

From the Desk of the Treasurer

JULY 1, 1970 - OCTOBER 31, 1970

Balance Brought Forward (Commercial Account)		\$ 4,205.86
Receipts:		
Bourse (47th Semi-Annual Convention).....	\$ 2,470.00	
Membership Dues.....	299.00	
Medallions.....	16.50	
Calcoin News.....	1.00	2,786.50
Total		\$ 6,992.36
Disbursements:		
Program Covers (1,000).....	\$ 17.25	
Californiana	88.80	
Badges (47th Semi-Annual Convention).....	76.78	
Printing	218.02	
Programs and Banquet Tickets.....	163.78	
Placque for South African Convention.....	15.00	
Padlocks, Master, #10-60.....	53.80	
A.N.A.T.	500.00	
Ribbons (47th Semi-Annual Convention).....	190.96	
Refund on "Money Talks".....	5.50	
Postage Stamps.....	36.00	
Gold Piece, \$10.....	35.00	
Editor's Expenses.....	174.80	
Assistant Editors' Expenses.....	40.00	
Miscellaneous	41.07	1,656.76
Balance (Commercial Account)		\$ 5,335.60
Savings Account (Sept. 30, 1970) Includes \$78.00		
Interest Received.....	\$ 6,279.61	
Kennedy Half Dollars in Safety Deposit Box.....	480.00	6,759.61
Grand Total (On Hand)		\$12,095.21

