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The C4 Newsletter

Spring 2023

C4



Spring 2023

Volume 31, Number 1



**Lions, Discoveries and Detecting Finds
Oh My!**

Featured in this issue:

- President's Message (C. R. McDowell)
- 2022 C4 Treasurer's Report (C. Rohrer)
- New Connecticut Copper Variety – 1786 Miller 5.11-S (K. Vinton and C. Young)
- Mind Your Business: The Conspicuously Forgotten Sundial (J. Casey)
- Making Money Last: Repaired Colonial and Continental Currency (J. Daragan)
- Interview with Alan Stahl, Curator of Numismatics at Princeton University (J. Burke)
- Unique Double-Sided Vermont Discovery (J. W. Jaycox)
- Lion Dollars in Early America (T. Kays)
- A True Story (R. Williams)
- Metal Detecting Corner (M. Virga)
- Wyatt and Bishop Copies of Massachusetts Silver Coins (Ray Rouse)
- A 2nd 17th Century James Budd Halfpenny Token Found in Burlington Co. NJ (W. H. Shelby)
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- When Money Grew on Trees: The Cocoa Bean Money of the Aztec Empire (S. Peck)
- Becoming a Library Co. of Philadelphia Member: Sealing the Past with the Present (R. A. Moore)
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- Announcements, Ads: Classified, Sponsored and Reciprocal Club

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The Sydney F. Martin Collection – Part III

The Middle Colonies Sale Realizes Nearly \$3 Million

As this issue of C4 was about to go to press, the final lot of the Sydney F. Martin Collection Part III was sold in our Spring 2023 Auction, with the session totaling nearly \$3 million! The enthusiasm for Syd's collection among buyers remains strong as we move forward into 2023 and more offerings in this tremendous auction series. A handful of prices realized are showcased below. Congratulations to the successful bidders who now own a piece of the finest collections of its type!



1785 Immune Columbia / Nova Constellatio. W-1990, Breen-1122. Rarity-8. Copper. Blunt Rays, CONSTELLATIO. EF-40 (PCGS).

Realized \$114,000



1785 Inimica Tyrannis / Confederatio. W-5630, Breen-1123. Rarity-7. Copper. INIMICA TYRANNIS AMERICA, Large Circle. EF-45 (PCGS).

Realized \$90,000



(ca. 1784) New York. Ephraim Brasher (EB) Regulated Brazil 1754-B 6400 Reis. AU-53 (PCGS).

Realized \$168,000



1787 New York Excelsior Copper. W-5775, Breen-978. Rarity-7+. New York Arms / Heraldic Eagle Reverse. Eagle Facing Right, Arrows at Left. AU-53 (PCGS).

Realized \$144,000



1783 John Chalmers Shilling. W-1795, Breen-1010. Rarity-7+. Rings. VF-35 (PCGS).

Realized \$144,000

Contact Us for More Information About The Sydney F. Martin Collection

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The C4 Newsletter

Volume 31, Number 1

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Membership questions, address changes, and dues should be sent to Charlie Rohrer at P.O. Box 25, Mountville, PA 17554. Dues are \$30 regular (including 1st class mailing of the Newsletter *within the U.S.*) and \$40 (for 1st class mailing outside the U.S.); \$10 for junior members (under 18 residing in the U.S.) and \$15 (under 19 residing outside the U.S.)



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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE – APRIL 2023

(Christopher R. McDowell)

The financial and membership information posted in this issue shows that C4 memberships are increasing and our finances are robust. The health of our Club is good. We are a vibrant, active and growing organization.

As we make our way through this long mild winter, your Club is working hard on several large projects. Arguably the most significant new venture is the **C4 Metal Detecting Find of the Year Competition**. You can locate the full details of the competition on the C4 website. I shall summarize the rules here:

- The contest is open to everyone, C4 members and non-members alike.
- Only North American found colonial numismatic items are acceptable; these include coins, artifacts, or a hoard.
- The competition timeline is from August 1, 2022, to August 1, 2023.
- All contestants must submit photos of the obverse and reverse of finds, along with the date, county, and state where the item(s) was recovered.
- Please send submissions to both of the two email addresses: Region1VP@colonialcoins.org and Region7VP@colonialcoins.org
- There is no limit on the number of submissions for the 2022/2023 competition.
- Preference will be given to competitors who also produce a photo or video of their find in situ.
- If the item is cleaned, a pre- and post-cleaning photo is recommended.
- The winning finds will be determined solely within the discretion of the C4 metal detecting committee.
- The committee will meet and determine the winners in time for them to be announced at our 2023 C4 convention in Baltimore. Competitors do not need to be present to win.
- Grand Prize: \$150.00
- First Runner-Up: Prize: \$100.00
- Second Runner-Up Prize: \$50.00
- 4th thru 6th place contestants receive a book authored by Will Nipper titled, *In Yankee Doodle's Pocket: The Myth Magic & Politics Of Money In Early America*.
- All images and information submitted become the property of C4 and may be used by C4 for publicity or research purposes.

Although the contest's advertising has been low-key thus far, we have already received many outstanding submissions. I am highly impressed with the quality and quantity of coins found. If you are into metal detecting or know someone who is, please help spread the word about our exciting new contest.

You may have noticed that *C4 Newsletter* Editor Will Nipper's book is listed as one of the contest's prizes. Mr. Nipper has graciously donated most of the remaining stock of his books to the Club, which we are selling at a deep discount. I have had a copy of *In Yankee Doodle's Pocket: The Myth Magic & Politics Of Money In Early America* for over a decade. It is a wonderful single-volume compendium of American colonial numismatics. Supplies of this book are limited, and the price is too reasonable to pass up. If you want one of the remaining copies, please see the "News" section of the C4 website or the ad in this issue of *C4N*. The book is **FREE** for the asking, with \$5 for shipping, to our Club's junior members and \$25

with shipping included to regular C4 members. Once our supplies are exhausted, this offer expires. The Club's primary mission is the education of the public and our members about colonial numismatics. There is no better way to accomplish this mission than the low-price dissemination of this book. Buy the book before you buy the coin!

Along these lines, we continue to de-acquisition duplicate volumes from our C4 Library. This, too, is an excellent opportunity for members to obtain great books at a great price. We could sell these books on eBay or to the general public for more money; however, the C4 Board feels that our members deserve the first opportunity to acquire these titles at discounted prices. The latest book sale listings are posted on the C4 website. I expect we will sell books on the website for at least the rest of this year. I recommend that those interested in improving their home libraries frequently check for new listings.

In the coming weeks, the C4 Board of Directors will start organizing our 2023 Baltimore Convention on November 8-11, 2023. Convention details will be listed on the C4 website under the "Convention" heading as the date approaches. Currently, last year's schedule is posted. I am leaving the old program up for those who have never attended a convention so they can see all the fun the rest of us have been having.

The officers of this Club are all volunteers. None of us are compensated monetarily for our time and efforts on behalf of you, our members. Other people are not current Club officers but have contributed mightily to the Club's success over the years through their volunteer services. Two of these men are retiring from their duties this year. I want to thank them personally on behalf of C4: Ray Williams, a past Club president, is one of our hobby's greatest ambassadors. Ray assists with the convention each year, performing a dozen small tasks that help make our convention a success, such as putting together the Convention programs, bringing our C4 table banner, projector screen, extension cords, and setting up the audio/visual equipment, etc., etc. Ray is busy working the entire convention to make sure everything runs smoothly. You have undoubtedly seen him wiping sweat from his brow as he crawls around the floor, plugging in various pieces of equipment. Thank you, Ray, for all that you do and have done. We all notice and appreciate you. Jim Rosen, also a former C4 president, has assisted for years, acting as the go-between for C4 and the Whitman organization. Jim will be transitioning these duties this year. Thank you, Jim, for all your hard work over the years, not just your work with Whitman but also for all the other things, large and small, you have done and continue to do for our hobby.

Until our next issue, I wish you all well.

Christopher R. McDowell,
President C4,
18 March 2023



[Editor: Below the Annual Treasurer's Report for 2022 courtesy of C4 Treasurer Charlie Rohrer.]

C4 2022 Revenue/Expenses		
REVENUE	Dues	8,544.68
	CD Interest	2,336.04
	Savings Interest	0.26
	C4-Published Books Sales	3,295.52
	Newsletter Ads	5,250.00
	Stack's-Bowers C4 Convention Contribution	15,625.00
	C4 Convention Dinner	975.00
	Convention C4 Dealer Tables	2,200.00
	C4 Library Book Convention Auction	1,240.00
	C4 Convention Program Donation	176.14
	C4 Newsletter Back Issue Sales	361.46
	C4 Medals Sales	115.00
	Donations	519.00
	PayPal Testing	29.43
	<u>TOTAL REVENUE</u>	<u>40,667.53</u>
EXPENSES	C4 Newsletter	20,046.43
	C4 Book Authors' Revenue Split	1,624.75
	3 CT Books for NLG Award Submission	450.00
	C4 Convention - Sheraton	4,735.84
	C4 Convention - Whitman	4,739.90
	C4 Convention - Numismatic Marketing, LLC	2,741.13
	C4 Convention - Program	176.14
	C4 Convention - Thank You Gifts: Whitman/Stacks	275.00
	Tax Preparation	650.00
	ANA Dues (2 years)	125.00
	Website Maintenance	1,500.00
	Election Ballot Printing/Mailing	613.54
	Miscellaneous Postage	293.61
	Syd Martin Medals for Book Awards	3,187.10
	Zoom Subscription	159.80
	Quicken Subscription	38.15
	30th Anniversary Medals	413.95
	Annual NJ State Registration	33.00
	C4 PO Box Rent	92.00
	Projector Screen	60.82
	PayPal Testing	31.00
	<u>TOTAL EXPENSES</u>	<u>41,987.16</u>
ASSETS	Checking Account	34,574.92
	Savings Account	2,083.21
	C4 Credit Card (Sheraton charge)	-923.04
	CD's	85,031.84
	<u>TOTAL ASSETS</u>	<u>120,766.93</u>
MEMBERS	TOTAL	405
	LIFE (included above)	58



NEW CONNECTICUT COPPER VARIETY – 1786 MILLER 5.11-S

(Kevin Vinton and Chris Young)



We are excited to report the discovery of a previously unknown die variety of 1786 Connecticut copper. This piece marries two known dies, Mailed Bust Left obverse 5.11 with the well-known “Sword Hilt and Guard” reverse S. Previously, obverse 5.11 was known only in combination with reverse R, while reverse S was known in combination with obverses 4.2, 5.14, and 5.15. Reverse S is now tied with reverse G for most prolific 1786 reverse, each with four combinations. This coin surfaced on the first day of the recent FUN show in January 2023. The reverse was readily attributable as the sword hilt and guard was clearly visible and the short, distinctively-spaced olive branch leaves bold as well. The obverse immediately stood out as something different, it didn’t have the boldly raised laurel wreath of the usually seen 5.14 obverse, nor the die break at the neck or lack of colons of 4.2, and had swelling in a different area than the rare 5.15 obverse. While it was almost certain this was either a new obverse or a new combination, it was difficult to immediately place what the obverse might be, as the swelling in the left obverse field didn’t ring any bells. That evening after the show, with the help of Randy Clark and further studying the coin and photos of the various 1786 obverses, it became clear that the obverse is a late state of 5.11. The swelling at AUC on this piece is seen to a much lesser extent on a few late die state examples of 5.11-R, and the best diagnostic is the very thin and light colon following AUCTORI that is unique to this obverse.

The coin weighs 142.9 grains and grades VG or so, with strong central detail but much weaker peripheries due to strike and the late state of the dies. The surfaces are smooth and undamaged, just showing some of the natural planchet striations and laminations that are typical of all the S reverse die pairs. There is a pronounced planchet cutter lip at the upper left obverse rim, a feature Clark notes as being common on S reverse varieties as well.

Remarkably, this is the third new Connecticut die variety to be discovered in just the last two years, the other two being 1787 Draped Bust Left varieties. This brings the total number of Connecticut copper die varieties known to 357, not including mules and “Bungtowns.” This is the first new 1786 variety discovered since 2008 when 4.1-H.2 was identified, of which there are now two specimens. Thus, 1786 Miller 5.11-S is currently the only known unique 1786 Connecticut copper variety.

MIND YOUR BUSINESS THE CONSPICUOUSLY FORGOTTEN SUNDIAL

(Julia Casey)



The mottoes of “Mind Your Business” and “Fugio” on our Continental Currency paper money, the controversial “1776 dollars,” and the first copper cents are attributed to the wry humor of Benjamin Franklin. Fittingly compared to the wordplay of Poor Richard Saunders, their placement in conjunction with an illustration of a sundial has been interpreted as an admonition to not squander precious time and to pay attention to your personal and financial affairs. The placement of these words on currency and coins of the day would serve as an almost daily reminder of these truisms. Franklin’s esteem and credentials are indisputable, however, in this instance, he is perhaps just a smidge overpromoted.

In 1902, the American historian Alice Morse Earle (1851-1911) published *Sun-Dials and Roses of Yesterday*. In this book, Earle developed an interesting theory, after she became aware that the mottoes on contemporary sundials were very similar to the “Mind Your Business” and “Fugio” legends on early American money. In particular, Earle was drawn to the motto on the sundial which had been at the London general post office, “BE ABOUT YOUR BUSINESS.” Noting that as a postmaster Franklin would have had an interest in the English postal system when he lived there (from 1757 to 1762, and again from 1764 to 1774) Earle “never doubted that it was entirely Franklin’s taste which supplied to our new nation the sun-dial design and the motto, MIND YOUR BUSINESS.”¹ Earle’s thoughts on Franklin and the design of early American money as stated in her book were briefly mentioned by numismatic historians, with little follow-up.²

While in England, the observant Franklin would have been made daily aware of the motto-bearing sundials that were prominently placed on town market crosses and cathedrals. What Earle did not realize was the probability that Franklin was not merely inspired by the similar motto on the London post-office sundial but that the “MIND YOUR BUSINESS” sundial motto had already been established. The March 2, 1769, *Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette* contains a letter from “a plain West country Husbandman” from Bridgewater, who wrote that “on our market cross dial is this motto, *Mind your business.*” This sundial is not to be found today, but per the British Sundial Society (<https://sundialsoc.org.uk/>) there exist at least two sundials in Great Britain that bear this motto, one on the Rotunda Museum in Scarborough and another on a school in Goathland. The word “fugio” is found on sundials too. Usually, it is part of the phrase “Dum Spectas Fugio” (“While you watch, I fly.”) but occasionally as part of other mottoes, such as the 1774-dated sundial “Vivite Fugio” (“Live, I fly”) on St. Cuthbert Kirk in Edinburgh.



¹ Alice Morse Earle, *Sun-Dials and Roses of Yesterday* (London: The Macmillan Co., 1902), pp. 22-23.

² Edward R. Barnsley, “More Anent that New York City Scrip of the War of 1812 Period,” *Paper Money* (First Quarter 1972), p. 6. See also: W.M. Rosen, “Origin of the Motto ‘Mind Your Business’,” *The Numismatist*, (Vol. 35, 1922), pp. 230-231.

Most intriguing of all is one found in the London vicinity. There is a conspicuous church clock on St. Mary's in the Hertfordshire village of Furneux-Pelham. This medieval structure was renovated in the early twentieth century and the spire has the mottoes "Time Flies" (i.e., *Tempus Fugit* or *Fugio*) and "Mind Your Business," leaving one to wonder if the clock replaced an earlier sundial bearing similar mottoes that left an impression on Benjamin Franklin.



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MAKING MONEY LAST: REPAIRED COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CURRENCY BILLS

(Joseph Daragan)

Colonial and Continental Currency bills (colonial notes) had a hard life. Some issues circulated for decades before their redemption dates, or before a subsequent issue of notes was authorized and circulated. Some notes circulated after their nominal redemption dates. Some notes continued to circulate even after later issues became available. Notes fell apart because their paper was fragile, because they separated along folds, or because they simply wore out in circulation.

What would you do with a raggedy note that you wished to spend? The bill could be in two, four, or more pieces. It could have tears; a piece of the note could be missing. You did not simply want to throw it away since it had value. You repaired it somehow. You could glue your note together, pin it together, sew it together, or back it with another piece of paper. You could patch a partial note with a piece from another torn note. If you were unscrupulous, you could attach a piece of a counterfeit note to a piece of a genuine note, thus literally making more money (Philip L. Mossman, *From Crime to Punishment*, ANS Numismatic Studies 27, 2013, p. 215).

Pinning a note back together might work, but you might need more than one pin.



Figure 1 – Two-shilling Pennsylvania note dated March 10, 1769, showing the use of two pins to hold the pieces together. (Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com)

Or you could break out your sewing kit, as shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2 – One-dollar Maryland note dated 1767 with large sewn threads placed vertically along the three large creases to hold the sections of the note together.

Additionally, you could piece your note together using another piece of scrap paper which would serve as backing for the pieces of note which could be glued to the paper (Figures 3 and 4).



