

PENNY-WISE

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INTRODUCTION BY THE EDITOR: PASSION AND PURPOSE

Harry E. Salyards

What to ourselves in passion we propose,
The passion ending, doth the purpose lose.

--*Hamlet*, Act III, Scene 2

Where does this urge to make collections come from? A quick mental survey of our acquaintances makes it clear that it is *not* universal. For collectors of antique objects of any kind, including old copper coins, the sense of antiquity itself is certainly a draw; yet many who take an active interest in history are quite content to peruse the items on display in museums, with no desire whatsoever to build collections of their own.

Surrounded by a world full of instances of tragic destruction, the idea of *building* something certainly plays a role. And for this task, collectors of old copper coins are especially well-suited, given that their meticulous attention to detail creates room for many multiples of a given date or design, rather than just one; but solvers of word or number puzzles can be equally anal in constructing their solutions, with no material assembly when they are done.

The sense of our own mortality may well enter in. Sheldon wrote of the boyish enchantment with old coppers, and of certain oldsters who returned to that enchantment “to forget or condone the singular incompatibility between human dreams and fulfillments.” It is likely that most everyone of a certain age has felt the incompatibility of which Sheldon spoke; but comparatively few fall back on rediscovered “boyish enchantments” to bridge the gap.

So—to return to the original question: Where does this urge to make collections come from? I believe the answer is *passion*: an emotional attraction of a truly compelling nature. A scientist can weigh, measure, and analyze the surface chemistry of a 1794 cent; a collector can sense what that cent meant to the person who saved it from the melting pot in 1857—indeed, what it meant to a hungry man holding it in his hand in 1794. The comparative sterility of an object taken out of time, is replaced by a sense of that object transcending time.

A corollary suggests itself: That the person who loses interest in collecting has lost interest because the passion has died. He or she has fallen out of love with the *emotional need* to build that collection. Often times, economic rationalizations are offered; “it’s time to cash in” or, “this is as far as I can take this.” But the truth is that the passion to continue has ended—often times, replaced by a passion to collect something entirely different.

So, is this urge to collect “rational”?—as in, reasonable, sensible, exercising sound judgment? Not necessarily. The longer a collector spends at building a particular collection, the greater the *opportunity* to exercise sound judgment in adding to it; but passion will still predominate. Without passion, there would be no private collections.

* * * * *

A PARADIGM SHIFT

Bill Eckberg

Chain cents have been subjected to intense study by numismatists since the 1850s, but, as incredible as it seems, I have discovered something fundamental about them that has never before been recognized.

I have been using high resolution images to examine as many of the early U.S. Mint copper coins as possible; I first used image overlays in different color channels to study the 1793 half cents, Wreath cents and Liberty Cap cents. I later extended this study to the rest of the early U.S. copper coins in a series of articles published in *P-W*, beginning in 2017. I discovered that all of the head dies of those coins were produced from hubs. (I describe the hubbing process in my book, *The Half Cent 1793-1857: America's Greatest Little Coin*, which is available to EAC members as a free download on the EAC website.)

Chief Coiner Henry Voigt engraved the Chain cent dies. The collectible obverses appear quite different from one another (Figure 1). Though the basic design

is the same, the hair, bustlines and throats are quite different. The S-4 nose, chin, jaw line and mouth are also different than those on the other dies.

These differences have led every author on the series to conclude that the Chain cent obverses were individually hand-engraved. But, since we have learned that Voigt made hubs for all of his other obverses in 1792 and 1793, why did he NOT use a hub for the Chain cents? Or, more generally, why would the Chain cent obverse have been created by a fundamentally different process from all the rest? Although I had accepted the received knowledge, this inconsistency made no sense and left me wanting to understand the how and why of it.

In this study, I examined the collectible Chain cent obverses (S-1/2, S-3 and S-4) by overlay, as I have done for the other series. Figure 2 shows the results of such overlays. S-1/2 and S-3 are the most alike. The eyes, ears, noses, jawlines, mouths and chins are in the same

places. The throats and bustlines obviously differ (Figure 2a). S-1/2 and S-4 are less alike. The eyes and ears are the same, but the noses, jawlines, mouths, chins, throats and bustlines differ (Figure 2b). The same is true of S-3 and S-4



Figure 1. The obverses of Mint State examples of the three collectible chain cent varieties. The numbers indicate the Sheldon varieties each was used with.



Figure 2. Overlays of the three collectible Chain cent varieties. a, S-1/2 overlaid with S-3. b, S-1/2 overlaid with S-4. c, S-3 over S-4. The eyes and ears of all three match. The bustlines and throats differ, as do the positions of the S-4 nose, mouth and chin. Close examination of the hair reveals consistencies in the heavier waves.^{oo}

(Figure 2c).

There is a fourth obverse that has received limited study, as it has long been in the collection of the American Numismatic Society (ANS). The variety, NC-1, is R8, with only two known examples. One is barely identifiable; the other, fortunately, has About Uncirculated sharpness, (net graded to XF-45 for a few obverse field nicks). The ANS kindly provided me recent high-resolution images of their coin. A visual comparison of that obverse next to each of the others, revealed a very close similarity to the S-3 (Figure 3). If the reader has trouble seeing the similarity, it is because the NC-1 is lit from K-3, whereas the S-3 is lit diffusely. This produces very different light and dark areas in the images. We need to look past that.

Despite the differences in lighting, I was able to achieve good quality overlays showing the relationships between NC-1 and both S-1/2 and S-3 (Figure 4). The profiles are virtually perfect matches. The eyes, ears,

noses, jawlines, mouths (and throats of NC-1 and S-3) match perfectly. Only the hair and bustlines are noticeably different. Color sometimes brings out detail, but other times it makes it less obvious, so I examined the NC-1 and S-3 profiles side-by-side in grayscale (Figure 5). Other than the bustlines, the only difference is that the bottom of the NC-1 chin is very slightly lower, so the angle of the bottom of the chin to the neck is different. It is impossible to believe that this level of precision could have been achieved by Voigt, a relatively inexperienced individual, hand-engraving both dies. The minor differences, though, can be easily explained as minor touchup engraving to one or both dies.



Figure 5. very minor differences can be seen between the NC-1 (left) and S-3 (right) chins.



Figure 3. The obverses of NC-1 and S-3. The faces are strikingly similar.



Figure 4. Overlay of S-1 and NC-1 (left) S-3 and NC-1 (right). All elements except the bustlines and hair are identical, or nearly so, and the bustlines are very close.

The inescapable conclusion is that these three dies were produced from the same hub.

The differences in the hair are substantial, but are not evidence against the idea that the head was produced from a hub. Voigt's dime/half cent and Wreath dies also showed considerable hand-finishing of the hair. The dime/half cent hub had no hair at all.

In the light of this, it is also apparent that the upper part of the S-4 obverse was also created from the hub, which must have broken before or during the sinking of the S-4 obverse die. This startling conclusion reminds us that, while we tend to believe what we read and hear from experts, trusting the words of those who seem to know more than we do, not everything we read or hear, no

matter the level of expertise of those we learn it from, is true. This does not mean the experts willfully misinform us. Newfound information and the reinvestigation of old ideas with new tools frequently confirms and extends the previous knowledge. Sometimes, however, it can bring important new insights.

These new findings allowed me to produce an approximation of what the Chain cent hub could have looked like. Recall that hubs are in raised relief like the coin, and the dies that the hub sinks are incuse and reversed. Figures 2a and 4 allow us to see the faces and necks. As none of the bustlines are quite the same, the bustline was not a part of the hub but was individually tooled into each die.

engraving individual hairs in the dies. The Wreath dies showed much less extra engraving, and that allowed me to identify individual hairs in some dies [P-W, LI, 65, 2017]. Voigt's Head of '93 hub required no additional engraving of the hair in each die. The Chain cent hub would thus show an intermediate stage in Voigt's skill at engraving hubs – more complete than that of the hairless disme/half cent and progressing through the Chain and Wreath cents towards the fully realized hub of the '93 Liberty Cap cent that received no additional engraving. Interestingly, Robert Scot, the Mint's first Engraver, engraved lots of hair lines in each of his Head of '94 cent obverse dies, but he did not do so in any of his subsequent dies.

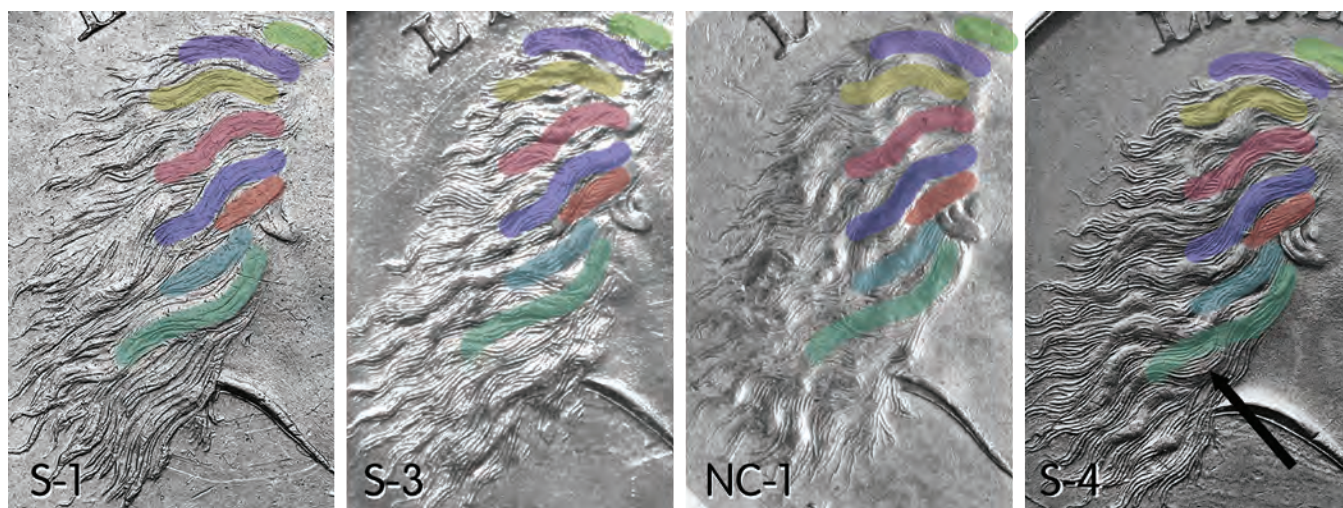


Figure 6. Illustration of the hair of each of the four Chain cent obverses. Waves that are common to all are shown in color overlays. The arrow to the lowest (green) wave on the S-4 overlay shows that that wave is incomplete, demonstrating that the die break passed through that wave.

The hair is much more problematic, as very substantial extra engraving has gone into the hair of each variety. This is a more extreme version of what Voigt did with his Wreath cent dies. Figure 6 identifies waves of the hair that are common to all four dies and so must have been in the hub. Note that the lowest (green) wave is incomplete in S-4. That shows that the hub break passed through that area of the hair. Figure 7 shows approximately where the break was and thus allows us to illustrate the areas that were lost in the break.

It is interesting to see how the Chain cent hub differs from that of the 1792 disme/1793 half cent. Close examination showed that the latter die not include *any* hair [The Numismatist, June 2017]. The Chain hub, by contrast, shows soft masses of waves with a great deal of strengthening by engraving individual hairs throughout in each die, especially that of S-4. Similarly, the Wreath cent hub had soft masses of waves with strengthening by



Figure 7. Illustration of the Chain cent hub showing the approximate location of the break, consistent with the overlays. The fine hairlines have been smoothed to show the waves more clearly.

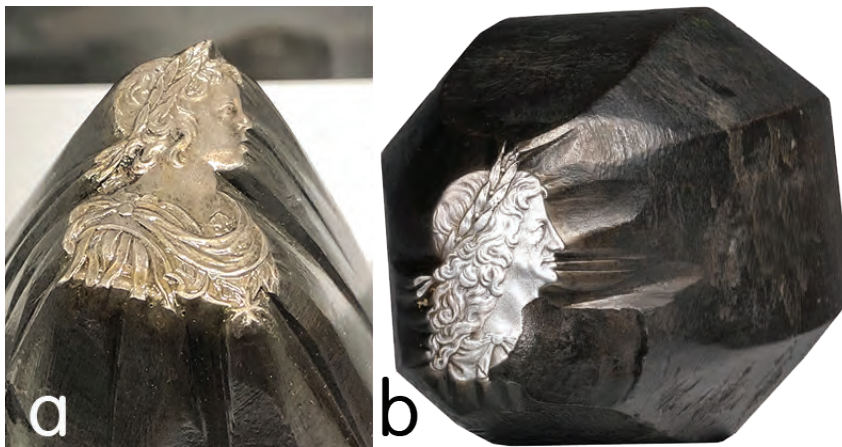


Figure 8. Mid-seventeenth century hubs of King Louis XIV (a) and Charles II (b). Note that the Charles hub has broken. It continued in use.

Hubbed coinage dies were not a recent development in the late 1700s. A French hub featuring a very young Louis XIV's head was produced around 1650 (Figure 8a). Another featuring England's Charles II was produced about the same time. As can be seen, the latter hub broke (Figure 8b). The king's bust has broken off completely, as has some of his neck, but the hub continued to be used to produce coinage dies. The missing areas were simply engraved into each die. That, apparently, was considered to be much more efficient than engraving a new hub. Consider, for example, the complexity of the king's curls. Abel Buell pioneered the hubbing process on the American Continent in the mid 1780s when he produced some of the Connecticut coppers.

Though a brand-new and – to me, at least – unexpected finding, it should thus not be surprising that Voigt used a hub to create the Chain cent obverse dies. The U.S. Mint staff expected to have to produce a LOT of coins, and hand-engraving of each die would be impractical as well as increasing the risk of counterfeiting. In this light, I believe that Voigt's 1792 disme portrait was created as a primitive test of whether the Mint could make and use a successful hub. The 1792 disme hub was, therefore, not some kind of one-off attempt to secure Voigt's job as the author had come to believe in the past, nor was there an intent to create more disme dies from it. Rather it was a successful test of the Mint's intent to hub dies from the beginning. The disme obverse hub was so successful that it was used again in 1793 to produce two half cent obverse dies.

Can this new information tell us anything about the order in which the dies were made? Although the S1/2 obverse was the first one *used*, that does not necessar-

ily mean it was the first *created*. It would seem to me an equal likelihood that the NC-1, S-1 or S-3 obverse die was the first one created, as they had the least reworking, and that the hub became damaged and unusable, apparently in an abortive attempt to impress the head into the S-4 die, which must have been the last one created, though not the last used, as I will show in an article in the next issue.

A new hub was needed, and rather than try to duplicate the Chain cent's head, a new head for the Wreath cents was made. It was a more successful hub than that for the Chain. It was in higher relief and impressed seven successful dies: three dated 1793 and an additional four dated 1794. Robert Scot, the First Engraver, then used it for punching in a new master die that produced the Heads of '94. That made eight successful dies including the new master die.

This finding – that the Mint hubbed *all* of its obverse dies from the very beginning – represents a real paradigm shift in our understanding of the work there. It was never the intent to hand-engage the obverses, nor was it ever done. In Elias Boudinot's 1795 report to Congress on the working of the Mint, he reported that:

"In general, the difficulties attending all establishments, that are, in their formation and operation, new and uncommon, and which, therefore, require experiments to be made in every step of their progress, have attended this institution."

The 1792 experiments included hubbing. As it was successful, hubbing continued with all of the circulating series, including the Chain cents, the first that were produced. That the hub failed after producing only three finished dies meant only that the future hubs had to be more resilient.

This finding also tells us the real reason why the Chain cent design was abandoned after only two weeks. It was not due to public complaints or any lack of copper for planchets. Chain cents went out of production for the simple reason that the hub broke, and additional dies could not be created without excessive effort. A new hub was needed, and the decision was made to create one in higher relief with a new design that became the Wreath cent obverse.

* * * * *

The New Haven Restrike Dies Are Copy Dies

Part II: How The New Haven Restrike Dies Were Made

Craig Sholley and John Dannreuther

Since it is now clear that Boulton had nothing to do with making the New Haven Restrike dies, that raises the questions of how they were made, who created them, when, and where. The first question—how they were made—is quite straightforward, the others less so.

As most serious students of the Fugio cents are aware, the New Haven Restrike dies bear an uncanny resemblance to the Newman 5 obverse. This is not new information. James Spilman, the former editor of *The Colonial Newsletter*, presented his conclusion that the New Haven Restrike obverses were produced using a hub raised from the Newman Obverse 5 on pages 39 to 44 of the December 1968 issue.

Spilman noted several similarities between the New Haven Restrikes' obverses and Obverse 5, including the cross-hatching in the central area of the sundial, the fleurons in that area, the concave club rays, the horizontal lines on the sundial base, etc.

Unfortunately for Spilman, there was no advanced photo comparison software, like Photoshop, available at the time. Had there been, Spilman could have shown just how close Obverse 5 and the club-rays New Haven Restrike dies really are. But, before we get to the photographic comparisons, we first need to address the die sinking order of the New Haven restrike obverse dies.

sun's rays and on the final 7 of the date.

In the comparison of the sun's rays, note that all the rays, especially those at upper right, start out quite strong on 107 and progressively weaken and become quite ragged on the other New Haven obverses.

The final 7 in the date presents even more conclusive evidence as to the die sinking order. Note that the 7 starts out almost perfect, but the underside of the crossbar quickly erodes and the tip of the upright first fractures, then separates, with the lower fragment finally shifting to the right on obverse 104 as the hub distorts from the pressure of die sinking.

Also note the revised die sinking order of 107, 103, 106, 105 and 104. McDowell and Casey mistakenly placed 106 last, apparently due to a poor photo. However, the uniface strike of 106, while lightly double-struck, strongly supports the contention that the lower fragment of the 7 had not only not fully separated, nor had it shifted as far right as seen on 104. Furthermore, the crossbar is not as eroded as on 105 and 104 (see Figure 2).

Having settled the issue of the obverse die sinking order and the fact that the hub quickly degraded during the sinking, we will move to a comparison of the 107 die to Newman Obverse 5. The comparison shows that, as Spilman noted, not only are the sun, rays, and cross-

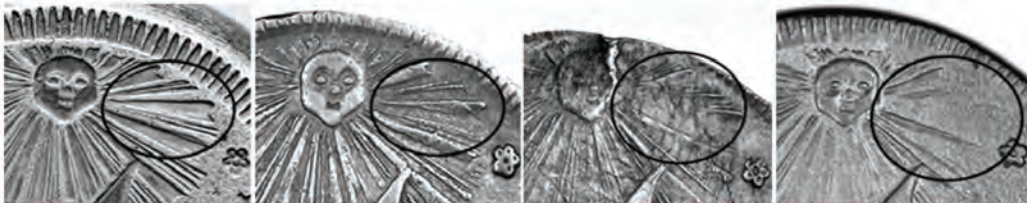


Figure 1. - Hub deterioration of rays on obverses 107, 103, 105, and 104. Note the right-side rays are full on 107 and grow progressively weaker (the rays on 106 are virtually the same as 107, so that die is not included).



Figure 2. Progressive degradation of final 7. Left to right, obverse 107, 103, 106, 105, 104.

Visual comparison of the New Haven Restrike dies and struck coins makes the die sinking order quite apparent since the hub progressively degraded as the dies were sunk. As the following photographic comparisons show, the degradation is particularly apparent in the

hatching within the sundial similar in appearance, they are in exactly the same positions on the restrike obverses as they are on 5, but they have all been strengthened.

While overlays are useful for proving the rays on the New Haven Restrike obverses are in exactly the same

position as on Obverse 5, it is actually easier to see the extent of the re-engraving in a side-by-side comparison. As can be seen from the illustrations, virtually every ray was touched up in the restrrike die.

obverses show stippling or, in the case of Obverse 2, straight lines. The crosshatching is best seen on the PCGS AU50BN 5-HH and on most silver strikes of 104-FF, so those are used for comparison.



Figure 3. Comparison of Obverse 5, left, and 107, right. Most of the rays have been strengthened on 107.

An overlay of 107 on Obverse 5 likewise shows that all the numerals in the sundial are in the same positions, with the exception of the XII, which was obviously repunched, since those numerals are quite distorted on Obverse 5. Additionally, 107 (along with the other Restrike dies) shows the same cross-hatching on the inner area of the sundial.

Other obvious points of comparison between Obverse 5 and the New Have Restrike dies are the letters, numerals, and cinquefoils. While all those features have clearly been repunched in the master die used for the New Have Restrike dies, they are nearly in the identical positions as seen on Obverse 5.



Figure 4. Comparison of Obverse 5 and 104 (silver). Note the cross-hatch in the 104 sundial field.

It is important to note that Obverse 5 is the only original die to show cross-hatching. All other original

Additionally, the sundial gnomon, inner and outer borders of the sundial, lines on the sundial base, and the



Figure 5. False color overlay of 107 die over Obverse 5 showing close positional match of lettering and cinquefoils.

“pellet and parentheses” decoration on the base are all in the same positions, the only differences being a bit of strengthening to the base lines and the base “pellet and parentheses” decoration having been repunched.

The individual working dies also had a good bit of hand-work done to each. A comparison of the sundial area shows that the fleurons were repunched in each working die, possibly along with some touch-up to the serifs on the numerals. Additionally note that under-type of the Obverse 5 fleurons can be seen under the repunched fleurons.

are all missing the serpentine line between sundial and base seen on Obverse 5.

Additionally, the New Haven Restrike obverses have “pellets” (actually, a representation of the planet Saturn, named after the Roman god of time) punched in the spaces between the sundial numerals. Those are missing on Obverse 5. A quick review of the original obverses will show that the “planets” wore off the hub and the original Fugio cents which had been sunk with a late state hub have blank spaces between the numerals just as on Obverse 5.



Figure 6. Comparison of 103, 104 (top), 105, and 107 (bottom) showing obvious differences in repunching on the fleurons, especially the large ones below the gnomon, and clearly visible under-type from Obverse 5.



Figure 7. Close up of Obverse 5, left and obverse 104, right showing missing serpentine line between sundial and base and added “Saturn pellets” between sundial numerals.

While the New Haven Restrike obverse dies closely match Obverse 5, it is also important to note the differences. In addition to the shape of the letters and numerals being different, the New Haven Restrike obverses

It should also be noted that the planets are raised on original Fugio cents, meaning they had been punched into the hub, while they are incuse on the New Haven Restrikes and thus punched into the master die.



Figure 8. “Stops” on obverse 103 (brass).

One final, very important difference is the “stops” around “Mind” and “Your” on the 103 obverse. “Stops” (actually the planet punch used on the sundial) are seen around “Mind” and “Your” on all original Fugio obverses excepting the Club Rays dies (including Obverse 5) due to degradation of the hub. Thus, whoever made the 103 die must have been familiar with the bulk of the series.

The stops on 103 are highly significant since 103 was paired with the completely fabricated EE reverse to strike “patterns” in copper, silver, and gold. Adding the stops was obviously intended to add to the impression that the 103 obverse was an original die and thus the 103-EE strikes were original patterns.

While it may not be obvious at first glance, the stops present yet another very serious problem for the “Boulton Theory” (as if it didn’t have enough already). How would Boulton know that most original Fugio dies had these stops unless he was provided with a drawing or die with those features? Further, why would he make a single die with the stops and four without them?

In the end, these “stops” are very conclusive evidence that the same person or persons who made the fantasy pattern strikes also made the New Haven Restrike dies. We will discuss this point more fully in the section discussing who made the New Haven restrike dies and why they made them.

How Were the New Haven Restrike Obverses Made?

Since the New Haven Restrike obverses are quite clearly copies of Obverse 5, that raises the question of how the copy dies were made. The key point in this issue is the cross-hatching on Obverse 5 is unique to that

Even a short list of significant matches clearly shows that the most talented engraver could not possibly have perfectly copied Obverse 5 by hand:

1. The sun and rays are in exactly the same positions as Obverse 5, albeit with significant strengthening of the rays.
2. The outline of the dial on the sundial and all the numerals on the dial, except XII which shows repunching, are an exact match.
3. Although recut, the gnomon is in the same position as on 5.
4. Although the cross-hatching in the central area of the sundial is a good bit weaker than on Obverse 5, the lines are still a perfect match in position, shape, and direction.
5. Although the sundial base features do show re-engraving, the outline of the base, the scrollwork on the sides of the base, lines on the base, and the “pellet and parentheses” decoration at the bottom of the base are exactly in the same positions as on 5.
6. Although the lettering, date numerals, and cinquefoils have obviously been repunched, they are in virtually the same positions as on 5.

Given the matches and the re-engraving and repunching, the only way the New Haven Restrike obverse dies could have been made is if someone found Obverse 5 and copied it. Furthermore, the only way for the features of the New Haven Restrike obverses to so closely match Obverse 5 is because a hub was raised from Obverse 5, touched up, and then a master die sunk from that hub and finished.

To be more specific, a hub was raised from Obverse

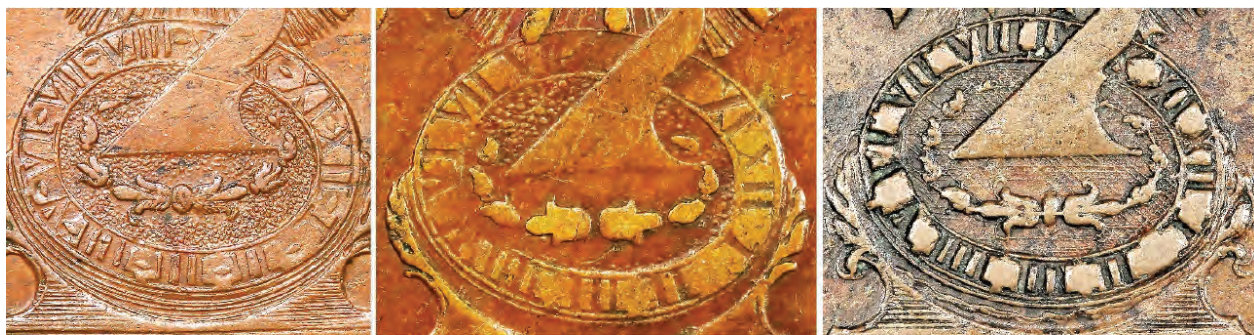


Figure 9. Left to right, obverse 1 with full stippling, obverse 3 showing partial stippling, and 5 with cross-hatch.

die. Most other Fugio obverses have “stippling” in the central area of the sundial. The stippling did wear off the hub rather quickly and of all the club ray varieties, only 3-D has any obvious stippling, the rest have that area blank, except Obverse 2 (not illustrated), which shows very faint horizontal lines

5 and then the lettering, date numerals, and cinquefoils tooled off, leaving light vestigial remains to aid in repunching. Why these features were removed is unknown, but a good guess is they were too rusted. The field would then have been smoothed and once hardened and tempered, the hub was used to sink a master die.

Overlays show that once the master die was sunk, the planets in the spaces between the sundial numerals, FUGIO, MIND YOUR BUSINESS, date, and the dentils were punched in and the rays, gnomon, scroll-work on the sides of the sundial base, lines on the sundial base, the “pellet and parentheses” decoration on the base were touched up with hand engraving.

The master die would then have been polished, hardened, tempered, and used to raise a master hub, which once polished, hardened and tempered, was then used to sink the New Haven Restrike obverses. As previously noted, the fleurons within the sundial, cinquefoils, period, and date were punched into each coining die (the scroll-work was also touched-up on some of the dies). Why these elements were left off the master die is unknown. Perhaps whoever made the dies wanted to create the impression of old dies.

As previously noted, comparisons of the dies and coins clearly shows the New Haven Restrike obverse master hub was also progressively degrading during hubbing of the obverses. Roughness and loss of detail in the rays shows they were chipping out, breaking off, and eroding away. That the hub started chipping so heavily on the rays after sinking just two dies (107 and 106) shows just how poorly they were made. The chipping and field spalling also strongly support the contention that the hubs (and dies) were not properly tempered.

Thus, much of the so-called rust is really die spalling. This spalling not only happened during the hubbing, it also occurred during striking. A comparison of early state and late state strikes of 104-FF shows both the obverse and reverse spalled during striking.

The late state of 104-FF, which has heavy cracks on the left side of the coin (not shown), shows extensive



Figure 10. Sundial numerals on obverse 104 versus the 107 die.

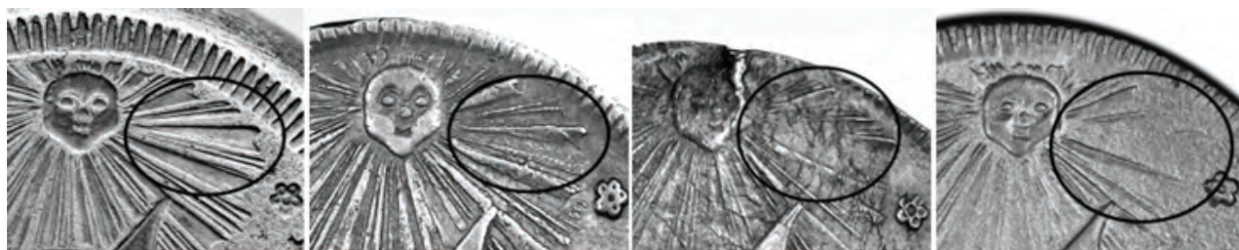


Figure 11. Progressive hub deterioration of rays on obverses 107, 103, 105, and 104.

Also, note on the restrike dies actually used (103, 104, and 105), the numerals of the sundial closely match those of Obverse 5, while those on 107 are a bit too perfect.

That these dies were newly made circa 1859 brings up the question of the rust pits seen on both the dies and the coins themselves. It is quite likely that many of the pits, lumps, and scaly areas were simply transferred from the original Obverse 5 die.

putting in the rays below the sun and in the right field below the date that is not present on early strikes. The reverse also shows additional pitting within and on the rings which was not present on early strikes (not illustrated). Since a die obviously cannot rust while in use, this pitting is the result of spalling, not rusting.

