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Penny-Wise has been published regularly since September 1967. Its founding editor was Warren A. Lapp (1915-1993). Harry E. Salyards has served as Editor-in-Chief since 1986. Contributing Editors: Denis W. Loring, John D. Wright and William R. Eckberg.

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INTRODUCTION BY THE EDITOR: CALLING A SPADE A CLUB

Harry E. Salyards

I have a thing about the straightforward use of language: what I call Truth to Language, where words are used precisely to describe reality. As The Autocrat said, “Homicide and *verbicide*—that is, violent treatment of a word with fatal results to its legitimate meaning, which is its life—are alike forbidden.” (Oliver Wendell Holmes, 1858)

In that light, two trends in numismatic language trouble me. The first is tiptoeing around the word “cleaning.” This first erupted in a major way a number of years ago, when photos of double eagles salvaged from the wreck of the S. S. Central America were published in ‘before’ and ‘after’ versions: encrusted with ocean-bottom residues and in brilliant Mint State—encapsulated, no less! Which triggered a brisk discussion on whether a coin could be “Mint State” if it *had* been, and then clearly *wasn't*, and now was so labeled *again*.

But rather than acknowledge the dreaded “C-word”—that these lovely pieces had been professionally cleaned—cleaning as in *conservation*, much as the term might describe the treatment of a centuries-old oil portrait, or paper artefact—the *non-verb* “curated” crept into euphemistic use.

A “curate” is a rector’s assistant in the Anglican Church; a “curator” oversees a museum collection (or in the law, serves as guardian of an incompetent individual)—NOUNS, both. Spare me “curated” coins!

My second concern is over the use—and *abuse*—of supposedly-standardized grading terminology. Dave Bowers recently discussed this in a series of *Coin World* columns, and Rick Snow tackled the issue head-on in a presentation at the Anaheim ANA. The long and short of it: buying an “About Uncirculated” coin for a cost near the quoted value in any number of popular price guides will net you an XF—at *best*. A *real* AU will cost you considerably more.

This, by itself, is no different than the state of affairs I discovered when I revived my interest in numismatics as an adult, over 40 years ago. *Lots* of “AU’s” were XF at best. Sadly, what’s different now is that the label “AU” isn’t just the current owner’s opinion, inked on a stapled 2 x 2, but is commonly ensconced in the sealed holder of a Third Party Grading Service. As such, it has received the imprimatur that comes with a disinterested “professional” evaluation. It has been given a “guaranty”—that is, “a pledge or formal assurance of security that another’s obligation will be fulfilled.” Such words imply permanence, as indeed does the encapsulation itself. So if the grade on that label is wrong, it’s much harder to make it right.

It’s time to insist that the words “About Uncirculated” mean *just* that: “Close attention or the use of a glass should be necessary to make out that the coin is not in perfect Mint State” (*Penny Whimsy*, page 41). Or in numismatic slang, the coin must be a “slider.” *Not* a coin just edging north of Choice VF, as is all too common today.

Truth to Language: we should insist on it, in and out of numismatics. To do otherwise is to indulge deceit by saying nothing.

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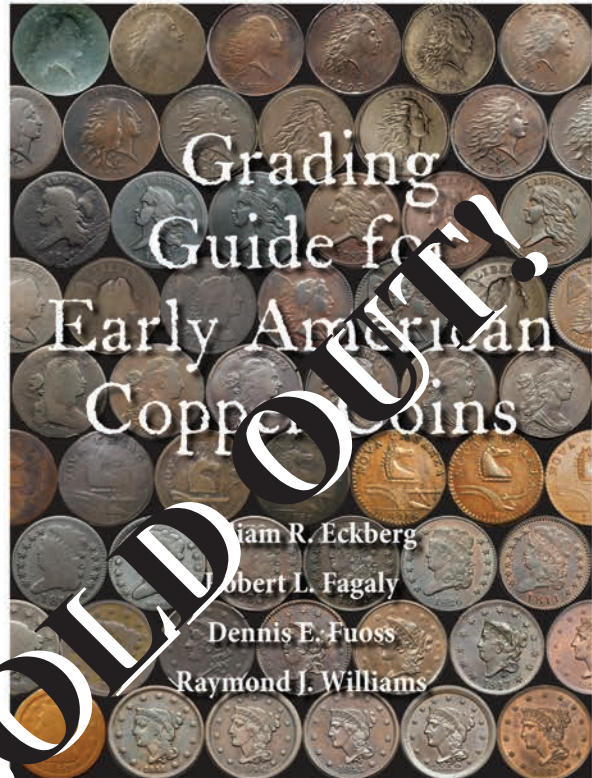
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DIE PRODUCTION IN 1793

Bill Eckberg

Coin production at the early mint was a labor-intensive activity. Screw presses were operated by hand. All stages of planchet preparation – casting, rolling, blanking and milling – were done by hand. Dies were individually hand-cut, and this was a painstaking process. Craig Sholley has written excellent articles on most aspects of the early processes at the mint, including die forging [1, 2]. This study focuses on how, when and by whom the dies were prepared and how well they worked.

Punches

From the beginning, much of the process of die production used punches. These were small and contained a single letter, chain link, leaf, dot or number in reverse, very much like a typewriter key. Sixteen letter punches were needed to produce a cent die: A, B, C, D, E, F, I, L, M, N, O, R, S, T, U and Y. Also needed were four punches for the date numerals and two (1 and 0) of a smaller size for the denomination. For the Chain cents, a single punch created each of the 15 links.

Wreaths were more complex. Most varieties used a smaller font for the obverse letters and the date. About a half-dozen different leaf punches, including a “strawberry leaf,” were used for the Wreath reverses¹. The berries could all have been made from a single punch. There also had to be a punch for the border beads. Many, if not all, of the punches used to create the 1793 cents



Every Wreath cent has strawberry leaves

The trefoil leaves on the reverses of the S-9 (top) and all other Wreath cents were produced from the punch used on the Strawberry Leaf obverse (bottom).

1 For some reason, it seems not to be widely realized that the trefoil “strawberry leaf” punch used on the NC-2/3 obverse was used on EVERY Wreath cent reverse, so if you own a Wreath cent, you have a Strawberry Leaf cent!.



S-1



S-5



S-11



S-13



C-1

Date fonts used in 1793.

S-5 used a new 7 punch. S-11 used a tiny 1 and the same 9 and 3 as the half cent. S-13 used the same punches as S-5. The 1 and 7 of the half cent were unique to the half cent. All are to scale

and half cents were created by Jacob Bay².

2 Voigt, Henry. 1793. Account Book. Autographic. The account book frequently lists Bay’s work as cutting punches, but it lists nobody else doing that until Bay’s departure in August..

The Liberty Caps used at least some different leaf punches and different border bead punches, but the same letter and date font that was used on the Chains. The ribbon may have been produced from a punch. However, their biggest difference from the others was that the obverse head and liberty cap were produced from a device punch attributed to Joseph Wright.

Half cents required their own set of letter, numeral and border bead punches. These included an additional eight for the smaller letters of HALF CENT and three (1, 2, 0) for the fraction. It also appears that a new set of leaf punches was produced for the half cents.

This cannot be true. No artist would ever start out directly cutting on expensive die steel without a clear plan of where everything was to go. Rather, the engraver would have begun by producing a template on paper that he transferred to the die steel to control placement of the lettering and other design elements. I will show that Voigt did exactly that.

If we compare the AMERI. and AMERICA reverses side-by-side, it is clear that the word placement is more symmetrical and even on the AMERI. The space between AMERI. and UNITED is almost exactly the same as that between UNITED and STATES, whereas that



Layout of Chain reverse dies.

Word spacing is more uniform and symmetrical on the AMERI. reverse.

Layout

While we can argue that the creators of most of these designs were not great artists, training in drawing and painting were essential elements of an 18th century education, albeit such knowledge is now lost to many of us. The engraver of the dies, apparently Chief Coiner Henry Voigt³, must have had some experience, as he was at the minimum thought by the powers that be at the Mint to be the best person to produce dies for coins that would be seen by the populace. He certainly had knowledge of how to go about the process.

It is commonly written that the AMERI. reverse came about because the engraver ran out of room for the CA.

³ According to the Boudinot report to Congress dated February 9, 1795 (available from <https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llsp&fileName=009/llsp009.db&recNum=357>), “[i]t was also a considerable time before an engraver could be engaged, during which, the chief coiner was obliged to make the dies for himself...”

between AMERICA and UNITED is far less than that between UNITED and STATES, making the entire die look asymmetrical. Indeed, overlays show that the spacing of UNITED ST is exactly the same on both. Similarly, overlays show that the spacing of OF AMERI is exactly the same on both dies. This shows conclusively that Voigt used one template to lay out the positioning of the letters on both.

Chain link placement also used a template as shown by the match up of the links between the red and green pairs of arrows. A couple of links from the AMERICA reverse are skewed, so they do not fit perfectly in the circle and one is doubled. The AMERI. chain links make a smooth circle.

The AMERICA reverse thus has several noticeable shortcomings that are not shared with the AMERI. Therefore, I suggest that the AMERICA die was made first, found to be wanting aesthetically, and then the AMERI. was created as an aesthetic improvement. It was used first because it was more visually pleasing.



Lettering overlays of the two Chain reverses.
 Note alignment of UNITED ST and OF AMERI.

Hand engraving

Once the design was transferred to the die, it was meticulously cut into the die surface by punches and fine engraving tools. The heads of the Chain and Wreath cents and the half cents were completely hand-cut. The fraction bar was the only direct engraving on the Chain reverse. On the Wreaths, Liberty Caps and half cents, the bows, fraction bars and berry sprigs were directly engraved.

The heads of the Chain cents are in very low relief. This may reflect inexperience of Voigt, but it may also have been intentional. These were the first coins to be produced in quantity for use by the citizenry, and low relief dies would have produced fuller strikes more easily, resulting in longer die life and more attractive coins.

The engraving of the heads of Wreaths and half cents is in much higher relief, so it must have taken considerably more work – and shown greater confidence – than the Chain cent.

How long did it take to engrave a die?

Completion of the lettering, chain and wreaths wouldn't have taken long. A couple of whacks with the hammer, and it would be on to the next letter, leaf or other element. According to information from modern hand engravers, simple designs created with device punches can be engraved in less than a day [3, 4]; more complex designs with hand engraving might take 3-4 days. Are these time periods consistent with what the Mint may have done in 1793?

Unfortunately, many of the early dies were reported to break in hardening or upon the first strike. We cannot know how many dies were so defective that they struck no surviving coins. However, as we will see, many of the dies that were “successful” struck at most only a few hundred coins and thus were in press for only an hour or two. Undoubtedly, frequent die failure was expected.

We know the Chains were struck nearly every workday over a 2-week period, probably 12 or 13 days total, so useable dies were available every day. Coinages varied from 1,000 to at least 4,000 per day⁴. It would seem reasonable to guess that the Mint didn't start striking until it had at least two obverse and reverse dies, as that is the number of Chain and Liberty Cap reverses and half cent obverses that were used. The first coins were



Matched links on AMERI. and AMERICA dies.

⁴ Coinage figures and delivery dates are taken from Dalton, Tristram. 1793. *Treasurer of the Mint Receipts for Copper Coins*. Autographic.

delivered on Friday, March 1 and were struck using both reverses. Therefore, both reverses must have been available from the beginning of coinage, further evidence that the AMERI. was not a mistake.

The last Chains were delivered on Tuesday, March 12. Wreath coinage began on Wednesday, April 4. All varieties but S-11 were struck and delivered by April 19. Six obverses and six reverses were used during twelve days of coinage in April. Another obverse and reverse were used from June 29-July 1. The entire time from the end of Chain production to the end of the April Wreath production was 34 workdays. During that time, at least 12 dies were produced, six of which required hand engraving of the head. Since there were 20 workdays between production of the last Chains and the first Wreaths and only 14 more days during which Wreaths were coined, many of the dies were probably available when Wreath cents went into production.

The Liberty Caps are more problematic. All were struck over two days, July 18 and 22, a Thursday and the next Monday. Most if not all of the dies must have been ready before coinage began. Since the head was produced from a device punch, far less hand engraving was needed. The last of the Wreaths had been coined on July 1, so if die work began shortly thereafter, all of the dies could have been ready. The S-13 obverse struck 5-6,000 coins, the S-14 perhaps 3,000. The other obverses each struck a thousand or fewer, so several dies must have been used the same day. It is a great mystery that although other dies must have been available, the Mint used the badly damaged S-14 obverse at all. Why might the Mint have started production with more Liberty Cap dies than Chain or Wreath dies? Perhaps the men suspected that the dies produced from the head punch wouldn't last long. If so, they were proved correct.

We can only speculate about when the half cent dies were produced. The planchets were ready for striking in mid-May, two months before the coins were made [5]. Why would they have readied the planchets if they didn't have dies? On the other hand, why would they not strike the coins if they had both the dies and the planchets? It seems unlikely that we will ever know the answers to these questions.

Die use and life

Chain cent mintage was 36,103 from four obverse and two reverse dies. Based on the relative number of survivors, Chain reverse B (AMERICA) must have struck more than 30,000 coins. It clashed several times against the obverse dies with which it was used. Careful exami-



Reverse die states of the Chain AMERICA.

S-2 perfect die; S-4 deterioration just below the chain;
S-3 heavier deterioration just below the chain and heavy flowlining and raised dots throughout.

nation of photos of the high grade examples in recent auctions showed the die deteriorating sufficiently that the emission sequence of the three collectible varieties using it could be determined as S-2>S-4>S-3. The only NC-1 in high grade is in the ANS; I have not seen it in the copper or in a high quality photo, but from the photo in the Breen book, it appears to be in the late state otherwise found on S-3. The AMERI. variety is thought to have been the first struck. It probably was, as I have found no examples with the bulging at the date that most examples of S-2 show. Thus, I propose that the emission sequence of the Chains is S-1>S-2>S-4>S-3/ NC-1⁵.

Chain obverse 1 (S-1, 2) must have struck most of the 11,178 in the first delivery. The nearly 25,000 coins remaining included obverses 4 (S-4) and 3 (S-3). The latter is a little more common than the former, but there is no way to assign specific daily deliveries of the coins to the individual varieties with certainty.

Obverse 2 (NC-1) must have struck fewer than 100 coins before being discarded. Since obverse 2 was an outlier that struck very few coins, we must exclude it from our average die life analysis. Therefore, each of the other three dies must have struck in the neighborhood of 8-13,000 coins, with obverse 1 on the low end of

⁵ Craig Sholley independently and earlier came up with the same emission sequence by studying the Noyes photos.



Die states of the first Chain obverse.
S-1 perfect die; S-2 bulging at the date.

that and obverse 3 (S-3) on the high end. The AMERI. reverse failed after a few thousand strikes. As noted, the AMERICA reverse struck the vast majority of the Chains, probably more than 30,000 coins. Because there were only two Chain reverse dies, and their lives were very different, the notion of an “average” die life of the Chain reverses has no real-world meaning.

The 63,353 Wreath cents were struck using seven obverse and seven reverse dies. We must exclude one obverse and two reverses from the analysis, as the Strawberry Leaf coins, NC-2 and -3, must have been struck in very tiny numbers. (The NC-4 and -5 dies struck other

varieties as well, so they are included.) The six remaining obverse dies struck an average of a bit more than 10,000 coins each. The five reverses struck an average of almost 13,000 coins. Since the Mint never struck as many as 10,000 coins a day in 1793, many of these dies must have been used on more than one day.

The remaining 11,056 cents delivered in 1793 were Liberty Caps. They were struck on July 18 and 22 but not delivered until September 18 [6]. They were struck using five obverse and two reverse dies. However, the vast majority were struck from a single reverse, so, as with the Chains, we cannot calculate a meaningful “average” die life for the reverses. Similarly, we cannot give an average die life for the obverses, as over half of the coins must have been struck from one obverse (S-13), and most of the rest were struck from one other (S-14). The intent may well have been to strike more; we have no information that would explain why they did not.

The half cents were struck from two obverse and three reverse dies. Reverse A, used for C-1, developed a significant rim cud and was discarded. Reverse B, used for C-2 and -3, developed severe spalling and was discarded. Reverse C, used for C-4, seems to have survived its use intact. Each obverse was used for two varieties, and each of the varieties was probably struck in similar numbers. The half cents were struck over four days, probably one variety per day, and similar numbers were likely struck each day [5]. Reverses A and C probably produced 7-9,000 coins each, and reverse B probably struck about 15-18,000 coins. Both obverses and the first two re-



Spalling on a 1793 half cent die.

C-1 (left) and C-2 (right) were struck on a Friday and the next Tuesday. The raised dots all over the C-2 are caused by mechanical damage to the die, not rusting as is often claimed.

verses must have been available at the beginning of coinage. We can guess that the failure of reverse A was the impetus for the creation of reverse C. Each of the obverses produced about half of the total mintage, or about 18,000 coins. As I have previously reported [5], both obverses and reverse B, each of which was used over two days, developed heavy spalling (often incorrectly called “die rust”) as the result of mechanical stress.

The Chain and Wreath dies produced an average of 8-13,000 coins each. The smaller half cent dies did better in general, striking as many as 18,000 coins. The Chain AMERICA reverse was the champion die in 1793, producing at least half again as many coins as any of the others.

The Liberty Cap cent obverses are outliers. The S-13 obverse die probably struck about 6-7,000 coins, but the four remaining obverse dies must have struck no more than 4-5,000 coins all together, most of which were from the S-14 obverse. Why might the Liberty Cap obverses have broken down so quickly? We can’t be sure, but since their head was produced from a device punch, that may have rendered the dies less durable. Impression of the large and fairly high-relief head punch work-hardened the die; thus it had to be annealed again before the rest of the engraving could be done. The additional steps of heating and cooling would have placed additional stress on the die body, so the poorly forged dies the early Mint produced could not have lasted as long as fully hand-engraved dies would⁶. The same punch was used again in January 1794 to produce three obverse dies that struck the S-17-20 varieties. With a total 1794 mintage of 11,000 of the Head of ’93 type, these dies averaged less than four thousand strikes, similar to 1793. Evidently, the Mint was unable to produce sufficiently durable dies from this head punch, which could explain why it was discarded early in 1794.

Edge dies

In addition to the obverse and reverse, the ornamented edge required two dies, each bearing half of the design. We know little about their manufacture. As the letters

6 It would appear then, that there was a tradeoff between hand-engraving the head and using a head punch. Hand engraving took much longer, and all dies were quite individual, but those dies lasted longer than the ones produced from the head punch, which were quite similar. The February 9, 1795 report to Congress discusses the problems of the early Mint, reporting that “the materials were difficult to be obtained, and often proved insufficient for the force required — even bar iron, from the large size required, as well as the castings, caused great delay before they could be had; oftentimes, when the machinery was finished and set to work, it gave way, and all was to be done over again.”

and ornamentation are all incuse in the coins, the elements must have been raised in the dies. Given that it would have been extremely difficult and time-consuming to engrave away everything but the raised elements, the edge dies must have been produced from matrices that had the letters and ornaments punched or cut into them. Additional punches must have been created for the letters, ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR and TWO HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR, and for the leaves, vine and bars. For the cents, at least two different vine and bars edges and two different lettered edges are known. All of the half cents appear to have utilized the same pair of edge dies.