Figure 3 – Five-shilling North Carolina note dated 1771 which has been held together by gluing the pieces of the note to a piece of paper that had been used for some previous document and being sewn along the center seam.



Figure 4 – Two-shilling Connecticut note dated 1775 with backing obtained from a contemporary newspaper.

Sometimes, after hard use, a note needed to be repaired again. An example is shown in Figure 5.



Figure 5 – Three-shilling North Carolina note dated 1761 repaired with backing paper on two occasions with different scrap paper. (Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com)

One South Carolinian who had had two half notes cleverly made a whole note by piecing the halves of two different notes together (Figure 6).



Figure 6 – The left half is a fifteen-shilling note, while the right half is a twenty-shilling (£1) note. Did it pass for 15 shillings, 20 shillings, or 17 ½ shillings? (Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com)

Either because their paper was sturdy, or because they depreciated quickly, repaired Continental notes are less frequently found. Still, below is a Continental note followed by a set of notes from the 13 colonies that achieved extended lives through repair work.



Figure 7 – Continental Currency Two-thirds of a dollar note dated February 17, 1776, repaired with backing. (Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com)



Figure 8 – Connecticut One-shilling note dated June 7, 1776, with backing.



Figure 9 – Delaware Ten-shilling note from the 1750s backed with a Pennsylvania newspaper scrap. (Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com)



Figure 10 – Georgia Ten-shilling note dated 1762 with newspaper scrap. (Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com)



Figure 11 – Maryland One-ninth of a dollar note dated March 1, 1770, backed with manuscript piece.
(Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com)



Figure 12 – Massachusetts Two-shilling note dated August 18, 1775, with sewing and backing repairs.
(Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com)



Figure 13 – New Hampshire Three-shilling note dated July 25, 1775, backed with newspaper scrap.
(Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com)



Figure 14 – New Jersey Three-shilling note dated April 12, 1760, with sewing and backing repairs.
(Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com)



Figure 15 – New York One-eighth of a Dollar note dated March 5, 1776, with backing.
(Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com)



Figure 16 – North Carolina Thirty-shilling note dated April 4, 1748, with backing and multiple endorsements.
(Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com)



Figure 17 – Pennsylvania Five-shilling note dated June 18, 1764, pinned to secure a cloth tape repair.
(Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com)



Figure 18 – Rhode Island Six-pence note dated November 6, 1775, backed with newspaper.



Figure 19 – South Carolina Fifteen-shilling note dated November 15, 1775, with backing.
(Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com)



Figure 20 – Virginia Five-shilling note dated March 11, 1760, repaired with sewing and backing.

Though the colonial and Confederation notes that have been repaired are typically in the lowest of grades due to the wear and tear they have endured, they are also a fascinating look into the past methods that everyday people used to preserve what currency they were able to obtain. The contemporary method of gluing deteriorating currency to a piece of scrap paper is an extra bonus for the modern collector, since in many cases the backing paper taken from newspapers and documents provides an additional piece of history that can be researched.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The idea, even impetus, for this essay originated from a November message string in the Colonial Coin Groups forum. Thanks to Bruce Smith, Ray Williams, and Roger Moore for providing comments and images of repaired Colonial Notes, and to Heritage Auctions for images from several sales.

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INTERVIEW WITH ALAN STAHL CURATOR OF NUMISMATICS AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

(Jeff Burke)

INTRODUCTION

I am grateful to Alan Stahl, Curator of Numismatics at Princeton University, for his prompt responses to my questions about numismatic holdings at Princeton as well as his web link references. I conducted a Q & A interview with Alan through an exchange of e-mails in May 2021.

I have fond memories of Firestone Library, which houses the Princeton collection. As a Princeton Theological Seminary student in the 1980s, I often read church history and reviewed my Biblical Greek flashcards while ensconced at Firestone. Sometimes I would just wander around the stacks and carefully examine old books. I hope to visit the campus again to take in the upcoming exhibits that Alan highlights below!

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q: I read on the Princeton University website that in addition to your numismatic curatorial responsibilities, you also work as a Lecturer in the Departments of Art and Archeology, Classics and History. In addition, your bio sketch mentions that you have served as a numismatist on several of the University's digs. Have you been able to incorporate some of your dig findings in the courses that you offer?

A: In my general graduate course on numismatic methodology I devote a session to archaeological finds of coins in which I include my experiences working as site numismatist at La Isabella, Dominican Republic (Columbus's first colony in the New World), Polis, Cyprus (Princeton's recently-completed excavation), and Chatham, Massachusetts (the excavation of the Nickerson site, whose coin finds were published in the December 2020 *JEAN*). I teach an undergraduate course on the archaeology of Antioch, Turkey, in which I devote much attention to the coin finds from Princeton's excavations there, 24,000 of which constitute the core of the Princeton Numismatic Collection.

Q: Can you recall any stories about your early years of collecting? Did a grandparent or other figure pique your interest in collecting coins?

A: I don't have a personal coin collection; I began working in Numismatics at the ANS Summer Seminar when I was in graduate school, doing a Ph.D. in medieval history, archaeology, and art history.

Q: Can you describe your own current collecting focus?

A: As curator of a collection at an academic institution, I am very tuned into the teaching needs of the university. As we have expanded our specialization in Byzantine studies, I have systematically built our holdings of Byzantine coinage; now I am working mainly on building our Islamic holdings with a goal of having a comprehensive collection of medieval coinage of the Mediterranean area that illustrates the interactions of the various regions.

Q: You spent two decades as the Curator of Medieval Coinage and Medals at the ANS. What were the highlights of your time there?

A: Certainly, the Summer Seminars were among the high points; not only did I learn a lot from supervising a wide array of student projects in both medieval coinage and medals, but I picked up an overall familiarity with all branches of numismatics, which has greatly served me in curating a general collection at Princeton and presenting relevant coinage to a variety of classes in many disciplines.

Q: What are some exciting numismatic events or exhibits Firestone Library has planned for the future?

A: In 2015, I taught a graduate seminar on the numismatic evidence of the transition from antiquity to the Middle Ages, which led to the formation of the FLAME (Framing the Late Antique and Medieval Monetary Economy) Project. The FLAME website (coinage.princeton.edu) has recently added a Circulation module that tracks the finds of almost 250,000 coins minted between 325 and 750 CE; we plan to have a public conference on coin circulation in this period early in 2022. As far as exhibitions, coins and medals from the collection will be featured in upcoming exhibitions in Firestone Library's Milberg Gallery on the artist Piranesi and on the subject of Alchemy in Early Modern England, and in one being developed on Satire between World War I and World War II. Past numismatic exhibitions can be viewed on the Numismatic Collection's website.

Q: What suggestions do you have for getting more numismatists to make full use of the colonial coins and currency available for study in Princeton's collection?

A: All of our colonial coins are online with images on our digital database; we are in the process of cataloguing and digitizing our extensive collection of colonial and Continental currency. Members of the public are invited to visit the Numismatic Collection in Princeton's Firestone Library by appointment.

Q: You have authored ten books and more than a hundred numismatic articles. What advice would you offer to young numismatists or adults who are reticent about writing their first article for publication?

A: Do careful and extensive research on a topic that interests you to investigate questions that have not been adequately answered. When you find substantive new information, write it up and submit it for publication.

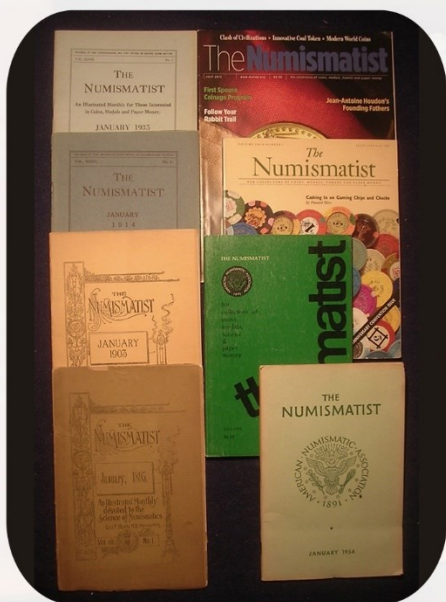
Q: What are your favorite colonial coins and paper money specimens in Princeton's numismatic collection?

A: I suppose there will be debate among your readers as to whether it should be considered colonial, but our 1792 half dime is considered the finest example known. I continue to be intrigued by the hand-engraved medal for Henry Lee, whose authenticity has yet to be fully researched. Our copy of Henry Phillips, *Historical Sketches of the Paper Currency of the American Colonies*, has numerous examples from the author's collection tipped in between the pages; it is fully digitized.

Q: Can you describe some recent acquisitions to the collection?

A: We recently acquired major collections of Sasanian and Byzantine coinage and have since been building up our holdings of medieval Islamic coinages of the Mediterranean region.





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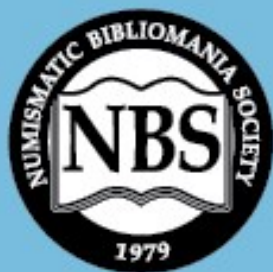
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UNIQUE DOUBLE-SIDED 1785 VERMONT LANDSCAPE: AN EXCITING NEW DISCOVERY

(Jesse W. Jaycox)

Earlier this year, I had the good fortune to discover a double-sided landscape Vermont that was uncovered near the New York-Vermont border in northeastern New York, not too distant from Harmon's mint in Rupert, Vermont. As typical with many ground-recovered copper coins, environmental damage had set in, but enough identifying details remain on the two reverse sides of the coin (yes, two reverses!) to determine that it was a landscape copper. As shown in images in several references^{1,2,3} on the series, the bifurcated pointed rays are associated with a 1785 Ryder-2, -3, or -4.

The coin has an overall green patina, and the legends are essentially gone, presumably from time spent in the ground. As with many lower grade coins, some details are more easily seen while viewing the coin in hand and, upon careful examination, the D and C in DECIMA can be identified on one side. Based on the alignment of the star and ray below the D on this side, the variety can be determined as these features are uniquely positioned on Ryder-2, -3 and -4.⁴ On Ryder-2, the left side of a long ray points to the left upright of the D and a star is below and slightly left of the D; on Ryder-3, a short ray is below the D and the star above that ray points to the left upright of the D. This star is also somewhat centered below the D on Ryder-3; and on Ryder-4, the right side of a long ray points just before the upright of the D and the star is located slightly right of the D. The position of the ray and star below the D on this Vermont landscape copper clearly matches Ryder-4.

It isn't surprising that this new discovery has a Ryder-4 side, given the striking peculiarities known for the variety. As seen in the *E*Pluribus*Unum* Collection Part 2 sale⁵, several Ryder-4 "errors" are recorded, including a brockage of Ryder-2 with a Ryder-4 reverse (Lot #4192), a flip over double strike with brockage (Lot #4195), and a uniface reverse (Lot #4196). In the description for Lot #4195, mention is made of "two-headed" Vermont landscape coppers: one described in *Early Coins of America*⁶ and another that was stolen from the Bennington Museum (Bennington, Vermont). Other "seemingly intentional striking anomalies", including Ryder-4s with "oval-shaped planchets with bizarre double-strikes and uniface strikes" are mentioned by the cataloguer, who states that, "This manner of hijinks is not found on other Vermont landscapes."

But what variety is the other side? Unfortunately, STELLA QUARTA DECIMA isn't apparent on the second side to determine the variety by star and ray alignment with legend letters. What is apparent is that neither side has any indication of flattened details that may indicate that a single-sided coin was turned and placed back into the coining press on a blank planchet to create a double-sided coin of the same variety on both sides. Additionally, neither side has any indication of an incuse design representing a brockage strike. It appears that the second side must be a Ryder-2 or Ryder-3; and quite possibly a Ryder-2 given their comparative rarity and the existence of the related coin catalogued in the *E*Pluribus*Unum* sale mentioned

¹ Carlotto, Tony, *The Copper Coins of Vermont and Those Bearing the Vermont Name*, C4, 1998.

² Bowers, Q. David, *The Copper Coins of Vermont and Interrelated Issues 1783-1788*, Wolfeboro, NH, Stack's Bowers Galleries, 2018.

³ Bowers, Q. David, *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*, 2nd Edition, Whitman Publishing, 2020.

⁴ Carlotto, op. cit.

⁵ Stacks Bowers Numismatics, LLC, *Stacks Bowers Galleries, The *E*Pluribus*Unum* Collection Part 2, Colonial Coins & Washingtoniana*, Wednesday, November 11, 2020, www.stacksbowers.com.

⁶ Crosby, Sylvester S., *The Early Coins of America*, Boston, 1875.

earlier (Lot #4192). Perhaps an overlay of the subject coin on images of Ryder-2 and Ryder-3 varieties would help remove any question as to what variety the second side is.

Several years ago, I dug an 1826 double-obverse Matron Head large cent that was clearly made by removing the reverse sides of two separate coins and attaching the two obverse halves together, perhaps to create a gambling piece or trick coin to use at the local tavern. The newly discovered double-reverse 1785 Vermont landscape that I'm describing here is not that. This Vermont landscape is struck on a thin lightweight planchet, typical of many colonial copper coins, and weighs just 69.0 grains, with a diameter of 27.3mm that fits into the standard range described for the 1785 landscapes⁷.

It appears we now have a new addition to the Vermont landscape series of anomalies, perhaps intentionally made by workers at Harmon's Mint, for purposes of which we can only guess. At some point in time, this unique copper made its way from the mint at Rupert, Vermont to nearby New York State, where it was lost and, amazingly, rediscovered and identified as an exciting new addition to the Vermont series.



Two sets of photos of the same double-reverse Vermont landscape. The bottom photos more accurately represent the color.

⁷ Carlotto, op. cit.

LION DOLLARS IN EARLY AMERICA

(Tom Kays)



Pride of Lions or Pack of Dogs?

INTRODUCTION

Lion thalers (daalders) are forgotten first “dollars” of colonial America. While many Latin American “Spanish colonial dollar” coins (pieces-of-eight) are found in the Americas, few Dutch coins remain, as evidenced by archeological excavations of early North American sites, active from 1615 to 1715, during the Golden Age of Dutch sea power. Lion daalders were purposely debased, made for trade outside the Netherlands, having seigniorage to the advantage of Dutch merchants. They were intended for trading posts across distant Dutch territories, spanning the globe from the Turkish Ottoman Empire to New Amsterdam

(New York). Lion dollars and half lion dollars are now recognized in *The Official Red Book “A Guide Book of United States Coins* - by R.S. Yeoman as world coinage used in Colonial America. Let’s explore why they deserve to be so recognized.

The Iberian Union – Portugal had long been a major trade competitor with the Dutch. Portuguese traders followed secret trade routes to the East to obtain pepper and spices which eventually became known to the Dutch. In 1580 the Portuguese Crown suffered a crisis of succession. Portugal united with Spain under the House of Hapsburg rule, to form an Iberian Union under one king, Philip II of Castile and Aragon. Spain and Portugal would follow Catholic Hapsburg rulers Philip II, III and IV for the next sixty years. Spanish overseas territories in the Americas were long governed under the Spanish Council of the Indies, which had been established in 1524, after the conquest of the Aztec Empire. After the Iberian Union, Portugal’s overseas territories would be jointly administered with Spain’s territories by the Royal and Supreme Council of the Indies at Madrid, in competition with the Dutch merchants.



1558/7 “Philipsdaalder” for Philip II (King of Spain and England, Count of Flanders) with legend [DOMINVS MICH I ADIVTOR] “The Lord is my helper.” Philip II was married to English Queen Mary from 1554 to 1558 and he became King of Portugal in 1580

The United Netherlands - Since the mid-1560s, having fallen under Spanish control, the Protestant people in Antwerp, led by William of Orange (a.k.a. ‘William the Silent,’ or ‘Taciturn’), were actively in revolt against Catholic rule by Spain. In 1581, seven Protestant Dutch provinces to the north united, to declare their independence from the Hapsburg’s Iberian League. The Dutch breakaway provinces formed the “Republic of the United Netherlands.” This new Dutch freedom began a century-long “Golden Age” of Dutch sea power, world-wide commerce, and Dutch colonial expansion. After eighty years of war, formal independence of the United Provinces from Spain wouldn’t be officially declared until 1648, yet the Republic of the United Netherlands (known as the Dutch Republic) would thrive until 1795, when the “Batavian Republic” and later the “Kingdom of the Netherlands” replaced it. The Netherlands’ southern provinces (Artois, Brabant, and Flanders) remained Catholic and became the “Spanish Netherlands” under Philip II’s daughter, Isabella of Spain, who married Archduke Albert of Austria in 1598, and who received these three provinces as a wedding gift. The Spanish Netherlands joined with Austria after 1714, and later became parts of Belgium and France.



