Continued as

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1877-79

Crawford 1929





COIN & STAMP JOURNAL



IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

Contents of Volume 1, 1875.

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COIN & STAMP JOURNAL.





IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

Vol. I. Kansas City, Mo., January, 1875 No. 1.









Varieties of Coins.

For our illustrations this month we have two varieties of the Half Dollar of 1807. The reason we have selected these pieces is on account of the great difference between the two, while as a general thing the difference in varieties is so small that it requires careful observation to discover it. There are at present but few collectors who are attempting to collect all the varieties of United States coin, and he who possesses all the dates merely of each denomination issued for circulation, has not only a valuable, but a very large colleceton, amounting to—

Copper	166 pieces.
Nickel	27 "
Silver	328 "
Total	521 "

while the varieties of copper coinage, of all dates, alone amount to over 700 pieces, which is far less in number than the varieties of the silver coinage; so any one wishing a complete collection would find it necessary to have the U. S. Treasury to draw funds from. We would advise collectors to procure complete sets of U. S. coins as soon as possible, for every year adds greatly to the value of old dates, and the scarcer dates are fast being drawn from circulation by collectors, while the others are being rapidly returned to the mint.

Measures of Coins and Medals.

We notice there seems to be a difference of opinion with collectors in regard to the correct measure to be used in stating the size of coins and medals. Mr. Dickeson, who is generally good authority, has a measure which he seems to have adopted for his own standard, which is different from that used by other collectors or by the Director of the U. S. mint. As we consider the rule of measurement adopted at the mint, which is expressed by numbers, each representing the sixteenth of an inch, the most natural and correct standard, we shall adopt it in all our descriptions of coins.

From St. Louis Times.

COPPERS.

THE SMALL CHANGE IN VOGUE AMONG OUR ANCESTORS—THE EARLY AMERICAN COINAGE.

In Washington's fourth annual message to the house of representatives, Nov. 6, 1792, the following appears: "In execution of the authority given by the legislature, measures have been taken for employing some artists from abroad to aid in the establishment of our mint. Others have been employed at home; provisions have been made for the requisite buildings, and they are now being put in proper condition for the purposes of the establishment." Among the American artists employed in 1791 was Mr. John Harper, a saw manufacturer of Philadelphia, and the cents of 1781 were designed and struck by him and upon his premises. The device upon these coins, the effigy of Washington, then president, met with Washington's decided disapproval, probably because they were in imitation of the customs of those in royal authority, and the device was, at his suggestion, rejected and the dies destroyed. Such an example of modesty in these days would certainly be refreshing. One piece, known as the

WASHINGTON CENT OF 1792,

is also a pattern piece, designed and cut by Peter Getz, of Lancaster, Pa, at the invitation of the general government. These coins were also struck upon John Harper's press, in presence of several gentlemen, among whom was Adam Eckfeldt, afterward chief coiner of the mint. Peter Getz was a very skillful, self-taught mechanic, remarkable for his ingenuity.

The following are some of the principal early coins, although there are several pieces not mentioned here, as they had but a small circulation, and are excessively rare. Those who care for a more full description should procure a work now being published in Boston, by Sylvester S. Crosby, entitled "Early Coins of America." It is very complete and beautifully illustrated:

THE GRANBY OR HIGLEY COPPER.

Device, a deer standing in a circle, facing the left; legend, "Value me as you please." Reverse, three sledge hammers, surmounted by a crown; legend, "I am good copper;" date, 1737; size, 8. Very little is known of the originator of this very rare coin. Tradition tells us that it was made by Dr. Samuel Higley, in Granby, Conn. The metal used was pure copper, and was mined on Copper Hill, in Granby. This mine was opened about 1710, and during the revolutionary war was used as a prison, and called "Newgate," and was the Connecticut State prison until 1827. Very few collectors are so fortunate as to possess a specimen of this coin. It sells for from $17 to $30, and a finely preserved specimen has been sold for $75. This has been very perfectly counterfeited within a few years. There are five or six varieties, with slight differences.

LOUISIANA COPPER.

Device—A laurel wreath surmounted by a crown; in the centre of the field the letters R. F. Legend, "Sit nomen Benedictum" Date, 1767. Reverse, two sceptered fleurs crossed. Legend, "Colonies Francoises." Inscription, LXV. Size, 8.

This coin was gotten up in France, is made of brass, is well executed, and rare. Is often passed as a foreign coin, and sells for from $1 to $3.

COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

W. E. WINNER, Publisher.

Subscription per Year, - - - - - - - - - 25 Cents.

Kansas City, Mo., January, 1875.

Salutatory.

In presenting this little paper to the public, we do so with feelings of pride; not that the paper is anything remarkable, for it is indeed insignificant in size, form and appearance, but because it is the only Journal of the kind published in the whole West, and because the objects we had in its publication will be accomplished by home enterprise. We propose to make this paper a medium between the purchaser and seller of Stamps and Coins. It has always been a noticeable circumstance that, after making a fine collection, the owner, when compelled to sell, would have to accept almost nothing in comparison to its cost and value, for want of a proper advertising medium. We intend to furnish a complete list of dealers and collectors in every issue of the paper, making such additions and changes from month to month as may be necessary to keep it correct, and striking out those who may prove unworthy of confidence. This will always enable those selling to find purchasers, and those buying to find the articles they want, and at an expense so small as to be hardly worth considering. We also hope to give some information which will prove beneficial to our readers, for Numismatics and Philately, like all other sciences, need study to make them worthy of our time and the expense we must incur. There are many good and valuable books on these subjects which all should have and read, but these will, from necessity, be always difficult, and in many cases impossible to obtain; but by means of our paper we hope, with the assistance of those interested in these subjects, to keep our readers as well posted as our space will admit of.

THERE will be sold at auction, on the afternoons of January 25, 26, 27 and 28, a large collection of American and foreign silver and copper coins, medals, etc , by Messrs. Leavitt, auctioneers, Clinton Hall, Astor Place, New York. Orders for the sale will be executed by Messrs. E. Cogan, J. W. Haseltine and H. Ahlborn.

Dealers and Collectors.

We have placed in our list of dealers and collectors this month, only the names of such as we are personally acquainted with, and with whom we correspond. We do this for the reason that a large number of those whose address we possessed may have given up collecting or changed their address. But we will try and hear from all before next month, and give them the same chance as the rest.

Foolishness.

In a lot of copper coin sent to the mint not long since, we noticed a large number of the older series of cents were punched with initials or names, and from the style of punch and names we are led to believe that it is done by collectors to unfit the pieces for collections, and thus make them rare.

We fully believe in the policy of making the old series of cents as scarce as possible, so as to increase the value of collections; but the plan adopted will not accomplish either end, for amateur collectors, from whom the demand for cents must come, will feel satisfied with holding punched pieces of the rarer dates, and as they will always sell cheap, it will have a tendency to keep down the value instead of adding to it.

The only proper mode is to send them to the mint, and every collector should make it a point to withdraw from circulation all he possibly can and dispose of them in this way.

Recommendations.

We take pleasure in recommending the following gentlemen to our patrons, as the best parties they can trust in any business they may have in the cities in which they reside:

Harlow J. Boyce, cor Main and 7th Sts., Kansas City, Mo. Dealer in stamps.

Ed. Cogan, Esq., 408 State St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Dealer in American and foreign coin, etc.; also, will purchase any coins on commission, at private and auction sales.

J. W. Scott & Co., 75 and 77 Nassau St., N. Y. Dealers in stamps, also publishers of the *American Journal of Philately*, a magazine that every stamp collector should have.

Jno. W. Kline, Esq., 212 South Eighth St., Philadelphia Pa. Dealer in stamps, manufacturer of medals and dealer in coins.

J. W. Haseltnle, 1225 Chestnut St. Dealer in coins.

Chas. W. Hallstrom, box 963 Boston, Mass. Dealer in American copper coins.

J. A. Pierce, Esq., 79 Clarke St., Chicago, Ills. Dealer in stamps. See advertisement.

IT will be considered a great favor by the publishers of this paper if our patrons will have the kindness to furnish us with the names of all persons interested in coins and stamps, in their cities or vicinity, as we want to place the JOURNAL in the hands of every collector, and it can not be done without *your* assistance. The success of this paper depends upon the support it receives, and we will take pleasure in enlarging its size whenever we shall be justified in doing so.

REPORT OF COINAGE AT U. S. MINT.

The following extract and tables we take from the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, for the year ending June 30, 1874:

THE TRADE-DOLLAR.

The coinage of trade-dollars during the fiscal year amounted to $3,588,900, the greater portion of which were exported to China, where they found a ready market, and continue to grow in favor for trade and exchange purposes. Owing to the limited capacity of the mints on the Pacific coast, we have not been able to meet the demand for these coins. The increased capacity of the new mint in San Francisco, to which operations will soon be transferred, and the addition of new machinery and appliances at the Carson mint, will enable us to meet the demand for all the coin, both gold and silver, which may be required on that coast for circulation and export.

The total issue of silver dollars from the organization of the mint the 1st of April, 1873, at which time, under the provisions of the coinage act, their coinage was discontinued, amounted to a little over $8,000,000. Adding $1,378,500, the amount of trade-dollars coined during the first quarter of the current fiscal year, to the coinage for the year ended June 30, 1874, gives the issue as more than half of the total coinage of the old silver dollar during a period of nearly eighty years.

PROPOSED ISSUE OF TWENTY-CENT COIN.

A bill authorizing the coinage of a twenty-cent silver piece passed the Senate at the last Session of Congress, but was not considered in the House of Representatives for want of time. The issue of a coin of that denomination will not only be in accordance with our decimal system of money, but will remove a difficulty in making change which now exists upon the Pacific coast and in Texas, where the five cent copper-nickel coins do not circulate, and where it was formerly the practice to apply the term "bits," "two bits," and "four bits," respectively, to the fractions of the Spanish dollar which circulated there. The custom appears to continue, notwithstanding those coins have disappeared from circulation. Accordingly, if a payment of one bit is to be made, and a twenty-five cent coin be used for the purpose, a ten-cent coin (one bit) is returned as the proper change, five cents being lost in the transaction to the purchaser. The issue of a twenty-cent coin will no doubt remove this difficulty. It may be added that, although this "bit" system appears to be quite an unimportant matter, few visitors to the Pacific coast fail to suffer

some vexation at least from its existence.

The coinage at the different mints for the fiscal year was as follows:

MINT UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.	Pieces.
Gold coinage	1,917,160
Silver coinage (trade-dollar)	1,058,200
Silver coinage (subsidiary coin)	7,948,500
Minor coinage	19,668,500
Total	30,592,360

MINT UNITED STATES, SAN FRANCISCO.	Pieces.
Gold coinage	1,168,000
Silver coinage (trade-dollars)	2,121,000
Silver coinage (subsidiary coin)	1,593,000
Total	4,882,000

MINT UNITED STATES, CARSON.	Pieces.
Gold coinage	101,539
Silver coinage (trade dollars)	409,700
Silver coinage (subsidiary coin)	142,980
Total	654,219
Total coinage	36,128,579

MINOR COINS REDEEMED.	Pieces.
Copper one-cent pieces	580,950
Nickel one-cent pieces	2,502,335
Bronze one-cent pieces	2,679,421
Bronze two cent pieces	1,330,059
Nickel three-cent pieces	630,226
Nickel five-cent pieces	3,167,471
Total	10,890,462

RE-ISSUED.	Pieces.
Bronze one cent pieces	1,957,500
Nickel three cent pieces	544,000
Nickel five cent pieces	2,592,600
Total	5,124,100

EXCHANGED	Pieces.
Copper one-cent pieces	25,385
Nickel one cent pieces	1,212
Bronze one-cent pieces	3,876
Bronze two-cent pieces	3,479
Nickel three-cent pieces	6,439
Nickel five cent pieces	2,562
Total	42,953

DELIVERED TO MELTER AND REFINER FOR MELTING.	
Nickel one-cent pieces	5,254,000
Bronze one-cent pieces	46,000
Bronze two-cent pieces	1,800,000
Total	7,100,000

STATEMENT OF MEDALS, PROOF-COINS AND PATTERN-PIECES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR.

Medals:	Number.
Gold	215
Silver	2,629
Bronze	1,237
Proof-sets:	**Number.**
Gold	31
Silver	905
Base	600
Silver pattern-pieces	42
Total	5,662

Foreign Postage Stamps.

The American Philatelical Circular—A monthly illustrated Circular for Stamp Collectors, and packet and monthly price lists of stamps sent free to all who send their addresses. Large illustrated catalogue, 25 cts. Full set of Executives, $1. Other Officials at wholesale and retail. 100 Decalcomania pictures, assorted 25 cts.

PHOENIX SERIES OF PACKETS.

No. 1 Contains 50 used varieties, Spain, Cape of Good Hope, Egypt, Greece, Sardinia, 80c., yellow, Finland, Russia, Turkey, Chili, &c. Price, 25c.

No. 2 Contain 35 rare used varieties, Servia, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Rome, Roumania, Naples, Portugal, Spain, (Amadeo 10c.), Modena. Price 25c.

No. 3 Contains 20 rare used varieties, Tuscany, Alsace and Lorrain (10c.), Sardinia (80c,), Portugal (5r brown), Salvador, Ceylon, Hamburg, French Republic (1849 issue). Price 25c

No 4 Contains 25 British Colonials, New Zealand, West and South Australia, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, 1873, Cape of Good Hope, Barbadoes, etc. Price 25c.

No. 10 Contains 22 U. S. officials, P. O., Treasury, Navy, Justice, War, Interior, etc. Price 25c.

No. 11 Contains 80 used varieties, including many obsolete and rare specimens, which at catalogue prices will come to nearly $2.00. Price 50c.

No. 12 Contains 50 used varieties, Roumania, Greece, Finland, Servia, Luxemburg, 12½ and 25c., rare Spain, Turkey, Modena, Naples, Hanover, Baden, and Wirtemberg figure, rare Venetian, obsolete Egypt, etc. Price 50c.

No. 13 25 rare used varieties, Hong Kong (96), French Republic (1849 issue), Argentine Uruguay 5c., Tuscany, rare Portugal, Jamaica, etc. Price 50c.

No. 21 Contains 20 rare used and unused stamps, including Heliogland ½, Baden 18 kr, Austrian Italy 50 kr, Antigua 1d. dark red, French Presidency, St. Christopher 6d, Bermuda, French 5 francs, Danish 48 sk. Montenegro, etc. Price 75c.

No. 22 Contains 30 rare stamps including Decan, Austria 50 kr., Baden figure 1 kr., rare Mauritius, New Grenada, Heliogland 1½ sch., Argentine Conf. (high value), Egypt 1st, issue 2 pe. blue, Azores, Romagna, obsolete Japanese, Nicaragua, 2c., Argentine 10c., etc. Price $1.00.

No 23 Contains 29 rare South and Central America Stamps, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Salvador, Costa Rica, Bolivia, Chili, (old and new), Brazil, Guiana, Curacoa, Granada, Uruguay, Peru, Argentine, etc. Price $1 00.

No. 24 Contains 20 very scarce stamps, Baden fig. 1 kr. buff, Guatemala, Mauritius (Britanna), Mexico, (Maximilian, the rare Don Carlos, Angola (20 and 25 reis), Alsace (20c. blue), Iceland 8 sk., Austria newsp. 1 kr., black, etc. Price $1.50.

All the Stamps in the above packets are guaranteed genuine and in good condition. It is impossible to enumerate all the stamps contained in each and every packet, but purchasers may rely on receiving the same class of stamps as described. Postage must in all cases accompany each order. Address,

J. A. PIERCE.

79 Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.

No. 113 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

The undersigned, having for the past fifteen years devoted himself more or less to the collection of coins and other curiosities, and having accumulated during that time a large, rare and interesting variety of the same, begs leave to offer to the public his assistance in completing collections.

Correspondence is earnestly solicited.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE B. MASON.

My collection includes many rare and desirable ancient coins, also, American and foreign coins, medals and tokens. Continental, Colonial and Confederate paper money. Priced catalogues of nearly all coin sales which have taken place in the United States, during the past thirty years. Rare Numismatic works, and books relating to antiquities. Manuscripts, autographs, rare almanacs and newspapers, also prints for illustrating, etc., etc., to which I am constantly making additions.

TO THE ALUMNI, STUDENTS, AND FRIENDS OF HAVERFORD COLLEGE.—The undersigned has for sale a beautiful Memorial Medal, designed by an Alumnus of the College, and executed by the well-known artist George H. Lovett, of New York. The obverse presents an accurate south-front view of the main-building, with the legend "HAVERFORD COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA,—1869." Reverse, "FOUNDED BY THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS,—1833" above an open Bible, over which stream the rays from a suspended lamp—symbolical of Haverford's fundamental doctrine embodied in her motto, "*Non Doctior Sed Meliore Doctrina Imbutus*," which appears in a heraldic garter surrounding the whole. The medal is placed by its designer at prices barely sufficient to cover cost of manufacture and transmission, as it is his wish to make it a permanent memento within reach of all interested in the College.

Price in bronze, - - - - $1 00
" " white metal, - - 50
" " silver, - - - - - 5 00

Of the *silver, only ten were struck*,—they being intended more especially for cabinet collectors, and the number therefore has been strictly limited.

Address all orders to

EDWARD COGAN.

THE American Numismatic and Archæological Society offers for sale, *until March*, 1875, the only thirteen complete sets now remaining of the "first series" of the "American Journal of Numismatics," Vols. 1 to 4 (48 numbers) 1866–'70, at $20.00 per set, unbound. *After the date above mentioned the price will be increased on any such as may remain unsold.* This Journal, now issued as a quarterly, and near the close of its ninth volume, is a valuable compendium of the progress of Numismatic interests in America, and a "complete series" is very scarce. The Society also offers, for the present, from its "remainders," Vols. 1, 3, and 4, separately, at $4 00 each, and such single numbers, including the photographic issues, of *any* volume, as they may be able to furnish, at 40 cents per number. Address all applications to ISAAC F. WOOD, Librarian, No. 177 Second Avenue, New York.

N. B.—All correspondence relating to Vols. 5 to 9, should be sent to care of J. Colburn, Esq., Boston, Mass,

---

I HAVE for sale the "Centennial" Art Gallery Medal. As this is patented, no other medal will be struck having the word "Centennial" upon it unless issued under this patent. The obverse bears a fac-simile of the Art Gallery now being erected on the Centennial Grounds. Legend, "Centennial Art Gallery, Philadelphia. In Memoriam" Reverse, "1776. Illustrating the growth and prosperity of a free people in a hundred years. 1876." In exergue, "Pat. Nov. 3, 1874 H. & L." The size is 27. The dye was executed by F. C. Key. At present the only metal in which they are struck is white metal, at 50 cents each; postpaid, 60 cents. In a few weeks I will have them in copper, at $1.00 each; postpaid, $1.20.

JOHN W. HASELTINE,

1225 Chestnut St., Philadelp 1 i

TO POSTMASTERS.

I would call the attention of postmasters to the fact that there is now in their hands a large number of postage stamps and stamped envelopes, of the issues of 1861 and 1869, which I am desirous of obtaining to fill collections.

If any postmaster will inform me of the amount of these stamps and envelopes he may have, I will immediately send him the money to purchase the same, which will not only assist him, but prove a benefit to the Postoffice Department by withdrawing the stamps from sale.

This will not in any way infringe on the P. M. General's order, that forbids the soliciting the sale of stamps by a postmaster outside of the delivery of his office, as the soliciting is altogether on my side, neither does it injure the department in any way. HARLOW J. BOYCE,
Postoffice Building, Kanaas City.

I refer, by permission, to Col Theo. S. Case, Postmaster at this city

Dealers & Collectors of Coin & Stamps.

Names marked with * are Dealers in Coin.
" " " ** " Collectors of Coin.
" " " † " Dealers in Stamps.
" " " †† " Collectors of Stamps.
" " " *† " Dealers in both.
" " " *†† " Collectors of both.

† J. W. Scott & Co., 75 & 77 Nassau-st, New York.
* Jno W. Haseltine, 1225 Chestnut-st., Phila.
† J. A Pierce, 79 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.
* Chas. W. Hallstrom, Box 963, Boston, Mass.
† Star Stamp Co, Box 3169, Boston, Mass.
¶*J W. Kline, 24 S. 8th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.
† H. J. Boyce, cor. Main & 7th, Kansas City, Mo.
† T. L. Simmer & Co, Box 12, Newark, N. J.
† H. W. Farnsworth, 143 Bridge-st Cleveland, O.
* G. B Mason, 119 Pearl-st., New York, N. Y.
* Ed. Cogan, 408 State-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
**Jos. Adams, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
**W. T Talbott, Drawer 3180, Springfield, Ill.
**N S. Jewell, Elgin, Ill
**F. A. Wadleigh, Clinton, Iowa.
**R. D. Eaton, Norwich, N Y.
†† C. H Block, Box 1083, Topeka, Ks.
†† F. F. Ely 73 Carroll-st., Cleveland, O.
†† Jno K Tiffany, 510 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.
† H. W. Mepham, 2344 State-st, " "
**Wm. Dougless, Box 767, Zanesville, Ohio.
†† S. A. Bird, Box 1738, Madison, Wis
†† Chas S Hitchcock, Box 300, Jackson, Mich
**Thomas Gray, Kansas City, Mo.
**H P. Childs, " "
**O. H. Short, " "
**W. E. Winner, " "
**Chas. Hungerford, " "
**F. G. Floyd, Paola, Kansas

AMERICAN & FOREIGN STAMPS.

We will furnish any Collector with the present issue of Stamps, Stamped Envelopes and Prepaid Newspaper Stamps for the face value. I will sell the issues of 1861 and 1869 at from 10 to 20 per cent less than any other collector. Send list of stamps wanted, and let me price them for you HARLOW J. BOYCE,
Cor. Main and 7th Sts., Kansas City.

CHAS. W. HALLSTROM,

DEALER IN

AMERICAN COPPER COINS.

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Correspondence solicited.

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50 Better " " 25c
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P. S. SUMMER, Box 12 Newark, N. J.

Collectors, Attention!

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No. 143 Bridge Street,
CLEVELAND, O.

"Our Boys' and Girls' Monthly is one of the neatest, cheapest and best journals of its kind now being published, and we are glad to see is being appreciated by our young folks."—*Bowling Green Republican.*

PROSPECTUS FOR VOLUME II.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

An Illustrated Journal of Amusement, Instruction, and Stories by Young Contributors

This Magazine is now in its second volume and is a welcome guest in every family where there are young people, or old people with young hearts. It retains its corps of contributors and artists, and gives in every number a profusion of

The Choicest Pictures,

executed in the best style, and designed especially for the young. In all respects the Magazine for 1875 will be better than ever.

The Letter Box will have something for everybody; *Uncle Joe* will continue to furnish us with his interesting stories; *Uncle Ned* will preside over the puzzle department and give cash prizes for the solution of rebuses, enigmas, etc., etc. Cash prizes will be awarded to boys and girls for best original stories, sketches, etc. Each number will contain original dialogues and pieces for recitation and declamation in the school room and at home. There will be a number of beautiful pictures, short stories, good poems and sketches, and bits of fun in each number, making this Magazine, as heretofore, unequaled for quality and variety by any juvenile magazine published.

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OUR PREMIUMS.

Every subscriber to **OUR BOYS AND GIRLS** for one year will receive their choice of the following premiums:

1st. TWO FINE OIL CHROMOS, "SUNRISE" AND "SUNSET."

2d. "OUR CHAMPION CARD PRINTER."

With one of these card printers a person can print their own cards for a lifetime without any cost and but little trouble. It is also unexcelled for marking clothing, books, albums, etc., and is so simple that a child can use it. These stamps are put up with a box of fine black card ink, 25 blank cards, pads, instructions, etc., in a nice box. Below will be found a specimen card:

Nellie Morton.

We will send **OUR BOYS AND GIRLS** one year postage paid, with choice of either one of the above premiums, for 50 cents. Remember, unlike most other papers, we pay postage and do not charge extra for packing and shipping premiums. AGENTS WANTED to get up clubs.
Address **OUR BOYS AND GIRLS, Kansas City, Mo.**

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.

Postmasters will please consider themselves our special agents, and will be allowed to deduct ten cents on every subscription sent us. Every Postmaster sending us fifteen cents to pay for packing and postage, and agreeing to act as agent, will receive by return mail our two fine oil chromos, "Sunrise" and "Sunset," an illustrated poster, and circulars for distribution.



THE GEM MICROSCOPE.

Magnifies 10,000 times. Reveals 3,000 insects in a single drop of vinegar. The claws on the foot and the bristles on the legs of the common house fly. The knife and saw with which the mosquito cut holes in you, and the pump with which he draws out the blood. In short, it transforms the most common things around us into things of never ending curiosity. Warranted to give perfect satisfaction. We will send the GEM MICROSCOPE and **OUR BOYS AND GIRLS** for one year, postage paid, to any address, for $1.00. The price of the Microscope alone is $1.50, but by a special arrangement with the manufacturers we are enabled to make the above liberal offer. Remember, we send the paper for one year and Microscope for only one dollar, thus giving two dollars in value for one.

COIN & STAMP JOURNAL.

IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

Vo I. Kansas City, Mo., February, 1875 No. 2.



Coins of Queen Anne.

Our Illustrations this month are not of coins of any particular note, although the Anne Farthing was at one time the "sensational coin" of the day. It is now only noted on account of its past greatness. The reverse of the farthing above is one we have never seen described. All the works we have on English coins, only speak of Britannia on the reverse, with numerous variations. Mr Akerman, in his "Introduction to Ancient and Modern Coins, gives a very interesting story of the trial of one Geo. Hone for stealing a farthing which we would give but for our limited space.

Since writing the above, we find the following on page 62 of Handbook of English Coins, by L. Jewett, Esq., which is not flattering to our *farthing*: "There is a small medal, or counter, which is very frequently mistaken by the generality of persons for one of her farthings; it has on the obverse the bust with ANNA, DEI, GRATIA; reverse, the four shields in cross, sometimes plain and sometimes with roses. Between the shields, MAG, BR, FRA, ET, HIB, REG, 1711; frequently RIG instead of REG. Some of these are of beautiful workmanship and others very rude. They are far from being scarce. They were not struck as current coin.

WE have received numerous letters full of kindness and good wishes, which shows that our efforts are not unappreciated. Some were kind enough to offer their assistance, and we take this opportunity of returning thanks, and saying that the columns of the JOURNAL are open to all whom the spirit moves.

MINT OF THE U. S. AT PHILA'PHIA,
ASSAY DEPARTMENT,
January 30, 1875.

Dear Sir:

I enclose the very moderate price of your COIN JOURNAL, for the present year. It is skilfully made up and handsomely printed; and coming all the way from the central spot of our broad land, takes us orientals rather by surprise.

You will relieve our puzzled brains, by explaining, in your next number, the etymology of the word *Philately*, at the front. We rummage the classic dictionaries in vain.

No doubt the stamp-fanciers were put to it, to get up a title for their new science. The Greeks and Romans had no postage-stamps, although they wrote many letters. It was therefore rather an uncertainty to go to them for a radix. The French, within a few years, have invented the term *timbrophile*, "lover of stamps," from *timbre*, and *phile*, taken from *philos*. This however is expressive of the man, and not of the science.

If one who helps to coin money, may also help to coin a new word, I would respectfully propose *Semiography;* from *Semeion*, a sign or stamp, and *graphe*, a writing, or description. There is more muscle in this word than in *Philately*, and we know better how to pronounce it.

Very respectfully,
W. E. DU BOIS.

In reply to the above, we have only to say that, while the term suggested may be far better, more expressive, and more readily traced to its root, the word Philately (which we pronounce in four syllables, accenting most strongly the second) has become so common and well known by means of the numerous journals and periodicals devoted to the science, being nearly or quite one hundred, that it would take a more influential paper than ours to effect the substitution.

As to the etymology of the word Philately, we referred the question to a friend who is somewhat given to such researches, and he has "dug out" the following, which is perfectly satisfactory and rational in our judgment:

1. "I find among the definitions of the Greek neuter noun *Telos*, the following, viz: 'In the plural *ta tele*, a business or occupation: Æschyl, Choeph. 756, that which is paid or expended; hence a tribute, tax, toll or contribution.' Clearly a postage or revenue stamp is a tax or tribute to the government.

2. "Among the definitions of the Greek adjective *philos*, I find '*phila poieisthai tini*, Herodot. 2 156 (*phila* in the sense of *philian*) to contract a friendship with any one.' Hence *phila* may be defined love or affection.

"Putting the two together we have *Philatele*, which evidently signifies a love of taxes; or, substituting the means for the effect, a love or fondness for stamps."

C.

If any of our readers can do any better our columns are open to them at all times. ED.

WE shall esteem it a favor for dealers in coin and stamps to send us their catalogues, circulars, &c. We expect to notice all such publications at some future day, and wish to collect them in readiness.

WE are under obligations to Mr. Horatio N. Rust, of Chicago, Ill., for a beautiful cabinet specimen of the Franklin cent. The cent is a re-strike from the original dies which are now in the possession of Mr. Rust.

[Communicated.]

PHILIP of Macedon, coined the first gold of Greece, procured from the mines of Philippi in Thrace. The art of refining gold had attained great perfection, for his coins are of the utmost purity. They are rivaled by those of his son Alexander, and of other princes and cities within a few centuries of that age.

COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

W. E. WINNER, Publisher.

Subscription per Year, - - - - - - - - 50 Cents

Kansas City, Mo., February, 1875.

A General Glance at Coinage.

The following account of the origin and progress of coinage has been compiled with great care from the most authentic sources and will, we hope, be found of value to many of our younger readers, and of interest to some of the older ones:

The word COIN is derived from the Arabic *Kauna*, to strike or stamp, and, from the manner of its accomplishment from the earliest times to the present day, is as applicable now as at the time of its adoption. There is some dispute among authorities as to the ORIGIN of the process of coining money, some of them awarding the honor to the Greeks, some to the Persians and some to the Lydians. The preponderance of evidence seems to be that the Lydians first struck coins in the ninth century before Christ.

The various METALS that have been issued in coinage are gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, lead, electrum (a native alloy of gold and silver), platinum and nickel; also brass, bronze, pewter, gun metal, and perhaps some other compositions and alloys.

The EARLIEST GOLD COINS known are those of Ionia, composed of gold (electrum), having a lion's head on one side while the other only showed the marks made by the instrument which thrust or struck it upon the die. It was called a stater, and was in size and value not dissimilar to the English sovereign

The earliest SILVER coins were of Grecian origin, and were struck in the same rude manner, having a representation of a tortoise on one side and only the marks of the punch on the other.

COPPER AND BRASS coins were struck by the Romans in the sixth century B. C., and bore upon their faces representations of domestic animals, hence our word "pecuniary," from the Latin *pecus*, a flock. Later, in the second century B. C., they issued coins of gold and silver.

IRON AND BRASS coins were found in circulation among the Britons when Cæsar landed in 55, B. C.

Lycurgus banished gold and silver money from Sparta, and introduced coins of iron which were so bulky and weighty that it took a yoke of cattle and a cart to transport one hundred dollars worth of them.

TIN was coined by Charles II, and James II elevated *gun metal* and *pewter* to the rank of "coin of the realm."

A *pewter* coin issued in the United States in 1776, was credited by its inscription to the Continental Congress, but it cannot be shown by the records that any coinage whatever was authorized by that body.

At the present day, gold, silver, copper and nickel, are the bases at least, of all the coins in circulation, except that in Russia platinum is used to a limited extent and for local use mainly.

The DEVICES, or designs, upon ancient coins were various but chiefly of a sacred character, representing deities, animals, nymphs, &c. The first assured *portrait* of a human being which appeared upon a coin was that of Alexander the Great, and his was only admitted on account of his being regarded in the light of a divinity. After that heroes, monarchs and other dignitaries were frequently so honored.

The INSCRIPTION upon these coins was usually the name of the city, country or ruler issuing the coin, and written in the genitive case, which latter fact has given rise to much speculation and discussion among numismatists, by some the word "money" being understood as governing the genitive, as "Alexander's *money*;" by others the type or figure represented on the coin, as "*Minerva* of Athens." Clearly the former supposition is applicable to by far the largest number of cases

The VALUE of coins has varied at different times from the Jewish *talent of gold*, worth according Dr. Arbuthnot, $26,553 75, to the twenty-five cent gold token of California. It is a little remarkable, however, that the largest sized silver coins of modern days with great unanimity range in value at about one dollar although those of ancient nations varied far more.

Coins have been almost universally solid and circular in SHAPE. The Chinese, however, who have coined money since the fifth century B. C., adopted the circular form with a square hole in the center, and have never since altered it There are a few other variations, such as the obelisks or spikes of the Greeks, the parallelograms of Japan, the octagonal pieces of Assam, the square rupees of the Moguls, and the $50.00 and $1.00 gold octagons of California. Even many of the substances used for money by various tribes of Indians in both hemispheres, were fashioned into circular shapes, while the money of the ancient Egyptians and Britons consisted of various sized rings of gold and iron long before the era of coinage.

The oldest authorized silver coins of the North American Continent, were issued in Massachusetts in 1652, and consisted of sixpences and shillings. They were exceedingly plain in their execution, having on one side simply the letters "N. E" and on the other the Roman characters VI and XII respectively, indicating their value in pence. They were followed speedily by the "Pine Tree Shilling," and these were the only coinage of the country for about ten years, when the two-penny pieces made their appearance. In 1661, Maryland also issued some silver and copper coins. and in 1695, or thereabouts, copper coins were put in circulation in Massachusetts. In 1737, Mr. Higby, of Granby, under authority from the State of Connecticut, established a private mint at Granby, dug his own copper, cut his own dies and struck his own coins. In 1785 and 1786, Vermont issued at Rupert, in that State, a variety of copper coins; and the number and variety of the coppers put forth by the State of Connecticut, between 1785 and 1788, was very large. New York and New Jersey also coined a very large amount of copper cents and half cents. In 1788, Mr. Chalmers issued at Annapolis, Maryland, a quantity of silver shillings.

Several of the Southern States issued copper coins, but it is believed that they were all coined in England and France.

In 1786, the U. S. Government established *a mint*, and the only issue for many years was the "Franklin" or "Fugio" cent. The next regular issue was the cent of 1793 In 1794, the one dollar, half dollar and half dime pieces were issued. In 1796, the quarter dollar and one dime pieces appeared, and with a few trifling variations in style the coins remain the same at the present time.

Of the gold coins of the United States and the later copper and nickel issues, it is hardly necessary to say anything, as they are all well known and easily procured.

The value of coins to the collector depends upon their variety and state of preservation. Of American coins the Washington half dollar, 1792, and the Washington cent of 1791, are by far the most valuable and sought after; also the silver dollar of 1804.

Young collectors must carefully guard against counterfeit rare coins which are struck in considerable quantities in Italy, Holland, France, England and New York, and are so perfect in their imitation of the genuine as to be liable to deceive even experts, especially since the electrotyping process has been brought into use in their manufacture

Collection of Coin.

We give below a description of the collection of Maj. C. P. Nichols, of Springfield, Mass., to show what comprises a fine collection of coins.

CABINET

This cabinet is made of mahogany, 3 feet 3 inches in height, 2 feet 2 inches wide, 1 foot 3 inches deep, marble top, folding doors pannelled and beaded. There are 47 drawers, lined with black velvet and cotton flannel, so arranged that no space is lost between them, the sides of the cabinet being grooved to receive the lips on each end of the drawers

The collection consists of coins and medals as follows:

Proof sets 1858 to 1875, inclusive.
55 American silver dollars, full set except 1804.
80 American silver half dollars, full set
60 American silver quarter dollars, full set exc't 1823 & '27.
69 American silver dimes, full set except 1804.
55 American silver half dimes, full set except 1802.
23 American three cents, full set, mostly proofs.
92 American cents, full set. Also, 2, 3 and 5 cts., full sets
32 American half cents, incomplete.
50 gold coins, among which are early American.
Ecu a la couronne or crown of gold, Charles VI, of France, 1380 to 1422
Gold angel of Henry VIII, 1509 to 1547.
Twenty Pesos Emperador Maximilliano, Carolina, Mormon, Japanese, Spanish, South and Central American, California and other gold coins.
80 Colonials.
85 Greek and Roman, mostly silver.
60 Trial or pattern pieces of the United States Mint.
205 English silver coins, in sets, crown to silver penny.
120 English copper coins in sets.
60 South and Central American silver coins.
30 South and Central American copper coins
75 French sil'r coins in sets. 38 French cop'r coins in sets.
34 Span'h sil'r coins in sets 15 Spanish copper coins
20 Mexican silver coins 6 Mexican copper coins.
15 Belgium silver coins. 12 Belgium copper coins.
30 Denmark silver coins. 3 Denmark copper coins
13 Turkey silver coins. 10 Turkey copper coins.
12 Saxony silver coins. 10 Saxony copper coins.
12 Holland silver coins. 8 Holland copper coins.
20 Russian copper coins. 22 Russian silver coins.
32 Italy silver coins 40 Italy copper coins.
30 Switzerland silver coins. 10 Switzerland copper coins.
15 Prussian silver coins 10 Prussian copper coins.
10 Frankfort silver coins. 11 Frankfort copper coins.
16 Austrian silver coins. 15 Austrian copper coins.
14 Sicily silver coins. 10 Sicily copper coins.
4 Greek silver coins. 6 Greek copper coins.
7 Haiti silver coins 7 Siam Silver coins.
10 Bavarian silver coins.
20 Brunswick and Lunenburg silver coins
21 Portugal and Brazil silver coins
28 Portugal and Brazil copper coins.
165 early German copper coins.
450 miscellaneous copper coins.
125 Canadian copper coins (as per Sandham.)
24 Provincial (English) silver tokens.
162 Tradesmen's tokens or farthings of the 17th century.
273 Provincial Tokens, penny size of the 18th century.
1632 Provincial tokens, half penny size, of the 18th century.
157 Provincial tokens, farthing size, of the 18th century.
72 Penny tokens of 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814 and 1815.
20 Half penny tokens of 1812, 1813, 1814 and 1815.
200 Silver medals, mostly large size.
397 Bronze medals, mostly large size.
170 White metal medals, mostly large size.
300 small medals and medalets, copper, brass and white metal.
88 United States Mint bronze medals.
430 Political medals.
345 Washington coins, medals and medalets.
17 Franklin bronze medals.
1315 Store cards and copper heads.
22 Hard times tokens, besides many duplicates not included in the above list.

A Curiosity.

We were shown a few days ago, by Mr. Boyce, of this city, a sheet of 3c stamps of the present issue, printed on both sides. It is very curious. The mucilage was put on one side as usual, which gives that side the appearance of being transparent. By holding the sheet to the light Washington has the appearance of being double-headed. We suppose it was either misprinted or was laid on a sheet not dry and pressed down.

Report of Coinage of United States Mints up to the end of Fiscal Year, June 30th, 1874.

Date	MINOR COINAGE.					SILVER COINAGE.					
	Half-Cent	One Cent	Two Cents	Three Cts	Five Cents	Dollar	Half-Dol	Qr'tr Dol	Ten Cents	Five Cents	Three Cts
1793 to 1795	142,534	1,066,033	....	....	....	204,791	323,144	....	....	86,416	....
1796	115,480	974,700	....	....	....	72,920	3,918	5,894	22,135	10,230	....
1797	107,048	897,510	....	....	....	7,776	....	252	25,261	44,527	....
1798	....	979,700	....	....	....	327,536	....	....	27,550	....	....
1799	12,166	904,585	....	....	....	423,515	....	....	....	....	....
1800	211,530	2,822,175	....	....	....	220,920	....	....	21,760	24,000	....
1801	....	1,362,837	....	....	....	54,454	30,289	....	34,640	33,910	....
1802	14,366	3,435,100	....	....	....	41,650	29,890	....	10,975	13,010	....
1803	97,900	2,471,353	....	....	....	66,064	31,715	....	33,040	37,850	....
1804	1,055,312	756,838	....	....	....	19,570	156,519	6,738	8,265	....	....
1805	814,464	941,116	....	....	....	321	211,722	121,394	120,780	15,600	....
1806	356,000	348,000	....	....	....	....	839,576	206,124	....	....	....
1807	476,000	727,221	....	....	....	....	1,051,576	220,643	165,000	....	....
1808	400,000	1,109,000	....	....	....	....	1,368,600	....	....	....	....
1809	1,154,572	222,867	....	....	....	....	1,405,810	....	44,710	....	....
1810	215,000	1,458,500	....	....	....	....	1,276,276	....	6,355	....	....
1811	63,140	218,025	....	....	....	....	1,203,644	....	65,180	....	....
1812	....	1,075,500	....	....	....	....	1,628,059	....	....	....	....
1813	....	418,000	....	....	....	....	1,241,903	....	....	....	....
1814	....	357,830	....	....	....	....	1,039,075	....	421,500	....	....
1815	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	69,232	....	....	....
1816	....	2,820,982	....	....	....	....	47,150	20,003	....	....	....
1817	....	3,948,400	....	....	....	....	1,215,567	....	....	....	....
1818	....	3,167,000	....	....	....	....	1,960,322	361,174	....	....	....
1819	....	2,671,000	....	....	....	....	2,208,000	144,000	....	....	....
1820	....	4,407,550	....	....	....	....	751,122	127,444	912,587	....	....
1821	....	389,000	....	....	....	....	1,305,797	216,851	1,186,512	....	....
1822	....	2,072,339	....	....	....	....	1,559,573	64,080	100,000	....	....
1823	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,694,200	17,800	440,000	....	....
1824	....	1,262,000	....	....	....	....	3,504,954	....	....	....	....
1825	63,000	1,461,100	....	....	....	....	2,943,166	168,000	510,000	....	....
1826	231,000	1,517,425	....	....	....	....	4,004,180	....	....	....	....
1827	....	2,357,732	....	....	....	....	5,493,400	4,000	1,215,000	....	....
1828	606,000	2,260,624	....	....	....	....	3,075,200	102,000	125,000	....	....
1829	487,000	1,414,500	....	....	....	....	3,712,156	....	770,000	1,230,000	....
1830	....	1,711,500	....	....	....	....	4,764,800	....	510,000	1,240,000	....
1831	2,200	3,359,260	....	....	....	....	5,873,660	398,000	771,350	1,242,700	....
1832	....	2,362,000	....	....	....	....	4,797,000	320,000	522,500	965,000	....
1833	154,000	2,739,000	....	....	....	....	5,206,000	156,000	485,000	1,370,000	....
1834	120,000	1,855,100	....	....	....	....	6,412,004	286,000	635,000	1,480,000	....
1835	141,000	3,878,400	....	....	....	....	5,352,006	1,952,000	1,410,000	2,760,000	....
1836	398,000	2,111,000	....	....	....	1,000	6,546,200	472,000	1,190,000	1,900,000	....
1837	....	5,558,300	....	....	....	....	3,629,820	252,400	1,042,000	2,276,000	....
1838	....	6,370,200	....	....	....	....	3,546,000	832,000	2,394,930	2,255,000	....
1839	....	3,128,661	....	....	....	300	3,434,561	491,146	2,294,715	2,129,150	....
1840	....	2,462,700	....	....	....	61,005	2,290,108	613,327	2,533,580	2,279,085	....
1841	....	1,597,367	....	....	....	173,000	711,000	572,000	3,630,000	1,965,000	....
1842	....	2,383,390	....	....	....	184,618	2,969,764	857,000	3,907,500	1,165,000	....
1843	....	2,428,320	....	....	....	165,100	6,112,000	1,613,000	1,520,000	1,165,000	....
1844	....	2,398,752	....	....	....	20,000	3,771,000	1,161,200	72,500	650,000	....
1845	....	3,894,804	....	....	....	24,500	2,083,000	922,000	1,985,000	1,564,000	....
1846	....	4,120,800	....	....	....	169,600	4,514,000	510,000	31,300	27,000	....
1847	....	6,183,669	....	....	....	140,750	3,740,000	1,122,000	245,000	1,274,000	....
1848	....	6,415,799	....	....	....	15,000	3,760,000	146,000	451,500	1,268,000	....
1849	39,864	4,178,500	....	....	....	62,600	3,562,000	340,000	1,139,000	1,449,000	....
1850	39,812	4,426,844	....	....	....	47,500	2,683,000	602,800	2,441,500	1,645,000	....
1851	147,672	9,889,707	....	....	....	1,300	602,750	248,000	1,426,500	1,641,000	6,167,400
1852	....	5,063,094	....	....	....	1,100	221,130	273,000	1,365,500	1,260,500	18,663,500
1853	129,694	6,641,131	....	....	....	46,110	4,860,708	16,586,220	13,273,010	15,765,020	11,400,000
1854	55,358	4,236,156	....	....	....	33,140	8,222,000	13,864,000	6,240,000	7,300,000	671,000
1855	58,500	1,574,829	....	....	....	26,000	4,569,450	3,445,400	2,075,000	2,350,000	139,000
1856	40,430	2,690,463	....	....	....	63,500	3,807,000	8,518,000	6,960,000	5,980,000	1,458,000
1857	35,180	6,333,456	....	....	....	94,000	228,000	2,332,000	4,890,000	3,940,000	....
1858	....	23,400,000	....	....	....	....	8,860,000	12,079,000	2,260,000	6,540,000	1,266,000
1859	....	30,700,000	....	....	....	288,500	8,011,000	5,712,000	2,290,000	3,900,000	1,380,000
1860	....	34,200,000	....	....	....	600,530	3,254,800	1,321,800	986,000	1,930,000	548,000
1861	....	10,166,000	....	....	....	559,900	1,919,300	3,086,200	1,673,000	2,787,000	265,000
1862	....	11,600,000	....	....	....	1,750	3,570,850	2,323,750	1,584,050	2,352,550	608,550
1863	....	47,845,000	....	....	....	31,400	1,967,200	455,860	340,710	164,460	93,460
1864	....	42,725,000	1,822,500	....	....	23,170	967,970	89,970	140,370	90,370	370
1865	....	54,180,000	26,780,000	3,531,000	....	32,000	1,106,200	110,600	171,600	97,600	20,600
1866	....	18,708,000	6,149,000	9,009,000	1,324,800	58,550	1,159,050	38,850	210,650	214,650	22,650
1867	....	11,375,000	3,494,000	4,447,000	31,250,000	57,000	1,794,900	72,700	136,700	8,700	4,700
1868	....	9,856,500	3,066,500	3,613,000	28,902,000	54,800	1,893,500	149,900	733,150	485,800	4,000
1869	....	7,881,000	1,730,750	2,146,000	22,025,000	231,350	1,123,350	92,550	239,000	10,550	5,050
1870	....	5,836,500	1,144,500	1,423,000	9,750,000	588,308	2,018,750	92,190	981,850	964,450	3,850
1871	....	6,207,500	1,195,250	921,000	3,439,000	657,929	2,485,542	119,887	107,075	287,925	4,325
1872	....	932,000	308,500	611,000	1,784,000	1,112,961	2,972,985	220,385	2,224,715	3,055,035	2,035
1873	....	10,734,000	....	1,114,000	7,048,000	977,150	2,399,550	697,450	4,190,400	3,508,850	850
1874	....	13,793,500		988,000	4,887,000	3,588,900	2,877,860	1,834,062	[illegible]	....	....

[Communicated.]

The first Roman coinage, according to Pliny and other respectable authors, took place in the reign of Servius Tullus; or, according to the common calculation, about 550 years Before Christ. Sir Isaac Newton cuts off 125 years from the age of Rome, placing its foundation in the 38th Olympiad; and the slow progress of their coinage is a corroborative proof of his opinion. We shall do well then to place the middle of the reign of Tullus and the first Roman coinage, in the year 460 before our era.

THE COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

AT KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

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Newspaper and Periodical Stamps.



We give above a cut of one of the newspaper and periodical stamps that went into use January 1st, 1875. A set is composed of 24 stamps of the following denominations: 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 cents, black; 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84 and 96 carmine; $1,92, $3, $6, $9, $12, $24, $36, $48 and $60, each denomination above 96c are of a different color. The instructions of the Postoffice Department to Postmasters in regard to these stamps, forbid selling them to the public, and when cancelled they are to remain in the hands of the postmaster. Had these instructions been implicitly carried out, the stamps could never have fallen into the hands of collectors But as on all general changes, some have misunderstood or misconstrued the instructions, and are selling the stamps, and will probably continue to do so until enlightened by the Department, which will be speedily done to prevent the confusion which would otherwise occur. Collectors who wish these stamps, should not neglect the opportunity of procuring them. A full set would cost over $200, but the small denominations up to 96c, would make a fine addition to any collection, and would be quite a collection in themselves.

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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS,
Kansas City, Mo.

COIN & STAMP JOURNAL

IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

VOL. 1. KANSAS CITY, MO., MARCH, 1875. No. 3

From the St. Louis Times.

COPPERS.

THE SMALL CHANGE IN VOGUE AMONG OUR ANCESTORS—THE EARLY AMERICAN COINAGE.

[Continued from January number.]

TORY COPPERS.

Device—Bust of George III. facing the right. Legend, "Georgius III. Rex." Reverse—Goddess of Liberty seated, in hand the scales of justice, Legend, "Immune Columbia." Date, 1785. Size 8. This was put in circulation about two years after the acknowledgement of our independence by Great Britain. We have no history of this piece.

CONFEDERATION COPPER.

Device.—An Indian chief with his foot upon a crown, an arrow in his right hand, and a bow in his left. Legend—"Inimica Tyrannis Americana." Reverse—Twenty-four radiating points, in the center of which are thirteen stars. Legend—"Confederatio." Date 1785; size 8.

This copper is extremely rare, and its history is unknown. This, too, has been counterfeited recently.

VERMONT COPPERS.

Device—An eye, surrounded by rays and thirteen stars. Legend—"Quarta Decima Stella." Reverse--The sun rising behind the mountain, and in foreground a plow. Legend–"Vermonts Res. Publica." Date, 1785; size, 8.

The issue of 1786 is like that of 1785, except the legend reads "*Vermontensium Res. Publica.*"

VERMON AUCTORI.

Device—A bust in coat of mail. Legend—*Vermon Auctori.* Reverse—The Goddess of Liberty, seated. Legend—"*Inde. Et. Lib.*" Date 1787; size, 7 and 8. This coinage was done by Reuben Harmon, in the town of Rupert Vermont, the legislature in 1785 having granted him authority to coin this copper money for the period of two years. In 1786 this right was extended eight years, but the issue of 1788 was the last. These coppers are scarce and sell for from 50c to $2 and $3.

NEW YORK COPPERS.

Device—A bust facing the right, in Continental Costume; the hair in a cue. Legend—"Non Vi Virtute Vici." Reverse—The goddess of liberty, seated; in her left hand the scales of Justice, Legend—"Neo Eboracensis." Date, 1786; size 8. This piece is known as the New York Washington penny, the bust being supposed to be a likeness of Washington.

The "Immunis Columbia" is another of these New York coppers. Device—The figure of Justice seated upon the globe, in her left hand the scales. Legend--"Immunis Columbia." Date 1787. A large eagle with wings expanded. Legend—"E Pluribus Unum." Size 7.

There are several more of these New York coppers. They are all supposed to be of English origin, as the colonial records furnished no authority for the coinage. They are all rare, and sell from five to twenty-five dollars each.

NEW JERSEY COPPERS.

Device—A heart-shaped shield. Legend—"*E Pluribus Unum.*" Reverse—A plow surmounted by a horse-head, Legend—"*Nova Cesarea.*" Date--1787. Sixe, 7 to 9.

In 1786 the legislature of New Jersey, authorized Walter Mould, Thos Goodsby and Albion Cox to strike copper coins to the amount of £10,000, in copper, within two year's time. These coppers vary much in size and weight, showing that they were not very particular in their coinage. They are quite common. The last issue was in 1788.

The Immunis Columbia is another of these Jersey coppers, Device—A heart-shaped shield. Legend—*E Pluribus Unum.*" Reverse—Justice seated on a globe, in her left hand the scales. Legend—"*Immunis Columbia.*" Date—1787. Size, 8. This very rare and beautiful piece is supposed to be a pattern piece and is seldom seen.

VIRGINIA HALF-PENNY.

Device—bust of George III. Legend—"Georgius III. Rex." Reverse—arms in an ornamented shield. Legend—"Virginia," divided by the shield. Date—1773, divided by the crown. Size, 7, This, too, was struck in England for Virginia probably, without government authority. They were extensively circrulated and are common among collectors. Being thickest in the middle they are generally much worn. They are of less value generally than the Massachusetts cents.

UNITED STATES COPPER.

Device—Thirteen bars running parrallel, typical of the thirteen states. Reverse—the letters U. S. A. Very little is known of this coin, it bears no date. By some it is supposed to have been struck in Philadelphia It is scarce. Size, 7.

Error Halfpence.

Of all the blunders that have emanated from the English Mint, those of the two error halfpence of George II. and George III., formerly termed "Tower Halfpence," stand pre-eminent. Indeed, it must ever remain a matter of astonishment, that such a circumstance could have taken place. If the collector of these coins will take the trouble to search, he will find, in the year 1830, one of the halfpence of the first named sovereign spelled *Geogius.* This certainly is very extraordinary; but, is it not much more so to find subsequently one issuing from the Mint of his successor, George III., likewise misspelt? This reads *Georius* instead of Georgius, and was issued in 1762. There is reason to believe, that, after the latter coins were circulated, a reward was offered for each piece, if returned to the Mint. This is probable, as they were more rare than those of George II.—[Ex.

In our next number we will give a synopsis of the sale of Messrs. Bang, Merwin & Co. which took place March 1 and 2, some of the coins at this sale brought a remarkable price especially the N. S. cents and some of the colonials.

COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

W. E. WINNER, Publisher.

Subscription per Year - - - - - - - - - - 50 Cents.

Kansas City, Mo., March, 1875.

AN interesting archæological discovery has just been made at the watering place of Bourbonne-les-Bains, in the department of the Haute-Marne. In cleansing the reservoir of the thermal waters, over 4,000 bronze coins or medals and a few gold coins have been extracted from the mire. The gold coins have the diameter of an English florin, and bear the effigies of Nero, Honorius, Hadrian and Faustina Senior. Those which are marked with the effigy of Honorius have on one side a head crowned with laurel, and the words—here are the exact letters in Roman lettering—"DNHONORI. VSPFAVG," and on the other side a warrior standing on a trident, and placing his left foot on his vanquished enemy, with the following inscription: "VICTORI. MAVGVG. HONOR." On the coins bearing the effigy of Faustina, is one side a woman's head, with the words "FAVSTINA. AVG. FIL." and other letters which can not be read, and on the other side a bird on a tree, with the word "CONCORDIA," These different coins are supposed to have been placed there as *ex voto* offerings presented by the sick, who wished to propitiate the divinity or to thank it for success obtained from the thermal treatment which they had been undergoing. Besides these medals, a considerable number of bronze pins and rings were found. One of the rings represents the fore feet of a horse, others the head of a dragon or serpent; also several small bronze statues representing warriors and wrestlers. These statues are exquisitely worked and admirably modeled. There are, finally, several stone pillars bearing inscriptions. The following inscription on one of these last is not without interest. Here is this inscription, or what can be read of it: "BORVONI ET DAMONÆ. XTILIA EXTI FIL ÆD." Borva, whence Bourbonne derived its name was one the numerous names of Apollo. It is supposed also that Sextus, father of Sextilia, was Sextus Empiricus, the famous medical man, who lived about the year 140, under the reign of Antonius Pius, the adopted son and successor of Hadrian.—[Paris Letter to the London Times.

Postage Stamp History.

Now that stamp-gathering is such a wide-spread recreation, it will be of interest to many to learn that the second postage stamp issued in the United States was engraved by Thomas Chubbuck, of this city, at Brattleboro, over 27 years ago. Mr. Chubbuck was in Brattleboro from 1845 to 1848, while his invalid wife was undergoing treatment at a water-cure there, and had an office directly over the postoffice, by which he became intimate with F. N. Palmer, the postmaster. At that time, it cost five cents to send a letter, and prepayment was optional. Postmasters' salaries, moreover, were graded, as they are now to some extent, by the amount taken in at the office, and the postmaster at New York, thinking that people would be more apt to prepay their postage if they could do so by means of stamps, had some struck off at his own expense. One of these reached the Brattleboro postoffice, and the plan commended itself to Mr. Palmer's judgment, who determined to increase the revenues of his office, if possible, by the means. Accordingly he employed Mr. Chubbuck to prepare a copper plate for him, containing eight stamps, and had five hundred printed. They were printed in black ink upon buff paper, and were about the same dimensions as those now in use. The design was very simple, consisting of an octagonal center, differing from the border in the direction of the tinting lines. The center contained the initials of the postmaster, "F. N. P.," in fac-simile of his handwriting, above it was "Brattleboro," below, "Five Cents," and on the sides "P. O." Before the issue of five hundred stamps were used up, the government began to publish postage stamps, and the destruction was ordered, both of the stamps on hand and the dies. Hence has happened the extreme rarity of the stamps, which has led some to doubt their existence. Mr. Chubbuck had a single sheet of the stamps in his book of samples of his work, for a number of years, but finally sold them, about two years ago, to a New Haven gentleman, who gave him a dollar apiece for them, leaving the engraver chuckling over his bargain. Meeting the gentleman some time after, Mr. Chubbuck learned that he had sold the stamps for $10 apiece, "but the man I sold them to," said he, "got $20 apiece for them." This gentleman wrote an account of the stamps, which was published, without Mr. Chubbuck's knowledge, in an English postal magazine, with a wood cut of the stamps. In consequence of this publication, Mr. Chubbuck has received numerous letters inquiring about the stamps, and offering generous prices for copies of them, one man being willing to give $100 for the original plate, if obtainable The plate, however, has been destroyed, and the stamps are never met with except in the album of some philatelist who has been fortunate enough to secure a copy of the rare curiosity.—[Springfield Republican.

A New Feature.

We intend to give synopses of all the sales of coin, medals and stamps that take place hereafter in New York and other cities. These will prove interesting and also keep our readers posted as to what rare and valuable coins are worth. The prices brought at these sales are generally very good, as there is considerable competition, and a priced catalogue of large sale is the best guide a collector can have.

The sale of Mr. Leavitt, Clinton Hall, Astor Place, New York, January 25, 26, 27 and 28, was the largest so far this year. The number of pieces sold was 4098, and they brought the handsome sum of $1.550.

The rare coins and medals and those that brought five dollars and upwards, were as follows:

	Date	Pr.
U. S. Dollar	1794	11 00
" ½ " Pattern Pieces	1838	8 00
" ½ " " "	1838	5 00
" ½ "	1797	14 50
" Dime	1824	6 25
" ½ "	1795	5 00
" Cent, Wreath	1 93	5 25
" " "	1797	5 25
" "	1804	8 25
" ½ " Edward's die	1793	5 00
Guatemala Dollar	1864	5 50
Victoria Gothic Crown	1847	9 00
Island of Sultana	1845	6 75
Dominica Brass	1 4	14 75
Anna Shilling	1 03	11 50
" Sixpence	1 03	10 00
Cromwell Half Crown	1658	11 50
Canadian Second Currency	1842	5 50
" Medal		7 38
" "		5 50
Store Card pre'd by J. N. C. Leriek		5 25
Eccleston Washington Medal		8 50
" " Cabinet		5 00
Silver Medal of Queen Anne Insulae Cupal		88 00
Silver Medal of Queen Anne, Vigo Bay		7 00

The average prices of each kind are as follows:

	Pieces.	Ranging from	to	Av.
Roman Consular Denari	35	30	5 4	35
" Imperial	73	20	3 25	50
" " Alex'r Brass	18	6	2	9
" " Large "	17	10	4 25	89
" " Second "	28	10	9	16
" " Small "	9	10	1 45	27
Ancient Greek Tetra Drachms	62	13	4 87½	3 30
" " Didrachms	12	50	1 75	92
" " Drachma & small coins	12	20	2 15	58
Foreign Silver Coin	221	10	11 50	1 08
" Copper "	721	1	14 75	16
Am. Silver Medals	5	25	3 00	1 53
" White Metal Medals	25	10	1 30	45
" Bronze "	91	10	1 50	58
" Political "	273	4	4 50	31
Hard Times Tokens of 1837	24	1	50	25
U. S. Store Cards	329	2	5 25	21
Medals	579	½	4½	2
Foreign Silver Medals	58			
" Copper, Bronze & Brass Medals	766	20 2	88 00 7 38	3 04 17
Foreign White Metal Medals	51	10	1 50	16
Washington Pieces	54	6	8 50	78
Am. Colonial	41	6	3 80	46
U. S. Silver Dollars	46	1 10	41 00	3 65
" " ½ "	71	55	14 5	99
" " ¼ "	46	27	3 75	62
" " Dimes	67	11	6 25	65
" " ½ "	59	8	5 00	87
" " 3 Cent Pieces	20	6	80	19
" Nickel & Bronze 1, 2, 3 & 5 Cent Pieces	80	5	1 00	17
" Pattern Pieces	23	10	8 00	81
" Copper Cents	86	5	8 25	81
" " " None rare	98			4
" " ½ "	37	5	5 00	63
" " " " None rare	29			5

John P. Jones, Esq. of Keytesville, Mo., has a collection of 3000 specimens of Indian antiquities.

The Coin Circular.

Is the name of a small coin paper published at Titusville, Pa. Itis neatly gotten up and very interesting. Subscription price 35c per year.

We would call the attention of our young folks to an advertisement headed "Boys and Girls Wanted to engage in a Light and Honorable Business," in another column. This is a good opportunity and our young people would do well to send for instructions.

The bill authorizing the coinage of 20 cent pieces has passed both houses of Congress and become a law.

Why the Coinage of the Silver Five Cent Piece was Discontinued.

The reason appears to have been that it would, on the resumption of specie payments, be likely to expel from circulation and drive into the Treasury for redemption the five-cent copper nickel coins. At first glance this may appear improbable, but when it is considered that the original law authorizing the issue of the copper-nickel five-cent coin provided for its redemption in lawful money of the United States, it will be seen that there must come a time when it will be superior to the five-cent silver coin, and for the reason that it will be exchangeable for notes redeemable in gold coin. The silver coin, which would have a greater nominal than intrinsic value, and not redeemable in lawful money, or gold coin, would become the inferior currency.

The five-cent copper-nickel coin having been issued to the extent of over $5,000,000, and the amount being sufficient for a token coin of that denomination, the provision of law discontinuing the issue of the gve-cent silver coin appears to have been proper.—*From report of the Director of the U. S. Mint.*

Our Coinage Table.

