

THE

COIN & STAMP.

JANUARY, 1892.

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO NUMISMATICS
AND PHILATELY.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF ALAMO CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.
SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER ANNUM.

Address all communications to:

DR. J. B. BREEDING,
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THE COIN & STAMP.

JANUARY 1892.

No. 1.

SCIENTIFIC NUMISMATICS.

BY OPHIR R. BURNS.

In a series of articles it is the intention of the author to treat Numismatics not as a spare time hobby or a mere collection of pennies.

Beginning with the first and most primitive coins and medals, we intend to proceed step by step till the present perfectly formed coins is reached. We understand that Numismatics is a science and treats of coins and their history and the medals.

We would treat of the metals used in the manufacture, the figures appearing on the metal, the method of manufacture and the coins as works of art.

Coins of which we have any knowledge, were those issued by the Greeks in about 680 years B. C., and three hundred years later the whole civilized world were using money in metal. We would treat of issuing new series of coins, or of striking medals in commemoration of any great political or historical event.

Coins have continued indefinitely up to the present until now a complete collection of each series of coins and medals would amount to nearly to a million varieties, and we have no reason to suppose but that buried in the ruins of ancient cities there are as many more coins still undiscovered.

The study of coins of this character, as it does the epochs in the history of nations, makes a valuable and interesting index to be used in history and archaeology.

Through lack of skill in execution, the coins give little definite know-

ledge as to history, but simply confirm and authenticate what is already known.

But later, the recorded epochs on the metal disks fill gaps and spaces in history and geography which otherwise would remain unknown and dark.

The Bactrian coins are the most striking instance of this. As a rule however the evidence afforded by Numismatics can be considered little more than corroborative. The pedigrees of royal houses are frequently established and made clear by the evidence furnished by coins and medals, the latter being most useful for this purpose as they usually refer to incidents more personal than general.

The ancient Roman and Greek coins bear portraits of rulers and kings, so clearly defined as to personality and as far as can be learned, so true to life that a skillful phrenologist has little trouble in recognizing the traits that made famous men like Alexander, Antonius and Nero.

Coins are equally valuable in geography as history. Numismatic evidence has oft times fixed the location of towns, and cities on rivers or seas, the race of inhabitants and many similar details.

Lost works of art are reproduced on ancient coins and the skill with which some of them were executed afford excellent example of the Grecian and Roman art of sculpture.

Architecture receives information from coins, for the Classic Greek coins show with microscopic minuteness the style of ancient temples, structure of cities etc. Sacred subjects presented upon Grecian coins tell more of the complex mythology of the volatile Greek than any classification effected by books.

We will now take up the different coinages, treating the Greek, Roman, European, Oriental and American coinages in the respective order.

The Greek coinage began in the 8th century B. C. and ended in the 3rd century A. D., covering a period of about one thousand years.

The first coins were struck in silver, electrum, and sometimes a gold coin, these first coins are sometimes called coins of the Archaic Grecian period.

The second period, called simply the Greek period, struck coins of gold, electrum and bronze, while those of the Græcio-Roman period, struck in addition to gold, silver, electrum, and bronze, a few coins of pure copper.

The first period coins were thick chunks of metal of an irregularly round disk shape, sometimes struck or inscribed on one side only.

The second period coins were much thinner, have a convex obverse, bearing a head in bold relief, and the reverse is either concave or flat.

Most of the third class coins were of bronze, and Roman emperors' figures adorned the majority of them.

The monetary system of ancient Greece is simply obtained by a division of a weight called a Talent, and even this is somewhat uncertain as there was a heavy Talent weighing from 58,000 grams to 62,000 grams, and a light Talent weighing from 28,000 grams to 31,000. Each gram weighed fifteen of the present grams.

GRAINS.

| Denominations. | Attica | Aegina | Phœnicia | Persia |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Distater or Tetradra'm | 270 | ... | 224 | 354 |
| Stater or Didrachm . . . | 135 | 194 | 112 | 177 |
| Hennstater or Drachm . . . | 67.5 | 97 | 56 | 88 |
| Third or Tetrobol | 45 | ... | 37 | 59 |
| Fourth or Triobol | 33.75 | 48 | 28 | 44 |
| Sixth or Diobol | 22.5 | 32 | 18 | 29 |
| Eighth or Trihemiobol . . . | 16.8 | 24 | 14 | 22 |
| Twelfth or Obol | 11.25 | 16 | 9 | 14 |

The previous table taken from *Practical Metallurgy* gives the different denominations of ancient coins, and is thoroughly reliable.

Attica, Phœnicia, Persia and Aegyptus each had different weights, so all given.

(to be continued.)

DOES THIS HIT YOU?

A successful business man thus presses himself regarding business correspondence, and emphasizes a truth which many people forget or ignore, to their injury: "I make it a point to reply to every communication of a business nature addressed to me. It doesn't matter what it is about, provided only that it is couched in civil language. I do this because courtesy requires that I should do so, but aside from that, I find also that it is a good policy. Time and again in my experience I have been reminded by newly secured customers that I was remembered through correspondence opened with me years before, and many orders have come through this passing and fresh acquaintance with people. On the other hand, I have known plenty of business men whose disrespectful treatment of their correspondents has been bitterly remembered and repaid with compound interest. Silence is the meanest and most contemptuous way of treating any man who wishes to be heard and to be remembered. Resentment is its answer every time."

It was calculated during 1872 that over Five Million Dollars of English gold coin was in circulation in Great Britain. The decided crusade against credit among English shopkeepers no doubt caused the recent extensive coinage of silver in Great Britain.

The coinage of metal money is earned like the manufacture of other forms of money, by the law of supply and demand.

In 1865 the Chinese introduced the Trade Dollar into commerce, identical in the same value as the Trade Dollar of the U.S.

THE COIN & STAMP.

DR. J. BOULDIN BREEDING,
231 E. Houston St.,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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NUMISMATICS.

EDITORIAL.

Our first issue we beg leave to build a platform and take our stand upon it. Our aim is to forward the cause of Numismatics and Philately to its highest and noblest ends, and to endeavor to press as far as it lays in our power, counterfeiting of coins and stamps.

We wish to present a journal to both advanced and amateur collectors, to present both their needs and interests as they would have them presented; in this we ask and expect the aid of every coin and stamp collector and dealer who conscientiously wishes to further their cause.

It is not our aim to make money but to present and enjoy a wider field in the study of our hobbies.

We will not insert an advertisement of an irresponsible party, and if any come to our notice we intend to promptly inform our subscribers.

In the coin line, we intend to keep up and inform our friends of any alterations, changes of coinages, or sharp differences on the part of any dealer or collector.

In the stamp line, counterfeits, reverses, blotches or any style of acting calculated to deceive, will receive our prompt attention and condemnation.

Our friends are urgently requested to report any deceitful practice which may come under their observation.

Any peculiarities not generally noted in regard to either coins or stamps, we request our friends to report to us that we may post others.

Parties having un-catalogued varieties, are requested to describe them for the benefit of others.

In other words consider our columns at all times as your property, to tell, to ask, to request or give any chunks of wisdom you may think your brother collector does not possess.

In our Directory we will put none but those names which we believe responsible and our belief must be founded on actual experience or good authority.

Our "Disclosures" are the names of parties who have proved to be unsatisfactory correspondents, and the key to the cypher may be obtained at this office, by subscribers only, for three 2c. stamps. The editor reserves the right to return stamps if he does not see fit to send cipher, and recipients of cipher must regard the information as strictly confidential and for personal use only.

We thus lay down a small outline of our work and purpose to work along any line that will benefit Numismatics or Philately.

EDITOR.

We are indebted to Mr. Otto Praeger, of this city, for many valuable suggestions as to make-up, editorials, etc. Many thanks, friend Otto.

MEXICAN COINAGE.

It may be interesting to coin collectors to know the different Mexican coinage.

The peso or dollar is divided into eight reales or "bits" of the value of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents each.

Medio real is $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

A peseto is doreales or dos reales, dos meaning two.

A teston is quatre reales or four reales.

Values are reckoned in "centavos" (100 "centavos" making one peso) "reales," or pesos.

Large sums are reckoned in gold, namely, escudo tode oro (\$1.00.) Escudo de oro (\$2.00.) Pistola (\$4.00.) Medio onza de oro (\$8.00.) Onza de oro, (\$16.00.) "Onza de oro," means an ounce of gold and "medio onza de oro" means half ounce of gold.

American currency can only be used in the large cities of Mexico.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

In 1891, initial steps were taken toward the formation of what is now known as the American Numismatic Association. The result of that initial step is shown as follows:

The Association now numbers many members, has a complete corps of officers and committees, a primary exchange department, and an official journal.

Those most prominent in the move were Heath, Tatman, Jeremy, Hooper, Harlowe and other enthusiastic numismatists, who now have the pleasure of recognizing in the result of their work a brilliant success.

The initiation fee is fifty cents and the yearly dues are one dollar. All Numismatists and persons interested in that science are urged to join and lend their influence to make a brighter success of one of the most brilliant associations ever originated.

Officers of the A. N. A.: Pres. W. G. Jerrins, Chicago; Vice-President Jos. Hooper, Port Hope, Ont; Sec'y, C. T. Tatman, 93 Piedmont Street, Worcester, Mass; Treas. David Harlowe, 28 Mitchell Building, Milwaukee; Librarian and Curator, S. H. Chapman, Philadelphia; Sup't. of Exchange, Geo. W. Rode, Pittsburg, Pa; Counterfeit Detector, Ed. Frossard, N. Y. City.

