, collecting Early American Coppers. I've been away from the action for about two years, mostly due to my wedding. (Sure, blame it on the wife.)

Well, I decided to come back and I did it in a big way. I started by putting bids into several auctions, including Bowers' Westchester sale and Coin Galleries Mail Bid. I was successful on both lots that I bid for in the Bowers sale. I needed the S-221 (lot 76) and I was curious about the S-224 (lot 77). What interested me was the description of the S-224. It was described as the Blunt 1s and 1/000. Correct me if I'm wrong, but isn't this either the NC-3 or S-223? I haven't received the coins yet, so I'll have to report next time what the piece turned out to be.

Other thoughts on this sale. Both of these pieces were from the George Hatie Auction in 1983 (also by Bowers). I dug out this catalog and noticed the same description was given for the S-224 then, also. I wonder what the first buyer thought of this piece.

To continue my buying binge, I stopped in to see my local coin dealer. After looking over mostly low-grade, late date material, he asked if I'd be interested in a 1798 Large Cent. I looked at the piece, which graded F-15 with porosity, but couldn't remember the variety. I passed on the piece initially until I got home. I remembered that the reverse had a very distinctive cud at K7. Upon consulting my

copy of Sheldon I saw that the piece was the S-175. I offered the dealer a trade of another large cent in better condition, but he declined because he's retiring from the business.

My schedule has required me to do a lot of travelling. Whenever possible, I visited any local dealers. Sorry to say, I didn't find any cherries. Maybe next month.

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NEW CANDIDATES FOR EAC MEMBERSHIP

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 May issue of P-W, all will be declared elected to full membership at that time. Chairman of the Membership Committee is Rod Burress, 9743 Leacrest, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45215.

	MEMBER NUMBER
Campbell, Barry A.	Hudson, MA 2668
Grenard, Mark	St. Clair Shores, MI 2669
Carson, Robert	Chicago, IL 2670
Lorich, Bruce	State College, PA 2671
Erstfeld, Thomas E.	USAF Academy, CO 2672
Feild, Tom	Columbia, MD 2673
Papenfuss, Ted	Berkeley, CA 2674
Rouse, Ray	St. Charles, MO 2675
Kochel, Gerald L.	Lititz, PA 2676
Candal, Armando	Queens Village, NY 2677
Lingle, Dolores	Long Beach, CA 2678
Herdle, Kenneth B.	Rochester, NY 2679
Lee, Scott	Farmer City, IL 2680
Koss, M.	Brighton, MI 2681
Black, Elmer L.	Greensburg, IN 2682
Ritter, Steve	Hagerstown, MD 2683
Ways, Karl H.	Glendale, CA 2684
Windler, Dr. Charles W.	Thomasville, GA 2685
Apelian, Garry	Glenview, IL 2686
O'Brien, Mike	Brooklyn, NY 2687
Miller, Jay	Kennewick, WA 2688
Rackensperger, George A.	Mt. Dora, FL 2689
Lewis, David	Abilene, TX 2690
Mashburn, Charles H.	San Jose, CA 2691
Dietz, C. Benny	Ft. Myers, FL 2692
Tucker, Spencer W.	Houston, TX 2693
Ryer, John J.	Townsend, MA 2694
Oglesby, Robert E.	Riverton, IL 2695
Powell, Donald E.	Wichita, KS 2696
Hawkins, Gene	Dallas, TX 2697
Chamberlain, Xan	Palo Alto, CA 2698
Vanca, George M.	Canyon Country, CA 2699
Ericsson, Jon	Irvine, CA 2700
Easterbrooks, Briggs A.	Eastham, MA 2701

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ASK JOHN

John D. Wright, NLG

AJ is a forum for all of your questions--great or small--about old coppers or EAC. Your questions will get answers (sometimes not too swiftly) and those of most general interest will be published here for everyone. Do let me hear from you!

John D. Wright  
1468 Timberlane Drive  
St. Joseph, MI 49085

AJ 68: I found a new Sheldon variety! It's the S-287 obverse, evidently very late, with heavy clash from ONE, with the S-280 reverse, also late, with the crack at S evident and a light clash from the bust. The coin surfaced in Europe.

ANS.: Your cent was struck after both the S-280 and the S-287--LONG after. I would say sometime around 1985 or 1986. The rim is square. The die designs stop before the edge of the flan. The devices are all rough with mirror-smooth fields characteristic of spark-erosion dies. Both faces of the 'coin' are convex, yet with no loss of central image. And, but for the likely intentional damages, the surfaces are phenomenal for a coin of this series in this apparent grade. Your 'coin' is a fake made with the sole intention of defrauding you and whoever else would buy one. There have to be more of these out there.



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## Media Release

For Immediate Release . . . . .

### "FIRST COINING PRESS" SOUVENIR CARD RELEASED

The Numismatic Card Company is proud to announce the release of the third card in a series of souvenir cards commemorating the Bicentennial of the United States Mint at Philadelphia.

Currently available, the third card entitled "First Coining Press" features a photographic detail of a 1793 scene of "Coiners and a Screw Press." The detail was taken from the U.S. Assay Medal of 1928 and has been reproduced in brown ink against a back-drop of U.S. Coin Types once struck by the screw press. A brief historical sketch describing the scene is also on the card.

Each card measures 8 x 10 inches and has been produced in a Limited Edition of 1000 numbered cards. The souvenir card is available from the Numismatic Card Company at \$3.00 each or 3 for \$7.50 postpaid. Interested collectors are invited to write the company at P.O. Box 14225, Lansing, Michigan 48901-4225.

Card one, "Ye Olde Mint" and two, "David Rittenhouse" are also available at the above prices.

