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BUCKEYE

STATE COLLECTOR

A MONTHLY FOR COLLECTORS.

VOL. 2.

APRIL 20, 1891.

NO. 1.

THE POSTOFFICE.

W. A. W.

Couriers for the conveyance of letters and despatches for kings and princes are as old as empires and kingdoms. The vast extent of territory and the great number of kings and satraps subject to the emperors of Persia and Assyria required them to maintain regular couriers to bear their commands and bring reports from their distant provinces. The first system of posts seems to have been established by the Romans, and from the Latin, the word post is derived. It was the policy of the Romans to maintain constant communication with all the countries that became subject to them, and for this purpose they constructed "royal ways" from Rome through all the countries of Europe, and there routes to-day easily traced through Italy, France, England, and Germany. At intervals were greater and lesser posts; the first, at the termination of a day's journey, was a camp with a small band of soldiers and a large equipment of men, carriages, horses, and supplies, and whatever was necessary for expediting couriers or trav-

elers on their way; at the other were the relays of horses, and over all was the Roman eagle.

Along these ways the couriers bore public and private letters, while passengers and merchandise were carried by slower conveyances. On one occasion it is said a courier traveled nearly across the continent of Europe at the rate of 160 miles a day. As the power of Rome declined, the posts were gradually abandoned, the ways neglected and deserted, until the Dark Ages removed these vestiges of civilization. The Renaissance of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries led to a renewal of intercourse between different parts of the same country and with foreign states, and by slow degrees the highways were renewed and posts were again seen traveling through the land—at first on horse back, afterward by carriage. On the continent the postal service was established for the convenience of the sovereigns and nobles, but subsequently the carriage of passengers, freight, and the letters of private individuals was permitted. The service was generally performed by the sovereigns, who owned and maintained the equipment, that they

might retain the power of inspecting all correspondence; sometimes the monopoly was given to private individuals.

The posts of the counts of Thurn and Taxis were maintained for many generations, and their stamps are found in all large collections of stamps. The carriage of the mail in England was generally left to private parties, although even there it was repeatedly framed out as a monopoly to favorites of the crown. The introduction of stage-coaches at the close of the last century gave despatch and regularity to the postal service of Great Britain, and about 1800 the mails were carried with as great rapidity as the posts of the Romans.

The postoffice abroad was established for the use of the rulers, and the costs were defrayed by regular taxes; but when the people were permitted to use it they were charged for the privilege a postage high enough to pay all expenses and yield a large revenue to the state. In America a different system has always prevailed here it was established for the benefit of the people, and, as public intelligence contained in newspapers was for the public benefit, they have been carried free or for a very small postage, and private intelligence or letters have been carried at a high rate, the revenue derived from these two classes of mail matter merely to cover the expense of the service. The postoffice existed in America from its earliest settlement. Originally it was merely a receptacle in the coffee-house, where letters arriving from abroad were deposited, and taken by those to whom they were addressed or carried to them by their neighbors. The first legislation on

the subject is found in the records of the general court of Massachusetts for 1639, and the next in the colonial law of Virginia in 1657; these illustrate the character of the service.

That of Massachusetts, provides "that notice be given that Richard Fairbanks his house in Boston is the place appointed for all letters which are brought beyond the seas or are to be sent thither, to be left with him; and he is to take care that they are to be delivered or sent according to the directions; and he is allowed for every letter a penny, and must answer all miscarried through his own neglect in this kind." The colonial law of Virginia required "every planter to provide a messenger to convey the despatches, as they arrived, to the next plantation, and so on, on pain of forfeiting a hog-head of tobacco for default." Gradually, a postal service was established between the several colonies, and in 1672 there was "a post to go monthly from New York to Boston." In 1710 the postal service of the British empire was consolidated into one establishment, the chief offices Edinburgh, Dublin and New York. One of the earliest acts of the Continental Congress was the establishment of a postoffice and post-routes from Falmouth, Me., to Savannah, Ga., "for conveying intelligence and letters throughout this continent," and to spread knowledge of the acts of Congress and the progress of the Revolution among the different colonies. Benjamin Franklin was the first postmaster-general, and under his practical management it was soon extended through all the colonies.

Franklin's connection with the postoffice began early in life—in 1737 as postmaster at Philadelphia and con-

med for over 40 years. Newspapers were generally published by the postmasters of the several cities, and their papers were not only sent free through the mails, but all others were excluded. Franklin was the first to give equal privilege to all publishers; subsequently, a small sum was charged as postage, which seems to have been a perquisite of the postmaster, but no regular postage on newspapers was established by law until 1792. For some years subsequently to 1796 the postage was paid in currency and was increased as the value of the currency depreciated until it became impossible to keep up with the increasing value, when the rate was reduced and made payable in specie. The rates of postage fixed in 1792 were continued, with few unimportant changes, for more than fifty years. There were (9) nine different rates: 30 miles and under, 6 cents; over and not exceeding 60 miles, 8; between 60 and 100 miles, 10; between 100 and 150 miles, 12; between 150 and 200 miles, 15; between 200 and 300 miles, 17; between 250 and 350 miles, 20; between 350 and 450 miles, 22; over 450 miles, 25. These high and various rates amounted almost to a prohibition of correspondence.

Few letters were sent, and from 1800 to 1830 the increase scarcely kept pace with the growth of the population. Many letters were sent by private hand, and after the express companies were started a great many were sent by them at less than the postage, and though the postoffice department endeavored to prevent it at different times, was unable to do so.

But the postoffice for the use of the people and as the agency of the government, in which they are more immediately interested than in any

other department, is the product of the present generation. In 1845 the number of letters and transient matter mailed throughout the U. S. was about 29,000,000; in 1875 the number of letters and transient matter mailed in the city of Boston alone was about 39,000,000; or one-third more than was mailed in the whole country by the preceding generation. In 1884 the number mailed in Boston had increased to 94,487,000, including newspapers, and the second, third, and fourth class matter to 200,538,000. The entire expenditure of the department during 50 years ending in 1833 were \$34,700,000; revenue \$36,400,000.