Board of Trustees: W. K. Hall, Peterborough, Ont; C. W. Stutesman, Bunker Hill, Ind; J. A. Heckleman, Cullom, Ill; J. F. Jones, Jamestown, N. Y; H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J.

Committee on Credentials: Heath, Heckelman and Brydon.

Finance: Hall, Von Bergan and Breeding.

Standing Rules: Seymour, Haslett and Howes.

Library and Cabinet: S. H. Chapman, Garner and Deats.

Official Journal: Tatman, Grenny and Heath.

STANDARD DEFINITIONS

A standard definition of the condition of coins would be of value to exchange and buyers, as there seems to be a great deal of misunderstanding along that line. Suppose the A. N. A. takes hold of the matter and compiles a standard table of definitions.

We submit the following:

PROOF.

Proof coins are coins struck especially for collectors and the planchet or blank is given a rouge polish before being struck by the dies. This gives a beautiful lustrous surface to a coin which cannot be obtained by polishing after the coin is struck.

UNCIRCULATED.

This means that the coin is in the same condition as it was the day it was struck, having lost none of its original lustrous Mintage lustre must not be confused with a coin which has been polished, for any coin, no matter how worn, can be polished.

FINE.

Fine condition means a coin which has not lost its original lustre, but is not so worn, scratched, corroded, or nicked.

GOOD.

This condition gives the widest field for misapprehension and should be divided into two separate definitions, as follows:

VERY GOOD.

Is that condition of a coin when it has become worn evenly and all the figures are easily deciphered and are prominent.

GOOD.

Is where a coin has become worn unevenly, but all the figures show easily to the naked eye.

FAIR.

Fair coins should show the date plainly but may be worn smooth in places and subject to wear.

POOR.

Is where a coin has lost its date and can be identified only by characteristic marks of coinage still remaining on the coin.

MUTILATED.

Pierced, scratched and nicked coins should be given special description.

A coin worn perfectly smooth is to be weighed in whatever metal it may be struck.

BOY'S ATTEMPT TO CHEAT
THE TREASURY.

making of the redemption of paper money, a very novel and interesting application was made the other day to the Treasury which has this day in hand. The story as it came was as follows:

An ingenious youth employed to sweep a New York bank devoted attention during a considerable period to gathering up crumbs from the tills in the shape of shavings and other bits of notes such as worn off and fall about in any place where dollars are counted. In the course of time he got together a quantity of shavings of the sort sufficient to fill a pint measure, and he sent them on to the Treasury bureau at Washington in a box, with the explanation that they had been taken by mice.

He stated the amount at \$200, and offered for new bills in exchange. His game was betrayed on the face of it by the fact that the pieces forwarded resembled, if anything, not less than old ones. The usual affidavit was demanded of him, swearing to his loss; but he had not thought of that requirement and did not have the nerve to give it, luckily for himself.

Washington Letter.

NUMISMATICS.

Q.—How are you getting on with your collection of coins?

A.—A few weeks ago I had an extremely rare and valuable specimen.

Q.—Pray, what was that?

A.—A piece of gold—a sovereign in fact—but I had to change it!

Intermediare des Chercheurs.

There are many counterfeit dollars in circulation in Texas and Louisiana, mostly of soft metal that does not ring.

Buy all the dollars and halves you can.

We would be glad to answer any queries about coins that our subscribers may wish to ask. If you ask one too hard for us we will give it up and refer you to someone smarter than we.

When goods are sent on approval, the expressage is usually paid one way by each party. The collector pays on receipt of goods and dealer on return of same.

Genuine 1853 quarters and halves, without arrows and rays, are in demand far above their supply, consequently several charitable people of Texas and elsewhere have kindly changed 1858 coins to 1853 and punched the arrows and rays off the common type, thereby making a clear profit of about three dollars off Uncle Sam's coins.

Bear in mind the following directions in regard to buying 1853 coins: With a microscope examine around the date and eagle for scratches left by the changer in removing the arrows and rays. Compare in size with an unworn common type, the rarer type is a shade larger and thicker. Let your chemist weigh the coin and the result should be as follows: The uncirculated half should weigh 206 $\frac{3}{4}$ grains, fine, about 205, very good, about 202 and fair, about 199. I once had one that was so badly worn it weighed just exactly the same as the common type, that is 192 grains. The quarters, of course, weigh just one-half of above weights. If a quarter is changed from an 1858 there is always a hollow or dent between the five and three. If a half is changed from an 1858 it is easily detected from the fact that on the date of an 1858 half dollar it is readily seen by the merest tyro that the centre figures of date five are smaller and more irregular than the end figures. This peculiarity gives the date an appearance like this 1858, while the 1853 without arrows and rays are perfectly even. Changing an 1858 dollar is not very often done as the 1858 dollar is worth about three times as much as an 1853.

PHILATELIC DEPARTMENT.

Edited by

C. CARRIE MORRIS,

322 Olive St.,

San Antonio, Texas.

All communications in regard to this department to be addressed to the Philatelic Editor.

"OUR EXCUSE FOR LIVING."

EDITORIAL.

We wish it to be understood from the first, that this, our undertaking to publish a purely coin and stamp journal, is prompted by a belief in our ability to perform such a work satisfactorily. We understand fully the troubles which will be daily encountered and we here acknowledge that there are a great many matters for us to learn. We are perfectly willing to be taught and hope that we will not have to depend solely upon our own ability to produce a journal from month to month worthy of every philatelist's and numismatist's perusal. One undisputed fact there is, namely, that there are not enough existing journals of this kind to cover the vast field of our hobbies.

More keenly as we feel this need of a good journal in the South, numbers will say there are plenty of journals for anyone's needs, but, we think, not so. Where is the journal in the South treating of nothing but philatelics and numismatics?

We intend that this journal shall be a pioneer in this particular line of journalism. We hope soon to see our little journal a rival in the great field. It is as yet a mere babe and it is readily understood by all, as a natural consequence, that so young a journal cannot possess as yet any great degree of perfection. Wonderful improvements are due to time and energy.

With this simple explanation the Coin

AND STAMP makes its entrance into coin and stamp world, with a hope, of experience, a willingness to learn, and seeking the advice and aid of those who may have subjects of interest to propose, a firm resolve to produce the same and as free from prejudice as it is possible for human beings to produce. We shall remain steadfast to the interest we represent and we really think the same will continue to turn on its axle, although we adhere to this principle.

We may from time to time produce some rugged truths and hope they will be thoroughly investigated before being pronounced untruths.

To sum up the whole, we only ask for a just and fair hearing.

We have the experience, health and hope to make this a success and that are determined to do.

We hope to be liked and greet all with good wishes for this happy New Year and respectfully solicit the support and interest which we deserve in this undertaking.

Beware of buying uncirculated Pa. or Franklin cents of 1787. There are great many restrikes on the market.

A genuine uncirculated cent is a great rarity. The re-strikes sell for about twenty-five cents.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. has sold over six thousand sets of the Coin Free State.

Tatman doesn't think them pretty.

The Mexican coinage continues on a very large scale, dollars being the most numerous coin struck.

Egypt struck no coins last year.

The letters on the U. S. dollars, half and quarters, just below the juncture of the arrows and olive branch, on the reverse, designate the mint from which the coin was issued. O designates New Orleans, S means San Francisco, C C for Carson City, and the Philadelphia mintage is known by the absence of letters altogether.

BEFORE THE DAY OF STAMPS.

BY B. T. SELBY.

recognizing the fact that very little is known by the average stamp collector to the postal facilities in the olden times, the writer will endeavor to show the mode of postal service before the introduction of stamps and our present postal system. The first postal system organized was the establishment of government couriers in England.

Their duty being to carry financial and political messages in the interests of the kingdom, it is difficult to determine just how the government couriers were first used to the interest of private parties, but it was doubtless brought about by favors extended to persons of high fame and standing, and subsequently became general.

It is evident that in early times there had not been some connection between the transmission of public and private matter, for financial reasons would soon urge a government to allow couriers to carry private mail.

Permission for the joint carrying of private and public mail was granted by governments of Spain and Germany, early as 1544, this eventually became a monopoly which proved to be quite profitable to the Postmaster-General.

There are private letters existing in Great Britain which show that they were conveyed by relays of men and horses supported by the government.

The Paris University established a postal service early in the 13th century which lasted in a degree until 1719.

In some parts of Europe differently organized bodies were permitted to establish private postal systems but generally foreign posts were under control of the government.

The first English Postmaster was Sir John Tuke.

In 1635 eight main postal lines were established in Great Britain and postage paid for a single letter at 2d under 80 miles, 4d between 80 and 140, etc. An attempt was made later by certain parties to establish a postal system at a lower rate, but this was considered

intrenching upon the government and was literally crushed down.

The first official notice we have of a postal service in America was of that established in Massachusetts in 1639. In Virginia the postal system was more primitive than Massachusetts. In 1657 a law was passed requiring every planter to provide a messenger to carry despatches to the next plantation; the fine for breaking this law was the forfeiture of a hogshhead of tobacco. In 1687 persons sending letters from Boston to Connecticut had to pay the postage before sending.

The office of Postmaster General for America was established in 1692.

The idea of the mail coach in England was brought forward by John Palmer, whose attention was called to the matter by the great number of robberies committed.

Palmer's idea was to build coaches especially adapted for fast running, to furnish a good supply of horses and an armed guard. The officials combatted this plan, but, upon its being placed before the minister of that time, he insisted upon its being tried. The experiment was made in 1784 and proved to be a great success.

Scotland adopted the mail coach system from the first. Just before the introduction of the coach a local penny post was established in Scotland by the keeper of a coffee-room, who employed four letter-carriers, in uniform. They were to collect and deliver mail.