Additionally, some of the heavy pits and virtually all of the granularity seen on the Yale 107 and ANS 105 obverse dies, along with the ANS FF and GG reverse dies, is clearly “post-strike” oxidation resulting from

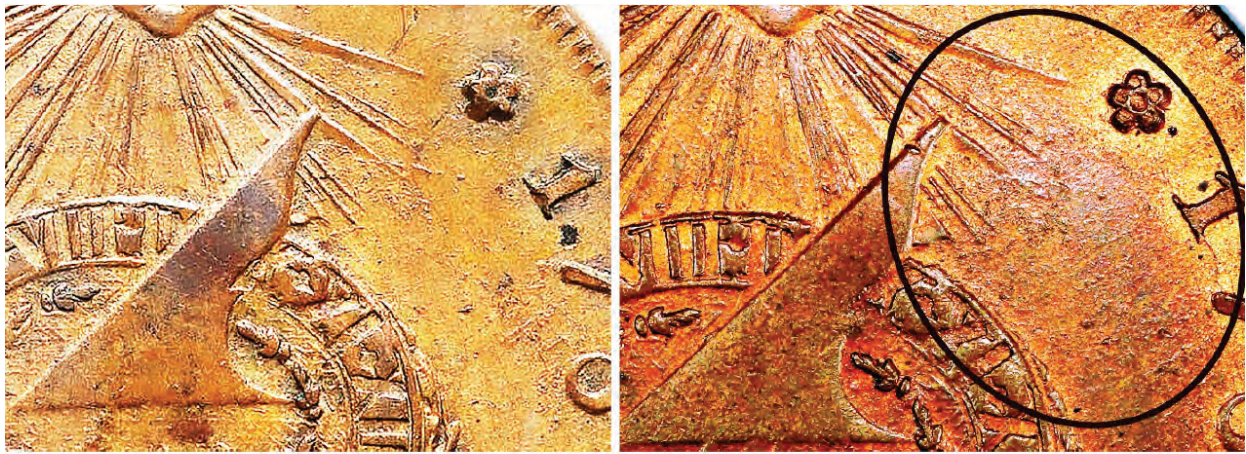


Figure 12. Early state of 104, left, versus late state, right. Note the late state shows more spalling in the rays below sun and in the right field from rays to below date.

over 100 years of storage, since coins from those dies show neither the heavy granularity nor the pits.

be high enough result in a dark oxide coating, similar to baking a cast iron frying pan coated with oil. Adding water would add a little artificial rust.



Figure 13. Obverse 103, left, and 106 (uniface), right. Excuse us, but what rust?

So, much of the so-called “rust” which many believe is evidence the dies were old is simply spalling during hubbing or striking with the rest simply being transferred from Obverse 5 during hubbing. This “rust” is thus not at all indicative of age.

In fact, the early state strikes of 104-FF, 105-GG, 103-EE, and the uniface strike of 106 clearly show the dies were fairly clean and smooth, especially 103 and 106. However, it does seem likely that whoever made the dies would have artificially patinated them by spraying or wiping with a chemical solution so the dies did not look freshly made. Period workshop manuals provide various methods to accomplish this task.

Perhaps the easiest way to artificially patinate the dies would have been to simply wipe them with oil during tempering. The tempering temperature would certainly

Who Made Obverse 5?

Having shown that the New Haven obverses were created from Obverse 5 raises the issue of who made that obverse. While there is no definitive documentary evidence, there is quite a bit of circumstantial evidence. And we will give you a hint, the evidence shows **it most certainly was not Matthew Boulton**.

Given the relative crudity of the Club Rays dies, it has been suggested that Benjamin Buell created those dies, including Obverse 5, and used them to strike some number of Fugio cents.

In January 1789, the Connecticut state assembly appointed a committee to investigate the coining of state coppers by Jarvis & Co., who also had the contract to strike Fugio cents for the Federal government. The com-

mittee presented their report to the assembly in May 1789, which stated, in part:

“We further find that Abel Bewel has Gone to Europe that previous to his Departure he gave his Son Benjamin Bewel Liberty to coin Coppers Which Bussiness he is now pursuing and has Just began to Stamp them.”

Since the committee was only interested in Connecticut state coppers, the document obviously does not refer to Benjamin striking Fugio cents – the committee would have had no reason to mention the striking of other copper coins. And Benjamin was striking coins for sale and profit, so why would he strike Fugio cents, which would have been unknown in the area since none had been put into circulation? Since they were already widely accepted, why would he not strike Connecticut coppers, just like the report says he did?

Furthermore, the committee delivered its report to the state assembly on April 9, 1789 and in May of that year, the assembly voted to terminate the contract as of June 20th, giving Benjamin but a short time to strike whatever he could. So, why would he waste at about a week

preparing seven Club Ray Fugio dies which would be of no real use to him?

Finally, while Jarvis’ contract with Connecticut did allow the striking of pieces for company use, his contract with the Federal government for Fugio cents did not. Rather, Jarvis was to deliver all cents to the Board of Treasury’s representative in New York. Thus, any striking of Fugio cents by Benjamin could easily have been viewed by the federal government as counterfeiting.

Since there was already enough trouble due to Jarvis’ failure to deliver on the Fugio contract, why would Benjamin risk adding a Federal counterfeiting charge to the mix? In the end, Benjamin Buell finishing left-over Fugio dies or sinking new ones and using them simply makes no sense.

That leaves Abel Buell as the engraver of the Club Rays Fugio cents, but why would he produce such crudely made dies? The answer lies in the emission sequence. Analysis of the hub degradation seen on the Fugio obverses shows that the Club Rays dies were the last produced, with Obverse 5 being the last, or nearly so.

While die-sinking order is not necessarily the same



Figure 14. Left, Obverse 14, the first obverse produced from a master hub (note that obverse 1 was hand-punched from individual punches). Right, Obverse 12. The arrows show differences between the two dies where Abel Buell touched-up individual rays. Especially note the thickening of rays immediately below the sun.



Figure 15. Left to right, obverses 3, 2, and 5, showing the increasingly hasty re-engraving.

as die-use order, as the Jarvis mint ran lower and lower on available copper, it is very likely that Abel Buell prepared dies as needed to avoid unnecessary expense. The contract was clearly going to fail and there was thus no profit to be had, so why prepare dies in advance, driving-up costs and losing even more money?

That situation also answers why Abel Buell, who had done his best to individually strengthen the rays on earlier dies, simply gave up and produced the crude Club Rays dies. Who would really care about some pieces struck from hastily prepared dies, especially when that was relatively commonplace for the time?

The Club Rays dies, including Obverse 5, being prepared by Abel Buell and used to strike some of the Fugio cents delivered on Jarvis' government contract also answers why they are mostly in low grade. In fact, the most common grades for Fugio cents are VF and below, except those varieties from the Bank of New York hoard.

How the "Thin Ring" Reverses (FF, QQ, and VV) Were Made

Having made the points that the New Haven Restrike obverses were sunk from a hub raised from Obverse 5, that Obverse 5 was clearly made by Benjamin Buell, and

for the series.

Figure 16 shows that QQ did not have any of the "rust pits" or scaly patches seen on the dies today. The light pitting seen within ring 7 was likely the result of some light oxidation during the heating of the die for hardening.

Furthermore, the fact that reverse QQ has no "rust lumps" while FF does have light pitting in the early state shows that the pits were the result of either spalling during the hubbing of reverse FF or oxidation of FF during the heating the die for hardening. Likewise, the heavier pitting seen on later states of FF is not rusting, but spalling during striking (once again, steel doesn't rust while in use).

Who Made the New Haven Restrike Dies and Why?

Having both shown that Boulton most certainly did not make the New Haven Restrike dies, along with how they were made, bring us to the question of who made them, when, and why. Before getting to those questions, it is first necessary to address the tale of Horatio Rust finding five supposedly original Fugio dies at the J.E. Bassett hardware store.

While Rust had told parts of his tale many times over



Figure 16. Left, early state of reverse QQ. Right, early state of FF showing light spalling or oxidation.

that Matthew Boulton had no hand in any of this, brings us to the question of how the New Haven Restrike "Thin Rings" reverses were made.

Reverses FF, QQ, and VV reverses were made in a manner similar to the obverses. Overlays show that a master die was sunk and that was used to create a master hub from which the other "thin rings" reverses were sunk. The fact that the earliest die state of QQ is not "rusted," along with the fact that all the devices on FF and VV are solid matches to QQ, in both in shape and position, conclusively shows that QQ was the master die

the preceding years, the most complete recollection of his find appeared in the June 1885 issue of *The Museum* and was later repeated in the July 29, 1898 issue of the *Pasadena Daily News*. Therein Rust related the story of visiting a New Haven coin collector who directed him to the old Broome and Platt hardware store, then owned by John E. Bassett, on the grounds that Broome and Platt had taken part in the contract coinage of the Fugio cents and the hardware store still had an old strongbox once owned by Broome and Platt.

Rust then goes on to relate that as soon as he entered the store, he saw a pair of dies being used as paper-

weights on the cashier's desk and that he purchased that die pair, another pair of dies, and "one odd die" for \$20.00. Rust then says he took the dies to Waterbury, CT where he had several hundred pieces struck as "Cabinet specimens," along with one in gold and "several in silver." He further states that he sold the used dies to a "coin collector in Philadelphia."

The problem with Rust's story of "finding" the dies is that it simply makes no sense. Anyone who has collected items other than coins will be well aware that prominent local artifacts are highly prized by local collectors and will bring considerably more to them than to non-residents.

So, how is it that Rust gets directed to a well-known area hardware store and finds a pair of dies from the old New Haven mint just sitting on the cashier's desk? How is it that none of the area residents with an interest in local artifacts ever went into the store and noticed the dies?

Why were the dies sold, but not the old Broome and Platt strong-box and whatever it contained? Rust's interests were not limited to coins, he collected all sorts of historical artifacts. So, the hardware store employees sold Rust "genuine" Fugio dies of far greater historical significance than the strongbox and for very little money, but did not sell the old strongbox and its contents?

Finally, if the dies were truly genuine, why would Betts direct Rust to the hardware store to find them instead of purchasing them himself? That part of the story becomes simply unbelievable given Betts' biographical sketch for the Yale University 30th anniversary the class of 1867 which notes that he had become ill in 1859 and, as part of his recovery, spent time walking "through the country, seeking in shops and farmhouses specimens of this uncurrent money. In this ingenious manner he collected early colonial coins, pieces from almost every foreign country, occasional Roman pieces, of silver and copper, and in one instance an Egyptian coin of the time of the Ptolemies."

The story would thus have us believe that an avid and astute collector passed on genuine Fugio dies of significant local interest, and instead helped an out-of-towner buy them for a very reasonable price. Really?

As to who made the dies, all the principles in the story are suspects, including:

- Horatio Rust, who claimed to have found dies at the J.E. Bassett hardware store.
- One or more of the employees at the J. E. Bassett & Co. hardware store where Horatio Rust said he

found dies.

- Chester Scott, an engineer at the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co., who repeatedly claimed in area newspapers to have an original Fugio die.
- Charles Wyllys Betts, the area collector who supposedly led Rust to the J.E. Bassett hardware store. An alternate version of the story, published as part of Betts' obituary in in the American Journal of Numismatics, has Betts directing James Root to the same hardware store.
- James Root, whom one story has Betts directing him to the J.E. Bassett hardware store.
- Jeremiah Colburn, who displayed what he claimed were unique Fugio patterns at the October 1865 meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society. From the descriptions in a period newspaper account, those coins were a copper 101-AA and a silver 103-EE.
- Charles Ira Bushnell, who at owned seven of the fantasy pattern pieces.

Of the above suspects, Horatio Rust is the least likely as period accounts of his character show he was pretty much a "Boy Scout." The rest of the suspects are "could have been." Not only is there insufficient evidence to obtain a conviction, there isn't even enough to issue an arrest warrant. That leaves us with speculation.

Chester Scott is also an unlikely candidate. While he did own, and offer for sale, the 106 obverse, he was unable to sell it and it was later donated to the Bronson Library by his daughter-in-law. According to Rust's story, the hardware store "loaned" the die to Scott, who never returned it. This side-story to Rust's finding dies at the hardware store is, again, very suspicious.

Why would someone "loan" a valuable artifact so directly tied to New Haven history and then make no effort to get it back? Why would Scott later claim that the die was passed down through his family? Why would Scott wait until September of 1859 to publicize owning a Fugio die? The latter question is very curious since John Curtis offered silver Fugio restrikes in his 1859 fixed price list clearly showing the story of Rust finding the dies at the hardware store had become fairly well known by the time Scott publicizes his die. In the end, Scott's story simply doesn't make sense.

An even more curious part of this tale is that Rust said he visited Scott and saw the die, yet Rust did not buy it, or apparently even try to buy it, despite having a spare reverse from the hardware store purchase. Perhaps Scott was asking too much or perhaps Scott told Rust the story of the die being passed down through his family which

would obviously conflict with what the hardware store employees related. Since the store employees directed Rust to Scott, and Scott did have a die, their story is far more credible.

How Scott ended up with the 106 obverse is unknown. Perhaps it was payment for his help in getting the dies sunk or pieces struck. Another possible scenario is that Scott saw the dies at the hardware store prior to Rust getting there and tried to buy them. That, of course, would have spoiled the scam so the store employees gave him a die to shut him up. Whatever the case may be, since Scott's story changed on several occasions, he certainly seems to have been involved in some capacity.

Of the remaining suspects, Betts is the most likely. He was not only the New Haven area collector who sent Rust to the J.E. Bassett hardware store, he also owned one of the two known 103-EE strikes in gold. As we previously pointed out, there is a solid connection between

made by (or, more likely, for) the same person or persons. Add in Betts sending Rust to "find" five New Haven Restrike dies at the J.E. Bassett hardware store and Betts becomes the primary suspect.

The combination of a New Haven Restrike obverse with the fantasy pattern reverse punch-linked to the New Haven Restrike reverses also quite cleverly creates a piece to validate all the supposed patterns – if the dies used for the New Haven Restrikes were "originals" and one of those obverses is used with the most common "pattern" reverse, then those patterns must also be originals. This was a pretty clever scam, and it worked.

It is doubtful that Betts made the dies himself. It is possible that Betts had the dies made or had the fantasy patterns struck. Perhaps the whole scheme was Betts' idea and he enlisted others. Or it could be that Betts' part was simply to "tell the tale" to get Rust (or whomever) to "find" the dies at the hardware store. We'll never know



Figure 17. 103-EE (brass) combining a New Haven Restrike obverse and the most common fantasy pattern reverse.

both the New Haven Restrike dies and 103-EE.

The fantasy "pattern" 103-EE combines obverse 103, one of the New Have Restrike dies, with reverse EE, the most common fantasy pattern die. Not only does obverse 103 have "stops" around "Mind" and "Your" as is typical for most original obverse dies, reverse EE is punch-linked to the New Haven Restrike reverses as both use the same "thin rings" design. While the overlap pattern of the rings is different, overlays show the ring punch itself is a solid match.

The use of a New Haven Restrike obverse with a reverse punch-linked to the New Haven Restrike reverses creates a clear connection between the two sets of dies and strongly supports the contention that both the fantasy pattern dies and the New Haven Restrike dies were

exactly what Betts' role was, but the evidence certainly shows he was part of the scheme.

So, where does Root fit in? It may well be that the Root story is just the AJN obituarist getting names mixed up. Betts and Root would certainly have known each other at some point in their lives, as both were prominent numismatists from New England and Root had family in New Haven. Or, it could be that Root had the dies made and enlisted Betts' help. Or perhaps Root was the conduit for selling the fantasy pieces to prominent collectors. There is no clear evidence, so we will never know.

As far as Jerimiah Colburn is concerned, it is interesting to note that at the October 5, 1865 meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society, he showed what a newspaper report said were "two curious patterns of the

Franklin Cent,” which, according to the descriptions, were a copper 101-AA and silver 103-EE. Colburn then sold the pieces in W. Elliott Woodward’s December 19, 1865, sale where the 101-AA and 103-EE brought \$40.00 and \$45.00, respectively. Even more interesting are the claims in the lot descriptions.

The silver 103-EE, lot 1882, was described as being, “...guaranteed original and genuine, the present owner having known of its existence in a celebrated collection for many years.” The copper 101-AA was offered as, “taken in circulation many years ago by its former owner; from the same collection as the one last described, and like that guaranteed original and genuine, believed, to be unique.”

Since no one had ever seen these pieces prior to Colburn showing them at the Boston Numismatic Society meeting, representing them as being known for many years goes well beyond the typical “coin hyperbole,” straight to outright fraud.

It could be proposed that the exaggeration was Woodward’s, as he was well-known for such hyperbole. However, the fact that Colburn allowed Woodward to say that “the owner” knew of the coins for many years solidly points the finger right back at Colburn, and strongly supports the contention that the sale was a “set-up” to validate prices for the fantasy pieces.

That brings us to Charles Ira Bushnell who, according to Sylvester Crosby, owned seven of these fantasy pieces as late as 1875. Since the purpose of creating such fantasy pieces is to achieve a nice profit selling them to wealthy collectors, Bushnell keeping almost half of the fantasy pieces struck for 10 years after they first appeared strongly supports the contention that he was nothing more than a wealthy collector taken in by, and perhaps even the main target of, the scam.

In fact, those who owned these fantasy pieces reads like a “who’s who” of period numismatists, including William Appleton, J. Carson Brevoort, Charles Bushnell, Edward Maris, Joseph Mickley, and Loren Parmelee. That prominent collectors bought these pieces, whether or not they believed them to be genuine, certainly provides the motive for their creation.

While the fantasy pattern pieces fell out of favor for a short time in the 1890s, they quickly recovered and became quite popular with prominent 20th century collectors, including Virgil Brand, Colonel E.H.R. Green, B.G. Johnson, B. Max Mehl, Eric Newman, and Mrs. Henry Norweb. They remain quite popular to this day despite their status as “fakes.”

Conclusion

As can be seen from both parts of this article, it is abundantly clear that Matthew Boulton did not supply hubs (or dies) in 1788 which were later used to make the New Haven Restrikes. Rather, the dies are fabrications made circa 1859, right around the time Horatio Rust “found” them at a New Haven hardware store.

The fantasy “patterns” are likewise fabrications made some time before their first appearance in October of 1865. It may be that Betts initially intended the New Haven Restrike dies as a sort of “silly school-boy prank,” but having seen the popularity of Rust’s “restrikes,” decided to have a bit more fun and make a nice profit, too boot, and had the fantasy pattern pieces made.

It certainly could be proposed that Buell sent Obverse 5 and an unused “Thin Rings” reverse to James Jarvis’ brother, Benjamin, and those were the “impressions” delivered to Boulton to copy. However, that argument is obviously problematic since the Newman Correspondence noted in Part I of this article clearly shows that drawings were also provided, and that raises the question of why Boulton would be given both drawings and dies when his engravers were certainly capable of working from drawings.

It should also be noted that in all his requests to Boulton, Jarvis did not request dies, hubs, or equipment alone. He also requested copper in either sheet form or ready-made planchets. The reason was simple: by June of 1788 when Jarvis began his discussions with Boulton, his mint was running out of copper and he could not fulfill his government contracts.

In fact, Jarvis’ first request to Boulton was for copper alone. A review of Jarvis’ various proposals show he only included equipment and hubs as “deal sweeteners” to make his pitches look like a potentially large and highly profitable contract. Of course, Jarvis’ terms were always “on credit.” Even his promise to pay with the bonds he was to be receive when he fulfilled his government contracts was “on credit,” since he had yet to deliver per the contract and thus had not received any bonds.

On the other hand, there is strong evidence to support the contention that the New Haven Restrike dies were part of a scheme to sell spurious “pattern” pieces to period collectors.

There is no denying that the scheme was quite successful. By his own account, Rust paid \$20.00 for “two pairs and one odd die,” later selling a pair and the “odd die” to John Curtis for \$40.00. There’s no way to know

what the fantasy patterns originally brought, but they did sell at auction in the 1860s for \$15.00 to \$45.00 depending on the type and metal. Given the number of fantasy

pieces, a conservative estimate is that those involved in the scam walked away with around \$500.00, quite a tidy sum for the day.

* * * * *

FLAGS OF THE WHISKEY REBELLION AND THE CENTS OF 1794

Larry Schafer

Seventeen Ninety-Four was a consequential year for the new American nation. It would see the mint, now in its full second year of operation, ramp up production while still dealing with the inevitable growing pains. The nation's first silver coinage would be minted (if one does not include the 1792 half disme), as well as a coin series that would be destined to become an all time favorite of collectors - the cents of 1794. Beyond the mint, events in Western Pennsylvania would test the authority of the newly formed government in the form of an uprising against federal taxation. Issues such as local autonomy, the limits of government reach, and the balance between liberty and anarchy are still debated today.

Perhaps appropriately enough the year started out with President Washington signing the Flag Act of 1794 on the thirteenth of January. Two stars and two stripes would be added to the American flag as Vermont and Kentucky had recently joined the Union as the 14th and 15th states respectively. Coincidentally, on that same day, January 13, the first delivery of 1794 cents was made by the mint. These were the Head of 1793 varieties, Sheldon 17a through 20, including the stoic, wide straight date S-17a, the graceful and slender S-18 and 19, and

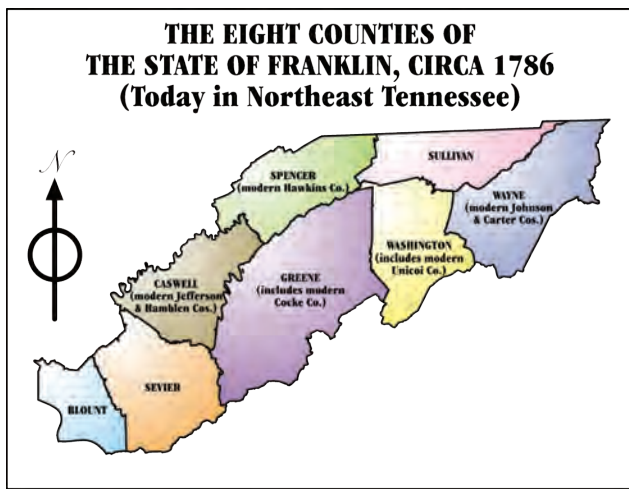


the close date S-20. The coins of the new nation with the design of Liberty reflected the hopes and admiration for what the founding generation had achieved in two acts: first, through war to gain independence; and second, a Constitution to unite the states and secure the blessings of liberty.

Part of the new national government's powers was

the ability to levy taxes. Secretary of Treasury Alexander Hamilton proposed a tax on whiskey as part of his plan to pay off debt incurred during the Revolution. The Whiskey tax went into effect on January 27, 1791. In the major population areas along the east coast it was met with little resistance, but the story was far different in the western frontier. In the land beyond the Appalachian mountains, and specifically the Allegheny Mountains, opposition to the Whiskey tax was fevered. Although resistance was strongest in Western Pennsylvania, the western parts of Virginia, North Carolina, and the new state of Kentucky all took offense at Hamilton's new tax. In these areas of the country, whiskey was more than just a spirit. Whiskey itself acted as a *de facto* form of money. The coins being minted in Philadelphia, for the most part, saw circulation in the major east coast cities of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Charleston. Probably little, if any, of the new nation's currency found its way to what was effectively the wild west in late eighteenth century America.

Even before Hamilton's tax on whiskey, the people in the western parts of America bristled at their government just as most of America had bristled at their British rulers 20 to 30 years before. In August 1792, a delegation from three Pennsylvania counties, Washington, Allegheny, and Fayette, met in Pittsburgh to petition the government, much as the colonists had petitioned Great Britain decades earlier. The petition read "Internal taxes upon consumption from their very nature, never can effectually be carried into operation, without vesting the officers appointed to collect them with powers most dangerous to the civil liberties of freemen, and in the end destroy the liberties of every country in which they are introduced." It should be remembered that many of the rebels in the Whiskey Rebellion were former soldiers who had fought in the Revolutionary War. Secessionist movements were not a new idea in 1794. In western North Carolina in 1784 eight counties joined together and formed the autonomous state of Franklin. The State of Franklin asked to be admitted to the Union as the 14th state. On May 16, 1785 seven states voted to admit "Frankland" as the 14th state of the Union, just un-



The autonomous State of Franklin existed from 1784-1788

der the 2/3 majority required to do so under the Articles of Confederation. The State of Franklin would last for four years before dissolving in late 1788. Eight years earlier, in 1776, a similar situation occurred with the people of Pennsylvania. Settlers in the western parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia felt abandoned by their state governments in the east and so petitioned the Second Continental Congress in the summer of 1776 to recognize the new state of Westsylvania as the fourteenth state. Westsylvania was to contain the areas including southwestern Pennsylvania, most of what is now West Virginia, and small parts of Kentucky, Maryland, and Virginia. With more pressing matters at hand, the Second Continental Congress ignored the petition. Hamilton's tax on whiskey seems to have been the spark that lit a fuse that had long been burning.

It is with this history and backdrop that Federal tax



The proposed State of Westsylvania, 1776

collectors were verbally and physically intimidated, abused, and tarred and feathered. In Pittsburgh, the federal agent tasked to collect the tax was a man named David Lenox. A local man, John Neville, would act as Lenox's guide through the Pittsburgh region. Neville was a Lieutenant Colonel and then Colonel in the Revolutionary War, seeing action at Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth. At war's end he was promoted to brigadier general. On July 15, 1794, Neville led Lenox to the home of William Miller to serve a summons for him to appear in Philadelphia for not registering his still. It is here at the Miller home in South Park, Pennsylvania, just outside the city of Pittsburgh, that the first shot of the Whiskey Rebellion rang out. No one was hurt, and Neville and Lenox beat a hasty retreat. This confrontation initiated a two day battle between soldiers sent from Fort Pitt to protect Neville and the rebels determined to resist what they believed to be an oppressive government. The battle came to a head on July 17 at Neville's home on Bower Hill, about seven miles south of Pittsburgh. Shots were exchanged and the rebel leader, James McFarland was killed. Also perishing was Oliver Miller Jr., William Miller's young nephew. Neville



Carving of a preacher from the huge oak tree of Mingo Church. The plaque reads "This statue carved from the trunk of a 250 yr. old oak tree. Under its spreading limbs neighborhood meetings and church services were held before the log church was built on this site in 1783. The trunk of the tree was 5 feet diameter and had a limb spread over 100 feet"

ran for his life before his home, barn, and slave quarters were torched to the ground. He would eventually relocate to live on Montour Island, a relatively small island in the Ohio river about two miles upriver from Pittsburgh. Today Pittsburghers know it as Neville Island.

James McFarland was a member of the Mingo Creek Society, founded in February 1794. This group, and others, were active in protesting the government, organizing local militias, and holding extra-legal courts, all of which inflamed tensions in the region. The congregation would meet under the limbs of a huge oak tree on the grounds of the Mingo Creek church where they would organize and plan. The tree no longer stands today but a carving of a preacher has been made out of a part of the tree's trunk. James McFarland is buried right there at the Mingo Creek Church cemetery, just a few miles from William Miller's house where the first shots were fired, along with other militia members from the Whiskey Rebellion as well as soldiers from the Revolutionary War.



Gravesite of James McFarland, inscription reads “He departed this life on July 17, 1794 aged 43. He served through the war, with undaunted courage in defense of American Independence against the lawless and despotic encroachments of Great Britain. He fell at last by the hands of an unprincipled villain in support of what he supposed to be the rights of his country. Much lamented by a numerous and respectable circle of acquaintances.”

July 1794 was the height of the Whiskey Rebellion. Across the state in Philadelphia the mint was churning



out the large copper cents collectors have come to cherish. By this time it was well into its extensive run of the Head of 1794 varieties, forty-six in all, which are generally credited to Robert Scot. Specifically, according to Breen, it was the Shielded Hair variety, S-65, one of the most plentiful varieties of the year, that was being produced and delivered during July while the Whiskey rebels were fighting the Battle of Bower Hill.

During this time and earlier, several different protest flags by the rebels were being flown. They generally took the form of either simple bar flags or scripted flags. Hugh Henry Brackenridge was a lawyer, judge, and later a justice of the Pennsylvania supreme court. He was a Pittsburgh citizen in his forties at the time of the rebellion who opposed both the tax on whiskey and the violent resistance to it. He made this observation: “At Parkinson’s Ferry (present day City of Monongahela), I think it was the morning of the second day, one was raised with a flag of six stripes, emblematical of the six counties they represented.” Another flag is noted as hav-



ing the following message type on it: EQUAL TAXATION AND NO EXCISE NO ASYLUM FOR TRAITORS AND COWARDS. Still another flag has been

*Equal Taxation and No Excise
No Asylum For
Traitors and Cowards*

described as having “7 stars and 7 bars representing 5 Pennsylvania counties and 2 Virginia counties.” Unfortunately these flags have not survived but we have accounts of them from various records. There is, however, one flag that has survived. Mounted and framed, it hangs in the bar of the Century Inn 1794 in Scenery Hill, Pennsylvania. Originally known as Hill’s tavern, the inn has been in continuous operation since 1794. The flag itself is of modest dimensions with an eagle holding a ribbon in its beak against a blue background. Scattered around the eagle, somewhat haphazardly, are 13 six pointed stars. The history of this flag, as best known, goes back to the 1940s when it was received by the inn in an antique trunk that held some fabrics. The trunk apparently came from Monongahela, Pennsylvania, from a family



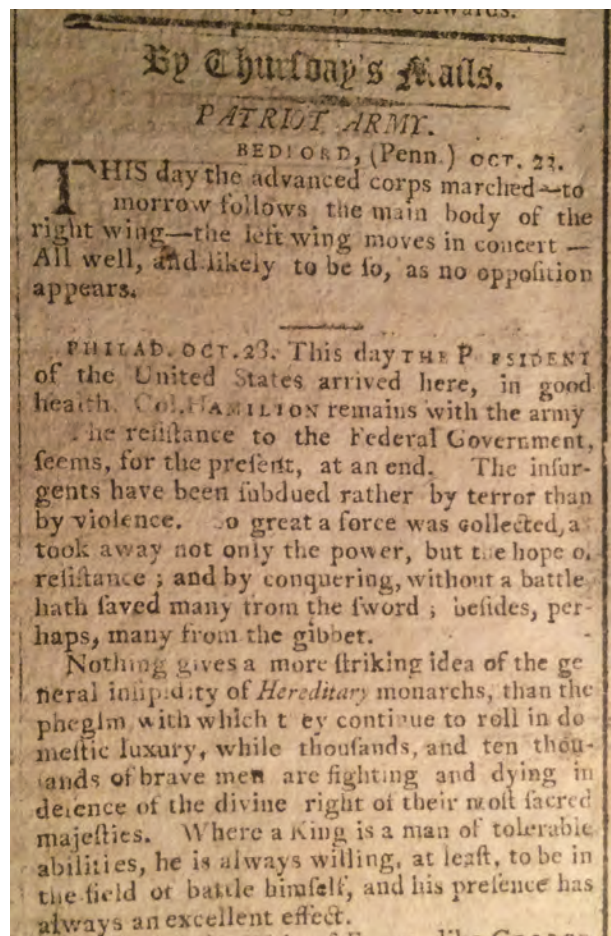
whose ancestors had some connection to the rebellion. Monongahela, back in the 1790s known as Parkinson's Ferry, was one of the flashpoints over the tax on whiskey. Could this simple flag have actually been used by the rebels back in 1794? Maybe. There is also another option to consider. Perhaps this flag, with a Federal design (the eagle), could have been carried into Western Pennsylvania and left behind by one of the militia regiments sent to quell the Whiskey Rebellion. This too is a real possibility, but whether it is a Federal flag or Rebel flag, it remains the one tangible link to this important event in our early nation's history.

