

PENNY-WISE

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INTRODUCTION BY THE EDITOR: ALMOST A WHIMSY

Harry E. Salyards

Whimsy: as applied to early copper collecting, the word of course comes from Sheldon's 1957 Preface to *Penny-Whimsy*, where he notes how the keeping of systematic notes with an eye to revising *Early American Cents* had been a "lighthearted" task—"almost a whimsy."

It's a curious word, with a baffling etymology. Some authorities consider it a marriage of parts of two words: "whim-wham" and "fantasy"—that is, "whim (-wham + fanta) sy." "Whim-wham," referring to a trifle, goes back to the 1520s, but no one knows where the word came from. "Whim" by itself would seem to suffice, for Samuel Johnson's 1755 *Dictionary of the English Language* defines it as "a freak; an odd fancy; a caprice; an irregular motion of desire." Curious turn of phrase, that: "irregular motion of desire." The pursuit of antique discs of copper, of little metal value, at sometime stiff prices, would certainly qualify in many peoples' eyes as reflecting a most irregular desire!

A common synonym for "whimsy" is "caprice," for which the most appropriate definition would be "a work of art that is light and fanciful." Now we're getting somewhere. We certainly regard our early coppers as miniature works of art. Furthermore, they have sometimes been described in fanciful terms—think of Dr. Maris's various appellations for the 1794 large cents. But when we speak of a "fanciful object" we are not merely describing a thing, but a *process*, for the pursuit of a true collection is a fanciful *objective*, subject to continuous revision as opportunities arise.

In short, we are captives of an odd fancy for old copper coins. "Fancy," of course, is akin to "fantasy," which is derived from the Greek "fantasia" -fantasia- meaning "imagination." I would submit that a meaningful collection of early copper coins cannot be put together without imagination—imagination as applied to a collecting goal, as well as imagination applied to the historic artifact held in your hand.

So there you have it: a pleasant melding of art and object, desire and imagination. I don't know if Sheldon was using the term apologetically, thinking of the many hours he had devoted to research for a book that some would consider frivolous, but he needn't have. The study of early American copper coinage offers us all a lighthearted escape from the world's grim realities. "Almost a whimsy," indeed—and a most necessary one.

**TWO IMPORTANT 1793 ELECTROTYPES:
COPIES OF THE FEWSMITH S-12 AND THE MICKLEY S-14
WITH A CORRECTION TO THE OWNERSHIP CHAIN OF THE FEWSMITH COIN**

Harry E. Salyards

The 2007 EAC Sale included a number of electrotype copies of rare cents, from the collection of the late Jules Reiver. Two of these, lots 121 and 124, are copies of the plate coins in Breen,¹ representing the finest known S-12 and the second-finest known S-14, respectively. Each original coin was part of George Clapp's bequest to the American Numismatic Society. At the time these electrotype copies were offered for sale, Bill Noyes opined to the author that they, as well as the other copies made from ANS coins included in that EAC Sale, had been made at the time of the January 1914 "Exhibition of United States and Colonial Coins" at the Society.² If so, the copies of these two coins would have been made from cents *loaned* for that exhibition, for Clapp owned neither coin personally until 1932,³ and did not bequeath the coins to the Society until 1946. Another intriguing possibility exists: that they were made by Sylvester Sage Crosby himself, many years before.

Crosby is known to have made electrotype copies of the 1793 cents included on the famous Levick photographic plate, back in the winter of 1868-1869. Credit for this came from Levick himself, who mentions the fact several times in a journal on the project he kept at the time.⁴ This innovation allowed for the illustration of both obverse and reverse of very rare varieties on a single photograph, resulting in significant cost savings. These specific electrotypes subsequently appeared in W. Elliot Woodward's sale of Levick's collection, May 1884. Woodward noted, "The following, to No. 823 inclusive, are not only electrotype copies of the very finest procurable examples of the cents of the date, but they possess a historic importance, being generally copied from the identical specimens from which Mr. Levick prepared his plate, and Mr. Crosby wrote his article on the United States cents of 1793, which appears in the *American Journal of Numismatics* for April 1869... The copies themselves are very fine, and are, I suppose, the work of Mr. Crosby."⁵ Jim Neiswinter notes, "This is as close as I ever got to proving who made these electros, but it made sense to me since Crosby was a jeweler."⁶

Lot 822 is described as follows: "1793 Cent. No. 10, rev. J.⁷ This differs from the others mainly in having a crack extending across the piece: original belongs to Mr.

Winsor of Providence." The original is the coin Richard Winsor purchased for \$37.50, in Woodward's sale of the Joseph Mickley Collection, October 1867. Its obverse has been illustrated in five major references—the Levick plate (1869), Crosby's *United States Coinage of 1793* (1897), *Early American Cents* (1949), *Penny Whimsy* (1958), and Breen (2000)—with its reverse illustrated as well in the latter three. EAC Sale 4/2007:124 is a superb quality electrotype copy of this coin. Is it ex-Woodward 5/1884: 822? While there is no paper trail, the possibility exists.



Tracing a particular S-12 electrotype back to Crosby is more challenging, not least because the number and letter assigned to each 1793 Liberty Cap die marriage kept changing, as different authors cataloged the series in print. Auction catalogers would understandably use the latest reference in attributing a particular cent. These early sale lots were overwhelmingly presented without illustration, so keeping track of the latest "alpha-numeric" descriptor is paramount. To illustrate this, let us return for the moment to the S-14. Its die pairing was given in the following shorthand:

Levick plate (1869):	11-J
Frossard (1879) ⁸ :	12—"Same as First Re-

verse of No. 11”

Crosby (1897)⁹: 12-L

Breen/Borckardt (2000)¹⁰: 12-J

Sheldon, of course, followed Crosby. But any collector searching for a “12-L” 1793 Cap, in any publication before 1897, will search in vain.

The 1793 S-12 was not discovered until *after* the Levick plate was published. Here is Thomas Hall’s manuscript description of the event, as recorded in H. W. Beckwith’s copy of Crosby’s *United States Coinage of 1793* in the American Numismatic Society library:¹¹

“Only after the publication of Mr. Crosby’s article of ‘69 (Crosby & Levick, Mr. Levick furnishing the plate, Mr. Crosby the article, as I understand)—Mr. Crosby met with a choice specimen of Rev. K combined with Crosby old No. 10 (New No. 12) in the cabinet of Mr. Fewsmith of Camden, N. J., from which he described at length this reverse. See A. J. N. No. 48, Apr. 1870.¹² Mr. Crosby purchased this coin at the Fewsmith sale, Oct. 1870 lot 796.”

The coin was described in Mason’s sale of the Fewsmith Cabinet as follows:

“1793; Liberty cap; this cent differs from all other varieties known, having the obverse of one type of the Liberty cap and the reverse of another; very fine; might be termed uncirculated; believed to be the finest Liberty cap 1793 known; dark olive; evenly struck and perfectly milled; *unique variety*.”

Notice particularly that grade: “very fine; might be termed uncirculated.” (One wants to scream, “Well, *which* is it?” This was a particularly annoying habit of Ebenezer Locke Mason. He once described Mickley’s New England Elephant Token as “in very fine, uncirculated, and nearly proof condition.”¹³) Nevertheless, the important point is that this Sheldon 12—today still the finest known, but currently graded either VF35¹⁴ or EF40^{15,16}—was considered very close to uncirculated by its first cataloger. It is also worth remembering that in many cases, the “very fine” of the late 19th century is the AU of today.

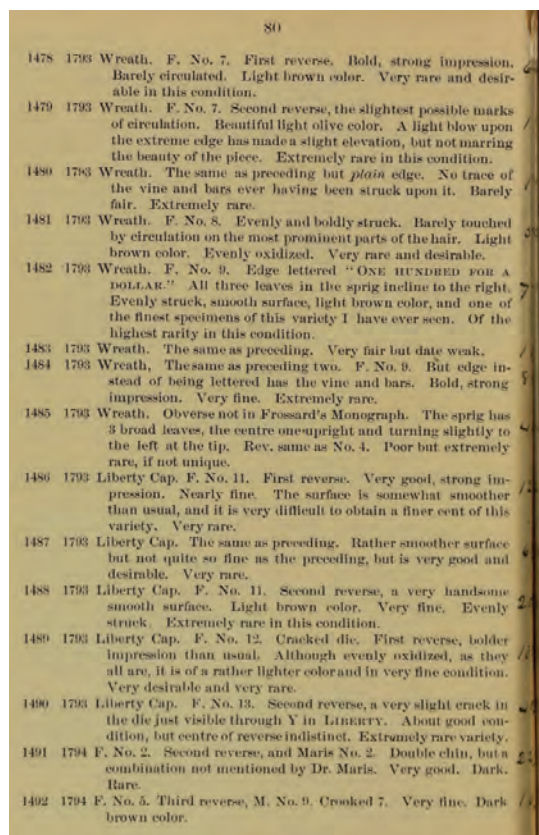
Turning back to 1869, there were only four known varieties of 1793 Liberty Caps: S-13, 14, 15 and 16. Crosby prepared only three electrotypes of these for Levick’s use (S-13, 14, and 15). S-16 was illustrated using the electrotypes obverse of Crosby’s S-15, since the owner of the only example known at the time declined to send it to Levick in New York for photography.¹⁷ Thus, there were only three Crosby Liberty Cap electrotypes specifically attributed to the 1869 plate in Levick’s collection—lot

819 (S-13, from L. Bayard Smith, ex-Mickley¹⁸), lot 822 (S-14, from Richard Winsor, also ex-Mickley¹⁹), and lot 823 (Crosby’s own S-15, then unique²⁰).

However, there were 108 lots of electrotypes in Crosby’s own collection, when sold by Haseltine in 1883. Just as Woodward was to extol the quality of the Crosby electrotypes in the Levick Collection the following year, Haseltine also was impressed: “Electrotypes of Rare Coins. Many of the following are very seldom offered at auction sales. Are not casts, but electrotypes shells filled, and of superior workmanship.”²¹ Many of these are reproductions of Colonial and Confederation coins—not surprisingly, given Crosby’s authorship of *The Early Coins of America*. But he also appears to have crafted copies of Federal issues, including a “very deceptive” copy of an 1802 half dime, “being silver shells put together,” and a similar copy of an 1836 Gobrecht dollar.²² And—to address the question of whether my S-12 electrotypes could also be pedigreed to Crosby himself—there are an interesting pair of listings, far separated in Haseltine’s sale of Crosby’s collection:

Lot 532 (Electrotypes copy): “1793 Liberty Cap cent. From an uncirculated specimen.”²³

Lot 1488: “Liberty Cap. F[rossard] No. 11. Second reverse,²⁴ a very handsome smooth surface. Light brown color. Very fine. Evenly struck. Extremely rare in this condition.”²⁵



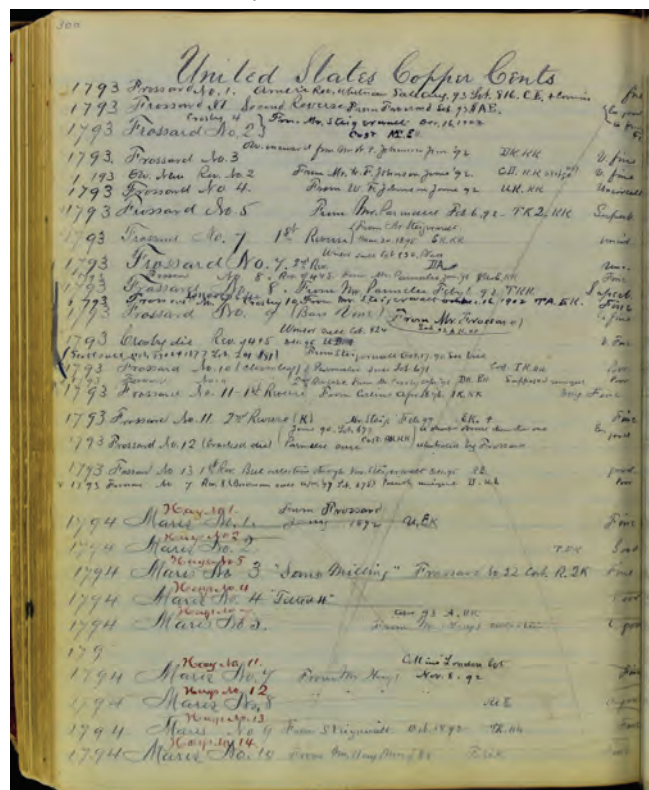
1478	1793 Wreath. F. No. 7. First reverse. Bold, strong impression. Barely circulated. Light brown color. Very rare and desirable in this condition.
1479	1793 Wreath. F. No. 7. Second reverse, the slightest possible marks of circulation. Beautiful light olive color. A light blow upon the extreme edge has made a slight elevation, but not marring the beauty of the piece. Extremely rare in this condition.
1480	1793 Wreath. The same as preceding but plain edge. No trace of the vine and bars ever having been struck upon it. Barely fair. Extremely rare.
1481	1793 Wreath. F. No. 8. Evenly and boldly struck. Barely touched by circulation on the most prominent parts of the hair. Light brown color. Evenly oxidized. Very rare and desirable.
1482	1793 Wreath. F. No. 9. Edge lettered "ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR." All three leaves in the sprig incline to the right. Evenly struck, smooth surface, light brown color, and one of the finest specimens of this variety I have ever seen. Of the highest rarity in this condition.
1483	1793 Wreath. The same as preceding. Very fair but date weak.
1484	1793 Wreath. The same as preceding two. F. No. 9. But edge instead of being lettered has the vine and bars. Bold, strong impression. Very fine. Extremely rare.
1485	1793 Wreath. Obverse not in Frossard's Monograph. The sprig has 3 broad leaves, the centre one upright and turning slightly to the left at the tip. Rev. same as No. 4. Poor but extremely rare, if not unique.
1486	1793 Liberty Cap. F. No. 11. First reverse. Very good, strong impression. Nearly fine. The surface is somewhat smoother than usual, and it is very difficult to obtain a finer cent of this variety. Very rare.
1487	1793 Liberty Cap. The same as preceding. Rather smoother surface but not quite so fine as the preceding, but is very good and desirable. Very rare.
1488	1793 Liberty Cap. F. No. 11. Second reverse, a very handsome smooth surface. Light brown color. Very fine. Evenly struck. Extremely rare in this condition.
1489	1793 Liberty Cap. F. No. 12. Cracked die. First reverse, bolder impression than usual. Although evenly oxidized, as they all are, it is of a rather lighter color and in very fine condition. Very desirable and very rare.
1490	1793 Liberty Cap. F. No. 13. Second reverse, a very slight crack in the die just visible through Y in LIBERTY. About good condition, but centre of reverse indistinct. Extremely rare variety.
1491	1794 F. No. 2. Second reverse, and Maris No. 2. Double chin, but a combination not mentioned by Dr. Maris. Very good. Dark. Rare.
1492	1794 F. No. 5. Third reverse, M. No. 9. Crooked 7. Very fine. Dark brown color.