When the success of the foregoing scheme became fully apparent the officials of the post gave the originator a pension and absorbed his business. A dead-letter office was established in 1784. In 1708 the staff of the Edinburgh post-office consisted of seven persons.

The Americans date their postal improvements from Franklin's administration, who was really the last colonial Postmaster-General, as well as the best. Altogether Franklin had about forty years experience in postal work. He was appointed Postmaster at Philadelphia, in October, 1737, and became Postmaster-General in 1753, and displayed his

old, original, energetic, painstaking way, with which he was wont to guide anything he might undertake, no matter what the circumstance might be.

In 1839, a bill was passed by Parliament fixing an uniform postage rate for England.

The year of 1849 was an epoch in the postal service line in England. During this year the London Receiving House was extended; limitation weight abolished; law for recovery of postage from senders of unpaid letters was established; registration was reduced. The most conspicuous improvements in this year were made in the Money Order Department. This branch had been conducted hitherto as a private enterprise by three postoffice clerks, known as Stow & Co. It was commenced in 1792, with the object of safe conveyance of small amounts of money to soldiers and sailors, but soon extended to all classes. The Postmaster-General sanctioned this scheme. In 1838, this office was made an official department under the Postmaster-General. The originators receiving due compensation.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Selby will continue his very excellent article in the next issue. Early history of the United States Postoffice will next occupy his attention.

NOTES.

By HARRY L. ILGENFRITZ.

It has been urged and even said that the government will issue a set of stamps to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the landing of Columbus.

The Stamp Collectors Companion, say they will greatly resemble the issue of 1869.

The Alamo City Philatelic Society, is making some rapid strides toward the front. All the departments are in running order and are of the best.

One great feature is the quality of

the members, all of whom are from "first ranks."

Full particulars will be furnished on one applying to Ed. W. Heusinger, San Antonio, Texas.

Some months ago "Canadensis" in the Weekly News advised dealers and collectors to "manufacture" their own Canada "error" post-cards, and gave the alleged manner in which they could be made.

Mr. A. Lohmeyer, promptly called him to account and proved that the cards could not be made in the manner described. Had "Canadensis" been right would it have been strictly proper for a person of his standing and authority to counterfeit cards?

He comes out in the next issue and says a trial of his plan would satisfy some, although Mr. Lohmeyer clearly proved that the cards would not be accurate.

The correspondent from Chicago in the Southern Philatelist, Auto B. Kitz at least his name suggests such a proceeding.

PHILATELIC NOTES.

Amateur collectors in purchasing stamps from bargain lists sent out by dealers, should carefully examine same and compare with list and catalogue, what often seems to be a bargain will in the end prove an expensive purchase (now I do not say beware of bargains, not at all, but upon receipt of stamps purchased this way, you will frequently find one of a complete set missing, probably the most valuable stamp, then again, when you expect a new stamp will be one that has been used.

In cases of this kind it is best to inform the dealer, and courteously request him to rectify the mistake which with a reliable dealer will invariably be done. These mistakes are usually caused by the carelessness of clerks.

can be readily seen at a glance that others cannot possibly give attention to thousands and thousands of stamps per month.

The French stamps from the offices in the Levant, can be easily counterfeited by a skillful penman, as the value in Arabic characters is simply printed across the top in red ink.

We have seen several of these counterfeits lately on yellow, carmine and orange. An examination with a magnifying glass readily reveals pen work, but where the stamp has been reprinted it is quite difficult of detection.

Every Philatelist should possess a very good magnifying glass.

Beware of counterfeit grilled stamps, there are quite a number in the market. A certain party has even gone so far as to advertise that any number can be had by applying to him. Seems queer does it not? His counterfeits are reported to be of such a character as to deceive even advanced collectors.

A fine Philatelic Catalogue is the thirteenth edition of Durbin & Haues Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue which can be had by sending 25 cents to Durbin & Haues, Philadelphia.

Information in regard to the proposed Canadian Philatelic Society can be had by applying to L. M. Staebler, 1984 Richmond St., London, Ontario.

No dues, is one of the drawing cards. Every enthusiastic Philatelist should endeavor to be at the convention of the P. A., C. P. A. & A. N. A. in August at Niagara Falls, a good time is in store for all. The days will be named later.

Don't waste money unnecessarily, but decide upon the people you want to deal with, and then seek them in the most direct and economical way. We find the most successful business men are those who advertise judiciously.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

This column free to subscribers within a limit of 30 words, over 30 words to be charged at 1 cent per word. Non-subscribers can use the column at 2 cents per word.

Exchange desired with collectors who have less than 2500. 100 Philatelic papers for best offer in stamps. C. J. Kibbe, 50 Bell St., Houston, Tex.

Anyone sending me \$1.00 worth of unused United States current issue will receive the same amount in unused Mexican stamps, Mexican feather birds, ray figures and car tickets and bull-fight pictures.

Mexican music in exchange for rare stamps.

All letters of inquiry must enclose stamp for reply.

Clarence W. Mexia, 3a Calle de Humboldt, 4, City of Mexico.

When you receive tuition from experience, don't forget to graduate.

A JOKE?

To our northern friends,
Tobagging down on a slippery slide,
Is the

blissfullest

kind of

bliss.

But it isn't so funny to strike a stone

And land

no

your

head

like

this.

—N. Y. Herald.

The coins of the Russian Mint are exceptionally good, being 917 thousandths fine for the gold and 868 thousandths for the silver.

Alamo City Philatelic Society.

ORGANIZED APRIL 30, 1891.

President:— MAJOR C. E. DUTTON, U. S. Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas.

Vice-President:— EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, 315 King William St., San Antonio, Texas.

Secretary:— CHARLES H. HUBERICH, Box 640, San Antonio, Texas.

Treasurer:— ALBERT HUTH, Box 855, San Antonio, Texas.

Librarian:— HENRY CALLEN, 4 Milam Street, San Antonio, Texas.

Exchange Superintendent:— CHAS. J. ROSSY, JR., 617 S. Presa St., San Antonio, Texas.

Sales Superintendent:— ALBERT STEVES, Box 854, San Antonio, Texas.

Counterfeit Detector:— FREDERIC NOYES, Alice, Texas.

Governing Committee:

MAJOR C. E. DUTTON, ALBERT HUTH, EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, CHARLES HUBERICH,
F. HENSEL, 1012 North Cherry Street, San Antonio, Texas.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------------|---|
| 1. | F. Hensel, 1012 North Cherry Street, San Antonio, Texas. | 32. | John Russell, Menger Hotel San Antonio, Texas. |
| 2. | Edward W. Heusinger, 315 King William St., San Antonio, Texas. | 34. | I. N. Fitzpatrick, 204 Devine St. San Antonio, Texas. |
| 3. | Charles H. Huberich, Box 640, San Antonio, Texas. | CORRESPONDING MEMBERS. | |
| 5. | Frank Bosshardt, Room 12, Kampmann Building, San Antonio, Tex. | 11. | Chas. G. Kibbe, 50 Bell St., Houston, Texas. |
| 6. | Max E. Jesse, 567 S. Presa St., San Antonio, Texas. | 12. | Geo. C. Hinson, Devine, Texas. |
| 7. | Chas. J. Rossy, Jr., 617 S. Presa St., San Antonio, Texas. | 17. | C. W. Mexia, 3a Calle de Humboldt No. 4, City of Mexico, Mex. |
| 8. | Frederic Noyes, Alice, Texas. | 18. | E. Wells Kirkland, care of Wm. Cleveland & Co., Houston, Texas. |
| 9. | John G. Roth, care of A. & M. College, College Station, Texas. | 20. | Massie Beavens, care of Wm. Cleveland & Co., Houston, Texas. |
| 10. | Henry Callsen, 4 Milam St., San Antonio, Texas. | 22. | Victor H. Huberich, St. Elmo, Texas. |
| 13. | Albert Steves, Box 854, San Antonio, Texas. | 27. | Phillip H. Dilg, 289 Bissell St., Chicago, Ill. |
| 16. | C. C. Smith, Alice, Texas. | 28. | A. J. Gillett, 170 Bellefontaine St. Indianapolis, Ind. |
| 19. | Albert Huth, Box 855, San Antonio, Texas. | 31. | Henry Gremmel, 80 Nassau St. New York, N. Y. |
| 21. | Walter Rummel, 617 Nolan St., San Antonio, Texas. | 33. | C. E. Severn, 448 Racine St., Chicago, Ill. |
| 23. | Baldwin Griesenbeck, care of A. & M. College, College Station, Texas. | HONORARY MEMBERS. | |
| 25. | Albert Gabriel, 202 W. Commerce St., San Antonio, Texas. | 24. | Adolph Lohmeyer, 922 N. Gilman St., Baltimore, Md. |
| 26. | Harry L. Ilgenfritz, care of First National Bank, Lake Charles, La. | MINUTES | |
| 29. | Major C. E. Dutton, U. S. Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas. | OF THE | |
| 30. | Dr. J. Bouldin Breeding, 231 East Houston St., San Antonio, Tex. | SIXTEENTH REGULAR MEETING | |
| | | HELD DECEMBER 18, 1891. | |

Came to order at 8:45 P. M., President F. Hensel, in the chair and the following members present: Edward W. Heusinger

nk Bosshardt, Max E. Jesse, Chas. J. Rossy, Jr., Albert Huth, Major C. E. Dutton, Dr. J. Bouldin Breeding, J. N. Fitzpatrick and Charles H. Huberich.

Minutes of preceding meeting were read and approved.

This being the Annual General Meeting the reports of all officers were read and accepted.