First and Second Year of Issue of Lion Dollars - 1575 Holland (Head Left) and 1576 Holland (Head Right)

Lion Dollars - Lion thalers were known to the Dutch as “*leeuw-en-daalders*,” to the French as “*ecu au lion*,” to the Germans as “*löwentalers*,” to the English as “*Lyon Dollars*,” and to colonial Americans as “*Dog Dollars*.” They were first issued by Holland, from the Mint at Dordrecht and later by all the provinces in the Republic of the United Netherlands, as they fought for their freedom from Spanish King Philip II, their distant overlord in Spain. The Province of Holland struck the first lion dollar in 1575, combining the cavalier (facing left) obverse, with lion reverse design. In 1576 the cavalier turned his head to face to the right for this and all subsequent issues. Holland first struck half lion dollars in 1577. Overijssel and Utrecht began making lion dollars in 1585. West Friesland, a region of Holland, started making lion dollars in 1588. The provinces of Gelderland, and Friesland began making lion dollars and half lion dollars in 1589, copying Holland’s thaler design. Zeeland started making lion dollars in 1589 and half lion dollars in 1597.



Dated and Undated Lion Dollars of 1597 from the Imperial City of Campen within the Province of Utrecht.
Obverse legend: [MO NO ARG R P IMP CAMP VA HOL] - Date is at top of reverse on the coin pictured on left.

Some lion dollars are undated, but most do have a date. Dates may appear split on the lower obverse, and later in the legend on the upper reverse side. Many overdates were struck from old dies given new life with reengraved new dates. Lion dollars began to be struck by the authority of imperial cities in the Netherlands including Campen (since 1597), Zwolle (since 1633), and Deventer (since 1640.)



(Left) West Friesland 1604 with divided date on obverse / (Right) Overijssel 1607 date at top of lion in legend.

Lion dollars became so popular in world trade, after generations of circulation, that the design was a favorite among imitators outside the Netherlands, including nearby German, Austrian, Italian States and even Transylvania. The Dutch cities of Nijmegen, and Zutphen only began making lion dollars after more than a century since the first issue, in the early 1690s, contributing few examples to trade. The Netherlands officially stopped issuing lion dollars *circa* 1713.



1617 Gelderland Half Lion Dollar rests atop a full Lion Dollar for size comparison

Half Lion Dollars - Many issuers of lion dollars also issued small numbers of half lion dollars between 1577 and 1676. Half lion dollars are a challenging series to collect. Nearly all half lion dollars are rare. Half lion dollars were only used to round out the weight of kegs full of lion dollars to a near exact weight as were Latin American four *reales* made for a similar purpose and whose numbers are far overshadowed by full pieces-of-eight.

Legends and Marks – Abbreviated Latin legends on lion dollars vary by province. The typical obverse of a lion dollar from Holland says: MO NO ARG ORDIN HOL[LAND] meaning “Regular New Silver Coin of Holland” with a typical reverse legend: CONFIDENS DNO NON MOVETVR that means “Who trusts in the Lord is not moved” or “Relying on God I shall not be confounded.” The issuing province or imperial city will be mentioned (often by a brief Latin abbreviation) in the legend. The coat of arms on the shield in front of the cavalier will change to match the issuer.



1599 Lion Dollar of Zeeland with ‘Swimming Lion’ with motto
[DOMINE SERVA NOS PERIMVS] “With God’s help we will not perish.”

Zeeland, the lowest of the provinces of the Low Countries, adopted waves of the sea on the bottom of issues making the rampant lion look like it is doing the dog paddle, (now a sea lion?) Beyond the name of the issuing authority and date, a variety of symbols used as mint master’s marks appear in the legend including Lily, 5-petal Rose, Rosette, Castle, Cinquefoil, Agnus Dei (Pascal Lamb), Moor’s Head, Rider, Sitting Dog, Knight on Horse, or they may have no mint master mark at all.



Counterfeit Lion Dollars in imitation of 1607 Gelderland and 1688 Utrecht issues

Counterfeits, Imitations, and Modern Copies - Accepted as legal tender, contemporary imitations of Dutch lion dollars were an integral part of everyday life in world commerce in the 17th and 18th centuries. Early, cast copies and later, silver-plate over copper counterfeits would pass in sketchy foreign trade outposts, if given a reasonable imitation of the original crude strikes. Counterfeits were fabricated contemporary to, and long after genuine issues. Some provocatively unidentifiable imitation lion dollars were struck by silversmiths in Europe, Asia, and Asia Minor. Silver-plated copper copies were made well into the 19th century. Modern copies do exist. Look carefully at any pieces that are well and fully struck, and in very high grade. Genuine pieces were crude and indifferently struck to begin with, and then kicked around for three or four hundred years. Modern bullion pieces honor the designs of lion dollars from the different provinces. In 2017, the Royal Dutch Mint issued a proof lion dollar of Utrecht's design in 0.999 fine silver as a one-ounce bullion round. In 2018 they issued the Zeeland "sea lion" design, and in 2019 they issued the Gelderland design as silver rounds.



Arms of the “Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie” (United East India Company) or just “VOC” for short. Founded in 1602, it was one of the first multinational corporations and the largest European trading company.

European Trade - Lion dollars circulated widely throughout the Turkish Ottoman Empire as Ottoman trade with the Dutch provinces, Spain, Germany, Austria, Venice, and Poland sought a stable trade coin from among the wide the variety of foreign specie(s) afloat in the 17th century. The United East India Company (VOC) sent thousands of ships east on voyages for Middle Eastern spices and Asian goods arriving after long journeys down the Silk Road. Lion dollars were adopted as convenient “money of account” in the Balkans, Greece, Egypt, Syria, and North Western Africa. The rampant lion design was copied by several German and Italian cities to facilitate trade with Turks in the Levant (Middle East). Lion dollars were popular in the Dutch East Indies.

The Dutch in America - Henry Hudson, an English explorer sought a Northwest Passage to Cathay. He also looked for opportunities for commercial ventures while battling the northern ice pack, such as scouting for whales and furs. Hudson worked for several private companies including the Muscovy Company of London (1607 – 1608) on the ship Hopewell, bound for a Northwest passage, and both the Virginia Company of Plymouth, and the British East India Company (1610 – 1611) on the ship Discovery. But during a voyage in 1609, he was working for the Dutch East India Company, sailing the *Halve Maen* (Half Moon), from the Grand Banks of Newfoundland down to the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay. Sailing back up the coast he entered the Delaware Bay and upper New York Bay, running up the “North River,” that had been spotted by Verrazano in 1524, noting many native settlements and natives with beaver pelts. Returning to England, Henry Hudson’s journal was smuggled out of England by the Dutch ambassador reporting to Amsterdam. Henry Hudson would be set adrift in a small boat by mutineers in 1611, in Hudson Bay, never to be heard from again. Plans for Dutch commercial fur trade with native Americans began where Henry Hudson had blazed the trail, soon expanding into permanent fur trading store houses on accessible waterway landings, including near present day Albany in 1614 at Fort Orange. The trading post on Manhattan Island would be made permanent in 1624 after “purchase” from the natives by Peter Minuit, a Director-General of the Dutch East India Company, and made the capitol of New Amsterdam in 1625. Intended for trade rather than settlement, the commercial Dutch holdings in New York did not attract many wealthy Dutch, but rather was a haven for displaced persons from Europe, including French Protestants, Jews and Germans emigrating to escape persecution. African slaves and freedmen made up a large portion of the population, and under Dutch law they were taught to read and baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church. English warships appeared at New Amsterdam in 1664 with the intention to take the settlement by force. The English offered to uphold resident’s commercial trade and property rights, leading the City Government to a surrender without a shot. A brief attempt to retake New York ended with a final settlement in 1674, leaving the English Government in charge of the city.

Lion Dollars in New World Trade - Lion dollars traded in the American New Netherlands Colony including at New Amsterdam. Lion dollars were legal tender in the Massachusetts Bay Colony before Boston-made silver shillings, that first appeared during the English Civil War. Old lion dollars circulated along the eastern seaboard, throughout the English colonies, especially from the 1680s to 1730s to be supplanted by plentiful, and higher fineness Spanish Plate, which would continue to dominate colonial commerce. By then, the crude, debased-silver lion dollars (some with a century and a half of wear) truly could be called “dog dollars.” Dutch coins circulated out from trading posts across North America, with the focus starting at New Amsterdam, before the city was wrestled away from the Dutch, by English forces in the 1660s. New Amsterdam would be renamed for the Duke of York (King James II of England) becoming “New York.” Old Dutch trade coins remained throughout North American circulation, especially along the Atlantic coast, for well over one hundred years into the 1720s, before attrition and export used up the old coins and new imports from Spain, Central, and South America dominated local commerce.

Lion Dollar Bills – The Colony of New York passed a law on November 12, 1709, entitled “An Act for the Currency of Bills of Credit for ‘Tenn’ Thousand Ounces of Plate or 14,545 Lyon Dollars” authorized to raise money by paying 2.5% per annum on the bills until 1713. Payments to individuals for services rendered to the colony such as providing “reparations to block houses,” or “fire and candle to the garrison and guarding her Majesty’s fort at Schenectady,” or for “necessaries for an Expedition to Canada,” were then paid out at Albany, counted in quantities of “Lyon Dollars” to the nearest half lion dollar, but paid in these paper bills. Very few of the printed “Lyon Dollar” bills under this Act of any denomination are extant. Various denominations of these bills were given in ounces of silver plate, or the equivalent value of numbers of Lyon Dollars. Issues denominated for four, eight, sixteen, and twenty “Lyon Dollars” are known. Sixteen Lyon dollars equaled eleven ounces of plate. Similar bills were issued as early as 1690. The colonial New York exchange rate of 5 Shillings / 6 Pence [English money of account] was pegged to each “Lyon Dollar.” A twenty “Lyon Dollar” bill equates to five pounds / ten shillings value on account in colonial New York money.



Colony of New York Indented Bill of November 1, 1709, is a “Lyons Dollars Issue” for thirteen and three quarters ounces of [silver] plate or 20 Lyon Dollars. It has a blank reverse. NY-12 – Image from the Eric P. Newman Collection, as compared to a hefty stack of twenty actual “Lyon Dollars” the bill represents.

Reckoning the Value of Lion Dollars - The value of trade coins float with the price of precious metal across the globe and may not align well, with “units of account” as was the case with the lion dollar. Lion dollars were first authorized in 1575 to have 427 grains of 0.750 fine silver and were valued at 32 (old) Stivers, growing to 42 (new) Stuivers by the end of the Golden Age. Yet, lion dollars were reckoned worth two and a half Gulden by Dutch merchants in settling overseas accounts. Dutch money denomination exchanges in the Netherlands amid the Golden age include the following equivalencies:

Eight Duits =	One Stuiver
Six Stuivers =	One Schelling
Twenty Stuivers =	One Gulden
(Variable from 32 to 42) “Stuivers” as the silver value of the Stuiver decreased	One Daalder
Forty-Eight Stuivers =	One Silver Ducat
Fifty Stuivers =	One Rijksdaalder (or Two and a half Gulden)
Sixty Stuivers =	One Ducatoon (“Silver Rider” or Three Gulden)
Fourteen Gulden =	One “Golden Rider”

Dutch merchants would rather settle foreign debt, counted in Gulden, at a significant discount by switching out *leeuwendaalders* paid at par for *rijksdaalders*. More costly *Rijksdaalders* (“National dollars” for use in the Baltic trade) had 0.885 fine silver, were more steadily valued from 48 to 50 Stuivers in the Netherlands but were little used in North American trade. Both debased *Leeuwendaalders* and fine silver *Rijksdaalders* appear to be made of good silver and are of comparable size and thickness. Money poor colonial traders were happy to have any coin and by Gresham’s Law, cheap lion dollars would be spent first and circulated all the more over better coin.



1612 Rijksdaalder of West Friesland

Local Exchange Rates - Since the 1640s, the value of the lion dollar was established in the English colonies by law for fair exchange into local money of account, reckoned against native wampum, tobacco, and Spanish pieces of eight. The Massachusetts Bay Colony recognized the lion dollar as legal tender in 1642, rating it at six shillings local money of account. By 1700, lion dollar exchange rates ranged from four shillings/six pence in Maryland money to five shillings/six pence in New York money. In North Carolina in 1715, local legislation for ‘Certainty in Trade and in Collecting Publick Levys’ set the ‘Lyon Dollar’ value equal to three ‘bushells of Indyan Corn’ (worth five shillings in local money), and thereby set an exchange rate for lion dollars to all rated commodities including measures of Tobacco, Wheat, Tallow, Beaver Skins, Wildcat Skins, Butter, Cheese, Buck/Doe Skins, Feathers, Pitch, Whale Oil, Pork, and Beef.

Lion Dollars were familiar to Early Americans - In 1707, Richard Clarke was caught making counterfeit lion dollars and pieces-of-eight in Maryland. Convicted of high treason he was executed. In 1708, Maryland passed Queen Anne’s Proclamation raising the value of lion dollars from 44 to 54 pence, local money of account. Benjamin Franklin reminisced about crossing the Delaware River into Philadelphia in 1723, later noting in his memoirs “I was fatigued with travelling, rowing, and want of rest: I was very hungry, and my whole stock of cash consisted of a Dutch dollar and about a shilling in copper.”

Where Lion Dollars Go to Rest – Early coin hoards probably favored gold coins over silver, and crown-sized coins are not so easily lost due to their big size and weight, so we should not expect many to remain undiscovered in land hoards. Lion dollars have been found by the hundreds in underwater hoards from the Netherlands to Turkey, and by the thousands world-wide, in Dutch East India Company shipwrecks. Many lion dollars were found in Piet Heyn’s flagship, the *Hollandia*, that sank in 1627 in the Bay of All Saints, Brazil, the newest coins recovered being dated 1627, from Overijssel. In the English Channel, the Dutch East India (VOC) Compact ship, ‘Kampen,’ outward bound from Amsterdam to Jakarta, went down after striking a rock while attempting to thread the needle, off the ‘Needles’ near the Isle of Wight in 1627. On board were lion dollars, half lion dollars and Spanish cobs. Two chests of coin were recovered in 1628, leaving about 300 lion dollars, dating as late as 1626, (and environmentally damaged pieces of Lion dollars unable to be dated) to be found among thousands of relics recovered in 1979. Dutch East Indiamen including the “*Kennemerland*,” bound for Batavia but sunk in the Shetland Islands in 1664, the “*Hollandia*” sunk off the Scilly Islands in 1743, and the “*Amsterdam*,” beached and looted at Hastings in 1749 continued to salt the sea with old Dutch coins.

In America, the HMS Feversham sailed from New York in 1711, but soon sank off Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. Salvaged were 14 lion dollars dating from 1576 to 1663, and 9 half lion dollars dating from 1617 to 1647, issued from Holland, Utrecht, Friesland, Zeeland, Gelderland, and West Friesland plus the city of Campen. This time capsule provides a fascinating view of Dutch coins (one was 135 years old) still circulating in old New York just before the ship went down. Lion dollars have turned up in the oyster beds of Morris Creek, New Jersey, and a 1655 lion dollar was found under the streets of Portland, Maine. A hoard of hundreds of old coins secreted in the cleft of a rock at Castine, Maine in 1704 was recovered (and spent) in the 1850s. Half the hoard were Louis XIII French silver coins, with the other half being Spanish/Spanish colonial cobs, Massachusetts silvers, English, Portuguese, and German States coins of the 1600s. The Castine Hoard included a few lion dollars, including a 1641 lion dollar from the Province of Gelderland, already a two-hundred-year-old curiosity coming to light at the dawn of American coin collecting.

Dog Dollars in Virginia - James Ruehrmund wrote articles under the name of his schnauzer “Sophie” for the Virginia Numismatic Association. “Sophie” recalls:

I heard about coins called “Dog Dollars,” that circulated in Virginia back in the 1600s. “Dog Dollar” was a 17th century Virginia slang name for the Dutch leeuwendaalder, or “lion dollar,” issued by the United Provinces of the Dutch Republic.



“Dog Dollar” or “Lion Dollar.” *Leeuwendaalder* dated 1589 from Holland.

As you can see from the illustration, the obverse has a man in armor, behind a shield with various provincial coats of arms on the shield. The reverse has a rampant lion, that looks more like an old English sheepdog. The coins were struck at a fineness of 0.870, and their silver content, about 23.95 grams, was equal to 4 shillings / 3 pence, halfpenny in English money. The coins are rather crude; all were hammer struck, and little care was taken to make them perfectly round. In the 17th century, the Dutch were daring and enterprising mariners and traders. The lion dollar was their standard trade coin, and they spread them all over the world. The Dutch were early visitors to the new English settlement at Jamestown in Virginia, and you may still remember that it was a Dutch ship that brought the first African slaves there in 1619. It wasn't long before the British banned foreign merchants from trading in their colonies. That didn't stop the Dutch; they merely shifted their activities to the sparsely populated Eastern Shore of Virginia. Separated from the rest of Virginia by the broad waters of the Chesapeake Bay, the people of Accomack County on the Eastern Shore did pretty much as they pleased and welcomed the arrival of Dutch ships at their plantation wharves. [Note: 'Accomac Shire' was first established by the Virginia House of Burgesses

in 1634 to decentralize governance from Jamestown by direction of King Charles I] What the Dutchmen wanted was tobacco, and they paid for it in hard coin, a commodity that was always in short supply in colonial Virginia. This activity was, of course, smuggling, but the local authorities did not stop it, probably because they were also involved in it. In this way lion dollars began to circulate on the Eastern Shore, but there was one small problem, no one knew exactly what they were worth in terms of English pounds, shillings and pence. Perhaps the inhabitants of Accomack had been engaged in this trade for so long they had probably forgotten that it was illegal, and on April 1, 1697, they submitted the following petition to the Virginia House of Burgesses:

'The Greivance of the inhabitants of the Cou'ty of Accomack given unto their Burgesses at its Court House, &c, to be presented to the p'snt Assembly. Whereas dollars, commonly called Lyon or Dog dollars, have no vallue ascertained whereby they may pass currantly amongst the inhabitants of the county; wee, therefore, pray a Law may pass to ascertain at what value the said dollars may pass currantly from man to man, for ye better advancement of Trade & Commerce.'