During 1875 the expenditures were \$33,611,000, the revenue \$27,441,000. For the year 1886 the expenditures were \$50,627,553.37, the revenue was \$43,948,422.95. The number of letters and transient matter mailed in fifty years was less than 100,000,000 while during the year 1880, 1,143,000,000 letters and transient matter, and 1,072,127,000 pieces of second, third, and fourth class matter were transmitted, eleven times as many letters in one year as in fifty, at the same cost. Prior to 1851 the department was self-sustaining although in some years the receipts were less than the expenditures; since then the expenses, with the exception of one year during the war, and the years 1882 and 1883, have exceeded the income. In the year 1851 the postage on newspapers and magazines was greatly reduced, and bound books, and seeds were made mailable matter. The weight was at first limited to 12 oz., subsequently increased to 4 pounds. The weight of the mails and their cost have been greatly increased by the

carriage of newspapers and parcels. A statement prepared by the department in 1875 shows that letters pay an annual profit of \$4,000,000, and that all other mail matter yields \$11,000,000, less than it costs. The rates of postage are: for postage cards, 1 cent; for letters, 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof: this is also rate for all first class matter mailed to Canada; for second class matter or regular publication, 1 cent a pound; for third class or transient newspapers, and all other kinds of printed matter, 1 cent for each 2 ounces; for fourth class, or merchandise, 1 cent an ounce.

The limit of weight of third or fourth class matter, books excepted, is 4 pounds. Postage to be prepaid one rate at least on letters; full rates on all other classes. To all the countries within the postal union, which includes nearly all the countries of the civilized world, postal cards, 2 cents; letters, 5 cents per half ounce; printed matter, 1 cent for every 2 oz; samples of merchandise not in excess of 4 ounces, 2 cents; in excess of 4 ounces, for each two ounces 1 cent. Prepayment of postage on foreign letters optional, but if not prepaid, double rates will be charged. The fee for the registration of letters or other articles is 10 cents. The rapid growth of the postal service has not been confined to America, but has extended to all civilized countries. It commenced in Great Britain in 1840, five years earlier than in this country, when penny postage was introduced after a contest of many years, and in three years the correspondence was quadrupled.

In all the countries of the continent a similar result has taken place. This increase is due to four causes:

first, the reduction of letter postage from an average of $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cents in this country, and from 15 to 2 cents in Great Britain; second the introduction and extension of railroads, by which intercourse with different places is facilitated more frequent mails are sent, and much greater despatch is made than by the old methods of travel; third by the extension of the mail routes to the dwellings of the inhabitants of large cities through the letters carrier system; and fourth, by increased efficiency in the management of the department, and by greater activity and stimulus in the habits of men and in the business of the country. In Great Britain a postage of 2 cents on letters and 1 cent on newspapers yields a net revenue of \$13,000,000. In America postage of 2 cents on letters and two cents a pound on newspapers, equal to about 4 mills on a single newspaper, and of (8) eight cents a pound on third class matter, costs \$3,600,000, over and above the receipts. This is due to the low postage on newspapers and third class matter, and to the extent of our mail service. Long mail routes are maintained at an enormous expense through territories where there are but few inhabitants, while two out of every three postoffices do not pay even their office expenses.

TO BE CONTINUED.

OHIO NOTES.

Collecting is on the boom everywhere throughout the state. Especially is this true, as regards Cleveland where a young man who is not interested in stamps is "out of date," to speak. Stamp dealers are having

an unusually large Cleveland trade. Until recently, outside dealers had the call, there being no local dealers of any importance. Some months ago, a new company however opened up in the arcade. They staid until rent day, and made their escape, so we are informed, and it is not likely they will resume their business again.

Cleveland contains a large number of stamp collectors. Many of these, of course, are only young lads, and others, just beginning to collect. However there are also many prominent men interested. Mr. Worthington, Pres. of the Cleveland Stone Co. has a very fine general collection, and undoubtedly one of the best collections of postals in the country. Mr. J. V. Painted has a magnificent collection, comprising nearly 17,000 varieties. Geo. J. Bailey, who has charge of the large Harkness estate, has a good collection of U. S., as has also Mr. W. W. McLuren, who is connected with the National Bank of Commerce.

But it is Mr. W. H. Schneider's collection that "takes the plum." It contains U. S. only, and only fine specimens. Mr. Schneider is head book-keeper with the Cleveland Stone Co., and keeps his collection generally in one of their safes. His collection contains nearly everything in postage, Dept., and Envelope, as listed in the catalogues. But his hobby is pairs, blocks, and oddities, and in these he has simply a matchless lot. Some of his blocks are of great value, as for instance 23—90c. unused, etc.

Collectors visiting Cleveland should be sure and see this collection. There are others who have fair collection, but these are the leading ones.

The Ohio Philatelic Ass'n. now numbers 28 members, and is the largest state organization in the country. All who are not members should join at once. Each member receives this paper and the Philatelic Journal of Ohio (a 16 page and cover monthly) free. Dues are only 50c. per year, with 25c. initiation fee. Send your name to the Sec'y. A convention and election of officers will be held soon.

Mr. C. A. Townsend of Akron, O., well known as a stamp dealer some years ago, had his art store destroyed by fire recently—no insurance—and has been forced to make an assignment. His many friends will sympathize with him, and wish him better luck hereafter.

Harry Ammann formerly of Oreville is now in Akron. He has a good collection of U. S., but certain dealers in the East claim they were never paid for, and he was exposed as a fraud. He is a very pleasant young man, and we always considered him honest, and gave him considerable credit, while he purchased of us. He was always prompt in settling his account.

We also had a call from Mr. D. G. Hartman, of Oreville, O. Mr. Hartman is a member of the Chicago Philatelic Society, and others societies, and has some very rare stamps. While here he purchased H. Allrights collection of 3,600 var., containing many very fine U. S. He is also figuring on a nearly complete collection of U. S. stamps, owned in this city.

We had a call last week from Mr.