Mr. Henry Gremmel, of New York, was unanimously elected passive member No. 31.

Mr. John Russel, of this city, was unanimously elected active member No. 32.

Mr. C. E. Severn, of Chicago, Ill., was unanimously elected passive member No.

Mr. I. N. Fitzpatrick, of this city, was unanimously elected active member No.

Mr. Heusinger proposed for passive membership Mr. Pablo Lopez Bosque, Saltillo, Mexico.

Mr. Rossy proposed for active membership Mr. F. M. Kramel of this city.

Mr. Huberich proposed for passive membership Mr. W. H. Bruce, of Hartford, Conn., and Mr. H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J.

All of which were referred to the Governing Committee.

The committee on Constitution reported the Constitution, as drafted by them, unanimously adopted.

In account of the new constitution, all members tendered their resignations, which were accepted. The Secretary was given a vote of thanks for the able and intelligent manner in which he had performed his duties.

On motion, the Society proceeded to election of officers, to fill the vacancies, with the following result:

President.—Major C. E. Dutton.

Vice-President.—Edward W. Heusinger.

Secretary.—Charles H. Huberich.

Treasurer.—Albert Huth.

Governing Committee.—Major C. E. Dutton, Edward W. Heusinger, Charles Huberich, Albert Huth and F. Hensel.

The Governing Committee appointed the following officers:

Librarian.—Henry Callsen.

Exchange Superintendent.—Chas. J. Rossy, Jr.

Sales Superintendent.—Albert Steves.

Counterfeit Detector.—Frederic Noyes.

Mr. Harry L. Ilgenfritz, of Lake Charles, presented the society a number of counterfeits which were given proper space in the counterfeit album and for which a vote of thanks was passed.

No further business being before the meeting it was adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

The next regular meeting will be held January 2, 1892.

CHARLES H. HUBERICH,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

The following applications have been received and approved of by the Governing Committee. If no objection be filed with the Secretary at or before the meeting held next following the expiration of thirty days from this date, said applications shall be balloted for at said meeting, pursuant to the constitution.

W. H. Bruce, Hartford, Conn.

Pablo Lopez Bosque, Saltillo, Mexico.

H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J.

F. M. Kramel, San Antonio, Tex.

Applicants must be over 18 years of age.

Dues for passive members are one dollar per annum and for active members an initiation fee of one dollar and monthly dues of twenty-five cents.

All members will receive the COIN AND STAMP free of charge.

CHARLES H. HUBERICH,
Secretary.

December 19, 1891.

In conjunction with copper, iron was made into coins among the early Chinese currency, and iron spikes and nails were used in lieu of coins in both Scotland and Central Africa.

Lead, tin and nickel have each had their turn, and even platinum was tried by the Russians and discarded as unsuitable.

"If a man can do business he should let it be known."—*Benj. Franklin.*

Speaking of the most suitable metals for coinage, Cantillon says: Gold and silver alone are of small volume, of equal goodness, easy of transport, divisible without loss, easily guarded, beautiful and brilliant and durable almost to eternity.

A newspaper wrapper is a sort of coat of mail.

The publishers of the Rural New Yorker and American Garden have recently issued a petition to Postmaster-General Wanamaker, requesting that he should give them what they term "easy postage," that is by allowing circulars to be mailed at pound rates like the present system of mailing periodicals. This petition does not request the same rate on circulars as the present newspapers are granted, but that such an arrangement be made as will relieve the government and private individuals of the necessity of affixing and canceling a stamp for each circular. To an advertiser who sends out from ten to fifteen thousand circulars per month this would be quite an item. It is claimed by the parties setting forth this scheme that it will result in a greater saving for the government.

Harry L. Ilgenfritz, of Lake Charles, La., is subscription agent for every paper that is published in this or any other country, and perhaps he can save you money on some of your intended subscriptions or renewals. He gives as a reference the First National Bank of Lake Charles, and by simply sending the name of the paper you wish, you will receive very low quotations.

He has quotations on three thousand papers, but, on short notice, can give prices on any. A trial is solicited that all may be satisfied.

Of course on the best known papers he can give better prices as they generally "boom" their subscriptions more, and he always has the best of rates.

FREE \$9.60 pays for an inch ad Plain Talk, one year. \$8 paid in advance. We will give you the use of a nice stamp or coin and at the end of the year give it to you. Try it! Big returns! Plain Talk Publishing Co., New York City.

STAMP COLLECTORS. Begin to find my prices on staple specimens reasonable; advanced collectors contain rarest and most desirable stamps. Monthly price-lists give splendid gains. Send for free copy. E. T. KER, Bethlehem, Pa.

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DO YOU

wish to exchange them for cash, for stamps, U. S. stamps or coins of any kind? If so, write to:

Dr. J. Bouldin Breeding,
231 E. Houston St.,
San Antonio,

Congo Free States, 1, 5 and 10 copper bright red, 20c per set.

If you want to improve your collection or if you have good stamps for sale, exchange, write to

PHIL. H. DILG,

Exchange Manager, C. P. S.,
289 Bissell St., CHICAGO

Chas. Steigerwalt, 130 E. King St., Lancaster, Pa. Send for my 64-page Illustrated Coin Catalogue, giving description of \$12,000 worth of coins, medals, etc., in stock and for sale at low prices. Steigerwalt's Illustrated History of U. S. and Colonial Coins, cloth, post-paid, for 75 cents.

SETS OF STAMPS CHEAP.

England, 9 varieties only .35; Persia 4 var. comp. unused, .35; Spain 40 var. used, only .50; Austria Teleg. 8 var. comp. unused, only .15. List of stamps sent free on application; approval sheets a Specialty. Agents: Edward Monroe Stamp Co., Rochester,

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WHOLESALE
AND RETAIL
DEALER IN

FOREIGN STAMPS,

P. O. BOX 421.

NEW YORK.

per National Stamp Dealer's Assn.

Offers the following bargains for cash:

RETAIL.

| | |
|--|----|
| newspaper, 10 orange | 30 |
| " 50 " | 10 |
| " 300 " | 20 |
| " 1890, 10 blue | 3 |
| " 1890, 20 green | 5 |
| ne, 1873, 90 blue | 15 |
| 1890, 50 orange | 20 |
| envelope, 5 on 8 | 20 |
| rate, 5 green on envelope | 30 |
| 1890, 1 gulden | 20 |
| n, 2 fr. violet | 12 |
| postal pack, 7 var. | 10 |
| 8 var., complete | 25 |
| nduras, 2c. on 1d. | 5 |
| " 3 on 3 | 6 |
| " 1890, 2c. | 4 |
| " 1890, 3c. | 6 |
| " 1890, 6 | 12 |
| " 1/2 on 2c. on 1d. on | 20 |
| \$88. 6 var. black | 8 |
| 7, 20 gray | 5 |
| 50 green | 12 |
| 80 olive | 25 |
| Rev. as postage, 7 var. | 90 |
| mala, 1882, 5 var. | 12 |
| arg Env., 7 var. | 10 |
| land, 19 var | 28 |
| y, 1888, 1 Ki. 1 fl. | 15 |
| States, 20 var. | 80 |
| lire, 1889. | 5 |
| postal packet, 2c., 6 var. | 15 |
| 5 var. | 25 |
| aland, Rev. as postage, 2 sh | 10 |
| " " " 2 sh, 6d | 30 |
| " " " 5sh | 15 |
| " " " £1 | 75 |
| tua, 1869-78, 4 var | 20 |
| " 1890, 10 var | 45 |
| unpaid, 10c. surch. | 20 |
| envelopes, 2, 5c., 5c. | 15 |
| line, 1886, 1889, 4 var. | 15 |
| " 1890, 4 var | 7 |
| " 1877, 8 var. | 20 |
| or, 1867, 1/2r. | 4 |
| " 1887-89, 7 var. | 30 |
| " 1890, 9 var. | 40 |
| land Env. 5 and 10. | 4 |

WHOLESALE.

| | per 10. | per 100 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| line, 1890, 1/4 | 5 | 40 |
| wrappers, 1890, 1c | 15 | 1 15 |
| " 1890, 2c | 27 | 2 25 |
| envelopes, 5 on 8 | 1 00 | 9 00 |
| finely assorted | 20 | 1 50 |
| States, finely asst. | 30 | 2 25 |

