

the legend, "The Restorer of Commerce, 1766: No stamps;" and on the other, a ship with "America" below, and "Thanks to the friends of Liberty and Trade," as a legend.

On what is called the Nova Constellatio cent or half-penny in 1783, we have the word LIBERTAS. On this coin the words *Nova Constellatio* surround a large rayed star with an open eye at its centre, and thirteen asterisks at the extremities of the rays: on the other side are the letters "U. S." in a wreath, with LIBERTAS, JUSTITIA, and the date 1783 round the outside of the wreath. (It will be of interest to mention that it was a legend to accompany a representation of this *Nova Constellatio* on another coin, that the now renowned *E pluribus unum* was first used: "out of many stars one constellation is made:" and that the words themselves were borrowed from the title-page of Sylvanus Urban's Gentleman's Magazine, where every year this motto was to be seen over a nosegay of flowers, a device intended to symbolize the contents of the annual volume.) Bearing the date also of 1783, is a cent having on one side a figure of Liberty standing behind a kind of fence consisting of thirteen upright bars. On the other side is a head of Washington laureated: round this is a Latin inscription, which is continued on the reverse, the whole being *Georgius triumpho Voce Populi*. "I, George, triumph by the vote of the people." In 1787 we have on a copper coin or cent, a figure of Liberty seated, with the legend above, "*Inde. et Lib. 1787*:" on the other side is a head of Washington, and the words *Auctori. Connect.*, "by the authority of the State of Connecticut." This is perhaps the first appearance of a Liberty seated, on a United States coin. It is in reality the old Britannia of the English copper coinage of the time of the Georges slightly modified. Instead of the trident, she bears the rod and cap, and her shield rests on what seems to be the upper hemisphere of a terrestrial globe. The old Britannia itself of the English copper coinage, thus transformed into a Liberty, is a reproduction of a Britannia on bronze coins of Antoninus Pius, Claudius, and other Roman emperors. On another cent of the same date, a seated Liberty appears, but in another attitude. She holds the rod and cap in the right hand, while with the left she sustains the scales of Justice, and her head is looking back instead of forward: around are the words *Immunis*

*Columbia*, and the date 1787. This probably is the figure which suggested, at the United States Mint, the seated Liberty with reverted head, which since 1839 has become familiar on United States silver. On two New York cents—one of 1786, the other of 1787—the Britannia-like seated Liberty is seen, one with the epigraph *Virt. et Lib.*, and the other, which holds out the scales instead of an olive-branch, with the inscription *Neo Eboracensis, i. e. State of New York*. A small medal of 1792 shows the rayed star like that which is seen on the Nova Constellatio coin, but with the cap of Liberty at the centre, instead of the open eye: the other side has the head of Washington. The inscription on this piece is "Success to the United States." On a one cent token issued by a commercial house at New York in 1794, Messrs. Talbot, Allum, and Lee, is a very graceful figure of Liberty standing, and holding the rod and cap, with the circumscribed legend, *Liberty and Commerce, 1794*. The first silver United States dollar appeared in 1794. The obverse bears the head of Liberty, with the hair flowing back. This head, as I have said, is evidently after that of the French medal commemorative of 1776. Over the head, not on it, is inscribed the word LIBERTY. Cents of the preceding year bear the same head. On the dollar of 1795, Liberty's hair still flows back, but a ribbon is supposed to surround it, which appears in the form of a knot at the back of the head. Neither on this coin nor on that of the preceding year is the Liberty cap seen. On the half-eagle of 1795, Liberty wears the cap, but it is of a high hat-like shape, which gives to the goddess the air of a modern lady-rider. On the gold coins of 1846, the head of Liberty has departed altogether from the fine type introduced from France in 1794; she is now a female with commonplace features: on the head is a tiara with the word LIBERTY at full length on the side towards the spectator, suggesting the existence of another word of equal length on the other side of the head. In 1854 the head has assumed an Indian type; it wears a crown of feathers; on the circlet from which they rise is the one-sided inscription just described. On the half-dollar and quarter-dollar of 1846, reappears a seated Liberty, artistically conceived, but still without much apparent significance. The left hand holds the rod and cap; the right falls lightly on the shield at the side of the figure.