E. L. French of Wellington. Mr. French is a commercial traveler, and an enthusiastic collector. He owns a controlling interest in the Wellington Stamp Co., and is enabled to meet many collectors during his trips.

We were in Mansfield on business recently, but found time to call on C. Reinewald, the leading collector there. Mr. Reinewald runs a large toy store, and is a very pleasant man. His collection is rich in the early issues of the German states.

We were recently in both Columbus and Cincinnati, but lack of time prevented our meeting some of the collectors, as we would have been pleased to have done.

Mr. D. G. Hartman of Oreville, has formed a partnership with W. S. Kinzer to carry on an auction business. They will hold a sale of stamps, coins, etc. at the Hollender, Cleveland, in a short time.

An actress, who visited this city a short time ago had a very good collection of foreign stamps. She informed us that a large number of her profession were interested in collection, and that a well known Eastern collector was a traveling comedian.

In company with several other collectors, the writer visited Mt. Union where it was reported an Indian Mound had been opened, and many valuable relics, such as engraved slabs of rock, pottery, etc. also three skeletons. Unfortunately for us, it was a faker, and we had our trip for nothing.

W. S. K.

Last September, we sent a fine lot of U. S. Revenues to Messrs. W. W. Logue & Co., Oxford, O. on approval; they made no return so we wrote again in October offering to give them the stamps provided, they sent us the postage, an exceedingly generous offer but still we could obtain no reply to our letters. We would have dropped the matter then and there, but happening in Connersville, Ind., in November, 1890, we met a well known stamp collector. He spoke of receiving a rather threatening letter from Oxford, O., asking him to return sheets sent unsolicited—no postage being sent for their return (he finally returned them deducting postage from sheet.) Our curiosity being excited, we inquired further into the matter exchanging confidences. The gentleman finally invited us to his office to see the stamps. We were somewhat astounded to find on the sheets (there were 2 of them) some of the identical stamps we had sent to Messrs. Logue & Co., identifying several by certain peculiar marks upon them. The stamps we identified on these sheets were marked at a price *nearly double* what we had asked as due on for postage. Our interest being revived we immediately wrote Messrs. Logue & Co. again and had the satisfaction of getting an immediate reply, to the effect "that they were inconvenienced" a great deal by just such parties as we are—who sent them a lot of stamps worth 2c. per 100 (and yet they can charge from 2 to 15 cents apiece for those stamps on their own sheet and not put very good ones on either) and if they answer all it would take more money for postage than the profits in their business amounted to." We returned a rather energetic reply and received another letter from them, but

they made no move to squaring up with us.

Having been collector and dealer for the past 10 years we should judge ourselves competent to set a value on stamps and we will take our oath that the stamps would foot up to \$25.00 by any dealer's catalogue in existence at that time.

EDITORIAL.

ODDS AND ENDS.

New York has another Philatelic Society. C. B. Corwin is at the head.

Indianapolis Journal had an interesting item on Philately. Stamp collecting is not child play after all.

No. 13 of Meekels "Weekly" has enlarged to 8 pages.

The Philatelic Society of America is without an official organ since the Stamp Collector has suspended.

The P. S. A. is on a boom. It has nearly doubled its membership this winter. Every collector should belong to this society.

A stock company has been formed in Chicago, for the purpose of dealing in stamps and Philatelic literature.

The illustrations of Messrs. Scott, Wolsieffer and Sterling, in the Philatelic Items are very fine.

The Philatelic Mercantile Agency reference book has been delayed and we are now informed it will not appear until September. This will be a good thing and every collector should

help it along.

Boston as last succeeded in forming a Philatelic Society. They have 37 members.

The auction of J. R. Hooper's collector took place in New York, March 18 and 19. It was well attended and some of the stamps brought in good prices.

We learn that the designs on the silver dollars, the half dollars, quarters and dimes are to be changed on July 1st.

We have rec'd the catalogues of the sale of the Lehmann Collection to be held in New York on April 21 and 22 and on the 28 and 29 by the Scott Stamps and Coin Co.

The oldest letters found sealed with wax was written by a Dr. Knight in 1624.

The portrait of Victoria, Queen of England, is said to adorn 960 varieties of postage and revenue stamps.

When does a stamp resemble iron? When it is forged.

1st Asst. P. M. General Whitfield says Roswell Beardsley, at North Lansing, Thompkins Co., N. Y. is the oldest post-master in the United States. He was appointed June 28th, 1828, and still holds the office.

During and for a short time after the war, stamps were used in place of small change.

Great Britain buys her postal

cards in Germany. The 10 cents stamps of 1854 U. S. was some times divided each half being used as 5c. stamps.

Free delivery was introduced in 1825, registry in 1854, money orders in 1861;

The postage subsidy bill has passed Congress. The provisions of the bill, in substance are that the post-master general is authorized to contract for a term of not less than five years nor than ten years, with American citizens for carrying mails or on American steam ships between the ports of the United States and those of foreign countries, as in his judgment will promote the postal and commercial interests of the United States.

Persons desiring extra copies of this paper must send three cents for each extra copy, no more than five furnished any one person or firm.

"THE POST OFFICE" is announced from New York city, with Alvah Davison in the editorial department Henry Grummel is to be the business manager. We sincerely wish them all the success in the world.

BIRDS AND POSTAGE STAMPS.

Glancing the other day over the pages of an English newspaper the writer's eyes were arrested by an article headed "Birds and Postage Stamps," and which he thought would be of sufficient interest to the read-

ers of the Collector for him to offer it them verbatim. This article, though it may be noted for its depth, yet at least gives an insight into the outside world's news of our hobby.