In this number we give the gold coinage which with the silver and minor coinage given last month, makes complete tables of coinage since the organization of the mint up to June 30, 1874.

It may be well to state that prior to 1857 the operations of the mints were reported by calendar years. But by an act approved February 21, 1857, the director of the mint was required "to make his annual report up to June 30 of each year," so that the same may appear in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, consequently the coinage operations from 1857 to 1874 inclusive, that are reported between those periods contains two dates.

We have made several attempts to obtain the coinage since 1857 by calendar years but have so far been unable to do so.

By comparing our tables with some that have been published heretofore it will be found to report the coinage much greater. The reason is that we give the coinage of all the mints while others have given only that of the mint at Philadelphia.

As our tables are taken from the mint reported without change, we will say that it contains some errors. It reports no coinage of dollars in 1839, half dollars in 1815, and cents in 1823, and in many dates of reported coinage, no coins have ever been found, and our best numismatologists claim there were none coined.

GOLD COINAGE.

DATE 1793 to	Double Eagles.	Eagles.	Half Eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter Eagls.	Dollars.
1795	.....	2795	8707	.....	.....	.....
1796	.....	6034	6196	.....	963	.....
1797	.....	8323	3609	.....	859	.....
1798	.....	7974	24867	.....	614	.....
1799	.....	17183	7451	.....	480	.....
1800	.....	25965	11622	.....	.....	.....
1801	.....	29234	29300	.....	.....	.....
1802	.....	15090	53176	.....	2612	.....
1803	.....	8979	33506	.....	123	.....
1804	.....	9979	30475	.....	3327	.....
1805	.....	.....	33183	.....	1781	.....
1806	.....	.....	64093	.....	1616	.....
1807	.....	.....	84093	.....	6812	.....
1808	.....	.....	55578	.....	2710	.....
1809	.....	.....	33855	.....	.....	.....
181	.....	.....	100287	.....	.....	.....
181	.....	.....	99581	.....	.....	.....
181	.....	.....	58087	.....	.....	.....
1813	.....	.....	95428	.....	.....	.....
1814	.....	.....	15454	.....	.....	.....
1815	.....	.....	6 5	.....	.....	.....
1816	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1817	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1818	.....	.....	4858	.....	.....	.....
1819	.....	.....	51723	.....	.....	.....
182	.....	.....	263806	.....	.....	.....
182	.....	.....	31641	.....	6148	.....
182	.....	.....	17796	.....	.....	.....
182	.....	.....	14485	.....	.....	.....
182	.....	.....	17340	.....	260	.....
182	.....	.....	2906	.....	443	.....
182	.....	.....	18069	.....	760	.....
182	.....	.....	24915	.....	2800	.....
182	.....	.....	24029	.....	.....	.....
182	.....	.....	57442	.....	3405	.....
183	.....	.....	126351	.....	4510	.....
183	.....	.....	140591	.....	4520	.....
183	.....	.....	157487	.....	4610	.....
183	.....	.....	193630	.....	4100	.....
183	.....	.....	732169	.....	117370	.....
183	.....	.....	371534	.....	131402	.....
183	.....	.....	553145	.....	547980	.....
183	.....	.....	207121	.....	45480	.....
183	.....	7200	220057	.....	54924	.....
1839	.....	38248	106549	.....	68264	.....
1840	.....	473 8	206672	.....	61425	.....
184	.....	63681	76145	.....	21875	.....
184	.....	1089 7	151066	.....	35908	.....
184	.....	256624	835685	.....	530853	.....
184	.....	125064	817655	.....	35738	.....
1845	.....	73653	548728	.....	110511	.....
1846	.....	101875	54 131	.....	111709	.....
1847	.....	1433764	1080337	.....	192824	.....
1848	.....	181331	372712	.....	39445	.....
1849	.....	677518	236929	.....	44459	936789
1850	1319261	348951	172932	.....	358219	511301
1851	24 2155	43632	530291	.....	1546935	3658820
1852	2243026	281106	737927	.....	1313531	2201145
1853	1 32326	252253	461019	.....	1407846	4384149
1854	902617	230576	342639	16738	758559	1657012
1855	1231841	148761	251418	57155	240289	824883
1856	1613878	148490	350333	60510	48 247	1788996
1857	702815	12916	144722	12832	128186	593532
1858	1401944	62900	154553	24059	206253	230361
1859	811836	14600	81342	11524	85201	259065
1860	772040	34213	72220	20402	51592	93215
1861	2965821	55205	90518	6072	135376	15521
1862	1812477	97299	657432	5785	1283249	1799259
1863	1 19938	12638	23402	39	24990	1950
1864	1073 8	8589	16300	5490	9274	6750
1865	1243	9375	17215	3355	12201	7225
1866	137474	37610	60150	4030	49190	7130
1867	139627	5115	30895	2625	29225	5 25
1868	88529	15550	30755	4900	29050	10550
1869	10 392	20985	45785	525	42345	5925
1870	110092	8913	18925	35 5	14055	9335
1871	1045 6	16327	31725	1340	2136	3940
1872	98992	25466	4 740	2030	29030	1030
1873	17 827	20	47505	25	15625	2 25
1874	241419	38348	161956	41820	206460	323920

INFORMATION received at the Uuited States postal card factory conveys a pretty clear idea of what the new card is to be, although the official notice of the decision of the department is yet to come. We will confide to the public the fact it will be about as much unlike the present card as any that could be devised. Instead of a sickly yellow, its color will be violet blue. The border on the present card—all bordering, indeed,—will be dispensed with, as will all instructions as to where the public shall write its address and where its message, the public needing no advice on that point. The small amount of printing on the card will be done with black ink, instead of red, and will consist of a plain, yet beautiful monogram, combining the letters "U. S.," near the upper left hand corner, across which will run the words, "postal card." The vignette, in the upper right hand corner, will also be of very tasteful design, and, for once, fair Liberty will be permitted to have her back hair down, her luxurious tresses being unconfined by band or cap. The design, on the whole, is very simple and and very neat. In size, the new card will be identical with the old, but there will be no water marks in the paper, and it will be calendered much harder than at present, and thus made better for pen and ink writing, and so more acceptable to the public. The change is chiefly made to secure this latter result, although a handsomer and cleaner card was also desired. The idea of preventing counterfeiting did not enter the department's head, for if the counterfeiters won't manufacture postage stamps, which can be turned out at 15 cents per thousands, (and no bogus stamps are known to exist), they are not likely to bother themselves with postal cards, which cost the government $1 39 a thousand, and then sell for only a cent apiece. The steel engravers at Washington will soon be at work on the plates for the new issue, which will print 40 cards at once instead of 36 as now. This will enable Superintendent Tyner to increase the production 11 per cent, and thus probably avoid night work. The demand for the cards is steadily increasing at the rate of about 8 per cent a year, the present quarter being the heaviest yet. The new cards will probably be ready for delivery by the middle of April.—[Springfield paper, Feb. 23, '75.

We call the attention of our Stamp collectors to the advertisement of the Star Stamp Co. This Company is composed of gentlemen whom are known to be straighforward and honest in their dealings and who outside of their business take a deep interest Philately.

A Change.

In our first number we proposed to publish a list of dealers and collectors. Within a month after our first issue was out we had the names of 800 dealers and collectors of stamps, and 300 of dealers and collectors of coin. Had we adhered to our first intention, our second number would have contained nothing but these names. We have therefore only published in the list the names of our advertisers, and such of our subscribers as have desired it or have informed us what they are collecting, and these only for one issue. Every month the names will be new with the exception of those who make arrangements to have theirs permanent.

Dealers and Collectors of Coins and Stamps.

Names marked with * are Dealers in Coin.
" " " ** " Collectors of Coin.
" " " † " Dealer in Stamps.
" " " †† " Collectors of Stamps.
" " " ¶* " Dealers in both.
" " " ¶† " Collectors of both.

† STAR STAMP Co., Box 3169, Boston, Mass.
** J. D. Hughes, 637 North Ashland avenue, Chicago, Ill.
* C. W. Hallstrom, Box 963, Boston, Mass.
¶* J. W. Kline, 212 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
† H. J. Boyce, Cor. Main & Seventh Streets, Kansas City, Mo.
* E. Cogan, 408 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
** W. T. Talbott, Drawer 3180, Springfield, Ill.
** H. P. Child, Kansas City, Mo.
** W. E. Winner, " " "
* Geo. A. Dillingham, Titusville, Pa.
** H. N. Rust, S. W. cor. Rush & Kenzie St. Chicago, Ill.
* R. W. Mercer, 148 Main St., Cincinnati.
† J. Beifeld, Box 384, Chicago, Ill.
** Maj. C. P. Nichols, Springfield, Mass.
** E. S. Johnson, " "
** A. H. Johnson, " "
** C. W. Tuttle " "
** Thomas T. Bates, Traverse City, Mich.
** Ed. M. Field, M. D., Bangor, Me.
¶† Geo. Whithney, Bergen Point, N. J.
¶† Wm. B. Wetmore, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
* David Proskey, 57 Courtland St., New York.
¶† Frank O. Root, Highland Kas.
** Theo. Stern, 70 West Market, Louisville, Ky.
¶† J. N. T. Lerick, Box 43, New York, N. Y.
** M. S. Hill, East Liverpool, Ohio.
† C. C. Allen, 9 Meeting St., Providence, R. I.
** Geo. H. Farrier, Jersey City, N. J.
** W. E. Loy, Chico, Cal.
* T. M. Parker; Box 252 Woburn, Mass.
¶† G. Gruenewald, 885 Third Ave., New York,
¶† H. Metzner, 252 E. Fourth St., " "
** Chas. W. Brown, Newbury Port, Mass.
** C. J. Croft, Fountain, Col.
** Thomas Shaw, Wyandotte, Kas.
¶† A. B. Thompson, 56 & 58, Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.
** Edward Groh, 48 New Chambers Street, New York.
¶ John Tyson, Jersey City, N. J.
** A. S. Bryant, Springfield, Mass.
** Wm. Clogston, " "
** Geo. B. Clark, " "
** Joseph K. Newell, " "
** Geo. H. Estes, " "
¶* Latshaw & Barbour, 29 Merion Street Pittsburg, Pa.

THE COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

Is the only independent publication devoted to Numismatics and Philately in the United States.

ADVERTISING RATES:

1 Column, one insertion.....$5 00
½ " " " 2 50
1-10 " " " 50
25 per cent. discount on standing ads.
Subscription in U. S. and Canada, 50 cts. a year.
" in England..... 3 Shillings.
W. E. WINNER, Publisher,
Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

Notices of five lines or less inserted in this column for twenty-five cents.

COPPERHEADS WANTED.

The undersigned wishing to complete his collection of War Tokens, will purchase western peices or will exchange with Eastern. Address
EDWARD GROH,
48 New Chambers Street,
New York City.

COLLECTION FOR SALE.

I have a good collection of 175 Foreign Stamps for sale cheap. Address with three cent stamp.
W. G. GEMENT,
Care of Henry Bell & Son, St. Louis,

WANTED.

Any numbers of Mason's Coin and Stamp Collectors Magazine, published at Philadelphia from 1867 to 1872. Address Publishers of this paper.

WANTED!

TO BUY AND SELL.



INDIAN RELICS, ARROW HEADS, AXES, Pestles, Pottery, and Ornamental Pieces. Also, Old Coin, Books, Minerals, Fossils, and all Antiquities, MERCER'S STENCIL STOCK HOUSE 148, Main Street, Cincinnati. Send Stamp for Coin Price List.

FREE!—5 FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS. Circulars & Price Lists.

ESTABLISHED 1869.
THE ORIGINAL
STAR STAMP COMPANY.
P. O. Box 3169. **Boston. Mass.**
Refer to Editor of this Paper.

Geo. A. Dillingham,

Medals & Coins!

Titusville, Pa.

U. S. COINS
AND
FINE METALS

BOUGHT and Sold by T. M. Parker, Box 252, Woburn, Mass. Send stamp for price catalogue.

Foreign Postage Stamps.

15 VARIETIES of rare foreign stamps including Cape of Good Hope, Jamaica, Greece, Queensland,, &c., post free 15c.
The American Philatelits, a monthly Journal for Stamp Collectors. Each number illustrated, 25 cents per year post-free.

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Foreign Stamp Packets.

No. 1. 25 Foreign Stamps, no duplicates..... 10c.
No. 2. 25 " " " " better 15c.
No. 3. 25 " " " " " 20c.
No. 4. 15 U. S. " old issue. " ..... 25c.
No. 5. 20 " " ..... 20c.
No. 6. 15 Foreign " including Queenstown and Bermuda..... 25c.
No. 7. 10 Foreign Stamps, including Old Canada, Brazil and other rare..... 25c.
No. 8. 15 Foreign Stamps, Turkey, Holland, Brunswick and Cape..... 40c.
A postage Stamp must accompany orders for less than 50 cents.

HARLOW J. BOYCE,
Kansas City, Mo.



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In a light honorable business. No capital required. Amateur printing presses, microscopes, and many other valuable articles given away for a few hours work at home each week. Full particulars, together with an illustrated 32 page book and a handsome Gem Chromo sent free for ten cents. Address H. M. DICKSON, Publisher, Kansas City, Mo.



COIN & STAMP JOURNAL

IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

VOL. 1. KANSAS CITY, MO., APRIL, 1875. No. 4

From the St. Louis Times.

COPPERS.

THE SMALL CHANGE IN VOGUE AMONG OUR ANCESTORS—THE EARLY AMERICAN COINAGE.

[*Continued from March number.*]

NON. DEPEN-DENS. STATUS.

Device—A bust facing the right, resembling an Indian chief; a flag, a sword crossed, and the arms of France; legend, *Non. Depen-dens Status;* reverse, full length of an Indian seated on a globe, with an apron of feathers, a bunch of tobacco leaves, and sword crossed, etc.; legend, America; date, 1778; size 8. This elaborately designed coin comes to us without any history. It is very rare.

NOVA CONSTELLATIO.

Device, an eye in the center, surrounded by rays and thirteen stars. Legend, "Nova Constellatio." Date, 1783 or 1785; size, 8. There are three types and five varieties. They are supposed to have been coined in Massachusetts. Not rare, but desirable.

GEORGIUS TRIUMPHO.

Device, a bust, head laureated and facing to the right. "Georgius Triumpho." Reverse, Goddess of Liberty erect, facing to the left. Legend, "Voce Popoli." Date, 1783; size, 8.

This copper, gotten up in England, is said to have first made its appearance in Georgia. It was called the Tory penny, and public sentiment was strongly prejudiced against it, the head of the bust resembling George III.

MARYLAND—ANNAPOLIS SHILLING.

Device, a wreath enclosing two hands clasped. Legend. "J. Chalmers, Annapolis." Reverse, figures of two birds with a twig in their beaks. Legend, "One Shilling." Date, 1783; size, 5; silver. The sixpence and threepence are much the same design; sizes, 4 and 2 These coins were well executed in sterling silver, and issued by J. Chalmers, Annapolis, Md. They are scarce and desirable.

MASSACHUSETTS CENT.

Device—An Indian with his bow and arrow, and a star on the left side near his forehead Legend—"Commonwealth." Reverse—An American eagle, holding in his talons a bundle of arrows and an olive branch; on his breast a shield with the word cent. Legend—"Massachusetts," Date, 1787. The half cent is like the cent, excepting the word half upon the shield. A cent and half cent like this was also issued in 1788. This coinage I suppose, ceased in view of federal authority early in 1788. The device upon these coins was upon the first seal of the colony. These cents have always been favorites among collectors, and the half cent are especially scarce. The cents sell for from $1 to $3 each, 1787 being the most rare; the half cent bring about the same price.

CONNECTICUT COPPERS.

Device—A bust in coat of mail. Legend—"Auctori Connec." Reverse, the Goddess of Liberty seated on the globe, an olive branch in her right hand. Legend, Inde; Et Lib. Date, 1785. Size, 8.

In 1785 Connecticut granted the exclusive right to Samuel Bishop, Joseph Hopkins, James Hillhouse and John Goodrich to establish a mint and coin money for the State. Six pennyweights was the required amount of copper in each piece. The amount coined during the three years the mint was in operation was 28,944 pounds of coined copper, which accounts for their being the most common of all the colonial coins. This coinage ceased in June, 1787.

FIRST UNITED STATES CENT.

This being the first coin legally authorized by the United States of America, possesses more than ordinary interest. It is a very credible piece of work, and the device is not very inappropriate. Probably many who read this article may remember when the coin was common in circulation.

An ordinance for establishing a mint was enacted by Congress, October 16, 1785. July 6, 1787, the government ordered that its copper coin should bear the following device: A representation of the old-fashioned sun dial, with the hours marked upon the face, with "Fugio" on the left and the date, 1787, on the right; a meridan sun about the dial, and below it the legend, "Mind your business." Reverse—thirteen circles linked together, forming a large circle; in the center of the same a small circle with "United States" around it, and in the centre "We are one."

There are eight varieties of this cent with very slight differences. Size 8. It has been commonly known as the "Ring cent," or the "Franklin cent," and as we have no evidence that Franklin designed it, we may suppose it received this name because the legend was a favorite motto with the great economist. This coinage was done in New Haven, Connecticut, by "Broom and Platt," who were hardware dealers and general jobbers. About fifteen years ago the writer found in New Haven the original dies used in striking this coin, and they are now in his possession; and also a few specimens of the coins struck upon those dies for cabinet specimens. This coin evidently has a large circulation, as they are much more common than the United States issue of later dates.

"KENTUCKY COPPER.

Legend—"Unanimity in strength of society," In the center a hand holding a scroll on which is inscribed, "Our cause is just."

Revised—Fifteen stars in the form of a triangle, each star bearing the initial of one of the States in the Union; around the edge, "Payable in Lancaster, London, or Bristol." Size, 8. This coin is supposed to have been struck in Lancaster, England, in 1791, as a speculation for circulation in America, and because Kentucky leads in the triangle it has been denominated the "Kentucky cent." About this time the general and State governments commenced a war of repudiation upon all foreign or colonial coin of this kind. Still they continued for many years in general use.

COPPER TOKENS.

Talbot, Allum & Lee, of New York,

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE]

COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

W. E. WINNER. Publisher.

Subscription per Year - - - - - - - - - - 50 Cents.

Kansas City, Mo., April, 1875.

Our Success.

When we commenced the publication of our little paper we were well aware that we had two serious difficulties to overcome.

The first being the lack of confidence in Numismatics and Philatelic publications, caused by their continual suspension and general worthlessness, and it is a matter of surprise to us that we have received so large a number of subscribers when we consider that of the Journal's devoted to these sciences that have been published in the past few years in this country, not more than half a dozen exist to-day, and not more than double that number lived a year.

The second, the manner that has been adopted by dealers in Coin and Stamps of advertising.

It is a notable fact that nearly all the dealers in Stamps of any importance, and most of the smaller dealers have publications of their own, and attempt to advertise themselves. As any man of business will see, this mode of advertising is bound to be a failure for the money squandered on these private publications would afford a good profit to dealers, and one-fifth of the same would support one or two good papers through which a dealer could reach hundreds for a mere trifle compared to the amount he would expend on his own, which would reach but a few. A paper receiving general support, could soon reach a circulation in this country of five thousand, and we doubt if any dealer has a tenth of that number within reach of his publications. We hear many complaints of the great want of good Journals devoted to these subjects, but they can not exist without the support of dealers, and this they have never had.

How would this mode of advertising look in other business? Let the dry goods merchant send to all his customers a list of his stock and prices attached monthly, and if that won't do, send the goods to them to examine "on approval." He surely has more reason for doing so than a stamp dealer, as dry goods cannot be described as readily or correctly.

We hope to overcome this mode by showing our patrons that an advertisement in any good paper will pay a hundred fold better than ten times the amount in catalogues and price lists.

The Canadian Antiquanian and Numismatic Journal.

We have received from J. W. Bastow, Esq., who is agent of the above journal, for Chicago and the West, a copy of their work. It is a quarterly magazine of about one hundred pages, well edited, finely illustrated, and speaks well for the enterprise of the Numismatic and Antiquarian society, of Montreal, by whom it is published, the subscription is but $1 50 per year, which is exceeding cheap in comparison to the price of Numismatic publications generally; those wishing to procure a good magazine, would do well to address J. W. Bastow, 246 South Halsted St. Chicago.

American Association of Numismatics.

Through the kindness of Robt. Morris, L. L. D., secretary of the above society, at Philadelphia, we have received their circular and a sample of their work We feel fully satisfied that the manner adopted by the Association in destributing their coins, will add greatly to the interest taken in Numismatics, in this country, and increase the desire of collecting coin as historic relics. We would advise all interested in the science who have not already received circulars of the Association, to send for them, as they are full of interesting matter. Address G. N. G. McGrew, A. B., Camden, N. J.; or, Robert Morris, L. L. D., No. 1334, Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Warning.

For the benefit of young stamp dealers who are clerks in post offices or letter carriers, we publish below a section of the postal laws which may have escaped the observation of some of them

"Page 97, Sec. 17. That any person employed in any branch of the postal service who shall wilfully and unlawfully remove from any mail-matter any postage stamp, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offense, be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, at the discretion of the court."

[COMMUNICATED.]

The first shape in which money appeared, it is well-known, was that of pieces of metal, without stated form or impression, but merely regulated to a certain weight, for weight was the grand standard of ancient coinage, in so much that all large sums were paid in weight, even down to the Saxon period of England. With us, weight is now applied to each particular piece, and that only in gold; whereas, with the ancients, was applied to the sum total; silver, as well as gold, nay, in some instances to brass.

United States Copper Cents.

It is a matter of great surprise to numismatists generally, that there should be such a sudden scarcity, and demand for the cents of the old series, and many account for it on the theory that they are being hoarded, with a view of advancing the price and demand. This may be the case to some extent, but the prices that even the common dates bring shows too plainly that these cents are daily growing scarcer. They are no longer in circulation, and the few that in cities, fall into the hands of postmasters, are sent to the mint and other redemption offices. When we consider that the number of these cents coined between 1793 and 1857, was only about 158,000,000, but a few more than was coined of the new series in the years 1863, '64 and '65, and that the mint has been withdrawing them from circulation for eighteen years, we can hardly wonder that it is begining to be apparent.

Electrotypes.

We regret to see in many sales of good collections quite a number of electrotypes which are duly catalogued and sold at very respectable prices. It may be all well enough for savans who live in New York, Philadelphia and other large cities to handle such truck. But the manufacturing of these and other counterfeit coin will do more to injure the success and discourage collecting than any other thing possibly can. It cannot be expected that every collector is an expert, neither does it signify that because he is not posted he should be stuck with some base coin. There is not an amateur collection of a thousand pieces out side of our large cities but contains more or less of these frauds, which, when discovered, disgusts the collector and brings the science into disrepute. We find in the catalogue of Thomas Burch & Sons' sale at Philadelphia, April 13 and 14, the following:

Lots 69, 1823, "restrike, very fine," 73, 1804, "is a restrike," 179, 180, 181, all "struck copies," 571, "restrike in silver," 583, "1794, "altered from 1795," so well done that it almost defies detection; 741, cash in silver, very cleverly made. In this collection of only 781 lots, we have eight pieces in the Colonial and U. S. coin alone which are acknowledged imitiations, one of which is "so well done that it almost defies detection" by a veteran dealer and cataloguer and yet because it was "cleverly done," it must be passed by honest dealers into hands that will sell it to some one as genuine.

Unless collectors set their face against this now, before ten years pass, it will be necessary as with Philately, to write on such subjects as, "How to Detect Counterfeiters," five thousand "Leading Counterfeit Coins Described," etc.

Coin Sale of Bangs, Merwin & Co.

MARCH 1ST and 2nd, 1875.—American Numismatists will notice with pleasure the prices of coins of the colonies and the large series of United States cents brought at this sale. It shows that the demand for all United States coin is rapidly increasing.

UNITED STATES SILVER

Of the dollars, there were thirty nine pieces sold at prices ranging from $1.10 to $4.25, the latter price being for an unusually fine 1802 None of the rare dates were offered.

Half dollars from 1795 to 1874, omitting most of the scarce dates. Forty-nine pieces sold at from 55 cents to $1.10.

The quarters brought from 26 cents to $1.80, this last bid being for a good 1807.

The dimes ranging from 11 cents for common dates to $4.00 for a good 1797.

The half dimes from five cents for common dates to $2 60 for 1801; 1797, 16 stars, brought $2.75.

Ten three cent pieces averaged 24½; a fine 1864 brought 75 cents.

Fourteen beautiful *Proof Sets* from 1858 to 1875, except 1869, '71, '72 and '73, brought very fair prices, from $3-50 for 1875 to $17.00 for 1858; the general price being $4.25 to $6.00.

Twelve Proof Sets of the minor coin averaged 48 cents per set; the highest being $1.50 for 1873.

THE COPPER CENTS.

1793, Liberty cap, head rubbed, ten dollars; 1795, thin planchet, very fine, six dollars and thirty-seven cents; 1796, fillet head, uncirculated, twelve dollars and fifty cents; 1797, very fine, eight dollars; 1798, almost uncirculated, six dollars and twenty-five cents; 1799, very good, eighteen dollars; 1800, very good two dollars and thirteen cents; 1802, barely circulated, four dollars and twenty five cents; 1803, barely circulated, three dollars and twenty-five cents; 1804, broken die, head a little rubbed, seventeen dollars; 1804, perfect die, nine dollars and seventy-five cents; 1806, nearly uncirculated, sixteen dollars; 1807, very good, for four dollars; 1810, fine for date, three dollars and twenty-five cents; 1814, uncirculated, five dollars; 1817, fifteen stars, unusually fine, five dollars; 1820, very fine, three dollars and seventy-five cents; 1821, nearly uncirculated, five dollars and twenty-cents; 1825, unusually good, two dollars and eighty-seven cents; 1838, hair beaded, very fine, four dollars and fifty cents; 1839, fine, two dollars and fifty cents; 1856, proof, six dollars; 1857, small date, proof, five dollars and twenty-five cents; other dates sold correspondingly high considering the difference in rarity.

THE HALF CENTS

brought from 5 to $3.25 for ordinary dates, and from $6 25 to $20.00 for rare proofs.

COLONIALS.

The Pine and Oak Tree coinage went at 75 cents to $4.12 each.

1694, Carolina Elephant Pieces, twenty dollar; 1722, Rosa Americana penny, ten dollars; 1722, Rosa Americana farthing, three dollars; 1776, Continental Currency, original, eight dollars and fifty cents; 1786 Vermontensium Res Publica, eight trees very fine, nine dollars; 1788, Massachusetts half cent, uncirculated, seven dollars and fifty cents. Value me as you please, twenty-two dollars and fifty cents; Connecticut, New Jersey and Vermont cents ten cents to two dollars and fifty cents according to condition and variety.

WASHINGTON COINAGE.

Pieces generally realized fair figures, and several of the rarer ones were sold as follows:

1791, Washington cent, large eagle, four dollars and sixty three cents; 1792, Washington cent, nine dollars and twenty-five cents; 1795, Washington grate cent, two dollars and thirteen cents; Eccleston medal, very fine, seven dollars; George Washington, first president, two dollars and fifty cents; Siege of Boston medal, two dollars and thirteen cents; others from two cents to one dollar and thirty-eight cents each.

PATTERN PIECES.

were not very well represented, but nine lots being offered, the most valuable of which, were two proof nickle cents, of 1856, which brough two dollars and thirty seven cents and two dollars and eighty-seven cents each.

FOREIGN SILVER

sold at from ten to twenty per cent. premium on face value, with the exception of a few that were particularly fine and scarce among which we may mention the following:

1591, half crown, Charles X, France, three dollars and twelve cents; 1797, beautiful Venetian piece, three dollars and thirteen cents: 1807, "Bergescher Cassa Thaler," three dollars and thirty-eight cents; 1825, Central American dollar, fine, four dollars; 1866, Maximillian dollar, one dollar and fifty cents; 1870, 5 Lire. Puis IX, three dollars and fifty cents; 1653, Commonwealth shilling, three dollars and twenty-five cents.

FOREIGN COPPER

Seventy-eight pieces were sold at from three cents for common, to two dollars and fifty cents for a Maximillian cent, balance averaged eighteen cents. Many of them were fine and rare.

ROMAN COINS.

First brass averaged ninety cents; second brass averaged fifty cents; third brass averaged twenty-two cents; silver averaged forty-four cents.

MEDALS.

Six very fine and very rare Canadian copper medals, of sizes twenty-four and twenty-eight, which we have not space to discribe, averaged ten dollars. Other copper medals, from five cents to ten dollars and fifty cents, this last for one made from the court house bell, of Chicago.

POLITICAL MEDALS

averaged fifty cents; the highest price was for a Lincoln silver medal, commemorating the assassination.

WHITE METAL MEDALS

sold at an average of forty cents each; none rare or high priced, except one in token of the Mexican war, which brought twenty-one dollars.

STORE CARDS.

Fifty pieces sold at from two cents to four dollars each; this high price being for a jeweler's card in very fine condition.

In all, there were sold one thousand and seventy-eight coins, medals and store cards, which realized a total of $1,193.00.

Fine Stock of Stamps.

We have learned that the fine stock of stamps collected by Mr. J. A. Luther in Germany and other European countries, has just been sold to Mr. H. J. Boyce, of this city.

We congratulate Mr. Boyce on his lucky purchase, for he can well bost of the largest, and probably the most valuable stock of stamps in this country, but we regret that the stock cost so much, that he feels compelled to sell at very low prices so as to dispose of a large amount of them immediately, and is also offering them to other dealers in large quantities for a mere trifle in comparison to their real value. Could he hold them and sell at the regular prices, the stock would brinag him over a hundred thousand dollars.

If our subscribers considdr the Journal worth 50c. a year, we hope they will tell their friends so and induce them to take it.

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W. E. WINNER, Publisher,
Kansas City, Mo.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

were engaged in the shipping business, and in 1794 issued a large quantity of copper cards or tokens. The design was pleasing, and they were well received and had a large circulation Device—a ship under full sale. Legend—Talbot Allum & Lee, New York.

One cent. Reverse, a full length figure of Liberty with a bale of merchandise at her feet. Legend—"Liberty and commerce." Date, 1794; size, 8. On the edge—payable at the store of—

Previous to this issue the Mott Token was in circulation, and these two appeared to have been the first store cards which were in general use. They are each desirable and well worthy of a place among the colonies. The dies were gotten up in England.

On the 22d of February, 1792, a code of laws was enacted to regulate the mint. In 1794 this government issued the first silver dollar. Its first cent of the regular series was issued in 1793. The half cent also of the same date. The size and design were continued with some slight variation until 1857, when the smaller size cent was adopted, and the coinage of the half cent was discontinued.

Present Coinage.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

GOLD.	SILVER.	NICKEL.
20 marks.	5 marks.	10 penny.
10 "	2 "	5 "
5 "	1 "	COPPER.
	50 pfennig.	2 penny
	20 "	1 "

JAPAN.

GOLD.	SILVER.	COPPER.
20 yen.	yen.	1 sen.
10 "	50 sen.	½ "
5 "	20 "	1 rin
2 "	10 "	
1 "	5 "	

GREECE.

GOLD.	SILVER.	COPPER OR BRONZE.
100 drachmas	5 drachmas.	10 lepta
20 "	2 "	5 "
10 "	1 "	1 "
50 "	50 lepta	
5 "	20 "	

DENMARK, NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

GOLD.	SILVER.	COPPER.
20 crown.	2 crown.	5 ore.
10 "	1 "	2 "
	50 ore	1 "
	40 "	
	25 "	
	10 "	

WANTED!

TO BUY AND SELL.



INDIAN RELICS, ARROW HEADS AXES, Pestles, Pottery, and Ornamental Pieces. Also, Old Coin, Books, Minerals, Fossils, and all Antiquities, MERCER'S STENCIL STOCK HOUSE 148, Main Street, Cincinnati. Send Stamp for Coin Price List.

U. S. COINS

AND

FINE MEDALS

BOUGHT and Sold by T. M. Parker, Box 252, Woburn, Mass. Send stamp for price catalogue

Dealers and Collectors of Coins and Stamps.

Names marked with * are Dealers in Coin.
" " " ** " Collectors of Coin.
" " " † " Dealer in Stamps.
" " " †† " Collectors of Stamps.
" " " ¶* " Dealers in both
" " " ¶† " Collectors of both.

† STAR STAMP Co., Box 8169, Boston, Mass.
¶* J. W. Kline, 212 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
† H. J. Boyce, Cor. Main & Seventh Streets, Kansas City, Mo.
* E. Cogan, 408 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
** H. P. Child, Kansas City, Mo.
** W. E. Winner, " "
* Geo. A. Dillingham, Titusville, Pa.
¶† G. Gruenewald, 885 Third Ave., New York.
** H. N. Rust, S. W. Cor. Rush & Kenzie St. Chicago, Ill.
* C. W. Hallstrom, Box 963, Boston, Mass.
* R. W. Mercer, 148 Main St., Cincinnati.
† J. Beifeld, Box 384, Chicago, Ill.
** Maj. C. P. Nichols, Springfield, Mass.
** E. S. Johnson, " "
** A. H. Johnson, " "
** C. W. Tuttle " "
** Thomas T. Bates, Traverse City, Mich.
** Ed. M. Field, M. D., Bangor, Me.
¶† Geo. Whitney, Bergen Point, N. J.
¶† Wm. B. Wetmore, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
* David Proskey, 57 Courtland St., New York.
** Theo. Stern, 70 West Market, Louisville, Ky.
¶† J. N. T. Lerick, Box 43, New York, N. Y.
** M. S. Hill, East Liverpool, Ohio.
† C. C. Allen, 9 Meeting St., Providence, R. I.
** Geo. H. Farrier, Jersey City, N. J.
* T. M. Parker; Box 252 Woburn, Mass.
** Thomas Shaw, Wyandotte, Kas.
¶† A. B. Thompson, 56 & 58, Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.
** Edward Groh, 48 New Chambers Street, New York.
¶* Latshaw & Barbour, 29 Merion Street Pittsburg, Pa.
** Wm. T. Mitchel, Jr., Port Huron, Mich.
** A. N. McD. Murdock, Box, 989, Pittsburg, Pa
** G. W. Hall, 19, Couch street, Boston, Mass.
* McFarland & Kendall, Box 2044, Terre Haute Indiana.
* Capt. H Wolven, Ocean and Kearney Aves., Jersey City, N. J.
† W. M. Pemberton, Box 1017, Ansonia, Conn.
** B. Briard, M. D., 188, South Halsted street, Chicago, Ill.
** Ed. Rust, Box 274, Port Huron, Mich.
** Chas. Pack, 811, Bolton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
† T. A. Hayward, Susquehanna Depot, Pa.

American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.

NEW YORK, March 29th, 1875.

At the annual meeting of this Society recently held at Mott Memorial Hall, No. 63, Madison avenue, the following were the officers elected for the ensuing year:

PROF. CHAS. E. ANTHON, L. L. D., President.
GEN. J. W. DEPEYSTER, } Vice Presn'ts.
DANIEL PARISH, JR. }
ROBERT L. STUART, }
BENJAMIN BETTS, Treasurer.
ISAAC F WOOD, Librarian.
EDWARD GROH, Curator.
WM. POILLON, Secretary.

Yours Truly,
WM. POILLON, Sec'y.,
Foot Bethune street.

THE STAMP ADVOCATE

is a monthly paper devoted to Stamp Collecting and is published on the 23rd of each month

ON TIME!

Subscription only 35 cents per year—20 cents for six months. A splendid article on Post Cards, has been commenced in the March number, which is now ready. Single copies with rare unused Prince Edward Island Stamps only 5cents. Specimen copies without stamp, three cents.

ADDRESS,
WM. BERRY
No. 134 Richmond St.,
Toronto, Canada.

THE COIN CIRCULAR,

TITUSVILLE, PA.,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

Yearly Subscription, 35 cents.

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30 different stamps, used and new, including Italy, Victoria, Sardinia, Confederate States, etc..... 15c.
60 different, same as above..... 25c.
Circulars free.

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Foreign or American Stamps,

Address Harlow J. Boyce,

Kansas City, Mo.

Foreign Postage Stamps.

75 VARIETIES, all different for 25cents—all genuine. New illustrated circular sent for 3 cents. Price list sent free. 60 unused varieties for 50 cents; very rare ones included.

Address—**W. B. Briel, Jr.,** Box 76, Natchez, Miss.

NOTICE!

The great increase in our business of late, has necessitated the opening of a new office.

This will, in a great measure, relieve our Boston office of overwork (causing delay), and will, we hope, prove of benefit to our friends.

On and after APRIL FIRST, applications for circulars, and all orders for "sheets on approval," and *everything relative* to the *advertising department*, must be addressed,

STAR STAMP CO,
Swanton, Vermont.

The other Offices will remain as heretofore.

Medals and Coins

Bought, Sold or Exchanged; also, one hundred old gilt Collseum Medals, 1869—brilliant, fifty cents each. Address—G. WARREN HALL, No. 19 Couch street, Boston, Mass.

FREE!—5 FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS. Circulars & Price Lists.

ESTABLISHED 1869.
THE ORIGINAL
STAR STAMP COMPANY.
Swanton. Vermont.
Refer to Editor of this Paper.

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

W. M. Pemberton, L. B. 638, Ansonia, Conn., begs leave to call the attention of collectors to his large and varied stock of Foreign Postage Stamps, Albums, etc. Monthly circular free; the best and most complete descriptive price catalogue ever published for twenty-five cents.

Prices Greatly Reduced!

Every purchaser of a catalogue will receive regularly the Philatelic Monthly. Stamps sent on approval.



COIN & STAMP JOURNAL



IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

VOL. 1. KANSAS CITY, MO., MAY, 1875. NO. 5.

Old Coin Discoveries.

Every few days we find in some of our papers announcements of old coins being discovered in out-of-way places and being unearthed. As these items are very interesting news to numismatists, we have gathered a few, which we give, as they may not have met the eyes of many of our readers.

OLD COINS.

[Translated from a Swede Paper.]

Last spring, some workmen, while digging in a field about four hundred yards from Husby province, Dalame, found, under the surface of the ground, twelve whole and fourteen half coins of silver. They were sent for inspection to Mr. Thomberg, professor of the university of Lund, who, after careful examination, pronounced them to be Grecian coins, from the time of the Grecian empire.

They were coined in Kafa, Armenia and other places in Asia, the oldest of them 741 and the latest 889 years after Christ. The same kind of coins was found, some time back, in the Isle of Gothum. How they came here, remains a matter of supposition. They may have been brought up by Swedes who were in the body-guard of the emperors at Constantinople.

A MYSTERY OF THE BAY OF FUNDY.

[From Boston Journal, November, 1873.]

There has really been a discovery of treasure buried by pirates, and St. Johns', N. B., has a mystery to discuss. On Tuesday afternoon, a jeweler was visited by a man and a woman who desired to sell some gold coin which was in their posession. Twenty ancient pieces were purchased, and the pair, having stated that they had more of the same stuff, took their leave, promising to call again. They could not be induced to give their names, the locality where the money was found, or any clue whatever whereby the mystery might be unraveled.

The coins were of two classes, both of which are quite ancient, and of a pattern not in use at the present day. Several of them are evidently Hindostanee. The majority of the pieces are Spanish pistoles and half pistoles. Their ancient character is well attested by the fact that they are all clipped down to a uniform weight, and in consequence, their symmetry is somewhat marred, and the in scription upon them somewhat difficult to read. On some of them can be deciphered the letters Hispan and Aro,—the inference being a safe one that the legend complete would be "Carlos Hispanorum Rex"—Charles, King of Spain. This would fix the date of the coins at a period not later than 1556.

The history of the discovered treasure as it was subsequently drawn from the man, who still persisted, however, in concealing names and localities, is that it was found but a few leagues from St. Johns, near navigable waters, but on a spot not reached from the sea without difficulty and danger. The men who possess the secret had from boyhood heard of treasures having been buried in this locality, but spent little time in digging for the gold which they thought was only mythical.

The tradition had been handed down from father to son that in olden times an English pirate having plundered and burnt a Spanish galleon, was chased up the bay of Fundy and buried money on the spot where the coins in question was found. The finder and his associates, of whom there are several, tell of marks found on large rocks now on the shore, which were deciphered and pointed to the fact that treasure was buried in the vicinity. Old excavations in a bank which had been partially washed away by the waters were quite numerous, and so old that they would escape the observation of any one but a person of quick perception in such matters.

Further from the shore and near the edge of a fir and spruce thicket, on the side of a rock which is some ten feet high, is the following, cut with a chisel, but nearly obliterated:

L ORE I INE YE AND
WA HA SEC AND YE DE

The above was interperted as follows:

LABORE IN VAINE, YE GRAVE AND WATERS
HAVE TAKEN YE SECRETS AND YE GOLDE.

Not long ago the son of the man and woman who offered the coins for sale, was out gunning, and as he passed along the shore he observed that the high clay bank in which the excavations had been made, had caved away considerably. His surprise and joy may, perhaps, be imagined when he discovered a piece of broken pottery, and scattered near it, a quantity of coin. He did not know whether they were gold or silver at the time, but his father and two neighbors soon decided on their quality.

The vessel which had evidently contained the gold had lain mouth downward. A piece of copper had been fitted to the bottom, inside, and on a piece of vellum, enclosed in a wrapper of the same material, and placed between the copper and the bottom, was the following, written quite evenly:

"Ye men of ye goode shippe *Royal Harrie* took ye Spaniard *Ferdinande*, on ye main sea, near to Hispaniola, with much treasure. She had an anker of silver, which we buried in ye banks twelve pikes' length due northe, and a golden heade like to a mann's, buried fortie pikes' lengthes to the northe. Thys treasure is put here by Johnne Morganne ye Captaine of sayed Harrie, ye Spaniards beinge in ye Baie."

The writing and vellum were in a remarkable state of preservation, presenting the appearance of being not more than twenty years old.

The parties to whom the secret of the place is known intend to make a thor ough search for the remainder of the treasure, the greater portion of which is doubtless not yet unearthed. They will keep their secret until their search is

Continued on 4th page.

COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

W. E. WINNER, Publisher.

Subscription per Year, - - - - - - - - 50 Cents.

KANSAS CITY, MO., MAY, 1875.

An Apology.

We regret that the appearance of our last two issues has not been what we first promised, and hope that our future ones will be so improved as to make amends. The cause was we changed the place of publication, but we have returned to the old place, as the paper shows.

Philately.

We have felt from the first issue of the Journal that this department was not conducted in a manner satisfactory to our subscribers, and we take pleasure in stating that it will hereafter be under the control of one of the best posted Philatelists in the country, and will, we are satisfied, be the best medium of information that stamp collectors can procure for the price.

Premiums to Coin Collectors.

It is the custom of most fairs and expositions to offer a small premium for the "largest and best display of coins," a very praiseworthy custom, and well worthy of being carried out in a more liberal and extensive manner. Very few collectors, no matter how enthusiastic, are willing to take the trouble—to say nothing of the risk—of taking down their valued and highly prized collections, conveying them to the fair grounds, re-arranging them, repacking and taking them home and again arranging them there, all for the sum of ten, or perhaps twenty dollars.

It is not altogether the fault, however, of the directors of the fairs that these premiums are no higher; for they are, with few exceptions, unacquainted with the science of Numismatics, and have very little conception of the time, money and toil necessary to get together a good collection, nor of the research and discrimination required to obtain really valuable specimens, and to avoid the manifold tricks and frauds which are attempted upon collectors by counterfeiters and impostors.

A real lover of old coins, and especially a possessor of a fine collection of rare and perfect ones, is greatly disgusted to find $50 offered as a premium for the "finest and fattest goose," and $100 for the "best jackass," either or both of which can be raised by the veriest old woman, while $10 is grudgingly given for a collection of coins worth hundreds of dollars and requiring years of patient and careful painstaking to accumulate.

In this condition of things, it is plainly the duty of connoisseurs, as well as collectors, to educate the minds of fair directors and committeemen up to the proper standard, so that they may find it to their interest to offer such premiums as will draw large and valuable collections. The only way to do this si to first create a demand for such exhibitions in the minds of the public. This done, the premiums will naturally follow; for the object of all managers of fairs being to fill their halls and galleries with people, they watch closely the popular feeling, and offer their highest prizes for those things that bring most people in at their gates, such as horse-races, cattle shows, etc. If we can in any way bring about an enthusiasm, or even a fair degree of interest among the people upon the subject of coins, the increased amount offered in premiums at our expositions and fairs will be one of the first results, and our collectors will have no further cause of complaint. Let every one who is at all acquainted with the subject of Numismatics do what little he can to popularize the science, and he will do a good work for himself, and bring before the community one of the most instructive, entertaining and interesting of the minor sciences. One of the principal objects of this little publication is to do this very work, and we hope to receive still more flattering evidences of the approval of our readers than we have yet done, by devoting ourselves closely to our work and making the JOURNAL a proverb for correctness, promptness and accuracy in all matters pertaining to Numismatics and kindred topics.

We shall be much gratified if our readers and friends will furnish all the information possible regarding premiums offered to and taken by coin and stamp collectors at the various fairs and expositions all over the country

A New Stamp Dealer.

It will be seen by the circular given below, which has been sent by the Post Office Department, to all postmasters, that "Uncle Sam" has gone into the business, and as is usually his way, he puts things down to "bed-rock" prices. We only hope that none of the dealers are so unfortunate as to have many of these stamps on hand. This arrangement of the Department is very sudden, and we think, wholly unexpected by stamp dealers, and has been brought about by the constant demand made on the different departments for specimens of the official stamps.

The issuing of specimen stamps has been longin vogue in many of the European countries, and we think its adoption here will prove a benefit to collectors, and have a tendency to increase the interest taken in Philately.

SPECIMEN POSTAGE STAMPS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office of Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Postage Stamps, Stamped Envelopes and Postal Cards.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1875.

The Department is prepared to furnish, upon application, *at face value*, specimens of adhesive postage stamps issued under its auspices as follows:

ORDINARY STAMPS FOR USE OF THE PUBLIC.

1. Issue of 1847.—Denominations, 5 and 10 cents. Value of set, 15 cents.

2. Issue of 1851.—Denominations, 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24, 30, and 90 cents; also two separate designs of 1 cent carrier stamps. Value of set, $1.77.

3. Issue of 1861.—Denominations, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 13, 24, 30, and 90 cents. Value of set, $1.92.

4. Issue of 1869.—Denominations, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 14, 30, and 90 cents. Value of set, $1.93.

5. Issue of 1870, (current series.)—Denominations, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 90 cents. Value of set, $2.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1. Executive.—Denominations, 1, 2, 3, 6, and 10 cents. Value of set, 22 cents.

2. Department of State.—Denominations, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 90 cents, and $2, $5, $10, and $20. Value of set $39.

3. Treasury Department.—Denominations, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 90 cents. Value of set, $2.

4. War Department.—Denominations, 1. 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 90 cents. Value of set, $2.

5. Navy Department.—Denominations, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents. Value of set, $2.

6. Post Office Department. — Denominations, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 90 cents. Value of set, $1.93

7. Department of the Interior.—Denominations, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents. Value of set, $1.93.

8. Department of Justice.—Denominations, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 90 cents. Value of set, $1.93.

9. Department of Agriculture.—Denominations, 1, 2, 3. 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, and 30 cents. Value of set, $1.03.

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL STAMPS.

1. Issue of 1865.—Denominations, 5, 10, and 25 cents. Value of set, 40 cents.

2. Issue of 1874.—Denominations, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96 cents, $1.92, $3, $6, $9, $12, $24, $36, $48, and $60. Value of set, $204.66.

The 1847 and 1851 stamps are obsolete, and no longer receivable for postage. The subsequent issues of ordinary stamps are still valid. The newspaper and periodical stamps of 1865 are also uncurrent; those of the issue of 1874 can be used only by publishers and news agents for matter mailed in bulk, under the Act of June 23, 1874. The official stamps cannot be used except for the official business of the particular Department for which it is provided.

All the specimens furnished will be *ungummed;* and the official stamps will have printed across the face the word "Specimen," in small type. It will be useless to apply for *gummed* stamps, or for official stamps with the word "Specimen" omitted.

The stamps will be sold by sets, and application must not be made for less than one full set of any issue, except the State Department official stamps and the newspaper and periodical stamps of the issue of 1874. The regular set of the former will embrace all the denominations from 1 cent to 90 cents, inclusive, valued at $2; and any or all of the other denominations ($2, $5, $10, and $20) will be added or sold separately from the regular set, as desired.

The newspaper and periodical stamps will be sold in quantities of not less than two dollars' worth in each case, of any denomination or denominations that may be ordered.

Under no circumstances will stamps be sold for less than their face value.

Payment must invariably be made in advance in current funds of the United States. Mutilated currency, internal revenue and postage stamps, bank checks and drafts, will not be accepted, but will in all cases be returned to the sender.

To insure greater certainty in transmission, it is strongly urged that remittances be made either by money order or registered letter. Applicants will also include a sufficient amount for return postage and registry fee, it being desirable to send stamps by registered letter. Losses in the mails or by any mode of transmission must be at the risk of the purchaser.

☞Applications must be addressed to "The Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C."

Specimens of stamped envelopes will not be furnished in any case.

E. W. BARBER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

For the information of some who have written to us, and of others, we publish a circular of the Sup't of the mint.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Circular Letter in Relation to American Medals and Cabinet Coins.

This whole department will be under the supervision of the Superintendent of the mint, and all inquiries and requests, with or without money, must be addressed to him. The Medals and Coins will be in the responsible custody of one of his clerks, who will also attend to the orders, reply to letters, and keep the accounts.

RULES.—1. No Coins, or Pattern pieces, shall be struck after the year of their date; and to insure this, the dies shall be rendered unfit for that use. It is not desirable to make them as common as the proofs of regular coinage.

2. When a Pattern Piece is adopted and used in the regular coinage, in the same year, it will then be issued as a Proof, at a price near its present value; or if it comes out early in the year, it will be placed in the regular Proof Set. The Director reserves the right to send a Pattern Piece, without charge, to any incorporated Numismatic Society in the United States. In such cases, if the Pattern is in Gold or Silver, the value of the metal will be expected.

3 The price of the regular proof set of gold will be forty-three dollars in gold; the proof set of silver and copper, three dollars in silver as heretofore. To suit the convenience of many, payment may be made in currency equivalent.

JAMES POLLOCK,
Superintendent.

Supposed Errors in the Mint Report of Coinage.

The mint gives "no coinage" of the following pieces and dates:

Dollars in	1858	Three cent,	1857
Half dollars	1797	One cent	1823
"	1815	Half cent,	1832
Quarter	1824	also from 1840 to	1848
Dime	1824	and	1852

Pieces of all the above dates are known to exist, while some are very common. Mr. Snowden in his work calls the half cents of 1832—from 1840 to 1848 and 1852 patterns. He also places the coinage of the three cent pieces of 1857 at 1,042,000, and the cent of 1823 at 855,730. Mr. Dickeson gives the last named as 12,250. The fact that they are plenty convinces us the first amount is correct.

On the other hand the report gives coinage as follows:

Eagles,	1802	Coined,	15,090
Quarter Eagles	1799	"	480
" "	1803	"	423
Dollars	1805	"	321
Half dollar	1816	"	47,150
Quarters	1816	"	20,003
Dimes	1810	"	6,355

There not being any of these pieces known, and the coinage in some cases being so large as to make it unreasonable to suppose they were all destroyed, it has been concluded that the coinage was reported through some mistake of the mint authorities.

Present Coinage.

SWITZERLAND, FRANCE, BELGIUM AND ITALY.

Gold.		Silver	
100	Francs.	5	Francs.
50	"	2	"
20	"	1	Franc.
10	"	50	Centimes.
5	"	20	"

ITALY.

100	Lire.	5	Lire.
50	"	2	"
20	"	1	"
10	"	50	Centimes.
5	"	20	"

TURKEY.

Gold.		Silver.		Minor.	
500	piasters.	20	piasters.	40	paras.
250	"	10	"	20	"
100	"	5	"	10	"
50	"	2	"	5	"
25	"	1	"	1	"
		½	"		

TUNIS.

100	piaster.	5	piaster.	2	Caroohs.
50	"	4	"	1	"
25	"	3	"	½	"
10	"	2	"		
5	"	1	"		
		½	"		
		¼	"		
		⅛	"		

Value of Metals.

The following table of the respective value of metals is not without interest. The first four are so rare as to be sold in minute quantities, yet they are given for the sake of comparison with the others.

PER POUND AVOIRDUPOIS.

Indium	$2,522 00	Silver,	$18 25
Vanadium	2,501 00	Cobalt	7 75
Ruthenium	1,400 00	Cadmium	6 00
Rhodium	700 00	Bismuth	3 93
Palladium	653 00	Sodium	3 20
Uranium	576 00	Nickel	2 50
Osmium	395 00	Mercury	1 35
Iridium	317 44	Antimony	36
Gold	361 45	Tin	33
Platinum	115 20	Copper	25
Thallium	108 77	Arsenic	15
Chromium	58 00	Zinc	11
Magnesium	46 50	Lead	
Potassium	23 00	Iron	27

"The mint at San Francisco, Cal., is now issuing coin the value of three pieces being one dollar."—*Bellville News.*

Just so. We suppose the pieces are a half dollar and two quarters, and the *News* man has been taken in with an old joke.

COIN sales are getting numerous—only four within a month, and one, the Stenz collection, is claimed to be the largest ever sold in America. The sale of it commences on the 17th inst., and will last a week or more.

crowned either with failure or success, when that which they now withhold will be disclosed to the public.

THERE recently died in the north of France, at the age of eighty-three, a miser who lived alone, and whose hut, when examined after his death by the authorities, proved a sort of gold mine. His pillow alone contained 19,000 francs in gold pieces of the time of Louis XV and Louis XVI. He had a taste for old pieces. He had been robbed many times, and the thieves were generally detected through the antiquity of the money they stole. The total of the sums robbed from him in his life, for which men have been convicted and sentenced, reach 100,000 francs.—*Ex.*

ANTIQUARIAN TREASURES AT ROME.

The correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, at Rome, in writing about the excavations in that city, says:

"Everything that is dug up is deposited at the office of the commission, situated at the capitol. There may be seen a collection, comprising specimens of nearly everything, either for show or used in the private life of the ancient Romans. Take for example the coins. They have been discovered in startling quantities. On the Esquiline so many have been found that they fill chests. Only during the past week the workmen came upon a mass of some three thousand lying loose in the ground. These coins are principally bronze, but there is also a large amount of gold and silver money. One thing has a peculiar interest attached to it. It is a small round bronze box which was used to keep medals in. Although the medals were gone, it was at once ascertained by the archæologist that the box had contained them and that they had been stolen, for on the bottom of the box may be seen the impression left in the thick coating of verdigris. There are numbers of inkstands and bronze pens, enough to have supplied the notaries of the modern city. A collection of small Etruscan vases in colored terra-cotta has been the means of proving the existence and site of an ancient Etruscan cemetery on the Esquiline. From the tomb of a priest has been extracted the gold thread woven into his robes, which has remained long after he and the robes he wore have crumbled into dust. Among some hundreds of bone and ivory handled clasp knives is one which belonged to a jockey in the circus. On the ivory handle was scratched a plan of the circus, the representation of the horse, the owner's whip, and the palm he won as a prize. These knives all bear a singular resemblance in shape to the rude clasp-knives in every day use among the 'contadini,' and above all, some have a bead at the point, which probably then, as now, was intended to prevent the too free use of this favorite Roman weapon. It would take up far too much space to enumerate the numberless objects of great interest to be seen here. They comprise a wide range of materials, such as agate, crystal, amethyst, glass, paste, alabaster, ivory, fresco, stucco, gold and mosaic. They clearly demonstrate, however, the vast quantity of valuable curiosities that are daily being exhumed at the present time in Rome. There are bushels of terra cotta lamps, some very beautiful, besides many larger things in the same ware. Heaps of ivory *spille* and writing styles show how lasting and common this beautiful substance must have been. The pots and pans in bronze are a magazine in themselves, but there is a far smaller show of iron implements, probably owing to the more perishable nature of the metal. Perhaps the most important in the long list of objects lately dug up is the collection of eighty-two statues."

As Mr. J. R. Black, who owns a saw mill at Sheffield, Ga., was ten days since sawing a pine log into planks, a harsh, rasping sound was heard as though the saw had struck some metallic substance. The saw was examined to ascertain the cause, when to the astonishment of those present it was discovered that there were twenty-six twenty dollar gold pieces imbedded in the wood. There was also a piece of paper found among the coins, upon which was written these words:—"One mile from this place you will find something valuable." The astonishment of the parties at this discovery was great, and for a time the business of sawing logs was discontinued and the remaining logs were examined to see if there were any more treasures concealed in them. No explanation as to the money has yet been elicited, and the matter is likely to remain a mystery.—*Exchange, Feb.*, 1875.

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The Stamp Advocate

Is a Monthly Paper devoted to Stamp Collecting, and is published on the 23d of each Month

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134 Richmond St., Toronto, Canada.

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**Thomas Shaw, Wyandotte, Kas.
**H. P. Child, Kansas City, Mo.
**S. Burhaus, 57 Courtlandt-st., New York.
**Maj. C. P. Nichols, Springfield, Mass.

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30 different Stamps, used and new, including Italy Victoria, Sardinia, Confederate States, Etc. 15c
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Refer to Editor of this Paper.



COIN & STAMP JOURNAL



IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

VOL. 6. KANSAS CITY, MO., JUNE, 1875. NO. 6

The New Mint.

Dr. Linderman, Director of the mint, was to leave Washington yesterday for the Pacific Coast. On his way out he will stop at Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver, and on his return at Omaha and Chicago, for the purpose of determining which point is the most suitable for the location of the proposed new mint. This is as we find it in the press announcements, and it is a matter of the very highest moment to our city that we should be prepared to meet him, and place our case before him in such favorable light as it warrants. The decision of Dr. Linderman will control the location, so what is done must be done now. He will, from the programme laid down, be here in a few days. There is no time to be lost—*K. C. Journal of Commerce, June* 10.

Foreign Coins.

ARTICLE FIRST—COINS OF GERMANY.

BY A. N. MC D. M.

Coin of the Emperor Rudolph,—Device: head of the Emperor crowned, on each side of the head is a small circle. There is no reverse to this coin. This coin was struck in the city of Augsburg, Bavaria, and is of pure silver; the date is supposed to be about 1279–81.

Coin of the Duke Bernhard of Anhalt. Device—Duke standing clad in armor, holding a flag in each hand. This piece is of pure silver, having no reverse. Bernhard reigned from 1180 to 1211.

Coin of the city of Constance. Device—a head crowned, on the right side of which is a rose and on the left a crescent or half moon. Around the head is a circle (raised and plain), and around that again one composed of dots. This piece is from the reign of Conrad II., is of fine silver and has no reverse. These coins are called Brakaten, and are extremely thin, almost as thin as paper, so thin that the impression could only be made on one side, yet, withal, the impression is perfect. These I have are in almost uncirculated condition. They are a little larger than our dime (silver).

OFFICIAL.

POSTAGE RATES UNDER GENERAL UNION TREATY.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Office of Foreign Mails,

Washington, May 31, 1875.

On and after July 1, 1875, uniform rates of postage will be levied and collected in the United States on correspondence to and from the following countries constituting, with the United States, the General Postal Union formed by the Treaty of Berne, viz: Germany, Austria, Hungary, Beligum, Denmark, (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands,) Egypt, Spain, (including the Balearic Isles, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the Northern coast of Africa, and the postal establishments of Spain upon the western coast of Morocco,) Great Britain, (including the island of Malta) Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, (including the island of Maderia and the Azores,) Roumania, Russia, (including the Grand Duchy of Finland,) Servia, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. These rates are as follows, viz:

(*a*) For prepaid letters, 5 cents per fifteen grammes, (½ ounce.)

(*b*) For unpaid letters received, 10 cents per fifteen grammes, (½ ounce.)

(*c*) For postal cards, 2 cents each.

(*d*) For newspapers not over four ounces in weight, 2 cents each.

(*e*) For books, other printed matter, patterns of merchandise, legal and commercial documents, phamphlets, music, visiting cards, photographs, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved or lithographed, 2 cents per each weight of two ounces or fraction of two ounces.

(*f*) For the registration fee on all correspondence, 8 cents.

(*g*) No fee will be charged on return receipts for registered articles in cases where such receipts are requested.

The same rates of Union postage will be levied and collected in the United States on correspondence to and from France on and after January 1, 1876. In the mean time, the postage rates as fixed by the existing Postal Convention with France will be collected on the correspondence exchanged with France.

The prepayment of letters is optional, but unpaid letters will be charged in the country of destination with double the rate levied on prepaid letters. The prepayment of postal cards, registered articles, newspapers and other printed papers is compulsory.

Prepayment of postage of every description of article, can be effected only by means of postage stamps or stamped envelopes valid in the country of origin.

Newspapers and other printed papers unpaid or insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded. Other articles when unpaid or insufficiently paid will be charged as unpaid letters after deducting the value of the stamped envelopes or postage stamps employed.

No additional postage will be charged for the re-transmission of postal articles within the interior of the Union; but in case an article which has only passed through the inland service of one of the countries of the Union should, by being re-directed, enter into the inland service of another country of the Union, the post office of the country of destination will add its inland rate.

Official correspondence relative to the postal service is exempt from postage. With this exception no franking or reduction of postage is allowed.

Not only letters, but legal and commercial documents, patterns of merchandise, newspapers, stitched or bound books, pamphlets, music, visiting cards, photographs, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds may be registered, and the postage payable on registered articles is the same as that on articles not registered.

The maximum weight for patterns of merchandise is fixed at 250 grammes, (8¾ onnces,) and the maximum weight of other articles (except letters) is 1,000 grammes, (2 pounds 3 ounces.

APPLICATION OF THE STAMPS.

Correspondence of every kind must be stamped, on the upper part of the address, with a stamp indicating the place of origin and the date of posting. Unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence must in addition be impressed with the stamp "T," (tax to be paid,) the application of which will devolve upon the exchanging office of the country of origin. Every postal packet which does not bear the stamp "T" will be considered as paid to destination and treated accordingly.

[*To be Continued.*]

COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

W. E. WINNER, Publisher.

Subscription per Year, - - - - - - - - 50 Cents

KANSAS CITY, MO., JUNE, 1875.

Wanted.