## THE SCORE ON EARLY DATE VARIETY COLLECTING

John G. Fettinger

Harry Salyards' November P-W article predicting that broad based variety collecting is living on borrowed time contains some interesting points but I feel is quite premature. At least his premise is not presently applicable to early date large cents. Admittedly, prices are high and future auctions may include fewer varieties at the rarity and quality levels offered in the Robinson S. Brown Sale. However, to contemplate the demise of variety collecting because of these circumstances is more negative conjecture than likelihood.

Unfortunately, there is no real evidence to prove either of us correct in this matter. Who can say with certainty how many large cents are still extant, what actual demand may be, or how much a serious collector will pay for an important specimen? It's a matter of speculation! At the risk of appearing to substitute one incredulous hypothesis for another, here are a few points which should be considered:

- A. If the demise of early date variety collecting is predicted because complete sets can no longer be assembled, why should this factor have a greater impact today than thirty years ago when Dr. Sheldon presented the noncollectibles in Penry Whimsy?
- B. If variety collecting is about to decline because of "burn out," why have over three dozen collectors advised their intention to participate in the early date information exchange as soon as they acquire the variety minimum?
- C. If prices currently demanded for early dates are considered excessive, why should this act as a greater deterrent to variety collecting than to paying inflated prices for other nonessential hobby and recreational items which people feel they need or want?
- D. If variety collecting is destined for extinction because the supply is limited (?), how can specialization sustain greater interest than what might be possible through broad based collecting? If we can't decide whether the cup is half-empty or half-full, is a smaller cup the only solution?

As you can see, the absence of hard statistical data invites all manner of claim and supposition about large cent collecting without really providing a solution.

Despite all that has been written, accurate information on condition and quantity extant is still concealed in ambiguity. In an effort to overcome this "black hole" syndrome, I sincerely urge all early date collectors with at least 150 different varieties who have not already done so, to submit a completed early date census form. I do not speak for John Wright or J. R. Frankenfield, who are recording the middle and late dates, but I am sure they too would welcome your prompt response. Our combined success in recording all major collections could resolve much of the speculation that still envelops the science of large cents.

Those of you who have already reported and continue to submit updates on your collections are aware of the fun and fellowship which exists among those receiving

THE SCORE on early dates, THE LIST on middle dates and COMMON CENTS on late dates. The last issue of THE SCORE listed 8,289 specimens with a total of 123,946 grade points and THE LIST contained approximately 10,355 specimens with 286,746 grade points. Twenty of the thirty-six collections in THE SCORE had a grade average of less than the overall average of 14.95 and twenty-six of the forty-six collections in THE LIST had a grade average less than the overall average of 27.69. While this suggests a middle date grade average nearly double the early date average, neither series manifests any great obsession with quality.

Although it is now more difficult to "cherry" unattributed varieties from dealer inventories or discover an unknown hoard, it would be a mistake to conclude that the possibility no longer exists. As a matter of fact, many of the "country" dealers whom I frequent do not attribute varieties and a little effort can still result in an exciting find. Sure, discovering a hoard is a matter of luck. However, six weeks ago, I saw a ten gallon milk can filled to capacity with large cents accumulated over the last thirty years. All coins were unpackaged and specimens in the top layer were of collectible condition. After an unsuccessful attempt to buy the lot, I offered to grade, attribute and package these cents without charge but the only concession that the owner would make was, "Maybe in a couple of years." I keep thinking about the thousands of large cents in that old milk can and now you can think about them too!

It should also be noted that there are over two hundred early date varieties (i.e. 44 R1, 36 R2, 74 R3 and 56 R4), and another two hundred plus middle date varieties (i.e. 72 R1, 52 R2, 54 R3 and 39 R4) with enough specimens around to sustain interest in variety collecting for some time to come. Even if the number of collectors is three times greater than that now listed, there should still be enough material to satisfy demand. Perhaps some collecting interest will be deterred by high prices, but this too will eventually be resolved by the time-tested balance of supply and demand.

During the past few years, collector resilience has been sorely tested by dealer insolence during the precious metal sell-off, betrayed by capricious changes in ANA mint state grading standards, exploited by U.S. Mint marketing policies, and inundated by slabmania. Now that large cent varieties are being rediscovered as an enjoyable collecting alternative, surely such revived interest deserves encouragement rather than confrontation with unproven assumptions. Indeed, without new collectors, where do any of us go?

Maybe we can take some comfort in the fact that Robbie Brown recently reported his current early date collection. If this does not justify faith in the future, it assuredly is an indication that many of us will continue to find pleasure in broad-based variety collecting regardless of the most pessimistic predictions.

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ANNOUNCEMENT OF REGIONAL EAC MEETING, NY-NJ SECTION

Frank H. Stillinger

The NY-NJ Section has planned its next meeting for Saturday, March 28, 1987, to coincide with the 31st Annual Metropolitan New York Numismatic Convention. As in previous years, this will be held at the Vista International Hotel in Manhattan's World Trade Center. The meeting is scheduled to begin at 12:30 PM in a room to be announced at the Convention. All EAC'ers and their guests are cordially welcome!

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AND STILL FURTHER, IN THE MATTER OF VARIETY COLLECTING

Hugh Cooper

In rereading Harry Salyards' editorial on "The Future of Variety Collecting" in the November 1986 P-W, I found it so cogently analyzed and argued that it answers itself. Large cent variety collecting in its totality is beyond the means of most folks.

Ordinarily, a death-knell statement would excite a great deal of rebuttal, but there was not much response in the January issue. Perhaps if the thesis were restated as, 'Is the variety collector, like the lighthouse keeper, and the old lamplighter, tottering into history?' it would seem more imperative. Regardless, it should go without saying that to ask about the future of variety collecting is to ask about the future of EAC.

When Alan Gorski says, "there is a whole world of unattributed large cents out there just ripe for the picking," he leads right into Harry Salyards' argument. If you have to rely on unattributed cents in your variety collecting, you are simply "finding" your way closer to that \$24,000 cent. But then, Harry was writing about the future of collecting all varieties, and Alan Gorski is not. More about cherry-picking later.

