

MASON'S
Coin and Stamp
COLLECTORS'



MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1867.

PUBLISHED AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE,
By Mason & Co.,
No. 434 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

William M. Yeakel, Printer, 23 North Sixth Street.

MASON'S
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VOL. I.

NOVEMBER, 1867.

No. 8.

HISTORY OF COINS OF AMERICA.

(Continued)

In 1793, the Mint having been established in Philadelphia, the U. S. Government ordered two copper coins; cent and half-cent. The former having on *obverse* the French head of liberty, flowing hair, twig under the head, date 1793; over the head legend Liberty; *reverse* wreath, within which are the words one cent, around the wreath legend United States of America; around the outer edge ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR, below wreath 1-100.

The Half-cent bears the same description, with the exception of the fractional numerals, which on the Half-cent are 1-200 and lettered on edge TWO HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR. There are some twenty-four known varieties of 1793 cent. Among the most important and valuable types are the "Liberty Cap," the "Chain" or "Link" cent and the "Ameri." Other varieties are found bearing slight variations in letters, dates, wreaths, hair, etc. The 1793 cent is readily distinguished from all other issues, by its size and thickness; it being much smaller and thicker than any of the U. S. cents. The same remarks apply to the half-cent of this year. It is extremely difficult to obtain perfect specimens of the 1793 cent and Half-cent, at the present time; as this date being the first regular U. S. cent coined in the Mint by order of the Government, commences strictly the series of U. S. copper coins, and every numismatist being anxious to secure a good specimen, gives these coins an extraordinary fictitious value—taking into

consideration the large number coined, viz. 112,212 cents and 31,934 Half-cents. The U. S. Mint did not get fairly at work on different metals until 1794; during the latter year the first silver dollars, half-dollars and half-dimes, were coined, while the issue of gold pieces did not commence until the year 1795. The whole coinage of 1793 was confined to copper cents and half-cents.

In 1794 the copper cents varied in size and appearance from the previous year. This year the obverse presented the Head of Liberty with cap and pole elevated over the left shoulder; the head being somewhat improved in its general appearance; the cents were larger though not quite as thick. As in the case of the 1793 cents, those of 1794 have the lettered edge: ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR. There were two sizes of the 1794 cents—the large and small planchets—with the usual variety of reverses. There were coined during the year 1794 the following pieces: 1758 silver dollars; 5300 half-dollars; 1000 pattern half-dimes; 918,521 cents and 81,600 half-cents. Of all the pieces of this year the dollar is the rarest and commands an exorbitant price when in fine condition. The Half-dollar is rather scarce; while the Half dime is rarely found in uncirculated condition.

MICKLEY SALE.

Some of our subscribers will receive this number of the Magazine in time to attend the sale of the renowned Coin collection of J. J. Mickley, of this city. The time occupied with the sale will extend through six days, commencing Monday,

October 28th, at 5½ P. M. The number of pieces sold each day will be about 500, bringing the American coins forward about Thursday, at 5½ P. M.

We hope the attendance will be numerous during the sale of Foreign Coins, as the collection of these pieces is very fine and some exceedingly rare. Those of our subscribers who have not engaged the "Priced Catalogue" are informed that but few copies can be had after the sale, and early application will be necessary to secure this valuable book of reference. All orders accompanied by the cash (\$2.50), prior to the sale, will be registered for copies of the Priced Catalogue, and the same forwarded, postage free, immediately after the conclusion of the sale.

REMINISCENCES OF A COIN COLLECTOR.—No. 5.

BY E. M., JR.

(Continued.)

While making a coin speculating tour of the chief cities and towns of North Carolina, during the year 1859, we visited the promising little village of Charlotte, and its neighboring gold mines. After satisfying our curiosity by a personal examination of the different methods of extracting the precious metal, and witnessing the slow and laborious process of mining, as conducted by negro slaves, with the aid of mule power, we accepted an invitation from the landlord of the prominent hotel in Charlotte, to visit the U. S. Branch Mint, then in operation at this town.