| | | |
|---|------|-------|
| *Brazil newsppr. 10r. blue | 15 | 1 30 |
| * " " 20 green. | 30 | 2 50 |
| * " unpaid, 10 and 20 | 35 | 3 00 |
| *Cashmere, 1/8 yellow | 12 | 1 00 |
| * " 1/4 brown | 15 | 1 40 |
| *Constantinople, 20p | 5 | 30 |
| *Costa Rica, 1/2r | 10 | 75 |
| * " " 2r. | 20 | 1 75 |
| *Cuba, 1890, 1/2 mid | 5 | 25 |
| *Greece, unpaid, 1l | 5 | 35 |
| * " " 2l | 10 | 70 |
| *Guatemala enve, 1/2r | 30 | 2 50 |
| * " " 1r | 40 | 3 50 |
| *Heligoland, 1 pfg | 5 | 30 |
| * " " 2 pfg | 8 | 60 |
| * " " 3 pfg | 10 | 80 |
| * " " 19 var | 1 90 | 17 00 |
| *Honduras, 1878, 1c | 10 | 75 |
| * " " 2c. | 10 | 75 |
| * " " 1/2r. | 15 | 1 00 |
| Italy, unpaid. | | 25 |
| * " post pack, 6 var. surch | 75 | 6 00 |
| *Nicaragua, 1869-78, 4 var | 1 25 | 12 00 |
| *Norway, 2 on 12 | 15 | 1 00 |
| *Peru, Env., 2, 5, 5. | 35 | 2 50 |
| *Roumania, unpaid, 2b. | 15 | 1 25 |
| *Salvador, 1887-89, 7 var. | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| * " " 1890, 9 var | 2 80 | 25 00 |
| *Switzerland 1862-74, 9 var | 60 | 4 50 |
| Argentina, 1873, 90c. | 1 00 | 9 00 |
| Barbadoes, 1/2d and 1d. | | 40 |
| Belgium, 2 fres | 80 | 6 50 |
| " postal packet | 8 | 50 |
| Canada, Env. 3c | 8 | 65 |
| Ecuador, assorted | | 75 |
| Hungary, 1888, 1, 1 fl. | 65 | 5 50 |
| Iceland, finely assorted. | 30 | 2 00 |
| Japan, high values. | | 75 |
| " common. | | 30 |
| " 15 sen green. | 10 | 75 |
| " 15 sen violet | 8 | 60 |
| " 25 sen green. | 10 | 75 |
| " 20 sen blue | 10 | 90 |
| " 50 sen red | 15 | 1 25 |
| Mexico, finely assorted. | | 40 |
| New Zealand, 2 sh. | 65 | 5 75 |
| " " 2 sh, 6d. | 2 00 | 17 00 |
| " " 5sh. | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| " " £1 | 6 00 | |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|------|
| Salvador, finely assorted. | | 1 00 |
| Central America. | | 1 00 |
| *Alsace and Lorraine, 7 var | 90 | 8 00 |
| *Bergedorf, 5 var | 50 | 4 00 |
| *Hamburg, env. 7 var. | 50 | 4 00 |
| *Mexico, 1864, 4 var. | 50 | 4 25 |
| *Unused. | | |
| Postage extra on orders under 50c. | | |

LOOK! WHAT!

Just what you want in your collection.
Genuine unused 90c. carmine, 1872.
for \$1.15 each or unsevered pairs for \$2.35.

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**DR. J. E. BREEDING &
DENTISTS,**

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All natural teeth saved by scientific treatment.

Expert crown and bridge work.
New style rubber plates, as
as metal, but as strong as old
bulky thick ones.

SAY

Did you know that a Dobson Beetle
ing forty-two dollars was offered in
change for stamps and coins by the
atic Editor of this paper. Send in
offer.

It won't cure rheumatism.

It will help you.

It won't kill insects.

But if you advertise in this journal
will receive satisfactory results.

Old Coins and stamps wanted. Highest
price paid for same. Stamps on
original envelopes particularly desired. Col-
lections of 100 good coins, some 2000 year-
old, only 100 good stamps on approval to responsible parties.
"Union" envelopes, 3 for 25c.
W. KELSEY HALL, Box 443, Pet-

THE

COIN & STAMP.

FEBRUARY, 1892.

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO NUMISMATICS
AND PHILATELY.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF ALAMO CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.
SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER ANNUM.

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1891.

John Routledge, Book and Job Printer,
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A GOOD BUMP

Is what we intend to give every collector who does not see
for a selection of our

APPROVAL SHEETS

at 35 to 50 per cent commission. References required. The agent
ing the most stamps from our sheets this month will get a stamp
worth \$2.00 free.

A FEW BARGAINS IN ENTIRE U. S. ENVELOPES

| | | |
|------|-------------------------|----|
| 1853 | 3c Red, Lady's Note | 75 |
| 1853 | 3c Red, Die 11 | 45 |
| 1864 | 3c Pink, Patent Linen | 30 |
| 1871 | 5c Blue, Die B | 40 |
| 1887 | 2c Green, Rejected Die | 45 |
| 1875 | Postal Service Envelope | 68 |

Send 2c stamp for monthly bargain list.

PENN STAMP CO.,

HOWLEY AVE. STA. B.

PITTSBURGH,

Ocean mail post-offices have been established upon the steamers of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg lines, saving by the distribution on shipboard from two to fourteen hours in the delivery of mail at the port of entry and often much more than this in the delivery at interior places.

This plan has been carried through so well and with so much success that it will be but a short time till all great ocean mail-carrying steamships will have this system installed upon them.

Eight thousand miles of new postal service has been established upon railroads. The car distribution to sub-stations in the great cities has been increased about two per cent, while the percentage of errors in distribution has during the past year been reduced more than one-half.

The Secretary of the Treasury has approved the new designs for our silver half and quarter dollars and dimes.

The treasury department furnishes the following description of the intended illustration.

Obverse: Head of Liberty to olive wreath around head and Phrygian cap on the back; on the head over the front is inscribed "Liberty" encircling the medallion are thirteen stars to represent the thirteen states directly over the head of the coin is the legend "In God we trust" and beneath the bust is the date.

Reverse: Seal of U. S. as adapted 1782 represented by an eagle with wings, on the breast a shield, and dexter claw an olive branch, and sinister claw a sheath of arrows, suggestive of peace and war. In its beak the eagle holds a scroll with the motto "E Pluribus Unum," engraved and about the head with thirteen stars environed by clouds.

From the Numismatic

THE COIN & STAMP.

I.

FEBRUARY 1892.

No. 2.

SCIENTIFIC NUMISMATICS.

BY OPHIR R. BURNS.

Greek coins first indicated by type the locality for which they struck.

Some bearing figures of religious significance, others bearing simply the head of a hero or ruler.

Sometimes the figures indicate the type of weapon, helmet or shield of ruler. When the head of a ruler or god appears upon the obverse, the reverse bears objects sacred to the deity represented by the obverse.

When the town or country is indicated on the coin, nothing more than an initial or at most a few letters are used to represent the name.

During the reign of Alexander, the use of types was forbidden, and towns were compelled to issue his money bearing some slight difference for mutual distinction.

The use of all letters or symbols on the reverse was the only distinction allowed, however, his own effigy occupying the whole of the obverse.

As the author in his "Numismatics" says: "the value of Greek coins as illustrating the character of contemporary art, can be easily over rated * * *

As with all other monuments, the grandeur of Greek art. Their geographical and historical range is only limited by the history and the Greek world *

in quality worthy of a place among contemporary sculpture, having a more uniform merit."

The art displayed on these coins is far in advance of the painting of that period

and only the higher classes of sculpture compare favorably with them.

Taking into consideration the double difficulty of engraving and striking the coin by the primitive way then used, the degree of perfection is more astonishing. The importance of a complete knowledge of the mode of manufacture is little appreciated but should not be underrated, as this knowledge is often of invaluable assistance in detecting counterfeits among the many Greek(?) coins now on the numismatic market.

The usual method was to engrave the two dies from hardened bronze and by means of a heavy blow from a hammer, to mash the round piece of metal to the semblance of a coin.

Some coins were first cast into shape and then pressed between dies, while others were simply cast. None of these types were surrounded by a collar, hence the unevenness of the edge, the greatest width corresponding with the direction of the hammer blow.

The various countries of that period all used the same method of coinage and the types represented simply a debased copy of Greek or Roman coins.

The artists who executed the designs of these barbarous mintages did not understand them, hence a classification would be useless.

Spain, Gaul and Britain constitute the only great series of the barbarous Greek coinage.

"The independent Jewish coinage begins with the famous shekels."

Simon Maccabaens was granted the right to coin these shekels and half shekels, to correspond to the Phœnicia tetradrachm and didrachms. The obverse bears an inscription "the shekel of Is-

rael;" a type representing a holy vessel of the temple and a letter indicating the year of issue. The inscription on the reverse is "Jerusalem the Holy" with an olive branch. The half shekel bears no distinguishing mark with exception of size, and words "half shekel" in place of "shekel." This coinage commenced about 141 B. C.

Bosporus, Lampsaces, etc., are represented by a long series of coins, all of good artistic design and execution but not of great value numismatically.

Electrum, silver and gold are the usually struck coins of these small countries, bronze and copper being almost entirely absent.

Much could be written about this Grecian coinage, but general characteristics and appearance is all that space will allow.

The Roman coinage will be treated next in a general style.

(to be continued.)

LOW GRADE SILVER.

It sometimes happens that counterfeit coins are really made of silver, but of a much lower grade. These coins ring and have the same appearance as good silver, but can be detected by application of a fluid composed as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Lunar Caustic | 24 grains |
| Nitric Acid..... | 30 drops |
| Distilled Water..... | 1 ounce |

Apply one drop of this to the suspected coin. If it blackens it is bad silver, if it has no effect it is either plated or good silver.

A plated coin has a sharper ring than a good coin.

NAMES OF COINS.

The origin of the names of coins in present use is curious. In many cases they imply a standard of weight that lost its significance long ago. This is the case with the English standard, the pound. The word shilling is of German derivation, like penny, which comes from the

German pfennig. The name "crown" came from the image placed on the coin. The name franc was given by King Charlemagne who first coined these pieces in 794. They bore the motto *Le Roi Franc* (King of the Franks) and were of two kinds, one representing the king on horseback, the other on foot. The franc was formerly also called *livre* (pound), though the connection with any special weight is not evident. The name of the German coin, mark, meaning a weight of eight ounces, was formerly in general use in Europe. The name of the Italian coin that corresponds with the franc (*lira*) means pound.