Lot 1488 is clearly what later came to be known as Sheldon 12. But which variety is the original for Lot 532? Crosby could certainly have made and retained a second copy of the ex-Mickley S-13, beside the one which he gave to Levick, as an example of the finest Liberty Cap cent of any variety known at that time. But given Mason's original description of the Fewsmith S-12 ("very fine; might be termed uncirculated"), plus a bit of casual cataloging on Haseltine's part—realistically, he probably spent very little time cataloging Crosby's electrotypes, given their minimal value at the time—Lot 532 could also have been an electrotpe copy of Lot 1488.²⁶ There is also the issue of grading an electrotpe copy, since even a well-made one can be damaged by later mishandling. It is therefore significant, I think that the example illustrated, lot 121 in the 2007 EAC Sale, was graded "MS60 copy of a VF35 coin."²⁷



A Correction to the Provenance of the Original S-12

Having cited Thomas Hall as the source for Crosby's acquisition of the Fewsmith coin directly, I should note that—despite the conclusive description in the Crosby sale—Hall went on to add, immediately following the citation quoted above, "which he sold before the sale of his collection but does not recall the purchaser."²⁸ This clearly suggests direct communication between Hall and Crosby, which is quite likely, since both were Bostonians. In 1900, Crosby (1831-1914) was retired and living in Cambridge.²⁹ Hall (1841-1909) was a Harvard-educated physician, practicing at Boston City Hospital,³⁰ in the South End, and living just a few blocks away, at 46 W. Newton Street.³¹ If Crosby truly didn't remember when his "12-K" had been sold, perhaps that can be excused by advancing age. Or perhaps Hall asked at an inopportune time, and Crosby did not feel like being helpful. Regardless, the question remains, why didn't Hall recognize the appearance of the coin in Crosby's own collection sale? I wondered if there had been confusion because of the changing "shorthand" descriptions of the various die marriages. That theory was blown out of the water when I examined Dr. Hall's manuscript coin records, available on the Newman Portal. Hall attributed his own 1793 cents by Frossard!



Hall purchased his own example of "Frossard No. 11, 2nd Reverse (K)" from "Mr. Steig. Feb. 97...Fine." This tallies with the information in Breen (allowing for

a little less optimism as to the grade): “VG7. With a line-like crack through the planchet. T. B. Bennell – Ed. Frossard #141 10/1896: 392 \$8.10 – Chas. Steigerwalt – Dr. Thomas Hall – J. F. Trowbridge – B. Max Mehl #75, 4/1927 \$26.75 –George H. Clapp – ANS.”³²

To return to the Fewsmith “12-K,” Hall got the next part of its ownership chain correct, when he noted, “It was probably resold Woodward May ’88 lot 2006, \$82.50” The provenance in Breen places Crosby *next* in the ownership chain, *after* this sale. ***Based on the evidence presented here, I believe that is inaccurate.*** George Clapp’s own provenance notes on his 1793s also indicate that the finer of his two 1793 “12-K” cents passed directly from the Fewsmith collection to Crosby: “Fewsmith; Crosby; “Vicksburg, Miss. Coll” 2006; French #14. H. A. Sternberg 11/32. [price code] DMS.”³³

The May, 1888 Woodward sale was entitled, “Catalogue of a Collection of Coins and Medals Selected from a Large Cabinet collected at Vicksburg, Miss., Comprising the Gems of an Immense Collection.” It was the property of George M. Klein, who had co-founded the Vicksburg Bank in November 1866 with a capital of \$150,000. A private corporation, by July 1867, it had deposits of \$270,000. For a time, the business thrived, and Klein—who reportedly owned property in Vicksburg alone valued at \$200,000—had the sort of resources to compete for the finest numismatic properties to appear on the market. But if he was the purchaser of the ex-Fewsmith coin at the Crosby sale in March 1883, as the record suggests, it was particularly inauspicious timing, for the Mississippi Valley Bank of Vicksburg failed that November.³⁴ Klein’s collection was sold in four parts during 1888-1889. Determined to personally repay depositors who had lost money, his fortunes declined into “genteel poverty.” He died in 1923,³⁵ just nine years before his one-time “12-K” Liberty Cap cent passed to its last private owner.

References

- ¹ *Walter Breen’s Encyclopedia of United States Large Cents*, Edited by Mark Borckardt, Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, Bowers and Merena Galleries, 2000, 83, 76
- ² conversation, April 26, 2007
- ³ Breen op cit
- ⁴ Jim Neiswinter, “Original Levick Plates,” *Penny-Wise* Vol. XXXIX, Number 6, November 2005, 230
- ⁵ The Money of the Merchants, Catalogue of J. N. T. Levick’s Collection of Coins and Tokens, Catalogue

- by W. Elliot Woodward, Boston, T. R. Marvin & Son, Numismatic Printers, 1884, 37-38
- ⁶ email to the author, September 9, 2021
- ⁷ as per the Levick plate, *AJN*, April 1869, reproduced in Neiswinter 2005 op cit, 234
- ⁸ Ed. Frossard, *Monograph of United States Cents and Half Cents*, Published by the Author, Irvington, N. Y., 1879, 11
- ⁹ Sylvester Sage Crosby, *The United States Coinage of 1793—Cents and Half Cents*, Boston, Published by the Author, 1897, 30-31
- ¹⁰ Breen op cit 76
- ¹¹ <https://archive.org/details/unitedstatescoin00cros>. MS notes by Thomas Hall
- ¹² S. S. Crosby, letter to the editor, *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. IV, No. 12, April 1870, 96-97
- ¹³ *Mason’s Coin and Stamp Collectors’ Magazine*, Vol. III, No. 6, June 1869, 59
- ¹⁴ Breen op cit 83
- ¹⁵ William C. Noyes, *United States Large Cents 1793-1814*, Bloomington, Minnesota, Litho-technical Services, Inc. 1992
- ¹⁶ Jack H. Robinson, *Copper Quotes by Robinson*, Centreville, Virginia, 2011, 23
- ¹⁷ Jim Neiswinter, Two Versions of the Levick Plate of 1793 Cents, *The Asylum*, Vol. 39. No. 2, Summer 2021, 27-28
- ¹⁸ Proprietors of the Cents Represented in the Plate, *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. III, No. 12, April 1869, 97
- ¹⁹ *ibid*
- ²⁰ *ibid*
- ²¹ Catalogue of the Entire Collection of Sylvester S. Crosby, June 27-29, 1883, Catalogue by John J. Haseltine, 29
- ²² *ibid* lots 528 and 529, 30
- ²³ *ibid* 31
- ²⁴ “The leaves spread more widely, one of them nearly touching M in AMERICA...” See Frossard op cit 11
- ²⁵ Haseltine op cit 80
- ²⁶ Another interesting parallel exists between electrotypes lot 534, “1799 cent from a fine specimen,” and coin lot 1517, “1799 perfect date, well struck. All of the date and the word Liberty entirely on the planchet.

The bottoms of the 9's well defined. All the lines in the hair and drapery distinct. The reverse unusually fine, not a part being faint, but all bold and prominent. Desirable for any cabinet. Very rare."—ibid 82

²⁷ Chris McCawley and Bob Grellman, 2007 EAC Convention Sale, April 28, 2007, 19

²⁸ Hall MS notes op cit

²⁹ 1900 U. S. Census, ancestry.com. The transcribed head of household is given as "Sylvester L. Crosby," but upon examination of the original census sheet, the middle initial is clearly identical in appearance to the "S" in "Sylvester"

³⁰ see e-sylum, Vol. 19, No. 4, January 24, 2016, article 7

³¹ 1900 U. S. Census, ancestry.com

³² Breen op cit 84

³³ reprinted in Jim Neiswinter, *The Aristocrat*:

The Story of the 1793 Sheldon 15, 2013, 84.

Though the coin had appeared on a Mehl FPL in 1929 at \$1100, Clapp purchased it for \$410 in the depth of the Great Depression. Remember Clapp's price code: M-E-N-D-A-C-I-O-U-S, American numismatic lore holding that Clapp told Mehl it was a new price code in his honor.

³⁴ *The Banker's Magazine*, Vol. 21, July 1867, 74; Vol. 36, December 1883, 472-473; Vol. 38, December 1884, 470

³⁵ J. H. McInnis, George Marion Kline of Vicksburg, Mississippi (1844-1923), *The Asylum*, Volume XVII, No. 4, Winter 1999, 26-30

Finally, the author wishes to credit the Newman Numismatic Portal (nnp.wustl.edu), for access to digital copies of the 19th century sources crucial to this article's research.

* * * * *

COLLECTING BY PROVENANCE: WHO WAS OSCAR J. PEARL?

The First of a Series

Lou Alfonso

Did you ever wonder who owned some of the coins you have in your collection? Who in the past had the same desire to collect that little piece of history and art that you now own and which you will at some point pass down to others to enjoy? Many of our friends and others who acquire coins now look more carefully at the chain of past ownership. There are two good reasons to have at least some history of the past ownership of our coins. The first is to help ensure that what we are acquiring is not a counterfeit. The second is a sense of camaraderie with collectors of the past and the satisfaction of owning and sharing a coin that a well-known person, friend or famous numismatist had in his or her collection.

It goes without saying that counterfeit coins are a problem and that some of the fake coins are getting harder and harder to detect. Many of us rely on the major authentication companies—PCGS, NGC and ANACS—to act as a filter to ensure that what we are purchasing is not a fake coin. Many of us after "winning" a coin at auction or purchasing from a dealer will remove the coin from the slab with the assurance that what we have is real and not recently made in China or the back room of a shop in Eastern Europe. While many counterfeits stick out like a finger poking in your eye, others are so good they have occasionally found their way into one of the

slabs of a major company that authenticates coins. Well-known and respected EAC member Jack Young is to be congratulated for his work in studying and pointing out counterfeits, and in passing along his knowledge of how to detect them. However, the counterfeits keep coming and keep getting harder and harder to detect.

Many of the folks I know in EAC will only buy a coin from a known and respected EAC dealer of which we have several in our ranks. Others will supplement what they purchase by acquiring coins at auction from established auction companies that substantially deal with coins. And as noted before others will only buy coins in slabs and perhaps thereafter remove them. When I started acquiring large cents years ago I did not concern myself with counterfeits, but in these days and in the years to come it is something we need to be more aware of. There is also another way to help ensure the coins we collect are not fake. We don't want our heirs to shake their heads in disbelief when they find out that dad's or grandfather's collection is laden with fakes and what was anticipated as a nice distribution and keepsakes from an estate turns out to be an awakening that maybe dad or granddad was not that enlightened when it came to acquiring coins!

Another way to help ensure that the coins you acquire

are not fake is to collect coins by provenance or what we lawyers call a chain of title. Auction companies and many dealers now list a former owner or an auction company that previously handled the coin. Many of the decent 1794 cents come with a list of prior owners that may stretch back dozens or even a hundred years ago. Many other large and half cent dates and other early coppers similarly have been identified as being in the collections of known or famous numismatists. So it is obvious that acquiring early copper with a chain of past owners not only increases one's comfort level, but also gives a sense of satisfaction to know that what you just purchased was formerly owned by a known member of our early copper fraternity.

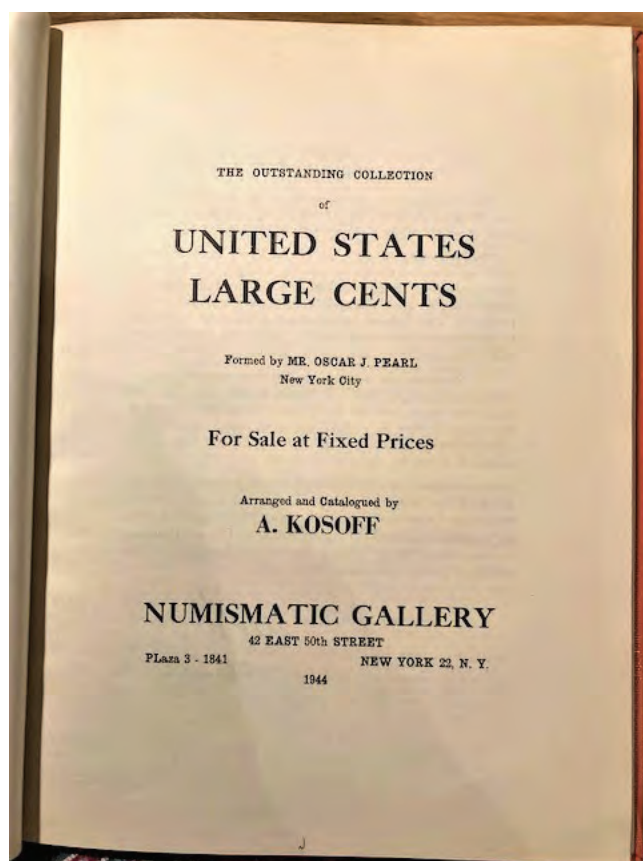
So while provenance is a means of ensuring what we buy is real, for many EAC members and collectors the provenance itself is a major reason they acquire a coin. This September at the Goldberg's pre-Long Beach auction, I sold a 1794 large cent, S-35, that had a provenance that went back to Matthew Adams Stickney (1805-1894) and was later sold at auction by Henry Chapman in 1907. It is the plate coin for that variety in Sheldon's *Penny Whimsy*. When I looked at the early owners of that coin it struck me that I knew very little, if anything, about them beside their names. I thought it would be interesting to learn more about that bygone era and the past owners of that little piece of copper that resided in my cabinet. So I set out on a quest traveling a path others have also taken to learn what I could about who previously owned that coin and others that I had acquired.

