



Summer 2022

Volume 30, Number 2



Featured in this issue:

President's Corner (C. McDonald)

Notice of Election and Call for Nominations (C. McDonald)

Grading Pre-Federal Coinage...An Opinion (J. Rosen)

St. Patrick Halfpence, A Personal Journey to Complete a Series (R. Moore)

Interview with Leonard Augsburger, Newman Numismatic Portal Project Coord. (J. Burke)

Colonial Events at the 2022 EAC Convention (C. McDonald)

Reuniting a Misplaced Round Ticket with its Rightful Coin (R. Clark)

Circulation of British Coppers in Central Pennsylvania (G. Brosnahan and J. Rock)

1776 New Jersey Colonial Currency – Going Deeper (G. Yotka)

C4 Library News (L. Shane)

Proposed Changes to C4 Bylaws

Announcements

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1786 New Jersey Copper.
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1786 New Jersey Copper.
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The C4 Newsletter

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

President's Corner (C. McDonald)	3
Notice of Election and Call for Nominations (C. McDonald)	4
Grading Pre-Federal Coinage...An Opinion (J. Rosen)	5
St. Patrick Halfpence, A Personal Journey to Complete a Series (R. Moore)	7
Interview with Leonard Augsburger, Newman Numismatic Portal Project Coord. (J. Burke)	14
Colonial Events at the 2022 EAC Convention (C. McDonald)	17
Reuniting a Misplaced Round Ticket with its Rightful Coin (R. Clark)	19
Circulation of British Coppers in Central Pennsylvania (G. Brosnahan and J. Rock)	24
1776 New Jersey Colonial Currency – Going Deeper (G. Yotka)	31
C4 Library News (L. Shane)	60
Proposed Changes to C4 Bylaws	63
Announcements	75
Classified Ads	81
Sponsor Ads	16, 82-84, Covers
Reciprocal Club Ads	6,80

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

(Craig McDonald)

Welcome to the Summer issue of the C4 Newsletter. I'm not sure about where y'all are, but here in Texas Summer means pretty much one thing, namely, **IT'S HOT!** As with Winter in other parts of the country, here Summer is a perfect time to get the coins from the bank and spend time in the A/C enjoying them.

There is a lot of important Club related news in this issue. I won't go into great detail here, but please make sure to especially read the notices regarding the **C4 Election Call for Nominations** and the **Proposed Bylaws Changes**, further into this issue.

Speaking of the election, because the Convention is being held earlier than normal, we cannot include the ballot in the Fall issue of the Newsletter as done in the past. Doing so would not allow sufficient time for the mail to deliver it and for you to vote and return your completed ballot in time for tabulation prior to the Convention. So we will be doing a separate mailing of the ballot form to each member. Please be sure to review the ballot and vote for the candidate(s) of your choosing. This is your Club, and those who you elect are charged with oversight and planning to ensure C4 remains a vibrant and fun organization going forward.

Planning is actively underway for the Annual C4 Convention. This year's Convention is being held between October 27 and 29th, several weeks earlier than normal. Thursday evening's ***Eric P. Newman Memorial Lectureship Series*** presentations have been finalized. Roger Moore will be talking about the use of XRF technology in Colonial numismatics, and Mike Packard will be speaking on Massachusetts coppers. For the breakout sessions open to the public on Friday/Saturday, Jim Glickman will be presenting his "Colonials 101" session, and Ray Williams will be speaking on assembling a Colonial library and conducting basic Colonial research. Check the C4 website for additional information as specific dates and times are finalized.

And because the Convention is several weeks earlier than normal, we are hoping to publish the Fall issue of the Newsletter before the end of September so we can include any last minute Convention related news. But again, please check the C4 website for updates regarding the Convention schedule and other news.

Elsewhere in this issue, there is a recap of Colonial related activities at the recent EAC Convention in St. Louis.

Also, Leo Shane, our Librarian, shares some information about changes to the Club's Library.

And of course there are lots of interesting articles for your perusal and enjoyment. So please go and enjoy the Newsletter!



NOTICE OF ELECTION AND CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

2022 is an election year for your C4 Officers. The national positions up for election are: President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer. Also to be elected are Regional VPs for all 9 regions. The elected officers are officially installed at the Membership Meeting held at the C4 Convention, being held from October 27 through October 29, 2022 in Baltimore.

At this time I would like to officially open the Call for Nominations.

If you wish to run for office, or would like to nominate another individual to run, email the C4 Secretary at Secretary@ColonialCoins.org with the pertinent information. Any individual nominated by someone else will be contacted by the Secretary to confirm that individual's willingness to run and to serve in the role if elected. All nominees must be members in good standing. All nominations must be received no later than August 10, 2022.

Please refer to the current C4 Bylaws (Section 6.2) for full details regarding the requirements for nominees. The current Bylaws are available on the **RESOURCES** page of the C4 website (ColonialCoins.org).

The official ballot form will be mailed to each member around the end of August. Completed ballots must be received, or postmarked, **no later than** September 30, 2022.

Results of the election will be announced, and the elected officers officially installed, at the Membership Meeting to be held during the C4 Convention. The election results will be posted on the C4 website within 7 days of the Convention's close, and also published in the next scheduled C4 Newsletter.

Respectfully submitted,
Craig McDonald
President – Colonial Coin Collectors Club



GRADING PRE-FEDERAL COINAGE ... AN OPINION

(James Rosen)

This article is primarily directed at the new pre-federal coin collector, aka colonial coin collector, not the seasoned veteran, so if you have been collecting colonial coins for a number of years, you can stop reading right here. Each year, there are approximately 40 new C4 members, many I assume are new to collecting colonial coinage. The impetus of this brief communication was my success on several coins in the recent onslaught of colonial offerings by StacksBowers and Heritage. These coins were graded by NGC and PCGS and were significantly undergraded in my opinion. Apparently, TPG (third party grading) services use federal standards to grade colonial coins, an observation that has not gone unnoticed by the vast majority of C4 members.

It is well known by experienced veterans that the absence of details on a colonial coin may not reflect wear through circulation, but rather how the coin was struck. In my judgment, it is the surfaces of a coin that truly reflect its movement thru commerce. The two coins I most recently acquired demonstrating this observation are both Vermont coppers, a RR-14, and a RR-22. Both coins were graded by PCGS and NGC as VF35 and VF25, respectively. However, after they were removed from their entombment, it was blatantly clear that they were both undergraded; my grade on the two of them was EF40. The surfaces of these coins were pristine, smooth, unabraded, and slightly glossy with the bust on both being matte-like, an important observation negating brushing as a cause of the wonderful surfaces. After all, one cannot brush just the fields and leave the relief aspects of the coin untouched. In fact, the RR-22 has a bit of luster remaining in the area of AUC on the right obverse. The lack of detail on the bust of these two coins, which both grading companies apparently used to assign a grade, was not due to *wear*, but rather is a characteristic of the minting process of these coins.¹ Another coin that graces my cabinet that exemplifies this observation of how TPGs assign a grade to a colonial coin, is a coin felt to be struck at Samuel Atlee's New York City Brewery mint circa 1786, the Vlack 9-76B. This coin was graded EF40 in the Eric P. Newman sale. However, a well-respected and extremely knowledgeable New York City pre-federal expert recognized that this coin was clearly uncirculated with pristine surfaces and purchased it at the auction with me being the eventual lucky owner, having purchased it from him. The grader of this coin apparently graded it based on what was present on the coin versus what he felt should have been there. He apparently saw that the bust did not have the armor fully visible, no presence of an eye, weak leaves on the wreath on the head, and thus felt that the absence of these traits was due to circulation and thus gave it an EF grade. Apparently, the surfaces of this coin did not at all play into his decision-making process of how this coin should be graded. I, along with the original owner of this coin and several experts in the field all feel that this coin is indeed mint state rather than the assigned grade.

In summary, when attempting to assign a grade to colonial coins, it is extremely important to look not only at the relief detail of the coin, but also at the surfaces of the coin. It is extremely unlikely that any coin graded by a TPG as very fine could have circulated "down" to that wear level without having any marks in the fields or on the devices, and while possessing wonderful mildly glossy surfaces. Details are important and I do not want to downplay the significance of them, but they do not tell the whole story of a coin's time in circulation. Surfaces on a colonial coin are extremely important and often truly tell the story of a coin's life in commerce better than details on the relief, since details on many pre-federal coins were never there to begin with when the coin left the dies. Photos were not included in this communication because they unfortunately

¹ Rosen, James, "From Cannon to Coin: Pre-Federal Coinage Production," *The C4 Newsletter*, Vol.29, No.2, pp. 19-42, Summer 2021.

do not show the surfaces of a coin very well. But finding a good teacher and having him or her review these concepts with you with coins in hand is your best way to learn about this.



THE JOURNAL OF EARLY AMERICAN NUMISMATICS

The Journal of Early American Numismatics (JEAN) is a research journal based on the former *Colonial Newsletter (CNL)* dedicated to the study of early American numismatics. Founded in 1960, *CNL* continuously published some of the most scholarly and seminal studies in this area of numismatics. Focusing on the study of the coinages produced by the states during the Confederation period of the United States, *CNL* also investigated a variety of other specie that our forefathers used in their daily lives. *JEAN* expands the focus of *CNL* with contributions on numismatics of all the Americas during the same time period covered by *CNL* and is published as a bound scholarly journal twice a year in June and December. In 2019, *JEAN* received a Numismatic Literary Guild award for best not-for-profit periodical, and in 2020 it received the following awards: Best Feature Article on Early American Coins: "The Authentic Fugio Restrike Dies" by Christopher McDowell and Julia Casey; Best Feature Article on Numismatic History or Personalities: "John J. Ford: A Life in Three Portraits" by Q David Bowers, and the James L. Miller Memorial Award for Article of the Year: "The Authentic Fugio Restrike Dies" by Christopher McDowell and Julia Casey. Last year, *JEAN* again received the award for best article from NLG with Jeff Rock's article titled "Collecting American Colonial Coins in Eighteenth-Century England."

Issues of *JEAN* normally run around 200 pages or more and contain articles on a variety of American Colonial numismatic topics. Since 1960, almost every major advance in our understanding of the history of colonial numismatics has appeared in *CNL* or *JEAN*. The June 2021 issue of *JEAN* continues this tradition with major articles completely rewriting our understanding of several coinages.

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SAINT PATRICK HALFPENCE: A PERSONAL JOURNEY TO COMPLETE A SERIES

(Roger A. Moore MD)

Introduction

In 1992 Ray Williams introduced me to New Jersey colonial coins. In spite of having collected coins since the age of five, I had never procured a single colonial coin. Ray's helpfulness and intense interest are what initiated my collecting these coins, and as we became friends, we visited many of the sites of the original three New Jersey Coppers mints, as well as the homes and grave of Edward Maris MD, the author of the major work on these coins.¹ Ray and I co-authored an article together about our observations concerning peculiarities in the large central heliotype plate of New Jersey halfpence published in Maris' book.² Study of Maris' text and plate led to many articles on New Jersey coppers,³ but there were other coins on the plate other than only New Jersey coppers. Prominent among these were a Saint Patrick "halfpenny" and a Saint Patrick "farthing." Maris had included them on his photographic plate since they were the first officially sanctioned coins used in New Jersey. Brought from Ireland to West Jersey by Mark Newby in 1681, they were accepted as official coinage by the West Jersey Assembly on May 8, 1682.⁴ Though there remain questions concerning whether the coins that were brought to America were limited to the smaller "farthing" type coins, since these were the only ones recovered by metal detectorists, both the small and large Saint Patrick coins were included on Maris' plate and both were considered to be collectable "New Jersey" colonial coins. The presence of the halfpenny on Maris' plate got my attention as a collector, and the classic paper on Saint Patrick halfpence by Robert Vlack provided me the needed direction as to the number and descriptions of the nine known varieties to collect.⁵ Unfortunately, Vlack's paper lacked the visual aids needed for easy identification of the varieties, so I had the pleasure of working with both Robert and Stan Stephens to provide an update of the Saint Patrick halfpence in 2005 with images of each variety provided.⁶ By then I was already hooked on trying to collect each of the nine known Saint Patrick halfpence.

¹ Edward Maris, *A Historical Sketch of the Coins of New Jersey* (Philadelphia, 1881).

² Roger Moore and Raymond Williams, "Maris Plate-I Photograph: Additional Observations," *The Colonial Newsletter*, Consecutive Issue # 128, Vol. 45, No. 2, (August 2005), Sequential page 2869-2874.

³ Roger Moore, "A Simple Guide for the Attribution of New Jersey Copper Obverses," *Penny-Wise*, Consecutive Issue # 165, Vol. XXVIII, No. 6, (November 15, 1994), Pages 360-376. Also see – Roger Moore, "A Simple Guide to the Attribution of New Jersey Copper Reverses," *Penny-Wise*, Consecutive Issue # 167, Vol. XXVIX, No. 2, (March 15, 1995), Pages 88-97. Also see –Roger Moore, "Round and Round We Go or A Medal Turn New Jersey 17-K on a Rotated Coin Turn Counterfeit 177? Georgivs III Halfpence," *The Colonial Newsletter*, Consecutive Issue # 99, Vol. 35, No. 1, April 1995, Sequential Pages 1495-99. Also see – Roger Moore, "Re-Reunion in New Jersey of the Two Known New Jersey 71-y Coppers with Vermont Undertypes", *The Colonial Newsletter*, Consecutive Issue # 100, Vol. 35, No. 2, (July 1995), Sequential Pages 1548-1551.

⁴ Sydney Martin, *Saint Patrick Coinage*, C4 Publications, 2018, pp. 31-33.

⁵ Robert Vlack, Die Varieties of St. Patrick Halfpence, *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 7, No. 1, January 1968, Sequential pages 199-202.

⁶ Roger Moore, Stanley Stephens, and Robert Vlack; "Update of the Vlack Attribution of St. Patrick Halfpence with Visual Guide", *The Colonial Newsletter*, CNL-129; Vol. 45, No. 3, (December 2005), Sequential page 2921-2928.

The Collection

1-A - My first Saint Patrick halfpence was meant to be a type coin and was bought from Superior Rare Coinage and Collectibles at a local Burlington Coin Show on June 14, 1998. I remember seeing this high grade coin and being stunned. The stunning continued when I asked the price but it was a “have-to-have” for me. See Figure 1. I put a hold on the coin, went home to get a check that would cover the price, and returned to secure it for my collection as my “type” example of a Saint Patrick halfpenny. Researching the pedigree of the coin I eventually found the coin was owned sequentially by Hiram Dietz, Norman Thatcher, William Anton, and then Superior Rare Coinage before coming to me.



Figure 1 – Saint Patrick halfpenny variety 1-A. Weight: 145.8 grains, Diameter: 28.8 mm.

5-D - My second Saint Patrick halfpenny was the most common variety, the 5-D, which I bought from Jeff Rock's fixed price list on September 3, 1998. See Figure 2. For me a plus was the coin's previous ownership by Boyd. It was the second of the nine known varieties that I acquired and the one that changed me from a “type” collector to a “set” collector for the series.



Figure 2 – Saint Patrick halfpenny variety 5-D. Weight: 130.7 grains, Diameter: 27.9 mm.

1-B - The third and fourth varieties were added one right after the other at the 1998 Colonial Coin Collectors Club Annual Convention. On November 24, 1998, Jeff Rock struck again knowing now of my interest in Saint Patrick halfpence. I bought a nice example of variety 1-B from him with a pedigree that included ex-EAHA May 21, 1994, lot 24, and ex-Bowers and Merena September 1986, lot 671. See Figure 3. Though it was a relatively common Saint Patrick variety its condition was a solid “very fine,” and pleasing to the eye.



Figure 3 - Saint Patrick halfpenny variety 1-B. Weight: 121.4 grains, Diameter: 28.4 mm.

4-C - The following day at the C4 Convention on November 25, 1998, the fourth variety was obtained from Stan Stephens. As opposed to the other varieties, 4-C was significantly more difficult to find in very fine or better condition. See Figure 4. I was just thankful to get one in any condition and Stan indicated that this was a duplicate but in about the same condition as the one he kept. The coin's pedigree included: ex-M&G November 21, 1995, lot 6; ex-Griffie with signed Griffie envelope; ex-Mike Ringo September 21, 1991; ex-Kingsbridge Coins in London.



Figure 4 - Saint Patrick halfpenny variety 4-C. Weight: 125.1 grains, Diameter: 28.5 mm.

I was amazed! Within 6 months not only had I added a “type” coin for the Saint Patrick halfpence but I now had almost half of the varieties. What could possibly go wrong in having this series completed in record time? The answer to that question would lie twenty-two years in the future.

5-F - My next variety addition was a 5-F, but I ended up purchasing two other examples before settling on the one shown in Figure 5, which was purchased on September 1, 2000 from an eBay seller. Though the third one I bought, it was evident to me that getting a high grade example of the variety was difficult. There was also the continued pressure to keep the momentum going for adding new varieties so that I could reach that magic number nine.



Figure 5 - Saint Patrick halfpenny variety 5-F. Weight: 136.9 grains; Diameter: 28.2 mm.

3-C - The next addition was a difficult variety to find, as are all the C-reverse Saint Patrick halfpence. My first of three of this variety was purchased on eBay from Ron Feuer on September 18, 2000, but this was upgraded with one bought in the Stack's Public Auction of the Ford collection on January 20, 2005, lot 14, with a lot tag pedigreed to New Netherlands Coin Company. I was pleased to find both the obverse and reverse images were used in Sydney Martin's book, since it is the only Saint Patrick halfpenny known to be overstruck on another Saint Patrick halfpenny – a Vlack 4-E. See Figure 6.



Figure 6 - Saint Patrick halfpenny variety 3-C. Weight: 155.2 grains; Diameter: 29.7 mm.

2-C - The next addition occurred with an eBay purchase from Ed Todd on June 10, 2002, which must have been missed by others due to its high rarity and low sale price. However, a significant upgrade occurred for me on March 17, 2021, during the Heritage sale of Donald Partrick's collection, lot 15208, with a pedigree: Donald G. Partrick, Jon Hanson, Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988) lot 2374, and ex-Fred Baldwin (5/23/1963). See Figure 7.



Figure 7 - Saint Patrick halfpenny variety 2-C. Weight: 130.7 gr.

4-E - My next-to-last variety before obtaining all nine was a 4-E, purchased on December 5, 2002 from Mike Wierzba at Coin Rarities and pedigreed to his father, Dennis Wierzba, as well as ex-Griffie and ex-EANA October 10, 1991, lot 63 with a lot tag. See Figure 8. Therefore, in just a 4-year period I had obtained decent examples of eight of the nine known varieties. Other series I was collecting at the time were moving a lot slower, but I eyed completing the Saint Patrick halfpence series in the wink of an eye!! Only one more to go and it was only 2002!!



Figure 8 - Saint Patrick halfpenny variety 4-E. Weight: 144.3 grains, Diameter: 28.4 mm.

4-B - Little did I know at the time how rare variety 4-B, the one I was missing, was. Also I had no idea how difficult it would be to get a coin that Syd Martin needed when he was researching the same series for a book he was writing. At the time the only person I knew that wanted a 4-B as badly as I did was Stan Stephens. Our opportunity came at an auction in the mid-2000s when I was still somewhat unaware of the rarity of the 4-B variety and entered the auction planning a pretty aggressive approach in my bidding. When it came time to bid, it soon became a competition between Syd and me, which served only to add extra profit for the consigner. When the bid got over \$10,000, I dropped out, sad but glad the coin found a good home, and happy that I would not have Syd bidding against me the next time one came up. That opportunity occurred on January 27, 2010 at the Stack's and Bowers Americana sale where lot 4014 was another 4-B!! I was determined to get this one and once again the bidding started out strong. However, when most had dropped out of the fray, I looked across the room and Syd was the one bidding on it again!!! My heart sank but I was determined to get it this time. However, when the bid reached \$15,000, I was the one to lower my paddle. Retrospectively, as soon as I saw Syd bidding I should have dropped out. Later that evening I asked him why he was bidding, and he told me that the 4-B in the auction was a grade better than the one he bought previously.

I then spend a lot of time searching past auction catalogs for other 4-Bs that had sold previously but could find none. I asked everyone if they knew of any others and Stan indicated he had gotten one in a sale that I had missed. When Henry Dittmer was visiting Wayne Shelby, they came over to my house. Since Saint Patricks were high in my mind at the time, I asked Henry if he had any knowledge of any other 4-Bs, since he had been actively collecting colonials well before me. His response was, "I think I may have one or two but I would never be able to find them in my collections." I was skeptical that the Saint Patrick halfpence he remembered were actually 4-Bs and pretty much forgot about following up on that lead. However, when I recently heard about his unfortunate passing, I was curious whether he actually had a 4-B. By this time it had been 20 years since I had added the last new Saint Patrick variety to my collection, though I had made several upgrades.



Figure 9 - Saint Patrick halfpenny variety 4-B. Tooled splasher.

Heritage was named the auctioneer of Henry's collections and I was given an alert by Heritage that two 4-Bs (I had listed the variety as a desired coin with them) would be appearing in coming auctions!! The first to appear was in the April 18, 2022, auction of the "Long Island Collection" (Henry Dittmer) as lot 44028. The coin had a problem in that someone had scratched the brass splasher. However, it was otherwise a quite

pleasing example and I feared if I did not get this one, someone would outbid me on the nicer second example and I would still be without a 4-B. Bid I did and got it for some \$1,200 with the juice. See Figure 9. Though I was pleased with the coin, even if only to use it as an example of the stupidity of people scratching off brass splashers thinking them to be gold, the other nicer example was still one I wanted to go after. The deprivation of a new variety for 20 years was overcoming my sense of proportion and balance. The next Heritage Auction was on May 8, 2022, lot 7016, and once again I succeeded in acquiring the 4-B. See Figure 10. Two 4-Bs after a 20-year dry spell!!! I was then and am still ecstatic.



Figure 10 - Saint Patrick halfpenny variety 4-B.

Conclusion

After 25 years of collecting Saint Patrick halfpence and a 20-year attempt to secure the ninth and final halfpenny in the series, what lessons have I learned? If I were to take a metaphysical approach or try to emulate the combination of a Benjamin Franklin truism and a Chinese fortune cookie, I might conclude, “Seek and ye shall find,” or “Persistence provides its own reward,” or “The greater the wait, the greater the joy.” However, trying to be objective with my feelings, I think my view is best distilled with, “There is no greater joy than adding a final missing piece to one’s collection.” Having said that I do have some misgivings that this addition was due to the passing of a friend and fellow collector. Then again we should all acknowledge that we are only short term caretakers of these fascinating, historic objects and our collections will eventually be passed on to others for them to cherish. That is true for most of us, though Jeff Rock indicated that John Ford evidently wanted to take his coin collections with him, but Jeff will actually do so by melting his collections into a pleasant final resting place. He feared that simply lining his coffin with his coins would be much too much of an attractant for metal detectorists. ☺



INTERVIEW WITH LEONARD AUGSBURGER PROJECT COORDINATOR, NEWMAN NUMISMATIC PORTAL

February 9, 2022

(Jeff Burke)

Introduction

I really appreciated Len Augsburger taking the time to field my questions about the Newman Numismatic Portal (NNP,) colonial numismatics, the ANA Summer Seminar, and several other topics. I conducted a Q & A interview with Len through an exchange of e-mails in February 2022.

The NNP has long been one of my favorite digital archives. As a current member of the New Jersey Numismatic Society, founded in 1933, I've had fun using this invaluable research tool to delve into the fascinating backgrounds of early NJNS members. The NNP has also helped me learn more about luminaries in colonial coin collecting, such as Eric Newman himself!

Questions and Answers

Q: You serve as Project Coordinator for the Newman Numismatic Portal. Can you describe future plans for colonial coins, literature, and other pertinent documents to be added to the NNP?

A: Although not yet finalized, we are working with the Royal Mint Museum (UK) to digitize the Sarah Sophia Banks numismatic library. Banks was one of the few contemporary collectors of American colonial issues. Recent publications by Jeff Rock and Catherine Eagleton have brought the collecting activities of this important English collector to light. We continue to scan research material from the Eric P. Newman papers, which remain in storage at Washington University in St. Louis.

Q: I enjoyed listening to your conversation with Joel Orosz on the Numismatic Bibliomania Society's Podcast Episode 11- "A Top 100 Library." At one point you touched on changes to publications over the years, such as improvements to bookbinding since the 1960s. As a follow-up question: more generally, how has the field of numismatic literature changed from the 1960s era compared to the 2020s?

A: The pace of research and publication has increased significantly in the last generation. Today's writers have access to resources unimagined in the 1960s. In addition to providing access to millions of digitized documents, the Internet greatly facilitates collaboration between authors through email and social media. Technology has enabled a wider pool of authors, and keeping one's library up to date with the latest research has become a more expensive proposition.

Q: What are your favorite books on colonial numismatics?