Our readers have doubtless noticed the capital C on many U. S. gold coins, without knowing its signification. We would here state, by way of parenthesis, that all coins bearing the letter C are coined at Charlotte, N. C.: those having the letter S are coined at the Mint in San Francisco; letter O, New Orleans; letter D, Dahlenga, Georgia; while coins without

this peculiarity emanate from the Mint in Philadelphia.

During our peregrinations through the different departments of the Mint, we accidentally met the late Dr. Andrews, a very prominent citizen of the place, and one who had devoted many years to scientific subjects, including Geology and Numismatology. The Dr. very kindly invited us to his residence, and while there we had an opportunity to inspect a fine cabinet of coins and minerals.

After spending an hour or two very pleasantly looking over the rare and curious relics, coins, &c., the Dr. suddenly called our attention to what he termed "the greatest curiosity, and one of the most valuable relics in his Cabinet."

"By all means let us see it, Dr.," we replied, and taking from one of his numerous drawers a small glass box, he advanced to a table, around which our party gathered, and delivered himself, impromptu, of the following:

"Gentlemen, I am now about to exhibit a genuine relic of the great and good Washington,—a coin found upon the farm at Mt. Vernon about 30 years ago, and which has been in my possession ever since. I have frequently been offered as high as \$50 for this piece, but would not part with it upon any consideration whatever."

Of course the name of Washington in connection with a coin found under such circumstances, excited each one of us to the highest point of expectation. We thought of the "naked Busts," "Confederations," and "Dismes," and patiently awaited the sight, perhaps, of some unique and valuable piece; but, judge of our feelings, ye numismatic connoisseurs, when the cover of the box was raised, and there, in all its *brassy* and *orthographical* deformity, lay before us the common French-Washington Token of 1783! worth, at its extreme valuation, 25 cents!

We had in our pocket at that very moment about a dozen of the almost worth-

less things, alike in every particular. Did we take the conceit out of the too enthusiastic Doctor, by explaining his error? we think we hear the reader ask. *We did not.* We could not. After almost a lifetime of pleasurable emotion, caused by the possession of a *supposed-to-be* unique Washington relief, it would have been cruel—criminal—in us to have, in one unthinking moment, dashed the happiness thus conjured up and cherished for years, to the ground, and so we left the Doctor in possession of his coin and the error which, to him, gave it inestimable value.

Dr. Andrews has since passed away, but his name and fame will stand while science has a prominent position among men.

PUBLIC SALES OF COINS.

BOSTON.—Sam'l. Hatch, Auctioneer Sept. 25th. Number of coins, 769, attendance good, prices obtained very fair. A good assortment of American coins, medals, &c.

NEW YORK.—Bangs, Merwin & Co., Auctioneers, Sept. 30th. Number of pieces, 560, attendance small, amount realized over eleven hundred dollars. Mr. Cogan was the heaviest buyer at this sale.

PHILADELPHIA.—Bireh & Sons, Auctioneers, Oct. 15th. Number of pieces 534. Nothing of great rarity, or value in the latter sale. Attendance large, and good prices realized.

N. E. NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this Society, Thursday evening, August 27th, Pres't Shurtleff in the Chair, the members examined, with much interest, the gems of the celebrated Mickley collection of Rare American Coins, now in the possession of a member of the Society,—W. E. Woodward, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass.

These coins are too well known to need description here, besides, a Descriptive Catalogue of the entire collection will soon be issued. It is hardly necessary to say that the coins were examined with the eager attention their beauty and rarity deserved; and, after spending an entire evening discussing them, the meeting adjourned after passing a vote of thanks to Mr. Woodward, for his kindness in showing and describing the coins.

IMPORTANT NEWS!

The Government is about to call in all the U. S. stamps of present issue and substitute different valuations, (in some instances,) and different colors and designs. Perhaps we shall have the "self-erasing stamp," recently invented, which serves so admirably to guard against fraud. All stamp collectors should take timely warning, and preserve the used stamps of present issue, especially those of the higher denominations,—adhesive and envelope.