The coins in present use in Spain have their names from other sources. The five-peseta piece, which corresponds with the American dollar, is called *escudo* (shield). "Peseta," the name of the small coin representing the money standard, means simply "little piece." "Ruble" from the word meaning "to cut," as was so called because originally the coin was made with an ornamented edge. Few persons have ever troubled themselves to think of the derivation of the word dollar. It is from the German *thal* (valley) and came into use in this way some three hundred years ago. There is a little silver mining city or district in Northern Bohemia called Joachimsthal or Joachim's valley. The reigning Duke of the region authorized this city in the sixteenth century to coin a silver piece which was called "joachimsthaler."

The word "joachim" was soon dropped and the name "thaler" only retained. The piece went into general use in Germany and also in Denmark, where the orthography was changed to "dale" whence it came into English and was adopted by our forefathers with still further changes in the spelling. The Mexican dollar is generally called "piaster" in France, and the name is sometimes applied to our own dollar. The application is incorrect in either case, for the word "piaster," or "piastra," has for the last fifty years been only applied with correctness to a small silver coin used in Turkey and Egypt, which is worth from five to eight cents.

THE COIN & STAMP.

DR. J. BOULDIN BREEDING,
231 E. Houston St.,
SAN ANTONIO, - TEXAS.

Description, 50c yearly in advance

ADVERTISING RATES.

Issue, one inch50
" Column \$2.50
" Page \$4.50
Percent discount for 6 mos. standing.
" " " 12 " "
Cash invariably in advance.

ADVANCE IN "AD" RATES.

Success with the COIN AND STAMP has been such that we are forced to make a considerable advance in rates. Our circulation has nearly doubled the past year and we feel that even with the advance the advertisers secure a bargain advertising.
The first submitted to a few advertisers at a rate of \$25.00 per page; then a rate of \$35.00; then a rate of \$35.00 and now we have \$50.00 cash for each page per

do not need any albums, postage stamps, curios or old coins and until you receive notice an Express or P. O. money order for the stipulated amount will be required from advertisers. We have spoken to our printer and he says he cannot accept these things in payment for his work but would rather have a collection of the bland dollar of the present issue.

You can see how we are situated, so if you wish to favor us with an advertisement, please submit your copy and cash, whether "not necessary for publication," simply as a guarantee of good faith."

Among our list of exchanges, none are so anxiously awaited and eagerly read as "Numismatist," published by Dr. F. Heath, of Monroe, Mich. It is edited and is full of meat as a nut.

A live Numismatist can not get along without it, once having seen it.

Dr. Heath will send a copy on receipt of request,

NEW COIN.

Reports from Washington, say there was the greatest excitement at the office of the directors of the Mint upon receipt of a bag containing \$50.00 worth of the new silver coins, half dollars, quarters and dimes. They were immediately besieged by applicants for sample sets.

One set was sent to the President, and friends of the directors also received sets. The others were disposed of at market value.

These new coins were made of silver contained in the old 1891 issue of coins still left in the mint. There is still about \$13,000,000 worth of this money still stored at the mint.

The directors have not had time so far to send a sample set to the COIN AND STAMP. We expect the courtesy by every mail.

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM.

The decimal system is in almost universal use on the Continent of Europe. Five nations — France, Italy, Belgium, Greece and Switzerland, have formed a monetary union, and the silver and gold pieces of one country are legal coins in each of the other four. The copper coins and small nickel pieces of Belgium and Switzerland are not included. The standard coins on the Continent are: in France the franc; in Spain, the peseta; in Italy, the lira; in Holland and Austria, the florin; in Germany, the mark; in Russia, the rouble. Belgium and Switzerland use the French name for the piece of twenty sous. Each of these pieces are like the American dollar, divided into 100 parts, called kopeck in Russia, pfennig in Germany, kreutzer in Austria, cent in Holland, and in Italy, France and Spain by the word meaning hundredth. These small copper coins are used at the

postoffice in France and collectively in certain industries, but are not in general circulation. In Italy and Spain they have a purchasing value with the small shopkeepers and are seen everywhere.

COINS AND COINAGE.

The florin, one of the most famous of modern coins, originated in Florence. Some say that it gave the name to the city, while others assert that it was first so-called because it had on it a fleur-de-lis, from the Italian florone, or "flower," for the same reason that an English silver piece is called a "crown" or certain gold pieces in France indifferently a "Napoleon" or a "Louis," or the \$10 gold piece in America an "Eagle." Two countries, Austria and Holland, have retained the florin as a unit of monetary value, taking it at a time when it was very universal in Europe, its usage having been rendered general by the financial supremacy of the little States of Northern Italy and the imperfect coinage systems of the other countries of the Continent.

In the Middle Ages it was the custom not only of small States to coin money but even of the more important cities which enjoyed a certain degree of independence. This caused many inconveniences, among others the debasement of coin. As kings became powerful they restricted those privileges, though they still permitted coinage to be carried on in different parts of their dominions under royal direction. Charlemagne was the first sovereign to limit the coinage of Northern Europe and the first to ornament the coins with his own effigy, after the manner of the Roman Emperors. Since his time this practice has been general on the Continent.

For several hundred years, and down to a comparatively recent date, money was coined at from twenty-five to thirty different cities in France that had inherited the privilege. Now all French money is coined at the Paris Mint and bears, instead of the effigy of some distinguished person, a head representing the Republic, or Liberty in the more

general sense. Few French gold pieces are, however, in circulation, except those bearing the head of Napoleon I., and silver pieces of the same coinage are almost as common. French silver coins wear admirably, and pieces of the reign of Charles X., Louis XVIII. and Napoleon I. are very common.

THAT LOAN.

When Edward III wished to send the Black Prince into France with an invading army, he found himself confronted by an empty treasury. As wars could not be made without money at that epoch any more than at this, he applied to a wealthy banking firm at Florence from which he obtained a loan sufficient for his needs. The result was the victories of Crecy and Poitiers and the humiliation of France. The Loan was not repaid, for the English Kings of those days were bad paymasters, and the bankers who had furnished it were rendered bankrupt.

A few years ago there appeared as a guest at a banquet of the Lord Mayor of London, the legal heir of one of the members of the banking firm in question, now Mayor of Florence, and the London newspapers gravely discussed the question of what was to be done if this honored guest should take advantage of the occasion to demand payment of the loan made by his ancestors, which with interest, amounted to a sum considerably exceeding the immediate resources of all the banks of London combined. Their anxiety was speedily relieved, for the heir to this incalculable amount of money, conversed on the trivial topics of the day and said nothing in regard to the great obligation he had inherited and which might justly have been added to the English debt.

This incident carries the mind back to the time when Northern Italy was not only the center of learning and the arts, but the banking-house of the civilized world. Lombards were the first money-changers in Paris, and Lombard bankers gave the name to one of the historic streets of London.

PHILATELIC DEPARTMENT.

Edited by

C. CARRIE MORRISS,

322 Olive St.,

San Antonio, Texas.

All communications in regard to this department to be addressed to the Philatelic Editor.

Join the A. N. A.

The U. S. Treasury has published its valuation of foreign coin, to be followed in estimating values of foreign exports to this country. Copies can be had by application to the "Superintendent of Mint," Philadelphia, Pa.

The World's Fair will present an opportunity for the finest Philatelic display ever produced.

The danger of loss in transportation and by fire and fraud must be overcome before any very valuable collections will be furnished.

The A. P. A. has appointed a committee to consider this difficulty and devise means to overcome it.

It is time for the Philatelists to bestir themselves in regard to their exhibit at the World's Fair. We are going to have an exhibit are we not? There are very few things necessary to perfect arrangements to this end.

Interest all collectors, dealers and Philatelic publishers, then secure an insurance upon the entire exhibit, as this will be found better than insurance on each collection.

This could soon be brought to a close if all Philatelic societies would fraternally unite and push it.

Now is the time to move. Stir yourselves brothers or you will be too late.

Anything done in a hurry is rarely done well.

We invite discussion and plans as to the best manner in which to secure and conduct a creditable display of Philatelic belongings at the World's Fair.—EDITOR

Dr. Stephen, a German official of high note is credited with having conceived the postal card system.

He worked industriously to have his idea adopted by the government, but it was 1869 before the first card was used.

The United States first issued them in 1873.

An appropriation was given by the last congress for the purpose of making some experiments in free delivery in the smaller cities and towns. The results of these experiments have been so satisfactory that the postmaster general recommends, that a free delivery system be at once extended to towns of 5,000 population. He discusses the inadequate facilities extended under our present system to rural communities, and has made suggestions with a view to give these communities a fuller participation in the benefits of the postal service, which are worthy of your careful consideration. It is not just that the farmer, who derives his mail at a neighboring town, should not only be compelled to send to the postoffice for it, but to pay a considerable rent for a box in which to place it, or to wait his turn at a general delivery window, while the city resident has his mail brought to his door.

It is stated that over 54,000 neighborhoods are under the present system receiving mail at the postoffice, where money orders and postal notes are not issued. The extension of this system to those communities is especially desirable, as the patrons of such offices are not possessed of the other facilities offered in more populous communities for the transmission of small sums of money.

Our special Mexican correspondent informs us, that the Mexican Government have plates in construction and a few finished, with which to print an entire new series of Mexican regular adhesives.

AS WE SAID BEFORE JOIN THE A. N. A.

BEFORE THE DAY OF STAMPS.

BY B. T. SELBY.

In 1774, Benjamin Franklin was removed by the Home Department from his office of Postmaster-General in America. The American congress assumed direction of the postoffices in 1775 and re-instated Franklin to his post. Shortly after this, Franklin was sent ambassador to France and Richard Bache, his son-in-law, was appointed to fill the vacancy. In 1784 the postoffices numbered 75; 1800, 903; 1825, 5677; 1875, 35,734; and in 1884, 50,017. The gross revenues even on a greater scale than the number of postoffices. In 1789 they amounted to \$30,000; in 1884 to \$43,338,127.08. In 1860, there was a deficit in the postal income of \$10,652,542.59. This was caused by lavish expenditures and then-existing abuses. The annual deficiency continued to increase from 1860 and in 1882, for the first time in 31 years, the postal service ceased to be a burden to the treasury.