A: The book I open most frequently is Dave Bowers' *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*. Of course, that's just the entry point. Once the high level information is ascertained, I dive into the specialized references. The work I admire most is Crosby – being able to do that research in the late 19th century with no access to modern resources was a monumental accomplishment.

Q: How was your interest piqued in collecting Liberty Seated coins? Can you describe your first Liberty Seated specimens?

A: I began collecting Liberty Seated coinage in the early 1990s. At the time one could acquire well-detailed, rare coins at quite reasonable prices. That's less true today, but there remain fewer collectors in this area than the more popular 20th century series. I was attracted to the better dates, and some of the first pieces I acquired were lower grade examples of the 1868-S and 1855-O quarters.

Q: What are your fondest memories of Dr. John W. McCloskey, who served as a longtime editor of the *The Gobrecht Journal*?

A: John took the time to answer my questions as a beginning collector, sending me well-researched, typed responses in the pre-Internet area. He must have been doing the same with many others, meaning that his dedication to growing the Liberty Seated Collectors Club was extraordinary. John did not attend a lot of coin shows in the time that I knew him, but he was always the person that everyone wanted to talk to when he did.

Q: What advice would you offer to young numismatists or adults who are reticent about writing their first article for publication?

A: Connect with an established writer and pay attention to their advice. Accept the fact that you will miss things and make mistakes – that's the price of growing as a numismatist. The flip side is that there are countless niches in this field, leading to abundant opportunities to do original research.

Q: You will be co-teaching the course “Developing a Passion for Liberty Seated Coinage” at the ANA 2022 Summer Seminar. Could you share some of the course's anticipated highlights?

A: We cover all aspects of the topic, from historical background to grading to collecting in today's environment. The Summer Seminar is a fun event – kind of like a non-stop coin show, except without all the buying and selling. I highly recommend attending, and there are enough classes that everyone will find something of interest. The pace is relaxed, the weather is usually nice, and the social aspect is great. It's one of the best things that the ANA does.

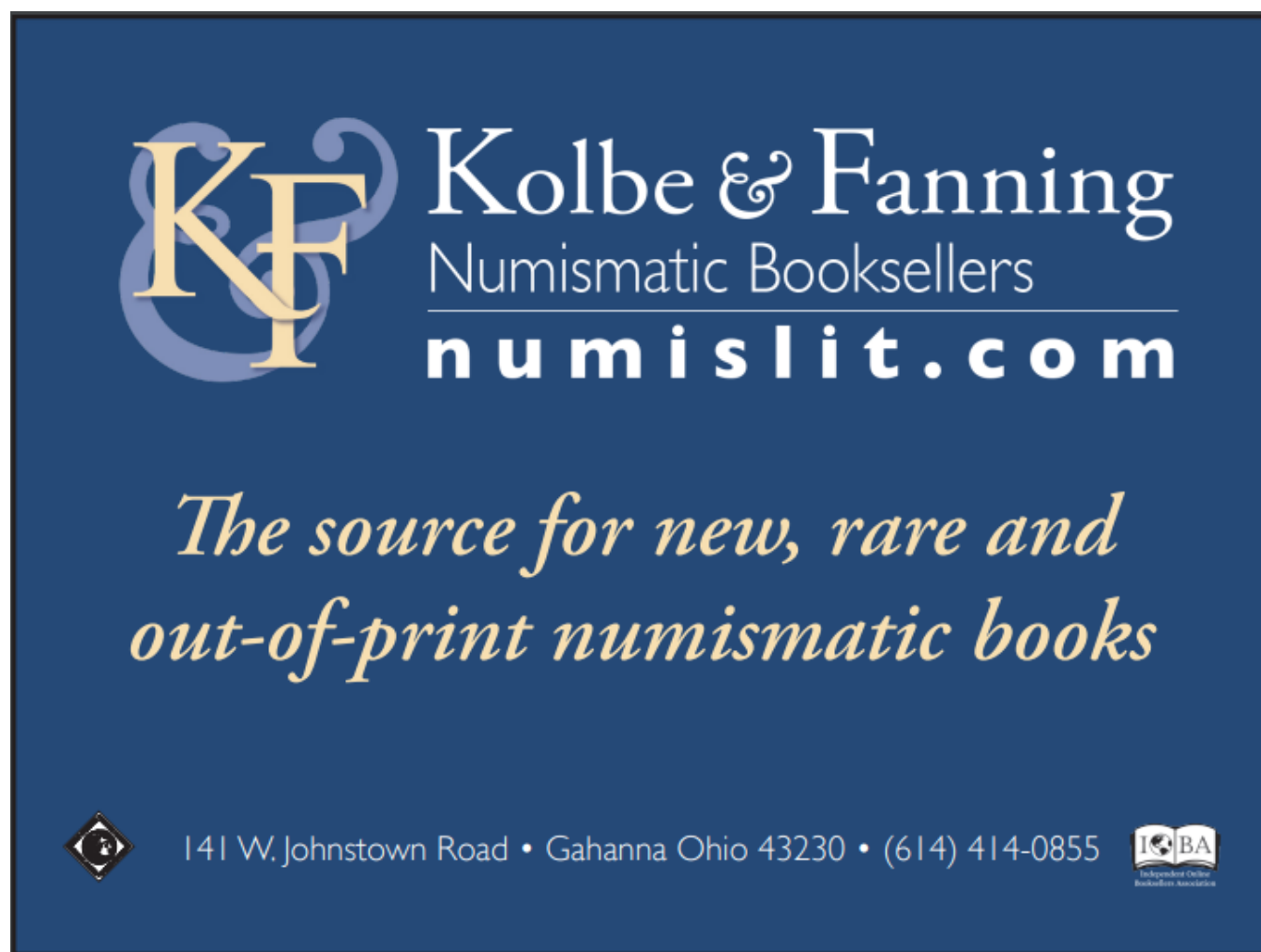
Q: Please describe specific ideas for how we can get more young numismatists excited about collecting Liberty Seated coins and colonials.

A: I've never seen the hobby more concerned about succession than it is today. I'm not sure what that means, but I try to think in terms of the timeless aspects of numismatics. There will always be collectors, and there will always be people interested in history. Our best bet is to keep our own house in order –maintain a strong culture of ethics, produce appealing research, and genuinely welcome new collectors (not just kids) whenever they appear.

Q: I noticed that you provided feedback for Frank W. Garmon Jr.'s article on “Lincoln's 1792 Cent” in the February 2022 issue of *The Numismatist*, pp. 26-27. What can you tell us about 1792 pattern cents?

A: The 1863 letter discussed by Garmon was provocative, but in this case it's difficult to form any hard conclusions. Such letters are the researcher's equivalent of a “what's it?” coin. Numismatic research tends to produce more questions than answers, and that is certainly true in this case. Of course there is much

more to be said about 1792 cents and it is best to refer readers to our book (*Birth of a Nation's Coinage*, co-written with Pete Smith and Joel Orosz), which explores the topic in depth.

A large rectangular advertisement with a dark blue background. On the left is a large, stylized 'KF' monogram in gold. To its right, the text 'Kolbe & Fanning' is written in a large, white, serif font. Below this, 'Numismatic Booksellers' is written in a smaller, white, sans-serif font. A thin white horizontal line separates this from the website 'numislit.com', which is written in a bold, white, sans-serif font. In the center, the phrase 'The source for new, rare and out-of-print numismatic books' is written in a large, italicized, gold serif font. At the bottom left is a small diamond-shaped logo with a globe. To its right is the address '141 W. Johnstown Road • Gahanna Ohio 43230 • (614) 414-0855' in white. At the bottom right is the IOBA logo, which includes the text 'IOBA' and 'Independent Online Booksellers Association'.

COLONIAL EVENTS AT THE 2022 EAC CONVENTION

(Craig McDonald)

EAC held its 2022 Convention in St. Louis from May 10 – 13. The convention was held at the St. Louis Airport Hilton, just outside the airport grounds.

The main activities didn't really begin until the reception and Happenings on Thursday evening, but we had arranged to meet up at the hotel with Len Augsburger and drive to the Newman Library to make one final pass through their materials to see if anything would be useful to the C4 Library. Making the trip with me was fellow C4 member Len Massa, and Jeff Rock representing the Condor Token Society. After a tour of the digitization lab, we wandered down some twisting, turning hallways and finally into the room where the library materials were stored. Over the next two hours or so, we poured over the racks searching for colonial-related items our library didn't already have, and one or two items which would be duplicates, but of very popular works. In all I would estimate we came away with about 20 items in total.

Thursday evening was the EAC Reception. I would estimate there were about 80 people (perhaps more) in the room. A good time was had by all.

After dinner, it was time for the Happenings. Ray Williams has run the Colonial Happening for the last several years, but unfortunately he was unable to attend this year. So I volunteered to run it. The sign-in list shows a total of 20 people who attended, but undoubtedly others popped their head in for a few minutes along the way. One really exciting coin that was shared was the recently discovered new Fugio variety, Newman 23-E. Dennis Wierzba displayed and discussed a Virginia halfpenny with an "RPS" counterstamp well-placed across the obverse. Several other items were also shared with the group.

Friday morning was the C4 Region 8 meeting. There were about 15 or so people in attendance. After a round of introductions, we discussed the recently completed auction of Syd Martin's library. I gave a quick update on where we stand as far as planning for the October C4 Convention and various other topics. We then opened the meeting for general discussion. One of the first questions asked was by a young man in attendance with his father. His question was basically: "What coins are considered colonials?" This generated a good discussion from several in attendance.

The bourse was absolutely wonderful. I remember my first EAC Convention in 1983 at the LaGuardia Airport Sheraton. The bourse in St. Louis was probably three or four times the size of that one. There were many familiar faces with tables, and while obviously the main concentration was on half cents and large cents, the number of colonials was more than respectable. One especially wonderful table was that of Stack's. Kevin Vinton and Vicken Yegparian were there showing some absolutely beautiful eye candy of selections from Syd Martin's New Jersey Collection, along with several Higley coppers and assorted other coins.

Unfortunately I had to fly home on Saturday afternoon, so I was unable to attend the auction or General Meeting. But overall it was a very enjoyable time, and it was great to see so many familiar faces.

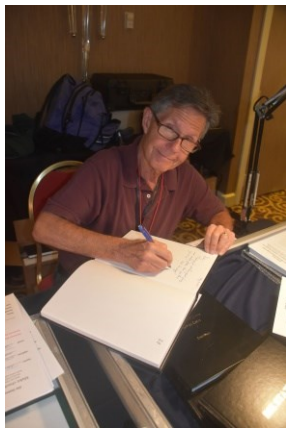
Following are a few pics from the convention, courtesy of Dale Isaac.



Colonial Happening



Colonial Happening



Chuck Heck



Will Nipper and Len Massa



Mike Demling



Mike Packard



Dennis Wierzba, Jeff Lipsky, Jeff Rock, Craig McDonald



Vicken at Stack's table with some Martin Collection coins



REUNITING A MISPLACED ROUND TICKET WITH ITS RIGHTFUL COIN

(Randy Clark)

Tony Terranova recently found a coin-sized, old round ticket that had been misplaced for quite some time. The coin it belonged to had long been forgotten - sold or traded many years before. He asked if anyone had ideas which coin it might belong to and who now owns it, with the intention to pair them back up.



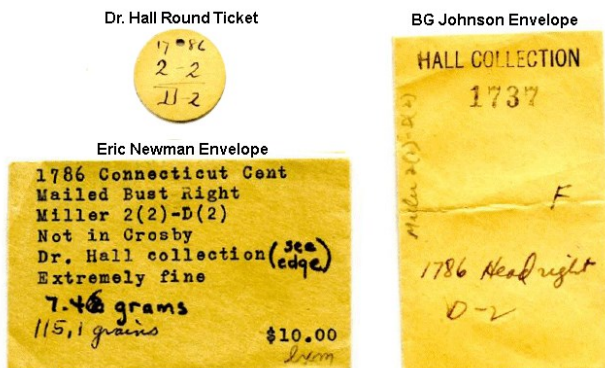
The Misplaced Round Ticket (May 2022)

Why This Matters

Some folks may wonder why a piece of ephemera like this is interesting or important to collectors. It is a link to the coin's provenance and collecting history. There are a wide range of coin envelopes, lot tickets, and tags that are found to represent previous owners, auction houses, variety attributions, or vital statistics of a coin. Not all of these are necessarily interesting to many collectors, but it has been found that one man's trash is another man's treasure. Since we only own these coins for a short time, be it one year or fifty years, it is recommended that any items accompanying a coin not be discarded (unless they are completely non-descript) to ensure future owners of a coin inherit the entire history of the piece.

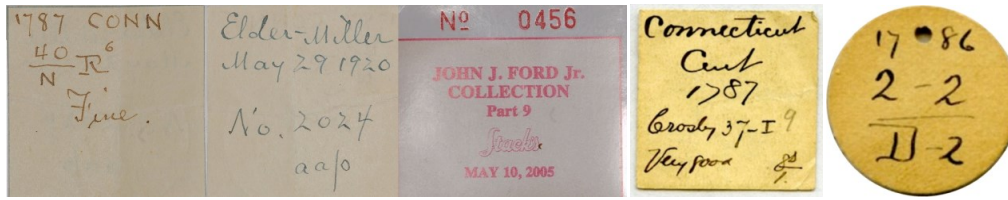
It's awesome to have a tag or ticket tying a coin back to the Dr. Thomas Hall collection, the Mills sale of 1904, the Miller sale of 1920, the Pine Tree EAC sale of 1975, the Garrett sale of 1980, the Norweb sale of 1988, or the Ford sale of 2005. Or to other researcher/collectors, such as Hillyer Ryder, Edward Barnsley or Robert Martin. Two early-federal copper collectors, Ralph Rucker and Del Bland, wrote a 2012 book on this subject called *The Copper Collector's Guide to the Identification of 2x2 Envelopes*. The C4 community is perhaps overdue to write an equivalent for colonial and state coinage ephemera.

As an example, coins once owned by Dr. Thomas Hall are particularly coveted by Connecticut coppers collectors. Such coins have "ink on edge" variety attribution paint, but also originally had Dr. Hall circular tags (in his script) and B.G. Johnson envelopes to document the later sale of the Hall collection. Eric Newman kept this ephemera for his 29 pieces of Dr. Hall Connecticut coppers and the material accompanied Newman coins in the 2014 and 2017 sales. Conversely, the September 1988 Oechsner and June 1991 Hessberg sales are not known to contain any of this ephemera for over 160 Dr. Hall coins. And that is a permanent loss.

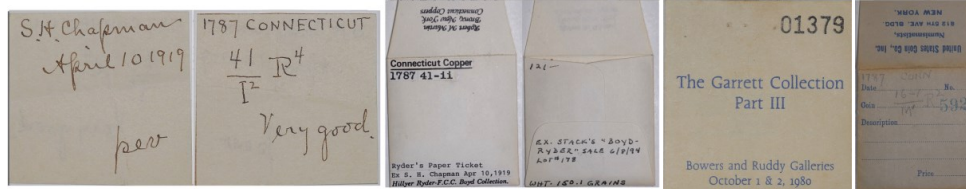


Ephemera Example: Dr. Thomas Hall 1786 M2.2-D Connecticut Copper Tag & Envelopes from the Eric Newman Collection

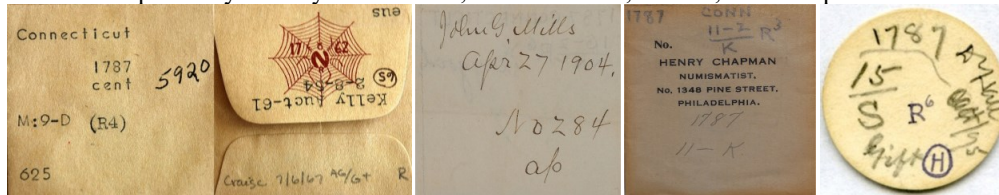
Following are just a few more examples of ephemera related to Connecticut coppers. There are many others.



Miller-Ryder-Boyd-Ford, Dr. Thomas Hall, Dr. Thomas Hall



Chapman-Ryder-Boyd-Ford Trust, Robert Martin, Garrett, US Stamp & Coin



Norweb-Keller, Mills-Ryder-Boyd, Chapman-Ryder-Boyd, Hall-Hays-Ryder-Boyd

May 2022: The Misplaced Round Ticket

The ticket can be described as an old round cardboard tag with a coin attribution and shorthand notes in hand script (the back side is probably blank). This type of round ticket looked familiar, having been researched by Connecticut coppers expert Robert Martin in the mid-2000s (based on a large number of similar tags & tickets having come out of the “Ford trust” sales of 1990, 1993 and 2005).



Misplaced Round Ticket



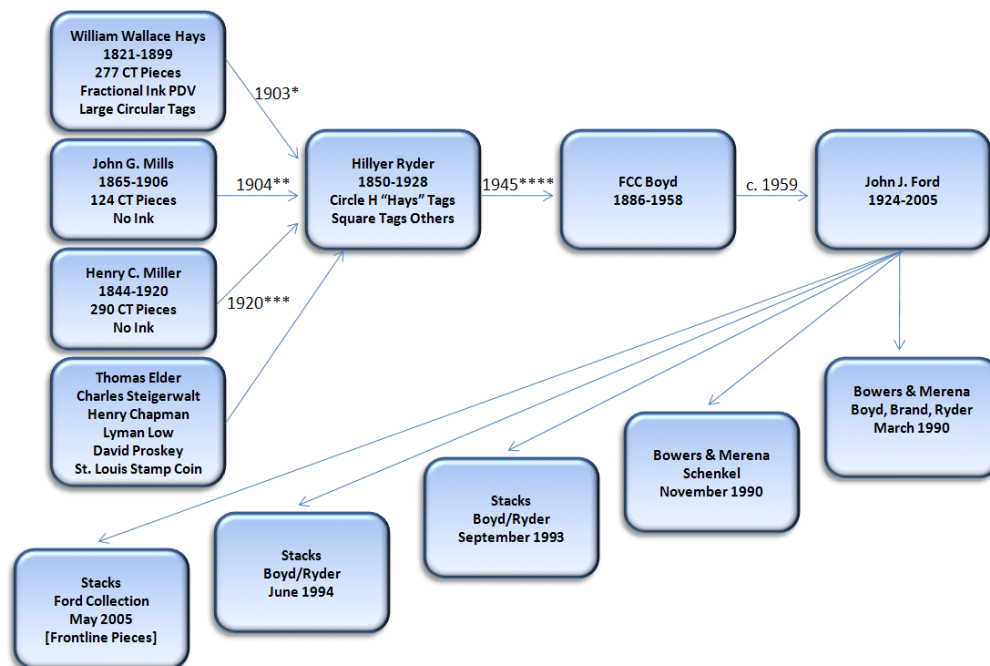
Round Tickets & Hays PDVs from 1990-1995 “Ford Trust” Sales (Robert Martin Collection)

Robert had associated this type of round ticket with Hillyer Ryder (1851-1928), a researcher and collector of colonial coppers most active in the period from the 1880s to 1920s. You may remember Ryder from the 1920-published *American Journal of Numismatics* (Volume LIII) where he authored “The Colonial Coins of Vermont” and “The Copper Coins of Massachusetts”. It is also my opinion that Ryder substantially assisted Henry Miller with authorship of “The State Coinage of Connecticut” and is certainly known to have co-authored the subsequent “Additions and Corrections” with Frederick Canfield.

The “6-4 / I” refers to a Connecticut copper attribution using Dr. Thomas Hall’s system, now known as Miller 6.4-I. The lower character is somewhat ambiguous as a cursive “I”. The “C” is understood to be the coin’s rarity, in this case “common” (vs. R⁴ or R⁵ as seen in other examples). The only other reverses paired with 1785 obverse 6.4 are types F.5 and K, both rarer, supporting this being an “I” reverse.

Ryder is known to have bought large numbers of Connecticut coppers out of major sales, including over 100 pieces from the Henry C. Miller collection (sold by Thomas Elder in May 1920). However, most relevant to this discussion is Ryder had also bought the entire Connecticut coppers collection of William Wallace Hays (1821-1899) when it was sold as a single lot in the Charles Steigerwald Fixed Price List of October 1903 (277 pieces for \$150). Most of W.W. Hays’ Connecticut coppers were inked on obverse (or reverse) in white as “painted die varieties” (PDVs), using a fractional style with a line drawn between obverse and reverse designations. Ryder’s collection was later sold intact to F.C.C. Boyd (1886-1958) in mid-1945. And, Boyd’s collection was later sold intact to John J. Ford (1924-2005) just after Boyd’s passing.

Ryder had integrated the Hays collection into his own by creating round cardboard lot tickets, using the letter “H” in a circle as a means to identify that the coin came out of the Hays collection. We know this because most Hays PDVs were found paired with round “circle H” cardboard Ryder tickets. These Hays-Ryder coins were mostly sold in the “Ford Trust” holdings: 1) Bowers & Merena March 1990, 2) Bowers & Merena November 1990, 3) Stack’s September 1993, 4) Stack’s June 1994, and 5) Stack’s May 2005.



* Intact via Steigerwald: October 1903 Fixed Price List (one lot, all 277 pieces)

** Purchased 21+ pieces from the S.H. & H. Chapman sale of the John G. Mills collection, April 1904

*** Purchased 110 pieces from the Thomas Elder sale of the Henry C. Miller collection, May 1920

**** Intact via Wayne Raymond as broker: circa May 1945

Trail of Ownership for Hays-Ryder Connecticut Coppers

The Search

Based on this evidence, the coin we are looking for is a 1785 M6.4-I, likely with a Hays obverse (or reverse) fractional PDV, out of one of the John Ford sales. There were none of that variety in the Ford Trust portions of the Bowers & Merena March 1990 (“Boyd, Brand, Ryder”) and November 1990 (“Schenkel”) sales, although there was an example in the non-Ford Trust portion of the Schenkel sale, provenanced to the May 1920 Miller sale (which means it could not have been a Hays-Ryder coin).

However, there were ten 1785 M6.4-Is in the Ford Trust sections of Stack’s sales in September 1993, June 1994, and May 2005 (“Ford IX”). Here’s where some assistance was needed from Tony Terranova. Since he owns the ticket, it makes sense he likely bought the coin lot out of one of these Stack’s sales. Finding lots with the right description, which were also won by Tony, will narrow down the list.

The Target Coin

The Stack’s June 1994 sale, lot 22, was an *unplated* group lot containing two 1785 M6.4-Is, described as “the first with round card with circle H.” Coin #1 in lot 22 is the right coin. It is the only coin identified that was both won by Tony and had a “circle H” round card. Coin #1 was listed as Very Fine, “attribution painted on obverse,” coming in at 136.5 grains. It later showed up in several subsequent auctions starting with Heritage June 1995, so it was sold or traded soon after it was won in the June 1994 Stack’s sale. However, its current whereabouts are unknown.

Alternative Coins Considered

The second *unplated* 1785 M6.4-I coin in lot 22, strong Fine, coming in at 129.3 grains, also had “attribution painted on obverse” but was not described as coming with a round card. The lack of ephemera disqualifies this coin, currently in the Syd Martin collection.

Candidates: 1785 M6.4-I from Ryder-Hays Holdings (where “Circle H” round tickets might be found)

Sale	Lot	Description	Plated	Weight	Comments
Stack’s, Sept 1993	936 Group lot	Very Fine/Fine. Dark brown fields, lighter high points. Obverse striated across; short reverse scratch. Obverse rim cud over A; short break connects A to bust; reverse failing in right field, TUB joined by breaks.	No	115.1gr	<u>Not the right candidate.</u> Not 100% sure it is from the Ryder-Hays collection, but it’s among other lots that are. No mention of tickets or provenance. No info if TonyT purchased the lot.
Stack’s, June 1994	21	Flawed VF. Mahogany brown. Obverse perfect; reverse center sinking, breaks in TUB, rim cud above head. From SH&H Chapman sale of the John G. Mills Collection, April 27, 1994, lot 230. Ryder’s ticket accompanies lot.	No	140.7gr	<u>Not the right candidate.</u> The lot was bought by TonyT, but the round lot ticket in question does not refer to the Mills sale provenance (which Ryder would certainly have documented). It likely would have a square lot ticket to fit that information. The coin was not owned by Hays - Ryder bought the Hays collection from Steigewalt in Oct 1993, before the Mills sale.
Stack’s, June 1994	22 Group lot Coin 1	Very Fine, dark and granular, reverse pitted. Attribution painted on obverse. The first with round card with circle H.	No	136.5gr	<u>Primary candidate</u> because the lot was bought by TonyT, it has Hays obv PDV and it has a round card with circle H. Whereabouts unknown, but there were more recent auction appearances (see below) where we see this has obverse PDV in the right field.
Stack’s, June 1994	22 Group lot Coin 2	Strong Fine, softly struck, reverse flawed. Olive and tan. Attribution painted on obverse.	No	129.3gr	<u>Not the right candidate.</u> TonyT did buy this lot, but while it is Hays obv PDV, there is no mention of a circle H round card. This is SydM coin C0824 at 129.1gr with obverse PDV in left field.
Stack’s, June 1994	23 Group lot Coin 1	Fine, bent. Hall attribution number painted on both sides. The first with round card ticket with circle H.	No	123.9gr	<u>Not the right candidate.</u> because TonyT did not buy this lot. Otherwise it would be a great choice, since it is both Hays PDV and it had a round circle H card with the lot. This is SydM coin C0771 with obv center PDV and rev center PDV, coming in at 124.1gr.
Stack’s, June 1994	23 Group lot Coins 2-4	Another, VG. A third VG, porous and dark. A fourth Very porous VG/G.	No	126.8gr 129.3gr 128.5gr	<u>Not the right candidates</u> because TonyT did not buy this lot and there are no references to circle H cards.
Stack’s, May 2005	232	Choice Unc, red and br. brown. [remainder of description omitted] Round collector’s ticket accompanies the lot.	Yes	131.5gr	<u>Not the right candidate.</u> This lot was purchased by DonP in Ford May 2005 and resold in Heritage November 2020/44030. While the collector’s ticket is referred to as round, it is not known if it is a “circle H”. The coin is not a PDV.
Stack’s, May 2005	233	Very Fine. [remainder of description omitted]. ex SH&H Chapman sale of July 7, 1994. Square collector’s ticket accompanies the lot.	Yes	134.9gr	<u>Not the right candidate.</u> It has a square ticket (not a round).
Stack’s, May 2005	234	Very Fine. [remainder of description omitted]. ex Dudley Child Collection (Lyman Low, February 25, 1908, lot 553). Square collector’s ticket accompanies lot.	Yes	125.1gr	<u>Not the right candidate.</u> It has a square ticket (not a round).