By September Washington had decided to raise an army to march on Western Pennsylvania. Militias from New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia were recruited and totaled almost 13,000 strong. On October 19, they arrived in Bedford, Pennsylvania, a little over one hundred miles from Pittsburgh. Here, with circumstances looking favorable, Washington turned the army over to Alexander Hamilton and Henry Lee and returned to Philadelphia, arriving there on October 28. As the Federal army marched over the Allegheny mountains and into Pittsburgh it met little resistance, with most of the rebels fleeing into the surrounding mountains. One contemporary news report reads "The insurgents have been subdued by terror rather than by violence. So great a force was collected as took away not only the power,



Washington Reviewing the Western Army, painting by Frederick Kemmelmeyer circa 1795

but the hope of resistance; and by conquering, without a battle hath saved many from the sword, besides, perhaps, many from the gibbet." One of the more notable events during the Federal response to the rebellion came to be known as "The Dreadful Night." On November 13, soldiers under the command of Alexander Hamilton rounded up and arrested around 150 people under dire conditions. Twenty persons were then marched the 300 miles to Philadelphia to stand trial. In the end two men, Philip Wigle and John Mitchell, would be tried and convicted of treason. They were scheduled to be hanged on June 17, 1795. Washington, showing mercy, stayed their execution twice before formally pardoning both of them on November 2, 1795. This was the first use of the Presidential pardon power in American history.



Newspaper report of the Whiskey Rebellion under the headline PATRIOT ARMY from the Columbian Centinel (Boston) November 8, 1794

Just as The Dreadful Night of the Whiskey Rebellion was unfolding, the mint was producing its last Head of 1794 cents, S-58, S-59, and S-66, the famous Split Pole variety which was estimated to make up about 500 of the 21,000 coins delivered on November 12. By this time also the mint had hired a new assistant engraver,

John Smith Gardner, to whom Breen attributed the final series of 1794 cents, the so-called Head of 1795. However, this is incorrect. Gardner, himself, quoted in Frank Stewart, 1924, *History of the First United States Mint, Its People and Operations*, claimed only to have

finished dies and hubs, not to have engraved the original designs. Miss Liberty on these coins can be described as having a more flat affect and a less delicate look overall. Maris referred to them as the Roman Plicae. As the Whiskey Rebellion prisoners arrived in Philadelphia on Christmas Day 1794 from their march, one of the final varieties of the year, Sheldon 71 was being minted with its last delivery being Christmas Eve according to Breen. This particular variety is noted for the three die cut injuries across Liberty's nose and eye. The scars of battle perhaps? Also at the Philadelphia mint in December 1794 was an Englishman by the name of William Strickland, but that is a whole 'nother story...

(Some source material for the flags of the Whiskey Rebellion comes from the North American Vexillological Association 2001 by Richard Giden)



* * * * *

NOTES ON 1794 LARGE CENTS: S-64

Images and Provenance, Part Three

Ray Medhurst

The following continues the publication of the currently-known 90+ examples of S-64, the Missing Fraction Bar variety. Parts One and Two were published in the January and April issues of *Penny-Wise*, and consisted of listings and images for examples 1-42. Since publication, further S-64s have come to light and will be added to the list in upcoming issues of *Penny-Wise*. Please note: not every listing has an image. I am still seeking those missing images and would appreciate any updates that members wish to share for publication. Please contact me at medhurstray@yahoo.com.

43. Stack's Treasures from the S.S. New York, ended 7/30/2009:89 (VF-25, Net F-15). Obverse rim damage 12:30 and 1:30, dig to left of lowest outside pair of leaves on left.



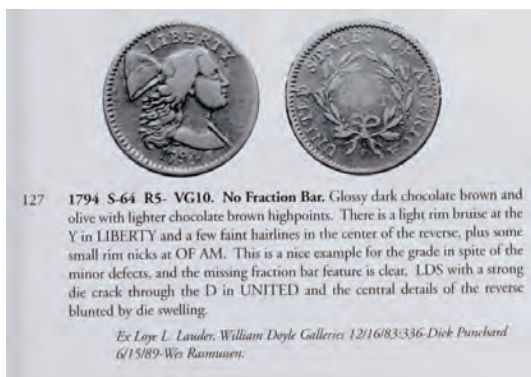
44. EAC 2014:84 (VF-30, Net F-15)



84. 1794 S64 R5- Head of 1794 with Missing Fraction Bar F15. The sharpness is impressive, at least VF30, but the coin is dark and glossy from a thick recoloring, and both sides show even roughness. The roughness is worse on the obverse, especially on the left side, and the right side shows a collection of fine scratches. The reverse side is better, a little less rough and without the scratches, and that's a good thing because this is the "Missing Fraction Bar" variety. On this example, the fraction is plainly visible, as is the late die strike crack through the D in UNITED. This variety is notoriously difficult to find nice, and the visible fraction on this example is a huge plus.

45. Loye L. Lauder, William Doyle Galleries

12/16/1983:336, Dick Punchard 6/15/1989, Wes Rasmussen, Superior Pre Long Beach Sale:127, 6/5/2000 (VG10)



46. Heritage 2001 F.U.N. Signature Sale #244:8604 (F15, Net VG10)



47. VG-10 Sharpness of F-12 with uniform porosity. eBay, Fairview Coins listing 1/15/2024, 6/2024 • Daniel Rice State V



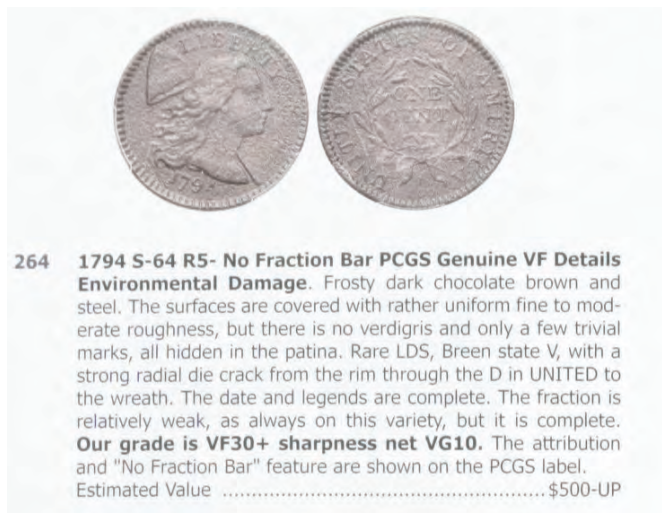
48. Superior Galleries / Pre-Long Beach Elite Coin Auction, 5/25/2005:1209 (VF-20, Net VG10)



49. David Lawrence, 3/12/2023, ex-Superior 2/18/2001:2139 (VF-25, Net VG10)



50. Stack's timed auction number 3498, 9/14/2014:20007, Goldbergs Pre-Long Beach, 1/25/15:264, Heritage, Houston-Money Show, 12/3/15:7039. (VF-30, Net VG10)



PCGS #26236003

51. Stack's Treasures from the S.S. New York, ended 7/30/2009:90, EAC 2010:158 (VF20, Net VG10)



52. ON CVM website as of 1/14/2023, PCGS VF details environmental damage. CVM, The Chris Pretsch Collection:132 (VF-25, Net VG-10) PGGS #26560643



53. Heritage 8/10/2016:2066, Heritage

12/25/2016:27006 (VG8)

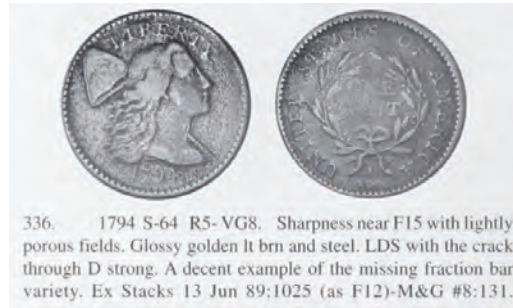
PCGS F12 #81051057



54. Howard Whitaker 11/1981, Rod Burress, EAC 2016:140 (F-15, Net VG-8)



55. Ludwig T. Smith Sale M&G 1/7/1995:336 (F-15, Net VG8)



56. Coin Galleries Mail Bid Sale 11/10/1999:2675 Kermit Smyth Collection CVM Listing 4/30/2024 (VG10, Net VG8)



57. David Kahn listing unknown date. (VG8)



58. Gammill Coin Gazette January 30, 2022: (F12, Net VG8)



59. VG-10 McLaughlin & Robinson, 9/16/1989:223 • Dr. Ralph W. Rucker, Chris Pretsch FPL lot 134 at VG 8.



60. VG-8 Sharpness of VF-20 but porous. Chris Victor-McCawley (CVM, 10/20/2013) • Daniel W. Trollan • Ira & Larry Goldberg Auctioneers #109, 1/27/2019:192



61. VG-8 Chocolate and olive mix with light surface corrosion. Chris Victor-McCawley (CVM), 5/13/2021 • Wesley A. Maffei

NO PICTURE

62. VG-8 Medium-brown and generally problem-free with a prominent scratch through the E in CENT. Heritage Signature Sale #263, 6/2001:7484 \$1,092.50 • unknown • Jack Young, 8/2018 • Greg Hannigan Rare Coins, 9/7/2018 • Rory Lassetter.



63. VG-8 Sharpness of VF-20 but uniformly covered with strong granularity. Jim Young, Jr. (graded by a panel of the "Boyz of 1794", 1/2014)

NO PICTURE

64. VG-8 Sharpness of F-12 with light, even porosity. Attractive dark with light highlights. Douglas F. Bird, 4/2004 • unknown • Daniel W. Trollan. (graded by a panel of the "Boyz of 1794", 11/2013)

NO PICTURE

65. VG-7 Morley:63 Cape Kennedy Medals, 12/20/1975, Nick in field at bottom of cap. EAC 1985:70 • Donna Loring • Joel Spingarn, 7/1993 • Jack Stickel • Heritage Auctions, 4/30/2011:9050 • David Johnson, 5/2011 • Charles F. Heck • Ira & Larry Goldberg Auctioneers, 2/12/2017:323 \$1,938.75 • Michael Fedder. State V.



66. G-6 Smooth, glossy surfaces with areas of obverse smoothing and repair and light porosity on reverse. Robert L. Moore (via Dorothy I. Paschal) Eugene Exman, Exman Estate (1975-2015) • Heritage Auctions # 1221, 6/4/2015:3063 \$2,115. State III.



67. G-6 Sharpness of VG-10 medium brown with lighter highlights. Light scratch midway between nose and rim. Heavy obverse vertical scratch which separates into two at top. Light reverse rim bump at TE. H. Robert Campbell (All About Coins), 11/23/1987 • Kent D. Olsen. State V.

NO PICTURE

68. Stacks November 2017 Baltimore - Session 2 - U.S. Coins Part II:1021 (Net VG-7)



69. EAC 2008:212, CVM FPL #83 6/1/2008, #84 Winter 2008 This is not Morley:63 as that lot was light brown and came from Loring via RJS. (F-12, Net VG7)



212. 1794 S-64 R5- VG8. Missing Fraction Bar. Sharpness near F12 with myriad fine scratches hidden in the patina on the lower half of the obverse and extremely fine roughness covering the fields and protected areas on both sides. Rather glossy dark olive brown and chocolate with lighter steel brown devices. The date is strong and the legends are complete except for weakness at the fraction and inside the wreath at ON and CEN due to die sinking. MDS. Breen state III. Struck very slightly off center towards the bottom of the reverse causing weakness at the fraction. As a result, the missing fraction bar feature is faint. Ex Barney Bluestone 2/28/48:435-Henry C. Hines-Willard C. Blaisdell-John Ward-Tom Wolf.

70. EAC 2002:166, Stacks August 2021 ANA Auction - Session 8 - Internet Only - U.S. Coins Part 1:7343 (F-15, Net VG7)

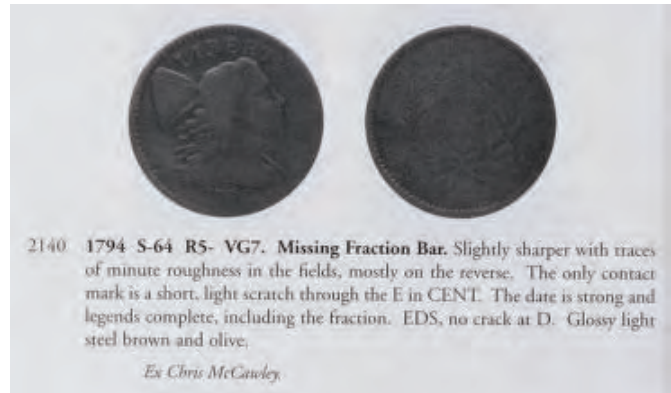


Obverse graffiti, reverse pitting.

71. Heritage 9/19/2018:7032, EBAY listing from rarecoincoach 1/15/2024. Heritage September 27-29 Internet Coin Auction #131539 :29008 (F12, Net VG-7)



72. Superior2/18/2001:2140 (VG7)



73. Heritage 2008 May Long Beach, CA Signature Auction #1108:1776 (F-15, VG7)



74. Superior 2/18/2001:2141 1794 S-64 R5- Missing Fraction Bar. VG-8 Goldbergs unknown auction (VG8, Net G6)



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A Call for Updates to: “THE COMPLETE LIST OF KNOWN EDGE LETTERING BLUNDERS ON EARLY LARGE CENTS” (Last Updated 10/2018)

Daniel Z. Rice

Greetings! Dan Trollan has invited me to take over the maintenance of his list of known edge lettering blunders for 1793-1795 large cents. Dan last update appeared in the October 2018 edition of *Penny-Wise*, and much has changed since that time.

I have compiled the 2018 information, and completed preliminary updates after posting a call for the same in the EAC related or adjacent Facebook groups (Copper Notes, Boyz of 94, and 1793 Wreath Cap & Chain Gang, Large Cents).

If you are now the curator of any of the following coins, or if you own a lettered edge 1793-1795 large cent with blundered or missing edge letters that does not appear on the list, or have any corrections, please email me those details, and I will update the same. My email address is: dzrice@gmail.com

Variety	Provenance	Error Described
S-6	Jim Neiswinter	Plain Edge - No vine/bars
S-11d	Dr. Dane Neilsen	Unlettered Edge
S-13	Book/ANS	Unlettered Edge
S-18b	CVM/JRG Long Beach 9/97:60	“ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLARR”
S-18b	Louis Whitaker, DWT	“FOR A DOLL - DRED”
S-19a	Anderson Dupont, DWL, JHR, Del Bland, Gary Ruttenberg 8/96:72	“ONE HUNDREDED FOR A DOLLAR”
S-19a	B+M 11/98:1053 Hettger, Larry Schafer	“ONE HUNDREDD FOR A DOLLAR”
S-19a	HA 2003 #308:5155; Schneckloth, 2025 EAC 112; Nathan Markowitz	“ONEONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR”
S-19b	David Palmer	“ONE HUNDREDA DOLLAR”
S-20/ NC7	RSB II 1/96:72	“ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR” (followed by a single leaf pointing up struck over the same legend with a single leaf pointing down)
S-21	Dick Young PW 11/95 p303	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-21	Red Henry, Dan Trollan, Tom Schuler, via Tom Deck, Dan Rice	“ONE DHUNDRED FOR AA DDOOLLAR”
S-22	Rory Lassetter	“ONE HUNDREDFOR A DOLLAR”
S-22	Jim Young, EAC-90 DWT, Larry Schafer	“ONE FORHUNDARE DOLLAFOAR A ONDELLAH-RUNDRE”
S-24	Macallister/ANS	Unlettered Edge
S-26	George Ewing PW 1981p229 Darwin Palmer EAC-94, DWT	“ONEHUNDRED FOR ADOLLAORLAR”
S-28	Harry Salyards	“ONE NHDURNEDRED FOR A DOLLAR”

S-28	R. Tettenhorst	“ONEFOR HUNDRED DOLLARFOR NE A HUNDRE-DR”
S-29	Matt Channell	“ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLL”
S-30	Matt Channell	Doubled Edge Letters
S-31	St. Louis Stamp, ANS	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-31	ANA-77:4466, Melnick 11/82:97	“ONE HU A DOLLAR”
S-31	Dan W. Trollan	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-31	Anderson Dupont 9/54:46	“ONE HUN A DOLLAR”
S-31	Superior CVM/JRG 6/98:81	“ONE HUNFROED A DOLLAR”
S-31	Lawrie Rhoads collection, Goldbergs 1/29/2012:130	“ONE HUNDREDOR A DOLLAR”
S-32	Walt Reed, Michael Arconti	Doubled Edge Lettering, right side up + upside down
S-34	Ed Miller, Tom Schuler	Normal Edge Lettering followed by 2 Leaves
S-40	JHR, Rutenberg, DWT, Denman, DWT	“ARONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR”
S-41	G. Kraft Jan.1923, Clapp/ANS	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-41	RSB I 9/86:55, Superior #292 Lot 639, March Wells	“ONE HUNDREDFOR A DOLLAR”
S-43	Ben Tennyson	“ONE HUNDREDA DOLLAR”
S-43	Steve Carr	“ONE NE HUNDREDREDFORFOR A DOLLAR (leaf) AR”
S-44	Reported by Breen	Unlettered Edge
S-44	Eric Namee 3/8/25, Daniel Z. Rice (potentially same coin as Breen)	Unlettered Edge
S-45	Henry Hettger, Coin World article 4/95 p76, Roger Passmore	“ONE HUNDREDA DOLLAR”
S-46	Jenkins:1550 / ANS	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-46	Dupont 0/54:69a; Lou Alfonso; EAC 2025 lot 125	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-46	Kagin-Van Cleave 2/86:5050	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-46	CVM FPL:61	“ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR”
S-48	Baldwin, Clapp, ANS	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-49	Bob Laforme	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-49	Elder:87244 (12/10/2013)	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-50	Tom Wolf	“ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR”
S-51	Newcomb:26, HKD:1646, DWH	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-52	Clapp, ANS	“ONE HUNDREDR A DOLLAR”
S-54	EAC sale 5/97:116, DWT, Matt Channell	Unlettered Edge
S-54	Walter Mustain	“ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR”
S-55	RSB I 9/86:74	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-55	EAC 5/96:103, WJH	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-55	ANS	Tripled Edge Lettering
S-55	EAC 2008, Matt Channell	Doubled Edge Lettering
S-56	Dupont 9/54:80a	“ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR”
S-56	Ewing - owned in 1981	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-56	Rory Lassetter	“ONE HUNDREDOR A DOLLAR”

S-57	Jim Winterbauer, PW 1/97 p59	“ONE HUNDREDFOR A DOLLAR”
S-57	Tom Morley PW 1974 article “Oddballs and Oddities” p142	Doubled Edge Lettering, right side up + upside down
S-57	Tom Morley (same article as above)	Doubled Edge Lettering
S-57	Superior 5/01:1111	“HUNDRED FOR A DOONLELAR”
S-57	EAC 4/05:109	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-57	Ben Tennyson	“ONE HUNDREDFOR A DOLLAR”
S-57	Steve Carr	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-57	Cartyle Luer HA 1/2018:3181, Larry Schafer	“ONE HUNDRED FORR AA DDOOLLLLAARR”
S-58	Jim Hart PW 9/95 p282 (25% off center coin) EAC Sale	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-58	4/04:87, CVM, DWT	“ONE HUNDRED OR A DOLLAR”
S-61	Evan Kopald CVM/FPL 2006	“ONE HUNDREDOR A DOLLAR”
S-63	Adam Butcher PW 1968 p21	“ONE HUNDREDR A DOLLAR”
S-63	EAC 94 Sale	“FOR DOUBLED”
S-63	Clapp, ANS	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-67	Anderson Dupont 9/54:95	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-67	Ruby 2/74:661	“ONEONEHUNHRNDRED FOR A A DODOARAR”
S-67	Michael Higgy, ANS	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-67	Gilbert:54a, GW:142	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-67	Dave Hensley (10% off center coin) Hilgard,	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-67	Arconti, Mervis, DWT	Unlettered Edge
S-68	ANS	“ONE HUNDFROED A DOLLAR”
S-68	Ed Miller, Tom Schuler	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-68	EAC 4/99:155, Walt Reed	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-69	David Palmer, DWT, Larry Schafer Paul Stephenson, Steve Ellsworth, Jack Young, Shawn Yancey, Ray Medhurst	“ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR” “ONE HUNDRED OR A DOLLAR” (“O” in “OR” is weak)
S-70	DWT, Matt Channell	“ONE HUNDREFDOR A DOLLAR”
S-71	Bill Tivol	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-71	Long Beach Show, DWT	“ONE HUNDREDR A DOLLAR”
S-71	Steve Carr	“ONENE I HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR”
S-71	Jim Carr 6/2024, Daniel Z. Rice Merkin 3/67:156, Van Cleave	“ONE ONE HUNDRED FOR A AI DOLLAR”
S-72	2/86:5076	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-72	Superior #292:741, March Wells	“R” in “HUNDRED” overstruck with a “D”
S-73	Norweb	“ONE HUNDREDR A DOLLAR”
S-73	Doug Bird, Kristian Wang	Unlettered Edge
S-73	Jim Long, Red Henry	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-74	Mehl 2/31, Clapp, ANS	“ONE HUNDREDR A DOLLAR”
S-74	CVM/JRG #7 1/93:40 DWT	Unlettered Edge
S-74	John Ashby PW 9/81 p234	Unlettered Edge

S-74	John D. Wright	“ONE HUNDREDR A DOLLAR”
S-75	Larry Briggs, Dave Ennist	Doubled Edge Lettering
S-75	RSB 1 86:99	“ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR”
S-75	Donald Butterson PW 3/72	Unlettered Edge
S-75	Tom Deck	“ONE HUNDRED FORFOR A A DOLLAR R”
S-75	Jim Long	Doubled Edge Lettering
S-76a	Jack Beymer	Unlettered Edge
S-76a	Gary Ruttenberg 8/96:106	“HNRED”
S-76a	EAC 4/98:91	Unlettered Edge
	Hollenbeck FPL 1945:16, WHS/	
S-76a/b	REN, (Noyes 76a #20958)	Thin Planchet with Normal Edge Lettering

* * * * *

MASSACHUSETTS REVERSE G DIE (1788 RYDER 4-G)

Mark Borckardt and Zeke Wischer



The Massachusetts copper coinage produced in 1787 and 1788 included half cents and cents. The series consists of 11 half cent varieties and 40 cent varieties; all created from combinations of 33 obverse dies and 32 reverse dies. Among those varieties, the 1788 Ryder 4-G Massachusetts cent is scarce but occasionally encountered in the present-day numismatic marketplace. High grade circulated examples are rare, and Mint State pieces are unknown. Associated with the coinage is a

one-of-a-kind die for the reverse. How can we authenticate a purported 240-year-old coinage die?

Photographic overlays confirm the attribution of this die as 1788 Reverse G. The top overlay is from an example that is PCGS graded AU53 and the bottom is from an example PCGS graded XF40. The coin images are from PCGS CoinFacts.com. Both sets of overlays, from left to right, show the coin superimposed on the





die, the overlay and the die.

All design elements match the die (with the die image flipped for comparison). While few surviving examples of Ryder 4-G show border details, those that retain dentilation perfectly align with the die.

Examination of photos from multiple coins suggests that the border should have 101 denticles. The coins examined are an AU53 PCGS example illustrated at PCGS CoinFacts; an example graded VF30 from Stack's, January 2007, lot 6647; an XF40 coin from the Sydney F. Martin Collection (Stack's Bowers, 8/2022), lot 8228; an XF45 PCGS example from the Michael Demling Collection (Stack's Bowers, 3/2018), lot 3036; and an XF45 NGC coin from the Old New England Collection (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 3698.

From the left side of the first 8 in the date to the right serif of the first S: 30 denticles. From the right serif of the first S to the right serif of the U: 28 denticles. From the right serif of the U to the left side of the final S: 24 denticles. From 3:30 to 5:00: 10 denticles. From 5:00 to the left side of the first 8: 9 denticles. This reverse die does indeed have 101 border denticles as expected.

The die state of surviving coins as compared to the physical die is another aspect of authentication. The die should be in the latest known die state of the coins. Massachusetts copper coinage expert Michael Packard studied the image of the die compared to surviving coins, observing that the state of the die is consistent with the latest observed die state on any surviving coins.

Physical measurements of the die with additional observations

Diameter of design face (inside denticles): 28mm
 Diameter of design face (including denticles): 31mm.
 Diameter of entire die: 35mm.
 Thickness (height from base to face): 22mm.
 Weight: 180.8 grams

The die body appears mostly round with an imperfect, uneven edge. However, there are four flat points that are perfectly equidistant from each other at approximately 1:00, 4:00, 7:00, and 11:00, relative to the design. These flat spots are all triangular, pointing straight toward the die face, as if they would have expanded into four flat sides if the die were longer. The butt face of the die is virtually perfectly flat and has a bean-shaped divot in the middle. The corner edge of the butt face shows very old file marks (an attempt to bevel the corner), which occurred prior to the steel's oxidation.

The die face is perfectly flat, although heavily oxidized with rust and porosity. The same rust and porosity appears over the entire die surface on all sides. The beveled slope (chamfer) that necks down to the design is consistent in its angle of slope around the circumference. Portions of the slope show circumnavigating striations from a lathe. Other portions show irregular vertical file marks. There is no notch in the die for mounting.

The extent of steel oxidation present means this die is at least 60 to 80 years old and possibly circa 1788. Raw steel like this takes decades to reach this outward appearance under normal circumstances, but then it tends to look the same for the next several hundred years if the oxidation is halted. We have seen CC Mint dies in worse shape, but they were buried. This die was probably never buried in the ground.

Ideally, comparison of this die to other known, contemporary dies would be important in determining authenticity. However, we are unaware of any other surviving coinage dies in the state copper series, including Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, or New Jersey coinage.

PCGS has authenticated the die as the reverse die that was used for the Ryder 4-G Massachusetts cents in 1788, and we concur with their decision.

Provenance

We know little about the past ownership of this die. The late Richard August, a well-known specialist in colonial-era American numismatics, examined the die in August 1967, and wrote a letter to the owner:



“Dear Mr. Winrath,

“I just thought I’d drop you a note telling you that I enjoyed finding out about the history of your Mass. Cent die. It’s certainly a once in a lifetime tale.

“For what it’s worth I thought I’d give you a written memo to let you know that should you ever wish to part with this interesting item, I would always want to add it to my collection. Who knows but some day you might want some extra money (hopefully) for a vacation? I can only say that should I ever acquire the die, it would forever remain intact with my collection of die varieties of Mass. coppers which I am trying to collect.

“Sincerely,
[signed]
“Richard August”

Unfortunately, August did not repeat the history of the die in his letter. While the envelope was addressed to A.R. Winrath, a handwritten notation states: “Letter to Uncle Fred about the penny die.”

A.R. Winrath & Sons were antique dealers and auctioneers in Stoughton, Massachusetts. Their firm was founded in 1900. Their surname appears in many records as “Winroth.” Albert Richard Larsson Winrath was born in Sweden in 1869 and resided in Stoughton where he worked as a cabinet maker, according to his Mason membership card. He died in 1932. Winrath had seven children including four sons, Albert Edward

(1900-1991), Richard Frederick (1903-1979), Gustav Theodore (1907-1984), and Victor Hugo (1916-1996). “Uncle Fred” was probably Richard Frederick Winrath.

Who engraved this die?

According to Louis Jordan, at coins.nd.edu:

“The dies for the Massachusetts coins were first produced by Joseph Callender, an engraver located on State Street in Boston, who had apprenticed at Revere’s shop. In mid-1788, the state decided Callender’s fee of 24 shillings per die was overpriced, so they gave the contract to a young twenty-two-year-old engraver in Newburyport, Jacob Perkins, who accepted a fee of one percent of all the coins struck using his dies. According to Crosby, Perkins’s dies can be distinguished from Callender’s in that Perkins used a closed letter S that looks somewhat like an eight, while the earlier dies by Callender have a distinctly open letter S. Over the life of the mint, Perkins produced twenty-six dies for which it has been estimated he received £3 18s or 3s per die. We do not know if Callender’s charge was per die or per pair of dies, even assuming it was per pair of dies his fee per die would be 12s, substantially more than Perkin’s 3s!”

Based on the state of current knowledge, this die was most likely engraved by Jacob Perkins, an extraordinary revelation. Perkins is well known in the numismatic arena. He is also known as a scientist and inventor despite having little formal education. He was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts on July 9, 1766, and died in London, England on July 30, 1849. Perkins is recognized as the maker of the Washington funeral medals. He also contributed to bank note printing and worked as a commercial printer. His name is highly regarded in 19th century numismatic history.

Appreciation is extended to Jack Howes, Michael Packard, Craig Sholley, Roger Siboni, Mark Vitunic, Michael Wierzba, and Heritage digital imaging specialist Jason Young.

* * * * *

UPDATING THE “NON-COLLECTIBLE” CENTS, PART III

Mark Borckardt with Bob Grellman and COL Steve Ellsworth

In *Early American Cents* and in *Penny Whimsy*, Dr. William H. Sheldon designated certain varieties with special “NC” numbers. NC was an abbreviation for

“Non-Collectible” meaning the die marriage is so rare that it should not be considered part of a variety collection. Sheldon defined an NC variety as one having

less than three examples available to collectors. As more examples were discovered, the non-collectible varieties became “Now Collectible” and the NC notation was italicized. For the period from 1797-1800, 17 die marriages are labeled as NC varieties. Just four of those, the 1797 NC-4, NC-6, NC-7, and NC-8 retain their non-collectible status.

The following updated census of the NC varieties is

Sheldon	McGirk	Ross	Clapp Newcomb	Breen	Bowers Whitman
1797 NC-1			1: 1-A	1	1
1797 NC-2			5: 4-C	10	18
1797 NC-3			28: 4-T	11	20
1797 NC-4			29: 21-N	19	28
1797 NC-5			25: 19-Q	13	22
1797 NC-6				6	14
1797 NC-7				30	36
1797 NC-8				26	6
1798 NC-1			Clapp 15	14	18
1798 NC-2			Clapp 17	16	20
1799 NC-1				1	1
1800 NC-1		7: 4-G	8: 5-H	1	6
1800 NC-2	3D	10: 6-H	9: 6-I	11	12
1800 NC-3				16	24
1800 NC-4	5A		26: 19-?	22	33
1800 NC-5				3	1
1800 NC-6				4	2

1797 Reverse of 1795, NC-1, Breen-1, Low R-7

The obverse is unique to this die marriage while the reverse also appears on 1796 S-90, 1797 S-120, and 1797 S-121. Our census records 11 examples of 1797 NC-1 including 10 that are privately held. Charles E. Clapp, Sr. is credited with the discovery of this variety in 1924.