No record can be found of any action taken in response to this petition, and it's likely that none was taken. The planters of Accomack apparently didn't press the issue lest embarrassing questions be asked as to the source of their Dog Dollars. Once trade with Holland ceased, Dutch dollars disappeared from Virginia. They must have been shipped back to Europe in payment for imported goods. Even so, one might expect that at least a few would have stayed here, but archeological digs, relic hunters, and casual finds never turn up genuine lion dollars in Virginia.

Since Jim's account was written twenty-five years ago, an off-metal, counterfeit lion dollar dated 16*84, was found by a relic hunter at Winchester, Virginia and the obverse mold for casting counterfeit lion dollars of Campen, was found near Fredericksburg, yet the author knows of no genuine lion dollars found in archeological digs in Virginia.

Collecting Lion Dollars – Aside from colonial type collectors who want one "New York Dollar" from the time of Dutch New Amsterdam, the more advanced collector might seek one example per issuing province, region, or city. Non-Dutch imitators and late issuing cities, well past the time of the Dutch occupation of New York, held little influence in American trade, are somewhat scarce and somewhat "non-collectible," a subject only for the deep-pocketed, advanced collector. We identify ten official and popular Dutch sources of lion dollars that can all be obtained with a moderate search and on a limited numismatic budget. A wide variety of lion dollars are on offer, typically for less than \$300. Not common examples are often priced the same as common examples, being an indication of too few advanced collectors.

1. Province of Holland - Two types include date divided on obverse from 1575 to 1605), and date in legend from 1606 to 1697 with "HOL" in legend. 1576 is both an early and a popular, common date for Holland.
2. Region of West Friesland (1588 to 1713) with "WEST," "WESTF," or "WEST FRI" in legend

3. Province of Friesland (1589 – 1653) with “FRI” in legend (Sometimes confused with West Friesland)
4. Province of Gelderland (1589 to 1711) with “GEL” in legend
5. Province of Overijssel (1585 – 1701) with “TRAN” or “TRANS” in legend, Latin for “Transisulania”
6. Province of Zeeland (1589 – 1658) with “ZEL” in legend [Some issues show the lion paddling half under the waves, since Zeeland is already below sea level]
7. Province of Utrecht (1589 – 1697) with “TRA” in legend, Latin for “Trajectum” – (Sometimes confused with the longer abbreviation for Overijssel on “TRAN” or “TRANS”)
8. Within Utrecht, the City of Campen (1593 to 1693) with [“CIV”itas] and “CAMPEN” in legend
9. Within Utrecht, the City of Zwolle (1633 to 1692) with [“CIVIT”as] and “ZWOL” in legend
10. Within Utrecht, the City of Deventer (1640 and 1662 to 1698) with [“CIVIT”as] and [“DAVENT”er] in legend

Surviving Lion Dollars - Provided below is a two-page chart organized by year (in rows) and issuing source (in columns) of lion dollars known to have been issued from ten prolific and official sources, that had impact on the types of coins found in trade in colonial New York. We omit many scarce overdates found on lion dollars, and all half lion dollars, few of which are common. This surviving population data was obtained from museum surveys and from cataloging coin sales in Amsterdam during the 1950s and 1960s as published in *The Silver Benelux (Crowns – Half Crowns – Quarter Crowns and Siege Coins struck in the Territories of the Former Northern and Southern Netherlands)*, by A. Delmonte. New discoveries have come to light since this inventory was first compiled over fifty years ago and have been added. This is a good beginner guide showing plentiful examples from all ten sources are available for collectors. Coins were rated either ‘Common’ or ‘Not Common’ with those Not Common further divided into ‘Rare,’ ‘Very Rare,’ ‘Extremely Rare,’ or ‘Unique’ (Of the Highest Rarity with only one, or perhaps more than one known.)

Lion Dollars - Dates Issued and Rarity per <i>The Silver Benelux</i> by A. Delmonte, compiled by Jacques Schulman - 1967											
Year	Province of Holland	West Friesland	Province of Gelderland	Province of Friesland	Province of Zeeland	Province of Overijssel	Province of Utrecht	City of Zwollie	City of Campen	City of Deventer	Year
No Date	Head Left (Unique)	Head Right (1603) Unique	-	Head Right Common	-	-	-	-	Head Right (1597) Rare	-	No Date
1575	Head Left (Very Rare)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1575
1576	Head Left (Rare)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1576
1576	Head Right from now on - Common	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1576
1577	Common	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1577
1585	Common	-	-	-	-	Very Rare	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	1585
1586	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1586
1588	-	Rare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1588
1589	Common	Rare	Common	Extremely Rare	Very Rare	Extremely Rare	Rare	-	-	-	1589
1590	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1590
Year	Province of Holland	West Friesland	Province of Gelderland	Province of Friesland	Province of Zeeland	Province of Overijssel	Province of Utrecht	City of Zwollie	City of Campen	City of Deventer	Year
1591	-	-	-	Common	-	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	-	1591
1592	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1592
1593	Extremely Rare	-	Common	-	-	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	-	1593
1594	-	-	-	Common	-	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	-	1594
1597	Extremely Rare	-	Common	Common	Common	Extremely Rare	Common	-	Extremely Rare	-	1597
1598	-	-	Unique	-	Common	-	Common	-	-	-	1598
1599	-	-	Common	-	Common	-	Common	-	-	-	1599
1600	-	Rare	Common	Very Rare	-	-	Common	-	-	-	1600
Year	Province of Holland	West Friesland	Province of Gelderland	Province of Friesland	Province of Zeeland	Province of Overijssel	Province of Utrecht	City of Zwollie	City of Campen	City of Deventer	Year
1601	Common	Rare	-	Very Rare	-	-	Common	-	-	-	1601
1602	Common	-	Common	Very Rare	-	Very Rare	Common	-	-	-	1602
1603	-	Rare	-	Very Rare	-	-	-	-	-	-	1603
1604	Rare	Common	-	Very Rare	-	-	-	-	-	-	1604
1605	Extremely Rare	Common	-	Very Rare	-	-	-	-	-	-	1605
1606	Extremely Rare	Extremely Rare	Common	Rare	Common	Extremely Rare	Common	-	-	-	1606
1607	Common	-	Common	Rare	Extremely Rare	Common	Common	-	-	-	1607
1608	Common	Extremely Rare	Common	Rare	-	Common	Common	-	-	-	1608
1609	Common	Common	Common	Rare	Very Rare	-	Common	-	-	-	1609
1610	-	-	Common	Rare	-	Common	Common	-	-	-	1610
Year	Province of Holland	West Friesland	Province of Gelderland	Province of Friesland	Province of Zeeland	Province of Overijssel	Province of Utrecht	City of Zwollie	City of Campen	City of Deventer	Year
1611	Common	Extremely Rare	Common	Rare	-	Common	-	-	-	-	1611
1612	Rare	Common	Common	Rare	Common	Common	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	1612
1613	-	Common	Common	Rare	Common	Common	Common	-	-	-	1613
1614	-	Common	Extremely Rare	Rare	Common	Common	Common	-	-	-	1614
1615	-	Common	Extremely Rare	Rare	Common	Common	Common	-	-	-	1615
1616	Common	Common	Common	Rare	Common	Common	Common	-	-	-	1616
1617	Common	Common	Common	Rare	Common	Common	Common	-	-	-	1617
1618	-	Common	Extremely Rare	-	Extremely Rare	-	Common	-	-	-	1618
1619	-	-	Very Rare	Very Rare	-	Common	-	-	-	-	1619
1620	-	-	-	Very Rare	-	-	-	-	-	-	1620
Year	Province of Holland	West Friesland	Province of Gelderland	Province of Friesland	Province of Zeeland	Province of Overijssel	Province of Utrecht	City of Zwollie	City of Campen	City of Deventer	Year
1621	Extremely Rare	Common	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1621
1622	Extremely Rare	Common	Common	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	-	-	-	1622
1623	Common	Common	-	-	Common	Extremely Rare	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	1623
1624	Very Rare	Common	-	-	Very Rare	-	-	-	-	-	1624
1625	Very Rare	-	-	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	-	-	-	1625
1626	Very Rare	Very Rare	-	-	-	-	Common	-	-	-	1626
1627	Very Rare	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1627
1628	Very Rare	Common	Common	Very Rare	Very Rare	Extremely Rare	Common	-	-	-	1628
1629	-	Common	Common	Very Rare	Extremely Rare	Extremely Rare	Common	-	-	-	1629
1630	-	Common	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1630
Year	Province of Holland	West Friesland	Province of Gelderland	Province of Friesland	Province of Zeeland	Province of Overijssel	Province of Utrecht	City of Zwollie	City of Campen	City of Deventer	Year
1631	-	Common	Extremely Rare	-	-	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	-	1631
1632	Very Rare	Common	Common	-	-	Extremely Rare	Common	-	-	-	1632
1633	Very Rare	Common	Common	-	Rare	Common	Extremely Rare	Very Rare	-	-	1633
1634	Very Rare	Common	Common	-	Very Rare	Very Rare	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	1634
1635	Very Rare	Common	Common	-	-	-	Common	-	-	-	1635
1636	Very Rare	Common	Common	-	Very Rare	Common	Common	-	-	-	1636
1637	Very Rare	Common	Common	-	Very Rare	Common	Common	Very Rare	Extremely Rare	-	1637
1638	Very Rare	Common	Common	-	Very Rare	-	Common	-	-	-	1638
1639	Very Rare	Common	Common	-	-	Common	Common	Common	-	-	1639
1640	Very Rare	Common	Common	-	Common	Common	Common	Common	-	Very Rare	1640

Lion Dollars - Dates Issued and Rarity per <i>The Silver Benelux</i> by A. Delmonte, compiled by Jacques Schulman - 1967											Page 2
Year	Province of Holland	West Friesland	Province of Gelderland	Province of Friesland	Province of Zeeland	Province of Overijssel	Province of Utrecht	City of Zwollie	City of Campen	City of Deventer	Year
1641	Very Rare	Common	Common	-	-	Common	Common	Common	-	-	1641
1642	-	Common	Common	-	-	Common	Common	Common	Extremely Rare	-	1642
1643	-	Common	Common	-	-	Common	Common	-	-	-	1643
1644	Extremely Rare	Common	Common	-	Extremely Rare	Common	Common	Common	-	-	1644
1645	Extremely Rare	Extremely Rare	Common	-	Extremely Rare	Common	Common	-	-	-	1645
1646	-	Common	Common	-	Very Rare	-	Common	Rare	Common	-	1646
1647	-	Common	Common	-	-	Common	Common	Rare	Common	-	1647
1648	Common	Common	Common	-	Rare	-	Common	Rare	Common	-	1648
1649	Common	Extremely Rare	Extremely Rare	-	Rare	-	Common	Rare	Common	-	1649
1650	Common	Common	-	Extremely Rare	Rare	-	Common	Rare	Common	-	1650
Year	Province of Holland	West Friesland	Province of Gelderland	Province of Friesland	Province of Zeeland	Province of Overijssel	Province of Utrecht	City of Zwollie	City of Campen	City of Deventer	Year
1651	Common	Common	Common	-	Rare	-	Common	Rare	Common	-	1651
1652	Common	Common	Common	-	Rare	-	Common	Rare	Common	-	1652
1653	Extremely Rare	-	Common	Extremely Rare	Extremely Rare	-	Common	Rare	Common	-	1653
1654	Extremely Rare	Common	Common	-	-	-	Common	Rare	Extremely Rare	-	1654
1655	Extremely Rare	Extremely Rare	Common	-	-	-	Common	Rare	Extremely Rare	-	1655
1656	-	-	-	-	-	-	Common	-	-	-	1656
1657	-	Extremely Rare	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	Common	-	Extremely Rare	-	1657
1658	Extremely Rare	Extremely Rare	-	-	Very Rare	-	Common	-	-	-	1658
1659	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1659
1660	-	-	-	-	-	-	Common	-	-	-	1660
Year	Province of Holland	West Friesland	Province of Gelderland	Province of Friesland	Province of Zeeland	Province of Overijssel	Province of Utrecht	City of Zwollie	City of Campen	City of Deventer	Year
1661	Extremely Rare	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	-	Common	Common	-	-	1661
1662	Common	Common	Common	-	-	-	Common	Common	Very Rare	Common	1662
1663	Common	-	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	Common	Common	-	Common	1663
1664	Common	Very Rare	-	-	-	-	Common	Common	Common	Common	1664
1665	-	Very Rare	-	-	-	-	-	Common	-	-	1665
1666	Extremely Rare	Very Rare	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	Extremely Rare	Common	-	Rare	1666
1667	-	-	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	-	-	Common	Rare	1667
1668	Extremely Rare	Common	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	Common	-	-	Extremely Rare	1668
1670	-	Rare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1670
Year	Province of Holland	West Friesland	Province of Gelderland	Province of Friesland	Province of Zeeland	Province of Overijssel	Province of Utrecht	City of Zwollie	City of Campen	City of Deventer	Year
1671	-	Rare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1671
1672	-	Rare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1672
1674	Very Rare	Rare	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	Very Rare	-	-	-	1674
1675	Rare	Rare	Common	-	-	Common	Very Rare	-	Extremely Rare	-	1675
1676	Extremely Rare	Extremely Rare	Common	-	-	Common	Very Rare	-	Very Rare	-	1676
1677	-	Very Rare	-	-	-	Common	-	Common	Rare	-	1677
1678	-	Very Rare	-	-	-	Common	-	-	-	-	1678
1679	-	Very Rare	-	-	-	Common	Rare	-	Very Rare	-	1679
1680	Very Rare	-	-	-	Extremely Rare	Common	Rare	-	-	-	1680
Year	Province of Holland	West Friesland	Province of Gelderland	Province of Friesland	Province of Zeeland	Province of Overijssel	Province of Utrecht	City of Zwollie	City of Campen	City of Deventer	Year
1681	-	-	-	-	-	Common	Rare	-	Common	-	1681
1682	-	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	Common	Rare	-	Common	-	1682
1683	Rare	-	-	-	-	Common	Common	-	Common	-	1683
1684	Rare	-	-	-	-	Extremely Rare	-	-	Common	Common	1684
1685	Rare	-	-	-	-	Common	Common	Common	Common	Common	1685
1686	-	-	-	-	-	-	Common	-	Common	-	1686
1687	Rare	-	-	-	-	-	Common	-	Common	Common	1687
1688	-	-	-	-	-	Common	Common	Rare	Common	Rare	1688
1689	-	-	-	-	-	Common	Common	-	Very Rare	-	1689
1690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Very Rare	-	1690
Year	Province of Holland	West Friesland	Province of Gelderland	Province of Friesland	Province of Zeeland	Province of Overijssel	Province of Utrecht	City of Zwollie	City of Campen	City of Deventer	Year
1691	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Very Rare	-	1691
1692	-	-	-	-	-	Common	-	-	Rare	-	1692
1693	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rare	-	1693
1694	-	-	Very Rare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1694
1697	-	Extremely Rare	Extremely Rare	-	-	Common	Common	-	-	-	1697
1698	-	Very Rare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Very Rare	1698
1699	-	Very Rare	Extremely Rare	-	-	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	-	1699
1700	-	Very Rare	-	-	-	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	-	1700
1701	-	-	-	-	-	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	-	1701
1713	-	Extremely Rare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1713

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A TRUE STORY...

(Ray Williams)

It was a number of years ago that I agreed to give a presentation about the importance of Spanish-American coins in colonial times. This was in Baltimore during a C4 Convention. I remember the small room could accommodate about 40 attendees and it was almost full. When I saw two friends in the audience whose knowledge of the topic ran circles around me, I started to get a little nervous.

I started the presentation by recognizing those friends and asked them to feel free to comment at any time. Well, the presentation went very well, probably the most fun presentation I've given at C4. A number of those present came up afterwards with a thank you and comments.