One of the first places I looked was Jon Alan Boka's 1794largecents.com website. Al has a section which, with the research collaboration of Mark Borckardt, lists the "Biographic Sketches of Large Cent Personalities" who had been or are active in what I call the Early Copper Fraternity. As of this writing that bio lists 493 persons and was last updated this September. The bio is a good place to start to learn something about the past owners of coins. But can one short bio after another in a chain of title be sufficient? For some yes, but for me there was a desire to learn more and to try to do some in depth research. So, where to look? While there are many sources I would recommend the following: (1) Do a Google search using the prior owner's name and the words large cents or coins or some similar term. It's surprising what comes up and the results may give you enough information to satisfy your quest. (2) Talk to active members of EAC who not only have a wealth of knowledge, but also may have insight as to where to look to find additional information about your particular

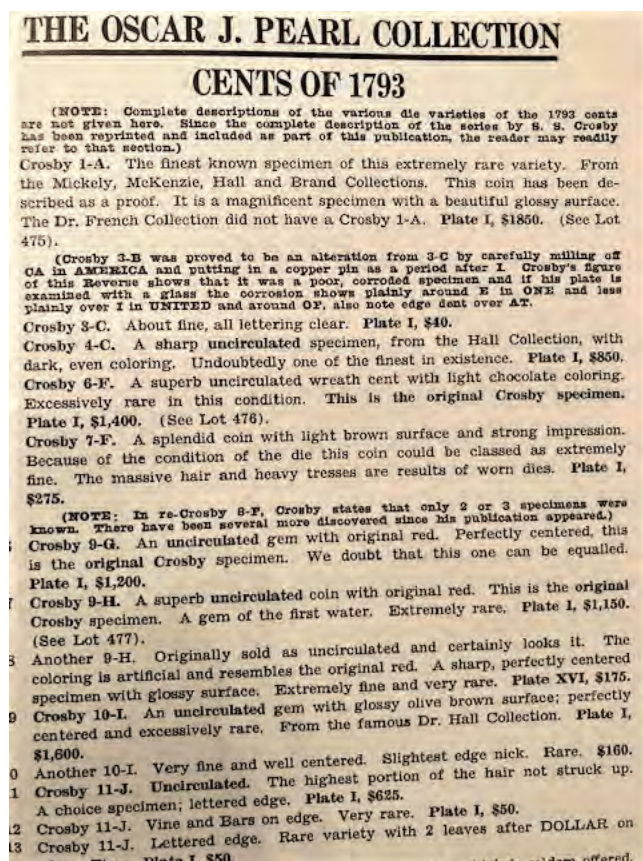
coins. (3) The numismaticmall.com by John N. Lupia is another place to find information on folks active in numismatics. It covers much more than large cents or early coppers and is a good source of knowledge. (4) Another source is American Numismatic Biographies by Pete Smith. This fine publication first published in 1992 covers around 2000 individuals in the numismatic field. It has been updated and is available to read on line. (5) Another source is the E-Sylum archives of the Numismatic Bibliomania Society. Their search engine is a key to a wealth of information. (6) For ANA members there is a search engine to bring up past articles of *The Numismatist* going back to the first issue in 1888. (7) A fairly new source which keeps growing is the Newman Numismatic Portal (<https://nnp.wustl.edu>) which has a fine and easy-to-use search engine. I don't own that S-35 anymore, but I enjoyed learning about who had previously owned it. Perhaps its new owner will also enjoy learning about its history of ownership as I did.

While many numismatists only seek out the coins that were in the collections of particular or well known past numismatic figures such as Brand, Chapman, Downing, Elder, Gilbert, Green, Hays, Hines, Newman, Stickney, Sheldon, and others, some go a step further and collect not only the coin but also the auction catalogue, price list, or any reference books that their particular coin is noted in. One interesting past numismatic figure of which not that much is readily known is Oscar J. Pearl who put together a quality collection of large cents prior to 1944.

Pearl's large cents were sold in the spring of 1944 via a fixed price list by the Numismatic Gallery, a partnership of well-known old time dealers Abe Kosoff and Abner Kreisberg. I have attached images of the two coins I have that were formally in the Pearl large cent collection: A 1798 S-166 in a NGC AU55 holder and a 1808 S-277 in a NGC AU58 holder. To round out acquiring these coins I also was able to find and purchase a fairly good copy of that 1944 fixed price list. The price list includes reprints of the Crosby and Chapman references on 1793 and 1794 cents. Pearl had suggested to Kosoff that these reprints should be included as part of the fixed price list as a courtesy and aid to fellow collectors, since those references were not readily available. To find past price lists and auctions catalogues, I have done E-bay searches, AbeBooks searches on the internet, checked with numismatic book sellers, run ads in *Penny-Wise*, and inquired of my coin collecting friends. Such fun it was to match those two coins against the plates in that old price list. The Pearl collection is known for containing coins of high quality, good strike and good color.



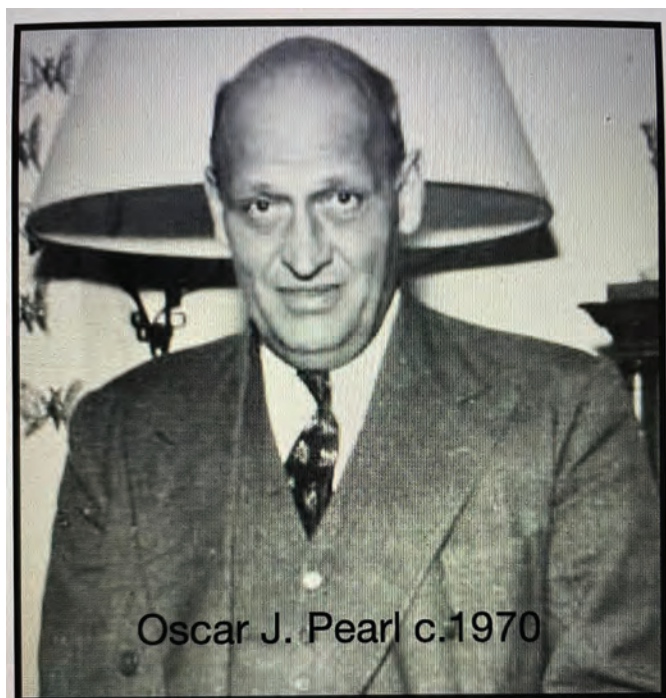
That is certainly borne out by the two that I have and others that I have seen.



One of the questions involving Pearl is, where did he get his large cents? Was there one source as has been speculated regarding the Anderson-Dupont large cent sale held by Stack's in September, 1954, or were there several sources? An article regarding the Dupont sale may be in a later installment of this series, but first some additional information about the Oscar Pearl coins. As was noted, his collection sold by a fixed price list and contained 479 large cents from 1793 thru 1857. One hundred eight of them were plated in the catalogue. Prices ranged from a few dollars to just under \$2,000. His 1793 S-1 Chain Cent was listed for sale for \$1850, a tidy sum in 1944. It is the famous Mickley S-1, which is now in a PCGS MS65 holder and was recently acquired by Legend Numismatics and valued at two million dollars. His 1812 S-288 was listed for sale at \$100. It last sold in 2017 for \$105,750 at the D. Brent Pogue sale. The quality of the plates allowed purchasers to get a decent idea of what a particular coin looked like, but still the terms and conditions permitted anyone who did not like a coin the right to return it for a full refund within 10 days. While it appears a few of his coins took a while to sell since they appear in subsequent price lists, I have not found evidence that any of the coins were returned or did not sell, which is not unusual due to the quality of the overall collection. Unfortunately, except for a handful of exceptions, the Pearl fixed price list did not include the prior owners of any of his large cents in that sale. That was not that uncommon for sales during that time. Further, when inquiries were made years later through Pearl's spouse about the source of his coins, she was unable to provide details due to Pearl's illness, which included lapses in his memory and subsequent death. So, who was Pearl and where did he get his choice coins?

Pearl was born circa 1906 and lived in New York City. He began his career in New York as a banker and later worked for Burroughs, a maker of adding machines and related business equipment. He later left Burroughs and started his own business equipment company which he operated in New York at 434 Broadway. His business was a dealership that matched sellers and buyers of used adding machines and other business equipment, and serviced not only the United States but Italy and other European countries. Pearl applied to join the American Numismatic Association in September 1943, during the time when he had started purchasing the better coins in his collection. On his application for membership into the ANA he listed his numismatic interests as "Large Cents." At his request his induction into the ANA was delayed to January 1, 1944, the same year he later sold his large cent collection. One can surmise that as a busi-

ness man he figured his ANA membership would not only enhance his standing in the numismatic community but might also result in higher prices for his coins.



It would make a good story to think that a bereaved widow in the midst of the economic depression of the 1930s whose husband had recently died cut a deal with Pearl, a well off banker, to save her home and family from foreclosure and take her husband's coin collection at a "fair" price. But that would not be borne out by the facts. There have been and are excellent folks



in EAC who are able to trace the prior ownership of many coins using sources which include information from the owner or his family, discussions with other numismatists, studying past sales, using research tools including the census information that Bob Grellman has put together, or simply by matching better coins against plates. In an article in *Penny-Wise* in 2015, Harry E. Salyards, our present Editor, in reviewing the research letters and notes of John Adams references attempts by



Adams to glean information from Pearl and then from Pearl's wife. The results of those research endeavors are reflected by a review of the 1794 cents in the Pearl sale as outlined in the aforementioned Boka website.

There were seventy-three 1794 cents of Pearl's being sold through that 1944 fixed price list. Of those thirty-two are listed in the 1794largecents.com website. Fourteen of those thirty-two show the prior owner on Boka's site. Many of Pearl's 1794s came indirectly from the Col Green collection of large cents sold *via* Eric Newman and B. G. Johnson through the St. Louis Stamp & Coin Company to Pearl in March of 1943. These include the S-22, S-23, S-25, S-29, S-30, S-35, and S-62. Others were purchased directly from notable collectors or dealers of the time, as examples: his S-38 purchased from Dr. George French, his S-69 obtained from Carl Wurtzbach, and the S-34 and S-71 from Thomas Elder. Others were purchased directly from Abe Kosoff such as his S-44. He acquired his S-48 indirectly from the Virgil Brandt estate through Eric Newman and B. G. Johnson. So, there is no mystery as to where Pearl acquired his coins. He did what many of us do, bid on auction lots, bought from dealers and acquired coins from fellow collectors. And there were good opportunities in that decade before the beginning of World War II to acquire choice coins from many well known dealers and collections being auctioned off, especially for those fortunate enough to have a decent income during the depression and later hard times when choice cents could be obtained in many cases for well under \$50.

After the sale of his large cents in 1944 Pearl continued collecting and would drop by the offices of various well known dealers and keep in contact with collectors. However, sometime after the end of the Second World War, he relocated to Italy with his wife, Constance, where he lived from approximately the late 1940s through the early 1970s. It has been speculated that the reason he went to live in Europe was because he may have been in trouble and was in hiding. The more reasonable assumption was that he appreciated the business opportunities and demand for used business equipment

in Europe after the War and continued his business activities in Italy and beyond. While in Italy he acquired a decent collection of Italian, German and French coins along with various antiques.

He later returned to the States staying in New York and California. He had continued collecting and had a continuing interest in large cents. As such, after his return from Italy, he would visit many of the established dealers including Bowers & Ruddy Galleries in Los Angeles, Hans Schulman at his Coin and Mint shop, and Stack's in New York City, where occasionally he would meet with Dr. Sheldon and discuss cents. He also did research at the American Numismatic Society in New York. In fact, Bowers & Ruddy handled the sale of some of the additional coins he had acquired after his landmark 1944 sale, including some decent large cents and half cents and various foreign coins he had acquired while in Italy. That sale took place June 28-30, 1979 at the Bowers & Ruddy Galleries in Los Angeles. It was while living in Los Angeles with his wife Constance in the later 1970s that Pearl became seriously ill, and later died.

It has been not only an adventure gleaning information about the life of Oscar Pearl, but it has also given me a new appreciation of my two coins that had once been in his collection. I hope you will consider check-

* * * * *

JAMES JARVIS AND THE FUGIO CENT FIASCO

Craig Sholley

There are three principal published works on Fugio cents. The first two, Sylvester Crosby's *Early Coins of America* and Don Taxay's *The U.S. Mint and Coinage*, are "generalist" texts covering a wide range of U.S. coinage. They both accurately present a basic overview of the Fugio cents, including the fact that Jarvis failed to deliver any coins on the main part of his contract and provided but a small quantity on the second.