• Note: There were no 1785 M6.4-I lots in the Ryder-Hays portion of sales from Bowers & Merena in March 1990 (“Boyd Brand Ryder”) and November 1990 (“Schenkel”)

Sale	Lot	Description	Plated	Weight	Comments
Bowers & Merena, Nov 1990	5650	EF-45. Condition census. Microscopic striations, but nice golden brown color and semiglossy surfaces. Microscopic break through TUB.	Yes	129.9gr	<u>Not the right candidate.</u> The Ryder coins were listed in lots 5370-5432 only (ie. not believed a Ryder-Hays coin). This Miller Text Plate coin was owned by TonyT but the lot has no mention of ephemera or provenance. This is SydM coin C7560 at 129.9gr.

In the same Stack’s June 1994 sale there was another *unplated* group lot 23 containing four 1785 M6.4-Is. Coin #1 was listed as “Hall attribution number painted on both sides” and “the first with round card ticket with circle H.” However, this lot was not won by Tony Terranova, which disqualifies these coins. Coin #1 is in the Syd Martin collection at 123.9gr. Coins #2-4 had no references to PDV or round cards.

Investigation Results from the Ford Trust Sales

Summary

We're looking for Stack's June 1994, lot 22, coin #1 with a weight of 136.5 grains and Hays obverse PDV. It was described there as "Very Fine, dark and granular, reverse pitted." The most recent appearance in Bowers & Merena March 2003 lot 118 listed the right 136.5 grains weight, the PDV, and was graded VF20 with "faint, uniform porosity", "deep chocolate brown verging on black", and "old style white painted attribution number in field below effigy's chin" (i.e. right obverse field).

It had earlier appeared in Early American Numismatics September 1996, lot 388 (plated) described as Very Fine, "dark brown," "uniform granularity", and "variety designation has been written in white ink in right obverse field." And, earlier yet in Heritage June 1995, lot 6136 as Very Fine, "dark chocolate brown," "minutely porous," and "Hall's paint notation of the variety seen in the lower right obverse field."



1785 M6.4-I: Most Recently Identified Auction Appearance, Bowers & Merena, March 2003, lot 118

Bowers Merena March2003:118
136.6gr. VF-20

Same Coin: Earlier Appearance in Early American Numismatics, September 1996, lot 388



Do You Own This Coin?

Contact me at reclark1787@gmail.com or one of the C4 Newsletter editors if you believe you own this coin and would like to discuss reuniting it with the round "circle H" cardboard ticket. If the proper coin cannot be located in a reasonable time period, the Ryder ticket will be placed with one of the alternative coins, both now in the Syd Martin collection.



THOUGHTS ON CIRCULATION OF BRITISH AND IRISH HALFPENCE AND FARTHINGS IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA, BASED ON GROUND FINDS

(Gary Brosnahan and Jeff Rock)

The lead author has long been a collector and conservationist of colonial era items, with interests that go far beyond coins to a wide variety of colonial era items. As a conservation-minded fellow I often purchase lots of metal detected/dug material. I recently purchased a large lot of items that encompassed a wide variety of American history from the Colonial era through the Civil War. A fraction of this purchase included a group of coppers, some of which were essentially faceless, nameless disks, and others in better shape. This paper is about that group of coppers within this wider group of historic items.

These finds are those of a gentleman I came to know from Central Pennsylvania, Steve Barnes. They represent several decades of his metal detecting in the greater Shippensburg and Chambersburg areas. Because these were not a single hoard, this group represents a random sample of coppers that would have been in circulation in the early colonial and perhaps even into the Federal era of the United States. It has been well documented that British (and to a lesser extent Irish) coppers made up the backbone of colonial American coinage in circulation. Many are found as undertypes for some of the state coinage issues, and far more have been recovered from the ground, pretty much up and down the Eastern Seaboard and even further inland. It has also been long known that many of the British and Irish halfpence that circulated in North America were counterfeits (far fewer farthings seem to have made it over, save for the 1749 issues that were specifically sent along with halfpence of that year aboard the *Mermaid*). This, too, makes sense – why send the good stuff to the colonies when you could send two counterfeits that approached the weight of a single regal halfpenny and get full or near full value for the counterfeits?

The present group of 54 early copper coins represents the majority of pieces identifiable as British or Irish halfpence that were detected by Barnes, over a course of several decades. The coins all show extensive wear and/or surface issues from their time underground, and all were conserved to remove the green corrosion often found on buried copper coins (a picture of the group before conservation is shown in Fig. 1). Viewing the group as a whole it became clear that a wide range of coins were represented – four rulers, from William III to George III, a couple Irish, some cast, and a farthing too. As these were scattered over a geographical region it is reasonable to assume that they were also lost over time as well, and could have gone into the ground at any point from shortly after they were initially minted, up through the late 1850s when foreign coins were no longer acceptable in circulation (though some may have actually re-entered circulation during the Civil War when nearly all legal coinage disappeared, and earlier coppers could have circulated alongside Civil War Tokens). While the sample size here is quite small, some statistically relevant observations can still be made.

To achieve this end I enlisted the help of the second author, Jeff Rock, who has collected and written about the counterfeit series for several decades. Combining my background in getting dug things to be all they can be, and Jeff's deep knowledge in copper coins of the era we came up with the following data points and observations.



Figure 1: The condition of the coins, as found and prior to conservation work conducted by Brosnahan.

Distribution by Type



Figure 2: 1701 regal William III halfpenny, defaced with eleven punch marks on the reverse.

William III: four halfpence, three definitely regal (75%). Two with dates: 1700 and 1701, the 1700 probably a counterfeit, on a lighter and smaller diameter planchet than the other three of this type (though it is noted that the William III issues come in a wide range of weights and sizes, and with different levels of workmanship on the dies, so it is often difficult to differentiate between regals and counterfeits of this type, especially when well-worn).

King George I: two halfpence and one farthing, all of which were regal. The farthing, the only example of the denomination in this group, is dated 1724, while the halfpence are dated 1720 and 1722. Counterfeits of the George I issues are quite rare, and when seen are mostly crudely-cast pieces which were likely made contemporary to the original issues. Given their rarity, the lack of counterfeits in this group is unsurprising.



Figure 3: 1724 farthing of King George I.



Figure 4: Regal 1730 halfpenny of George II, Young Head type.

King George II, Young Head type: twelve halfpence. This group was far more worn as a whole than the earlier two issues, often with significant surface corrosion. Out of the twelve coins, ten were probably or definitely regal (82%), and two were probably counterfeit based on weight and planchet size. Only three coins had visible dates, all regals, dated 1730, 1732, and 1733. The two probable counterfeits could not be matched up to any known family because of their extreme wear and surface quality.

King George II, Old Head type: twelve coins, eight of which were probably or definitely regal (66%). The four non-regal coins included two that were definite casts in brassy alloy and a third which may have been a cast but was too worn to be certain. Only two coins of this type had dates, a 1748 regal and a 1751 cast counterfeit.



Figure 5: Brassy cast counterfeit 1751 halfpence, George II, Old Head type.



Figure 6: Undated George II Irish type, cast counterfeit with a substantial portion of the piece broken off, likely as it was removed from the casting mold.

King George II Irish type: only two coins, one a cast counterfeit (broken, likely in the casting mold), the other a probable counterfeit though it was too corroded to be absolutely certain.

Figure 7: 1778 Machin's Mills copper, Vlack 11-78A.



Figure 8: 1773 counterfeit British halfpenny, from the Moody-Pouty George Family (named for the expression on the king's face), variety 2-73A

King George III British type: twenty-one coins, only two of which were regal, the rest were all struck counterfeits. Included in this group were a pair of Machin's Mills counterfeits, Vlack 2-71A and 11-78A. Of the other counterfeits, several were from identifiable families including Young Head, Coin Z, Georgius Triumpho Family, Wedge Top Sevens (probably) and, most surprising, a decent enough example of the rarer Moody-Pouty George Family. The remainder of the counterfeits had extensive wear and/or surface issues that

precluded any family identification but were considered to be counterfeits due to planchet diameter and weight. The two regals are scarcer early dates, 1770 and 1772, while the dated counterfeits are a single 1773 and 1774, and three examples dated 1775. The range of counterfeit dates is as expected, as the 1770-1772 dated ones are rarer, while 1773 and 1774 are more common, and the 1775's are the most common date for counterfeit British halfpence by far.

What is most surprising in this entire group of coins in this study is the proportion of regal and non-regal coins, by ruler, and though this sample size is very small it does contradict some of the contemporary accounts of massive amounts of counterfeits being imported in the reign of George II. There were a total of thirty-three coins of types prior to George III, only nine of which were likely counterfeit, or roughly 27%. There are many possible explanations for this of course – the most obvious being that what was dropped and lost was pure chance, and a larger hoard of earlier issues, buried at the same time would thus be a more representative example of what was in circulation at the exact time the coins were buried. But it would be interesting to correlate the data here with other finds of pre-George III (i.e. dated 1760 or earlier) coppers to see whether this group is a fluke or indicative of a general trend.

Figure 9: 1775 counterfeit British halfpenny, from the Coin Z Family, holed.



The percentage of counterfeits of this type that were cast is not surprising – there would have been no coinage presses in the American colonies at the time of the George II coinage and, as this was pre-industrialization there would have been limited presses available to

counterfeiters in England as well. The vast majority of struck George II counterfeits were actually made far later than the dates they bear, often concurrent with counterfeit George III issues which were being made well into the late 1790s – at a time where coinage presses and die steel were available, and planchets could be ordered in bulk from any number of button makers in Birmingham, England. But casts could be made without much in the way of equipment – you needed fire that was hot enough to melt brassy copper and fine sand to make a casting mold. Cast counterfeits could be made in the colonies just as easily as being imported from England.

The presence of just a single farthing in the entire group is also not surprising. The denomination did not circulate in the colonies or early America to any great extent, and the diminutive size of the coin would mean that they would be harder to find if buried.

The issues of George III found in this group completely reverse the trend of the George II and earlier coins. Of the twenty-one coins of this type only two, or just under 10%, were regal and the rest were counterfeit. This percentage is what is expected, as by the time the George III coppers were being made the equipment needed for smaller counterfeiters to operate was available, and there were actually more counterfeits in circulation than there were regal coins at this time in England – and one would expect even fewer regal coins in the colonies or former colonies. There were no cast George III issues found in this small group, again completely expected: with presses and planchets available, struck counterfeits were easier and faster to make than casts were – and they looked a lot nicer too, meaning they wouldn't be as easy to pick out with just a fast glance at the change you were being handed for a purchase. The range of families found, even in a small

sample, is proof that at least some of those types made it across the Atlantic, though we will never know whether that was because substantial amounts were specifically sent here, they came over in trade, or just carried in the pockets of people who traveled over. Of the counterfeits, only five weighed in at over 100 grains (roughly 2/3 of authorized regal weight) and six weighed in at under 90 grains – perhaps one reason that lightweight state coinage varieties (and counterfeits of those types) circulated in the early United States is because the populace had long been accustomed to accepting this kind of lightweight counterfeit British and Irish halfpence in trade.

What is a bit surprising – and again, something that may be due to pure chance of what was lost – was the absence of any George III Irish issues in this group. We know those types made it over to North America since they are found overstruck by state coinage dies, mostly New Jersey and Vermont (and are more common host coins than British counterfeits are). Because the regal Irish copper halfpence weighed less than the British ones (and the counterfeits obviously lighter still), one would expect to have seen more of them in the mix.

While nothing earth-shatteringly new was found in this group, it adds a bit more to our knowledge of what would have been found in circulation in the British colonies and former colonies of North America. The authors believe it would be worthwhile to track other ground finds, especially of King George II coppers, to gauge the percentage of regal versus counterfeit coins that are found on American soil. This will not be an exact correlation to what was in circulation of course, but the larger the sample size, the better picture we can get. It is hoped that further ground finds will flesh out our understanding of the coins the colonists used in their daily transactions over the better part of the eighteenth century. If you have found any British or Irish halfpence while metal detecting, please contact Gary Brosnahan at garybroz@zoho.com – photos of your finds, along with state and county will be needed to keep track.

**TABLE ONE:
Statistical Information on Each Coin**

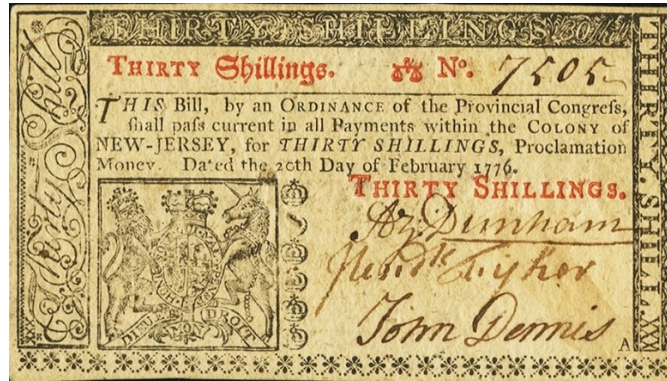
<u>COIN #</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>Diameter</u>	<u>Date, if Any</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1	William	110.8	27	1700	Likely counterfeit, thin and smaller planchet
2	William	116.3	28	1701	Regal, interesting punch marks
3	William	129.1	28	X	regal
4	William	123.4	28	X	regal
5	KG1	138.2	27	1720	regal
6	KG1	112.2	27	1722	regal
7	KG1	66.6	27	1724	regal
8	KG2 YH	132.3	28	X	regal
9	KG2 YH	137.8		173X	regal
10	KG2 YH	123.4	28	1733	regal (probably, heavily corroded)
11	KG2 YH	106.6	28	X	likely counterfeit based on weight, heavily corroded
12	KG2 YH	115.3	28	X	same
13	KG2 YH	131.5	27	X	regal
14	KG2 YH	130	28	1730	regal
15	KG2 YH	130.3	28	X	regal
16	KG2 YH	120.1	28	X	likely regal, heavily worn
17	KG2 YH	110.4	28	X	regal (probably, heavily corroded)

<u>COIN #</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>Diameter</u>	<u>Date, if Any</u>	<u>Notes</u>
18	KG2 YH	120.7	28	1732	regal
19	KG2 YH	110.5	28	X	regal (probably, heavily corroded)
20	KG2 OH	127.6	27	X	regal
21	KG2 OH	138.9	28	X	regal
22	KG2 OH	97.4	27	X	counterfeit, probably cast
23	KG2 OH	120.4	27	1751	Counterfeit, cast, brassy
24	KG2 OH	126.9	28	X	regal
25	KG2 OH	118.5	27	X	regal (probably, heavily corroded)
26	KG2 OH	120	27	X	regal (probably, heavily corroded)
27	KG2 OH	102.9	28	X	counterfeit, likely cast
28	KG2 OH	105.2	28	X	counterfeit, reverse corroded
29	KG2 OH	127.7	27	1748	regal
30	KG2 OH	119.3	28	X	regal (probably, heavily corroded)
31	KG2 OH	110.6	28	X	regal (probably, heavily corroded)
32	KG2 Irish	82.1	28	X	cast, broken when taken out of mold, 1/3 gone
33	KG2 Irish	83.5	27	X	probable counterfeit, reverse corroded away
34	KG3	83.4	27	1775	Counterfeit, Young Head Family
35	KG3	108	28	1778	Machin's Mills, Vlack 11-78A
36	KG3	138.9	28	1772	regal
37	KG3	96.2	27	1775	Counterfeit, GT Family
38	KG3	120.5	28	1770	regal
39	KG3	110.1	27	1775	Counterfeit, Wedge Top 7's Family?
40	KG3	85	27	X	Counterfeit, probably Young Head Family
41	KG3	100.5	26	1771	Machin's Mills, Vlack 2-71A
42	KG3	116.5	27	1774	Counterfeit, no family (yet), 4 high in date
43	KG3	117	28	1773	Counterfeit, Moody-Pouty George Family, Dies 2-73A
44	KG3	76.3	27	X	Counterfeit, reverse nearly gone
45	KG3	108.8	27	X	Holed, counterfeit, Coin Z family
46	KG3	94.7	27	X	Counterfeit, heavily rough, possible Young Head
47	KG3	89.9	27	X	counterfeit, extremely corroded
48	KG3	84	26	X	counterfeit, heavily worn
49	KG3	91.9	27	X	counterfeit, reverse X cancel and nearly corroded away
50	KG3	100.6	28	X	counterfeit, extremely corroded
51	KG3	93.3	27	X	counterfeit, probably GT family
52	KG3	88.9	27	X	counterfeit, nearly gone, possible Coin Z Family
53	KG3	92.6	27	X	Counterfeit, large Hole drilled made into a washer?
54	KG3	97.1	27	1775	Counterfeit

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## 1776 NEW JERSEY COLONIAL CURRENCY – GOING DEEPER INCLUDING: PLATE POSITIONS, SIGNATURE COMBINATIONS, CONDITION CENSUS AND RARITY

(Gene Yotka)



**20<sup>th</sup> Day of February**

6 Shilling, 15 Shilling, 30 Shilling and 3 Pound.



**25<sup>th</sup> Day of March**

1 Shilling, 18 pence, 3 Shillings, 6 Shillings, 12 Shillings, 15 Shillings,  
30 Shillings, 3 Pound, and 6 Pound.

One of the best collectors I ever met, 52 years ago, when I was 13 years old, gave me one of my best lessons when it comes to numismatic collecting. He told me two things: 1) Buy what the other guys are currently not buying, and 2) Specialize. The first insight is one of economics. When competition is low prices are best. This is simply the law of supply and demand. Buy low-supply, scarce and rare items, when demand for those items is at a low point. In other words, don't chase a hot market. The second addresses knowledge and depth. When we specialize, we tend to learn more about our specialty. At first this may seem contradictory. How do I specialize in something yet still maintain and buy what the other guys are not buying? What if others are buying that in which I specialize? The answer comes from an ever-increasing depth of collecting, which flows from the ever-growing knowledge that is inherent to specialization. A hundred years ago a person collecting a series of coins focused primarily on the dates needed to complete a certain collection. At that time only filling the spot for the needed date, often without regard to mint marks, was the goal. Later collectors would go deeper and seek each particular mint mark. This going deeper led to the discovery of some very rare pieces. Collectors would then go even deeper as they discovered various major varieties and then die varieties within their field of collecting. In so doing many great rarities were discovered. For example, a collector of

United States Large Cents would start by looking for an example of each date in which Large Cents were produced from 1793-1857. Then to this major varieties would be added. As they went deeper, they would recognize and study for their specialty in accordance with Sheldon and Newcomb varieties from 1793-1814 and 1816-1857, respectively. Before these references only very few numismatists even knew that these varieties existed. This same movement occurred very early on in the area of colonial coins, especially New Jersey Coppers and Connecticut Coppers, as well as Fugio Cents. This gradually expanded to include virtually every area of numismatics. To this day new varieties are being found, to the great delight of the numismatist who uncovers them. Another phenomenon of going deeper is that of condition rarities. It is hard to believe, for many collectors, that there was a time when the difference between a nice uncirculated piece and a gem brilliant uncirculated piece was not all that much - Perhaps as little as 50%. Today, of course, due to the hunger for registry quality pieces we see can see single grade point, as designated by a third-party grading service, separating a beautiful coin from the finest known of that same coin selling for 100 times higher, or more. Rarities are discovered as collectors go deeper. In short, experts uncover hidden rarities within their field of collecting. So, the big question...“How might we become experts, go deeper, into areas that are, at the moment, undiscovered, and thus being sought by fewer collectors?” When we combine these, we find that our hobby becomes more interesting as we set out on a search of discovery. The questions that then arise are, “Where are the affordable hidden rarities? Which yet-to-be-discovered areas of coins and currency combine rarity, quality, and relative affordability?” Herein I would like to suggest one such area, although what I will point out in this specialized area holds true for almost all Continental Currency and Colonial/State issues.

### **Going Deeper in 1776 New Jersey Colonial Bills**

I began studying New Jersey Colonial currency as a sister collection to go with my interest in New Jersey Colonial coppers. The intriguingly historic year of 1776 caught my interest. At first it seemed rather straight forward as there were two dates, the first being February 20, 1776, and the second March 25, 1776.

The February 20<sup>th</sup> series consists of four denominations: 6 Shilling, 15 Shilling, 30 Shilling and 3 Pound. Additionally, the 30 Shilling and the 3 Pound bills come with plate position letters A and B. Thus, the Feb 20th series basically comprises 6 bills.

The March 25<sup>th</sup> series consists of nine denominations: 1 Shilling, 18 pence, 3 Shillings, 6 Shillings, 12 Shillings, 15 Shillings, 30 Shillings, 3 Pound, and 6 Pound. In addition, the 1 Shilling and 18 Pence come with plate letters A, B, and C. The 3 Shilling, 6 Shilling and 12 Shilling bills come with plate letters A and B. Thus, the basic collection comprises of a total of 16 pieces. Therefore, my study and collecting would be the pursuit of a total of 22 bills. Or so I thought. As I went deeper, I discovered a great variation in signature combinations. The signatures on colonial bills are not inconsequential as a study reveals a rich listing of some very prominent 18<sup>th</sup> Americans. Furthermore, when the signature combinations are studied in relation to the various denominations and plate positions we are treated to a host of hidden rarities, many of which are not priced any higher than their more common counterparts when they come up for sale. The following is based on what I discovered after having examined over 2000 individual bills.

It is my hope that what I offer here might be expanded, as I do not believe it to be complete or perfect in any manner. I look forward to comments, corrections, and additions that others may feel inclined to offer.

A tentative order of emission is suggested as presented below, throughout each issue (Both February 20<sup>th</sup> and March 25<sup>th</sup>.) This order is based on an analysis of signature combinations as they correspond with recorded serial number information. **Condition census** information is based on recorded grades of the bills examined and represents a range of finest known for the particular issue. With regard to **grading**, if a numerical

grade is given this indicates that it has been graded by either PCGS or PMG. If no numerical grade is given it is based on either my grade or that of an individual and/or auction cataloger. It should be recognized that grading can be subjective and can vary even among specialists. **Rarity rating** estimates are extrapolated from number of pieces seen of a particular issue. It should be mentioned that the rarity ratings I offer herein are my best estimates as to pieces that are currently in collections, accumulations and privately held collections of various kinds. What has not been estimated is the holdings of large institutions, or the ever-present possibility of the appearance of small groupings coming out of the woodwork. It is probably best to allow further research into the rarity of the various plate positions and signature combinations before coming to any firm conclusions. That being said, I believe my research, having looked at over 2000 bills, is useful to identify relative rarity within the broader view of extremely rare, very rare, rare, scarce, and common.