The publisher of this paper wishes to obtain the following numbers of Manson's Coin and Stamp collectors' magazine, Oct. and Dec., 1868, May and June, 1869. Also, numbers 5, 6, 11 and 12, vol. II. Am. Journal of Numismatics. Any of our subscribers that have all or any of the above that they will dispose of, or know where they can be obtained will confer a favor by giving us the information.

Stenz Sale.

We have received several letters since the sale and all state that it was a failure in every sense of the word. To those at New York who have watched the interest in coin sales, this was no surprise, as it was foreseen by them that such would be the case before the sale.

There are three causes for the failure and these causes were as apparent before the sale as since.

The first is the collection was too large for any one sale, and should have been made in two or three.

Second. Coming, as it did, right in the wake of three other sales, it could only be expected that most collectors would be out of money, or at least, near enough to dampen all rivalry in bidding. We have found that with few exceptions collectors put about so much money into their collections, and this market will not stand a continued run of sales as in the present case.

Last, and probably the greatest cause for this failure is in the fact that many coins in the sale of April 28th were rated far above their true condition, and collectors were receiving these about the time they were bidding on the Stenz, which caused much complaint. The same fault is very marked throughout the Stenz collection, many coins being graded at least three degrees above their true condition. It is a hard task to prepare so large a collection for the market, and we are willing to make any reasonable allowance for errors, but there is no excuse for continually overrating the condition of coins.

Although it has been claimed that this was the largest collection ever sold in New York, it brought but $6,500, while the Mickly brought $16,500.

A Complete Collection

Of United States Stamps and stamped envelopes of the present issue numbers as follows:

Regular issue of stamps.	11
" " Envelope and Wraps, wtih varieties	46
Department stamps	91
" Envelopes and Wraps	14
Newspaper stamps	24
Total	186

There is no other country that has as many stamps in use as this, and but few whose combined issue outnumbers our present one.

Our Exchanges.

The "Coin Circular" has a full sheet supplement this month. Mr. Dillingham gets out a very neat little paper.

Bro. Foster had better enlarge the "Vermont Philatelist." He wants more room.

The "Decorah Numismatic Journal" for July is out. It is quite a neat quarterly magazine, and is chuck full of good things.

Coin Collecting.

The Colorado *Transcript* says: "On Saturday night robbers entered the house of Col C. W. Fisher, Division Superintendent of the Denver Pacific Railroad, on Holladay street, and stole a large number of rare old coins, cabinet specimens, jewelry, etc. After appropriating everything of value they seemed to wish, they proceeded to the pantry and helped themselves to such eatables and drinkables as they could find. Col. Fisher was absent from home, and the other members of the family, sleeping in the house, were not disturbed or awakened."

We sympathize with Col. Fisher in his loss, and disapprove of the manner of coin collecting adopted by the gentleman (?) referred to above. Col. Fisher would probably pay twice as much as the thieves will get for the coins to have them back

COIN SALES.

THE SALE OF

Messrs. Thomas Burch & Sons,

At Philadelphia, Pa., April 13th and 14th.

This collection appears as a general thing to have been of rather inferior quality as to the condition of pieces offered, most being classed from "poor to good."

The exceptions to this class worthy of note are under the heads of Oriental and Foreign Silver Coin, of which we give a few of the finest and the prices realized.

Japanese Tale	$3 75
" Ni Bou	3 50
" Gold piece, round	6 00
Chinese Bronze piece; shape of razor; 12½ inches long; very curious and rare	11 00
Same, shape of a knife	7 00
" Shape of a Tuning Fork	5 00
" Sign of Zodiac, size 42	3 25

ENGLISH SILVER.

William the Conqueror Penny	6 00
Edward VI Crown, date 1552	5 50
James II Sword Dollar 1569	7 00
" VIII (Pretender) Crown 1716	16 00

U. S. SILVER,

As a rule, was far from being in fine condition, and brought little more than face value, and the few really rare pieces did not bring their true worth as compared with former sales. The rare proof quarter of 1827 brought but

	$58 00
1797 Half Dollar	12 00
1854 Proof "	20 00
1798 Fine " 15 stars	14 00
1873 Pattern Set Trade Dollars, 6 varieties	44 00

The U. S. cents ranged about as usual, a few extra fine ones selling at good prices.

MEDALS AND STORE CARDS

sold about as usual; among the fine ones were—

Martin Luther size 34	8 50
Bonaparte, First Consul	6 00
Peace Medal relating to America,	17 00
Libertas Americana	25 00

BANGS, MERWIN & CO'S

SALE OF MAY 7th,

comprised of only 517 lots brought prices much below what many were worth. The pieces bringing three dollars and upwards were

UNITED STATES

1794 Dollar	$66 50
1802 Dollar nearly uncirculated	3 25
1856 " Beautiful Proof	11 50
1859 Fine Proof Set	4 25
1862 " " "	4 00
1863 " " "	4 00
1864 " " "	4 00

1865 Fine Proof Set..... 4 75
1867 " " " 4 25
1868 " " " 4 00

PATTERNS.

1836 Flying Eagle Dollar.....$ 6 00
1838 Fine Proof Half Dollar..... 7 50
1856 Nickel Cent 3 25
1856 " " Oak wreath..... 4 50
1859 Half Dol. in copper, rare...
1859 " " " " } 6 50
1859 " " " "
1864 Quarter Dollar..... 12 50
1865 " " 12 50
1865 Set, Dol., Half and Quar. 37 50
1872 Beautiful proof Dollar, *excessively rare*, only 6 of this variety being struck.....125 00

HALF CENTS.

1841 Proof impression 4 75
1843 " " 6 00
1844 " " 5 38

COLONIAL AND WASHINGTON PIECES.

1788 Mass. Half Cent.....$ 3 00
1694 Carolina Elephant..... 10 00
1791 Small Eagle Cent..... 4 00
1791 Large " " 4 75
—— Head in wreath..... 3 00
1793 Liverpool Half penny..... 3 00
Westwood medal..... 3 00

STORE CARDS. (SILVER).

E. H. Russell I O U 12½ cents... 16 00
Woodgate & Co., by J. N. T. Levick 25 00

FOREIGN SILVER.

1566 Mary and Henry Darnley Dollar .....$ 6 00
Set of Siam coins. 9 50
1806 George III Irish Penny in silver 5 00
1835 Rio De La Plata Dollar..... 3 62
1671 Crown of Charles II 3 25

MEDALS.

1782 Peace Medal..... 13 00
1782 " " smaller..... 4 25

GEO. A. LEAVITT'S SALE.

MAY 28 AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

1795 Eagle.....$12 50
1795 Half Eagle 8 00
1799 Eagle..... 12 00
1801 " 12 25

SILVER.

1866 Proof Set..... 4 87
1869 " " 4 75
1870 " " 5 25
1872 " " 4 50
1874 " " 3 75
1794 Dollar, very good..... 51 00
1795 " very fine..... 3 00
1795 " fine..... 3 25
1799 " uncirculated..... 5 00
1800 " fine..... 4 00
1802 " uncirculated..... 8 25
1803 " fine 3 87
1850 " N. O. mint, fine..... 3 75
1866 " Proof..... 3 75
1794 Half Dollar, fine..... 3 00
1795 " fine..... 4 10
1801 " very good..... 5 13
1796 Dime, extremely fine..... 6 25

PATTERN PIECES.

1836 Dollar, tarnished proof..... 6 25
1858 Set of Nickel Cents..... 8 00

COLONIALS.

1723 Rosa Americana, Twopenny 10 25
1723 " " Halfpenny size 6 25
1721 Louisiana Cent..... 3 00
1767 " " 5 50
1776 Continental Currency..... 5 75
1787 Immunis Columbia..... 15 00
1787 Mass. Half Cent, uncirc'd.. 6 00
1787 N. J. Cent, horses head to left 4 00

COPPER COIN.

1791 Wash. Cent..... 3 87
1791 " " large eagle..... 5 75
1804 Cent, poor 4 00
1814 " very fine..... 3 50

MEDALS.

Matthews medal by Muller 6 00
1837 Indian Peace Medal 5 50
Webster Medal..... 3 25
1862 Lincoln Peace Medal by Ellis..... 4 20
1773 Rhode Island Medal..... 3 12
1776 Wyon Medal..... 4 25
1825 John Adams Medal..... 3 75
Daniel Webster Medal..... 4 75
Gen'l Winfield Scott..... 5 00
" variety..... 4 00

ENGLISH.

100 years B. C., Togodumus King of Britain, Gold Stater..... 5 50
796 Penny, Coenwulf, King of Mercia.. ..... 4 75
852 Penny, Burgred, King of Merce..... 3 12
885 Penny, St. Edmund, King of East Angles..... 3 00
924 Penny, Athelstan, King of Britain..... 4 25
1016 Penny, Canute King of B... 7 25
1066 Penny, Harold II..... 3 75
1087 Penny, William II. (Rufus) 4 75
1189 Penny, Richard I..... 3 00
1377 Groat, Richard II 3 25
1399 Henry IV. Gold Noble 10 50
1399 Henry IV. Quarter " 4 00
1551 Edward VI. Crown..... 6 75
1558 Elizabeth Crown 14 25
Elizabeth Gold Angel..... 5 75

SCOTLAND.

1567 Mary Crown..... 11 00
1586 Mary with Darnley..... 6 50
1553 Mary " Gold Lion..... 11 00
1590 James VI. XXX piece..... 4 00
1582 " " " 4 50
1716 James VIII. (Pretender)..... 7 50
James I. Gold Unit..... 5 50
James I. Double Crown of 10 Shillings 4 00
1649 Commonwealth Gold Sovereign..... 9 00
1658 Cromwell Half Crown..... 11 00
1658 Cromwell Crown..... 15 50
1663 Charles II. Crown 3 25
1673 Charles II. Crown, variety . 3 25
1688 James II. Crown, uncirculated..... 5 50
George II. Crown, fine..... 5 75
George II. Crown fine variety..... 3 75
1818 George III. Crown from Pistrucci's dies..... 5 00
Same, tarnished Proof..... 5 75
1826 George IV. Crown, Proof... 8 00
George IV. Rix Dollar, Ceylon... 4 00

MISCELLANEOUS COINS AND MEDALS.

1732 Clement XII. Medal.....$ 8 75
1571 John III. Swedish Klippe Dollar 4 00
Bonaparte Medal..... 3 50
Siam Bullet Dollar..... 3 75
Ducat, Gold, Venice 6 00
Nicholas, Czar of Russia..... 4 25
1714 Anna Farthing..... 5 00
1824 Dollar Mexico Coined at Durango..... 4 00
Same, from mint at Guanaxuato.. 5 00
1825 Same, variety..... 5 75
1864 Maximilian Cent..... 3 25
1872 Dollar "Un Peso" Zacatecas mint..... 3 25
1824 Central Am. Dollar..... 3 25
1759 Crown of Louis XV. France 4 00
1531 Franc Henry V. France..... 5 50
Pillar Dollar Amadeus I. Spain... 3 00
1731 Anna Rouble, Russia..... 3 13
1582 Crown of Fred'k William I. Saxony..... 4 50
1630 Crown to Com. Conf. of Augsburg..... 6 25
1679 Crown Medal, Brunswick... 3 25

ANTIQUE COINS.

Ægnia Drachma, Greek..... 3 90
Athens " " 4 50
Athens Tetradrachm, Greek..... 4 75
Macedonia " " 4 25
Syracuse " " 5 25
" " variety " 3 25
Thurium " " 4 00
Thasus " " 5 00
Tyre " " 4 75
Hylea or Elea didrachm, Greek.. 3 00
Aridæus Tetradrachm (Reg.) " 5 00
Antiochus III. " Greek..... 7 00
" VII " 4 00
Demetrius II. " 5 50
Lysimachus " 5 50
" " 4 00
Phillip, father of Alexander the Great Tetradrachm..... 7 50
Same, variety 6 25
Ptolemy I. " 3 00
" " 3 12
Artaxerxes Ardshir, Persia..... 3 25
Caius Julius Cæsar, Roman..... 3 00
Didius Julianus " 3 25
Tyre, silver Tetradrachm, Greek.. 4 25
" " " 4 00
Thasus Tetradrachm, Greek..... 4 76
Triens, copper, Greek..... 3 00

MEDALS.

Jno. Huss memorial Dollar..... 14 00

Postage Stamp Portraits.

The portrait of Benjamin Franklin on the one cent stamp, in imperial ultramarine blue, is after a profile bust of Rudricht. The head of Andrew Jackson on the two cent stamp, in velvet brown, is from a bust by Hiram powers. The Washington head on the green three cent stamp, is after Houdon's celebrated bust. The Lincoln profile in red, on the six cent stamp, is after Volk's bust. The seven cent stamp, in vermilion, gives the head of Stanton, after a photo graph. The head of Jefferson on the ten cent stamp, in chocolate, is drawn from a life size statue by Hiram Powers. The portrait of Henry Clay, in neutral purple, on the twelve cent stamp, is after a bust by Hart. The head of Webster on the fifteen cent stamp, in orange, is after the Clevinger bust. The portrait of Gen. Scott on the twenty-four cent stamp, in purple, is after a bust by Coffee. The head of Hamilton on the thirty cent stamp, in black, is after the Cerracchi bust; and the portrait of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, in carmine, on the ninety cent stamp, is after Wolcott's statue. The style in which these adhesive stamps are printed, and the clearness of outline of the several portraits, as well as the artistic excellence of the engraving, reflect credit on the Post Office Department—*Postal Record.*

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**H. P. Child, Kansas City, Mo.
**S. Burhaus, 57 Courtlandt-st., New York.
**Maj. C. P. Nichols, Springfield, Mass.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

AT KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

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COIN & STAMP JOURNAL

IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

VOL. 1. KANAS CITY, MO., JULY, 1875. NO. 7.

Foreign Coins.

Article Second.—German Coins Continued.

BY A. N. McD. M.

COIN OF TYROL.

DEVICE.—Head of Ferdinand crowned, flowing locks, 1662 in Exergue Legend, Ferdin, Carol, D. G. Archid, Av. REVERSE.—Arms of Tyrol and Burgundy, above the shield is a rose, below, the figure 3 (denoting the value, which is three Kreutzers.) Legend, Dux Burgund; Com. Tyrolis. This coin is a little larger than our dime (silver,) and is of pure silver.

COIN OF LIGUITZ, BREGENS AND WOLAU.

DEVICE—.Head of Christian, flowing locks, facing to the right. Legend, Christianus, D. G. Dux Sil., below the head is the figure 3 denoting the value, three Kreutzers. REVERSE.—An Eagle with spread wings on a round shield with a Legend, Liguic, Bregens and Wolau, 1670. This coin is larger than our dime (silver), and is of Silver.

COIN OF BAMBERG.

DEVICE.—St. Heinricus, crowned, and around the crown the ring of Glory, holding in his right hand a sceptre, and in his left a globe. Legend, S. Heinricus Imperator. REVERSE.—In Exergue, 240 Eine F. Mark 1766, V. K. (240th part of a fine Mark 1766, 5 Kreutzers.) Legend Bamberger Land Munz. This coin is larger than our dime (silver), of silver, and is one of the coins struck by the Bishops of Bamberg.

COIN OF OLOMUTZ.

DEVICE.—Head of Carolus with flowing locks and facing to the right. Legend, Carols, D. G. Epus. Olomucensis, below the head is the figure 3. REVERSE.—Arms of Olomutz and Bohemia crowned with a Bishop's hat and Imperial crown, the shield crossed behind by a mitre and a sword. Legend, Princeps Reg. Ca. Bo. Com., 1665. This coin is the size of our present cent and of silver.

A Good Thing.

We call the attention of Coin Collectors to the advertisement of "Peterson's Complete Coin Book" in another column. This book is one that every collector should have as a guide, it has no superior. The illustrations, of which it contains over 1200, are better than found in most works of the kind.

Postage Rates under General Union Treaty.

Concluded.

NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTED PAPERS—CONDITIONS AS TO FORM, ETC.

Books, newspapers, printed papers and other similar articles must be placed under bands or in an envelope open, or simply folded so as to admit of their being easily examined, and, except in the following particulars, they must contain no MS. writing, figure or mark whatever.

Proofs of printing or in music may bear corrections made with the pen relating exclusively to the text or to the execution of the work. It shall be allowable to annex MS. to them.

Circulars, notices, &c., may bear the signature of the sender, with his trade or profession, and may also indicate the place of origin and the date.

Books shall be admitted with a manuscript dedication or a complimentary inscription from the author.

It shall be permitted to mark with a simple stroke the passage in the text to which it is desired to call attention.

Printed and lithographed share lists, prices current and market reports shall be admitted with the prices added in writing or by means of any impression whatever.

No other MS. additions will be allowed, nor even those produced by means of typographical characters, if the latter tend to take from the packet its general character.

Such of the above-mentioned articles as shall not fulfill the foregoing conditions will be considered as unpaid letters and charged accordingly, with the sole exception of newspaper, and printed papers, such as circulars, notices, etc., which will not be forwarded in such cases.

PATTERNS OF MERCHANDISE—CONDITIONS OF FORM.

Patterns of merchandise will only be admitted to the benefits of the reduced postage extended to them by the treaty under the following conditions:

1. They must be placed in bags or in boxes, or envelopes, removable so as to admit of an easy examination.

2. They must not have any saleable values nor bear any MS. writing other than the name or the trade or profession of the sender, the address of the person for whom the packet was intended, a manufacturers's or trade mark, numbers and prices.

3. It is forbidden to introduce these articles into a letter or into a packet of any other kind, save in the case in which they form an integral part of a particular work.

4. Patterns which are not in accordance with the requisite conditions will be charged as letters, except those which are valuable. The latter will not be forwarded, nor those the conveyance of which would be attended with risk or danger.

LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS.

The following articles are considered legal and commercial documents and will be admitted as such to the reduced postage extended to them by treaty: Acts and deeds of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries, invoices, the various documents on the service of insurance companies, copies or extracts of deeds under private seal written upon stamped or unstamped paper, scores or sheets of manuscript music, and in general, all manuscript papers and documents which have not the character of an actual and personal correspondence.

Legal and commercial documents must be sent under a movable band and made up so as to admit of their being easily examined.

Packets which do not fulfill the conditious above enumerated will be treated as unpaid letters and charged accordingly.

ARTICLES EXCLUDED FROM THE MAILS.

The treaty provides that there shall not be admitted, for conveyance by mail, any letter or other packet which may contain either gold or silver money, jewels, or precious articles, or any other article whatever liable to customs-duties.

Correspondence for all portions of the General Postal Union will be forwarded through the existing exchange offices.

By order of the Postmaster General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

W. E. WINNER, Publisher.

Subscription per Year, - - - - - - - - - 50 Cents

KANSAS CITY, MO., JULY, 1875.

Alloys of Gold.

Among the coined *gold* of the European states, the term "carat" is almost everywhere replaced by the expression of "so many parts fine per mille." Exceptionally fine gold coins are the Austrian ducats, 23 carats and 9 grains or $\frac{986}{1000}$ gold; the Dutch, or rather Holland ducats, 23 carats 6 grains or $\frac{983}{1000}$ gold. Neither of these coins is at present a legal tender in Austria or Holland, but they are continually made at the Utrecht mint, having been for many years the circulating medium in the North Baltic and White Sea Ports, as well as the Black Sea, Levant and Egypt. Originally they were coins of the Holy Roman Empire, (Germany.) The English sovereigns or half sovereigns are coined from $\frac{11}{12}$ or 22 carat gold, or in thousandths $\frac{916}{1000}$: the Prussian Fredrich d'or, $\frac{902}{1000}$: Wilhelm d'or 1000 $21\frac{2}{3}$ carats. The 20 franc pieces of France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy 21 carat 7½ grain or $\frac{900}{1000}$. According to Vienna treaty of 1857, the carat gold coins of Germany are made in 1000 parts, of 900 of gold and 100 of copper, the relative value of silver to gold being taken as 1 to 15.3, or 1 to 15.5

Alloys of Silver.

The alloys for the *silver coins* of Germany is indicated by $\frac{900}{1000}$, meaning that 1000 parts by weight of the coin contain 900 parts of pure silver, the remainder being copper. Twenty seven Union thalers weigh one half kilogramme, therefore a single thaler weighs 18.518 grammes and contains 16,666 grammes of pure silver. By an international treaty with France, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Switzerland and Spain, one kilogramme of $\frac{900}{1000}$ silver is to yield 200 franc pieces, *i. e.* $222\frac{2}{9}$ franc pieces to one kilogramme of fine or pure silver. The same alloy is employed for pieces of 2 and 5 francs, there being 200 of the latter to the kilogramme. In the Netherlands the alloy used is $\frac{945}{1000}$. The silver coins of the United Kingdom are made of an alloy $\frac{925}{1000}$, one pound troy, or 373.228 grammes of this alloy is coined into 66 shilling pieces. A pound troy of fine or pure silver would yield $71\frac{15}{37}$ shillings.

Alloys of Copper.

Since 1850 the Swiss Confederation has brought into circulation a series of small coins (*monnaie billon*) which contain in a thousand parts, as follows:

	Silver.	Copper.	Zinc.	Nickel.
Pieces of 20 Rappen.	150	500	250	100
Pieces of 10 Rappen.	100	550	250	100
Pieces of 5 Rappen.	50	600	250	100

These coins do not turn red by wear, but assume a yellowish hue. In Belgium the five, ten and twenty-centime pieces are made of an alloy of 25 parts nickel and 75 parts of copper, while the U. S. cent pieces contain 12 parts of nickel and 88 of copper.—*Wagner's Technology.*

Interesting to Stamp Collectors.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Postage Stamps, Stamped Envelopes, and Postal Cards.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1875.

CHANGES IN ADHESIVE STAMPS.

The department is prepared to commence the issue of postage stamps of the denomination of five (5) cents, to meet the new letter-rate of postage, under the Treaty of Berne, to the following countries, viz: Germany, Austria, &c.

The new 5-cent stamp is designed from a bust of Gen. Zachary Taylor, in full face, and printed in dark-blue color.

The changes in foreign postages will render unnecessary the further issue of the 7, 12, and 24-cent stamps and stamped envelopes, and they will accordingly be discontinued.

In order to avoid the liability to mistake caused by the near similarity in color between the 2-cent and 10-cent stamps, the former will in future be printed in vermilion, the color of the discontinued 7-cent stamp.

CHANGES IN STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The department will also issue a revised schedule of stamped envelopes, to take effect on the 1st July.

The changes will not be in prices, which remain the same, but in the addition of certain grades and denominations, and in the discontinuance of other grades and demoninations which have met with little or no demand.

Among the changes, all of which need not be here specified, as they will appear fully in the schedule, is the addition of 5 cent envelopes, in suitable sizes and qualities, for foreign postages. The head of Taylor on the 5-cent envelopes will be profile, in conformity to the general style of the series.

There will also be added, in appropriate denominations, a new size of envelopes 3⅜ by 5½ inches, to be designated as No. 4½ COMMERCIAL. The new size is a medium between the full letter and extra letter, and is well adapted to business requirements. The attention of the public should be specially invited to it.

As before stated, the 7, 12, and 24 cent envelopes will be discontinued.

The color of the third-quality envelopes throughout will be changed from amber to blue, to render them less transparent.

In filing orders no deviation whatever can be made, either in size, quality, color, demonination, or price, from the several kinds specified in the schedule.

DISCONTINUED STOCK.

The supply of the discontinued stamps and stamped envelopes outstanding in the hands of the postmaster must not be returned to the Department, but can be used for other than the specific purposes for which they were originally designed.

POSTAL CARDS.

It is expected that the issue of postal cards of new design will be commenced on or about the 1st August next.

The department will not issue 2-cent postal cards for foreign postages, there being no authority under the law to do so. The object can be accomplished by adding 1-cent adhesive stamps to the 1-cent cards.

E. M. BARBER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Stenz Sale May 17, 1875.

We give the prices of all pieces that sold for $3 00 and upwards:

BRITISH COINS.

794	Cuthred Silver Penny.....	$4 50
757	Offa's Silver Penny	3 50
901	Edward, the Elders' Penny	3 75
978	Aethelred Penny	3 75
1040	Hardi Canute Penny	4 50
1042	Edward the Confessor Penny	3 37
——	Imars Penny.....	3 75
993	Imars II Penny.....	3 75
——	Wigmund Penny	3 25
1189	Richard I Penny.....	3 75
1551	Edward III Crown.....	8 50
1558	Elizabeth Crown..... ..	7 75
1565	Mary and Darnly Silver Royal.....	5 50
——	Same, without counter mark	4 00
1569	James III XXX Shelleas.....	5 00
1570	James III, no counter mark	5 00
1602	James I Crown.....	10 00
1625	Charles I Crown.....	5 75
1642	Charles I Pound piece.....	47 50
1642	Charles I Pound, variety...	62 50
1643	Charles I Pound, variety...	62 50
1644	Charles I Pound, variety...	70 00
1643	Charles I Obsidional Crown	5 25
1654	Commonwealth Half-crown	3 75
1653	Commonwealth Crown.....	5 75
1658	Cromwell Shilling.....	5 50
1658	Cromwell Half crown.....	8 50
1658	Cromwell Crown.....	11 00
1658	Cromwell cracked die Crown	11 00
1658	Cromwell, same in tin.....	3 00
1658	Cromwell, same in tin, lettered edge.....	3 00
1658	Cromwell, small oval medallion.....	8 50
1662	Charles II Crown.....	3 25

(To be continued.)

Capital Gossip.

THE SMALLEST TYPE OF THIEVES.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—A little study will enable the most indifferent to get an idea of the number of small sneaks in the world. The grateful man, who believes all the world to be in general a good deal better than supposed, is a creature to be envied. It is much better to believe the people you meet to be honest, until the contrary is proved, simple because it is more comfortable. You need not carry your confidence in humanity to such an extent as to lend money right and left, or you will gain no gratitude, but merely the reputation of being a simple-minded ass, who ought not to be trusted out without a guardian. Stop short of lending money and you can but take the world easily.

The TIMES correspondent had a talk with the third assistant postmaster general the other day, and from him he gathered some very interesting statistics in relation to the petty misdemeanors of thousands of people in this country who have not the courage to steal chickens, but who sneak through a troubled existence by washing stamps as a means of livelihood.

The average reader receives several letters a week. Does it ever occur to him after he has galloped through his sweetheart's last message, the last bill, and the urgent dun, to commence work upon the envelopes of the precious epistles, and pry off the already used stamps with a view to speculation? "Pah!" you say, "that is too small business." Perhaps you may allow that children, anxious to turn a devil's penny, would do such a thing, but the business is to small for any rascal who is visible to the naked eye. If you should arrive at that conclusion, you would be wrong. There is a host of microscopic-minded rascals in the country, who make a regular living out of the profits arising from the sale of washed stamps.

EXTENT OF THIS PETTY THIEVING.

The third assistant postmaster general, Mr. Barber, estimated the loss to the government from this source alone, at one million of dollars annually, or rather 5 per cent. of the receipts of the post-office department from its sale of stamps. Mr. Barber says that the United States is not alone a victim, as France, Germany and England suffer in the same way. In the department of the Seine, in France alone, the loss to the government annually is 600,000 francs. How is this estimate discovered with any certainty? one might ask.

The postoffice department is in constant receipt of information upon the subject. It was only the other day that the Columbia Bank Note company, of New York, received a letter from an unknown individual, who offered them canceled stamps that had been carefully cleaned. The writer said that he had a lot of 100,000 in one place, and 60,000 in another, showing that he was a very extensive dealer.

It was but recently that a large box filled with canceled stamps was forwarded to the dead-letter office from Chicago. The box had originally been sent from St. Joseph, Mo. The stamps has been sent to Chicago to be cleaned. There was never any discovery of the sender or intended recipient of the box. Every day hundreds of letters are sent to the dead letter office, by postmasters who have discovered that they have been mailed with a canceled stamp. The victims in nearly all of these cases are confiding ruralites, who sit up nights and clean up stamps for their own private correspondence. The easiest discovered of these frauds is the country-washed stamp. The bucolic sneak uses ordinary soap and water; the city agencies some chemical that removes the cancelling ink, and leaves the stamp as smooth and clean as when first used.

THE WAY THE BUSINESS IS CARRIED ON.

There are agencies in every large city, and collectors in every populous country in the United States. Children are largely used by the sneak. The children can be pursuaded for a small trifle to make the rounds of offices and beg for old stamps. Such an errand by children hardly, if ever, attracts any one's suspicions. The collector also watches closely the sweepings from offices, and swoops down upon the old envelopes that may be among the rubbish. The stamps are sold through collusion with stamp agenceies throughout the country. When they are sold in large lots, as a matter of course their character is known. But then in small lots for every-day use, the fact that they are separated awakens no particular suspicion. The business has so grown in late years that many people depend upon it for a support. Take a million dollars worth of stamps the estimated loss. In three cent stamps it would make 33,333,333⅓ stamps. Think of the large number of small-souled devils in the country required to gather and clean that number of stamps.

The department is constantly in receipt of letters from extremely rural correspondents who ask the department what it will give for cleaned stamps. Many of these innocents are under the impression that the department buys back canceled stamps after they are cleaned. There is a legend among them the department pays 40 cents a hundred for washed stamps.

WANTED—AN INDELIBLE INK.

Here is a chance for some ingenious man to make a fortune. The man who can make a perfectly indelible ink, that will successfully cancel stamps, can make as certain a fortune as the man who has the first pre emption upon a gold mine. The great trouble with indelible inks that have been brought before the department is that they contain corrosive elements, that rot the paper and do not work well. An ink to work well must be an oily ink. The post office people claim that to make an ink of this kind indelible is an impossibility. The study for years has been to find some way of perfectly cancelling a stamp in a speedy, economical way, so that it can never be used again. Thus far the attempt is a failure.

The law is so deficient that were the postoffice department to detect a man in the act of collecting, cleaning or selling canceled stamps, no prosecution could be made against him. The law only covers the using of canceled stamps. The penalty is $50 fine for each stamp used. The law is much more stringent in reference to internal revenue stamps. In that case there is a penalty attached to the act of even washing the stamps.

The article given above was published in the *Chicago Times* of July 5th, and we publish it that stamp collectors may see what ridiculous blunders, and great uneasiness, their innocent amusement causes the great men of our country.

We must doubt the statement made as far as it concerns the Third Assistant Postmaster General, for he could not be ignorant of the object in collecting canceled stamps, nor of the magnitude of the business, for its greatness has caused him to enter the ranks as a dealer.

But the absurdity of asserting that one-twentieth of the stamps are re-used is indeed too absurd for notice. And were the writer to try the operation, he would find that no acid or wash could be made that will eradicate the canceling mark and leave the color of the stamp as before, and does the writer think that the very dealers whom he accuses of washing the stamps, would sell stamps for 3c canceled, when they had the power to make them worth 50c by simply washing them, and yet every collector and dealer knows they do this daily; or does he think it would pay to wash out our own stamps to sell at three cents with all risks, when they could honestly wash out obsolete foreign ones and make ten times

the amount, or even our own early issues which sell uncanceled for twice their face value.

Yet foolish as the article is, it will be read and believed by many and no doubt some enterprising boy will meet with unkind words and rough treatment, on account of its publication, while in the legitimate pursuit of stamp collecting.

Dealers and Collectors of Coins and Stamps.

Names marked with * are Dealers in Coin.
" " " ** " Collectors of Coin.
" " " † " Dealers in Stamps.
" " " †† " Collectors of Stamps.
" " " ¶* " Dealers in Both.
" " " ¶† " Collectors of Both.

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†Star Stamp Co., Box 3169, Boston, Mass.
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*G. A. Dillingham, Titusville, Pa.
†H. J. Boyce, Kansas City, Mo.
†T. A. Hayward, Susquehanna Deport, Pa.
*C. W. Hallstrom, Box 963, Boston, Mass.
¶*R. W. Mercer, 117 West 6th-st., Cincinnati.
†J. Beifield, Box, 384, Chicago, Ills.
†J. A. Pierce, 79 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ills.
*T. M. Parker, Box 252, Woburn, Mass.
†W. M. Pendleton, L. B. 638, Ansonia, Conn.
†W. B. Briel, Jr., Box 76, Natchez, Miss.
*G. Warren Hall, 19 Gouch-st., Boston, Mass.
†P. L. Sommer, Box 12, Newark, N. J.
†H. W. Farnsworth, 143 Bridge-st., Cleveland.

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**W. T. Talbott, Box 3180, Springfield, Ills.
**Thomas Shaw, Wyandotte, Kas.
**H. P. Child, Kansas City, Mo.
**S. Burhaus, 57 Courtlandt-st., New York.
**Maj. C. P. Nichols, Springfield, Mass.

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Austria, 1850	"	5 "	08
Austria, 1863		5 "	05
Austrian, Italy, 1850		5 "	20
Austrian, Italy, 1863		5 "	12
Baden, 1851		4 "	10
Baden, 1853		4 "	08
Baden, 1860		6 "	15
Baden, 1868		3 "	02
*Baden Envelopes, 1862		3 "	15
Barbadoes, 1856,		3 "	10
Bavaria, 1862		6 "	10
Belgium, 1860		4 "	5
Belgium, 1865		8 "	15
*Bergedorf, 1872		5 "	20
Brunswick, 1853		7 "	35
Brunswick, 1863		3 "	15
*Brunswick, 1865		5 "	10
Brunswick Envelopes, 1865		3 "	15
Brunswick Locals		5 "	25
*Bremen		4 "	25
Canada, 1868		7 "	10
Denmark, 1853		8 "	15
Denmark, 1864		5 "	10
Denmark, 1874		7 "	15
France, 1870		9 "	25
Finland, 1866		6 "	30
Germany, N. S., 1852		6 "	25
Germany, N. S., 1860		7 "	30
Germany, N. S., 1862		6 "	10
Germany, S. S., 1854		4 "	10
Germany, S. S., 1860		6 "	15
Germany, S. S., 1862		3 "	05
Germany, N. G. Conf., 1868		6 "	05
Germany, S. G Conf., 1868		5 Stamps	$ 10
Germany, S G, Conf, 1868		2 "	10
Great Britain, 1840		2 "	05
Great Britain, 1841-62		7 "	26
Great Britain, 1862		5 "	25
Great Britain, 1866		15 "	30
Greece, 1861		7 "	15
Hamburg, 1859		10 "	25
*Hamburg, 1859		10 "	40
*Hamburg, 1866		7 "	40
Hanover, 1850		6 "	20
*Hanover, 1850		6 "	1 00
Hanover, 1855		5 "	20
*Hanover, 1855		5 "	75
Hanover, 1859		5 "	30
*Hanover, 1859		5 "	80
*Hanover Envelopes		4 "	50
*Hanover Local Envelopes		3 "	75
Holland, 1852		3 "	08
Holland, 1864		3 "	05
Holland, 1867		6 "	10
Italy, 1864		9 "	15
Italy Newspaper, 1861		3 "	10
*Italy Newspaper, 1863		3 "	05
Italy Newspaper, 1863		2 "	03
Luxemburg, 1852		2 "	10
*Mecklenburg, Schwerin, 1864	Envs.	4 "	25
*Mecklenburg, Strelitz, 1864	Envs.	3 "	20
Norway, 1855		5 "	10
Norway, 1863		5 "	15
Oldenburg, 1853		4 "	40
Oldenburg, 1862		5 "	10
Prussia, 1850		4 "	10
Prussia, 1857		3 "	10
Prussia, 1858		4 "	10
Prussia, 1861		6 "	10
Prussia, 1867		5 "	10
Prussia Envelopes, 1862		3 "	05
Roumania, 1868		4 "	10
Russia, 1857		6 "	10
Saxony, 1851		4 "	10
Saxony, 1854		7 "	20
Saxony, 1863		6 "	05
*Saxony, 1863		6 "	05
Schleswig, 1864		7 "	15
*Schleswig, 1864		7 "	25
Holstein, 1865		6 "	15
*Holstein, 1865		6 "	25
Sweden, 1858		8 "	15
Switzerland, 1856		6 "	20
Switzerland, 1862		9 "	20
Switzerland, 1868		4 "	05
United States, 1847		2 "	25
*United States, 1851		8 "	1 25
*United States, 1861		10 "	2 50
*United States, 1869		10 "	2 50
*United States, 1870		12 "	2 25
United States, 1851		8 "	1 25
United States, 1861		10 "	30
United States, 1869		10 "	50
United States, 1870		12 "	25
Wurtenburg, 1851		5 "	35
Wurtenburg, 1861		5 "	25
Wurtenburg Enevopes, 1862		4 "	10
*Wurtenburg Envelopes, 1862		4 "	25

*Uncanceled.

Orders for less than 50 cents must be accompanied by postage.

The U. S. stamps offered are originals and not the reprints lately issued by the Post Office Department.

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Bought, Sold or Exchanged: also, One Hundred gold gift Coliseum Medals, 1869—brilliant, fifty cents each.
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No. 19 Couch Street, Boston Mass.

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Established 1869.
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W. E. WINNER, Publisher,
Kansas City, Mo.

COIN & STAMP JOURNAL

IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

VOL. I. KANAS CITY, MO., AUGUST, 1875. NO. 8.

A Day Among the Numismatists of St. Louis.

[From Globe-Democrat.]

* * * * Mr. Horace Anderson, the cotton factor, has in his possession a half dollar bearing date 1794—half dollars having been issued in the United States for the first time during that year. There are, doubtless, other half-dollars floating around of this issue, but this is the rarest and choicest coin of them all, for the reason that it is the very first half dollar made. Mr. Anderson's grandfather was superintendent of the Philadelphia mint at the time of its manufacture, and took possession of it as it came from the die. It is in a good state of preservation, the lettering and designs being plainly visible.

Mr. John Kennard, the Fourth street carpet man, can show a fine $10 gold piece of the coinage of 1800. It is about the size of an old silver half-dollar, but much thinner, having on one side the United States coat-of-arms, on the reverse the head of Martha Washington, and the date, with "Liberty" for a legend.

Colonel W. H Stark, the insurance agent, is not far behind. He has a Spanish silver piece, given him as a family relic. It is about the size of an old smooth silver quarter, and although the execution of the coinage is rough the, lettering is very plain. On one side are several designs, surrounded by an inscription; on the reverse is the coat of arms and "R. M. II A—Ludovicus I. D. G." The date is 1724.

"I. F. C." has a number of pennies and half pennies. One bears the date 1838, and the legend, "Pure copper preferable to paper," showing that the tendency was to a hard currency even at that date in preference to any other. Also a Nova Scotia penny 1832, another of George III, 1806, one of Louis, 1792, and a half penny of George II, 1752. The last was picked up in the old Fort at St. Augustine, Florida, where it may have lain for a century. A silver dollar, of which "I. F. C." is the happy possessor, was issued by the Sierra Leone Company, Africa, 1791.

The Drs. Davieson, of the Anatomical Museum, have an assortment of between three and four hundred coins and medallions of almost every nation on the globe, and of all sizes that coins were ever struck. There are curious Chinese "cash," round, with a square hole in the center and an unreadable inscription; kreutzers 1622, Danish coins of 1799 and other dates; there are Irish coins, marked with the Erin harp and crown, and with the date of 1751; there is a Barbadoes cent, with a pineapple on one side and a negro's head ornamented with plumes on the other; a Spanish coin of Ferdinand bears on the reverse the head of an Indian and the date of 1796; a Chilian cent of 1835 is of an unusually bright color, and bears a single star, while a Chilian silver coin has the pious legend, "Domini est regnum," 1740. A Roman papal coin, brilliantly figured on both sides, and dated 1717. A British penny of George III, 1787, is also in their collection, with a centime of France, 1792. A Sandwich Island cent of 1847 has on one side the bust of the King, and on the reverse the coat of arms. They have also a large collection of coins of the English, French and Spanish colonies, very interesting, but so numerous as to defy description in a reasonable space.

The papal medals are very numerous in this collection, each one bearing the head of the Pope who issued it, and on the reverse a hope for the prosperity of Zion, or some other such pious ejaculation, forming a complete series, which shed great luster on the the Papal encouragement of art. Some are of very large size, several being three inches in diameter and weighing nearly half a pound. They are also of different shapes, round, square and hexagonal.

Of miscellaneous medals, the assortment is numerous. One, three inches in diameter, bears on the face the form of the Virgin Mary and Infant Jesus, on the reverse the Holy Family; weight, nearly half a pound. Another, of the same size and weight, has on the face a shepherd woman and infant, on the reverse a Queen and two children; the mechanical execution is very fine, the figures being cut almost as clear as copper-plate engraving. A very large French medal shows on the face the head of Minerva, on the reverse an olive crown and other designs. A curious French medallion, struck at the time of Bonaparte's consulship, shows on the face his head and those of his two associate consuls; on the reverse, "Paix Interieure. Paix Exterieure." Another depicts a rising sun scene with remarkable distinctness, while in the foreground a conqueror is pointing to the sun, and signifying to workmen that they are free. A medal of "Raoul, Roi de France," shows his bust on the face, and on the reverse an almost complete History of France.

A beautiful medal is the one that is faced by the head of Massillon, the celebrated French divine, while those that bear the bust of Martin Luther and of Charles James Fox are scarcely less superb. The Fox medal has the inscription "Interpid Champion of Freedom; Enlightened Advocate of Peace; not born for himself, but for the universe." "Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator of Ireland," has a medallion all to himself, while the reverse shows Ireland free, harp in hand and broken chains at her feet. The bust of General Lafayette shows on a very clear medal, with a most elegant inscription. A very large medal of Bonaparte, as Emperior, shows him as a much fleshier man than when he was consul. The patron saint of our city, St. Louis, King of France, has his picture in copper on a large medal, showing a good looking gentleman in remarkably old fashioned clothes. Another, of Sir Abercrombie, commemor-

Continued on Fourth Page.

COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

W. E. WINNER, Publisher.

Subscription per Year, - - - - - - - - 50 Cents

KANSAS CITY, MO., AUGUST, 1875.

Counterfeit Stamps.

We have noticed with regret that of late more than ever before the organs and publications of the different stamp dealers in this country are full of abuse of all other dealers. One would think from their columns the publisher was the only dealer selling genuine stamps. This has of late been carried to such a foolish extent that a Boston Stamp dealer charges one of the largest English dealers with counterfeiting stamps that sell uncanceled for two and a half pence each. The absurdity of such a charge is plain to any reasonable person. Who would suppose that any one could afford to get up plates for counterfeiting stamps at such a price? Dealers are not injuring any one by such charges, and by the continual howl of Counterfeits! Counterfeits!! they only injure collecting in general and themselves more than any one else

The law in this country makes the counterfeiting of the stamps of any foreign government a felony and punishable by imprisonment from two to ten years, and even selling counterfeits comes under the same head. Now if some of our *honest* dealers who are boiling over with indignation would make an example of one of the counterfeiters whom they all seem to know so well, it would have more effect in putting a stop to it than all the printers' ink they can waste in a century.

We do not doubt that a great many stamps are counterfeited but we find that those *we suspect* of being dealers in them are the ones who yell "Thief, Thief," the loudest. We have yet to find a counterfeit of a stamp selling for two pence, and we don't think a dozen counterfeits exist of stamps in use to-day.

Too Many Stamps.

The Post Office Department has with good reason discontinued the issue of the 7, 12 and 24 cent stamps and stamped envelopes, which is a move in the right direction. We have always had too many stamps of the larger denominations, and we see no reason why the department should still issue ninety cent stamps or thirty or ninety cent stamped envelopes, as they are rarely of any use to the public whatever. We never heard of a ninety cent envelope being used for postal purposes, nor do we think it possible to put mailable matter enough into one to require that amount of postage, consequently they are only issued for sale to collectors, and as they cost more than the balance of the set it is almost impossible for smaller collectors to get them at all.

The Department commenced issuing the present set of envelopes on the first day of July, 1871. Of the ninety cent they issued 650 the first year, 250 the second and none the third; of the 900 issued no doubt two thirds were in the hands of postmasters at the end of the three years so that only 300 collectors out of the thousands could be the lucky owners of one.

Foreign Coins.

BY A. N. McD. M.

COINS OF GERMANY.

Coin of the city of Bremen.

DEVICE.—A large key standing on its end, crowned by exergue, 1659; below the key VII Grot. Legend, Bremer Stat Gelt. REVERSE.—A double headed eagle with wings spread, crowned. Legend, Leopold. D. G. Rom. Iulpr. Se. Aug. This coin is of silver and about the size of our quarter dollar (silver.)

COIN OF THE DUCHY OF WURTEMBERG.

DEVICE.—Bust of Carolus in military dress, facing to the right. Legend, Carlous D. G. Dux. Wur. REVERSE.—Arms of Wurtemberg crowned. Legend Wurtemberg Land Munz 1759, 15 K. This coin is of silver and about the size of our quarter dollar (silver.)

COIN OF BADEN—DURLACH.

DEVICE.—Arms of Carlsruhe crowned. Legend, Pro Bono Publico 1732. REVERSE.—The monogram C. C. crowned. In exergue and kr. Legend, Baden Durlachische Land Muntz. This coin is somewhat smaller than our quarter dollar (silver), and is of silver.

COIN OF BADEN—HEIDELBERG.

DEVICE.—Head of Charles Fredrick with flowing locks, facing to the right. Legend, Carolus Frid. D. G. M. Bad and H. REVERSE.—Arms of Carlsruhe and Heidelberg on oval shield, with crown above and two laurel branches below, below the shield is 10. Legend, 120 Eine Feine Marck 1772. Milled edge. This coin is of silver and larger than our five cent (nickel) piece.

COIN OF NUREMBERG.

DEVICE.—Arms of Nuremberg. In exergue 1622 XV. Legend, Mon. Nov. Argent. Reip. Nuremberg. REVERSE.—A double headed eagle crowned. Legend, Ferdinand, II D. G. Roman Imp. Se. An. This coin is larger than our quarter dollar (silver), and is coined of silver.

COIN OF THE DUCHY OF BRUNSWICK.

DEVICE.—A galloping steed, below, 1798. REVERSE.—12 Einen Thal. P. L. M. Legend, Nach Dem Reichs Fus. This is of silver and somewhat larger than our five cent (nickel) piece.

Numismatics.

The St. Louis papers have just discovered that old coins have a value and interest and collected scientifically are a study worth the attention of the archælogists

The articles published are very interesting, but the collections described are only those of collectors who have caught up what came along and not scientific collections. If the "locals" fish around a little more, they will find that St. Louis has one or two fine and in every way first class collections.

They will also find that it is claimed for their city that the collection of stamps owned by John K. Tiffany, 510 Olive St., is the finest and largest in this country.

Last year some fine collections were on exhibition at the "great fair," and attracted the attention of all visitors.

Coin Sales.

It will be seen by the advertisement of G. & G. Hamburger that they will have several important sales in September. We have also received the catalogue of a collection composed of over two thousand lots to be sold on the 18th, 19th and 20th of October, in Paris, France. Our collectors can apply to Mr. Hoffman, dealer in coins, (33, quai

Voltaire, Paris,) who will take their orders for a commission of ten per cent. He warrants the authenticity of the medals.

We are informed that Mr. E. Cogan is now preparing a catalogue of a large sale to take place soon.

Stenz Sale May 17, 1875.

Continued.

ENGLISH COIN.

1687	James II Crown	$5 75
1691	William and Mary Crown	4 75
——	Anne (VIGO) "	6 50
1718	George I "	3 00
——	" " (S. S. C.) "	4 00
1818	" III "	3 50
1811	" " Five Shilling and Sixpence	5 00
——	George IV Crown	4 00
1826	" " "	9 50
1327	Edward III Noble gold	7 00
1461	" IV Rial	8 75
——	Elizabeth Angel	7 00
1601	James VI (Scotch) ½ Angel	4 25
——	" " Gold Crown	3 00
——	Charles I " "	3 75
——	Commonwealth XX Shilling piece	15 25
——	George III Half Guinea	3 00
——	George IV Five Guinea	36 00

ENGLISH MEDALS.

Conquest of Canada completed	$10 50
Edward VI (silver)	3 25
Order of the Garter (silver)	3 25
William III (silver) Hibernian	5 75
Anna—French Cities Taken	6 00
" Inauguration	6 00
" Inspectant Gall. Cent. Mille	6 00
Victoria Army Medal	6 00
" " "	3 00
" Baltic "	3 50

COINS OF FRANCE.

758	Charlemagne Solidus	$7 00
1871	Republic Five Francs	3 25
1871	Commune Five Francs	3 25
——	Ludoviecus Gold Noble	5 00

FRENCH MEDALS.

——	Louis XVIII (size 80)	$20 00
——	" XIII young bust (size 24)	3 25
1785	Louis son of Louis XVI	3 00
1793	" XVI and Mary Antoinette	6 00

COIN OF SPAIN.

1479	Ferdinand the Catholic and Isabella	$3 75
——	Philip and Isabel (son of Charles V) Groat	3 00
1573	Philip II Crown	3 75
1808	Ferdinand VII Gerona. Siege Dollar	3 75
1808	Ferdinand VII Catalonia Siege Dollar	4 25
1809	Ferdinand VII (5 ps) Catalonia Siege Dollar	3 25
1813	Ferdinand VII Barcelona Siege Dollar	4 50
1821	Ferdinand VII Barcelona Siege Dollar	3 75
1821	Ferdinand VII Variety Siege Dollar	3 50
1860	War Medal	3 00
1870	Republic Dollar	4 25
1871	Amadeus I "	3 00
1567	Medal of Philip II	3 50
1296	Switzerland Tell Medal	3 25
1689	" Canton, Chur Dollar.	5 00
1676	Genoa Crown of the Repub.	6 00
1810	Naples Murat King 12 Carlini	3 25
1757	Malta XXX Taripiece	4 00
1781	" " "	4 00
1796	Malta Dollars of Rohan	3 50
1798	" XXX Tari	3 62
1675	Clement. Crown	3 75
	Medal triumph of Heraclius	10 00

ANTIQUE COINS—ROMAN AND GREEK.

Medallion of Antoninus Pius	$4 25
Alexander the Great Tetradrachm	3 50
Medallion of Alcibiades	5 00

COINS AND MEDALS OF RUSSIA.

1688	John Alexis German dollar.	3 50
1782	Peter I Crown	7 75
——	" " variety	4 00
1723	" "	3 00
1725	" "	7 00
1726	Catharine I	3 25
1731	Auna Ivanovue	3 50
1741	John III Antonovich Crown	3 37
1762	Peter III Foedvoorich do	3 00
1709	Medal of Peter the Great, Size 27	11 00
1727	Medal of Anna, size 27	8 25
1708	" Admiral, size 34	4 50
1724	Peter (Great) and Consort, size 38	4 50
e725	Peter the Great, "Death," size 34	5 25
1730	Anna, size 38	4 75
1741	Elizabeth I, Petrovna, size 38	4 50
1754	" Variety, "	4 50
1779	Catherine II, "	5 75
1783	Map of the Crimean Peninsula, size 58	12 50
1784	Catherine II, size 44	3 00
1788	Admiral, size 50	5 50

COINS OF POLAND.

1630	Sigismond III, Crown	3 75
1637	Waldislaus IV, "	4 12
——	" " arms of Poland, Crown	4 25
1648	John Casinia, Crown	6 75
1776	Medal of Sobieski and wife	11 00
1729	Crown	3 25
1755	Augustus III, Crown	4 00

COINS OF THE UNITED STATES—GOLD

1795	Half Eagle, fine	6 30
1797	Eagle, small eagle, rare	20 00
1799	Half Eagle, fine	6 75
1800	" " very fine	6 50
1803	" " " "	5 75
1804	" " " "	6 50
1804	Quarter Eagle, " "	4 53
1806	" " fair	2 75
1807	" " "	3 00
1813	Half " very fine	5 87
1818	" " " "	6 00
1829	Quarter Eagle, extre'ly fine	4 00
1834	" " " "	2 75
1835	" " " "	3 75
1836	" " fair	2 80
1854	Three Dollars, extre'ly fine	4 25
1849	California, Half Eagle, very fine	6 25
1849	Oregon Exchange Co. 130 grain native gold, 5D, fine	10 25
——	Georgia gold, five D, fine	8 75
1834	Carolina Gold, " " "	8 00
——	—— one D, extre'ly fine	3 35
1849	Mormon gold, five D	13 00
1849	" " 2½ D	14 50
1860	Pikes Peak gold, 10 D	15 00
——	Carolina gold, 2½ D, fine	6 00

SILVER.

1795	Dollar, Fillet Head, very fine	7 75
1796	Dollar, very fine	10 50
1797	" seven stars to R	3 00
1798	" fifteen stars	4 12
1799	" five stars to R	4 50
1800	" stars on reverse small	3 75
1803	" uncirculated	19 00
1804	" genuineness?	3 75
1836	" pattern	4 50
1873	" proof	4 50
1794	Half Dollar, unusually fine	4 25
1803	" " nearly uncirculated	5 75
1873	Half Dollar, proof	3 25
1796	Quarter Dollar, very fine	6 50
1804	" " ex'ly fine	150 00
1806	" " very fine	10 00
1796	Dime, extremely fine	7 00
1796	" variety, fine	4 75
1803	" extremely fine	39 00
1796	Half Dime, uncirculated	18 00
1803	" " extremely fine	16 00

COPPER.

1793	Cent, Liberty Cap	7 75
1793	" wreath and small date	4 75
1793	" " poor	3 00
1794	" uncirculated	15 75
1795	" nearly uncirculated	4 13
1795	" " " variety	3 75
1798	" uncirculated	3 37
1799	" remarkably fine	25 00
1804	" broken die	7 00
1822	" uncirculated	4 00
1795	Half Cent, nearly uncir'ed	6 50
1797	" " very fine	3 12

FALL CAMPAIGN!!

See S. S. Co.'s Fall Price List.

ates the landing of the English army in Egypt, 1801, while one of Poniatowski tells also of the battles at which he was present. The most curious of all is a very small medal, evidently struck for the purpose of ridicule, having on the face a galloping donkey, with the legend, "I follow in the steps of my illustrious ancestors." On the reverse, a tortoise walking off with a safe on his back, and the inscription, "Fiscal Agent, Executive Experience, 1837."

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Austria, 1850	set of 5	Stamps	$ 08
Austria, 1863	5	"	05
Austrian, Italy, 1850	5	"	20
Baden, 1851	4	"	10
Baden, 1853	4	"	08
Baden, 1860	6	"	15
Baden, 1868	3	"	02
*Baden Envelopes, 1862	3	"	15
Barbadoes, 1856	3	"	10
Bavaria, 1862	6	"	10
Belgium, 1860	4	"	5
Belgium, 1865	8	"	15
*Bergedorf, 1872	5	"	20
Brunswick, 1853	7	"	35
Brunswick, 1863	3	"	15
*Brunswick, 1865	5	"	10
Brunswick Envelopes, 1865	3	"	15
Brunswick Locals	5	"	25
*Bremen	4	"	25
Canada, 1868	7	"	10
Denmark, 1853	6	"	15
Denmark, 1864	5	"	10
Denmark, 1874	7	"	15
France, 1870	9	"	25
Finland, 1866	6	"	30
Germany, N. S., 1852	6	"	25
Germany, N. S., 1860	7	"	30
Germany, N. S., 1862	6	"	10
Germany, S. S., 1854	4	"	10
Germany, S. S., 1862	6	"	15
Germany, S. S., 1872	3	"	05
Germany, N. G. Conf., 1868	6	"	05
Germany, S. G. Conf., 1868	2	"	10
Germany, S. G. Conf., 1868	5	Stamps	$ 10
Great Britain, 1840	2	"	05
Great Britain, 1841-62	7	"	26
Great Britain, 1862	5	"	25
Great Britain, 1866	15	"	30
Greece, 1861 *	7	"	15
Hamburg, 1859	10	"	25
*Hamburg, 1859	10	"	40
*Hamburg, 1866	7	"	40
Hanover, 1850	6	"	20
*Hanover, 1850	6	"	1 00
Hanover, 1855	5	"	20
*Hanover, 1855	5	"	75
Hanover, 1859	5	"	30
*Hanover, 1859	5	"	80
*Hanover Envelopes	4	"	50
*Hanover Local Envelopes	3	"	75
Holland, 1852	3	"	08
Holland, 1864	3	"	05
Holland, 1867	6	"	10
Italy, 1864	9	"	15
Italy Newspaper, 1861	3	"	10
*Italy Newspaper, 1863	3	"	50
Italy Newspaper, 1863	2	"	03
Luxemburg, 1852	2	"	10
*Mecklenburg, Schwerin, 1864	Envs. 4	"	25
*Mecklenburg, Strelitz, 1864	Envs. 3	"	20
Norway, 1855	5	"	15
Norway, 1863	5	"	15
Oldenburg, 1853	4	"	40
Oldenburg, 1862	5	"	10
Prussia, 1850	4	"	10
Prussia, 1857	3	"	10
Prussia, 1858	4	"	10
Prussia, 1861	6	"	10
Prussia, 1867	5	"	10
Prussia Envelopes, 1862	3	"	05
Roumania, 1868	4	"	10
Russia, 1857	6	"	10
Saxony, 1854	7	"	20
Saxony, 1863	6	"	05
*Saxony, 1863	6	"	05
Schleswig, 1864	7	"	15
*Schleswig, 1864	7	"	25
Holstein, 1865	6	"	15
*Holstein, 1865	6	"	25
Sweden, 1858	8	"	15
Switzerland, 1856	6	"	20
Switzerland, 1862	9	"	20
Switzerland, 1868	4	"	50
*United States, 1851	8	"	1 25
*United States, 1861	10	"	2 30
*United States, 1869	10	"	2 30
*United States, 1870	12	"	2 25
United States, 1851	8	"	1 25
United States, 1870	12	"	25
Wurtenburg, 1851	5	"	35
Wurtenburg, 1861	5	"	25
Wurtenburg Envelopes, 1862	4	"	10
*Wurtenburg Envelopes, 1862	4	"	25

*Uncanceled.

Orders for less than 50 cents must be accompanied by return postage.

The U. S. stamps offered are originals and not the reprints lately issued by the Post Office Department.

The cheaper and common stamps will be sold at half catalogue prices, and the rarer ones at prices greatly reduced.

Correspondence solicited with collectors and others interested in the subject.

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FALL CAMPAIGN!!

See S. S. Co.'s Fall Price List.

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THE ORIGINAL

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SWANTON, VERMONT.

Refer to Editor of this Paper

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32 Friedberger Gandstrasse, Frankfort on the Main, Germany.

COIN & STAMP JOURNAL

IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

VOL. 1. KANSAS CITY, MO., SEPTEMBER, 1875. NO. 9.

(*Article Second.*)

Coins of the Kingdom Holland.

BY A. N. McD. M.

PROVINCE OF ZEELAND.

DEVICE.—Arms of Zeeland crowned, 2 sk. in Exergue.

REVERSE.—ZEELANDIA 1699. This coin is of silver, and about the size of our 5 cent (silver) piece.

DEVICE.—A bundle of arrows surrounded by a laurel wreath.

REVERSE.—ZEELANDIA 1758. This coin is of silver, and about the size of our 5 cent (silver) piece.

PROVINCE OF FRIESLAND.

DEVICE.—Arms of Friesland crowned, 6—Sin Exergue, Legend, Mouo. Ordin. West. Frisiae 1677.

REVERSE.—A ship in full sail. Legend, Deus Fortitudo et Spes Uostra. This coin is of silver, and about the size of our quarter dollar (silver.)

UNITED KINDOM OF HOLLAND.

DEVICE —Head of William II. facing to the left. Legend Willem II. Koning der Ned. G. H. V. L.

REVERSE.—25 cents 1848, inclosed in an oak wreath This Coin is of silver, and is a little larger than our dime (silver.)

DEVICE.—Head of William III. facing to the right. Legend, Willem koning der Ned. G. H. V. L.

REVERSE.—10 cents 1863, surrouned by an Oak wreath, milled edge. This coin is of silver, and about the size of our half dime (silver.)

DEVICE —Head of William III. facing to the right. Legend, Willem III. Koning der Ned. G. H. V L.

REVERSE.—5 cents 1868, surrounded by an oak wreath, milled edge. This coin is smaller than our three cent piece (silver,) and is coined of silver.

Coinage of 1874-5.

The following is the full report of the operations of the different mints throughout the country for the fiscal year, completed June 30, 1875, in the office of the director of the mint. The first table covers the coinage of the mint of Philadelphia:

PHILADELPHIA.

Gold.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	238,910	$4,778,200
Eagles	38,060	380,600
Half eagles	348	1,740
Three dollars	20	60
Quarter eagles	900	2,250
Dollars	20	20
Totals	278,258	$5,162,870

Silver.	Pieces.	Value.
Trade dollars	476,800	$476,800
Half dollars	4,415,000	2,207,500
Quarter dollars	2,003,800	500,950
Twenty cents	11,000	2,200
Dimes	4,580,600	458,060
Totals	11,487,200	$3,645,510

Minor.	Pieces.	Value.
Five cent	1,893,000	$94,650
Three cent	418,000	12,540
One cent	12,318,500	123,185
Totals	14,629,500	230,375
Total	26,394,958	$9,038,755

SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

Gold.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	1,300,000	$26,000,000
Eagles	10,000	100,000
Half eagles	20,000	100,000
Total	1,330,000	$26,200,000

Silver.	Pieces.	Value.
Trade dollars	3,379,000	$3,379,000
Half dollars	958,000	479,000
Quarter dollars	492,000	123,000
Twenty cents	15,000	3,000
Dimes	3,430,000	343,000
Total	8,274,000	$4,327,000

CARSON CITY MINT.

Gold.	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagle	98,497	$1,969,940
Eagles	11,924	119,240
Half eagles	20,383	101,915
Total	130,804	$2,191,095

Silver.	Pieces.	Value.
Trade dollars	1,841,700	$1,841,700
Half dollars	334,000	167,000
Twenty cents	1,316	658
Dimes	885,000	88,500
Total	3,062,016	$2,097,858

Total gold at the three mints: pieces, 1,739,062; value, $33,553,965; silver, pieces, 22,823,216; value, $10,070,368.

Minor coinage pieces, 14,629,500; value, $230,375

Total of all coinage: pieces, 39,191,778; value, $43,854,708.

The coinage of trade dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, amounting to $5,697,500, exceeds that of the fiscal year preceding by $2,180,600, and is more than half the entire coinage of silver dollars from 1793 to 1874, a period of 81 years. Since the passage of the finance bill, January 14, 1875, the coinage at the Philadelphia mint has been largely of subsidiary silver coin, the mints on the Pacific coast also furnishing their quota, when not otherwise engaged in coining gold and trade dollars. The operations in subsidiary silver coin represent the workings of about seven months, as prior to December last the coinage was confined mainly to gold and trade dollars. As compared with last year's operations the excess for the fiscal year just ended, in subsidiary silver coin, is about $2,000,000. The operations in gold show a decrease at the Philadelphia mint, as compared with the last fiscal year, which is attributed to the fact that, during the year, which ended June 30, 1874, that institution was busily engaged in the re-coinage of gold coin, under the provision of the coinage act of 1873. The gold coinage at San Francisco and Carson shows an increase for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, o

Continued on 4th page.

COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

W. E. WINNER, Publisher.

Subscription per Year, - - - - - - - - 50 Cents

KANSAS CITY, MO., SEPT. 1875.

Centennio—Satirical Washington Medal.

We have received from Mr. I. F. Wood of New York, an excellent specimen of the above named medal in white metal, bearing upon the obverse side a bust of Washington from Houdon, and the legends, "First in war and in peace, last in securing a monument," "1775—100 years—1875."

On the reverse, a view of the monument as it appears to-day in its unfinished and abandoned condition, with the inscription "Corner Stone laid 1848: completed 1876 (?)" "Presidency of General Grant.

As a specimen of numismatic art, it is very perfect: whether it will act as a stimulus to the patriotism of the people of the United States in completing the Washington monument is yet uncertain. This the third issue of Mr. Woods' series "C" and probably the most artistic in its design and beautiful in its execution of any of them. Price for silver issue (limited to 30) $5 00. In Bronze, $1 00. In white metal (limited to 50 for sale) 50c. Surplus over and above actual cost to be devoted to the Monument fund.

Counterfeit Stamps.

Our Friend Durbin in this month's "Philatelic Monthly" hauls us over the coals on account of our article last month on "counterfeit stamps." He says it was a "Lift" for the counterfeiters. It was, and were dealers to carry out the suggestions made therein, they would soon "lift" counterfeiters clear out of the business.

We do not hesitate to assert, however "lamentable our want of knowledge," that the dealers in this country do not try to stop counterfeiters, but encourage and assist them by their patronage while they abuse them in their Journals.

We have before us five catalogues of *principal* dealers. In the first we find one column of a certain portion headed thus, "reprints," "originals." In the second we find, "all stamps in these packages warranted genuine, except those in numbers 55 to 60 inclusive; and in the last, "all are in good condition, and warranted genuine except those in numbers 19 and 20."

What difference does it make so far as the counterfeiter is concerned whether these gentleman sell his stamps as counterfeits, reprints or fac similes so long as they buy them from him.

It will also will be found that stamps sold to day, as reprints—after changing hands once or twice, lose that character and will pass around as genuine until condemned by some expert.

The law says, Section 179, that any person who shall forge or counterfeit, or knowingly utter or use any forged or counterfeit postage stamps of any foreign government, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than two nor more than ten years at the discretion of the court."

This law is one of courtesy to foreign countries, and it will be strictly enforced should complaint be made against any counterfeiters.

We would ask Mr. Durbin how much has been accomplished by publishing counterfeiters? Have not they increased in the last five years? Suppose you had done your duty as a citizen, and made complaint against counterfeiters before a U. S. Commissioner, (which would cost nothing, nor have been any trouble,) and the counterfeiter had been "Lifted" would it not have stopped counterfeiting?

Centennial and other Medals.

Interesting as the subject of coins is to all numismatists, there are many who find in the collecting and study of medals a far more exciting and absorbing occupation. This is probably due to the fact that while coins are indications of the artistic taste and skill of their originators, and give useful informations by their dates, superscriptions and the portraits of the distinguished personages represented, medals not only do the same, but also serve to commemorate important events, and where issued in series long continued, materially assist and illustrate the study of history.

The issue of medals seems to have been a very early custom among the Hebrews, Greeks and Romans, some of them being awarded to the triumphant competitors in the gladiatorial and other contests of strength and activity, some to distinguished generals to commemorate their heroic achievements, and others to perpetuate striking and important historical events.

Medals like coins have been made of almost all metals and alloys, such as gold, silver, copper, white metal, bronze brass, &c. Now-a days the first four are principally used; those called bronze being commonly copper bronzed.

Some of the earliest medals known are those of Augustus Cæsar about 10 B. C., Alexander Servius about A. D. 30. Vespasian commemorating the capture of Jerusalem A. D. 70: Gallienus about A. D. 270: and Constantine about A. D. 300.

In more recent times the manufacturing of medals has become very extensive, and various nations have manifested great skill in thus preserving the salient points in their histories in a lasting manner. The French series, beginning with Louis XI is regarded as the most perfect and complete in the world, every important event in the history of that nation having been illustrated in the highest style of the art at the time of the execution of each medal. The English series commencing under Henry VIII, and continuing rather irregularly to the present time is necessarily extremely interesting to the student of history and numismatics, but the artistic work is inferior to that of the French. The Italian and German medals are very fine, especially those of modern date, while the papal series from Paul V to the present day is admirable for its skillful execution and for the perfectness of the long chain of events thus durably preserved.

In America comparatively few medals were struck until within a recent period. Those presented to various army and naval heroes of the revolutionary war by Congress were the first; and in view of the fact that "Centennial" matters are of decided interest just at present, we shall devote some space to recalling and describing a few of these medals.

The first was that voted to Washington by Congress, March 25th, 1776, upon receiving the intelligence of the evacuation of Boston by the British. It was of gold, struck in Paris from a die cut by Duvivier and measured $2\frac{4}{5}$ inches diameter. The device is a head of Washington in profile with the Latin legend: GEORGIO WASHINGTON, SUPREMO DUCI EXERCITUUM ADSERTORI LIBERTATIS COMITIA AMERICANA. "The American Congress to George Washington commander in chief of its armies, the assertor of freedom." Reverse: troops advancing toward a town; others marching towards the water: ships in view: General Washington in front mounted, with his staff, to whom he is pointing out the

embarking enemy. The legend is HOSTIBUS PRIMO FUGATIS. "The enemy for the first time put to flight." The exergue: BOSTONIUM RECUPERATUM XVII MARTII MDCCLXXI "Boston recovered March 17, 1776."

For a brilliant victory at Saratoga Oct. 17, 1777, Congress awarded to General Gates a gold medal $2\frac{3}{10}$ in diameter. On one side is a bust of Gates with Latin inscription HORATIO GATES DUCI STRENUO COMITIA AMERICANA: "The American Congress to Horatio Gates the valiant leader." On the other side Burgoyne is seen delivering up his sword: in the back ground the American and British armies, the latter laying down arms. At the top is the inscription SALUS REGIONUM SEPTENTRIONAL. "The safety of the Northern Department." Below is the inscription HOSTE AD SARATOGAM IN DEDITION ACCEPTO DIE XVII OCT. MDCCLXXVII. "English at Saratoga surrendered Oct. 17, 1777.

In 1777 a medal was struck at Paris in honor of Dr. Franklin, the exergue of which was the celebrated Latin line, written by Turgot Comptroller of France, ERIPUIT COELO FULMEN, SCEPTRUMQUE TYRRANNIS. "He wrested the lightning from heaven and the sceptre from tyrants." For want of details at hand, we omit further description of this medal.

For gallant services at the battle of Stony Point July 15, 1779, Congress voted silver medals to Lieut. Col. DeFleury and Major Stewart. That of DeFleury was 2 inches in diameter. The device is a helmeted soldier leaning against the ruins of a fort, holding a sword upright in one hand and the staff of a stand of colors in the other: the colors are under his feet and he is trampling upon them. The legend is VIRTUTIS ET AUDACIAE MONUM ET PREMIUM. D. D. FLEURY EQUITI GALLO PRIMO MUROS RESP. AMERIC. D. D. "A memorial and reward of valor and daring. The American Republic has bestowed (this medal) on Col. D. DeFleury a knight of France, the first over the walls (of the enemy)." On the reverse are two water batteries, a fort on a hill, a river in front and six vessels before the fort. The legend is AGGERES, PALUDES HOSTES VICTI. "Mountains, morasses, foes, overcome." Exergue, STONY POINT EXPUGN. XV JUL. MDCCLXXIX. "Stony Point stormed July 15th, 1779."

The medal awarded to Major Stewart was of similar size, with an Indian queen representing America presenting a palm branch to Stewart; a quiver is at her back, the American shield at her left hand, and an alligator couchant at her feet. The legend is JOANNI STEWART COHORTIS PRAEFECTO COMITIA AMERICANA. "The American Congress to Major John Stewart." On the reverse a fortress in the distance. In the foreground an officer cheering on his men after the flying enemy. The inscription is STONY POINT OPPUGNATUM XV JUL. MDCCLXXIX. "Stony Point assaulted July 15, 1779."

On Sept. 22, 1779, Congress awarded to Col. Henry Lee a gold medal which had on one side a bust of the hero with the words HENRICO LEE, LEGIONIS EQUIT. PRAEFECTO COMITIA AMERICANA. "The American Congress to Henry Lee Colonel of Cavalry." On the reverse within a laurel wreath the words, NON OBSTANTIB. FLUMINIBUS VALLIS. ASTUTIA VIRTUTE BELLICA PARVA MANU HOSTES VICIT VICTOSQUE ARMIS HUMANITATE DEVINXIT IN MEM. PUGN. AD PAULUS HOOK DIE XIX AUG. 1779. "Notwithstanding rivers and intrenchments, he with a small band conquered the foe by warlike skill and prowess, and firmly bound by his humanity those who had been conquered by his arms. In memory of the conflict at Paulus Hook, Aug. 19, 1779."

On Oct. 16, 1787, Congress tardily awarded to Commodore John Paul Jones a gold medal for distinguished services as a naval officer, eight years before. On one side a portrait of Jones in relief with the inscription JOHANNIO PAULO JONES CLASSIS PRAEFECTO COMITIA AMERICANA. "The American Congress to John Paul Jones Commander of the fleet." On the other side a representation of a naval fight with the words HOSTIUM NAVIBUS CAPTIS AUT FUGATIS AD ORAM SCOTIA XXIII SEPT. MDCCLXXIX "The ships of the enemy having been captured on the coast of Scotland, Sept. 23. 1779."

The captors of Andre (Paulding, Williams and Van Wart) were rewarded by Congress, Nov. 3, 1780, with a silver medal each, upon one side of which was a shield with the inscription "Fidelity," and on the other the following motto VINCIT AMOR PATRIAE: "The love of country conquers."

For valorous behavior at the battle of Cowpens, January 17, 1781. Col. Wm. Washington received from Congress a silver medal with the following device and inscriptions. On the obverse an officer mounted at the head of a body of cavalry, charging flying troops. Victory is flying over the heads of the Americans holding a laurel crown in her right hand, and a palm branch in her left. Legend; GULIELMO WASHINGTON LEGIONIS EQUITUM PRAEFECTO COMITIA AMERICANA "The American Congress to Wm. Washington commander of a regiment of cavalry." Reverse: QUOD PARVA MILITUM MANU STRENUE PROSECUTUS HOSTES VIRTUTIS INGENITAE PRAECLARUM SPECIMEN DEBIT IN PUGNA AD COWPENS 17TH JANUARY, 1781. "Because having vigorously pursued the foe with a small band of soldiers, he gave a brilliant specimen of innate valor in the battle at the Cowpens, January 17th, 1781."

Col. John Eager Howard for similar services at the battle of the Cowpens, was complimented by Congress with a silver medal with the following device and inscriptions. An officer mounted with uplifted sword pursuing an officer on foot, bearing a stand of colors. Victory is seen descending over former, holding a wreath in her right hand over his head. In her left hand is a palm branch. Legend translated "The American Congress to John Eager Howard commander of a regiment of infantry." Reverse, a laurel wreath enclosing the words (translated,) "Because rushing suddenly on the wavering line of the foe, he gave a brilliant specimen of martial courage at the battle of the Cowpens, January 17, 1781."

General Morgan was made the recipient of a gold medal for distinguished services at the same battle with the following devices and legends. An Indian queen in the act of crowning an officer with a laurel wreath: Various implements of warfare lying about on the ground. Legend, DANIEL MORGAN DUCI EXERCITUS COMITIA AMERICANA. "The American Congress to General Daniel Morgan." Reverse, an officer mounted charging a flying enemy at the head of his command, a battle in the back ground, etc. Legend, VICTORIA LIBERTATIS VINDEX. "Victory the assertor of Liberty." Exergue, FUGATIS, CAPTIS, AUT CAESIS AD COWPENS HOSTIBUS 17th JANUARY, 1781: "The foe put to flight, taken or slain at the Cowpens, January 17, 1781."

The last of our list is the gold medal given by Congress to General Nathaniel Greene for his meritorious conduct at the battle of Eutaw. This medal was 2 inches in diameter, and bore the following devices and inscriptions. On one side a profile of Greene with the words, NATHANIELI GREENE EGREGIO DUCI COMITIA AMERICANA: "To Nathaniel Greene the distinguished leader, from the American Congress." On the other side is a figure of victory lighting upon the earth, stepping upon a broken shield, under her feet are broken weapons and colors. The legend is SALUS REGIONUM AUSTRALIUM. "The safety of the Southern department." Exergue: HOSTIBUS AD EUTAW DEBELLATIS VIII, SEPT. MDCCLXXXI. "The foe conquered at Eutaw, 8th September, 1781."

Since the revolution many other medals have been bestowed by Congress upon deserving presons, but our space is too limited to mention them in this number. Perhaps in a future issue we may continue our notices of honors paid distinguished Americans by an appreciative country.

Continued from 1st page.

nearly $6,000,000. The coinage for the month of July of this year is as follows:

	Gold.	Subsidiary silver coin.
Philadelphia	$172,000	$325,302
San Francisco	1,780,000	728,000
Carson City		72,000
Total	$1,952,000	$1,125,302

The new refinery of the mint at San Francisco having been completed, and now in successful operation, and the capacity of the other mint refineries greatly increased, it is estimated that nearly all the mixed bullion produced in the United States can be advantageously parted at the mints, and, with the new machinery and appliances added to the coinage mints, that the out-turn for the next fiscal year will be more than doubled.

Sale of Coins.

The collection of Col. M. I. Cohen of Baltimore, Md., will be sold at the auction rooms of Messrs Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York, some time during October.

The reputation of Col. Cohen's collection is known to nearly every collector, and the fact that Mr. Cogan has the sael in charge, is sufficient proof that it will be a success.

We have received a communication over the signature of "Videx" in regard to our article on "Counterfeit Stamps," which is very interesting and flattering to the publisher of this paper.

We must however decline to publish it for several reasons. First, we should have the authors name, second, we do not intend to publish anything of a personal nature, as we have always condemed using a paper supported by collectors in carrying out any warfare unpleasant and disagreeable to the readers. We think the article would have a tendency that way.

FALL CAMPAIGN ! !

See S. S. Co's Fall Price List.

Stenz Sale, May 17, 1875.

Continued.

COLONIAL AND STATE COINS AND TOKENS.

1652	Pine Tree shilling, uncirculated	$11 00
1767	Colonies Francoises	4 12
——	Kentucky Cent, edge engrailed	5 75
1776	Continental Currency	5 00

MEDALS.

——	Washing Double Head cent	3 50
——	" obv. Gerd's Card	4 00
——	" Demorest's Factory Medal	4 50
1780	To Commemorate Armed Neutrality	11 50
——	To Commemorate Services of Wm. I	5 50
1776	Liberatas Americana	3 50
1783	" " Variety	4 25
1804	Com Edward Preble	6 50
——	Mexican War Medal	3 75
——	Am. Institute Prize Medal	3 00
——	Salesbury Court of Equity Seal	10 00
——	West Virginia War Medal	12 00
1859	Schiller Medal	3 38
——	Nevada Medal	9 50
1829	Jackson Medal, Rare	35 00
1828	" " variety, Rare	33 00
——	Silver Badge, (Odd Fellows)	6 00
——	Truckee Mine Silver Bar	7 00
——	Internal Revenue, Ingot, pure silver	8 00

COINS OF MEXICO.

	Set of Cob Money 5 pieces	6 00
	" " " "	3 00
1811	Vargas Dollars	5 00
——	" " Variety	3 50
1811	Morelas Dollar	3 50
1808	Ferdinand VII Silver Medal	5 00
——	" " " Piece	3 50
1822	Peru Dollar	3 50

BARAVIAN.

1623	Wolfgang, Crown	3 00
1625	Maximillan I Double Dollar	3 25
1740	Chas Philip Double Crown	6 25
1740	Chas. and Chas. Albert, Double Thaler	5 00

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No. 1, Contains 100 used stamps, all European . . . 25
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No. 4, Contains 50 unused stamps 1 75
No. 5, Contains 25 unused stamps 50
No. 6, Contains 50 used stamps, including Barbadoes, Bermuda, Brazil, British Guiana, Cape of Good Hope, Chili, Finland, India, Jamaica, N. S. Wales, Peru &c. 1 00
No. 7, Contains 200 used stamps of nearly every country in the world 5 00
No. 8, Contains 25 Department stamps 25
No. 9, Contains 50 Department stamps, some unused 1 50
No. 10, Contains 20 U. S. stamps of the issus of 1861 '69 and '70 40
No. 11, Contains 25 varieties of U. S. envelope stamps 50
No. 12, Contains 25 foreign stamps 10
No. 13, Contains 500 mixed foreign stamps . . . 1 00

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See S. S. Co.'s Fall Price List.

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SWANTON, VERMONT.
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COIN & STAMP JOURNAL

IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

VOL. I. KANSAS CITY, MO., OCTOBER, 1875. NO. 10.

Article Third.

COINS OF SWITZERLAND.

BY A. N. M'D. M.

Canton of Zurich.

DEVICE.—The Geneva cross and over that a shield, bearing the arms of Zurich. Legend, Mou. No. Thuricensis. REVERSE.—A double headed eagle, crowned. Legend, Cibita! Imperialis, 1623. This coin is of silver, and of the size of our quarter dollar (silver).

DEVICE.—Arms of Zurich. Legend, Moneta Nova. REVERSE.—A double-headed eagle, crowned. Legend, Thuricensis, 1639. This coin is smaller than our quarter (silver), and is coined from very poor silver.

DEVICE.—Arms of Zurich. Legend, Monet. Reipub. Thuricensis. REVERSE, 1 Skilling, 1748, in exerque. Legend, Domine, conserva nos in Pace. This coin is of very poor silver, and smaller than our quarter (silver).

DEVICE.—Arms of Zurich. Legend, Mon. No. Thuricensis. REVERSE.—A double headed eagle. Legend, Civitatis Imperialis. This coin is of poor silver and is about the size of our dime (silver.)

DEVICE.—Arms of Zurich. REVERSE, Monet. Ticurina; enclosed in a wreath composed of laurel and olive. This coin is of very poor silver, and is the size of our three cent piece (silver).

DEVICE.—Arms of Zurich, surrounded by a wreath of olive and laurel. REVERSE, 3 Haller. This coin is of poor silver, and the size of our three cent piece (silver.)

COINS OF SWITZERLAND—CANTON BERN.

DEVICE.—A bear, (the arms of Bern), an eagle. Legend, Mone. Bern ensis, 1619. REVERSE.—A Geneva cross. Legend, Berch, T. D. Zerin, Con. This coin is of very poor silver, and about the size of our dime (silver).

DEVICE.—Arms of Bern, Moneta, Bernensis. REVERSE.—Geneva cross. Bercht. Zaer. Dux. 1732. This coin is of very poor silver, and is about the size of our five cent piece (silver).

DEVICE.—Arms of Bera. Legend, Moneta Reipub. Berneneis. REVERSE, A Geneva cross. Legend, Dominus Providebit, 1779. This coin is of silver, and is larger than our dime (silver).

DEVICE.—Arms of Bern. Legend, Meneta Reipublicae, Berneusis. REVERSE.—Geneva cross. Legend, Dominus Providebit 1798. This coin is the size of our quarter dollar (silver) and is of silver.

DEVICE.—Arms of Bern. Legend, Canton, U. B. Bern. 1826, 1 Batz. REVERSE.—Geneva cross, in the centre of which is a *C*. Legend, Die concordier Cantone der Schweitz. This coin is of silver, and is the size of our quarter (silver).

COINS OF SWITZERLAND—CANTON OF GENEVA.

DEVICE.—Arms of Geneva, the sun above with I. H. S. on it. Legend, Respublica Genevensis. REVERSE.—Six Sols. in exerque, Post Tenebras Lux. 1791. This coin is the size of our quarter (silver).

The arms of Geneva are half eagle and a key.

CANTON OF LUZERNE.

DEVICE—Arms of Luzerne. Legend, Canton Luzerne, 1807. REVERSE.—1 Batzen, X Rappen, inclosed in an oak wreath. This coin is of very poor silver and is about the size of our quarter (silver.)

CANTON OF FREIBURG.

DEVICE.—Arms of Freiburg. Legend, Moneta Reipublica Freiburg ensis. REVERSE.—A Geneva cross in exerque. Legend, Sanctus Nicolaus, 1772. This coin is of poor silver, and smaller than our quarter (silver).

DEVICE.—Arms of Freiburg. Legend, Canton, Freyburg, 1811. REVERSE.—½ Batzen, 5, inclosed in an oak and olive wreath. This coin is silver and the size of our quarter (silver).

CANTON OF VAUD.

DEVICE.—Arms of Vaud inclosed in an olive wreath. Legend, Canton De Vaud, 1816. REVERSE.—1 Batz. 10 Rap, inclosed in an oak wreath. This coin is silver and the size of our quarter (silver).

DEVICE.—Arms of Canton, Vaud, inclosed in laurel wreath. Legend, Canton de Vaud, 1832, 1 Batz. REVERSE. A Geneva cross, with a C in the centre. Legend, Les Cantons Concordants de la Suisse. This coin is of silver, and is the size of our quarter (silver).

CANTON OF GRAU—BUNDEN.

DEVICE.—Three coats of arms, surrounded by a laurel wreath. Legend, Canton, Grau—Bunden. REVERSE.—1 Schweiz, Bazen 1836, oak wreath. This coin is of silver, and smaller than our quarter (silver).

CANTON OF ARGAN.

DEVICE.—Arms of Argan, (three bears and three stars), laurel wreath. Legend, Canton, Argan. REVERSE.—½ Batzen, 1807, wreath composed of laurel and stars.

COIN OF THE UNITED CANTONS.

DEVICE.—Bundle of arrows with a hat on the top, two laurel branches below. Legend.—1 Rappen, 1802, oak wreath. This coin is of poor silver, and the size of our half dime (silver).

COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

W. E. WINNER, Publisher.

Subscription per Year, - - - - - - - - 50 Cents

KANSAS CITY, MO., OCT. 1875.

Coin News.

For the past month or three months, nearly every day an article has appeared in one or the other of the St. Louis papers in regard to "old coins," and collections in that city. We think out of the hundred or more collections described, the largest contained about 800 pieces, including medals and stone cards, and not a collection described that would exceed in value $200.

This would be a very poor numismatic showing for St. Louis were it correct, but we have been informed of several collections of much greater magnitude and value than any spoken of.

It will probably be better for the coin business that the papers only speak of the small and common collections, as it will induce many to collect who would not do so if they thought it would not be easy to procure a first-class collection, *i. e.*, what the papers class as No. 1.

Medals.

Among the medals awarded to heroes of the Revolutionary War, by the American Congress, we accidently omitted to give a description of that bestowed upon Gen. Wayne, or as he was called in those days "Mad Anthony Wayne." It was of gold, two inches in diameter, and presented the following devices and inscriptions: On one side an Indian queen, crowned, a quiver at her back, and wearing a short apron of feathers, is presenting a wreath to General Wayne with the right hand, while in her left she holds towards him a mural crown; at her feet an alligator is lying, crouched, as it were, by the American shield. The legend, Antonio Wayne *duci exercitue comitia Americano*, surrounds the figures, meaning, "The American Congress to Gen. Anthony Wayne." On the reverse is a fort on a hill, the British flag flying, troops advancing up the hill, artillery in the foreground and six vessels on the river. Inscription, *Stony Point, expugnatum, xv Jul. mdcclxxix*," Stony Point, captured July 15th, 1779"

Centennial Coins.

It may not generally be known that Virginia was at one time united with England, Ireland and Scotland as an independent member of the empire, but such is the case. On the death of Oliver Cromwell, in 1658, Governor Berkely, of Virginia, proclaimed Charles II. King of England, Scotland, Ireland and *Virginia*, and subsequently, when threatened with invasion by the Parliament, she sent an invitation to him in Flanders to come over and be King of Virginia. Owing to the death of his father and his succession to the throne he did not accept, but afterwards, in gratitude, caused the arms of Virginia to be quartered with with those of great Britain, and for many years, at least as late as 1773, coins with these quarterings were struck. From this fact arises the title "Old Dominion," so often applied to Virginia.

Some Rare Pieces.

BY A. N. M'D. M.

CORNATION COINS OF SOME OF THE ROMAN EMPERORS.

Cornation piece of Maria Theresia.

DEVICE.—A lion standing with one paw on a shield, on which are the arms of Austria; and holding in its other paw a double cross, the lion is crowned. Legend, "Iustitia et Clementia." REVERSE.—A crown, below which is a ymrtle and olive branch. Legend, "Maria Theresia Hung. Boh. etc. Regi Archid Austriae Supra Auasum Homagium Praest Lincii 25 Iunii 1743. Milled edge. This coin is of silver and about the size of our half dollar (silver).

CORNATION PIECE OF FRANCIS.

DECICE.—An altar, decorated with ribbons upon which is laid a Sword, a scepter, the insigna of Royalty and the "Iron Crown," above is the sun represented as a triangle. Legend, Deo et Imperio. REVERSE.—The "Iron Crown" below the Legend, Franciscus Hier, Rex Loth Bar. et. M. Hetr Dux Electus in Regem Roman Cornatus Franc, 4 Oct. 1745. Milled edge. This piece is of silver and the size of our quarter dollar (silver).

CORNATION PIECE OF JOSEPH.

DEVICE.—The world upon which is an oar, a sword and olive branch, below clouds and above the sun. Legend, Virtute et Exemplo. REVERSE.—The Iron Crown. Legend, Josephus Hung Bohem, ect. Electus in regem M. Roue: Cornatus Franc, 3 Apr 1764. Milled edge. This coin is of silver and the size of our half dollar (silver).

CORNATION PIECE OF JOSEPH.

DEVICE.—Head facing to the right with flowing hair. Josephus II Rom auor, Rex. REVERSE.—A Knight lying on a battle field clad in full armour, his head propped up by his shield and arms crossed. Germania crowned standing above him pointing to him with her right hand and in her left holding an olive branch; the sun shining in the back ground, below, Electus Francof. D. XXVII, Mart MDCCLXIV. Legend, Felicifus Auspiciis. Milled edge. This coin is of silver and the size of our half dollar (silver).

CORNATION PIECE OF LEOPOLDTS II.

DEVICE.—A lion crowned, holding in one paw a double cross and leaning on a shield, on which are the Arms of Austria with the other. Legend. Pietate et Concordia. REVERSE.—A crown. Legend, Leopoldus II D. G. Rom. Imp. S. A. Ger. Hun. Boh. Rex. Archid Austriae. Cornatus Posinii XV Nov. MDCCXC. Milled edge. This coin is of silver and the size of our half dollar (silver).

CORNATION PIECE OF FRANCIS.

DEVICE.—A sword and scepter crossed and upon them the insigna of Royalty is lying; above them the Iron Crown of the German Emperors. Legend, Lege et Fide. REVERSE.—Franciscus Hung et. Boh. Rex Archid, Austriae M. D. Hetr Electus Rex Romanorum Cornatus Francfurti XIV Juli, MDCCXCII. Milled edge. This coin is of silver and the size of our half dollar (silver).

STAMP DEALERS and others wishing to assist us in extending the circulation of the JOURNAL, will do well to address us on the subject, as we pay a liberal premium on all clubs gotten up.

As an advertising medium we are positive it has no superior, having a larger circulation with collectors than any other paper.

We would also be under obligations to any of our subscribers for names of collectors in their vicinity.

Centennial Stamps.





We are under obligations to J. L. Case, Esq., for the use of cuts of the famous stamps issued by Great Britain, in 1765, for the taxation of the American colonies, and which set the whole country in a blaze of excitement and resentment, are described as follows: In size they measured one and one half inches in length, and one and one-fifth inches in width. They were printed upon dark blue paper, similar to that known as tobacco paper, and the device consisted of a double Tudor rose, enclosed by the royal garter, bearing the legend, "*Honi soit qui mal'y pense,*" above which was a representation of the crown, and below it a statement of the money value of the stamp.

Instead of being pasted upon the legal documents required to be stamped, they were attached to them by means of a narrow strip of tin foil, whose ends were passed through the stamp and parchment and fastened upon the under side by means of another piece of paper, bearing a rude design and the number of the stamp, which was pasted over them.

According to Bancroft, England not only gave up the stamp tax, but defrayed the expenses of the experiment and ordered the stamps returned to the office from which they were issued.

Registered Letter Seals.

The Post Office Department has adopted a new seal to be used on Registered packages of stamps sent from the agency at New York.

It is light brown printed on white, and surcharged in heavy black letters with the following instructions:

"Postmasters receiving this package will please note its condition. If showing signs of having been tampered with, report the same and return this package to 3d asst. P. M. Gen'l, Washington, D. C. This package should be opened at the end. E. W. BARKER,
3d asst. P. M. Genl."

The use of the Green Seal on all packages was discontinued some months ago.

The following in value of official stamps and stamped envelopes were issued to the several departments for the first quarter of this fiscal year, ending Sept. 30: Executive department $201; Treasury department, $62,000; War department, $15,807; Navy department, $4.540; Post Office, $139,431, department of Justice, $540; Agricultural, $1,000. Total, $246,357.

Iceland will shortly discontinue the use of the present stamps, and adopt the "ore" instead of skilling—same as Denmark.

Answers to Correspondents.

W. B.—Thanks for newspaper clippings; they are very useful to us. Always remember when you see anything on either subject, send it.

VIDEX.—When we get some figures in regard to the amount of official and other stamps sold by the Department to collectors and *dealers*, we will give you our opinion on the subject in an article. Our Postoffice Department has only done what most others have, in issuing these stamps, and we cannot question their right to do so.

J. M. S. BOSTON.—There has been several price lists of coins published, but the best guide to their value you can get will be a priced catalogue of some large auction sale, then you will get standard prices.

FORBUSH & Co.—Your "Imperial Album" received. It is without exception the best, neatest and cheapest album we have ever seen.

Accumulation of Silver Coin in Boston.

The Treasury Department has commenced the accumulation of silver coin in the vaults of the Sub-treasury at Boston to a very large extent, with a view to substituting the same for the circulation of fractional currency under the recent laws of Congress. While it is left discretionary with the Secretary by the terms of the law to determine when this substitution shall begin, he regards the provisions as mandatory, and is preparing the Treasury Department for such resumption at as early a day as possible, and it is understood that his private judgment entirely approves the legislation.

Adams Express Company is daily delivering at Boston the silver coin by the ton from the California, Nevada and Philadelphia coinage. New England requires a larger proportion of small coin than any other section of the country. The vaults of the Treasury in the new postoffice building are located above the main postoffice room, and with the view of securing them beyond a per-adventure of danger from the immense load placed in there, Supervising Architect Potter has directed additional and heavier iron beams to be placed under the section upon which these vaults rest—one hundred and twenty tons having already been ordered to be stored in these vaults, equal to ten millions of dollars.—[*Exchange.*

The first new Postal Cards and new Two Cent Stamps, made their appearance the first of the present month; both are improvements.

Bravery Recognized.

In February, 1873, Congress passed an act awarding gold medals to ten citizens of Westerly, Rhode Island, for saving the lives of thirty two passengers from the steamer Metis, which was wrecked on Long Island Sound, August 31, 1872. These medals, appropriately inscribed, have been received at the Treasury Department from the Philadelphia mint, and will be presented to the parties to whom they were voted by the President, at a day to be by him indicated. The names of those who were voted the medals are Jared S. Crandall, Albert Crandall, John F. Larkin, Frank Larkin, Byron Green, John D. Harvey, Courtland Gavitt, Eugene Nash, Edwin Nash and William Nash. The intrinsic value of each medal is $140. A gold medal has also been received from the same mint for John Horne, of Detroit, who, during the past ten years, has saved 121 persons from drowning in the Detroit river.—[*Exchange.*

Where Our Small Coins Come From.

It may not be generally known that the nickel deposit near the Gap, Lancaster county, is considered the largest in the world yet discovered, and the only deposit of the ore worked in America. The mine is on the high dividing line between Chester and Pequea valleys. Besides nickel, copper, iron and limestone are found in the same locality. Nickel was discovered here about the year 1856, though copper, which is taken from the same mine, was known in this locality seventy years ago. The ore has a gray color, is very heavy, and so hard that it is mined by blasting. After the ore has been broken into small fragments it is put into kilns, holding eighty to ninety tons each, and subjected to heat produced at first by the burning of a small quantity of wood and continued by the conversion of the expelled gas. It is then put into a smelting furnace and undergoes a treatment similar to that of iron ore. The product resulting from this treatment is reduced to powder by passing it between iron rollers, and then shipped to Camden, N. J., where a complete separation is made of the nickel and copper. The price of pure nickel averages over $2 a pound. From 400 to 500 tons of ore are taken from the mine per month, and the mining and working of this requires the labor of 175 hands—a few Cornish and the rest American miners.—[*Lancaster (Pa.) Express.*

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See Star Stamp Company's Advertisement.

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" " " † " Dealers in Stamps.
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No. 10. Contains 20 U. S. stamps of the issus of 1861 '69 and '70 40
No. 11, Contains 25 varieties of U. S. envelope stamps 50
No. 12. Contains 25 foreign stamps 10
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None of these packages contain duplicates except No. 13.

The cheaper and common stamps will be sold at half catalogue prices, and the rarer ones at prices greatly reduced.

Correspondence solicited with collectors and others interested in the subject.

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Kansas City, Mo.

COIN & STAMP JOURNAL

IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

VOL. I. KANSAS CITY, MO., NOVEMBER, 1875. NO. II.

Article Fourth.

COINS OF SPAIN.

DEVICE.—Head of Ferdinand crowned; Legend, Ferdinand, Oro. H—OE Rex. REVERSE.—An eagle in exergue, Infhi. Archid. Aus. 1551. This coin is of pure silver and larger than our dime (silver.)

DEVICE. Head of Carlous crowned with laurel; Legend, Carolus IIII, Dei Gratia, 1797. REVERSE.—Arms of Spain; Legend, Hispan, et Ind Rex M. 2R F. M. This coin is the size of the quarter (silver) and is of silver.

DEVICE —Head of Ferdinand VII; Legend, Ferdin VII Dei Gratia 1809. REVERSE.—Arms of Spain crowned. Legend, Hispan et Ind. Rex. M. 8R. T. H. Milled Edge. This coin is of pure silver and the size of our dollar (silver).

DEVICE.—Head of Isabella II; Legend, Isabel 2^{A} Por La Gracia De Dios y La Const. 1848. REVERSE.—Arms of Spain crowned; Legend, Reyua, de Las Espanas. Milled Edge. This coin is of silver and the size of our dime (silver).

DEVICE.—Head of Isabella; Legend, Isabel, 2^{A} Por La. G. De Dios y La Const, 1859. REVERSE.—Arms of Spain crowned 1 R^{1} in exergue Reyna de Las Espanas. Milled edge. This coin is silver and the size of our five cent (silver).

ARTICLE FIFTH.

COINS OF HUNGARY.

DEVICE.—Arms of Hungary; Legend, Ferdinand D. G. R. Ung 1544. REVERSE.—Virgin Mary and child 1 B in Exergue; Legend, Patrona Ungarie. This coin is of silver and the size of our hree cent piece (silver).

COIN OF DENMARK.

DEVICE.—Arms of Denmark crowned; Legend, Frederic 3. D. G. Dan. REVERSE.—II Skilling Dansk; Legend, Uor. Van. Got. Rex 1666. The coin is of silver and the size of our dime (silver).

THE REPUBLIC OF LUCEN.

DEVICE.—Head of Vultus crowned; Legend, Sanctus Vultus. REVERSE.—Arms of Lucen crowned, the word Liber on shield: Legend, Respub Lucen, 1776. This coin is the size of our dime (silver) and of silver.

COIN OF POLAND.

DEVICE.—Arms of Poland on round shield, having in the center a smaller shield bearing the arms of Saxony, crowned, the large shield has a crown above it and two branches of olive beneath it. REVERSE.—48 Einen Thal, 1726, surrounded by a wreath of olive. This coin is of silver and the size of our dime (silver).

COIN OF MONTEFORT.

DEVICE.—Head of Ernest with flowing lock, and looking to the right; Legend, Irn Com. in Montf. REVERSE.—Two shields crowned, on one is the arms of Montefort and on the other a double headed eagle, below is I, above 1744. This coin is the size of our three cent (silver) piece, and is coined from silver.

THE END.

[From the Philadelphia Press, October 15.]

Work of the Philadelphia Mint.

The twenty-cent piece is coined under the authority of an act from Congress approved March 3, 1875. This piece was issued by the Government to supply a demand created for it on the Pacific Coast, in consequence of the abrogation of the half-dime by the coinage act of 1873. It is intended for convenience in making change, which, in that section of the country, is much needed. The design of this piece is as follows: On the obverse side is Longacre's sitting figure of Liberty, with the thirteen stars surrounding it; on the reverse side is an eagle with outstretched wings, and a bunch of arrows in its right talons, and an olive branch in its left talons, with the words "United States of America" above, and "twenty cents" beneath. To prevent this coin from being mistaken for the quarter dollar, it has been made somewhat smaller in size, and has a smooth edge, whilst the edges of the other coins are reeded. The weights of the different coins are now made as follows: The half-dollar weighs 192.9 grains. This piece formerly weighed 192 grains. The quarter-dollar now weighs 96.45 grains; it formerly weighed 96 grains. The new twenty-cent piece weighs 77.16 grains, and the dime weighs 38.58 grains; it formerly weighed 38.04 grains. These are the only silver coins authorized, excepting the trade dollar, which is a commercial piece, and weighs 420 grains. Since the 1st of last January there has been issued from the mint in this city between four and five millions of dollars in subsidiary silver coin. The coin has been transferred to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, where it will remain until such time as the Secretary of the Treasury sees fit to commence the work of redemption. It is stated by the chief coiner, Colonel Snowden, that if the mint was worked to its fullest capacity it would turn out $50,000 in small silver coin per diem. During last month the mints at San Francisco and Carson coined over one million pieces of the twenty-cent coin. The largest installment of silver received at the mint in this city for some time was 40,000 ounces. This is now being worked, and when finished up will be duplicated by another large installment.

COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

W. E. WINNER, Publisher.

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KANSAS CITY, MO., NOV. 1875.

Honesty is the Best Policy.

On the 20th of October, John A. Wilson, known as the "National Stamp Co" and two or three others who composed a gang of stamp counterfeiters, at Philadelphia, were arrested by John Fry, Esq., special agent of the Post Office Department, and had a preliminary examination before U. S. Commissioner Smith. Wilson was placed under $2,500 bonds to appear for trial at the next term of the U. S. District Court, and the others from $1,000 to $2,500.

In their possession were found lithographic plates, printing press, a perforating machine, a large quantity of transfer paper, and paper coresponding with the size of printed sheets of stamps, also eight or twelve lithographic stones. Amongst the stamps counterfeited were those of Nicaragua Greece, Guinea, Baden, Argentine Republic, Roumania, Japan, Austria and others.

The evidence against the gang is so strong as to leave no doubt of their conviction.

In almost all cases where the strong hand of Uncle Sam grasps a victim the public sympathy is with the prisoner but in these cases the prisoners not are even worthy of the sympathy generally extended to the worst class of criminals. Their crime though against the laws of their country has been also against the class of society that should have had their honest assistance and encouragement. Ninety per cent of the stamps sold by these men have been sold to boys, who have been interested in collecting and have put all their earnings into their collections. They not only lose their money but what amounts to far more, their confidence in the justice and honesty of man. The Post Office department can go still further and root out the gangs that exist in both Boston and New York, and the lesson will not be lost on the stamp dealers in this country.

Ed. S. Raff, Canton, Ohio, will accept our thanks for newspaper slips, also for "*Once in a While*," the gem of amateur papers.

SOME RARE COINS.

Specimen Treasures from a Curious Collection.

[From the Utica, N. Y. Observer.]

Alfred Bently lives at No. 22 Francis street, and has a very large collection of coins, some of which are rare and curious. The copper coins number up to 2,200, and he has some 300 or 400 silver coins besides. Among the best specimens in his collection are the following:

A Jewish shekel of silver, which is the only coin issued by the Jews when they escaped from captivity, 155 years before Christ. On one side is a pot of manna, and on the other Aaron's rod as it budded. On each side are Hebrew inscriptions. This coin is valued at £43.

A small Moorish silver coin, bearing date 1283, and which is the oldest dated coin in existence. It bears a Moorish inscription.

A Persian silver coin, issued during the reign of Ardeshir, or Artaxerxes, in the year 235 before Christ. It bears a profile of the King on one side and idols on the other.

An English four-penny piece, coined in London during the reign of King Henry VI, 1300. This coin is marked so as to be divided into four parts, of the value of a penny each.

A half crown, shilling and sixpence, coined by King Charles I, each bearing the united coat of arms of England, Ireland, Scotland and France on one side, and profiles of the monarch on the other. The half crown of this denomination is the first pure silver coin issued, the others being of debased metal. Mr. Bently has all the coins of this denomination with the exception of the crown.

A small coin of debased metal, issued under King Charles III, of France.

A Hindostan rupee, square and heavy, with a well preserved inscription. The coin is very old, having been issued before the East India Company went to England. There is nothing like it in the British Museum. Also one of the first rupees issued by the East India Company in 1787.

An English penny coined by King Stephen.

A silver penny made to be divided into four farthings, coined under Robert Bruce, of Scotland.

A sixpence, coined by King Edward III, of England.

A shilling, sixpence and four-penny piece, coined in 1563, having a profile of Queen Elizabeth on one side, and on the reverse the inscription "Queen of England, France and Ireland."

A sixpence bearing date 1605, coined by James 1, of England, who succeeded Elizabeth. It bears a profile of the King, and the coat of arms of England, Ireland, Scotland and France.

The Bullion Supply of California.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* has an interesting review of the bullion supply of hat market for the first three quarters of the present year—January 1 to September 30—the conclusion of which is that the supply amounts to $31,393,000 for the nine months. The amount could be made $32,683,000, on the reports of the sum total sent out by express and to foreign ports, but the more correct criterion is taken as follows:

Gold & silver coined at mint.	$23,607,000
Exported in fine bars.....	7,786,000
Total.....	$31,393,000

The coinage for the nine months is the largest in the history of the Mint, and 3,665,000 in excess of last year as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO MINT.—JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30.

	1874.	1875.
Double Eagles..	$17,500,000	$18,325,000
Eagles	50.000	50,000
Half Eagles.....	35,000	90,000
Quarter Eagles.	.....	29,000
Trade Dollars .	2,038,000	2,839,000
Half Dollars....	197,000	1,497,000
Quarter Dollars	98,000	123,000
Double Dimes..	.....	231,000
Dimes.....	24,000	423,000
Totals.....	$19,942,000	$23,607,000

Sale of Rare Coins and Medals.

[From New York Tribune, November 1.]

A sale of the valuable gold, silver and copper coins and medals belonging to Colonel Cohen, of Baltimore was concluded on Saturday, at the rooms of Bangs, Merwin & Co. The sale continued five days. An American eagle of 1795, never in circulation, sold for $21. A half eagle of 1815, a fine impression, of which only five are known, sold for $85. A quarter eagle of 1796 brought $16; a pattern dime of 1792, $45; an 1838 half-dollar, liberty seated, reverse spread eagle, sold for $57.50; an American silver dollar of 1794 for $125; the 1804 silver dollar, extremely rare, brought $325; the quarter dollar of 1796, $22; the half dime for 1802, the rarest of the half dimes, $23. A perfect set of three-cent pieces (twenty-three in all) was knocked down for 36 cents per piece. One of the most interesting pieces offered to American collectors was the gold Washington piece of 1792. No other piece has ever been heard of in this metal, and it is therefore unique. It sold for $500. The book sale on Thursday evening brought together an appreciative gathering of buyers, as was manifest by the bids.

Sale of the Cohen Collection, October 25.

ANCIENT COINS.

TETRADRACHMS, SILVER.

Ægina	$ 5 00
Alexander Inpeter seated	5 50
" a broad tetradrachm	5 50
Thurium Head of Minerva	5 00
Velia " "	5 00

GOLD.

Alexander, Head of Minerva	14 00
Phillip II, " " Apollo	9 00
Myrina (?) King sacrificing	6 25

ROMAN COINS.

AEs. weighing 9½ oz. Head of Janus	9 00
A fourth of the Oes 3 oz	3 50

AMERICAN GOLD.

GOLD.

Augustus Cæsar, a fine Aureus	17 50
Antonius Pius	18 00
Valentinianus, Fair and Rare	6 50
Honorius " "	7 00
Leo, only Fair	5 00
Justinianus	5 50
Byzantine Coin, Heracleus and Son	6 00

EAGLES.

1795 Uncirculated	$21 00
1796 small Eagle, very fine	16 00
1797 Large Eagle, much rubbed	11 50
1797 Small Eagle, fine	16 00
1798 Large Eagle. struck over 1797, fine	16 00
1799 Uncirculated	13 00
1800 "	10 50
1801 "	13 50
1803 "	12 00
1804 only fair	13 00

HALF EAGLES.

1795 Small Eagle, fine	10 00
1795 Large " "	10 00
1796 Small " "	12 50
1787 Large Eagle struck over 1795	10 50
1797 Small Eagle, 16 stars, fair	7 00
1797 " 15 " "	8 00
1798 Large date, very fine	8 50
1798 Small date, very good	6 00
1799 Very good	6 25
1800 Very fine	6 50
1802 struck over 1801, very fine	6 50
1803 " 1802, "	6 00
1804 Very fine	6 00
1805 "	6 00
1806 Large stars, very good	6 25
1806 Small stars, fine	6 25
1807 Head of 1806, very fine	6 25
1807 Head of 1808, very good	7 50
1808 Very good	6 00
1809 Good	6 25
1810 Fine	6 10
1811 "	6 00
1812 "	6 10
1813 "	6 10
1814 Somewhat rubbed	6 10
1815 Very fine impression, *exceedingly* rare, only five known altogether	85 00
1818 Fine	6 10
1819 Uncirculated	9 00
1820 "	8 00
1821 " Proof surface	20 00
1823 " " "	7 50
1824 Nearly uncirculated	8 00
1825 Struck over 1824, uncirculated	10 50
1826 Uncirculated, proof surface.	8 00
1827 " " "	11 50
1828 " " "	13 50
1829 Fine Proof	10 50
1830 Uncirculated, Proof surface.	6 10
1831 " " "	8 25
1832 " " "	6 10
1833 " " "	6 50
1834 " Old standard	7 00
1834 " New "	6 00
1835 to 1844	6 00
1839 Very fine, Dahlonega mint	8 00
1845 to 1859, all fine impressions 5 60 and	5 65

QUARTER EAGLES.

1796 Without stars, very fine	6 12
1796 With stars, proof	16 00
1797 Uncirculated, cracked die	14 00
1798 Poor	3 05
1802 Uncirculated	5 00
1804 Good	3 25
1806 Uncirculated	9 00
1821 Very good	3 50
1824 Almost proof	3 25
1826 Fine	8 00
1827 Very fine	9 00
1832 Fine proof	4 00
1834 Old standard, almost proof.	4 00
1835 Good impression	3 50
1838 " "	5 00
1839 Dahlonega Mint, fine	5 00

THREE DOLLARS.

1854 Uncirculated	3 50
1855 "	3 75
1856 "	3 60
1857 "	4 00
1858 "	4 00
1859 Fine proof	4 50
1860 Beautiful Proof set	58 00
1861 " "	58 00
1862 " "	45 50
1863 " "	46 00
1874 " "	45 00
1865 " "	46 00
1866 " "	46 00
1867 " "	46 25
1868 " "	46 00
1869 " "	45 50
1870 " "	46 00
1871 " "	46 50
1872 " "	46 50
1873–74 and 75 " each	46 75

FRENCH COINS.

Gold Ecu d'or of Louis VI	15 50
" Royal " Charles	5 00
" Cheval " of France	5 00
" Double Louis d'or Louis VI	9 25
1644 Crown Louis XIV, very fine	3 25
1643 Gold, Louis d'or, Louis XIV	5 15
1691 " " " " " very fine	13 50
1745 Crown, Louis XV	3 75
1774 gold, Louis d'or " fine	10 00
1782 " double d'or Louis XIV very fine	10 50
1792 gold Louis d'or Louis XIV	5 25
1786 " " " very fine	5 15
—— gold, 20 francs, on 12 Bonaparte P. C	5 00
— — same	5 25
1813 gold, 20 frs Napoleon, Emp	4 50
1811 " " " "	4 20
1815 " " " Louis XVIII	4 50
1825 Charles X, 5 francs	3 12
1835 Louis Phillippe, gold, 40 frs	9 00
1835 " " " 20 "	4 50
1848 gold, 20 francs, "Libete, Egalete, &c."	6 00
1851 gold, 20 frs., head to right	5 00
1859 gold, 100 frs., Napoleon III	22 00
1859 gold, 20 frs., " "	4 25
1862 gold, 20 frs., " "	4 25

U. S. PATTERN PIECES.

1792 Disme Liberty, Parent of Science, Copper	20 00
1792 same, silver, date erased	20 00
1792 same as above, rev., 1 cent, silver centre piece	45 00
1792 half disme, silver	6 00
1794 half dime, copper trial piece	12 00
1795 half dime, copper trial piece	10 00
1804 dollar Electrotype Idler's	10 50
1835 Flying Eagle, Dollar Proof gohrecht in field	29 00
1836 Flying Eagle, Dollar Proof	9 00
1837 Feuchtwanger, 3c. piece	4 00
1838 Dollar	32 00
1838 half dol., 4 varieties, each	7 00
1838 half dol., Liberty, seated	12 50

The silver bullion which is now being received at the Philadelphia Mint for parting, is mainly from the Consolidated Virginia Mine, in Nevada, and contains forty per cent. of gold, fifty per cent. of silver, and ten per cent. of base metal. The bullion is known as the dore, or silver containing gold, The mint is supplied with bullion as rapidly as is required for coinage purposes. In addition, the Assay Office in New York supplies the mint with fine silver sufficient to insure a coinage of $1,000,000 per month in subsidiary silver coin.—*Philadelphia Press, October 15th.*

Lead Nickels.

The authorities have just arrested, near Cincinnati, Ohio, a gang of nickel counterfeiters, who were turning out lead five cent pieces at the rate of $100 an hour. This is a small business in one sense but a large one in another.

Dealers and Collectors of Coins and Stamps.

Names marked with * are Dealers in Coin.
" " " ** " Collectors of Coin.
" " " † " Dealers in Stamps.
" " " †† " Collectors of Stamps.
" " " *† " Dealers in Both.
" " " *†† " Collectors of Both.

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**W. T. Talbott, Box 3180, Springfield, Ills.
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No. 11, Contains 25 varieties of U. S. envelope stamps 50
No. 12, Contains 25 foreign stamps 10
No. 13, Contains 500 mixed foreign stamps . . . 1 00

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COIN & STAMP JOURNAL

IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

VOL. 1. KANSAS CITY, MO., DECEMBER, 1875. NO. 12

The Cohen Sale, October 25-29.

(Continued.)

UNITED STATES PATTERN PIECES.

1838	Half dollar; Liberty seated. Reverse, spread eagle to right	$16 00
1838	Half dollar; Liberty seated. Reverse, spread eagle, shield on breast; head to left. Beautiful proof	57 50
1838	Half dollar; Liberty seated. Reverse, flying eagle	10 50
1839	Flying eagle dollar. Proof	28 00
1839	Half dollar; head surrounded by 13 stars. Reverse, eagle and shield	13 00
1849	3-cent piece. Proof	7 00
1843	3-cent piece. Figure 3	8 00
1852	Ring dollar; *gold*	4 25
1852	Ring dollar; gold. Reverse blank	4 00
1852	Ring dollar, gold, smaller	4 00
1852	Ring dollar; gold. Reverse, Dollar	5 00
1853	Cent; then planchet. Nickel	3 50
1856	Half cent; nickel	3 00
1858	Half dollar. Reverse is the reverse of Paquet half of 1859. Silver	9 00
1858	Set of pattern cents; twelve varieties. Proofs	6 00

U. S. SILVER DOLLARS.

1794	Uncirculated	$125 00
1794	Flowing hair	3 25
1795	Fillet head	3 25
1796	Large date, uncirculated	15 00
1796	Small date, very fine	5 25
1797	6 stars facing	5 25
1797	7 stars facing	4 00
1798	Large eagle, uncirculated	4 00
1798	Small eagle, 15 stars	5 50
1798	Small eagle 13 stars	6 00
1799	5 stars facing	4 00
1801	Barely circulated	9 00
1802	Struck over 1801, uncirculated	5 75
1803	Barely circulated	7 25
1804	Fine	325 00
1840	Beautiful proof	10 50
1845	" "	13 00
1851	" "	30 00
1852	" "	44 00
1853	" "	9 00
1853	Very fine	3 25
1854	" "	7 50
1854	Beautiful proof	19 00
1855	Very fine	6 50
1856	Beautiful proof	13 50
1856	Very fine	8 00
1868	Uncirculat'd, proof polish	3 50

HALF DOLLARS.

1794	Nearly uncirculated	$ 8 00
1796	Very fine	20 00
1797	Not much circulated	28 00
1801	" " "	20 00
1802	Very fine	13 00
1803	Barely circulated	3 50
1805	Struck over 1804	4 50
1805	Very fine	3 25
1805	Uncirculated	8 00
1820	"	3 25
1827	Fine proof	12 50
1829	" "	8 00
1836	Beautiful proof	10 00
1836	" " Gobrecht head	12 50
1838	Beautiful proof	7 50
1839	Liberty seated, beautiful proof	8 50
1846	Fine proof	5 00
1852	Uncirculated	3 00
1853	Fine proof	10 00

QUARTER DOLLARS.

1796	Very fine	$22 00
1804	" "	9 00
1805	" "	7 50
1806	" "	7 00
1815	" "	18 00
1821	Beautiful proof	8 00
1822	Fine proof	10 50
1823	Fair condition	23 50
1828	Beautiful proof	8 00
1835	" "	8 00
1842	" "	6 50
1847	" "	3 00
1854	" "	8 00
1856	" "	6 00

DIMES.

1796	Unusually fine	$ 5 25
1796	16 stars, good	3 12
1801	Barely fair	4 00
1803	Fine impression	3 00
1804	Unusually fine	10 00
1800	" "	11 25
1811	" "	4 50
1814	Uncirculated	4 00
1825	Beautiful proof	5 00
1846	Beautiful proof	5 75
1848	"	6 00
1856	Proof	4 00

HALF DIMES.

1794	Very fine	4 60
1766	"	3 00
1802	Extremely rare	23 00
1803	Uncirculated	11 00
1805	Very fine	4 00
1829	Fine proof	4 00
1846	" "	4 50
1855	Three cent beautiful proof	4 10

PROOF SETS.

1857	Beautiful set	16 00
1858	"	16 00
1859	"	7 00
1860	"	5 00
1861	"	4 00
1862	"	4 00
1863	"	3 50
1864	"	4 62
1865	"	5 00
1866	"	2 25
1867	"	4 00
1868	"	4 25
1869	"	5 50
1870	"	4 00
1881	"	4 00
1872	"	4 48
1873	"	10 00
1874	"	4 00
1875	"	4 00

COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

W. E. WINNER, Publisher.

Subscription per Year, - - - - - - - - 50 Cents.

KANSAS CITY, MO., DEC. 1875.

"Le Roi est Mort, Vive le Roi "

With the present number of the COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL our first year closes. It has been a very pleasant year to us, and upon looking back over our work it is a matter of self gratulation that we find so little to regret or be ashamed of. In a new and untried field of labor it was to be expected that numerous errors of style, typography and of fact would appear, but by the assistance of kind friends, and good printers, we have avoided such errors to an unusual degree, and can claim with reasonable and allowable pride that our little paper has in appearance and quality kept pace with the best Numismatic and Philatelic publications of the country. We have been so fortunate as to secure, not only during the past year but for the future, some of the very best contributors on both subjects, that the east and west afford. This statement is corroborated by the fact of a constantly increasing subscription list which, though not yet very remunerative is sufficiently so to warrant us in commencing at once upon another year's labors.

Our second volume will commence promptly in January and while our subscription price will continue the same as heretofore we shall spare no efforts to make the COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL fuller and more complete than ever in every particular, sparing no reasonable expense to embellish its pages with cuts or engravings of rare stamps, coins and medals when thereby we shall be able better to illustrate the text or gratify and interest our readers.

We shall be much gratified to receive communications from our friends upon all matters of interest connected with the subjects to which the JOURNAL is devoted, at the same time not feeling ourselves bound to publish any that are personal or offensive in style or any which, in our judgement will not be read with pleasure and profit by a majority of our readers.

In conclusion we hope to hear immediately from all of our old subscribers and advertisers and a great many new ones, for, as most people, though perhaps not all, know it costs money to buy paper and pay printers and engravers, and as we are of that class who must depend upon our labors for our living, we hope this gentle hint will be quite sufficient.

Copper Coinage of Europe.—Article I.

COINS OF AUSTRIA.

BY A. N. MCD. M.

COINS OF MARIA THERESA.

DEVICE.—Head of Maria Theresa, crowned, facing to the right. Legend, MARIA THERESIA-D-G-R-I G-H: B-R-A-AUST (Maria Theresa, Dei Gratia Roman Empress, Countess of Hungary, Bohemia, Roumania, Archduchess of Austria. REVERSE.—EIN KREUTZER, 1762-K. Below, surrounded by an ornamented frame, milled edge.

DEVICE.—Head of Maria Theresa, facing to the right, wearing a crown and a veil. Legend, M. THERESIA-D-G-R-I-H-B R-A AUST. REVERSE.—EIN KREUTZER, 1779. In ornamented frame, milled edge.

FRANCIS I.

DEVICE.—Head of Francis, with flowing hair: crowned, facing to the right. FRANCIS-D-G-R-I-S-A-G-E-I-R. REX. REVERSE.— EIN-KREUTZER, 1763 W. Milled edge.

JOSEPH II.

DEVICE.—Arms of Austria, crowned. Legend, JOS: II: D-G-R I S A-H B-REX A-A-M-B. REVERSE.—¼ KREUTZER, 1784-H. Milled edge.

DEVICE.—Head of Joseph, with flowing hair, crowned with laurel wreath, and facing to the right. Legend, JOS-II D G-R-I-S-A-G-E BU: BO: REX-A A. REVERSE.—EIN - KREUTZER, 1790 S. Surrounded by a wreath composed of olive and oak.

FRANCIS II.

DEVICE —Head of Emperor, facing to the right, crowned with laurel. Legend, FRANC. II-D-G-R. IMP-D B. REVERSE.—AD USUM-BELGII-AUSTRI, 1794. Surrounded by a wreath of laurel. This coin was coined for the use of Belgium.

Our Mints.

We find the following interesting table, showing what becomes of our old coin, in the annual report of Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, for the fiscal year ending June 30:

REDEEMED.	
Copper one-cent pieces.....	725,387
Nickel " "	2,491,835
Bronze " "	4,055,177
Bronze two-cent "	1,401,134
Nickel three-cent "	731,202
Nickel five-cent "	3,383,451
Total.....	12,698,186
REISSUED.	
Bronze one cent pieces.....	4,564,000
Nickel three cent "	761,400
Nickel five-cent "	3,872,000
Total.....	9,197,400
EXCHANGED.	
Copper one cent pieces.....	1,991
Bronze " "	10,002
Bronze two-cent "	4,500
Nickel five-cent "	995
Total.....	17,488
DELIVERED TO MELTER AND REFINER FOR MELTING.	
Copper one-cent pieces.....	1,667,231
Nickel " "	9,200,000
Bronze " "	64,000
Bronze two-cent "	1,463,724
Nickel three-cent "	27,000
Nickel five cent "	45,000
Total.....	9,466,955

The table given below is also very interesting, but we regret that it shows a decrease of nearly a third in the sale of silver proof sets:

STATEMENT OF MEDALS, PROOF COINS AND PATTERN PIECES, COINED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1875

	MADE.	SOLD.
Gold medals.....	109	109
Silver "	14,075	13,794
Bronze "	13,159	12,582
Gold proof sets.....	22	22
Silver " "	678	662
Total.....	28,043	27,169

The United States has issued, since the establishment of a mint, $1,074,720,575.94 in coin, over $25 00 for each citizen.

New Stamps for Bolivia.

Perhaps when this number of our paper reaches our readers, Bolivia will have issued a new set of postage stamps, which the National Bank Note Company of New York has prepared. Without doubt, they are the finest stamps ever made by this celebrated company, not excepting the current set of U. S. stamps, the essays submitted to the Egyptian government, or the recent stamp of Peru, all from the *atelier* of the National Bank Note Company.

The description of these stamps is as follows: There are four values. The principal design is the same for each, the minor details of each value differing. The design is separated into two parts by a curved band passing through the centre from right to left, in which is found the inscription, *Correos de Bolivia*, in shaded capitals. Above, surrounding a panoply of flags and arms, are twelve stars in a semi-circle; eagle with extended wings, in an oval ornamented frame; llama, sheep, mountains, etc Beneath, an open book, with the words, "La Ley" (The Law); and, finally, the value in letters and figures.

In the highest value, the design is surrounded by a pearled line. The size of the design is 15-16 by ¾ inches. The values and colors are, 5c, ultramarine; 10c, gray; 20c, green; 50c, carmine.

DUTCH INDIES.

A new value, 2½c, for these colonies, has appeared, corresponding in type, paper and preparation with the current stamp. It will be followed by stamps of ½c, 1½c, and 2c, which will then form a series similar to that existing in the mother country. Two-and-a-half c., yellow.

FINLAND.

A new value has appeared—8 p.; greenish blue.

SERVIA.

A German paper is authority for the statement that a new issue of stamps is preparing, as follows: 1 para, gray; 5 paras, green; 10 paras, violet; 15 paras, green; 20 paras, blue. Postal cards, 5 paras, violet; 5x5 paras, violet; 10 paras, green.

PUNJAUB.