NEW STAMPS.

We are indebted to the October number of the *Philatelist*, (Brighton, England,) for the following newly-issued stamps:

BOLIVIA.—This country has a new stamp. The value is 5 centavos, and is printed in green, on plain white paper.

AUSTRIA.—Two pairs of additions to the already numerous tribe of Austrians have entered appearance. One pair is identical, in every respect, with its congeners, except, of course, in monetary denomination, which is respectively 25 kröuzer, and 25 soldi. The second pair are of larger size, conformably with their much higher cost. In other respects they bear a strong family likeness,—the head of the Emperor being precisely identical with that portrayed on the others. The quartette are printed in color on plain

white unwater-marked paper. The colors are :

25 kreuzer and soldiviolet.
50 " "flesh.

THE PLAINT OF THE POSTAGE STAMP*

BY GEORGE ARNOLD.

I'm a very dirty little stamp ;

My back is gummed, my face is dimly blurred ;
And yet I am, in commerce, cot and camp,
Familiar as that well-known household word.

Yet Oh, to think that I should ever be
Converted into legal currency !

Now on an envelope I'm not so bad,
And I take letters through both cheap and neat ;
Sticking to one thing was a way I had,
But now I stick to everything I meet :
And Oh, to think that I could ever be,
Passed in the place of metal currency !

To do my duty I did ne'er refuse ;
But wo is me ! for I have fallen low ;
I'm passed for vulgar drinks and oyster stews,
And dirty shaves—'tis that that sticks me so !
Alas ! Alas ! that I should ever be
A victim to the dearth of currency !

Thumbing and gumming have quite worn me out ;
I'm drab and dingy now, instead of red,
My back is weak, and soon, without a doubt,
If I am passed much more I'll lose my head.
Oh sorry day, when I did chance to be
Put to the use of baser currency !

*Written during the late rebellion,
when P. O. Stamps were in general use
for currency.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE STAMP-COLLECTOR'S MAGAZINE.

DEAR SIR,—For the benefit of the philatelic science I have taken the trouble to obtain some "official" information in regard to several hitherto disputed points, which I suppose are thus finally settled.

The Secretary of the American Bank-Note Company, Mr. C. L. Van Zandt, informs me that "the head on the Mexican stamps engraved by this company is that of Hidalgo, and that on the new stamps of Chili is Columbus, called in Spanish, "Colon," the name on the stamps. The postage stamps of Salvador were en-

graved by this company ; those of Guatemala, we believe, were made in France. The stamped envelopes for Brazil were also furnished by this company. The stamps for the Argentine Republic have already been furnished to that government. The 5c. stamp contains a portrait of Senor Rivadavia ; the 10c. that of Gen. Belgrano ; and the 15c. that of Gen. San Martin.'

In reply to an inquiry of mine as to the truth of the current report regarding the forthcoming issue of 20c. and 28c. adhesives, and 15c. and 20c. envelopes, by our own government, the third Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. A. N. Zavely, states that 'the department does not contemplate issuing any other denomination of postage stamp or stamped envelope than those now furnished. One-cent envelopes are now being furnished to postmasters. They are not, however, of the same design as those issued in 1860. I enclose a specimen.'

I hardly understand the last remark, for the specimen sent me seems to be identical with the similar stamp of 1860. Perhaps your editorial eyes may be able to detect the difference, I therefore in turn enclose it to your inspection.

Respectfully,
West Springfield, Mass. U. S. L. H. B.

[The only difference we can observe between the 1c. envelope of 1860 and that now sent round to postmasters is, that the effigy through the deterioration of the dies, is rather less distinct on the latter than on the former, and the paper used is of a much lighter shade of buff.—ED.]

[We copy the above letter from the Bath (England) *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, for October, with a view of getting at facts in reference to the many rumors concerning new issues of adhesive and envelope stamps, by our government. Notwithstanding the above statements of "L. H. B.," who by the way, is one of the best informed of American philatelists, and one who generally speaks 'by the eard,' we have it on very good authority that the P. O. Dept., will issue not only the 20c and 28c adhesives, but

will in addition call in many of the stamps in present use, and issue those of different denominations in some instances, and those of different color, quality and design in others. The new P. O. regulations which take effect next year, renders it necessary to issue new stamps to meet the contingency. ED.]