### **New Jersey Colonial Currency Dated 20th Day of February 1776**

**Valid Signers:** Eric Newman, in his *The Early Paper Money of America*,<sup>1</sup> lists Caleb Camp, Alexander Chambers, Abraham Clark, John Covenhoven, John Dennis, Azariah Dunham, Joseph Ellis, Hendrick Fisher, John Hart, Samuel How, Abraham Hunt, Samuel Tucker, and William Tucker as valid signers for the February 20<sup>th</sup>, 1776, issues of New Jersey currency. However, our research as well as that of Ray Williams has found bills signed only by John Covenhoven, John Dennis, Azariah Dunham, Hendrick Fisher, John Hart, Samuel How, and Samuel Tucker. This seemingly leaves 6 authorized signers (Caleb Camp, Alexander Chambers, Abraham Clark, Joseph Ellis, Abraham Hunt, and William Tucker) missing from the extant population of the known bills of this issue. Ray Williams dug deeper<sup>2</sup> and found that, in fact, these missing signers were never truly ever authorized. It appears that Eric Newman, when writing his first edition, must have picked up the list of signers from an earlier work by likely used the signers listed in an 1863 book by Phillips,<sup>3</sup> thus perpetuating an error in the list of signers. Ray uncovered this error and solved the mystery of the missing signers, by searching through an online copy of the original February 1776 legislation. Here I quote Ray's article:

*In 1776, New Jersey was politically divided into East and West Jersey, each having its own treasurer for the disbursement of state funds. For East Jersey, the authorized signers were Hendrick Fisher, Azariah Dunham and John Dennis (as Treasurer). For West Jersey, Samuel Howe, John Hart and Samuel Tucker (as Treasurer) were the authorized signers. There were two alternate signers authorized in case one of these six signers could not fulfill their obligation - John Covenhoven (who did sign some bills for East Jersey) and Joseph Hugg (for West Jersey), who is not known to have signed any bills. That makes a total of eight authorized signers, including Hugg who was not in Newman's original listing of 13.*

Ray also uncovered some fascinating information with regard to the signing process. Again, I quote:

*This legislation also stated that each of the signers were to receive half of the print run of sheets of bills and to apply their signatures at their homes. This "work at home" order was intended to speed up the signing process. Once the first signature was applied, those sheets were given to the other signer. Once two signatures were on the bills, the sheets were to be delivered to the treasurer for their state division. The Treasurer would keep these bills and place his signature on only £1,000 worth of bills at a time, as needed. This is confirmed by our survey revealing that on all bills with three signatures, the third signature is always one of the two treasurers. It also explains why Samuel Tucker had both three signature bills and two signature bills when the British Army captured part of the NJ State Treasury (only the two signature bills) on December 9, 1776.<sup>4</sup>*

In conclusion, as supported by the research, it has been found that there were eight valid signers, seven of whom signed bills of this issue and one (Joseph Hugg) did not. Signers include John Covenhoven, John Dennis, Azariah Dunham, Hendrick Fisher, John Hart, Samuel How and Samuel Tucker.

**February 20<sup>th</sup> Design:** The front is printed in red and black ink, depicting the British Coat of Arms, ornate broiders, inscriptions giving denomination, handwritten serial number and hand signed by authorized persons. The reverse is printed in all black, has the denomination, an engraved cut of a leaf, ornate borders around the leaf cut and the inscription, Burlington, in New-Jersey, printed by Isaac Collins, 1776. The paper is mica-flaked and watermarked NEW JERSEY.

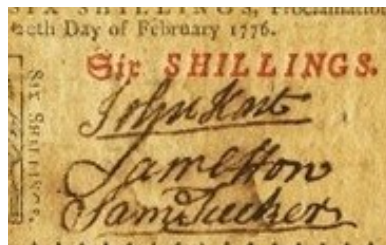
### NJ 170.5<sup>5</sup> 6 Shillings

(5,000 printed. Estimated 35-50 extant, 7 varieties )

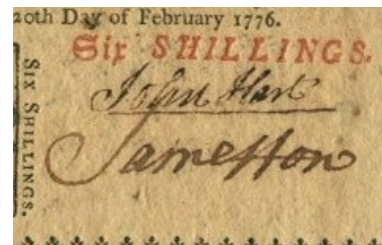
I have been able identify seven different signature combinations for the already quite scarce NJ-170. The rarest is the single bill NJ 170.7 signed solely by Hendrick Fisher and the possibly unique NJ 170.6 Fisher, Cowenhoven, Dennis signature combination. Furthermore, this issue contains three combinations that include the signature of John Hart, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Although, it should be noted that the Hart bills are not necessarily the rarest combinations.



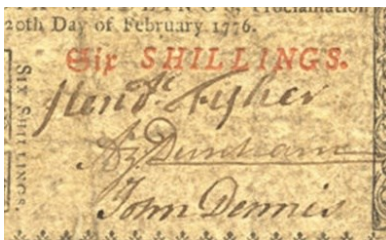
NJ 170.1



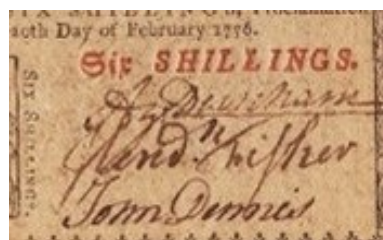
NJ 170.2



NJ 170.3



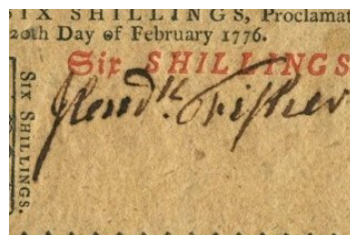
NJ 170.4



NJ 170.5



NJ 170.6



NJ 170.7

Images courtesy of Heritage Auctions (HA.com)

NJ 170.1 - **How, Hart, Tucker.** Extremely Rare, only three seen. Also, a condition rarity. All seen range from Good to Very Fine.

NJ 170.2 - **Hart, How, Tucker.** Rare, probably fewer than 15 extant. I have seen only six pieces. Condition census ranging from Almost Uncirculated to Crisp Uncirculated.

NJ 170.3 - **Hart, How.** These bills only have two signatures as they were plundered in a British military raid before the third signature was added. This deemed these bills invalid. Extremely Rare, probably 5-7 exist. I have seen only two examples. The finest is likely the Ford bill graded Crisp Uncirculated.

NJ 170.4 - **Fisher, Dunham, Dennis.** Extremely Rare, probably 7-10 exist. Only 4 seen, all Very Fine. Some with issues.

NJ 170.5 - **Dunham, Fisher, and Dennis.** Only one seen Almost uncirculated 58EPQ, ex Ford.

NJ170.6 - **Fisher, Cowenhoven, Dennis.** Extremely Rare. Only one seen, Fine.

NJ 170.7 - **Hendrick Fisher** only (no serial number) AU, mounting remnants, remainder, ex Ford. (Unique?)

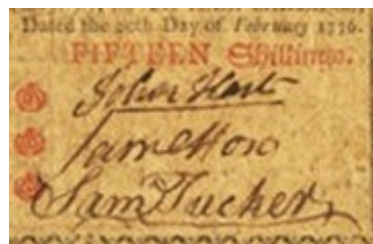
### NJ 172 15 Shillings

(6,667 Printed. Estimated 35-50 extant, 6 varieties)

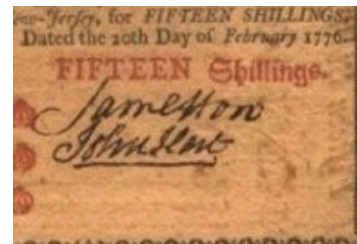
I have been able identify six different signature combinations for the already quite scarce NJ-172. The rarest being NJ 172.1 How, Hart, Tucker and the possibly unique NJ 172.3 How Hart, and 172.4 Fisher, Covenhoven, Dennis.



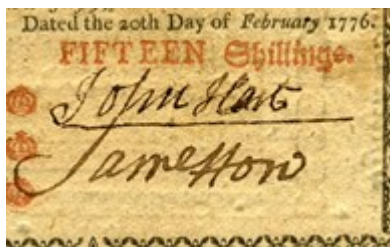
NJ 172.1



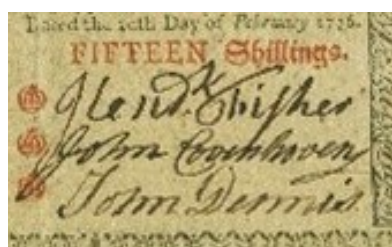
NJ 172.2



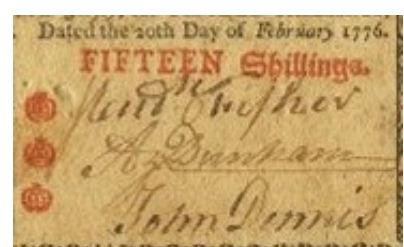
NJ 172.3



NJ 172.4



NJ 172.5



NJ 172.6

Images courtesy of Heritage Auctions (HA.com)

172.1 **How, Hart, Tucker.** Extremely Rare, only one seen grading Very Fine.

172.2 **Hart, How, Tucker.** Rare, estimated 7-10 extant. Condition Census: XF-AU.

172.3 **How, Hart.** Extremely Rare, only 1 seen, AU. These bills only have two signatures as they were plundered in a British military raid before the third signature was added. This deemed these bills invalid.

172.4 **Hart, How.** Rare, estimated 8-12 extant. Condition Census ranging from Extra Fine to Crisp Uncirculated. These bills only have two signatures as they were plundered in a British military raid before the third signature was added. This deemed these bills invalid.

172.5 **Fisher, Covenhoven, Dennis.** Extremely Rare, only one seen grading Almost Uncirculated 55.

172.6 **Fisher, Dunham, Dennis.** Rare, estimated 15-18 extant. Condition Census: AU-Choice AU.

### NJ 173 30 Shillings

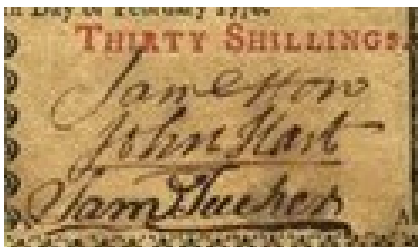
(10,000 printed of combined plate positions A and B. Estimated, 60-85 total extant)

The Feb. 20<sup>th</sup> 30 Shilling issue introduces plate position designations. These were to identify the printing plates used to print the bill. See above. It can be reasonably assumed that the same amounts were printed for each plate position. That being said, plate position B in this series appears to be a bit rarer. Thus far 5 varieties of each of the two plate positions have been identified.

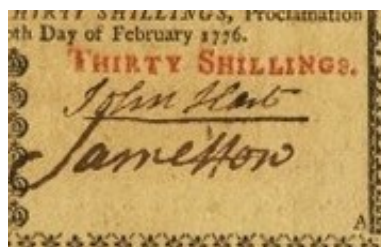
#### **Plate Position A**

(Estimated 40-50 extant, 5 varieties )

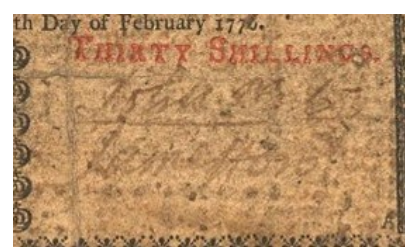
A very scarce bill of which there are five signature combinations listed. A.3 and A.5 are considered extremely rare.



NJ 173 A.1



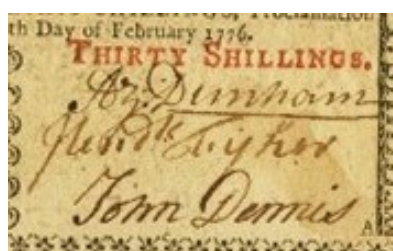
NJ 173 A.2



NJ 173 A.3



NJ 173 A.4



NJ 173 A.5

Images courtesy of Heritage Auctions (HA.com)

NJ 173 A.1 **How, Hart, Tucker.** Rare, estimated 10-15 extant. Condition Census ranging from Extra Fine to Crisp Uncirculated.

NJ 173 A.2 **Hart, How.** Very Rare, estimated 6-10 extant. Condition Census ranging from Choice Almost Uncirculated to Crisp Uncirculated 63 EPQ.

NJ 173 A.3 **Hart, How, Tucker.** Extremely Rare, only one seen grading Very Good.

NJ 173 A.4 **Fisher, Dunham, Dennis.** Rare, estimated 15-20 extant. Condition Census: AU 55PPQ to Ch. CU 64EPQ.

NJ 173 A.5 **Dunham, Fisher, Dennis.** Extremely Rare, only one seen in PMG 64, previously in PCGS 64 apparent holder with minor mounting remnants.

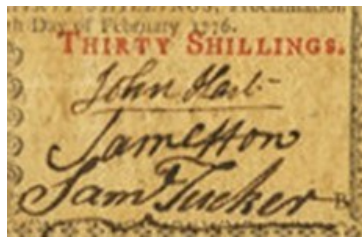
### Plate Position B

(Estimated 20-35 extant, 5 varieties)

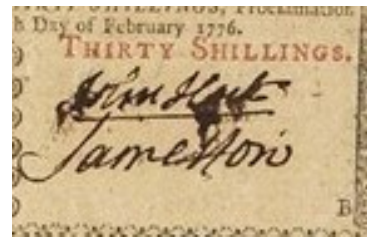
NJ173 plate position B, of which five signature combinations have been identified, is a rarity in its own right. With NJ174 A.3; A.4 and A.5 being of extreme rarity.



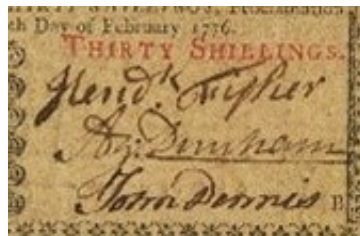
NJ173 B.1



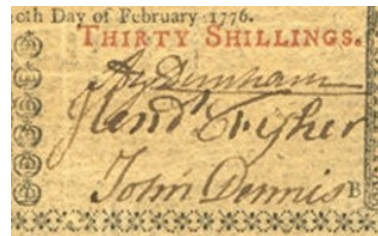
NJ173 B.2



NJ173 B.3



NJ173 B.4



NJ173 B.5

Images courtesy of Heritage Auctions (HA.com)

NJ 173 B.1 **How, Hart, Tucker.** Very Rare, estimated 8-10 extant. Condition Census: Extra Fine 45 to Almost Uncirculated 53EPQ.

NJ 173 B.2 **Hart, How, Tucker.** Very Rare, estimated 5-8 extant. Condition Census ranging from Extra Fine 45 to Almost Uncirculated.

NJ 173 B.3 **Hart, How.** These bills only have two signatures as they were plundered in a British military raid before the third signature was added. This deemed these bills invalid. Extremely Rare, only one seen grading Extra Fine.

NJ 173 B.4 **Fisher, Dunham, Dennis.** Extremely Rare, only two seen grading, VF and Extra Fine 45.

NJ 173 B.5 **Dunham, Fisher, Dennis.** Extremely Rare, only one seen. Grading Very Fine.

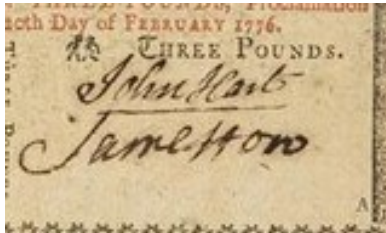
### NJ 174 3 Pound

(9,500 printed of combined Plate Positions A and B. Estimated, estimated 60-85 total extant)

#### **Plate Position A**

(Estimated 30-45 extant, 6 varieties)

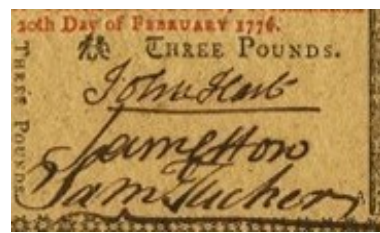
NJ174 plate position A is rare in and of itself. Within this plate position there has been discovered six signature combinations, all of which are very rare to extremely rare.



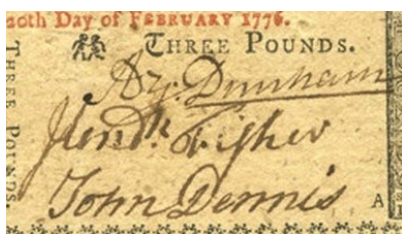
NJ 174 A.1



NJ 174 A.2



NJ 174 A.3



NJ 174 A.4



NJ 174 A.5



NJ 174 A.6

Images courtesy of Heritage Auctions (HA.com)

NJ 174 A.1 **Hart, How.** These bills only have two signatures as they were plundered in a British military raid before the third signature was added. This deemed these bills invalid. Extremely Rare, only one seen grading Crisp Uncirculated.

NJ 174 A.2 **How, Hart, Tucker.** Very Rare, estimated 8-10 extant. Condition Census ranging from Extra Fine 45 to Almost Uncirculated 53.

NJ 174 A.3 **Hart, How, Tucker.** Extremely Rare, estimated 6-8 extant. Condition Census ranging from Extra Fine 45 to Crisp Uncirculated 64 with pinholes.

NJ 174 A.4 **Dunham, Fisher, Dennis.** Extremely Rare, only two seen grading Almost Uncirculated and Almost Uncirculated 55 PPQ.

NJ 174 A.5 **Fisher, Dunham, Dennis.** Extremely Rare, only two seen grading Choice Uncirculated and Choice Uncirculated 63.

NJ 174 A.6 **Fisher, Covenhoven, Dennis.** Extremely Rare, only one seen grading Almost Uncirculated 55, with paper pull.

## Plate Position B

(Estimated 30-40 extant, 6 varieties)

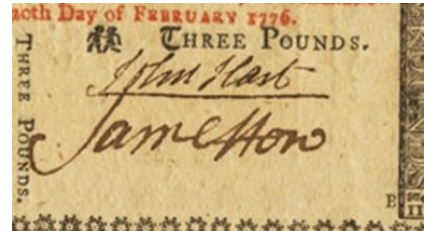
NJ174 plate position B is another bill that is rare in and of itself. Within this plate position we find five signature combinations, all of which are extremely rare, with the NJ 174 B.1 being especially so.



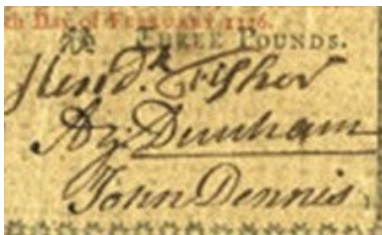
NJ 174 B.1



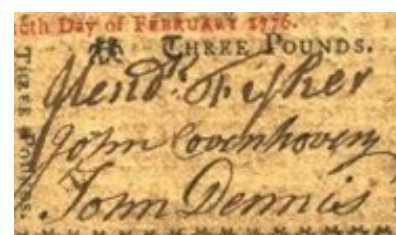
NJ 174 B.2



NJ 174 B.3



NJ 174 B.4



NJ 174 B.5



NJ 174 B.6

Images courtesy of Heritage Auctions (HA.com)

NJ 174 B.1 **Hart, How, Tucker**. Extremely Rare, only three seen grading 40 apparent, with stains; Almost Uncirculated 53, and Crisp Uncirculated 63 EPQ.

NJ 174 B.2 **How, Hart, Tucker**. Extremely Rare. Possibly unique. XF/AU.

NJ 174 B.3 **John Hart** (signer of the Declaration of Independence), **Samuel How**. These bills only have two signatures as they were plundered in a British military raid before the third signature was added. This deemed these bills invalid. Extremely rare, four seen, three Crisp Uncirculated, and one Crisp Uncirculated 63 apparent.

NJ 174 B.4 **Fisher, Dunham, Dennis**. Extremely Rare, only one seen grading Almost Uncirculated 55EPQ.

NJ 174 B.5 **Fisher, Covenhoven, Dennis**. Extremely Rare, only two seen, grading Extra Fine 30 and Almost Uncirculated.

NJ 174 B.6 **Dunham, Fisher, Dennis**. Extremely Rare, only one seen grading Very Fine 25

## New Jersey Colonial Bills Dated the 25<sup>th</sup> of March 1776

**Valid Signers:** Jonathan Deare, John Hart, Jonathan Johnston, Joseph Smith, Robert Smith, John Smyth, John Stevens Jr.

**March 25<sup>th</sup> Design:** The faces of the 1 Shilling through 30 Shilling are printed in red and black ink, with the British Coat of Arms, denomination, and ornate borders. The faces of the 3 Pound and 6 Pound bills are printed in red and blue. The back of each denomination is printed in black ink, the denomination, with a nature print, and the words “Printed by Isaac Collins” and “tis death to counterfeit.” The paper is mica-flaked and watermarked NEW JERSEY.

It is interesting to note that, although the British Coat of Arms appears on these and the February 20<sup>th</sup> bills, this was a time, to say the least, that was in flux. New Jersey had a large population of Loyalists as well as many who desired independence for Britain. In fact, these bills were authorized about 3½ months prior to the signing of the Declaration of Independence and only days following the British Army’s humiliation in Boston at the hands of George Washington and the American army.

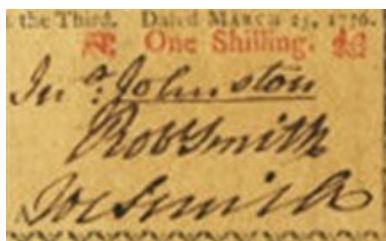
### NJ 175 1 Shilling

(81,250 printed of combined Plate Positions A, B and C. Estimated, 450-650 total extant, 30 varieties)

#### **Plate Position A**

(Estimated 150-200 extant. 9 varieties)

Nine signature variations are noted for NJ 175 plate position A. As one might expect, the Hart signed bills stand out as rarities. These bills are especially difficult to find in choice condition and are notorious for faded and weak Hart signatures. A boldly inked Hart bill is quite rare. Additionally, it should be noted that the Johnston, Deare, Stevens Jr. (NJ 175 A.2) signature order appears to be a rarity as well. Plate position A and position B seem to be equal in scarcity, while plate position C is just a bit scarcer.



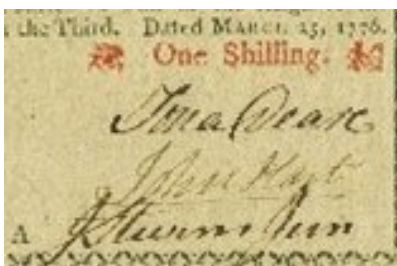
NJ 175 A.1



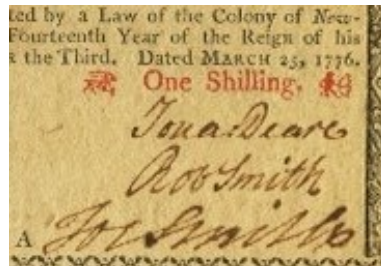
NJ 175 A.2



NJ 175 A.3



NJ 175 A.4



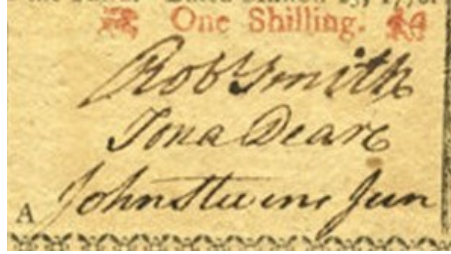
NJ 175 A.5



NJ 175 A.6



NJ 175 A.7



NJ 175 A.8



NJ 175 A.9

Images courtesy of Heritage Auctions (HA.com)

NJ 175 A.1 **Johnston, R. Smith, J. Smith.** Scarce, estimated 50-75 extant. Condition Census: AU55-Gem CU 66PPQ.

NJ 175 A.2 **Johnston, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Extremely Rare, on three seen. Extra Fine, New, 65EPQ

NJ 175 A.3 **Johnston, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Rare, estimated 10-20 extant. Condition Census: VF to CU63PPQ. Extremely rare with strong John Hart signature.

NJ 175 A.4 **Deare, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Extremely Rare, only two seen. EF and AU 55. NJ 175

NJ 175 A.5 **Deare, R. Smith, J. Smith.** Scarce, estimated 35-50 extant. Condition Census: AU58-CU64. It is interesting to note, it appears all bills where Smith and Smith are the second and third signatures, they are always R. Smith and then J. Smith.

NJ 175 A.6 **Smith, Johnston, Smyth.** Scarce, estimated 20-40 extant. Condition Census: CU63-Gem CU66EPQ.

NJ 175 A.7 **Smith, Deare, Smyth.** Scarce, estimated 20-40 extant. Condition Census: EF45-CU63.

NJ 175 A.8 **R. Smith, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Rare, only three seen, estimated 6-10 extant. CU, CU64 and Gem CU

NJ 175 A.9 **Smith, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Very Rare, only three seen, estimated 5-6 extant. A highly damaged in pieces, Fine, soiled with bald patch and AU 58EPQ. A true condition rarity as well.

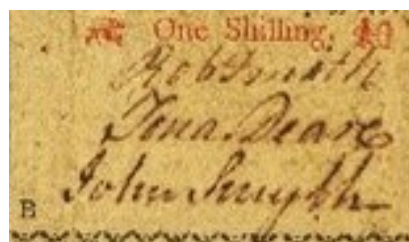
## Plate Position B

(Estimated 175-250 extant, 10 varieties)

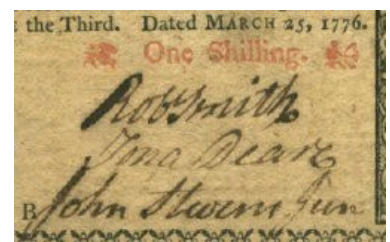
Ten signature combinations have been identified for NJ 175 plate position B. The Hart, Deare, Stevens Jr. (NJ 175 B.7) and the Deare, Hart, Stevens Jr. (NJ 175 B.11) signature orders stand out as extremely rare.