One attendee came up to me with a beautifully-framed collection of cut Spanish silver coins. My eyes just bugged out! I started to tell him about the coins, their importance to make small change in The Middle Colonies, that some were struck in the Spanish-American colonies while others were struck in Spain itself. I just went on for several minutes and then recommended an article he must read: "When Cross Pistareens Cut Their Way Through the Tobacco Colonies" by Tom Kays. It was published in the *Colonial Newsletter*, was about 25 pages long, and would tremendously add to his enjoyment of these coins he had. I told him that I reread the article quite often and get something new every time. The article was well-researched and easy to read.

When I stopped talking, the collector just smiled, stuck out his hand to shake and said, "I'm Tom Kays."



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METAL DETECTING CORNER

(Matthew Virga)

Colonials from the Farm Fields (Recovered from Upstate New York)

Growing up, Nick Paulson's favorite hobby was fishing the many small creeks flowing through the mountains and farm fields. While wading through the waters in the shallow pools he would sometimes spot old pottery, horseshoes, buttons, and even an occasional coin with his eyes. Fast forward some years with a little inspiration from YouTube and the show "The Curse of Oak Island", he decided he should give metal detecting a try and the rest was history... literally! There's nothing he enjoys more than walking around the endless farm fields in hopes of saving history!

Nick received permission to detect a beautiful 1760's stone-built house situated on several acres that looked great for swinging. After a few hours, he wasn't finding much except for buttons and some iron. The iron was coming out of the ground with very little corrosion due to the sandy soil and he was thinking to himself "if there's a coin here, I bet it will be in good condition." After many long hunts, Nick stumbled upon this gorgeous 1785 Nova Constellatio, a Crosby 3-B.



Nick also had permission to metal detect a farm with several hundred acres of land that dated back to the late 1600's! He spent quite a few days going back to this farm as there was so much land to cover. One day he ventured to the top of a hill deep in the distance and must have stumbled upon a homestead that was

abandoned before the early 1800's. To his surprise, Nick found a Connecticut Copper as well as a Vermont Landscape. Both of these were excavated within a few feet of each other, which made him wonder if they were dropped at the same time or if it was just chance. Either way, both are beautiful examples!



Connecticut copper. Attribution is left as an exercise for the reader!



Vermont Ryder-6 landscape copper.

A Pair of 8 Reales (Found in Orange County, New York)

After detecting parks and local areas for about a year, Dan Smith had the itch to go ahead and attempt to acquire a private permission for metal detecting. He ultimately received permission to a late 1700s home that had been previously detected. He was excited, but not entirely enthusiastic that he would make any significant finds due to its previous occupancy by fellow detectorists.

On his second visit, while metal detecting with the Minelab Equinox 600, Dan got a very high conductive signal. Now, with the Minelab Equinox series the VDI (Visual Discrimination Indicator) goes from 1-40. He was thinking it was a crushed can (usually found in the 36-38 VDI range) and simply put, he wanted to clear the trash. He dug his plug and dug about 8 inches down and quickly realized that it wasn't a can but a large silver coin! He carefully wiped the dirt away to reveal a beautiful 1791 Eight Reales from Mexico City! (A once in a lifetime find, or so he thought...)



1791 Eight Reales pre- and post- dirt removal.

Fast forward to February 2023. Taking full advantage of a mild winter, Dan returned to the site with permission that he had been to many times. He decided to roam the field this time (instead of the yard around the house). After a few recoveries, he got another prominent 36/38 high conductive reading on the Equinox. Certainly not expecting, but hoping for, big silver, he dug the plug and much to his surprise, he retrieved a muddy coin. Total shock, adrenaline rushing, he wiped the coin to see yet another 8 Reales! This time a 1783 8 Reales, also from Mexico City.

Finding one 8 Reales (let alone two) is on every metal detectorist's bucket list right up there with finding a gold coin, a shilling from the Massachusetts Bay colony, and a George Washington inaugural button. Needless to say, Dan had some epic luck on his recent digs and these treasures will be remembered as finds of a lifetime!



Massachusetts Cent from My Hometown (Recovered from Wantagh, New York)

Frank Jurs is a historian of Long Island history, especially the history of his residential town of Wantagh! On his Instagram page ([digging_new_york_history](#)), in addition to having a photo library of his metal detecting finds, he offers a time capsule of old photos of Wantagh history. Some of his posts include flashbacks to the Wantagh Hotel (now a McDonald's) and photos from the late 1800s of the old Quaker Meeting House that was built in 1827 (still stands today).

Coincidentally, I grew up in Wantagh and have had a desire to recover local historical artifacts. Over the years, a number of my colonial finds came locally out of the fields in town and I knew there had to be more. So I sent Frank to one of my spots that I thought may still have potential. In the past, I had found a 1781 one real in a previous hunt and a number of King George I and King George II halfpennies were found at the site.

A few minutes after arriving, Frank got a slamming half-dollar signal on his detector at about 10 inches deep. Like Dan (from our earlier segment) Frank too thought his target was going to be a can. It turned out to be a 1902 Barber Half Dollar! While not colonial, this indicated that there had to be more to be found at the site as if there was a half dollar signal left, there will certainly be signals suggestive of colonial coppers.

Fast forward to early March 2023, Frank sends me a video of him extracting an old copper coin. Due to the sandy farm soil I was certain the dirt came from the site we were both most familiar with. After meeting in person, Frank confirmed my suspicions that it was the same site that we had both been detecting. What popped out of the soil in the video was a lovely Massachusetts Cent.



1788 Massachusetts cent. Again, attribution is left as an exercise for the reader!

Conclusions

The common theme this quarter was the Minelab Equinox! All three detectorists were using advanced settings and were able to uncover amazing finds for their respective areas. The saying in the hobby goes, "It's never hunted out!" Keep on swinging as there is more treasure yet to be found.



WYATT AND BISHOP COPIES OF MASSACHUSETTS SILVER COINS

(Ray Rouse)

Contemporary reports of the rarity of Wyatt and Bishop copies of Massachusetts Silver coins such as in the Morse sale in 1860 stated that Wyatt struck only twelve sets of his copies in silver. (Kenney, p.1) W. Elliott Woodward, a noted early coin sale cataloguer, in discussing the gold Good Samaritan Shilling from Wyatt's dies stated:

Mr. Edwin Bishop, late of New York, informed me many years ago that the dies for Wyatt counterfeits having come into his possession he struck a few sets, regular in form; in Silver and Copper; that he then took an English guinea and, using the obverse dies of Wyatt's good Samaritan and Pine tree shillings, he struck this coin; that he made no similar one in any metal whatever, but immediately destroyed the dies. (Bowers, pp.294-295)

For availability of Wyatt and Bishop copies the key words here are "a few sets." What did that mean?

In an April 1863 sale, cataloged by Woodward, Lot 1911 of the Brooks, Colburn, Finotti, etc. collections reports that Bishop made only two sets of Wyatt's dies in copper. (Kenney, p.3) If all that is true then all Bishop copies would be R8 tokens and if Bishop also struck only two sets of Wyatt's copies in silver then fourteen silver copies would be all the silver copies that were struck. How does this compare with current records?

As of January 2023 the PCGS Population Report of "Colonial Restrikes and Fantasies" gives us the following number of examples. (PCGS report)

DENOMINATION	WYATT	BISHOP
NE SHILLING	6	2
NE 6 PENCE	4	1
OAK TREE SHILLING	9	1
OAK TREE 2 PENCE	4	0
PINE TREE 6 PENCE	6	3
PINE TREE 3 PENCE	7	1
PINE/OAK 3/2 PENCE MULE*	1	0
PINE TREE 1 PENCE	1	0
GOOD SAMARITAN SHILLING	8	1
GOOD SAMARITAN OAK REVERSE	5	0
TOTALS	51	9

As PCGS data shows that there are at least three copies in copper of the Pine Tree 6 Pence, thus it is likely that Bishop made at least three sets of all the Wyatt dies in both copper and silver instead of the two examples of each as thought by Woodward. Thus Wyatt's totals would be at least fifteen examples of each variety (Wyatt's twelve, plus three or more silver ones by Bishop) for a total from all varieties of at least 150 Wyatt copies. Bishop's numbers would be three copper examples or more of each variety making a total of thirty of Bishop's as a minimum. Using those numbers we would expect five times as many Wyatt copies as Bishop copies to survive which is what the PCGS data shows. (Note that for these calculations I am using PCGS list which has ten varieties of Wyatt's. The solo gold Good Samaritan guinea is not in the PCGS report.)

Without the gold guinea, Bower's list nine varieties and Crosby only eight. (Crosby did not list the Good Samaritan Shilling with the Oak Tree reverse.)

However further study is needed to answer some questions. For example the number of survivors of Oak Tree Shillings is much larger than would be expected from 19th century records. PCGS reports slabbing 9 Wyatt Oak Tree Silver Shillings, and in talks with coin dealers, I have been told that Oak Tree Shillings are much more common than any other Wyatt and this is borne out by the number I have found at coin shows. Although PCGS reports having graded only 1 Oak Tree Copper Shilling, others exist. Thus it appears that there are more examples of this Wyatt variety than for any other. Why is this? I could speculate, but I don't know.

Some things are clear. Copper copies from Wyatt's dies are quite rare. Also any Penny example, Wyatt or Bishop, would be a find. Possibly this is because more of these Penny Tokens have been lost due to their tiny size.

Interestingly, PCGS seems confused about their listing a 10th Wyatt variety. The one I marked with an * (so you would notice it). PCGS describes it as an "1652" 3/2 Pence Pine/Oak Tree Mule Wyatt Copy. They do NOT provide a picture of it and they ask for information. Their problem is that this series has not been extensively studied and few people know of all the varieties actually made with Wyatt's dies.

Numismatic authors such as Sydney Noe, Richard Kenney and Q. David Bowers, all rested their study of Wyatt's and Bishop's on Sylvester Crosby's 1875 work. Noe for example tells us that Wyatt's imitations are listed by Crosby and illustrated by him (Noe, *New England and Willow Tree Coinages*, p.50) and that "There is no occasion for repeating most of the information given there." (Noe, *Pine Tree Coinage*, p.27) Further Noe states "Of the eight pairs of dies associated with the name of Wyatt, the only ones bearing the Pine Tree type are the sixpence, Threepence and the penny." (Noe, *Pine Tree Coinage*, p.27) This has been the accepted information on this series for more than a century. Thus information on this series needs to be updated.

While Thomas Wyatt may have been a rascal, as the stories about him attest, he was also a practical man and he made use of the dies he cut to produce as many different varieties of Massachusetts silver coins as practical. My studies indicate that in addition to the varieties listed in Crosby, Wyatt made a 15 mm silver Pine Tree Twopence.



Plate 1: Wyatt Pine Tree Twopence, enlarged.

Note that the reverse on this Pine Tree Twopence (the Roman “II” is the same reverse as Wyatt used for his Oak Tree 2 Pence. Further he economized by also using the same Pine Tree obverse die (the tree) that was used for his Pine Tree Threepence. The Pine Tree 2 Pence just used a slightly smaller planchet (15 mm) than was used for the (16 mm) Pine Tree Threepence.

Although I have not yet found one, if Wyatt followed this same pattern of using his dies to make additional varieties, then there may be a yet unnoticed Oak Tree 3 Pence out there using his Pine Tree Threepence reverse (the Roman “III”) with the Oak Tree Twopence obverse (the tree.)

Even though Wyatt was unable to find a way to make additional use of his New England Shilling and New England Sixpence dies, he continued to economize by using his Oak Tree Shilling obverse to make the reverse for an additional variety of his Good Samaritan Shilling (this is the variety not in Crosby.) Even though I know of no reference that reports it, this 25 mm variety of Good Samaritan Shilling with the Oak Tree Reverse can be found in copper. Clearly more are out there to be found.



Plate 2: Good Samaritan Shilling with the Oak Tree Reverse, enlarged.

The Pine Tree Twopence pictured is a Bishop-made 14.8 mm copper example of the same “unknown” variety shown before in silver. Enlarged for viewing.



Plate 3: Bishop Pine tree Twopence, enlarged.

Old descriptions are not always helpful. Even Q. David Bowers put a question mark on the historical description of the Penny as a Pine Tree and notes on the Oak Tree Twopence in silver that it was called a Pine Tree Twopence by Noe and an Oak Tree Twopence by Kenney. (Bowers, p.295) In this case both Noe and Keeney could be right. They could be simply looking at different items. Noe could be looking at a Pine Tree Twopence in silver such as I found and have shown pictures of, while Kenney was looking at a silver Oak Tree Twopence as depicted in the literature. So it is likely that the PCGS unknown listing is either a Pine Tree Twopence or my speculated Oak Tree Threepence (both would be few in number.) To aid in identifying these copies, both Pine Tree and Oak Tree obverses are shown so you can see the “cones” that make one called a Pine Tree and the other called an Oak Tree.



Plate 4: Wyatt Pine and Oak Tree Obverses, respectively, enlarged.

To learn more about this or any coin series, the only practical suggestion I can make is to stop looking at what slabs say and go back to looking at what coins tell us. In this case the coins tell that the Pine Tree Twopences shown here in both silver and copper are the tenth variety of the series and finding an unlisted example of a Good Samaritan Oak Tree Shilling in copper tells me that there are still more finds to be made. Although I have silver ones, on Plate 4 my copper examples were used for obverses of both the Pine Tree Twopence and the Oak Tree Twopence as their pictures more clearly show the differences in the trees. I am interested in information on and I collect this series. Ray Rouse rayrbfl@gmail.com

Sources:

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A SECOND 17th CENTURY ENGLISH JAMES BUDD HALFPENNY MERCHANT TOKEN RECOVERED BY METAL DETECTOR IN BURLINGTON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

(Wayne H. Shelby)

December 2022: Henry Winzinger strikes again and discovers important history by metal detector on a farm field site located in Springfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey. This article is a revisit and update to my previous C4 Newsletter article published in the Summer 2008 issue titled “**JAMES BUDD & MARK NEWBY CIRCULATE THEIR SMALL CHANGE IN 17TH CENTURY WEST JERSEY**”.

With the recovery of a second James Budd token, it appears that the Budd family intentionally brought a number of pieces with them to colonial America to circulate as small change within the West Jersey area. John Parkes recovered the first reported specimen in Florence Township, New Jersey in 2008. Henry Winzinger recovered the second specimen in Springfield Township, New Jersey in 2022. Both Florence and Springfield Townships partially surround Burlington Township/Burlington City where the Budd family first arrived and settled within.

The token is listed as Williamson #198 and exhibits the following legends:

Obverse: “IN DORCETT HIS HALFPENNY” around the date 1666

Reverse: “JAMES BUDD OF WAYMOUTH” around shield of grocer’s arms

Thomas, John, and James Budd were the most likely candidates involved in the circulation of their homeland family grocer tokens in West Jersey. John Budd was a merchant by trade. Thomas Budd was a member of the West Jersey Assembly the same year as Mark Newby (1682) and was involved in the settling and regulating of the land. James Budd was the original merchant and holder of the family tokens brought over from England; he was also a member of the West Jersey Assembly in 1685 alongside his brother Thomas.

Mark Newby arrived in the colonies and settled at old Gloucester County near present-day Camden, New Jersey. Mark Newby brought along a cask of approximately £30/14,400 coppers in which he was able to persuade the Provincial Assembly of West Jersey to declare his coins legal tender on May 18th, 1682. These pieces are the well-known and highly collectable St. Patrick coins.

Even though the Provincial Assembly of West Jersey never officially declared the Budd family halfpenny tokens as legal tender, they appear to have circulated as welcome specie due to the shortage of small change. However, the weight and diameter difference between the James Budd Merchant tokens and Mark Newby’s coins varied to the extreme with the specifics outlined below.

Figure 1. James Budd Token recovered by Henry Winzinger in Springfield Township, NJ, Dec. 2022.
Weight: 23.0 grains
Diameter range: 19.5 to 19.75mm





Figure 2. James Budd Token example in author’s collection purchased from a dealer in England post-2008.
Weight: 17.7 grains
Diameter: 19.0mm

The mean weight and diameter for Saint Patrick farthings and halfpennies (shown below) was compiled from Sydney F. Martin’s reference work¹ on the coins.

<u>Small Copper Coins</u>	<u>Weight (grains)</u>	<u>Diameter (mm)</u>
Number in Sample:	739	736
Mean:	84.2	24.4
Maximum:	142.6	26.1
Minimum:	53.2	18.5
<u>Large Copper Coins</u>	<u>Weight (grains)</u>	<u>Diameter (mm)</u>
Number in Sample:	69	62
Mean:	136	28.4
Maximum:	164.7	30.1
Minimum:	104.6	27.6

With such a large variation in weight and diameter between the coppers in discussion, it makes one wonder what value was associated with the thin and flimsy James Budd Merchant Tokens.

Since it appears the smaller-size Saint Patrick coppers were considered farthings at 84.2 grains and valued in the colonies as halfpennies then possibly the James Budd Merchant Tokens at approximately 21 grains would be valued as one half of a farthing. Then again, the answer to this puzzle may be as simple as “Value Me As You Please”. Hopefully one day a more definitive explanation will arise through new discoveries and research.