Who engraved the dies?

There was no engraver on the payroll until after all of the 1793s were delivered. Mint records do not suggest that anyone from outside was paid to engrave anything, so someone in-house *must* have created them. Joseph Wright probably engraved the device punch for the Head of ’93 while waiting for the appointment as Engraver that never came before he died of yellow fever. But contrary to popular belief, that does not mean he engraved any actual dies⁷. There is no record of Wright being paid for his work, and he lived almost three weeks after the Liberty Caps were struck, so it seems unlikely that he actually cut any dies.

According to Elias Boudinot’s 1795 report to Congress, the Chief Coiner made the earliest dies, but did Voigt alone make them all? Quite possibly so, but that is not certain. The four Chain heads are quite distinct; that of S-4 is so distinct that the grading standards for that variety are different from those of the others [7], and Breen suggested that a different engraver might have produced it. To my eye as well, it seems quite different stylistically from any other obverse from the 1792-3 period, suggesting the hand of a different engraver than produced any other coin of the period. But whose? No information currently known answers this question.

The Wreaths and half cents are all of a much higher relief, with rounded cheeks and bold hair locks. These would not seem to have been produced by the engraver(s) of the Chains, but they show such a stylistic similarity to the 1792 disme obverse that it seems they must have been produced by some hand that had been on the payroll since 1792. It is quite possible that Voigt produced the dies in higher relief as well as those in lower relief, but again, there is no proof.

Are there any other likely candidates? The Director and Treasurer of the Mint were both highly educated
7 Joseph Wright was supposed to become Engraver, but his appointment was not approved before his death.

men who must have been familiar with drawing and possibly engraving. Is it possible that other Mint officers actually engraved dies?

Alas, we don't know, and unless some old correspondence that tells us so is found somewhere, we will never know. Until such time as we may learn otherwise, we list Henry Voigt as the engraver of *all* of the 1793 U.S. coinage dies.

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Thanks to Heritage and Goldbergs for the coin images. Thanks to Craig Sholley and Harry Salyards for comments and suggestions.

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MAKING SENSE OF THE SILLY HEAD CENTS

Mark Klein

Editor's Note: the preliminary research behind this article has been posted on the EAC website: <http://eacs.org/932/research-presentation-of-the-1839-n16-silly-head-mark-klein/>.

In his article, "The Cents of 1839" (*Penny-Wise* XXX-VI: 125, 2002), Ron Manley concluded that the Silly Head cents were coined between March 15 and April 30 of that year—totaling a mintage of approximately 680,000. The additional 137,961 coined during the second week of March, he concluded, was the 1839/6, N-1. It has been accepted that three obverse dies, numbers 1, 4, and 9, were combined with a single reverse die, A, to strike this entire total. Thus, the nickname "super die" has been applied to this long-lived Reverse A, one die in common that tied this variety chain together.

However, in 2013, Randy Snyder called my attention to a contradiction: during this period, die life averaged only 125,000-250,000 strikes, before a die could be expected to fail. Further, Randy noted that, in this period of total hubbing of the die, finding *any* unique feature that might prove the existence of a separate die, would be extremely difficult, if not impossible.

This was, indeed, a critical time period for the mint. The demand for coinage was expanding dramatically, and with it, the need for additional dies. Fortunately for the mint-as-factory, this was a time when complete hubbing of dies had become practicable. 1839 represents a transitional year, a year of experimentation at the mint, that ended with a fairly standardized portrait design that would last to the end of the large cent series. I believe it is important to find as many signs of this experimentation as possible, looking for inconsistencies pointing to the existence of additional dies employed in 1839.

What follows is my journey of discovery, as it stands today, August 14, 2016. Needless to say, it is subject to revision as new information is added, as I continue to explore this fascinating year.

Discovery #1: Breaking Reverse A down into Reverse A and Andrews Reverse D. Reverse D has been relisted after having been delisted by Newcomb.



I created this illustration to show the diagnostic keys separating Rev D from Rev A.

Discovery #2: Obverse 4 was divided into Obverse 4 (Skinny Date) and Obverse 14 (Fat Date). Finding the latter identified a corresponding new variety, 1839 N-16.



39 OBV 4 SKINNY DATE 39 OBV 14 FAT DATE

**IDENTICAL TWIN
SILLY HEAD PORTRAITS
"NO HOLE BEFORE THE EAR"**

BUT. . .what reverse die was used with this new Obverse 14 to create the 1839 N-16? When I assembled the previous plate, I assumed that it was a Late Die Stage of Reverse A. But I was wrong! The LDS reverse illustrated here is a unique reverse die, which I am calling 1839 Reverse L.

1839 REV A DIE STAGES

WITH CORRESPONDING DATES



Discovery #3 : Finding Reverse L.



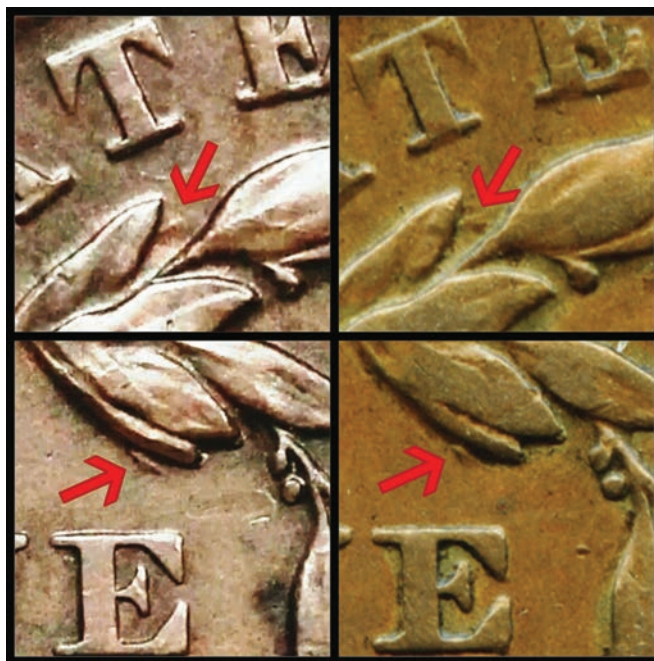
Early die stage 39 Rev A Later die stage 39 Rev A??

Is this really the same die after 600,000 impressions? For comparison, the next plate is 1839 Reverse J, showing normal die wear after up to 250,000 strikes, from 1839 N-13 to N-15. It just doesn't seem possible that there is only one die for Rev A. Further exploration is definitely in order!



Rev J, 39 N-13

Rev J, 39 N-15

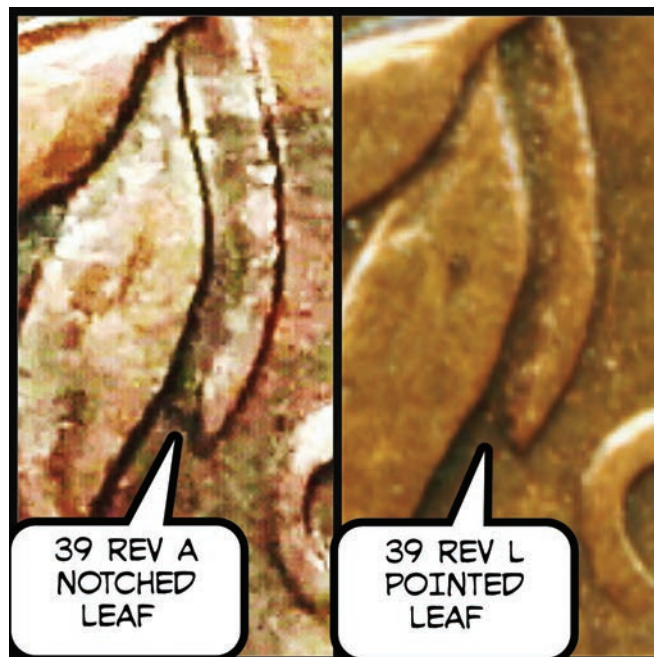


The engraving marks on each "Reverse A," as above

But are there any features which distinguish between these two dies? This is what I found: the outer leaf across from ICA of AMERICA on Reverse A has a notched leaf, whereas on Reverse L, it has a pointed leaf.



Both of these two "Rev A's" exhibit two engraving marks that have currently linked them together as the same die. These two engraver marks are located (1) between the two outer leaves under the second T of STATES, and (2) under the inner leaf over the E of ONE. These marks have been considered to be individual touch-up work on one working die. But what if these engraver marks were added during the creation of the hub, and as part of the hub, were transferred to two separate working dies? If there is a difference between these two dies, it has gone unnoticed for years.



The following illustrates the two reverse dies, with their diagnostic key, and their corresponding varieties.



1839 REV A NOTCHED LEAF VARIETIES N-1, N-4, N-17

Comparing the diagnostic keys of these two examples.



1839 REV L POINTED LEAF VARIETY N-16

Left side: on top is the Skinny Date, Obv 4, on bottom is the Fat Date, Obv 14.

Right side shows that both have the Rev A, Notched Leaf.

PRESENTING: The cent coinage of the Spring of 1839: three currently listed varieties, and two possible additions:

Discovery #4: A possible mule! 39 N-17, A combination of a Late 1839 Obverse 14, the Fat Date, with a late 1839 Reverse A, the Notched Leaf.



'39 OBV 1 39/6

1839 N-1



'39 REV A NOTCHED LEAF



In this plate, the top coin is a 39 N-4, the bottom is the possible Mule, 39 N-17:



'39 OBV 4 SKINNY DATE

1839 N-4



'39 REV A NOTCHED LEAF



'39 OBV 9 HOLE BEFORE EAR

1839 N-9



'39 ANDREWS' REV D

NO ENGRAVER MARKS
BETWEEN THE TWO OUTER LEAVES OR
UNDER THE INNER LEAF ABOVE E OF ONE



Earlier and Later Die Stages of the three reverse dies



'39 OBV 14 FAT DATE

1839 N-16



'39 REV L POINTED LEAF



39 Rev D

Both die stages show the engraver marks are absent.



39 Rev A, Notched Leaf

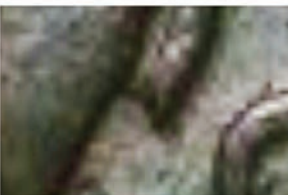


'39 OBV 14 FAT DATE

1839 N-17



'39 REV A NOTCHED LEAF





39 Rev L, Pointed Leaf

And just when you think you've figured it out, there is a new twist!

No engraver marks, but it has the notched leaf! Just like Reverse A! How does this fit into the sequence of die hubbing? Needless to say, this story will be continued. .



**NO ENGRAVER
MARKS**

**NOTCHED LEAF
BY ICA OF AMERICA**

39 Obv 9 + 39 Rev D = 39 N-9

A special thanks to both Heritage Auctions, HA.com, and Ira and Larry Goldberg, goldbergcoins.com, for coin images from their archives.

* * * * *

RARITY ESTIMATES OF RANDALL HOARD VARIETY LARGE CENTS

Tyler Rusnak

Introduction:

Coin hoards have long been a popular subject of discussion and research in numismatic circles, and who could really blame people for their fascination? I'm sure every numismatist has at least once dreamt of discovering a jar or box full of old coins while renovating an attic, digging up a garden, or exploring an old historical site. Thus the stories of history's great finds and the coins that survive from them are perennial favorites, and we in the EAC community are especially lucky to have thousands of beautifully preserved, instantly recognizable large cents from the famed Randall Hoard. Thanks to this hoard, a number of large cent varieties from 1816 to 1820 are extremely common in high grades today. However, this has always made me wonder: how rare would the varieties represented in the hoard have been had it never been squirreled away or discovered? Did the hoard save any varieties from being unobtainable

rarities? After pondering these questions for a while, I realized that this was not an impossible question to answer, and subsequently decided to pursue it in a research project, the results of which are shared here.

Methods:

In order to estimate the rarity of the coins in question, it was necessary to find a sample of coins from 1816 to 1820, attribute the coins in this sample, and compare the incidence of coins from Randall Hoard (RH) varieties (the 1816 N2, 1817 N13 & N14, 1818 N10, 1819 N8 & N9, and 1820 N13) to the incidence of coins from other varieties of the same year whose rarities are known, minus any coins from the actual hoard. For this purpose, I used eBay as my sample and in June of 2016 I attributed every coin from 1816 to 1820 that I could and tallied the results, omitting any coins that came out of the Randall Hoard toward the tallies of the

varieties listed above.

To differentiate between coins that actually came out of the Randall Hoard and coins from the listed RH varieties that did not come from the hoard (*i.e.* would still be around today had the hoard never been discovered), I had to make the assumption that all of the coins from the Randall Hoard (RH coins) are in or very near mint state and that *none* of those not from the hoard itself (non-RH coins) are in or very near mint state. Of course, this is not entirely true. It's probable that some RH coins entered circulation and gained appreciable wear, and if other varieties from the same time period are any indication, there are likely a few coins that survive in or near mint state despite not coming out of the hoard. However, in both of these cases, the number of non-RH MS coins and RH circulated coins are likely insignificant compared to the hundreds or thousands of RH coins in MS and circulated non-RH coins. As such, I excluded any near MS or better coins from the count of RH varieties I used to compare rarities, assuming that these are the coins that came from the Randall Hoard itself.

Once I had attributed and recorded all of the coins on eBay during this time period, I graphed the observed count for each variety (excluding RH varieties) in a given year against each variety's known rarity. I used the rarity estimates published in John Wright's *The Cent Book (TCB)* and in *Copper Quotes by Robinson (CQR)*, 20th edition for these plots, creating separate graphs for these two sets of rarity estimates so I could choose the best linear regression fit for my observed counts. I then used the linear regression equation from the better fitting set of rarity estimates to solve for rarity of the unknown RH variety. This was accomplished by plugging in the observed count for each RH variety (which excludes any RH coins) into the regression equation. This number, then, was converted into a rough estimate for the would-be rarity of RH varieties had the Randall Hoard never been discovered.

Results:

Figure 1 shows the raw data I obtained from the study as previously described. The varieties in each date are ordered according to the number counted from eBay, decreasing from top to bottom. Remember that for RH varieties, this count does not include any MS coins, which are assumed to be from the RH. In most cases, I also took an "adjusted count" for every variety in which I removed from the tally any coins from one particular eBay seller who specializes in early American coppers, attributes each coin for sale, and occasionally had

a disproportionate number of coins of a single variety. As such, this seller's listings might account for virtually all of the count for that variety or make an uncommon (say R4) variety appear to be as common as an R1 or R2 when clearly it was not. These adjusted counts appear in their own column. Next to the count(s) for each variety is its estimated rarity as given by *The Cent Book* and *CQR*, both put into their own columns, except for the RH varieties, for which rarity is left blank since this is what we are trying to solve for.

As would be expected, moving down a column from highest coin count to lowest, rarity tends to increase. We can come up with a rough estimate of rarity for the RH varieties by simply comparing them to the rarity of adjacent varieties on the table. For instance, the 1816 N2 is near the bottom of the table for 1816 varieties, and is between two R3- varieties above (N5 and N9) and two R4 varieties below (N1 and N3) using rarity values from TCB, so it is likely that the true rarity of the 1816 N2 would have been somewhere between R3- and R4 had the Randall Hoard never existed. Using this same logic, we can say that the 1817 N13 would have likely been between R2 and R3; the 1817 N14 between R3- and R4; the 1818 N10 between R1 and R3-; the 1819 N8 and N9 both between R1 and R3; and the 1820 N13 between R2+ and R3.

Of course, these estimates are very rough, and a better approximation can be found by graphing the observed count versus rarity and using the linear regression equation to solve for rarity. In these graphs, rarity appears on the X-axis while observed count (or in many cases adjusted count) appears on the Y-axis. To account for the "+" and "-" used in rarity estimates, I used logarithmic averages of population estimates for each rarity level to convert these sub-levels into graphable numbers (see Figure 2). I originally created graphs for all combinations of observed and adjusted counts with *TCB* and *CQR* rarity estimates, but I have only reported those graphs with the highest R² values here for the sake of space (figure 3). Finally, I have included in figure 4 a table of the results found from solving for rarity using the equations of the graphs shown and the rarity that best corresponds with this number.

Discussion:

In addition to gaining insight into the would-be rarity of Randall Hoard varieties, there are a few other interesting bits of information that came out of this study concerning the existing rarity estimates of other varieties and the sample of coins available on eBay that are worth mentioning. Here are some of my own observations for each year:

1816					1817				
Variety	adj. ct.	count	rarity TCB	rarity CQR	Variety	adj. ct.	count	rarity TCB	rarity CQR
N8	24	31	1	3	N16	37	41	1+	1
N6	19	21	2	2	N8	31	40	1	2
N4	15	18	3-	2	N6	30	38	1	1
N5	10	15	3-	3	N9	29	32	2	2
N7	11	15	1	3	N17	14	30	4	4
N9	7	15	3-	3	N10	25	28	1	1
N1	6	10	4	4	N15	22	28	3+	4
N2	7	9			N3	21	27	2	2
N3	3	6	4	4	N11	23	26	1	1
Total	102	131			N1	14	22	3+	4
					N5	17	20	3-	3
					N2	13	19	3-	3
					N13	19	19		
					N4	11	14	3-	3+
					N7	10	11	3	3
					N14	10	11		
					N12	8	11	3-	3
					Total	334	387		
1818					1820				
Variety	adj. ct.	count	rarity TCB	rarity CQR	Variety	adj. ct.	count	rarity TCB	rarity CQR
N7	38	45	1	1	N1	31	35	1	1
N9	33	37	2+	3	N10	18	23	2	2
N6	29	34	1	1	N3	21	22	2	2
N10	24	27			N11	12	17	2+	2
N3	22	24	3-	3	N2	14	16	2+	2
N1	18	22	1	2	N9	9	16	3	3
N2	6	22	3+	4	N7	11	15	3	3
N5	14	21	3-	3	N13	11	13		
N8	8	12	3-	3	N5	9	10	3	3
N4	0	0	4+	4+	N8	6	9	2+	3
Total	192	217			N15	5	8	2+	2
					N4	3	7	4-	4
					N6	4	7	4-	4
					N12	7	7	2+	3
					N14	0	5	5-	5-
					Total	161	197		
1819									
Variety	adj. ct.	count	rarity TCB	rarity CQR					
N2	38	44	1	1					
N1	29	35	1+	1					
N6	27	29	1	1					
N9	27	29							
N8	24	24							
N4	14	18	4-	3					
N10	12	18	3	4					
N5	9	14	3	3					
N7	6	12	4	4					
N3	5	9	3	3-					
Total	191	179							

Figure 1: above is the raw data collected from the study. Randall Hoard varieties are highlighted in gray, and rarity ratings are left blank; adj. ct. (adjusted count) is the count minus any coins from the one seller mentioned in methods--in all cases except 1816, adjusted count was used to create a better fitting regression model. For those who are curious, the following is the number of RH coins found for each RH variety: 16 N2 (3), 17 N13 (0), 17 N14 (0), 18 N10 (25), 19 N8 (3), 19 N9 (1), 20 N13 (21).