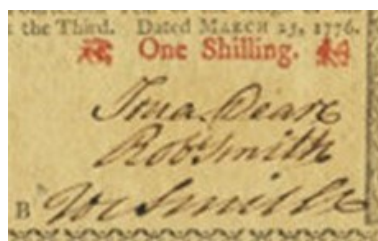
NJ 175 B.1



NJ 175 B.2



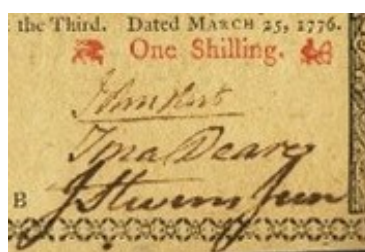
NJ 175 B.3



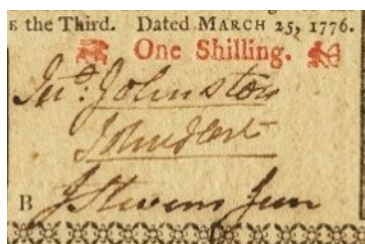
NJ 175 B.4



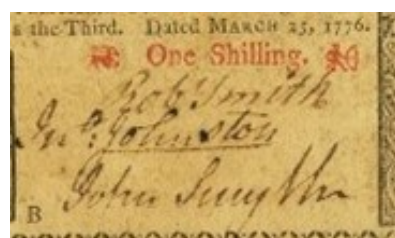
NJ 175 B.5



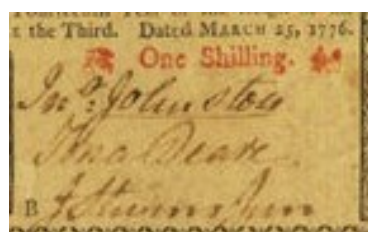
NJ175 B.6



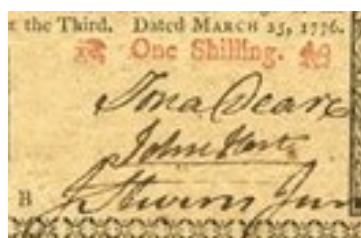
NJ 175 B.7



NJ 175 B.8



NJ175 B.9



NJ 175 B.10

Images courtesy of Heritage Auctions (HA.com)

NJ 175 B.1 **Smith, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Rare, estimated 7-10 extant. Condition Census range from VF25 to AU.

NJ 175 B.2 **R. Smith, Deare, Smyth.** Rare, estimated 7-10 extant. Extremely rare above VF, finest seen are AU 53EPQ and AU58EPQ.

NJ 175 B.3 **R. Smith, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Rare, estimated 7-10 extant. Condition Census range from XF to CU.

NJ 175 B.4 **Deare, R. Smith, J. Smith.** Scarce, estimated 25-35 extant. Condition Census range from CU63 to Gem CU66. (See note on NJ 175 A.1)

NJ 175 B.5 **Johnston, R. Smith, J. Smith.** Scarce, estimated 25-35 extant. Condition Census range from CU60- Gem CU65.

NJ 175 B.6 **Hart, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Extremely rare, only one seen. AU58.

NJ 175 B.7 **Johnston, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Extremely rare, estimated 5-10 extant. Condition Census range CU-Gem CU 65EPQ.

NJ 175 B.8 **Smith, Johnston, Smyth.** Common, estimated 50-100 extant. Condition Census range Choice CU64EPQ- Gem CU67EPQ.

NJ 175 B.9 **Johnston, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Very Scarce, estimated 15-20 extant. Condition Census range XF-Gem 66EPQ.

NJ 175 B.10 **Deare, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Extremely Rare, only two seen. Both graded CU.

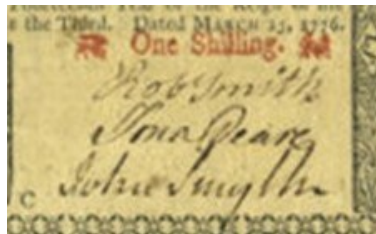
### Plate Position C

(Estimated 125-200 extant, 9 varieties)

Nine signature combinations have been noted for NJ 175 plate position C. The John Hart signed bills stand out as rarities (NJ 175 C.6 and NJ 175 C.7). Both of these stand out as condition rarities and are seldom seen with a strong Hart signature.



NJ 175 C.1



NJ 175 C.2



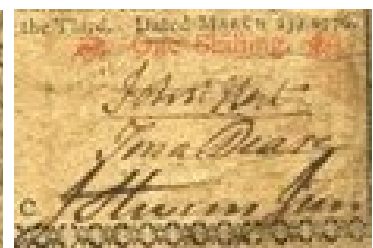
NJ 175 C.3



NJ 175 C.4



NJ 175 C.5



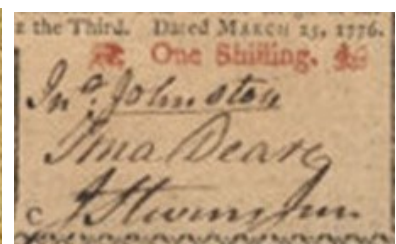
NJ 175 C.6



NJ 175 C.7



NJ 175 C.8



NJ 175 C.9

Images courtesy of Heritage Auctions (HA.com)

NJ 175 C.1 **Smith, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Very Rare, estimated 6-10 extant. Condition Census XF-AU.

NJ 175 C.2 **R. Smith, Deare, Smyth.** Very Rare, estimated 6-10 extant. Condition Census Fine-AU. A true condition rarity.

NJ 175 C.3 **R. Smith, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Very Rare, estimated 5-8 extant. Best I've seen is Choice AU. Rare VF or better.

NJ 175 C.4 **Deare, R. Smith, J. Smith.** Scarce, estimated 30-40 extant. Condition Census CU 63-Gem CU66. (See note on NJ 175 A.1)

NJ 175 C.5 **Johnston, R. Smith, J. Smith.** Scarce, estimated 30-40 extant. Condition Census AU 58EPQ-Gem CU65PPQ.

NJ 175 C.6 **Hart, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Extremely rare, only one seen, which grades Very Fine

NJ 175 C.7 **Johnston, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Extremely rare, only two seen. Fine with weak Hart signature and AU58

NJ 175 C.8 **Smith, Johnston, Smyth.** Scarce, estimated 30-40 extant. Condition Census AU 58EPQ-Gem CU65EPQ.

NJ 175 C.9 **Johnston, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Very Rare, estimated 8-10 extant. Rare AU or better. A 67EPQ is finest known.

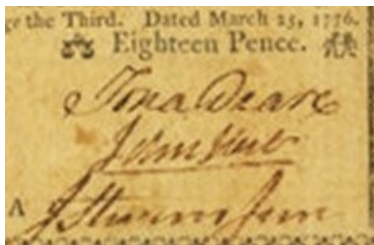
### **NJ 176 18 pence**

(Printing 62,500 Plate positions A,B, and C combined. Estimated 500-750 extant bills. 24 varieties total)

### **Plate Position A**

(Estimated 125-175 extant, 5 varieties)

Only five signature combinations have been identified for the NJ 176, plate position A. Of the three NJ 176 plate positions (A, B and C), plate A is the rarer of the three. However, none of the 5 signature combinations are listed as Very Rare. But not they are not overly abundant either.



NJ176 A.1



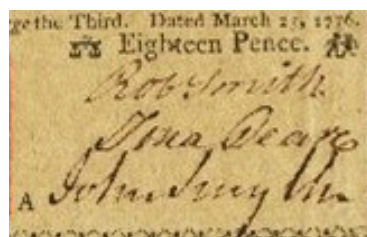
NJ176 A.2



NJ176 A.3



NJ176 A.4



NJ176 A.5

Images courtesy of Heritage Auctions (HA.com)

NJ 176 A.1 **Deare, Hart and Stevens Jr.** Rare, estimated 10-15 extant. Condition Census AU50-CU61. Serial #s: low 7059 - high 9689 .

NJ 176 A.2 **Deare, R. Smith, J. Smith.** Scarce, estimated 35-50 extant. Condition Census CU63EPQ-Gem Cu 66EPQ.

NJ 176 A.3 **Johnston, R. Smith, J. Smith.** Scarce, estimated 30-45 extant. Condition Census AU 53EPQ- CU 63.

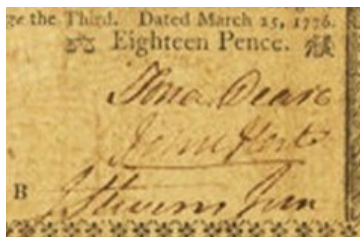
NJ 176 A.4 **R. Smith, Johnston, Smyth.** Very scarce, estimated 15-20 extant. Condition Census CU63-Gem CU65.

NJ 176 A.5 **R. Smith, Deare, Smyth.** Scarce, estimated 20-30 extant. Condition Census AU50-Choice CU 64EPQ.

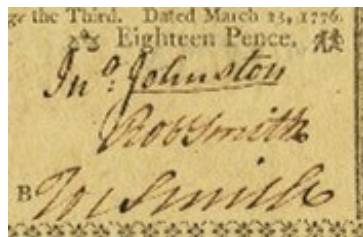
## Plate Position B

(Estimated 200-275 extant, 10 varieties)

Ten New Jersey 176 plate position B signature combinations are identified below. John Hart signed bills (NJ 176 B.1; B.3; B.8 and B.10 are all quite rare, as is the signature combination of R. Smith, Deare, Stevens Jr. (NJ 176 B.8).



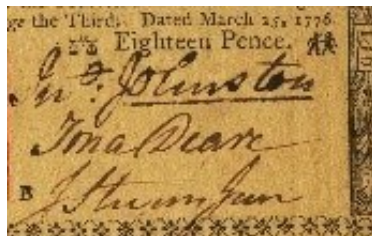
NJ176 B.1



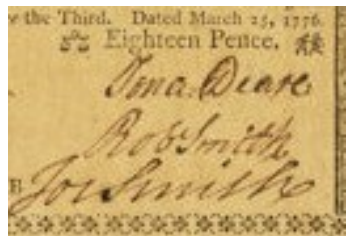
NJ176 B.2



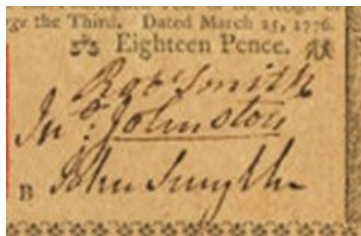
NJ176 B.3



NJ176 B.4



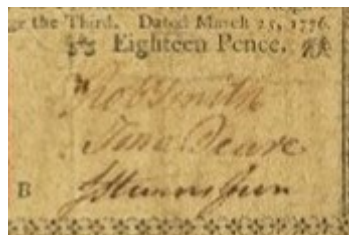
NJ176 B.5



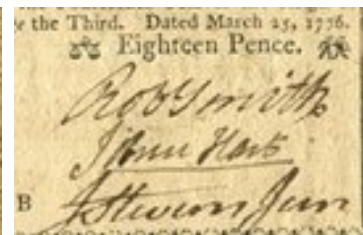
NJ176 B.6



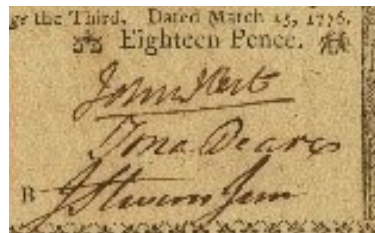
NJ176 B.7



NJ176 B.8



NJ176 B.9



NJ176 B.10

Images courtesy of Heritage Auctions (HA.com)

NJ 176 B.1 **Deare, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Extremely rare, only three seen. VF, XF with weak Hart sig. and pinhole, and an EF 45PPQ

NJ 176 B.2 **Johnston, R. Smith, J. Smith.** Common, estimated 50-75 extant. Condition Census CU 63EPQ-Gem CU 65EPQ.

NJ 176 B.3 **Johnston, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Extremely rare, only three seen. Good with Large tear, VF, VF 30 EPQ.

NJ 176 B.4 **Johnston, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Rare, estimated 8-12. At least two Gem CU67's exists, as well a couple of other CU's including a CU 63EPQ.

NJ 176 B.5 **Deare R. Smith, J. Smith.** Common, estimated 45-65 extant. Condition Census Choice CU64-Gem CU 67EPQ.

NJ 176 B.6 **R. Smith, Johnston, Smyth.** Common, estimated 45-65 extant. Condition Census CU63-Gem CU 66EPQ.

NJ 176 B.7 **R. Smith, Deare, Smyth.** Very scarce, estimated 15-20 extant. Condition Census AU58-Gem CU65.

NJ 176 B.8 **R. Smith, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Extremely rare, only one seen, which grades VF25.

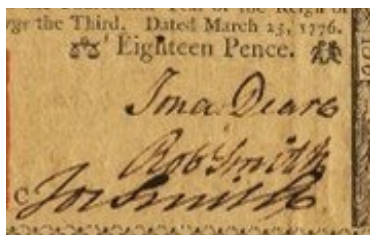
NJ 176 B.9 **Smith, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Very Scarce, estimated 15-20 extant. Condition Census CU63-Gem CU 66EPQ.

NJ 176 B.10 **Hart, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Extremely rare, only one seen, which grades AU58.

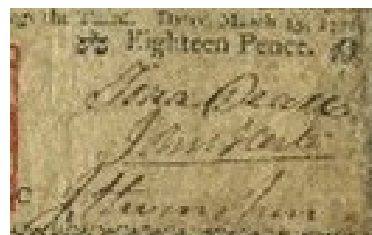
### Plate Position C

(Estimated 175-250 extant, 9 varieties)

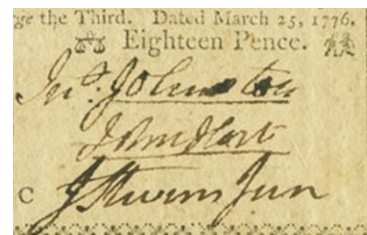
Of the nine varieties of New Jersey 176 plate position C listed below only the signature combination of R. Smith, Deare, Stevens Jr. (NJ 176 C.8) is listed as extremely rare. The collector seeking a John Hart signed bill may find success in this series, especially if they are looking for a nice high-grade bill.



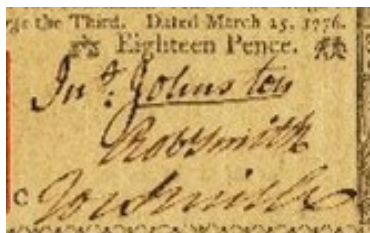
NJ176 C.1



NJ176 C.2



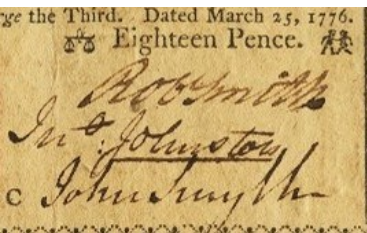
NJ176 C.3



NJ176 C.4



NJ176 C.5



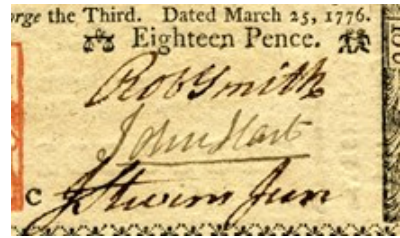
NJ176 C.6



NJ176 C.7



NJ176 C.8



NJ176 C.9

Images courtesy of Heritage Auctions (HA.com)

NJ 176 C.1 **Deare R. Smith, J. Smith.** Scarce, estimated 35-50 extant. Condition census Choice CU64EPQ-Gem Cu 66EPQ.

NJ 176 C.2 **Deare, Hart , Stevens Jr.** Very Rare, estimated 8-10 extant. Condition census. XF-AU.

NJ 176 C.3 **Johnston, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Rare, 12-18 extant. Condition census VF30EPQ-AU.

NJ 176 C.4 **Johnston, Smith, Smith.** Scarce, estimated 35-50 extant. Condition Census: Choice 64EPQ-Gem CU 67EPQ.

NJ 176 C.5 **Johnston, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Rare, 12-15 extant. Condition Census: AU 55EPQ- Gem CU 67EPQ.

NJ 176 C.6 **Smith, Deare, Smyth.** Rare, estimated 15-20 extant. Condition Census: XF40-CU63.

NJ 176 C.7 **Smith, Johnston, Smyth.** Scarce, 40-60 extant. Condition Census AU 55EPQ-Gem CU 66EPQ.

NJ 176 C.8 **R. Smith, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Extremely rare, only three seen. AU with heavy toning; XF, part of an uncut vertical strip of 4 and Very Fine F30

NJ 176 C.9 **Smith, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Rare, estimated 12-15 extant. Condition Census: Choice CU64-Superb Gem CU 68EPQ.

**\*NOTE:** A May 25, 1776, 18 pence bill described as signed, Deare, R. Smith, Johnston, was sold in Stacks, John Ford Auction on 10/5/2006, as part of a 3-piece lot, serial No. 6756, but plate number not given. Graded CU. Not seen but may be a unique signature combination if verified.

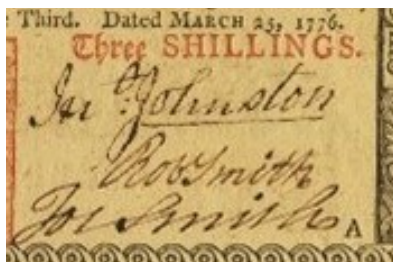
### NJ 177 3 Shillings

(Printing 50,000 Plate positions A and B. Estimated 500-800 total bills extant. 20 varieties combined)

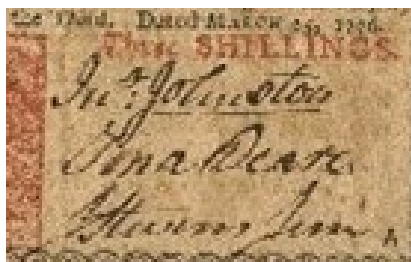
#### **Plate Position A**

(Estimated 250-400 extant, 10 varieties)

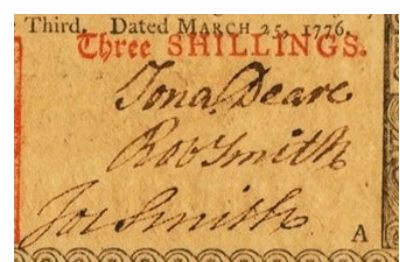
There are 10 signature combinations of New Jersey 177 plate position A. The Johnston, Deare, Stevens Jr. (N.J. 177 A.2) and the John Hart signed bills A.4, A.5 and A.6 are all extremely rare.



NJ 177 A.1



NJ 177 A.2



NJ177 A.3



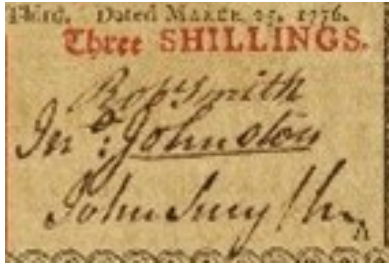
NJ177 A.4



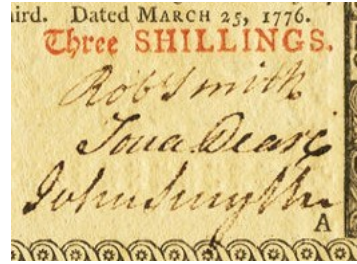
NJ177 A.5



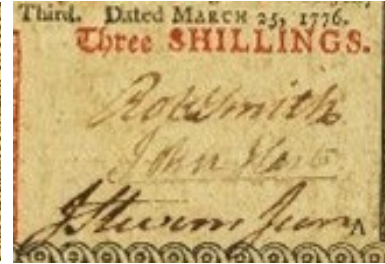
NJ177 A.6



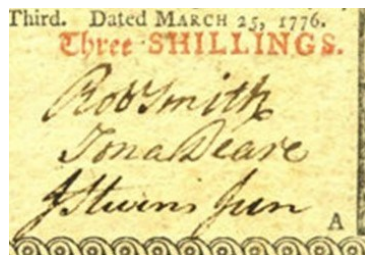
NJ 177 A.7



NJ177 A.8



NJ177 A.9



NJ177 A.10

Images courtesy of Heritage Auctions (HA.com)

NJ 177 A.1 **Johnston, R. Smith, J. Smith.** Common, estimated 70-100 extant. Condition Census: Choice CU 64EPQ-Gem CU67EPQ.

NJ 177 A.2 **Johnston, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Extremely Rare, only two seen. VF with light stains and XF 40.

NJ 177 A.3 **Deare, R. Smith, J. Smith.** Common, estimated 60-100 extant. Condition Census: Choice CU 64-Gem CU66PPQ.

NJ 177 A.4 **Deare, Hart and Stevens Jr.** Extremely Rare, only two seen. XF 40 and AU58EPQ

NJ 177 A.5 **Hart, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Extremely Rare, only one seen. VF 30 apparent, stain on front.

NJ 177 A.6 **Johnston, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Extremely Rare, only two seen. VF and XF 40

NJ 177 A.7 **R. Smith, Johnston, Smyth.** Common, estimated 60-100 extant. Condition Census: Choice CU 64EPQ-Gem CU67EPQ.

NJ 177 A.8 **R. Smith, Deare, Smyth.** Very Scarce, estimated 15-20 extant. Condition Census XF-AU

NJ 177 A.9 **R. Smith, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Scarce, estimated 25-50 extant. The most available John Hart signed bill of the series. Condition Census CU63-Gem CU65PPQ.

NJ 177 A.10 **R. Smith, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Very Scarce, estimated 15-20 extant. Condition Census CU-Gem CU 65EPQ.

## Plate Position B

(Estimated 250-400 extant. 11 varieties)

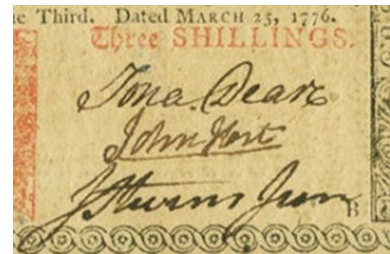
Of the 11 signature combinations listed for the New Jersey 177, plate position B, two are extremely rare and one possibly unique. These being B.3 and B.6, both of which are John Hart signed bills. B.11, if authentic, may be unique.



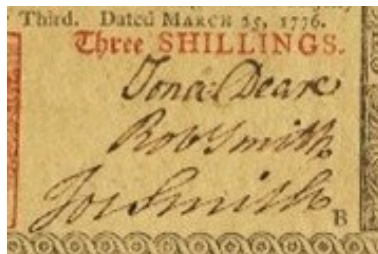
NJ177 B.1



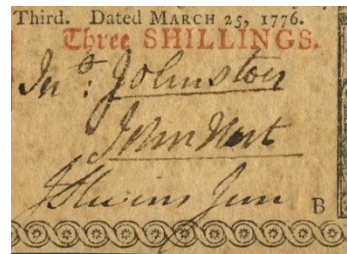
NJ177 B.2



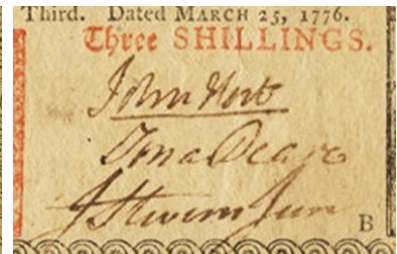
NJ177 B.3



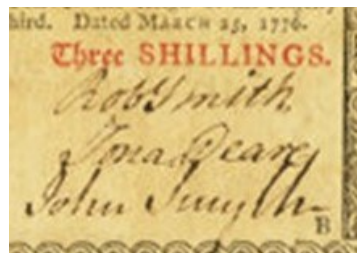
NJ177 B.4



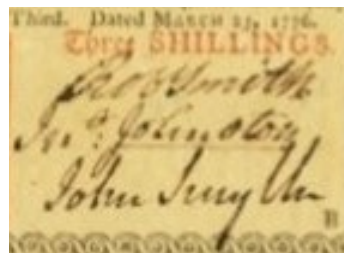
NJ 177 B.5



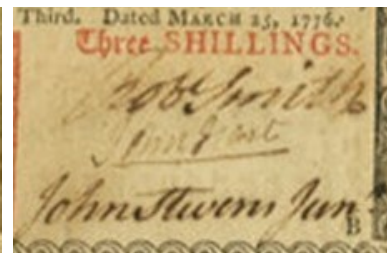
NJ177 B.6



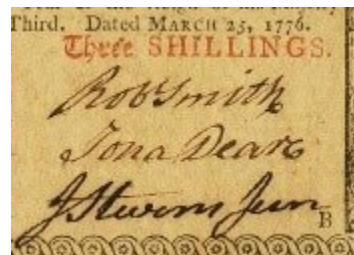
NJ177 B.7



NJ177 B.8



NJ177 B.9



NJ177 B.10



NJ177 B.11

Images courtesy of Heritage Auctions (HA.com)

NJ 177 B.1 **Johnston, R. Smith, J. Smith.** Common, estimated 80-125 extant. Condition Census: CU 63-Gem CU 65EPQ.