The third, Eric Newman's 2008 work, *United States Fugio Copper Coinage of 1787*, unfortunately contains three very problematic errors which have caused much confusion. The first is not fully understanding that there were two parts to the Jarvis contract which, combined with a math error, led to the mistaken conclusion that Jarvis could have made, at least, the first two deliveries on the main part of his contract. Even more troubling is the odd assertion that Fugio cents were "denomination-less" coins that floated with the value of copper; a very unfortunate and mistaken claim as both the authorizing

ing out the past owners of some of your coins and see if you, too, can gain that same sense of appreciation and satisfaction that knowledge brings.

Acknowledgements and Sources

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1794largecents.com by Jon Alan Boka

legislation and the contract clearly show the coins were intended as cents.

Before proceeding, I want to point out that the majority of the information presented here is not new and can easily be found in the *Journals of the Continental Congress* and Damon Douglas' unpublished manuscript on Fugio cents.¹ The only new data I'll be presenting are figures from both the Jarvis & Co. account books published in the April 2017 issue of *The Colonial Newsletter* and the Andrew Craigie ledgers. The other point I'll make is that the real historical record does not treat Mr. Jarvis too kindly. It pretty much reveals him to have been a liar and thief. So, if you don't like your history "warts and all," you should stop reading right now.

The Fugio Cent Fiasco

¹ *Journals of the Continental Congress, Volume 34-1*, available at <https://archive.org/details/journalsofcontin34-1> and Damon Douglas, *James Jarvis and the Fugio Coppers*, available at <https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/512407>.

Most collectors of early U.S. coinage have at least heard or read the “Cliffs Notes” version of James Jarvis and the Fugio cents: he got a government coining contract by paying a bribe, only delivered a small amount, the contract was cancelled, end of story. Others are aware of the accusation that he stole government copper, that the government eventually sued him, but never collected. All of that is mostly true, however, the real story of what went on is a bit more involved and far more interesting than previously presented.

Jarvis did later admit he had agreed to pay William Duer, then Secretary of the Board of Treasury, \$10,000 for his “assistance” in getting the contract. Neither call it a bribe, rather they couch it as a payment so Duer would not select another proposal and for helping Jarvis write the contract. Jarvis never paid, claiming the money was only due if the contract was successful and since it had failed, he owed Duer nothing.²

On Jan. 16, 1787, apparently as part of the bribe and before the contract was even awarded, Duer or the board shipped Jarvis 12,809 lbs. of government copper. Another 19,195 lbs. were sent on May 14, 1787. Jarvis also received another shipment of 39,170.5 lbs., but the date was not recorded.³ Jarvis did not pay a single cent for the copper. It was all sent to him on credit as part of an additional deal to convert government-owned copper to Fugio cents.⁴

A Sept. 30, 1788 report by the Board of Treasury just two weeks after Jarvis’ contract was cancelled summarizes both parts of the contract. That report states, in part:

There are also two contracts made by the Board of Treasury with James Jarvis, the one for coining three hundred tons of copper of the federal standard, to be loaned to the United States... no part of this contract hath been fulfilled.

The other Contract with said Jarvis is for the sale of a quantity of Copper amounting as per account to 71,174 pounds; this the said Jarvis has received at the stipulated price of Eleven pence farthing sterling per pound, which he contracted to pay in copper coin of the federal standard on or before the last day of August 1788, now past; of which, but a small part has

2 Douglas, pg.157, Letter from Jarvis to Andrew Craigie and Melancton Smith.

3 Douglas, pg. 169 – 170, Letter from Nicholas Eveleigh to William Duer.

4 Douglas, pg. 179 - 171, Auditor’s Report of Oct. 21, 1791.

been received.

The part of the contract for conversion of government copper into Fugio cents was a very sweet deal for Jarvis. Not only was he provided 71,174.5 lbs. copper on credit but, at the stipulated price, he had to return just \$14,828.10 of Fugio cents. At the authorized weight of 2¼ lbs. per hundred, the coins would weigh about 33,363 lbs. That left nearly 19 **tons** of copper Jarvis & Co. could have used to meet at least part of the main contract. Instead, they apparently struck the majority of it into more profitable Connecticut coppers.

Before proceeding, it should be noted there are a few key errors in Newman’s 2008 work regarding the Jarvis contract and the amount of copper he received. The provision for conversion of the government copper is never discussed, rather, the author mistakenly states, “*Jarvis had over 100,000 pounds of copper on hand by the time the designs were approved, including the original deposit from Duer, another deposit of nearly 20,000 pounds from Duer, and a purchase of some 70,000 pounds from the Board of Treasury dated May 12. Jarvis easily had enough copper to make his first two payments...*”⁵

This mistaken impression arose from erroneously adding the two shipments by Duer, 12,809 lbs. and 19,195 lbs., to the total amount of copper sent, 71,174.5 lbs., resulting the incorrect total of “*over 100,000 lbs.*” That unfortunate math error resulted in the mistaken conclusion that the copper could have been used to satisfy at least the first two shipments due on the main part of the contract. That, of course is not correct as the second part of the contract specifically states that the government copper is to be converted into Fugio cents at a stipulated rate. As noted above, Jarvis thus would have had just 19 tons of copper he could have used to partly satisfy the first 25 tons of coins due.

Lastly, the statement that “*some 70,000 pounds*” had been purchased on May 12, 1787 is likewise incorrect. Jarvis did not “purchase” anything. The copper was provided on credit, payable in struck coins at the stipulated rate on or before Aug. 30, 1787. Additionally, May 12, 1787 was the date the contract was signed, not a shipment or purchase date. As noted above, when the 39,170.5 lbs. of government copper were shipped is not known; it was not recorded in the contract book. It may have been before or after the second shipment was sent on May 14, 1787, no one knows.

Why Jarvis thought he could get away with taking the

5 Eric Newman, *United States Fugio Copper Coinage of 1787*, there are no page numbers (!), the statement appears on the ninth page of the Introduction.

government copper, using it to strike the far more profitable Connecticut coins is revealed by his subsequent trip to Europe and England where he attempted to use the contract as security to buy copper or trade an interest in the contract for copper.⁶

Jarvis had come up with a bit of a “bait-and-switch” scheme. The cents owed the government for its copper were not due until Aug. 30, 1788. Jarvis thought European financiers or Matthew Boulton (or his rival Thomas Williams) would be agog over his government coining contract and eager to loan him money or copper. He would quickly replace the “borrowed” government copper, easily meeting the due date. Unfortunately for Jarvis, no one was willing to loan him anything; he had made a very bad mistake.

Congress cancelled his contract on Sept. 16, 1788 for failure to deliver. In 1790, Alexander Hamilton, the Secretary of the Treasury, sued Jarvis in the Supreme Court of New York (Jarvis’ state of residence at the time) for the balance due on the contract. Jarvis didn’t even bother to show up and the court issued a judgment against him “*for want of a plea*.” Jarvis subsequently fled across state lines to Philadelphia. The government never collected a single cent (pun intended).

Two Final Issues Regarding the Fugio Cents

Before proceeding with a discussion of what the historical record reveals about Mr. Jarvis, it is necessary to address two critical issues. The first is the claim that the Fugio cents were “denomination-less” coins. The introduction to Newman’s 2008 “*United States Fugio Copper Coinage of 1787*” presents a brief discussion of the May 21, 1788 recommendations by the Board to Treasury to increase the weight of the federal cent and to reduce the value of the Fugio cent to three-quarters of a cent, followed by the odd assertion that:⁷

At no time during this hearing did any committee member or the committee of the whole ever insinuate that the Fugio coppers were meant to be cents. Instead, they were “denomination-less” coppers, a coin whose value floated in the marketplace versus the dollar...

That conclusion is simply wrong. First, there was no “hearing.” Rather, a committee of the board made a report to Congress which contained some recommendations on the cent. Not only did Congress not take any action on the proposals, there’s no subsequent discussion or commentary by any member of Congress in the

record, so it not clear if anyone was even listening.

Furthermore, prior legislation clearly established the Fugio cents as federal cents. On Aug. 8, 1786, Congress passed legislation defining the denominations and weight standards for gold, silver, and copper coins. The cent was defined as 2¼ lbs. avoirdupois of copper per federal dollar (100 cents).⁸ Jarvis’ own coinage proposal and the subsequent contract with him reiterated this point, stating the coins being struck were copper at a weight standard of 2¼ lbs. per federal dollar.^{9, 10}

Since legislation clearly defines the Fugio cents as federal cents, a subsequent report by the Board of Treasury failing to mention the coins as cents is irrelevant since the suggestions of a committee with no legislative authority have zero effect on established law. The “denomination-less” argument is thus without merit.

Recently, two additional arguments have been made to support the “denomination-less” contention. First, that Fugio cents cannot be cents because the denomination is not stamped on them. The second is that they cannot be cents because they did not circulate as cents. These have no more merit than the original argument.

The previously noted legislation creating the denominations had no provision that the coins be stamped with any indication of the denomination. Furthermore, most of the early federal mint coins – gold pieces, quarters, dimes, and half dimes – likewise did not contain the denomination. So, if Fugio cents are not cents due to lacking the denomination, then so are a majority of the early federal mint coins.

As to the argument that they did not circulate as cents and thus cannot be cents, while it is true they did not initially circulate as cents, we have no idea of their later circulation value once the “copper panic” passed, and especially after the federally-struck cent was reduced to 168 grains in early 1795. Additionally, other coins have likewise fluctuated in value. The British both increased and decreased the weight of copper coins several times with fluctuating copper prices.¹¹ Likewise, the U.S. increased and decreased the content of gold, silver, and copper coins. Yet, we still refer to all of the affected coins by their official denomination at time of issue.

8 *Journals of the Continental Congress, Volume 31, pp. 503 – 504.*

9 Douglas, pg. 126 and 129. Both Jarvis’ original proposal of Oct. 16, 1786 and his revised proposal of Nov. 1 clearly state the coins are copper to be struck at the federal standard of 2 ¼ lbs. per dollar.

10 *Journals of the Continental Congress, Volume 34-1, pp. 223 – 225.*

11 Sir John Craig, *The Mint*, pp. 182, 221, 253 – 254, 265.

6 Douglas, pg. 22.

7 Newman, pg. 13. There are no page numbers in the book, you’ll have to count!

The principle is clear: a coin's denomination is set by the authorizing legislation. The subsequent valuation in commerce is irrelevant. The "did not circulate at" argument thus has no more merit than the rest of the attempts to strip the Fugio cents of their proper status.

Finally, there is the discrepancy between the Jarvis & Co. account books and the government accounting. Jarvis & Co. show they shipped 11,910 lbs. of Fugio cents while the government account shows receipt of just 8,968 lbs.^{12, 13} Some researchers contend we should accept the Jarvis & Co. account books, suggesting that the "missing" 2942 lbs. were in some way lost or stolen. In an attempt to support this view, it has been claimed that there are no government records showing the weight until the July 1789 sale of the Fugio cents to Royal Flint.

First, accepting the Jarvis & Co. accounting would mean accepting the unaudited accounts of a private company, whose majority owner had both engaged in bribery and defrauded the government out of \$10,000 of copper, rather than an official audit of a government contract. That is not a very reasonable proposition.

Furthermore, the contention suggesting the government failed to record the weight at time of receipt is simply false. A letter from Nicholas Eveleigh, then Comptroller of the Treasury, to William Duer, former Secretary of the Board of Treasury, asking for additional details on the Jarvis contract reveals that there was a government contract book in which the relevant figures were recorded.¹⁴ So, the government did have a record of what it had received. That the figure did not appear in the public record until July 1789 is irrelevant. The contention that the government figures are wrong and we should believe the Jarvis account book is thus without any merit on both points.

Jarvis certainly knew what the government said they had received as he would have been shown his contract book when he met with the Board of Treasury on Aug. 21, 1788. Yet, there is no record that he protested the figure. Nor did he complain three days later when he sent his Aug. 23rd written explanation to the board as to why he was late on deliveries.¹⁵ He likewise did not complain when Congress cancelled his contract on Sept. 16, 1788. When the government sued him in 1790, not only did he not complain, he didn't even bother to show up! Jarvis had at least four opportunities to protest that the government figures were wrong, yet he did not. He knew the

12 Clark and McDowell.

13 Douglas, pp. 169 – 170. Auditor's Report.

14 Douglas, pg. 168.

15 Douglas, pp. 150 – 152, Aug. 23, 1788 letter from Jarvis to the Board of Treasury.

government figures were correct.

The Historical Record on James Jarvis

Many collectors regard Jarvis with a mix of admiration and awe; that is natural. He was involved in striking some of the earliest truly American coins which are avidly collected today. Yes, he served admirably in the Revolution, Thomas Jefferson thought him "*a gentleman of intelligence*," and he was at least moderately successful as a merchant, as Douglas remarked Jarvis had purchased a fancy two-wheel carriage (a chaise) and tack for his wife, shipping them from New York to New Haven, CT.¹⁶ Former editor of *The Colonial Newsletter*, James Spilman, noted that the Jarvis Marine papers in the Connecticut State Library show that Jarvis was "*involved in many diverse business practices*" and, as both Douglas notes and Andrew Craigie's ledger shows, he was quite into trading American debt certificates.¹⁷ However, the historical record also reveals Jarvis as a "slippery character" who often lied to and cheated his business associates.

One of the more interesting points about the Fugio cent fiasco is Jarvis' action (or rather lack thereof) once the contract was signed. We hear nothing of him from May 12, 1787, when the contract was signed, until Nov. 11, when he departs for Europe seeking to use the contract as security for a loan or copper on credit. That's a full six months during which Jarvis has done nothing with regard to getting copper for the first 25 tons due on Dec. 1, 1787.