Rarity level	Rarity value	log avg	range
5-	4.75	68	61-75
4+	4.4	93	76-115
4	4	136	116-160
4-	3.7	179	161-200
3+	3.35	246	201-300
3	3	347	301-400
3-	2.7	448	401-500
2+	2.35	613	501-750
2	2	867	751-1000
2-	1.8	1119	1001-1250
1+	1.5	1581	1251-1999
1	1	2828	2000-3999
1-	0.3	6325	4000-10000

Figure 2: conversion table for + and - rarity levels into graphable numerical values, chosen by comparing log[arithmic] averages. These calculations are similar to and inspired by those used by Dennis Fuoss in his article "Large Cent Survival" in the March 2006 Penny-Wise, and most of the range values are from www.largecents.net/rarity.html

1816: the N2, the RH variety, seemed to be R4 without the RH coins, which makes a good deal of sense given that it shares an obverse die with the N1 and N3, which are both also R4. In *The Cent Book*, the rarity of the N7 appears to be underestimated at R1, as it would better fit the linear regression model had it been an R3, as

it is considered in *CQR*. On the flipside, though, *CQR* grossly overestimates the rarity of the N8 by calling it an R3, as it was clearly the most common variety out of the sample. As a side note, had *CQR* correctly identified the N8 as an R1, the R^2 value for that regression model would have been 0.897, which is much better than the R^2 for the actual model (0.6155), although it doesn't significantly affect the calculated rarity of the N2 (R4).

1817: It is interesting to note that the N16, the famed "15 stars" variety, was by far the most common variety found. Many sellers had listed the N16 at a healthy premium despite its prevalence, and there were many more listed that had not been attributed as the 15 stars variety despite how readily and easily it can be identified. The N15 and N17 were not very hard to find, despite the fact that both *CQR* and *The Cent Book* gave them fairly high rarity values (R3+ to R4). It would be more appropriate to call these varieties about R2 and R3, respectively, based on the sample. In addition, before adjusting the raw counts for each variety, the N17 was disproportionately common with 30 coins. However, 16 of these 30 were from the one seller mentioned in Methods, sug-

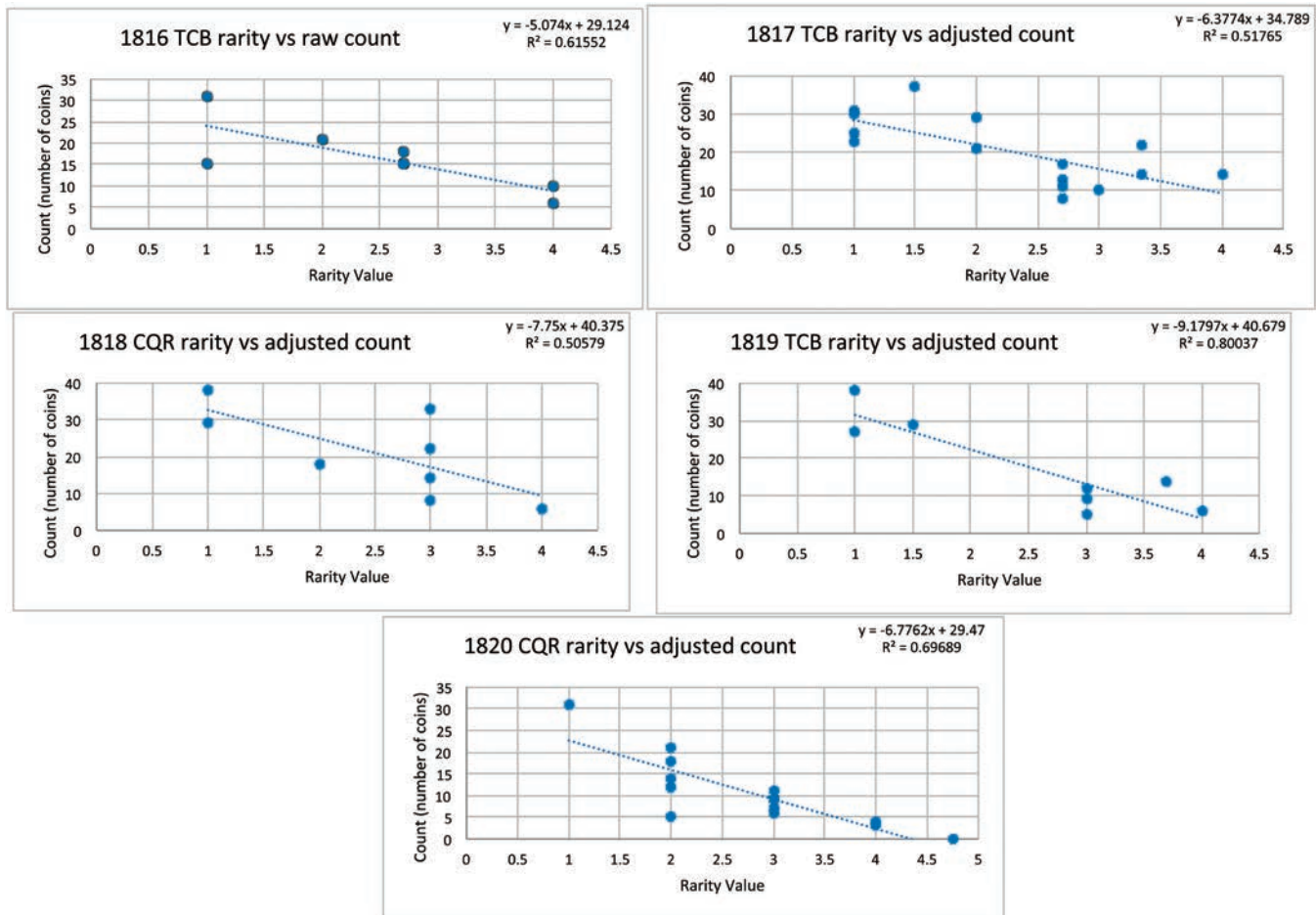


Figure 3. Linear regression models calculated from the data in Figure 1.

Variety	X=	rarity
1816 N2	3.9661	4
1817 N13	2.4758	2+
1817 N14	3.887	4- to 4
1818 N10	2.0978	2
1819 N8	1.8169	2-
1819 N9	1.4901	1+
1820 N13	2.7257	3-

Figure 4: Final conclusions from the study. "X=" represents the rarity value (x) calculated from the regression equations in figure 3 by plugging in count or adj. ct. from figure 1 into y and solving for x. Rarity shows the rarity level that this value best corresponds to. Remember these rarity level are just estimates, and not definitive facts.

gesting that either this variety is hard to sell at the listed prices & current demand and are piling up in inventory, or that the N17 is MUCH more common (*i.e.*, R2 or less) than previously suggested. I tend to lean towards the former explanation, though.

1818: *CQR* and *TCB* both significantly overestimate the rarity of the N9 (at R2+ and R3 respectively). This variety was very common in the study, and might have been better called an R1. However, *TCB* underestimates the rarity of the N1 at R1, as R2 or R3 would have been more appropriate. The N4 was the only variety that was not seen at all in this study, which confirms that it is in fact quite rare!

1819: For once, the observed counts for all of the varieties seemed to match up well with the rarity estimates in both sources used.

1820: The rarity of the N2 was underestimated by *CQR* (at R2) and somewhat by *The Cent Book*; it would be more appropriate for it to be somewhere between R3 and R4 based on my data. In addition, *TCB* underestimated the rarities of the N8, N12, and N15 (R2+), which should all be considered R3 or so.

Conclusion and General Thoughts:

This study took a lot of time and patience, as I had to attribute 1000+ middle date large cents, but at the same time was a lot of fun and a great learning opportunity. I was able to familiarize myself with the varieties from 1816 to 1820 and come up with a rough answer to a burning curiosity of mine. That being said, a good

learning opportunity always raises more questions than it answers, and by no means was this study definitive. I would be remiss to not mention a few limitations and general comments about the study before it closed.

To begin with, this study made a lot of assumptions, the largest and safest being about the conditions of Randall Hoard coins and the rest of the mintage of the RH varieties, which I already described in detail. Also worth mentioning, though, is the implicit assumption that eBay represents a truly random sample of the entire population of surviving large cents on the market today, which is certainly not entirely true. It is well known that eBay consists of a disproportionate amount of low grade and scudzy coppers, and it may not reflect differences in rarity among varieties resulting from condition rarities. And due to the poor quality of coins and photos, not all coins are able to be attributed; thus it is possible that varieties that are more easily identifiable by one or two obvious key points (such as the 15 stars variety) may be overrepresented simply because other varieties in similar grades may not be identifiable. Also, in a truly random sample, none of the coins would have been attributed by the seller, as rarer coins might be more likely to be listed by sellers who attribute than less valuable and thus less potentially profitable coins, as demonstrated by the disproportionately large number of attributed 1817 N17's for sale by a single seller. It was the least I could do to adjust for the non-random listing habits of this one seller by removing their coins from the tallies where it improved linear regression models.

Finally, the sample sizes used in this study were relatively small. To gain true statistical significance for the occurrence of different varieties with different rarities, it would be ideal to have at least 15 to 20 coins found for each variety, but there are not enough coins listed on eBay for this (let alone time for attributing another several thousand large cents!). As such, the results of this study should be taken with a grain of salt. I hope to replicate this study in the future to compare conclusions, add to the tallies generated here, gain a greater degree of confidence/smaller margin of error in the results, and further our understanding of the Randall Hoard and its impact on our collections today. I hope you enjoyed this foray into the whimsy of the world of Early American Coppers!

* * * * *

DIE BREAKS OF THE 1817 N12 LARGE CENT – PART I: METRICS

Ed Fox

Introduction

It is said that copper is an important part of a heart-healthy diet; but I'm sure EAC'ers will add that copper is healthy for the soul too. Since discovering the joy of large cents in the mid-1970s, I particularly enjoyed not only the 1794s in general but also the fascinating world of die breaks and die variations. The early-date Sheldon series represents some beautiful early US coinage and some striking die breaks and variations.¹ Many coins of the middle-date series also exhibit fantastic breaks and variations, especially in the early part of the series from 1816 to 1831, which were still coined using a "man-powered screw press."²

Then, as now, I felt just as John Wright expressed why he liked the middle-dates: "The middle dates simply offered more 'bang-for-the-buck' than the ones either before (too many bucks) or after (not enough bang)."³ For me, the early part of the middle dates from 1816 to about 1831 offers an interesting array of large cents with various forms of die breaks and die variations.

The 1817 series of seventeen varieties is one assembly of those interesting die breaks and die variations on both the obverse and reverse. They include circular breaks near dates and stars (N4, N12, N14, N15) or on the reverse (N17), cross breaks from rim to rim (N2), to mouse or not to mouse (N7, N8, N9), 15 stars (N16) or not, and open (N1) or shut mouth.

In late 2004, I was particularly interested in an 1817 large cent in Heritage's January 2005 FUN auction. Lot 3392 was an absolutely beautiful 1817 N12, graded EAC AU50, described as "Intermediate Die State;" but my three digit "affordable" bid was seriously under the mid-four digit filet mignon selling price.⁴ However those fantastic die breaks, for which the N12 is well known,

had bitten me hard. This put me on an "obsessive" and fun adventure hunt for affordable 1817 N12s in order to apply my engineering inquisitiveness and study the die breaks and their progression from an early die state to a terminal die state.



Picture 1-1: Heritage 2005 Fun Auction, Lot 3392, 1817 N12 – the one that got away; sold for \$3,737.50
{Image Courtesy of Heritage (HA.com)}

My multi-year search resulted in acquiring over sixty 1817 N12s; being able to photograph and measure about another dozen; several EAC'ers providing another dozen pictures from their collections; and reviewing numerous auction catalog specimens and pictures. My ultimate goal was to develop a schema to characterize the various 1817 N12 die breaks and to craft an update to the scale used to describe the die states of this wonderful large cent.

Leveraging the superb *Penny-Wise* CD-ROM search capabilities I found many mentions of 1817 N12 auction results but only the scarcest mention of the N12 technical characteristics. And so my journey began. Over the course of several articles, I will describe my findings; show the characterization of the distinct die breaks of the 1817 N12; and propose an updated scale to describe the overall die state of the 1817 N12 large cent.

Metrics

The Red Book reports the 1817 large cent mintage at 3,948,400 with a planchet diameter of 28 to 29 millimeters and a weight of 10.89 grams.⁵ Various other sources echo these numbers, often showing the planchet diameter as 28.00 millimeters. With access to over seventy N12 large cents, I found it interesting to take these measurements and see what emerges. Additionally, I

1 Yes, pun intended

2 <http://www.usmint.gov/kids/campCoin/timeline> obtained 18 Sep 2016

3 Wright, John D., *The Cent Book 1816-1839*, 1992.

4 **1817 1C 13 Stars AU58 NGC. AU50 EAC.** N-12, Intermediate Die State, R.3. The obverse has prominent die cracks through the top of the date and most of the stars to the right and the left. Only stars 7, 8, and 9 above Liberty's head are immune from the cracks. Although appearing as a single continuous crack, this die state actually consists of three separate cracks that join to almost entirely encircle the obverse. The reverse is nearly perfect. This is a splendid cent with smooth dark brown surfaces and is among the dozen finest known examples of this die variety. Ex: Dr. William H. Sheldon; *New Netherlands Coin Co. (50th Sale, 12/57), lot 1352; Willard C. Blaisdell; Del Bland (10/82).*(#1594)

5 Bressett, Kenneth, senior editor, *A Guide Book of United States Coins 2017*, Whitman Publishing.

have assembled over thirty large cents encompassing the other sixteen varieties of the 1817 large cents. Comparing and combining their metrics can give us an interesting picture of the physical characteristics of the 1817 large cent coinage.

For this part of my 1817 N12 study, I looked at some of the data (weights and measures) attainable with having access to such a large portion of the coinage population. Currently showing an R3 rarity, indicating 200 to 500 surviving N12 specimens, the study population of seventy coins represents a reasonable (significant?) cross section from which measurable data can be obtained. In addition, combining the N12 data with the data from the other sixteen varieties enabled measurements of a total 1817 population of 102. Hopefully this will result in greater insight into some of the minting conditions 200 years ago.

It is important to note that the measurement values have to be taken with a grain of salt. The fabrication of the planchets and the striking of the coins is a mechanical process, and we have to expect that variations will occur, especially given the potential imprecision of measurement devices 200 years ago. Circulation wear, including edge denting, will also affect to some extent diameters and weights. Circulation will also wear down the obverse and reverse surfaces thus reducing metallic content and thickness especially the high relief points of the naturally soft copper. This wear will perhaps (probably) affect the visible extent of the die breaks⁶ which we will cover in future parts. To better understand the affects of circulation wear, additional research should be undertaken to determine how close to ideal weights and measures truly uncirculated cents show. However in this study, most of the coins would average in the Very Good condition with some About Good and others Extra Fine to About Uncirculated.⁷ The relatively high percentage of average Very Good coins in the set indicates reasonable amounts of wear and edge bumping thus impacting any conclusions related to the actual measurement numbers. Coins that are abused would also show significant deviation from ideal measures – not many in this study.

I first reported preliminary metrics at the November 2015 Region 3 meeting in Baltimore and the following

6 This becomes critical in the next part of this study in characterizing the various 1817 N12 large cents since it appears that as the coin wears, that raised portion of the die crack's metal gradually disappears. *"With wear worthy of a Fine or even a Very Fine those cracks can be too worn to see completely."* (Chuck Heck, EAC Region 8 Newsletter #966 April 24, 2016. In discussing diebreaks of 1794 coinage)

7 For purposes of this part of the study, grading standards are not critical just indicative of general wear.

presents a more complete report of my collection and the other specimens available to me with the help of several EAC members. Jack Conour's note on the 1816 weight variances gave me some new ideas to investigate in my 1817 collection of large cents – perhaps adding to the information base he has generously started.⁸

Weight:

Coin weights were measured on an American Weight Scales Inc. (Georgia) model AMW-100 digital scale with a resolution of +/- 0.01g. Periodic testing of consistency was performed and all weights were +/- 0.01 grams.

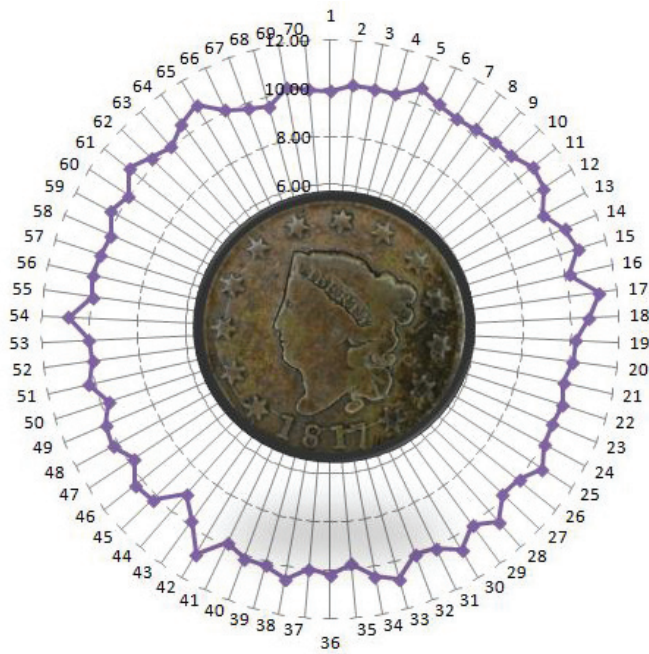
Weight Set	1817 N12 [n=70]	1817 non N12 [n=32]	1817 all varieties [n=102]
Average Weight	10.222	10.470	10.300
Median Weight	10.165	10.500	10.260
Standard Deviation	0.363	0.255	0.351
Maximum Weight	11.27	10.88	11.27
Minimum Weight	9.09	9.86	9.09
+1 SD	10.586	10.725	10.651
-1 SD	9.859	10.215	9.949
+2 SD	10.949	10.979	11.003
-2 SD	9.496	9.960	9.597
+3 SD	11.312	11.234	11.354
-3 SD	9.132	9.705	9.246

Table 1-1. Weight Metrics for 1817 Large Cents

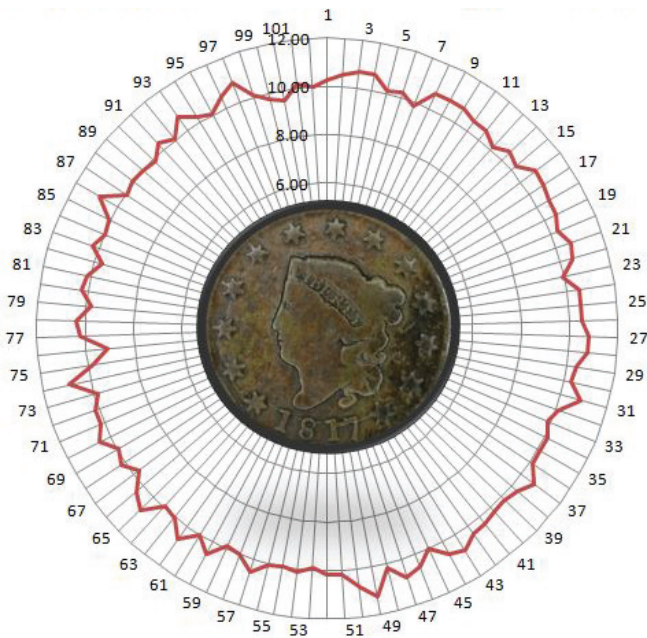
Diameter:

While WEIGHT has a single dimensional value per coin, the diameter can be reflected in several ways – at the very least the minimum measured and the maximum measured and an easily calculated average of the two. Showing standard deviations thus becomes a challenge. Coin diameters were measured with a plastic-jawed digital caliper made by Mitutoyo Corporation (Kawasaki, Japan) with a resolution of +/- 0.1 mm. Multiple measurements for each coin were taken and the minimum and maximum diameters recorded. While I observed diametric differences between coins, diameters generally varied no more than 0.5 mm for any single coin with the average variation of 0.14 mm. It is important to remember that diameter measurements will vary for

8 Conour, Jack, "A Note On Weight Variance of 1816 Large Cents and Possible Implications," *Penny-Wise*, July 2016, page 171.