VF25. A.C. “Hance” Jacquette (1959); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/19/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/23/1992); Eric Streiner; Fred H. Borchardt; Robert Klosterboer. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (1991) and Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #20280.

VG8. Chris Victor-McCawley (1988); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 168; John R. Frankenfield (Superior, 2/2001), lot 343; W.M. “Jack” Wadlington; Bob Grellman & Chris Victor-McCawley (7/27/2005); COL Steven K. Ellsworth (Early Cents Auctions/Heritage, 1/2025), lot 2059. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #28816.

VG7. Gordon J. Wrubel (1975); Denis W. Loring (1975); C. Douglas Smith (1977); Denis W. Loring (1977); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 9/1986), lot 165; Frank H.

only possible thanks to William C. Noyes and Jon D. Lusk. The Noyes/Lusk Early Copper Database provides most details of known examples. Part I of this update covering 1793 NC varieties appeared in the January 2025 issue of *Penny-Wise*. Part II covering the 1794 through 1796 NC varieties appeared in the April issue. Part III appears here and records 1797 through 1800 NC varieties, and Part IV will conclude in the October issue with 1801 through 1803 NC varieties.

Stillinger. The obverse and reverse are plated in Breen (2000) and Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #27204.

Good 6. Robert Retz (1990); Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 208. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007) and Bowers (2015). Noyes photo #24262.

Good 5. Pete Boisvert (1991); Larry Briggs; Loma Linda Collection (Heritage, 3/2018), lot 3321. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #28739.

Good 4. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania EAC Sale (Kevin Vinton, 4/2017), lot 134; New Cumberland Collection (Shawn Yancey, 2024 FPL); Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania EAC Convention Sale (Early Cents Auctions, 5/2025), lot 195. Noyes photo #66761.

Good 4. Stack’s Bowers (11/2012), lot 410; Chris Victor-McCawley; Robert Padula; Padula Family Foundation (Heritage, 9/2017), lot 4284. Noyes photo #62305.

AG3. Charles E. Clapp (1924); George H. Clapp; American Numismatic Society. This is the NC-1 discovery coin. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #ANS278.

lot 195. Noyes photo #66761.

Good 4. Stack's Bowers (11/2012), lot 410; Chris Victor-McCawley; Robert Padula; Padula Family Foundation (Heritage, 9/2017), lot 4284. Noyes photo #62305.

AG3. Charles E. Clapp (1924); George H. Clapp; American Numismatic Society. This is the NC-1 discovery coin. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #ANS278.

AG3. James E. Long, Jr.; James R. McGuigan; Denis W. Loring; Phillip Clover (Heritage, 9/2012), lot 3129; Daniel A. Demeo. Noyes photo #61493.

Fair 2. Dayton, Ohio EAC Sale (Kevin Vinton and Chris McCawley, 5/2019), lot 134; Chris Victor-McCawley (5/2020). Noyes photo #68779.

Poor 1. Christopher B. Young (Chesapeake Bay Rare Coins). No Noyes photo. This is possibly one of the above.

1797 Reverse of 1797, NC-2, Breen-10, High R-5

The obverse is shared with S-122, NC-2, NC-3, and S-123. The reverse is unique to NC-2. Our census lists 38 examples of NC-2 with three possible duplications. The finest known example is the only one graded better than VG and is held in the American Numismatic Society collection. Howard Rounds Newcomb discovered this variety in 1944.

VF20. Howard R. Newcomb (1944); George H. Clapp; American Numismatic Society. This is the NC-2 discovery coin. The reverse is plated in Clapp-Newcomb (1947). The obverse and reverse are plated in Breen (2000) and Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #ANS1423.

VG10. James Goudge (1994); Philip Ralls (2004); Ron Shintaku. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #28247.

VG10. Stack's (5/1985), lot 112; Frank H. Stillinger. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #27427.

VG10. Joseph Breyer (1961); Richard Picker; Dorothy I. Paschal; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/19/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; Cincinnati, Ohio EAC Sale (William C. Noyes, 4/1989), lot 73; Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 219; Greg Hannigan; David Johnson; William Hamilton; Goldberg Auctions (9/2018), lot 28. The reverse is plated in Noyes (1991). The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007) and Bowers (2015). Noyes photo #20698.

VG10. David Proskey; Henry C. Hines; Dr. William H. Sheldon; Dorothy I. Paschal (1977); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/23/1992); Eric Streiner. Noyes photo #20831. The re-

verse is plated in Sheldon (1949) and Sheldon (1958). The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (1991) and Noyes (2007).

VG10. Stack's (privately, 8/10/1964); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; Superior (6/2000), lot 169; COL Steven K. Ellsworth (Early Cents Auctions/Heritage, 1/2025), lot 2060. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #23055.

VG8. Thomas D. Reynolds; Donald Valenziano (1988); Joseph Tomasko, Jr. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #25454.

VG8. Goldberg Auctions (9/2007), Lot 2111; Chris Victor-McCawley (5/2020). Noyes photo #68780.

VG8. Hollinbeck Kagin Coin Co.; Edward Schwartz; Abe Kosoff (10/1961), lot 140; Hollinbeck Kagin Coin Co.; Cleveland, Ohio ANA Auction (Federal Brand Enterprises, 8/1964), lot 158; Hollinbeck Kagin Coin Co. (10/1966), lot 1004; Hollinbeck Kagin Coin Co. (9/1969), lot 982; Kagin's (1989); Chris Victor-McCawley. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #25392.

VG8. C. Douglas Smith; G. Lee Kuntz (Superior, 10/1991), lot 162; Ken Mote; Larry Briggs; Walter H. Reed; Superior (9/1998), lot 1171; Bowers and Merena (6/2003), lot 63; Heritage (9/2004), lot 5061. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #24312.

VG8. Purchased unattributed in December 1983 by Thomas D. Reynolds (3/21/1988); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 174; Chris Victor-McCawley; Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 218; Greg Hannigan. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #28867.

VG8. Purchased unattributed on January 23, 1988, by Thomas D. Reynolds. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #35366.

VG7. Purchased unattributed by Ferris Stamp & Coin Co.; John D. Wright (4/13/1985); Richard V. Punched; Wes A. Rasmussen (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 3143; Daniel A. Demeo. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #33258.

VG7. Purchased unattributed on September 30, 1972, at the Valley Forge, Pa. coin show by Chuck Furjanic (9/30/1972); Robert W. Miller, Sr. (8/25/1973); Chuck Furjanic; Dr. Calvin Ennis (8/25/1974); Philip Van Cleave (Kagin's, 1/1986), lot 5132; Jules Reiver (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 19315; Adam Mervis (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 2598. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #26779.

Good 6. Palace of Coins at the Indiana State Numismatic Association convention in June 1973; John D. Wright. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #25600.

Good 6. Dart Coins & Stamps; Denis W. Loring (4/1993); Dr. Bruce Reinhoehl. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #38548.

Good 6. Chris Victor-McCawley (5/2020). Noyes photo #68781.

Good 5. John Stephens; Charlotte, North Carolina EAC Sale (Kevin Vinton, 4/2016), lot 186. Noyes photo #66737.

Good 5. Goldberg Auctions (2/2017), lot 675; Daniel A. Demeo. Noyes photo #62695.

Good 4. Christopher B. Young (Chesapeake Bay Rare Coins); Tom Keenan; Charlotte, North Carolina EAC Sale (Kevin Vinton, 4/2016), lot 187. Noyes photo #66736.

Good 4. Thomas D. Reynolds; Heritage (7/2018), lot 3351. Noyes photo #69283.

Good 4. Goldberg Auctions (6/2016), lot 160. Noyes photo #62782.

Good 4. David Chermisino; Thomas D. Reynolds. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #39683.

Good 4. Steve Ivy Rare Coin Auctions (9/1981), lot 19; Chris Victor-McCawley; Evan Kopald; Phillip Clover (Heritage, 9/2012), lot 31; Donald Stoebner (Heritage, 9/2019), lot 3226. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #37403.

Good 4. Joseph Tomasko, Jr.; Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #25157.

AG3. Superior (2/2006), lot 121. Noyes photo #63061.

AG3. M. Scott Barrett (Fredericksburg, Virginia EAC Convention, 3/2001). Noyes photo #39945.

AG3. Ronald Guth (1986); Jack H. Robinson (1988); John R. Frankenfield (Superior, 2/2001), lot 350; Terry Denman; M. Scott Barrett; Thomas D. Reynolds (5/2012); Robert Padula; Padula Family Foundation (Heritage, 9/2017), lot 4290. Noyes photo #27755.

AG3. Shawn Yancey (7/16/2012); New Cumberland Collection (Shawn Yancey, 2024 FPL). No Noyes photo.

Fair 2. Las Vegas, Nevada EAC Sale (Thomas D. Reynolds, 4/1994), lot 224. Noyes photo #32835.

Fair 2. C.F. Gordon; Dr. Thomas S. Chalkley (Superior,

1/1990), lot 328. Noyes photo #63497.

Fair 2. Goldberg Auctions (6/2015), lot 200. Noyes photo #62811.

Fair 2. Ed Hipps. Noyes photo #28681.

Fair 2. Paul Seitz (3/1963), lot 915; Lucien Birkler Collection; Indianapolis, Indiana EAC Convention Sale (Early Cents Auctions, 5/2024), lot 286.

Poor 1. Goldberg Auctions (2/2016), lot 519. No Noyes photo.

Additional entries that may be included above:

VG7. Purchased unattributed at a Mid-Valley Coin Co. bid board on February 21, 1997, by Philip J. Moore (4/18/1997); Christopher B. Young (Chesapeake Bay Rare Coins). No Noyes photo.

VG7. Purchased unattributed in his coin shop by Robert W. Miller, Sr. (Bob's Coins & Collectables); Dr. Thomas W. Littrell. No Noyes photo.

Good 6. Purchased unattributed on September 9, 1957, from Gimbel's Coin Department (New York City) by C. Douglas Smith; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (3/1972); Denis W. Loring (5/1974); Dr. Robert J. Shalowitz; John W. Adams; Enoch Blackwell. No Noyes photo.

1797 Reverse of 1797, NC-3, Breen-11, High R-5

The obverse is shared with S-122, NC-2, NC-3, and S-123. The reverse is unique to NC-3. Our census lists 39 examples of NC-3 with six possible duplications. The finest-known ANS coin is the only museum specimen and the only example that grades better than VG. Henry Clay Hines discovered this variety in 1944.

Fine 15. Henry C. Hines (1944); Dr. William H. Sheldon; George H. Clapp; American Numismatic Society. This is the NC-3 discovery coin. The reverse is plated in Clapp-Newcomb (1947), Sheldon (1949), and Sheldon (1958). The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (1991), Breen (2000), and Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #ANS25.

VG8. Lloyd M. Goldsmith; Del N. Bland; Jack H. Beymer (1979); R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; Eric Streiner; Chris Victor-McCawley (FPL #53); Palm Beach, Florida EAC Sale (McCawley and Grellman, 5/2006), lot 144; Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 221; Chris Victor-McCawley; Newark, Ohio EAC Sale (Chris McCawley, Bob Grellman, and Shawn Yancey, 5/2013), lot 17; Daniel A. Demeo. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #21178.

VG7. Michael Kolman (1973); Chuck Furjanic (1973); Gordon J. Wrubel (1973); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Rob-

ert A. Schuman; Superior (6/2000), lot 170; Thomas D. Reynolds (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2016), lot 120; Richard A. Weber. The reverse is plated in Noyes (1991). The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #23332.

VG7. New York ANA Auction (Stack's, 8/1976), lot 239; Jules Reiver (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 19316; Goldberg Auctions (9/2013), lot 172. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #26681.

VG7. Hollinbeck Kagin Coin Co. (9/1964), lot 155; Hollinbeck Kagin Coin Co. (1/1973), lot 260; Denis W. Loring (1974); Robert J. Shalowitz; John W. Adams; Denis W. Loring (1975); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 9/1986), lot 174; Jack H. Robinson (1988); John R. Frankenfield (Superior, 2/2001), lot 351. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #27953.

VG7. C. Douglas Smith; Al Bonard; Charles French (1967); R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; Cincinnati, Ohio EAC Sale (William C. Noyes, 4/1989), lot 74; Larry Briggs; Loma Linda Collection (Heritage, 3/2018), lot 3322; Indianapolis, Indiana EAC Convention Sale (Early Cents Auctions, 5/2024), lot 287. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #20963.

Good 6. Goldberg Auctions (1/2011), lot 822; Chris Victor-McCawley (2011); Robert Padula; Padula Family Foundation (Heritage, 9/2017), lot 4291; Allen Ross. Noyes photo #62324.

Good 5. James E. Long, Jr.; C. Douglas Smith; Herman Halpern (Stack's, 3/1988), lot 127; James E. Long, Jr.; Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 220; Adam Mervis (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 2599. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007) and Bowers (2015). Noyes photo #25155.

Good 5. Lee G. Lahrman (Abe Kosoff, 2/1963), lot 186; Valley Plaza Coins (FPL #1, 1976), lot 164; Bowers and Ruddy (10/1977), lot 784; Dr. Thomas S. Chalkley (Superior, 1/1990), lot 329; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 174; Phillip Clover (Heritage, 9/2012), lot 3135. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #28584.

Good 5. Walter Breen (1956); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/19/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (New Netherlands Coin Co., 11/1973), lot 438; Herbert Silberman (1977); Chuck Furjanic (1978); John D. Wright; Chris Victor-McCawley (2006); Heritage (7/2018), lot 3352; Daniel A. Demeo. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #28297.

Good 4. Purchased unattributed in January 1974 at the

Mid-Winter Convention in Miami Beach, Florida by Chuck Furjanic; Gordon J. Wrubel; William R.T. Smith (8/21/1974); Philip Van Cleave (Kagin's, 1/1986), lot 5133; Larry Briggs (6/28/1986); Frank H. Stillinger. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #29871.

Good 4. Superior (9/2004), lot 320; John Pijewski (Superior, 5/2005), lot 1275; COL Steven K. Ellsworth (Early Cents Auctions/Heritage, 1/2025), lot 2061. Noyes photo #62671.

Good 4. Enoch Blackwell (1993 ANA). The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #31925.

AG3. Joe Benoit (1/1983); Wes A. Rasmussen; Richard V. Puchard; Wes A. Rasmussen (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 3144. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #56582.

AG3. Purchased unattributed on October 15, 1983, by Kenneth Mote, 1/13/1984; Joseph Tomasko, Jr. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #25607.

AG3. Consigned unattributed by United Bank of Illinois to Christie's (New York, 6/1987), lot 68; David L. Palmer; Walter H. Reed; St. Louis, Missouri EAC Sale (McCawley and Grellman, 4/2007), lot 200. Noyes photo #28205.

AG3. Dr. Bruce Reinoehl. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #38277.

AG3. Goldberg Auctions (2/2013), lot 273; Chris Victor-McCawley (5/2020). Noyes photo #68782.

AG3. Las Vegas, Nevada EAC Sale (McCawley and Grellman, 4/2002), lot 242; COL Steven K. Ellsworth; Heritage (9/2013), lot 7090; Stack's Bowers (10/2014), lot 3285. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #38903.

Fair 2. Henry Hettger; Cincinnati, Ohio EAC Sale (McCawley and Grellman, 4/2003), lot 379. Noyes photo #66625.

Fair 2. McCawley & Grellman (1/1994), lot 174. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #32994.

Fair 2. Fred H. Borchardt. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #26336.

Fair 2. Tom Hart; Fred H. Borchardt. Noyes photo #62604.

Fair 2. Long Beach (9/2014). Noyes photo #62051.

Fair 2. Henry Hettger; Annapolis, Maryland EAC Sale

(McCawley and Grellman, 4/2005), lot 165; M. Scott Barrett. Noyes photo #59219.

Fair 2. Bowers and Merena (3/1996), lot 123. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #28263.

Fair 2. Steve Carr (Fredericksburg, Virginia EAC Convention, 3/2001). Noyes photo #39943.

Fair 2. Boston, Massachusetts EAC Convention (4/1991). Noyes photo #28102.

Fair 2. John D. Wright; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 9/1986), lot 174; Wes A. Rasmussen; Richard V. Punchard; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 176. Noyes photo #28703.

Poor 1. John D. Wright; Denis W. Loring; G. Lee Kuntz (Superior, 10/1990), lot 163; Bowers and Merena (6/2003), lot 64. Noyes photo #24071.

Poor 1. Jim Young (Orlando, Florida EAC Convention, 5/1990). Noyes photo #23939.

Poor 1. Thomas D. Reynolds (10/1996); Boston, Massachusetts EAC Sale (Thomas D. Reynolds, 4/1998), lot 111. Noyes photo #35532.

Poor 1. D&S Coins (via Thomas D. Reynolds (11/3/2009); New Cumberland Collection (Shawn Yancey, 2024 FPL). No Noyes photo.

Additional entries that may be included above:

Good 5. Walter Breen (1955); Dorothy I. Paschal. No Noyes photo.

Good 4. Purchased unattributed in November 1987 by George H. Shamlin (Shamlin Enterprises); Sheriden Downey. No Noyes photo.

Good 4. Donald Hauser. No Noyes photo.

AG3. Purchased unattributed on March 20, 1987, by James Young, Jr. No Noyes photo.

AG3. Purchased unattributed in February 1988 by Thomas D. Reynolds; Donald Valenziano, Jr.; Ed Masuoka. No Noyes photo.

AG3. Purchased unattributed on March 8, 1992, by Michael Sugamele. No Noyes photo.

1797 Reverse of 1797, NC-4, Breen-19, Low R-8

The obverse is unique to NC-4 and the reverse is shared with S-138. Our census lists three examples of NC-4 including the finest-known ANS coin. Dr. William H. Sheldon discovered this variety in 1935. The 1797 NC-4 retains its non-collectible status.

Fine 15. Henry Chapman (1934); Dr. William H. Sheldon (1946); George H. Clapp; American Numismatic

Society. This is the discovery coin for NC-4. The obverse is plated in Clapp-Newcomb (1947) and Sheldon (1949). The obverse and reverse are plated in Sheldon (1958), Noyes (1991), Breen (2000), and Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #ANS1458.

AG3. Robert Retz (1989); Orlando, Florida EAC Sale (William C. Noyes, 5/1990), lot 43; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 195; Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 248; Chris Victor-McCawley; Terry Denman. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007) and Bowers (2015). Noyes photo #23111.

Fair 2. Todd Von Zuben. No Noyes photo. This is possibly one of the above.

1797 Reverse of 1797, NC-5, Breen-13, Low R-6

The obverse is unique to NC-5. The reverse was used in 1796 for S-113, 114, and 115. Our census lists 28 examples of NC-5 including 27 that are privately held with two possible duplications. A.C. Gies discovered the variety in 1935 and sold the coin to George H. Clapp.

XF40. Dr. William H. Sheldon; Dorothy I. Paschal; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/19/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/23/1992); Eric Streiner (1996); Thomas D. Reynolds (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2016), lot 121; Charles Link (2017); Terry Denman. The obverse and reverse are plated in Sheldon (1958), Breen (1988), Noyes (1991), and Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #21447.

VF30. A.C. Gies (1935); George H. Clapp; American Numismatic Society. This is the NC-5 discovery coin. The obverse and reverse are plated in Clapp-Newcomb (1947), Sheldon (1949), Breen (2000), and Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #ANS1138.

VF30. John Borhek. The obverse is plated in Noyes (1991). The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #22460.

Fine 15. Joseph Tomasko, Jr. (1984). The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #25560.

VG10. Richard W. Tirrell (1981); Denis W. Loring (1981); Fred H. Borchardt. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #26481.

VG10. Thomas P. Wolf (1973); Goldberg Auctions (2/2008), lot 1152; Wayne Phillips; Douglas F. Bird (2014); Daniel A. Demeo. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #32087.

VG10. Randle Fairchild; Philip Ralls; Daniel W. Holmes, Jr.; Chris Victor-McCawley (FPL #78); Palm Beach, Florida EAC Sale (McCawley and Grellman, 5/2006), lot 145; Walter J. Husak (Early Cents Auctions/

Heritage, 1/2024), lot 2129. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #34049.

VG8. New Netherlands Coin Co.; John J. Ford, Jr. (1960); Robert J. Kissner (1960); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; Superior (6/2000), lot 171; W.M. "Jack" Wadlington (2005); Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 259; COL Steven K. Ellsworth (Early Cents Auctions/Heritage, 1/2025), lot 2062. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007) and Bowers (2015). Noyes photo #23042.

VG8. Major Charles Cole; Darwin B. Palmer, Jr. (1970); Dr. Dane B. Nielsen (4/1978); John D. Wright (2006); Daniel W. Holmes, Jr.; Richard A. Weber. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #25596.

VG7. Harold Cuddy (1970); Denis W. Loring (1974); Robert J. Shalowitz; John W. Adams (1974); Philip Van Cleave (Kagin's, 1/1986), lot 5153; Greg Mellon. Noyes photo #85268.

Good 6. Robert C. Sheffer; Glenville Coin (2/1984); James E. Long, Jr.; Jules Reiver (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 19353; Chris Victor-McCawley; Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 258; Chris Victor-McCawley; Robert Padula; Padula Family Foundation (Heritage, 9/2017), lot 4293; Allen Ross. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #26633.

Good 6. Thomas D. Reynolds (1/1995); Denis W. Loring (1/1995); Dr. Bruce Reinoehl. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #38850.

Good 5. Richard W. Tirrell (1980); Frank H. Stillinger. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #29653.

Good 5. Ed Poor; Chris Victor-McCawley; Shawn Yancey (2011); Greg Hannigan; Adam Mervis (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 2601. Noyes photo #68213.

Good 5. Stack's (1975); C.F. Gordon (1979); Richard V. Punchard (1989); Wes A. Rasmussen (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 3165. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #56583.

Good 5. James E. Long, Jr.; Thomas D. Reynolds. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #32067.

Good 4. Gary M. Ruttenberg (McCawley & Grellman, 8/1996), lot 127. Noyes photo #63418.

Good 4. Copley Coin Co.; C. Douglas Smith; Abe Koff (10/1961), lot 163; Denis W. Loring; Enoch Blackwell (1993 ANA); Chris Victor-McCawley (2004); John

Pijewski (Superior, 5/2005), lot 1276; Daniel A. Demeo. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #59298.

Good 4. Jack H. Robinson (1988); John R. Frankenfield (Superior, 2/2001), lot 377; Terry Denman. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #36840.

AG3. Walter H. Reed; COL Steven K. Ellsworth; Heritage (9/2013), lot 4657; Goldberg Auctions (8/2014), lot 188; Charlotte, North Carolina EAC Sale (Kevin Vinton, 4/2016), lot 188; Chris Victor-McCawley (5/2020). Noyes photo #68783.

AG3. Dr. Thomas S. Chalkley (Superior, 1/1990), lot 330; Loma Linda Collection (Heritage, 3/2018), lot 7017. Noyes photo #69142.

AG3. Thomas D. Reynolds (2003); Phillip Clover (Heritage, 9/2017), lot 3137. Noyes photo #61492.

AG3. Chris Victor-McCawley (1990); Rick Olson (1992); Daniel W. Holmes, Jr.; Chris Victor-McCawley (FPL #78); Heritage (7/2018), lot 7025. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #36049.

AG3. Dr. William H. Sheldon; Dorothy I. Paschal; Denis W. Loring (1970); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 9/1986), lot 203; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 201. Noyes photo #28188.

Fair 2. Henry Hettger; Dallas, Texas EAC Sale (McCawley and Grellman, 5/2008), lot 281; Goldberg Auctions (9/2008), lot 337. Noyes photo #61582.

Poor 1. Phillip Clover duplicate. Noyes photo #61491.

Additional entries that may be included above:

VG7. Dr. Charles E. McGirk; Walter F. Webb; Carl Wurtzbach; Dr. William H. Sheldon; Dorothy I. Paschal. No Noyes photo.

Good 6. Purchased unattributed in 1968 by Dr. Warren A. Lapp. No Noyes photo.

1797 Reverse of 1797, NC-6, Breen-6, R-8

The obverse die is shared with S-135 and the reverse die is shared with S-136. Our census lists two examples that are both privately held. Ray Chatham discovered this variety in 1957, and a second example was identified in 1973. The 1797 NC-6 retains its non-collectible status.

Good 4. Raymond Chatham (1957); Dorothy I. Paschal; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/19/1972); R.E. Nafitzger, Jr. (2/23/1992); Eric Streiner; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 192; Daniel W. Holmes, Jr.

(Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 243. This is the NC-6 discovery coin. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (1991), Breen (2000), Noyes (2007), and Bowers (2015). Noyes photo #21355.

AG3. W.K. Raymond (1973); Denis W. Loring (1974); Robert J. Shalowitz; John W. Adams; Denis W. Loring; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 9/1986), lot 192; Jack H. Robinson (1988); John R. Frankenfield (Superior, 2/2001), lot 366; W.M. "Jack" Wadlington; Bob Grellman & Chris Victor-McCawley; COL Steven K. Ellsworth (Early Cents Auctions/Heritage, 1/2025), lot 2063. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2007). Noyes photo #27708.

1797 Reverse of 1797, NC-7, Breen-30, Unique

The obverse is shared with S-133 and the reverse also appears on S-142. Jules Reiver discovered this variety in October 1968, and no other examples are known. The 1797 NC-7 retains its non-collectible status.

VG8. Silver D Auctions (10/1968), lot 71; Jules Reiver (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 19336; Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 240; Chris Victor-McCawley; Terry Denman. This is the NC-7 discovery coin. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (1991), Breen (2000), Noyes (2007), and Bowers (2015). Noyes photo #26736.

1797 Stemless, NC-8, Breen-26, Unique

The obverse die is common to S-129, S-130, S-131, and NC-8. The reverse is the second Stemless reverse die that also appears on S-143. Discovery is credited to Ed Kucia who determined the correct identification following examination at the 1985 EAC convention where Del Bland, Walter Breen, Denis W. Loring, and John D. Wright each attributed the variety as S-131. No other examples are known. 1797 NC-8 retains its non-collectible status.

VF25. Ed Sedo (E. & E. Coins, 1980); Ed Kucia (1988); Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (1995); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 203; Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 236; Chris Victor-McCawley; Terry Denman. This is the NC-8 discovery coin. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (1991), Breen (2000), Noyes (2007), and Bowers (2015). Noyes photo #25153.

1798 First Hair Style, NC-1, Breen-14, R-7

The obverse is unique to this variety and the reverse is shared with S-152. Our census lists seven examples of NC-1 including six in private collections. Charles E. Clapp, Sr., discovered this variety in 1921.

VF20. Worthy Coin (3/1990), lot 936; Ronnie Adam (1997); Thomas D. Reynolds (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2016), lot 210; Goldberg Auctions (6/2017), lot 473. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (1991) and Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #28559.

VG10. Richard Picker; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/19/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/23/1992); Eric Streiner; Philip Ralls; Goldberg Auctions (1/2014), lot 589. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #21265.

VG10. Charles E. Clapp (1921); George H. Clapp; American Numismatic Society. This is the NC-1 discovery coin. The obverse is plated in Clapp (1931), Sheldon (1949), and Sheldon (1958). The obverse and reverse are plated in Breen (2000) and Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #ANS430.

VG7. Howard R. Newcomb (J.C. Morgenthau, 2/1945), lot 203; James G. Macallister; David O. Hughes (1945); R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; John W. Adams; C. Douglas Smith (1977); Philip Van Cleave (Kagin's, 1/1986), lot 5169; C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; Superior (5/2003), lot 491; Chris Victor-McCawley; Phillip Clover (Heritage, 9/2012), lot 3172; Greg Hannigan; Paul Langseth (2017); Goldberg Auctions (2/2020), lot 653; Daniel A. Demeo. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #23258.

VG7. Karl Wildfing (6/3/1978); Thomas D. Reynolds; W.M. "Jack" Wadlington (5/3/2005); Bob Grellman & Chris Victor-McCawley (7/25/2005); COL Steven K. Ellsworth (Early Cents Auctions/Heritage, 1/2025), lot 2108; Richard A. Weber. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #27644.

Good 6. Henry Hettger; Cincinnati, Ohio EAC Sale (McCawley and Grellman, 4/2009), lot 141; Chris Victor-McCawley; Robert Padula; Padula Family Foundation (Heritage, 9/2017), lot 4328; Daniel A. Demeo. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #60432.

AG3. Donald H. Petersen (1982); Jack H. Robinson (1986); Philip Ralls (1992); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 220; Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 283; Chris Victor-McCawley; Terry Denman. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015) and Bowers (2015). Noyes photo #24145.

1798 First Hair Style, NC-2, Breen-16, R-7

The obverse is unique to this variety while the reverse is also found on S-158. Our census lists nine examples of NC-2 with eight collectible examples. Henry Clay Hines discovered this variety prior to 1931. Rim breaks

on R and Y of LIBERTY are connected via a heavy die crack through the top of the T. A single example is known without those die breaks.

VG8. James G. Macallister; Charles Green (1947); Christian M. Petersen; Hollinbeck Coin Co. (3/1954), lot 530; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/19/1972); R.E. Nafzger, Jr. (2/23/1992); Eric Streiner; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 222; Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 287; Chris Victor-McCawley; Terry Denman. The obverse and reverse are plated in Sheldon (1958), Breen (1988), Noyes (2015), and Bowers (2015). Noyes photo #28818.

VG8. B. Max Mehl (1934); Philip Van Cleave (Kagin's, 1/1986), lot 5171; C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; Superior (5/2003), lot 493; Thomas D. Reynolds (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2016), lot 211; Goldberg Auctions (6/2017), lot 474. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (1991), Breen (2000), and Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #22985.

VG8. Henry C. Hines (1945); George H. Clapp; American Numismatic Society. This is the NC-2 discovery coin. The obverse is plated in Clapp (1931) and Sheldon (1948). The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #ANS123.

VG8. Rick DeSanctis (2008); Chris Victor-McCawley (2008); Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 286; Larry Bland; Philip Ralls; Goldberg Auctions (1/2014), lot 590; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania EAC Convention Sale (Early Cents Auctions, 5/2025), lot 217. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #60708.

Good 6. Lincoln Village Coin Shop (11/1/1964); John D. Wright; Superior (5/2003), lot 492; W.M. "Jack" Wadlington (5/3/2005); Bob Grellman & Chris Victor-McCawley (7/25/2005); COL Steven K. Ellsworth (Early Cents Auctions/Heritage, 1/2025), lot 2109. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #22283.

Good 5. Thomas D. Reynolds (2003); Phillip Clover (Heritage, 9/2012), lot 3174; Greg Hannigan (2013); Robert Padula; Padula Family Foundation (Heritage, 9/2017), lot 4335. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #27836.

AG3. Unidentified Pennsylvania dealer (2022); David Kahn (1/7/2023); Richard A. Weber. No Noyes photo.