—WILLIAM O. WISSLEAD

THE LIBERIA ONE CENT OF 1833

by

CHARLES G. COLVER, Covina, CSNA 6-1

and

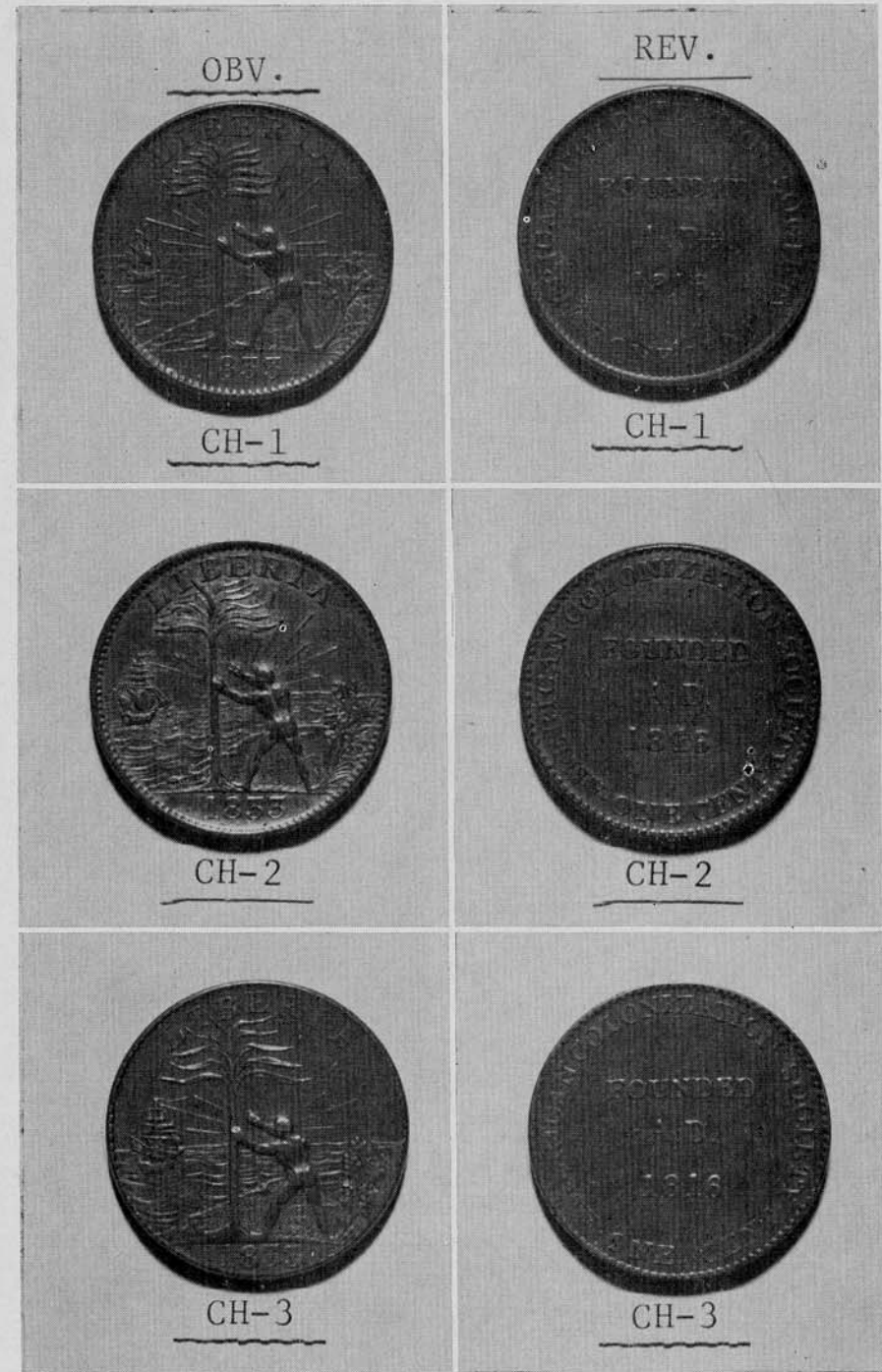
DAN HARLEY, Claremont, CSNA 10-1

The Negro Republic of Liberia is closer to the United States historically, politically and culturally than any other nation in Africa. The official language is English, the flag is similar, and the constitution is modeled after that of the United States. Its money is either Liberian American or Liberian, circulating side by side, with identical denominations and values, and it is

the only nation in the world with this distinction.

At the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century the United States was facing the serious problem of providing for the many freed slaves, whose ever-increas-

(Please note the following photos are enlarged 1½ times normal size.)





ing number complicated the situation in the young republic. In 1816 the American Colonization Society was formed, and in 1822, with governmental aid, a strip of land was bought on the West African coast. This future new republic was situated between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast and covered some 43,000 square miles, about two-thirds the size of California. The name Liberia was adopted in 1824 as it signified the newly-gained freedom for its settlers. The capital, Monrovia, was named after U.S. President James Monroe, chief executive during the early days of Liberia's colonization.

Liberia has always had very close ties with the United States and its coinage is to some extent patterned after that of the U.S.A. The country still uses all United States paper money as legal tender and currently has none of its own.

The first coins were made in the United States by John Gibbs Company at Belleville, New Jersey, who also produced many of the American Hard Times tokens of that period. These were copper one cent pieces, dated 1833, and issued by the American Colonization Society as a commemorative. The size is 28 mm, the same as the U.S. large cent. Mintage totals for this piece are unknown.

The obverse shows a nude man leaning against a palm tree, waving to a sailing ship to the left, "Liberia" above the tree, and the date "1833" at the bottom. The reverse inscription reads "The American Colonization Society Founded A.D. 1816. One Cent".

There are at least six distinct die varieties of these pieces mainly identified by large and small ships and different branches on the tree dividing the world Liberia above.

They are usually found in good to very fine condition and generally sell for less than \$10. Uncirculated specimens are very rarely seen. The relative rarity of the listed six die varieties is unknown, except they are here numbered in accordance with the number of specimens discovered from a large group examined. The large ship varieties are not seen as often as the small and sometimes command slightly higher prices from dealers.

Since this is the first time these varieties have been described, possibly additional varieties will be brought to light following the publication of this

listing. It is hoped the numbers here assigned will become a standard reference for identifying various pieces in any future catalog.

CH-1—Obverse, 1 in date to left of tree trunk, small ship, rays 15, palm tree 13 leaves, top of bush at waterline.

CH-2—Obverse, 1 in date under tree trunk, large ship, rays 14, palm tree 12 leaves, top of bush above water.
Reverse, narrow space between A D and double period between.

CH-3—Obverse, 1 in date under tree trunk, large ship, rays 14 with second touching ship, palm tree 10 leaves with leaf between L & I, bush at waterline.
Reverse, narrow A D with double period.

CH-4—Obverse, 1 in date to left of tree trunk, large ship, rays 11, palm tree 12 leaves with leaf between B & E, bush above water.
Reverse, wide A D with single period but with first "N" in colonization titled upward.

CH-5—Obverse, as CH-1.
Reverse, very narrow A D.

CH-6—Obverse, as CH-2.
Reverse, as CH-4.

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QUEEN ANNE FARTHING'S
"Queen Anne, 1702-1714, Mystery Farthings" is the title of the latest publication authored by Richard J. Trowbridge, CSNA-1821.

Contents include:

1. Numismatic Terms Used
2. Rarity Scale of the Various Types
3. Introduction by the Author
4. A Short History of the Life and Reign of Queen Anne
5. Description of the Various Issues
6. Bibliography

This booklet is well illustrated, quite comprehensive and adequately describes these various patterns. It should be included in the library of all those interested in coins of Scotland and Britain. This heavy paper cover booklet is priced at \$1.50, and may be ordered direct from the author, Richard J. Trowbridge, P.O. Box 14542, Long Beach, Calif. 90814.