NJ 177 B.2 **Johnston, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Very Rare, estimated 6-10 extant. Condition Census Gem CU 65EPQ-Gem CU 67EPQ.

- NJ 177 B.3 **Deare, Hart and Stevens Jr.** Extremely Rare, only three seen. Fine 15 with rust stains and hole in center, VF, and CU.
- NJ 177 B.4 **Deare, R. Smith, J. Smith.** Common, estimated 50-75 extant. Condition Census: CU Choice CU 63EPQ-Gem CU 66EPQ.
- NJ 177 B.5 **Johnston, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Rare, estimated 8-12 extant. Most seen well-worn with issues condition. Finest seen is 63PPQ.
- NJ 177 B.6 **Hart, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Extremely Rare, only one seen, grading XF.
- NJ 177 B.7 **R. Smith, Deare, Smyth.** Scarce, estimated 30-50 extant. Condition Census: AU-Gem CU.
- NJ 177 B.8 **R. Smith, Johnston, Smyth.** Scarce, estimated 30-50 extant. Condition Census: CU 63-Gem CU 66PPQ.
- NJ 177 B.9 **R. Smith, Hart and Stevens Jr.** Very Scarce, estimated 20-25 extant. Condition Census: CU 63-Gem CU67EPQ.
- NJ 177 B.10 **R. Smith, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Very Scarce, estimated 20-30 extant. Condition Census: Choice CU 64PPQ-Gem CU67PPQ.
- NJ177 B.11 **Johnston, Hart, Smyth.** Only one seen and that one appears to have the Smyth signature boldly written over a faded signature of Stevens Jr. The Smyth signature appears to be authentic but *possibly questionable*.

### **NJ 178 6 Shillings**

(Printing 18,750 of plate position A and 18,750 of plate position B.  
Estimated 375-500 total 6 Shilling bills extant. 19 varieties.)

In the New Jersey 178 6 Shillings series we have plate positions A and B. These plate positions are further distinguished by a small coat of arms on pp A and a large coat of arms on plate B. Also, plate position A is far scarcer than plate position B. It is also interesting to note that we have here, for the first time in the March 25<sup>th</sup>, 1776, series, an instance where the total printing of each of the two plate positions was recorded.

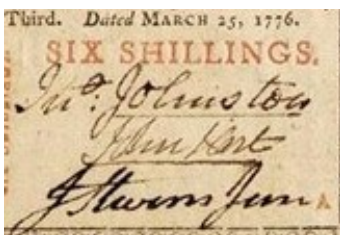
#### **Plate Position A, Small Coat of Arms**

(Estimated 75-100 extant, 9 varieties)

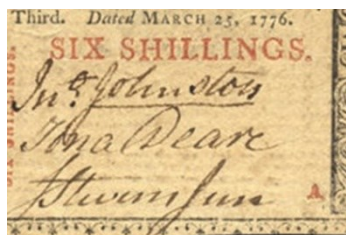
There are 9 varieties of New Jersey 178, plate position A, three of which are considered to be extremely rare, A.1; A.2 and A.9 and one, A.5, that may be unique as it has only two signatures.



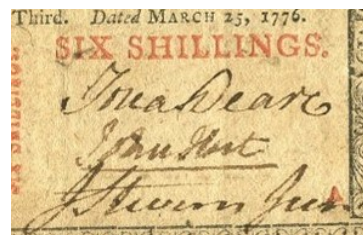
Small Coat of Arms



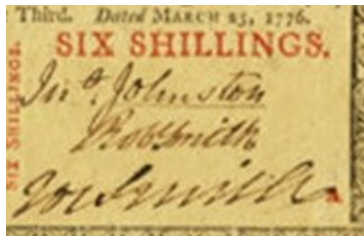
NJ178 A.1



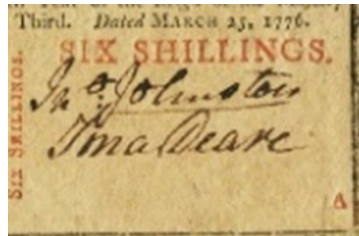
NJ178 A.2



NJ178 A.3



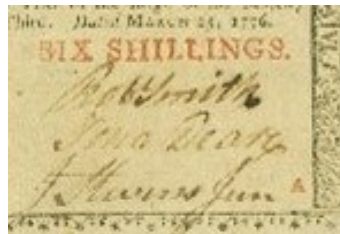
NJ178 A.4



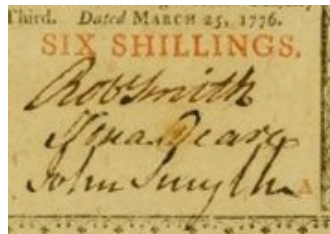
NJ 178 A.5



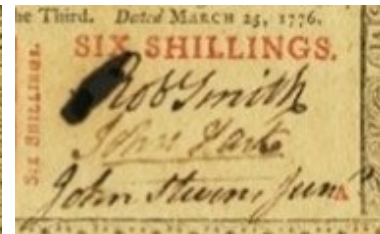
NJ178 A.6



NJ178 A.7



NJ178 A.8



NJ178 A.9

Images courtesy of Heritage Auctions (HA.com)

NJ 178 A.1 **Johnston, Hart. Stevens Jr.** Extremely Rare, only two seen, an XF and a CU.

NJ 178 A.2 **Johnston, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Extremely Rare, only three seen. VF, XF, AU53 with minor stains.

NJ 178 A.3 **Deare, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Very Rare, estimated 5-8 extant. Finest I have seen grades XF.

NJ 178 A.4 **Johnston, R. Smith, J. Smith,** Rare, estimated 15-20 extant. Condition Census CU63-Gem CU 67EPQ.

NJ 178 A.5 **Johnston, Deare,** possibly unique. AU 58.

NJ 178 A.6 **R. Smith, Johnston, Smyth.** Very scarce, estimated 20-30 extant. Condition Census Choice CU64EPQ-Gem CU 65EPQ.

NJ 178 A.7 **R. Smith, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Rare, estimated 12-15 extant. Condition Census: AU 53PPQ-Gem CU 64PPQ.

NJ 178 A.8 **R. Smith, Deare, Smyth.** Rare, estimated 12-15 extant. Condition Census: Choice CU 64EPQ-Gem CU 65EPQ.

NJ 178 A.9 **R. Smith, Hart. Stevens Jr.** Extremely Rare, only three seen. XF45, CU62 with ink burn and Gem CU.

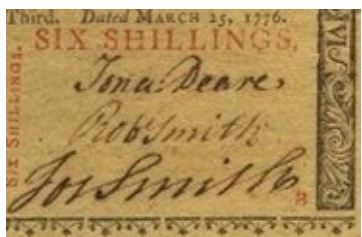
### Plate Position B, Large Coat of Arms

(Estimated 275-450 total extant, 10 varieties)

There have been 10 signature combinations identified of which one, B.3, is considered extremely rare. It is interesting to note that the reverse of NJ 178, plate position B has a defective nature print. This series also boasts some of the finest condition bills in existence. With regard to the large coat of arms, unlike the small, it is very difficult to find copies with nice clear details and strong inking.



Large Coat of Arms



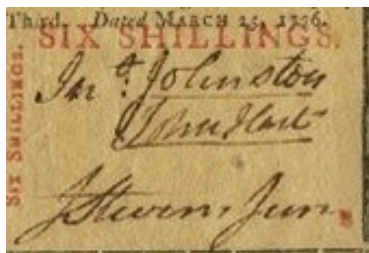
NJ178 B.1



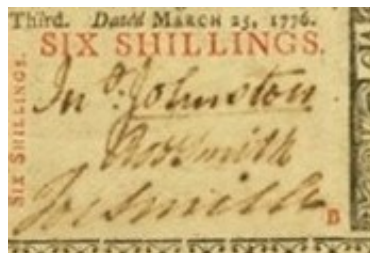
NJ178 B.2



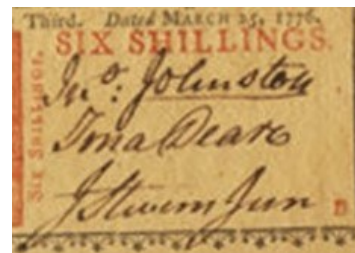
NJ178 B.3



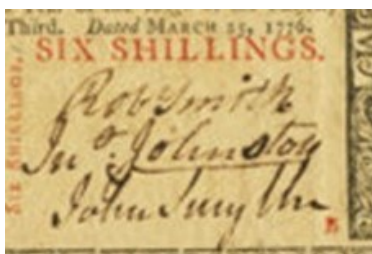
NJ178 B.4



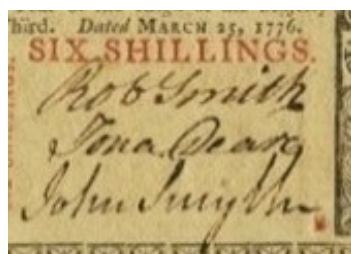
NJ178 B.5



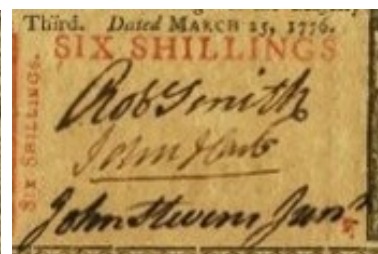
NJ178 B.6



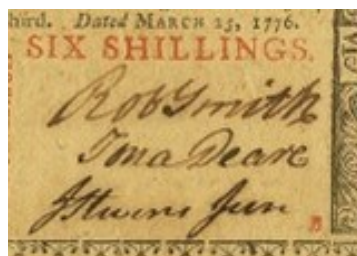
NJ178 B.7



NJ178 B.8



NJ178 B.9



NJ178 B.10



Defective Reverse

Images courtesy of Heritage Auctions (HA.com)

NJ 178 B.1 **Deare, R. Smith, J. Smith.** Scarce, estimated 35-60 extant. Condition Census. Choice AU 58EPQ-Gem 65EPQ.

NJ 178 B.2 **Deare, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Rare, estimated 7-10 extant. Most I've seen have issues. Finest are Choice AU-CU.

NJ 178 B.3 **Hart, Deare Stevens Jr.** Extremely rare, only two seen. XF and CU 63 previously mounted.

NJ 178 B.4 **Johnston, Hart. Stevens Jr.** Rare, estimated 8-12 extant. Many with issues. Condition Census: VF-58PPQ.

NJ 178 B.5 **Johnston, R. Smith, J. Smith.** Common, estimated 100-150 extant. Condition Census: Choice CU 64EPQ-Gem CU 67EPQ.

- NJ 178 B.6 **Johnston, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Very scarce, estimated 15-20 extant. Condition Census: AU 55PPQ- Gem CU 66EPQ.
- NJ 178 B.7 **R. Smith, Johnston, Smyth.** Common, estimated 50-75 extant. Condition Census Gem CU 66EPQ- Superb Gem CU 67EPQ.
- NJ 178 B.8 **R. Smith, Deare, Smyth.** Common, estimated 50-75 extant. Condition Census: Choice CU 64EPQ- Superbs Gem CU 67EPQ.
- NJ 178 B.9 **R. Smith, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Scarce, 18-25 extant. Condition Census Choice 64PPQ- Superb Gem CU 67EPQ.
- NJ 178 B.10 **R. Smith, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Very Rare, estimated 7-10 extant. Most with issues. Finest seen AU- CU64

### NJ 179 12 Shillings

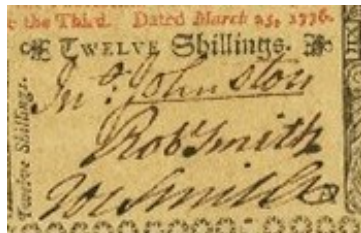
(Printing 37500 combined plate position A and B. Estimated 350-525 total 12 Shilling bills extant.)

With the issuance of the New Jersey 179 12 Shillings, we have the final denomination of the March 25<sup>th</sup>, 1776, series, with plate position lettering. Also, similar to the 6 Shilling series we see a dramatic difference in rarity between plate positions A and B, with plate position A being by far the rarer of the two.

### **Plate Position A**

(Estimated 75-125 extant, 8 varieties)

There are, as noted below, eight signature combinations for the New Jersey 179, plate position A. Several are rare with A.4 and A.5 considered to be extremely so.



NJ179 A.1



NJ179 A.2



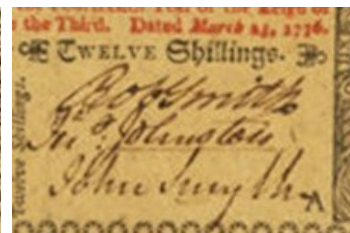
NJ179 A.3



NJ179 A.4



NJ179 A.5



NJ179 A.6



NJ179 A.7



NJ179 A.8

Images courtesy of Heritage Auctions (HA.com)

NJ 179 A.1 **Johnston, R. Smith, J. Smith.** Rare, estimated 8-15 extant. Condition Census: CU-Choice CU 64EPQ.

NJ 179 A.2 **Johnston, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Rare, estimated 8-15 extant. Most have issues, Fine is about as nice as they come, above Fine is very rare.

NJ 179 A.3 **Johnston, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Rare, estimated 12-20 extant. Condition Census: AU 53-Choice CU 64EPQ.

NJ 179 A.4 **Deare, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Extremely Rare, only two see, estimated 4-6 extant. Finest seen grades XF45 with a strong Hart signature.

NJ 179 A.5 **Hart, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Extremely Rare, only two seen, estimated 4-6 extant. Finest seen grades AU.

NJ 179 A.6 **R. Smith, Johnston, Smyth.** Rare, estimated 8-12 extant. Condition Census: XF45-Gem CU.

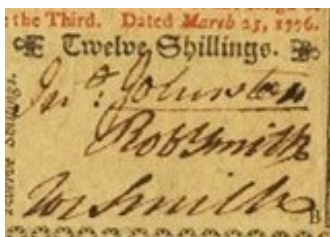
NJ 179 A.7 **R. Smith, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Very Scarce, 20-30 extant. Many with issues. Condition Census Gem CU65EPQ-Superb Gem CU 67EPQ. The most common of any John Hart signed bill, in terms of total population and high condition bills.

NJ 179 A.8 **R. Smith, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Rare, estimated 15-18. Condition Census XF45-AU50.

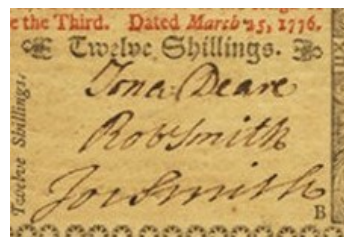
### Plate Position B

(Estimated 275-400 extant, 9 varieties)

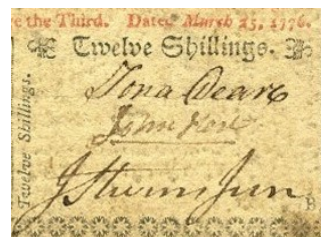
Listed below we find nine signature combinations for New Jersey 179, plate position B. Of these B.3; B.6 and B.8 can be considered extremely rare. This is another series in which several superb examples exist.



NJ179 B.1



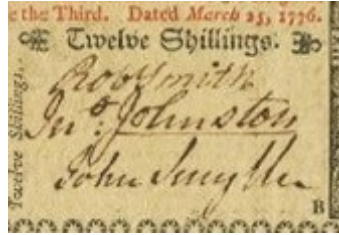
NJ179 B.2



NJ179 B.3



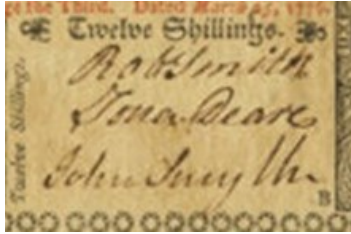
NJ179 B.3



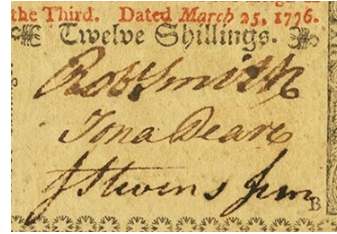
NJ179 B.4



NJ179 B.5



NJ179 B.7



NJ179 B.8



NJ179 B.9

Images courtesy of Heritage Auctions (HA.com)

NJ 179 B.1 **Johnston, R. Smith, J. Smith.** Common, estimated 100-150 extant. Cond. Census: Gem CU 65EPQ-Superb Gem CU 67EPQ.

NJ 179 B.2 **Deare, R. Smith, J. Smith.** Common, estimated 50-75. Cond. Census: Ch. CU 64EPQ-Suporerb Gem CU 67EPQ.

NJ 179 B.3 **Deare, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Extremely Rare, only two seen. XF and AU.

NJ 179 B.4 **Johnston, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Rare, estimated 10-15 extant. Cond. Census: AU58-Gem CU.

NJ 179 B.5 **R. Smith, Johnston, Smyth.** Common, estimated 50-75 extant. Cond. Census: Gem CU 65EPQ-Superb Gem CU 67EPQ.

NJ 179 B.6 **Hart, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Extremely Rare, only two seen. Both grading VF.

NJ 179 B.7 **R. Smith, Deare, Smyth.** Scarce, estimated 25-35 extant. Cond. Census: AU 58PPQ-Choice CU 64EPQ.

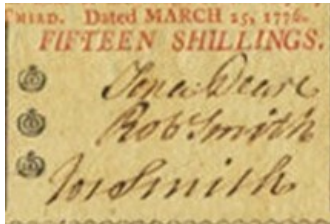
NJ 179 B.8 **R. Smith, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Extremely Rare, estimated 5-8 extant. One example is part of an uncut vertical strip of 4, which is graded AU55.

NJ 179 B.9 **R. Smith, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Scarce, estimated 25-35 extant. Several Gems exist. Condition Census: 63EPQ-Superb Gem 68EPQ.

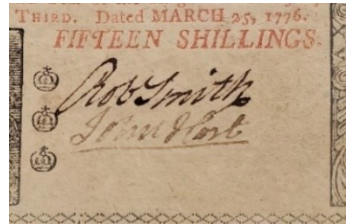
### NJ 180 15 Shillings

(25,000 Originally Printed. Estimated total of 300-425 15 Shilling bills extant, 12 varieties)

Of the 11 signature combinations observed below we find 180.4 and 180.6 to be extremely rare, with 180.4 and 180.5 each being represented by only a single bill in our study.



NJ180.1



NJ180.2



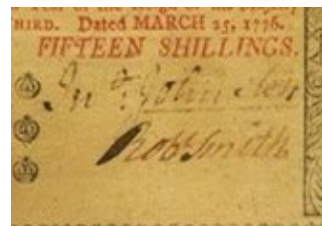
NJ180.3



NJ180.4



NJ180.5



NJ180.6



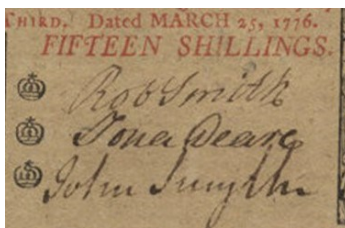
NJ180.7



NJ180.8



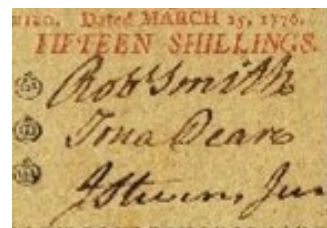
NJ180.9



NJ180.10



NJ180.11



NJ180.12

Images courtesy of Heritage Auctions (HA.com)

NJ 180.1 **Deare, R. Smith, J. Smith.** Common, estimated 60-100 extant. Condition Census: Choice CU 64PPQ-Gem CU 65PPQ.

NJ180.2 **R. Smith, Hart.** Rare, only 1 seen, AU.

NJ 180.3 **Deare, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Rare, estimated 10-15 extant. Condition Census: AU 50-AU 58EPQ.

NJ 180.4 **Johnston, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Rare, estimated 10-15 extant. Condition Census: AU 50EPQ-AU 58.

NJ 180.5 **Hart, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Extremely Rare, only one seen, which graded AU 55 and previously mounted.

NJ180.6 **Johnston, R. Smith.** No Third signature. Only one seen CU60, hinged. Likely a remainder that did not receive its third signature, who was probably Joseph Smith.

- NJ 180.7 **Johnston, R. Smith, J. Smith.** Common, estimated 100-125 extant. Condition Census: AU 58EPQ-Choice CU 64EPQ.
- NJ 180.8 **Johnston, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Extremely Rare, estimated 5-8 extant. Finest seen is CU 64, with none other seen above Fine.
- NJ 180.9 **R. Smith, Johnston, Smyth.** Scarce, estimated 40-60 extant. Condition Census CU 63EPQ-Gem CU 66EPQ.
- NJ 180.10 **R. Smith, Deare, Smyth.** Scarce, estimated 40-60 extant. Condition Census: AU58EPQ-CU
- NJ 180.11 **R. Smith, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Very scarce, estimated 20-30 extant. Condition Census: AU 55-Gem CU.
- NJ 180.12 **R. Smith, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Rare, estimated 8-12 extant. Finest seen grades XF, with most others having issues.

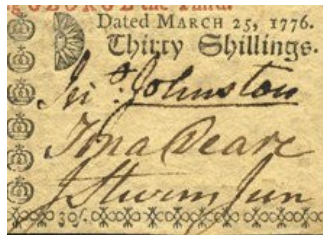
### NJ 181 30 Shillings

(12,500 Originally Printed. Estimated total of 250-350 30 Shilling bills extant, 6 varieties )

Of the 6 signature combinations observed for the New Jersey 181, the 181.2, *Johnston, Deare, Stevens Jr.* stands out as extremely rare.



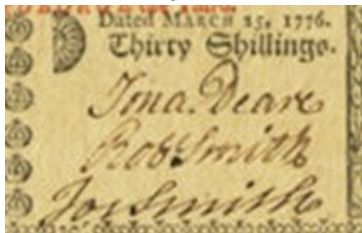
NJ181.1



NJ181.2



NJ181.3



NJ181.4



NJ181.5



NJ181.6

Images courtesy of Heritage Auctions (HA.com)

- NJ 181.1 **Johnston, R. Smith, J. Smith.** Common, 75-100 extant. Condition Census: CU 63PPQ-Gem CU 66PPQ.
- NJ 181.2 **Johnston, Deare, Stevens Jr.** Extremely Rare, only one seen, which grades Choice to Gem CU.
- NJ 181.3 **Deare, Hart, Stevens Jr.** Rare, estimated 8-12 extant. Finest seen grades Choice AU58EPQ. Very Fine and better falls into the condition census.
- NJ 181.4 **Deare, Smith, Smith.** Common, 75-100 extant. Condition Census: Choice CU 64EPQ-Gem CU 66EPQ.

NJ 181.5 **R. Smith, Johnston, Smyth.** Scarce, estimated 35-50 extant. Condition Census: Gem CU 65EPQ-Superb Gem CU 67EPQ.

NJ 181.6 **R. Smith, Deare, Smyth.** Scarce, 50-75 extant. Condition Census: AU 58EPQ-Choice CU 64PPQ.

\* I have heard reports of a 30 Shilling bill where John Hart is the first signer. Looking for confirmation if such a bill exists.

### **NJ 182 3 Pound**

(6,250 Originally Printed. Estimated total of 175-250 3 Pound bills extant, 2 varieties )

There are two signature combinations known for this 3 Pound bill, of which 182.1 *Smith, Johnston, Smyth*, appears to be the scarcer of the two by just a bit. Many high-grade bills exist for both signature combinations.



NJ182.1



NJ182.2

Images courtesy of Heritage Auctions (HA.com)

NJ 182.1 **R. Smith, Johnston, Smyth.** Common, estimated 75-100 extant. Condition Census: CU63EPQ-Gem CU 65EPQ.

NJ 182.2 **Johnston, R. Smith, J. Smith.** Common, estimated 100-150 extant. Condition Census CU 63PPQ-Gem CU 66EPQ.

### **NJ 183 6 Pound**

(3,125 Originally Printed. Estimated total of 140-225 6 Pound bills extant, 2 varieties)

There are 2 signature combinations known for this 6-pound bill, both of which are of equal scarcity. Many very nice, high grade, pieces exist. It is interesting to note that this bill has David Rittenhouse, its engraver's name, worked into the design in tiny letters in the center of the ornament at the left border. David Rittenhouse at the request of George Washington was appointed as the first U.S Mint director. By trade he was a clock maker, as well as a scientist and astronomer. Many consider this and the 3-pound bill to be among the most beautiful of all colonial currency.