Picture 1-2. Weight Variations for 1817 N12 Large Cents

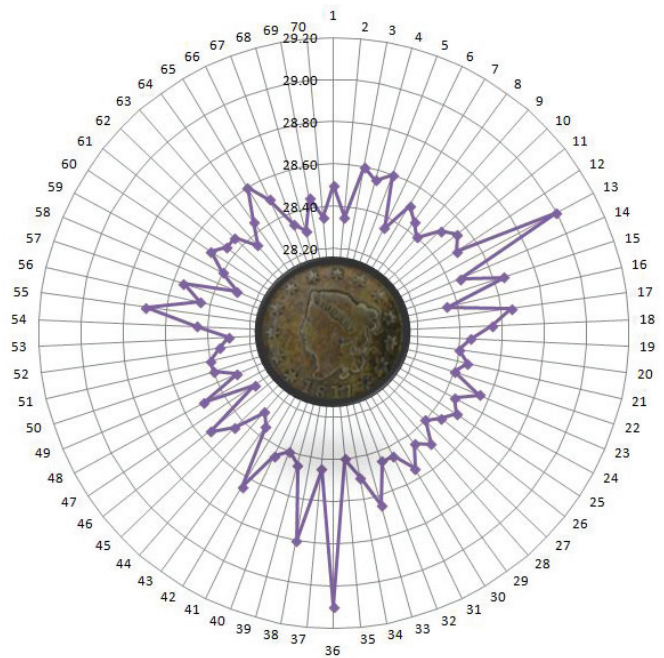


Picture 1-3. Weight Variations for 1817 Large Cents

several reasons: planchet defects at the mint, especially edge clips; variations of size during planchet punching at manufacture; edge damage due to circulation; and deliberate damage. Fortunately edge defects were not an issue in the set of coins available for this study. For simplicity, only the average measured diameter is used here for the coin's diameter:

Diameter Set	1817 N12 [n=70]	1817 non N12 [n=32]	1817 all varieties [n=102]	Diameter Variation [n=102]
Average of Averages	28.479	28.413	28.458	0.14
Median of Averages	28.450	28.450	28.450	0.10
Standard Deviation of Averages	0.144	0.192	0.163	0.071
Maximum Diameter in set	29.2	28.8	29.2	0.5
Minimum Diameter in set	28.2	27.5	27.5	0.0
+1 SD	28.623	28.605	28.621	
-1 SD	28.335	28.220	28.296	
+2 SD	28.767	28.797	28.784	
-2 SD	28.192	28.028	28.133	
+3 SD	28.911	28.989	28.946	
-3 SD	28.048	27.836	27.971	

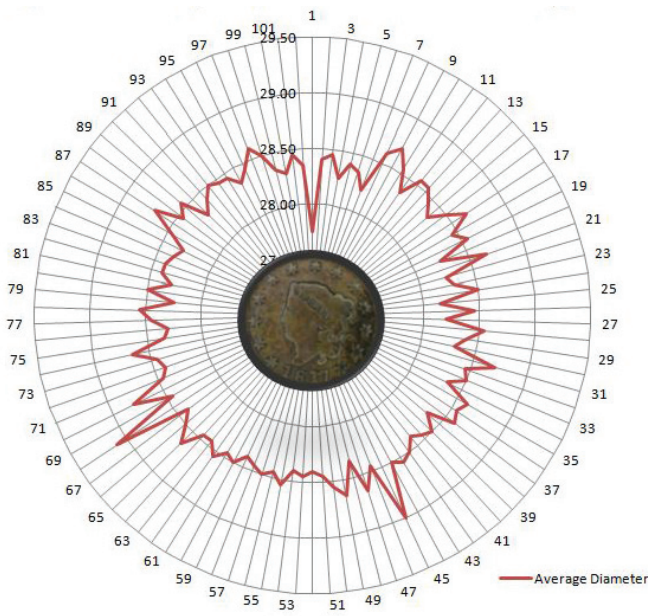
Table 1-2. Diameter Metrics of 1817 Large Cents



Picture 1-4. Diameter Variations for 1817 N12 Large Cents

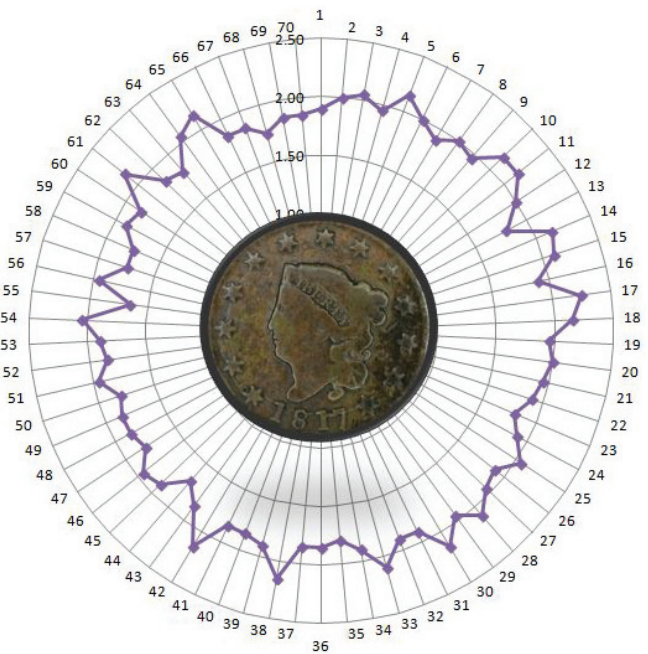
Thickness:

Similarly, THICKNESS can also be reflected in multiple ways – at the very least the minimum measured and the maximum measured and an easily calculated average of the two. Coin thickness measurements were taken with a plastic-jawed digital caliper made by Mitutoyo Corporation (Kawasaki, Japan) with a resolution of +/- 0.1 mm. The jaws themselves were 30 mm long and had a 4 mm width for 17 of the 30 mm and a 1mm

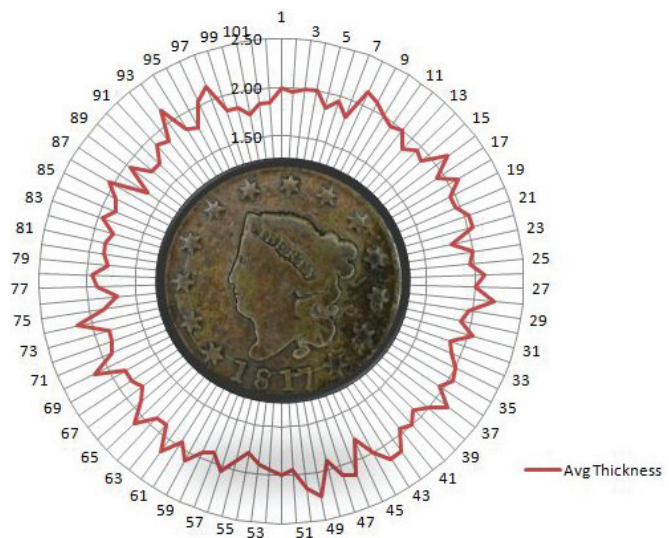


Picture 1-5. Diameter Variations for 1817 Large Cents

width for the remaining 13 mm. In this study, thickness was measured across the entire coin with multiple measurements taken by rotating the coin several times. Like diameter, large cents thickness variations occur for several reasons: planchet thickness in initial fabrication (blanking/upsetting); variations of coinage press striking pressure (and die alignment); possibly edge upset from external forces. More so today than perhaps in 1817, circulation strike coins needed to be stacked, and a design element that exceeds the edge, *e.g.* high relief,



Picture 1-6. Thickness Variations for 1817 N12 Large Cents



Picture 1-7. Thickness Variations for 1817 Large Cents

Thickness Set	1817 N12 [n=70]	1817 non N12 [n=32]	1817 all varieties [n=102]	Thickness Variation [n=102]
Average of Averages	1.940	1.983	1.953	0.08
Median of Averages	1.900	1.975	1.950	0.10
Standard Deviation	0.131	0.098	0.123	0.067
Maximum Thickness in set	2.3	2.2	2.3	0.3
Minimum Thickness in set	1.5	1.8	1.5	0.0
+1 SD	2.071	2.081	2.076	
-1 SD	1.809	1.885	1.831	
+2 SD	2.202	2.179	2.199	
-2 SD	1.678	1.786	1.708	
+3 SD	2.333	2.277	2.322	
-3 SD	1.547	1.688	1.585	

Table 1-3. Thickness Metrics of 1817 Large Cents

would make stacking difficult.⁹ Visual inspection of the coins in these sets has not shown any indication of elements exceeding the edge height...but if so, it would only be tiny fractions of a millimeter. The minimum and maximum thickness measurements were recorded for 9 The First Mint in Philadelphia beginning in 1795, and probably through the time of the move to the Second Philadelphia Mint in 1833, obtained planchets in kegs and similarly shipped them in kegs. [see Wright, John D., *The Cent Book 1816-1839*]. Also, stories about the Randall Hoard large cents mention finding them in kegs.

each coin. While I observed thickness measurement differences between coins, thickness generally varied no more than 0.3 mm for any single coin with the average variation of 0.08 mm. Like diameter only the average thickness is shown here:

Coming Attractions

How many die breaks appear on the 1817 N12 – two, three, four, more? Next up in Part II, I will explore the various characteristics of the different die breaks of the 1817 N12 large cent. In later parts, I will cover development of a methodology of characterizing each of the breaks, and parts thereof, as well as a proposed revision to the current die-state scale. Stay tuned.

Thanks and Appreciation

Thanks go to many members and dealers who have helped me acquire coins, allowed me to take measurements and pictures of their coins, and shared their pictures. I would like to especially thank the Frisco Mint, Goldberg Coins & Collectibles Inc., and Heritage Auctions for permission to use their published pictures of 1817 N12 coins. My extra special thanks go to EAC members John Wright, Brett Dudek, Tom Nist, Bill McMahon, Hugh Bodell, Gary Ross, Jim Neiswinter, and Richard Runion for their help and encouragement in this wonderful experience.

* * * * *

THE LARGE CENT CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN W. ADAMS

PART TEN: 1979

Harry E. Salyards

With John's increasing focus on large cent literature, it is necessary to construe the term "large cent correspondence" a bit more broadly than during previous years. Sometimes this will involve old-time collectors or their survivors; sometimes it will involve individuals more noted for their work in numismatic publishing; on yet other occasions, it will involve correspondence with friends who had found new niches of their own in numismatics.

On January 8th, John writes Leonard Holland,

"Next weekend it's back to Florida again for the annual Early American Coppers convention. All of the large cent freaks will be there, including Del Bland and the fellow they call 'God'—actually, he's only a rancher from California [Ted Naftzger—Ed.] but he did buy Dr. Sheldon's collection *in toto*, in addition to having a superb set of cents before he did so. I am scheduled to give a paper on numismatic literature; otherwise, the whole weekend should be most exciting."

An undated letter from Walter Breen is next:

"Jay Miller's photos of your 1794 cents reached me some days ago. They are eminently usable and will go directly into the ms. I have no doubt that they will prove a startling revelation to many collectors. I am extremely grateful to you for having found a way of getting the photos made in time to get them into the ms. Your name will appear among those who contributed coins for photography. Sorry I won't be able to get down to the EAC convention in Cocoa Beach [because] FCI keeps me

here to get the two book mss. completed as quickly as possible. (Swiatek on Commemoratives; and my Encyclopedia, which you have heard more about from Denis: he saw the ms. at the Houston ANA.) I have to get large amounts of both done this month, the remainder as soon thereafter as possible. I wish to God the Swiatek thing was done so I could do the Encyclopedia right!

"PS. There is a small but definite possibility that I may have to be up at MIT's Endicott House in Dedham during part of Jan. 22-24, attending an invitational conference on Replication Technology. This could easily be the most important seminar I ever took part in, as methods of manufacturing genuine and counterfeit coins/medals/paper money are obviously highly relevant."

John responds on January 18th,

"I am most excited about your prospective trip. . . If you were in the area, I would happily run you through the Adams Memorial Library.

"Needless to say, your presence at the EAC Convention was sorely missed. Given the location, it was not as heavily attended as some in years gone by, but was every bit as much fun. I genuinely enjoy meeting new members and younger people as well as catching up with the old standbys in the crowd."

On January 22nd, John writes William Bareford of Plainfield, New Jersey,

"I was not privileged to know your father [Harold—Ed.] well. We did spend a delightful half-day together,

with him drawing me out on my numismatic specialties and occasionally vouchsafing a story of his own.

“My ‘bags’ are 1794 large cents and numismatic literature. Between the two, I manage to produce a fair amount of published research on such topics as variety sequencing, collectors, collections and the like. It’s all a bit arcane but, notwithstanding, a lot of fun.

“Within 1794, one of my collecting specialties is Chapman plate coins. I own quite a few and would like to own your S-49 out of the Downing Sale. To pry it loose, I would be willing to pay more than a fair price in cash or kind. You may be an expert in these matters but, if not and you so desire, I would pick up charges for an opinion on fair price from Breen, Loring, Bland or any other of the large cent gurus.

“Whether you wish to trade or not, I do get to New York fairly regularly. If you would like to talk large cents, it might be a lot of fun to get together for lunch or dinner. Needless to say, you have an open invitation if your travels bring you to Boston.”

On January 25th, New Bush writes John with his thoughts on the recent EAC meeting:

“I can’t tell you how much this meeting meant to me. My interests, if not waning, were certainly dimming—but the 45 hours I spent were really a shot in the arm! I will never forget the short talk CDS, you and I had conc[erning] WHS, HH & HKD. That, plus your HKD notebook really brought back LC history in the ‘30’s—‘50’s. [Those initials would be Doug Smith, Sheldon, Henry Hines, and Homer Downing—Ed.]

“My S-21 is really quite special to me and I have no interest in selling or trading. The only thing I would consider is something quasi-unique—i.e. the HKD notebook, an unusual or rare book (*i.e.* Maris ’69) or the like—but these just don’t come up for trade and/or sale.”

--to which John has written in the margin, “give him something”

On February 1st, Dane Nielsen writes,

“Thank you very much for your recent note and research regarding a couple of my cents. The earlier information appears to be lost, consequently: dead end. Will attempt to follow up on your leads as circumstances permit.

“We will be having a local EAC meeting tomorrow night at the Long Beach show which gives me an excuse to take a half day off. We have a colorful west coast contingent with varied areas of interest and levels of lunacy. Too bad you missed last year’s EAC meeting as I think many regard it as the finest thus far.

“Denis is still bugging me about my S-67 (Obv. Hays plate #54; Rev. #'s 44, 53, 54, 55). Apparently you are not as anxious to own it as Denis indicates as you really haven’t mentioned it. Denis has made a rather uninspired offer but am afraid he can’t supply something that you may be able to: a choice MS60+ or better 1794 cent. For his own set he wants my S-43. Perhaps we could include that in anything we brew up. Well, at least I’ve suggested a starting point.”

Just as in his followup contact with Harold Bareford’s son, John continues to seek out information on other notable collectors, as a February 7 letter from Del Bland makes plain:

“Tracking down Charles J. Dupont, what a great job. Missing the envelopes by three years is too bad. If I knew where they were dumped I’d try to search them out. CJD must have done a lot of coin collecting to have accumulated his collection in a 6-7 year period, although in 1946-1952 it certainly was possible. Is he one of THE Duponts? Was he an attorney?”

“From conversations with him about large cents or coins in general you should be able to determine whether or not he was the person who actually formed the collection or just handled the estate which is the widely expressed belief.

“One thing I’d like to know is if CJD knew WHS and allowed WHS to use his S-178 as the *E[arly] A[merican] C[ents]* plate coin. I’d bet he didn’t and the WHS pulled a switch with the Chapman sale coin (1932). But WHS may have been authorized to do this for one reason or another or else WHS took a real risk seeing how CJD was still very much alive.

“Another thing, why weren’t the pedigrees on the half cents and cents shown in the A[nderson] D[upont] sale?”

“Is this information to be kept quiet? Sure am looking forward to reading the CJD answers to your questionnaire.

“John, be sure that when the S-23, S-42 and S-50 go on the block, you’ll have first choice at them. And probably at any of my other 1794’s.”

Dane Nielsen writes again the second week in February, with a followup proposal:

“I have sent some information to Denis on the coins he was interested in. I’ve asked him to consider all of the coins involved and work up one grand proposal for you and I [sic] to work with. Generally I anticipate your acquisition of the Hays S-67 and the S-64 ex-telephone book plus \$, Denis winding up with enough of my ‘94’s to keep him happy for months and, hopefully, my acquisition of your S-59 and S-71.

“You know, to tell you the truth, I’m not even sure which of your coins I’m bargaining for! Did you own both the S-59’s and S-71’s displayed at EAC? If so, which of each are you thinking of allowing me to acquire?”

John replies on February 10th,

“Thanks for the letter—a welcome reminder of a most pleasant occasion. I’ve heard from at least a half dozen of our fellow conventioners. This has got to be a very positive indication of the projects and friendships which such a meeting evokes.