AG3. FUN Convention (1/2019). Noyes photo #68901.

AG3. Heritage (9/2012), lot 3397; Daniel A. Demeo. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #61607.

1799 Overdate, NC-1, Breen-1, R-7

This obverse is also found on S-188. The reverse was also used for 1798 S-173. Our census lists eight examples of NC-1 and all are collectible. The discovery of this variety is attributed to Dr. William H. Sheldon who identified the coin in B. Max Mehl's mail bid sale of the Frederic W. Geiss Collection.

Fine 12. Frederick Geiss (B. Max Mehl, 2/1947), lot 48; Judge Thomas L. Gaskill (1947); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/19/1972); R.E. Nafzger, Jr. (2/23/1992); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 257; Wes A. Rasmussen (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 3218; Anthony J. Terranova; Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 348. This is the NC-1 discovery coin. The reverse is plated in Sheldon (1949) and Sheldon (1958), being listed in both texts as VF-20. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (1991), Breen (2000), Noyes (2015), and Bowers (2015). The discovery coin for the variety. George H. Clapp offered Sheldon \$2,000 ("twice the value of the Strawberry Leaf variety") for this coin in 1947 and was refused. Noyes photo #20101.

VG7. C. Douglas Smith; Dorothy I. Paschal (1977); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 9/1986), lot 264; COL Steven K. Ellsworth (Early Cents Auctions/Heritage, 1/2025) lot 2136; Richard A. Weber. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #34006.

VG7. Henry Hettger; Goldberg Auctions (1/2021), lot 108. Noyes photo #49096.

Good 5. Heritage (3/1995), part of lot 6915; Don Weathers; Cincinnati, Ohio EAC Convention (4/1995); Thomas D. Reynolds; Grant O. Reed; Superior (9/1998), lot 1197; Bowers and Merena (1/2002), lot 106. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #34247.

Good 5. Hugh Broome (2000); Superior (2/2001), lot 2220. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #38880. Del Bland recorded a coin with the sharpness of Fine 15 and uniform corrosion that he examined during the 1999 EAC convention. That coin is apparently this example.

Good 5. R. Briggs (1997); Evan Kopald; Chris Victor-McCawley; W.M. "Jack" Wadlington; Chris Victor-McCawley (2005); Phillip Clover (Heritage, 9/2012), lot 3205; Adam Mervis (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 2698; Great Collections (11/2021), lot 1079777. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #37559.

AG3. Gerry Charron (1992). Noyes photo #32259.

Fair 2. Lawrence A. Nilson (1972); Robinson S. Brown,

Jr. (1974); Denis W. Loring; Robert J. Shalowitz; John W. Adams; Kagin's (1/1975), lot 479; John W. Adams (1976); Philip Van Cleave (Kagin's, 1/1986), lot 5205; Jules Reiver (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 19440; Superior (2/2007), lot 184; Chris Victor-McCawley; Terry Denman. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #26780.

Not NC-1. Del Bland included an AG3 example in his census: "Purchased unattributed on 2/15/1977 by Richard V. Punchard, 10/25/1991; Daniel W. Holmes, Jr." That coin proved to be S-188 as attributed in Goldberg Auctions (5/2012), lot 181. Noyes photo #25536.

1800 Overdate, Second Hair, NC-1, Breen-1, Low R-8

The obverse is unique to NC-1 and the reverse is shared with S-191. Our census lists three examples of 1800 NC-1 including the ANS coin. George Ross is credited with the discovery of this variety. The 1800 NC-1 retains its non-collectible status.

Fine 12. James E. Long, Jr. (1992); McCawley & Grellman (1/1993), lot 82; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 271; Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 367; COL Steven K. Ellsworth (Early Cents Auctions/Heritage, 1/2025), lot 2136. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (1991), Noyes (2015), and Bowers (2015). Noyes photo #28294.

VG8. Dr. George R. Ross; Thomas L. Elder (5/1937), lot 648; George H. Clapp; American Numismatic Society. The 1800 NC-1 discovery coin. The obverse and reverse are plated in Clapp-Newcomb (1947), Sheldon (1949), Sheldon (1958), and Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #ANS1479.

VG7. Leonard Saunders (1993); Thomas D. Reynolds (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2016), lot 233; Terry Denman. The obverse and reverse are plated in Breen (2000) and Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #31987.

1800 Overdate, Second Hair, NC-2, Breen-11, R-6

The obverse is unique to NC-2 and the reverse is shared with S-197. Our census lists 19 examples with one possible duplication and one museum specimen. George Ross credited the discovery of NC-2 to Charles Steigerwalt, although it was also recorded in the Dr. Charles McGirk article.

Fine 12. Copley Coin Co. (1957); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/19/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/23/1992); Eric Streiner; Wes A. Rasmussen (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 3231; Walter J. Husak (Early Cents Auctions/Heritage, 1/2024), lot 2173. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (1991) and Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #21587.

VG10. M.H. Bolender (1931); Henry C. Hines; Dr. William H. Sheldon; George H. Clapp; American Numismatic Society. The obverse is plated in Clapp-Newcomb (1947), Sheldon (1949), and Sheldon (1958). Noyes photo #85248.

VG8. C. Seaman (1972); Carvin Goodridge; Cincinnati, Ohio EAC Sale (William C. Noyes, 4/1989), lot 114; Frank H. Stillinger. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #20078.

VG8. James Picanzo; Phil Abel (1983); Denis W. Loring (1983); Jack H. Robinson; McLaughlin & Robinson (2/1988), lot 88; James E. Long, Jr. (1988); Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 369; Philip Clover (Heritage, 9/2012), lot 3216. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #25149.

VG7. Frank D. Washburn (1956); Dr. William H. Sheldon; Dorothy I. Paschal (1969); American Numismatic Society. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #ANS1140.

VG7. Fred H. Borchardt; Las Vegas, Nevada EAC Sale (Thomas D. Reynolds, 4/1994), lot 266; Chris Victor-McCawley; Dallas, Texas EAC Sale (McCawley and Grellman, 5/2008), lot 342; Daniel A. Demeo. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #33051.

VG7. Putnam Rare Coin (1999); Henry Hettger; Superior (2/2001), lot 2232; John Pijewski (Superior (5/2005), lot 1363; Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 368; COL Steven K. Ellsworth (Early Cents Auctions/Heritage, 1/2025), lot 2137. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015) and Bowers (2015). Noyes photo #59191.

Good 6. Donald Boller (1984); Del N. Bland (1984); Jules Reiver (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 19453; St. Louis, Missouri EAC Sale (McCawley and Grellman, 4/2007), lot 277; Chris Victor-McCawley; Robert Padula; Padula Family Foundation (Heritage, 9/2017), lot 4380. The obverse is plated in Noyes (1991). The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #26782.

Good 6. Douglas F. Bird (1994); COL Steven K. Ellsworth; Heritage (9/2013), lot 4761; Goldberg Auctions (8/2014), lot 249; Charlotte, North Carolina EAC Sale (Kevin Vinton, 4/2016), lot 252. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #33444.

Good 5. Copley Coin Co.; Dr. William H. Sheldon; Dorothy I. Paschal (1977); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 9/1986), lot 279; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 272; John R. Frankenfield (Superior,

2/2001), lot 457; Terry Denman. The obverse and reverse are plated in Breen (2000) and Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #28283.

Good 5. Purchased unattributed by John R. "Bob" Grellman; Grant O. Reed (Superior, 9/1998), lot 1213. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #37215.

Good 5. Purchased unattributed in February 1999 by Henry Hettger. No Noyes photo. This is possibly the same as one of the others.

Good 4. Dean Pollack. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #39091.

Good 4. Purchased unattributed from a junk lot of large cents by Douglas F. Bird (6/3/1993); Thomas D. Reynolds (3/1995); Denis W. Loring (4/1995); Dr. Bruce Reinoehl. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #32790.

AG3. Maine Gold & Silver; Goldberg Auctions (1/2021), lot 114; Richard A. Weber. Noyes photo #49097.

AG3. Leon A. Van Horn; Lillian Willins (9/1971); Denis W. Loring (5/1974); Dr. Robert J. Shalowitz; John W. Adams; Dr. Byron M. Stuart; 1977 ANA (Kagin's Numismatic Auctions #309), lot 296; Denis W. Loring (10/1977); Enoch Blackwell; James E. Long, Jr. (10/3/2015); New Cumberland Collection (Shawn Yancey, 2024 FPL); Earl Sweeney. With a small planchet clip. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #31886.

AG3. 1950s New Haven Collection; William & Linda Zahina (11/2004); Henry Hettger (8/2005); Cincinnati, Ohio EAC Sale (McCawley and Grellman, 4/2009), lot 164; M. Scott Barrett; Thomas D. Reynolds; Shawn Yancey (4/2012); Heritage (7/2018), lot 3358. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #60766.

Fair 2. Purchased unattributed on September 27, 1991, by James Young, Jr. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #31068.

Fair 2. Goldberg Auctions (6/2018), lot 306. No Noyes photo.

1800 Normal Date, NC-3, Breen-16, High R-5

The obverse is used for S-199, S-200, S-201, S-202, and NC-3. The reverse is found only on NC-3. Our census lists 36 examples including one at the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh. Dr. Sheldon discovered this NC-3 in 1947. The ANS does not have an example of 1800 NC-3 as its discovery post-dated the Clapp donation. However, Clapp acquired the discovery coin that was included

in his donation to the Carnegie Museum shortly before his death.

XF40. Virgil M. Brand; Henry C. Hines; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/19/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/23/1992); Eric Streiner; Las Vegas, Nevada EAC Sale (Thomas D. Reynolds, 4/1994), lot 598; Thomas D. Reynolds (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2016), lot 234; Charles Link (2017); Terry Denman. This is the NC-3 discovery coin. The reverse is plated in Sheldon (1949) and Sheldon (1958). The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (1991) and Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #21503.

VF25. Walter Breen; Pine Tree Coin Co. (9/1973), lot 119; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (1976); Denis W. Loring (1979); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 9/1986), lot 289; Joseph Tomasko, Jr. The obverse and reverse are plated in Breen (2000) and Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #25410.

VG10. Shawn Yancey; St. Louis, Missouri EAC Sale (McCawley and Grellman, 4/2007), lot 278; Thomas D. Reynolds; Adam Mervis (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 2719; COL Steven K. Ellsworth (Early Cents Auctions/Heritage, 1/2025), lot 2138; Richard A. Weber. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #60499.

VG8. C. Douglas Smith (1962); Abe Kosoff; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (New Netherlands Coin Co., 11/1973), lot 515; Byron Stuart; Kagin's (8/1977), lot 299; William R.T. Smith; John D. Wright (2006); Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 377; Greg Hannigan; Adam Mervis (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 2718. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015) and Bowers (2015). Noyes photo #22371.

VG8. McLaughlin & Robinson (1/1997), lot 235; Stuart MacDonald (Heritage, 9/1997), lot 5150; John R. Frankenfield (Superior, 2/2001), lot 462; Terry Denman. Noyes photo #63386.

VG7. Donald Ballou; C. Douglas Smith (1956); Dorothy I. Paschal (1977); Dr. Thomas S. Chalkley (Superior, 1/1991), lot 412; Wes A. Rasmussen (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 3236; COL Steven K. Ellsworth; Charlotte, North Carolina EAC Sale (Kevin Vinton, 4/2016), lot 253; Indianapolis, Indiana EAC Convention Sale (Early Cents Auctions, 5/2024), lot 325. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #25122.

VG7. Las Vegas, Nevada EAC Sale (McCawley and Grellman, 4/2002), lot 293; Chris Victor-McCawley (2003); John Pijewski (Superior, 5/2005), lot 1364; Goldberg Auctions (9/2008), lot 367; Thomas D. Reynolds; Chris Victor-McCawley (4/2009); Robert Padula;

- Padula Family Foundation (Heritage, 9/2017), lot 4385. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #59192.
- Good 6.** Bill Yates (2002); Daniel A. Demeo. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #39265.
- Good 6.** George H. Clapp (1949); Carnegie Institute. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #CARN37978.
- Good 6.** Edward Janis; McCawley & Grellman (1/1997), lot 236; Thomas D. Reynolds; W.M. "Jack" Wadlington; Chris Victor-McCawley; Heritage (7/2018), lot 3359. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #37510.
- Good 6.** Gordon Harnack, 11/1970; Gordon J. Wrubel, 4/1972; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 279; Bowers and Merena (3/2003), lot 362; Walter J. Husak (Early Cents Auctions/Heritage, 1/2024), lot 2174. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #28629.
- Good 5.** C. Douglas Smith (10/1970); Darwin B. Palmer, Jr.; Dr. Dane B. Nielsen (1/1972); Denis W. Loring (5/1974); Dr. Robert J. Shalowitz; John W. Adams (9/26/1974); Philip Van Cleave (Kagin's, 1/1986), lot 5221; Jack H. Robinson; McLaughlin & Robinson (2/1988), lot 89; Frank H. Stillinger. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #27351.
- Good 5.** James Payette (New Hampshire Numismatics); A. Dean Tomlinson, Jr. (12/1977); Jack H. Beymer; Roger S. Cohen, Jr. (Superior Galleries, 2/1992), lot 905; McCawley & Grellman (1/1994), lot 205; Joel Spingarn (4/1995); Denis W. Loring (4/1995); Dr. Bruce Reinhoehl. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #29357.
- Good 4.** Purchased unattributed in June 1995 by Rod Burrell; Thomas D. Reynolds. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #34363.
- Good 4.** Purchased unattributed in April 1976 by Fred H. Borchardt. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #26207.
- Good 4.** Purchased unattributed in December 1963 by Herbert A. Silberman (11/1977); Chuck Furjanic; Enoch Blackwell. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #31936.
- Good 5.** Carlyle Luer; Heritage (1/2018), lot 7125; Chris Victor-McCawley (5/2020). Noyes photo #68788.
- Good 5.** Henry Hettger; Superior (9/1998), lot 1214; COL Steven K. Ellsworth; St. Louis, Missouri EAC Sale (McCawley and Grellman, 4/2007), lot 279. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #60336.
- Good 4.** Goldberg Auctions (1/2015), lot 371. Noyes photo #62172.
- Good 4.** Steve Ivy Rare Coin Auctions (2/1983), part of lot 1920; Bill Tivol; Traverse City, Michigan EAC Sale (Kevin Vinton, 5/2018), lot 269; Donald Stoebner (Heritage, 9/2019), lot 3256. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #34323.
- Good 4.** Boston, Massachusetts EAC Sale (Thomas D. Reynolds, 4/1998), lot 132. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #36569.
- AG3.** Donald Valenziano, Jr.; James E. Long, Jr. (10/6/1988); Chris Victor-McCawley; St. Louis, Missouri EAC Sale (McCawley and Grellman, 4/2007), lot 280; Richard A. Weber; Early Cents Auctions (5/2025), lot 44. Noyes photo #25055.
- AG3.** McCawley & Grellman (9/1997), lot 90; M. Scott Barrett. Noyes photo #35718.
- AG3.** Christopher B. Young (Chesapeake Bay Rare Coins, 1999). Noyes photo #34982.
- AG3.** Dallas, Texas EAC Sale (Chris McCawley and Shawn Yancey, 5/2015), lot 120. Noyes photo #62638.
- AG3.** Denis W. Loring; Thomas D. Reynolds (Palm Beach, Florida EAC Convention, 5/2006). Noyes photo #59801.
- AG3.** Brett Dudek (Cincinnati, Ohio EAC Convention, 4/2003). Noyes photo #39197.
- AG3.** D&S Coins (via Christopher B. Young, 10/24/2006); New Cumberland Collection (Shawn Yancey, 2024 FPL). No Noyes photo.
- Fair 2.** Loma Linda Collection (Heritage, 3/2018), lot 7021. Noyes photo #69143.
- Fair 2.** Cincinnati, Ohio EAC Sale (William C. Noyes, 4/1989), lot 116; John R. Frankenfield (Superior, 2/2001), lot 463. Noyes photo #20458.
- Fair 2.** Douglas F. Bird. Noyes photo #32172.
- Poor 1.** James E. Long, Jr.; Walter H. Reed; Cincinnati, Ohio EAC Sale (McCawley and Grellman, 4/2009), lot 165. Noyes photo #36942.
- Poor 1.** Jamie Rose; Jules Reiver (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 19461. Noyes photo #26783.
- Poor 1.** Cincinnati, Ohio EAC Sale (Thomas D. Reynolds, 4/1999), lot 247. Noyes photo #38651.
- Poor 1.** ANA Convention (1993); Thomas D. Reynolds

(1997); Phillip Clover (Heritage, 9/2012), lot 3221. Noyes photo #31938.

Poor 1. Heritage (5/2020), lot 21031. No Noyes photo.

1800 Normal Date, NC-4, Breen-22, R-7

The obverse is unique to NC-4 and the reverse is shared with S-208, S-209, and S-210. Our census lists nine examples including one in the American Numismatic Society collection. Dr. Charles McGirk is credited with the discovery of this variety that is listed in his serial article. The discovery coin is unlocated today. Dr. Sheldon claimed in 1945 that he discovered the variety, either unaware of the McGirk listing, or perhaps choosing to ignore the same.

AU50. John Rex (1978); Denis W. Loring (1979); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2001); W.M. "Jack" Wadlington (2005); Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 394; COL Steven K. Ellsworth (Early Cents Auctions/Heritage, 1/2025), lot 2139; Richard A. Weber. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (1991), Noyes (2015), and Bowers (2015). Noyes photo #21847.

VG7. Leonard Kusterer; Benjamin Levin (1983); Denis W. Loring (1983); Jack H. Robinson (Superior, 1/1989), lot 440; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. The obverse is plated in Noyes (1991). The obverse and reverse are plated in Sheldon (1958) and Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #21942. This is possibly the G. Kraft coin described by McGirk.

Good 6. Ralph Pfau; Anthony J. Terranova (1977); Jack H. Beymer (1977); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/23/1992); Eric Streiner; Denis W. Loring; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 291; Thomas D. Reynolds (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2016), lot 235; Charles Link; Terry Denman. The obverse is plated in Noyes (1991). The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #21628.

Good 5. Dr. William H. Sheldon (1945); George H. Clapp; American Numismatic Society. The obverse is plated in Clapp-Newcomb (1947). The obverse and reverse are plated in Sheldon (1949) and Noyes (2015). Dr. Sheldon's discovery coin for the variety. Noyes photo #ANS395.

Good 4. Portland, Oregon EAC Sale (McCawley and Grellman, 5/2011), lot 256; Adam Mervis (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 2731; Daniel A. Demeo. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #61930 and #62071.

Good 4. Philadelphia Coin Shop; James E. Long, Jr. (1985); Jules Reiver (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 19484; Thomas D. Reynolds; Goldberg Auctions (2/2017), lot 197; Thomas D. Reynolds. The obverse and reverse are

plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #26627.

AG3. Herbert Silberman (1982); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 9/1986), lot 305; Richard Dempsey; Superior (9/2004), lot 469; Phillip Clover (Heritage, 9/2012), lot 3230; Chris Victor-McCawley (2013); Robert Padula; Padula Family Foundation (Heritage, 9/2017), lot 4395. The obverse and reverse are plated in Breen (2000) and Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #33435.

AG3. R.E. Strauss (1971); Enoch Blackwell (1977); Denis W. Loring (1977); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 290; John R. Frankenfield (Superior, 2/2001), lot 479; COL Steven K. Ellsworth; Heritage (9/2013), lot 4762; Thomas D. Reynolds; Goldberg Auctions (9/2016), lot 482. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #28579.

Fair 2. Garry Perkins (1984); Rod Burress (1984); James E. Long, Jr. (1989); Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 395; Terry Denman. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #25100.

1800 Overdate, First Hair, NC-5, Breen-3, High R-7

The obverse is found on S-190, S-191, NC-5, and NC-6 while the reverse is unique to this variety. Our census lists four examples that are all privately held. Dr. Stanley Q. West is credited with the 1965 discovery of this variety.

VG10. Stanley Q. West (1965); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/19/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/23/1992); Eric Streiner; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 262; Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 357; Terry Denman. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (1991), Breen (2000), Noyes (2015), and Bowers (2015). The discovery coin for the variety. Noyes photo #20195.

VG10. Discovered in a group of 50 large cents kept by the Arthur Rexford Willis, Sr. family that came from a safe found in the woods around 1945 after it had been tossed out of an old shipyard in New Bern, North Carolina sometime in the 1930s, the 50 large cents being given in 1965 to William S. Willis; W.S. Henderson; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania EAC Sale (Thomas D. Reynolds, 5/1996), lot 154; Thomas D. Reynolds (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2016), lot 236; COL Steven K. Ellsworth (Early Cents Auctions/Heritage, 1/2025), lot 2140; Richard A. Weber. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #34372.

AG3. eBay (2/2010); Shawn Yancey. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #60819.

AG3. Anaheim ANA Convention (8/1995); Loma Lin-

da Collection (Heritage, 3/2018), lot 3329. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #34310.

1800 Overdate, First Hair, NC-6, Breen-4, R-6

The obverse is found on S-190, S-191, NC-5, and NC-6 while the reverse is unique to this variety. Our census lists 20 examples, all privately held, with one possible duplication. Dr. Charles McGirk is likely the discoverer of this variety. Walter Breen wrote in his *Encyclopedia of United States Large Cents* (page 555):

“If the Hines coin is traceable to Dr. S.T. Millard, then the discoverer is Dr. Charles E. McGirk and the McGirk number is confirmed. His description calls for this obverse and [for the] reverse to differ from numbers 2 [S-191] and 5 [S-190] but is otherwise unidentified. He described no die breaks: this rules out number 3 [NC-5]. His discovery coin was in the Dr. Millard collection. As late as December 1971 this variety was still controversial.”

VF25. Robert L. Miles; Stack’s (4/1969), lot 100; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/23/1992); Eric Streiner; Wes A. Rasmussen (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 3222; Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 356; Chris Victor-McCawley; Terry Denman. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (1991), Noyes (2015), and Bowers (2015). Noyes photo #21714.

VG7. Gothic Coins (1981); Myles Z. Gerson; Del N. Bland (1982); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 9/1986), lot 268; Jules Reiver (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 19446; Chris Victor-McCawley; Walter J. Husak/The Liberty Cap Foundation (Early Cents Auctions/Heritage, 1/2024), lot 2175; Richard A. Weber. The obverse and reverse are plated in Breen (2000) and Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #26831.

VG7. Ken Mote; Fred H. Borchardt (1984); Frank H. Stillinger. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #27034.

VG7. Dean Pollock (Long Beach, 2/1993). The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #32193.

Good 6. Coin Galleries (8/1983), lot 1429; Denis W. Loring (1984); Jack H. Robinson; McLaughlin & Robinson (2/1988), lot 90; Jack H. Robinson (1988); Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. Noyes photo #25345.

Good 6. Donald Weathers; St. Louis, Missouri EAC Sale (William C. Noyes, 4/1992), lot 126; Larry Briggs. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #29506.

Good 5. Wayne Streeter (1990); Thomas D. Reynolds (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2016), lot 237. Noyes photo #61128.

Good 5. Thomas D. Reynolds (1987); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 261; John R. Frankenfield (Superior, 2/2001), lot 449; Terry Denman; Coin Galleries (1/2015), lot 360; Goldberg Auctions (2/2018), lot 360. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #28576.

Good 5. Douglas F. Bird; Daniel A. Demeo. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #36902.

Good 4. Herbert Silberman (1977); Chuck Furjanic (1978); Denis W. Loring (1978); Robinson S. Brown, Jr.; Del N. Bland (1992); Richard V. Punchard; Wes A. Rasmussen; Cincinnati, Ohio EAC Sale (Thomas D. Reynolds, 4/1995), lot 225; COL Steven K. Ellsworth (Early Cents Auctions/Heritage, 1/2025), lot 2141. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #25217.

Good 4. David Palmer (1997); Denis W. Loring (1997); W.M. “Jack” Wadlington; Chris Victor-McCawley (2005); Phillip Clover (Heritage, 9/2012), lot 3210; Chris Victor-McCawley. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #35341.

Good 4. Goldberg Auctions (6/2015), lot 209. Noyes photo #62812.

Good 4. Dale L. Rishel (11/1996); Dr. Bruce Reinoehl. No Noyes photo. This is possibly a duplication.

AG3. Purchased unattributed by David L. Palmer. Noyes photo #37454.

AG3. Bobby Sullivan (10/2011); Greg Hannigan; Adam Mervis (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 2703; Shawn Yancey (2/5/2014); New Cumberland Collection (Shawn Yancey, 2024 FPL); Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania EAC Convention Sale (Early Cents Auctions, 5/2025), lot 230. Noyes photo #68224.

AG3. eBay (10/2011). The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #62257.

AG3. David Hatfield; Henry Hettger; Goldberg Auctions (2/2018), lot 362. Noyes photo #69047.

Fair 2. Goldberg Auctions (6/2014), lot 65; Traverse City, Michigan EAC Sale (Kevin Vinton, 5/2018), lot 270; Donald Stoebner (Heritage, 9/2019), lot 3257. Noyes photo #69160.

Fair 2. George Shope; Goldberg Auctions (9/2008), lot 368; Heritage (7/2018), lot 7029. Noyes photo #62989.

Fair 2. James E. Long, Jr. (2004); John Pijewski (Superior, 5/2005), lot 1365; M. Scott Barrett; Thomas D. Reynolds (2012); Robert Padula; Padula Family Foundation (Heritage, 9/2017), lot 4373. The obverse and reverse are plated in Noyes (2015). Noyes photo #59193.

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COLLECTING BY DIE MARRIAGE: TWO VETERAN OBSERVERS' PERSPECTIVES

Brad Karoleff and Harry Salyards

Karoleff's Perspective on Early Silver

The authors, having well over a half century of editorial experience, are uniquely positioned to offer insight into die marriage collecting history, where it currently resides, and where it may exist in the future. We each will relate the history of our specialty throughout the decades of our involvement. Included in this article will be food for thought – consume as much as you desire.

I became interested in collecting the Capped Bust Half Dollars by Overton numbers in 1978. Before that I primarily focused on assembling a type set of US coins. My interest in the nuances of the older US coins was inspired by both copper and silver collectors. I was working in a coin store where a pair of brothers frequently visited, armed with a strange book on the Capped halves. After speaking with them, I became intrigued with collecting by die marriage. I had previously been exposed to die marriage collecting by a local vest pocket dealer who collected the coppers and was becoming interested in half cents. After researching the two series, the half dollars won the day, as to complete a half cent series by die marriage, one would have to buy a number of ugly coins.

So, the journey began and with it, educational oppor-

tunities arose. I was fortunate enough to have been able to purchase numerous pieces from an old bank hoard. By the time the 1980 ANA arrived in Cincinnati, there were almost 100 coins in my collection. During the convention, several other collectors armed with the Overton book were seen scouring the bourse floor looking at the half dollars. They were all curious as to who the "new kid" was collecting the halves. This is how I found out about the Bust Half Nut Club (BHNC). It took another eight years for me to become a member, as they had a "no dealers" rule for membership. In the meantime, I was exposed to a new club dedicated to the collecting of all the silver series from the first US Mint by die marriage, The John Reich Collectors Society.

My exposure to this new society occurred in 1986, at the Baltimore ANA convention, when I left the BHNC meeting once again being denied membership due to the 'no dealers' rule, despite having accumulated 300 die marriages of the Capped Bust Halves. I was chased down in the hallway by an old gentleman who had trouble keeping pace. The elderly gentleman turned out to be Jules Reiver, who suggested the new club to me. This led to an introduction to Russ Logan and a charter mem-

bership in the new Society.

Remember, this was the dark ages for information about these types of coins and the minting process that produced them. There was the Overton (*Early United States Half Dollars by Die Variety, 1794-1836*) to identify the marriages and Taxay's *Dies and Coinage* about the minting process. Very little else was available in print for the average collector. I did, however, have a membership in Early American Coppers (EAC) and was exposed to the education available in *Penny-Wise*, their club publication edited by Harry Salyards! I looked forward to the quarterly publication of the newsletter hoping to add to my neophyte knowledge of the minting processes at the first Philadelphia Mint. *Penny-Wise* was the premier newsletter of original research at that time (and maybe still), and often contained new and valuable information coordinated by Dr. Salyards, who later became a numismatic friend and colleague.

The new silver club, JRCS, began publishing their own journal in 1986 and I soon became a contributor to its pages. My thirst for knowledge about the silver coins led to the formation of an extensive numismatic library and thousands of questions to the experts. I soon became friends with Logan, Davis, McCloskey, Reiver, Leaman, Gunnet, Kalter, Dosier and many other of the "silver legends" of collecting. My knowledge of the coins and the minting process continued to expand through these friendships.

In 1992, the editorship of the *John Reich Journal*, the official house organ of the JRCS, became available and I formed a partnership with Keith Bellman as co-editors. A few years later, Keith took a job outside Cincinnati which necessitated my continuing the editorship solo. I have continued to the present time, my tenure as an editor of a club publication only exceeded by that of Dr. Salyards at *Penny-Wise*!

Hopefully, that gives you some insight into my numismatic background. Now, on to more about the past, present, and future of die marriage collecting and the clubs dedicated to the numismatic education of these series.

The collectors of the silver series have always been "catching up" with those of the copper issues. It was many years after the publication of die marriage collecting guides for the coppers for similar references to become available for the silver series. Sheldon's 1949 publication on the early cents predated Overton's work on the half dollars by two decades. The formation of EAC predated JRCS by about the same timeframe. By this time, there were premiums being paid for R4 coppers.

There were very few Overton marriages that brought

significant premiums at auction until the H. W. Blevins sale by Superior Galleries in June, 1988. This sale was a real "eye opener" for the collectors of half dollars by die marriage. Some of the highlights included were: 1823 O109 F12 cleaned and heavily scratched at \$825, an 1827 O137 VF20 at \$4400, 1831 O120 VG10 cleaned for \$5775, 1833 O115 VG8 brought \$1265, and an 1836 O121 F12 scratched for \$825. These prices were unheard of at that time and for comparison, they would not bring those same prices today!

The Blevins sale was, however, the beginning of the "golden age" of collecting Bust Half Dollars by die marriage. Sales continued to offer the rarer die marriages identified by Overton number by the major auction houses, as well as the specialty dealer, Sheridan Downey. Sheridan became the "go to" dealer for the half dollars, conducting sales of the most significant collections formed during this time period. Between his auctions and fixed price sales, a collector could have completed numerous Overton die marriage sets!

Here are some other examples of sales from the major auction houses of the period for comparison. In each case, the coins would sell for less today than they brought decades ago. In the Heifetz sale by Superior in 1989, they offered coins from the Paul Munson collection that included an 1809 O104 VG 10 @ \$462, an O112 VG8 @ \$352, O113 F12 @ \$440 and an O114 G4 @ \$220. A VF25 1824 O102 brought \$1980, 1825 O109 F15 went for \$935, 1826 O103 VF25 for \$1210, and an 1827 O127 VF25 \$4070! Clearly eye-popping prices.