NJ183.1



NJ183.2

Images courtesy of Heritage Auctions (HA.com)

NJ183.1 **R. Smith, Johnston, and Smyth.** Common, estimated 75-125 extant. Condition Census: CU 63PPQ-Gem CU 65PPQ.

NJ183.2 **Johnston, R. Smith, J. Smith.** Common, estimated 65-100 extant. Condition Census: CU 63EPQ-Gem CU 65EPQ.

### Endnotes:

<sup>1</sup> Newman, Eric P., *Early Paper Money of America*, Fifth Edition, Iola Wisconsin, Krause Publications, 2008. This is the source all printing figures throughout this article.

<sup>2</sup> Williams, Ray, "The Signers of the 1776 New Jersey Bills," *The C4 Newsletter*, Fall 2015, Vol, 23, No. 3. I highly recommend this article, which includes other fascinating details.

<sup>3</sup> Phillips, Henry, Jr., *A Catalogue of The New Jersey Bills of Credit*, Philadelphia, A. C. Cline, 1863. Reprinted in 1865, etc.

<sup>4</sup> Williams, Ray, "New Jersey Bills with a Story," *The C4 Newsletter*, Winter 2008, Vol, 16, No. 4, p. 14.

<sup>5</sup> Friedberg, Arthur L. and Ira S., *Paper Money of the United States*, 21<sup>st</sup> Edition, Williston, Vermont, Coin and Currency Institute, 2017. Friedberg numbers are used throughout. These are then expanded to accommodate the various signature combinations and plate positions.



## C4 LIBRARY NEWS

(Leo Shane)

I am happy to report that the C4 Library has acquired about 50 new additions of books, price lists, and auction catalogs from the Newman Numismatic Library. Bob Kebler, Leonard Massa, Craig McDonald, and Leo Shane were members of a team to work with Len Augsburger, selecting, boxing, mailing, and/or transporting these new items. Over the coming months, these new titles will be added to the library and announced in future newsletters. Stay tuned for these excellent new additions.

### C4 Library Loans Now Cost Less

Starting immediately, the cost of borrowing books from the C4 Library has been cut in half. The C4 club will now pay the shipping costs to members who borrow books from the C4 Library. You only need to pay for the postage to return the books. Aside from all the other positive reasons of being a C4 member, this is another great member benefit.

### C4 Library Research Challenge

One of our members (Rich Ippolito) has donated to the C4 Library two sets of CDs which contain hundreds of numismatic files. These were identified in a previous C4 Library Update. Many files relate to American coins and currency while others are for ancient and world coins.

I am looking for someone with the interest to research these CDs and index and possibly sort these files in a way that C4 members can more easily find files related to colonial topics. It is a worthwhile project that will be appreciated by me and anyone else trying to use these files. Let me know if you are interested. Please contact me at [Leo\\_J\\_Shane@hotmail.com](mailto:Leo_J_Shane@hotmail.com) if you can help.

### The C4 Library Holdings are Changing

With the advent of the Newman Numismatic Portal, many items are now available with just a few keystrokes. Our holdings of over 300 books will remain in the library as well as major auction catalogs. Other items such as C4 Newsletters, CDs, DVDs, and other miscellaneous items will also remain.

Three items that are now on the Newman Numismatic Portal will be removed from the C4 Library. They are:

- Copies of *The Numismatist* dating back to 1894. The set is not complete but would be a great start for someone who wants to take up the challenge. Contact me for details if you have an interest.
- Copies of the EAC newsletter *Penny Wise*. The set is complete back to 1981. There are also copies of selected articles from 1976 to 1980. Again, if interested, please contact me for details.

- Over the past few years, the library has been accumulating copies of all auction catalogs with colonial content. Those with major colonial holdings have been retained in their entirety. In addition, we have accumulated over 450 auction catalogs with minor colonial content. Only the cover, front page index, colonial content, and plates have been kept. These are in manila folders and filed by date (1974 to present). These will also now be removed from the C4 Library. For details, please contact me if you have interest in acquiring this set of files.

In the future, we will be conducting auctions of duplicate books and duplicate copies of numismatic auction catalogs with major colonial collections. Stay tuned.

### New Additions

Below are new items acquired by the club or donated since the last C4 Library update. They are now available for loan by all C4 and EAC members in good standing. A complete list of library holdings and instructions on how to borrow them is available at the C4 website [www.colonialcoins.org](http://www.colonialcoins.org). Thank you to all who have donated items.

Scott, Kenneth, *Counterfeiting in Colonial Connecticut*, The American Numismatic Society, New York, 1957 – Donated by Shantanu Singh

Gossard, Kenneth H., *Thalers and Pence – Foreign Coins in America 1607-1857*, Self-published, 2019 – Donated by Ray Williams

Howes, Jack, James Rosen and Gary Trudgen, *The History and Coinage of Machin's Mills*, Published by the Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4), 2020 – Acquired by C4

Baynton-Williams, Ashley and Miles, *Maps of North America (16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, and 18<sup>th</sup> Century Maps)*, Quercus Books, London, U.K., 2008 – Donated by Leo Shane

Isaac, Dale, *Binder of Pictures Taken at the 14-17 November 2019 C4 Convention*, also *Pictures by Dale of Metal Detecting in Southern NJ*, 18-22 November 2019 - Donated by Dale Isaac

Kolbe & Fanning, *The Numismatic Library of Sydney Martin*, 30 April 2022, Gahanna, OH – Donated by Kolbe & Fanning

Daniel Frank Sedwick, *Treasure and World & US Coin and Paper Money Auction 30*, 4-5 & 8 November 2021, Winter Park, FL – Donated by Daniel Sedwick

Daniel Frank Sedwick, *Treasure and World & US Coin and Paper Money Auction 31*, 4-6 May 2022, Winter Park, FL – Donated by Daniel Sedwick

Early Cents Auctions, *The Neil Rothschild Collection – Part I*, 23 January 2021, Conroe, TX – Donated by Chris McCawley

Early Cents Auctions, *The Neil Rothschild Collection – Part II and The George Trostel Collection*, 29 August 2021, Austin, TX – Donated by Chris McCawley

Early Cents Auctions, *The Neil Rothschild Collection – Part III*, 21-23 January 2022, Conroe, TX – Donated by Chris McCawley

StacksBowers Galleries, *The November 2021 Auction – Featuring the Aberg, Birdwatcher, and Fricke Collections (C4 Auction)*, 22-23 November 2021, Costa Mesa, CA – Donated by StacksBowers

Convention Booklet for the 26th Annual C4 Convention, 18-20 November 2021, Baltimore, MD; Includes President's Message, schedule of events, and other useful convention information – Donated by Ray Williams

Hoge, Robert W., *Numismatic Publications of Eric P. Newman – A Salute to a Centenarian*, The American Numismatic Society, Vol. 10 Issue 2, 2011 – Donated by Leo Shane

Hoover, Oliver D., *A Horse of a Different Color – The Allure of New Jersey Coppers*, The American Numismatic Society, Vol. 12 Issue 3, 2013 – Donated by Leo Shane

Hoover, Oliver D., *Coming to America – Islamic Coins in the New World*, The American Numismatic Society, Vol. 13 Issue 3, 2014 – Donated by Leo Shane

Gilkes, Paul, *Nova Constellatio Patterns Exhibit at ANA*, Coin World Magazine, 29 July 2013 – Donated by Leo Shane

Gilkes, Paul, *Medallic Peace Symbols – History Comes Alive Through Relics of Distant Past*, Coin World Magazine, 2 September 2013 – Donated by Leo Shane

Tebben, Gerald, *Patriotic Printers – Craftsmen Who Printed Early Paper Money Were Patriots*, Coin World Magazine, November 2015 – Donated by Leo Shane

Hess, Harold M., *Fixed Price Catalog of Choice Early Copper*, Winter 1985 – Donated by Leo Shane

*The Swan Historical Foundation – (Explanation of Numismatic and Other Artifacts on Display)*, Washington Crossing State Park, Titusville, NJ – Donated by Leo Shane



The following Bylaws represent the **proposed** changes as drafted, reviewed and approved by the C4 Board of Directors. The current Bylaws can be found on the C4 website, on the **RESOURCES** tab.

Adoption of these changes will be voted on at the Annual Meeting, held during the C4 Convention in October. If you cannot attend in person but would like to vote on these changes, please refer to Section 4.4 of the **current** Bylaws for the proxy process.

## **BY-LAWS OF THE COLONIAL COIN COLLECTORS CLUB**

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### **Article I (Names and Offices)**

The name of this organization is the Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4). This name from time to time may be abbreviated as “C4” or the “Club”. The Club was incorporated as a nonprofit organization under the Title 15A of New Jersey Statutes on April 15, 1994. An amendment, filed on August 10, 1995, stipulated that the Club is organized for charitable and educational purposes under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The Club shall maintain a registered office in the State of New Jersey, and a registered agent whose office is identical with the registered office, as required by the New Jersey Not-For-Profit Corporation Law. This registered office shall be Scarinci & Hollenbeck, 500 Plaza Drive, P.O. Box 3189, Secaucus, New Jersey 07096-3189. The address of the registered office may be changed from time to time by the Board of Directors.

### **Article II (Effect of and Amendments to the By-Laws)**

#### **Section 2.1      Effect of By-Laws**

These By-Laws are subject to the provisions of the New Jersey Business Corporation Act and the Club’s Certificate of Incorporation, as it may be amended from time to time. If any provision in these By-Laws is inconsistent with a provision in that Act or the Certificate of Incorporation, the provision of that Act or the Certificate of Incorporation shall govern.

#### **Section 2.2      Amendments to the By-Laws**

Proposed amendments to the By-Laws shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval. If the Board approves the proposed amendment by a majority vote, the proposed amendments must either be posted on the C4 website with email notification to the membership, emailed directly to all members, or published in the *C4 Newsletter*, at least 30 days prior to the Annual Meeting. An amendment to the By-Laws must be approved only at the annual membership meeting (Article V), by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of all members present.

### **Article III (Purpose of the Colonial Coin Collectors Club)**

The purpose for which this Club is organized shall be as an international association for advancing the study and appreciation of coins, currency, medals, exnomia and related objects pertinent to the colonial and pre-Federal period of what is now the United States of America including related geographical areas of Canada, Mexico and the Caribbean. The Club shall support scholarly research and publications; sponsor educational and interpretive programs for diverse audiences and provide a forum for fellowship and exchange of information among enthusiasts of the colonial and pre-Federal periods.

### **Article IV (Members)**

#### **Section 4.1      Classes of Members**

Members of the Club shall be divided into the following classes:

- (i) Junior Member—shall designate an individual under the age of eighteen (18);
- (ii) Regular Member—shall designate all other individuals, age eighteen (18) and above;
- (iii) Provisional Member. Provisional membership may be the result of one of two reasons:
  - a. Initial Application. An applicant for membership is a Provisional member until such time as his/her application is accepted in accordance with section 4.2.
  - b. Reinstatement following expulsion. Following reinstatement after being expelled from the Club, the reinstated member must undergo a period of Provisional membership, as defined in section 4.2.
- (iv) Life Member—shall be a Club member in good standing for at least a one (1) year duration who, upon application to the Board, payment of applicable dues, and satisfaction of all qualifications established for life membership, is accepted by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Board of Directors.
- (v) Honorary Member—shall be an individual who has been recognized for his/her achievements, contributions or research relating to the colonial era as it pertains to coins, money or related subjects and so designated by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Board of Directors. An Honorary Member shall also be granted Life Membership and not be required to pay dues.

#### **Section 4.2      Application for Membership**

A prospective new member (Regular or Junior) shall apply for membership by submission of an application form, either on-line from the C4 Website, or in writing, along with payment of the then current membership

dues to the Treasurer of the Club. Upon acceptance of the application form and payment of the required dues, the prospective new member shall receive the status of a Provisional Member. The names of all Provisional Members shall be published in the next available *C4 Newsletter*. Provided that no current Regular or Life Member objects, in writing, to the Board of Directors, to the admission of a Provisional Member within thirty (30) days of the date of publication, such Provisional Member shall receive the status of Regular Member or Junior Member, as appropriate. If, however, an existing Regular or Life Member so objects, the Board of Directors shall review such application and, unless a majority of the Board opposes the Provisional member, such Provisional Member shall receive the status of Regular Member or Junior Member, as appropriate. If a majority of the Board opposes the Provisional Member, the initial payment of dues will be refunded, and the Provisional Membership terminated.

#### Section 4.3      Renewal of Membership

A Regular or Junior Member may renew his/her membership by paying the then current membership dues by the first day of March of the respective calendar year for which dues are outstanding. A Junior Member shall pay dues as and be designated as a Regular Member in the calendar year following his/her eighteenth birthday.

Failure to pay dues by the first day of March of the respective calendar year shall result in an automatic suspension of membership. Prior to such suspension the Treasurer shall notify the member of the pending action. Reinstatement shall occur upon request of a suspended member and by the payment of the current calendar year dues.

#### Section 4.4      Membership Dues

Membership dues for Regular Members and Life Members shall be as determined from time to time by the Board of Directors. Yearly membership dues for Junior Members shall be one-half that of Regular Members. A member's dues for his/her initial term of membership shall be payable upon application for membership. Thereafter, annual membership dues shall become due and payable on the first day of March of the calendar year.

#### Section 4.5      Suspension and Expulsion of a Member

The Board of Directors, by affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3), may vote to suspend the membership of any member for cause, including dishonorable conduct, actions inimical to the best interests of the Club, or any other reason which the Board deems good and sufficient. The suspension period shall be determined by the Board, but not to exceed three (3) years.

In a similar manner, the Board of Directors, by affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3), may expel a member for cause, including dishonorable conduct, actions inimical to the best interests of the Club, or such other reason which the Board deems good and sufficient.

In either case, if the Board votes for suspension or expulsion, the affected member shall receive written notice, with reasonable specificity, covering the reason(s) for this action. If the member makes a written demand within twenty-one (21) days of the receipt of this notice of suspension or expulsion, the member shall be entitled to appeal to the Board for a reconsideration of this decision. The Board shall then convene a meeting (within 21 days) at which the member will be present, be questioned by the Board and asked to provide evidence to support his/her claim to be reinstated. Such meeting shall be in-person or held electronically. After

completing such questioning, the member will be excused, and the Board will vote on whether to uphold the expulsion/suspension. A 2/3 vote of the Board will be required to reaffirm the original decision. The President shall inform the member of the decision.

#### Section 4.6 Reinstatement of Suspended Member

At the expiration of the suspension period, a suspended member may make special application to the Board of Directors for reinstatement, which will occur following an affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the entire Board.

#### Section 4.7 Reinstatement of Expelled Member

After a period of five (5) years, any expelled member may make special application to the Board of Directors for reinstatement as a Provisional Member. Such status shall be granted upon an affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the entire Board. Provisional membership granted in this manner shall automatically, and without prejudice, convert to Regular Membership status after a period of two (2) years. A member expelled for a second time under section 4.5 shall not be eligible for reinstatement as a provisional member.

### **Article V** **(Meetings of the Members)**

#### Section 5.1 C4 Annual Meeting

The official C4 Annual Meeting shall be held during and in conjunction with the annual convention of the Club in the fourth quarter of each calendar year at such hour and place as the Board of Directors shall determine. Notice of the date, time and place of each Annual Meeting of the Club shall be published, if possible, both in the *C4 Newsletter* and posted on the Club's official website at least thirty (30) days before the date of such meeting. Notice of any material issue(s) to be addressed at the meeting shall be published in a similar manner. The agenda of the meeting will be decided by the President, in consultation with the Board. At the meeting, members will be allowed to ask questions of the Board and bring up items for general discussion.

If conditions make an in-person meeting impractical, the Annual Meeting may be convened electronically (e.g., video-conferencing, telephonic, internet) provided such electronic means are available. The notice of such meeting will be communicated in the same manner as indicated for an in-person meeting above, (i.e., published, if possible, both in the *C4 Newsletter* and posted on the Club's official website). An electronically convened meeting should utilize the best readily available resources to ensure that no member is denied participation.

#### Section 5.2 C4 Gatherings at Other Meetings

A C4 meeting may be organized by the Board of Directors to be held in conjunction with the annual ANA World Fair of Money, EAC convention or other national numismatic meetings. The time and place shall be determined by the President. If possible, minutes should be taken for inclusion in the *C4 Newsletter*.

#### Section 5.3 Regional Meetings

Regional meetings or gatherings may be organized by the Regional VP at a time and convenient location within the Region.

#### Section 5.4 Special Meetings of the Members

A special meeting of the Club may be called by:

- a) a written request of the President;
- b) a written request by any three (3) Board members; or
- c) a written request by any (50) members in good standing to the President.

Any of the above requests must specify the object of the meeting. Members of the Club shall receive advance notice of any special meeting by email at least twenty-one (21) days before the time set for the meeting. The notice of the special meeting shall include an agenda indicating the matters to be considered. The notices may be sent to the email addresses on file in the records of the Club.

#### Section 5.5 Voting

At all annual and special meetings of the Club, any items requiring a vote shall be determined by a majority the of votes cast by the members in good standing present either in person or voting by proxy. A proxy shall be submitted either in writing or by email to any Board member; such proxy votes shall be forwarded to the Secretary. Each member shall have one vote on each question presented for a vote. Cumulative voting will not be allowed.

#### Section 5.6 Minutes

Minutes of each Annual Meeting will be recorded by the Secretary (or designee, in the Secretary's absence) and shall be published in the next available issue of the *C4 Newsletter*. Minutes from any specially called meetings shall likewise be published in the *C4 Newsletter*. Publication of minutes from regional meetings and unofficial gatherings is optional.

### **Article VI (Officers)**

#### Section 6.1 Elected Officers

The elected officers of this Club shall be comprised of a President, a National Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and nine (9) Regional Vice-Presidents. These officers, plus the Immediate Past President (not elected) shall constitute the Board of Directors (see Section 8.2). The Board can, at its discretion and with a majority vote, change the number of Regional Vice-Presidents to best suit the needs of the Club.

#### Section 6.2 Duties of Officers

(1) President. The President shall have the following responsibilities, duties and powers:

- (a) The President shall preside over the Annual Meeting of the Club and at all meetings of the Board.
- (b) The President shall enforce the By-Laws and other regulations of the Club.
- (c) The President shall have general charge, supervision over and responsibility for the business and affairs of the Club. The President shall perform such other duties as shall be imposed upon him or her by resolution of the Board.

- (d) The President may vote on any motion brought before the Board. In the event of a tie vote including the vote of the President, the President's vote shall decide the issue.
  - (e) The President shall have the power, at the direction of, and in consultation with the Board, to enter and execute in the name of the Club, all contracts or other instruments.
  - (f) The President shall have the power, at the direction of, and in consultation with, the Board, to disperse and deposit funds and otherwise bind the Club in all legal matters.
  - (g) The President shall have the general powers and duties of management usually vested in the office of president of a corporation.
  - (h) The President shall occupy, after his/her term as President expires, the position of Immediate Past President until his successor leaves office.
  - (i) The President shall be responsible for conducting the biannual elections of the Board; however, the President may delegate this task to the Secretary or the Treasurer.
  - (j) The President shall perform other duties specifically enumerated in these By-Laws.
  - (k) The President and/or Secretary shall conduct the official correspondence of the Club, and shall also be responsible for sending out all notices to members when required by these By-Laws.
- (2) National Vice President. The National Vice President shall have authority to perform duties as the Board and/or the President shall assign from time to time. In the absence of the President or the inability of the President to act, the National Vice President shall perform all duties and exercise all powers of the office of President.
  - (3) Secretary. The Secretary shall be responsible for taking and maintaining the minutes of Board and general membership meetings, as well as all other records of the organization. The Secretary shall prepare the minutes of the annual membership meeting for publication in the *C4 Newsletter*. The Secretary and/or President shall conduct the official correspondence of the Club and shall also be responsible for sending out all notices to members when required by these By-Laws. The Secretary shall keep the records, documents and papers relating to the Club in such place as shall be designated by the Board. The Secretary shall perform any other duties as may be assigned to him/her by the Board.
  - (4) Treasurer. The Treasurer shall keep account of all monies received by him/her and deposit same in the name of the Club in such depository as shall be designated by the Board. The Treasurer shall not pay out or disburse any of the money of the Club except in such manner and for such purposes as shall be directed by the President. The Treasurer shall serve as Membership Chairman in the receipt of, and billing for, dues. At each annual meeting of the Board, the Treasurer shall make a statement of the financial condition of the Club and shall submit a detailed report of the financial condition of the Club for the preceding fiscal year.
  - (5) Regional Vice-Presidents. The regional Vice-Presidents shall coordinate the activities of the Club in their appointed region. Each Regional Vice-President shall report to the President and

to the membership on the numismatic activities in that region. Each Regional Vice-President shall act as the ambassador of the Club in his/her area.

### Section 6.3 Terms of Office

All terms of office shall be for a period of two (2) years. Each officer elected (see Article VII, Elections) shall hold office until his or her successor shall be duly elected and installed.

### Section 6.4 Eligibility to Hold Office

Any Regular or Life Member in good standing shall be eligible to be an officer. No individual shall simultaneously hold more than one (1) elected office.

### Section 6.5 Indemnification of the Board

The Club shall indemnify any officer for actions taken on behalf of the Club and in accordance with his/her job description, provided, however, such actions were not the result of negligent or intentional harmful conduct.

## **Article VII (Elections)**

### Section 7.1 General Election

The election of officers shall be held at least 30 days prior to the Annual Convention of every even numbered calendar year. Installation of the elected officers shall occur at the Annual Meeting immediately following the election. Any Regular or Life Member in good standing shall be eligible to vote in the election of officers and shall have one (1) vote each for the positions of President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer. Each member may vote only for a Regional Vice President candidate within the region corresponding to the address to which that member's C4 Newsletter is mailed.

### Section 7.2 Potential Candidates

A notice soliciting potential candidates, as well as the date by which responses must be received, shall be published in the C4 Newsletter at least 90 days prior to the date of the election. If that option is not feasible, the membership shall be notified via either mail, email, or the notice posted on the C4 website with email notification to the membership. Individuals wishing to have their name added to the official ballot for an elected officer position shall submit their request either in writing or via email to the C4 Secretary, by the deadline specified in the published notice.

Any member in good standing may nominate another such member for any officer position by submitting such nomination to the Secretary by the deadline specified above. The Secretary shall query the nominee as to his/her willingness to accept the nomination, and if accepted, that nominee shall be added to the ballot.

### Section 7.3 Election Process

The official ballot form containing the names of all candidates for each position shall be sent to all members at least 60 days prior to the Annual Convention via either email, mail, or posted on the C4 website for member access. The ballot shall also provide space for "write-in" candidates.

Completed ballots shall be returned either by mail or email to the Secretary of the Club, (addresses to be provided on the ballot). Completed ballots must be postmarked no later than 30 days after it was sent to the membership, and emailed ballots must be received by that date also, to allow the results to be tabulated and announced at the Annual Meeting.

#### Section 7.4 Unopposed Positions

If any candidate is unopposed for election and no mail/email votes are received for the candidate, the Club Secretary shall cast a vote for that candidate, and he/she shall be deemed elected by the membership of the Club. This shall include, if necessary, casting such single vote for any unopposed Regional Vice President candidate even if the position in question does not correspond to the region in which the Secretary resides.

#### Section 7.5 Ballot Inspectors and Tabulation of Results

The Secretary shall forward copies (by mail or email) of the ballots received to two (2) members in good standing, appointed by the President, who are not candidates for any contested office. These inspectors shall count and tabulate the results of the election. The inspectors shall file, in writing with the Secretary of the Club the results of the election. The Secretary shall then present these results to the full Board. The official election results shall be announced at the next Annual Meeting in conjunction with installation of the elected officers, posted on the C4 website within seven days of the end of the Convention, and published in the next *C4 Newsletter* issue following the election.

### **Article VIII (Board of Directors)**

#### Section 8.1 Management

The affairs of the Club shall be managed by the Board of Directors. The Board shall provide advice and consent for all actions of the President.

#### Section 8.2 Membership of the Board of Directors

The Board shall consist of all elected officers and the immediate past president of the Club. At its discretion, the Board may invite members in good standing to advise and consult with the Board on specific matters and participate in Board meetings. Such consulting members will not have a vote at Board meetings. Notice of such participation of non-voting members shall be provided by the President to the Secretary for inclusion in the Board minutes.

### **Article IX (Meetings of the Board)**

#### Section 9.1 Annual Board Meeting

The official Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held during and in conjunction with the annual convention of the Club in fourth quarter of each calendar year at such hour and place as the Board shall determine.

#### Section 9.2 Quorum

The attendance of a majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum at any meeting. A quorum must be present

in order to conduct business. A quorum will be determined by the number of in-person attendees plus those participating by proxy vote.