“Sorry if your S-67 feels slighted; she must be a pretty demanding lady. I would be happy to make available either Oswald which you saw in Cocoa Beach (S-59, S-71). However, there being some disparity between these and the Hays S-67, how would you propose filling the gap?

“At the risk of being repetitive, I have a fun project going on re: Dupont of Stack’s 1954 Dupont sale. He lives (which is great) but is a heckuva liar (which presents problems). I have also made contact with Bill Bareford (Harold’s son) who has the Bareford copper and plans to once again become an active collector.

“I am going to be on the coast no later than October and will perhaps have an earlier trip as well. Root for a higher stock market.”

And Dane responds on the 16th,

“Was interested in your remarks re: the Dupont thing and the Bareford copper. Do I understand your handwriting to mean that “Dupont” is a “Heckuva liar”? . . . If he is a “liar” then it sounds as if one whale of an interesting story could develop if you’re able to weed and thin a bit. Can’t wait to hear more—perhaps we’ll be able to get together for an evening on one of your junkets out here. . .

“As for rooting for a higher stock market, well, I think I have less than 10K in it (mostly utility) so I’ll root for it mostly so that it will soften your grasp on your S-59 and S-71. You’re right—they are powerful items. I’m confident that we can work something out. I don’t have to build up my S-67 any—it’s a nice one but nothing magnificent—even a little dark. But it does fill a big hole in the Hays volume.

“I don’t believe I’ve really mentioned to anybody my collecting interests of the past 1-2 years. I have purchased no coin below the MS60+ level in that time. As you have no doubt known for some time, it is impossible these days to combine an appreciation for mint state condition with the urge for completeness. Only

you-know-who could even consider such a thing, were it even possible. Consequently, more and more of us are developing particular fields of specialization (neither a particularly startling nor new observation). You have your ‘94’s with emphasis on certain pedigrees (a fantastic niche). Over the years I’ve been drawn more and more to the Helfenstein philosophy—mint state coins exclusively. It is common knowledge that a number of LH’s coins were in fact slightly less than the grade at which they were offered and a number were recolored, some rather detrimentally. However, I still like his style—my only goal is to some day exceed his accomplishment. Of course, REN has done that several times over—but I’ve got to be realistic.

“That is the main reason for my interest in your MS ‘94’s. As for a deal, we’ll start with the S-67 as my ante. Though you may not have any interest I can offer the following ‘94’s (any or all) in a deal: (grading conservative)

S-19a and S-19b: the famous “twins” from the Pearl catalog to Kaplan for some 30 years, to Doug Smith to me. Both nice clean VG+’s

S-20: Choice VG10

S-23: VF25+, dark with interesting planchet effects

S-27: VG10

S-29: VF30, dark green

S-30: sharpness AU—beautiful lacquered granular surface. Ex-Dupont as EF40

S-34: G4

S-35: F12+, the HKD “perfect die” coin—never publicly offered since [the Downing sale] in 1952, though the inferior broken die has been around a lot—including the Schwartz sale as VF25

S-38: VF25+, long pedigree

S-42: VF20+

S-43: EF 40 Ex-Downing (Denis wants this bad [sic]) Advanced die state. “Artist’s Palette” color on rev. per J.C.

S-44: EF40+, Ex-BB, WHS. Superb reddish color and surface.

S-48: F12+

S-55: VF30-

S-56: VF30-

S-60: EF40+

S-62: F15, broken die

S-64: 40+/50+, Gilbert, *etc., etc., etc., etc.*

S-65: Choice EF, Ex-Dupont

S-68: VG10

S-69: AU50, Ex-Hall, *etc.*

“With the building [dental] practice, cash is not one of my strong points right now, though some long term fi-

nancing is possible. I also have a number of coins available that either Denis or CDS would go ape over—like 1798 S-150, EF40.

“At any rate, why don’t we get serious? Truthfully, I don’t recall the S-59(s) and S-71(s) as clearly as I would wish—by the way, which did you prefer—the redder or more satiny of the pair(s)? I’ll be waiting to hear.”

John has annotated this letter, placing penciled dots next to numbers 20, 23, 29, 30, 35, 38, 43, 44, 48, 55, 56, 60, 64, 65 and 69. Next to the S-35, he has noted “Pros[key]-H[ines]” and next to the S-38, “Gil[bert], Gran[berg], Woodin, Hi[nes].” The latter coin is CC6, VF20 in the Breen Large Cent Encyclopedia. At the end of the letter, he has also penciled in “+S-149, 153, 182, 185.”

Walter Breen offers additional perspective—and a note of caution—on the Dupont collection, in a letter of March 5th:

“You can’t always believe what you see, let alone what you hear. The real name of “Anderson Dupont” has been at least twice found out AND, DAMMIT, FORGOTTEN before the finders could tell me. It was a Massachusetts widow; in one of the Stack sales some of the A.D. duplicates were offered as “Consignment Douglas, Mass.,” the “Douglas” for C. Douglas Smith. I heard as early as late 1954 that “Anderson Dupont” was made up of Charles Anderson and Charles Dupont, and that these two were the agents who had obtained the collection for Stack’s. If Charles Dupont said he had assembled the collection during the previous eight years, *i.e.* 1946-54, his memory is playing tricks on him; for in Jack Collins’s annotated Newcomb catalogue, many of the cents that later appeared in the “Dupont” sale were bought by a single dealer, acting evidently as agent for the unidentified collector. I have not positively found any evidence that any of the “Dupont” coins appeared at auction (before 1954) later than 1945, and many of them are from much older collections. Quite a few of the half cents were from the Ebenezer Gilbert collection, being Gilbert plate coins, even if they were not so identified in the catalogue.

“I did not know Charles Dupont. . . I was never among his intermediaries or representatives! At the Dupont sale I bid for seven different people, most of which deadbeats never paid me a cent of commission. These were the initials I used:

TX – Tom Warfield
RX – Charles Ruby (I think)
RR – Richard Rosichan
WX – myself

NX – New Netherlands?
CX – I have forgotten this.

I don’t remember the others but if you have a named Dupont I may be able to identify some of the initials. (My copy was stolen years ago.)”

John also annotated this letter, placing a dark vertical pencil mark next to the sentence about the Gilbert plate coins, boldly underlining the words, “It was a Massachusetts widow,” and adding an (exasperated?) “who” at the end of a long pencil line aimed at the word “finders” in the second sentence.

‘Upon further review,’ Dane Nielsen offers a sobering perspective on their proposed trade, in a letter of March 16th:

“I am afraid things won’t pan out in the trade proposal. Basically, it boils down to the fact that I don’t believe I need to spend \$13,000+ for a choice ’94. At the rate of ~\$750 per coin for EF ’94’s, that works out to an equivalent of eighteen (!) nice ’94’s that Denis would end up with in exchange for one of yours. Though I love your coins, I just can’t do it. . .”

John replies on March 26th, with words of advice as appropriate today as they were 37 years ago:

“Personally, I am delighted that you have decided not to buy the Oswald. EAC is crammed with people who have caviar tastes but who, because of limited budgets, must turn their holdings over with the speed of light. This is degrading for both collector and coin alike. Far better, in my opinion, that one should define collecting goals that one can afford to implement comfortably and in depth. My concentration on pedigreed ’94’s and literature has proved to be an effective check on what would otherwise, knowing me, be an unmanageable urge to acquire.

“End sermon. If you should ever develop tastes so plebian as auction catalogs, or the like, I can suggest plenty of mountains that have no [sic] yet been climbed. Simply holler.

“P.S.: One of my Oswalds was owned by five EAC’ers in the space of 14 months, during which time the price spiraled upward from \$8000 to \$16,000 plus. I consider these transactions so frivolous that they have been expunged from my records of provenance.”

A March 17 letter from Del Bland refers to yet another Oswald S-71:

“I picked up the Oswald:164 S-71, a full AU55, even a little better because of the surfaces and mint red. But it has to [sic] much rub for a MS coin. It’s flawless and lovely and will replace the EF45 French: 80 coin which

came through Chas. Fisher—WHS—DP. At least the WHS or DP envelope with the coin gives that as the pedigree. I also notice in the sale of the J. H. Smith Coll[ection] by Stack's 2/51 that lot 342 is called "the French S-71 sold by Mehl as an Unc. Piece." So I don't know what's what here. Another WHS switch?"

In this case, the Sheldon pedigree was accurate, and the Stack's catalog in error. French: 80, now graded EF40, is tied for CC7, whereas the coin Del had just acquired is AU55, and CC3. See Breen's Large Cent Encyclopedia, page 230, for details. Noting Del's use of the Oswald lot number, I found myself looking up adjacent lots among the "Gardner Heads" of 1794. This is just a sampling:

Oswald lot 158: S-67, MS68
Oswald lot 159: S-67, MS65
Oswald lot 161: S-69, MS65
Oswald lot 162: S-69, MS63
Oswald lot 163: S-70, MS60
Oswald lot 164: S-71, AU55
Oswald lot 165: S-71, MS61
Oswald lot 166: S-71, MS68

Fresh from the mint in the Fall of '94. . .

Del's letter also refers to another S-67, which he puzzlingly calls "the S-67 Hays coin," as "sold in the collection by Ralph Mitchell to Cy Phillips (S & H Stamp and Coin) in Arcadia, Calif. I talked to him on the telephone and he's calling the coin EF and asking around \$500 for it. Maybe he hasn't sold it yet and you'd want to talk to him. All I have is his telephone number. . ."

That early Spring of 1979, John and Myles Gerson were negotiating over the possible sale of a set of *The American Journal of Numismatics*. John quoted a price; Myles had counter-offered \$1500; John declined to sell—but then, in a letter of March 19th, sweetens the deal with a new proposal:

"However, it turns out that you are in a position to do me a favor if, as Del suggests, your S-23 is the Frossard plate. Should I be able to find an acceptable substitute and should we be able to work out an exchange, you can have my *AJN* for \$1500 wrapped in thanks. Otherwise, the price is as quoted."

Myles replies in an undated note,

"As to the S-23: Lyman Collection / Newcomb / WHS / DP. That's what is shown on Ray's envelope—if coin is the one you are looking for, no problem either 30 grade or better & I would be more than pleased to accommodate you. (If better than 30, I would settle \$ difference with you.)"

They *were* apparently able to work out a deal, though it may have ultimately been on the basis of cash considerations, as the only VF30 S-23 in the Breen condition census appears to have passed from Myles to John, with no "acceptable substitute" appearing among the other S-23's listed in the VF range. See Breen's Large Cent Encyclopedia page 116 for details.

Over the next several months, virtually *all* of the correspondence in John's file concerns numismatic periodicals, books, and bookbinding projects. I was intrigued to find a form letter he sent out on April 18:

"Dear [Periodicals] Librarian,

"From the Union list of serials, I find that you have a partial file of the 'American Journal of Numismatics.' If you find that you no longer have use for this periodical and would consider disposing of it, I would be interested in the same. Kindly advise and I will quote an equitable offer.

"In case it makes a difference, I am not a dealer. I am a collector with two books on numismatics and numerous articles to my credit.

John W. Adams
Director of Research"

This letter was sent to Bowdoin College, the Detroit Public Library, the Omaha Public Library, Williams College, the College of Wooster (OH), the Newberry Library (Chicago), the University of Chicago, the Massachusetts State Library, the University of Michigan, the University of Minnesota, the Providence Public Library, Colgate University, and Hamilton College (Clinton, NY). He received only three replies: from Williams, Providence, and Hamilton. He was able to purchase a total of 32 volumes from Williams, *AJN* Volumes 5-9 and 20-46.

Still deeply intrigued by the lives of the legendary collectors, on May 3, John writes Eric Newman,

"I very much enjoyed our telephone conversation. Hopefully, one of your many interests will bring you to Boston before too much time goes by.

"The Adams family is presently moving from one house in Dedham to another. Thus, I can fairly accurately quantify my numismatic library as being four full loads in a mid-sized station wagon. A complete set of the 'American State Papers' had gone on before, which is probably the only reason the shock absorbers are still operative. . .

"By bumbling around, I have managed to learn a fair amount about the accumulation and dispersal of many

major cent collectors. However, there are large gaps in my knowledge concerning Maris, Ellsworth, B. H. Collins, and Wurtzbach to name a few. Any sources you have on these gentlemen would be most welcome.”

Eric Newman replies on May 11,

“Thank you so much for your letter. I am enclosing some tidbits of information which you may already have, but which may be of minor help.

“One of the intriguing items in your letter is that you said you were enclosing a want list and that was not enclosed.

“With respect to your need for information I presume you have asked people like Walter Breen, Abe Kosoff, Charles Wormser, Norman Stack, *etc.*

“I look forward to meeting you.”

A page of notes in Eric’s hand is attached:

“Carl Wurtzbach

He put articles in the Numismatic Review published by Stack’s in 1943, *etc.* He died in 1947. I’ll bet Harvey Stack knows where his cents went.

Edward Maris

His obit Numismatist Vol. 13 p. 160 (1900) said he sold his US at the Maris sale. I have the catalog and presume you have also.

Benj. H. Collins

In his obit Numismatist V. 41 p. 355 (1928) it says he said he would leave his cent collection to his son.

James Ellsworth

Obit Numismatist July 1925 p. 373 says he sold his collection to a New York dealer a few months before at private sale & they were dispersed piecemeal.—Was it Proskey, Raymond, Elder or who got them” [emphases in original—Ed.]

John writes Eric in followup on May 29th,

“I much appreciate your information on the four mystery cent collectors. My status of ignorance is as follows:

“Wurtzbach had several cent collections, ranging from the one he sold Brand in 1919 to those handled by Bluestone in the 1940s. It is not clear just what was in any of them.

“True, Maris sold most of his numismatic chattels in the 1886 auction sale; however, his beloved 1794 variety set was sold privately – when and to whom?

“Collins ended up not by passing his collection on to his son but, rather by selling it to Mehl. Mehl improved

something that was already very good and then either took it with him to the grave or sold it very quietly.

“The Ellsworth material was handled by Wayte Raymond with John Garrett as his angel. Tantalizingly, an inventory of the whole collection is on file at Evergreen House – everything, that is, except for the large cents.

“Enough of my problems. I have talked to the gentlemen you named, save for Harvey Stack who I have always found to be tough with an answer. Again, my thanks for your interest.”

Del Bland writes on May 16th,

“Wanted to tell you how much I enjoyed your article in the new *P-W*, the one on the S-48’s. Don’t think I can solve the problem but with the info you supplied I’ll try. If I find out anything helpful, I’ll let you know.

“What happened in the interview with Charles Dupont?

“My research the last couple of months has been limited to a couple of pedigrees on REN’s coins. Haven’t added anything to my 1794’s except a VF25 S-29 and the ‘perfect die’ HKD S-35, both from Dane Nielsen. Anxiously looking forward to the Johns Hopkins sale.”

Del writes again on June 7th,

“I enjoyed your letter of May 26th [unfortunately, no copy in the file—Ed.]. Anxious to find out about Dupont. . . I can’t remember what I told you about Dorothy’s S-23. If I said it was the Frossard plate in his monograph I was entirely mistaken. My S-23 is the Frossard plate coin and it’s also ex-Pearl: 35—Kissner: 225—K. C. Medals: 9. Sorry about all this.”

Not all of John’s pursuits of information on famous collectors bore fruit. As we shall see, that certainly includes Charles Dupont. In addition, in his search for information on the Cogans, he managed to track down Mrs. Elizabeth Steinle (“Mrs. E[dward] C[ogan] Jr.”) of South Charleston, West Virginia. John writes her on October 17, 1979,

“I am now in the process of writing a new book which will talk about nineteenth century numismatic literature. As part of that project, I will be dealing with the Cogan series of auction catalogs (both Edward and George). . . I would greatly appreciate any suggestions you might have as to what should be included on the Cogans, father and son.”

Mrs. Steinle replies on November 1st,

“Am most flattered that you seek my help on the Cogan portion of your book; however, I have just purchased a copy of the Attinelli reprint and it seems that you have

as much as, or perhaps more than I do of the pertinent information. Much of what I've done is on family background and I have been able to find little about George except his shop address in 1884 (see Edward's Obit. May or June 1884 *AJN*) and that he attended the Bushnell sale in 1882 as a buyer and accompanied by his father."

Similarly, he attempts to contact Oscar Pearl *via* Dave Bowers, who forwards John's letter to Pearl on June 20th. [Again, no copy of this letter exists in the file.] On July 19th, Constance Pearl, Oscar's wife, writes John,

"Your letter to my husband was sent on to us here [Newport Beach, CA] from Bowers & Ruddy which interested him very much. Unfortunately, he has been in and out of the hospital here since last November and after three major operations is only just beginning to regain his strength. . . He asks me to tell you that it is so long ago that he has forgotten the names of all the suppliers of those beautiful 1793 cents, as we have been living in France and Italy for the last 30 years and came to California on a visit two years ago. . . There are certain anecdotes that may be of interest to you for your book and if you care to telephone him sometime he would be very interested to talk to you."

Unfortunately, this was never to be, for Oscar Pearl died on August 29th. In a followup letter of October 3rd—on the personalized stationery of "Oscar J. Pearl / Strada Campo Golf, 26 / San Giacomo / 18038 Sanremo (Italy)"—Mrs. Pearl writes,

"I am looking forward very much to meeting you, although I feel I already know you well, your interest in my husband's life is a great comfort to me during this period of readjustment and loneliness. When I have had more time to go through my husband's papers, many of which have not been unpacked since they were shipped over from Europe, I will be in touch again with Mr. Kolbe.

"I am also preparing notes on my husband's early collecting life and am in touch with his only surviving friend in New York City, who was his accountant for many years. . ."

Del Bland sends a followup note on June 20th,

"Just a note regarding the Starred Rev[erse] which appeared in the Bispham sale in 1880. I have H. G. Sampson's copy of that sale and next to lot 162 he has written the word "bronzed." That's all except the price--\$4.25. My experience is that the term bronzed referred to a coin that had been cleaned but hesitate to say this is always the case. The WHS coin has been cleaned at one time.

"The WCB [Willard Blaisdell—Ed.] example which I now own is a perfectly uniform medium-dark brown, about the color of a Hershey chocolate candy bar. A note written by WCB says that he 'removed dirt and grease.' It's very possible something was removed from the surfaces years ago and the coin recolored."

John responds six days later:

"I much appreciate your notes and speculation on S-48. It is a great comfort to know that someone else shares my rare form of insanity. As used by the Chapmans, 'bronzed' usually refers to the mint process for coating proofs; I have never seen them apply the term to a circulated coin – so used, it may well imply tampering/recoloring or other manmade intervention. Thus, my guess on this clue alone would be that your WCB piece is indeed the Bispham/Chapman discovery specimen."

And *indeed it was*—the very coin most recently in Al Boka's 1794 variety collection (lot 5333), sold by Heritage in early September for \$258,500. Incidentally, a quick set of calculations suggests that, if this coin appreciated in value by 10% per year—thereby doubling every seven years—it actually should have reached a value of \$278,592 by 1992. If it is possible for a six-figure coin to be a "bargain," this incredibly historic piece would seem to have such a claim.