¹ Martin, Sydney F., *Saint Patrick Coinage (For Ireland and New Jersey)*, C4, 2018, page 22, Table 3-1. Metrics of St. Patrick Coins.

ANALYSIS OF THE MACHIN'S MILLS VLACK 21-87D DIE CLASH

(Mark R. Vitunic)

For those not familiar with the numismatic term “die clash”, it refers to when the hammer and anvil dies unintentionally strike each other with no planchet between them. If this occurs with sufficient enough force, design details from either or both of the dies can be transferred to the opposing die. These details are now *part of that die* and every subsequent coin struck potentially will exhibit those new details. Since the transferred details would appear correct (coin-like) on the opposing die, just as if they had been struck on a coin planchet, they will strike up *mirrored* on the finished coin. This is a little hard to visualize, but as they say, a picture is worth a thousand words.

Pictured in Figure 1 is a Machin's Mills Vlack 21-87D, a classic example of a die clash. This particular specimen is from StacksBowers' recent sale of the Sydney F. Martin Collection, Part III; it is one of the finest known for the variety and shows exquisite details of die clashing on the reverse, including details not previously described elsewhere.



Figure 1. Machin's Mills Vlack 21-87D (Photo courtesy of StacksBowers.com).

At first glance, the weird thing that jumps out on the reverse is what looks like graffiti scratched into the field in front of the face of the seated figure. The marks resemble the Greek letter pi (Π) with an oval shape just to the left of it. I must admit that many years ago when I was considering a 21-87D for purchase, not being familiar with this particular die clash, I passed on the first few specimens I saw, naïvely thinking that they had post-strike graffiti. Wait a minute- they can't all have graffiti in the exact same place?! On closer inspection, I realized that these details were in relief, meaning they were in the die itself. To students of the Machin's Mills series, these clash marks are well known, coming from the armor of the obverse effigy and they exist on every known early-die-state example.¹ Unfortunately, some references fail to mention them as do most auction lot descriptions as well.

¹ Howes, Rosen, and Trudgen, *The History and Coinage of Machin's Mills*, C4, 2020, pp. 162-3. This is the only use of this reverse die, but there is a later die state, Vlack 21.1-87D.a, in which lapping is believed to have removed most evidence of the prior die clashing.

As this Martin example is very high grade, one can also see some ghost or shadow lettering going on around the letters of BRITAN, something absent on most lower-grade specimens. Thus, I thought it would be worthwhile seeing what else is going on, since I haven't seen it described in any prior reference. See Figure 2.

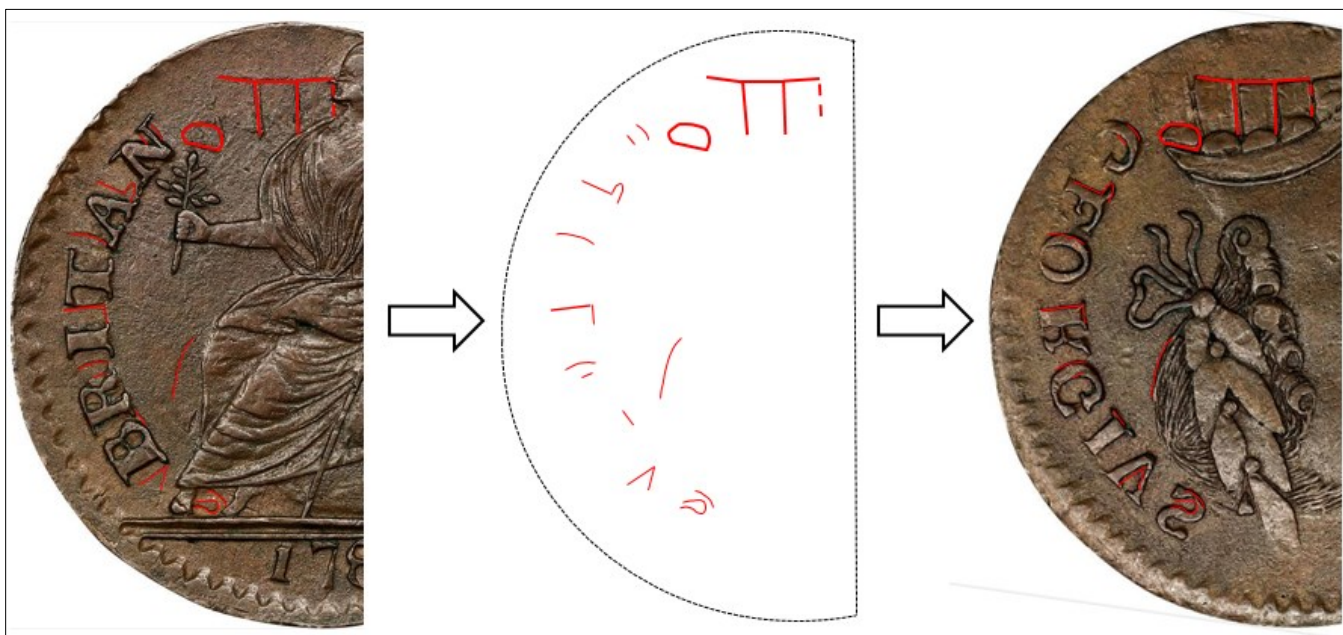


Figure 2. Die clash marks identified on the reverse (left), then overlaid onto the mirrored and rotated obverse (right).
A perfect match!

Remarkably, you can make out parts of all 8 letters in GEORGIUS! The letters are of course mirrored.

G – the left curve is under the right vertical stroke of the N in BRITAN

E – the vertical stroke is between the A and N in BRITAN

O – the left edge is between the T and A in BRITAN

R – the vertical stroke is between the I and T in BRITAN

G – the left curve is between the R and I in BRITAN

I – the bottom edge bridges the bottoms of B to R in BRITAN

V – the inside edge is in the field between the B in BRITAN and Britannia's left foot

S – the backward-S is between Britannia's feet! This one is really cool. See Figure 3.



Figure 3. Really nice strike-up of the backward-S between Britannia's feet!

Additionally, there is a shadow of the back edge of King George's hair in front of Britannia's right knee. Most of these additional clash marks are only visible on higher-grade specimens. I was not able to definitively make out any additional clash marks on the right side of the reverse nor on the obverse die.

This was a fun exercise. Die clashes are fairly common in colonial numismatics and are fascinating to study. For those who like to collect and study die states (which are usually based on die break progression), die clashes can be a form of die state as it is always possible that coins were struck before and after the clashing took place. Two other notable examples of die clashing are the RR-17 Vermont (described in Carlotto, p. 133) and the Newman 8-B Fugio. If the reader feels inclined to do his or her own graphical analysis on another coin, no special photo software is required- you can do this analysis yourself using standard Microsoft Office tools. I chose PowerPoint to mirror, rotate, and crop the images, which I copied directly from StacksBowers' website. From the Insert menu within PowerPoint I used the Shapes/Curve tool to draw the die clash marks which I then grouped, copied, and then overlaid onto the opposite-side image. Keep in mind that a pair of photos representing obverse and reverse do not necessarily give us the orientation (unless the photos are of slabs or there is some rotational asymmetry like a clip or a hole). In this example, I had to rotate the mirrored image 188° (not 180°) to get a perfect match in the overlay. Also, if using photos from two different specimens, it is unlikely they will have the exact same scale; one of them will need to be resized.

For those of you who photograph coins, I find it helpful to include a ruler in the photo (see Figure 4). This is something I did when I photographed the Vermont Historical Society collection a few years ago. Although the images later get cropped for better presentation, if I ever want to go back to do overlays, punch linkages, etc., I have the scale. Something to think about...



Figure 4. Raw image of a RR-9 in the VHS Collection.

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## WHEN MONEY GREW ON TREES THE COCOA BEAN MONEY OF THE AZTEC EMPIRE

(Spencer Peck)

The Aztecs subjugated the many tribes of Mexico and Yucatan in the period prior to “discovery” by the Europeans. Tribute payments were made by these tribes to the Aztecs largely in the products of their lands, as well as hostages to be sacrificed to the many Aztec gods. Money, in the European sense, did not exist. While the Aztecs had accumulated much gold and silver, it was used primarily for jewelry or in the ornamentation of their temples; for the Aztecs believed gold to be the sweat of the sun and silver the tears of the moon. Therefore these temples, in particular, were covered both on the inside and outside with hammered slabs of these metals.

The most universal medium of exchange among the Aztecs was the cacao bean, from an elongated cucumber-like fruit resembling a melon. Cacao is the Spanish name obtained from the Mexican *caca-uatl* that, translated, literally means coca-tree. Cacao beans are the seeds of the trees of the genus *Theobroma*, which, in Greek, means food of the gods, and no doubt it was so considered by the tribes occupying that part of the American Continent now comprising Mexico and all Central America republics, for they prized it highly.

The Aztec Treasury was silos containing these beans. Antonio de Herrera in his *Historia General de las Indias Occidentales* reported:

*...and it happened that a storehouse where Moctezuma (Emperor of the Aztecs) kept more than forty thousand cargas of cacao beans, was entered. A carga weighs twelve arrobas, each arroba weighs twenty-five pounds.) About three hundred natives worked all night and were able to carry away about 600 cargas and only six of the baskets or bins serving as granaries had been emptied.*

Fernandez de Oviedo in his 1611 *Historia Ecclesiastica de nuestros tiempos* explains how:

*...the caciques (chiefs) who inherited lands having cacao trees were considered very wealthy princes, and that the nuts (beans or seeds) of such trees were esteemed by the aborigines as much as the Christians esteemed their gold coins. There is nothing among the natives that cannot be bought or sold with or for these nuts, just as among Christians with gold doubloons or double ducats. Thus a rabbit could be procured for ten cacao beans; two zapoles (the apple-shaped fruit of the *Achras sapota* tree) were worth one cacao bean; a slave could be purchased for one hundred cacao beans, and a concubine could be engaged for eight or ten beans.*

Up to January 28, 1527 cacao was sold or exchanged by count, after which, and until October 24, 1536, it was by heaped measure, such measure bearing the seal of the municipality where the exchange took place. By vice regal order issued in New Spain on June 17, 1555, one hundred and forty beans were valued as the equivalent of one Spanish *real* and 1120 to the Spanish piece of eight. The beans were sent to Spain in sacks of carga and half-carga weight (i.e., 300 and 150 pounds, respectively).

The copper Aztec “hoe money” in the shape of a “T” or Greek letter *Tau* are thought to be Aztec Treasury or tax receipts, the size representing a given number of beans; a small one at ten and moving progressively up to a very large one at one hundred, etc. When the Spanish found that the Aztecs prized their copper hoes, they began to counterfeit and pass them among the natives. To get even, the natives began to counterfeit the cacao beans given the Spanish as a tax by carefully slitting the beans husk and removing the

contents and then carefully repacking the husk with clay and baking it hard and shut. Naturally the Spanish, as conquerors, would not bother to examine or count the beans in each sack so off they went to Spain, only to be discovered later.

Cacao beans were used as a medium of exchange by the Indians in the back country of Mexico well up to the mid 1800's. Thus, there was truly a time when money literally grew on trees.

"Hoe money." Photo by Author.



Theobroma cacao. Franz Eugen Köhler, Köhler's Medizinal-Pflanzen, 1897. Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons.

## SALUTE:

The primary source for this article is: Alberto Francisco Pradeau: *Numismatic History of Mexico from the Pre-Columbian epoch to 1823* (Originally self-published, in Los Angeles, 1938. Reprinted in New York by Sanford J. Durst, 1978.)



## BECOMING A LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA SHAREHOLDER: SEALING THE PAST WITH THE PRESENT

(Roger A. Moore, MD)

One of the blessings of living in Philadelphia is being surrounded by colonial- and confederation-era history. Certainly the availability of museums, such as the Independence Seaport Museum, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Museum of the American Revolution allow the study of many historic artifacts and documents, some of which the author has previously addressed in articles.<sup>1</sup> One often overlooked but rich resource of early American history is the Library Company of Philadelphia. Though the title of this museum engenders the image of some modern book company, it actually was founded in 1731 when Benjamin Franklin and his associates in the Junto Club christened this name on the first subscription and lending library in America.<sup>2</sup> Over the centuries the Library Company has accumulated an invaluable collection of books, manuscripts, documents, and other artifacts which serve as primary sources for both pre- and post-federal America.

### THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

To understand the origins of the Library Company of Philadelphia, one needs to travel back to Philadelphia in the 1720s when books were all privately held and many of the transplanted European scholars hungered for the mental invigoration provided by philosophic, scientific, and political discussions. Benjamin Franklin above all with his constantly inquisitive mind wanted the intellectual stimulation provided by discourse with others and the broadening of his horizons through reading a range of ideas provided from as many books as possible. From this need, Franklin began meeting with like-minded individuals at a tavern, where their libations most likely lubricated and animated all their discussions. The group called themselves the “Junto Club.” From these regular meetings members began exchanging their own personal books as a way to gain access to a wider range of information and viewpoints. This exchange was so successful that the concept of lending books from a centralized location within a wider section of Philadelphia’s population was entertained. On July, 1, 1731, the Library Company of Philadelphia was founded with the drawing up of “Articles of Agreement,” which included the sale of fifty stock certificates to Philadelphians interested in being part of this intellectual endeavor and willing to provide an initial forty shillings<sup>3</sup> payment followed by a yearly subscription fee of ten shillings. The development of an official seal for the Company was also approved. The next major step was becoming a chartered Company in 1742, and making the determination for the mechanics surrounding the operationalization of this lending library concept and where the books would be kept. Admittedly, the Company had humble beginnings with the books being housed literally in one of the Junto Club member’s homes. However, as the number of books grew and the needed space outgrew any normal

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<sup>1</sup> Roger Moore, Dan Knight, Peter Duvres, Wayne Shelby, Craig Bruns, “Evaluation of Lead/Pewter Cast Counterfeit Coins Found in Philadelphia During the Construction of Route I-95,” *Journal of Early American Numismatics*, 3:2, pp. 139-162 (2020.) Wayne Shelby, Roger Moore, Dan Knight, “Metal Detected Hoard of English Halfpence Recovered in Burlington County, New Jersey,” *Colonial Coin Collectors Club Newsletter*, vol. 30, no. 1, pp. 59-79 (2022). Moore, Knight, Duvres, Shelby, Hartman, and Bruns, “Evaluation of William III Cast Copper Counterfeit Halfpence Found during Construction of Route I-95 Through Philadelphia,” *Journal of Early American Numismatics*, 3:2, pp. 163-200 (2020). Moore and Duvres, “And the Dish Ran Away with the Spoon: a Colonial Pewter Plate and Spoon Recovered in the I-95 Dig,” *Colonial Coin Collectors Club Newsletter*, vol. 28, no. 3, pp. 33-41 (2020).

<sup>2</sup> Though the name “Junto” seemed odd, its meaning is actually quite appropriate since it refers to, “A group of people joined for a common purpose” and was in common usage in 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century British society.

<sup>3</sup> 40 shillings is equivalent to 2 pounds and the estimated value of 2 pounds in today’s money is about \$200 based on figures supplied by Ed Crews, “How Much Money is that in Today’s Money?,” *Colonial Williamsburg Journal*, Summer 2002.

house, a succession of larger properties were secured until they also were outgrown. Finally, after years of negotiations with the City of Philadelphia, as well as with the American Philosophic Society, on September 3, 1789, construction of a building dedicated to holding the Library Company's books and artifacts was finally underway. (Figure 1)



Figure 1. 1800 etching of the Library and Surgeon's Hall on Fifth Street produced by William Birch. (Courtesy of The Library Company of Philadelphia)

## THE LIBRARY COMPANY'S SEALS

**THE FIRST SEAL** - After its founding in 1731, the Library Company needed an official seal to stamp documents, such as the share certificates. The original seal still resides in Philadelphia along with the books and other artifacts owned by the Library Company.<sup>4</sup> (Figure 2) The seal was designed by Benjamin Franklin and serves as another example of Franklin's creative mind.



Figure 2. The original Library Company of Philadelphia Seal.

<sup>4</sup> The Library Company of Philadelphia is presently located at 1314 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107.

The engraving of the seal has been attributed to Philip Syng, Jr., who also served as one of the original directors of the Library Company and was a friend of Franklin.<sup>5</sup> The seal, which is on display at the Library Company, was made using a brass planchet.<sup>6</sup> The design shows two open books symbolizing the literary contents of the library radiating knowledge everywhere including into the clouds. From the clouds' rain a condensed stream of liquid knowledge runs into a funnel which is dispersed into five vessels, symbolizing the people absorbing the knowledge that radiated from the books. The symbolism is a charming way of expressing the importance of books for spreading information and ideas. The perimeter of the seal has an appropriate legend emphasizing the meaning of the central design. The Latin legend states, "COMMUNITER · BONA · PROFUNDERE · DEUM · EST," which translates to "TO POUR FORTH BENEFITS FOR THE COMMON GOOD IS DIVINE." As with all seals, both the design and the legends are mirror images of what is seen when the seal is embossed on a document. The reverse of the seal has no design, having only a centrally holed projection for attaching the seal and base to an embossment stamper. (Figure 3)<sup>7</sup>



Figure 3. Reverse of the entire die used to hold the seal for embossing.