Speaking of the late Philatellie exhibition, held in London, England, the article says:

"This exhibition reminds a contemporary of how great a part birds play in what stamp collectors call 'philately.' In heraldry the great emblem of empire, is of the most frequent occurrence. As in heraldry, so in the science of postage stamps. Naturally enough it is the empires which have chiefly adopted the eagle for this purpose. The Austrian stamps bear a representation of the Emperor, but they formerly sported the double-headed eagle, therein representing the Russians and the people of Lubeck. The same device was used in the original stamps of the French colonies. The single-headed eagle has been used for Russia for the German Empire and for Venezuela, and in rare instances, in the land of the 'Stars and Stripes.' The United States have issued far more postage stamp varieties than any other country, even Great Britain; but almost invariably their stamps represent the heads of various Presidents from Washington to Garfield. To the rule of the eagle for the empire China forms the proverbial exception, and uses the dragon in place of the king of birds. The stamps of Great Britain and of her colonies as a general rule have female heads which are more or less unlike Her Majesty; but far more worthy attempts to represent the queen have been made in New Foundland and in

Canada. Some of our colonies have, however shown a little variety. Trinidad and Barbadoes, which are now sadly commonplace, formerly used pretty little pictures of Britannia; whilst in Canada we have been a beaver and also the Prince Consort and in Newfoundland a seal. An emu is shown on one of the new series of New South Wales stamps, but, from the bird-lover's point of view, this must give way to Western Australian stamps. The single swans there are admirable. The only other stamps bearing the mark of the bird which we can at present recollect are the gentle doves on the embossed stamps of Switzerland and the attractive green parrots on those of Guatemala.

HENRY S. HARTE.

COLLECTORS

Can secure excellent collections by patronizing those who have placed their advertisements in the columns of this paper. Subscribe for it and you will secure rare bargains on rare stamps and curiosities, besides you can keep posted by glancing through its pages.

A Few Bargains.

	Cost price.	Our pr.
10 bar Heligoland64	.35
7 New Foundland20	.10
20 Canada postage30	.10
5 Br. Colonials.....	.25	.10
50 Canadian revenues.....	1.25	.50
10 Canadian Provincials...	1.06	.60

Price lists free. Good sheets for advanced and amateur collectors. Send on approval on receipt of deposit or satisfactory references.

HENRY S. HARTE, Montreal, Canada.

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40 to 80 Per Cent below Scott!

150 Var Stamps, 30c.; 200. 40c.
1500 fine mixture, (bargain), \$2.

Wanted—Any good U. S., Mexican or Canadian Stamps. W A WITHROW, Box 29, Kentland, Ind

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A well known American collector recently offered \$500 for the bed on which Napoleon died, and was refused.

The collectors of this city are talking of having an exhibit at our County Fair the coming August; there are some fine collections in our city, and such an exhibit would attract considerable attention.

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Advanced Collectors.

Some time ago we sent a circular letter to a number of advanced collectors. The following is a copy:

Wooster, O.....189.....

DEAR SIR:—I learn from..... that you are an advanced collector. I am making a specialty of net sheets for advanced collectors. My prices are 25 to 70 per cent. below Scott's. It will be to your interest and that of your pocketbook to give me a trial, and a trial is all I ask. In answering state kind and price of stamps wanted. Can furnish what you want,
Yours, etc.,

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WOOSTER, OHIO.

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THE POST OFFICE.

CONCLUDED.

In seventeen states the profits in 1888 exceeded the expense by a sum sufficient to cover the loss in the other states, but in 1884 the profit was overcome by the large reduction of postage on letters. In 1888 our mails were transported 13,000,000 miles by railroad, over 110,000 miles by other means of transportation, 242,000 miles of postroads at a cost of \$24,000,000. In these mails 4,000,000,000 letters and parcels of the second, third and fourth class were conveyed and distributed among 47,863 postoffices, kept by 69,020 officers and employes. Over one-third of the whole business originated in seven cities—Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis, and nearly one-fifth in New York alone.

The system of free delivery has been extended to nearly 154 cities and towns, and is self-sustaining, the amount of local postage exceeding its entire expense.

The ratio of increase is more rapid in the free delivery cities than in other offices. Most of the railroads of the United States run postal cars, attended

by several clerks who receive and deliver mails at the stations, the mails being received and assorted while the cars are in motion.

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And Cleveland is to have another dealer. Well, we wish him success, but he'll be the first Cleveland dealer that ever did make anything worth mentioning, by dealing in stamps. Some people think all a stamp dealer needs do, is to write several letters a day, put up half a dozen packets, enjoy himself the rest of the time, and declare 58½ per cent dividend at the end of the month. After they have tried it, they think differently.

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office, and after making the acquaintance of the postmaster, informed him that I desired certain stamps, which perhaps he might have. I referred to the periodical stamps. He had some in the office, and I secured 50 each of the 1, 2, 3, 4, and 10 cent varieties at face value. I then inquired if there were any old stamps or envelopes, which had been there when he was appointed. He said he had noticed several months before, a box of envelopes (white) with two stamps on, one green the other red. I have no doubt it was the 1861, 4 cent blues and red. I told him to hunt them up, and agreed to give in addition to their face value \$25 to pay him for his trouble. If he finds them and I secure some hundreds of these envelopes, worth \$10 each @ 4 cts. each, I will consider it a very profitable day's work. I have made many other finds: one that I particularly remember as it was a very valuable one. I was going to Cleveland on the morning train, and had just received my mail before starting. As I opened it in the train one letter contained a sheet on which were mounted some Treasury Department stamps. A gentleman of this city, an ex-United States Treasury official was seated behind me. He had been looking over my shoulder and noticed the stamps, and asked me if they were of any value to a collector. I told him they were, and he then informed me that he had used a large number of them and still had a large number, which he promised to look up and give me. I forgot all about the matter until several weeks later, when he called on me and brought with him over 1,000 Treasury stamps all unused. The majority were 10 and 15 centers, but there were several dozen 24s., and some thirty and ninety centers. I offered to pay for them, but he would not accept anything, saying they cost

—  BUCKEYE  —

STATE COLLECTOR.

A MONTHLY FOR COLLECTORS.

VOL. 2.

MAY 20, 1891.

NO. 2.

THE POST OFFICE.

CONCLUDED.