On July 7th, John writes Del again,

"On the subject of 'bronzed,' you might be interested in the following quote from a 12/29/1944 letter, GHC to HKD [George Clapp to Homer Downing—Ed.]: '1794 H-15, ex-Ellsworth. I have the perfect die in 'Mint' condition all but the color which is a beautiful bronze. Proskoy once said that this is the ideal color, as it is set and will not change, while a red cent may change to any color.' Another interesting aspect of this quote is that such a coin is not now in A.N.S. Their 'Ellsworth' is only VF35 (and Ellsworth did not collect VF-XF's). My bronze, mint state H-15—ostensibly ex-'TJC-WHS-DP'—is curiously reminiscent."

John was right to be skeptical about the alleged pedigree on the H-15 (S-59) then in his collection. The real pedigree on the Ellsworth coin reads Ellsworth—Wayte Raymond—Charles Clapp, Sr.—George H. Clapp—ANS—William Sheldon—Dorothy Paschal—Ted Nafziger—New Netherlands 11/1973: 380. And in my annotated copy of the New Netherlands sale, in the margin by lot 380, are the opening and closing bids (2000 and 4800) and the initials, "J.A."

A blunt letter from John to Charles Dupont, dated August 28th, appears to put an end to his search for the truth

regarding “Anderson Dupont”:

“I’m sorry that we did not make connections in Shrewsbury.

“There are many things I would like to have on record about Charles Dupont, the man and the collector. However, my highest priority is learning who put together the ‘Dupont’ large cents. Doubtless for good and sufficient reason, you maintain that it was yourself. However, I have since interviewed five of your contemporaries who all insist that this was not the case.

“In writing my book, I would like to portray you as the sophisticated numismatist who discovered a ‘quiet’ but significant collection, added to it and then brought it to the world’s attention via a well-known Stack’s auction. As matters now stand, however, I am forced to imagine 1) how and under what circumstances you acquired the collection and 2) why you should be so insistent in keeping the former owner, obviously an accomplished numismatist in his own right, under a shroud of secrecy. The story won’t read well.

“I don’t care whether you bought the collection for ten cents on the dollar or whether you were forced to pay through the nose. If you will give me an accurate picture on ‘who,’ I will happily respect any confidences that may be involved with ‘how.’

“I will be deeply grateful for (and you will have no cause to regret) any help you give me.”

There is no response from—or indeed, further reference to—Charles Dupont in the remainder of the 1979 file.

In early October, John submits his third major article of 1979 to *Penny-Wise*. This was on the Henry Hines Collection, and it appears in the November issue, pp. 240-244. (The other two articles were “Rarity and Value of Large Cent Literature,” March issue, pp. 47-49; and “Discovery of the Starred Reverse,” May issue, pp. 97-98. The latter has already been referred to, in the exchange of letters between John and Del Bland.) The Hines article prompts an enthusiastic response from Warren Lapp (October 15th):

“You outdid yourself this time! The article on Henry Hines is crammed with history. I loved it! So will the members in the November *P-W*.”

“Don’t quit now! How about something on David Proskoy?”

“Thanks for making my task too easy!”

On October 27th, Jack Collins sends John an enthusiastic letter:

“How I wish you could have been with us at the ANA convention. I have formed a new group for numismatic bibliophiles, and we had our first meeting in St. Louis. I rounded up about a dozen of us for a Dutch-treat dinner, and we spent the whole evening discussing old numismatic books, auction catalogues, old-time dealers, and so forth, until the restaurant threw us out after midnight. We all had a great time swapping stories, but John Ford really held us spellbound for most of the evening, delighting us all with his stories about Breen, Stack’s, and New Netherlands. Dave Bowers pledged to give the group \$100 to launch the club and our newsletter (which I plan to call “The Asylum”). I plan to call our new group the “Numismatic Bibliomania Society,” as the title perfectly fits so many of the book and catalogue nuts that I know. . .

“I would like to get the first issue of our newsletter out by the first of January. The bulletin will be very similar in format to that used by EAC’s *Penny-Wise*—perhaps even including a section in the rear for ‘Swaps and Sales’ as in *P-W*. George [Kolbe] will do an article, so will Frank and Laurese Katen. How about one from you?”

On October 29th, Ted Naftzger writes,

“No, I have neither died nor (certainly not) gone to Heaven. Just gone fishin’. In the land of the GBR (reef and giant Blacks (marlin) for another two weeks.

“I’m thinking I should plan or at least hope to have a visit with you in NYC should you decide to attend the Garrett Remnant Dispersion. At that time perhaps I can remember to 1) return your tan trench coat and 2) compare Fallen Fours and 3) review aims, or all of the above.

“I expect to lodge at the Wyndham, 42 W 58. . . Expect to be handcuffed to TSH (Shat’r’d Hulk) for protection from mendacities and other bogus/doubtful opportunities that often plague out-of-town boys.

“My best to you, John.”

The following day, John writes to John Ford,

“My book on 19th century catalogs is progressing—Haseltine is done as are a lot of the minor guys. I am well begun on E. Cogan, but all the back breakers—WEW, LL, EF [Woodward, Low, Frossard—Ed.], and the Chapmans—lie ahead.

“If you are going to Hopkins #1, by all means let’s plan to get together. I look forward to bidding you up on the RRR colonials and, at some later date, on those low grade Indian Peace Medals. I need to refine my tastes.”

On November 19th, John writes Dave Bowers,

“This is a much belated note to say ‘thank you’ and ‘congratulations.’ The thank you is, of course, for the presentation copy of *The History of U. S. Coinage*. I am greatly flattered not only by receipt of the book but by the overly generous credit given me inside its covers.

“As for the ‘congratulations,’ it is easy to run out of superlatives. Your book captures, as nothing before has come close to doing, the quintessential spirit of our hobby. The work will prove a beacon to budding collectors who, while they may be harboring a spark of enthusiasm, lack the perspective and knowledge necessary to enjoy numismatics to the fullest extent. You have opened the door to a whole new world and thousands will come crowding through. . .

“I promise to provide you with a short list of inconsequential corrections for the second edition which, doubtless, will soon be upon us. Well done!”

On December 1st, Ted Naftzger writes again, in the aftermath of Bowers & Ruddy’s Garrett I Sale (or as Ted had mischievously termed it, in light of John’s prior private purchases from the collection, the “Garrett Remnant Dispersion”):

“John, despite the grossly eclectic group Tuesday night, it was a joy for me to see you and my other pennynut pals. Having plucked the check for dindin, mediocre and reasonably-priced though it was, have I softened you up enough to slip a toe in the door so as to be considered seriously in the event S. S. Forrest’s becomes tradable? His Hays 8 appeals to me, as you’re well aware. Meanwhile—shall I make a down payment on same, or just pass along for your enjoyment and a key place in your cabinet, Auction ‘79’s Lot 506 (S-63, “Fallen 4”) that Del bought for me cheap @5K? Interesting—I can find very little wrong with the coin, ‘cept I own its about-equal (tho dark in color) in “Winsor 832.” Both are same late clashed die state; “Auction ‘79” has double-struck date, lips, *etc.*; “Winsor” has a rim cut opp[osite] nose, and is weakly struck @ TES O. But it did reside, happily we trust, in the cabinets of Messrs. Granberg, Proskey, Hines, and WHS as you well know; and having devoted—yea, committed—so much of my life, energy, and capital toward a westward movement of the Sheldon hoard, I shall opt for “Winsor” to remain atop Mt. Oly. . . Now—ta daahhh—for the real message and purpose of this Saturday night special:

“Your article in *Penny-Wise* about Henry Clay Hines put tears in my eyes! It met me last night as UAL returned me from NYC. You have woven the thready bits of information into a continuous fabric we can all enjoy and understand. Remember now, I heard all the parts of

that story long before you attempted to make sense out of the flashes that fortunately came your way! If I had only the sense to record the marvelous sessions with DIP and WHS! You are indeed a skillful and talented storyteller, John; you omit nothing of importance, though I think the Bank of Lee, Mass., and CW’s commission by Virgil Brand are connections in which we could take some interest. Allow me this one remark, please: Your “The Henry Hines Collection” IS THE BEST, THE MOST IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO PENNY-WISE SINCE OUR EAC CLUB WAS FORMED. BRAVO!”

After reading this, can there be anyone who *isn’t* interested in searching out John’s original article?

On December 13th, Bob Schuman writes John about a new collecting interest:

“It’s been quite a while since I wrote. It’s amazing what happens when one’s collecting interests change. People I talked to on a weekly or even daily basis have not been heard from for months. It’s understandable, certainly, and I have no regrets. I’m still close with CDS and the Great Shal but that’s mostly it among EAC’ers. It’s still fun to meet the old crowd at shows and reminisce about the good old days. I still will always believe that 1794 L[arge] C[ents]s are the greatest collectible items in the world but, yet, I don’t miss them as much as I thought I would. It’s funny how ‘psychological’ collecting really is. Once I decided I didn’t collect them anymore, I no longer craved things I once thought I couldn’t live without—all because of a simple mental decision.

“Well, enough of that! I’m into exonomia (ugh!) full force. In fact, aside from H[ard] T[imes] T[okens] and early storecards, the rest of the token world is, I think, rather revolting—aluminum discs with holes in them, *etc., etc.* So many of these guys have no feeling for the aesthetics of what they collect. The HTT’s (which in fact, covers a much broader area than Low’s original 183) really do have a lot of pizzazz! Unfortunately, that’s partly why they’re so tightly held. Of course, the same was true of LC’s until about 1971. Anyway, I have met some nice and certainly interesting people (including the most interesting of all—John Ford). I could listen to him for hours. . .”

John replies on the 16th,

“It was great to hear from you after all these years. I’m glad you’ve found something you like and I’m sure you’re doing it with great distinction.”

Meanwhile, Dave Bowers has acknowledged John’s note of November 19th, in a letter dated December 14th:

“Of the 5000 copies printed of the first edition of *The*

History of United States Coinage as Illustrated by the Garrett Collection, all but 300 to 400 have been spoken for, as of this writing. So, we plan to print a second edition sometime in January. This gives us an opportunity to make any correction, additions, or changes which are deemed appropriate or necessary.

“If you have any specific suggestions in this regard, please let me know what they are by citing the page number, paragraph, and position of the correction. . .I very much appreciate your help with the first edition of the book and hope that you will let me know as soon as possible of any corrections which come to mind for use in the second.”

1979’s correspondence concludes with John’s reply of December 27th, from which I’ve selected four (of ten total) corrections:

“Page 14, col[umn] 1, para[graph] 3: You say “Coins valued at \$16,000. Attinelli says \$2000. Woodward, a man who should know, said in a 7/78 letter to ‘Numisma’ that the loss was greatly exaggerated in the press, that it was less than 1/10 of the value of the collection (which realized \$13,000+). (This refers to the dollar loss in the 1867 burglary of the Mickley collection.)

“Page 31, col 1, para 4: ‘Numisma’ continued in print until Vol. X, #6, date 12/1891.

“Page 33, col 1, para 3: the ‘second collection of Joseph Mickley’ was catalogued by J. W. Haseltine for an auction sale conducted on 1/31/1879.

“Page 17, col 1, para 4: ‘the high point being. . .the A. S. Jenks Collection.’ By almost any objective standard, such Cogan sales as MacKenzie (1869), Cohen (1875), and Root (1878) were superior to Jenks. . .”

Additional Dramatis Personae

Jack Collins (1939—1996)

Eric P. Newman (1911—

Oscar Pearl (1905—1979)

Additional biographical details on these collectors may be found at Al Boka’s website,

1794largecents.com

To be continued. . .

* * * * *

FUTURE EAC CONVENTIONS

Bill Eckberg

The venues for the next three EAC conventions are set. As you all should know, our 50th anniversary convention will be at the Doubletree in Philadelphia, PA from April 19-23, 2017. It’s going to be a GREAT party, so everyone should try to be there!

Our 2018 convention will be May 3-6 at the Grand Traverse Resort and Spa, Acme (Traverse City), MI. It’s probably the best hotel we’ve ever been at, and it’s a 5-star golf resort. Whoever wants to plan the golf outing should do it ASAP, as they schedule tee times several years in advance! I’m not kidding. There’s spectacular beauty in that area, a National Lakeshore, wineries, art galleries and a lot more. This will be one to bring the family!

Our 2019 convention will be May 2-5 at the Dayton (OH) Convention Center. Dayton was home to the

Wright Brothers, and there is a great aviation museum nearby.

We are soliciting proposals for 2020. We try to have our shows scheduled three years ahead, so we will be on schedule to approve the 2020 location at the April Board meeting. We already have a preliminary proposal from Springfield, IL for 2020, but I’d like to know what members think about having three conventions in a row in the Midwest. Also, we’re happy to get proposals from other parts of the country!!!

If you’d like to host a convention in 2020 or later, or if you have other questions, please contact me ASAP by email: halfcent@icloud.com. The 2020 dates would be April 29-May 3. Those dates do not conflict with Easter, Passover or Central States.

* * * * *

50TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL



EAC announces the production of a special commemorative medal in honor of our first 50 years.

The medal, illustrated above, will be antiqued copper, 1.5 inches in diameter.

Lettered edge reads:

HISTORY

EDUCATION

FRIENDSHIP

It is only available to current members in good standing.

Cost: \$10. Limit of ONE per member.

Orders must be received no later than February 7, 2017.

The medals will be available for pickup at the 50th Anniversary EAC Convention in Philadelphia, April 19-23, 2017. If you can't make it to the convention, your medal will be mailed to you thereafter.

Use the order form included with this issue of *Penny-Wise* or available from the Members Only section of the eacs.org website.

It will be available only by advance subscription, so if you think you might ever want one, ORDER IT NOW!

EAC ACTIVITIES AT THE C4 CONVENTION/WHITMAN BALTIMORE EXPO

Bill Eckberg

As you may recall, EAC and the Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4), which had its origins in EAC, are strengthening our mutual connections. EACers are invited to participate in the C4 convention to be held at the Baltimore Convention Center in conjunction with the Whitman Baltimore Winter Expo, November 3-6, 2016. EAC will have a table adjacent to the C4 table. We will also have access to room 305 for informal meetings on Thursday and Friday from 3-5 PM.

Activities of particular interest to EACers will include talks by Chuck Heck on Charles E. Clapp, Mike Shutty on discoveries at Jamestown and Joel Orosz and Len Augsburg on U.S. pattern coins of 1792.

Thursday evening will feature a social event, dinner and talks at the Sheraton Inner Harbor, Harbor view Room. The social starts at 5:00 PM. C4 and EAC members and guests or spouses are invited. Dinner is \$25 per person, and tickets can be purchased at door.

Tickets are not required for the after dinner talks.

* * * * *

BOURSE UPDATE, EAC PHILADELPHIA

Greg Fitzgibbon

I am the bourse chairman for next year's convention in Philadelphia. At this time, almost 90% of the tables have been paid for and reserved. If you would like to reserve a table please contact me at fitzgg1@aol.com

7 pm: Joel Orosz and Len Augsburg: Pattern Coinage of 1792

8 pm: Syd Martin: French Coinage for Colonial America

9 pm: Chuck Heck: Searching for Charles E. Clapp

Friday and Saturday's talks will be in room 304 of the Convention Center.

Friday 11 am: Mike Shutty: Bent, Holed and Folded: Coin Talismans at Jamestown

2 pm: Chester Sullivan and Joel Esposito: Castorland Jetons

Saturday 10 am: Jim Rosen: An Introduction to the Coinage of Pre-federal Connecticut

EAC will also have its Saturday Region 3 meeting at 1:00 PM in room 301.

* * * * *

2016 EAC BOOK OF THE YEAR AWARD

Nominations are being accepted for the 2016 EAC Book of the Year Award. Titles may be nominated by any EAC member in good standing and should be limited to book-length works in the areas covered by Early American Coppers: United States half cents, large cents, Hard Times tokens and colonial/confederation coppers.

Nominations should be sent to:

David F. Fanning
Kolbe & Fanning Numismatic Booksellers
141 W. Johnstown Rd.
Gahanna, OH 43230

(614) 414-0855

Fax (614) 414-0860

df@numislit.com

Nominations must be made by January 31, 2017. The winner will be announced at the 2017 EAC Convention in Philadelphia.

* * * * *

SMALL EXHIBITS NEEDED FOR 2017 EAC

Ray Rouse

The upcoming EAC convention is a milestone for the club—the fiftieth year of an organization that has become a mainstay of the numismatic community. As such, it represents an opportunity for you to “put your best foot forward” and display your most interesting coin “treasures.” As you know, most interesting does not just mean coins with the highest technical grades, but includes counterstamps and counterfeits, unusual die states and die marriages, and a myriad of other possibilities.

At our last convention in Charlotte, we had adequate space for over a dozen exhibits, several of which used more than one coin case. For the 2017 convention in Philadelphia April 20th to 23rd, two coin cases are reserved for exhibits by C4 members. This leaves us with a maximum of 12 coin cases for displays. Thus I am looking for exhibits that can be shown using a single coin case in order to allow as many EAC members to participate as possible. Exhibiting is a wonderful way to share both your enthusiasm and expertise.

EAC has flourished over the years not only because of the strength of the bourse, with “the best copper any-

where,” but also because of the sharing of information through speakers and exhibits. With an exhibit, you can impart your knowledge to other collectors and encourage them to collect similar material. The exhibits, not only in the display area, but also those provided by the dealers, are essential elements in making EAC conventions the outstanding shows they are.

One of the nice things about being an exhibitor is that you get early entry to the bourse to set up your exhibit at the same time that the dealers are setting up their tables. It is always fun to get in early and see what is happening, who is there, and which tables you wish to instantly get to when the bourse is open before someone else finds that “gem.” Exhibits need to be set up either Thursday afternoon or Friday morning. All you have to do is find me on the floor and I will get you your coin case, key, and lights and show you where you can set up.

Because of space limitations and to make selection of displays as fair as possible, I have provided an application form to be completed and returned to me by those wishing to have a display this year.

EXHIBIT APPLICATION

Name _____ Date _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Phone _____

Title of Exhibit _____

Mail to: Ray Rouse, 7568 Regency Lake Drive, Apt 802, Boca Raton, FL 33433

EMAIL to: rayrpbfl@gmail.com

* * * * *

EAC SALE LOT VIEWING VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

John Bailey

EAC Sale lot viewing volunteers are needed for the 2017 EAC convention in Philadelphia April 20 to 22. I would like to start a list of those that can help. You do not need to commit to a given day or time at this point. We can sort that out later. I am asking for help in only one or two hour shifts. This way you will still have

plenty of time for all the other events. This will be the fourth time I have run lot viewing and I know that I will need 25 people to help.