In the side view of the die with the seal the brass planchet which is engraved with the seal image can be seen attached to the base of the die holding the engraved seal. (Figure 4)<sup>8</sup> The seal has partially warped and separated on the die which may be the reason for it eventually having been replaced.

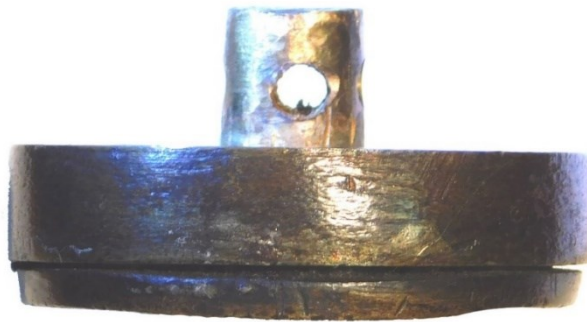


Figure 4. Side view of the seal which is slightly warped attached to the embossing die.

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<sup>5</sup> Philip Syng, Jr. became a renowned Philadelphia silversmith, as he followed in his father's footsteps. In fact, the inkstand he created in 1752 was the same inkstand used for the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. He was a member of many organizations, including being a founding member of the College of Philadelphia which would later become the University of Pennsylvania; and he held a number of public offices in Philadelphia, including treasurer, over the course of his life.

<sup>6</sup> The seal has a diameter which is slightly smaller (39.3 mm) than the base upon which it is attached (41.4 mm).

<sup>7</sup> The reverse is without design and the central projection is holed as can be seen by the side view in Figure 4.

<sup>8</sup> The depth (thickness) of the brass planchet with the seal's design is 3mm while the depth of the entire die with plug is 21.3mm and 11.3mm without measuring the plug.

The first fifty subscribers to the Library Company were a cross section of the educated and elite of Philadelphia Society. Politicians, attorneys, physicians, business owners, and merchants were among the first to purchase the fifty shares. It became a badge of honor and civic duty to subscribe to the Library Company, as well as an excellent way of networking with those having sway in the Philadelphia community. Though difficult to see, the detail and legend lettering in the imprint made by the seal is properly oriented and, as expected, the mirror image of the seal itself. (Figure 5)



Figure 5. The embossed imprint of the first seal on an original receipt for one of the first fifty shares in the Library Company. (Courtesy of The Library Company of Philadelphia)

An example of one of the earliest embossed receipts for the purchase of a Library Company share using the first seal is shown in Figure 6 which is dated, “Twentieth Day of January - *Anno Domini* One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty two-three.” The receipt was provided to “James Morris of Philadelphia, Merchant.”

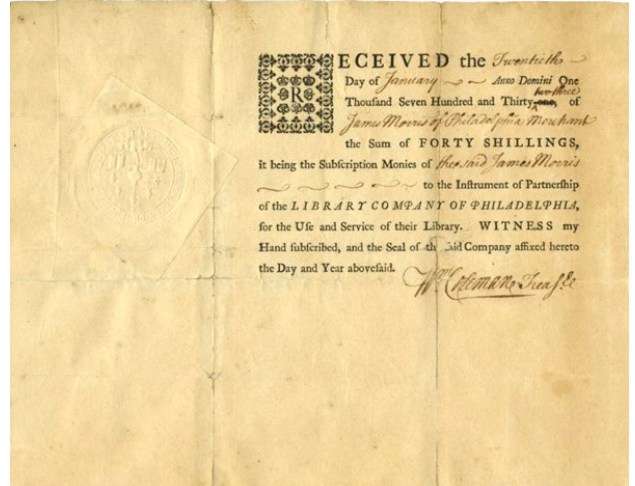


Figure 6. A receipt for the purchase of a share in the Library Company and embossed by the first seal on the middle of the left border. (Courtesy of The Library Company of Philadelphia)

**THE SECOND SEAL** – Due to deterioration of the first seal a second seal was produced though the timing of this replacement and engraver is not known. The second seal is archived at the Library Company but is presently attached by solder to the embossing stamper so it cannot be removed to be photographed (Figure 7).<sup>9</sup> A partial photograph on the embosser was possible by the author (Figure 8a)<sup>10</sup> and shows that the second

<sup>9</sup> The embosser is large with a length of 25.3cm, and a width of 10.3cm.

<sup>10</sup> The second seal in the embosser has a diameter of 39.9mm which is slightly larger than the original seal’s diameter of 39.3mm.

seal was a fairly good replica of the original seal. In addition, the imprint produced by the seal is a good representation of the original seal (Figure 8b).



Figure 7. Embosser holding the second seal.



(a)



(b)

Figure 8. a) the second seal attached to the embosser and b) an example of the embossed image from the second seal.

**THE THIRD SEAL** - The author had previously visited the Library Company on a number of occasions when doing primary source research for various papers<sup>11</sup> and was intrigued by the idea of obtaining an original seal imprint. Interestingly, at about the same time, an email was received from Dana Dorman, The Library Company's Individual Giving and Special Events Manager, asking if I would consider becoming a shareholder. Evidently, the previously issued original fifty shares during the Library Company's founding, and additional shares following that issue, including 100 shares used for the construction of the first actual library building, are recycled as the shareholders die or drop their membership.<sup>12</sup> The present cost for a share is \$500, which includes receiving a modern embossed receipt for the purchased share, and having the same number as one of the previously issued and retired certificates. Of course, there are additional benefits associated with being a stockholder. Following the initial purchase of the stock, a yearly payment of \$175 for continuation of the subscription is required. Unfortunately, the author was told that the receipt for the share would be embossed with a new seal, since the old seal had been retired and was being preserved.

With the availability of internet connectivity and its wealth of information at one's fingertips, why buy a share, especially for those not able to physically use the Library Company's resources? The answer is that aside from the many free Zoom meetings on a range of topics relevant to early American history, many of the resources at the Library Company are digitized; and for material not available digitally researchers are available that can be of help. In addition, the Library Company's objective in preserving and illuminating America's heritage is a worthy charity, aside from it being an educational and research asset. Therefore, the author agreed to buy a share.

<sup>11</sup> Roger Moore, Peter Doves, Craig Bruns, and Patrick Weeks, "West African Manilla Currency Found during Interstate 95 Construction along the Philadelphia Waterfront," *Journal of Early American Numismatics*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 37-63 (2021). Roger Moore, "The Old Philadelphia Library Cornerstone Coins and Medals Now Residing in the Library Company of Philadelphia books," *Journal of Early American Numismatics*, in publication.

<sup>12</sup> Dana Dorman, the Library Company's Individual Giving and Special Events Manager, when discussing with the author the number of shares offered over its 300 years of operation indicated, "By our current count, we've issued 1,211 unique shares, and some shares were re-issued with new numbers at different points in our history, so some shares have multiple numbers associated with them."

The next step was to select which share number I wanted, based on the share being available and the person who was the previous owner. Ms. Dorman provided the names and short biographies of the original owners of three available shares and asked the author if any seemed to be of interest. The author selected share #93, which was owned by Richard Hockley, who had become the initial owner of that stock on November 17, 1743. The biography supplied for this gentleman stated:

*Richard Hockley (died 1774) was a protégé of Thomas Penn; he was the son of Penn's deceased partner and the two maintained a close relationship for their whole lives. Hockley was deeply involved in trade. Just five years after acquiring this share, Hockley signed a partnership with George Croghan and William Trent to expand his trade business, but it would leave Hockley indebted. In 1753, while Hockley was in the midst of trying to untangle his debts, Penn named him as co-receiver general for the province along with Edmund Physick. The position gave the two men authority to approve or disapprove all land patents, as well as serve as keepers of the Great Seal of the province of Pennsylvania. The two men worked together until 1768, when Hockley resigned to be appointed to the largely honorary new position of auditor general for the province of Pennsylvania. He passed in 1774.*

In addition to the original owner, a list of subsequent owners over the centuries was also provided. The son of Richard Hockley acquired his deceased father's share on August 25, 1774. Including Richard and William Hockley over the centuries this share has been successively re-issued to thirteen individuals with the author being the fourteenth.

The embosser used with the third seal is shown in Figure 9 and, like the second seal, the third seal is soldered to the embosser with too small an opening to photograph the actual seal.<sup>13</sup>



Figure 9. Embosser with the third seal permanently attached.

<sup>13</sup> The embosser for the third seal is much smaller than the one used for the second seal with a length of 12.8cm and a width at its widest point of 4.8cm.

The receipt received for the purchase of the share is shown in Figure 10 with a close-up of the embossment from the new seal shown in Figure 11. It should be noted that though the central design and legend of the third seal has remained essentially the same as the original seal, the position of the legend is rotated 180 degrees in relationship to the central design.

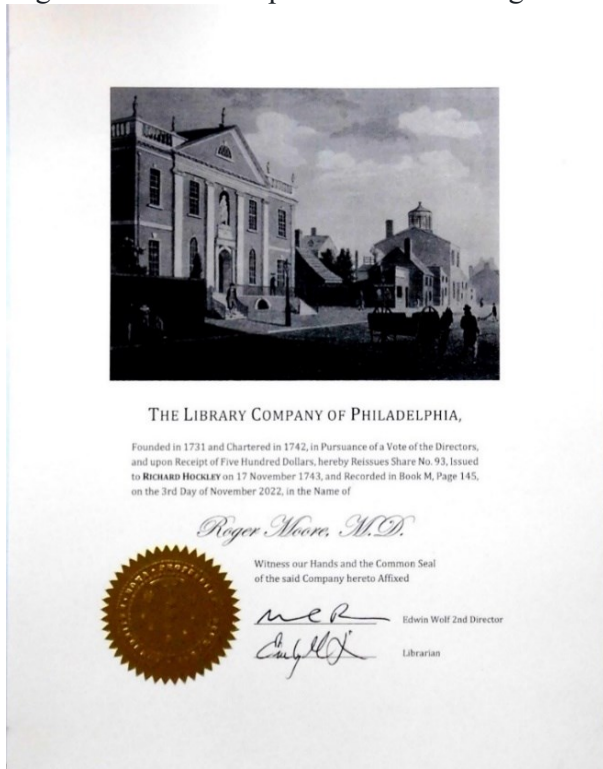


Figure 10. The author's receipt for the reissued share # 93 embossed by the third Library Company of Philadelphia's seal.



Figure 11. Close-up of the embossed imprint of the new seal.

## CONCLUSION

Though disappointed in not being able to acquire an example of the embossment from the original seal, it is still a pleasure to have a receipt for a numbered share imprinted with the third Library Company seal. This share is a direct link to the past and serves to connect our present with those that came before us.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The entire Library Company of Philadelphia's staff needs to be thanked for their kind, supportive help in gaining access to the items discussed in this article. Of them special appreciation goes to Dana Dorman, Individual Giving and Special Events Manager, who initially encouraged the author to become a shareholder in the Library Company and facilitated my contact with other staff members. The Graphic Arts Department was especially helpful with Sarah Weatherwax, Senior Curator of Graphic Arts allowing the author access to the artifacts so they could be photographed and measured.



## C4 LIBRARY UPDATE

(Leo Shane)

I am extremely happy to bring you this edition of the C4 Library Update. This update lists some of the books obtained from the Eric Newman Library. Among the titles are some rare and hard to find copies. A quick glance of the titles shows some very interesting and informative subjects. Check them out. More will be coming in future updates.

The C4 Library is going through a transition. We are downsizing by offering duplicate books and auction catalog copies to our members. We are also deaccessioning some other items that are readily available on the Newman Numismatic Portal. These items are being offered on the C4 Website as well as in the C4 Newsletter. All proceeds go directly to the club. Please note that we are no longer looking for auction catalogs with limited colonial content. Only catalogs with Major Colonial Collections are being sought.

Among the items that will be removed from the C4 Library are the following:

- 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 the library 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.

### C4 Library Loans Now Cost Less:

Continuing the program we instituted last year, 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.

### New Library 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.

**Books, Manuscripts & Auction Catalogs:**

Bramah, Ernest, *A Guide to The Varieties and Rarity of English Regal Copper Coins – Charles II to Victoria, 1671 to 1860*, Methuen & Co. London Great Britain, 1929 – Donated by the Estate of Eric Newman

Convention Booklet for the 26th Annual C4 Convention, 27-29 October 2022, Baltimore MD, Includes; President's Message, schedule of events and other useful convention information – Donated by Ray Williams

Domett, Henry W., *A History of The Bank of New York 1784-1884*, G.P. Putman's Sons, New York NY, 1884 – Donated by the Estate of Eric Newman

Issac, Dale, *Binder of Pictures taken at the 18-20 November 2021 C4 Convention, Also Pictures by Dale of Metal Detecting in Southern NJ*, 11-16 November 2021 - Donated by Dale Isaac

Jackson, John W., *With the British Army in Philadelphia 1777-1778*, Presidio Press, San Rafael CA & London England, 1979 – Donated by the Estate of Eric Newman

Jones, Alice Hanson, *American Colonial Wealth – Documents and Methods Volume One*, Arno Press, New York NY, (1977) 1978 – Donated by the Estate of Eric Newman

Jones, Alice Hanson, *American Colonial Wealth – Documents and Methods Volume Two*, Arno Press, New York NY, (1977) 1978 – Donated by the Estate of Eric Newman

Jones, Alice Hanson, *American Colonial Wealth – Documents and Methods Volume Three*, Arno Press, New York NY, (1977) 1978 – Donated by the Estate of Eric Newman

McCorison, Marcus A., *The History of Printing In American*, Weathervane Books, New York NY, 1970 – Donated by the Estate of Eric Newman

McKay, George L., *Early American Currency*, The Typophiles, New York NY, 1944 – Donated by the Estate of Eric Newman

McNitt, Frank, *The Indian Traders*, University of Oklahoma, Norman OK, 1972 – Donated by the Estate of Eric Newman

Maris, Edward, *The Coins of New Jersey with Plate*, Philadelphia PA, 1881 (Reprint by Sanford Durst, New York NY, 1981) – Donated by the Estate of Eric Newman

Miller, C. William, *Benjamin Franklin's Philadelphia Printing 1728 – 1766 A Descriptive Bibliography*, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia PA, 1974 – Donated by the Estate of Eric Newman

Nelson, Philip, *The Coinage of William Wood for the American Colonies 1722-1723*, Sanford Durst Publications, New York NY, 1978 (Reprint from the Numismatist) – Donated by the Estate of Eric Newman

Nettels, Curtis P., *The Money Supply of the American Colonies Before 1720*, Augustus M. Kelley Bookseller, New York NY, 1964 – Donated by the Estate of Eric Newman

Pond, Shepard, *Medals of Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary*, Reprint from The Numismatist Vol XLIV No. 6 June 1931 and Later Issues, American Numismatic Association, Baltimore MD – Donated by the Estate of Eric Newman

Reilly, Elizabeth Carroll, *A Dictionary of Colonial American Printers' Ornaments & Illustrations*, American Antiquarian Society, Worcester MA, 1975 – Donated by the Estate of Eric Newman

Rock, Jeff, *Rosa Americana Ltd. Fixed Price List Number Eighteen*, (665 Lots, Extensive Descriptions) Rosa Americana Ltd. San Diego CA Autumn 2007 – Donated by the Estate of Eric Newman

Sedwick, Daniel Frank, *Treasure and World & US Coin and Paper Money Auction 31*, 3-4 November 2022, Winter Park FL – Donated by Daniel Sedwick

Stacks, *Fixed Price List Coins and Currency of Early America*, Stacks, New York NY Summer 1989 – Donated by the Estate of Eric Newman

Stacks Bowers, *The Sydney F. Martin Collection – Part I*, New Jersey Coppers, St Patrick Coins, Higley Coppers, Massachusetts Coppers & Libertas Americana Medals, 27 August 2022, Costa Mesa CA – Donated by Stacks

Stacks Bowers, *The Sydney F. Martin Collection – Part II*, French Colonial, Rosa Americana, Connecticut Coppers 1785-1786 & Washingtoniana, 27-28 October 2022, Baltimore MD – Donated by Stacks

Taxay, Don, *Counterfeit, Mis-Struck, Unofficial US Coins*, Arco Publishing Co. New York NY, July 1963 – Donated by the Estate of Eric Newman

Wainwright, Nicholas B., *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Volume LXXXVIII No. 2 April 1964, Including; *Benjamin Franklin and William Smith: New Light On An Old Philadelphia Quarrel* by Ralph L. Ketcham, *Imperial Regulation of Colonial Paper Money 1764-1773* and more. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia PA, April 1964 – Donated by the Estate of Eric Newman



## 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.

Subscribe to *CNL*: <http://numismatics.org/store/cnl/>. \$65 per year for ANS members and \$85 for non-members. Contact Christopher R. McDowell, at [crmcowell@straussstroy.com](mailto:crmcowell@straussstroy.com) for additional information. Please note that *JEAN* has a zero-tolerance policy for plagiarism and will not publish articles that include items currently in (or currently being prepared for) commerce.



## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### **C4 Medals from the 1<sup>st</sup> Annual C4 Convention in 1995!**



Recently discovered and again available for purchase are a limited number of the very first C4 medals made! The obverse design, featuring part of the Vermont landscape copper motif, is very similar to that later used on our 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary medals, but from a different die. The reverse design displays images of a New Jersey copper, a Connecticut copper, and a Fugio. These medals are made of pure copper and can be purchased while supplies last for just \$20 with free shipping!

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### **C4 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Medals (Prices Reduced!)**



A limited number of C4 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Medals are still available. These medals have a very attractive design and a proof-like finish. Individual copper medals can be purchased for \$4, individual silver medals (one ounce, .999 silver) can be purchased for \$32, or a set containing one of each can be purchased for \$35. Postage will be added to your total based on how many medals you order from this page. See below.

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### **NEW C4 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Medals!**

Hot off the presses to celebrate C4's 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary is a counterstamping of our 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary medals. The reverse has a large "30" expertly struck over the prior "25" and the anniversary dates at the bottom were updated. Medals in both metals are available. Individual copper medals can be purchased for \$5, individual silver medals (one ounce, .999 silver) can be purchased for \$35, or a set containing one of each can be purchased for \$38. A complete set of all 4 medals (25<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversaries in both metals) can be purchased for \$69. Postage will be added to your total based on how many medals you order from this page. See below.



To reserve and purchase any of the above medals, contact Charlie Rohrer at [treasurer@colonialcoins.org](mailto:treasurer@colonialcoins.org). Charlie will respond verifying availability and give payment instructions.

## 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!

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## 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, Chris McDowell. The new provisional members this quarter are:

|                       |                         |                    |                      |                    |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Andrew Bernhardt - NJ | Christian Clemmens - PA | David Mullins - OH | John Simpson - IN    | Norman Wehner - MD |
| Finn Casey - NY       | Michael Doxsee - IN     | William Purdy - NY | Charles Webster - MA | Daniel White - FL  |

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## 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)

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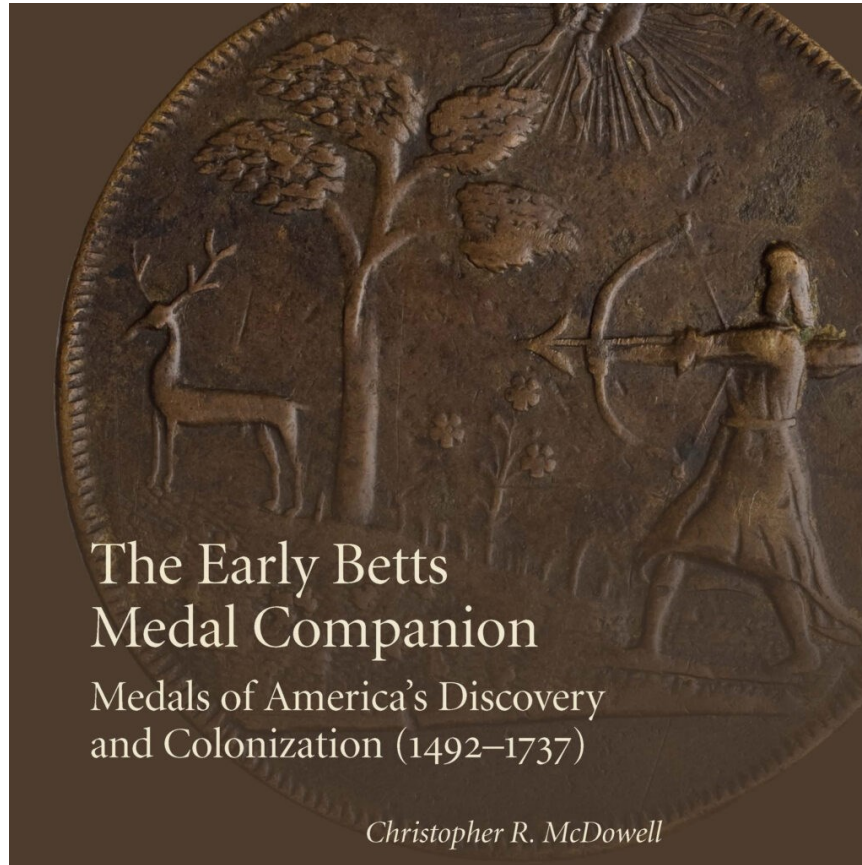
## THE C4 NEWSLETTER IS ON THE NEWMAN NUMISMATIC PORTAL!

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](http://www.archive.org/details/newmannumismatic)

# ANS Announces New Early Betts Medal Book

By The American Numismatic Society



The American Numismatic Society (ANS) is pleased to announce the publication of *The Early Betts Medal Companion: Medals of America's Discovery and Colonization (1492–1737)*, the fifth volume in the Society's *Studies in Medalllic Art* series.

Authored by Christopher R. McDowell—ANS Fellow, editor of the *Journal of Early American Numismatics*, and President of the Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4)—this book brings to fruition the dream of nineteenth-century numismatist Charles Wyllys Betts to illustrate American colonial history through contemporary medals. Focusing on medals from the period of discovery through the period of colonization of the New World, McDowell's volume is a companion to Betts's masterpiece, *American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals*. This is the first of what is expected to be three volumes by McDowell concerning Betts medals.

Since Betts' text first appeared posthumously in 1894, new information has come to light regarding each medal he enumerated. *The Early Betts Medal Companion* updates and illustrates each listing in the first two chapters of Betts, known to collectors and researchers as Betts-1 to Betts-170. Although Betts stated that his work was an "illustrated" history, very few actual illustrations or drawings were included in the original. With only a few exceptions, every Betts medal discussed is illustrated here, many for the first time. In addition,

the contextual history of each medal is told, explaining their design and importance. Finally, pricing information is included for every medal for which pricing is available.

The cost of the book is \$125 plus shipping and handling, with ANS members receiving 30% off. All members can apply the ANS30 discount code during checkout for the member cost of \$87.50. Pre-ordering is now open for *The Early Betts Medal Companion*, through the ANS distributor, Casemate Academic. Books will start shipping to customers in December 2022.

Dr. Jesse Kraft, ANS Resolute Americana Assistant Curator of American Numismatics, praised the book. He noted, “McDowell provides the most comprehensive resource on the subject of Betts medals. This book provides much-needed and up-to-date context to Betts’ work, ranging from U.S., North American, and world history to the evolution of American numismatics and, of course, about the medals themselves. Perhaps most striking about the updated understanding of this material is that some of the medals in the Betts book never even existed. Without McDowell’s meticulous research, future generations of numismatists would still be searching for them. For McDowell, this truly is a labor of love.”



*The American Numismatic Society, organized in 1858 and incorporated in 1865 in New York State, operates as a research museum under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and is recognized as a publicly supported organization under section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) as confirmed on November 1, 1970.*

Author Christopher R. McDowell



See the C4 website for contest details.

## RESOURCE FOR THE C4 NEWSLETTER

Our C4 Newsletter has an index available on our website at [www.colonialcoins.org](http://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](mailto:njraywms@optonline.net) or call.

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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](mailto: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

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

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## C4 LIBRARY BOOK SALE! BUILD YOUR NUMISMATIC LIBRARY

The Colonial Coin Collectors Library is deacquisitioning the following duplicate books from its inventory at fixed prices. The books are being offered at below market value to C4 and EAC members only. Limit two books per member. Shipping included on orders totaling *over* \$50. Junior C4 members (members 18 or under) may purchase up to three titles at half the list price (shipping is free on all orders to junior members). Books are sold first come, first serve. In order to purchase, please contact Librarian Leo Shane in order to verify the book's availability at [librarian@colonialcoins.org](mailto:librarian@colonialcoins.org). If the book is still available, Leo will confirm and provide payment instructions. Please check the C4 website for exclusive internet only book offerings.

### Available Titles

1. Anton, William T. & Bruce Kesse, *The Forgotten Coins of the North American Colonies*, Krause Publications, Iola, WI, 1992. Hardcover Copy (Very Good, No Stamps) **\$65**
2. Attinelli, Emmanuel J., *A Bibliography of American Numismatic Auction Catalogues 1828-1875*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1976. Hardbound Copy, (C4 and EAC Stamps, Very Good, Dust Jacket Good) **\$51**
3. Baker, Warren S., *Medallic Portraits of Washington*, Krause Publications, Iola, WI, 1965. Hardcover Copy, (Reprint of 1885 Work) From the Library of Mike Ringo, (C4 Stamp, Very Good) **\$20**

## ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY TO ADD TO YOUR NUMISMATIC LIBRARY

This 576-page profusely-illustrated book offers fresh perspectives on America's celebrated ascent from disparate colonial outposts to sovereign power. Through the day-to-day instruments of trade and commerce, this work reveals the myriad threads of culture and hidden history that together wove a new nation. Based on years of research, the associated facts, legends, and theories are presented in a conversational narrative that all audiences can read and appreciate. To order your book, contact Charlie Rohrer at [treasurer.colonialcoins.org](mailto:treasurer.colonialcoins.org).



## 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](http://www.colonialcoins.org). These books may be ordered directly from: Charles Davis' website at [www.numisbook.com](http://www.numisbook.com). Books marked with an asterisk are also available from Kolbe & Fanning Numismatic Booksellers at [www.numislit.com](http://www.numislit.com).

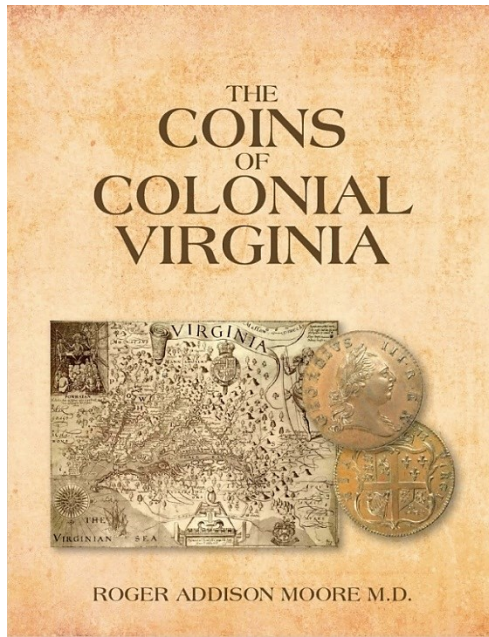
- (1) Carlotto, Tony. *The Copper Coins of Vermont, and Those Bearing the Vermont Name*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 1998. **OP**
- (2) Clark, Randall P. *The Identification and Classification of Connecticut Coppers (1785-1788)*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2021. **OP**
- (3) Howes, Jack, James Rosen and Gary Trudgen. *The History and Coinage of Machin's Mills*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2020. **OP**
- (4) Jordan, Lou. *John Hull, The Mint and The Economics of Massachusetts Coinage*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2002. Price: \$10.
- (5) McDowell, Christopher R., *Abel Buell and the History of the Connecticut and Fugio Coinages*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2015. **OP**
- (6) Martin, Sydney F. *French Coinage Specifically for Colonial America*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2015. Price \$50. \*
- (7) Martin, Sydney F. *The Hibernia Coinage of William Wood (1722-1724)*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2007. Price: \$50. \*
- (8) Martin, Sydney F. *The Rosa Americana Coinage of William Wood*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2011. Price \$50. \*
- (9) Martin, Sydney F. *St. Patrick Coinage (for Ireland and New Jersey)*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2018. Price \$95. \*
- (10) Moore, Roger A. *The Coins of Colonial Virginia*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2019, Price \$50.
- (11) Siboni, Roger S., John L. Howes, and A. Buell Ish. *New Jersey State Coppers*, American Numismatic Society and Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2013. **OP \***
- (12) Vlack, Robert A. *An Illustrated Catalogue of the French Billon Coinage in the Americas*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2004. **OP**

Books indicated with **OP** are out of print, though both booksellers occasionally have second-hand copies for sale.

\* \* \* \* \*

## C4 BOOKS STILL AVAILABLE

*The Coins of Colonial Virginia* by Roger A. Moore  
**(2022 Winner of the Sydney F. Martin Numismatic Publication Award!)**



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 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.

Available at Charles Davis' website: [www.numisbook.com](http://www.numisbook.com).

### *Contemporary Counterfeit Halfpenny & 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.

### **Contemporary Counterfeit Halfpenny & Farthing Families**

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



This book is the start of an effort to organize and bring structure to this area of colonial numismatics.



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



WATERMARK RESEARCH REQUEST - I would like a list of your colonial currency/documents with and without watermarks. Needed info is type of currency/document, denomination, date of emission and description of watermark. Particularly interested in counterfeit emissions.

Confidentiality kept for all information. Thank you. Any questions

- [Rogermoore435@yahoo.com](mailto:Rogermoore435@yahoo.com) 856-905-6844 (1/4)



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!

(4/4)



## Member downsizing and moving-

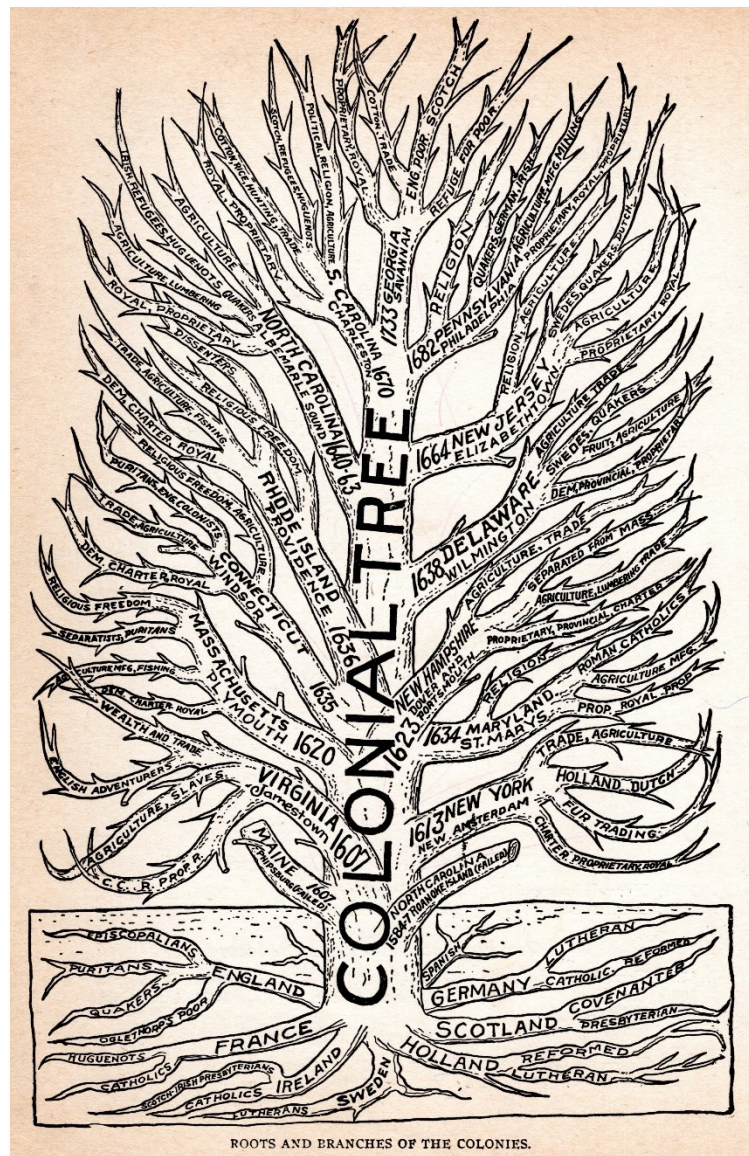
Set of back issues of the C4 Newsletter for sale. Complete set except for 2001 vol 9, #2 summer and 2002 vol 10 #4 winter. Note 1996 only had 3 issues and one is mislabeled 1997. Only 2 issues in 1993, the first year. Set ends 2021. 110 issues sold as set only for \$275.00 plus shipping.

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Interesting, even if incomplete, representation of American Colonies from *The Progressive Reference Library*, Boone, Iowa, *et al.*, The Holst Publishing Co., 1935, p. 455.

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APRIL 29, 2023

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PCGS AU53 CAC



1818 N-4  
PCGS XF40



1820 N-12  
PCGS MS65BN



1822 N-4  
PCGS MS65BN



1827 N-10  
PCGS AU58 CAC



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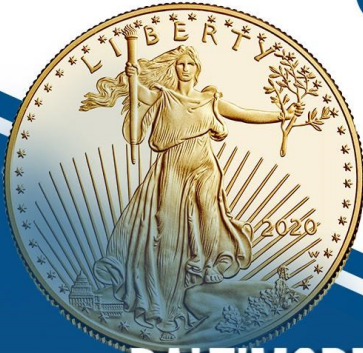
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