It has also become a platitude to assert that we need an infusion of new blood into the hobby, never mind the fact that the population of cents is stagnant, and the prices are already high. More about that, too, later.

Right now, large cents are well-researched. They are well-catalogued. Many varieties are easily available. Everyone in LC's collects some varieties. Buying a cent and looking it up, or vice-versa, invariably leads to other cents. One variety connects to another variety just as if they had chemical valences. Probably most variety collectors have already delimited their collecting goals. Even so, large cent collecting is largely a matter of chance. You go to a bourse looking for a particular coin and you don't find it, so you buy something else you fancy. This new coin could lead you anywhere. You can alter your goal overnight because of the merest occurrence. For example, a copy of John Wright's articles on overdates, from Penny-Wise some years ago, just came into my possession, and I jumped up like a warhorse at the sound of a trumpet.

I don't know exactly how many LC varieties there are, but 950 is close, I suppose. Right now I'm working on a Red Book variety set and targets of opportunity. With 912 holes still gaping at me from my wall-size lucite holder, I can buy damn near any large cent I see and fill a hole. In a similar vein, most folks new to EAC via the Red Book or U.S. type collecting see only an unlimited vista before them, and 'large cent burnout' seems inconceivable. Furthermore, given our lust for multitude and hold-filling, I suspect most new EAC'ers go about their collecting frenzy in exactly the wrong way. Instead of vigorously seeking the great rarities at the outset, and incidentally picking up others during the quest, we do just the opposite, buying many low-priced coins first.

I suspect that Robinson Brown learned a great deal when he attempted a lesser grade variety set, changed his mind, and then assembled the set he just sold. It may be that he decided to build a third set because he had already acquired better specimens of the high rarities.

In short, although Harry's editorial had an aura of doom about it, I doubt that anyone who read the article threw up his hands and cried, "That does it, Lucinda! Phone that strong buyer in Omaha! I'm gettin' out!"

However, there are two things which bother me, which I hinted at earlier. The first is the availability of the coins. The second is the competition (demand) for them.

Availability. I don't know how long Tom Reynolds has been in coins, but in his July-August, 1986 list he offered a 1794 S-40, R6-, net grade AG-3, and he added, "first I have owned." He may have seen several other (Robinson Brown's was VF-35), but he had never before owned an S-40, and he ain't keepin' it. That tells me something. Presumably he sold it for the \$265 he was asking, as I did not see it in his subsequent list.

I have in my mind the picture of William Sheldon and Henry Chapman sitting within the light of a green lampshade sorting through 1000 unattributed well-used 1794 cents, testing the rarity estimates by distribution in this sample. They found only two of the six Hays R7's, and none of the three Hays R8's. That was about 1937. That's what R7 and R8 are all about. In mean, them cents is RARE, baby!

The fact is, the R7's determine how many variety sets can be completed, regardless of how much money you have, or anticipate having. You are probably more likely to win the \$7 million lottery than you are to find an unattributed R7.

In this discussion of availability, let's posit the finding of two hoards, one of 1000 cents, and one of six cents. Suppose the 1000-cent find consisted of a wide selection of rarities in high grades. That would be a great boon to collectors and would liven up the market, though with today's demand (competition) they would probably be absorbed readily. Well, that is exactly what happened last September at the Robinson Brown sale. His coins were easily absorbed by collectors, though the prices were high, albeit perhaps temporarily. In the process, I think, two variety sets were completed, though at the cost of one.

Ah, you will say, but those were previously-attributed coins and their whereabouts were known. Of course. But that is my point. Brown did not have to sell. And the two incomplete variety sets would probably still be incomplete. So amidst all this pining for an infusion of new cents, there is the very real possibility of the loss of known cents to permanent collections.

Now as to the six-cent find. I can imagine some weathered old gentleman selling off the contents of his grandfather's old six board chest. Among the marbles, the broken case knife, and the tin soldiers are six old worn cents. They turn out to be three pieces of a new variety of 1799, and three of a new variety of 1804.

What a delightful disaster!

Such longed-for infusions can be hideously fickle. Indeed, suppose the six new cents were all examples of a new variety of 1799. That, by Dr. Sheldon's original rule, would become a collectible variety. This suggests the ultimate solution to the problem of availability: just change that arbitrary rule to make all R7's non-collectibles. Unthinkable? Maybe. However, I doubt that anyone ever set out to make a complete variety set on the assumption that new cents would surface to meet his needs.

Which brings us to cherrypicking. Since we are talking long-term, it is clear that cherrypicking will go the way of finding coins in circulation. I believe that many dealers who offer LC's without S and N numbers are being coy. Either they get someone to identify cents for them, or they search such books as they have to make sure that they are not unwittingly selling rare varieties. Such dealers are businessmen, and they know that rarities exist; so even though they buy all large cents as if they were R1's, they are chary of missing a nice profit; one way or another, they will try to find out what they have.

Frankly, they are in a bind. They have no market for R4's. That is why they overgrade. But as more concise flow charts and simplified attribution guides become available (I'm thinking of Grellman/Reiver and Burress in particular), they will begin getting the attributions right. Even now, there may be fewer fresh, "unattributed" cents than it seems; for as cents change hands, the R3's and above tend to retain their attributions, while the R1's and R2's are palmed off as unknowns at somewhat higher prices, and show up repeatedly as unattributed.

I'm not saying that there are no unattributed rarities out there. But I am disinclined to be optimistic. I drift back to the image of Chapman and Sheldon rummaging through a great pile of unattributed 1794's. At least they were back then...in 1937.

Competition. I prefer the word competition to demand, because it recognizes pressure from outside the variety collecting community for what it is. I believe that when an EAC'er bids on a coin he needs at an auction and he is outbid by a type or Red Book collector, he feels worse than if a fellow EAC'er beat him. The outsider should have slaked his ravenous thirst on lesser liquor. It is like a wino stealing Chateau Lafite-Rothschild. It is against nature; it belies justice!