Le Timbre Poste says that the following stamps exist: ½ anna, gray; 1 anna, solferino; 2 annas, yellow; 4 annas, green; 8 annas, ardoise.

We are not enabled to give cuts of these, but hope to do so in our next.

Counterfeits, and Who Sell Them.

I.

Ever since we began writing on the subject of postage stamps, it has been our aim to guide the young collector right, that he might be enabled to avoid the traps and snares which are laid for him by unscrupulous dealers and stamp "companies." Inasmuch as stamp collecting possesses attributes which many of the "sciences" would be proud to boast of, every collector should consider it the first duty to free it from all contaminations smelling of trickery, deceit, and fraud, whether found in high places or in low; and we feel asured that in continuing our efforts here, we will receive the support of every well-meaning collector.

We are also confident that our advice and counsel will be appreciated, particularly by those for whom it is meant—the beginner. Thousands of young collectors, who have started out with the idea of forming fine collections, have found out, perhaps too late, that their much prized rarities are in the main, vile forgeries. They placed entire trust in the parties with whom they corresponded, attracted by flaming advertisements of great bargains, only to find out that the promises held out to them were shams, and the dealers, swindlers. They had no opportunities of comparing specimens, and were thus, perforce, rendered easy victims to these designing scoundrels. If the matter ended here, the result to Philately would not prove so disastrous. But that it does not is seen every where in the scores of young amateurs who have become disgusted with the vile tricks played upon them; and, too discouraged to renew their collections, throw all up in despair, and thus Philately loses what might have proved shining ornaments. Our first advice, therefore, to the beginner, is to deal only with reputable concerns, and to shun every dealer who advertises "marvelously cheap stamps," or who offers monstrous "bargains." Stamps, like other commodities, have a market value, from which they vary little. He who buys in the hope that he will receive a prize of great value, will find before long, that he received only a blank.

It will be remembered that not long ago, certain parties in Philadelphia, named Patroni, Wilson, and one or two others, with various aliases, sent new foreign stamps all over the country, selling them at prices less than the cost to import them. These stamps were of Japan, Ecuador, Boliva, Venzuela, and many of the uncommon European stamps, and met with a ready sale. It is needless to say that they were all counterfeits, but so admirably executed that only an expert could detect them, and then only after the closest comparison. Some of these stamps fell into the hands of Mr. Joseph J. Casey, of New York City, who quickly detected their false character, and was not long in finding out the source from which they come. He immediately laid all the facts and documents before Mr. Sharretts, special agent of the New York post office, fixing these frauds upon Wilson, alias Sharpe, Patroni, and their friends, and in a very short time all these parties were arrested, and brought to trial for violating a law of Congress passed June 8, 1872, which law is as follows:

"Sec. 179. That any person who shall forge or counterfeit, or knowingly utter or use any forged or counterfeited postage stamp of any foreign government, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than two, nor more than ten years, at the discretion of the court.—[U. S. Statutes at large, vol. xvii, p. 300.]

We do not at present, know the full details of this trial, except that Patroni was found guilty. In our next we shall try to present the full facts to our readers. However, too much praise cannot be given Mr. Casey for his efforts in this matter, and we trust that the good work will go on until every dealer in forged stamps is compelled to quit his vile trade, or is sent to some prison to ponder over his crime.

There are others in the field yet, and our work will not have been finished until they are summarily dealt with. Who has not heard of S. Allan Taylor, one of the notorious Boston gang of swindlers and counterfeiters? They have been pests to the Philatelic community, and by their nefarious operations have well-nigh brought ridicule upon all classes of collectors. Heretofore, however, it was all rumor concerning Taylor. But now we are enabled to fix the charge of counterfeiting so tightly upon him that he will not be able to escape. Not long since he moved to No. 39 Nassau street, to resume his vile trade, and immediately published circulars offering remarkably cheap packets of rare stamps for sums which could not even buy a single specimen in any of packets, if the stamp was genuine. A trap was prepared to catch him, and it is needless to state he fell into it. In answer to a letter from a certain small dealer not far from Philadelphia, enclosing him money for stamps, S. Allan Taylor replied, in a very lengthy communication, under date of November 23, 1875. From this letter, which is in the possession of Mr. Casey, we take the following extracts:

"I am a business man and do business in a business manner, and make no false pretense. Many of the stamps I sell are counterfeit; but so long as jewelers continue to sell the Alaska diamond, just so long I take it I will continue to sell bogus stamps at two cents each, which is the price Scott sells United States local stamps at; and if he can sell counterfeits without imperiling his soul, I can do it also."

Aside from Taylor's confession of being a dealer in "counterfeits," his assertion that he makes no "pretense," or in other words does not misrepresent his stamps, can be easily refuted by examining his price lists, from which the buyer is led to infer that all the stamps offered are genuine. One thing which pains us very much however, is to find in this letter, a charge against Scott of also dealing in counterfeits. J. W. Scott, of Nassau street, New York, is the person meant, and many of our readers will be shocked to learn that this man has stooped to the vile trade of selling counterfeit "locals." Who touches pitch must be defiled. Unless Mr. Scott can prove that Taylor's assertion is false, his customers will be wary of continuing their dealings with him, as any person who deals in counterfeits of any kind, may not be particular how far he goes.

This much we do know, that Taylor, Scott, and another Yorker named Coster, are too intimate in their associations for the welfare of Philately; and furthermore, that Coster has not only given his sanction to the trade in these locals, but has also materially aided his bosom friend, Scott, in their manufacture.

In another paper we shall give more of this matter, and in the meantime will be thankful to our readers for any information they may possess regarding dealers in counterfeit stamps, so that we can push our inquiries until we have driven every vile swindler into jail.

Clippings.

We have from time to time received from our subscribers many interesting articles found in the papers in regard to stamps, coins, etc, and we take this occasion to say that we are always glad to receive them on account of the interest we feel in such matters, and for the reason that we are glad to know that our readers take an interest in our efforts.

These clippings we have published in many numbers of our paper, some on account of their absurdity as well as the merit contained in them. We therefore wish it understood that we by no means endorse either the sentiments or facts in any such articles.

In November's number will be found an article which says, "a small Moorish coin, bearing the date of 1283, *which is the oldest dated coin in existence.*"

We have since received, through the kindness of Mr. R. W. Mercer, 117 West Sixth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, a specimen of the Moorish coins alluded to, but unfortunately for the possessor of the rare one mentioned, this specimen bears the date(?) 1278, and Mr. Mercer informs us that he has still older dates.

The new German coin is composed of ten pieces, of which there were issued, up to October 9th, 1,354,213,920.33 Marks

New Coins.

The present coins of Bolivia are as follows:

Gold.	Silver.	Copper.
1 bolivar.	100 centavos	1 centavo.
½ "	50 "	
Escudo.	20 "	
	10 "	
	5 "	

PERU.

10 sole.	1 sol.	2 centavos.
20 "	50 cents.	1 "
5 sole.	20 cents.	
2 "	10 "	
1 sol	10 "	
	5 "	

CHILI.

1 condor.	100 cents.	1 centavo.
½ "	50 "	½ "
1 escudo.	20 "	
½ "	10 "	
	5 "	

BRAZIL.

1,000,000 reis.	2,000 reis.	40 reis.
mil reis.	1,000 "	20 "
20,000 reis.	500 "	
10,000 "		

The Philadelphia Mint made $5,717.16 profit on medals and proof coins, sold during the last fiscal year, the selling value of which was $16,186.00. Not a bad business.

The annual report of Dr. Linderman, director of the mint, shows that $50,000,000.00 in coin was exported during the year, in addition to $17,000,000.00 bullion

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" " " † " Dealers in Stamps.
" " " †† " Collectors of Stamps.
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PHILATELIC SECTION.

Crawford 1929





COIN & STAMP JOURNAL





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COIN & STAMP JOURNAL

IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

VOL. 2. KANSAS CITY, MO., JANUARY, 1876. NO. 1.

BAVARIAN COINS OF THE HOUSE OF WITTELSBACH.

BY A. N. M'D. M.

From the End of the Twelfth Until the Middle of the Sixteenth Century—1180 to 1550.

OTTO I. THE GREAT (DER GROSSERE.)

Count Palitinate in Bavaria descended from the house of Wittelsbach, reigned from 1180 to 1183.

1-2

OBVERSE.—The Emperor seated and crowned, holding in the left hand a "Lily—Sceptre;" the right is laid upon his breast. Behind him stands the Count Palitinate Otto of Wittelsbach as chief sword bearer. Reverse—A warrior in armor, with an uplifted sword in his right hand and a shield in his left, which he is holding before him; he is chasing a lion, which is seen fleeing to the right.

3

OBVERSE—Bust of Duke, with his head covered; in his right hand he holds a sword; in his left a flag; around the edge, roses. Reverse—A Bishop standing; in the right hand he holds a book; in the left a crooked staff (mitre).

4.

OBVERSE.—Bust of the Duke, with a "Pearl cap," holding in his right hand a sword; in his left a lily sceptre; around the edge, stars. Reverse—A Bishop seated, with a mitre in his right hand, and in his left perhaps a flag, but it cannot be seen distinctly on account of being very much rubbed. Note—The Bishop on the reverse is beyond a doubt Conrad II. (Cuno) of Raitenbach, who was Bishop of Regensberg from 1167 to 1185

LOUIS I. (LUDWIG I.) THE KEHLIAN (DER KEHLHRIMER).

5.

OBVERSE.—Bust of the Duke, crowned with with a Count's cap (Furstenhut); in each hand a lily. Reverse—Three pointed arches, the middle one larger than the other two; on each of the side arches is an eagle. In the middle arch is a man's head with a cap on. It also seems as if he had a beard. Note—The reverse of this coin resembles the oldest known seal of the city of Munich, 1239 This seal shows a pointed, arched gate, with two side towers, and over them an eagle, guarding. In the pointed arch there is represented a bearded head with a monk's cap on.

6.

OBVERSE.—Bust of Duke with a pearl cap, and in each hand a sword. Reverse—Three arches, over them two lions. In the middle arch a head with a tonsure; on the edge of both sides, stars.

7.

OBVERSE.—Bust of Bishop, with a two horned Bishop's hood on; in each hand he holds a cross: around the outside, stars. Reverse—Three arches, over them two lions. In the middle arch a head with a tonsure; on the side, stars.

8.

OBVERSE.—Bust with pearl cap, holding both hands open upon the breast. Going out from both sides of the arch is a curious circle-like decoration, by which at both sides a sword is upheld at the ends. The whole could also represent an angel with uplifted wings, around the edge, stars. Reverse—An eagle looking to the left. Around the border roses.

9.

OBVERSE.—A lion walking from the left side: around the border, stars. Reverse same as No. 8.

10.

OBVERSE.—A Duke's head, with pearl cap; the right hand held up, as if taking the oath; in the left a sword. Reverse.—An eagle looking to the right; around the border, roses.

11.

OBVERSE.—Bust facing to the left, with a cap on. In the left hand, holding a crown before himself; in the right a sword. Reverse—A figure seated, crowned, holding in the right hand a sword; the left is indistinct.

THE "QUEER."

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Jan. 1.—For some time counterfeit nickles have become very common here, and until to-day nothing was known as to where they came from.

These bogus coins have been traced to a young son of Col. J. S. Jones, warden of the penitentiary.

Upon being interrogated, he told the officers that he had been furnished the coin by certain prisoners to purchase tobacco for them

This led to an investigation, and it now turns out that the making of this "queer" has been going on in the penitentiary under the very eyes of the guards without discovery. The moulds for the coin were made by prisoners, and the metal used was amalgam used in plating harness in the harness shop

Finding the game was discovered, one of the convicts "squealed," and thereupon a search was made, which turned up about one hundred pounds of amalgam stored away for future use.

The counterfeit coin is a good imitation of the genuine.

COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

W. E. WINNER, Publisher.

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KANSAS CITY, MO., JAN. 1876.

WE wish to call the attention of stamp dealers to the advertisement of the *Allgemeiner Briefmarken Anzeiger* on last page, and to recommend those who desire foreign correspondence to advertise in its columns.

COIN SALE.

The Jewett collection will be sold by Bang's, Merwin & Co., at their rooms, 656 Broadway, N. Y., January 24th, and following days. As a collection of medals this has no snperior and collector's will not soon have as good a chance to make additions to their collections as this sale aflords.

A CHANGE.

Hereafter the Philatelic columns of the JOURNAL will be under the charge of Mr. Joseph J. Casey, of New York. We take the greatest pleasure in making this announcement, for it means success to the JOURNAL as a stamp paper.

In introducing Mr. Casey, it is need less to say anything in his favor, as he is well known to collectors in this country and in Europe, having for years been the conceded authority on all philatelic questions.

All communications for this depart ment, information and exchanges will be sent direct to him, care of box 1,698, New York City.

RARE AMERICAN COINS.

We will endeavor, from the facts within our reach, to show what are *our rare American coins*, and their value. We do not attempt to give all the sales that have taken place, but only a few in different years. The great difference in prices brought at these sales are not caused so much by the real changes in the value of the coins, as from other circumstances, such as bad weather, numerous sales in succession, and lastly, our present hard times.

THE DOLLAR OF 1794

is the first U. S. silver coin we will notice, and is, with the exception of 1804, the rarest of dollars. At the Mickley sale in 1867, the 1794 dollar brought $75.00. Described, "one of the finest dollars of this date in existence. The impression excellent and condition superb; much finer than one once sold for $285."

At the MacKenzie sale, June 23, 1869, one brought $145. Described, "This dollar is known to many collectors as the one sold in the collection of coins belonging to Mr. Zimoni, of Cincinnati, and is in my estimation the best that has ever been offered at auction, showing less marks of circulation than any other, *and very rare in this state of preservation.*" Another sold at the Fewsmith sale, Oct. 4, 1870, for $25. Described: "Good for date; obverse, head of Liberty bold and good; stars weak; date plain. Reverse, eagle and wreath well preserved; legend weak, extremely rare."

At Cauffman's sale, May 3, 1871, the price was $32. Described: "A better impression of this rare dollar than is usually found, being less injured by circulation than most of those offered at auction."

At a sale in New York, June 1, 1871, the dollar sold for the sum of $5.50. Thus described: "1794 dollar Had it not been for an imperfection in the planchet, which has partly erased the three first figures in the date, it might have been called very good for this rare date, as in other respects there is not much to find fault with."

Sandford's sale, November 1874, price procured was $180. Described: "This, in my opinion, is about the best impression that has ever been offered at Auction. It is but little circulated and is exceedingly rare in this condition."

Parker's sale, May 5, 1875, only $30. Described: "Rather weak date, head rubbed, altogether fair for this rare piece."

At a Philadelphia sale, Jan. 25, 1875, one sold for $41. Described: "1794. Very good for this rare date; the head on observe and eagle on reverse unusually bold; very desirable specimen; date all plain.

The one of Col. Cohen's collection, sold in October last, for $125. Described—"A remarkably fine impression of this date, being all but uncirculated on obverse and reverse, and as fine, if not finer, than the one sold in Mr. Sanford's sale, and extremely rare in this condition."

The last one sold, Col. J. H. Taylor's, November 16th, brought $100. Described.—"The best impression from the dollar dies of this date, and on the best planchet that I have ever seen—a remark I have often heard from others since the piece came into my hands. There has been a name engraved on the obverse and burnished out, the effect being observable, though not greatly hurtful; it is beautiful dollar, and equaled by few. Rare.

NEW JAPANESE COIN.

COPPER.

1. RIN. OBVERSE—Japanese inscription of value. REVERSE—sun in center encircled by Japanese inscription and value (1 rin) in English. The coin is circular with Smooth raised edges. Size intermediate between our 5 and 10 cent pieces. In face value equal to one mill.

½ Sen. OBVERSE—Japanese inscription of value surrounded by a wreath REVERSE—Dragon in center surrounded by dotted circle. Japanese inscription and value in English in the border. Edges smooth with dotted line just inside the edge. 1 sen. and 2 sen, same as ½ sen.

SILVER.

5 Sen. Same as ½ sen. copper. 10 sen, 20 sen, 50 sen, 1 yen. OBVERSE—Sun in center surrounded by wreath. REVERSE—Same as ½ sen. copper except that the English inscription is ommitted.

All of these coins are circular and correspond in size and face value to the U. S. coins of the same denominations.

☞The rise of the London mint during the past two centuries is shown by the fact that the total amount of gold bullion brought in for coinage between 1660 and '66 was only 60 000 ounces, or about £234,000, and the average value of the parcels was, to modern ideas, extremely small, the largest having been 3432 ounces, and the smallest one ounce 17 pennyweights and 4 grains. "A Booke for the Dies of Gold in 1676 and 1677" also contains many curious entries, among which, in "account of good dies of several sorts for the coynage of gold and silver, taken the 4th day of October, 1677, in the custody of the gravers," are "dies for the healing piece with the angell" and "dies for the healing piece with the shipp," which evidently have reference to the practice o "touching" for the "king's evil."

NEW THINGS.

TURKEY.

This country is fast taking advantage of ostal improvements, and has appeared with a ostal card. According to "Le Timbre Poste;" he card was issued on November 12. It bears n the middle of the upper portion in Arabian haracters, the inscription: *Posta Hane Amire-in Atchik mouhabere corakisi*, which means, ostal Administration, correspondence on open aper. Below, in Arabian characters, sepa-ated by a line, "Postal Administration, I." Ottoman" in gothic characters. Further own, "Correspondence Card," and a frame or the stamp. Above this, ...le.....187, nd in the following line M, and three lines for he address. The whole is surrounded by a rame formed of three small lines. The im-ression is lithographic, on greyish-white card. hese cards are for local use in Constantinople, nd bear the stamp of 20 paras, green, sur-harged *cheir* in a dotted circle, placed in the ame spoken of above. 20 paras, green on hite.

EMPIRE OF GERMANY.

From our Belgian contemporary we learn hat there will be a change in the stamps, and robably by this time, has already taken place. he following is a complete list:

Postage stamps,	3	pfennige,	green.
" "	5	"	deep green.
" "	10	"	carmine.
" "	20	"	blue.
" "	25	"	red-brown,
" "	50	"	red.
" "	1	mark	violet.
" "	2	"	orange.
Tax-stamp,	10	pfennige,	grey, surcharged red.
Envelope,	10	"	carmine.
Band,	3	"	green.
Postal cards,	3	"	green.
Reply cards,	5x5	"	deep green.
Despatch Cards,	10	"	carmine, (for military use).
" "	20	"	blue.
" "	30	"	brown.
" "	40	"	yellow-ochre.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Messrs De La Rue & Co., of London, are eparing a new set of stamps for this colony. was thought that the Queen's head would place the vessel on these stamps. But as the ange was not thought advisable, it has been termined to retain the vessel.

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE.

A new value, of the current type, has just peared—the 40 reis, blue.

BAVARIA.

Before the new set appears, collectors should ocure the old set with a new watermark of *dulating* lines. The innovation has been nd in three values, but perhaps exists in all. ese values are

1 Kr., green.
3 " rose.
7 " blue.

UNITED STATES.

It having been reported that new values of stamps were in preparation, inquiry was de at the Continental Bank Note Co., of New York, for the facts; but no facts could be given, as no changes or new values have as yet been contemplated. The Continental Bank Note Company has the contract for printing all the government postage stamps, and it certainly ought to be well informed in its own business. This rumor, like many others emanating from the same source, is made out of whole cloth.

COUNTERFEITS.

Collectors, even knowing ones, are so often deceived by forgeries of the Swiss Cantonal stamps, that any information concerning them is welcomed. Rev. Dr. Earee, of "Spud Papers" renown, has in the December *Philatelist*, given some excellent notes on the stamps of Zurich. In the hope that our readers may find profit in the knowledge therein conveyed, we reprint the article entire:

ZURICH, 1843, 6 RAPPEN.—Of this stamp there are no fewer than six types, all very puzzling to the unlearned. These types differ from each other in the position of the lines forming the oblique black network, and in the size and spacing of the letters of ZURICH. The forgers have chosen type II for imitation. Until E. Fohl's forgeries appeared upon the scene, a couple [?] of years ago, there was not much difficulty in telling the genuine stamp, as there was no trema (¨) over the U of ZURICH; but Mr. Fohl kindly remedied this little mistake, and so deprived us of one sure test. I need not trouble our readers with the different types, but will simply show the difference which exists between the genuine stamp and the forgeries; choosing, as far as possible, only those features which are common to *all* types of the genuine.

Genuine.—Lithographed in a greasy-looking black ink, on greyish-white paper. A number of faint pink lines cross the stamp below the impression; in some places vertically, and in others horizontally. These lines are placed in a peculiar way, two and one—that is to say, first two lines close together, then one line a little apart, then two lines close together again, etc. This peculiarity in the *burele* is a good test. The five square dots which form the cross in the left upper corner, are quite distinct from each other. There are eight fine black lines running across the top of the stamp, behind the word ZURICH, not counting the two thick lines above and below the word. In some copies the eighth line is very difficult to see (*sic*) as it almost touches the thick line under ZURICH; but it is there nevertheless. There are also eight lines in the lower label, containing the words "Cantonal-Taxe," and those, are easier to count than the others. The inner curl of the body of the 6 does not stop short when it reaches the inside of the curve, but runs down by the side of the up-stroke halfway to the bottom again. This is another good test. The next test, which is a very trustworthy one, is rather difficult to explain without diagrams, but I will do my best to put it clearly. The groundwork of the stamp is formed by thin black lines, in sets of four, crossing each other obliquely. The arrangement of these lines differs in each of the types, but fortunately the forgeries do not agree with any type. The following tables will show the differences. The central numeral shows the number of perfect sets of four lines; the first figure shows the number of lines in the imperfect set at the top (if any); and the last number shows the number of lines in the imperfect set at the bottom (if any).

Table I. Lines running from right-hand top to left-hand bottom. (Begin to count at left-hand top corner).

Type 1.—	2 lines—	15	sets of four—	2	lines.
" 2.—		15	" "	3	"
" 3.—		15	" "	3	"
" 4.—		16	" "		
" 5.—	2 lines—	15	" "	1	"

Table II. Lines running from left-hand top to right-hand bottom. (Begin to count at right-hand top corner).

Type 1.—		16	sets of four—	1	line.
" 2.—	3 lines—	15	" "	1	"
" 3.—	2 "	15	" "	3	"
" 4.—	1 "	15	" "	3	"
" 5.—		16	" "		

I hope I have made this clear to the reader, though rather confusing. I fancy these tables may be useful in detecting other forgeries besides the one now in hand.

Postmarks.—The usual postmark is a very pretty cross, somewhat like the cross-pattee on our black penny stamp, but rather more ornamented. It is struck in either red or black; the red being the commoner of the two.

Gum.—The gum is brown, but most of the specimens I have seen, have had the gum removed before coming into my hands.

Burele.—Our readers will please remember that besides the stamps with vertical, and those with horizontal *burele* there are others which have no *burele* at all. However, the other tests here given, will be sufficient to insure the detection of any forgeries which may exist without *burele*, though all the forgeries I have ever come across possess the *burele*.

Forged.—Lithographed in jet-black on very white paper. The *burele* is composed of single lines, at equal distances apart. The five dots in the top left-hand corner almost always run into each other, forming a solid cross; and in the lightly printed copies, where they do not happen to run together, they are too near the centre of the little square which contains them. The dots touch the boundary lines of the square in the genuine stamps. The name in label contains only six fine horizontal lines inside the thick boundary line. There are seven lines in the bottom label. The tail of the 6 stops short where it meets the body of the figure. For the groundwork, beginning to count from the left-hand top corner, there are seventeen complete sets of four lines; and beginning to count from the right-hand top corner, the figures are 0.16.2. It will be seen that these figures do not agree with any type. Besides the forgeries just described, I have before me four others from Mr. Philbrick's collection of forgeries, all different. The oblique lines of the groundwork in these forgeries are as follows:

No. 1.—2.18.2; and 2.18.2.
" 2.—3.14.1; and 0.15.0.
" 3.—0.16.3; and 0.16.3.
" 4.—0.16.2; and 2.15.2.

It will be observed that none of these forgeries correspond with any type of the genuine.

All Zurich stamps having 1843 in the angles, either one figure in each, or in any pair or combination, are false and may be condemned at a glance.

Postmarks.—Five thick parallel bars ornament the forgeries. I have never seen such a postmark on the genuine stamps.

Gum, etc.—The forgeries are ungummed, and printed in sheets of 20, 4x5.

A CENTENIAL ENVELOPE.

Our readers will be rejoiced to hear that the Postoffice Department intends issuing a Centennial stamped envelope, which will be made on the Centennial grounds. We presume that one real object of this envelope will be to show one feature of the Postoffice Department—

namely, the preparation of stamped envelopes,—as it is the intention to manufacture this Centennial envelope entirely and exclusively within the buildings of the Government, erected for the purpose of exhibiting. What the design is (the real value will be "three cents"), or who will manufacture the envelopes, we do not know. This much we do know, that no pains will be spared to get up a stamped envelope which will be a work of art, as well as a memorial of our Centennial.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POCKET CATALOGUE, *Published by H. P. Child & Co., Kansas City:*

This is a neat, twenty-four page catalogue, of "United States and Foreign Stamps," not very elaborate, or complete, but small enough and ample enough to answer the wants of the beginner. What particularly commends it is its small size, neat appearance, and cheapness; the latter being a chief essential of all publications. The CATALOGUE is distributed gratuitously. Whether this is a new departure in the way of stamp catalogues, we are not informed. Its size is sufficient to hope that it is and that before long this firm will publish a more complete catalogue for the pocket, embracing all known varieties, with the prevailing market price of every stamp. We should also suggest that prominent Revenue and Proprietary stamps be included in the same volume. Such an addition to philatelic literature, would, we are sure, meet with approval from all classes of collectors.

DEPRECIATING THE TRADE DOLLAR.

The fallacious project of coining a U. S. "trade dollar," with the purpose of getting a share of the China banking and exchange business, has had one curious result. The dollars made were made worth $1.03 in gold, and coming into circulation in Nevada, are "clipped," with a handsome profit to the operator.—*Exchange.*

The American Journal of Microscopy and Popular Science, is the title of a new journal which, though specially devoted to the microscope and its revelations, also takes in a great many outside subjects of deep interest. It is very fully illustrated with new engravings, and the information which it contains is reliable, practical and interesting. Every one interested in botany, entomology, or natural history of any kind, would do well to get a specimen number, whether they own a microscope or not. The subscription is only fifty cents a year, and specimen copies will be sent free to any address by the Handicraft Publication Company, 37 Park Row, New York.

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COIN & STAMP JOURNAL

IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

VOL. 2. KANSAS CITY, MO., FEBRUARY, 1876. NO. 2.

DANA BICKFORD'S INTERNATIONAL COIN.



The leading journals throughout this country and Europe are discussing the necessity for an "international coin," having been aroused to its importance by a resolution offered in the Senate by Senator Sherman. But Mr. Sherman's plan will meet the same difficulty that our government has contended with for years, viz., to obtain a coin having a relation of value to the present coins of other nations, without having their denominational value and design changed. This difficulty has been overcome, and to Mr. Dana Bickford, of New York city, the original inventor of the automatic knitting machines, belongs the honor.

Mr. Bickford, while traveling in Europe, experienced the difficulties and inconveniences that European travelers are subjected to, of having to provide money current in each country he visited, and at times ignorant of its value in our money. Having upon one occasion been particularly annoyed, he determined, if possible, to overcome the difficulty, and being a man of great inventive capacity, was not long in arriving at his present plan, and designed a coin that shows on its face its value in our money and that of the principal commercial nations of the world.

The United States and foreign governments have endeavored for years, and spent thousands of dollars, to perfect a system of "international coinage," but have been unable to get a coin that would prove acceptable to the principal nations, as each one has a peculiar design for its coin, which it is unwilling to change entirely. With Mr. Bickford's coin this difficulty is removed, as each government can fully display its design and value on one side, and on the other show the value of the coin in the currencies of the different nations, also the fineness of the metal and number of grammes without altering their values, and but slightly changing designs.

Shortly after Mr. Bickford returned from Europe he called on Dr. Henry R. Linderman, the director of the United States Mint, and submitted to him his design for an international coin. After carefully examining it the director was so much impressed with its importance, and the great saving the adoption of such a coin would be to our government, that with his usual foresight and penetration he at once ordered sample coins struck off at the Philadelphia Mint, which proved entirely satisfactory and practical. It is not generally known that the *annual* expense to our government for recoinage and waste on coin entering this country from abroad is *half* a *million* dollars, and the same waste and expense is incurred by foreign governments.

This great expense can be saved by adopting Mr. Bickford's plan, at the same time giving us a coin that will pass current in nearly all countries, as there is every reason to suppose that foreign governments will also adopt it. If so, their money would circulate with us the same as our own, as each piece would show its value in our currency.

Mr. Bickford's plan will also greatly aid our government in increasing the outlet for its surplus silver as to place his design on the "Director's Trade Dollar," and its fractional parts, will largely increase the circulation in China and Japan.

By the advice of the director and of many Senators and members of the last Congress, and other prominent citizens throughout the country who have examined the coin, Mr. Bickford is about to submit his coin to Congress for its adoption.

Petitions are being signed by governors, mayors, bank officers, Boards of Trade and Commerce, merchants and others, urging its immediate adoption, that the coin may be ready by the time the Centennial exhibition opens, as foreign visitors will find it easier and more satisfactory to make purchases and payments in coin representing their country's value than with our present currency, the value of which many of our visitor will be entirely ignorant of, thus putting in circulation an amount of coin that will prove a step toward specie payments.

As its adoption will save our government annually so large an amount of money, without any increase in the expense of coinage, it should, as a matter of economy and convenience, be at once adopted. Being a matter in which every citizen is interested, we hope all will join the petition to Congress. While our country is indebted to Mr. Bickford as the originator of the coin, we are equally indebted to Dr. Linderman for his superior judgment in appreciating its importance and ordering the sample coins. But for him it might have remained unnoticed for months.—*Inq., Phila.*

The Roman Catholics are building a grand fountain in Philadelphia to commemorate the Centennial. They will issue some time the present month a medal bearing on one side a picture of the fountain and the words, "In Honor of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Independence," and the reverse bearing the official badge of the Catholic Total Abstinence Beneficial Union, with the words, "1876—A Tribute to American Liberty—1876."—*Ex.*

COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

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KANSAS CITY, MO., FEB. 1876.

RARE AMERICAN COIN.

DOLLAR OF 1804.

The Mint report shows the coinage of dollars of this year to have been 19,570. But there can be no doubt that the records are wrong, for if that number of pieces had been put into circulation it could hardly become as rare as it is, and the numerous errors in the early records of the Mint proves plainly that they can not be relied on.

The few public sales of this coin that we find were,

The one in Mr. Mickley's collection, which was sold in 1867, and brought $750.

Described: "This piece is regarded by all American collectors as the gem of Mr. Mickley's collection. It has been in circulation, but is still in the finest condition, retaining its brilliancy of surface, and being entirely uninjured. It was obtained many years ago from the Bank of Pennsylvania, and is beyond question, not only *genuine* but *original*. Of the four specimens known, two, it is certain, were struck at a period subsequent to 1804, and till one was recently obtained by Col. Cohen from Richmond, this was supposed to be *the only original one existing*."

The dollar in the collection of Prof. J. M. Macallister, sold Sept. 24, 1873, for $75.00.

Described: "Fine; and if a genuine original dollar of this date, very valuable. There being some controversy on this point, it is due the owner to say that he proposes personally to offer proof of its authenticity, and to guarantee the same to the purchaser. This assurance from the very responsible owner, and the right of private judgment, which in such a case will always be exercised, reduces the affair to a sufficiently fine point, and there we will leave it."

At the Sanford sale Nov. 27, 1874, the price received was $700.00.

Described: "This dollar I guarantee is original, and a remarkably fine impression, and is known to be one of, if not the *most* rare piece in the American series, not more than four or five being known to collectors in the United States."

The one sold at the Stenz sale May 17, 1875, as the price shows, was very doubtful, and brought only $3.75.

Described: "Stained and somewhat rubbed, but still in very good condition. [Accompanying this coin is the following note: "Obtained through great personal exertions from Dr. Liebig, from the collection of his intimate friend, the celebrated Prof. Schledchausen, now deceased." This information is interesting, yet the great traveler may have been imposed upon. the motive to do it was large, on account of the extreme rarity and great value of a dollar of this date. It would be rash to decide absolutely against its authenticity, but the purchaser must exercise his own judgment.]

The last one sold, at Col. Cohen's sale Oct. 25, 1875, for $325.

Described: "This extremely rare dollar was procured from Richmond, Virginia, where it was known to Col. Cohen to exist for many years before it came into his possession. It has been more circulated than either of the two previously sold at auction, and has every appearance of having been struck off in the year of its date, and is guaranteed to be original."

WALNUT MEDALS.

Mr. Jno. W. Haseltine has for sale six Centennial Medals struck in black walnut, which we think are the greatest curiosities in this line we have ever met. They are of well seasoned wood and have a finish equal to bronze medals, and sell for only $1.50 per set.

A famous cabinet of ancient Scotch coins has been sold in London, realizing nearly $20,000. A farthing of Robert Bruce brought $290; a half St. Andrew of Robert III., $240; a unique lion of Queen Mary, struck in 1553, $525. This beats the savings bank hollow. If a man will only keep his cents long enough he may realize a fortune.

JEWETT SALE.

January 24 to 28—Cards and Medals.

Levick's (store card), 904 Broadway; very rare; white metal	$5 00
Gold Salute, Henry V. of England	10 50
Lincoln Medal, head to left; "The President of the U. S., 1861; reverse, "The rail splitter of 1830; size, 26	3 50
Henry Clay, head to left, in wreath; "Henry Clay, the farmer of Ashland, etc."; reverse, "Nominated by the Baltimore Convention"; silver; size, 23	4 00
General Grant, head to right; "Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant"; reverse, eagle over shield; no inscription; copper; size, 25	4 75
FOREIGN SILVER COIN.	
1853—Large Medalic Thaler of Munster; religious inscriptions on both sides; good and rare	7 00
1549—Thaler of Henry, Duke of Brunswick, and R. Bust to left	6 00
HUNGARY, BOHEMIA, ETC.	
1559—Thaler of Ferdinand, Elector of the Roman Empire, etc.; reverse, Austrian eagle	3 75
1859—Thaler of Maximilian II., King of Hungary and Bohemia; reverse, Arch Duke of Austria	5 75
1626—Double Thaler of Leopold, of Austria	8 25
1621—Medal Thaler of Gabriel; reverse, Arms of Hungary	4 25
1944—Thaler of Ferdinand III., of Osnaburg	3 25
1689—A magnificent Medal of Leopold, King of Hungary and Bohemia; reverse, pine apple in wreath	10 25
1796—Large date; very fair	3 00
1798—Small eagle; 13 stars; very good	4 00
1801—Barely fair	3 00
1851—Beautiful proof	34 00
1852— " "	41 00
1854—Fair impression	4 25
1855— " "	4 50
1856— " "	4 00
1857—Much better impresssion; nearly uncirculated	3 25
1858—Beautiful proof	11 50
HALF DOLLARS.	
1796—Rather poor	11 50
1797—Poor	8 00
1801—Barely fair	3 00
1802— "	3 12
1848—Frankfurt; obverse, double eagle; reverse, "Erzherzog Johann von oster reich."	3 00
1863—Medal Thaler, on occasion of the meeting of twenty-eight sovereign Princes	3 50
1861—This double thaler bears the likeness of Fanny Janauscheck	6 50
SWEDEN, DENMARK, ETC.	
1614—Crown of Gustavus Adolphus	5 50
1673—Medal Crown of Gustavus Adolphus	5 50
1671—Medal Crown of Charles I.	6 50
1730—A funeral medal crown of Frederick III.	5 00
AMERICAN SILVER—DOLLARS.	
1794—"This has a very few scratches over the surface, which could be entirely removed by a graver; it would be a very fair impression for that date"	45 00

THE NEW STAMPS FOR BRITISH GUIANA.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. De la Rue & Co., of London, we have received a tracing of the design of the new stamps in preparation for British Guiana. Within a solid band, arched at top and bottom, is the figure of a ship in full sail, to right. The band bears the inscription, in white letters, commencing at the lower left corner, "*Daneus Petineusque Vicissem*," the lower portion of the band filled with scroll work. Surrounding this is a plain rectangular frame work, containing in solid letters, "BRITISH GUIANA," to left and right; "Postage" and value in letters and figures. Filling in the spaces between this outer frame and the inner band, are small ornaments on solid ground. Judging from the tracing, the stamp will be very beautiful. At the date of the letter conveying the intelligence, (Jan. 10), the colors and values had not been determined.

For the sake of Philately, we are glad that British Guiana had independence enough to stick to its old emblem, the ship, although efforts were made to replace it by the youthful portrait of Queen Victoria. It has, besides, afforded Mess. De La Rue & Co. the opportunity of showing what they can do in the direction of emblematic design.

REVENUE CHRONICLE.

Possessing peculiar facilities for noting all w issues and changes in Revenue stamps, particularly the private proprietary stamps his country, collectors of revenues may rest ured that their interests will be well taken e of. This month we note several changes our proprietary stamps.

RICHARDSON MATCH CO.

On the 1c. and 3c. stamps, the name, "D. M. CHARDSON" has been erased, and the name the new corporation, "Richardson Match , inserted. 1c. black; 3c, blue.

FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

On the stamp the word "Pittsburg" is erased, "J. E. Schwartz & Co." inserted. "Penn-vania" is erased, and "Pittsburg" inserted. red.

CROOK'S WINE OF TAR.

The name "S. N. Smith & Co." replaces the ne, "Oliver Crook & Co." There is no other nge. 4c. black.

FRANKLIN MATCHES.

The name "E. K. Smith" is inserted above word "Matches." 1c., blue.

MANSFIELD & HIGBEE.

The name of the new firm, "S. Mansfield & " is inserted. In place of "MEMPHIS, N.," are "SOLE PROPRIETORS." 1c., blue.

W. S. KYLE.

The name "A. Messenger" is inserted in e of the name "W. S. Kyle." 1c., black.

L. G. HUNT.

We have seen this watch stamp, printed in , with the name "Griggs & Goodwill" rted. This stamp is already obsolete, but appear in another form. 1c., green.

GOLDBACK & CO.

The name of this firm disappears on the p, and is replaced by "A. Goldback." 1c. n.

E. R. T. MATCH.

he "E. R. T." has disappeared, and in its we find "Ives & Judd." 1c., green.

GREENLEAF & CO.

his company, having changed hands, the ntion of the abbreviation "B J. & Co." inserted in the medallion. Another change aken place; "Greenleaf & Co." and "B. Co." are both erased, and the names, by & Sons," inserted.

GRIGGS & SCOTT.

ese names disappear to give place to the s "G. W. H. Davis." 1c., black.

P. EICHELE & CO.

e "P." has been dropped, and the firm appears by "Eichele & Co." 1c., blue.

ALEXANDER'S MATCHES.

o changes have taken place in this stamp. xander's" was changed to "Eisenhart." tamp now appears with the name "J. W. hart." We believe the color will be or- vermilion. 1c., orange-vermilion.

ÆTNA MATCH CO.

e names "Ziseman, Griesheim & Co." been stricken out, and "F. Mansfield & inserted. 1c., blue

W. D. CURTIS.

The name changed to E. W. King." "Oshkosh, Wisconsin," is also stricken out, and "St. Paul, Minn.," inserted. 1c., green.

SWIFT & COURTNEY.

The name in this stamp now reads, "Swift & Courtney and Beecher & Co. 1c., blue.

From the above list it will be seen that nineteen new stamps, virtually, are awaiting entrance into collectors' albums.

NEW REVENUES--U. S. PROPRIETORY.

The contract for printing the private proprietary stamps having fallen into the hands of the National Bank Note Company, of New York, we expected to find beautiful work. And we have not been disappointed. No medicine or match proprietor need now hesitate to get a private-die stamp, as judging from the specimens of new stamps which we have seen, the National Bank Note Company is putting out magnificent work. The first stamp we believe, and which bids fair to take the first rank among proprietaries, is that made for "Wishart's Pine Tree Cordial." In shape it is like the "Jayne" stamp. The center is occupied by a broad ring, from the lower part of which run two curved labels, and pine-trees on either side. Above is the word "Registered;" below, "Trade Mark," and a curved label close to the under side of the ring contains the inscription, "for all lung diseases." On either end is the figure 4. "U-S. Internal Revenue" and "Proprietary" along the upper border of the stamp; "Four Cents" —"Four Cents" along the low The ringer. bears the name "Wisharts;" within the circle, "Pine Tree;" the curved labels "Tar Cordial." The name of the company and their place of business, we purposely omit, for obvious reasons. Wishart's Tar Cordial. 4c., black(?)

Another new stamp has beeen prepared for Dr. Simmons, famous for decorating books, etc., with flaming annnouncement that Senator so-and-so was cured by using certain of Dr. Simmons' remedies. This stamp is of the ordinary size, with portrait, presumably, of Dr. Simmons; above the name, and address; below, two labels inscribed — "Family Medicines." Value in upper corners, and in letters on sides, Dr. Simmons. 1c., black(?)

And still another, but this time a match stamp, most faultless in execution. A portrait to right in circle, on either side a delicate monogram formed of the letters F. Z. & C. Above the portrait curved labels inscribed "U. S. Internal Revenue" and value "One Cent." Below, similar labels, inscribed "F. Zaiss & Co." "Matches." Figure of value, in either corner. E. Zaiss & Co., 1c., blue.

And yet a fourth, or rather the old McMunn stamp, with a new face and new value. The name S. B. & D. Sands, makes way for M. P. J. & H. M. Sands. The inner circle bears the figure "2" instead of "1," and "50 cts. replaces "25 cts." Munn's Elixir of Opium. 2c., green.

Still we have not exhausted the field. Collectors all know the white and buff "Bryam Carlton Match" wrappers, and what ugly things they are. The National Bank Note Company would have some of them, and have prepared two new ones, which are printed from type metal, and are perfect marvels of what can be done in this style of engraving and printing. Only an expert would distinguish the fact that they are not steel-plate engravings. With the exception of the portraits, which are turned in the opposite directions, the main features of the old wrappers are preserved.

"Bryam Matches." Head to left, 1c. white. "Bryan & Carlton." Heads to left, 1c., buff.

SOME VARIETIES OF U. S. PROPRIETARIES.

In the collection of the editor of the stamp department of this journal, are some gems which deserve special notice, which is now given to collectors for the first time, wholly from a desire to prove to them that the COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL will make every endeavor to merit the fullest support.

The first is a fine proof impression of the V. R. Powell match wrapper, black on white paper. It is in most beautiful preservation, and is without doubt, unique.

The second is a fine proof impression of "Brandreth's Pills," and we believe is a veritable essay. It corresponds in size to to the large Allcock's Plaster stamp. Instead of the inscription "United States certificate for genuineness," found in the circular label around the trade mark, are the words "Guaranteed genuine." One can readily understand why this stamp was suppressed, from the fact that the Government will not guarantee the genuineness of any patent medicine. On the back of the card upon which it is mounted is a seal bearing "Jos. R. Carpenter, Nov. 24, '74. This is undoubtedly unique.

The third is a die proof impression in black, of the "Home Bitters Company" stamp, and is really beautiful.

The fourth is a die-proof impression in blue, of the small B. Bendle match stamp.

There is another, a fine die-proof of Laird's "Bloom of Youth."

All these impressions are in India paper, the only proper medium for setting of the beauty of execution in these stamps.

There is another stamp which has hitherto escaped the attention of collectors, and for the time being may be called a rarity. It is about the size of the long "Ayer's" stamp. In the centre is a circle bearing a device of eagle and shield, around the circle "U. S. Inter. Revenue." The ends are ornamented with value in figure and letters Between these and the central device is the inscription, in shaded cap itals in shaded ground work, "Celebrated West India Stomach Bitters," and name and address of proprietors, which we do not feel at liberty to announce just yet, until permission is received from the proprietors.

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COIN & STAMP JOURNAL

IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

VOL. 2. KANSAS CITY, MO., MARCH, 1876. NO. 3.

BAVARIAN COINS OF THE HOUSE OF WITTELSBACH.

BY A. N. M'D. MURDOCK.

[*Continued.*]

OTTO II., THE ILLUSTRIOUS. 1231–1253.

12.

Obverse—Bust of the Duke, with a pearl cap on; in his right hand is a sword, in his left a full grown lily; around the border stars. *Reverse*—St. Peter seated with a tonsure on his head; in his right hand he holds a key, and in his left a fish; around the border, roses.

13.

Obverse—Bust of a Bishop, with a two-horned bishop's hood on; the right hand is held up after manner of blessing; in the left a mitre. *Reverse*—St. Peter as on the last (No. 12).

14.

Obverse—Head looking to the left, with curly hair. *Reverse*—The lion of the Palatinate, looking to the left.

LOUIS II., THE STRICT. 1253–1294.

15.

Obverse—An animal walking to the left; to all appearances it is a dog, but the tail is very thick. *Reverse*—The impression is very light, and shows, to all appearances, two busts side by side, of which the covering of the head of one only is shown, and that is on the left hand figure, and it is a Prince's cap.

NOTE.—Mr. J. P. Beierlein, says: "This is probably a pfenning of Ingolstadt, during the reign of the two brothers." And he further says, "I have only a single speciman of this coin, on which the reverse is poor, on account of which the explication is made even more doubtful."

16–19.

Obverse—The head of a monk (coat of arms of the city of Munich) to the right, with a hood drawn forward on the head. *Reverse*—Lightly coined, and there is to be seen on a few specimens a lion looking to the left.

LOWER BAVARIA. 1255–1340.

HENRY I., AFTER THE OLD ENUMERATION OFTEN CALLED HENRY VIII. 1253–90.

20–21.

Obverse—H-DVX (also HDVX); panther looking to the left; around the border, stars. *Reverse*—A Bishop standing, with bishop's cap and mitre; the right hand raised to bless; beside him on the left, the Duke standing with the prince's cap on; in the right hand a sword and the left held up in the manner of taking oath; around the border, roses.

22–23.

Obverse—Bust of St. Peter, with tonsure; in his right hand is a key, and in the left a fish; below is a figure resembling a boat; around the border, stars. *Reverse*—Same as that on 20–21.

24–26.

Obverse—The Lower Bavarian panther looking to the left. *Reverse*—Dog walking to the right, over whose shoulders are three flower stems.

27.

Obverse—Dog walking to the right, over whose back are three flower stems. *Reverse*—Within four arches, five roses without stems.

28.

Obverse—Duke's head, with a prince's cap; in the right hand a sword, and in the left a spear with a flag on it. *Reverse*—The Regensberg Keys, crossed on a shield made up of small half-circles.

29–30.

Obverse—Duke's bust, with prince's cap, and cloak open at the breast; in the right hand a sword, in the left a battle ax. *Reverse*—The Regensberg Keys, crossed on a shield composed of half-circles.

31.

Obverse—Bishop's bust; the right hand is upheld in the act of blessing; in the left a mitre. *Reverse*—The Regensberg Keys, crossed on shield composed of half circles.

32.

Obverse—Bishop's bust, smaller than the last, and differently clothed; a mitre in the left hand and in the act of blessing with his right. *Reverse*—Regensberg Keys, crossed on shield composed of half circles.

OTTO III. 1290–1312.

33–34.

Obverse—A bust with flowing hair; H–O at sides; below the bust, three dots. *Reverse*—Two busts under pointed arches; the one to the right a Bishop, the one to the left the Duke, with prince's cap on.

35–36.

Obverse—A bust under an arch. *Reverse*—Two busts under pointed arches; the right hand one a Bishop, the left the Duke, with prince's cap on.

37.

Obverse—A bust with flowing locks; at sides H–O. *Reverse*—The impression is very light, and dimly shows the busts of the Bishop and the Duke.

38.

Obverse—The letter S surrounded by four roses. *Reverse*—Two busts under pointed arches; the one to right a Bishop, with mitre, and the one to the left the Duke, with prince's cap.

RUDOLPH I., THE STUTTERER. 1294–1317.

39–40.

Obverse—A bust of the Munich Monk, with a hood on, looking to the left; holding a Pilgrim's staff before him; on his left shoulder a deeply imprinted cross. *Reverse*—The lion of the Palatinate crowned, facing to the left.

41.

Obverse—An animal walking to the left, over which are the letters R–L. (Rudolph and Louis). This animal is perhaps the panther of Ingolstat. *Reverse*—The "Wicker Shield of Bavaria;" at each side a branch of olive; around the border, stars.

42.

Obverse—An animal having a dog's head; facing to the right. *Reverse*—The Bavarian "Wicker Shield;" around it are stars.

LOUIS IV., THE BAVARIAN. 1294–1343.

43–44.

Obverse—A bust crowned, and a sword at each side of the bust. *Reverse*—An eagle looking to the right; around the border are stars.

45–46.

Obverse—Bust of the "Munich Monk," facing to the left; having on a hood and holding a cross before it. *Reverse*—Eagle looking to the left; stars around the border.

[*To be continued.*]

COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

W. E. WINNER, Publisher.

Subscription per Year, - - - - - - - - 50 Cents.

KANSAS CITY, MO., MARCH, 1876.

RARE AMERICAN COINS.

DOLLAR OF 1804.

[*Continued.*]

Previous to Col. Cohen's sale, the five genuine dollars of this date, were in the hands of the following gentlemen: Col. M. J. Cohen, Baltimore, Md.; W. S. Appleton, Boston, Mass.; M. A. Stickney, Salem, Mass.; L. E. Parmelee, Boston, Mass.; The U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.

Mr. Stickney, in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, says in regard to his piece: "I have a genuine proof dollar of the United States coinage of 1804. * * On the 18th of Nov., 1866, Mr. Andrews wrote me again, offering in the name of his friend, $1,000 in currency for the dollar I declined the offer on the 23rd of the same month."

DOLLAR 1836.

The coinage of this piece is given in the Mint report at one thousand. The type is entirely different from any other year, and strictly speaking, the piece is a pattern. One in Mr. Mickley's collection sold in 1867, brought $57 50. Described: "Flying eagle silver dollar, 1836, with "Gobrecht" on field; *a splendid proof, and one of the rarest of all the pattern pieces.*"

Another in the same collection sold for $15 00. Described: "Flying eagle dollar, 1836; splendid proof; decidedly the finest specimen I have ever met with."

Parmelee's sale, June 20th, 1873, $5 00. Described: "Flying eagle; tarnished proof; rare."

Prof. McAllister's sale, Sept., 1874, the piece sold for $5 75. Described: "Flying eagle pattern dollar; very fine; rare."

At a sale in New York, Dec. 17, 1874, the price was $7 75. Described: "Gobrecht dollar; name on the base of the figure of Liberty; beautiful impression, but has been rubbed with leather; still discernable."

The Parker sale, May, 1874, $5 25. Described: "1836, flying eagle dollar; very good; but little circulated."

Sandford sale, Nov., 1874, $10 00. Described: "Beautiful proof; name on base of the figure of Liberty."

Taylor collection, Nov. 16th, 1875; price received, $8 25. Described: "Pattern dollar by Gobrecht; fine proof impression; slightly scratched."

Jewett sale, Jan. 26, $7 75. Described: "1836, flying eagle dollar; very fair condition."

The dollars of 1838, 1839 and 1858, are also classed as patterns the coinage of the first was but 18 pieces of the second 300, the number of the last named has never been given.

DOLLAR 1838.

The 1838 Dollar in the Mickley's collection brought $45 00. Described: "flying eagle dollar, 1838; original, brilliant proof; extremely rare."

McKenzie's sale, June, 1869, $45 00. Described: Beautiful proof dollar; scarce, and greatly in demand."

Fewsmith's sale; $40 00. Described 1838: "flying eagle silver dollar, sharp and brilliant proof; extremely rare."

Cauffman's sale, May, 1871; $39 00. Described: "1838; brilliant proof dollar, has seldom, if ever been surpassed in regard to condition; a most desirable specimen."

Jewett's sale, June, 1876. Described: "1838; flying eagle dollar, beautiful proof; $34 00.

1839 DOLLAR.

Brought at the Mickley sale, $35 00. Described· "flying eagle dollar, 1839; brilliant proof; original and exceeding rare."

Fewsmith's sale, $28 00. Described: "flying eagle silver dollar, sharp and brilliant proof; another at the same sale; "very good," $7 00.

Cauffman's sale; $23 00. Described: "1839; proof dollar, but has been injured somewhat by circulation; fair impression."

Jewett's sale; $16 25. Described: "1839; "flying eagle dollar, nicked and rubbed; Fair."

1858.

Fewsmith's sale, Oct., 1870; $10 00. Described: "1858; brilliant proof; one of the sharpest impressions we have ever seen."

Sanford's sale, May, 1874; $15 00. "Fine proof very rare." But few dollars of this date are sold out side of proof sets.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

E. M. S.—The article you refer to in the *Amateur Record* of Seneca Falls, N. Y., was copied verbatim from our October Number. All papers are welcome to our articles if they only give us credit.

Ed. W. C.—We can furnish the first Volume of the Journal at regular price, (50 cents.)

O. A. J. L.—We send the lost number as requested. The Journal is published the 20th, and Subscribers who do not receive it by the end of each month, will be sent a duplicate on application.

"HERE'S RICHNESS."

The Boston *Journal*, March 10, 1876, Says: "A gentleman in St. Louis, Mo., has a collection of pennies, one of every coinage since 1778, including one of 1814, when, by a mistake in the Mint, gold was substituted for silver in the preparation of the alloy to such an extent that, instead of one cent, each coin was worth 87½ cents. The Government afterward endeavored to recall the entire issue."

JEWETT SALE.

January 24 to 28.

AMERICAN DOLLARS.

1796—Large date; fair	$ 3 0
1798—Small eagle; 13 stars; good	4 0
1851—Beautiful proof	34 0
1852—Beautiful proof	41 0
1854—Fair impression	4 2
1855—Fair impression	4 5
1856—Fair impression	4 0
1857—Nearly uncirculated	3 2
1858—Beautiful proof	11 5

HALF DOLLARS.

1796—Rather poor	11 3
1797—Poor	8 0
1801—Barely fair	3 0
1802—Barely fair	3 1
1804—"In regard to this half dollar, I can only say that it was sent to me some twelve years ago for my opinion about its being original. I consulted three of the oldest collectors, and they declared it original, and that opinion I forwarded to the owner, who has no interest in coin, and I would not myself guarantee it, but leave collectors to buy it on their own judgment."	24 0
1815—Very good	3 5
1852—Not much circulated	3 8

QUARTER DOLLARS.

1796—Better than usually found	3 5
1822—Remarkably fine impression	4 1

DIMES.

1800—Barely fair	3 00
1804—Very fair impression	9 1
1822—Fair for date	3 1

HALF DIME.

1805—Very good for date	4 00

ARMY MEDALS.

Gen. Zachary Taylor· known as the Pelican medal; size 48	3 62
Lieut. Col. Bliss; by the State of New York for services in Mexico; size 45	13 00
Major General Ulysses S. Grant; resolution of Congress, 1863; Mint price, $12 00; size 64	6 00
Nathaniel Green, for Eutaw; "The only original medal I remember to have offered for years; a trifle nicked;" size 36	33 00
Brevet Col. James Duncan, for Mexico; copper; fine; size 36	13 50

NAVY.

"We have met the enemy, and they are ours," Perry; wreath, "To ——, in testimony," etc.; size 38	3 00
Edward Preble, for Tripoli; size 41	5 25

PRESIDENTAL.

1797—John Adams; size 32	18 00
1837—Martin Van Buren; size 48	3 00

[*To be continued.*]

The Stamp Department.

Conducted by JOSEPH J. CASEY.

[*All communications, other than those of a business character, as well as all publications for notice or exchange, should be sent direct to box 1698, New York Post Office.*]

We are happy to announce that we have just completed arrangements with Mr. J. B. Moens, publisher of *Le Timbre Poste* and *Le Timbre Fiscal*, the well-known Brussels magazines, by which we are enabled to lay before our readers the most authentic information concerning stamp matters abroad, which do not come under our own immediate observation. Our readers may rest assured, therefore, that in the alliance with Mr. Moens, the head of the oldest and most reliable house in Europe, the COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL will soon take its place as the only recognized stamp publication in the United States.

ICELAND.

A new series of stamps, with the values expressed in öre, is about to be issued. The following are the values: 5, 6, 10, 16, 20 and 40 öre. The colors of these had not been decided upon at the moment of going to press. Neither is anything known, as yet, concerning the service (official) stamps.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Postal cards of a much larger size will be emitted when those of the present series shall be exhausted.

HELIGOLAND.

This colony which has already more stamps than it has square miles of surface, is preparing a series of new stamps, which will, in all probability, make their appearance next month.

BAVARIA.

It may interest those who collect telegraph stamps, to state that this country has issued a new series, as follows:

10 pfenning,	ultramaine.	1	mark,	yellow.
20	"	lilac,	2	"	bistre.
25	"	carmine.	4	"	orange.
40	"	deep blue.	10	"	silver.
80	"	green.	20	"	gold.

GREAT BRITAIN.

H. A. D., of Titusville, Pa., sent us a clipping calling attention to the intended issue by the Government of telegraph stamps. We are unable to confirm this intelligence. Four values have been emitted, printed on white *glacé* paper, with various water-marks; perforated 15 for the 5 shillings, and 14 for the others.

1 penny, red-brown (trefoil.)
3 pence, carmine (rose.)
1 shilling, green (rose.)
5 " carmine (maltese cross.)

HAMBURG.

The re-printing mania has reached this city. We learn that all stamped envelopes have been reprinted, or rather the stamped impressions, the envelopes themselves not being remade. Those who collect only the cut envelopes have need to exercise a little caution with these Hamburg re-impressions. The various points of difference between the latter and the originals, we shall lay before our readers in our next issue.

SARAWAK.

The 12 cents, red on mauve, has been issued on vergemed paper.

SIERRA LEONE.

A new value has just appeared. The type, paper, and perforation are similar to the other stamps in use. One-half penny, bistre.

JAPAN.

No notice has yet appeared on this side, of the stamped envelopes in use in Japan. To do full justice to them—and their many peculiarities require on extended notice--requires more space than can well be spared in the present number. At no distant day we will give a complete account of them, as well as the post-cards, and for the present will state that the envelopes—varying in size—are of four values.

1 sen—blue. 4 sen—rose.
2 " —yellow. 6 " —brown grey.

TURKEY.

According to latest acounts, the International service will commence here on April 13, and will necessitate a change in the current series of stamps—a change observable only in the black surcharge, which will be more complicated. The value will be indicated in Arabic figures, and Roman characters—¼, ½, 1¼ *pre*, 2 and 5 *pres—pre* and *pres* being abbreviations respectively of *piastre* and *piastres*. The 1p. and 25p. will be suppressed in favor of a new value, 50 paras or 1¼ piastres. The impression will be on white paper, and perforated 13½.

¼p., mauve. 1¼p., flesh.
½p., pale gren. 2p., bistre.
5p., ultramine.

PERSIA.

These stamps—lion holding sword—have again been heard from, with the color changed, and the color somewhat modified. The value in Arabic figures has been added and placed between the of feet the lion. These figures vary on each stamp, the addition having been made, not in the die, but on the plate in each impression separately. The following values have appeared in color on yellowish paper, perforated in lines.

1 shahi, black; 2s., ultramine; 3s., vermillion.

AZORES.

The 120r. and 240 r. of these islands have been suppressed and two other values issued in their stead, 150 r. and 300 r.

150 r., blue. 300 r., lilac.

ANTIGUA.

The 1 penny, with water-mork CC and crown, is now issued in vermillion in place of red, and perforated 12¼.

EGYPT.

Two other errors have appeared—the 1 piastre, vermillion, and 5p. green; *not perforated*. There are not enough to go around among the 200,000 collectors in this country, after supplying the millions in England.

FIJI.

The 2d. has appeared with surcharge; 2d. in red, instead of black.

DUTCH INDIES.

A new value of the prevailing style has appeared, both perforated and unperforated.

2 cent, chocolate.

SERVIA.

The 2 para, black, has at last appeared perforated.

LUXEMBOURG.

There was announced for this month two new postal cards; 10 centimes for Belgium, and 12½c. for the other countries of the International Union.

NEW ZEALAND.

Among a lot of cancelled stamps, a discovery has been made of the 1 penny, lilac, of the present series, with the old star water-mark in place of the water-mark star and N. Z.

HOLLAND.

Stamped envelopes have been in use in Holland since the 1st of January. There is but one size, the stamped impression corresponding to the type of the adhesive, in the upper right hand corner.

5 cents, ultramine. 12½ cents, grey.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The 1 shilling stamp, after a career of twenty years, is at length replaced by a new design from the establishment of De la Rue & Co., of England. It represents the stereotyped portrait of the Queen to left in a frame carved at top and bottom, and bearing the inscriptions—"POSTAGE—NEW SOUTH WALES—POSTAGE—ONE SHILLING." The design is a very neat and effective one, and may be the precursor of an entirely new series.

MADEIRA.

The following are the latest emissions from this Portuguese colony; the 120 r. and 240 r. are suppressed. 15 r. chocolate; 150 r. blue; 300 r. lilac.

PORTUGAL.

The mother country has likewise suppressed the new useless 120 r., and 240 r., for the new values: 150 r. blue, 300 r. lilac.

FINLAND.

A collector abroad has found an Envelope of the 1860 series, 10 kopecks, red (7 stars in the shield), impressed in white vergemed paper, and having the stamp, 20 kop., black, of 1850, on the flap of the Envelope. This envelope passed the port of Viborg, the 25th ——1861. This Envelope is remarkable from the fact three others known bear the 1860 type with 7 stars and not 8.

MEDAL COLLECTING

Mr. W. H. Winants, of this city, has been for some time collecting medals, etc., and now has one of the best—if not the best collection in the West. Persons having anything in this line rare or curious, which they wish to dispose of, will do well to address him on the subject·

DEALERS AND COLLECTORS OF COINS AND STAMPS.

Names marked with * are Dealers in Coin.
" " " ** " Collectors of Coin.
" " " † " Dealers in Stamps.
" " " †† " Collectors of Stamps.
" " " ¶* " Dealers in Both.
" " " ¶† " Collectors of Both.
" " " ‡ " Collectors of Medals.

DEALERS.