And, Jarvis did not need the full 25 tons. He had almost 19 tons of government copper as his fee for the conversion part of the contract. Thus, he would have needed just a little over six tons to satisfy the first delivery of 25 tons. Imported copper from England ran about 48 cents a pound, so six tons would have cost just about \$5800; domestic copper ingot from scrap would have been about 20% less.¹⁹

However, Jarvis and his partners were obviously unwilling to put their own money at risk as evidenced by his departure for Europe and England in a failed attempt to use the contract as security for credit. Clearly, they wanted the contract to be "self-funding" and that was a problem since Jarvis had agreed to long-term bonds in

16 Douglas, pg. 9.

17 James Spilman, *An Overview of American Minting Technology*, *The Colonial Newsletter*, March 1993, footnote 18 on pg. 811.

18 Douglas, pp. 9, 24, and 35.

19 *Report of the Committee of the New York Assembly on the Subject of Copper Coinage, March 5, 1787*, reprinted in *The American Museum*, Volume II, No. 1, pg. 403.

payment. Jarvis and his partners would have received \$22,222.22 in 20-year bonds for the first delivery of 25 tons. While that sounds like a good deal, it was anything but.

American bonds were not worth all that much in cash. Jarvis and his partners would not have received more than 25 cents on the dollar from bond dealers trading American debt on the Amsterdam market.²⁰ And, there was no way Jarvis could complain that the payment terms had been found impractical or to ask for a change since the mistake was his own, he was the one who had proposed it. Without credit against the contract, Jarvis and his partners had no way to buy copper other than put in their own money, which they obviously were not willing to do.

Some may try to say that Jarvis intended to complete the contract since he begged Congress to understand the issues with importing copper and that he would shortly have a deal for that copper.²¹ That is simply nonsense; Jarvis had no deal, he had been turned down for a loan and for copper, both by Boulton, who demanded payment in cash. Every time Boulton proposed a cash deal, Jarvis came back with another credit proposal.²² He clearly did not want to pay cash.

Later judgments against Jarvis, including his failure to pay the mortgage on a farm he had purchased in New Jersey clearly show that this was a typical practice.²³ He apparently viewed each agreement as a separate and distinct deal. If it did not go the way he planned, he felt no obligation to make it right. If the deal went as planned, Jarvis took his profit. If it did not, he simply dropped the matter.

20 Douglas, pg. 24. Estimate based on what Jarvis was to receive for another deal with Andrew Craigie and Daniel Parker on American debt certificates.

21 Douglas, pp. 151 – 156.

22 Jarvis-Boulton Letter, <https://archive.org/details/jarvis-boulton1964epnresearch/page/n55/mode/2up>, letters start on pg. 55.

23 Douglas, pg. 38.

Even his own business associates did not trust him. In a June 28, 1788 letter from Daniel Parker regarding a potential deal with Jarvis for American debt certificates, he cautioned Andrew Craigie to, “*be very guarded in not giving him any Information respecting my Business; he will pretend to be in my confidence & to possess a knowledge of all my Affairs, but it is not a fact...*” Parker then went on to say he did not believe Jarvis could come up with the full amount of debt certificates for a proposed deal.²⁴ Parker’s doubts appear confirmed by later letters from Duer and Jarvis to Andrew Craigie, as they suggest that to complete the deal, Duer had kicked in two-thirds of the certificates Jarvis had promised.

While the foregoing certainly presents a pretty uncomplicated view of Jarvis, perhaps even more damaging is the fact that Jarvis was, as previously noted, at least moderately successful before, during, and after the Fugio cent fiasco. He was successful as a merchant, he had to have made a decent profit on the Connecticut coppers his company had struck from the misappropriated government copper, and he had received over \$29,000 for American debt sold to Craigie between August 1788 and November 1789.²⁵ Yet, he didn’t even offer to partially reimburse the government, based on his part ownership in the company, for the copper they had taken. That disappointing fact reveals all we need to know about Jarvis. He was only concerned with profit.

The Aftermath

One positive point arising from the Fugio cent fiasco is that it effectively ended Congressional support for contract coining. In one fell swoop, Jarvis’ failure had pointedly illustrated several major problems with contract coinage – bribery, theft of government property, and failure to deliver the required coins. Jarvis’ failure thus ended up being a key factor in the founding of the federal mint.

24 Douglas, pg. 149 – 150.

25 Andrew Craigie ledger, Craigie Papers folio vol. 5, digital copy provided to the author by the American Antiquarian Society.

* * * * *

EAC PRESIDENT’S LETTER

Emily Matuska

I have to admit that I have been struggling to try to find the words and the time to compose this edition’s letter. In the past week, three former students lost family members unexpectedly, and while they aren’t family, it still makes me mourn for them. So what does that have

to do with copper coins and EAC?

Our coins are great, but our people are better. Personally, if it weren’t for the people that I am proud to call friends and fellow copper collectors, I might not still be collecting coins. This fellowship that we have is some-

thing extraordinarily special. And in these somewhat crazy and hectic times, we can all use a little more special in our lives. This month, I invite you to reconnect with a fellow copper collector that you haven't talked to in a while. Or tell someone you appreciate their efforts. I can go first – because while I always truly enjoy Harry Salyards' introduction in each *Penny-Wise*, I don't always tell him. Thanks, Harry, for always coming up with something pertinent and enjoyable to read. I think about telling you that, but I don't follow through enough times. (No, he didn't know I was going to write this and he didn't pay me to do so...ha ha)

* * * * *

EAC MEMBER AWARDS

During the Virtual Membership Meeting last March, EAC President Emily Matuska announced two Silberman Award winners, one for each of the pandemic years. The Herb Silberman Award, named for EAC's founding president (1967), is the club's highest honor, typically presented to individuals who have shown exceptional service to their fellow EAC members and to numismatics in general.

The first award went to Denis Loring. This July, EAC Vice President Lou Alfonso, who lives near Denis, presented the award to Denis on behalf of Emily.



From left to right: Susan Eckberg, EAC past president Bill Eckberg, Denis's wife and EAC Secretary Donna Levin, Denis Loring, EAC Vice President Lou Alfonso, and Nancy Alfonso.

The second Silberman Award went to Mark Borckardt. This summer, on a family trip to Texas, Emily stopped by the Heritage offices and presented Mark with his award.

Now it's your turn – pick up the phone, hop on your email, or better yet, send Harry something for *P-W* that you are willing to share with the club about how someone helped you out, collecting or not. While the world sometimes feels like it doesn't make much sense, hold onto and cherish the people and the friendships that we've all made through our club, and make sure those people know they are appreciated. And I know that I cherish and appreciate you, whether we've met in real life or not. Stay safe!



Emily and Mark in Dallas, August 2021

As noted in the July issue, your editor was absolutely certain *somebody* was missing from that list of EAC President's Award winners, as published in the April *Penny-Wise*. That missing person was also a winner of the EAC President's "Lifetime Achievement Award"—though Herb Silberman's name was unfortunately omitted from the award plaque. Thinking of our return to St. Louis next spring, I think it is fitting to remember this highlight of our 2007 Convention.

In communicating with John about this, he called my attention to two awards presented personally by EAC President Herb Silberman in the early years of the club: EAC "Man of the Year" Awards, to Warren Lapp in 1971 and to John himself in 1972. See *Penny-Wise* January 1972, 7-10; and January 1973, 16. Thanks to John for this additional information.

Finally, we should note that the American Numismatic Association's Wayte and Olga Raymond Memorial Literary Award for 2021, recognizing a work dem-



The late Dan Holmes, John Wright, and John Kraljevich, St. Louis, April 2007

onstrating original and comprehensive research in U. S. numismatics, First Place, went to our own Bill Eckberg, for his article, “The Earliest Hubs of the U. S. Mint,” published in the August 2020 issue of *The Numismatist*. Congratulations, Bill!

* * * * *

2020 AND 2021 EAC BOOK OF THE YEAR AWARDS PRESENTED

David Fanning

The EAC Book of the Year Awards for both 2020 and 2021 were recently presented to their recipients:

2020: Presented to William R. Eckberg for his book, *The Half Cent, 1793–1857: The Story of America’s Greatest Little Coin*.

2021: Presented to John R. (Bob) Grellman, Jr. for the 2020 edition of his book, *The Die Varieties of United States Large Cents 1840–1857*.

The disruption to club activities brought about by the Covid situation caused the 2020 award to be delayed, so both awards were presented at the same time. Each

author received a custom-made plaque recognizing their achievement. The plaques were donated by Kolbe & Fanning Numismatic Booksellers.

Titles may be nominated for consideration for the EAC Book of the Year Award 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 are called for in the pages of *Penny-Wise*, generally in the spring, and should be limited to works published in the calendar year preceding the call for nominations. For more information, contact David Fanning at df@numislit.com.

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EAC MEETING AT ANA

Monte Venier

The meeting was called to order at 9:02 AM. As the newly appointed chairman for EAC Region 5, I was impressed with the turnout for the meeting, and felt a bit awed to be running an EAC meeting for the first time.

Steve Zatowski of the Chicago Coin Club welcomed all in attendance.

Members were asked to stand and introduce themselves, adding where they reside and what they collect.

A moment of silence was observed for the late Steve Carr and George Trostel.

Members were reminded of the dates for the next EAC

Convention: May 12-15, 2022, at the St. Louis Airport Hilton.

Grady Frisby announced the EAC Book of the Year award winners for 2020-2021:

2020: Bill Eckberg
2021: Bob Grellman

Members shared their recent finds, including Craig Sholley’s double struck colonial copper, Mark Borckardt’s first issue Ben Franklin stamp purchase, and David Menchell’s Americana medal. Also creating entertaining conversation was a Bust Half copper replica find and presentation by Joe Casazza. Monte

Venier shared his story of a recent purchase of a 1793 S14 Liberty Cap large cent.

One member asked about Doug Bird and his current state of health. No information was available.

Mark Borckardt gave a short announcement of an upcoming coin show in Franklin, TN, to which all EAC members were invited.

List of Attendees:
(Name, City, State, EAC #)

Monte Venier, Toledo, OH, 6625
John Wright, St Joseph, MI, 7
Mabel Ann Wright, St Joseph, MI, 78
Grady Frisby, Memphis, TN, 2794

Sherwood Clay, Boulder, CO, 6237
Steve Zatowski, Chicago, IL, (Chicago Coin Club, Guest)
Sam Foose, Dallas, TX, 5286
Jeff Amelse Batavia, IL, 3243
Kevin Vinton, Danbury, CT, 5814
Lucas Baldrige, Austin, TX, 6162
Joe Bohanon, Severn, MO (Guest)
John Barkley, Ft Collins, CO, (Guest)
Buck Burgess, Yorba Linda, CA, 5279
V. Kurt Bellman, Arab AL, (Guest)
David Menchell, Fresh Meadows, NY, 2560
John Kent, Chicago, IL, (Guest)
Craig Sholley, Carlisle, PA, 2728
Mark Borckardt, Pleasant Prairie, WI, 312
Joe Casazza, Hollis, NH, 5634

* * * * *

COLLECTORS MEETING AT FRANKLIN, TN SHOW

Mark Borckardt

A gathering of collectors occurred on August 28, 2021 at the Cool Coins & Copper coin show in Franklin, Tennessee. The meeting of 21 collectors representing 11 states included 16 EAC members. Four others joined EAC at the meeting. ANA Past President COL Steven Ellsworth presented an ANA Presidential Award to Mr. Glenn Onishi of Los Angeles. Glenn is known to most active copper collectors for his association with Goldberg Auctioneers and previously with Superior Galleries. Congratulations, Glenn.

	Those attending:
Mark Borckardt	Wisconsin
Allen Ross	California
Bob Klosterboer	Arizona
Del Parker	Georgia
Glenn Onishi	California

Alan Laughters	Tennessee
Buck Burgess	California
Dan Trollan	Colorado
Tom Webster	Michigan
Andrew Reiber	Indiana
Jim Viken	Tennessee
Bob Kebler	Missouri
Kevin Vinton	Connecticut
Stephen Shepherd	Tennessee
Kevin Hayslip	Indiana
Chris McCawley	Texas
Sam Foose	Texas
Harold Weber	Georgia
Richard Weber	Texas
David Heider	Tennessee
COL Steven Ellsworth	Tennessee

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REGION 5 EAC MEETING

Ohio State Coin Show, Dublin, Ohio, September 4, 2021

Those drawn to this event, encouraged by the promise of a well-known speaker, were not disappointed. To a standing-room-only crowd, Tim Skinski gave a sterling presentation entitled "Back to the Future," with visuals, on his interpretation and the surrounding circum-

stances, of the overdate of a 1798 large cent on a prior year's...1797 half cent.

Upcoming EAC Conventions were noted. All are looking forward to an in-person convention next year, after two years of Zoom-only meetings.



Emily Matuska, President of EAC, plus her four family members—all EAC'ers—were present.

The following members, plus three interested candidates, attended:

Tim Skinski	Southbury, CT
Bill McMahon	Buffalo, NY
Robert Griffin	Columbus, OH
Dean Sterff	Lancaster, OH
David Percy	Pickerington, OH
Kevin Sherrill	Pickerington, OH
Michael Percy	Mount Vernon, OH
Steve Ellsworth	Nashville, TN
Kevin Hayslip	Bloomington, IN
Emily, Rob, Emily,	
Beth & Jackie Matuska	Heath, OH
David Consolo	Chagrin Falls, OH
Carol Consolo	Chagrin Falls, OH
Respectfully submitted,	

Carol M. Consolo
Region 5 Secretary

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THE 2022 EARLY AMERICAN COPPERS CONVENTION

St. Louis, Missouri, May 12-15

Bob Kebler

I hope you are planning on attending the EAC 2022 Convention in St. Louis next May 12-15th, where after a two year absence, we can come together as an EAC community and enjoy what makes our convention great, specifically the friendship and camaraderie experienced, and our love for early copper in all of its presentations.