There is probably nothing that can be done about the pressure put on prices by Red Book variety collectors. In fact, it will not surprise me if the RB adds new types to its list. There is precedent. The 1808 12-star variety used to be listed. It was defrocked about the same time as the 1922 "broken D" Lincoln was withdrawn, and probably for the same reason: they are specious, and they usually don't look good. The 1817 "mouse" is another cutesy variety which should appeal to RB collectors and to the folks lurking on the RB staff who decide these things.

In addition, and not so strangely, the presence of EAC itself has driven up prices. I suspect nothing has fostered variety collecting like EAC. There are over 1300 active members, highly articulate, and reinforcing one another through camaraderie. As news of EAC spreads, more folks join up and set their sights on varieties they never dreamed of. All of this increases competition and must ultimately lead to higher prices. (It seems that membership drives are inimical to variety collecting!)

When Pierre Fricke writes, "If a 19 year-old come up to you (at a bourse) with a few 'scudzy' AG-G large cents, help him or her," he is talking about someone who is already to some extent in the hobby. However, the real brouhaha is about an infusion of new blood. The ANA and Coin World rave about it all the time, yet they do little or nothing outside the hobby to encourage newcomers. Frankly, I have no fear about the loss of collectors, nor the seeming failure to attract new ones. I think there are new dabblers all the time. Folks drift in and out of coin collecting with intense regularity. It was ever thus. Coin collectors have never been a significant portion of the population. Dabblers, yes; investors, yes; accumulators, yes. But collectors, no.

We tend to bemoan the absence of that great seething throng of acne-ridden kids trying to fill Whitman albums. The trouble is that very few youngsters ever filled even the Lincoln album. To hear the Coin World-types tell it, there were so many "collectors" in those days that they outnumbered the S-VDB's. If true, it is no wonder all those penny boards found their way to dealers' counters minus the S-VDB, the 14-D, and all the semi-keys that were tough in that part of the country. The fact is that these "collectors" did not buy coins. Serious collectors are buyers, and as such, they are the competition, ultimately, for the R7's.

A final paean: the profusion of Red Book variety collectors shows how fascinating Large Cents are. These big old klunks are so solid that the look and feel of them puts us in touch with the calloused hands that spent them. They look like the image I, at least, have of those times, of hardy solid folk who knew that this big penny would buy a loaf of bread or a flagon of your worst. Contrast these big brutes with the light and unconvincing Hard Times Tokens. You don't have to see the word "token" on it to know you are in the presence of an imposter. As I see it, we will continue to accumulate varieties of these old beauties as long as we are able. Somehow a missing R7 in a large cent set is not nearly so damaging as a Lincoln set with an empty hole for the common date 1909-S V.D.B.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

JEFF ROCK writes,

As a colonial buff who has a side interest in half and large cents (isn't that a switch?) it was certainly nice to see so many articles about our nation's early coinage in Penny-Wise #117. Michael Packard's article on Massachusetts copper was well written, and should definitely create interest with collectors who have never explored this series. Gary Trudgen, as usual, came through with a fascinating article, and one, I might add, that raises some very important questions.

Something else that may be of interest to the copper fanatic is a pair of confusing pieces that I've recently added to my cabinet. Both are electrotype shells of the obverse of 1802 large cents. One is of Obverse 3 (used on S-227 and S-228) and the other is of Obverse 14 (used on S-241 and S-242). From the appearance of the shells, the original coins must have been both fairly low grade, the former a damaged G/VG, the latter a VG/F at best. This raises the fascinating question of why anyone would want to make electrotypes of low grade examples of some of the most common varieties of 1802!? Anyone have any ideas?

GEORGE TROSTEL writes,

Enclosed find a piece from the Smithsonian Magazine for January, 1987. Maybe part or all can be included in the March issue of P-W...

Editor's note: George enclosed the column "Smithsonian Horizons," in which the acquisition of a portrait of David Rittenhouse by Charles Willson Peale serves as the point of departure for a discussion of Rittenhouse's many and varied scientific achievements--of which the first Directorship of the United States Mint was only one--as well as the vastly different circumstances under which scientific inquiry proceeded in the late 18th Century. Copyright restrictions obviously prevent its immediate reprinting--but perhaps permission can be obtained for a later issue.

JOHN WRIGHT writes,

Renowned 1839 cent specialist (ret.) Mark Klein recently turned up a new 1839 Silly Head cent variety. Mark mailed me a picture of his cent, which appears to be a variant of other Silly-Head dies but for the following: There is no dentilation, the stars are large with rounded tips, and the date appears oversized. Ms. Liberty wears a stern expression, and her ear, without hole, appears strangely unfinished. The coin is a medium three-tone brown, but suffers from green and red sprigs beyond the rims -- perhaps removable.



Mark has dubbed his discovery the NOEL variety -- likely because it turned up in December. I prefer the more descriptive "A Pointless Rotary, Figures Over-Large" -- the APRFOL variety.

\* \* \* \* \*

ANNOUNCEMENT OF WESTERN REGIONAL MEETING

David W. Lange

The regional meeting of EAC to be held in conjunction with the convention of the California State Numismatic Association has been set for 3:30 PM on Saturday, May 2, 1987. Plans call for unlocked exhibit cases and several lamps to be on hand in the meeting room, so please bring along some items to share with the members and guests.

The convention will be held at the Cathedral Hill Hotel in San Francisco, May 1-3, 1987. The room where EAC and other groups will be meeting has not been chosen. This information may be found in the free convention program, available at the registration table. If you wish to address the meeting or would like further information about the convention, please write to me at this address: David W. Lange, P.O. Box 3497, San Francisco, CA 94119.