FORGED AUTOGRAPHS OF WASHINGTON.

Five gentlemen in this city, and probably others, have received copies of spurious autographs of Washington. Each set was accompanied by a note, apparently written by a woman, requesting the payment of twenty-five dollars for the forged documents, or the loan of twenty dollars by the return mail. The notes, identical in appearance and phraseology, except in the alteration of proper names are written upon mourning paper, and purport to come from the widow of a Confederate officer. They are all post-marked at Montreal, and are evidently the work of some swindler who has wasted much ingenuity to no purpose. A similar fraud was detected and exposed in Baltimore not long ago, and the same forger may have shifted the scene of operation to Canada.

The letter is as follows :

FRELIGHTSBURGH, MISSISQUOI CO.,
CANADA EAST, May 28, 1867.

"Sir: My beloved husband, who died lately in Europe, was a collector of literary curiosities, and when in affluent circumstances he expended large sums in the accumulation of what was rare; but lately in consequence of the civil war, in which he was dangerously wounded, he became greatly reduced—in fact completely impoverished—and with the expectation of retrieving himself, sold our once happy home in Virginia and left for Europe; but disappointed in his expectations there, and destitution staring us in the face, it broke his heart, and his wound opening afresh, he sickened and

died, and left me with four small children, without a protector, in great distress and in a foreign land. No words could express my feelings when the dreadful reality became apparent. Gladly would I have died also; but when I looked upon my helpless orphan children, determined to live and struggle on for their sakes sustained me; and now, if my health is spared, I fondly hope to be enabled to support and educate them by teaching music, and my needle.

"Among my lamented husband's papers I found many relating to the interesting past. At first I looked upon them as of little value, but when in Paris I offered a few to several American gentlemen there, and they were delighted to have them, and it was through their kindness that we were enabled to return so far on our way home. The sickness of a darling child and great distress detains me here.

"I am told Mr. ———, you are a kind-hearted, noble-minded gentleman, and an admirer of such things. I know my beloved husband paid twenty-five dollars for one, but if you will kindly send me twenty-five dollars for both, or loan me twenty dollars till I can redeem them, you will, indeed, greatly assist me.

"It is a long way to send, so pray reply by return, and please send a United States Treasury note. The letter will reach me safely, and I can use the currency here directly. Bless you, sir, I shall prayerfully await your reply.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
HARRIET COPLEY."

"I reside three mile from Frelightsburgh, so that you had better enclose your letter, sealed, in cover directed: Dr. L. Bartlett, Frelightsburgh, and the doctor will send it me immediately."

Among the gentlemen to whom copies of this letter was addressed are the British, French, and Swedish consuls in this city and two private citizens. They are all styled "kind-hearted and noble-minded,"

which is undoubtedly true ; but they are likewise too shrewd to be deceived by this transparent attempt to swindle them.

The forged autographs are orders purporting to have been issued by Washington in 1778 and 1781. With the simple changes of proper names, they all read as follows :

To Jabez Huntington, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Windham, Conn.:

“SIR: At the urgent solicitation of several of the selectmen and respectable inhabitants of the town of New Haven, I hereby authorize you to discharge from custody Aaron Farnham, now a prisoner and confined by military order in the goal of said county.

“GO. WASHINGTON.

‘Headquarters New Windsor, Feb. 22 1781’

“HEADQUARTERS,

“VALLEY FORGE, Feb. 25 1778.

“Permission is granted to Mr. McKean, with his negro man Ben, to pass and repass the pickets at the bridge on the Norristown road.

“GO. WASHINGTON.”

Great care has been taken by the swindler to stain the paper upon which these orders are written, and to give it an appearance of age. But it was forgotten that an army pass would probably bear the marks of usage by the original holder, so that the perfect smoothness of the surface would alone be sufficient to arouse suspicion.