1990 brought the Father Flanagan Boys Town Sale by Superior, featuring the half dollars owned by H. Roland Willasch. The impressive prices for mediocre coins continued, as represented by the following examples: 1808 O110s—3 pieces from VG8 to F15 selling for \$374-\$528. All the rare 1809s were represented, with these results: O101 VF20 @ \$3740, O104 XF40 @ \$1375, O112 VF25 @ \$550, O113 VG8 @ \$264, and O114 F15 @ \$352. More impressively, an 1823 O109 in F12 cleaned sold for \$2420, a '24 O102 G4 @ \$1595, 1827 O124 VF25 cleaned @ \$4180, O127 VF25 cleaned @ \$3080, and an 1836 O121 VF20 cleaned @ \$1980. Most all these coins would struggle to bring anything close to these numbers today, especially those that are cleaned.

During this time period, as I have mentioned, Sheridan Downey did a roaring business both by fixed price and auction of the half dollars. His business continues through to today and he has handled the "crème de la crème" of the half dollars in existence. Checking Sheridan's stable of auction catalogs will reveal every die

marriage available to collectors with sale prices spanning nearly the last half century. All these prices realized for the major rarities have been compiled by Steve Herrman in his publication "Auction Prices Realized for Bust Half Dollars" which is available in the marketplace. It lists thousands of prices realized for the rare die marriages from auctions, fixed price lists, and private sales known to the author. It is an invaluable reference for the collector of the series.

The examples of prices I have referenced are all either lower grade coins or those that have been compromised by cleaning or damage. Those previous prices paid for these coins would represent a loss, sometimes significant, for the seller in today's market. Why? Collecting these coins by die marriage has experienced a seismic change over the last 40 years. Collectors have changed their focus from completion by die marriage to acquiring coins that only "straight grade" at the major certification services. Registry set collecting has taken hold of the hobby to the detriment of completing a series by marriage. Those rare coins that are compromised have been essentially orphaned in today's marketplace.

So, one is left to wonder if this is a temporary situation or how the marketplace will be defined going forward.

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Salyards' Perspective on Early Copper

In February 1974, married for four months, my bride and I saw a newspaper classified ad about a coin show in Omaha and decided to attend. Phyllis had given me a brand-new Redbook for Christmas, my first since the 1963 edition. I had collected coins from circulation, with additions from little stashes set aside by my parents, grandparents, and family friends, from about 1959 to 1966. But I had never bought a coin from a dealer—until that show, where I purchased several large cents from the 1840s and 1850s, plus one "Early Date": an 1805. I knew nothing about die varieties, so I didn't know that it was a Sheldon 267. I also knew nothing about "net grading," so to my eye, this multiply-rim-bumped VF was a \$60 coin priced at \$16. The man who sold it to me was not a full-time dealer, but he was an early member of EAC, and he promptly came on with what seemed to me like a pretty "hard sell" for the club. I dutifully took John Wright's contact information from him, did a lot of "smiling and nodding," and promptly set that information aside. Over the next several years, I was primarily a Type Set collector, though I did fill in the gaps in my childhood collections of circulated coins, such as the Walking Liberty Halves. Then in 1977, I

Today, the quest for quality is a commendable one that is highly recommended for the health of one's collection. But are we now missing out on something? What do the rare die marriages that are generally not available in top grade without problems have to tell us? Do collectors even care about completing the entire 450-piece die marriage set anymore? During my formative years in the hobby the answer was definitely YES! Now, not so much. The focus, as I have said, is on quality grade pieces only. Commendable, certainly, but what does the future hold? Only the crystal ball, Ouija Board, or Tarot cards hold the answers.

My collecting career has spanned the dawn of collecting the silver coins by die marriages through the "golden age" of obtaining each of the known marriages for the series, when collecting was more of a hobby, to only purchasing coins of high quality certified by a major grading service as a financial asset. The advent of third-party grading and Registry sets has fundamentally changed the marketplace forever, making many collectors slaves to the printed grade on the slab insert. What will be the next avenue that collectors travel with their collections? Only time will tell, but at some point, I can only hope that completion will again become important.

bought my second Early Date cent—a VF-XF 1798—and a Quarterman reprint copy of *Penny Whimsy*. I was off and running. I joined EAC in 1979, attended my first EAC meeting at the 1980 Cincinnati ANA, and my first EAC convention in 1982.

In those years, it was *all* about variety collecting! That's what copper collectors called them: die varieties. The silver guys, it seemed, preferred "die marriages." I must admit, the latter term better describes the *process* by which these individually-crafted obverse and reverse dies came to be paired, uncoupled, and sometimes remarried. (I'm a silver guy, too, and a charter member of JRCS.)

Tom Reynolds exhibited his die variety set of 1798s at that 1982 EAC convention. As he was assembling it into the display case, he was jostled by another club member, and several of those cents, out of their envelopes, were scrambled. Never fear: Denis Loring knew them by sight, and quickly helped Tom restore order! Knowing the "best ones" by sight contributed greatly to people like Denis building complete variety sets.

I also recall Denis surveying that bourse floor, which

included a large number of general dealers, commenting that, except for a handful of the rarest ones, a collector could probably find *every* variety from 1800 through 1814 on that bourse. The names of “living legends” like Ted Naftzger were occasionally mentioned in hushed tones, as collectors of that rarefied material that today would contend for Registry Set honors; but the focus was not on such high-grade coins, but rather on the *act of creating a complete set*, or as complete a set as possible.

We who became involved in this process in the ‘70s understood pretty quickly that “the best ones” were already taken. That is, nobody was going to pluck a Condition Census 1794, unattributed, from some vest-pocket dealer’s stock. But—and this is crucial—in those days, the stock of unattributed early copper coins was pretty widely distributed among general dealers. And many of them had no interest in variety attribution, so long as they could sell the coin for a reasonable advance over what they had paid. Nor did they understand the nuances of the different dies—I once bought an 1808 S-277 that the dealer conspicuously discounted for its “reverse scratch”—which in fact was the arc crack from D to the second S in STATES. As this portion of the reverse die sinks, the star adjacent to the 1 in the date becomes no more than a ghost image: hence, the 1808 “12 star.”

In those years, the concept of “Middle Date” cents, those dated 1816-1839, was only beginning to catch on. John Wright’s definitive work on the series was still years in the future. Jules Reiver had begun a listing of the new “Late Dates” of 1840-1857 (previously, anything after 1814 had been considered a “Late Date”) by the position of the date numerals relative to the dentils, as well as Liberty’s lower curls and bust point. But otherwise, nothing more recent had been published on the subject than Newcomb’s 1944 work. The cherry-picking field was wide open! Indeed, I bought an 1827 N-9, then considered an R4, in an unattributed bulk lot in a Stack’s sale in 1980.

“Completion,” of course, came with an asterisk as big as the one on Roger Maris’s home run record. Sheldon had introduced the concept of a “Non-Collectible” cent, defining it as a die variety with no more than three known examples, including the one in the George Clapp Collection at the American Numismatic Society. But think about that cut-off: it implies that a coin known by *only four* examples should be considered *collectible*! Right. With dozens if not hundreds of eager variety collectors after it! Unless, of course, you could spot one, unattributed. And so, in those years, like the Bust Half people with their Overtons, many a collector could be

spotted trolling a bourse floor with a *Penny Whimsy* in hand.

Robbie Brown, over time, built *two* complete collections of Early Date cents. His first, assembled between 1964 and the late ‘70s, illustrates the prevalent collecting philosophy of the time: completeness first, condition second. He had the means to collect, and he *did* collect XF and AU examples aplenty. But if a series-within-a-series didn’t particularly strike his fancy, it is apparent that simply getting an example was enough. Such is the case with his Liberty Cap cents of 1796. His median grade for these 11 varieties is F15. Seven graded between F12 and VF20, and not all were problem-free, either; pitting, porosity, and scratches appear among the narrative descriptions. Here is the listing, from the sale of his collection by Superior Galleries in October 1986:

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Variety</u>	<u>Rarity</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Price Realized</u>
108	S-81	3	VF20	\$797.50
110	S-83	5	F12	\$825
111	S-84	3	F15	\$605
112	S-85	5	F15	\$467.50
116	S-88	4	F15	\$660
117	S-89	3	F12	\$313.50
118	S-90	5 (6 th FK)	F15	\$3960

It is important to remember that these coins were graded by Del Bland. They should *not* be assumed to equate with contemporary slab grades! And the S-90, by way of its Condition Census status, is obviously an outlier. But is it possible to get an idea of what *roughly* comparable coins, *comparably graded* would command today? It is. The 2024 EAC Sale, graded by Bob Grellman, included the following:

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Variety</u>	<u>Rarity</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Price Realized</u>
222	S-81	3	net F12 ¹	\$780
224	S-83	4	F12+	\$1200
227	S-85	5-	VF20	\$4200
231	S-88	4	VF20 net F12 ²	\$1560

¹ “much sharper but covered with moderate roughness”

² removed from a PCGS holder graded VF30

Looking more closely, the S-81s are not really comparable. Brown’s coin was “unevenly impressed,” with field nicks and edge dents; the coin in the 2024 EAC Sale had XF sharpness but unattractive surfaces. The same comment applies to the S-85s. Robbie’s coin was a marginal “15,” with multiple defects noted; the EAC Sale coin was a solid EAC “20.” Let’s focus on the other two. While the S-83 sold for more than a comparable coin brought in 1986, the \$1200 price realized reflects

a 50% discount in constant dollars; in other words, had the demand for that coin simply kept pace with overall inflation, it should have cost close to \$2400. The S-88 came closer to achieving a comparable value in 1986 dollars, selling for just a 17% discount. Why this distinction between these two sale performances? I cannot say for certain, but I suspect that it was the additional cachet provided by a PCGS VF30 label, even though the coin itself was no longer encapsulated.

Over half of these examples are R3 or R4 varieties. One might argue that, with up to 200 (or more) examples to go around, there may never have been a sufficient number of variety collectors to sustain high prices. Therefore, let's consider varieties that are consensus high Rarity 5—that is, coins in the lower numerical portion of the R5 range (31-75 known). Five examples from the Philip Van Cleave Collection, graded by Del Bland, and sold by Kagin's in early 1986, tell the story:

Lot	Variety	Rarity	Grade	Price Realized
4150	1796 S-100	5+	AG3	\$407
5135	1797 S-124	5+	AG3	\$242
5168	1798 S-156	5+	30 net 10 ³	\$825
5196	1798 S-180	5+	12 net 10	\$925
5232	1800 S-210	5+	G5	\$577.50

³ “finest known were it unimpaired”

The Heritage auction archives provide a number of recent comparables:

- 1796 S-100 AG3 sold for \$144 in 2018
- 1797 S-124 comparable coin sold for \$180, also in 2018
- 1798 S-156 PCGS Fine details, EAC 12 net 8, brought \$1140 in 2019, “tied for 11th FK”
- 1798 S-180 eight examples Fine Details or less sold for an average \$550, 2012-2019
- 1800 S-210 EAC 7 net 4, comparable in appearance, sold for \$384 in 2017

Just as with the Robbie Brown S-90, the S-156 sold in 2019 is the outlier. Its slightly higher price realized (for a coin with a comparable net grade, but much less detail than Van Cleave's example) shows the impact of a coin considered among the top dozen-or-so for the variety. Still its price realized reflects a 52% discount, in constant 1986 dollars. For the other four coins, far from any claim to CC status, prices fall off considerably. The uncomfortable conclusion is that there may be far fewer than 75 people pursuing complete variety sets of Early Date copper cents today.

Since the Capped Bust Half Era continued into the mid-1830s, we should also look at Middle Date large

cents by variety. Eleven examples from Robbie Brown's 1986 sale reappeared in the Westwood Collection, sold by the Goldberg's in September 2019. Only two, 1825 N3 (R3) and 1825 N9 (R2), showed substantial price increases, *and those two were slabbed with Mint State grades* (their EAC grades were in the XF45-AU58 range). Two other R2 EAC AUs, 1818 N6 and 1835 N14, lost money, down from \$990 and \$506, respectively, to \$576 and \$336. None of these varieties are all that difficult to find, so their declining values can only reflect diminished collector demand for “complete sets.” If you just want a date coin or even a type coin, there are plenty of other choices—maybe a really flashy Randall Hoard 1818 or 1820, for example.

Nonetheless, collectors continue to pursue complete collections of Middle Date varieties. The Al Nelson collection, sold by *earlycents.com* in January, was complete except for the proof-only 1834 N-7; and more importantly, had been assembled between 2014 and 2024. The commoner varieties in Al's collection averaged perhaps XF. The three R6 varieties, 1822 N-14, 1825 N-5, and 1830 N-9, graded between Fair-2 and VG-7. In short, *completion* was the emphasis, with compromises on grade and appearance where reality intervened. Then, in the April 2025 issue of *Penny-Wise*, Marc Padre wrote of his own Middle Date variety collection, which he has been building and continuously upgrading since 2009, likewise complete but for the '34 N-7. Unlike the situation in 1977, almost all of the cents in these collections were either obtained from copper specialist dealers, or in copper specialty auctions.

And yet—some of those copper specialist dealers are prone to lament that low-grade R5s are going begging. Could this simply reflect overpriced inventory? Hugh Bodell recently called my attention to a 1796 Sheldon-111, a scudzy R5 coin, that received 38 bids from 14 different bidders in an eBay sale, and sold for a 10x premium over a common 1796 in comparable grade. Perhaps there is more traditional variety collecting going on “under the radar” than we realize.

Today, slab labels and stickers indeed create an unbreachable divide, in some people's minds, between coins “worthy” for inclusion in one's collection, and ones that are “unworthy.” This despite the fact that, as John Dannreuther, one of the founders of PCGS and an early proponent of “Details” grading, has stated, impaired coins can have considerable value. To collect early date large cents by variety, with “worthiness” defined solely by an encapsulated numerical grade, is an exercise in frustration if not outright futility, for only a tiny percentage remain unimpaired by either circula-

tion, environmental degradation, or 150 years' worth of collector "improvements." The same holds true, to a slightly lesser extent, for middle date large cents.

For those still willing to take on the challenge of variety collecting, an even greater difference between 1977 and 2025 looms large: the assimilation of the vast bulk of the extant population of these coins either into the inventories of copper specialist dealers, or into copper specialty auctions. Yes, we still hear of the occasional "find," either on eBay or on the floor of the F.U.N. show, but these opportunities are vanishingly small, compared to the 1970s.

I don't want to sound crass, but it is worthwhile to recognize that much of the joy in cherry-picking came

from "getting something for nothing"—that is, using superior knowledge to buy an R5 or better coin for a common coin price. This is no different, really, than the motivation that drove vast numbers of the general public into coin collecting from circulation, in its heyday in the 1950s and early '60s. Once silver largely disappeared from circulation, the chances of finding a 1916-D dime, never great, became infinitesimal, and most of those collectors went away. The challenge today is to encourage those would-be variety collectors to continue to slog away at the task, acknowledging that any number of "Not Gradable" pieces will be part of the puzzle, and that "Completion," however elusive in the end, remains a worthy goal.

* * * * *

JACK YOUNG'S AUTHENTICITY CHALLENGED CORNER

Number Three: My "1798 S-152" Large Cent

The subject of my 3rd installment in this series is a doozy—my 1798 S-152 large cent!

For those who know me, I started down the rabbit hole of counterfeits back in late 2015 with several very deceptive early copper fakes. I have documented and written articles on many, but I had not written one on this example until this year. I actually had my first *Coin World* article published on this one in their March monthly edition.



This coin made appearances on online sales sites recently and is now serving as a test case for studying counterfeits. Images provided by Jack Young.

Deceptive 1798/7 Draped Bust cent

Damage distracts the eyes and disguises marks matching other fakes

by Jack Young.

From my March 2025 *Coin World* article

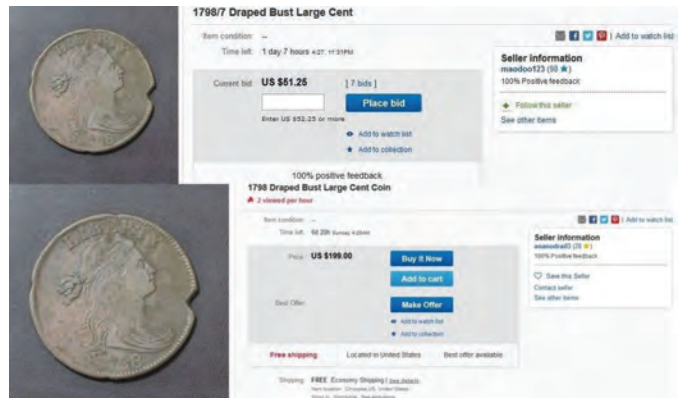
A little history: the first example of this counterfeit was reported by an EAC Friend at PCGS; the "coin" was submitted in a group with other spurious early coppers. The attributed S-152 (imaged below) weighed low as we found many did, this one at 9.41 grams versus the standard of 10.89, and tested 100% Cu.

PCGS shared image of their submitted example



And what about my example? Well, it was offered three different times by three different sellers using the same images. Coincidence? I think not!

I actually had it removed the first two times it was listed, due to its marks matching the PCGS example, but the third time I decided to bite the bullet and purchase it.

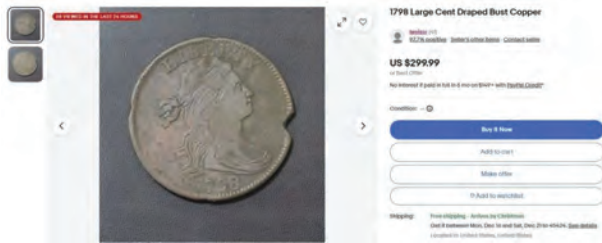


Two previous eBay listings

\$299 for a spurious coin, from a seller supposedly in Japan but shipping from China, what could possibly go

wrong 🤔? Nicknamed “PAC Man” for obvious reasons
 I generated comparison images between the two, PCGS
 example on the left, my example on the right

Many matching circulation marks between the two
 examples!



Several more: I noted one common feature in
 black...

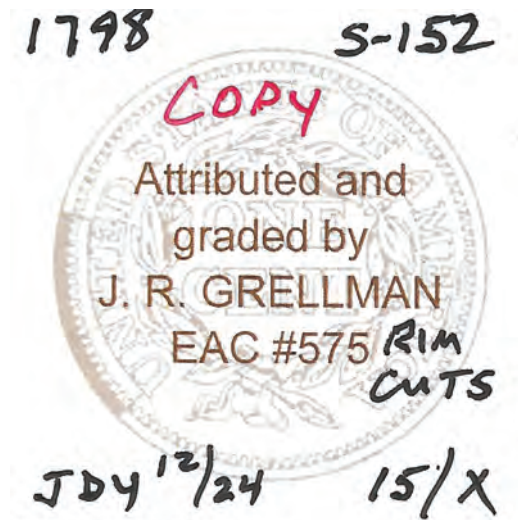


Interesting feature on these two examples: “crumpled

R”



I had sent this one to my friend and longtime early
 copper expert Bob Grellman to review this example and
 my findings, and he noted this easy-to-see feature. In his
 words, “The easiest way I found to identify the copies
 is from the crumbling inside the top of the R in AMER-
 ICA. The copies have it, the genuine do not. I suspect
 these would pass as genuine with over 90% of people.
 Dangerous”.



We are not sure what created this major counterfeit
 feature. It could be the result of the process used to make
 the false dies.

Bob also created one of his grading cards document-
 ing this example:

Having had a couple of discussions with the seller
 about this being a counterfeit, as was an “1849” Seated
 Dollar she had sold, she offered my money back, told
 me to keep the coin, and paid me through a PayPal ac-
 count in China...

* * * * *

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

May 17, 2025

Attending in person- Bob Klosterboer, Terry Denman, Bob Kebler, Mark Borckardt, David Consolo, Tim Skinski, Greg Fitzgibbon, Russ Butcher, Jim Carr, Joe Pargola, Tom Nist, and Tom Webster. Grady Frisby attended by phone.

The meeting was called to order at 8:11am by President Bob Klosterboer. It was noted at this point that a quorum was not present, so if any items required a vote it would be done after the meeting through email.

Approval of minutes from 2024 meeting- in subsequent action, the board approved the minutes from the Board of Governors Meeting

2025 Convention Update- Co-chairman Tom Nist presented an update on the current convention. In general, Tom felt things had been going very well. The Clapp event at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History last evening was excellent, was well attended, and the Clapp Large Cents were amazing. The security company that had been contracted for the convention notified Tom on Monday that they would not be able to fulfill their contract and provide security. Through contacts at the hotel, Tom was able to hire the Sheriff's Department to provide security on short notice, and they have been excellent. He has been told they are often slow to bill for their services. Several new members have been signed up at the registration desk, and several donations for the convention were received as well.

Treasurer's Report- EAC Treasurer Grady Frisby was unable to attend in person due to a sudden medical issue, but he did attend by phone. Because Grady was not here, there were no written reports to review, but they will be available in the July *Penny-Wise*. For the past Fiscal Year, revenue was \$116,304 and expenses were \$158,033. EAC dues essentially cover the cost of printing and mailing *Penny-Wise*. The remainder of expenses mostly revolve around the Convention. Bob Klosterboer spoke more on these numbers. EAC revenue essentially consists of dues, advertising, and convention revenue (auction sale revenue, bourse fees, and donations for dinner). He said that much of the overage for the year revolves around having to pay for the entire 2024 Indianapolis convention last year. Typically, costs are spread out over 2-3 years. EAC also had to prepay bills for the 2025 Convention, some for the 2026 Convention, and

make a deposit for the recently contracted 2027 Convention. Having these conventions back on a typical payment schedule will be very helpful for the next few years. There was also a one-time outlay for redesigning the website, which was an item passed at last year's convention. Other expenses were about \$2000 for accountant fees and \$2000 for taxes. On the positive side, the consignments for tonight's sale suggest a much-increased payment to the club, dinner donations are on par with last year, printing costs for the auction catalogue are significantly decreased due to lower paper costs, and the auction of the Dan Holmes Library donated by his wife Joan held at the Carnegie Museum last night raised about \$10,000 for the club. There are still significant funds in our account going forward, Bob feels our path forward continues on a good path.

Membership Report- Grady Frisby noted that at this time last year we had about 850 members, currently we have around 900 members. A significant part of this increase is from people joining our club in order to bid at the EAC Sale, which is a members-only event. Early Cents Auctions' national platform hosting the Sale works as a back-door advertisement for EAC. There was discussion again about the need for the regional chairmen to have access to the membership information for members in their region, and the Sunshine Committee chairman to have access to the membership list as well. It was agreed to provide these lists.

Sunshine Committee Report- David Consolo asked for a moment of silence in remembrance of the following EAC members who passed away in the past year: Don Stoebner, Pat Husak, Gary Smith, Randy Snyder, Tom Turissini, and Bill Luebke. He noted that there is \$330 in the account and encourages anyone who learns of a death to let him know and he will send a card from EAC.

Gifting Fund Report- The auction of Col. Steve Ellsworth's tokens at last year's convention generated about \$30,000 for the club and is deposited in the Gifting Fund. Members in charge of the fund are Col. Steve, Chris McCawley, and Bob Klosterboer. The goals of the fund were listed in last year's minutes. One of those is continued education, and Bob is looking to see if funding for any educational activities will meet the require-

ments.

Garvin Fund Report- The Garvin Fund has a balance of about \$61,000 and is invested in CDs. There was one use this year. The earnings of the Garvin Fund are about three times the annual use. A proposal was made to consider using some of these funds to help pay for educational aspects of the convention. Bob specifically mentioned the costs of the video taping of the educational seminars, which cost about \$2500-\$3000. These are placed on the website for all members to be able to access.

Website redesign- Micheal Trollan, Joe Pargola, and Bob Klosterboer spent a great deal of time in the last year on the redesign of the EAC Website. It is now operational and fully functional with many new and enhanced features. Dues can be paid online, and work continues to add features to such as payments for automatic renewals. New members are encouraged to use a trial membership that is good for 90 days. Mike Trollan is doing an educational seminar on the website redesign at the convention, and it will soon be available for viewing by all members on the new website.

Historian's Report- EAC Historian Mark Borckardt noted that he has substantial EAC archives at his house, which included 10 bankers' boxes of material from the Wright's. The material is available for use by any EAC member, who can access it from Mark's house. He continues to work on a printed history of EAC.

Regional Reports- No regional reports were presented.

Exhibit Report- Exhibit Chairman Tom Webster commented on the variety and excellence of the presentations by the six exhibitors. Discussion was held regarding moving the expenses associated with the "Best in Show" Award to the club, as Tom currently pays for this. It is also another possible use for accessing the Garvin Fund.

Future Conventions-

- a) 2026 Convention Chair Jerry Sajbel said that the bourse is 7000 square feet which suits the need of EAC very well. It will be at the Sheraton Airport Hilton with the dates 4/28-5/3/2026. Jerry has chaired the Charlotte coin show for 30 years and thus has great experience chairing a show. He has worked with the Charlotte-Mecklenberg Police for security for many years and has never had any issues with them. He is hoping to organize an outing to the Old Mecklenberg Brewery on Friday night where a best-selling beer is named "Copper."
- b) 2027- Convention Chair mark Borckardt gave a brief presentation of the recently contracted

2027 EAC Convention, which will be in Madison (Middleton), Wisconsin. It will be held at the Marriott Madison West hotel the week after Mother's Day. Room rate will be \$159. Parking will be free. Wayne Herndon has agreed to provide cases and lights, and Mike Demling will do the bourse layout. The hotel is home to the yearly Madison coin show, so is familiar with numismatic conventions. Middleton offers a \$5000 grant for marketing which EAC will be looking into.

Old Business-

- a) Education-At last year's meeting it was noted that there was a vacancy to lead the Education Committee, and Chuck Heck agreed to fill the position and put together an outstanding group of Educational Seminars. The position is open for next year.
- b) Gifting Committee- this was formed to administer the funds from Col. Steve Ellsworth token auction. A future report will be produced.
- c) Advertising Committee- this was formed to look into ways to increase advertising to gain revenue as well as to advertise/market the benefits of joining EAC. Tom Webster has agreed to head this committee.

New Business-

- a) Security Plan- Col. Steve Ellsworth has created a security plan for numismatic shows. The board plans to review this and hopefully adopt this for all future conventions. Having a written security plan in place and following it closely is a very important protection for EAC to have.
- b) New Member Review- the EAC by-laws note that all new members are probationary members. No one has any knowledge of anyone ever being rejected. The process does allow members to voice their opinion about new members. There are no defined criteria for accepting or rejecting a new member. This is a subject for further study.
- c) Code of Conduct- There is also a Code of Conduct that should be reviewed at some point.
- d) Spam emails- there have been several well-crafted and authentic-appearing emails sent to members from board members requesting payments for items. No board member will send a request for payment for a specific item to any member without a phone call.
- e) Extra *Penny-Wise* copies- Board members receive mailings of several copies of each *Penny-Wise* issue for the purpose of distributing them to other members or prospective members. The mailing costs to

do this are significant. Many members present said they do nothing with them, while some of the regional chairmen do distribute them at coin shows and find them quite helpful. A proposal was made to make the default option for this to not receive extra copies, and this was passed. Those who opt-in will continue to receive them.

f) Social Media- It was noted that there are private Facebook sites for Large Cents (>1400 members) and half cents (>1000 members). Copper Notes is the EAC Facebook site and is private as well. The question was raised as to whether it needs to be pri-

vate, and if it was open to non-members would this potentially create new members? This is a topic for further discussion.

g) Regional Chairman responsibilities- It was noted that no one is aware of any specific or defined responsibilities for the Regional Chairman, and that this should be addressed.

There being no further business, President Klosterboer adjourned the meeting at 9:38am.

Respectfully submitted,
Bob Kebler Secretary

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MINUTES OF THE EAC 2025 ANNUAL MEETING

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

May 18, 2025

The meeting was called to order by President Bob Klosterboer at 9:05am

Following tradition, all who were in attendance introduced themselves, gave their residence, and noted their collecting interests.

EAC 2025 Sale Report- Chris McCawley reported that it was a fantastic auction with lots of participation and gave a hats-off to all of the consigners and participants. The overnight estimate of the auction handle was \$960,000 including the 20% buyer’s premium, so this represents an excellent return for EAC. Terry Denman’s Middle Dates part two have already been consigned for next year, so this is a very good start for 2026. Part one of the Sale (The Dan Holmes Library) was held at the Carnegie Museum event on Friday night. The library was donated by Joan Holmes with all proceeds to EAC, and the preliminary estimate on the sale was just shy of \$10,000. EAC is very grateful to Joan Holmes for this wonderful donation. There was also a reminder that there is a third part of the Sale, an internet-only section on Tuesday, May 20th. The excellence of the catalogue was commented upon.

2025 Convention Report- Convention co-chair Tom Nist gave a brief report on the convention. He thanked all of the attendees, all of the dealers who were present, all of the volunteers who helped make the convention work, and all of the participants in the auction. He also recognized co-chair Chris Pretsch who was unable to be present at the meeting due to illness. He repeated the recognition given by Mark Borckardt to the workers at the registration desk. He also thanked the Carnegie

Museum of Natural History for their willingness to give access to the Clapp Large Cents and hosting a wonderful event. He also noted the fantastic catalogue of the Clapp Large Cents done by Lyle Engleson. He said it was very hard work to run the convention but felt that overall things had gone quite smoothly.

Treasurer’s Report- Treasurer Grady Frisby was unable to be present in person due to health issues but did attend by phone. Because of this, the full-financial reports were not available at the meeting but will be available in the July issue of *Penny-Wise*. In summary, expenses exceeded revenue for the past year. Last year, the convention in Indianapolis was thankfully put together at the last minute by Bill Eckberg, but because of this, all expenses were paid in 2024. Part of this year’s convention in Pittsburgh was prepaid as required, some of next year’s convention expenses in Charlotte were paid this year, as well as a deposit paid for the 2027 convention in Madison. There were also expenses associated with redesigning the website, which are a one-time expense. This year is off to a positive start with the tremendous results of the Sale, the \$10,000 Holmes Library donation, and donated t-shirt sales of almost \$1,000. Grady said membership last year was about 850 and this year is around 900. A large part of this increase is people joining EAC in order to participate in our Sale which is posted on the Early Cents Auction and i-collector websites.

Garvin Fund Report- no formal report was presented, but it was noted the fund is substantial and earns interest every year. It was noted that one of the tenets of the EAC Charter is to educate and share information on

early copper, and EAC is looking into using some of the Garvin Fund earnings to pay for the videotaping of the yearly Educational Seminars, which are posted on our website after the convention.