\* \* \* \* \*

SWAPS AND SALES

EAC'ers are invited to submit their ads for inclusion in this column. The first twelve lines are free. If your ad exceeds 12 lines, the EAC Treasurer will bill you for your entire ad, based on a pro-rated scale. A full-page advertisement is \$60. Ads should be limited to early American coppers or tokens. Deadline for material to appear in the May 15 issue is April 30, 1987. Copy should be sent to the Editor, Harry E. Salyards, 606 N. Minnesota Avenue, Hastings, NE 68901.

\* \* \* \* \*

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1794	S-22, "Bent Lock". VF detail, a peppering of porosity on both sides, but overall decent.	250.00
1794	S-67 "Plicae" obv. fine detail, tiny edge bang over "R", rev. virtually blank, yet oddly pleasing.	100.00
1795	S-74, lettered edge, nice in-grade VG	150.00
1798	S-155, ex-Hines(with tag), overall fine, nice coin.	125.00
1798	S-163(R-5) problem VF. several small obv. digs, couple on the rev. Planchet a bit grainy but a tough coin and not that bad!	500.00
1798	S-166 decent fine, much of "Liberty" blanked.	65.00
1798	S-167, chocolate brown fine, ex-Hines(with tag)	100.00
1798	S-176, (R-5)strong VG, some would say fine.	185.00
1800	S-197. "Q" var. ex-Hines(with tag) Some faults, VG undergrades it.	95.00
1800	S-205(R-5)VF wear but quite porous, also somewhat rare.	75.00
1800	S-206(R-4)nice fine, tiny crescent mint-clip at bust end. And another, VF detail but quite porous.	150.00 75.00
1801	S-223, 1/000, VF detail, quite porous.	75.00
1801	S-224, strong VF, tiny edge bump 3 o'cl., a few almost invisible obv. scratches.	190.00
1802	S-231, just a nice fine.	75.00
1802	S-242, EF but small bump at bust end, very lightly porous, all-in-all a desirable piece.	430.00
1803	S-249, 1/000 (R-4) VF, decent coin. ex-Hines(with envelope)	150.00
1803	S-250, (R-3)VF, light scratch below "L" to back of head, hardly visible. Another, just fine with usual tiny faults found in the grade.	150.00 75.00
1803	S-251, VF, lamination obliterates last date digit. Another, just fine.	75.00 50.00
1803	S-252, dark and rough but better than VF.	75.00
1803	S-257, fine, no real problems.	60.00
1805	S-268, strong VF, tiny dig at bust end, not bad.	350.00
1807/6	S-273, ex-Winthrop, VF, few old scratches.	175.00

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1804	C-6	VG-8 30.	1835	N-8	12/40 15.	1838	N-2	EF-40 70.
1809	C-5	20/40 45.	1835	N-14	VF-20 30.	1838	N-3	VF-30 30.
1809	C-5	F-12 30.	1835	N-15	12/20 15.	1838	N-4	VF-20 30.
1828	C-1	EF-40 50.	1837	N-10	20/40 30.	1838	N-6	12/20 15.
1828	C-3	EF-40 50.	1837	N-11	VF-20 30.	1838	N-6	12/20 15.
			1837	N-15	VF-20 30.	1838	N-9	F-15 15.
			1838	N-1	VF-20 30.	1839	N-13	EF-40 100.
Dark Scaley Surfaces:			1832	N-3	F-15 10.	1838	N-3	EF-40 40.
			1838	N-4	VF-30 20.	1839	N-3	VG-8 5.
Overdates:			1810/9	S-281	VG-8 30.	1823/2	N-1	F-12 60.
			1824/2	N-1	F-12 50.	1839/6	N-1	G-6 125.
Errors:	1825	N-9, AG-3, K-10	4th star fully struck below field					8.
	1833	N-16, G-5, 60% of obv.	broken off due to lamination					7.
	1835	N-14, VF-20,	slight clip at K-9					40.
	1839	N-2, VG-8,	obverse lamination crack K-9 to K-4					10.
	1839	N-13, VG-8,	reverse and rim (K-3) multiple lamination cracks					8.

\* \* \* \* \*

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1802	S-228	VG-8	30.	1803	S-261	Fr-2	5.
1802	S-233	AG-3	10.	1803	S-261	AG-3	10.
1802	S-233	VG-8	30.	1803	S-261	G-4	12.
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1803	S-257	VG-8	30.	1807	S-273	G-6	15.
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1843	N-4	R1	F-15	40.	Large letters. Really N-13. Very nice.
1844	N-1	R1	VF-25	30.	Brown and smooth.
1845	N-2	R1	VF-25	25.	Brown and smooth.
1849	N-26	R4	F-12	16.	Not in Newcomb. Nice.
1851	N-12	R3-	XF-40	45.	Really N-11. Choice.
1852	N-13	R2	VF-20	18.	Really N-12. Nice.
1853	N-19	R1	AU-58	210.	Absolutely choice.
1854	N-7	R3	VF-20	18.	Brown and smooth.

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1794	S-59	80.00	G-5	Dark, nice for the grade.
1797	S-138	100.00	VG-10	Middle die state, clean.
1798	S-153	70.00	G-5	Dark, clean, even wear.
1802	S-233	45.00	F-12	Problem free, nice brown.
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Glen Rock, NJ 07452

ATTENTION NEW JERSEY SPECIALISTS

A high quality limited edition reprint of Maris' The Coins of New Jersey, produced by CFG Publications, is scheduled for release 4/1/87 with orders now being accepted. This republication will be available in hardbound (11x16) - \$35.00 (plus \$3 shipping), and softcover (9x12) - \$19.50 (plus \$2.00 shipping); the plate will also be available separately (23x19) - \$10.00 (plus \$2.00 shipping).  
(New Jersey residents please add 6% sales tax)

THANK YOU!

\* \* \* \* \*

ED SARRAFIAN

9414 Nashville

Morton Grove, IL 60053

Wanted to buy: the following state coppers in any grade:

Vermont: Ryder #1, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40.  
Connecticut: 1788 Miller 1-I, small head right.