In seventeen states the profits in 1883 exceeded the expense by a sum sufficient to cover the loss in the other states, but in 1884 the profit was overcome by the large reduction of postage on letters. In 1883 our mails were transported 13,000,000 miles by railroad, over 110,000 miles by other means of transportation, 242,000 miles of postroads at a cost of \$24,000,000. In these mails 4,000,000,000 letters and parcels of the second, third and fourth class were conveyed and distributed among 47,863 postoffices, kept by 69,020 officers and employes. Over one-third of the whole business originated in seven cities—Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis, and nearly one-fifth in New York alone.

The system of free delivery has been extended to nearly 154 cities and towns, and is self-sustaining, the amount of local postage exceeding its entire expense.

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by several clerks who receive and deliver mails at the stations, the mails being received and assorted while the cars are in motion.

This system has been further extended by the improved facility of receiving the mails from hanging posts by a crane or scoop, without stopping, the mails being delivered by being thrown from the cars at the stations. Special appropriations are also made for fast mails upon a few main roads, by which the time of delivery of the mail is much lessened between the eastern and western and the northern and the southern portions of the United States. A system of registration of letters has been adopted. The fee is uniform at ten cents for all parts of the world. Its use is increasing slowly, but the registration of letters will not be made generally available until some further improvements have been made and a prompt delivery of the package guaranteed by the department, as is now done in some countries of Europe. The money order system was introduced a few years ago, and is coming into general use; money orders in the year ended June 30, 1886, 8,433,725, value \$125,-

587,581.36. The rates charged vary with the value of the order from 5 cents for \$5.00 to 45 cents for orders over \$80 and under \$100. These orders are issued payable in Great Britain, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Canada, Newfoundland, France, Jamaica, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Belgium, Portugal, Tasmania, Sandwich Islands, Sweden, Japan, etc. The money orders illustrate the tendency of capital towards the centers of trade, and from the west to the east.

5,999,428 postal notes, value \$11,718,010.15 were issued in the year ended June 30, 1886. The West issues nearly twice as many money orders as it pays, and America nearly six times on Great Britain as it pays.

Postal cards were first adopted in Germany. Their use has increased much more rapidly here than abroad. The number of letters mailed in Great Britain is 50 per cent greater than with us, but the number of postal cards mailed is one-quarter less. But this difference is rapidly diminishing since the reduction of postage.

The decrease of postal cards in 1875 was 4 per cent; the increase of ordinary postage stamps, 21 per cent. Great Britain has the largest correspondence in proportion to population, but the rate of increase is much less rapid than that of the United States; the average number of letters to each person for the year 1884 was 35 in the United Kingdom of Great Britain. In Switzerland the average number is 20 to each person; the next is the United States; 27½ to each person; next Germany, Austria, and the Netherlands; France and Belgium have about half as many as the United States; and three times as many as Spain and Norway, Greece, one-fourth as many as Norway, and fifteen times as many as

Russia. Switzerland has the greatest number of post offices in proportion to population, the United States the next, Spain one-tenth as many as Great Britain, while Japan leads Greece and Italy. America has always had an interest in the interchange and development of its correspondence with Europe; the high postage formerly limited this correspondence. In 1865 the postage to England was 24 cents, to the Continent, higher; only 6,000,000 letters were then exchanged with Europe. Our post office was the first to propose a reduction of ocean postage, and now 30,000,000 letters a year are exchanged, and an equal number of packets of newspapers and other printed matter.

At the invitation of Germany, in the year 1874, a postal congress of all the states of Europe, the United States, and Egypt was held at Berne, Switzerland, and a postal convention was agreed upon, which was signed by the delegates from the countries of Europe and from the United States, and has been ratified by the several governments. A postal union was also organized, with a central office at Berne, under the supervision of the post-office department of Switzerland, for the purpose of considering and working out all questions in the interest of the union. The conventions are now held every three years. Instead of the varying rates heretofore prevalent, a uniform postage of five cents on prepaid and ten cents on unpaid letters, weighing not over one-half an ounce, between all members of the union; newspapers not over two ounces in weight, one cent; books and other printed matter and patterns of merchandise, not exceeding eight and three-fourth ounces, one cent for each two ounces; postal cards, two cents; prepayment invariably required except on letters. England has taken

the lead in almost every reform of the postal service. It was the first to adopt a penny postage; it has the best free-delivery system extending over both town and country, and issues postal money orders payable in almost every part of the world. It receives and pays deposits as a savings bank, allowing interests on deposits of small amounts, and has absorbed almost all the old saving banks; 2,874,457, or one in nine of the whole population, have on deposit \$200,000,000. It issues licenses for dogs, horses, carriages, servants, guns, and game, from which it derives an income of over \$4,000,000. It grants annuities and effects insurance on lives, and has in existence about 14,000 of these contracts. The post office pays annually to the treasury nearly \$14,000,000 net profits; it operates the postal telegraph, and transmitted, in 1883, over 32,000,000 messages, at a net profit of \$250,000, without including interest on the cost of the property. The letter delivery of the city of London is unequalled. It is the boast of the London post office to find the residence of the addressee of every letter. In all the countries of Europe the telegraph has been adopted as one of the postal agencies for the transmission of correspondence. The rates are generally low and uniform; the business is large, and a source of profit in almost every country. In 1883 Austria led in this correspondence, and transmitted 174 telegrams a year to each 100 of its inhabitants; Switzerland, 100; Great Britain, 85; Belgium, 46; Germany, 38; United States, 66; and France, 45. In Great Britain the postage on letters not exceeding one ounce is two cents; on registered newspapers, one cent; on books and printed matter, one cent for each two ounces; prepayment is invariable. The size is limited to 18x9x6

inches, and the weight to five pounds. No other parcels are mailable unless at letter postage, except samples for foreign countries. In France the postage is three cents for drop letters, five cents for others, double rates if not prepaid. Journals and periodicals treating of politics and social economy, four centimes, or eight mills; other journals, eight centimes, or sixteen mills; other printed matter, four mills, a gramme, increasing two mills for each additional gramme; samples of merchandise, three cents for fifty grammes, adding one cent for each additional fifty grammes to 300, the extreme limit; other parcels are not mailable except at letter rates. In almost all the other countries of Europe merchandise is mailable but in these countries it is not received, transmitted or delivered with the letters, but through separate bureaus, and by other conveyances; the rates vary with the weight, distance and speed of transmission. In America all mail matter is divided into four classes—letters, two cents an ounce; newspapers and journals issued to regular subscribers, at one cent a pound; and other matter, two ounces for one cent; other matter that can be sent without injury to employes or mail, one cent an ounce; but packages, excepting single books, must not exceed four pounds.