Dates: May 12 through May 15, 2022

Location: St. Louis, Missouri

Venue: St. Louis Airport Hilton Hotel

10330 Natural Bridge Road

St. Louis, MO 63134

314-426-5500

Rate: The room rate is \$112/night for either a 2 Queen Deluxe or a King Deluxe room

Reservations

Reservations are now available for our block of rooms at the St. Louis Airport Hilton. Reservations for these rooms may be made by calling the hotel at 314-426-5500 and using the Group Code ACC. Please refer to

our group as Early American Coppers. If you use EAC, the person making the reservation will likely not be able to find our block of rooms. You can also use the following link to make your reservations.

Link: <https://www.hilton.com/en/book/reservation/deeplink/?ctyhocn=STLHIHF&groupCode=ACC&arrivaldate=2022-05-12&departuredate=2022-05-15&cid=OM,WW,HILTONLINK,EN,DirectLink&fromId=HILTONLINKDIRECT>

If there are problems with this link, just call the hotel for the reservation.

If you are coming to the convention, please stay at the Airport Hilton. For those unfamiliar with how our convention works, the hotel offers a block of rooms at a discounted room rate and provides all of the conference rooms and the ballroom for the bourse free of charge. In order to receive this, EAC guarantees that a large number of these rooms will be utilized. This number was contracted in 2019 based on actual reservations at the 2018 and 2019 EAC Conventions.

When you stay at the hotel, your room is located where most of the attendees at the convention will be staying. If you drive to the convention, the hotel offers free parking to those who are attending. If you are flying, the hotel provides a free shuttle to the airport, which is located directly across the adjacent highway. At present there are direct flights to St. Louis from 57 cities. Southwest Airlines has the most flights serving St. Louis, and has its own terminal. American, Delta, United, and other airlines are all based out of a second terminal.

If you made a reservation for the convention before early September, please check and make sure that your room was credited to EAC and that your reservation received the room rate of \$112/night. If not, please call the hotel and get this changed so that EAC can receive credit for your rooms.

Organization

The plan is to have the convention continue with the same basic Thursday through Sunday schedule that has been used for many years. An EAC Convention is a large undertaking, and requires the assistance of many people. Several members have graciously agreed to head up the following committees. Almost all are veterans of their respective positions, some for many years. This will be a great benefit in helping next spring's in-person convention run smoothly after having been canceled the last two years.

Sale Lot Viewing- John Bailey

Exhibits- Tom Webster

Educational Programs- Ray Rouse

Badges- Allen Ross

Half Cent Happening- Tim Skinski

Large Cent Happening- David Johnson

Colonial Happening- Ray Williams

Cases and Lights- Wayne Herndon

Bourse Layout- Mike Demling

Bourse Chair- Bob Kebler

There is always the need for volunteers to help with Sale lot viewing, for those willing to provide an exhibit, and for anyone willing to give an educational presentation during the convention. If you are interested in any of these activities, please let me know and I will forward this information to the appropriate person.

I would like to give a special mention to Mike Demling. He has provided the bourse layout for the past 30 years, and has done this free of charge to EAC. The convention cannot proceed until this is done, and I can tell you from working on the layout with Mike this past spring, the process was done efficiently and with

minimal issues for the bourse chair, and resulted in a great layout. Thank you, Mike.

Bourse

As bourse chair, I am very grateful for the exceptional response that has been obtained from the many members who have requested tables on the bourse. At the time of this writing (mid-September) 76 of the 79 available tables have been assigned. These tables have been requested by 37 different members or organizations. Once the three remaining tables are filled, I will maintain a waiting list in case tables open up. Hopefully having a nearly sold-out bourse is a good sign of the excitement that seems to be building for the convention next spring.

The bourse also has six tables for exhibits, and Jack Young is planning on bringing his "Dark Side" material as well. There are five tables provided for Sale lot viewing. The annual EAC Sale will be run by Chris McCawley and have live on-line bidding available for members who cannot attend the convention.

What to do in St. Louis

There are lots of places to visit and activities to do during a visit to St. Louis, and I will highlight many of them in the remaining two issues of Penny-Wise that will be published before the convention. Here is a sampling of a few possibilities.

Gateway Arch National Park- many members may have visited the Arch at our last convention.

In the last several years the National Park Service has undertaken a \$380 million renovation of the grounds and the Museum of Westward Expansion that is located underground beneath the arch. This museum highlights the central role that St. Louis played in our country's westward expansion. While colonial and early American history rightly concentrates on our original thirteen colonies, St. Louis played a significant role in our country's history during the formative years.

Just a few miles from the hotel, Historic St. Charles was founded in 1769, and was the first permanent European settlement on the Missouri River. It has a very well-preserved riverfront Historic Main Street (a 14 block brick-lined street) with restored buildings dating from the 1800's, many housing shops, boutiques, and restaurants. Lewis and Clark started their historic exploration from the banks of the Missouri River in St. Charles. I am working on a group visit to the Lewis and Clark Museum and Boat House with a program on the expedition presented by a local expert. The museum houses three full-size operational replicas of the boats used by Lewis and Clark on the expedition, which were

authentically recreated using drawings from William Clark's journals.

The Kemper Museum at Washington University has a world-class collection of ancient coins, and Len Augsburg is helping to coordinate a viewing of some of the coins, presented by the curator who is as passionate about ancient coins as most of us are about early copper. This would be coupled with a visit to the Newman Numismatic Portal (headquartered at Washington University) to view the on-going process

that is used to make numismatic records easily available to everyone. This promises to be a unique numismatic event!

I hope to see all of you in St. Louis next May!

Bob Kebler

EAC 2022 Convention and Bourse Chair

rskdrk1985@sbcglobal.net

314-413-3074

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SPEAKERS NEEDED FOR EAC, ST. LOUIS

Ray Rouse

While I have had a couple of volunteers for next year's Educational Forum, more speakers are needed. Please contact me at rayrpbfl@gmail.com. Thanks!

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OBITUARIES

Steve Carr, EAC #4002, November 3, 1951 – July 9, 2021

Steve was born and raised in Dayton. He earned Bachelor's degrees in History and Biology from Hanover College, a Master's degree in History from Purdue, and a Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology from the University of Wyoming. Diagnosed with Type One Diabetes at the age of nine, he lived with the disease for 60 years. Among the cohort of children diagnosed with Type One Diabetes between 1950 and 1964, only 6.7% survived an additional 60 years.¹ In 2011, he received an award from the Joslin Diabetes Center for living with diabetes for 50 years, and was invited to participate in medical research through the Joslin Center in partnership with Harvard Medical School.

In a near-30 year teaching career at Johnson County (Kansas) Community College, he inspired generations of students entering the automotive technology field. His career at JCCC also provided him with an opportunity to teach abroad in China (1990) and to spend a sabbatical year at the Smithsonian in 2004, where he worked at cataloging the National Numismatic Collection.

A coin collector since childhood, Steve expanded that interest in depth as an adult. Listen to him describe his introduction to early American copper in his own words, published in *Penny-Wise*, September 1997: "Four years

ago this past summer, I was looking at some old coins in a jewelry store with my son Jim (who was 8 at the time). We found a box of large cents for \$2 each. They even had dates on them! Of course, they were pretty beat up, but hey – they were only \$2 each. Both of us bought one. That was the first step in my introduction to large cent collecting. The second was joining EAC." In the same issue, he published an offer "to help other 'beginners,' be they collectors of a month or fifty years' duration." As a born teacher, Steve brought dedication and enthusiasm to this task. A number of articles directed at "beginners" followed. Then, in 2001, he teamed up with Doug Bird to present a Grading and Counterfeit Detection Seminar at the EAC Convention. This became an annual event through 2019. Between 2003 and 2018, he and Doug also co-taught the Early American Copper Course at the ANA Summer Seminar.

His infectious enthusiasm for early American copper will be sorely missed.

--Editor.

¹ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3478551/>

Leo Courshon, EAC #2140, October 2, 1954 - May 8, 2021

I met Leo many years ago at one of the numerous Chicago coin shows. He had an interest in Early Copper so an in depth conversation followed our initial meeting. He liked half cents, large cents, colonials and other series of U.S. coins. After we talked, he made a decision to collect Late Date large cents in grades of VF30 and better. Over the years, Leo put together a nice collection that had an average grade of XF40. This was a true collection, not a investment collection.

As time went by, Leo offered to help me at the Chicago shows. He helped unload the cases and coins, put out the coins, help the customers, pick up the coins at the end of the show and load everything back in my car. He was a tremendous help!!!! He also had a "gift of gab" that kept me entertained. There was no one that Leo could not engage in a conversation.

Leo did not want to be paid. After a few shows together, I insisted that we agree on a hourly rate of pay that included dinner each night of the show. Now, Leo was not a big man—maybe 5 feet 4 inches. We would go to better restaurants and Leo would eat very little. He said that he had very bad rheumatoid arthritis and that the medication he took suppressed his appetite. He told me that the most he had ever weighted was 145-150 pounds many years ago. After that we went to Panera

Bread, Portillo's and other restaurants that served lighter meals. I used to kid him about "being a cheap date."

Over our time together, I noticed he was losing weight. He was down to 110 pounds. All my harping did no good. He just was not hungry. When he got down to 90 pounds, I told him to eat lunch and dinner on me. Food did nothing for him.

When Covid-19 hit, it put an end to Chicago shows for several months. I did not see Leo for some time. When I did see him again, he was down to 90 pounds. In mid-April, I got a call from his wife Pam that Leo had collapsed with a blood sugar of 20. He continued to deteriorate in the hospital until his passing on May 8, 2021 at the age of 66. Way too young.

Leo was born in Chicago and was a lifelong resident of Park Forest, IL. He graduated from Southern Illinois University with a Bachelor's in Horticulture. He was married to his wife Pam for 42 years and was father to a son Benjamin.

Leo was a good friend who would do anything to help. His phone calls will be missed as well as the help he provided at Chicago shows. Rest easy my friend!!!

--Tom Reynolds

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SAVE THE DATES FOR FUTURE EAC CONVENTIONS

2023 EAC Convention - Portland, OR

Dates: Thursday, June 22 - Sunday June 25

Convention Chairman: Rory Lassetter
(lassetter30@hotmail.com)

Bourse Chair: Dennis Fuoss (dfuoss92624@gmail.com)

Doubletree by Hilton, Portland
1000 NE Multnomah St.
Portland, OR 97232

Your Board is soliciting proposals for the 2024 and 2025 conventions. The 2017-2020 conventions were all held in the Northeast quadrant of the US. More than half of our membership lives in that quadrant of the country. Most aspects of the conventions are easy, as we have the

experience of having done this for 50 years. If you are interested in hosting, the local host's main duties are to pick the venue, arrange for security and select the food for the reception.

The most important criteria for a venue include: 1) a ballroom large enough for the bourse (should be at least 6500 sq. ft. and 8000 sq. ft. is better) 2) proximity to air travel. For security, dealers with inventory do not want to travel far from an airport. 3) proximity to interesting side trips. 4) dates must not conflict with Easter, Pass-over, Mothers' Day or the Central States convention.

If you are interested in hosting, please contact Emily Matuska (ematuska2@gmail.com) to discuss your ideas.

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CANDIDATES FOR MEMBERSHIP

The following candidates have applied for membership in EAC since the last issue of *Penny-Wise*. Provided that no adverse comments on any particular individual are received by the Membership Committee before the January 2022 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>
Art Kasson	Front Royal, VA	6858
Philip R. Zehring	Decatur, TX	6859
Paul Hahn	Mesa, AZ	6860
Kendall G. Patterson	Vancouver, WA	6861
John Diller	Stryker, OH	6862
Steele Stenger	Bethel Park, PA	6863
Carl Honore	Port Angeles, WA	6864
Chandler A. Robinson	Plattsburgh, NY	6865
Matthew Snebold	La Crosse, WI	6866
John Freitas	Providence, RI	6867
Leylan McGrady	Brownsville, PA	6868J
Albert Fico	Ocean Township, NJ	6869
James Cook	Jefferson City, MO	6870
Glynn Redwine	Baytown, TX	6871
Austin Ryan	Sudbury, MA	6872
William (Steve) Patat	Evans, GA	6873
Dan Perkins	Piedmont, SC	6874
Richard Francis	Towson, MD	6875
Christopher Morabito	Boise, ID	6876
Jim Viken	Antioch, TN	6877
Stephen E. Shepherd	Nashville, TN	6878
Lawrence Forte	Staten Island, NY	6879

Returning Members

Frank Wilkinson	Frankfort, IN	503
James M. Seacord	Vienna, VA	1383
Robert A. Klosterboer	Fountain Hills, AZ	2805
Todd Oliver	Avoca, NY	5002
Steven Small	Ontario, CA	6067
Maria Fanning	Columbus, OH	6150A
Douglas Mudd	Colorado Springs, CO	6254
Joshua Warren	Tucson, AZ	6263
Richard Thompson, Jr.	Cypress, TX	6840

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READ THE FINE PRINT

Harry E. Salyards

Expanding upon my “Terms and Conditions” column in the April *Penny-Wise*, careful perusal of the fine print in the catalogs of major coin auction firms reveals some startling differences. No firms will be named because, you know who you are, and the terms and conditions are right there, in print, for all to see. In each case, the capitals are in the original.

One numismatic auction house states,

“ALL ITEMS OFFERED IN THIS CATALOGUE ARE GUARANTEED TO BE GENUINE. THIS IS A LIMITED WARRANTY THAT THE ITEM SOLD IS NOT COUNTERFEIT, THAT ITS DATE OR MINTMARK HAS NOT BEEN ALTERED AND THAT THE COIN HAS NOT BEEN ‘REPAIRED.’”