\* \* \* \* \*

JOHN LORENZO

54 Aqueduct Ave.

Midland Park, NJ 07432  
(212) 840-3990 9-5 PM  
(201) 652-6304 after 7 PM

Middle Date Large Cents for Sale:

1818 N-5 R3 VG-7 \$10.	1838 N-3 R2 F-12 \$ 5.
1822 N-1 R4 VG-7 15.	1838 N-14 R5 VG-8 75.
1827 N-3 R2 VG-7 5.	1853 N-4 R3 F-12 12.

(recut 3 var.; nice coin)

\* \* \* \* \*

EDWARD L. BODE

829 Western Air

Jefferson City, MO 65101

Large Cents for Sale:

1801 S-216 AG	Planchet flaw under chin nice surfaces for grade	\$ 6.
1803 S-258 AG	Just worn medium brown surfaces	6.
1812 S-288 G	Few scratches obverse well toned into brown surface	10.
1818 N-6 VG	Nice light brown smooth surfaces	10.
1825 N-2 G	Nice medium brown smooth surfaces	8.
1837 N-6 VG	Fields somewhat darker than medium brown designs	8.
1852 N-13 F	Smooth medium coppery surface	8.

Postage: \$1.50 for first coin; \$0.30 for each additional.

\* \* \* \* \*

BOB GRELLMAN

6733 Post Oak Lane

Montgomery, AL 36117

WANTED: Decent examples (F-Unc) of the following late date cent varieties for reference collection: 40N4 early, 43N10 early, 46N19, 46N21, 47N10, 47N23, 47N36, 48N11 early and late, 48N26, 48N33, 48N34, 51N42.

FOR SALE: QUICKFINDER attribution guide for late date large cents, 1840-57. Describes all varieties (including proof-only issues) with updated rarity list. Price is \$7.50 per copy delivered, satisfaction guaranteed.

\* \* \* \* \*

GARY A. TRUDGEN

3103 Chatham Rd.

Endwell, NY 13760

FOR SALE: 1787 New Jersey copper - Maris 46-e Grades F/VF. Nicely struck on a planchet with no problems. The obverse is a lovely light brown, while the reverse is medium brown. Later obverse die state where the die is buckled, which results in a weak date. Struck at the Rahway, New Jersey mint from dies engraved by James Atlee. \$70.00

\* \* \* \* \*



1793	S-3	AG	R-3	\$ 825.	1798	S-154	G	R-4	\$ 60.
1793	S-4	G	R-4	1000.	1798	S-155	F	R-3	200.
1793	S-4	G	R-4	1750.	1798	S-158	G	R-4	50.
1793	S-6	AG	R-3	300.	1798	S-159	G	R-4	40.
1793	S-8	G	R-3	475.	1798	S-160	G	R-5	75.
1793	S-9	VG	R-2	750.	1798	S-161	G	R-2	40.
1793	S-11c	G	R-3	550.	1798	S-162	G	R-4	50.
1793	S-12	F	R-6	4500.	1798	S-164	G	R-4	40.
1793	S-13	AG	R-4	900.	1798	S-165	VG	R-4	90.
1793	S-14	FAIR	R-5	900.	1798	S-169	VG	R-5	150.
1793	S-15	G	R-7	9500.	1798	S-171	G	R-5	70.
1793	S-16	G	R-6	5500.	1798	S-176	G	R-5	40.
1794	S-18b	FAIR	R-4	125.	1798	S-177	G	R-5	90.
1794	S-22	VG	R-1	100.	1798	S-181	F	R-4	150.
1794	S-31	F	R-1	250.	1800	S-194	F	R-3	90.
1794	S-31	F	R-1	300.	1800	S-196	G	R-1	40.
1794	S-32	G	R-3	90.	1800	S-200	VG	R-3	80.
1794	S-43	G	R-3	75.	1800	S-203	VG	R-3	50.
1794	S-50	AG	R-5	300.	1800	S-205	F	R-4	200.
1794	S-51	G	R-5	200.	1801	S-218	G	R-6	1400.
1794	S-51	VF	R-5	775.	1801	S-218	VG	R-6	2700.
1794	S-56	G	R-3	75.	1801	S-219	VG	R-2	80.
1794	S-57	VF	R-1	375.	1801	S-220	G	R-3	30.
1794	S-70	G	R-2	90.	1801	S-221	VG	R-3	80.
1795	S-74	G	R-4	100.	1802	S-227	F	R-3	90.
1795	S-75	G	R-2	100.	1802	S-228	VG	R-2	40.
1795	S-76b	G	R-1	90.	1802	S-231	XF	R-1	450.
1795	S-77	G	R-4	100.	1802	S-240	VG	R-4	100.
1795	S-78	VG	R-1	150.	1802	S-241	VF	R-1	100.
1796	S-81	G	R-3	75.	1802	S-242	F	R-3	60.
1796	S-92	G	R-3	75.	1803	S-243	G	R-3	30.
1796	S-93	G	R-3	75.	1803	S-244	G	R-4	25.
1796	S-93	VG	R-3	125.	1803	S-246	VG	R-4	40.
1796	S-101	AG	R-5	100.	1803	S-256	VF	R-3	90.
1796	S-103	VG	R-4	325.	1803	S-261	VF	R-1	110.
1796	S-104	VG	R-3	300.	1803	S-265	F	R-4	60.
1796	S-106	AG	R-5	75.	1804	S-266	FAIR	R-3	100.
1796	S-108	G	R-3	90.	1804	S-266	AG	R-3	165.
1796	S-109	G	R-3	80.	1804	RESTRIKE	XF		225.
1796	S-111	F	R-5	1000.	1805	S-267	XF	R-1	500.
1796	S-112	G	R-5	120.	1805	S-268	VF	R-3	150.
1796	S-115	G	R-4	125.	1804	S-271	VG	R-1	40.
1796	S-116	AG	R-5	90.	1808-1814	except 1809			
1797	S-128	VG	R-3	50.		VG.....			40.
1797	S-131	AG	R-3	35.		F.....			100.
1797	S-131	G	R-3	50.		VF.....			200.
1797	S-136	G	R-3	35.		XF.....			450.
1797	S-143	G	R-5	140.	1816	N-2	XF	R-1	150.
1798	S-145	G	R-3	40.	1818	N-4	POOR	R-5	120.
1798	S-146	G	R-5	100.	1823	N-2	FINE	R-2	200.
1798	S-151	AG	R-4	65.	1827	N-10	G	R-5	200.
1798	S-152	G	R-2	40.	1828	N-4	G	R-5	75.
1798	S-153	G	R-4	100.	1828	N-10	VF	R-2	100.