†Star Stamp Co., Box 3169, Boston, Mass.
*R. W. Mercer, 117 West 6th-st., Cincinnati.
†H. P. Child & Co., Kansas City, Mo.
*D. Proskey, 57 Courtlandt street, New York.
*Solomon Harris, Hornellsville, N. Y.
†M. H. Richey, Halifax, N. S.
*C. A. Bulkley, Granville, N. Y.
*L. J. Parsons, New Haven, Conn.
†L. W. Durbin, 129 s. 10th st. Philadelphia.
†F. Trifet, 99 Court street, Boston, Mass.
*R. L. Dunn, Box 11, San Francisco, Cal.
†J. M. Chute & Co., Station A. Boston.
¶*Ferguson Haines, Beddeford, Me.
*E. C Strong, 325 Pearl St, Cleveland, Ohio.

COLLECTORS.

**W. T. Talbott, Box 3180, Springfield, Ills.
**Thomas Shaw, Wyandotte, Kas.
**H. P. Child, Kansas City, Mo.
**Maj. C. P. Nichols, Springfield, Mass.
††H. J. Boyce, Kansas City, Mo.
**Wm. Poillon, foot of Bethune St., N. Y.
††John Cabot, Lawrence, Mass
‡W. H. Winants, Kansas City, Mo.

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Ecuador, 1865, ½ or 1 real, per 100, used	4 00
Ecuador, 1872, ½ or 1 real, per 100, used	2 50
Peru, 100, red, per 100, used	3 00
Cuba, 1876, 12½c. unused, per 100	4 00
Cuba, 1876 per doz., complete sets, unused	7 50
Guetemala, 1875, ¼ R., per doz., unused	65
Guetemala, 1875, ¼ Wrapper, per doz., unused	75
Spain, 1872-74, 1 Peseta, per 100, unused	3 50

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COIN & STAMP JOURNAL

IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

VOL. 2. KANSAS CITY, MO., APRIL, 1876. NO. 4.

BAVARIAN COINS OF THE HOUSE OF WITTELSBACH.

BY A. N. M'D. MURDOCK.

[*Continued.*]

47.

Obverse—A bust, having on a crown formed of three crosses, and at each side of bust a crescent, with the points looking outwards. *Reverse*—An eagle, facing left. Stars around the border.

48

Obverse—A crowned bust, at sides crescent with points upwards. *Reverse*—An eagle, facing to the left. Stars around the border.

49.

Obverse—The letter "M," surrounded by four clover leaves. *Reverse*—Wicker shield, at the sides the letter "S."

50.

Obverse—An eagle looking to the left, with the triangular Bavarian wicker shield on its breast. *Reverse*—Two busts having princes' caps on, under arches.

STEPHAN II. 1347—1375.

51–53.

Obverse—Bust of the Munich Monk facing to the left, having on a hood and holding in his right hand a Pilgrim's staff; on his left shoulder a cross. *Reverse*—The Bavarian wicker shield.

54.

Obverse—The Munich Monk with hood on, holding a staff in front of him; on his left shoulder a cross. *Reverse*—Bavarian wicker shield, square shaped.

55.

Obverse—The Monk's head to the left with hood on; a cross on the left shoulder. *Reverse*—Bavarian wicker shield, square shaped.

56.

Obverse—The Monk's head to the left with hood on; a cross on the left shoulder. *Reverse*—Bound Bavarian wicker shield.

57.

Obverse—The letter "S" in a four-sided frame, on each side a rose. *Reverse*—The wicker shield, above it and at each side a ring.

58.

Obverse—The letter "S" in a four-sided frame, and at each side a ring. *Reverse*—The wicker shield, above it and at the sides a ring.

59.

Obverse—The wicker shield, above a rose, at the sides and below the letter "S." *Reverse*—The lion of the Palatinate.

ALBERT I. 1353–1404.

60.

Obverse—The Bavarian wicker shield at the sides. "H. A." (Duke Albert.)

OTTO V. 1347–1379.

61.

Obverse—A small bust with Prince's cap on, and under it the Bavarian wicker shield: "† Ott. Ani." *Reverse*—The lion of the Palatinate.

62–63.

Obverse—Small bust with Prince's cap, under it the wicker shield. "† Ott. Ani." *Reverse*—The Palatinate lion, smaller than on 61. "† Friedreich."

64.

Obverse—Bust, having three pearls on the breast. "O. & F." (Otto and Friedreich); below the bust, the wicker shield. *Reverse*—Two busts having Prince's caps, under two arches.

65.

Obverse—Bust, on the breast three pearls, at the sides the letters "O. & F." (Otto and Friedreich.) *Reverse*—Two busts, having on Prince's caps, under two arches.

66.

Obverse—Two busts having Prince's caps on, under two arches. *Reverse*—The Bavarian wicker shield.

67.

Obverse—The three letters "F. S. H.," above and below a rose. *Reverse*—The Bavarian wicker shield, and at the sides of it clover leaves.

68–69.

Obverse—The three letters "F. S. H.," the "S." being larger than the other letters, and on No. 69 a clover leaf at the sides. *Reverse*—The Bavarian wicker shield and at the sides clover leaves.

70–73.

Obverse—The wicker shield. *Reverse*—A dog walking to the left, and over his back three flowers on one stem.

BAVARIAN INGOLSTADT, 1392, 1447.

STEPHAN III. 1395–1413.

74–75.

Obverse—In the middle a large "S," to the right of it a small "F.," (Stephan and Friedreich.) *Reverse*—The Palatine lion.

76.

Obverse—The Bavarian wicker shield, above it an "S.," to the right of the shield "H.," (Stephan and John.)

77.

Obverse—The Munich Monk's head facing to the left with hood on; to the left is the letters "S. & E." (Stephan and Ernst.)

78.

Obverse—The letter "S.," (Stephan), to the left of it a hammer, as mint work. *Reverse*—The Palatine lion.

79.

Obverse—The wicker shield, obove it "O S O" and under the shield to the left the letter "L." (Stephan and Louis.)

79A.

Obverse—The wicker shield, above the letter "S.," below, to the left, the letter "L." (Stephan and Louis.)

80–85.

Obverse—The letters "S. L." (Stephan and Louis.) *Reverse*—The panther of Ingolstadt.

86.

Obverse—The letters "S. L." *Reverse*—The panther and behind it a ring (o).

A. N. & A. SOCIETY.

The following officers of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, of New York, were elected March 21st, 1876:

President—CHARLES E. ANTHON, LL. D.

Vice Presidents—DANIEL PARISH, Jr., FREDERIC J. DEPEYSTER, ALEXANDER BALMANNO.

Secretary—WILLIAM POILLON.

Treasurer—BENJAMIN BETTS.

Librarian—ISAAC F. WOOD.

Curator—EDWARD GROH.

COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

W. E. WINNER, Publisher.

Subscription per Year. - - - - - - - - - 50 Cents.

KANSAS CITY, MO., APRIL, 1876.

NUMISGRAPHICS.

Is the title of a publication just issued by Mr. E. J. Attinelli, 241 East 57th Street, New York City. It is a list of catalogues in which occur coins and medals which have been sold at auction in the United States, also a list of the price lists issued by dealers, with a list of various publications of more or less importance and interest to numismatists. It will give the names of the owners of collections sold and gross proceeds of each sale, as complete as it is possible to do, with some incidental sketches of numismatists whose collections have been sold.

Being the only publication of this nature ever issued it will be of great interest to collectors, and will, we have no doubt, prove a valuable addition to every numismatic library.

RARE AMERICAN COINS.

[*Continued.*]

DOLLAR OF 1851.

The coinage of this year is placed in the report of the Director of the Mint, at 1,300 pieces. From the number coined and recent date, it would not be supposed that it could be conidered as a *rare* piece, yet as will be seen, it has brought some remarkable prices.

The first we find wcs sold in the Fewsmith sale, Oct. 4th, 1870, for $27 50. Described: "1851; brilliant proof; very sharp and beautiful impression; very *rare*."

Another at Mackenzie's sale, June 23, 1869, brought $40 00. Described: "1851; brilliant proof dollar; scarce, and very desirable for a cabinet.

At Cauffman's sale, May, 1871, the price received was $22 00. Described: "Beautiful proof; very desirable."

Sandford's sale, November, 1874. The price was $40 00. Described: "Beautiful proof; very desirable and greatly in demand."

Jewett's sale. Jan. 24, 1876, price $34 00. Described: "Beautiful *proof;* very desirable."

DOLLAR OF 1852.

Number of pieces coined, 1,100.

The first we find catalogued, sold in the McKenzie sale, June 23, 1869, for $40 00. Described: "1852; brilliant proof dollar; scarce and very desirable for a cabinet."

Another at the Fewsmith sale brought $25.

At Caufman's sale, May, 1871, the price obtained was $22 00. Described: "Beautiful proof; very desirable."

Jewett sale, Jan., 1874; price received, $41. Described: "Beautiful proof; very desirable."

SALE OF JEWETT COLLECTION.

January 24 to 28.

[*Continued.*]

1857—Very large, fine medal of Governeur Kemble; obverse, bust to left on high relief; reverse, "Gouverneur Kemble, born in New York, 1786," in a beautiful wreath, size 64	47 00
"Presented to the N.Y. S.V., by Reuben E. Fenton, etc.; shield shaped medal; obverse, New York State arms; size 48	9 50
Capt. Wm. Herndon, medal; size 36	3 00
Edwin Forrest; head to left; reverse, "Born in the City of Philadelphia; Just to opposers, etc.," in wreath; size 48	11 00
Head of Irving to left; no inscription; reverse, "Washington Irving, born April 3, 1783," etc.	9 25
Three quarters face; James Ross Snowden; reverse, United States mint; size 51	3 25
Tristram Coffin; "The first of the race in America"; full length figure; reverse, four hands clasped; "Do honor," etc.; size 35	9 50
Arms State of New York; reverse, two men in fur clothes, etc.; Kane medal; size 36	3 00
"Gen. Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury," etc.; head to right; reverse, "To public credit, 1795;" size 32	7 00
Ships paying Atlantic Cable; "From the Chamber of Commerce and the citizens of New York," etc.; size 44	5 50
The same smaller; copper; size 38	3 25
"Peace spreads her influence o'er the Atlantic shores"; reverse, "Concord between Great Britain and America," in wreath; size 26; poor	6 50
"B. Franklin, American;" large head of Franklin with fur cap; size 64	3 50
"Peabody medal; Education or a debt;" reverse, wreath; "Presented to —;" size 29	3 00
South Carolina to the Palmetto Regiment; Palmetto tree, etc.; reverse, Battle scene; Vera Cruz, etc.; size 31	5 50
The following oval medal; obverse, Gov. P. Stuyvesant; bust to right; reverse, bust of wife looking left, without inscription on either; size 16	8 00

ENGLISH COINS.

Edward III., gold quarter, noble	3 75
Henry VIII., gold, angel	5 00
Sithric, King, A. D. 994; penny	3 50
1551—Crown; Edward VI	5 75
" Elizabeth	7 00
Half crown, Elizabeth	8 00
Crown, James I	6 50
Engraved piece, James I.	4 25
1642—X X shilling or pound piece of Charles I.	32 00
1644—Crown, Chas. I	4 00
Siege piece or Osmond crown	7 00
Siege piece or half crown	5 00
1646—Newark siege piece, XXXd	3 50
1645—Newark siege piece, XIId	3 50
1645—Newark siege piece, IXd	3 50
1656—Crown of the commonwealth	8 50
1653—Half crown of the commonwealth	4 50
1658—Crown of Oliver Cromwell	13 50
1658—Half crown of Oliver Cromwell	7 13
1658—Shilling of Oliver Cromwell	5 50

COIN SALES.

We have received through the kindness of Mr. Proskey, of New York, some valuable information in regard to forth coming sales, etc., which we give our readers.

The Brevoort collection, (which was being catalogued by Mr. Strobridge, and was to be sold in April,) one of the finest collections in the country, was sold at private sale to Messrs. Parmelee, Appleton & Adams, all of Boston, for the sum of $8,500.00.

There will be still four collections offered at auction in May and June, one or two of which will be first-class, and promise some rare specimens. In regard to these sales one of our correspondents writes.

"Mr. W. H. Strobridge, the distinguished antiquarian, is now cataloguing, for sale, four immense collections of coins, the owners being respectively, L. G. Parmlee, of Boston; J. Augustus Johnson, late Consul General at Beyrout; Ferguson Haines, of Biddeford, Maine, and the fourth, the property of a gentleman in Havana. In May, Mr. Strobridge informs me, the largest collection of coins ever offered in the United States, will be sold. I have seen the manuscript, which is immense."

AN OLD FRANKLIN MEDAL

Was found at a pawnbroker's office this morning, by assistant superintendent of pawnbrokers, William Calder, and will be turned over to any of the friends who may desire to preserve it, upon application to Mr. Calder, and payment of $1.25, the amount he paid in order to take the medal from pawn.

An examination of the records of the Boston school committee, at the committee rooms in City Hall, shows that the Franklin medal was first awarded in 1792, the following entry appearing upon the books, under date of December 4th:

"Mr. Tudor, the chairman of the committee appointed to ascertain the expense of procuring medals, reported that the interest of Dr. Franklin's donation would procure twenty-one medals with an inscription and suitable device engraved thereon." A device was submitted at that meeting and adopted. The medal found to-day conforms to the device. The face bears the inscription, "The Gift of Franklin," while below it are crossed pens and an open book. Upon the reverse is the inscription "Adjudged by the School Committee as a Reward of Merit to Samuel Forthingham, 1800." The records for 1800 are full and well preserved, but no list of the medal scholars for that year appears. The medal had been in the hands of the pawnbroker for three years.—*Boston Traveller, March* 8, 1876.

The Stamp Department.

Conducted by JOSEPH J. CASEY.

[*All communications, other than those of a business character, as well as all publications for notice or exchange, should be sent direct to box 1698, New York Post Office.*]

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

Some time since, what purported to be a very rare variety of the 12c., *black on green*, Mexico, 1868 series, was put upon the market by certain parties in New York. The *variety* consisted in discharging the *green* color from the paper of the stamp, and dyeing it *brown*, making of course, a great variety (!)—12c. *black on brown?* With the view of ferreting out the author of this imposition, and also of ascertaining how many were sold by these New York parties after the fraud was made known to them by us, we ask collectors to look through their albums, and if they find such a stamp, inform us from whom it was purchased and when.

NEW STAMPS.

The cuts which should have illustrated the descriptions of stamps in our March number were not received in time to accompany the letter-press.

GREAT BRITAIN.



1 penny, brown red. 1 shilling, green.
3 pence, carmine. 5 shillings, carmine.

[NOTE.—In the description of the stamps in our March number, for "unable," read "now be."]

URUGUAY.



Another postal card has been received, printed in lilac on white, with the arms in the centre of the upper part, and frame as in the annexed cut. Under the arms is the inscription CARTA TARJETA; further down, SENOR D.; in the lower part, a notice in Spanish, in two lines.

DUTCH INDIES.



If any of our friends know anything concerning the stamp here represented, we shall be obliged for the information. The stamp is printed in relief on white paper. The inscription, translated, is "Netherland Indies, Dead Letter, Packet Mail" (*Postschip.*)

1 florin, blue.

UNITED STATES.



Annexed is a cut of the California telegraph stamp. The stamps are impressed in green. The space in the centre is for date —as for instance 1871, in large numerals reading transversally.

BOLIVIA.



Some idea of the beauty of the new stamp made for this government by the National Bank Note Company, of New York, may be gleaned from the cut. As we announced in a previous number, the main design is the same for all the values, the scroll work alone varying.

5c., ultramine. 20c., green.
10c., orange. 50c., carmine.

CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH COINS IN SILVER AND COPPER.

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*Spain ¼ c de peseta, green		20
*Spain, Alfonso 2 c	8	60
*Spain, " 5 c.	18	
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Sweden, unpaid "	20	1.00
Swiss Rayons "	25	
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Reference to Editor of this paper and most U. S. dealers. Illustrated Price List gratis. Wholesale Price List gratis.

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North German Confed, officials, per doz., sets (8) unused	1 25
Ecuador, 1865, ½ or 1 real, per 100, used	4 00
Ecuador, 1872, ½ or 1 real, per 100, used	2 50
Peru, 1cc, red, per 100, used	3 00
Cuba, 1876, 12½c. unused, per 100	4 00
Cuba, 1876 per doz., complete sets, unused	7 50
Guetemala, 1875, ¼ R, per doz., unused	65
Guetemala, 1875, ¼ Wrapper, per doz., unused	75
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COIN & STAMP JOURNAL

IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

VOL. 2. KANSAS CITY, MO., MAY, 1876. NO. 5

RARE AMERICAN COINS.

HALF DOLLAR OF 1796.

This piece is the rarest of the half dollars unless we consider 1804) and had a coinage of ,918 pieces, according to both the mint report nd Dickeson's Manual. While Snowden gives he coinage simply as "patterns."

The first piece we find offered at auction was t Mr. Meckley's sale, 1867, which brought 38 00. Described: "Sixteen stars; remarkbly fine; the best I have ever met with, and he rarest variety."

Another at the same sale, $20 00. Described: Fifteen stars; very fine indeed, but not equal o the last; rare."

The price otained at Mr. Fewsmith's sale, October, 1870, was $38 50. Described: "Fifeen stars; fine; excessively rare; obverse and nd reverse equally fine."

At the Parker sale, May, 1874, $11 50. Deribed: "Stamped on bust with name and cratched; otherwise fair for date."

Taylor's sale, November, 1875, $31 00. Deribed: "Very fine for date."

At Jewett sale, January, 1876, $11 50. Head much rubbed; very rare; rather oor."

1797.

Coinage of this year is not given in the mint eport, but must have been greater than the revious year.

The piece in Mr. Mickley's collection brought 16 00. Described: "Very fine, indeed; carcely touched by circulation."

Fewsmith's sale, $16 00. "Good; very are."

Cauffman's sale, May, 1871, $16 00. "A ood impression of this rare date, and I think nther better than has been offered lately."

At a New York sale, January, 1875, the price btained was $14 50. Described: "A good mpression of this rare date; better than has een offered lately; everything plain and disnct,"

Taylor's sale, price $25 00. Described: Fine for date, and very rare."

Jewett's sale; price obtained $8 00. Described as poor.

1804.

The only half dollar ever offered at sale as *genuine*, was at the Jewett. The piece was described as follows: "In regard to this half dollar, I can only say that it was sent to me some three years ago for my opinion about its being original. I consulted three of the oldest collectors, and they declared it original, and that opinion I forwarded to the owner, who has now no interest in coins, and I would not myself guarantee it, but leave collectors to buy it on their own judgement." The price obtained was but $24 00, which shows that the piece was of a questionable character."

It has been claimed that there was no coinage of this year, although the mint report shows, as in the case of the dollar of the same date, a large coinage (159,519 pieces.)

Mr. Cogan, whose judgement and experience is worth the most consideration, says on this subject, in his TABLE OF COINS NOT ISSUED BY THE U. S. MINT. "1804 is so exceedingly rare that many collectors doubt its existence. My belief in its having been struck is founded on the fact that we often find the 1805 with the figure 4 underneath the 5, which clearly proves it must have been issued. It is *too ridiculous* to suppose that the mint authorities would, in the succeeding year, have struck a die with the 4 under the 5. My theory has always been that from some cause there was no demand for half dollars of 1804, and that most probably some few specimens were struck off, and the dies being perfect the figure 5 was struck over the 4 to save the expense of a new die. The only one I have ever seen, and which was pronounced original by several excellent authorities, is in the possession of Col. E. Jewett, of Utica, who many years ago sent it to me to ascertain whether it was genuine."

We call the attention of dealers to the advertisement of Messrs. Onderdonk & Sewell, who propose to publish what dealers have long felt the need of, a directory. We hope their commendable enterprise will meet with the success it so justly merits.

JEWETT SALE.

January 24 *to* 28.

[*Continued.*]

ENGLISH COINS.

1688—James II, crown	$ 6 50
1691—William and Mary, crown	4 00
1708—Anne, crown	3 00
1716—George I., crown	4 50
1717—George I., half-crown	2 75
1746—George II., crown	3 00
1818—George III., pistracci crown	3 50
1785—Gold, one guinea	5 70
1931—William III	20 00
1847—Victoria; beautiful proof gothic crown	6 50

SCOTCH.

1565—Mary and Darnly dollar	10 75
1567—James VI., sword dollar	4 25

CANADA.

General Wolf medal	6 50
Indian medal (silver)	24 00
Lesslie two-pence, Toronto	7 00

RUSSIAN MEDALS—BRONZE.

Peter the Great, died 1725, bust; reverse, "Ex Utroque Manns;" good	4 75
Peter the Great, bust; reverse, city and fort; good	4 00
Peter the Great (small); struck for the taking of Ismail 1708; good	4 00
Elizabeth, bust, 1742; reverse, coronation scene; good	3 50
Elizabeth, bust; reverse, a scene in Tartary, arms, etc.	3 50
Catherine, bust, 1783; reverse, map of Russian Empire	7 50
Bust, 1762; reverse, the empress before an altar	5 50
Oval medal; Catherine II., 1766, a pyramid crowned; reverse, monogram; fine	3 00
Alexander I. and Fredrick William III, busts; reverse, monument with inscription	2 50
Alexander I., 1814, bust; angel, writing, fine	3 00
1821—Fine medal; legend in Russian, bust; reverse, female figure kneeling between two Russian soldiers; fine	3 25
1826—Nicholas I., bust; reverse, Minerva seated crowning a double headed bust	3 00
A very fine medal commemorative of a victory	22 00

COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

W. E. WINNER, Publisher.

Subscription per Year, - - - - - - - - - 50 Cents.

KANSAS CITY, MO., MAY, 1876.

THE NEW COIN.

It was feared by collectors generally that the accumulation of coin for resumption would have a tendency to impair the value of collections, but it is now evident that the effect of resumption has been the opposite. The Government called in as far as possible, the old coin, recoins it and again sends it forth with its new date. The consequence will be that all pieces coined previous to 1875 will soon be scarce, especially those of any degree of fineness. The fact that many collections have been on the market, and the prices were not in advance of those obtained a few years ago, in no wise disproves the fact that the value of our rare coins is rapidly increasing, as any collector can see who will take the trouble to compare the prices with other articles of merchandise now aud a few years back The cry that money invested in a collection of coins is dead loss is absurd. It will and always has paid a fair interest even in the face of the hard times.

AN OLD JOKE.

The new issue of silver coin has again started the joke that was in vogue when fractional currency was first issued, and—when taken in connection with the general supposition that the coin now issued is light it takes well. It is that the mint is now selling the new quarters for twelve and thirteen cents apiece, which is correct (12+13.)

Two boys offered some German gold pieces for change in a Paris shop. When required to give a satisfactory account of how they came in possession of them, they said they found the corpses of two Prussian soldiers in the old quarries at Montrouge, and on searching the pockets got the pieces of gold. An officer of the police went to the place indicated, and in an abandoned gallery found the two bodies in an advanced state of decomposition. One of them had been killed by a bullet and the other by a bayonet thrust.—*Exchange.*

SHORTLY after the falling of the Old Elm on Boston Common, the Boston *Traveller* published the following: "One of the workmen found, this morning, under the Old Elm on the common, a curious medal. It was of large size, of copper or bronze, and had a medallion head on one side, and on the other, figures of Justice with scales and sword, and of religion with a cross, and a circular temple in the back ground, with a date that seems to be 1604 or MDCIIII."—*Coin Circular.*

CENTENNIAL COIN SALES.

The third Centennial Sale of Mr. J. W. Haseltine, will take place May 16th, at the rooms of Thomas Birch & Sons, Philadelphia, Penna.

These sales, though small, contain many very rare and interesting coins and medals.

We note a few of the finest and rarest pieces at the first sale, March 30th, 1876.

Dollar of 1804. Described: "A fine impression of this extremely rare dollar; about as fine as the one sold at the Sandford sale, and a great deal finer than the one in the Cohen sale; guaranteed genuine." $395 00.

Half dollar 1796; sixteen stars; very fair, $23 00.

The patterns and similar coins in this sale were many and rare, among which we notice:

1864—Quarter dollar; reverse, eagle with long arrows; silver proof . . .	$ 5 50
1865—Same	6 12
1868—International pieces; obverse, the head of Liberty; "United States of America;" reverse, 5 dollars, 25 francs;" copper and aluminum proofs; 2 pieces	10 50
1871—Commercial dollar; but three struck	20 00
1872—Same; only ten struck	25 00
1873—Set of trade dollars; six beautiful silver proof pieces, all different; reeded edge	26 00
1873—Specimen trade dollar; from a different die than any of the preceding set; silver proof; only seven struck	50 00
1873—Half eagle; only two struck . .	16 00

JAPANESE MONEY.

One of the greatest curiosities of Japan to the stranger is the wonderful variety of coins that are used daily. In some instances it takes one thousand pieces to make a dollar. These are called "cash," and are seldom received by foreigners who, as a general rule, refuse to take them in change. Imagine making a trade of five cents and giving a man a fifty cent piece, then receiving in change four hundred and fifty of these coppers. This coin is peculiarly made, having a square hole in the centre. They are about the size of our dime pieces, and nearly two-thirds the thickness.

Next to this comes the quarter of a cent, then half cent, eight-tenths of a cent, and two cent pieces.

In silver coins they have the five, ten, twenty, fifty cent and one dollar pieces.

In gold, one, two, five, ten and twenty dollars, which are very pretty coinages indeed. Next to this comes the government series of paper money, in various denominations, ranging from five cents to one hundred dollars. This money is made on quite inferior paper to ours, and from general appearance will not last like the American money.—*American Journal of Numismatics.*

The Stamp Department.

Conducted by JOSEPH J. CASEY.

[*All communications, other than those of a business character, as well as all publications for notice or exchange, should be sent direct to box 1698, New York Post Office.*]

NEW STAMPS.

PERU.

First in our list of new things comes Peru, with a series of telegraph stamps, which we describe in justice to those of our readers collecting telegraph labels.

They are the work of the National Bank Note Company, of New York, and for beauty of design and brilliancy of execution, are equal to the finest work of this famous company. It must be a gratification to collectors to know that the South American Republics are leading the world in the artistic beauty of their postal, revenue and other stamps. The Argentine Republic, with its five medallion set of postals; Peru, with its assortment of magnificent revenues, followed by its postals; Bolivia, whose postals we illustrated last month, and now Peru with an issue of telegraph stamps. All these we may say are from the *atelier* of the National Bank Note Company. We have every reason to believe that in the future, the other South American Republics will follow in line, and then we will have a host of stamps alongside of which the production of De La Rue will appear as mere sketches.

But to describe the telegraph stamps, proofs of which are now before us. There are three values, the type being the same for each, surrounded by scroll work varying in each value. The design proper consists of the arms of Peru, similar to that on the 2c. postal; namely, shield with llama, cornucopia, etc., supported by flags and cannons, and surmounted by wreath and sun's rays; in a square placed diagonally.

The 5 centavos has the incription TELÉGRAFOS-NACIONAL in two curved bands at the top, ornamented with scrolls, pearled line separating the words. Below, CINCO CENTAVOS in curved band, and 5 in each of the lower corners.

The 20 centavos has the inscription similarly disposed at the top; VENITE CENTAVOS in two lines beneath; figures of value, 20, touching the sides of the square.

The 50 centavos bears the value, CINCUENTO, in circular band, and CENTAVOS in a solid tablet with beaded frame; 60 above either end.

The design of each rest in a lined tablet indented at the top and sides, similar to the current United States stamps. There is a profusion of most graceful scroll work ornaments surrounding the frame and inscription, adding materially the beauty of the stamp. The values increase in size, the 5c. being the smallest and are printed in sheets of two hundred arrayed in ten rows of twenty each.

5c., purple; 20c., green; 50c., brown.

Le Timbre Poste sends us the following:

GRENADA.

The series of 6 pence, orange, and 1 shilling, violet, watermarked large star, is completed by the 1p., blue-green, with same watermark.

SIERRA LEONE.

The 3p. appears in golden yellow. It is announced that the inscription of the value is impressed with the stamp, and not, as heretofore, after the sheets were printed.

SPAIN.

M. Moens has discovered the 4 cuartos, 1854, with arms, printed on chamois paper.

Another issue of stamps was announced for the first of April.

HELIGOLAND.

Two values of a new type have just appeared, the fore-runners of a new series promised for the first of May. The type represents a shield, green, red and white, surmounted with a crown, in the centre of an oval bearing at the top HELIGOLAND; on each side, the value; on the left, 2½ FARTHINGS, or PENCE; on the right, 3 PFENNING, or 20 PFENNING. In the corners, small filling-up ornaments.

These stamps are really fine in comparison with those bearing the dismal figure of Queen Victoria. After having adopted the new German money, this English possession—which can now be carpeted with its postals—throws off the British yoke, and banishes from its stamps the effigy of the Queen.

2½ farthings, or 3 pfenning, green.

2½ pence, or 20 pfenning, carmine.

FINLAND.

The new envelopes, 20 penni and 32p. are in circulation. The type is the same as that on the stamp printed on satin paper.

20p., blue. 32p, carmine.

Since January, the new railway stamps have appeared. There are two series; the first with Finnish inscriptions, the second with Russian characters. Both of the same type. A figure of value in the centre of an engine, turned double oval for the 25 penni and 7 kopecks; and plain oval for the 1 mark and 28 kopecks. Above, the inscription FOR PACKET, and value in letters. On a straight line at the top, STATSGERNVACARNE, and below, I FINLAND. These inscriptions are the same for both series. The impression is in color on plain paper, perforated 13.

25 penni, red. 7 kop., red.

1 mark, blue. 28 kop., blue.

FIJI.

The stock of old stamps being, without doubt, exhausted, there has been a new printing on plain white paper, without watermark. The only change on the new stamps is V. R. in black, the stamps representing their old values in pence. There being no use for the 3 pence, it has been made to serve for the 2p. stamp, by adding under the letters V. R. the words TWO PENCE, on one line. These stamps are only provisional, as an entirely new series is announced.

1 penny, blue: 2p., green; 6p., carmine.

MAURITIAS.

By a reason of a change in the monetary system, all the stamps will be replaced by others, bearing the new money, the unit of which will be the rupee of India. In the meantime the old stamps may be unchanged with the new values, until the new ones are ready.

EAST INDIES.

On July 1st, two new values will appear. They are making by De La Rue, of London.

6 annas, bistre; 12 annas, chocolate.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

A return-letter stamp is about to be issued. The design consists of the Imperial Eagle in a festooned circle, figured in white in a blue ground. At top an inscription somewhat similar to our "Return to the Writer." Below the eagle an inscription in five lines, which means, "*Opened officially by the Director General of the Imperial Postoffice, Berlin.*"

VICTORIA.



Here is a representation of the 1d penny stamp for the colony. It is printed on white paper, water-marked with a crown surmounted with a "V"—1d green.

RUSSIAN LOCALS.



ALEXANDRIAN (*Government of Cherson*) The stamp of 1874 has been replaced by another, a reduced representation of which is given. The inscription reads, "Rural Postage Stamp of Alexandria, Price 10 kopecks, silver" Lithographed impression on white paper. 11k blue.



MALO-ARCHANGEL (*Orel*). The stamp with arms, without inscription of value, is also replaced by that which we illustrate. Hand-stamped on white paper—5k, blue.



MALMYCHE (*Viatka*). A stamp similar to that represented takes the place of the rather inconvenient oblong impression. Lithographed impression on white paper—2k, black.

ABSTACT OF PROCEEDINGS OF "THE NATIONAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY."

[*Official.*]

At the meeting on April 5th, held at the rooms of the American Geographical Society, Cooper Institute, on motion of Mr. Betts, it was resolved that "the secretary be instructed to prepare an abstract of such of the proceedings at each meeting of the society as shall be of philatelic interest, which shall be furnished to the editor of the stamp department of the COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL, for publication, Mr. Casey, the editor, having offered to publish the said abstract without charge to the society.

Mr. H. W. Alsop was unanimously elected member. The Committee on Catalogue of Postal Cards, and Reference List of United States Stamps, reported progress.

It was resolved, after considerable discussion, to hold the meetings hereafter, alternately in New York and Brooklyn.

The subject for discussion being the United States revenue stamps. Collections were exhibited by Messrs Furlong, Levick, J. A. Mason, Casey, Betts and Bogert. Mr. Betts' collection comprised some of the rarest of the match and medicine stamps, being nearly complete. Also the $20 "probate of bill," and the $200 of both issues. Mr. Casey exhibited proofs on India paper of "Brandreth's Pills," large size, with the words "Guaranteed Genuine;" "Jackson's Home Bitters," "Laird's Bloom of Youth," and "Bendel Match, one cent," printed in blue.

The meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

The Meeting on May 3d

was held at the office of Messrs. Betts and Mason, in Brooklyn.

Mr. C. A. Sands and Mr. T. G. Eager were unanimously elected members.

Messrs. Casey and Betts were appointed a committee to consider the propriety of advocating a Philatelic nomenclature, for the purpose of simplifying the study of stamps, stamped envelopes, etc., and to prepare a plan by which the object may be accomplished.

Messrs. Betts and Brown were appointed a committee to prepare a Reference List of the United States revenue and proprietary stamps.

Mr. Betts proposed to amend the Constitution so as to provide for a Corresponding Secretary.

The death of Mr. Phillip H. Jacobs, one of the founders of the society, was then announced, and the president directed to prepare a suitable resolution in his memory to be submitted at the next meeting.

Mr. Casey was elected to fill the vacancy in the Executive Committee, caused by the death of Mr. Jacobs.

Adjourned at 11 p. m.

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Ecuador, 1872, ½ or 1 real, per 100, used	2 50
Peru, 10c, red, per 100, used	3 00
Cuba, 1876, 12½c, unused, per 100	4 00
Cuba, 1876 per doz., complete sets, unused. . . .	7 50
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Guetemala, 1875, ¼ Wrapper, per doz., unused . .	75
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Price Catalogue for the current month.

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THE COIN & STAMP JOURNAL.

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COIN & STAMP JOURNAL



IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

VOL. 2. KANSAS CITY, MO., JUNE, 1876. NO. 6.

NEW STAMPS.

BY JOSEPH J. CASEY.

CABOAL.

We shall not pretend to say that Bill Tweed had anything to do with the stamp for this far-away place, as the cut would seem to indicate. However, it represents a veritable issue, the central device being supposed to picture a tiger's head. There are but two values of this type, existing in four varieties, and with the date 1293 (1876)



8 shahis, *violet.*
1 rupee, *violet.*

The paper, as heretofore, is vergeured. Traces of an apparent watermark are formed, but it is merely a mark made in making the paper.

It is found that the 2 shahis is printed in *black* instead of *violet.* There are ten varieties in two vertical rows.

Doctor Magnus has remarked that the sheet of 1 shahi, *black*, in actual use, contains one having an error in the date, 1291 in place of 1290.

It is well for our friends to brush up their knowledge of the Eastern language, as otherwise they will not be able to decipher the inscriptions on these stamps.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A new value has been added to the current series, type as usual.

½ penny, *black.*

VICTORIA.

The 9 pence has the watermark V and crown, in place of the figure 10. A new 6 pence *lilac* is announced.

GUADALAJARA.

The 1 real, 1867, has been found printed in *dark blue.*

NORWAY.



We give the fac-simile of the stamp for return letters. There are two varieties.

LUXEMBURG.

International postal cards have made their appearance. Their description is as follows: On the right, the stamp of 10 centimes, or 12½ centimes; on the left, the Shield and Crown of the Grand Duchy; in the middle, *Carte-Correspondance* in a circular band, with a line below, and the word *Correspondeny-Karte* on a straight line and in Gothic text. Further down, four lines of points for the address, the first commencing A—AU. In the lower left angle: N. B. *Ge cote es. reservi exclusiveurent a l'addresse,* with a translation in German below. Size, 128 x93 millimetres. They are printed on white card.

10 centimes, *pale bistre.*
12½ centimes, *blue.*

The 5c cards having become nearly exhausted, an order has been given to print a new lot, conforming to the model of those just described. The other values will, presumably, be also changed.

SHANGHAI.

Since the first of last February there has been in circulation a new series of stamps, impressed on plain white paper, and perforated 14½. The values are:

1 candareen—*yellow* } 6 c., *green.*
2 candareen—*rose* } 9 c., *blue.*
12 *bistre.*

CANADA AND HELIGOLAND.





Our cuts will better explain the descriptions we gave last month respecting the changes in the stamps of these countries.

MAURITIUS.

The 9 pence *violet* is now surcharged HALF PENNY in black capital letters.

RUSSIAN LOCALS.



Kortschewa (Tver.) The inscription reads:
KORTSCHEWSKIY OUVEZD ZIEMSKAYA FOTSCHTA.
2 KOPIEYKI (District of Kortschewa, rural post).
2 Kopeeks. Lithographed on plain paper, imperforte.
2K., blue.



KREMENESCHOUG (Pottava). The inscription reads:
MARKA 3K (opieyetschnaya) ZIEMSK (oy) POTSCHTY KREMENTSCHOUGSK (sho) OUVESDA (stamp of 3 Kopeeks of the rural post of the District of Kremenlschoug). Lithographed impression on plain paper.

3K, bistre.



PORCHOW (Pskof). The inscription is: ZIEMSKAXA POTSCHEA PORCHOWSKA HO OUVEZDA (rural post of the District of Porchow). Lithographed on plain white paper.

5K, violet.



ARZAMAS (Nijni Novgorod). The inscription is: ZIEMSKAYA POTCHTA ARZAMAS OUYEZDA (rural post of the District of Arzemass).

5K, blue.

GERMAN EMPIRE.



This cut represents the stamp for return letters which we spoke of last month. These stamps, of the number of 40, are used in the principal cities in the Empire, one for each city, as follows: Aix-la-chapelle (Aachen), Arnsberg, Berlin, Breslau, Brunswick, Carlsruhe, Cassel, Coblenz, Cologne, Constance, Coslin, Dantzig, Darmstadt, Dresden, Dusseldorf, Erfurt, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Frankfort-on-the-Oden, Gumbinnen, Halle, Hamburgh, Hanover, Kiel, Koenigsburg, Leipsig, Liegnitz, Maddeburg, Marienwerden, Minden, Metz, Munster, Oldenburg, Oppelu, Posen, Pottsdam, Schwerin, Stettin, Strasbourg, Stralsund. and Treves

The stamp is embossed in blue, on white paper, with festooned edges.

The Coin and Stamp Journal has the largest circulation of any stamp or coin publication issued, it also offers the fairest terms to advertisers. Its success has not been accomplished without much time and work, and as our subscribers can now safely speak for us, we hope they will do so, and increase our circulation and usefullness. We will allow the best terms possible to those getting up clubs, or procuring ads for the Journal.

COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

W. E. WINNER, Publisher.

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KANSAS CITY, MO., JUNE, 1876.

COIN SALE.

Through the kindness of Mr. Cogan, we are in receipt of a catalogue of the Sale to come off in New York, June 29 and 30. Of this collection, Mr. Cogan justly says: "It will contain the largest and most important collection of medals and coins relating to Canada, that has ever been offered for public competition, some of them thought to be the only specimens known, are very rare; also, a choice and very interesting assortment of Silver Pennies of *Edward the Confessor*, all different and very fine; in addition, there are some extremely fine Napoleon and other French Medals."

It is hoped that collectors will not allow this opportunity to add to their collections pass, as such chances only occur once in a long time.

REVENUE COLLECTION.

Mr. Levick who is well known to collectors of coins and stamps throughout the country, informs us that he is now making an effort to complete his collections of all kind of revenue stamps, and is therefore desirous of corresponding with those interested in this branch of Philately with a view of exchanging.

We would advise those collecting to write to Mr. L., whose address is J. N. T. Levick, No. 54 William Street, or Box 43, New York City.

COINAGE FOR MARCH, 1876.

GOLD.

Double Eagles	183,674
Half Eagles	4,000
	187,974

SILVER.

Trade Dollars	728,200
Half Dollars	78,200
Quarter Dollars	2,672,200
Twenty Cents	10,200
Dimes	3,290,200
	6,779,000

MINOR COINAGE.

Cents	1,470,000

RARE AMERICAN COINS.

QUARTER DOLLARS.

As a rule the quarters are much scarcer than half-dollars, and several dates are now becoming rare and in demand, amongst which we may class 1796, 1804-5-6 and '15, when in good condition. The rare piece of this denomination is the

QUARTER OF 1823,

Which is one of the rarest pieces of our regular coinage. The one sold in Mr. Mickley's collection brought $47 50. Described: "Very fine indeed; the best known, with a single exception. This has a polished, nearly proof surface, and has been very little in circulation; *excessively rare.*"

The price received at the Fewsmith's sale was $38 00. Described: "Proof; very slight marks of circulation on the hair; one of the finest pieces of this date known; *excessively rare.*"

At the Sanford sale the price received was $100 00. Described: "Struck over 1822 as all the 1823's are, and this is the best I have ever seen of this very rare date."

At Col. Cohen's sale the price was but $23 50. Described: "Very fair condition for this date; has been pierced and very nicely plugged; excessively rare."

DIMES.

There is no date of this denomination that can be considered as very rare, while several dates, 1796-'97, 1800-1-2 and 4 procure good prices when offered, if in fine condition. Prices for them ranging from two to ten dollars.

HALF DIMES

Can only produce one rare date, 1802, but this is now considered a great rarity, having but a few pieces known. The first we notice is Mr. Mickleys, which sold for $45 00. Described: "Not fine, but in very fair condition. This piece is rarer than any other coin in the American series. There being but three specimens known, one of which is finer than this, and the other not as good. The former sold in Mr. Lilliendahl's sale for $360.00." One of the other pieces refered to, sold at the Sanford sale for $45 00. Described: "All collectors are aware that this is one of the rarest pieces of the U. S. Series. The date on this is remarkably good, otherwise, it is poor, but is desirable in almost any condition on account of its great rarity. This same picce sold in the Taylor collection for $35 00.

JEWETT SALE.

January 24 *to* 28.

[*Concluded.*]

COLONIAL COINS.

N. E.—Shilling, Good	$ 18 00
1776—Continental Currency	9 75
1736—"Value me as you please"	13 00
Excelsior cent. (New York)	12 00

U. S. CENTS.

1793—Wreath, barely fair	3 50
1793—Wreath; variety, 100 for a dollar, around edges, fair	5 25
1793—Ring, America, Head Rubbed, reverse, fair	5 00
1793—Ring, Ameri. head a little rubbed, reverse, very good	16 00
1793—Liberty Cap, barely fair	7 00
1794—Very fine cent, barely circulated.	8 50
1797—Uncirculated	8 25
1799—Very fine impression	14 00
1800—Light olive, barely circulated	5 00
1804—Perfect Die, "one of the best condition	55 00
1812—Uncirculated	12 50
1814—Uncirculated	10 50
1823—Very fair	7 00
1827—Very fine impression	3 50
1829—Fine	4 00

HALF CENTS.

1810—Very good impression.	3 12
1836—Fine proof	15 00
1852—Proof	6 00

PATTERNS.

1836—Flying Eagle dollar, very fair condition	7 75
1838—Flying eagle dollar, beautiful proof	34 00
1838—Flying Eagle half dollar, cracked die proof	6 00
1838—Spread Eagle half dollar, proof.	7 00
1839—Flying Eagle dollar, nicked and rubbed, fair	16 25

WASHINGTON PIECES.

1791—Large Eagle cent, barely circulated	5 00
1791—Small Eagle cent, beautiful specimen	10 25
1792—Ob. Head to left, &c	16 00
1702—"G. Washington, President," reverse; eagle, "United States of America," known as the Washington half dollar; silver. This cost $205	50 00
1892—Same as above, copper	7 50
1792—Ob. Head to left, &c	6 00
Ob. "Washington, born in Virginia, February 11, 1732," &c	10 25
Washington on Horseback, success to the United States	10 50
"He is in glory; the world is in Tears, &c	6 00
Same. Reverse; Skull and Cross Bones; Gold	31 00

MEDALS.

Head to left; "George Washington," reverse; "Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1876." Representation of the signing of the Declaration, very fine, one of the rarest of American medals, size 56	48 00
Medal known as the Eccleston medal, unusually fine	5 75
Washington before Boston medal. This planchet, a very fine impression before the die broke.	3 37
Head to left, "George Washington," reverse; angel flying over a lamb	2 25
Washington, Kosciasko and Lafayette, Head to left	3 58
Medal known as Samson medsl, large size	3 38
Heads of Washington and Franklin, to left, &c	3 25
Same, obverse—Reverse; Eagle over Globe	3 00
George Washington: "Natus Virginia," known as the manly medal	5 00

The Stamp Department.

Conducted by JOSEPH J. CASEY.

[*All communications, other than those of a business character, as well as all publications for notice or exchange, should be sent direct to box 1698, New York Post Office.*]

CANADA.

Certain of the Revenue Stamps of Canada have not, to the best of our belief, received any notice in stamp publications. We are now in position to describe the stamps for "Cigars," "Tobacco," "Weights and Measures," "Gas Inspection," and an entirely New Series of "Law Stamps," the latter particularly beautiful.

Law Stamps. In a beaded circular tablet is crowned a bust of Victoria to left; above, CANADA; below, LAW STAMP; in curved labels, all within rectangular frame, neatly ornamented. Below this frame is an open scroll, upon which is stamped in red figures, the number of stamp—these before us marked 2000. Beneath this again is a curved label with value in letters. On the upper and lower margins of the stamps are lined frames indented at the angles, value in figures and letters between engine-turned ornaments of beautiful design. The whole is surrounded by a corded line. The stamps are of large size, rectangular in shape, measuring 32 x 73 Millimetres, Colored impression on plain white paper, perforated 12.

10 c., blue. 50 c., blue.
20 c., blue. $1 00, blue.
25 c., blue. 5 00, blue.

Weights and Measures. The type of the stamps for this purpose is the same for all values. It consists of two portions, separated by a blank rectangular space to contain the number of issue in red figures; our set being numbered 20,001. In the upper portion, on a lined ground, is a jewelled crown. The lower portion is filled with an engine-turned design, into the centre of which is inserted a solid tablet, containing value in white letters and figures. Above and below the blank space, solid labels bearing the inscriptions WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, in white Roman letters. Circular engine-turned ornaments in each of the four corners complete the design which is impressed in black on plain white paper. Size of stamp 19½ x 52 M M., perforated 12.

5 cent. 30 cent.
10 cent. 50 cent.
15 cent. $1 00.
20 cent. 1 50
$2 00.

Gas Inspection.—The type similar to the last, with this exception: the upper part of the blank space, numbered in our specimen 1150, in red figures, consists of delicate scroll work on either side of the word GAS in white letters on solid tablet. The word INSPECTION below. Printed in blue, on plain white paper, 19½ x 52 M M., perforated 12.

25 cent. $1 50.
50 cent. 2 00.
$1 00. 3 00.
$4 00.

Tobacco.—There are two series of these stamps, which with two exceptions, differ mainly in the color in which they are printed, one series being printed in red, the other in black. The cause of this difference, we have not yet ascertained. To avoid all confusion, we will describe each stamp in detail.

¼, ½, 1, *black;* Ground work of escaloped lines radiating from the centre of the lower portion, surrounded by a frame of engine-turned work, in the upper side being inserted the work TOBACCO, in the lower CANADA EXCISE in white shaded Roman capitals. The inscriptions on the ground work read and are disposed as follows.

XXXI. VIC. (*Numerals of issue in blue*) CAP. VIII.
¼ *Inland Rev. Div. of* ¼
When Excised
S M. Return No
LICENSE.
NO. *Coll. I. R.*

½ and 1, in white shaded numerals, occupy the place of ¼, in their repective stamps.

¼, ½, 1. *red.* Identically the same, except that the words *W. Entry No.*, take the place of *S. M. Return No.* of the *black* stamp; oblong, size 63 x 42 M M.

5, 10, 15, *black.* Ground work of interlacing lines on the 5 and 10, with radiating lines on the 15, similar to those on the smaller values. The word FIVE, and the numerals 10 and 15 are cut solid into the ground work. Numerals and letters of value in each of the corners. CANADA——EXCISE in white shaded Italic Capitals, in the upper portion, separated by an ornamented lined tablet, for numbers of issue. TOBACCO below in solid shaded letters. Geometrical design of engine-turned lathework, into which is cut the numeral denominating the stamp. In exceptions disposed as follows.

XXXI VICT. CAP. VIII.
Inland Rev Div. of
When Excised
Semi-Monthly Return No
Description
Gross Weight, lbs
Net Weight, lbs
Coll. Inl'd Rev.
License No.

5, 10, 15, *red.* Similar to latter, with this exception. The words *Warehouse Entry No.* take the place of *Semi-Monthly Return No.*, oblong, size 116 x 47 M M.

CADDY, *black.* A large square frame of geometic lathework, surrounds a ground of interlacing curved lines, contains the word CADDY in large shaded white letters, and the inscriptions similar to those described. Above the frame, in a curved label in CANADA EXCISE above which is another label curved in the opposite direction, contains XXXI Vict. Cap. VIII., between the two curves being a representation of St. George and the Dragon. Below the frame is a curved label inscribed TOBACCO, pendant from which is a medallion with bust of Victoria to left. The label above and below are highly ornamented.

CADDY, *Red.* Similar to last, with the same variation of inscription as found in the other stamps. Upright, size 113 x 59 M M.

Boxes, Red. This stamp differs from those just described, in the central portion, which consist of a circular frame enclosing ground work, contains the word BOXES. Upright rectangular, size 113 x 59.

This stamp has no representative in black, unless it be the following.

Black. Large square stamp, placed diagonally in the centre, a large white oval including inscriptions similar to those found in all the black stamps. Above, in a medallion is profile bust of Victoria, in either side CANADA EXCISE in curved bands. Below the oval the word TOBACCO in curved bands, beneath which is an oblong shield contains bearer. The whole is surrounded by scroll work of various patterns. Size 95 x 95 M M.

CIGARS, *black.* A long strip stamp, similar in size to those in use by our Revenue Department wrap around boxes of cigars. The central portion of the stamp consist of a tablet, filiated ornaments above and below from which proceeds a series of geometric lathework devices. The central portion of the tablet consist of an oval frame of lathework enclosing the following inscriptions.

LICENSE.
No
Inland Rev. Div.
of
When Excised.
CIGARS.
No *lbs.*
COLLECTOR I. R.

Over these inscriptions is printed the letter A of large proportions. Above is a medallion with profile bust of Victoria to left, CANADA EXCISE around it in white shaded capitals. Below, a medallion bearing Beaver at work, and TOBACCO in white shaded capitals.

CIGARS, *Red.* Similar to the last, with the absence of the large letter A.

All these revenue stamps are printed on plain paper, and perforated 12.

GREECE.

Through the courtesy of Mr. R. R. Bogert, of New York, we are enabled to give a description of the newest things from Greece.

To the series of unpaid letter stamps there is added another value, 100 lepta, corresponding precisely with the other stamps of the series.

Two new values have been added to the regular postal series, and identical in type.

30 lepta, *brown*; 60 lepta, *green.*

A new postal card has just been placed in circulation, very chaste in design. In the upper right-hand corner is placed the stamp, the central part of which corresponds with the adhesives, but is placed in a rectangular groundwork of horizontal lines. 'ELLAS above, LEPTA below, are large numeral of value in each of the lower corners. A double-lined frame, instead of the fret-work, surrounds the design. In the upper portion of the card are the inscriptions, as follows: *Epistolikon Deltarion.*

Carte-Correspondance.

'Enteuthen tithetai monon e epigraphe. L'addresse seule doit etre mise de cote de la carte, which translated is, "Correspondence Card"—"The address only should be placed on this side of the card."

Beneath this inscription are four dotted lines running the length of the card. The whole is surrounded by a very chaste frame of Greek frets. Size of frame, 72x131 millimetres. Blue on white card-board.

15 lepta, *blue.*

From advance proof sheets of *Le Timbre Poste* we take the following announcements:

TURKEY.

Since the 20th of April last there has been placed in use a new stamp of 1 piastre, yellow, similar to the stamps destined for the international service, but not bearing the value in French. This stamp is for use in the interior of Turkey.

GUATEMALA.

A "reply" card has just appeared. It is similar to the ordinary postal card save some varieties in the interior lines of the frame work. One of the two cards bears the word RESQUESTA in place of RESPUESTA (Reply). The two cards are united at the top.

¼ real, black, on chamois.

ROUMANIA.

The 5 bani, 1871, has been seen printed on rose-tinted paper. From the best evidence—an entire sheet of these stamps—it is seen that the rose-tint is not due to the spreading of the carmine (in which the stamp is printed) over the paper.

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COIN & STAMP JOURNAL

IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

VOL. 2. NEW YORK, N. Y. JULY, 1876. NO. 7.

BAVARIAN COINS of the HOUSE of WITTELSBACH.

By A. N. M'D. MURDOCK.

BAVARIAN.—INGOLSTADT. [*Continued.*]

87-88.

Obv:—The Panther of Ingolstadt.

No Reverse.

89-90.

Obv:—The letters S L.

Rev:—Lion of the Palatinate, crowned.

LOUIS VII—THE BEARDED. 1413-1447.

91

Obv:—The letter L (Louis).

Rev:—The Panther of Ingolstadt.

92-94.

Obv:—The letter L and at each side a star.

Rev:—The wicker-shield, below at the side two branches of Olive.

95.

Obv:—The letter L surrounded by a circle of dots (pearls), between two stars.

Rev:—The wicker shield without the Olive branches.

BAVARIAN-LANDSHUT. 1392-1503.

96-98.

Obv:—Bust between the letters F-L. On the breast are three pearls and below the Bavarian wicker shield; at the sides of which are three dots.

Reverse:—Two busts with Princes' caps on.

99-100.

Obv:—The same as last only instead of F-L there is L-F. and on some three dots, on others a broad star at the sides of the shield.

Rev:—2 busts with Princes' caps.

101-102.

Obv:—Head, under which is the Bavarian wicker shield, at the sides the F-S.

Rev:—Two busts nnder arches.

103-104.

Obv:—Bust with a lace collar on, and a Princes cap, at the sides F-S.

Rev:—The wicker shield surrounded by three half circles.

105.

Obv:—The wicker shield, on the right side of it the letter F.

Rev:—A lily within a frame composed of four half circles.

106-107.

Obv:—The letter "f" between two crosses.

Rev:—The helm of Landshut.

108.

Obv:—The letter f.

Rev:—A dog walking to the left, and over his back is a stem with three flowers on it.

NOTE:—These flowers are a mint mark of the City of Oetting,

HENRY IV-THE RICH 1393-1450.

109-112.

Obv:—The letter H (Henry) between two roses.

Rev:—The helm of Landshut in round frame.

113.

Obv:—The letter "h".

Rev:—The helm of Landshut in a frame composed of four half circles.

114.

Obv:—The letter h between two rings.

Rev:—The helm in a frame of three half circles.

115-122.

Obv:—"h" between 2 stars.

Rev:—A dog walking and behind him a tree.

123.

Obv:—The letter h.

Rev:—The Bavarian wicker shield.

LOUIS IX. THE RICH. 1450-1479.

124-126.

Obv:—The letter L (Louis) between two stars.

Rev:—The helm of Landshut in a round frame.

127.

Obv:—The letter L between 2 roses.

Rev:—The helm in a round frame.

128-129.

Obv:—The letter L in a round frame and on each side of the L a small circle.

Rev:—The dog of Oetting with the tree behind him.

130

Obv:—L between two stars.

Rev:—A dog facing left and tree behind him.

131.

Obv:—The letters L H (Ludwig Herzog—Duke Louis) a rose on each side.

Rev:—The helm of Landshut.

132.

Obv:—The letter L, and the helm of the Landshut side by side.

Rev:—A wreath.

133.

Obv:—The helm of Landshut in a small frame.

Rev:—Has no impression.

134.

Obv:—The letter L between 2 roses.

Rev:—The helm of Landshut in round frame.

GEORGE I. THE RICH. 1479-1503.

135-136.

Obv:—The letter 'j' (Jorg=George) between two small circles.

Rev:—The Oetting dog with the tree.

BAVARIAN—ALUNICH.

JOHN II. (1375)-1392-1397.

139-139.

Obv:—A bust with Princes cap surrounded by a frame made of 6 half circles.

Rev:—The Bavarian wicker shield in the same kind of a frame.

ERNEST I. 1397-1438.

140-142.

Obv:—The letters E-W (Ernest & William) in a round frame.

Rev:—Bust of the Munich work facing to the left, with the hood on and holding in his right hand a pilgrim staff.

THE COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL has the largest circulation of any stamp or coin publication issued. It therefore is the best medium for advertisers to whom it offers the fairest terms. Its success has not been accomplished without much time and work, and as our subscribers can now safely speak for us we hope they will do so, and increase our circulation and usefulness. We will allow the best terms possible to those getting up clubs, or procuring advertisements for the JOURNAL.

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JOSEPH J. CASEY, Editor and Proprietor.

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TO OUR FRIENDS.

THE COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL has changed hands. While we, in a measure, regret that Mr. Winner, on account of pressing business necessities, was obliged to give up publishing the JOURNAL, we must congratulate ourselves on becoming its possessor, and thus continuing the only straightforward, independent stamp and coin paper in this country. It comes to us upon a sound basis, and, except in the change in the city of publication, will suffer no alteration, except such improvement as an extended patronage should guarantee. While we regret Mr. Winner's compulsory withdrawal from the field of publication, we must congratulate him upon having successfully established, in the midst of so many failures, a paper which has become to be recognized as the leading coin and stamp periodical in this country; this success is the more marked, inasmuch as he is not a dealer, and was not therefore prompted by the selfish desire of advertising wares which he did not possess. Like ourselves, he saw there was no American paper upon which collectors could rely, and therefore undertook to supply what we now hope to continue successfully the only paper in the world, devoted to our specialties, which is not published by a dealer; therefore, we hold an enviable position.

There are certain duties which an editor owes to his supporters. The most important of these is the protection of their interest. This is best secured by exposing those miscreants who, with their vile wares, prey upon the innocent, it may be ignorant, collectors, eventually disgusting them, and thus losing either to numismatics or philately, many, who were at one time, ardent devotees. Our pen shall ever be ready to expose everything smelling of fraud or false pretenses, while, at the same time, it shall give every encouragement to those who are endeavoring to do an honest business.

In justice to Mr. Winner's patrons we shall go on until the terms of their subscription will have expired. In justice to ourselves and the cause in which we are engaged, we shall still further go on until our mission will have been fulfilled—alone, if need be, but with a goodly company, we trust. What we *shall* do in the management of this JOURNAL must be left to the future. What we *can* do will depend upon the liberal support of our friends, which, we hope, will be given liberally and ungrudgingly.

JOSEPH J. CASEY.

SOMETHING NEW.

He is an indifferent collector who has no duplicates to exchange. In order to facilitate exchanges, and for the better purpose of being the medium through which collectors may become acquainted with one another we propose to devote a small portion of our paper, with certain restrictions and conditions to subscribers only, by which they will have an opportunity of exchanging their duplicate specimens.

We also hold ourselves in readiness to answer each and every question propounded by our correspondents, and also to assist them in pronouncing upon their specimens, a most effective means of guarding against counterfeits. "Prevention is better than cure."

THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

JAPAN.

Through the courtesy of Mr. R. R. Bogert, of this city, we are enabled to describe two new stamps for Japan, evidently the first of a whole new series. Judged by the standard of native work the specimens before us are either remarkable examples of improvements in native engraving and printing, or else, and we incline to the latter opinion, they are the work of "barbarians." The style of execution and the paper employed are foreign. We shall soon learn their authors. Two values are before us, of the same type, namely a broad upright oval frame, containing in the upper portion an inscription in Japanese characters, in the lower portion the inscription IMPERIAL JAPANESE POST, both in white letters. Within is a solid circular disc containing two Japanese characters, and above is the familiar radiated circle, common to the last series. Beneath is a three-leaved ornament. A rectangular frame encloses the oval, in the corners of which are the values, placed alternately, small circles for the 1 sen, squares for the 2 sen, the values before us. The ground-work enclosed by the oval of the 1 sen is a diaper pattern, formed of small quadrated circles and diamond points. On the 2 sen, the ground is honey-combed. The stamps are printed on plain white paper, perforated.

1 sen, *black;* 2 sen, *pale greenish brown.*

SPAIN.



From *Le Timbre Poste* we take the following: The emission of the 1st June last, of which we give the type, will not cause us to regret any of the stamps heretofore issued in this country. King Alphonse is here advantageously represented, and the stamps engraved and printed with care. The ordinary counterfeiters of the stamps of Spain must exercise their patience and their talents, if they wish to imitate the new stamps. They must at the outset procure paper bearing the same water-mark as the official stamps, a task not a little difficult.

The new series is reduced to nine values, the 1 and 2 *c. de p.* remaining in use.

5 cent de peseta,	*red.*
10	*blue.*
20	russian green.
25	red brown.
40	grey brown.
50	yellow green.
1 peseta,	deep blue.
4	violet brown.
10	vermilion.

Impressed in white satin paper, bearing as the water-mark the tower of Arragon. Perforated 14.



We also signal two new official stamps, *Congreso* and *Senado,* (the former of which we illustrate), imprinted in blue, and representing the arms of Spain between two columns.

HUNGARY.

The current series has just been augmented by a new value, 20 kreuger, of similar type.

20 kreuger, *black.*

NORWAY.

A new series of stamps is announced with the value expressed in Ore. The type remains the same. The following are the values:

1 ore,	*gray.*
3	*orange.*
5	*blue.*
10	*carmine.*
12	*green.*
20	*red brown.*
25	*lilac.*
50	*pale red.*

ICELAND.

The stamps of the new series are of the current type. The values are:

5 aur,	*ultramine,*
6	*gray.*
10	*carmine.*

16 *brown.*
20 *lilac.*
40 *green.*



The "service" stamps are distinguished from the preceding by the type here represented.

10 aur, *ultramine.*
16 carmine.
20 green.

Same paper, watermark and perforation as the series just discontinued.

UNITED STATES.



We introduce this illustration for the purpose of calling attention to two distinct varieties which we may denominate the *Hartford* and the *Philadelphia* varieties, from the place of printing.

Philadelphia.—(*a*). In the date 1776, the tops of the 7 are perceptibly above the top of the 1. (*b*). The lower edge of the banderole containing POSTAGE is formed of *two* lines. (*c*). The rider's cap is perfect in shape; the horse's tail is longer and thinner; the ground is cut short on the left by the inner line of the border. (*d*). The lower line of the banderole containing THREE CENTS is thick and irregular.