The rates of postage were based on the distance over which the mails were conveyed, before 1863. In 1846, 300 miles or under, 3c.; over 300, 10c. 1857 they were reduced to 3c. for distances not exceeding 3000 and 10c. for distances over 3000.

On the 3d of March, 1847, the use of adhesive stamps was approved by Act of Congress; on June 1st, 1856, prepayment by stamps was made compulsory. In 1863 an uniform rate of postage was fixed at 3c., without regard to distance, and in 1883 the rate was reduced to 2c.

As late as 1860 the mails conveyed nothing but written or printed matter. Now they admit nearly every known substance, not exceeding four pounds. The railway mail service, including the fast mail, has reached a perfection attainable only in a country of great extent. In 1865, one thousand and forty-one miles of railway postoffice service were in operation, employing 64 clerks. Appointments of railway postal clerks have

always been made probationary. Permanent appointment upon satisfactory conduct and service, and removal based upon good cause only.

In 1884 there were about 4000 clerks in the railway mail service and the length of the routes were 117,160 miles. In 1862 the Penny Post existed in a number of cities of the Union, the carriers paying themselves by the collection of a voluntary fee of from one to two cents on each piece of mail delivered. The uniform free delivery system was first authorized by law, March 3, 1863 and established on the first of July same year in forty-nine cities. There were 68 carriers employed the first year. On July 1st, 1884, there were 3,890 letter carriers in 159 free delivery cities. This number of carriers will no doubt seem quite small for a country whose population numbers 50,000,000 in 1880, but it should be observed that outside of the larger towns the people reside on farms of greater or less extent, at considerable distances apart, this latter preventing the employment of rural carriers as in European countries, where the people are congregated in small towns or villages separated by their farms.

The registry system did not attain any degree of excellence until after 1860.

The Money Order system was first established in 1864; in 1884 the total number of undelivered articles in the dead letter office were 4,843,099, of these 4,752,483 were letters. Useful printed matter which cannot be returned, is distributed in the various asylums, hospitals, charitable and reformatory institutions in the District of Columbia. In 1884, 23,152 magazines, pamphlets, etc., were disposed of in this way. On 8th February, 1882, a Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives to establish a postal saving depository as a branch of the post office department, an elaborate report was made thereon February 21st, 1882, by the committee on post office and postroads to whom the bill had been referred. This measure was never acted upon and never revived.

(To be continued.)

Advertisements were issued by the postmaster general for fifty-three lines of ocean mail service, ten to Great Britain and the continent, twenty-seven to South America and three to China and Japan, four to Australia and the Pacific Islands, seven to the West Indies and two to Mexico. It was not, of course, expected that bids for all of these lines would be received or that service upon them all could be contracted for. It was intended for furtherance of the act to secure as many new lines as possible. While including in the list most or all of the foreign lines now occupied by American ships, it was hoped that a line to England and perhaps one to the continent would be secured, but the outlay required to equip such lines wholly with new ships of the first class and the difficulty of establishing new lines in competition with those already established deterred bidders whose interest had been enlisted. It is hoped that a way may yet be found of overcoming these difficulties.

The Brazil Steamship Company, by reason of a miscalculation as to the speed of its vessels, was not able to bid under the terms of the advertisement. The policy of the department was to secure from the established lines an improved service as a condition of giving to them the benefits of the law. This in all instances has been attained. The postmaster general estimates that an expenditure in American ship yards of about \$10,000,000 will be necessary to enable bidders to construct the ships called for by the service which they have accepted.

I do not think there is any reason for discouragement or for any turning back from the policy of this legislation. Indeed a good beginning has been made, and as the subject is further considered and understood by capitalists and shipping people, new lines will be ready to meet future proposals and we may date from the passage of this law the revival of American shipping interests and a recovery of a fair share of the carrying trade of the world.

We were receiving for foreign postage nearly \$2,000,000 under the old sys-

tem and the outlay for ocean mail service did not exceed \$600,000 per annum. It is estimated by the postmaster general that if all the contracts proposed are completed it will require \$247,345 for this year, in addition to the appropriation for sea and inland postage, already in the estimates, and that for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1893, there will be probably needed about \$500,000.

In the 1856 issue of regular U. S. series the 24c. was not issued generally unperforated, but a few sheets got out and were used in this condition. A 30c. and 90c. are catalogued by some as unperforated, but they are probably proofs. A proof is a stamp printed while the plates are fresh and are usually printed on light cardboard. They make very beautiful specimens.

The 1869 series, without grill and with colorless gum, were not issued till 1875 and were then only sold in sets to collectors. They are receivable for postage and are collectable varieties. The used specimens cannot be told from the regular grilled specimens with brown gum, but the unused all have white gum.

STAMPS IN CASES.

In 1862 silver and small change became so scarce that the use of postage stamps for small change became quite prevalent.

The obvious difficulties to this system prompted J. Gault to invent a device to overcome them.

On the 12th of August, 1862, he was granted a patent on a small case of thin sheet metal which enclosed a stamp.

The stamp could be readily seen through a small sheet of mica placed in one side of the case. The case was about the size and thickness of a silver 25c piece.

These cases make an odd and desirable addition to either a stamp or coin collection, though they are comparatively common yet.

NOTES.

BY HARRY L. ILGENFRITZ.

TO IOWA PHILATELISTS.

This month COIN & STAMP will go to every philatelist in Iowa whose names we could get, and all receiving it will consider it a special invitation to subscribe to the paper as well as to enter into correspondence with the organizing committee of the future Iowa Philatelic Association, regarding their views as to organizing, membership, etc.

If there are any of your acquaintance please interest them in this new move.

There are numerous collectors in the State, and as also there are numerous public, State events every year, it will be no difficulty to have conventions in some of the leading cities, and the advantages are too well known to be commented on.

We think it best to charge no initiation fee at present and to place the dues low, the amount of which will be decided upon later.

All applicants must send first-class references and must be approved of by every member.

Please address the secretary of the committee at Lake Charles, Louisiana, until March 1st.

We would like to hear from every true Iowa philatelist regarding the above at once.

Jas. C. Jay, La Hoyt, Iowa.
Edward P. Newcomer, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Clarence Jackson, Harper, Iowa.
C. L. Stanley, Indianola, Iowa.
Harry L. Ilgenfritz, Clarksville, Iowa,
(but until March 1st, Lake Charles, La.)
Secretary of committee, to whom communications should be addressed.

THAT GUATEMALA ERROR.

Not long since a stamp was shown me purporting to be a Guatemala error.

It was a five cent red and blue, instead

of red and green and was an unused specimen without gum on back.

This aroused my suspicions and knowing the effect of certain acids on colors, I procured a stamp of the same issue and in the presence of the secretary of the A. C. P. S. and another Philatelist, changed that beautiful green parrot to a sky blue.

My brother Philatelist no doubt will feel quite "blue" when he sees this alteration is identical with his "error."

I have also seen for sale by a certain dealer, a two-cent green envelope stamp of the 1887 series which had been changed to a blue and was held at quite a sum as an "oddy."—EDITOR.

GET YOUR GUN JONATHAN.

A certain Brooklyn gentlemen recently wrote to Mr. Edward Heusinger of this city conveying the startling intelligence "that he was starting a new Philatelic society in Brooklyn, and wished instruction as to the manner in which an exchange and sale department could be run."

These "ego" societies are the bane and eye-sores of all really unselfish Philatelists.

The foregoing is submitted in hopes that it will provoke comment and bring out the facts in regard to this delusive coin.

The mint reports according to Van Bergen's Coin Collector's Hand Book shows a mintage of 19,570 dollars in 1804, though they may not have borne the date 1804. It would seem strange, however, that so many dollars were struck with no record of what became of them, or that the 1804 mintage should have borne a previous date.

If you know anything of this coin, let us hear it.

Did you hear us when we remarked
"Join the A. N. A."

Alamo City Philatelic Society.

ORGANIZED APRIL 30, 1891.

President:— MAJOR C. E. DUTTON, U. S. Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas.

Vice-President:— EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, 315 King William St., San Antonio, Tex.

Secretary:— CHARLES H. HUBERICH, Box 640, San Antonio, Texas.

Treasurer:— ALBERT HUTH, Box 855, San Antonio, Texas.

Librarian:— HENRY CALLSEN, 4 Milam Street, San Antonio, Texas.

Exchange Superintendent:— CHAS. J. ROSSY, JR., 617 S. Presa St., San Antonio, Tex.

Sales Superintendent:— ALBERT STEVES, Box 854, San Antonio, Texas.

Counterfeit Detector:— FREDERIC NOYES, Alice, Texas.

Governing Committee:

MAJOR C. E. DUTTON, ALBERT HUTH, EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, CHARLES HUBERICH, F. HENSEL, 1012 North Cherry Street, San Antonio, Texas.

MINUTES OF THE

SEVENTEENTH REGULAR MEETING.

Held Jan. 2, 1892. Came to order at 3:35 P. M. Present, Dr. J. B. Breeding in the chair; Messrs Frank Bosshardt, Chas. J. Rossy, Jr., Baldwin Griesenbeck, N. Fitzpatrick and Charles H. Huberich.

Minutes of preceeding meeting were read and approved with a slight correction.

Meeting adjourned at 8:45 P. M.

CHARLES H. HUBERICH, Sec'y.