[THE END.]

PHILATELIC BREEZES.

BY E. P. NEWCOMER.

The enthusiasm of the small boy who collects stamps is maintained constantly by a faith in the future possession of the largest collection known. And of these small collectors, who proudly showed a stamp book containing as many as 5,000 stamps, when asked how many stamps he would have finally replied, "Oh, sev-

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him nothing, and I realized about \$150 on the lot, and sold them very cheap at that. A couple of months after I had a conversation with his wife, and the result was that I secured 500 more ten centers that he had forgotten. A collector should be always on the lookout, and he can often run across a good thing. There is a certain pleasure in acquiring stamps this way, as it is really *collecting*, and then you know it is very gratifying to have your despised hobby make you quite a little sum once in a while.

W. S. KINZER.

TO THE OHIO COLLECTORS.

The Ohio Philatelic Society has lain dormant long enough. Some action should be taken at once. We have received letters from several collectors asking about it and why it is not put on its feet. Hardly enough have signified their intention of joining to warrant holding a convention as yet, and it is for this reason we make this appeal to the collectors of Ohio. We helped to start it about 2½ years ago; and then dropped out of the collecting life, and now having our interests revived again want to see the O. P. A. put where it ought to be. I will consider it as a personal favor if every collector in Ohio or other neighboring state will write to me giving their views on this matter. It is time something was done, else the O. P. A. drop into oblivion.

It is intended to have an Exchange Department, thereby members can exchange their duplicates. A purchasing depot is also thought of. Besides these there will be many other advantages to members. The dues will be very low, and there is no reason why collectors should be backward about joining. Send in your views anyway, we will

treat all fairly. Let us hear from all. It will cost you nothing to write. Address your letter to E. J. Smith. Care this office.

EDITORIAL.

ODDS AND ENDS.

St. Louis is to have an auction sale of stamps on May 15th.

Indiana will have a state society before long and the Hoosiers will make philately boom.

Canada will have a weekly stamp news before long. Philately must be on a boom in Canada.

The Southern Stamp & Publishing Company will hold an auction sale this month. The collection of G. B. Mason was sold at auction for over \$6,500.

The 90 ct. present envelopes are to be done away with as they are so seldom used.

The *Rhode Island Philatelist* is to be enlarged this month and it will be one of the best philatelic papers published.

The *Record and Review* has gone to its happy hunting ground.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* has completed its first volume.

The following cities are to hold auction sales this month, St. Louis, Chicago, New York and Charleston.

The Scott Stamp & Coin Company will close the auction season by selling A. Lohmeyer's collection.

Exchange lot No. 4 of the P. S. A. had some very good United States stamps on the sheets.

A. N. Spencer, secretary of the P. S. A. will make the society boom for he is the right man in the right place.

C. Test Taylor informs us that the first number of his paper was so botched up by the printer that he refused to accept it, and it being rather late to get out a new one, he promises us a good paper by September.

We take pleasure in recommending our readers to Mr. Ridsen, the well known stamp merchant. See his advertisement on another page.

We wish to call the attention of advertisers to our columns. We have a large circulation guaranteed, low rates, and reach a buying class of collectors. Give us a trial advertisement, and you will not regret it.

The largest collection of coins, 125,000 in number, is in the cabinet of antiquities at Vienna.

The counterfeit of the \$2 silver certificate bearing the vignette of General Hancock, is considered so dangerous that Treasury officials fear that the entire circulation will have to be called in. The difference between the spurious and genuine note is not visible to the naked eye.

We fired our proof reader out of the window, breaking 11 ribs, 3 or 4 legs and otherwise demoralizing his anatomy. He survived, but we could not use him again, hence our better appearance this month.

In answer to inquiries we will state that it is impossible to furnish any back numbers other than 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, volume 1, and No. 1 volume 2.

We will have to apologize to our readers for delaying this number so long. We have had some trouble in obtaining second class rates, but we have finally been successful. We have also gotten a new printer, and expect to make a better appearance in the future.

Automatic Postage-Stamp Delivery.

London Standard, April 30.—The authorities of the General post office having sanctioned, as a trial, the addition of an automatic postage stamp delivery-box to their pillar posts in Bedford and Cavendish Squares, the houses of Parliament, Grosvenor Hotel, Kensington, Stroudgreen and Hornsey, invitations were given yesterday by the Stamp Distribution Syndicate for an inspection of two pillar posts so fitted at the post office buildings at Mount Pleasant, in Farringdon road. The automatic boxes are about eighteen inches long by six broad and four deep, thus only extending an inch beyond the top overhang of the posts to which they are attached, on the side most protected from street traffic. A great deal of attention has been bestowed upon their construction, and they will reject both lead and iron discs—delivering only to a legitimate penny. The stamp is placed in a notch cut diagonally in the cover of a handy little memorandum book, which contains advertisements on every other page, the rest being left blank for notes, except three or four, on which are given postal instructions and other useful information. Each of these little books is put in a corresponding envelope, in which three holes is punched to show the stamp. The delivery is neatly affect-

ed at the back of the box on the plug being pulled out in front after the penny has been put in the slot, and then being pushed slowly back again. The envelope prevents the single stamp from being dropped and lost or blown away by the wind. The book itself may be used as material for a hasty letter, the envelope being sealed down, addressed and put into the very pillar box from which it was obtained. The idea is capable of being a public convenience.—Cincinnati Commercial

POSTAGE STAMPS.

No Counterfeiting For Twenty Years—Vagaries of Stamp Collectors.