Autograph collectors should be on their guard against frauds like this.

The *Post* in a subsequent article says:

The forged autographs of Washington, which are noticed in another part of this sheet, seem to have deceived the editor of the Petersburg (Va.) *Index*, who copies the same documents with touching comments, thus :

RELICS OF THE FIRST REVOLUTION.

We were shown yesterday two interesting autographs of the great man whose name and pure character lends honor to our first revolution.

They are suggestive of incidents with whose counterparts we were all made familiar by the late war.

The first reads as follows :

HEADQUARTERS, BERGEN COUNTY,

Sept. 7th 1780.

Permission is granted to Mr. Dickinson, and his negro man Jim, to pass and repass the pickets at Ramapo.

GO. WASHINGTON.

This was given at an eventful period in American history. A French fleet had already arrived on our shores, and Washington was about to proceed from his camp in New Jersey to Hartford, Conn., where he planned, in conjunction with Count Roehambeau, the campaign of the next year, which ended the war.

The second paper reads as follows :

To Jabez Huntington, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Windham, Conn't.:

SIR: At the urgent solicitation of the selectmen and respectable inhabitants of the town of New London, I hereby authorize you to discharge from custody Benjamin Thompson, now a prisoner, and confined by military order in the goal of said county.

GO. WASHINGTON.

Headquarters, New Windsor, February 19th, 1781.

When this act of emergency was performed the dawn of independence was streaking the sky. The well-fed, well-elad and finely appointed British, who had worsted the ragged, shoeless patriots on so many fields, now had to contend with large foreign reinforcements and a well-manned foreign fleet. Greene was flying before Cornwallis into Virginia, but he was taking breath for an offensive campaign which soon made his name and that of Morgan a terror to the enemy. Lafayette was in command in Virginia, and the clans were gathering.

These historical reminiscences are very interesting, but the documents furnish a poor foundation for them. The Canadian forger has apparently scattered his imi-

tations broadcast. Probably we shall hear more about them.—*New York Post*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Lawrence, Mass., Sept., 23, '67.

Dear Sirs :

If it is not too late, I would like to say a few words on the subject of "Cleaning Coins." We will first consider why coins tarnish, and especially copper ones ; then why acids are injurious to coins.

1st. Oxygen gas, which is in the air and all moisture, unites with the metal at the surface, and thus forms rust, or, as we say, dirt. This union is the same thing that takes place in combustion or burning ; and, in the case of copper, a portion of the metal is consumed, but it does not fly off, (as in the burning of wood,) but remains on the surface of the copper. If in any way we remove this rust, we remove an exceeding slight portion of the coin. The nobler metals, gold, silver, etc, do not easily rust because they do not readily unite with oxygen.

2d. The substance formed by the union of oxygen and a metal is called an oxyd. Acids, which are composed of oxygen and a metalloid—sulphur, carbon, phosphorous, &c., are metalloids—very readily unite with oxygen forming salts. Now, if when an acid is applied to the rust or oxyd on a coin, it (acid) did nothing more than unite with the oxyd to form a salt, its use would be very well, and with a brush we could easily take off the salt formed, thus leaving a bright, clean surface on the coin, which would have received no appreciable injury.

But acid, when applied, does more. It not only unites with the rust already formed, but part of the oxygen of the acid unites with the copper and more of the acid unites with this, so that if the copper was exposed long enough to the acid it would be destroyed. But if at any time during the process we take the coin and brush it, a bright surface will be exposed, but the coin will be injured, be-

cause the acid will first attack prominent parts, as figures of the date, and letters on the coin. Therefore, in cleaning coins, acids should never be used ; but I would suggest the following method, which, though it will not injure coins, still it will not give so bright a surface as an acid :

With a blunt sharpened stick of soft seasoned wood, go over the whole surface of the coin, rubbing not too hard ; then polish with a stiff brush and some very fine powdered pumice-stone, or with whitening moistened with alcohol. This method will remove only the rust already formed. Yours truly, S. J. S.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 20th, 1867.