Sunshine Committee Report- David Consolo requested a moment of silence for the following members who passed away during the last year: Don Stoebner, Patricia Husak, Gary Smith, Randy Snyder, Tom Turisini, and Bill Luebke. David encouraged anyone to send information and address to him, and he will send out a note. This is not restricted to deaths, but can include births, marriages, and other important life events.

Boy Scout Merit Badge Report- The Boy Scout Merit Badge was run this year by Patrick Doback, who performed this for the first time. There was one very eager and knowledgeable scout who attended. Patrick said he had significant communication issues with the local Boy Scout Council and learned some things to do differently for next year.

EAC Website Report- A website redesign was a major goal set forth at last year's convention. This has been accomplished. The new EAC website is now fully functional, user friendly, is visually much improved, and is designed for long-term use without frequent redesigns. Dues can be paid efficiently online, and work continues on enhancements to this feature. All *Penny-Wise* issues can be found on the website, and work on a search feature for "*Penny-Wise*" issues continues. All EAC Sale Catalogues are also available. Kudos go to Joe Pargola for his dedicated work on this project, and to Mike Trollan who spearheaded the redesign but also donated significant time to this project.

Historian's Report- EAC Historian Mark Borckardt reported that he continues to work on a club history. He recently received a donation of a complete set of *Copper Quotes by Robinson* that will go into the archival material, all of which is stored at Mark's house in Wisconsin and available for use by any member. Mark also said that all of the EAC Convention programs will soon be available on the website as well.

Educational Seminars- all of the presentations were excellent. The following were acknowledged for giving the seminars: Ray Williams, Mark Borckardt, Bill Eckberg, Michael Trollan, Melanie Eckford-Prossor, Roger Siboni, and Franklin Noel. Bob Klosterboer recognized Chuck Heck for agreeing to chair the seminars this year.

Exhibits- Tom Webster recognized all members who presented exhibits this year: Chuck Heck, Terry Denman, Bob Kebler, Bob Klosterboer, Ray Rouse, and Marilyn Edison & Marsha Birk. The winner of the "Best

in Show Award" was Bob Klosterboer for his exhibit "The Great Trade."

Future Conventions- The 2026 EAC Convention will be held In Charlotte, NC on April 28 to May 3, and will be chaired by Jerry Sajbel. It will be at the Sheraton Airport Hotel with a room rate of \$152/night. A tentative outing on Friday night to the Old Mecklenburg Brewery is planned, where one of their best-selling beers is called "Copper." The 2027 EAC Convention will be held in Madison, WI on May 12-16 and will be chaired by Mark Borckardt. It will be at the Marriott Madison West with the room rate of \$154/night. The contract was signed in the last few weeks, and a deposit has been placed. The hotel is the site of the Madison Coin Club Show twice a year and so is familiar with numismatic shows. There have been preliminary discussions about the 2028 convention being held in Ocala, FL.

Committees- The Education Committee needs a person to head up the Education Seminars for next year's convention. A Gifting Committee has been established to work with the funds generated from the proceeds of Col. Ellsworth's auction last year, as well as looking at using Garvin Fund earnings that meet requirements. The members are Bob Klosterboer, Steve Ellsworth, and Chris McCawley. An Advertising Committee has been formed to investigate opportunities to generate advertisements that will increase revenue to the club, as well as ways to advertise our club to prospective members. Tom Webster has agreed to chair this endeavor.

Miscellaneous- Chuck Heck thanked all of the exhibitors, thanked the organizers and the Carnegie Museum of Natural History for making the Clapp Large Cents available, and offered well-wishes for Denis Loring. Attendees were encouraged to take extra copies of the Clapp Collection Catalogue to distribute to members that did not attend the Convention. Rich Weber thanked Chris McCawley and crew for providing the t-shirts and Mike Packard for his continued production and distribution of "Bangers." Harry Salyards and Bill Eckberg were lauded for the continued excellence of *Penny-Wise*. Bob Klosterboer noted Harry is always looking for contributions from members and especially is interested in personal stories about their collection and experiences at the convention. Bob also reminded everyone that this is a 100% volunteer organization and thanked all who helped with the convention as well as everyone who was able to attend.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 10:03am.

Respectfully submitted,

Bob Kebler
EAC Secretary

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**ATTENDEES AT THE EAC GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Sunday May 18, 2025**

Carol Consolo	5410	Marc Padre	1617
David Consolo	5266	F. Eugene Williams, Jr.	1716
John D. Wright	7	Garrett Ziss	6302
Mabel Ann Wright	78	Tim Skinski	6037
Carl Huszar	3145	Joe Pargola	6063
Jon Warshawsky	3603	Franklin Noel	1009
Claudine Warshawsky		Lou Alfonso	3731
Dale Kershner	5303	Nancy Alfonso	
Pat Kershner		Susan Eckberg	
Karen Heck	5203	Bill Eckberg	LM3995
Chuck Heck	514	Russ Butcher	4598
Mark Verbeck	3138	Laurence Edwards	
Linda Verbeck		Jim Braswell	2342
Tom Webster	5752	Greg Fitzgibbon	1102
Terry Denman		Mike Packard	722
Scott Barrett	3156	Catherine Packard	
Rich Weber	4531	David Tortorice	6582
Dave McNamara	1249	Jim Carr	
Torey Denman		Nathan Markowitz	5051
Col. Steve Ellsworth	LM1955	Gary Hendrickson	3026
Bob Padula		Al Boka	406
Chris McCawley		Patrick Doback	
Lucas Baldrige		Buck Burgess	5790
Travis Hollan		Scott Hafer	6339
Lyle Engleson	6888	Alan Laughters	6712
Sherwood Clay	6237	Bob Klosterboer	2805
Dan Trollan	3154	Bob Kebler	4892
Doug Durasoff	2623	Mark Borckardt	312
Shawn Yancey	4647	Jerry Sajbel	1108
Tom Nist	6167	Bill McMahan	5193
Lorraine Nist		Ed Fox	325
Pierre Fricke	1419		

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**Videos of all of all of the educational seminars at the EAC convention in Pittsburgh are available
online at:**

<https://www.eacs.org/conventions/#past-conventions>

and

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLsVTyQhZ6JNeJbuOZQtKhbnzJhOLUmYq>

GREETINGS EAC MEMBERS

I want to welcome all of our members, especially the new and returning members. We signed up a number of new members at and around our convention this year, and interest in EAC and early copper coins remains strong. Proof of the strength in interest was on full display during our all-time record sale this year!

I really want to thank everyone who volunteered to make our convention great in Pittsburgh! We have so many great volunteers in our club, and the spirit of helping one another and the club was on full display this year. If you were unable to attend this year, please visit our website and see videos of the great educational talks as well as some of the fun and camaraderie of the convention. Tom and Chris

really hit this one out of the park and we are all looking forward to 2026 in Charlotte.

I also want to specifically thank everyone who participated in our auction of the Dan Holmes library, donated to the reception, or participated in the other opportunities to help the club with the convention financially. Our conventions are quite expensive to host and it is the many donations we receive that make them possible. Thank you all again!

Please reach out at any time,

Bob Klosterboer

President Early American Coppers

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EAC EDITOR'S REPORT

Harry E. Salyards

We published 268 pages, including advertising copy, over the four issues in 2024. This compares to only 200 pages total in 2023. This reflected a number of longer articles, however, since the total number of contributors in 2024 was only 34, versus 44 in 2023.

Once again, ALL contributions are welcome. It doesn't have to be cutting-edge research. Indeed, I would be quite happy with additional contributions in the category of "My First Early Copper," the kind of article which seems to have fallen off among recent submissions.

I would also encourage more RESPONSES from the membership. Like what you see? Don't like what you see? LET US KNOW!

The Editor's Award for 2025 goes to Hugh Bodell for his four-part series, "A Survey of the Rarest Middle Dates."

And as always, I am deeply indebted to Bill Eckberg for his graphic design skills. The overall appearance of *Penny-Wise* would be far less impressive without Bill's dedication.

NO EAC BOOK OF THE YEAR THIS YEAR

David Fanning reports that he received no nomination for a book published in 2024. He has already received a couple of nominations for a book published in 2025, which will become eligible for next year's award. (Just as with the Editor's Award, this goes to the top publication in the *prior* calendar year; Chuck Heck's 1794 Die States book was published in 2022, and received the award in 2023, for example.

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THE 2025 LARGE CENT HAPPENING REPORT

Allen Ross

Here are the results from the 2025 Large Cent Happening:

1794 S-44

1. Robert Klosterboer
2. Terry Denman
3. Allen Ross

1798 S-173

1. 3 Coins got 41 points, which I have not seen before.
2. Richard Weber, Terry Denman, and Allen Ross

1802 S-234

1. Allen Ross
2. Terry Denman
3. Robert Klosterboer

1818 N-8

1. Chris McCawley
2. Robert Klosterboer
3. Marc Padre

1822 N-8

1. Eugene Williams
2. Marc Padre
3. Eugene Williams

1837 N-9

1. Robert Klosterboer
2. Marc Padre
3. Wendell Lutz

1848 N-18 (Swept it)

1. Gary Hahn
2. Gary Hahn
3. Gary Hahn

1848 N-44

1. Allen Ross
2. Terry Denman
3. Gary Hahn

1850 N-14

1. Allen Ross
2. Gary Hahn
3. Robert Klosterboer

Thanks to Gary Hahn and Bob Klosterboer for Co-Hosting the event. Additionally, a huge thank you to all who volunteered and scrambled to help make the event happen

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The 2025 Half Cent Happening Report

Tim Skinski

The long awaited Early American Coppers Pittsburgh convention finally convened during May 14-18, 2025, after being previously postponed due to the COVID pandemic. Liz and I drove to western Pennsylvania in a circuitous fashion – highlighted by stops for birding at Presque Isle State Park (Erie, PA) and viewing the fabulous “Burning River Collection” in eastern Ohio. Although an ultra-rare 1794 C-5b was sighted, the Pileated Plover remained elusive.

Upon our early arrival in Pittsburgh, Tom and Lorraine Nist hosted dinner for convention registration desk volunteers at the historic “Teutonia Männerchor” beer hall, where we enjoyed excellent German cuisine, which included Weltenburger monastery beer (brewed since 1050 AD!).

Following the traditional convention banquet, the 40th annual Half Cent Happening was held on Thursday evening. Per Happening tradition, six varieties were selected for the 2025 edition of the Half Cent Happening. Five varieties (1794 C-9, 1797 C-3c, 1804 C-4, 1804 C-11, and 1825 C-1) had last appeared in the early 2000s. The 1849 C-1 was making its first non-virtual appearance since 1996. (It also appeared at the 2020 virtual Half Cent Happening.)

Sixteen collectors registered as exhibitors this year. This was an increase of 3 from the 13 registrants at the 2024 convention. Twenty-three participants submitted full/partial scoresheets. This was also an increase from the 20 scoresheets, which were filed at EAC in Indianapolis last year.

As in previous years, those viewing the coins were asked to fill out a score sheet on which they ranked the top five examples of each variety according to their own preference standards. These standards generally include strike, amount of wear, color, luster, surfaces, centering, die state, ownership pedigree, etc. Not all the voters filled in their ballots for all six varieties or for all 5 preferences, so the vote totals vary from variety to variety. When scoring the “ballots,” I have continued to use Mike Packard’s original scoring system. Five points were given to the scorer’s most preferred coin; four to the second preference, and so on. I then summed points across all the ballots for each variety to determine whose coin was most favored, second most preferred, *etc.* Here are the results:

1794 C-9, R2

The C-9 variety is the most common of the 3 “High Relief Head” varieties.

1. Russ Butcher’s Late Die State variety received 81 points and 11 first place votes.
2. McCawley/Torres example received 54 points and 4 first place votes.
3. Richard Thomson’s coin received 37 points for and 1 first place vote.
4. Tim Skinski’s specimen received 24 points and 1 first place vote.
5. Russ Butcher’s Early Die State submission garnered 21 points.

Honorable mention goes to Ed Fuhrman’s piece, which had the other first place vote.

1797 C-3c, R6+

This coin is the famous “Low Head” / Grippled Edge sub-variety. 2025 Happening participants were blessed to be able to examine a quarter of the known population of this very rare variety. Many thanks to our 4 exhibitors for sharing their coins with us!

1. McCawley/Torres submission attained the top spot with 101 points and 14 first place votes. This was the highest scoring coin of the entire Happening.
2. Russ Butcher’s variety achieved runner-up status with 94 points and the other 8 first place votes.
3. Jim Braswell’s variety placed third with 60 points.
4. David Consolo’s coin finished in fourth place with 49 points.

1804 C-4, R4+

The C-4 is one of the rarest of the 1804 varieties. Its obverse is characterized by the “Low 4” in the date.

1. Russ Butcher’s piece received 100 points and 17 first place votes.
2. McCawley/Torres submission finished second with 81 points and 3 first place votes.
3. Tim Skinski’s “3b” example tallied 27 points and 1 first place vote.
4. Greg Fitzgibbon’s submission finished tied for fourth with 22 points.
4. Tim Skinski’s “3a” specimen finished tied for fourth with 22 points.

Honorable mention goes to Richard Thomson’s coin, which had the other first place vote.

1804 C-11, R3

The C-11 is easily attributed with the “Plain 4” obverse and the wreath “with Stems” on the reverse.

1. Russ Butcher’s “Middle Die State” example tallied 65 points and 9 first place votes.
2. Bill Eckberg’s specimen scored 59 points with 1 first place vote.
3. Greg Fitzgibbon’s submission attained a score of 43 points and 3 first-place votes.
4. Richard Thomson’s coin finished in fourth place with 38 points and 1 first place votes.
5. Bob Kebler’s variety scored 31 points and 4 first place votes.

1825 C-1, R3

The C-1 is the scarcer of the two 1825 varieties.

1. Russ Butcher’s submission had 55 points and 6 first place votes.
2. Greg Fitzgibbon’s piece took the runner up spot with 51 points and 6 first place votes.
3. Tim Skinski’s example tallied 46 points and had 2 first place votes.
4. Richard Thomson’s coin also had 46 points and 2 first place votes.
5. Pete Pearman’s variety scored 39 points and 6 first place votes.

1849 C-1, R2

This coin is the only variety for its year of issuance.

1. Russ Butcher’s coin achieved top of the table status with 60 points and 8 first place votes.
2. Bill Eckberg’s submission achieved 54 points and 4 first place votes.
3. Ed Fuhrman’s variety scored 39 points and 2 first place votes.



4. The McCawley/Torres specimen garnered 29 points and 2 first-place votes.
5. Jim Swales’ example scored 19 points.

Honorable mention goes to Greg Fitzgibbon, Richard Thomson, and Bob Kebler, who each received 1 first place vote.

In addition to all the exhibitors and guests, I wish to extend my thanks to the Happening monitors Russ Butcher, Carol Consolo, Jim Braswell, Bob Kebler, Jim Swales, Greg Fitzgibbon, Ed Fuhrman, and Mike “Half Cent Happening Emeritus” Packard. However, I want to especially extend my immense gratitude to DeeDee Kebler, who cheerfully assumed responsibility for the Happening registration desk at late notice, due to Liz’s unanticipated early convention departure.

Please mark your calendars now for the 41st Happening at the 2026 convention in Charlotte, North Carolina. If you have any suggestions or variety proposals for this upcoming Happening event, please feel free to contact me via email at tim.skinski@earthlink.net.



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If your mailing address changes, be sure to notify the Treasurer promptly, as the United States Postal Service does not forward copies of *Penny-Wise*

COLONIAL HAPPENING AT EAC PITTSBURGH

Ray Williams

As I write, it's been a week and a half since our EAC Convention. My mind is full of good memories. Thursday evening, I moderated the Colonial Happening, an event that EAC has held for longer than I've been involved in colonials. This year did not disappoint!

We had a time of sharing with no competition. Over thirty collectors participated this year. Collectors participating in the other Happenings are encouraged to duck in to our event when they can. So not everyone signed the attendance sheet. Four signers were illegible, so if I misspell some names, please forgive me.



Photo by Al Boka

This year I decided to do a little survey of attendees – asking if they were members of EAC, C4, ANA, and ANS. Of the 32 who signed the attendance sheet, 23 were EAC members, 18 belonged to C4, 17 are ANA members and nine are ANS members. It would be nice if the numbers of members of each organization was closer to 32...but it is what it is. Certainly, more C4 and EAC members should belong to both.

Back to the Happening: There was not as much show-and-tell as in the past, but the stories shared were fas-

inating. Recounting personal experiences and numismatic information was the order of the day. There was discussion about the newly discovered Vlack 1778 13-78C Machin's Mills halfpenny, discovered by a young detectorist. This is only the second known example. The discovery and the coin's very short existence was fun to learn.

Several coins including a Maris 63-q NJ Copper were shared. Initially some thought it to be a 62-r, but the correct attribution came quickly! A Counterfeit British halfpenny was shared that we call the "Clem Head." This is an endearing name for the coin whose bust portrait resembles our friend Clem Schettino (RIP). Another counterfeit halfpenny was shown that was overstruck on a Mail Coach Conder Token. A bust punch matrix dated 1789 was responsible for making bust punches for Charles IV half real coins in the New World. A very rare Ryder 30 Vermont Copper was shared. This is the variety with the backwards (retrograde) "C" in the legend. Very desirable!

A Voce Populi "VOOE" was shared. It was explained that the "C" in VOCE had a die break making it look like an "O." A Maris 35-J NJ Copper was shown as the only NJ Copper that has an overdate – 1787/1887. A Maris 73-aa from the Taylor Auction was shown and discussed. There were a few other items shared, too.

The event lasted from 8:00 until about 9:30. The sharing of personal and hobby stories was the highlight of the evening for me. Thanks to all who attended! The next big event for colonial numismatic enthusiasts will be November 6, 7 & 8, 2025 in Baltimore at the C4 Convention, held in conjunction with the Whitman EXPO. Then EAC 2026 in Charlotte, April 29-May 3.

Colonial Happening Attendees

John Agre	Scott Hafer	Franklin Noel	Kevin Vinton
Al Boka	Brian Herriott	Mike Packard	Mark Vitunic
Matthew Channell	John Hoskins	Darwin Palmer	Rich Weber
Doug Durasoff	Jack Howes	Dana Philippi	Ray Williams
Bill Eckberg	Walter Husak	Jeff Rock	John Wright
Laurence Edwards	Frank Jozapaitis	Roger Siboni	Mabel Ann Wright
David Falcone	George Lyman	Richard Thomson Jr	Gordon Wrubel
Pierre Fricke	Bill McMahan	David Tortorice	Shawn Yancey

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EARLY CENTS AUCTIONS

THE 2025 EAC CONVENTION SALE

INDIANAPOLIS, IN.

MAY 16-17 & 20, 2025

TOTAL PRELIMINARY PRICES REALIZED

\$808,490 Hammer

Dan Holmes Book Donation HAMMER PRICE \$7,640 WITH 20% BUYERS PREMIUM \$9,168

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1	60	17	30	33	25	49	110	65	25	81	45
2	35	18	35	34	200	50	225	66	10	82	160
3	35	19	40	35	160	51	100	67	10	83	180
4	400	20	65	36	35	52	40	68	10	84	140
5	40	21	50	37	35	53	45	69	85	85	60
6	30	22	65	38	110	54	40	70	15	86	100
7	120	23	40	39	35	55	110	71	100	87	40
8	110	24	30	40	60	56	65	72	20	89	120
9	200	25	30	41	160	57	20	73	35	90	70
10	20	26	35	42	15	58	30	74	30	91	300
11	20	27	100	43	20	59	20	75	10	92	55
12	55	28	45	44	60	60	20	76	25	93	40
13	220	29	70	45	60	61	130	77	100		
14	460	30	360	46	25	62	130	78	100		
15	100	31	190	47	10	63	55	79	110		
16	100	32	55	48	20	64	30	80	200		

BALANCE OF SALE HAMMER \$ 802,850 PRICE WITH 20% BUYERS PREMIUM \$961,420

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1	130	29	2600	57	320	85	2200	113	3400
2	160	30	3200	58	320	86	2800	114	2200
3	400	31	3000	59	650	87	6000	115	360
4	1700	32	200	60	110	88	950	116	550
5	240	33	2000	61	500	89	950	117	1600
6	1450	34	650	62	110	90	8000	118	800
7	180	35	700	63	150	91	2600	119	480
8	320	36	1900	64	220	92	5500	120	6000
9	220	37	2200	65	460	93	1400	121	1300
10	320	38	550	66	140	94	1600	122	1600
11	740	39	1700	67	130	95	1900	123	525
12	550	40	2200	68	100	96	3400	124	340
13	110	41	4400	69	140	97	2600	125	3600
14	240	42	2400	70	190	98	3200	126	3400
15	3800	43	2600	71	110	99	2600	127	950
16	4800	44	360	72	1700	100	3400	128	3400
17	4200	45	850	73	190	101	6000	129	800
18	360	46	300	74	160	102	30000	130	320
19	2800	47	6500	75	130	103	5750	131	1250
20	8000	48	2200	76	6000	104	6000	132	44000
21	40000	49	100	77	3600	105	70000	133	600
22	460	50	750	78	10500	106	8000	134	260
23	180	51	1500	79	2600	107	1500	135	900
24	4600	52	750	80	6000	108	27000	136	4200
25	280	53	110	81	8500	109	65000	137	2800
26	6000	54	120	82	3400	110	1900	138	600
27	380	55	1400	83	4800	111	360	139	200
28	650	56	950	84	3400	112	1100	140	700

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO CONSIGN TO OUR NEXT AUCTION PLEASE CONTACT:

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Lucas Baldrige, Texas Auctioneer Lic#18106

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
141	550	211	440	281	280	351	1200	421	1200
142	16000	212	700	282	480	352	340	422	3600
143	600	213	420	283	180	353	205	423	320
144	440	214	500	284	340	354	1500	424	170
145	460	215	400	285	750	355	850	425	300
146	5000	216	550	286	550	356	340	426	1300
147	2200	217	10000	287	1250	357	1100	427	320
148	1600	218	2600	288	300	358	550	428	1400
149	380	219	1400	289	220	359	400	429	190
150	1000	220	440	290	110	360	240	430	190
151	700	221	6000	291	180	361	420	431	2200
152	2400	222	200	292	500	362	135	432	180
153	420	223	240	293	150	363	240	433	2600
154	320	224	380	294	420	364	600	434	400
155	1500	225	280	295	850	365	4800	435	80
156	700	226	280	296	3000	366	200	436	40
157	950	227	220	297	260	367	220	437	140
158	1400	228	220	298	850	368	750	438	130
159	950	229	380	299	140	369	340	439	2000
160	220	230	400	300	170	370	800	440	300
161	340	231	750	301	800	371	1600	441	440
162	120	232	110	302	130	372	500	442	200
163	1700	233	190	303	3400	373	1200	443	360
164	140	234	700	304	320	374	1300	444	280
165	650	235	800	305	170	375	300	445	300
166	440	236	750	306	170	376	90	446	380
167	160	237	700	307	240	377	110	447	150
168	340	238	1100	308	300	378	440	448	650
169	600	239	650	309	220	379	2800	449	170
170	200	240	725	310	300	380	825	450	120
171	500	241	460	311	1600	381	700	451	170
172	100	242	1200	312	120	382	150	452	110
173	1700	243	220	313	200	383	120	453	900
174	400	244	850	314	1800	384	650	454	160
175	650	245	150	315	550	385	200	455	440
176	900	246	900	316	800	386	1100	456	220
177	420	247	850	317	80	387	100	457	260
178	850	248	440	318	480	388	1500	458	70
179	320	249	380	319	380	389	1400	459	100
180	1400	250	190	320	500	390	1800	460	525
181	1300	251	70	321	650	391	1600	461	80
182	280	252	280	322	380	392	420	462	160
183	2700	253	200	323	600	393	600	463	150
184	700	254	130	324	190	394	480	464	110
185	950	255	220	325	420	395	850	465	340
186	950	256	1500	326	460	396	500	466	320
187	550	257	240	327	600	397	1300	467	360
188	260	258	700	328	600	398	360	468	100
189	1500	259	500	329	240	399	440	469	120
190	1300	260	220	330	420	400	100	470	180
191	1800	261	2800	331	1000	401	2800	471	280
192	340	262	360	332	70	402	1200	472	1500
193	220	263	420	333	180	403	1600	473	340
194	180	264	290	334	400	404	420	474	550
195	2200	265	340	335	360	405	1500	475	650
196	380	266	1400	336	3400	406	400	476	30
197	340	267	675	337	150	407	80	477	140
198	1500	268	1000	338	850	408	700	478	120
199	70	269	400	339	600	409	380	479	60
200	700	270	750	340	500	410	750	480	120
201	380	271	650	341	60	411	1500	481	200
202	300	272	900	342	340	412	550	482	85
203	260	273	400	343	550	413	320	483	50
204	420	274	120	344	360	414	340		
205	340	275	575	345	260	415	700		
206	1500	276	900	346	360	416	300		
207	700	277	70	347	320	417	2800		
208	175	278	340	348	170	418	400		
209	420	279	340	349	120	419	8500		
210	110	280	480	350	190	420	480		

REFLECTIONS OF A CO-CHAIR

Tom Nist

It's a rainy morning in late May here in Pittsburgh. My apple blossoms have turned into plump but still tiny fruits, my grandchildren are counting down the days until summer break from school, the Pirates have actually won a few games in a row, and planning for EAC 2025 is behind me.

There is a bit of a gap in my schedule these days. No more proof-reading schedules, verifying contracts, choosing menu items and talking to my list of EAC therapists who have served as previous convention chairmen, speakers, board members, bourse participants, photographers, sign makers and general participants. I miss all of this. The experience was delightful. A lot of work, yes, but well worth it.

If you were in the room at our annual meeting, you may recall me stating that serving as co-chair was easy. I really meant it. For one, the groundswell of fellow EAC'ers who helped me along the way was spectacular. I'm sure that, in Pittsburgh, you interacted with the numerous members and wives who made it all happen. We have a treasure trove of experience in our club that translates into a fantastic team effort. Alongside the ongoing dialogue with the 2025 team, I found myself reliving previous EAC conventions that I attended, replaying the things I enjoyed in previous years and thinking about how to deliver a new set of experiences without compromising our traditions. I replayed every element of the upcoming convention hundreds of times and filled in gaps, plugged holes and shared countless e-mails with my co-chair Chris Pretsch and others along the way. It

felt like I was already there, and I loved the feeling.

A significant part of my EAC conference daydreaming was my reliving conversations and interactions with fellow club members from earlier times. Specific moments in St. Louis, Portland, Charlotte, Indianapolis, Dallas, Philadelphia, *etc.* energized me almost as much as being there. I actually made a few phone calls to reconnect and relive those moments. I found myself looking forward to our annual gathering just to reconnect with old friends. Some made the convention and some didn't. Life has many demands beyond copper, but I wish everyone had been there.

My attention has turned to bringing closure to the conference. A few lingering expense items, a million "thank you" messages, and some documentation to help Jerry and Mark plan for 2026 and 2027 are still on my to-do list. And yes, this stream of thoughts is now documented to be shared with all of you.

I trust that all of your acquisitions have been safely placed alongside your other treasures. The Clapp collection has now been returned to the Carnegie vault. Our projectors, lamps, signage and goodie bag supplies are all in Jerry's hands. Planning for next year is well under way. Just remember that our club's greatest treasure is one another. No rendition of Liberty, die state, slab, cud, dentil, date, provenance, patina, overdate, double strike, token, catalogue, restrike, or tee shirt is as valuable as our fraternity. God willing, I hope to see all of you in Charlotte next year.

* * * * *

A DECADE IN THE COPPER WILDERNESS

Jon Warshawsky

It was a short two-and-a-half-hour drive back from EAC 2025, the end of a special week for me. As some of you know, I was hit by a DUI in March, 2016, an accident that nearly killed me. The 1956 Porsche I had taken for an Easter Sunday drive offered little protection. As fate would have it, I survived critical injuries and a 2017 revision surgery on my cervical spine to address some loosened hardware. While my balance remains poor, and I walk slowly and with support, it is miraculous that I'm here to write this.

Pittsburgh was my first EAC since Colorado Springs

in 2014. My mobility is limited but given that my wife Claudine and I had recently moved from California to Ohio, the trip to EAC was suitably short. It had been years since I had added a 1794 cent to my collection. I had spent the better part of a decade explaining why "1794" was part of all my email addresses, but of course I couldn't let that go, and at some cost moved a shelf of heavy numismatic books through several relocations.

Returning to EAC after a decade reminded me of what we have. I had the great fortune of introducing Claudine to EAC at a convention that exceeded all expectations.

Tom Nist and Chris Pretsch organized all the traditional parts of the event, but somehow also arranged an unforgettable evening at the Carnegie Museum featuring a private viewing of the Clapp Collection and a reception in one of the institution's elegant halls. On a personal note, I would like to thank Tom for going above and beyond by transporting us (and my folded motorized wheelchair) to and from the Carnegie event. The hired buses were unable to accommodate me, and rather than see us miss the evening Tom offered to drive us in his own car.

I won't sugarcoat life in a wheelchair, or with a walker when I'm home. It is frustrating. Every conversation finds me looking up with a stiff neck and struggling to enunciate. I went from weightlifting and tennis at 49 years old to rehabilitation at 50, and it's a lot to lose overnight. I take care to order food that won't make a catastrophic mess of things given my unwilling left hand. I wear slip-on shoes exclusively. I have a closet half full of jeans I no longer wear due to the means of closure.

But the welcome we received from everyone was both gracious and heartfelt. At the Carnegie, the first auction of the Dan Holmes library started a bit late – in part, I am told, because Chris Pretsch did not want to start while I and a few others were still poring over the Clapp cents. Dan was the EAC vice president during my term as the club's eighth president, and despite his being senior to me in years and business experience, he was content to support my role and an extremely capable adviser and friend. He is missed. I did end up buying his hardcover edition of the John W. Adams catalogue, largely because I wanted to have something from Dan's library, but also because that volume had captivated me back in 1982 when I was still filling holes in my Lincoln cent folder. Later I would have a career, leaf through Adams, and join EAC. I have two 1794 cents from that collection and probably will have them forever.

* * * * *

What would it be like to return to EAC after a long hiatus? I was reminded, at the grading seminar on Wednesday, that the coins are the constant. They were here long before us, as provenance tells, and as far as inanimate objects can be old friends they offer a comforting sense of permanence. The "Boyz of '94" session was new for me, although Chuck Heck, Dan Trollan, Bim Gander and I had come together 20 years ago with this kind of fraternity within EAC. The enthusiasm and continued study of this remarkable one-year series seems only to have gained momentum.