WASHINGTON, May 5. Counterfeiters do not find it profitable to ply their vocation in the postal service, for, according to an official of the Post Office Department who has been in the service for over twenty years, there has been no counterfeiting of stamps during that period. The official referred to has been identified with the third assistant's office for many years and he is familiar with almost every detail in relation to the stamp question. He has a large fund of anecdote on the subject of stamp collectors, which he gives out in homeopathic doses when not too busy with the routine business of his office.

There are several thrifty stamp collectors in the city of New York who make handsome incomes from buying and selling stamps. A few years ago the Postmaster General ordered a re-print of an obsolete design of a five-cent stamped envelope. It was a mistake on the part of the Department, and as soon as it was discovered, all of said envelopes, about ten thousand in number, were called in. A stamp collector in New York in some way learned that

these envelopes were soon to be called in, so he bought fifteen hundred of them before the Postmaster had time to send them back to the Department. After all the others had been called in he had a monopoly of the issue, and he was selling them freely at five dollars each to "stamp cranks." He paid but five cents apiece for them, hence his profit was enormous.

There is another incident where a stamp collector learned that there would be a short issue of a certain denomination put in circulation, so he went to the contractor and purchased \$10,000 worth of the new issue. He attempted to sell them at greatly advanced prices, and complaint was made to the department. An investigation was ordered, and the result was an unlimited number was ordered to be printed, and the man who had invested in \$10,000 worth was so badly stuck that he appealed to the department to redeem those he had not sold.

"Stamp collectors are a queer lot," continued the official, "for there are many of them in the business who will resort to almost any means to get hold of a rare issue. They keep a sharp lookout for all changes made in the quality of paper used in the manufacture of stamped envelopes, and they manage to find out every time when a change in any design of stamp is contemplated.

"There are many collectors of stamps who deprive themselves of many of the comforts of life so they may satisfy their desire to purchase rare stamps. In New England there is a gentleman who has a stamp collection which he values at \$700,000. This may not be the actual value of the stamps, but it is the value he places upon his collection, which is said to be the most extensive in the world.

"The department is always on the lookout for counterfeiters, and suspicions are generally aroused when parties not authorized to sell stamps are disposing of them in large quantities. The same precautions against counterfeiting stamps are taken as to prevent the counterfeiting of money.

"Germany once bought a set of U. S. stamps, and then produced them as curiosities. Across the face the word 'False' was printed in small letters to show that they were not genuine. Our Government complained that the precaution taken was not sufficient, so they printed the word 'Fac-simile,' so every one would know at a glance they were not acceptable in the mail.

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

The *Jerseyman* is a neat, readable quarterly, published by H. E. Deats.

No. 1. of the *El Philatelist Mexicano* has been received at this office. It is printed partly in Spanish and American, edited by Gustavo de la Garza, of Monterey. Success to you.

The *American Stamp Journal* is once more in the field after a vacation of six months.

The *Quaker City Philatelist* comes to hand the same as of yore, filled brim full of interesting reading.

We have received a good many other papers, but we have no space to mention them. The publishers will please accept our thanks.

The old reliable *Eastern Philatelist* for May, contains some interesting articles.

We would be pleased to exchange with every paper, great and small. Will also exchange 'ads.' with any publisher desirous of placing an "ad" in our columns.

Our readers need not hesitate in patronizing our advertisers, they are *all reliable* and will give money value every time.

We would be thankful for all items of interest to the collecting world sent us. We would also like to engage some one in each of the principal cities to furnish us reliable letters each month.

Uncle Sam's Motto.

The National motto, "Epluribus Unum" on different United States coins, was never authorized by law to be so placed.

Although the Mint was established in 1792, the use of the motto on any of the gold, silver or copper coins was not authorized or directed by any of the provisions of the act establishing it. None of the coins since 1837 bore the motto until the standard silver dollars were coined.—Commercial Gazette, Cincinnati O.

Although an Englishman invented the postage stamp, it was an American—Jas. Bogardus—who devised the best plan of printing the contemplated stamps. His device was selected by the British government in 1839, from 2,600 competing designs. Bogardus died in New York in 1874.—Cincinnati Post.

AGENTS



The following persons are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for our paper, at the Regular rates:

- LON R. CONNOR, Connorsville, Ind.;
- ADRIEN CHAMPION, Rue du Commerce, Genive, Switzerland, Europe.



SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

To those who will act as

OUR AGENTS.

SAMPLE FOUNTAIN PEN. Agents Catalogue 2c Ellis Novelty Co., Le Mars, Iowa.

PHILATELIC FRAUD REPORTER; Monthly. 15c per yr. Sample free. Approval sheets at 50 per cent. com. Green Bros., Stromsburg, Neb.

A. N. SPENCER,

Cor. John and Front Sts., Cincinnati, O.

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FREE! FREE! 25 fine foreign Stamps, all
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The best of exchange for all kinds of U. S.
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Of good Stamps at low prices, sent on
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A few more agents wanted to sell stamps
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My prices are 20 to 70 per cent. below
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good reference or deposit.

W. S. KINZER,
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If Not, Why Not?



In last Number we advertised collectors to send to us for approval sheets. If you have not already done so, do so at once. Good sheets sent on deposit or reference.



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TWELVE GOOD CURIOSITIES.

50 Varieties Stamps, all
for 25c cash or Postal Note.

BUCKEYE PUBLISHING CO.,

413 CHILlicothe STREET, PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

BUCKEYE STATE COLLECTOR.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR COLLECTORS.

VOL. I.

AUGUST 1, 1887.

No. 1.

THE DELAWARE RIVER**As a Field for Archæologists.**

By JOSEPH WIGGLESWORTH.

The valley of the Delaware River is one of the best localities for archæological research in the East. Although there is a scarcity of pre-historic implements in the East as compared with the West, the archæologist can with diligent search find many interesting specimens of aboriginal handicraft along the Delaware River and the lesser streams confluent with it. From the Atlantic coast to the New York state line is a succession of Indian sites, where, although stone relics are not common, the collector can, with arduous work and due amount of patience, add many interesting relics to his cabinet or collection.