Gents :

By chance I saw your circular pamphlet in which you advertise for "Relics and Curiosities in General." I have what I consider one of the greatest curiosities of the War. The *greatest* curiosity is a stump about three feet high, which stands in the portico of the War Department ; which stump was an oak tree standing on the battle-field of Spottsylvania, Va., and was *cut down* by minie bullets fired by Union soldiers. The top is peaked and shows the marks of the bullets. The curiosity which I have is next to this in interest, if it is not even greater in the eyes of some. It is a bronze Ball, about 15 or 18 inches in diameter, (it will just go into a flour barrel), which was on the Cupola of the Railroad Depot at Fredericksburg ; and at the battle at that place was shot with some 12 or 14 balls from muskets,—at least it had about that number of holes. The Ball was in possession of our troops at that place after the war, by which it came into my possession.

It would answer for the Ball on a Church spire, Hall, Depot, or any public or private building, or on a large mast or flag staff on a steamboat or other vessel, or on a Hotel.

If you deal in such curiosities I will send it on to you, and you can then write me what it is worth, or sell it for me at a per centage for your time and trouble.

Yours, &c. A. W.

[If any of our readers wish to indulge in war relics of mammoth proportions here is an opportunity. As we have but little room to devote to relics of the above order, we must decline our correspondent's kind offer. It must have been a relative of yours, near Norfolk, who proposed selling us the iron prow of the defunct Merrimac, weighing some thousands of pounds. Some of our successful politicians, in the recent conflict, might need the Ball to cap a flag staff. We give you the benefit of this notice, and will make sale of the "relic" to any party requiring it.—ED.]

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. P., NEW BRUNSWICK.—The present issue of U. S. Stamps will soon be called in and others issued together with several new denominations.

J. F. M., NEW YORK.—Your magazine regularly mailed. Overhaul the clerks at your P. O. Thanks for the expression of compliments. Hope to deserve the good opinion of all our subscribers.

ROMAN, ALA.—Coins at hand and money forwarded on 9th ult.

W. M., CAMBRIDGE.—Toy sent per mail.

J. D. N., CAMBRIDGEPORT.—Have written you several times, and looked anxiously for a reply. What is the matter? Have you forgotten "old times"?

H. W. B., ELIZABETH, N. J.—Send on the impression of the coin—will then report.

M. B. JR., HARTFORD.—Have plenty of Confederate P. O. Stamps. Can you furnish a quantity 20c. green?

S. H. C., BOSTON, MASS.—Articles received, and welcome. Please continue the correspondence.

J. B. M., INDIANA.—Thanks for your many favors. Your letters are received with pleasure, and answered promptly.

C. S. STRYKER, PRINCETON, N. J.—Send to E. Cogan, 100 Williams St., New York, for catalogue, and if possible, he will accommodate you.

CADET, WEST POINT, N. Y.—Your coins were in poor condition, or prices would have been better. The BRASS "Model Dime" 1863, was not struck at U. S. Mint, but originated with some one of the numerous counterfeiters that infest the country.

G. M. W., TROY, N. Y.—Made enquiry at express office and forwarded the documents to enable you to obtain package.

JNO. B. M.—Your last received. There is but one Florida piece known and that is of silver, and in Miekley's collection. Some doubt exists in regard to 1815 cent, with a few numismatists, but the majority of experts have long since decided that there never was in existence a genuine 1815 U. S. cent.

J. A. S.—Give us a call when in the city, and, if convenient let us see your 1794 dollar.

STAFFORD SMITH & Co., ENGLAND.—Sent you per Adams Express, by steamer of 10th ult., a package of stamps. Hope the stamps will suit, and that we may establish a little trade with you. All previous transactions perfectly satisfactory. Have written by mail. Please send us Moen's Catalogue of Stamp Illustrations.

C. MYERS.—Will take the 1400 coins at our offer per mail. New Jersey and Connecticut coppers are very common and very cheap. Will pay \$1 each for all unrecirculated of these issues.