# RVM Robinson, Victor-McCawley

P. O. Box 406  
Chandler, Oklahoma 74834  
(405) 258-0681

We have just issued our March fixed price list which includes an exceptional group of early dates as well as an extensive selection of choice and rare late date varieties. We invite all EAC members to write for a free copy.

We have just concluded our seventh auction of Early Copper. The sale was a great success realizing over \$50,000. We hope you will consider consigning to our next sale which is scheduled for June. We need to have consignments in our hands by the end of April.

Many of you have written to us regarding CQR. The latest issue should by now have reached all current subscribers. Details regarding future subscriptions will be announced shortly. We value your input! Please forward any comments or suggestions to Jack.

This year's EAC convention in Dallas should be one of the best ever! We hope to see many of you there. We will bring a large inventory of choice copper to sell. We also hope to buy extensively, so please consider showing us any items you have for sale.

## STARTER COLLECTIONS

We offer the following "starter" collections as a service to EAC members. As you can see, we have priced these collections at or very near our cost. The individual pieces offered will vary in description, and in many cases will not be problem-free. But they will average at least Good and will be attributable as the stated variety. What's more, we will allow full trade in value when you decide to upgrade your collection with coins from our regular list.

We think this is a fair proposition for all concerned. See if you don't agree!

WE OFFER:	HALF CENTS	5 DIFFERENT	AVG G5	\$125.00
		10 DIFFERENT	AVG G5	200.00
		20 DIFFERENT	AVG G5	375.00

### LARGE CENTS

#### SHELDONS

1794-1814	5 DIFFERENT	AVG G5	95.00
	10 DIFFERENT	AVG G5	165.00
	20 DIFFERENT	AVG G5	310.00

#### NEWCOMBS

1816-1857	10 DIFFERENT	AVG G5	60.00
	20 DIFFERENT	AVG G5	110.00
	50 DIFFERENT	AVG G5	250.00
	100 DIFFERENT	AVG G5	475.00

Thanks

Chris & Jack

\* \* \* \* \*



# Matthews Money Tree

Whistle Stop Plaza  
2321 E. Grand River  
HOWELL, MI 48843

Michigan  
Florida

(517) 546-7494  
(813) 433-1719

MAIL BTD SALE #2

U.S. LARGE CENTS ALL 108 LOTS 1794 to 1856  
CLOSING DATE APRIL 15TH 1987

This is our 2nd Mail Bid Sale, the 1st was a mild success, some got some nice coins, some were not so lucky so try again, we will follow the usual rules of Mail Bid Sales, the back side will have a Bid Sheet, Mail early in case of a tie bid early post mark prevails. No coin will be sold under \$6.00

LOT #	DATE	NO	GRADE	REMARKS	LOT #	DATE	NO	GRADE	REMARKS
1	1794	S-31	G-5	VF Detail obv por Rev many scratches	28	1801	S220	AG	Date weak porous
2	1794	S-44	VG-7	F detail cleaned Rev a few dies	29	1802	S228	AG	Clean light porous
3	1794	S-58	G-4	DK Brown Fairly Clean	30	1802	S241	YG-7	Light scratches Rim bump at 7
4	1795	S-74	AG-3	Low grade letter edge	31	1803	S243	G-5	Choise for grade
5	1795	S-77	F-12	Nice clean edge Bruse at 12 Rev	32	1803	S245	G-5	Light porous R-3
6	1796	S-81	G-4	Clean Med brown	33	1803	S260	VG10	Very clean for grade
7	1796	G-85	AG-3	Date about go R <sup>5</sup>	34	1805	S268	G-4	Few obv dips
8	1796	S-88	VG-7	F detail numerous sm holes obv R-4	35	1807	S271	VG-7	Rim Bruse at 3
9	1796	S-89	F-12	VF detail dk X J Storm Nice	36	1807	S275	25/7	nice obv rev has porosity
10	1796	S-98	AG	Identifiable R-4	37	1809	S280	VG-7	X-John Asbev coin
11	1796	S-103	AG	"Ditto"	38	1814	S295	G-4	Typical Classic
12	1797	S1216	G-4	Porous R-3	39	1817	N-2	VF25	X-Wyatt Lot 383
13	1797	S-137	VG-7	Weakly Stuck Reverse R-3	40	1817	N-4	F-15	Rim Bump at 6
14	1797	S141	VG	DK Brown Rim dent at 7 R-5	41	1817	N-7	VG-7	Nice for grade
15	1798	S150	AG	Bumps +(R 5) BRUSES 2 Rim dents	42	1817	N-16	G	Porous 15 Star
16	1798	S151	AG	Cleaned R-4	43	1818	N-1	VG-7	2 sm rim nicks
17	1798	S162	AG	Round & Brown R-4	44	1818	N-5	XF40	All detail but a dk brown color
18	1798	S163	AG	Porous green R-5	45	1818	N-10	AU55	Nice Choc brown
19	1798	S168	G-4	Slight porous R3	46	1819	N-6	VF35	Nice Clean !
20	1798	S181	VG-8	VF detail discolor porous R-4	47	1819	N-7	VG	Tough Variety R-4
21	1798	S182	G-4	Bird shot holes both sides R-5	48	1820	N-7	VG10	VF Detail Porous
22	1800	S194	AG	Several Rim bruse	49	1820	N-10	VG-7	Very Clean
23	1800	S195	AG	Just ware R-5+	50	1822	N-1	G	Rarity 4
24	1800	S203	G	Lightly porous	51	1822	N-7	F-12	X-Van Cleave
25	1800	S207	VG-7	Light porous X J Storm	52	1822	N-8	G	Rarity 5
26	1800	S212	VG-7	Lightly porous R3	53	1827	N-1	VF20	XF Detail Porous
27	1801	S214	VG-8	Sharn detail but porous die at me	54	1827	N-9	F-12	Rarity 4