MINUTES OF THE

EIGHTEENTH REGULAR MEETING.

Held Jan 15, 1892. Came to order at 4:45 P. M., Vice-President, Edward W. Heusinger in the chair; Messrs F. Hensel, Max. E. Jesse, Chas. J. Rossy, Jr., Henry Callsen, Albert Steves, Walter Hummel, Dr. Breeding, I. N. Fitzpatrick and Charles H. Huberich.

Minutes of preceeding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. W. H. Bruce of Hartford, Conn., was unanimously elected corresponding member No. 35.

Mr. Pablo Lopez Bosque, of Saltillo, Mexico, was unanimously elected corresponding member No. 36.

Mr. H. E. Deats of Flemington, N. J., was unanimously elected corresponding member No. 37.

Mr. K. M. Kramel, of San Antonio, Texas, was unanimously elected active member No. 38.

The society then elected Mr. John K. Tiffany and Maj. Edw. B. Evans, honorary members.

Mr. Heusinger proposed for corresponding membership, Mr. Chas. Higgins of El Paso, Texas, and Mr. R. M. Spencer of Nordhoff, Cal.

Mr. Jesse proposed for corresponding membership, Mr. Alfred E. Fritz, of Chicago, Ill.

Mr. A. J. Gillett, presented to the society a number of philatelic books and journals, and Mr. Frederic Noyes a copy of Evan's Philatelic Hand Book. Mr. H. L. Ilgenfritz also sent a number of counterfeits for the counterfeit album.

To all of these gentlemen a vote of thanks was given for their kind donations.

The subject: "Postal Cards vs. Postage Stamps," was debated upon by Mr. Heusinger and Dr. Breeding.

Mr. Huberich read a biography of Mr. H. E. Deats.

The chairman appointed Messrs Steves,

Rossy, Breeding and Huberich to participate in the literary exercises at the next meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 10:45 P. M.

CHARLES H. HUBERICH, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

The following applications have been received and approved of by the Governing Committee. If no objection be filed with the Secretary at or before the meeting held next, following the expiration of thirty days from this date, said applications shall be ballotted for at said meeting, pursuant to the constitution.

Chas. Higgins, El Paso, Texas.

R. M. Spencer, Noedhoff, Cal.

Alfred E. Fritz, Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES H. HUBERICH, Sec'y.

Jan. 14, 1892.

NOTICE.

Other business not enabling me to enter upon the duties of Sales Superintendent at present, Mr. Chas. H. Huberich will have charge of this department, and all communications should be addressed to him.

ALBERT STEVES, Sales Sup't.

In regard to the above, I will state that there are now some very fine stamps on hand, and all members should avail themselves of this opportunity to obtain rare stamps at reasonable prices. All members desiring to receive circuits should write to me as soon as possible as I would like to have department in running order. Blank sheets ruled to hold 40 stamps, are now on sale and may be obtained from me at 5 cents each.

CHARLES H. HUBERICH,
P. O. Box, 940. San Antonio, Texas.

If you have made up your mind to join the A. N. A. just look elsewhere in this issue for particulars in regard to the "antics of the goat," etc.

A QUAIN COLLECTION.

INTERESTING COINS THAT A SOUTHERN
LADY TAKES SOME PRIDE IN.

From the Louisville Commercial.

Handed down for generations in the family is a curious and valuable relic of colonial days now in possession of Mrs. Lizzie B. Link, a niece of the late Judge Stites and a clerk in the general delivery department of the postoffice. On a small sheet of brown paper, three by two inches in size, are the characters, which pronounce it a legal tender for one-third of a dollar. One side bears the inscription "According to the resolution passed by Congress, February 17, 1777," also a dyspeptic-looking sun dial, beneath which is the terse admonition, "Mind your own business." On the reverse is a circle of thirteen links, each representing one of the States of the young Union in the centre of which is the motto "We are one." It is an interesting and valuable relic of the good old days of our forefathers and fractional currency, some of which would prove very convenient at the present day.

Another valuable piece of money which has been in Mrs. Link's family for many years is a Spanish coin, on which four generations have cut their initials in ivory. The obverse bears the inscription "Carolus III., Dei Gratia," and the date 1801. On the reverse is the stamp of the Spanish coat-of-arms.

A Central American coin that has been in the family for fifty-five years is a rare and curious bit of money. It represents one real, or twelve and one-half cents of United States coin. On the obverse is the representation of a palm tree and the date, 1830, the reverse showing a tropical sunset.

Completing the collection which Mrs. Mink exhibits with justifiable pride is a small French coin dug up in her parents' back yard during the war. It is a one-quarter franc piece, dated 1834, and bearing the name and likeness of Louis Philippe.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The representative papers of the Association complain of the tardy payment dues on the part of the members. It seems small for a charter member neglect paying the small sum of one dollar.

We are in receipt of the Constitution and By-Laws, and hereby submit a part of them for your benefit. Of course you are going to join.

SEC. 4. All applications for membership shall be in writing addressed to the Secretary with the initiation fee of 50c and accompanied with the following form signed by two members of the Association.

SEC. 5. Form of Application. I hereby make application for membership in the American Numismatic Association, subject to the Constitution and By-Laws of said Association.

Recommended by
 and
 Name
 Address
 City

Date 1892

The Secretary announces twenty more applications for membership.

These gentlemen will soon be enrolled and added to the original number of charter members, making 80 members all.

Application blanks may be had by application to the editor of COIN & STAMP, and he will take pleasure in looking up our references, and if satisfactory will give your application legally signed.

All members receive the Plain Talk, and Numismatist free of charge.

The subscription price alone is \$1.50 for those two papers.

Lists of names of persons interested in numismatics will be thankfully received by the editor of this paper.

If you are a live, active coin collector it is absolutely essential to your future existence to join the A. N. A.



12 INDIAN ARROW POINTS of flint & large illust. catalogue of Relics, Minerals, Coins, etc., post paid 30c. FLETCHER M. NOL, Indianapolis.



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|--------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|----|
| Angola, \$1, 50 | 4 | Denmark 51, 4 yellow, brown | 2 |
| " 50, 100 | 15 | " 53, 2 | 5 |
| Antigua, \$2, 4, blue | 20 | " 70, 16 | 4 |
| Argentina 78, 20 | 15 | " service, 74, 3 | 2 |
| " 73, 90 | 20 | " official seal 78 | 40 |
| Austr. Levant, 88, 5 pi | 15 | Dominica, 82, 1/2 black on lilac | 75 |
| Bahamas 82, 25 | 3 | Dominican Republic 85, 10 | 4 |
| Bahian Land Post 1 | 40 | Ecuador \$1, 20 | 6 |
| " " " 3 | 25 | Egypt 79, 5 pi | 5 |
| " " " 12 | 2 00 | " 84, 5 pi | 3 |
| Bavaria 74, 1 Munperf. | 15 | Finland 75, 32 | 3 |
| Belgium 49, 20 | 3 | " 77, 1m | 6 |
| " 78, 5fr | 60 | " 85, 1m | 3 |
| Bosnia 70, 28 | 8 | France 49, 20 | 3 |
| B. Honduras 1/2 on 2 rose | 25 | " 49, 25 | 3 |
| Bulgaria 81, 25 | 12 | " 52, 25 | 8 |
| " 81, 30 | 6 | " 54, 5 | 4 |
| " 82, 30 | 4 | " 70, lithog 2 | 5 |
| " 82, 50 | 6 | " 70, " 5 | 5 |
| Canada 51, 3 laid paper | 60 | " 70, " 10 | 4 |
| " 51, 6 | 2 75 | " 70, " 20 rare variety | 40 |
| " 52, 6 wove Paper | 2 25 | " 77, 5fr | 3 |
| Cape 5sh. orange | 8 | " unpaid 78, 30 | 4 |
| China 75, 3 | 10 | " unpaid 82, 60 | 4 |
| Colombia 87, 2 | 4 | " Levant 87, 1 pi | 2 |
| Bolivar \$0, 10 | 6 | Guadalupe 89, 25 | 12 |
| Costa Rica 83, 2 | 2 | Indio-China 35 | 15 |
| " 87, 5 | 2 | Reunion 5 on 30 Napoleon | 15 |
| " Envelope 86, 5 | 6 | " 5 on 30 figure | 15 |
| Guanaacaste 88, 5 | 15 | " 10 on 40 figure | 15 |
| " 89, 5 | 15 | Gibraltar, 89, 25 | 3 |
| Cuba 35, 1 real, pen cancelled | 10 | Gold Coast, 84, 2 | 3 |
| " 36, 2 | 12 | " 84, 4 | 6 |
| " 37, 2 | 5 | Great Britain 40, 2 | 15 |
| " 60, 10 | 5 | " " 55, 4 on bluish | 30 |
| " 82, 2 1/2 | 5 | " " 90, 10 | 5 |
| " 83, 3 red and blue | 5 | " " 1 R 1/2 orange | 4 |
| " 83, 5 star | 15 | " Levant 87, 40 | 5 |
| " 84, 2 1/2 brown | 3 | Guatemala 82, 20 | 8 |
| " 84, 2 1/2 violet | 3 | " 86, 10 | 4 |
| " 88, 2 1/2 | 2 | Hong Kong, 85, 50 on 48 | 10 |
| " 88, 10 | 3 | Hungary 88, 24 | 2 |
| " 88, 20 | 8 | " 50 | 3 |
| " 90, 2 1/2 | 3 | " 1 fl | 6 |
| Curacao 75, 2 1/2 | 3 | " 3 fl | 30 |
| " 5 | 5 | | |
| " 25 | 3 | | |

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