Please email me at JDBAILEY15@ROCHESTER.RR.COM

2016 EAC Sale Prices Realized						Total: \$290,525							
Lot #	Price	Lot #	Price	Lot #	Price	Lot #	Price	Lot #	Price	Lot #	Price	Lot #	Price
1	3,250.00	41	420.00	81	360.00	121	2,000.00	161	420.00	201	1,150.00	241	650.00
2	425.00	42	420.00	82	120.00	122	600.00	162	575.00	202	300.00	242	1,200.00
3	130.00	43	650.00	83	1,450.00	123	340.00	163	725.00	203	0.00	243	200.00
4	300.00	44	255.00	84	160.00	124	1,000.00	164	0.00	204	2,200.00	244	625.00
5	180.00	45	625.00	85	480.00	125	340.00	165	0.00	205	170.00	245	1,800.00
6	250.00	46	440.00	86	220.00	126	1,050.00	166	170.00	206	850.00	246	0.00
7	575.00	47	625.00	87	340.00	127	320.00	167	675.00	207	300.00	247	360.00
8	420.00	48	105.00	88	260.00	128	1,150.00	168	150.00	208	420.00	248	60.00
9	230.00	49	320.00	89	2,000.00	129	380.00	169	0.00	209	2,100.00	249	0.00
10	360.00	50	875.00	90	90.00	130	0.00	170	725.00	210	140.00	250	210.00
11	180.00	51	360.00	91	85.00	131	725.00	171	1,050.00	211	320.00	251	600.00
12	525.00	52	420.00	92	2,200.00	132	1,700.00	172	120.00	212	550.00	252	0.00
13	230.00	53	240.00	93	110.00	133	460.00	173	600.00	213	420.00	253	0.00
14	700.00	54	950.00	94	250.00	134	1,300.00	174	240.00	214	500.00	254	280.00
15	0.00	55	900.00	95	100.00	135	275.00	175	270.00	215	320.00	255	925.00
16	110.00	56	200.00	96	100.00	136	420.00	176	220.00	216	0.00	256	700.00
17	9,500.00	57	200.00	97	575.00	137	0.00	177	270.00	217	850.00	257	460.00
18	3,800.00	58	1,150.00	98	0.00	138	1,300.00	178	2,300.00	218	625.00	258	360.00
19	360.00	59	240.00	99	0.00	139	600.00	179	290.00	219	575.00	259	200.00
20	925.00	60	120.00	100	0.00	140	850.00	180	1,550.00	220	320.00	260	0.00
21	420.00	61	420.00	101	0.00	141	0.00	181	0.00	221	825.00	261	280.00
22	950.00	62	0.00	102	400.00	142	925.00	182	340.00	222	725.00	262	0.00
23	480.00	63	625.00	103	4,800.00	143	1,200.00	183	270.00	223	0.00	263	95.00
24	650.00	64	460.00	104	7,250.00	144	300.00	184	220.00	224	400.00	264	0.00
25	0.00	65	320.00	105	850.00	145	4,500.00	185	320.00	225	160.00	265	0.00
26	0.00	66	2,300.00	106	1,000.00	146	330.00	186	875.00	226	4,200.00	266	325.00
27	975.00	67	950.00	107	0.00	147	4,200.00	187	0.00	227	2,600.00	267	340.00
28	600.00	68	3,300.00	108	0.00	148	0.00	188	975.00	228	1,150.00	268	0.00
29	900.00	69	700.00	109	825.00	149	725.00	189	0.00	229	0.00	269	190.00
30	625.00	70	800.00	110	240.00	150	220.00	190	360.00	230	200.00	270	0.00
31	400.00	71	380.00	111	2,100.00	151	320.00	191	200.00	231	480.00	271	280.00
32	0.00	72	300.00	112	2,900.00	152	400.00	192	380.00	232	160.00	272	400.00
33	200.00	73	110.00	113	160.00	153	0.00	193	210.00	233	190.00	273	0.00
34	260.00	74	1,350.00	114	440.00	154	300.00	194	210.00	234	750.00	274	360.00
35	300.00	75	120.00	115	2,800.00	155	750.00	195	220.00	235	0.00	275	180.00
36	260.00	76	725.00	116	600.00	156	440.00	196	0.00	236	80.00	276	340.00
37	900.00	77	300.00	117	425.00	157	270.00	197	1,450.00	237	0.00	277	0.00
38	300.00	78	115.00	118	1,850.00	158	0.00	198	900.00	238	140.00	278	460.00
39	510.00	79	900.00	119	1,150.00	159	1,600.00	199	320.00	239	160.00	279	360.00
40	1,100.00	80	320.00	120	360.00	160	0.00	200	0.00	240	950.00	280	230.00

2016 EAC Sale Prices Realized													
Lot #	Price	Lot #	Price	Lot #	Price	Lot #	Price	Lot #	Price	Lot #	Price	Lot #	Price
281	260.00	321	1,150.00	361	460.00	401	1,000.00	441	660.00	481	750.00	521	110.00
282	460.00	322	140.00	362	0.00	402	400.00	442	140.00	482	380.00	522	210.00
283	500.00	323	0.00	363	0.00	403	200.00	443	180.00	483	190.00	523	55.00
284	95.00	324	0.00	364	380.00	404	825.00	444	360.00	484	300.00		
285	575.00	325	1,800.00	365	230.00	405	0.00	445	180.00	485	0.00		
286	1,750.00	326	600.00	366	150.00	406	3,700.00	446	160.00	486	925.00		
287	210.00	327	3,100.00	367	320.00	407	140.00	447	80.00	487	480.00		
288	725.00	328	460.00	368	0.00	408	250.00	448	460.00	488	625.00		
289	625.00	329	475.00	369	250.00	409	600.00	449	150.00	489	170.00		
290	120.00	330	0.00	370	210.00	410	220.00	450	400.00	490	260.00		
291	460.00	331	300.00	371	0.00	411	825.00	451	290.00	491	130.00		
292	1,250.00	332	240.00	372	550.00	412	130.00	452	360.00	492	725.00		
293	0.00	333	0.00	373	300.00	413	600.00	453	500.00	493	400.00		
294	460.00	334	0.00	374	320.00	414	340.00	454	160.00	494	240.00		
295	230.00	335	380.00	375	240.00	415	0.00	455	575.00	495	875.00		
296	600.00	336	480.00	376	0.00	416	0.00	456	380.00	496	230.00		
297	1,900.00	337	260.00	377	325.00	417	300.00	457	220.00	497	460.00		
298	750.00	338	360.00	378	480.00	418	480.00	458	170.00	498	775.00		
299	210.00	339	440.00	379	200.00	419	460.00	459	230.00	499	360.00		
300	825.00	340	0.00	380	200.00	420	925.00	460	1,100.00	500	500.00		
301	700.00	341	1,750.00	381	150.00	421	800.00	461	1,200.00	501	1,100.00		
302	380.00	342	320.00	382	360.00	422	650.00	462	260.00	502	300.00		
303	440.00	343	0.00	383	1,250.00	423	1,100.00	463	1,200.00	503	800.00		
304	0.00	344	440.00	384	825.00	424	260.00	464	210.00	504	260.00		
305	1,450.00	345	180.00	385	400.00	425	0.00	465	440.00	505	360.00		
306	0.00	346	210.00	386	160.00	426	400.00	466	290.00	506	0.00		
307	400.00	347	170.00	387	0.00	427	600.00	467	380.00	507	525.00		
308	2,100.00	348	220.00	388	400.00	428	400.00	468	480.00	508	1,400.00		
309	950.00	349	550.00	389	675.00	429	340.00	469	550.00	509	320.00		
310	850.00	350	1,050.00	390	250.00	430	600.00	470	550.00	510	85.00		
311	1,550.00	351	130.00	391	480.00	431	360.00	471	140.00	511	85.00		
312	1,750.00	352	1,250.00	392	0.00	432	160.00	472	200.00	512	65.00		
313	320.00	353	750.00	393	5,500.00	433	500.00	473	0.00	513	65.00		
314	0.00	354	110.00	394	220.00	434	190.00	474	190.00	514	200.00		
315	120.00	355	280.00	395	290.00	435	220.00	475	320.00	515	150.00		
316	460.00	356	120.00	396	170.00	436	0.00	476	290.00	516	60.00		
317	1,350.00	357	0.00	397	220.00	437	130.00	477	200.00	517	100.00		
318	0.00	358	210.00	398	460.00	438	800.00	478	200.00	518	100.00		
319	550.00	359	725.00	399	200.00	439	150.00	479	460.00	519	100.00		
320	600.00	360	0.00	400	300.00	440	95.00	480	420.00	520	55.00		

CONSIGN NOW TO THE 2017 EAC SALE

We are now accepting consignments for the 2017 EAC Sale at the Philadelphia, PA convention. Please consider taking advantage of this excellent venue for selling your coins. We've had lots of interest already in consigning to the sale and expect record bidding participation. The catalog *will* fill up quickly so don't delay!

Deadline for consignments is January 28, 2017

We're working hard once again to make this the highest quality catalog possible with professional, full color images, thorough lot descriptions, and a wide variety of choice, rare, and interesting material.

Requested minimum value per lot is \$200.

Please forward consignments and any questions/comments to:

Kevin Vinton
PO Box 771
Danbury, CT 06813
(203) 305-4710
kevin@indeetlib.com

EAC REGION 3 MEETING AT THE BALTIMORE INNER HARBOR

July 16th 2016

Greg Fitzgibbon

At 1PM, Region 3 Chairman Brett Dudek called the meeting to order. The first order of business was for everyone to introduce themselves and say a little about their collecting interests. Normally the summer show is not that well attended but we had a great showing with 15 attendees.

Fred Cook	Bel Air, MD
Garrett Ziss	West Chester, PA
Bill McMahon	Buffalo, NY
Ed Fox	Spencerville, MD
Joe Pargola	Langhorne, PA
Mike Packard	Fairfax, Va
Don Stepita	North Bethesda, MD
David Huang	Glenmore, PA
Jim Roland	Lebanon, PA
Brett Dudek	Hagerstown, MD
Greg Fitzgibbon	Manassas, VA
Ryan Light	Lebanon, PA
David Stebbing	Baltimore, MD
Alan Anthony	Leesburg, VA
Mark Vitunic	??

For show and tell there were a few items. The most notable was a nice example of the popular Redbook LIHERTY variety in a VF35 holder. This is a tough coin to get in a higher grade with decent eye appeal, which this coin had.

There were some discussions about this year's convention in Charlotte. Those who were able to attend reported that they had a good time viewing lots of copper and catching up with friends whom they only get to see once or twice a year. Of course, we discussed how the 2017 convention will be right up I-95 in Philadelphia, and since next year marks the 50th anniversary of EAC, it should be a special event.

Then some time was spent discussing the notable sales that were coming up. One was the Fred Iskra sale of late date large cents, to be held by Goldberg's around Labor Day. The general consensus was that this will be a collection of many nice coins with great eye appeal.

There was also discussion of the upcoming sale of Al Boka's Collection of 1794 large cents by Heritage on Sept 8th. This is one of the finest collections of 1794s assembled. For those of you who like coins with provenances this is a set of '94s you should look at. Almost two dozen have ownership chains that go back 100 years and there are a number of well-known names represented.

At this point Brett adjourned the meeting until the next Whitman show in November.

* * * * *

EAC REGION 4 MEETING AT SUMMER FUN

ORLANDO, FL; JULY 9, 2016

Attendees:

Bill Eckberg	West Palm Beach, FL
Susan Eckberg	West Palm Beach, FL
Taylor Elwood	Columbus, IN
Chuck Heck	Hypoluxo, FL
Karyn Heck	Hypoluxo, FL
David Johnson	Chattanooga, TN
Donna Levin	Palm Beach Gardens, FL
Denis Loring	Palm Beach Gardens, FL
Roger Lussier	Fort Myers, FL
Tom Reynolds	Omaha, NE
Sidney Scheinman	??
George Trostel	Southington, CT

The meeting was called to order at 9:02 AM by Region 4 Chair Donna Levin. The usual round of introductions followed.

Chuck Heck gave a presentation on Henry Voigt and one of his watches.

President Bill Eckberg discussed the upcoming EAC annual conventions in Philadelphia (2017); Traverse City, MI (2018); and Dayton, OH (2019).

A lively discussion took place on Chinese and other counterfeits. These are being discussed in depth on Jack Young's Dark Side Facebook group, which is open to all EAC'ers.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:45 AM.

Respectfully submitted,

Denis Loring
National Secretary

LONG BEACH EXPO REGION 7 MEETING, 09 SEPT 2016

Ron Shintaku

An EAC Region 7 meeting was convened at the Long Beach Convention Center on Friday evening 09 SEPT 2016 at 1830 hours. The following EAC members and guests were in attendance:

Doug Bird	Hermosa Beach, CA
Dane Nielsen	Ventura, CA
Phil Moore	Sherwood Forest, CA
Nancy Yamasaki	Upland, CA
Dale Snyder	Long Beach, CA
Tom Reynolds	Omaha, NE
Ron Shintaku	Long Beach, CA
Bryan Yamasaki	Upland, CA

Following the introductions, R7 Chairman, Bryan Yamasaki, opened the meeting by reminding all EAC members that Mark Borckardt is compiling a 50th Anniversary EAC History, and is requesting club members to forward him copies of any vintage EAC-related club member photos, and/or other club-related memorabilia. Mark can be contacted at his email address: markb@ha.com.

A brief discussion noted that the activity at this show appeared lighter than normal. It was felt that the recently held Anaheim ANA summer show, which occurred nearby and only a month prior, possibly accounted for this show's diminished activity.

The meeting continued with a short discussion on the recently-held Jon Alan Boka 1794 Large Cents sale (by Heritage), the Fred Iskra Late Date collection (by the Goldbergs), and the second portion of the Tom Reynolds' collection (also conducted by the Goldbergs).

Meeting attendees felt that the majority of the prices realized at the Boka sale were strong. Tom Reynolds indicated that the 04 SEPT 2016 sale of a selection of his early date large cents also produced some nice results. As to the Iskra sale, the attractive and finest-known 1849 N25 opened at around \$35K, and closed at that price.

Upcoming Goldberg auction large cent sales discussed also included the February 2017 Haig Koshkarian collection; the Chuck Heck 1794 Large Cent sale; additional early date large cents from the Tom Reynolds collection; the June 2017 Manny Ahumada Middle Date sale; and the additional Pogue large cents by Stack's

scheduled possibly for sometime in Spring 2017.

The group also briefly reviewed the upcoming EAC conventions in Philadelphia for 2017 and Traverse City, Michigan for 2018. Some discussion reviewed the possible air and ground travel route options in getting to the Traverse City venue. Airline service exists for those traveling from distant locations via ORD (Chicago), then catching a smaller regional-jet service to TVC (Traverse City). Some members also discussed the option of flying into ORD or GRR (Grand Rapids, MI) and then driving to the venue site.

Next up, Dane Nielsen, EAC# 22, provided a recent account of his involvement with PCGS in finally deciding to slab his 1816 to 1829 large cent collection. As with many copper collectors, Dane initially was against the idea of slabbing his collection. Dane always liked his collection coins to be "raw." However, in discussions with other notable collectors, he was convinced that for the ease and safe handling of his coins, such as reducing the "pink-rim" condition developing as a result of excessive handling, and also enhanced marketability, he finally elected to have them slabbed. Overall, it turned out to be a good experience for him, as many of his coins ended in high condition grades. Dane is now a supporter of getting his coins slabbed, and encourages others to do so.

Recognition was also again provided to the Long Beach Expo Coordinator, Taryn Warrecker, and her staff for their service in reserving a meeting room for us, and also for all the internet and publication advertising pertaining to our scheduled R7 EAC meeting. A box of See's candy and truffles were presented to them in appreciation of their continued support.

Bryan concluded the meeting with a note regarding next year's EAC elections: Anyone interested in running for a club office should contact John Kraljevich at his email address (jkamericana@gmail.com), and advise him of your interest.

The meeting adjourned at 1900 hrs, and all interested meeting participants relocated to the Islands Restaurant for dinner and additional camaraderie. The next planned Long Beach Expo R7 EAC meeting is tentatively scheduled for Friday, 17 FEB 2017 at 1830 hrs.

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2016 EAC-ANA MEETING

ANAHEIM, CA; AUGUST 12, 2016

Attendees:

- Lucas Baldrige Austin, TX
Mark Borckardt Allen, TX
Ken Bressett Colorado Springs, CO
Sherwood Clay Boulder, CO
John Duff Los Angeles, CA
Bob Fagaly Carlsbad, CA
Ron Guth San Diego, CA
Travis Hollon Austin, TX
Paul Hybert Chicago, IL
Denis Loring Palm Beach Gardens, FL
Bill McClean Scottsdale, AZ
David Menchell Fresh Meadows, NY
Phil Moore Sherwood Forest, CA
Jim Neiswinter Franklin Square, NY
Dane Nielsen Ventura, CA
Joe Pargola Langhorne, PA
P. Scott Rubin Lawrenceville, NJ
Ron Shintaku Long Beach, CA
Jan Valentine Colorado Springs, CO
Bryan Yamasaki Upland, CA

Publications for "Introduction [to Penny-Wise] by the Editor", Ron Guth won Best Blogger, and Mark Borckardt won NLG's highest award, the Clemy.

Mark is still hoping to have the 50-year history of EAC in print in time for the 2017 convention. He needs photos of EAC activities from 1967 through 1982. Please send any you have to him at Heritage.

Several significant collections of large cents will be sold by Ira and Larry Goldberg in February, 2017: Tom Reynolds Part II, Haig Koshkarian, Chuck Heck, and Bruce Tucker. Stack's Bowers will sell the Twin Leaf collection, Part III, in November of 2016.

The only significant new find reported was an 1801 NC-1, PCGS VF20.

A discussion ensued of slab versus EAC grading. The question was raised, as slabs proliferate and more and more early coppers are holdered, will EAC grading gradually disappear?

The meeting was adjourned at 9:45 AM.

The meeting was called to order at 9:02 AM by National Secretary Denis Loring. The usual round of introductions followed.

At the Numismatic Literary Guild bash the night before, Harry Salyards won Best Column, Small Club

Respectfully submitted,

Denis Loring
National Secretary

* * * * *

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS OF EAC OFFICERS 2017-2020

John Kraljevich, Jr.

The time has come to nominate a new slate of National and Regional officers to steer the club for the next three year term, 2017 to 2020. Any member is invited and encouraged to either nominate themselves for office or nominate any other member.

Most positions have at least one nominee. We still need a nominee for Treasurer, and for the secretaries of Regions 2 (NY, NJ) and 3 (Mid-Atlantic: PA, DE, MD, DC, VA, WV, NC).

Our club has been entirely run by volunteers since its inception. If you've enjoyed anything about the club

- meetings, Penny-Wise, our annual convention - it's because someone picked up the torch and ran with it. If you've never had an opportunity to get involved, now is a good chance.

Election ballots will be included in the January issue of Penny-Wise. Results will be announced in April.