C. P. B., BOSTON.—Massachusetts Half-cents vary in value from 50c. to \$3 each. Would pay you a good round price for your N. E. shilling.

SUB, PORTLAND, ME.—The "Conven-

tion" is still under discussion. Give us your views, and hurry up the boys.

S. O. COPP, St. LOUIS.—Your Spanish stamp is not the rare one of 1852; but the issue of 1865, which is worth uncanceled about 15c. All the very rare issues have the date beneath.

R. W. L.—The brown 3c. U. S. stamp you send is termed the "Lowenberg" or self cancelling stamp. It is an 'Essay.'

S. R. BRIERLY, DENVER CITY.—There are two English magazines we can recommend, viz. *The Philatelist*, Brighton, and *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, Bath, England.

ARTIST, BOSTON, MASS.—Send us a few designs and we will strike a bargain. You can send copies of any of the extremely rare American pieces.

TABLES OF THE CURRENT COINS
Of Twenty-eight Countries, with their
relative value in British Money,

Prepared expressly for Mason's "Coin and Stamp
Collectors' Magazine,

BY M. W. DICKESON, M. D.

Continued.

LEGHORN.		£.	s.	d.
1 Denari,		0	0	0 3-144
4 Denari, a Quatrini,		0	0	0 3-36
1 Gratia,		0	0	0 3/4
8 Gratia, Paoli,		0	0	6
20 Soldi, Livre,		0	0	8 1/3
6 Livres, Piastre of Ex,		0	4	2
7 1/2 Livres, Ducat,		0	5	2 1/2
22 Livres, Pistole,		0	15	6
MILAN.				
1 Denari,		0	0	0 3-82
3 Denari, a Quatrini,		0	0	0 9-82
12 Denari, Soldi,		0	0	0 18-42
20 Soldi, Livre,		0	0	8 32-41
115 Soldi, Scudi of Current		0	4	2 1/2
117 Soldi, Scudi of Ex,		0	4	3
6 Livres, Philip,		0	4	4 1/2
22 Livres, Pistole,		0	16	0
23 Livres, Spanish Pistole,		0	16	9
NAPLES.				
1 Quatrini,		0	0	0 2-13
3 Quatrini, a Grain,		0	0	0 2/3
10 Grains, Carlin,		0	0	4
40 Quatrini, Paoli,		0	0	5 1-5
20 Grains. Tari,		0	0	8
40 Grains, Testoon,		0	1	4
100 Grains, Ducat of Ex,		0	3	4
43 Taris, Pistole,		0	15	4

POSTAGE STAMP COLLECTORS'
DEPARTMENT,

Priced Catalogue.—Continued.

Small Roman Figures.

10 reis, oblong, black.....	35	15
20 " "	18	10
30 " "	10	6
60 " "	15	6
90 " "	20	10
180 " "	30	12
280 " vermilion...	35	12
300 " " ...	40	15
430 " yellow... ..	70	25
600 " black.....	70	25

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

10 reis, oblong, blue.....	10	5
30 " "	12	6

Present issue.—Bust.

10 reis, rect, red	15	6
20 " lilac, mauve....	15	8
50 " blue.....	40	15
80 " brown.....	50	15
100 " green.....	50	15
200 " black.....	50	12
500 " orange.....	75	30

BRITISH COLUMBIA

AND

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

2 1/2 d., rect, pink.....	35	15
British Columbia.		
3 d., rect, blue	35	15
Vancouver's Island.		
5 cents, rect, red	25	10
10 " blue... ..	35	15

BUENOS AYRES.

"Adhesive Stamps."

Head.

1 peso, oblong, blue.....	40	20
1 " rose.	40	20
2 " blue.....	45	20
2 " rose.	45	20
4 reals, oblong, green.....	50	25

(To be continued)

COIN MANUALS FOR SALE.

Dickeson's illustrated Coin Manual	
mailed free of postage.	\$10 00.
Prime's Coins and Seals.	3 50.
Snowden's Medals.	5 00.
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