MORE COINS OTHER SIDE



THE COLLECTORS CABINET 1016 Tiffin Avenue Findlay, OH 45840  
Jack and Mark Borckardt 419-422-7592 Monday-Friday 10:00-6:00

ANA, EAC grading, 30-day return, Ohio residents add 5-1/2 % tax

LARGE CENTS

1793 S-8	Dark with very light even porosity F-12	1400.00
1793 S-13	Dark with light, even porosity VG-7	1500.00
1794 S-28	Light corrosion and faint scratch on Obv., small rim nick on Rev., few other faint nicks. F-12	375.00
1794 S-58	Few minor circulation marks, the most serious is a small pin prick inside O of ONE VG-8	175.00
1796 S-93	Dark brown with heavy porosity AG-3. Ex John Ashby, R.S. Brown Jr.	60.00
1796 S-97	Light corrosion and verdigris AG-3	45.00
1796 S-108	Light granularity, devices a little mushy G-4	85.00
1796 S-108	Sharpness of VF-30, dark and corroded with a few light rim nicks and scratches. VG-10	225.00
1796 S-111	Few small rim bumps and minor nicks. VG-8	250.00
1797 S-134	Light surface roughness on Obv. and Rev. several small rim nicks visible from both sides, sharpness of VF-20, overall VG-8 or 10.	210.00
1798 S-153	Light porosity and few minor marks, rim cud at point of Bust G-4	25.00
1798 S-162	Few tiny nicks and marks, far above average for this grade. G-6	65.00
1798 S-166	Several very light Obv. scratches, Rev. with small gouge between 52 and O. More appealing than it sounds, F-12	75.00
1798 S-172	Surfaces a bit dull, edge flattened lightly K8 to K10. F-12	175.00
1800/79 S-190	Light corrosion and many well hidden hairline scratches on Obv., Rev. with slight roughness. VG-8	50.00
1802 S-228	Light verdigris with no distracting marks.	125.00
1802 S-239	Light corrosion and marks VG-8	40.00
1802 S-239	Sharpness of EF-40, dark with light porosity. VF-20	135.00
1802 S-241	Sharpness of EF-45, dark with some spots of corrosion. Clash marks in front of face are quite prominent. VF-25	265.00
1803 S-243	Few circulation marks and minor rim nicks. VG-8	35.00
1803 S-245	3 short Obv. scratches, few minor marks and verdigris, rim break over RICA G-4	18.00
1803 S-250	Dark with a few minor nicks and verdigris F-12	70.00
1803 S-253	3 or 4 small Obv. marks. Very clean for the grade G-6	22.00
1803 S-258	Few light Obv. marks and minor Rev. verdigris VG-7	26.00
1803 S-261	Light surface granularity, a few small nicks and scratches. VG-10	75.00
1805 S-267	Many circulation marks on Obv. & Rev., otherwise free of any rim problems, scratches or corrosion F-15	140.00

Next issue will contain a listing of nice Middle Date Cents. If you do not receive our price lists, please drop us a note with your name and address. Our lists feature a wide selection of attributed early copper and silver coins.

We are also interested in buying early copper and silver coins along with general U.S. and Foreign coins. If you have items for sale, please contact us or send them for our offer.

EARLY AMERICAN COPPERS  
Treasurer's Report -- 1986

Editor's Note: I would particularly call the members' attention to the change in our liability insurance status, as outlined in footnote #6, below.

	IN	OUT	NET	SUM
Begin 1 Jan 1986 . . . . .				\$ 25,271.16
Dues (1)	\$ 21,090.75			
Interest	1,482.16			
Advertisements (2)	1,926.00			
Convention (3)	1,300.00	2,425.00	-1,125.00	
PENNY-WISE Direct (4)		15,464.93		
PENNY-WISE Support(5)		1,230.99		
Organizational (6)		4,185.72		
Library		86.50		
Totals . . . . .	25,798.91	23,393.14		+ 2,405.77
Begin 1 Jan 1987 . . . . .				\$ 27,676.93

- (1) Odd amount because of foreign exchange on a few checks. Includes dues and first-class postage surcharges.
- (2) Ads are charged at our cost to print and mail the ad in question. They are a net-zero service. Current ad rate is \$60/page.
- (3) Convention income/outgo exceeds this considerably. These figures are checks I wrote and deposits I made in 1985 on behalf of the EAC Annual Convention.
- (4) This is money paid to our printer. It is about \$3,000 less than usual because the large pre-payment we have been used to making is no longer done -- so the Jan 86 P-W was mostly paid for in Dec 85, but the Jan 87 P-W was not paid for till Feb 87.
- (5) All P-W costs not paid to our printer.
- (6) ANA dues, insurance, membership servicing, etc. We no longer carry liability insurance, due to the following premium-rates charged by the ANA Group Insurer for our member-club.

1983 --	\$	170.00	
1984 --		170.00	
1985 --		170.00	
1986 --		462.00	
1987 --		3,284.00	(We declined to insure)

John D. Wright  
Treasurer, EAC