Hartford.—(*a*). The tops of the 7's and 1 are almost in a straight line. (*b*). The lower edge of the banderole is a single line, very thick towards the left. (*c*). The rider's cap is rather elongated as if dented, the horse's tail is short and thick, the point being nearly in a line with the extremities of the hoofs beneath; one of the fore legs has a protuberance above the hoof; the ground extends to the outer line of the frame. (*d*). The lower line of the banderole is thin and very regular.

These differences are sufficient to show that the varieties are not the result of printing merely.

It is not generally known that the centennial envelopes are printed on ten sizes in *green* on ordinary letter size; in *red* on commercial letter size.

SARAWAK.

The supply of the 2 cent *lilac* having given out, the 3 c. is made to serve by surcharging in black, the value 2 cents.

2 cents, *brown in yellow.*

CASHMIRE.

Two new values belonging to the round stamps of the 2d series have been discovered.

½ auna, emerald green.
4 " "

RUSSIA.



STAROBJETSK (Charkoff). Since last January, this rural post has emitted the stamp here illustrated, recalling that of Charkoff. The inscription signifies "Rural Post of the Post of Starobjetsk" There are two stamps of the same value, but impressed in different colors, the statement of value differing also, as in the annexed cut.

3 kop., *yellow*, (tax-stamp).
3 kop., *blue.*



OPOTCHKA, (Pskoff). It is only since last April that the stamp of Opotchka has been placed in circulation.



The inscription in the oval band signifies—"Village rural post, 5 kopecks." In the centre "of the district of Opotchka, government of Pskoff." Impression on white paper, perforated 13.

5 k., *blue.*

EKATERINOSLAW, (Ekaterinoslaw). The stamps of this post have vanished. The administration delivers letters gratuitously!

FALSE STAMPS OF SPAIN.

There are very dangerous counterfeits of the 1, 4, and 10 pesetas of the series of 1874, figure of justice, seated. Each value of the counterfeits has been engraved separately; the ornaments in the angles are different in the three values, unlike those on the genuine stamps, the *S* of *Communicaciones* is more open and larger; it nearly touches the head of *justice* in the 1 and 10 pesetas, in the genuine stamps the *S* of *Peseta* or *pesetas* represent a kind of S, while in the false stamps these letters are very open.

FRANCE,



The new French stamps have, after some modification in the design, been placed in use, and the engraving will tell all that is necessary. In our next issue we shall give the values.

UNITED STATES ENVELOPES,

In order to stimulate the collection of U. S. Envelopes and wrappers, and consequently a search for them we give here a list of *errors*, each of which is in our collection, and therefore authentic. R refers to the *Reay* contract, 1870.

P to the *Plympton* contract 1875 (the current series).

1 cent, without color (R)
1 " " " (P 1st die)

1 cent, with two stamps embossed one below the other, at a distance of 3 centimetres, (P 1st type).

1 cent, without color (P 2d die)
2 " " " (P 2d die)
2 " " " (P 3d die)

ENVELOPES.

Size 84 X 139 *MM.*

1 cent, without color, on salmon, (P. 1st)-die,

Size 80 X 139 *MM.*

2 cents, brown on white (P. 1st die), stamped on the right lower corner.

2——brown on white (P. 1st die), stamped near the centre.

2——without color, on white (P. 2d die).

Size 84 X 139 *MM.*

3 cents, without color, on white (P. 1st die)
3 —— —— —— amber ——
3 —— —— —— cream ——

Size 89 X 160.

2 cents, without color, on cream (P. 3d die)
3 —— —— —— — —— (P. 1st die)
3 —— —— —— —amber
3 —— —— —— —white (P. 2d die)

Size 84 X 139 *MM.*

3 cents, half with color, half without, on amber (P. 2d die)

3 cents, without color, in white, (R.)
3 " —— —— — —— ——

On this last envelope there are two stamps at the distance of 11 mm. from one another.

3 cents, without color, on white, (R)

Also with two stamps, the one without color in the angle, the other with color placed so that half of the stamp is on the face, half on the lower flap.

3 cents, without color, on white (R). We may also mention a 2 cent (P. 3d die) in *brown*, in both white and amber paper, printed just before the color was changed from brown to red.

We shall be happy to receive any information from our readers concerning the U. S. envelopes. We know there are many discoveries to be made in this line, but patient research is necessary. Having a collection of about 1000 different varieties of all issues of U. S. envelopes, we are prepared to place each variety, and trust our readers will take a lively interest in this branch of philately.

FOREIGN STAMPS.

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

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COIN & STAMP JOURNAL



IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

VOL. 2. NEW YORK, N. Y. JULY, 1876. NO. 8.

GREEK COINS.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM COLLECTION.

[*N. Y. Times.*]

The London *Times* of July 11 contains a long article on the recently published catalogue of the Greek coins in the British Museum, from which the following extracts are taken: "It would seem at first sight that in a general catalogue of Greek coins, those ancient seats of Hellenic civilization in Asia Minor and Greece proper, where coinage is believed to have been originally invented, should come first in order of publication, rather than the later settlements of Magna Græcia and Sicily. But there is ample justification of the order adopted by Mr. Poole in the fact that it is in the coinages of Magna Græcia, and still more of Sicily, that we can best study Greek numismatics as a whole. It is the unbroken continuity of such a series as the coinage of Syracuse, extending from the latter part of the sixth century B C, to the conquest of Sicily by the Romans, B. C. 212, that enables us to follow the history of numismatic art through all its phases, and to learn the changes of style characteristic of each successive half-century, and when we have traced out this history at Syracuse, we obtain certain criteria capable of general application, not only to the coinage of Sicily, but to numismatic art throughout the Hellenic world.

In the volume before us the coins of Syracuse, upward of seven hundred in number, are arranged chronologically with care. One of the most conspicuous and frequent types on the silver coins of Sicily is a chariot with four horses, generally driven at full speed, and associated with a winged figure of victory, who is represented flying over the horses and crowning the charioteer and occasionally the horses themselves. This type we find at Syracuse, Agrigentum, Camarina, Catana, and nearly all the principal Greek cities of Sicily. It is highly probable that this constantly-recurring chariot group commemorates in most cases an Olympic victory, gained either by the city which struck the coins or by its ruler. The earliest of these Sicilian victors at Olympia of whom we have historical record is Gelon I. In B. C. 488, while he was still ruler of Gela, he conquered in the chariot race. Three years after this he became master of Syracuse, and it is probable that certain early coins of both these cities on which the chariot type occurs commemorate his Olympic victory. Such victories were so great a distinction, both for the individual who won them and for the city to which he belonged, that an Agonistic type once adopted would probably be continued till some great political revolution or other public event caused a break in the old associations of a people. Accordingly we find that in the Syracusan Mint, the Agonistic type was maintained from Gelon I., B. C. 485, to Hiero II., B. C. 216, with occasional interruptions due to such political changes as the rule of Timoleon, the victories of Agathocles, or the temporary ascendency of the Epirote Pyrrhos. By the study of these Agonistic types we may trace the progress of art with curious minuteness. At first there is very great difficulty in representing in a side view the four horses of the *quadriga*. The more distant horses are very imperfectly indicated by doubling the outlines of the nearer horses, and adding a spare leg or two. The Victory who crowns the charioteer flies more feebly and awkwardly than a bat in broad daylight, if, indeed, such mere wingflapping can be called flight at all, Gradually the composition improves as technical skill advances, till the full maturity of art is attained at the close of the fifth century B. C.

(*To be continued.*)

PRIZES.

The readers of the COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL have as much interest in it as the proprietor. The more extensive its circulation the greator will be its facilities, and the greater the benefits to be reaped by subscribers. In the hope, therefore, of making the JOURNAL second to none in Numismatic and Philatelic circles, the following prizes are offered, which are open for competition until January 1st, 1877.

1. To the person sending the greatest number of names of subscribers, a beautiful cabinet for coins and medals.

2. To the person sending the next greatest number, a fine silver watch.

3. To the person sending the next greatest number, a fine stamp-album with spaces for all known stamps, blank pages for new series, and beautifully bound in full morocco, gilt sides, back and edges, and two clasps.

4. To each person sending a list of ten subscribers, $1 50 worth of stamps of the sender's selection.

5. To each person sending a list of five subscribers, an extra copy of the JOURNAL.

N. B. In each case the money must accompany the lists.

Prizes will also be offered for papers on the following subjects. The articles must contain nothing of a personal nature, and must be exhaustive and accurate:

1. On medals relating to American History; their description, and their origin.

2. On the coins and medals of Mexico.

3. Counterfeiting of coins among the ancients: description and value at the present time.

4. Coins, medals, and tokens of the Elizabethan age of English History.

5. Medals relating to the U. S. Centennial.

6. A descriptive list of the medals awarded by the United States Congress to individuals; the causes leading to the awards, the number of each struck off in the different metals, and where they are preserved.

7. On the revenue stamps or stamped impressions of the United States, previous to 1860.

8 A descriptive catalogue of the revenue stamps of Spain and the Spanish possessions.

9. A list of English stamps, stamped envelopes and essays; varieties of watermark and perforation; the various sizes used for envelopes, and the different values employed, singly or in combination.

10. The causes of the withdrawal of the 1869 U. S. adhesives.

11. On the Envelopes of Russia, Finland, and Poland: their varieties and sizes.

12. Have U. S. locals any postal character?

13. Arguments on the collecting of entire envelopes, and the best plan of mounting them.

The amount of the prizes for these articles will be such as to satisfy competitors that they have not worked in vain, and that the results of their labors will stimulate them to further efforts. The time within which these articles may be submitted will expire on January 1st, 1877, when a new list of subjects will be given.

THE COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

JOSEPH J. CASEY, Editor and Proprietor.

THE COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL is the only independent publication in the United States devoted to Numismatics and Philately, and is published monthly at five cents per copy. Subscription in the United States and Canada, fifty cents per year, free of postage. In other countries seventy-five cents, post free, which may be forwarded in uncanceled stamps.

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P. O. Box 1698, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK, N. Y., AUGUST, 1876.

COIN SALE.

Mr. David Proskey, of 194 Washington St., N. Y., announces the sale of a collection of coins to take place at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., 656 Broadway, New York. Catalogues will be sent on application to Mr. Proskey, the Auctioneers or the Editor.

OUR PRIZES.

We respectfully call your attention to the prizes we offer, both for subscriptions and for articles for publication in these columns. From the variety of subjects given, there is ample field for the most thorough study, and we trust the opportunity thus offered will not be neglected. The subjects themselves are new, and if well handled, will prove of the greatest interest.

THE HIGHER PLANE OF PHILATELY.

Is there a limit to stamp collecting? Will the stamp collector have finished whenever he has gotten together every specimen laid down in the completest catalogue?

Coins and stamps have many things in common, though the former is by far the nobler pursuit. History would be wanting in many of its interesting details, those, for instance, concerning the inner workings of the nation or people, if numismatists had no higher motive than the perfect formation of their cabinets in their several specialties. There may be coin collectors as there are stamp collectors, whose only ambition may seem the accumulation of pieces of copper, or silver, or gold. From these one may learn the rarity of a certain piece, or its market value, but never the cause of its origin, the motives for its change—in fine that solid information, without which, the cabinet, however rich it may be, is yet a mere plaything.

Numismatics has long been considered one of the sciences, because, uniting pleasure with study, it tends to diffuse knowledge made available to every one. Its great strength may be seen in the ancient coins—particularly those of Greece and Rome—which are an open book of the inner life of those nations. We venture to say, however, that the results now evident in numismatics would never have been obtained if collectors gathered their specimens without a thought beyond their market value.

In stamp collecting there is no reason why similar results can not be obtained. It, too, has its selfish side—the personal gratification of the collector, depending upon the length of his purse. Here ambition goes no further than the amassing of quantities. But there is the nobler side, and for this we have always contended.

If stamp collecting lacks that respectability which age confers, it must be remembered that the stamps themselves are but recent innovations. There is that in them which more than counterbalances this respectability and gives stamp collecting a tone at once marked and decided. It is an educator in every sense of the word, and in its curriculum embraces all the other arts and sciences. Your true student of philately looks beyond the printed or embossed impressions and though the field in which he works may be limited by the recent origin of his specimens still there is nothing to prevent him going beyond into all the past. However, if he confines himself to what is directly suggested by his collection, he will have ample material for the most elaborate study. And herein will be found that higher plane to which we invite every collector. Here will be found those incentives which make stamp collecting more than an amusing pastime, and lasting long after your collection will have been completed.

To illustrate: On the current stamps of the United States are certain portraits. These represent certain individuals, named in the catalogues. Who they are, why they are so represented, what they have done, are natural inquiries, and lead at once to a knowledge of the history of this country. A 5c. stamp makes its appearance, and, from the stamp papers, one learns it is for postage between certain countries, and represents one of the heroes of the Mexican war. Insidiously one is led to inquire into this war, and soon learns the relations which have existed and now exist between Mexico and this country. The reasons for the use of the stamp are taken up, and one is brought face to face with certain other foreign countries. Another instance: A collector obtains a set of stamps which he is told comes from Montenegro, or perhaps Servia. Inquiries are made and history and geography come into play, to tell him where those countries are, the people inhabiting them, their importance in the political world. With renewed interest he follows their struggles for independence, and suddenly the despatches in the newspapers of the day open new regions for thought which he eagerly proceeds to lay bare, and this unceasingly and untiringly, because there is a certain pleasure behind all to urge him forward.

We might go on indefinitely in this strain: showing how the judgement is sharpened to detect the true from the false; how the taste is strengthened or cultivated, in the efforts to acquire neatness and precision; how the eye is improved in its desire to attain certain effects by the proper adjustment of colors and shades; and so on through the whole scale, almost, of human knowledge.

With such grand objects accessible to all, stamp-collecting need not longer be treated as a childish pastime. It will present a ready answer to "what good is it?" or "what are you going to do with your stamps?" and from a pretense of passing away time frivously, will become a reality of employing leisure hours profitably.

PHILATELICAL SOCIETIES.

Knowledge limited to the possesor is like the miser's gold: it is of no use either to him or to the community. No collector of stamps is so wise that he cannot learn something from his fellows. Let his collection be never so fine; let his facilities be never so great; he may have the wealth of Croesus at his command, and still, without association with his fellow-collectors for the purpose of exchanging views with them, or for comparison, all his time, labor and patience are really of little practical value.

The collection of stamps is not so perfect a science—we use the word knowingly—that every collector, relying on his own individual exertions, can attain to anything like perfection. Views are so divergent, methods are so at variance; old theories are so rapidly breaking up, and new ones so rapidly arising, that it is only by concerted action that satisfaction will come.

There are many hidden places yet to be explored, many mysteries yet to be explained; and if collectors would continue their individual efforts, the clouds of ignorance would soon be dispelled; trickery and fraud would be made apparent; and each collecter would be a guide in himself.

Hence, the necessity of forming societies for the study of Philately, and the dissemination of Philatelical knowledge, wherever and whenever practicable. The benefit which may be derived therefrom will more than compensate any difficulties attending their formation; and not the least result following their establishment will be the total extinction of the Taylor's, the Petroni's the Lyford's, the Spiro's, and their followers, who palm off their vile wares upon the

unsuspecting collector, and with the full knowledge that every cent received in return is obtained under false pretenses.

Therefore, form yourselves into philatelical societies. Europe is full of them, and their success has long been assured. In this City is one, founded mainly by our own individual efforts, and in whose success we are largely concerned, that is now engaged upon several very important projects for the immediate benefit of every collector, which, without an organization to discuss them, would be practically valueless.

It is not a very difficult matter, the formation of philatelical societies. Keeping in view the objects to be gained, the work of organizing is merely a matter of routine. That once accomplished, from the simple form of comparing your collections, you will gradually become to discuss the many intricate points about which every collector wishes to be informed. The stamps of each country can be taken up in detail and studied thoroughly. Then their proper classification may be discussed, and in this way a vast mine of useful information laid bare.

Try it.

PROCEEDINGS OF NATIONAL PHILATELLIC SOCIETY.

[Official.]

No regular meeting was held in June, no quorum being present.

A special meeting was held June 14, at the office of Messrs. Betts and Mason in Brooklyn.

Mr. Casey exhibited the new revenue stamps of Canada, and U. S. Proprietary, 6c. SWAIM. Mr. Coster showed a letter post paid with a 2 cent revenue stamp; and Mr. Bogart exhibited three shades of the single post-card of Uruguay, and six shades of the double; also the official cards of Italy, single and double.

The society holds no meetings in July and August.

THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

NEW GRENADA.

Many of our readers are already aware of the new series of stamps for the country. Three values has thus far made their appearance. 5 centavos, *lilac*, 10c, *bistre*, and 20c. *blue*. The contract for preparing these stamps has been awarded to Demetrio Paredes, and is very interesting reading. We give a few extracts: Article 1, states that the contractor will deliver to the Post Office Department, stamps, stamped envelopes, and *brevets de poste restante*, as follows:

10 Pesos, black, on rose paper.
5 " " " green "
1 " red, " white "
50 cents green.
20 " blue.
10 " brown.
5 " violet.
5 " for unpaid letters and registration, black on white.

The stamps 10 and 5 pesos measure 30x25 m. m., and the other 25x20.

Articles 2 and 3 describe the adhesive stamp. The 10 pesos, 5 p. and 1 p., and the 50c. bear the inscription ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA, CORREOS NACIONALES, with the national arms in the centre, and the value below. On the unpaid stamp is the letter A and ANOTACION; on the registration stamp R and Registro. The 20c. 10c. and 5c. have the same inscription given above. The first two have the head of liberty, the third the condor, from the national shield.

In Article 4, the envelope is described. It measures 13x6½ centimetres. In the upper part is ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA, correos NACIONALES, and the national flag in the colors red, blue and yellow. Also the following inscription.

CERTIFICADO.....CONTENIDO, VALE CINCUENTA CENTAVOS, SALIO DE .. .. EN..... DE.....DE.....18.....

And in the lower part is the necessary space for the address.

Article 6 declares that the BREVET DE POSTE RESTANTE will be of the same size as the envelopes, and will be from the same die. The articles following relate to the manner of delivering the stamp, etc., the number required, where the plates shall be kept, number of stamps to the sheet, and payments. The stamps are in sheets of 100, the envelopes in sheets of 4, and the *brevets* in sheets of 8.

The contract was signed March 29, 1876.

It may be here remarked that the following stamps of the replaced series will be discontinued, as no provision is made for their corresponding values.

Adhesive of 1c., 2c., 25c.
Tax stamp, 2c.
Sobre Porte, 25c., 50c., 1 p.

BRITISH GUIANA.



Some months ago, it will be remembered, we gave a description of the new series for this country, in advance of every other paper. The values that have been placed in circulation are the following:

2c. *orange*, 24c. *green*,
12c. *lilac*, 96c. *bistre*.

It is probable that the 1, 4, 6, 8, and 48c. will have the same colors as the corresponding values in the preceding series.

FRANCE.



M. de Ferrari has sent to M. Moens, a remarkable error found in some of the sheets of the late 10 centimes, large figure which is the presence of the 15c. stamp in the sheet.

Regarding the new stamps, the French *Journal Official* contains some information. It refers to the suppression of the 80c., the creation of three new values, 20c., 75c., and 1 franc; and states further that the new stamps will be withheld until the old have become exhausted; and further, that all stamps heretofore printed, of whatever series, will be available for postal purposes. The following is the official list of the new series:

1c., *Emerald Green*,
2c.,
4c.,
5c.,
10c.,
15c., *Steel Gray*,
20c., *Red Brown*,
25c., *Ultramarine*,
30c., *Bistre*,
40c., *Bright Red*,
75c., *Carmine*,
1f., *Bronze Green*,
5f., *Lilac*.

ITALY.

It is announced that the official stamps and cards of this government will be suppressed on the 1st of January.

SPAIN.

The 4-4 C. de p, is now printed in pale yellow green.

VICTORIA.

A postal card, of which the annexed cut represents a portion of the frame, is in use. It means 111x76 m. m. In the right upper corner is impressed the 1 p. type of the stamp just suppressed. POST CARD above, the arms of Great Britain below, and THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE. The card is chamois color.

1 p. *Lilac*.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The 1 shilling stamp mentioned in our March number is printed in *black*, and is watermarked Crown and N. S. W. Perforated 13.

GREECE.

The annexed cut represents the design on the New Card, described in the June number.



CURACAO AND SURINAM.

A postal card for each of these colonies has been issued. The frame is similar to the cards of the Dutch Indies, with the type of the stamp in use in the right corner, and the word BRIEFKAART at the top in the middle of the card. Then four lines for the address, the first commencing with *Aan*, and the fourth with *te*. Printed on chamois colored card.

CURACAO, 15c., *red brown*
SURINAM 15c. grey.

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In answering advertisements, please name the COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL, and date of issue.

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By the aid of this book, any person can at once determine the nationality of any Coin he may possess, and much interesting information concerning the cause which led to its issue. It is well filled with beautifully executed representative coins of every people, age and country, and is the only comprehensive book on the subject ever published. No Coin Collector can afford to be without it.

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Heligoland, 3 pf.,	" - - -	20 "
Alsace, 10c.,	" - - -	15 "
" 20c. & 25c.,	" - - -	30 "
Ecuador, 1865, ½rl.	" - - -	45 "
New Grenada, 10c.,	" - - -	25 "

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Spanish " "	. . 40c.	3.10
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COIN & STAMP JOURNAL

IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

VOL. 2. NEW YORK, N. Y. AUGUST 1876. NO. 8.

GREEK COINS.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM COLLECTION.

[*N. Y. Times.*]

The London *Times* of July 11 contains a long article on the recently published catalogue of the Greek coins in the British Museum, from which the following extracts are taken: "It would seem at first sight that in a general catalogue of Greek coins, those ancient seats of Hellenic civilization in Asia Minor and Greece proper, where coinage is believed to have been originally invented, should come first in order of publication, rather than the later settlements of Magna Græcia and Sicily. But there is ample justification of the order adopted by Mr. Poole in the fact that it is in the coinages of Magna Græcia, and still more of Sicily, that we can best study Greek numismatics as a whole. It is the unbroken continuity of such a series as the coinage of Syracuse, extending from the latter part of the sixth century B C, to the conquest of Sicily by the Romans, B. C. 212, that enables us to follow the history of numismatic art through all its phases, and to learn the changes of style characteristic of each successive half-century, and when we have traced out this history at Syracuse, we obtain certain criteria capable of general application, not only to the coinage of Sicily, but to numismatic art throughout the Hellenic world.

In the volume before us the coins of Syracuse, upward of seven hundred in number, are arranged chronologically with care. One of the most conspicuous and frequent types on the silver coins of Sicily is a chariot with four horses, generally driven at full speed, and associated with a winged figure of victory, who is represented flying over the horses and crowning the charioteer and occasionally the horses themselves. This type we find at Syracuse, Agrigentum, Camarina, Catana, and nearly all the principal Greek cities of Sicily. It is highly probable that this constantly-recurring chariot group commemorates in most cases an Olympic victory, gained either by the city which struck the coins or by its ruler. The earliest of these Sicilian victors at Olympia of whom we have historical record is Gelon I. In B. C. 488, while he was still ruler of Gela, he conquered in the chariot race. Three years after this he became master of Syracuse, and it is probable that certain early coins of both these cities on which the chariot type occurs commemorate his Olympic victory. Such victories were so great a distinction, both for the individual who won them and for the city to which he belonged, that an Agonistic type once adopted would probably be continued till some great political revolution or other public event caused a break in the old associations of a people. Accordingly we find that in the Syracusan Mint, the Agonistic type was maintained from Gelon I., B. C. 485, to Hiero II., B. C. 216, with occasional interruptions due to such political changes as the rule of Timoleon, the victories of Agathocies, or the temporary ascendency of the Epirote Pyrrhos. By the study of these Agonistic types we may trace the progress of art with curious minuteness. At first there is very great difficulty in representing in a side view the four horses of the *quadriga*. The more distant horses are very imperfectly indicated by doubling the outlines of the nearer horses, and adding a spare leg or two. The Victory who crowns the charioteer flies more feebly and awkwardly than a bat in broad daylight, if, indeed, such mere wingflapping can be called flight at all. Gradually the composition improves as technical skill advances, till the full maturity of art is attained at the close of the fifth century B. C.

(*To be continued.*)

PRIZES.

The readers of the COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL have as much interest in it as the proprietor. The more extensive its circulation the greator will be its facilities, and the greater the benefits to be reaped by subscribers. In the hope, therefore, of making the JOURNAL second to none in Numismatic and Philatelic circles, the following prizes are offered, which are open for competition until January 1st, 1877.

1. To the person sending the greatest number of names of subscribers, a beautiful cabinet for coins and medals.

2. To the person sending the next greatest number, a fine silver watch.

3. To the person sending the next greatest number, a fine stamp-album with spaces for all known stamps, blank pages for new series, and beautifully bound in full morocco, gilt sides, back and edges, and two clasps.

4. To each person sending a list of ten subscribers, $1 50 worth of stamps of the sender's selection.

5. To each person sending a list of five subscribers, an extra copy of the JOURNAL.

N. B. In each case the money must accompany the lists.

Prizes will also be offered for papers on the following subjects. The articles must contain nothing of a personal nature, and must be exhaustive and accurate:

1. On medals relating to American History; their description, and their origin.

2. On the coins and medals of Mexico.

3. Counterfeiting of coins among the ancients: description and value at the present time.

4. Coins, medals, and tokens of the Elizabethan age of English History.

5. Medals relating to the U. S. Centennial.

6. A descriptive list of the medals awarded by the United States Congress to individuals; the causes leading to the awards, the number of each struck off in the different metals, and where they are preserved.

7. On the revenue stamps or stamped impressions of the United States, previous to 1860.

8 A descriptive catalogue of the revenue stamps of Spain and the Spanish possessions.

9. A list of English stamps, stamped envelopes and essays; varieties of watermark and perforation; the various sizes used for envelopes, and the different values employed, singly or in combination.

10. The causes of the withdrawal of the 1869 U. S. adhesives.

11. On the Envelopes of Russia, Finland, and Poland: their varieties and sizes.

12. Have U. S. locals any postal character?

13. Arguments on the collecting of entire envelopes, and the best plan of mounting them.

The amount of the prizes for these articles will be such as to satisfy competitors that they have not worked in vain, and that the results of their labors will stimulate them to further efforts. The time within which these articles may be submitted will expire on January 1st, 1877, when a new list of subjects will be given.

THE COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

JOSEPH J. CASEY, Editor and Proprietor.

THE COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL is the only independent publication in the United States devoted to Numismatics and Philately, and is published monthly at five cents per copy. Subscription in the United States and Canada, fifty cents per year, free of postage. In other countries seventy-five cents, post free, which may be forwarded in uncanceled stamps.

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CORRESPONDENCE solicited from all quarters of the globe. CONTRIBUTIONS, if accepted, will be liberally paid for. Rejected manuscripts to be insured a return, must be accompanied with stamps sufficient to pay postage.

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THE COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL,
P. O. Box 1698, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK, N. Y., AUGUST, 1876.

COIN SALE.

Mr. David Proskey, of 194 Washington St., N. Y., announces the sale of a collection of coins to take place at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., 656 Broadway, New York. Catalogues will be sent on application to Mr. Proskey, the Auctioneers or the Editor.

OUR PRIZES.

We respectfully call your attention to the prizes we offer, both for subscriptions and for articles for publication in these columns. From the variety of subjects given, there is ample field for the most thorough study, and we trust the opportunity thus offered will not be neglected. The subjects themselves are new, and if well handled, will prove of the greatest interest.

THE HIGHER PLANE OF PHILATELY.

Is there a limit to stamp collecting? Will the stamp collector have finished whenever he has gotten together every specimen laid down in the completest catalogue?

Coins and stamps have many things in common, though the former is by far the nobler pursuit. History would be wanting in many of its interesting details, those, for instance, concerning the inner workings of the nation or people, if numismatists had no higher motive than the perfect formation of their cabinets in their several specialties. There may be coin collectors as there are stamp collectors, whose only ambition may seem the accumulation of pieces of copper, or silver, or gold. From these one may learn the rarity of a certain piece, or its market value, but never the cause of its origin, the motives for its change—in fine that solid information, without which, the cabinet, however rich it may be, is yet a mere plaything.

Numismatics has long been considered one of the sciences, because, uniting pleasure with study, it tends to diffuse knowledge made available to every one. Its great strength may be seen in the ancient coins—particularly those of Greece and Rome—which are an open book of the inner life of those nations. We venture to say, however, that the results now evident in numismatics would never have been obtained if collectors gathered their specimens without a thought beyond their market value.

In stamp collecting there is no reason why similar results can not be obtained. It, too, has its selfish side—the personal gratification of the collector, depending upon the length of his purse. Here ambition goes no further than the amassing of quantities. But there is the nobler side, and for this we have always contended.

If stamp collecting lacks that respectability which age confers, it must be remembered that the stamps themselves are but recent innovations. There is that in them which more than counterbalances this respectability and gives stamp collecting a tone at once marked and decided. It is an educator in every sense of the word, and in its curriculum embraces all the other arts and sciences. Your true student of philately looks beyond the printed or embossed impressions and though the field in which he works may be limited by the recent origin of his specimens still there is nothing to prevent him going beyond into all the past. However, if he confines himself to what is directly suggested by his collection, he will have ample material for the most elaborate study. And herein will be found that higher plane to which we invite every collector. Here will be found those incentives which make stamp collecting more than an amusing pastime, and lasting long after your collection will have been completed.

To illustrate: On the current stamps of the United States are certain portraits. These represent certain individuals, named in the catalogues. Who they are, why they are so represented, what they have done, are natural inquiries, and lead at once to a knowledge of the history of this country. A 5c. stamp makes its appearance, and, from the stamp papers, one learns it is for postage between certain countries, and represents one of the heroes of the Mexican war. Insidiously one is led to inquire into this war, and soon learns the relations which have existed and now exist between Mexico and this country. The reasons for the use of the stamp are taken up, and one is brought face to face with certain other foreign countries. Another instance: A collector obtains a set of stamps which he is told comes from Montenegro, or perhaps Servia. Inquiries are made and history and geography come into play, to tell him where those countries are, the people inhabiting them, their importance in the political world. With renewed interest he follows their struggles for independence, and suddenly the despatches in the newspapers of the day open new regions for thought which he eagerly proceeds to lay bare, and this unceasingly and untiringly, because there is a certain pleasure behind all to urge him forward.

We might go on indefinitely in this strain: showing how the judgement is sharpened to detect the true from the false; how the taste is strengthened or cultivated, in the efforts to acquire neatness and precision; how the eye is improved in its desire to attain certain effects by the proper adjustment of colors and shades; and so on through the whole scale, almost, of human knowledge.

With such grand objects accessible to all, stamp-collecting need not longer be treated as a childish pastime. It will present a ready answer to "what good is it?" or "what are you going to do with your stamps?" and from a pretense of passing away time frivously, will become a reality of employing leisure hours profitably.

PHILATELICAL SOCIETIES.

Knowledge limited to the possesor is like the miser's gold: it is of no use either to him or to the community. No collector of stamps is so wise that he cannot learn something from his fellows. Let his collection be never so fine; let his facilities be never so great; he may have the wealth of Croesus at his command, and still, without association with his fellow-collectors for the purpose of exchanging views with them, or for comparison, all his time, labor and patience are really of little practical value.

The collection of stamps is not so perfect a science—we use the word knowingly—that every collector, relying on his own individual exertions, can attain to anything like perfection. Views are so divergent, methods are so at variance; old theories are so rapidly breaking up, and new ones so rapidly arising, that it is only by concerted action that satisfaction will come.

There are many hidden places yet to be explored, many mysteries yet to be explained; and if collectors would continue their individual efforts, the clouds of ignorance would soon be dispelled; trickery and fraud would be made apparent; and each collecter would be a guide in himself.

Hence, the necessity of forming societies for the study of Philately, and the dissemination of Philatelical knowledge, wherever and whenever practicable. The benefit which may be derived therefrom will more than compensate any difficulties attending their formation; and not the least result following their establishment will be the total extinction of the Taylor's, the Petroni's the Lyford's, the Spiro's, and their followers, who palm off their vile wares upon the

unsuspecting collector, and with the full knowledge that every cent received in return is obtained under false pretenses.

Therefore, form yourselves into philatelical societies. Europe is full of them, and their success has long been assured. In this City is one, founded mainly by our own individual efforts, and in whose success we are largely concerned, that is now engaged upon several very important projects for the immediate benefit of every collector, which, without an organization to discuss them, would be practically valueless.

It is not a very difficult matter, the formation of philatelical societies. Keeping in view the objects to be gained, the work of organizing is merely a matter of routine. That once accomplished, from the simple form of comparing your collections, you will gradually become to discuss the many intricate points about which every collector wishes to be informed. The stamps of each country can be taken up in detail and studied thoroughly. Then their proper classification may be discussed, and in this way a vast mine of useful information laid bare.

Try it.

PROCEEDINGS OF NATIONAL PHILATELLIC SOCIETY.

[Official.]

No regular meeting was held in June, no quorum being present.

A special meeting was held June 14, at the office of Messrs. Betts and Mason in Brooklyn.

Mr. Casey exhibited the new revenue stamps of Canada, and U. S. Proprietary, 6c. SWAIM. Mr. Coster showed a letter post paid with a 2 cent revenue stamp; and Mr. Bogart exhibited three shades of the single post-card of Uruguay, and six shades of the double; also the official cards of Italy, single and double.

The society holds no meetings in July and August.

THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

NEW GRENADA.

Many of our readers are already aware of the new series of stamps for the country. Three values has thus far made their appearance. 5 centavos, *lilac*, 10c, *bistre*, and 20c. *blue*. The contract for preparing these stamps has been awarded to Demetrio Paredes, and is very interesting reading. We give a few extracts: Article 1, states that the contractor will deliver to the Post Office Department, stamps, stamped envelopes, and *brecets de poste restante*, as follows:

10 Pesos, black, on rose paper.
5 " " " green "
1 " red, " white "
50 cents green.
20 " blue.
10 " brown.
5 " violet.
5 " for unpaid letters and registration, black on white.

The stamps 10 and 5 pesos measure 30x25 m. m., and the other 25x20.

Articles 2 and 3 describe the adhesive stamp. The 10 pesos, 5 p. and 1 p., and the 50c. bear the inscription ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA, CORREOS NACIONALES, with the national arms in the centre, and the value below. On the unpaid stamp is the letter A and ANOTACION; on the registration stamp R and Registro. The 20c. 10c. and 5c. have the same inscription given above. The first two have the head of liberty, the third the condor, from the national shield.

In Article 4, the envelope is described. It measures 13x6½ centimetres. In the upper part is ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA, correos NACIONALES, and the national flag in the colors red, blue and yellow. Also the following inscription.

CERTIFICADO.....CONTENIDO, VALE CINCUENTA CENTAVOS, SALIO DE .. .. EN..... DE.....DE.....18.....

And in the lower part is the necessary space for the address.

Article 6 declares that the BREVET DE POSTE RESTANTE will be of the same size as the envelopes, and will be from the same die. The articles following relate to the manner of delivering the stamp, etc., the number required, where the plates shall be kept, number of stamps to the sheet, and payments. The stamps are in sheets of 100, the envelopes in sheets of 4, and the *brecets* in sheets of 8.

The contract was signed March 29, 1876.

It may be here remarked that the following stamps of the replaced series will be discontinued, as no provision is made for their corresponding values.

Adhesive of 1c., 2c., 25c.
Tax stamp, 2c.
Sobre Porte, 25c., 50c., 1 p.

BRITISH GUIANA.



Some months ago, it will be remembered, we gave a description of the new series for this country, in advance of every other paper. The values that have been placed in circulation are the following:

2c. *orange*, 24c. *green*,
12c. *lilac*, 96c. *bistre*.

It is probable that the 1, 4, 6, 8, and 48c. will have the same colors as the corresponding values in the preceding series.

FRANCE.



M. de Ferrari has sent to M. Moens, a remarkable error found in some of the sheets of the late 10 centimes, large figure which is the presence of the 15c. stamp in the sheet.

Regarding the new stamps, the French *Journal Official* contains some information. It refers to the suppression of the 80c., the creation of three new values, 20c., 75c., and 1 franc; and states further that the new stamps will be withheld until the old have become exhausted; and further, that all stamps heretofore printed, of whatever series, will be available for postal purposes. The following is the official list of the new series:

1c., *Emerald Green*,
2c.,
4c.,
5c.,
10c.,
15c., *Steel Gray*,
20c., *Red Brown*,
25c., *Ultramarine*,
30c., *Bistre*,
40c., *Bright Red*,
75c., *Carmine*,
1f., *Bronze Green*,
5f., *Lilac*.

ITALY.

It is announced that the official stamps and cards of this government will be suppressed on the 1st of January.

SPAIN.

The 4-4 C. de p, is now printed in pale yellow green.

VICTORIA.



A postal card, of which the annexed cut represents a portion of the frame, is in use. It means 111x76 m. m. In the right upper corner is impressed the 1 p. type of the stamp just suppressed. POST CARD above, the arms of Great Britain below, and THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE. The card is chamois color.

1 p. *Lilac*.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The 1 shilling stamp mentioned in our March number is printed in *black*, and is watermarked Crown and N. S. W. Perforated 13.

GREECE.



The annexed cut represents the design on the New Card, described in the June number.

CURACAO AND SURINAM.

A postal card for each of these colonies has been issued. The frame is similar to the cards of the Dutch Indies, with the type of the stamp in use in the right corner, and the word BRIEF-KAART at the top in the middle of the card. Then four lines for the address, the first commencing with *Aan*, and the fourth with *te*. Printed on chamois colored card.

CURACAO, 15c., *red brown*
SURINAM 15c. grey.

A REQUEST.

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A few priced catalogues of the Parmalee Cabinet for sale at $2.00 each. Any curiosity bought on commission, 10 per cent. Address with stamp.

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Irvington, N. Y.

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Heligoland, 3 pf., "	- - -	20 "
Alsace, 10c., "	- - - -	15 "
" 20c. & 25c., "	- - - -	30 "
Ecuador, 1865, ½ rl. "	- - - -	45 "
New Grenada, 10c., "	- - - -	25 "

I have a large assortment of South and Central America Stamps at very low prices.

2m. R. R. BOGERT, P. O. Box 1438, N. Y.

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COIN & STAMP JOURNAL



IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

VOL. 2. NEW YORK, N. Y. SEPTEMBER, 1876. NO. 9.

GREEK COINS.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM COLLECTION.

Continued.

On those grand silver medallions which are attributed to the reign of Dionysios the Elder, the four horses bound along in skillfully-contrasted action, so composed as to enable the eye at once to discriminate each horse from his fellows, and at the same time to take in the complicated group as a rythmical whole, in which the controlling skill of the charioteer has blended the discordant plunges of his fiery team into a harmonious concord. This felicitous composition depends mainly on the bold use of foreshortening, an innovation in sculpture in relief which was but sparingly used in the age of Pheidias, but which, in the succeeding century, was carried much further, as we see in the Mausoleum frieze. On the coins of the Dionysion period there seems, in some of the Agonistic types, an intention to suggest by such accessories as a broken wheel, a fallen *meta*, or a flying rein, the casual disorder which was not unfrequent on the Hellenic race-course, and which is so graphically described in the *Electra* of Sophocles It has been ingeniously suggested that these details commemorate that Olympic contest in which the chariots of Dionysius were upset and broken; either by misadventure or in the course of the strong popular excitement against the Sicilian tyrant which was roused by the Olympic harangue of the orator Lysias. If, turning from these noble examples of imaginative design, we trace the Agonistic type downward through the subsequent coinage of Syracuse, we see how rapid was the decline of Greek art in the third century, B C. The *quadriga* on the coins of Philisis is a tame, spiritles composition, in which the monotonous parallelism of the horses legs recalls the prosaic and stammering utterance of Archaic art when striving to express organic life.

Next in interest to the Agonistic types of Sicilian mints are what may be called the Fluvial types, under which that main source of the fertility of Sicily—its springs and rivers—was represented. The Fluval types in early Greek art may be ranged in three classes—the tauriform type, in which the river god is represented as a bull, as on the coins of Sybaris and Thurium; the undrotauric type, in which the Fluvial bull has a human face, as on the coins of Gela and Catana; and the human type, in which the river god appears either as a youth or a bearded man generally distinguished by small budding horns on the forehead, as on the coins of Gela, Agrigentum, and Selinus. On the coins of Camarina, the local river, Hipparis, appears as a youthful horned head, encircled by rippling waves. These waves represent a small lake through which this river flows, and which, on the reverse of the same coins, is typified as a female figure sailing on a swan above which are waves and above a dolphin.

SPURIOUS GOLD DOLLARS.

The astonishing revelation is made that a large proportion of the gold piece dollars, half dollars and quarters to be seen in the brokers' windows and frequently disposed of at a discount of from 10 to 25 per cent. is spurious—neither made at the United States Mint nor containing the requisite quantity of gold, which is not less than 90 per cent of genuine coins. Strangers have in many instances purchased these coins as curiosities to keep or send to their friends, and persons arriving by rail have been duped freely. The United States Marshal here has pounced upon one of the manufactories of these base coins. It appears that United States Detective Tyrell, on the 26th of August last arrested one J. H. Prince, alias Gus. Williams, for passing counterfeit gold dollars, and in his pocket was found a letter written by C. F. Mohrig, a jeweller in this city, accompanying which there had been a package of the swindling coin. The letter stated: "I wish you to be careful to sell them, and not in large quantities. You may get yourself into difficulties. Hoping you may succeed in establishing a trade in the east during the season, I remain, etc." From Washington orders came a few days ago to look after Mohrig, and Detective Finnegass was commissioned to work up the case. Mohrig's establishment was discovered in the third story of No. 10 Stevenson street, and there was abundant evidence apparent to the detective's eyes that an extensive trade was being carried on. Col. Finnegass left a brooch to be repaired, and upon calling for it, in company with a friend, on Thursday afternoon, Mohrig incautiously and innocently requested the detective, as he was going east, to invest some of his surplus cash in the coin, offering him the dollar pieces at thirty-five cents each, and a discount if a large quantity were taken. Mohrig was garrulous, and the Colonel made careful note in his memory of all the conversation. At the proper moment Mohrig was informed of the detective's object, and placed under arrest. The seizure consisted of 4,000 unfinished dollar pieces, 120 finished, 330 half dollars, 370 quarter of a dollar representations, and 14 dies from which the coins were struck. The charges against Mohrig are for manufacturing and uttering counterfeit coin, and for striking off coin of original design. The prisoner has given bail before United States Commissioner O'Beirne in the amount of $2,500, to answer the charges before the Grand Jury. It is said that other parties are engaged in the city manufacturing these spurious coins.

PRIZES.

The readers of the COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL have as much interest in it as the proprietor. The more extensive its circulation the greator will be its facilities, and the greater the benefits to be reaped by subscribers. In the hope, therefore, of making the JOURNAL second to none in Numismatic and Philatelic circles, the following prizes are offered, which are open for competition until January 1st, 1877.

1. To the person sending the greatest number of names of subscribers, a beautiful cabinet for coins and medals.

2. To the person sending the next greatest number, a fine silver watch.

3. To the person sending the next greatest number, a fine stamp-album with spaces for all known stamps, blank pages for new series, and beautifully bound in full morocco, gilt sides, back and edges, and two clasps.

4. To each person sending a list of ten subscribers, $1 50 worth of stamps of the sender's selection.

5. To each person sending a list of five subscribers, an extra copy of the JOURNAL.

N. B. In each case the money must accompany the lists.

Prizes will also be offered for papers on the following subjects. The articles must contain nothing of a personal nature, and must be exhaustive and accurate:

1. On medals relating to American History: their description, and their origin.

2. On the coins and medals of Mexico.

3. Counterfeiting of coins among the ancients: description and value at the present time.

4. Coins, medals, and tokens of the Elizabethan age of English History.

5. Medals relating to the U. S. Centennial.

6. A descriptive list of the medals awarded by the United States Congress to individuals; the causes leading to the awards, the number of each struck off in the different metals, and where they are preserved.

7. On the revenue stamps or stamped impressions of the United States, previous to 1860.

8 A descriptive catalogue of the revenue stamps of Spain and the Spanish possessions.

9. A list of English stamps, stamped envelopes and essays; varieties of watermark and perforation; the various sizes used for envelopes, and the different values employed, singly or in combination.

10. The causes of the withdrawal of the 1869 U. S. adhesives.

11. On the Envelopes of Russia, Finland, and Poland: their varieties and sizes.

12. Have U. S. locals any postal character?

13. Arguments on the collecting of entire envelopes, and the best plan of mounting them.

The amount of the prizes for these articles will be such as to satisfy competitors that they have not worked in vain, and that the results of their labors will stimulate them to further efforts. The time within which these articles may be submitted will expire on January 1st.

THE COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

JOSEPH J. CASEY, Editor and Proprietor.

THE COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL is the only independent publication in the United States devoted to Numismatics and Philately, and is published monthly at five cents per copy. Subscription in the United States and Canada, fifty cents per year, free of postage. In other countries seventy-five cents, post free, which may b forwarded in uncanceled stamps.

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NEW YORK, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1876.

SALE OF THE HAVANA COLLECTION,

Mr. Strobridge has just completed the catalogue of this remarkably fine collection, the property of an estate in Havana. Its great specialty is a fine series of Spanish coins dating from 200 B. C. to the present year, with a few varieties of earlier date. It is also rich in Proclamation pieces of Spanish colonies in the new world. In these two features the collection is far ahead of any previous one. In addition to these it contains many fine German dollars, and several rare English coins. Our space prevents a more extended notice of this valuable collection which has been condensed into about 2000 lots, the sale of which will take up four days, beginning Oct. 17, at Leavitts' sales room.

THE LAFAYETTE MEDAL,

A medal was struck for a French Society in this city and worn at the unveiling of the Statute of Lafayette in Union Square, Sept. 6, 1876.

Obv:—A fine bust of General Lafayette, to left.

Rev:—Defender of American and French liberty. Born 1757, died 1834, Statue in New York unveiled Sept. 6, 1876. [These inscriptions in nine lines, three stars on either side.]

THE PROSKEY SALE.

The following are some of the prices obtained:

Lot 257,	1875, Alfonso XII, dollar -	$1.75
288,	1815, Napoleon Emperor, 5 francs	3 00
378,	1793, Chain cent; stars and stripes on edge - - - - - - - -	2.75
379,	1793, Liberty cap - - - - -	1.60
392,	1799, Fair; *original* - - - -	4.50
412,	1809, - - - - - - - - - -	1.40
519,	Full set of three cent pieces, each - - - - - - - - - -	.20
580,	1809, Dime, *very fine* - -	2.65
752,	1554, Philip and Mary shilling	1.50
941,	1794, Half dollar - - - -	2.12
1073—1200,	Papal medals - - 25c. to	1.00
1202,	Medal of Henry Lee; Silver -	11.00
1203,	Same in bronze - - - -	4.75
1204,	Vanderbilt medal, 1865, bronze	5.50
1212,	"Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence" silver	5.00

COUNTERFEITS AND WHO SELL THEM.

We promised some time ago to give some particulars concerning the Equitable Stamp Co. of this city. Our information is taken from written documents which there is no gainsaying, and were sent to us by a subscriber who has been fleeced to the tune of $10. Doubless this fleecing operation would have been continued indefinitely had not an unfortunate victim sent us some of the specimens he received. Among them, and all warranted genuine, were round Cashmeres, Punjaub, Old Mexican, and other veritable rarities, marked at 3c. and 4c. each! But to our story

This swindling concern, before it became dignified with the high-sounding title of Equitable Stamp Co., was first heard from by our friend in October, 1875, A. L. Feldman, Box 3197, then began his operations in a new quarter, by sending an assortment of stamps to our correspondent. In the assortment was a "set of 8 Italian Officials—30c."! "I would especially call your attention to the Ital. Off.," writes the incipient sharper, A. L. Feldman, "one stamp alone, included in the set is worth 50c."

On Nov. 10, 1875, A. L. Feldman, writing on the paper of the firm with whom he is employed—E. Oelberman & Co, 62 and 64 Worth st., P. O. Box 3,197—asks for an advertisement in a certain amateur paper, under the assumed name of "A. L. Fuller, Box 4989."

Under date of Dec. 6, 1875, Feldman, still writing under his own name and on the paper of his firm, encloses money to pay for the advertisement mentioned in his previous letter. Having now risen to the dignity of a stamp Co, he encloses a packet list headed "EQUITABLE STAMP PACKETS," requests that letters be addressed "A. L. Fuller," and closes his letter with his own name, Box 4,989.

On Dec. 27, another letter is written asking that a correction be made in the advertisement, and this signed Feldman.

On the first of January, 1876, a letter is sent written in a different hand, and signed "T. H. Spaulding, Box 4,989." The writer is very anxious that his correspondent should sell some of his stamps to his friends.

There is a long silence until May 10th, when T. H. Spaulding, again writes, suppressing his own name, and signing "Equitable Stamp Co., Box 4,989." In this letter, the writer warrants every stamp he sells as genuine. He has became generous by enclosing "as a present" a set of Shanghai stamps. [This set was submitted to us, and it is needless to say, it proved counterfeits.]

Again on June 5th another letter is sent from the same individual with the high-sounding trade-mark, in answer to one complaining of the Shanghai's. He writes—"All the Shanghai are genuine. We got them from a dealer who just received them from Shanghai."

The Equitable Stamp Co., has been "warned" by the government authorities. If any of our readers have had dealings lately with this concern, we trust they will send us the stamps and letters.

We have the names of several other parties who have been accused of selling counterfeit stamps. We cannot make any charges unless the facts come under our own observation There are counterfeiters of coins as there are of stamps, and our friends will aid the cause of Numismatics and Philately, by forwarding us any clues they may have.

We are asked repeatedly, why do not the older papers assist you? Simply, because, the dealers in counterfeits require genuine stamps to mingle with the bad ones, and of course must purchase from many of these publishers. The fear of losing this trade for the common genuine stamps has more effect than the benefits to collectors from exposures.

We have no stamps or coins to sell, no business in either to puff or to advertise. Therefore, in exposing at every opportunity, the Taylors the Lyfords, and high sounding stamp-companies who are merely agents of the former, we are simply doing our duty. Numismatics is as old as the hills. The counterfeit coin seller cannot destroy the science. Stamp-collecting is yet in its infancy and is in danger from the wolves that prowl about. Shall the JOURNAL prove useless?

OUR EXCHANGES.

Allgeimer Briefmarken Anzeiger: A large folio 4 page paper, published at Hamburg twice a month. Half of its space is devoted to advertisements, and the rest is taken up with notices of new issues and of the proceedings of several German Philatelic Societies.

Guida Illustrata del Timbrofilo: A new paper started in Bolzna, Italy, in July. It is published in French and Italian, contains 12 large octavo pages, and promises to be one of the finest Journals we receive. The advertisements are confined to the covers of the paper. We most cordially bid it welcome.

Correire dei Francobolli: An eight page about the size of our own, published in Italian at Trieste, Austria. It contains interesting essays.

Wiener Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung: A trifle smaller than the last, published since January, at Vienna. The first page of each issue contains a portrait of some worthy more or less identified with postage stamps. It also contains interesting essays.

Il Timbrofilo: Also a large 8 page paper, published in Italian, at Trieste, Austria. It was started in May.

Le Timbre Poste, and *Le Timbre Fiscal;* published at Brussels. These are the oldest papers of their class in existence, and have not lost their prestige.

L' Ami de Timbres: published by Ch. Roussin, Paris. Its prominent feature is a catalogue of all stamps published with each issue.

The Monthly Chronicle: A large 8 page paper published at Chicago. A good deal of its space is taken up with matter of no interest to collectors. Still the articles on stamps will more than repay the subscription price. Anything from Mr. Brown's, or Mr. Tiffany's pen is always appreciated.

Once in a While: Published at Canton. A small quarto of 12 pages, partially devoted to postage stamps.

The Stamp Collectors' Monthly: Mr. Pinkham's paper, reviewed and improved. A four page, small octavo. It is down on counterfeiters, and cautions its patrons against the Triumph Stamp Co, Box 271, Erie Pa; S. Allan Taylor, New York; Atlas Stamp Co., 102, St. Mark's Place, N. Y.; L. Perkins, 316, S. 11th St., Philadelphia; Englehardt Fohl, Saxony; Heinrich Baumer, Switzerland.

The Coin Circular: One of the neatest little sheets we receive. It is published at Titusville, Penn., and is full of very interesting matter.

The St. Louis Philatelist, just published. It is not much more than a publisher's circular.

The Stamp, also just published. This is a small 4 page sheet, and is nicely gotten up. It has our best wishes.

The Philatelic Gem: Published at Chicago, and devoted to stamps and miscellaneous literature.

Numismatic Pilot to Ancient Coins and their uses: An admirable paper published by Robert Morris LL. D., as the organ of THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NUMISMATIST. It is most interesting in its contents, and is entirely a labor of love. Mr Morris is to be congratulated upon the success attending his first issue. We cordially recommend it to all interested in Ancient Coins.

The Canada Beaver: A new venture from Toronto. Small but to the point.

The Collectors News: from North Adams. The late numbers are a decided improvement upon the first.

The Philatelic Monthly: Durbin's stamp circular. Mr. D. takes up his pen against the Triumph Stamp Co., of Erie, Pa. We hope he will devote a little more of his space to these leeches upon the stamp-collecting fraternity.

The Pearl: Published at Toronto, and gradually coming into the fold of exclusive stamp-papers.

The Monthly Philatelist: published at Erie, Pa. It has nothing to say against the *Triumph Stamp Co.*, of that place; but from the fact that nearly a column is taken up with the advertisement of this company, it is to be inferred that the publisher is somewhat identified with these swindlers.

THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

KHIVA.

Mr. J. A. Pierce, of Chicago, has forwarded us a curious concoction of ignorance and impudence in the shape of a stamp purporting to be in use in Khiva. It is in general features similar to the Shanghai local stamps. In the centre is a female bust in *silhouette*, with an immense waterfall; mouth and nose in sweet concourse judging from their proximity. In the corners of the square frame are the letters S—I—Z—I. On either side two pairs of nondescript characters. Above, KHIVA, and below the value, 6 CANDAREENS! What strikes one as most laughable is the value. We are not aware what currency prevails in Khiva. But we have heard something about the Russians conquering Khiva not very long ago. Before its conquest it was an important capital in Independent Turkestan, with a population largely Mohammedan, and perhaps Turkish or Arabic in their language. Of course their conquerors are fast imbuing their own institutions upon the people, and would certainly take charge of the finances of the country, and of the postal administration. The use, therefore, of English characters to express the country and the value, and denoting the value in Chinese currency is so ludicrous that we note the thing only to warn some young collector who might be duped into buying specimens.

JAPAN.



The stamps of this empire are becoming exceedingly complicated. No sooner do we hear of a new value, 5 sen, illustrated in the cut, and which belongs to the old series, than we are called upon to notice an entirely distinct stamp of the same value. In execution and in finish it corresponds to the stamps of the "Imperial Japanese Post" noticed in No. 7. The central device consists of the radiated circle within a wreath of leaves, surmounted by a rayed star. Surrounding this is a plain oval frame with Japanese characters similar to those in the stamps mentioned in No. 7, and below two Japanese characters of value, all on white ground. In the corners are winged wheels. Surrounding all is a rectangular frame; above JAPANESE EMPIRE, below FIVE SEN, on either side POST. The frame is indented in the corners with white circles containing numerals of value in Roman and Arabic characters alternating. The execution of the design reminds one forcibly of the series for Belgium made by De La Rue. It is impressed in light brown on plain white paper, perforated. We presume it belongs to the new series of which we now have the following:

5 rin, *grey.*	2 sen, *greenish brown.*
1 sen, *black.*	5 sen, *light brown.*

CABOUL.



Our Belgian friend sends us notice of a new issue of stamps for this conntry. The cut explains the design. The stamps are printed in grey lilac, and it is believed all the values are found on each sheet. Each value is separately engraved, and there are as many varieties of each value as there are stamps on the sheet.

1 shahi,		24 varieties.
2 "	(1 senar),	12 "
4 "	(1 abasi),	6 "
8 "	(½ roupie),	3 "
1 roupie,		3 "

GREECE.

The 60 lep, *Timbre Taxe* has appeared not perforated. Mr. Moens does not consider this an accident. The printing has been made at Athens, where the perforating machine is evidently not used by the government.

TURKS ISLES.

The 6 pence appears with the star watermark.

TURKEY.

In addition to the 1 piastre recently issued for interior correspondence, a new one has just appeared, 10 paras, value expressed in French also These stamps are employed also for the local post in Constantinople with the surcharge cheir in a pointed circle.

10 paras, *violet.*

PORTO RICO.

A large robbery of stamps took place here, and immediately the government surcharges its new supply with that peculiar 8-like formation. The 25 c. de p. has already appeared; perhaps the whole series will be found so surcharged.

PORTUGAL, AGORES AND MADEIRA.



The following description and cut were, with other matters, crowded out of No. 8. The cut represents a newspaper stamp for use in these countries. It is printed on plain white paper, and perforated 13.

2½ reis, *bronze.*

BRAZIL.

The 100 reis, current series, has appeared, rouletted instead of being perforated.

CANADA.

In addition to the revenue stamps described in the June number, we have to note a cigar label printed in blue, and with the words CANADA CUSTOMS instead of CANADA EXCISE. The new Law stamps first noticed in these columns seem to perplex the Canadian publishers. Not having seen them, they doubt them! And yet the set was exhibited at the National Philatelic Society. By-the-way, in noticing these stamps, *The Pearl* lacked the customary courtesy. It will injure no publisher to acknowledge the source of his information.

THE PERU REVENUES.

It is not generally known that the series of revenue stamps made by the National Bank Note Company for Peru is used in eighteen different cities with the name of each surcharged in black. *Le Timbre Fiscal* has got these names considerably mixed up. Here is the correct list:

Piura.	Huanuco.
Arequipa.	Ancachs.
Puno.	Tarapaca.
Cajamarca.	Lima.
Libertad.	Junin.
Loreto.	Cuzco.
Amazonas.	Yca.
Moquega.	Callao.
Huancavelica.	Ayacucho.

The full set consists of 108 specimens.

NEW GRENADA.





These cuts represent the 5c. and 10c. of the new series, mentioned in No. 8.

STAMP AND COIN EXCHANGE.

[*This portion of the* JOURNAL *is intended exclusively for those among our subscribers who have duplicates of coins, stamps, etc., to exchange. Exchange notices will be* FREE *to the limit of three lines, or twenty-five words, exclusive of name and address. Ten cents additional per line will be charged for notices beyond the limit.*]

C. H. DUNNING, BROWNVILLE, MAINE, has for exchange a lot of duplicate stamps and postcards. Write immediately and receive the best bargains.

J. N. MORSE, 98 FRIEND ST., BOSTON, MASS., is anxious to exchange match and medicine stamps. Has many rare duplicates.

R. R. BOGERT, P. O. BOX 1438, NEW YORK, has many scarce stamps and postal cards to exchange with other collectors.

GEO. B. WOODWARD, BOX 111, BOSTON, MASS., has entire U. S. Envelopes to exchange for those not in his collection.

COINAGE OF THE MINTS.

The following is the total coinage of the mints at Philadelphia, Carson and San Francisco, for August, 1876:—

Double eagles	$ 211,560
Trade dollars	537,200
Half dollars	2,792,002
Quarter dollars	3,168,200
Twenty cent pieces	200
Dimes	1,580,200
Five cent (nickel)	310,000
One cent (bronze)	220,000

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Of these medals, described elsewhere, 200 were struck in White Metal and *pierced*, and *25 sets* were struck in Copper, Brass and White Metal. The Dies were sent to Paris. I can furnish them at the following prices:

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P. O. Box 1698, N. Y.

Samuel Hamilton's Son, PRINTER, 61 Cedar Street, N. Y.

COIN & STAMP JOURNAL

IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

VOL. 2. NEW YORK, N. Y. OCTOBER, 1876. NO. 10.

GREEK COINS.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM COLLECTION.

Continued.

On the coins of Selinus, the local river god, who took his name from the city, is offering a libation at the altar of Æsculapius, here indicated by his well known symbol—the cock; on the reverse Apollo in a chariot driven by Artemis, shoots, an arrow from his bow. The meaning of these as sociated types is to be found in the story related by Diogenes Laertius, that the people of Selinus suffered from pestilence till a neighboring marsh was drained by the engineering skill of Empedocles. Here as in the *Iliad*, Apollo inflicts the pestilence. The libation which the river god offers to Æsculapius may be interpreted as a figurative mode of recording the drainage of the marsh, which seems to be further alluded to on one of these coins by the introduction of a marsh bird as an adjunct. On an exquisite coin of Syracuse, the fountain Arethusa is represented by a female head, full face, whose flowing locks suggest, though they do not directly imitate, the bubling action of the fresh-water spring which rises in the sea, here typified by the dolphins which sport round the head of the nymph.

The tendency to symbolize local features in the types of coins is more stronly marked and more easy of recognition in Sicily during the finest period of art than elsewhere in the Hellenic world. Thus, in addition to the fluvial and aquatic types, already referred to, we have hot mineral springs at Thermæ, symbolized by water flowing through a lion's mouth; the parsley leaf on the coins of Selinus refers to the plant which grows so abundantly on that site as to give its name to the city. On the coins of Zankie we find the sickle-shaped harbor which travelers in the Mediterranean know under its modern name Messina, but which, in the lan- of the Sikels, was called from its form Zankle, "the sickle." In the beautiful head of a goddess, encircled by dolphins, on the coins of Syracuse, we probably have a symbol of the sea-girt Ortygia, the original nucleus of the Greek Colony, and the stronghold of Dionysius. One of the finest compositions in Sicilian art is the group of two eagles devouring a hare, on the coins of Agrigentum. If we take this type in connection with the worship of Zeus Atabyrios which the Agrigentines inherited from their Rhodian aacestors, it seems not unlikely that the eagle type symbolizes one or both of the two lotty peaks which form the ancient citadel of Agrigentum, and on the highest of which stood the temple of Zeus Atabyrios. In that case the crab and fish which so constantly recur on these coins as the type of the reverse, may represent the harbor of Agrigentum and adjacent sea-shore, and may be at the same time a symbol of the worship of Poseidon, who had a temple at Agrigentum.

HASELTINE'S COIN SALE.

SEPTEMBER, 6, 7, 8-

MISCELLANEOS.

20. Widow's mite; rather poor; very rare $2.37

ENGLISH COPPER TOKENS.

32. Herefordshire penny; silver proof; 1.05

45. 1795; Coventry; Lady Godiva half-penny; extremely rare, 1.37

WASHINGTON PIECES.