Claudine and I attended the Large Cent Happening, which has become an integral part of the convention. What impressed me the most, though, was the extraordinary efforts put forth by those monitoring the tables to educate Claudine – new to EAC and to the world of die varieties – on everything from die states to rarity ratings. I noted that the cents being shared were exceptional examples, and that in the "real world" you would never have the opportunity to study the finest cents of a given variety simultaneously.

The convention was a whirlwind of acquaintances, too many to list, but it was an EAC without Denis Loring – whose absence lent a kind of incompleteness to an otherwise stellar event. I bought one of my first 1794 cents, an S-17a, from Denis at the 1993 convention in Dallas, having been a member for a year or so. I recall being as excited about meeting the seller as I was about the coin.

What struck me about EAC in 2025 is that everyone went out of their way to welcome a newcomer – Claudine – and reintroduce themselves to a member who had missed a decade. I'm happy to report that the charms of the early coppers persist even after a long separation, and that EAC remains a source of scholarship and inspiration.

**THE 2026 EAC CONVENTION
 CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA
 Wednesday 04/29/2026 to Sunday 05/03/2026
 Sheraton Charlotte Airport Hotel**

3315 Scott Futrell Drive
 Charlotte, NC 28208
 704-392-1200
 Marriott.com/CLTSC



Hotel located near the airport. Hotel reservations will be made directly with the hotel; on the Group Web Link (which will be forthcoming) or by calling 1-800-325-3535. Single and Double room rates are \$152/night.

Potential activities would include visits to local attractions such as:

- The Whitewater and Raptor Center
- The Federal Reserve building and operation
- The Reed Gold Mine, site of the first U.S. gold discovery.
- The Mint Museum in Charlotte

Host/Chairman,
 Jerry Sajbel
 EAC 1106

The 2026 Convention will take place at the Sheraton

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EAC REGIONAL MEETING AT CENTRAL STATES NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Mark Borckardt

A regional meeting of Early American Coppers was held on April 25, 2025, at the Central States Numismatic Society Convention in Schaumburg, Illinois. While there was no agenda for the meeting, questions and answers, announcements, and general discussion of all things copper filled 40 minutes. Attending the meeting were:

Mark Borckardt, Pleasant Prairie, WI
 Dave Stark, Ames, IA

Scott McKenzie, Seattle, WA
 Lyndall Huggler, Pittsburgh, PA
 Sam Foose, Dallas, TX
 Pierre Fricke, San Antonio, TX
 Clifford Mishler, Iola, WI
 Terry Denman, Traverse City, MI
 Tom Webster, Kalamazoo, MI
 Laurence Edwards, Chicago, IL

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EAC MEETING AT ANA

At the upcoming August 19 - 23, 2025 ANA Convention in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, there will be a Region 6 meeting held on Friday morning at 0900 hrs in room 204 of the Oklahoma City Convention Center. All members and guests are welcome to attend. A flurry of important current copper sales will provide ample topic for discussion. As always, our meeting will provide shared cam-

aderie and educational conversation with fellow copper collectors and dealers.

See you there,
 Russ Butcher
 Region 6 Chair

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CANDIDATES FOR MEMBERSHIP

The following candidates have applied for membership in EAC since the last issue of *Penny-Wise*. Provided that no adverse comments on any particular individual are received by the Membership Committee before the October, 2025 issue of *P-W*, all will be declared elected to full membership at that time. Chairman of the Membership Committee is Bim Gander, 12770 NW Steelhead Falls Drive, Terrebonne, OR 97760.

New Members

<u>Name</u>	<u>City, State</u>	<u>Member #</u>
Nicholas Falcone	Pottstown, PA	7116
Darren Tarabori	Galeton, PA	7119
Joseph Duncan	Davenport, IA	7120
Dale Hart	Fairborn, OH	7121
Nowland Bamard	Lavernia, TX	7122
James Naas	Worcester, MA	7123
John Hahnsen	Somis, CA	7124
Wade Lamb	Portland, OR	7125
Michael Abrial	Stuyvestant, NY	7126
Richard Hundertmark	Winston-Salem, NC	7127
Bill Brown	Lake Elmore, VT	7128
Brooks Rownd	Hilo, HI	7129
Barrett Chapin	Belmont, NH	7130
Jeffrey Goodall	Sumter, SC	7131
Claudine Warshawsky	Gates Mills, OH	7132A
Jerry Tyrakowski	Oconomowoc, WI	7133

Rejoining Members

Barry Watson	Port Charlotte, FL	2072
Joseph Bednarik	Las Vegas, NV	4021
Kenneth W. Miller	Mechanicsburg, PA	4178
Richard T. Smigel	Duncan, SC	4975
John Mastrototaro	Rancho Mirage, CA	6138
William Corbin	Glen Rock, NJ	6784

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CONSIDER APPLYING FOR A GARVIN FUND GRANT

There are grant funds available to anyone who has been a member of EAC for at least one year for travel or registration at a seminar or educational class, or for travel to a regional or national coin convention, or to a museum featuring coins of interest to EAC members, just to name a few possibilities. These funds have been set aside as a result of a donation from long time EAC member David Garvin who donated the proceeds of his copper collection at the 2005 EAC Convention. While David is no longer with us his memory lives on and his

vision has enabled EAC to award several grants during these past years. Other than the one-year membership requirement the only other condition is to subsequently write an article for *Penny-Wise* setting forth what the grant was used for and its results. Grants are usually in an amount of \$500.00 or \$1,000.00 but may vary. The financial situation of the applicant is not a consideration. For an application for a grant or for additional information please contact Lou Alfonso, *via* email: loualfonso@aol.com or *via* phone: 561-252-4001.

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OLD TIMERS TRICK

Ray Rouse

As collectors we spend a lot of time looking at small differences between various coins and tokens. We ask ourselves endless questions about them. Is that die state a little later than this one? Is that number repunched? Has this been recolored? The answers we get tell us what it is and how well it compares to other similarly identified items. Unfortunately, we sometimes overlook the obvious.

A case in point: At first glance these two tokens are much alike. Although I have seen both used as examples of Rulau's HT 820 in Hard Times Token collections,



they are not the same. One of the most obvious differences in the two tokens is that one has three buttons on the coat and the other has four. (Rulau's HT 820 exam-

ple is the three-button variety).

However, you might find the one with the four buttons a better collectible because, 1: they are more common (I would estimate that the four-button variety is an R3 and the three-button example is an R6) thus it is far easier to find a nice example of the four-button variety. 2: While the three-button example comes only in Copper, the four-button variety comes with the bonus of being found in Copper, Brass, Silvered Copper, and Gilt Copper, allowing you to form a nice group of similar tokens if you choose. 3: Both three and four-button varieties were issued in the same year, 1840, and both can be found in Sullivan¹. Why Rulau listed one, and not the other, I do not know. 4: The four-button is more mysterious, and though the three-button has a flag, it shows no stars, while four button has a flag with twelve stars. Why is that, what happened to thirteen?

Frankly, I have fun putting out the “incorrect” four-button example for the HT 820 variety and then showing an additional Brass or Silvered one and not telling the fellow collector that what I am showing is not the same as the variety in the catalogue. Will they notice? Do they know? How expert are they? Do I do this with other coins or tokens? Well...this trick of showing an incorrect example of a variety on purpose comes from an old-time collector who has been dead for over twenty years. He was a bit of a rascal and he used this trick a couple of times on me to learn if I knew much about his copper specialty. When he found out I did, I was “worthy” of his notice and we became friends.

¹ Edmund B. Sullivan, *American Political Badges and Medalets*, Revised Second Edition, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1981, p 65

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MUSINGS ON THE OTHER LARGE CENTS, FROM CANADA

Bill Van Ornum

There is ice outside—a good moment to think and write about coins. I collected my first Early American Cents five years ago, also in winter. Since then, I've put together a date set from 1816-1857, probably averaging VG 8. But a date set is a date set. The highest graded coin is an EF 45 PCGS, from 1857, the last date minted and also the birthday of my grandfather. (I also have an 1825 in honor of my great grandfather and a 1798 in honor of my great-great grandfather. Funny how we can

assign emotional meanings to coins.) In the course of collecting and learning about these coins, I discovered Canadian Large Cents, minted between 1858 and 1920.

It's interesting that the Canadian cents were initiated in 1858—a year after the last copper was minted in the USA. So, you can say there are 127 dated years of large cents, taking account of the few years Canadian cents were not minted.

Perhaps in parallel with Sheldon's description of a mid-winter examination of large cents spilled from a wooden box in New Hampshire, there was a cabin occupant at home on Lake of the Woods, examining cents of Queen Victoria or King Edward.

There are differences in weight and heft between US and Canadian cents: those from the lower part of the Continent weigh 14.49 grams or 10.89 grams; those from up North balance the scale at 5.89 grams. Twelve Canadian cents lined up against each other are one foot in length.

And varieties? Eighty-one major varieties of Canadian Large Cents are presented in a special section of *A Charlton Standard Catalog of Canadian Coins: Volume I: Numismatic Issues* (2011). This section about the coins was written by a small and dedicated group of experts in Canadian numismatics. Varieties may be distinguished by characteristics such as the following: die chip near DEI; full vine with 15 or 16 stems; prepunched "9" on 1859 cents; intact serif in "N" of "REGINA"; repunched "7s"; and other details as well.

As with Large American Cents, there are books and websites to satisfy intellectual curiosity. *The 1858 Cents of Provincial Canada*, by Rob Turner, offers a detailed analysis of the minting of both 1858 and 1859 cents. Cents of 1858 were minted in smaller quantities than 1859 cents. The latter has fascinated collectors because of re-punching and re-engraving. *Dies and Diadems*, again by Rob Turner, is a die-tracking guide to all the

Victorian cents.

A website devoted to 1859 Victoria cents, vickycents.com includes articles by John Haxby and other researchers. The website has specific criteria to help identify the cents, and John Haxby has developed a numbering system which is explained. There are links to other blogs and even a Facebook group, "The Haxby and Large Cent Discussion and Trading Group."

A word about coloring—one of the challenges of EAC collectors is to match coins according to their color, be it red-brown, chocolate, olive, *etc.* The same approach can be used with Canadian Cents. My own impression is the US large cents have a wider palate of color. This may be due to the 100% copper content content of the US cents and the longer time they have had to develop patina. Yet, the palette for Canadian cents makes for an interesting scheme of colors.

As with US cents, verdigris (a/k/a green copper corrosion) occurs on Canadian cents. It is my experience that the Canadian cents are more prone to verdigris. I have had good experience with Verdicare with a handful of Canadian cents.

A nice feature of Canadian cents: they are much more affordable. One can put together a nice set in mostly EF grade for about the same price as one decent US cent.

Collecting both kinds of cents has expanded my knowledge of each, and extended my learning about all large cents.

* * * * *

THE RARE BUT NOT VERY PRETTY CORNER

Jon Truskey

Let Me First Determine What My Coin Is Not

The majority of the coins I try to identify are on the lower end of the quality spectrum. I often find that determining what these potential purchases are *not* helps me identify what variety they actually *are*, more quickly. My preferred collecting date is 1795 for large cents. Several features of this date make that *process of elimination* approach workable.

There are thick planchets and thin planchets, lettered edges and plain edges, and a very limited number of obverse and reverse dies, seven and nine respectively, compared to multiple dozens of 1794s, for example. The number of possibilities is dramatically reduced once you determine which features your potential buy does not possess.

A good book with great pictures is a necessity, espe-

cially for someone like me who relies mostly on visual analysis over a written description. This early acquisition of mine provides a good example of this preferred method of attribution elimination.



With William C. Noyes' *United States Large Cents 1793-1814*, and a gram/grain scale in hand, I began my

process of elimination. First, I weighed the coin. At 222 grains it is on the heavier side of the 208-grain standard for the thick, earlier planchets. That weight was reduced by Congress later that year.

This example also has the large style edge lettering, though much of it is unreadable. This heavier weight, along with the large edge lettering, immediately eliminates all but five of the possible varieties for 1795. The rest of the varieties are only found on thinner planchets.

What remain are the Sheldon 73, 74, 75, 76a, and the NC1 Jefferson Head. The Jefferson Head has very distinctive straight hair, which allowed me to eliminate this variety.

Next, if we look at the date in the non-Jefferson Head varieties, the number 5 either misses the base of the bust, barely touches it, is about halfway embedded into it, or is almost entirely lost in it. In my example, the top of the 5 is lost in the base of the bust, thus eliminating



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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dave Gladfelter writes,

For those of us who are “centimental,” the mint could continue to supply cents in their proof sets and unc sets. They already strike Morgan and Peace dollars exclusively for the collector market. The silver proof coins are non-circulating, and who would say that a silver

every variety except the Sheldon 74 and 75.

The Sheldon 75 is the only lettered edge with two leaves on the right side of the wreath where the branches terminate at the top. My example has one leaf on either side, leaving the Sheldon 74 as the last variety standing.

To solidify the identification in my own mind, I noted a few other attribution points. The fraction on the S73 and S74 is very low on the coin. There are also two pairs of leaves nicely lined up on either side of the wreath under the O in OF.

Since we have already eliminated the S73, the S74 remains. The pole touches the bust on the S74 and S75, but again, we have eliminated the 75 so it is indeed a S74. These additional points could be important in the identification of a more worn example in the future, one that lacks some of the other usual identifiers.

As typical with many in my collection, this example is one of the rarer varieties (R4), but it is not so pretty. The edge lettering has been mostly obliterated by hammering or some other form of abuse. There is also a letter W counter stamped into the coin at the base of the bust. But it’s still a “keeper,” in my view.

5-cent piece with a big S mint mark above the Monticello dome won’t return someday? The 2024 version of the Flowing Hair dollar already has. So let the Lincoln cent stay on for those who care. Just sayin.

* * * * *



SWAPS AND SALES

EACers are invited to submit their ads for inclusion in this column. Ads up to twelve lines are free. ADS LARGER THAN 12 LINES MUST BE SUBMITTED CAMERA-READY OR AS ELECTRONIC FILES, AND PAID IN ADVANCE. A full-page ad is \$250. One-half page is \$125. Discounts are available for repeating ads. Ads should be limited to early American Coppers or tokens and books related to the same. **Deadline for material to appear in the October, 2025 issue is September 15, 2025.** All ads must include the individual membership number of a current member in good standing. Copy should be sent to the Editor, Harry E. Salyards, P.O. Box 1691, Hastings, NE 68902 or by email to hesalyards@gmail.com.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

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John D. Wright, EAC #7 1468 Timberlane Drive St. Joseph, MI 49085

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New Book on Late Date Large Cents

Late Date Large Cent Book: A new 2021 edition of The Die Varieties of United States Large Cents 1840-1857 is available in digital format on the EAC website (eacs.org). I have a limited supply of hard copies available for \$125 delivered and a very small number bound in white leather for \$225. The hard copies have photos, the digital format does not. Autographed on request.

Bob Grellman, EAC #575

cell 407-221-1654 email jrgrellman@gmail.com PO Box 181 Sorrento FL 32776

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A SMALL HOARD OF EAC COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS which has been off the market for well over a decade will once again be offered to the general membership on a first-come, first-served basis! Order yours now, as there is no telling how long this limited supply will last!

We still offer the 2000 Cape Canaveral Convention Commemorative, in copper, plain edge, larger than a dollar. This obverse features the obverse of 1794. The reverse has the space shuttle soaring over the state of Florida, with the legend EAC 2000 Cape Canaveral Florida April 6-9. Gem brilliant, flawless surfaces.

The medals are offered at \$5.00 each, plus postage. ALL PROCEEDS TO EAC!! Please place all medal

orders, and/or inquire about available *P-W* issues: bimgander@gmail.com

Bim Gander, Membership Chair 12770 NW Steelhead Falls Drive Terrebonne, OR 97760

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Noyes: United States LargeCents1795-1797	\$100.00 + \$8.00 shipping
Noyes: United States Large Cents 1798-1814(2volumes)	\$200.00 + \$10.00 shipping
Noyes: United States Large Cents 1793-1816(4volumes)	\$395.00 + \$10.00 shipping
Noyes: United States Large Cents 1816-1857(2volumes)	\$225.00 + \$10.00 shipping
Noyes: United States Large Cents 1793-1857(6volumes)	\$600.00 + \$20.00shipping

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Al Boka, EAC #406

email: eac406@aol.com

WhatsApp (702) 809 2620

Having shifted my interests to Jersey Coppers, I am trimming my library of prize 1794 reference books.

1869 The Cents of 1794, Ed Maris	from Kolbe sale 9/22/2002:1377	\$1,500
1890 Thomas Cleanay Sale Catalog	from Dr. Robert Schuman 6/6/2005	\$1,500
1907 M. A. Stickney Sale Catalog	from Kolbe sale, 6/1/2004:287 (Ford Library)	\$5,000
1890 Loren Parmelee Sale Catalog	from Kolbe sale, 6/1/2004:720 (Ford Library)	\$7,000
1909 A. C. Zabriskie Sale Catalog	from Kolbe sale, 6/1/2004:296 (Ford Library)	\$4,500
1916 C. Bement Sale Catalog	from Kolbe sale, 6/1/2004:329 (Ford Library)	\$3,000

9817 Royal Lamb Drive Las Vegas, Nevada 89145

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Tom Deck

9755 Brewster Ct. Mobile, AL 36695

EAC #4574

Cotton Liners For Sale

For a limited time my wife has resumed making cotton liners for early copper storage. Rugged and high quality. Liners are a combination of cotton and interfacing, white fabric with white stitching. They are a bit thicker and stiffer than the ones Rod Burress used to sell. Prices are \$45/100, or \$25/50, plus exact shipping. Or you can send an SASE for a sample. We currently have a small supply available for immediate shipping; otherwise, there is a small lead time. Feel free to call or email for details.

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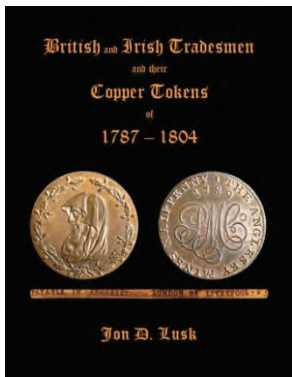
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Michael S. Shutty, Jr., EAC #2790

BOX OF LARGE CENT BOOKS, all in very good or better condition:
Grading Guide for Early American Copper Coins by Eckberg, Fagaly, Fuoss, & Williams
Monographs of United States Large Cents 1793-1794, edited by J. Adams
Walter Breen's Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins by W. Breen
History of the United States Mint and its Coinage by R.Lange
The Secret History of the First United States Mint by J.Orosz & L.Augsberger
America's Money, America's Story, 2nd Ed., by R. Doty.

I will send all six books in one Priority Mail box for \$260 postpaid. If interested, call me at 540-292-6657. I also have a similar box of five colonial coin books, boxed in same way, for \$260.

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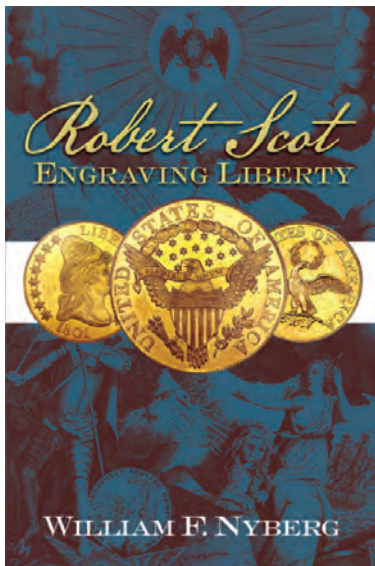
British and Irish Tradesmen and their Copper Tokens of 1787 - 1804, a book by **Jon Lusk (EAC #356)** It has been fifty years since a book dedicated to the subset of Dalton & Hamer tokens known as *Tradesmen's Tokens* has been published. The author of this work reveals discoveries concerning the issuers, their lives, names, and occupations. Tokens are pictured in large size, and in color, along with photographs of the edges unwrapped into a straight line. Variety identification photographs and availability ratings are included to assist the collector. Using inclusion criteria developed by the author, he suggests four collections of these tokens each containing from 110 to 248 pieces. This book was written for collectors, or those interested in history. Better yet, it is meant for those who are both. It is available from the author, Jon@Lusk.cc. (400 pages, hardbound, 8½ x 11 -- \$109, free shipping in US)

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Brian Frankhouser, EAC #770 114 N. Roberts Ave. New Holland, PA 17557

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Robert Scot: Engraving Liberty, a book by **William Nyberg (EAC #5632)**.

This is a comprehensive biography of the U.S. Mint's first chief engraver. Robert Scot also created important engravings throughout the American Revolution, and he was instrumental in the growth of illustrated books in early America. Complete listing of Scot's engravings including paper money, coins, seals, medals, copperplate book illustrations, maps, and federal revenue stamps. Color photographs and a bibliography of all sources. Paperback, 252 pages. Available at the publisher American History Press, along with Amazon, Barnes & Noble, and other internet retailers.

Tom Webster, EAC #5752

webs1873@gmail.com

(269)217-7700

Connecticut and Vermont Copper Material Wanted for my Personal Collection

Vermont 1785 RR-1 wanted, Immune Columbia variety, top CC preferred, nice color, legible, quality planchet, please offer.

Connecticut and Vermont Copper Counterfeits or Electrotypes, please offer.

Connecticut varieties struck in an off metal, likely brass. Any variety, please offer.

Unpublished Connecticut Copper reference material that may be useful.

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**John F Conour 419-410-6461 jrcon1799@sbcglobal.net
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A complete compendium on the United States Coinage of 1816, and the "Year of No Summer." Includes discussion of economics that effected coinage that year, historical climate data from Plumer's Journal, the biggest explosion in over 200 years, and all the details of the coins - attribution, grading, minting and die life, errors, die states, strike, emission sequence, counterfeits, and other historical information. Large, detailed, color photographs of the coins.



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Ed Fuhrman, EAC #4715

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Guitarman68@optonline.net.

New Books for Half Cent Collectors: *The Half Cent Handbook* series:

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Half Cent Handbook: Errors and Oddities, 8 1/2 x 11 hardcover, 182 pages, \$115

Half Cent Handbook: Ultimate Grading Guide, 6x9 softcover, spiral bound, lightweight and easy to carry for quick reference, 137 pages, \$35

Half Cent Handbook: Ultimate Attribution Guide, 6x9 softcover, spiral bound, lightweight and easy to carry for quick reference, 143 pages, \$50

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Frank Ferland, EAC #2965 25 Gables Drive, Yarmouth, ME 04096 email: faferland@gmail.com

Having previously sold my large cents, now looking for a good home for the reference books that served me well.

United States Large Cents 1793-1814 by William C. Noyes Like new

United States Large Cents 1816-1839 by William c. Noyes. Like new

Attribution Guide For United States large Cents 1840-1857 by Grellman and Reiver. Like new

United States Large Cents 1793-1857 by Warren A. Lapp and Herbert A. Silberman. Fine condition w/ dust jacket

Penny Whimsy by Sheldon, Paschal and Breen. Good condition, no dust jacket

Prefer to sell as a group for \$300 + \$25 shipping. \$500 total value for similar books bought individually on Ebay.

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A New Look at Some Old Cents

I have written a short monograph about the Kneass-Gobrecht Transitional Head large cents from a slightly different perspective and would like to make the work available to EAC members at cost. If you think you might be interested in acquiring a copy once it is printed, please email me at k_laymon@yahoo.com.

Ken Laymon EAC # 4655

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New Half Cent Attribution Guide Makes identifying Half Cents easy. Book was awarded EAC Book of the year 2016. Large photos with all attribution points clearly illustrated. With each book ordered a quick finder Small format guide is included. (a must have tool)

Soft spiral bound 8.5x11w/small guide— 54.95 + \$3.95 shipping
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Leather bound 8.5x11 w/Small guide - \$149.95 + \$3.95 shipping

Michael Demling 1750 Zion Rd Suite 106A Northfield NJ 08225
EAC # 781 mdemling@mdaarchitects.com

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Massachusetts Coppers Attribution Guide Just like the NJ Copper Guide this publication covers both Mass Cents and Half Cent. 228 pages in 10 chapters outlining proven methods for easy attribution. Also four chapters with large photos showing Obverse and Reverse die combinations for both cent and half cents. Order yours today.



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Michael Demling ~ 1750 Zion Rd. Suite 6A ~ Northfield, NJ 08225
EAC # 781 mdemling@mdaarchitects.com

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JUST OUT 2nd edition of New Jersey Coppers Attribution Guide

333 pages with updated and new information Makes attributing NJ Coppers easy!
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VINTAGE BOOKS: Please inquire if interested in purchasing any or all.

Early American Cents 1793-1814 by William Sheldon, 1949 first edition

Early Coins of America by Sylvester Crosby, 1875, Token & Medal Society reprint, 1965

The United States Half Cents by Ebenezer Gilbert (soft green cover, no date)

A Historic Sketch of the Coins of New Jersey by Edward Maris, 1881, republished 1965

"The Copper Coins of Vermont" by John Richardson, reprinted from *The Numismatist* 1962

The State Coinage of Connecticut by Henry Miller, 1920, reprinted by Ovolon publishing 1962

Coin Collectors Journal, W. Raymond, 1952: Cont. Currency coinage, & Fugio vars., Newman

Catalog of the International Exhibition of Contemporary Medals, ANS, 3/1910, revised 1911

* * * * *

Jan Valentine, EAC #479 (719) 591-6721
ATTENTION

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* * * * *

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1794 S-32 Head of '94 Cent
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1794 S-38 Head of '94 Cent
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The Finest Known



1794 S-64 Missing Fraction Bar Cent
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1851 N-31
PCGS MS64RB



1851 N-43
PCGS MS64RB



1852 N-1
PCGS MS65RB



1852 N-14
PCGS MS64RB



1852 N-17
MS64+



1852 N-18
MS64



1853 N-4
NGC MS63RB



1853 N-6
MS64



1853 N-16
PCGS MS65RB



1854 N-25
PCGS MS64RB



1855 N-9
NGC MS65BN



1856 N-1
PCGS MS63RB



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1856 N-8
MS63+



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1856 N-16
PCGS MS64BN



1856 N-19
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PCGS MS65BN



1816 N-3
PCGS MS65BN



1816 N-5
PCGS MS65BN



1816 N-8
PCGS MS64RB



1817 N-2
PCGS MS65BN



1817 N-4
PCGS MS64BN



1817 N-5
PCGS MS64BN



1817 N-11
PCGS MS65BN



1817 N-12
PCGS MS63BN



1818 N-2
PCGS MS63BN



1818 N-4
PCGS AU58



1818 N-8
NGC MS64RB



1819 N-3
PCGS MS64RB



1820/19 N-3
PCGS MS65RB



1820 N-6
PCGS MS63BN



1820 N-10
PCGS MS64BN



1822 N-7
PCGS MS62BN

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1822 N-8
PCGS MS64BN



1822 N-10
PCGS MS64RB



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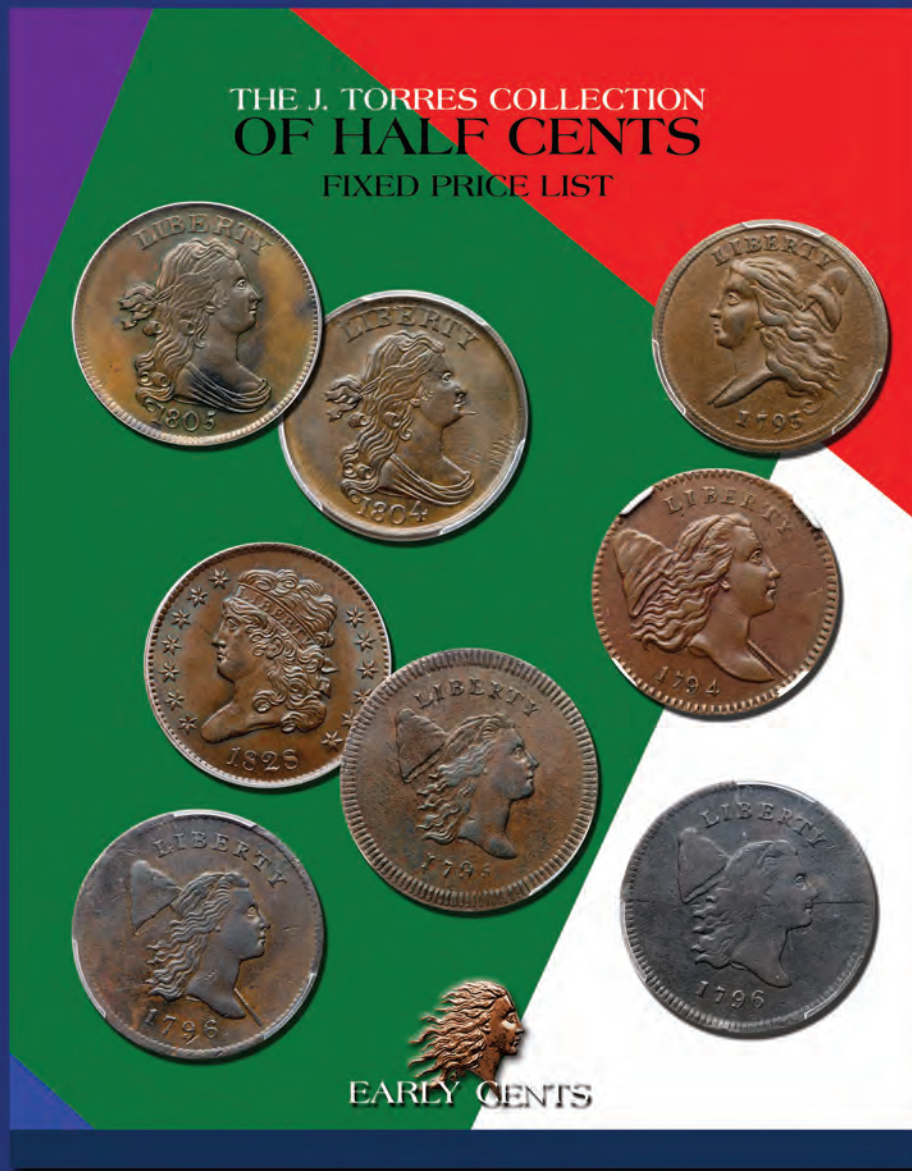


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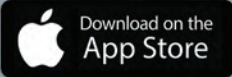
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 - b. Presenting a program or seminar at a coin club or coin show.
 - c. Writing articles for local, regional, or national numismatic publications.
 - d. Service in leadership positions for local, regional, or national numismatic clubs or organizations.
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Research Grant requirements:

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Out of a recent sale in Chonqing, the NC-12 "Head Left" R8+



1793 NC-1 Chain cent

Ex: J.O. Stornay; S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1889; 471 \$130; Harold P. Newlin; W.F. Johnson, 6/1892; Dr. Thomas Hall, 9/7/1909; Virgil M. Brand, 2/7/1941; B.G. Johnson (St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.), 3/24/1942 \$500; George H. Clapp; ANS.

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