#### Section 9.3 Voting by the Board

At all meetings of the Board at which a quorum is present, all questions shall be determined by a majority of votes cast by the Directors present in person or by proxy, except as otherwise required by statute or these By-Laws. A proxy shall be considered valid when received in writing and signed by the submitter. Additionally, a proxy submitted via email shall be considered signed.

#### Section 9.4 Action Without a Meeting

In lieu of a formal Board meeting, the Board may act without a meeting if, prior or subsequent to such action, each member of the Board consents in writing (or by email) to such action. Such consent shall be recorded by the Secretary, who shall prepare a document to serve as the summary of the Board's actions.

#### Section 9.5 Electronic Participation in Board Meetings

The Board may convene its meetings electronically (e.g., video-teleconferencing, telephonic, internet) provided such electronic means are available. These resources should be available to all Board members, so that no member is denied participation.

### **Article X (Removal and Resignation of Officers)**

#### Section 10.1 Removal

An officer of the Club may be removed at any time, if it is determined that the best interests of the Club would be served by that decision. An officer elected by the membership may not be removed except by a 2/3 vote of the membership. The authority of any officer to act as an officer may be suspended by the Board for cause. The removal of an officer shall be without prejudice to his or her contract rights, if, any. Election of an officer shall not of itself create contract rights.

#### Section 10.2 Presidential Vacancy

Should the President be unable to perform his or her duties for whatever reason, the Vice-President shall fill the vacancy until a time agreed upon by the Board or the next election of officers.

#### Section 10.3 Vacancy in Office other than President

Should any elected officer, other than the President, be unable to complete his or her term of office, whether by reason of ill-health, resignation or removal, a replacement shall be appointed by the President, with a two-thirds (2/3) consent of the remaining Board. The member appointed to the vacant Board position shall hold that office for the remainder of his/her predecessor's term. The newly appointed member may stand as a candidate for reelection to the Board.

## **Article XI (Committees and Functional Groups)**

### **Section 11.1 Committees**

For the better execution of their powers and duties, the Board may, by resolution of a majority, authorize the President to appoint such committees as may be necessary to facilitate Club functions or activities. Such committees shall be comprised of Club members in good standing. However, non-club members with expertise in particular areas may also be invited to join committees as needed. The duties of each committee shall be defined as guidelines prepared by the Board and shall be published as part of the Board minutes in the next available issue of *C4 Newsletter*, following guideline issuance. Each committee shall submit reports of its meetings to the Board in a timely fashion following each committee meeting. All committees shall function in accordance with the rules and guidelines established by the Board. All committees may exercise such authority as authorized by the Board except for the following:

- (1) The determination of policy questions.
- (2) The making, altering, or repeal of any By-Laws.
- (3) The election, appointment or removal of any officer.
- (4) The submission to members of any action requiring approval of members.
- (5) The proposal or repeal of any amendment or resolution previously adopted by the Board of Directors.

### **Section 11.2 Publication of *C4 Newsletter***

The Club shall publish a newsletter on a quarterly basis. The Board shall appoint an Editor of the *C4 Newsletter* who must be a member in good standing. The Board may also appoint an Associate Editor of the *C4 Newsletter* to work alongside the Editor. The Associate Editor shall also be a member in good standing of the Club. Copies of the *C4 Newsletter* will be provided to every member in good standing (included with yearly dues).

### **Section 11.3 Club Reference Library**

The Club shall establish and maintain a Library for exclusive use of members in good standing and others by Board authorization. The Librarian shall be a volunteer, but must be a member in good standing.

## **Article XII (Miscellaneous Provisions)**

### **Section 12.1 Waiver of Notice**

Any notice required by these By-Laws, by the Certificate of Incorporation, or by the New Jersey Business Corporation Act may be waived in writing by any person entitled to notice. The waiver or waivers may be executed either before or after the event with respect to which notice is waived. Each officer or member of the Club attending a meeting without protesting, prior to its conclusion, the lack of proper notice shall be deemed conclusively to have waived notice of the meeting.

### **Section 12.2 Dissolution of C4**

A. The dissolution of C4 must be discussed and approved by a 2/3 vote of the Board of Directors. Notice of such an approved dissolution proposal will be provided to the entire C4 membership via appropriate means

(C4 Newsletter mailing, C4 Website, general email announcement, surface mail) at least 30 days prior to a general Club meeting, the date and time of which will be determined by the Board of Directors. The sole purpose of such meeting will be for the membership-at-large to vote on the dissolution proposal. Approval of such dissolution will be determined by a 2/3 majority of the membership present in person or voting by proxy at this meeting.

B. In the event a dissolution of C4 is approved, no officer or member thereof shall receive any pecuniary profit from the Club or its assets, except reasonable compensation for services effecting one or more of its purposes.

C. Upon the dissolution of C4, the Board of Directors, after paying or making provision for the payment of all Club liabilities, shall dispose of all Club assets. Such assets shall be distributed to nonprofit organizations operated exclusively for educational or scientific purposes within the numismatic community and operating within the meaning of section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The disposition of assets not so disposed shall be determined by the Order of a Court having competent jurisdiction within the state of current Club office location (currently New Jersey). Such asset disposal shall be made exclusively for exempt or public purposes to organizations as determined by the Court to be organized for such purposes.

#### Section 12.3 Fiscal Year

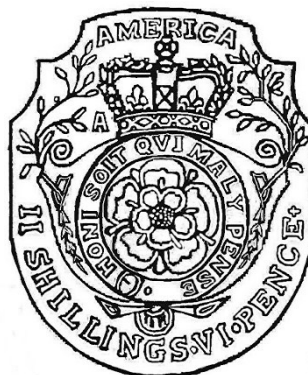
The fiscal year of the corporation shall begin on the 1st day of January of each year and end at midnight on the 31<sup>st</sup> day of December following.

#### Section 12.4 Seal

The seal of the Corporation shall be in the form affixed immediately below. *(Not Shown)*

<<<< END OF C4 BYLAWS >>>>

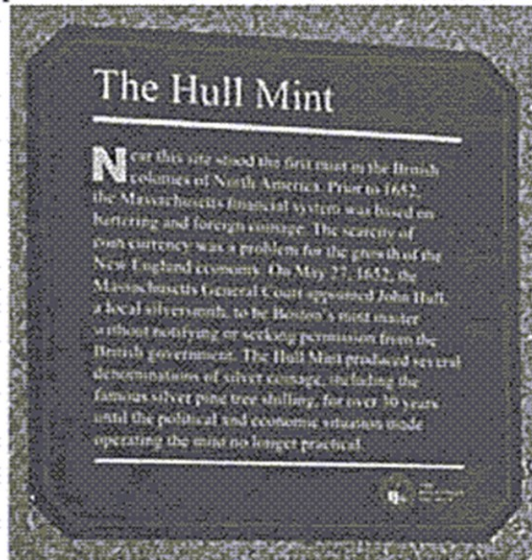
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[Editor's Note: This article originally appeared in the Winter 2008 issue of C4N. The author name is not given, but the smart money is on Ray Williams. At any rate, it brings back fond memories of the Boston conventions.]

C4 HELPS OBTAIN A PLAQUE COMMEMORATING JOHN HULL

On Friday afternoon November 14th at about 3:30 in the afternoon, there was an assembling of C4 members at the Macy's Department Store in downtown Boston. What could be so important to draw this big crowd away from the bourse floor of the C4 Convention? It was the dedication of the Historic Marker commemorating the site of the Boston Mint, where Hull and Sanderson struck the 1652 dated silver coins. The ceremony started with the Bostonian Society's Executive Director, Brian LeMay, welcoming everyone. He spoke about the Historic Marker Program and the functions of the Bostonian Society. John Adams read the text of the marker to the crowd that had assembled. Mr. LeMay then introduced Lou Jordon, well known to the numismatic community, who gave a short history of the Boston Mint. Then the marker was unveiled jointly by Messrs. Jordan and Adams. Mr. Adams was instrumental in communicating the historic significance of this site to the Bostonian Society, and working with them to make it a reality. Mr. LeMay then thanked all for attending and closed the ceremony.



It was a fun event and I'm pleased that it coincided with our annual C4 Convention. I would like to thank Marieke Van Damme of the Bostonian Society for her kindness and cooperation in this project. And a special thanks to Samantha Nelson, also from the Society, who was in constant communication. She went above and beyond in timing the event to happen during the convention. She also was responsible for the text on the Marker. Lastly, let us not forget to thank Lou Jordan, whose research made the site known, and who published the authoritative work on the Boston Mint.



John Adams and Lou Jourdan admire the just-unveiled plaque (Left) and the Notice that Appeared in the Boston Globe, Page B2.



ANNOUNCEMENTS

C4 Membership Dues

Annual dues are currently \$30.00 for Regular Membership (\$40 if residing outside the United States) and \$10.00 for Junior Membership (under 18 years of age; \$15 if non-US resident.) They are payable on a calendar year basis... due January 1. The year through which you are paid appears after your name on the mailing address label on the *C4 Newsletter* envelope. Life Memberships can be purchased for 25 times the annual membership cost, or \$750.00. You may mail checks (made out to "C4") to: Charlie Rohrer, C4 Treasurer, P.O. Box 25, Mountville, PA 17554

Thank you for paying in a timely manner... It makes his job easier and will be much appreciated!

C4 25th Anniversary Medals



A limited number of medals are still available. Individual copper medals can be purchased for \$13, and silver (one ounce, .999 silver) medals can be purchased for \$43, or a set containing one of each for \$48. These prices include postage.

If included along with an initial order, above, additional individual copper and silver medals are \$8 and \$35, respectively. Additional sets can be purchased for \$40 per set as long as they are included with an initial order, to save on postage.

Checks should be made payable to C4 and mailed to Charlie Rohrer, C4 treasurer, P.O. Box 25, Mountville, PA, 17554.

Obtaining Back Copies of C4 Newsletter and C4 Auction Catalogues

Wayne Shelby has agreed to store the back copies of the *C4 Newsletter*. People wishing to purchase back issues that are still available should send their money to our treasurer, Charlie Rohrer, whose contact data are at page 2. Upon receipt of the money, he will contact Wayne, who will mail out the material. Back copies of the *Newsletter* are \$10 for the first and \$8 for all after that placed at the same time. If you have questions of what material is available, you can contact Wayne at:

dughistory@juno.com

609-261-6662 (Home)

THE C4 NEWSLETTER IS ON THE NEWMAN NUMISMATIC PORTAL!

Past issues of The C4 Newsletter, and a plethora of other important numismatic resources are now available online, through The Newman Numismatic Portal, at:

www.archive.org/details/newmannumismatic

C4 Offers Important Colonial Books

For more information on the following books, published by the Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4,) visit the C4 website at www.colonialcoins.org. These books may be ordered directly from: Charles Davis' website: www.numisbook.com. Books marked with an asterisk are also available from Kolbe & Fanning Numismatic Booksellers at www.numislit.com.

(1) Clark, Randy. *The Identification and Classification of Connecticut Coppers 1785-1788*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2021. Price: \$150.*

(2) Howes, Jack, Rosen, James and Trudgen, Gary. *The History and Coinage of Machin's Mills*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2021. Price: \$85.*

(3) Jordan, Lou. *John Hull, The Mint, and The Economics of Massachusetts Coinage*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2002. Price: \$10.

(4) McDowell, Christopher R., *Abel Buell and the History of the Connecticut and Fugio Coinages*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2015. Price \$85.

(5) Martin, Sydney. *French Coinage Specifically for Colonial America*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2016. Price \$50.

(6) Martin, Sydney. *The Hibernia Coinage of William Wood (1722-1724,)* Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2007. Price: \$50.

(7) Martin, Sydney. *The Rosa Americana Coinage of William Wood*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2012. Price \$50.

(8) Martin, Sydney. *St. Patrick Coinage for Ireland and New Jersey*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2018. Price \$95.

(9) Moore, Roger. *The Coins of Colonial Virginia*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2019, Price \$50.

* * * * *

RESOURCE FOR THE C4 NEWSLETTER

Our C4 Newsletter now has an index available on our website at www.colonialcoins.org. There are two indexes: one by author and a second by topic/title. This is a beginning and the index will improve over time. We have intentions of updating the index within a week or two of every issue being shipped. We ask past authors and contributors to the C4N to please review their work in the index and forward any corrections/additions/suggestions to Ray Williams at njraywms@optonline.net or call.

The American Numismatic Society lacks just 10 pieces of Continental Currency for a complete set. If you would like to donate to the study collection, please contact Curator of the Americas, Jesse Kraft, at jkraft@numismatics.org. The missing notes are as follows:

February 26, 1777, \$2, Friedberg.55 — May 20, 1777 \$4 Friedberg.65 — May 20, 1777, \$5, Friedberg.66 — May 20, 1777, \$7, Friedberg.68 — May 20, 1777, \$8, Friedberg.69 — April 11, 1778, \$6, Friedberg.73 — April 11, 1778, \$7, Friedberg.74 — April 11, 1778, \$8, Friedberg.75 — April 11, 1778, \$20, Friedberg.76 — April 11, 1778, \$40, Friedberg.78

The Daniel Frank Sedwick database of fake cobs is on ForgeryNetwork:
<http://www.forgerynetwork.com/default.aspx?keyword=cob>

PROSPECTIVE MEMBERS

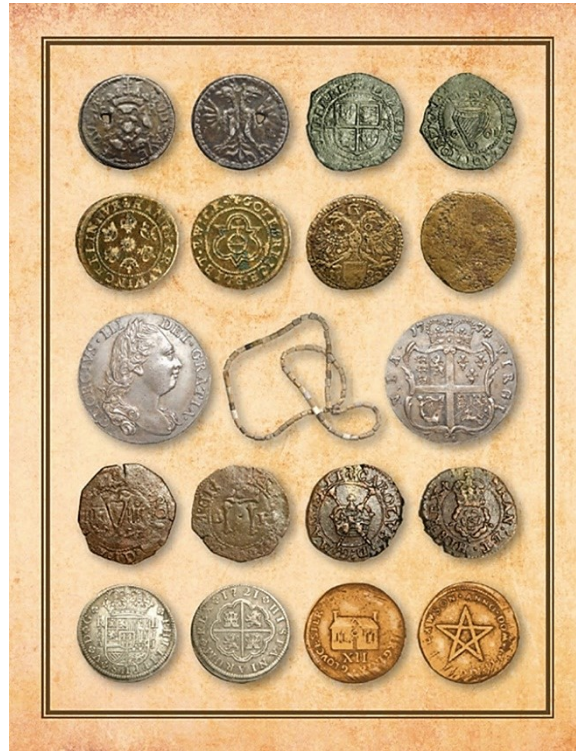
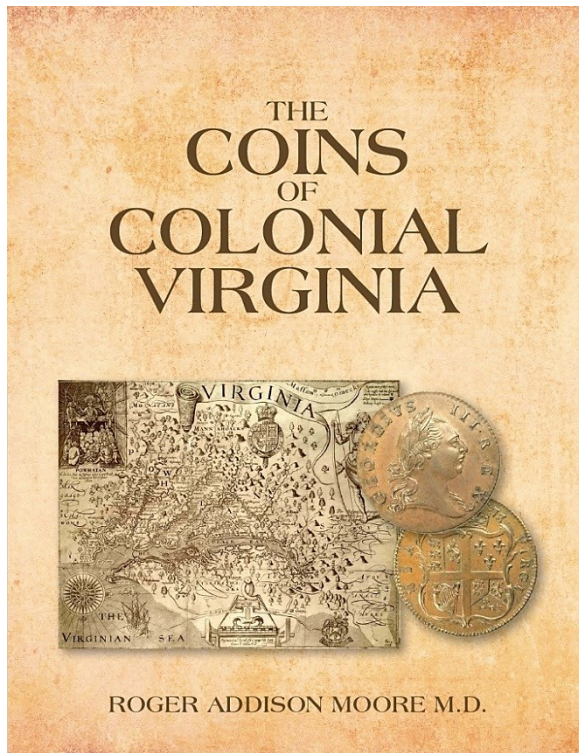
In accordance with our by-laws, those who have recently joined C4 as provisional members are listed below. If any current C4 member in good standing has a reason any of the following should be denied membership in C4, please contact either your Regional VP or the President of the Club, Craig McDonald. The new provisional members are:

Michael Callis - NH
Harry Cook - NJ

Jonathan Greif - NJ
Don Meyerhoff - VA

Angel Navarro - PR
Joshua Regnaud - NC

***C4 Proudly Announces a Book
By Roger A. Moore!***



The growth and development of Virginia into one of the most important North American colonies can be traced by the economic evolution of the Dominion State as it attempted to gain the necessary hard currency needed for commerce. The history surrounding the introduction of various coinages and the use of tobacco as a commodity currency over the 150 years leading up to the final authorization of the production of Virginia halfpence in 1773 is fascinating. Equally as absorbing are the twists, turns, and dead ends encountered by the Virginia colonists as they sought authorization from the English Crown for their own coinage. It is ironic that the long-desired copper Virginia halfpence finally provided to Virginia under Warrant from King George III became available to the colonists only fifty days before the beginning of the American Revolution.

In addition to exploring the historic context in which colonial Virginia struggled to obtain hard currency, methods are provided for attributing and collecting the 30 known die varieties of the 1773 copper Virginia halfpence. The book also enumerates the specifics of the Virginia halfpence metrology, rarity, and grading, as well as their numerous forgeries, facsimiles, fantasies, and oddities. Virginia halfpence can be appreciated and collected in nearly uncirculated condition and are important additions to any collection of American colonial coins.

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**The Colonial Coin Collectors Club announces a 2<sup>nd</sup> printing:  
*CONTEMPORARY COUNTERFEIT HALFPENNY AND  
FARTHING FAMILIES, 2<sup>nd</sup> PRINTING***

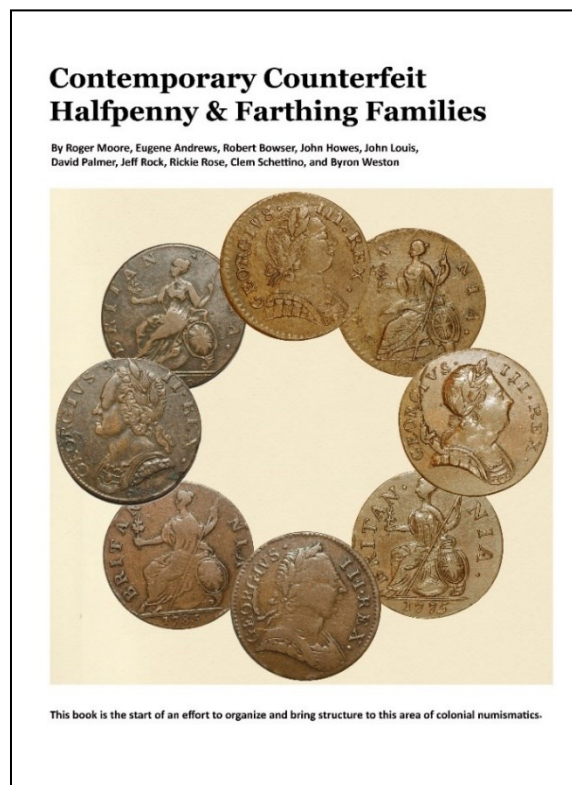
**By Roger Moore, Eugene Andrews, Robert Bowser, John Howes, John Louis, David Palmer, Jeff Rock, Rickie Rose, Clem Schettino, and Byron Weston**

This monograph is the start of an effort to organize and bring structure to this area of colonial numismatics: it breaks down the vast number of different varieties into related groups called Families. A Family of contemporary counterfeits is a group of coins that likely came from the same minting operation at about the same time. Families are logical groups that share one or more of the following attributes: dies, die making punches, or similarities in the design style. This updated large format, glossy, 294-page and profusely illustrated in color hardcover is available from Barnes & Noble, Amazon books, and other mass market retailers. Check specifically for ISBN 978-1-64255-857-9.

Comments on *Contemporary Counterfeit Halfpenny and Farthing Families*:

Jim Rosen, Past President, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, Inc.:

“Finally, a wonderful and badly needed reference book of extraordinary importance that for the first time begins the monumental task of putting order to the unorganized field of counterfeit halfpence and farthings.”



\*\*\*\*\*

# Early American Coppers



If you have an interest in Early American Copper Cents, Half Cents, Tokens, Medals etc., Please visit our web page and consider joining this prestigious Club.

*Penny-Wise*-Our award winning Quarterly Journal

EAC Website-Exclusive Member Section

References, Videos, Club Activities

Annual Convention-Members meet every spring to share information, interests and friendships

Region 8 Email Publication-Member information in an easy to read weekly blast

Copper Notes, Large Cent, Halfcent and Dark side Facebook Groups for deep discussions.

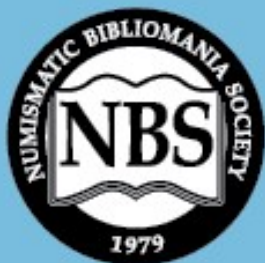
EAC yearly dues are \$39.00. A junior membership (under 18) is available for \$5.00

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## CLASSIFIED ADS

Effective starting with the Winter 2021 issue, there is no longer a price difference for color ads.

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| 1 page     | \$300   | \$450    | \$600    | \$750    | 6" x 9"   |
| 1/2 page   | \$175   | \$250    | \$325    | \$400    | 6" x 4.5" |

Please send check with your ad to Treasurer, Charlie Rohrer, when placing your ad. We accept camera-ready copy or any Microsoft Word compatible computer file.

All members also have the right to include a free classified ad in the newsletter of up to 10 lines of **text only**.

**NOTICE:** The Colonial Coin Collectors Club does not review the ads provided for accuracy, nor does it assess any items offered for sale relative to authenticity, correct descriptions, or the like. C4 is not to be considered a party to any transactions occurring between members based on such ads and will in no way be responsible to either the buyer or seller.

**EDITOR NOTE: FREE Classified Ads that have run for four consecutive issues will be discontinued unless instructed otherwise by the advertiser.**

I am looking for original issues of Volume 3 of the C4 Newsletter (Issues Vol 3 #1, #2 and #3), and original issues of the Colonial Newsletter #129 through 165 (late 2005 through final issue in 2017). I am also interested in finding a full set of the original Colonial Newsletter issues from Volumes 1 and 2.

Contact me at [john.r.hoskins@gmail.com](mailto:john.r.hoskins@gmail.com) - thank you!

Member downsizing and moving-

Set of back issues of the C4 Newsletter for sale. Complete set except for 2001 vol 9, #2 summer and 2002 vol 10 #4 winter. Note 1996 only had 3 issues and one is mislabeled 1997. Only 2 issues in 1993, the first year. Set ends 2021. 110 issues sold as set only for \$275.00 plus shipping.

Contact [halcherry@msn.com](mailto:halcherry@msn.com)



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20

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| E. Newman Fugio cent photographic plates, reprinted by C-4 1999      | \$20  |
| R. Vlack's MA half cent and cent photographic plates, ex. Mike Ringo | \$25  |
| R. Vlack's Machins Mill photographic plates, ex. Mike Ringo          | \$25  |
| NJ cent                                                              | \$45  |
| Vermont landscape cent                                               | \$300 |

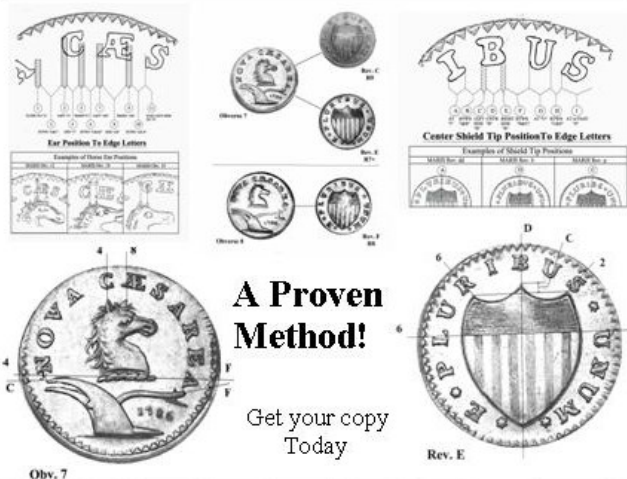
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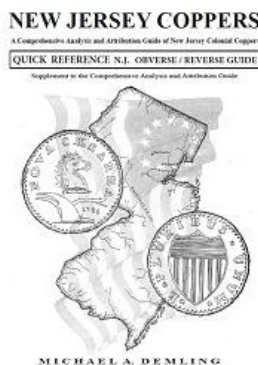
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Security Room Opens 2:00PM

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Golf at Plum Creek Golf Club  
Meet in Hotel Lobby at 8:00AM

Dealer Setup at 2:00PM - 6:00PM

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 2022

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Public Bourse Opens 10:00AM - 6:00PM



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Dealers at 8:00AM - 10:00AM  
Public Bourse Opens 10:00AM - 3:00PM

The Del & Larry Bland Collection of 1794 Cents  
and The SAM NACOL COLLECTION of Late Dates

4:30PM

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