71. 1191, small eagle cent; very fine; slightly scratched, 5.00

76. Head to left; "born Virginia, Feb. 11th, 1732," very fine 3.00

89k. Head to left· rev. crystal palace; silver 2.50

891. "Geo. Washington, Natus Virginia," silver, very fine, 2.75

U. S. DOLLARS.

90. 1794; very fine, but pierced through word "liberty," 18.00

105. 1850, very good; scarce, 3.25

108. 1856, uncirculated, 4.00

U. S. HALF DOLLARS.

110. 1801; fair, 2.25

115. 1815; very fair, 2.37

U. S. QUARTER DOLLARS.

119. 1796; fair, 1.20

124. 1807; not strictly fine, 1.75

125. 1815, good, 2.12

U. S. DIMES.

154. 1796; fine, 1.50

161. 1804; rarest of the dimes; slightly bent, 7.50

166. 1814; large date; uncirculated, 1.75

U. S. HALF DIMES.

217. 1794; very good; scarce, 3.10

224. 1803; very good indeed, 3.25

225. 1805; rather poor, 1.62

ENGLISH COPPER COINS.

292. 1665; Charles II, half-penny; Carolus a Carolo, 1.50

294. Mary II; pattern farthing, 80

310. 1804; George III; Bank of England dollar; bronze, 1.40

ENGLISH SILVER PIECES.

335. William I; penny 90

336. Edward the confessor; penny, 1.50

353. Elizabeth shilling; m. m. tun, 1.35

361. 1646; Charles I; Newark siege piece 1.30

368. 1652; Commonwealth; shilling, 1.75

377. 1652; Charles II; farthing, (copper size) in silver, 1.87

402. 1804; George III; dollar; brillant proof, 2.25

403. 1811; George, III; Bank of England; 5 shilling and 6 pence, 2.25

(To be continued),

PRIZES.

The readers of the COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL have as much interest in it as the proprietor. The more extensive its circulation the greator will be its facilities, and the greater the benefits to be reaped by subscribers. In the hope, therefore, of making the JOURNAL second to none in Numismatic and Philatelic circles, the following prizes are offered, which are open for competition until January 1st, 1877.

1. To the person sending the greatest number of names of subscribers, a beautiful cabinet for coins and medals.

2. To the person sending the next greatest number, a fine silver watch.

3. To the person sending the next greatest number, a fine stamp-album with spaces for all known stamps, blank pages for new series, and beautifully bound in full morocco, gilt sides, back and edges, and two clasps.

4. To each person sending a list of ten subscribers, $1 50 worth of stamps of the sender's selection.

5. To each person sending a list of five subscribers, an extra copy of the JOURNAL.

N. B. In each case the money must accompany the lists.

Prizes will also be offered for papers on the following subjects. The articles must contain nothing of a personal nature, must be exhaustive and accurate, and must be submitted before January 1, 1877.

1. On medals relating to American History: their description, and their origin.

2. On the coins and medals of Mexico.

3. Counterfeiting of coins among the ancients: description and value at the present time.

4. Coins, medals, and tokens of the Elizabethan age of English History.

5. Medals relating to the U. S. Centennial.

6. A descriptive list of the medals awarded by the United States Congress to individuals; the causes leading to the awards, the number of each struck off in the different metals, and where they are preserved.

7. On the revenue stamps or stamped impressions of the United States, previous to 1860.

8 A descriptive catalogue of the revenue stamps of Spain and the Spanish possessions.

9. A list of English stamps, stamped envelopes and essays; varieties of watermark and perforation; the various sizes used for envelopes, and the different values employed, singly or in combination.

10. The causes of the withdrawal of the 1869 U. S. adhesives.

11. On the Envelopes of Russia, Finland, and Poland: their varieties and sizes.

12. Have U. S. locals any postal character?

13. Arguments on the collecting of entire envelopes, and the best plan of mounting them.

THE COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

JOSEPH J. CASEY, Editor and Proprietor.

THE COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL is the only independent publication in the United States devoted to Numismatics and Philately, and is published monthly at five cents per copy. Subscription in the United States and Canada, fifty cents per year, free of postage. In other countries seventy-five cents, post free, which may be forwarded in uncanceled stamps.

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P. O. Box 1698, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1876.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have secured the valuable services of MR. WALTER LEE BROWN ("Sax Doux"), the best authority on revenue stamps in this country. His fame is world-wide and his opinions are eagerly sought by even experienced collectors: We are sure our readers will congratulate the COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL on its valuable acquisition, and we feel that the step we have just taken will be found another evidence of the desire on our part to make this JOURNAL worthy of universal support.

Other improvements are contemplated, but we prefer not to speak of them until they introduce themselves.

SCALE OF MEASUREMENT.

All measurements of stamps will be given according to the metrical scale, and will be expressed in *millimetres* or *centimetres*. The *centimetre* is very nearly equal to $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch. Ten *millimetres* (m m) make a *centimetre*, (c). Fifty-one m m. are almost exactly equal to two inches. The dimensions of stamps will always be given in the following order: 1st. The horizontal (side to side); 2d. The vertical (top to bottom) measurement.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

—The KHIVA stamp which we spoke of last month was sent us by Mr. Pierce of Chicogo, who, of course had no hand in its preparation. Mr. Pierce is too honorable a dealer to have anything to do with such trash.

—In our notice of THE MONTHLY PHILATELIST of Erie, Penn., we intimated that the publisher might be in some way connected with the TRIUMPH STAMP CO., another of those concerns dealing in counterfeits. The publisher has since informed us that he was not aware, when he advertised the concern, of the character of their transactions. In justice to him, therefore, we recall the statement made respecting him.

—Mr. Hazeltine's next sale of coins will take place in Philadelphia on November 6, 7 and 8. The collection is the property of Mr. De Silva of New Orleans, and is a very interesting one. It contains many medals, and some very curious New Orleans pieces, formed from spadish quarters cut into four parts, one side of each being stamped NOUVELLE ORLEANS, the other bearing 15 links, and sometimes 16 links. The sale from which we quote in another part of the paper was, on the whole, very satisfactory. The prices realized were very fair, and in many cases fully up to expectation.

—Mr. Cogan will have a three-days' sale at Bangs, Merwin & Co.'s rooms, commencing Oct. 30. The collection is the property of Mr. Adams of Boston. We mention a few pieces, although we believe very few people will care to buy them. For instance, lot 341 is the 1794 silver dollar, very little circulated. Lot 356 is another ordinary piece, the silver dollar of 1804, from Colonel Cohen's collection. Lot 579 is noticeable as being the silver quarter of 1823; likewise 582, the quarter of 1827. Lot 624 is the dime of 1796. Lot 693, the half-dime of 1802, and 695 that of 1805. Lot 877, the "Immune Columbia" of 1785, with rev. "Nova Constellatio." Lot 1297 is the five dollar gold piece of 1815. There are some other pieces which make the catalogue a good one to sleep on—for inflationists!

—Mr. F. E. N. will gnash his teeth when he learns that of the sixteen stamps he sends us for examination, six are counterfeits, and these represent very rare specimens. His dreams of rarities will vanish when he learns that his Barbados on blue paper is one of those vile lithographs; that the three Luzons of the 1863 series, though very bewitching are shams; that the New Caledonia, though not half as ugly as the original, is yet a counterfeit; and that finally, the 20c. New Grenada, nicely cancelled with a pen, is a delusion and a snare. Now, will F. E. N. give us the pleasure of knowing from whom he purchased these stamps? If so we warrant to give the seller a free advertisement. The other stamps sent are genuine; the Barbados, *green*, has had the perforations cut off.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Descriptive Price Catalogue of all known Postage Stamps of the United States and Foreign Countries, issued from 1818 *to* 1876. C. H. BECHTEL: 79, Nassau St., NEW YORK.

One great reason why there has been such a clear field for counterfeiters in this country is to be found in the fact that collectors have had no reliable guide to help them in their purchases, and to enable them to discriminate between the true and the false.

Many catalogues have been published in this country, but the universal verdict has been that they are unsatisfactory. Meagre in description, wanting entirely in the most important details respecting varieties of issue, and thoroughly unreliable regarding the market value of the stamps themselves, what guide are they to the beginner whose early idea is to get the most for his money? Leaving aside the descriptions and the varieties of issue—the latter of importance to advanced collectors only—if the catalogue makers had thrown aside their petty jealousies and indicated the market value of the different issues we should never have heard of the Spiros, the Taylors, the Lyfords and the host of cormorants where success has been the ignorance of the collector regarding the value of the specimens they purchased.

Stamps have, as a general thing, as fixed a value as dry goods or hardware. If a seller were to offer silks for 10 cents a yard which the reputable manufacturer could not produce for a dollar a yard, the very fact itself would prevent their sale. Who is not familiar with the wager once made that a certain individual could not dispose within a stipulated time, a certain number of guineas for a shilling, a piece? The one who made the wager knew the influence of values, and it is needless to say, he won.

If, therefore, there had been some medium by which collectors could have known the relative values of all stamps, counterfeiting and counterfeits would not be as prevalent as they are to-day.

The catalogue, whose title we give, while it is not perfect, or rather does not come up to our idea of what a stamp-catalogue should be, is in the one particular we place these upon everything that can be desired. The relative value of nearly every specimen is indicated; and though 42 pages of closely printed matter, there are only 175 varieties not priced, and of these all or nearly all are unattainable, or they command such fabulous prices as could not be limited in a catalogue. For this we reason alone, that if the market price of the specimens, we cordially recommend Mr. Bechtel's catalogue to all collectors. The small price at which it is published, 12 cents and postage additional (about 3c.) places it within the reach of even the poorest collector. If for no other purpose than to prove a safeguard against counterfeits, every inexperienced collector should have a copy.

THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

CANADA.

A new stamped envelope is in preparation for this Province, and will probably be issued about Christmas or New Year's. The design is to be the Queen's head in oval frame, and of the value of 3 cents. The color has not yet been determined upon.

CONFEDERATE STATES.

We have discovered what seems to be a veritable hand-stamped envelope, similar to the Salem envelope. It has never been noticed, to our knowledge. It was used in Ringgold, Georgia. The design, which is a very simple one, formed of type and circles, is impressed in the upper right corner of the envelope, and consists of three concentric circles; the outer is 26 m m. in diameter; the next 18 m m.; the inner 9 m m. Between the outer and middle circles are the type-set inscriptions C. S. POSTAGE—FIVE CENTS, separated on either side by six 6-pointed stars arranged in pairs. Between the middle and the inner circle is RINGGOLD—GEORGIA, in italic capitals. The centre is blurred and is undecipherable. The impression is on brown manilla paper. It is not a postmark, as the upper left corner bears two of the small 5c. stamps, canceled with the regular post-mark—RINGGOLD, GEO., JAN. 20.

5c., greenish blue on manilla paper.

FIJI.

The Fiji *Times Express* stamps have re-appeared. We have just space enough to give the values of the stamps which are somewhat similar to the old series. (*Le T. P.*)

1 p.; 3 p.; 6 p.; 1 sh.; *black on rose.*

HELIJOLAND.

A reply card has been issued. The inscriptions are in German and English. (*Le T. P.*)

5 x 5 pfeunig, *green on chamois.*

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Two new values are announced. Type, paper and perforation same as current series. (*Le T. P.*)

5 cent, *grey*, frame *green-yellow.*
10 " *brown*, " *blue.*

TURKEY.

The new series, which will be illustrated in our next, are of the following values: (*Le T. P.*)

10 p., *black* and *rose lilac.*	2 piastre, *black* & *yellow.*
20 " *brown violet* & *green.*	5 " *red* and *blue.*
50 " *blue* and *yellow.*	25 " *wine red* and *red.*

THE REVENUE STAMP CORNER.

PRESIDED OVER BY

WALTER LEE BROWN.

UNITED STATES.

None of the following match and medicine stamps have ever been *described*, so we think it well to note them here.

MATCH STAMPS.

WM. GATES has adopted one of the queerest designs for a stamp that we have ever seen. A very long horizontal rectangle, 121½ m m s. by 10 m m s., is divided into three sections horizontally, each one alike. Each said section is filled with the following inscription. 1 U. S. INTER. REV. MATCHES, ONE CENT, WM. GATES, FRANKFORT, N. Y. 1. Colored impression on white paper, perforated 12

3 cents, *black*.

LOUISIANA presents a very neat little stamp. Small horizontal rectangle 23 m m s. by 18 m m s. In the centre, in an oval band inscribed above LOUISIANA, below MATCHES, are the arms of the State, which consist of a pelican on her nest feeding her young. In labels, at left ONE. at right CENT, at top U. S. INT. REV., at bottom L. FRANK. Numeral of value on a shield in each corner. Colored impression on white paper, perforated 12.

1 cent, *brown*.

In alterations we have the U. S. MATCH CO., with name changed to LEIGH and PALMER. In place of BOSTON is TRENTON, and in lieu of MASS. is N. J.

1 cent, *black*.

T. GORMAN & BRO. reads THOMAS GORMAN.

1 cent, *green*.

The GRIGGS & GOODWILL stamp after appearing in black, now is in another color.

1 cent, *green*.

MEDICINE STAMPS.

One new one greets our eyes. Long vertical rectangle 18 m m s. by 72 m m s. In the centre, in a circular band, are the letters P. F. M, the first letter being placed above the two latter, and all in white letters on black ground. In a shield above is PARKER'S FAMILY MEDICINES, in a similar though reversed shield below HISCOX & Co. PROPRIETORS NEW YORK. At top of stamp U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE with numeral of value in each corner. At bottom, above and below the same numeral, PROPRIETARY, FOUR CENTS. Colored impression on white paper, perforated 12.

4 cents, *black*.

A pair of familiar stamps are now in use, reading D. Ransom, Son & Co.

1 cent, *blue*. 2 cents, *black*.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS, with proprietor's name, S. D. Howe, has been found in *two other colors* besides *black*.

4 cents, *pink*. 4 cents *green*.

CALIFORNIA.

There is a value of the bill of lading stamps of California, that we have never seen catalogued or described, though we have known of it for a long time. This is $100, with value of taxation, given as $50,000. It is needless to say that it is of a design exactly like the other values. We have seen it with "Second" and "Third" and should presume the "First" and "Fourth" exist.

$100 red on blue paper.

Since we have gone as far as California, we may as well describe a stamp that has been in our possession for five or six years, and one that not only has not been chronicled in any way, but one of which we have never seen the duplicate.

This is an "Insurance" stamp, and in *size* and *design exactly* similar to the Bill of Lading. In place of "Bill of Lading" is "Insurance," and in lieu of "First," "Second," "Third," or "Fourth," is 12 mo. (i. e. 12 months.) The centre little frame has the value and tax, the latter being $10,000.

$10.00 red on blue paper.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

In the August number of *Le Timbre Fiscal* is a rather lengthy list of the "Marine Policies" stamps of this colony, which we give here. Color of the stamps *blue*, with value surcharged in *violet*.

CENTS—8, 12, 16, 24, 25, 32, 36, 37½, 48, 64 and 72.

DOLLARS—1, 1 dollar and 20 cents, 2 and 3.

Besides these we have seen, but surcharged SPECIMEN.

$10 same colors.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The line between postage and revenue stamps is sometimes very difficult to define. There are postage stamps distinct—there are revenue stamps distinct—there are revenue stamps, unaltered, used as postage stamps, for example the 2, 3 and 10 dollars HONG KONG STAMP DUTY—there are other revenue stamps which are surcharged and clipt for postal purposes, *vide* those of India, and finally there are postage stamps used indiscriminately for postal and fiscal purposes, and they are the ones, which, after this long preamble, we wish to consider. We have before us two postage stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, which have evidently been used as revenue stamps. They belong to the issue of 1857-64,—Goddess in a triangle. The 1 penny *red* has written on it £38,18s.6d. while the 6 pence *violet* has £150, the two sums denoting the value upon which they were the tax.

1 penny, *red*. 4 pence, *violet*.

NATAL.

To the same category belongs the following one penny *red*, issue of 1864. The same postage stamp, which in orange, six years after, becomes a true-born revenue stamp. This has written on it, £8,2s.11d. and 23 | 6 | 69 signifying the 23d of June, 1869, the date of its usage.

1 penny *red*.

SOME OF THE REVENUE STAMPS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Under the above heading, we intend to give descriptions of and remarks concerning certain stamps we noticed at the Exposition. Many points about them will probably be entirely new to the majority of our readers.

PORTUGAL.

In an out-of-the-way corner in the Department of Portugal, Main Building, are two frames that demand our attention. The lower one, containing specimens of *stamped paper* (revenues), is out of our province to mention so we pass it by, but the top one, is very interesting to revenue stamp collectors. At the top of the frame we read CASA DA MOEDA E PAPEL SELLADO—1876. Below this ESTAMPILHAS PARA O IMPOSTO DO SELLO. Under the word REINO, which follows next, is the complete issue of the IMPOSTO DO SELLO stamps, which were emitted in conformity to the law of the 31st of March, 1873, and of the decree of the 2d of April, following. We describe them in detail.

Large verticle rectangle, 44 mms, by 24 mms. In the centre, in a beaded circle, the arms of Portugal and IMPOSTO DO SELLO, on ground of horizontal lines. In a frame at bottom of stamp, the word REIS, on paterned ground, in similar frame, at top, the value in figures. The figures of values up to 60 reis inclusive, are preceded and followed by a sort of rosette, while the higher values have them not. All of the values are of the same design. Colored impression on white paper, unperforated.

They are in three colors, as follows.

A. Frame and arms—always in *brown*.

B. Ground—varying.

C. Value—always in a *yellowish-green*.

1. Ground *yellow*.

10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 Reis.

2. Ground *grey*.

100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800 and 900 Reis.

3. Ground *pink*.

1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 7000, 8000 and 9000 Reis.

The above were for the mother country—under them the words Ilhas dos Azores, and the *same series* and *same values* for Azores, differing only in color, as follows.

A. Frame and arms—always in *blue*.

B. Ground—varying.

C. Value—always in a *yellowish green*.

Underneath them, Ilha da Madeira, the same series and values for Madeira, but

A. Frame and arms—always in *red*.

Next came Provincias Ultramarinas and the same stamps for Cape Verd, Angola, Saint Thomas and Prince, but

A. Frame and arms—always in *green*.

It is said that only certain values of the last named series, are in actual use in the Portuguese Colonies, but, whether this is the case or not, all of the values were in the frame. Below the above sets of stamps came quite a number of stamps cut from stamped paper, which we will omit descriptions of, and then the following of which, in the various back numbers of the *Timbre Fiscal*, disconnected and fragmentary lists have been given. They are entitled Consulados and Vice-Consulados stamps, and complete sets being in the frame, we are enabled to give an authentic list.

(*To be continued.*)

BIBLIOMANIA.

Though not strictly in our line we call attention to the finest collection of the rarest books and autographs ever offered at sale, the catalogue of which (473 pp., price $2) was kindly sent us by Mr. Joseph Sabin, 84 Nassau St. Our space prevents an enumeration of the many rare beauties in the collection, the property of Mr. Menzies, except to say it has the first book printed in Pennsylvania, the first in New York, the first in Boston, the first in Connecticut, 20 of Franklin's 40 of Bradfords, and several from the Fathers of Printing. It has also Irving's Washington, extended to 10 vols. 4to. Among autographs are Washington's correspondence with General Reed during the Revolution—54 original autograph letters of Washington; autograph letters of the Presidents of the United States; on Peale's Portrait of Washington; the Signers of the Constitution, etc. The sale will commence Nov. 13. Orders should be sent at once to J. Sabin & Sons, 84, Nassau St.

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[*This portion of the* JOURNAL *is intended exclusively for those among our subscribers who have duplicates of coins, stamps, etc., to exchange. Exchange notices will be* FREE *to the limit of three lines, or twenty-five words, exclusive of name and address. Ten cents additional per line will be charged for notices beyond the limit.*]

W. C. ARCHER, BOX 3288, NEW YORK CITY. Correspondence solicited with the view of exchanging revenue of all kinds.

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COIN & STAMP JOURNAL



IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

VOL. 2. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1876. No. 11.

Haseltine's Coin Sale.

SEPTEMBER 6, 7, 8.

[*Concluded.*]

U. S. PATTERN AND EXPERIMENTAL PIECES.

569. 1868; International coinage, copper proof.....$12 00
570. 1868; The same; aluminum proof..... 10 00
571. 1869; Complete set of coinage of this year aluminum proofs; 16 pieces.... 21 00
577. 1871; Commercial dollar; copper proof..... 9 50
578. 1871; Commercial dollar; rev. same as regular issue; copper proof, smooth edge..... 14 25
579. 1872; Commercial dollar; silver proof..... 15 00
580. 1872; Commercial dollar; 13 stars on flag; copper proof..... 15 00
581. 1873; Set of 6 pattern trade dollars, silver, proofs..... 21 50
582. 1873; Trade dollar; not in the set; silver proof..... 19 00

COINS OF THE CONFEDERATION.

586. 1652; Pine tree shilling; large planchet; uncirculated..... 9 87
594. Lord Baltimore shilling..... 5 50
598–600. 1723; Rosa Americana set; uncirculated..... 23 00
608. 1722; Wood *penny*..... 6 12
620. 1783; Annapolis three pence; uncirculated..... 11 50
643. 1788; Mass. cent; uncirculated... 5 62

UNITED STATES CENTS.

700. 1793; Liberty cap; very fine..... 16 00
709. 1795; Uncirculated..... 14 74
712. 1797; Uncirculated..... 5 00
713. 1799; everything shows plainly... 14 25
731. 1811; Perfect date..... 4 50
761. 1832; Uncirculated..... 2 87

U. S. HALF CENTS.

963. 1793; rev. large bow..... 2 25
995. 1836; proof; very rare..... 7 12
996. 1842; brilliant proof..... 7 25
997. 1843; brilliant proof..... 6 50
998. 1847; brilliant proof..... 7 25
999. 1848; brilliant proof..... 6 25
1003. 1852; brilliant proof..... 6 75

This sale was a satisfactory one in every respect, the prices realized being very fair. It contained 1,373 lots.

Cogan's Sale.

At the sale of Mr. Henry S. Adam's (Boston) collection, attention to which was called in our October number, the following are the prices realized for the pieces which we facetiously dubbed "ordinary."

341. 1794; Dollar.....$80 00
356. 1804; Dollar.....$500 00

[This piece was purchased by Mr. Adams at Colonel Cohen's sale for $325. It is believed that no more than six of these dollars can be traced in the cabinets of coin collectors.]

379. 1823; Quarter.....$55 00
382. 1827; Quarter..... 83 50
624. 1796; Dime..... 7 50
693. 1802; Half Dime..... 70 00
695. 1805; Immunis Columbia..... 40 00
1297. 1815; Five dollar gold piece.....150 00

These nine pieces realized the snug little sum of $997.00.

The Havana Collection.

Among the most noteworthy prices at this sale, we cull the following: Edward VI., crown of 1551, $5.00; Cromwell, half-crown, $5.25; Anna, farthing, uncirculated, $4.35; U. S. cent, 1801, $5.00; a rare token or *sous* of Lewis XV., with inscription COL FRANC DE L'AM, 1781, $1525; Waladislaus IIII., Poland, uncirculated crown, 1637, $10.12; Sigismund Bathori, Prince of Transylvania, crown, $12.12. We noticed one peculiarity of this sale, which realized about $3,000, that many of the Gold and Silver pieces were bought for a trifle less than their intrinsic value.—The foreign medals commanded good prices.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Postage Stamp Album for Young Collectors. Compiled by F. TRIFET. Boston: 1876.

We have often been asked our opinions concerning prepared Albums. Individually we are opposed to their use among advanced collectors, for the simple reason that they are comparatively useless. They prescribe collecting within limits; fetter the taste and judgement of the collector; leave no room for ingenuity of arrangement, and present the alternative of defacing the page by crowding with varieties, or new issues, or casting out rare specimens which may have had no place set apart from them. This is the experience of every collector of note.

The advanced collector of next year, is perhaps the beginner of to-day. For him a simple album is necessary, strictly as a matter of convenience. He needs some place wherein to put his incipient collection, and is not bothered with the difficult problems of arrangement and classification. A book of proper size and ample enough to serve the purpose for which it is prepared, simple, neat, and effective, is that just published by Mr. Trifet. It contains spaces for 2,100 specimens. Each page is neatly ruled and spaced, with the name of the stamp issuing country on the upper margin, and will accommodate thirty specimens. Bound with the album is a priced catalogue, illustrating about 1,000 specimens, which catalogue, by the way, gives the marked price of about 4,000 specimens.

The book is octavo in shape, the best for the purpose indicated, and to the beginner is a much needed and valuable book. It is bound in two styles, we believe, and is sold at 50c. and 75c.

PRIZES.

The readers of the COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL have as much interest in it as the proprietor. The more extensive its circulation the greater will be its facilities, and the greater the benefits to be reaped by subscribers. In the hope, therefore, of making the JOURNAL second to none in Numismatic and Philatelic circles, the following prizes are offered, which are open for competition until January 1st, 1877.

1. To the person sending the greatest number of names of subscribers, a beautiful cabinet for coins and medals.

2. To the person sending the next greatest number, a fine silver watch.

3. To the person sending the next greatest number, a fine stamp-album, with spaces for all known stamps, blank pages for new series, and beautifully bound in full morocco, gilt sides, back and edges, and two clasps.

4. To each person sending a list of ten subscribers, $1.50 worth of stamps of the sender's selection.

5. To each person sending a list of five subscribers, an extra copy of the JOURNAL.

N. B. In each case the money must accompany the lists.

Prizes will also be offered for papers on the following subjects. The articles must contain nothing of a personal nature, must be exhaustive and accurate, and must be submitted before January 1, 1877.

1. On medals relating to American History; their description, and their origin.

2. On the coins and medals of Mexico.

3. Counterfeiting of coins among the ancients; description and value at the present time.

4. Coins, medals, and tokens of the Elizabethan age of English History.

5. Medals relating to the U. S. Centennial.

6. A descriptive list of the medals awarded by the United States Congress to individuals; the causes leading to the awards, the number of each struck off in the different metals, and where they are preserved.

7. On the revenue stamps or stamped impressions of the United States, previous to 1860.

8. A descriptive catalogue of the revenue stamps of Spain and the Spanish possessions.

9. A list of English stamps, stamped envelopes and essays; varieties of watermark and perforation; the various sizes used for envelopes, and the different values employed, singly or in combination.

10. The causes of the withdrawal of the 1869 U. S. adhesives.

11. On the Envelopes of Russia, Finland, and Poland; their varieties and sizes.

12. Have U. S. Locals any postal character?

13. Arguments on the collecting of entire envelopes, and the best plan of mounting them.

THE COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

JOSEPH J. CASEY, Editor and Proprietor.

THE COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL is the only independent publication in the United States devoted to Numismatics and Philately, and is published monthly at five cents per copy. Subscription in the United States and Canada, fifty cents per year, free of postage. In other countries seventy-five cents, post free, which may be forwarded in uncanceled stamps.

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NEW YORK, N. Y. NOVEMBER, 1876.

COIN SALES ABROAD.

"I cannot prevail upon our auctioneers to send you catalogues. They are a very independent lot and would know that they would get no bids from your side in time." So writes an English correspondent. But Messieurs the Auctioneers, do you not labor under a mistake? Are not American collectors as enthusiastic, as assiduous in collecting, as any abroad? Rare pieces never go a-begging, no matter to what country they belong, and our cabinets are open to coins from all countries, to which late sales here will testify.

There is another light at which this matter must be looked. The literature of Catalogues is of as much interest to collectors as the weightiest tome in Numismatics. If this be denied, it cannot be gainsayed that changes in ownership indicated by sale-catalogues is of vital importance, being sometimes the only guide to prove the authenticity of disputed specimens. Any movement in coins, whether at home or abroad, is eagerly watched, and the principle is a narrow one which would circumscribe these movements. We think, therefore, we have the approval of our readers when we ask that the auctioneers abroad favor the COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL with copies of sale-catalogues. If they wish to look at it in a business point of view, the question of time rests with them; we shall certainly do our part in giving timely instructions to our readers of coin sales abroad.

The Revenue Stamp Corner.

PRESIDED OVER BY
WALTER LEE BROWN.

SOME OF THE REVENUE STAMPS AT THE CENTENNIAL

PORTUGAL (*Concluded.*)

Above the stamps is "Sellos Para a Cobranza dos Emolumentos Consulares e Vice-Consulares."

CONSULADOS SERIES.

Large vertical rectangle, 46 mms, by 27 mms. In the centre, the arms of Portugal in a circular band inscribed "Consulados de Portugal no Brazil." At top and at bottom, "Emolumentos," the bottom inscription being reversed. In frames above and below the centre, the value in figures, with the word "Reis." The figures of value up to 800 Reis inclusive, are preceded and followed by a star, those above that value have the sign $ placed *after* the first or second figures, and not *before* them. The same design is used for all the values. Colored impression on white paper, unperforated. All of the colors are normal, excepting in one instance.

A. Frame *green*. Value in *red*.
50 Reis.

B. Frame *red*. Value in *brown*.
(In the normal set the value is in *green*.) 100. 150, 200, 250, 400, 500 and 800 Reis.

C. Frame *brown*. Value in *red*.
1$000, 2$000, 3$000, 4$000 and 5$000 Reis.

D. Frame *lilac*. Value in *green*.
10$000, 20$000, 30$000, 40$000 and 50$000 Reis.

Le Timbre Fiscal has indicated all of the above values excepting the three highest ones.

VICE-CONSULADOS SERIES.

Large vertical rectangle—we do not know the exact size. In the centre, the arms of Portugal in an oval band inscribed "Vice-Consulados de Portugal no Brazil." At top "Emolumentos," at bottom the value in figures with the word "Reis." The same design is used for all the values. Colored impression on white paper. Unperforated. Colors normal (?).

A. Frame *orange*. "Emolumentos" and value in *green*.
50 Reis.

B. Frame *green yellow*. Same word and value in *carmine*.
100, 150, 200, 250, 400, 500 and 800 Reis.

C. Frame *blue*. Same word and value in *red*.
1$000, 2$000, 3$000, 4$000 and 5$000 Reis.

D. Frame *carmine*. Same word and value in *green*.
10$000, 20$000, 30$000, 40$000 and 50$000 Reis.

Only the 250, 500, 1000, 2000, and 3000 Reis have been enumerated by *Le Timbre Fiscal*.

All of the stamps we have been describing are surcharged in violet "PROVA," i.e., proof or specimen. The remainder of the frame is filled with more revenue stamps cut from stamped paper and some postage stamps, which we will not dwell upon. Canada, Japan and Tasmania will be discussed in our next.

(*To be continued.*)

BREMEN.

In No. 14 of *Le Timbre Fiscal* is given a minute description of two types of each value of the "Declarations Abgabe" stamps (white ground—perforated). Now we have discovered two types of each value (with one exception) of the "Umsatztener" stamps, (first series—orange—value in grote and thalers). Collectors generally divide them into two classes, rouletted (French perces en scie) and perforated, but this does not constitute the difference between the classes—they form two distinct types as follows.

The first types are all rouletted and are of a *reddish*-orange, while the second types are all perforated and are of a *yellowish*-orange.

1 Groten.

1*st type*. The difference between these two types is very minute. The key in the centre of the numeral 1 is in a *double* circle. The left end of the label with "Ein groten" terminates in *almost* a rectangle.

2*d type*. The key is in a *single* circle. The left end of the lable is well *rounded*.

3 Grote.

1*st type*. Keys in upper corners larger. The word "Hamsestadt" is 12 mms. long. Shield in right upper corner *touches* edge of stamp. Also point of same shield touches the lable contwining "Umsatztener."

2*d type*. Keys in upper corners smaller. The word "Hamsestadt" 11 mms. long. Shield in right upper corner does *not touch* edge of stamp nor does its point touch the label with "Umsatztener.

6 Grote.

1*st type*. Stamps 17 mms. in width. Shields in upper corners 2½ mms. in width, and the point of the right upper shield *almost* touches the label with "Umsatztener." The ornaments above "Bremen" consist of a lozenge between *two* dots.

2*d type*. Stamp 16½ mms. in width. Shields in upper corners 2 mms. in width, and the point of the right upper shield does not approach by 1 mm. the label with "Umsatztener.." The ornaments above "Bremen" consist of a lozenge and *one* dot only.

12 Grote.

1*st type*. The key in upper left corner does *not* touch the enclosing shild at any point. The whole stamp is a clear sharp impression.

2*d type*. The key in upper left corner *touches* the shield at *four* points. The whole stamp is rather blurred.

36 Grote.

1*st type*. 38 mms. in length. Loops in border long and very narrow. *One* point of centre rosette nearly touches the top and bottom borders, and the shields at each side. Shields and keys larger.

2*d type*. 37 mms. in length. Loops in border short and very wide. *Two* points of centre rosette nearly touch borders and the shields. Shields and keys smaller.

Having met with but one type of the 1 Thaler, we are of course unable to give descriptions of the new types, though we have no doubt that they exist.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

—Mr. Edward Clark, of San Francisco, will accept our thanks for the account of "Spurious gold dollars," which appeared in the September number of the COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL. As we are not ubiquitous we trust our friends will send us every little scrap of information they may have, and care will be taken that due acknwledgements be given.

—Mr. A. W. Jackman informs us that some workmen digging for a cellar at Exeter, N. H., have unearthed a badly decayed box containing 30 pine-tree shillings,, for the most part very bright, and all dated 1652.

—We are perfecting arrangements by which we shall be enabled to publish a series of very interesting articles on the coinage of Great Britain, commencing with the reign of William I. They are from the pen of a very able English numismatist, and as they will be illustrated from specially prepared dies, collectors may be sure of a treat. Next to the coins of our own country, and ancient coins, the coinage of Great Britain possesses the greatest interest for American collectors; and it is noticed that there is always a sharp competition at our coin sales over English pieces if rare and in fine condition, showing that their value is increasing.

—Mr. W. H. Strobridge is now engaged in cataloguing for sale the fine collection of Mr. Scheflin. Particularly rich in ancient coins, this is a most noted collection, and in its specialty is one of the finest in the country. Many of the visitors to the Art Museum in 14th St., will remember the fine display there of ancient coins, the choice portions of Mr. Scheflin's cabinet.

—Some of our subscribers ask if we will be a medium to purchase for them from the dealers whose advertisements are on the 4th page. While we are in no sense of the word a

dealer either in coins or stamps, yet we are perfectly willing to devote the few leisure moments we have to the interest of our readers. At the same time any orders sent to us must be definite and exact, and be particular as to the name of the dealer from whom it is intended to purchase. We cannot attempt to discriminate.

—For tricks that are vain and ways that are dark some stamp dealers are peculiar. There are dealers who swindle their customers with forged stamps, S. Allan Taylor of this city being the most notorious example, and perhaps the head of the vile trade in this country. And there are dealers who sell legitimate stamps but at such prices as to leave some imputation upon their manner of doing business. If a dry goods merchant were to sell silks at 10 cents a yard which could not be manufactured for $1.00 a yard, people could not withstand the idea that there was something wrong. So if some of these extensive advertising dealers (!) sell stamps for less than their cost to reputable dealers, a similar idea must hold. We know of one or two instances of persons purchasing largely but forgetting to pay! We may have something further to say about this.

—If any of our friends have had any communications or dealings with the Atlas Stamp Co., Kottshofski, Wineburg or Taylor, of this city, and Perkins of Philadelphia, they will help us much by sending to us all the letters and purchases from these parties.

—Mr. C. P. Nichols, of Springfield, sends us the following: "The King of Sweden has presented Christine Nillson with the Swedish Civil Order "*Pour le Merite.*" The decoration consists of a gold medal, with the inscription "*In sui Memoriam,*" surmounted by a royal crown richly set with brilliants.

—Boston is to have the credit of furnishing the large bronze medal which is to be given to the lucky exhibitors at the great fair. It is larger than heretofore given by an International Exhibition. Upon its obverse appears a sitting female figure with outstretched arm, representing Columbia as the Goddess of Award. In the right hand the figure holds the victors' wreath, while the left arm leans upon a shield on which is graven the coat-of-arms of the United States. At the feet of Columbia are grouped emblems of industry and the arts.—Encircling the figure and just inside the border is a series of mouldings, one of which is ornamented with the egg and dart design, while a broad band contains a wreath of 38 stars, one for each state, and upon oval discs are allegorical figures representing the four Continents, America has the place of honor; Europe the sinister; Asia at the base, and Africa at the dexter point of the wreath. Upon the reverse the upper half of the outer circle contains the words, "International Exhibition," the lower half, "Philadelphia, MDCCCLXXVI." Within these letters is a wreath of laurel, and in the centre in four lines the words "Awarded by United States Centennial Commission." The medal is of fine bronze, is four inches in diameter and five-eights of an inch in thicknes. It is the only award medal to be given by the Commission.

Postage Stamp Department.

EAST INDIA.

A few days ago we received a full and complete set of East India postage and revenue stamps. The latter have been sent to Mr. Brown who will do them every justice in his power. Among the former is a specimen of the new 9 pies. The type is the same as for the other values. Above the bust on solid band in white letters is "East India Postage." Below on white ground in colored letters, "Nine Pies," diminishing from either ends towards the centre. Ornaments in the corners and between the upper and lower inscriptions. Colored impression on white paper; perforated 14.

9 pies, *lilac.*

These stamps were received by the Indian Government in September, 1874, but had not been issued up to September, 1876, perhaps because of the large stock of 8 pies labels, which have been selling for nine pies. In this connection we may mention that the 6 Annas and 8 pies stamps have been discontinued since 1874.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



A stamped envelope has been prepared for this country and is illustrated in the cut. The envelope has been prepared in Buenos Ayres. But one value and one size are known.

5 Centavos *red.*

A new postal law goes into effect in 1877. The rates are 8c. for 15 grammes, 16c. for 30, 24c. for 45, and so on. Circulars and printed matter 1c. for 15 gr.; journals 2c. for 150 gr.; engravings, lithographs, etc., 4c. for 250 gr. In all probability there will be a new emission of stamps to comply with these changes. (*T. P.*)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

From a private source we learn that a new 5c. stamp is in preparation and will be issued about the end of this month. The design has not been made known, but it is presumed it will be similar to the current 3c. and 6c. stamp.

5c., *blue.*

JAPAN.



A new value, making the fifth of the new series, has appeared—the 4 sen. The five new stamps are represented in the cuts.

5 rin, *grey;* 1 sen, *black;* 2 sen, *greenish brown;* 5 sen, *brown.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

Want of space last month prevented us noticing the new 8d. stamp, a specimen of which was kindly forwarded by Messrs. Webber and Hamlyn, who also inform us that the 9d. and 10d. are withdrawn from use.

8d. *orange.*

PERU.



The telegraph stamps which we described fully in No. 5, in advance of every other journal, have appeared. The cuts will bear us out in the encomiums we then pronounced. They are printed on white paper, and perforated 12.

5c., *lilac;* 20c. *green;* 50c. *blue.*

DECCAN.

Here is the cut of a stamp which has not yet been described. The design recalls the 1 Anna



stamp, engraved on steel, but this is of native work and printed on native paper. The date, instead of being 1283 (1866) is 1288 (1871.) We have not been able to obtain any information either in reference to the stamp or to the inscriptions. The impression is black on plain paper. The value is not given, but we believe it is one Anna. (*Le T. P.*)

1 Anna, (?) *black.*

NEW GRENADA.



The cut represents the 20 Centavos stamps, described some time ago.

BHOPAL.

The *Wiener Ill. Br. Zeitung* gives an engraving and authentic information of a stamp for this Indian province. Hindostanee inscriptions occupy the centre, around which is an octagonal frame containing, as nearly as we can make out, "Nawab-Shah-Jahanbecam," and the value below in native characters.

¼ Anna, *black;* ½ A., *brick red.*

Stamp and Coin Exchange.

[*This portion of the* JOURNAL *is intended exclusively for those among our subscribers who have duplicates of coins, stamps, etc., to exchange. Exchange notices will be* FREE *to the limit of three lines, or twenty-five words, exclusive of name and address. Ten cents additional per line will be charged for notices beyond the limit.*]

JOHN CABOT, 148 LAKE ST., CHICAGO, has the last two sets of Spanish stamps (uncanceled), and would like to exchange for postage or revenue.

E. D. STERLING, TRENTON, N. J., has many U. S. Envelopes and Private Proprietaries to exchange for others not in his collection.

A REQUEST.

In answering advertisements, please name the COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL, and date of issue.

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238 Jarvis St., Toronto, Canada.

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A JOURNAL

For

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The first three numbers have already appeared.

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P. O. Box 1698, N. Y.



COIN & STAMP JOURNAL



IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

VOL. 2. NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1876. No. 12.

The Cogan Sale.

We gave a few prices from this sale in the November number. But it has proved such a representative sale that we are tempted to make further extracts of choice prices.

298. Medal representing the Bombardment of Louisburg: copper, very fine; size., 28..... 9 25
321. 1637; Crown of William V;..... 5 25
341. 1794; Silver dollar; unusually good 80 00
356. 1804; " " 500 00
368. 1851; Dollar; beautiful proof..... 33 00
369. 1853; proof impression..... 11 50
383. 1796; half dollar; head a little rubbed..... 31 00
384. 1787; " " fair impression 9 00
399. 1815; " " uncirculated.... 6 00
464. 1792; "G. Washington President I" 17 50
465. 1792; "Washington President"... 33 00
474. Washington; Fame Medal..... 10 00
568. 1796; Quarter dollar; but little circulated 15 00
579. 1823; " " 55 00
582. 1827; " " 83 50
624. 1796; Dime; beautiful impression..... 7 50
691. 1797; half dime; 15 stars..... 6 50
692. 1800; " " beautiful impression..... 10 00
693. 1802; " " 70 00
694. 1803; " " 8 50
695. 1805; " " barely circulated 11 00
845. Lord Baltimore shilling; good.... 17 00
846. " " sixpence; good..... 18 00
847. " " four pence; fine ... 25 00
869. 1774; Virginia Shilling; fine 110 00
877. 1785; Immune Columbia; rev. "Nova Constellatio"..... 40 00
879. 1787; Excelsior, or N. Y. Cent.... 20 00
920. 1787; Franklin Cent; poor 12 00
1084. 1836; Flying Eagle Dollar..... 40 00
1091. 1838; " " " 41 00
1118. 1793; Wreath Cent "One hundred for a dollar;" *cracked* die..... 20 50
1119. 1793; Ring Cent; very fine..... 21 00
1126. 1795; Jefferson Head; rather poor 32 00
1127. 1796; Liberty Cap; uncirculated. 36 00
1132. 1799; excellent..... 26 50
1133. 1800; very good..... 15 50
1139. 1804; most excellent..... 27 00
1160. 1821; very fine impression 9 00
1173. 1843; proof..... 9 50
1229. 1793; half-cent; very beautiful.... 11 50
1233. 1796; " " 76 00
1297. 1875; five dollar gold piece; fine. 150 00

Christmas Notices.

The great money-spending, gift-making period of the year rapidly approaches, and the COIN & STAMP JOURNAL has a few good words to say about its advertisers and to its subscribers—what the former have to sell, where the latter may buy. We shall endeavor to be as impartial as possible.

In general terms we may state that we admit no advertisement in our columns for any party or parties concerning whom there is any doubt. And at all times our readers can rely upon the advertisements in this paper. However, we do not pretend to infallibility, and if any of our readers have been cheated under the cover of anything contained on the 4th page, at any time since July last, or in the future, they must not hesitate to send us full particulars, when the guilty parties will be dealt with as they may deserve.

—Mr. C. H. Bechtel, 79, Nassau St., is the only dealer in this city we can conscientiously recommend. His specialty is confederate money of which he has a large stock. He has also a fine assortment of postage stamps.

—Messrs. J. Allan Mason & Co., 344, Fulton St., Brooklyn, make a specialty of private proprietary stamps, of which they have a goodly assortment. They are fair-dealing gentlemen, and have the best establishment on Long Island.

—Mr. Ed. Frossard, Irvington, N. Y. has an "Old Curiosity Shop" full of coins, medals, oddities and rarities, and will buy, sell or exchange. He is more of a collector than a dealer, and can perhaps offer very good inducements in his particular lines.

—Mr. John W. Haseltine, 1125, Chestnut St. Philadelphia, is perhaps, one of the oldest and best known dealers in this country. His specialty is coins, although he has a large assortment of stamps, paper money and autographs.

—J. Colvin Randall, 114, South 17 St., Philadelphia, makes a specialty of American silver money. His idea of supplying these pieces as mementoes of the dates of marriages, births, etc., is a happy one. We think the list can be extended to include stamp-collectors who should have a pocket piece of the date when they purchased their first stamp.

—J. A. Pierce, 75, Clark St., Chicago, Ill., does an extensive business in stamps, decalcomanie, chromos, etc., and is one of the largest dealers in the West.

—F. Trifet, 61, Court St., Boston, Mass., is the oldest stamp-dealer in this country, his house extending back to 1866. He is very enthusiastic in his business, and is continually appearing with some new appliance for the benefit of stamp-collectors.

—R. R. Bogert, Box 1438, P. O., does a large wholesale trade exclusively, both in canceled and uncanceled stamps, particularly of those newly issued,

—The COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL has not been requested in any one instance to give these "Christmas Notices." They are entirely voluntary, and are given as an indication of the broad and liberal spirit actuating our publication.

PRIZES.

The readers of the COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL have as much interest in it as the proprietor. The more extensive its circulation the greater will be its facilities, and the greater the benefits to be reaped by subscribers. In the hope, therefore, of making the JOURNAL second to none in Numismatic and Philatelic circles, the following prizes are offered, which are open for competition until January 1st, 1877.

1. To the person sending the greatest number of names of subscribers, a beautiful cabinet for coins and medals.
2. To the person sending the next greatest number, a fine silver watch.
3. To the person sending the next greatest number, a fine stamp-album, with spaces for all known stamps, blank pages for new series, and beautifully bound in full morocco, gilt sides, back and edges, and two clasps.
4. To each person sending a list of ten subscribers, $1.50 worth of stamps of the sender's selection.
5. To each person sending a list of five subscribers, an extra copy of the JOURNAL.

N. B. In each case the money must accompany the lists.

Prizes will also be offered for papers on the following subjects. The articles must contain nothing of a personal nature, must be exhaustive and accurate, and must be submitted before January 1, 1877.

1. On medals relating to American History; their description, and their origin.
2. On the coins and medals of Mexico.
3. Counterfeiting of coins among the ancients; description and value at the present time.
4. Coins, medals, and tokens of the Elizabethan age of English History.
5. Medals relating to the U. S. Centennial.
6. A descriptive list of the medals awarded by the United States Congress to individuals; the causes leading to the awards, the number of each struck off in the different metals, and where they are preserved.
7. On the revenue stamps or stamped impressions of the United States, previous to 1860.
8. A descriptive catalogue of the revenue stamps of Spain and the Spanish possessions.
9. A list of English stamps, stamped envelopes and essays; varieties of watermark and perforation; the various sizes used for envelopes, and the different values employed, singly or in combination.
10. The causes of the withdrawal of the 1869 U. S. adhesives.
11. On the Envelopes of Russia, Finland, and Poland; their varieties and sizes.
12. Have U. S. Locals any postal character?
13. Arguments on the collecting of entire envelopes, and the best plan of mounting them.

THE COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL.

JOSEPH J. CASEY, Editor and Proprietor.

THE COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL is the only independent publication in the United States devoted to Numismatics and Philately, and is published monthly at five cents per copy. Subscription in the United States and Canada, fifty cents per year, free of postage. In other countries seventy-five cents, post free, which may be forwarded in uncanceled stamps.

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P. O. Box 1698, New York. N. Y.

NEW YORK, N. Y. DECEMBER, 1876.

NEXT YEAR.

With this number ends the second volume of the COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL, and leaves us preparing plans for the third.

The JOURNAL is now firmly established and is a complete success, unlike the many mushroom-sheets which spring up in a day and are not heard of the next. Mr. Winner started this paper two years ago with the honest purpose of giving subscribers the worth of their money, and of adhering strictly to his promises. So pleased was he with his first year's success that he determined on a second, when we relieved him in July. One purpose determined us to assume the responsibilities of proprietorship. We knew the snares that were laid to entrap the unwary collector, who from his inexperience could not detect the true from the false, and so fell an easy victim to unscrupulous dealers in counterfeits. Here was a broad field for work. We perceived the difficulties of the situation, and saw also how other publishers had failed. We undertook the task, and already one company (!) has bitten the dust—self-gratulation enough for the first six months of our editorial career.

Now what do we propose for the next year? To continue our exposures of fraudulent dealing. To enlarge the paper. To keep the subscription at the usual price. Lastly, whatever can be accomplished by a reasonable outlay will be done towards making the COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL the medium of the best thoughts of the best writers on both subjects. We can do all we say, and can have a paper fresh and crisp. The same independent spirit which has pervaded the columns of the JOURNAL since its foundation will continue, and everything will be viewed upon its merits—the good praised, the evil censured, without fear or favor.

Our old friends will keep with us, we are sure. By their efforts, and the intrinsic merits of the JOURNAL itself, new friends will be obtained, until the JOURNAL will have become a necessity in every city, village and hamlet at home or abroad.

To our advertisers we express our thanks, and ask their continued support. We are not a dealer, nor do we propose to become one. Contenting ourselves with being an Amateur, we shall do our utmost to increase the trade of others. The JOURNAL's success will send them new customers.

We wish all A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

The Revenue Stamp Corner.

PRESIDED OVER BY
WALTER LEE BROWN.

NOTES FROM A COLLECTION OF REVENUE STAMPS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

This collection as it stands comprises seven classes of revenue stamps, as follows, giving the titles just as they are attached to the series:

A. REVENUE STAMPS.
B. ADHESIVE COURT FEE STAMPS.
C. HIGH COURT SERVICE STAMPS.
D. SPECIAL ADHESIVE STAMPS.
E. FOREIGN BILL STAMPS.
F. SMALL CAUSE COURT STAMPS.
G. SHARE TRANSFER STAMPS.

Conseqently we shall describe them in the above order.

A. REVENUE STAMPS.

This class, in the collection, contains but one stamp, which although well known to collectors, we yet describe for consistency's sake. The page on which the stamp is placed reads:

"Revenue Stamps.—Used for all purposes for which a one anna stamp is reqnired under the General Stamp Act of 1869. These stamps were brought into use in December, 1869."

Description. Vertical rectangle, 30½ mms. by 25½ mms. In the centre, on ground of fine horizontal lines, profile of Queen Victoria to left, in beaded circular band inscribed "Government of India," in straight label at bottom. the value in letters—all inscriptions in colored letters on ground of the color of the paper. Colored impression on pink tinted paper. Perforated 15.

One Anna, *lilac* on pink paper.

Remarks. This stamp and the one we have in our own co'lection are both perforated 15—Moens catalogues it the same, while Roussin makes it 14.

B. ADHESIVE COURT FEE STAMPS.

This class comprises twenty-one values, and is in five types. In general, it may be said that each one has the same profile of Queen Victoria as in the stamp of Class A, to left in oval, on ground of horizontal lines, and that they are in colored impression on white paper and all perforated 14. The remarks concerning them read; "Adhesive Court Fee Stamps—These stamps are used in payment of Court Fees. They were introduced in March, 1872, and were first used in common with bi-color Court Fee Stamps. Since Aprll 1st, 1875, only the Adhesive Stamps are used."

1st type. Horizontal rectangle, 39 mms, by 22 mms. In the centre, the profile of Queen to left in oval. In straight labels—at top "Court Fee," at left "Government," at right "of India," at bottom value in letters, all inscriptions in colored letters on white ground. At left and right of centre are Indian characters, which we will speak of further on. Patterned ground. Stamps all of *exactly* the same design.

1. Anna. *Blue-green;* 2 Annas. *Light-orange;*
3 " *Yellow-green;* 4 " *Lake;*
6 " *Light-blue;* 8 " *Bistre;*
12 Anna, *Blue-gray;*

2d type. Vertical rectangle, 22 mms. by 39 mms. In the centre, the profile of Queen to left in oval band inscribed "Government of India." In straight labels—at top "Court Fee," at bottom value in letters, all inscriptions in colored letters on white ground. Between centre and top label, and between centre and bottom labels, are Indian inscriptions. Patterned ground. Stamps all of *exactly* the same design.

1 Rupee, *Blue-green;* 2. Rupees, *Brown-gray;*
4 " *Lake;* 5 " *Violet;*
7 Rupee, *Light-mauve.*

3d type. Horizontal rectangle, 57½ mms. by 22 mms. In the centre, the profile of Queen to left in oval band inscribed "Government of India," in colored letters on white ground. On ground in upper left corner is "Court," in upper right "Fee," in lower left the value in letters, and in lower right the word "Rupees," all in white letters on colored ground. In little frames at left and right are Indian inscriptions. Patterned ground. Stamps all of *exactly* the same design.

10 Rupees, *Blue-green;*
20 " *Deep-orange;*
40 " *Lake;*
70 " *Deep-mauve;*

4th type. Vertical rectangle. 22 mms. by 57½ mms. In the centre, the profile of Queen in an oval band ornamented with points. In straight labels—at top "Court Fee," at bottom "Government of India," In a curved label just above and partly surrounding the centre oval band, is the value in letters; in a similar label below is "Rupees." All of these inscriptions in colored letters on white ground. Ornaments surround remaining part of oval band. In rectangular frames between centre and top, and between centre and bottom are Indian inscriptions. Patterned ground. Stamps all of *exactly* the same design.

100 Rupees, *Blue-green;*
200 " *Deep-orange;*
400 " " *lake;*
700 " " *mauve;*

5th type. Vertical rectangle, 22 mms. by 27½ mms. In the centre, the profile of Queen to left in an oval band ornamented by pointed ornaments. Four straight labels cross stamp in such a manner (diagonally) as to shape around the oval into a hexagon. The two long labels running from lower left to upper right bear the value in letters—the upper one having "One Thousand," the lower one "Rupees." The two short labels running from upper left to lower right, bear the legend—the upper one "Court," the lower, "Fee." In straight labels—at top "Government," at bottom "of India." All of these inscriptions in colored letters on white ground. In spaces between the upper diagonal and top labels, and between lower diagonal and bottom labels are Indian inscriptions. Patterned ground.

1,000. Rupees, *Red-orange;*

(To be Continued.)

JAMAICA.

We have the pleasure of announcing the existence of two heretofore unknown values of the revenue stamps of this colony. All of our readers are donbtless well acquainted with the common *one shilling* stamp, consequently we need give no better description of this pair, than by stating that each one is an *exact* facsimile of the aforesaid one shilling, excepting of course, in the proper substitution of the value. *Colored* impressson on *bluish* paper.

5 Shillings, *Lilac.* 10 Shillings, *Green.*

We are able to state here, *positively*, that the above values with the 1s. 3d. 1½d. and 1d. comprise *all* the different values of adhesive revenue stamps that have ever been used in Jamaica. Also, at some not very future day, we shall give *official data* concerning them, the laws, etc.. Suffice it to say now that the 5s. and 10s. have been obsolete since 1858.

SOME OF THE REVENUE STAMPS AT THE CENTENNIAL

CANADA.

Remaining still in the Main Building, we now stand before a large frame, prepared by the "British American Bank Note Co. Montreal, Canada." Paying attention only to the revenue stamps (proofs) contained in the frame, we notice first a few "Bill Stamps" of the 3d. Issue, in colors as follows:

1 Cent *Brown.*	8 Cents *Red.*
3 Cents "	9 " *Brown.*
7 " *Purple.*	50 " *Red.*

$1.00 *Black* centre, *green* frame.
2.00 " " *blue* "

Of the "Registration" stamps, we saw specimens of both series. The "Lower Canada" had—

15 Cents. *Blue.*	30 Cents *Mauve*

The "Quebec" series:

5 Cents, *Purple.*	15 Cents *Blue.*
10 " *Green*	30 " *Lake.*

We call attention to the proof of the 10 *Cents.* That value has never appeared to collectors, but we understand, *on good authority*, has never been issued. Its design is *precisely* that of the others. Of the present issue of "Law Stamps" there were many, or perhaps I should say of the issue just prior to the present.

"ONTARIO LAW STAMPS."

5 Cents, *Maroon.*	70 Cents *Red.*
10 " *Green.*	80 " *Brown.*
10 " *Blue.*	
30 " *Carmine.*	$1.00 *Green.*
50 " *Green.*	2.00 *Red.*
60 " *Purple.*	4.00 *Green.*

"QUEBEC LAW STAMPS."

20 Cents, *Mauve.*	70 Cents, *Red.*
30 " *Carmine.*	$1.00 *Green.*
40 " *Blue.*	5.00 "
60 " *Purple.*	

Next came specimens of the "Manitoba Law Stamps," the central device being the same figure as is on the stamps of Ontario. In the different values this figure is in different shaped frames. There has been some dispute as to whether these stamps were ever issued—they were certainly prepared. Only six values were in the frame; whether there are more, we know not.

10 Cents, *Blue.*	50 Cents, *Carmine.*
20 " *Green.*	$1.00 *Brown.*
25 " *Purple.*	2.00 *Red.*

Then came one value, a $5.00 in *lilac* of the *new* law stamps, but as this series has been so ably described by Mr. Casey in the June number, we merely mention it. For the same reason we do not describe the "Weights and Measures" and "Gas Inspection" stamps, which come next—we give only the colors in which the proofs existed.

WEIGHT AND MEASURES.

5 Cents, *Brown.*	50 Cents, *Blue.*
10 " *Purple.*	$1.00 *Red-brown.*
15 " *Red.*	2.00 *Brown.*
30 " *Carmine.*	

"GAS INSPECTION."

50 Cents *Blue.* $1.00 *Lake.*
2.00 *Purple.*

This concluding all of the revenue stamps of Canada, we shall take up Japan and Tasmania in our next.

To be Continued.

Postage Stamp Department.

EAST INDIA.





Our cuts represent the three new stamps which have just been placed in circulation. They are printed on white paper, watermarked with Elephant's head, and perforated 14.



9 pies, *lilac.* 6 annas, *bistre*; 12 annas, *brown-red.*

SWITZERLAND.

The new official post card bears the inscription "Carte-Correspondence, Official" in much, larger characters than heretofore.

TURKEY.

This is the type of the stamp described in the October number. The inscription at the top reads "Osmanie Devlet postassi" or "Postage of the Ottoman Empire." In the crescent is the value in letters, (T. P.)



NORWAY.



The post of Drammen is without doubt re-established. The stamp we illustrate is lithopraphed on plain, white paper.

2 skillings, *blue.*

ANTIOQUIA.

The cut represents a variety of the current 5 c. stamps, lately discovered by M. Roussin. The points of difference are in the words "Antiocuia and "Ibertad" on the head; the cross-like ornaments on either side of "Correos," etc.



5 centavos, *green.*

VICTORIA.

In looking over a set of the current stamps we noticed the 9d. surcharged *eight pence* across the bottom, and "8*d.*" on right and feft sides in centre. It is used to meet the requirement of the new postage rate between England and Victoria, via Brindisi, and will no doubt be replaced by a special stamp.

8d., *brown and blue.*

MINOR MENTION.

GERMANY.—The 10 pfennig envelope has appeared without the final *e.*

LA GUAIRA.—The stamps of this company have been re-impressed in brighter colors and on white paper, perforated 15 instead of 13. From Mr. Bogert we have received the same values, but not re-impressions on thick dark yellow paper, perforated 10.

½ real-*green*: 2r. *red.*

FRANCE.—All the new set are in use except the 1c. 4c. 40c. and 5 francs. Collecters will have to wait 20 years before the stock of the old 5 fr. is exhausted!

BRAZIL.—*Le Timbre Fiscal* mentions a 50 Reis with the gridiron pattern on the back similar to that of the 1869 United States.

EAST INDIA.—As we stated last month, we received a choice set of the Postage, Service and Revenue Stamps of this country. Among the Postage Stamps we noticed a specimen of the ½ Anna *blue* which if not from a new die is from the old die retouched. On it the lips are *open* instead of *closed.* There are other minute differences, but the *open* lips are so evident that it will be sufficient to detect the variety.

½ An. *blue.*

NATAL.—One penny *yellow*, with "Postage" in black capitals on the largest dimension of the stamp. (*Le T. P.*)

WURTEMBURG.—The "Post Mandat" envelope of the 20 pf. variety, has now a place left for the value of the order, in the inscription on the lower portion of the face of the envelope.

LUXEMBOURG.—The 12½ c. official stamp is now perforated 13.

FINLAND.—On the "Return Card" a change has been made in the place of the stamp which is now on the right. The inscriptions also are in different characters.

10 p., *lilac.*

ROUMANIA.—Some of the current stamps are now printed at Bucharest. The 5 bani is now printed on tinted paper, and the impression is more or less blurred. The color also is a deeper olive.

NOTES AND QUERIES,

—Mr. Cogan has sent us a catalogue of a collection of coins now in course of sale at the sales-room of Messrs. Bangs & Co. It is a well assorted collection of American and Foreign coins, and is remarkable as containing a fine assortment of numismatic works. Next month we shall give the most notable prices.

—From the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, we glean the following interesting matter:—During the year, the amount of gold deposited for coinage and bars was $41,943,285-41, and silver deposits and purchases $25,574,-551 81.

The coinage of gold was....	$38,178,962
Coinage of silver.....	19,126,502
Minor coins.....	260,350
Total.....	$47,565,815

Stamp and Coin Exchange.

[*This portion of the* JOURNAL *is intended exclusively for those among our subscribers who have duplicates of coins, stamps, etc., to exchange. Exchange notices will be* FREE *to the limit of three lines, or twenty-five words, exclusive of name and address. Ten cents additional per line will be charged for notices beyond the limit.*]

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W. C. ARCHER, BOX, 3288, NEW YORK, solicits correspondence with the view of exchanging revenues of all kinds.

W. T. LAWTON, 314, W. SARATOGA ST., BALTIMORE, MD., has many foreign postage and U. S. Match and Medicine stamps to exchange.

JOHN CABOT, 148, LAKE ST., CHICAGO, has the two last sets of Spanish stamps (uncanceled), and would like to exchange for postage or revenue.

E. D. STERLING, TRENTON, N. J., has many U. S. Envelopes and Private Proprietaries to exchange for others not in his collection.

E. S. BEACH, HUDSON, MICH., has many postage and revenue stamps; also minerals, which he is desirous of exchanging for others not in his collection.

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