Please forward your nominations to John Kraljevich by email (jkamericana@gmail.com), phone (443 454 7588) or snail mail (PO Box 1939, Fort Mill, SC 29716) if you'd like to step forward or if there is a fellow member you think would do an excellent job.

* * * * *

EAC 2017 CALL FOR SPEAKERS

Nathan Markowitz

Only a few will have the privilege to speak at the fiftieth anniversary EAC convention in Philadelphia next year...truly a Rarity 7 opportunity! We welcome new speakers to mix with the regulars.

Remember, it's about sharing your passion on early numismatics: federal copper, silver, gold, colonial, history. Be one of the select few. Contact me at cascades1787@yahoo.com.

* * * * *

GARVIN FUND RECIPIENT'S REPORT, 2016

David Huang

Before I start this article, I'd like to thank all the members of EAC who have ever given me advice, coppers, or anything else over my very short tenure as an EAC member. I'd also like to thank Chris McCawley, who fueled my interest in large cents, as well as Scott Barrett, John Kraljevich, and Chuck Heck for helping me out and introducing me to the Garvin Fund.

This was my second time at the EAC convention, and I had a great time, even better than my first. I don't think there's anything quite like the EAC bourse floor; to be in a room with dealers and fellow collectors who all share the same passion for copper is really something special. Unfortunately, due to school, I have never been to an EAC Happening, although I hope to be able to attend, and maybe enter a few of my own coins, someday. I arrived Friday night, just missing Bob Grellman & Chris McCawley's presentation by a few minutes.

Saturday morning, Ray Rouse helped me set up my exhibit. This was my first time ever exhibiting at a show, and Mr. Rouse was very helpful. Being the first exhibit that I'd ever done, I wanted the topic to be interesting, and related to an important part of my collection, so I decided to do an exhibit on problem coins. I was definitely inspired by Mark Borckardt's presentation at last year's EAC convention, titled "Problem Coins: A Unique Opportunity." In his presentation, he showed coins that may have been repaired, damaged, corroded, or impaired in some other way, but were still very desirable. I remember seeing a Starred Reverse 1794, the S48 that was in a PCGS holder, graded VF details dam-

aged. This is for sure one of my dream coins, and I'd be happy to own one in any condition, no matter what type of damage it had. Besides, I like having coins with "character" in my collection, especially coins that have circulated. Mint State coins don't appeal to me even half as much as coins with a story, like brown copper. Most of my presentation consisted of problem coins from my collection, some of which were a little better date or variety, like a PCGS "tooled" 1794 large cent, which in fact was just an S31 Marred Field, giving it a tooled look; and some were just coins with sentimental value to me, like my first Draped Bust cent, which got me into the hobby, and my first Braided Hair large cent, a nice necklace-holed example.

Besides setting up the exhibit, I got to talk with a lot of copper dealers on the bourse floor, some of whom I'd never met before. I also attended a few of the educational seminars, and it was very interesting to see the grading set of half cents, assembled by Bob Fagaly, that was in the EAC Grading Guide! By the end of the show, I managed to pick up a few coins from the EAC Sale, including a very nice toned MS64BN Braided Hair cent, as well as a Fine to borderline VF 1797 S134 cent from Doug Bird. Unfortunately, I wasn't able to add to my 1794 collection this year, although I did see some really nice ones (Including another Marred Field variety that I wanted!). I learned a lot this time around at EAC, and I can't thank the club enough for providing me with this opportunity, as well as setting up the Garvin Fund in the first place. I look forward to seeing everyone again in my hometown of Philadelphia!

* * * * *

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 2016 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>
Clifton Smith	Atlanta, GA	6397
Charles Morgan	Glen Allen, VA	6398
Gary Braisted	Boynton Beach, FL	6399
Abigail Zechman	Davenport, FL	6400J
Carter Hanson	Boulder, CO	6401J
Taylor Elwood	Columbus, IN	6402
Charles Rich	Frankfort, IN	6403
Mark Schoneman	Overland Park, KS	6404
Mark Petrosky	Springfield, IL	6405
Michael Bruce	Pampa, TX	6406
Michael Pirnique	Springfield, IL	6407
Bruce Pawlak	Lapel, IN	6408
Bruce Baugh	Derby, KS	6409
Issac Yankel	Eighty Four, PA	6410J
Conly Rieder	East Greenbush, NY	6411

Rejoining Members

Richard Dolloff	165
David Stebbing	3735
Miles Brooks	5187
Tim Skinski	6037



A 1794 TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS

John Lindberg

I'm a new EAC member. As I've been reading up on the early large cents, I needed a list to help me understand the differences. I started with Sheldon's book and added some details from Breen and Noyes that I borrowed from the ANA Library. I've attached a sample table with the data for 1794. I started with the 1794's, but have the others from 1793 to 1814 as well.

I'm sure this has been done a hundred times before, but I'd be willing to offer the Excel file to anybody who might be interested. It would save a lot of typing and could be a good starting point to track collections. It's nice because you can filter by any of the columns, so if you wanted to see all the 1794 cents with Obverse 4, it's right there. (This offer obviously includes the 1794's, in spreadsheet format.)

I can be reached at lindbergjohn@hotmail.com.

Editor's Note: While John's table is reminiscent of the table in Breen's Large Cent Encyclopedia, pp. 234-235, tracking equivalents among a number of references on the 1794's, I believe it is an improvement thereupon. I see a number of problems with Breen's table:

First, it is organized by Breen numbers, not Sheldon

numbers. 16 years after the publication of Breen's Encyclopedia, it is clear that Sheldon numbers are not going away.

Second, it gives no simple obverse and reverse narrative descriptions, as John does here.

Third, rather than utilizing Sheldon's simple alphanumeric descriptions for the obverse and reverse die—wherein S-17 is 1-A, for example—Breen instead dredges up McGirk die marriages, after C. E. McGirk's serial publication, "United States Cents and Die Varieties, 1793-1857," from *The Numismatist*, April 1913 through December 1914—something that never appeared in book form. Even more obscurely, he cites Ross die marriages, after collector George R. Ross. Ross appears four times in Breen's index. He is cited for publishing a piece on the rediscovery of Sheldon-73 in *The Numismatist*, December 1922; and it appears that his collection was sold by Tom Elder in May, 1937; but even as Breen cites equivalent Ross die marriages throughout his text, he *never says* where he got the list!

Accordingly, I'm happy to publish John's table of 1794 equivalents here.



Year	Type	Sheldon	Obverse	Reverse	Obverse Description	Reverse Description	Rarity	Hays	Maris	Chapman	Doughty
1794	Liberty Cap	17a	1	A	Head of '93, Wide Straight Date, '93 Edge		5	4	4	4	22
		17b									
1794	Liberty Cap	NC-4	1	A	Head of '93, Wide Straight Date, '94 Edge		8+	4	4	4	22
1794	Liberty Cap	18a	2	A	Head of '93, Double Chin, '93 Edge		6	3	52	3	65 & 20
1794	Liberty Cap	18b	2	A	Head of '93, Double Chin, '94 Edge		4	3	52	3	20 & 65
1794	Liberty Cap	19a	2	B	Head of '93, Double Chin, Close Legend, '93 Edge		5+	2	2	2	19
1794	Liberty Cap	19b	2	B	Head of '93, Double Chin, Close Legend, '94 Edge		4	2	2	2	19
		20a									
1794	Liberty Cap	NC-7	3	B	Head of '93, Close Straight Date, '94 Edge Over '93		8+	1	1	1	18
1794	Liberty Cap	20b	3	B	Head of '93, Close Straight Date, '94 Edge		4+	1	1	1	18
1794	Liberty Cap	21	4	B	Flat Pole		3	5	N/A	5	21
1794	Liberty Cap	22	5	C	Bent Lock	Mounds Above 1 (Usually)	1	43	28	6	48
1794	Liberty Cap	23	6	D	Shattered Obverse (Usually)	Right Ribbon High	4+	18	13	7	33
1794	Liberty Cap	24	7	D	Scarred Head, Full Cheeks	Right Ribbon High	1	17	12	8	32
1794	Liberty Cap	25	8	E	Wide 7-9, Severed Hair Strands		3	22	16	17	36
1794	Liberty Cap	26	8	F	Wide 7-9, Severed Hair Strands	Break Through E, Projection on O of OF	2	21	15	18	35
1794	Liberty Cap	27	9	G	Buckled Obverse	Single Leaf at l in AMERICA	5	25	41	19	61
1794	Liberty Cap	28	10	G	LIBERTY High, Locks End in Vertical Line	Single Leaf at l in AMERICA	2	23	17	20	37
1794	Liberty Cap	29	10	H	LIBERTY High, Locks End in Vertical Line	Tailed Right Ribbon	2	24	25	21	38
1794	Liberty Cap	30	11	H	Marred Field	Tailed Right Ribbon	1	37	26	22	46
1794	Liberty Cap	31	11	I	Marred Field	Long Fraction Bar	1	39	29	23	49
1794	Liberty Cap	32	13	J	Off Center to the Right, Up-turned Locks		2	26	18	11	59
1794	Liberty Cap	33	13	K	Rim Break Over LI	Weak ONE CENT, Wheel Spokes	6	27	N/A	12	N/A
1794	Liberty Cap	34	13	L	Rim Break Over LI	Single Berry Left of Bow	5+	28	13	19	40
1794	Liberty Cap	35	14	L	Delicate Lower Lock	Single Berry Left of Bow	5	29	53	28	N/A
1794	Liberty Cap	36	15	M	Low Head	Single Berry Left of Bow, Lowest Right Leaf Points to C	5	31	43	14	63
1794	Liberty Cap	37	16	M	Distant 1	Single Berry Left of Bow	6+	59	N/A	16	N/A

Year	Type	Sheldon	Obverse	Reverse	Obverse Description	Reverse Description	Rarity	Hays	Maris	Chapman	Doughty
1794	Liberty Cap	38	11	M	Marred Field	Single Berry Left of Bow	5	41	N/A	24	N/A
1794	Liberty Cap	39	11	N	Marred Field	Sprawled Ribbon Ends	6	40	49	25	N/A
1794	Liberty Cap	40	11	O	Marred Field	Sprung Reverse Die	5+	42	30	26	50
1794	Liberty Cap	41	18	Q	Truncated Hair Locks	Minute Berries	3	19	14	9	34
1794	Liberty Cap	42	18	R	Truncated Hair Locks	Weak OF	4	20	46	10	N/A
1794	Liberty Cap	43	19	R	Short Bust	Weak OF	2	34	22	35	43
1794	Liberty Cap	44	19	S	Short Bust	Large Berry Opposite C	1	33	21	36	42
1794	Liberty Cap	45	20	T	Braided Hair	Lump Inside Left Loop of Bow	5+	47	34	33	54
1794	Liberty Cap	46	20	U	Braided Hair	Crossed E	3	48	35	34	55
1794	Liberty Cap	47	21	V	Short Bust	Bow Skewed Left	4	6	45	29	25
1794	Liberty Cap	48	21	W	Short Bust	Starred Reverse	5	8	51	30	24
1794	Liberty Cap	49	21	X	Short Bust	Closed Wreath	2	7	5	31	23
1794	Liberty Cap	50	22	X	Short Bust, Detached Lower Lock	Closed Wreath	5	57	48	32	N/A
1794	Liberty Cap	51	23	X	Short Bust, Long Locks	Closed Wreath	5-	10	47	37	N/A
1794	Liberty Cap	52	24	X	1 and 7 Distant	Closed Wreath	6-	9	6	50	26
1794	Liberty Cap	53	25	X	Severed Sixth Lock	Closed Wreath	6	58	N/A	47	N/A
1794	Liberty Cap	54	26	X	Slanting 7	Closed Wreath	3	11	7	43	27
1794	Liberty Cap	55	26	Y	Slanting 7	Large Berries	2	13	9	44	29
1794	Liberty Cap	56	26	Z	Slanting 7	Office Boy Reverse	3	12	8	45	28
1794	Liberty Cap	57	27	AA	Pyramidal Head, Button on Cap		1	14	10	46	30
1794	Liberty Cap	58	28	BB	Thick Hair, Wide Date	Right Ribbon High	3	16	40	39	60
1794	Liberty Cap	59	28	CC	Thick Hair, Wide Date	Left Ribbon Bow Double Cut	3	15	11	40	31
1794	Liberty Cap	60	29	DD	Thick Hair, Close Date	Right Ribbon High	3	35	23	41	21
1794	Liberty Cap	61	29	EE	Thick Hair, Close Date	Short Right Stem	4	36	24	42	21
1794	Liberty Cap	62	30	EE	Heavy, Stubby Lower Lock	Large Rim Break (Usually)	4+	49	42	51	62

Year	Type	Sheldon	Obverse	Reverse	Obverse Description	Reverse Description	Rarity	Hays	Maris	Chapman	Doughty
1794	Liberty Cap	63	31	FF	Fallen 4		2	32	20	38	41
1794	Liberty Cap	64	32	GG	Shielded Hair	Fraction Bar Missing	5-	46	33	48	53
1794	Liberty Cap	65	32	HH	Shielded Hair	Short Stems	1	45	32	49	52
1794	Liberty Cap	66	33	II	Distant 1, Heavy Figures	Double Leaf Under O	5	44	31	52	51
1794	Liberty Cap	67	34	II	Large Circular Curl, Marred Face		3	54	38	53	58
1794	Liberty Cap	68	35	II	Bisecting Crack		5	55	N/A	54	N/A
1794	Liberty Cap	69	36	II	Small Circular Curl		3	50	50	55	N/A
1794	Liberty Cap	70	36	JJ	Small Circular Curl, Die Break Through T and Y	Triple Leaf Under D	2	51	36	56	56
1794	Liberty Cap	71	37	JJ	Small Circular Curl	Triple Leaf Under D	2	52	37	57	57
1794	Liberty Cap	72	39	KK	Head of 1795, No Curl		2	56	39	59	59
1794	Liberty Cap	NC-1	15	L	Low Head	Single Berry Left of Bow	7+	30	44	15	64
1794	Liberty Cap	NC-2	11	P	Marred Field	Sprawled Ribbon Ends	8	61	N/A	27	N/A
1794	Liberty Cap	NC-3	38	KK	Head of 1795, 1 Almost Touches Under Lowest Curl		8	60	54	58	N/A
1794	Liberty Cap	NC-5	19	T	Short Bust	Lump Inside Left Loop of Bow	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1794	Liberty Cap	NC-6	32	LL	Shielded Hair	Five Berries Left, Seven Right	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1794	Liberty Cap	NC-8	8	MM	Wide 7-9	Four Berries Below R	8-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1794	Liberty Cap	NC-9	21	NN	Short Bust	Die Break Between Zeroes	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1794	Liberty Cap	NC-10	19	OO	Short Bust	Inside Berry at T	8+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1794	Liberty Cap	NC-11	8	J	Divided Date	Fraction Bar Not Covering 1	7+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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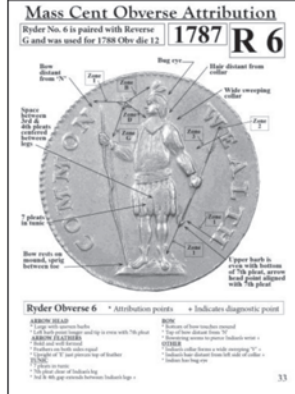
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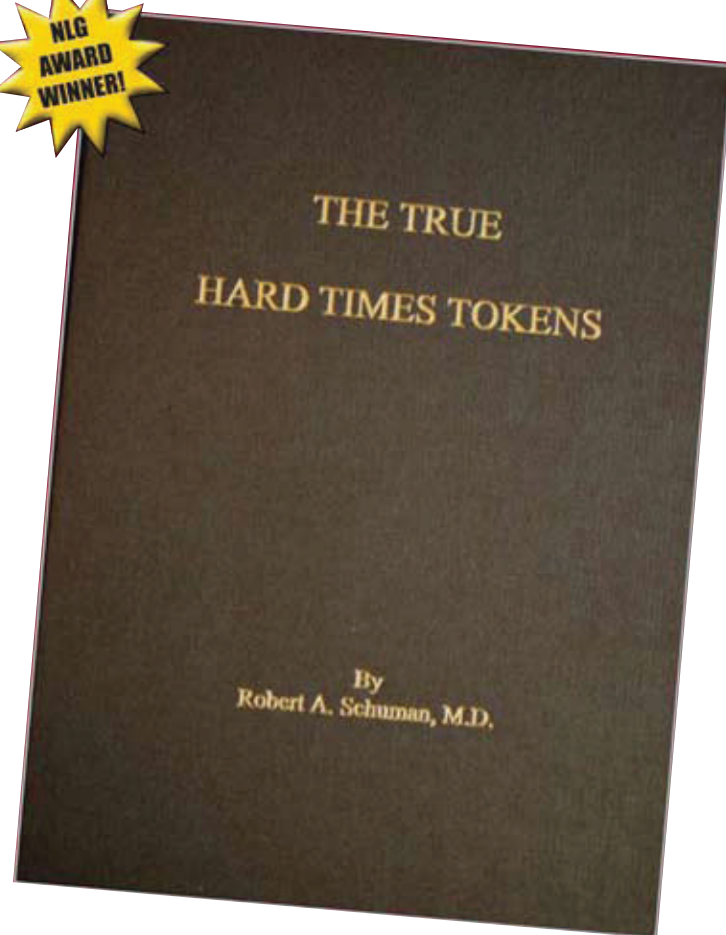


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 - a. Giving a presentation to a non-numismatic entity, ex. A school, community service organization, home for the aged, Boy or Girl Scouts, *etc.*
 - b. Presenting a program or seminar at a coin club or coin show.
 - c. Writing articles for local, regional, or national numismatic publications.
 - d. Service in leadership positions for local, regional, or national numismatic clubs or organizations.
 - e. Volunteer work for local, regional, or national numismatic clubs or organizations in an effort to insure a successful specific program or show.
3. By signing this application, you agree that should you receive an EAC Scholarship you will prepare and submit an original article to ***Penny-Wise*** discussing the subject matter of the class or seminar including personal observations or comments. Such article will be due no later than four (4) months from the end of such class or seminar.

Research Grant requirements:

1. Please submit documentation showing the nature, timing and source of the research being conducted and its direct relation to early American copper.
2. Please submit original documents (to be returned) showing clearly the nature and amount of such expenditures that relate directly to the research being conducted.
3. By signing this application, you agree that should you receive an EAC grant you will prepare and submit an original article to ***Penny-Wise*** that details the results of the research project. Such article will be due no later than four (4) months from the completion of the research covered under the grant.

Note Well: There is no deadline for applications. However, you must be an EAC member in good standing for at least 12 months prior to the date you submit the application.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Mail or email this application to either:

John Kraljevich, PO Box 1939, Fort Mill, SC 29716 or jk@jkamericana.com

Chuck Heck, PO Box 3498, Lantana, FL 33465-3498 or check48@comcast.net