No definition of “repaired” is provided, which seems to leave an immense amount of “wiggle room,” since that term could apply to everything between plugging a hole and removing an old coat of lacquer. Nonetheless, the way this guarantee is stated at least leaves the auction house with “some skin in the game.” Not so with another leading auctioneer:

“ALL THIRD PARTY GRADING SERVICE GUARANTEES, INCLUDING AUTHENTICITY, ARE THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE THIRD PARTY GRADING SERVICE AND NOT WARRANTIES OR GUARANTEES OF THE AUCTIONEER. BUYERS SHOULD CONTACT THESE THIRD PARTY GRADING SERVICES DIRECTLY WITH RESPECT TO ANY CLAIMS OR QUESTIONS THEY MAY HAVE CONCERNING THEIR GUARANTEES AND WARRANTIES. BUYERS ACKNOWLEDGE AND AGREE THAT AUCTIONEER IS NOT BOUND BY OR LIABLE FOR ANY OPINION OR CERTIFICATION BY ANY THIRD PARTY GRADING SERVICE.”

Since very few uncertified coins, tokens, or medals are currently offered at auction by major sellers in the United States, this Term of Sale necessarily means that *this auctioneer no longer offers its own professional guarantee of authenticity*. Have a problem? Take it up with the Third Party Grader.

It’s right there, in the fine print.

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Lines Written After Watching a 1928 Quarter Dollar Sell for \$120,000

All governments pretend to monetize
But point of fact, ‘tis use that makes the coin:
The hand-to-hand acceptance of a disc
Of metal meeting some demand in trade:
In which recognizance the fact of wear,
Subliminal subtraction from the whole,
Confers a kind of noble dignity
The “gem” culled from a roll will never have,
Quite useless from the date it bears to now.

Harry E. Salyards

August 18, 2021

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mike Wells writes,

I just wanted to say thank you for your obituary for Richard Nachbar and the fun story to go along with it in the July Penny-Wise. I remember working on your deal with Richard. We both enjoyed those silver dollars very much. It was a fun collection to work with and I hope that I might be able to work with you again in the future. Richard will be sorely missed but I'm doing my best to keep his business going. I've worked for him for the last 20 years and have learned a lot about the business. I intend to continue with the same business ethics and integrity that he had built his business on for almost 50 years.

All the best to you and the rest of the EAC staff.

* * *

Greg Bennick <gregbennick@gmail.com> writes,

My name is Greg Bennick and I am a coin collector from Seattle. Starting in 1985, I began collecting mint errors, and while the world went slab crazy from 1985 to the present moment, thankfully I was spared the madness for the most part because error collectors collect the coin not the holder. I have always felt like a weirdo in a world that should belong to me as much as the next passionate coin enthusiast.

I have heard and seen references to EAC for decades, while perusing auction catalogs and seeing EAC sensible grades attached to overgraded investor coins, and admiring the dedication to honest grading that seems to have escaped those pushing for grade-flation for profit.

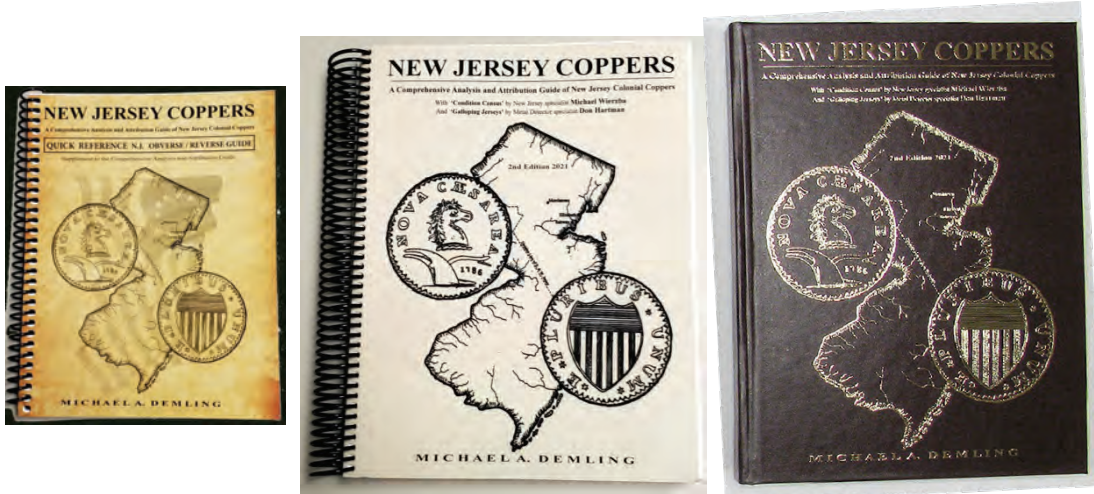
This last weekend at the PNNA show in Seattle, I saw some magazines for free outside the show and picked up Penny-Wise, July 2019. I have read exactly one article so far, your introduction entitled "Come Home to Sanity," and I just wanted to write and thank you. Thank you for voicing what I have felt for thirty years, thank you for offering an alternative to grade obsessed Morgan Dollar investors, and thank you for being devoted to the art and love of coin collecting from an educational and fun perspective rather than a profit motive.

I own exactly one early American copper coin, an unslabbed large cent with a rotated reverse. Of course, an error. I will most definitely be pursuing more errors from that era now that I know that this is where sanity resides in a hobby long out of control. I might even start buying random nice type copper coins of the era (non-error ones), and join EAC too, just to be a part of it all.

* * * * *

EAC MEMBER MICHAEL DEMLING ANNOUNCES TWO NEW BOOKS

**New Jersey Coppers Attribution Guide Second Edition
and a reduced size New Jersey Coppers Quick Reference**



It has been over eleven years since the popular New Jersey Copper Attribution Guide by Michael Demling was introduced. This book assisted all colonial coin collectors in a easy and quick method to attribute New Jersey Coppers. The book has been sold out for several years and because of its popularity the author wrote a second edition, 333 pages with updated information, new varieties discovered, counterfeits, electros and copies, along with chapters by two guest authors, Michael Wierzba's "Condition Census" and Don Hartman's "The Galloping Jerseys".

The second book, "New Jersey Coppers Quick Reference Guide", includes all the tools to properly and easily attribute the 149 New Jersey varieties. 128 pages in a reduced 6X8 format. Showing all die combinations for both obverse and reverse Maris dies.

* * * * *

2022 EAC Sale

Call for Consignments

To be held Saturday, May 14, 2022
at the Airport Hilton Hotel, St. Louis, MO



Contact:

Chris McCawley
PO Box 6400
Austin, TX 78762
cmccawley@aol.com
405-226-5072

Bob Grellman
PO Box 17226
Amelia Island, FL 32035
jrgrellman@gmail.com
407-221-1654

SWAPS AND SALES

EACers are invited to submit their ads for inclusion in this column. Ads up to twelve lines are free. ADS LARGER THAN 12 LINES MUST BE SUBMITTED CAMERA-READY OR AS ELECTRONIC FILES, AND PAID IN ADVANCE. A full-page ad is \$250. One-half page is \$125. Discounts are available for repeating ads. Ads should be limited to early American Coppers or tokens and books related to the same. ***Deadline for material to appear in the January 202 issue is December 31, 2021.*** All ads must include the individual membership number of a current member in good standing. Copy should be sent to the Editor, Harry E. Salyards, P.O. Box 1691, Hastings, NE 68902 or by email to hpsalyar@tcgcs.com.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

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

The CENT Book 1816-1839. The standard reference on this series.

Big, clear pictures, full discussions, easy attribution.

Lists at \$125 plus postage.

Special to EAC members at \$100 postpaid. Please email us at theJohn@sbcglobal.net

* * * * *

New Book on Late Date Large Cents

Bob Grellman, EAC #575 P.O. Box 17226 Amelia Island, FL 32035-3138

407-221-1654 (cell, text) email: jrgrellman@gmail.com

Consignments for Auction: I am accepting early copper consignments for all Goldberg auctions. Call, email, or text for details.

Late Date Large Cent Book: A new 2020 edition of *The Die Varieties of United States Large Cents 1840-1857* is available in digital format on the EAC website (<http://eacs.org/member-login/>). **It is free to all EAC members.** Two digital versions are available. The "Flipping Book" version is a smaller file and will fit on most smart phones and small tablets. The pdf version is a larger file (about 440mb) and is better suited for a computer or higher-powered tablet. Enjoy.

* * * * *

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

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

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

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* * * * *

An Interesting Selection of 18th Century British Tokens

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Many tokens currently listed on our web site and inventory is updated frequently.

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* * * * *

Charles Davis, EAC#142

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Noyes: United States LargeCents1793-1794

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Noyes: United States Large Cents 1798-1814(2volumes)

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Noyes: United States Large Cents 1793-1816(4volumes)

\$395.00 + \$10.00 shipping

Noyes: United States Large Cents 1816-1857(2volumes)

\$225.00 + \$10.00 shipping

Noyes: United States Large Cents 1793-1857(6volumes)

\$60 0.00 + \$20.00shipping

* * * * *

PROVENANCE GALLERY OF 1794 LARGE CENTS

Order your copy of the reference book featuring the most coveted and prolific date among the early United States Large Cents. The book includes an overview of the formation of the US monetary system and the first Philadelphia mint, as well as the production of what many consider the ultimate numismatic subject: the Cents of 1794. It includes a brief history of large cent collecting and their collectors, descriptions of collectible obverse & reverse designs, and colorful photographic plates of each coin featured in the 1794 Provenance Exhibit at the 2004 EAC Convention in San Diego. Prologue by John W. Adams. **\$45 post-paid.**

Al Boka, EAC #406

9817 Royal Lamb Drive

Las Vegas, NV 89415

Tel: 702-809-2620

email: eac406@aol.com

www.1794largecents.com

* * * * *

Tom Deck

9755 Brewster Ct. Mobile, AL 36695

EAC #4574

Cotton Liners For Sale

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

http://www.largecents.net

tom@largecents.net

251-408-7806

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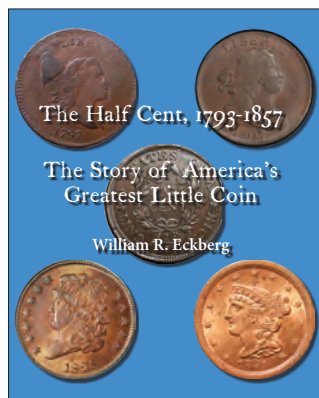
Bill Eckberg, EAC #3395

PO Box 3986 Carmel, IN 46082 (new address)

703-577-7066

The Half Cent, 1793-1857: The Story of America's Greatest Little Coin.

2020 EAC Book of the Year Award



It tells the story of the American half cent from its beginnings in 1793 to its end in 1857. Who designed and made them? Why were they made? How many were made, and how many survive of each variety? What grade ranges are collectable? The book includes extensive research information developed in the past 35 years that corrects many of the errors in the Breen and Cohen books.

A highly readable and very useful overview of the subject, with a nice balance of historical background and technical (die variety) discussion. Good color photography provides an improvement over earlier works. – David Fanning

Available to EAC members for \$95.00; list price \$125.00.

<http://www.halfcentbook.com>

halfcent@mac.com

* * * * *

Michael S. Shutty, Jr., EAC #2790

If you want to read something totally different and a bit radical, I think you will enjoy my new book. It is a heartfelt exploration of history as told by coins lost in the dirt. The book also explains how copper cents decay when confronted with Mother Nature. Finally, I examine the aesthetics of corrosion, born of the conflict between nature and man (wherein nature wins). Check it out & enjoy a great weekend read.

LOST CENTS, DEAD OWNERS: Appreciating Coins in Decay.

My book is available from Books123.org or from other Internet sellers like Amazon.com. It costs \$24.95 (less than a corroded Draped Bust cent).

* * * * *

Mabel Ann Wright, EAC#78

1468 Timberlane Drive

St. Joseph, MI 49085

We still have some copies of The CENT Book 1816-1839.

Ask anybody who has one or has seen one--you want this book. We are selling what we have to EAC members at \$100 postpaid.

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* * * * *

Craig McDonald, EAC #1540

Mahogany Coin Cabinets – Handcrafted from solid mahogany. Standard size cabinets are available with either 12, 15, or 18 trays. Various recess sizes up to 2" available. Custom cabinets also available...contact me to discuss your needs. Cabinets start at \$350, with **free shipping for C4 and EAC members**. For additional details, information, images, or to order, visit: www.CabinetsByCraig.net (note that it's .net), or call 972-978-7710

* * * * *

Wanted to buy: all bronze Presidential medals of the New York Numismatic Club and the Rochester Numismatic Association. Also, 1929 Howard Newcomb medal (California Coin Club).

Wanted to buy: Original 1890 Doughty signed (once owned) by Charles E. Moellering. Call me!

Chuck Heck, EAC #514 703 Village Green Ln, Bluffton, SC 29909 561-628-5345

* * * * *

Ray Rouse, EAC #2675 7568 Regency Lake Drive Boca Raton, FL 33433
(954) 234-6240 rayrbfl@gmail.com

Wanted for Personal Collection:

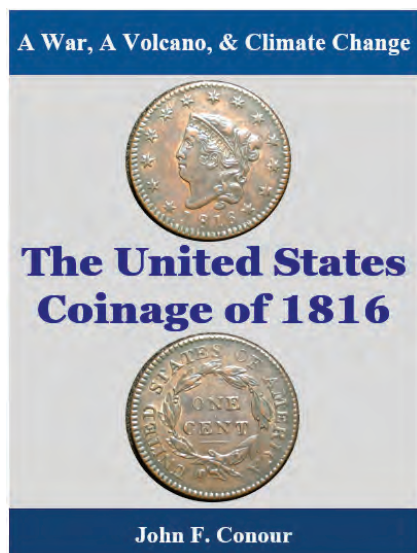
1985 Boston Numismatic Society Medal.

Copper copies of Massachusetts's silver coins as made by Edwin Bishop from Thomas Wyatt's counterfeit dies.

* * * * *

Jack Conour EAC 4607 4548 Winners Circle Batavia, OH 45103

A War, A Volcano, & Climate Change, The United States Coinage of 1816



A high quality color printing of 150 pages detailing the coinage for 1816, The history of the times is discussed to explain the events of this year as well as how 1815 and 1817 are relevant to this year. Attribution, grading, rarity, die life, errors, counterfeits, & strike, are discussed in detail and illustrated using large, colored photographs.

Comments: "The photos are great, and the sections make sense".

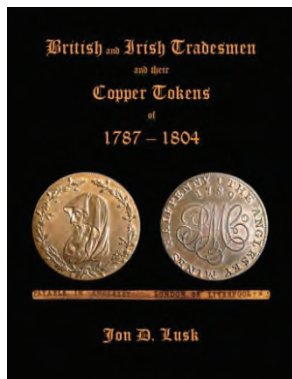
"a great big BRAVO, WELL DONE!"

"Love the book and thank you for writing it."

Non EAC'er "Pretty fascinating Well-written and designed."

email jrcon1799@sbcglobal.net Phone: 419-410-6461

* * * * *



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

* * * * *

Tom Webster, EAC #5752 Phone 269-217-7700 email: webs1873@gmail.com
P.O. Box 19501, Kalamazoo, MI 49019

Wanted to Buy for my Personal Collection

Connecticut Copper 1785-1787 within Top to Middle of CC range in Choice, well struck, original surfaces, no rim dings or planchet cutter voids, please offer

Also wanted:

- Alfred D. Hoch Plates of 1785 Connecticut Coppers produced in the 1960's.
- 1992 Rosa Americana reprint Thos. Elder catalog of 1920 Henry Miller Sale with plates.
- Unpublished Connecticut copper reference material that may be useful.

* * * * *

THANK YOU. LAST AD GOT ME THE STANDING LIBERTY WHITMAN COIN BOARD.

STILL LOOKING TO BUY ORIGINAL OLD WHITMAN LARGE CENT BOARDS FOR MY PERSONAL COLLECTION. JUST THE COIN BOARD, NO COINS. PLEASE EMAIL ME WITH WHAT YOU HAVE AND PRICE DESIRED.

LOU ALFONSO, EAC # 3731 loualfonso@aol.com

* * * * *

Al Nelson, EAC #5732

In upgrading my Middle Date Large Cents, I have accumulated many duplicates.

I will sell them to EAC members for what I paid for them.

If you are interested in receiving a list, please call me at (847) 746-8510. Thank you.

* * * * *



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

Soft spiral bound 8.5x11w/small guide— 54.95 + \$3.95 shipping
Hard bound 8.5x11 w/small guide- #94.95 + \$3.95 shipping
Leather bound 8.5x11 w/Small guide - \$149.95 + \$3.95 shipping

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

* * * * *



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

Soft bound 8.5x11—54.95+3.95 ship. Soft bound 5.5x6.75---39.95+3.95 ship. Both large and small Soft bound special 89.95+4.95 ship. Hard bound 8.5x11---94.95+3.95 ship.

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

* * * * *



New Jersey Coppers Attribution Guide Makes identifying Jerseys easy. Unfortunately **all SOLD OUT! But** I do have a limited supply of the Leather Bound hard back copies . This is a beautiful tan leather, made with premium paper. They originally sold for \$149.95. Clearance price is \$95 + \$4 shipping. **Order one today before their all gone. Send Payment to:**

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

* * * * *

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

Robert Calderon, EAC #5644

rjc463@gmail.com

201-264-2427

For Sale

1857 N-4 small date, mark free, ex Dan Holmes 2011, Herman Halpern 1988, includes Stacks and Goldberg lot tickets, Dan's envelope and J.R. Grellman attribution and grade card (EAC 60), also graded EAC 60 in both auctions, NGC 62 brown, slab notes Holmes and Halpern pedigree. \$1,000.

1794 S-25, R3, ex Tom Reynolds, NGC VF details, rim damage (rim bump at k6), EAC Fine, net VG \$750.

* * * * *

Keith Gilbert, EAC #5933

5208 Wolf Run Village Lane
(814) 218-9250

Erie, PA 16505

I am looking for middle date variety collectors willing to part with their duplicates,

F15-VF30 that I need for my collection, currently at 176 pieces.

Please feel free to write, call or text truze@y@y.com with your available coins, or to ask for my needs list.

* * * * *

Denis Loring, EAC #11

dwloring@aol.com

561-525-5552

For sale: 1794 S-65, extreme die state pair:

Perfect dies: EAC 30, was PCGS 40, ex Heritage 9/13:4590

Terminal state: EAC 40, was PCGS 58, ex Dan Holmes Part 1, lot 105

\$14,500 for the pair.

* * * * *

Ken Fowler, EAC #5743

fowler1771@hotmail.com

(270) 285-3110

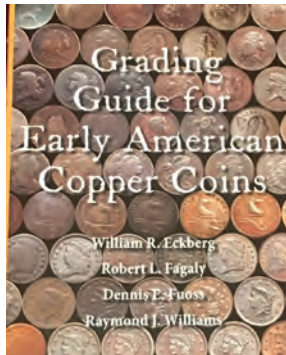
For Sale

1820 N5, VF35	\$500
1820 N10, removed from PCGS AU55 holder	\$525
1820 N13, XF40	\$295
1820 N15, removed from PCGS XF45 holder	\$475

Phone, text or email for pictures.

* * * * *

Grading Guide for Early American Copper Coins.



We have copies of this masterfully illustrated Grading Guide for Early American Copper Coins. This 2014 publication details technical vs market grading, net grading, an introduction to die varieties, die states, authentication, detection of counterfeits and alterations and has a glossary of terms second to none.

Available for \$55/copy postpaid.

Gammill Numismatics, LLC

(Gammillnumismaticsllc.com)

Ron@Gammillnumismaticsllc.com

Phone: (662)-736-3222

* * * * *

L. Michael Lawrence, EAC #3053

email: lmllibcap@gmail.com

phone: 319-364-5266 (landline, no texts)

I am interested in buying for my personal collection the following 1793 large cent electrotypes, Ex Jules Reiver, from the 2007 EAC Sale in St. Louis:

S-1 (lot 102)

S-8 (lot 110)

S-11c (lot 118)

Please email or call.

* * * * *

Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4)

- Which of these coins was the first struck in the New World?
- Which of these were the first coins struck in what would eventually become the United States?
- Benjamin Franklin designed which coin?
- Which is the first American coin to include the famous motto, "e pluribus unum?"

If you are interested in the answers to these questions or want to know more about the coins on this page or colonial era history, check out our website at:

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— Chris Victor McCawley

CHRIS VICTOR MCCAWLEY

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Selected Highlights from the Arizona Collection



1793 S-1 Chain Cent, XF40 PCGS
AMERI. Reverse



1793 S-2 Chain Cent, MS64 Brown PCGS
AMERICA Reverse
Ex: Daniel Holmes Collection



1793 S-4 Chain Cent, AU50 PCGS
Periods Obverse



1793 S-10 Wreath Cent, MS64 Brown PCGS
High Condition Census
Ex: Winsor-Mills-Naftzger



1793 S-16 Liberty Cap Cent, VF35 PCGS
High Condition Census
Possibly the Finest Known



1794 S-48 Starred Reverse Cent, VF35 PCGS
The Discovery Specimen
Tied for the Fifth Finest Known



1797 Draped Bust Cent, MS66 Red and Brown PCGS
Ex: Newcomb, Naftzger, Pogue
The Finest Known S-140 Cent



1803 S-264 Large Cent, AU55 PCGS
Large Date, Small Fraction Rarity
Condition Census



1804 S-266 Cent, AU55 PCGS
High Condition Census
Important Key-Date Issue

**For a free appraisal, or to consign to an upcoming auction,
contact a Heritage Consignment Director today.**

Mark Borckardt
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214-409-1345
MarkB@HA.com

Sam Foose
Consignment Director
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Stack's Bowers Galleries Announces New Philadelphia Gallery



Stack's Bowers Galleries is proud to announce plans for a new rare coin gallery in historic Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, scheduled to open to collectors in late summer 2021. Located at 1735 Market Street on the corner of 18th Street and John F. Kennedy Boulevard, the new gallery is situated in the heart of Center City, in the midst of the area's best dining, shopping, and entertainment. It is just blocks away from such iconic landmarks as the Comcast Center, Reading Terminal, and beautiful Philadelphia City Hall. It is also a 15-minute walk to the 30th Street Amtrak station, granting convenient access to collectors across the entire Northeast. With the opening of this new gallery, Stack's Bowers Galleries is thrilled to unite America's greatest numismatic city with the country's most accomplished rare coin firm.



Robert Avena
Head Numismatic Trader

This Philadelphia location will offer the firm's entire range of numismatic services. Collectors will be able to sell their coins and paper money for top market value and browse an extensive selection of items available for direct purchase. The gallery will also serve as an important resource for gold and silver bullion trading, appraisals, and auction expertise.

The Philadelphia gallery will be led by Head Numismatic Trader Robert Avena, one of the industry's most respected experts. Mr. Avena has been active in the rare coin industry for many decades, having started his own coin firm in the early 1980s before joining Stack's Bowers Galleries in 2000. During that time, he has attended every major convention and auction and has handled the most valuable rarities in United States coinage. Stack's Bowers Galleries is also seeking to hire experienced numismatic specialists along with other staff for the new gallery. Interested candidates are invited to send resumes and cover letters to Careers@stacksbowers.com.

For over 85 years, Stack's Bowers Galleries has served as the hobby's premier resource for collectors. The debut of the firm's Philadelphia location is the latest in a series of improvements by Stack's Bowers Galleries aimed at delivering superior value and service, including new corporate headquarters in Costa Mesa, California and a new flagship gallery on Park Avenue in New York City. In addition, the acquisition of Carter Numismatics and the Coins in Motion imaging technology enhances the firm's world-renowned expertise and innovative technology. For more information about the Philadelphia rare coin gallery, call 800-458-4646 or e-mail Info@StacksBowers.com.

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Est \$2250
Realized \$3840



1841 N-5
PCGS MS65BN CAC
Finest Graded
Est \$2500
Realized \$6600



1844/81 N-2
PCGS MS64BN
Est \$4500
Realized \$9600



1846 N-11 R1 Medium Date
PCGS MS62 RB
Est \$900
Realized \$4080



1848 N-21 R4-
PCGS MS65 RB, CAC
Est \$1500
Realized \$3600



1848 N-44
PCGS 65BN CAC
Tied Finest Known
Est \$5500
Realized \$20,400



1849 N-12 R1
PCGS MS64 BN, CAC
Est \$800
Realized \$2040



1851/81 N-3
PCGS MS66RB CAC
Finest Graded
Est \$4000
Realized \$6300



1853 N-16 R1+
PCGS MS65+ BN, CAC
Est \$1200
Realized \$2340



1854 N-26 R3+
NGC MS66 BN, CAC
Est \$1000
Realized \$2280



1854 N-30 R5+ Repunched 185
PCGS AU55
Est \$3000
Realized \$6600



1856 N-5 R5- Italic 5
NGC PF65 RB
Est \$4500
Realized \$7500



1856 N-21 R1+ Italic 5
PCGS MS66 Brown
Est \$1250
Realized \$2520



1856 N-22 R5 Italic 5
PCGS AU58, CAC
Est \$1000
Realized \$3000



1793 C-3 Half Cent R3
PCGS VF20
Est \$7000
Realized \$13,800



1793 S-13 R4-
PCGS F15
Est \$15,000
Realized \$32,400



1793 S-16 R6
PCGS VG10
Est \$25,000
Realized \$49,200



1794 S-25 R3
PCGS XF40, CAC
Est \$4000
Realized \$10,200



1794 S-35 R5
NGC XF40
Est \$15,000
Realized \$31,200



1794 S-38 R5
PCGS F15, CAC
Est \$2500
Realized \$7500



1794 S-46 R3
PCGS VF30, CAC
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1794 S-72 R2 Exact Head of 1795
PCGS XF40
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Realized \$6000

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Early American Coppers
Membership Dues Notice for July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022

NOTE THE ADDRESS FOR MAILING DUES

January 1, 2021

Print your name and mailing address for PENNY-WISE:

Telephone #: _____

E-mail address: _____

Dues are payable by June 30, 2021 for the period 7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022.

If your dues expire before June 30, 2021, please contact our Treasurer (frisbyco@yahoo.com) for your renewal dues rate.

You may pay for up to five (5) years at a time.

Regular dues (including new members) \$39 x _____ years = _____

Associate members send \$10.00/year

Junior members send \$5.00 (under 18 yrs old at 7/1/21)

Life Membership is \$1000, payable in two equal installments _____

First Class mailing option for having all 4 issues of PW mailed via
First Class US Mail \$10.00 (per year) _____

Make checks payable to Early American Coppers.

Mail to: Early American Coppers, Inc.

PO Box 480188

Delray Beach, FL 33448

Total Sent \$ _____



1794 S-35, R5.

Ex Matthew Adams Stickney-Henry Chapman 6/1907:1481-J. L. Howland-The United States Coin Co. 10/1914:415-Henry C. Hines 1944-Dr. William H. Sheldon-Dorothy I. Paschal 1/3/1973 (via Ray Chatham)-Darwin B. Palmer, Jr.-Dr. Edward R. Bush-Del Bland 3/25/1984-George E. Ewing, Jr.-Ewing Estate (via Darwin B. Palmer) 1/3/1994-Daniel W. Holmes, Jr., McCawley & Grellman Auctions/Goldbergs 9/6/2009: 56-Adam Mervis, Heritage Auctions 1/10/2014:2461-Lou Alfonso Collection