From the lower extremity of Delaware to the town of Lewes, there extends along the coast a succession of shell-heaps, the remains of the oyster-eating tribes of pre-historic times. These shell-heaps contain different relics of the race that made them, consisting mainly of arrowheads and pottery fragments and an occasional axe or pipe of baked clay. As this neighborhood is a favorite resort for summer visitors, and they occupy their leisure time in searching for implements, the greater part of the relics found are carried off by them.

North of these shell-mounds, there are many good localities on both sides of the river, and along the small creeks which empty into it. The most noted of the latter is Salem creek and Indian Run on the New Jersey side, and Christiana creek on the opposite side. Arrow and spearheads, knives, scrapers, axes, mauls and fragments of pottery are found at these localities. More or less

specimens have been taken along all the small streams on both sides of the river. The collectors searching any distance inland from these streams are generally rewarded only by the finding of an occasional arrowhead, undoubtedly used on a hunting trip.

The next localities of any note are at Trenton, N. J., and Easton, Pa. Some idea of the former locality may be gained by those who have seen Dr. C. C. Abbott's collection in the Peabody Museum of Archæology, at Cambridge, Mass. This collection contains more than 20,000 stone implements and several hundred objects made of bone, clay and copper, and was gathered almost wholly in the neighborhood of Trenton.

Many fine specimens have been taken in the vicinity of Easton, Penn. A number of perforated axes and tomahawks from this locality grace some of the best private and public collections in the country. This class of implements is exceedingly rare and very difficult to obtain at any price. Arrow and spearheads, fragments of pottery and a host of the smaller objects are found at this locality. Pipes are also reported to have been found, but are very scarce and only found at rare intervals.

A few good axes have been found at Philipsburg, N. J., opposite Easton. They cannot compare in fineness with the axes from the latter locality.

From Easton to the New York State line the situation is similar to that of the lower part of the river, relics may be found along the river and the streams confluent with it. There are a few good localities on the upper Delaware where arrow and spearheads are comparatively abundant. Fragments of pottery may be picked up at these places by the bucketful. Mauls, scrapers and sinkers also are not uncommon.

The range of localities along the Delaware River, undoubtedly can compare favorably, both in the number and fineness of its stone implements, with any similar range of localities in the East. Specimens are almost daily being found which only adds to its notoriety as a field for archæological research.

BEN TALKS

To the A. P. A. Members.

The action of the board is certainly unfair, but as they agreed to Mr. Bradt's resolution and chose his paper, the only way to alter their vote is by the required number of members demanding that they change their course, and this it seems to me would be an unnecessary expense, and I think all should be satisfied to abide by the decision of our officers. Of course opinions will differ, but if people were less selfish, they would find less fault. We don't want to impeach the board for they are as well fitted for their positions, as any we could get. Let us have peace.

BEN. A. P. A. MEMBER.

New York City.

THOSE SAMOA STAMPS AGAIN.

The new stamps of Samoa are perhaps no better than the old ones, for a letter from the clerk of the United States Consul says: "The so-called new stamps can be purchased at the Apia Post Office, but a healthy finger mark or wax seal will get a letter out of the post office as fast as one of the stamps." — *Philatelic World*.

REVIEW.

The *Southern Collector* of Tuskegee, Ala., has suspended publication, after issuing 4 numbers.

The *Stamp* is one of the brightest of Stamp Journals published.

The *Western Philatelist* is now the Official Journal of the American Philatelic Association.

The *Youth's Ledger* for July contains an excellent portrait of Mr. E. B. Sterling.

The *Philatelic Fortnightly* is a neat, though small sheet from Benson, Minn.

The *Amateur Index* is a good advertising medium from Jeffersonville, Ind.

We have received the following, for which the publishers will please accept our thanks: "Philatelic World," "Amateur Warbler," "Common Sense," "Southern Collector," "Collectors Aid," "Witch City Philatelist," "Philatelic Journal of America," "Keystone State Philatelist," "Curiosity World" and "The Eclipse."

SOCIETY NOTES.

We would be pleased to have a few societies represented in this department and will send the BUCKEYE STATE COLLECTOR free to those who regularly send reports. As an inducement we will enter Secretary as a paid subscriber on our books.

THE LUTHER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Meeting June 17. — Committee upon new Constitution and By-Laws presented draft of Constitution and By-Laws, which was accepted and committee discharged from further duties. — An essay was read entitled "who was the inventor of the adhesive Postage Stamp," after which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved that we members of the Luther Philatelic Society do agree that James Chalmers Esq., was the inventor of the adhesive Postage Stamp. It was moved, seconded and carried that Patrick Chalmers be elected honorary member.

Meeting July 1. — No business of importance transacted. The thanks of the society are due to J. J. Casey for catalogues but they were received too late to be of any use and also to W. H. Blank for copies of "Aggaisa Companion."

W. H. VERITY, Sec'y.

Box 119.

Luther, Mich.

SHELL MARBLE.

By F. K. ROME.

Shell marble is a showy and very hard mineral, somewhat resembling a species of granite. It is found in quantities in connection with limestone in Columbia county, New York state, and also in eastern Kentucky and parts of Missouri. It is called shell marble from the fact that imbedded in it are found all sorts and shapes of shells undoubtedly formed thousands of years ago and oftentimes fossils and is therefore greatly sought after by collectors for their cabinets. When polished it makes a very pretty appearance and is used for tombstones and fancy trimmings for residences. The quarries in Columbia county have been worked many years and are practically inexhaustible. — *Curiosity World*.

PHILATELIC DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Fred K. Rome, Hudson, N. Y. We desire to exchange with all Philatelic papers. Please send one copy to above address.

Our endeavor will be to make this Department one of the leading features of this paper, and one of the best Departments in any paper not devoted exclusively to Philately.

We have received from Mr. Pat. Chalmers his various pamphlets setting forth the claims of his late father as the inventor of the adhesive postage stamp. We have pursued the same with care and do not think there is a shadow of doubt as to the truth of his claims.

It is said that P. M. General Vilas is going to issue fancy envelopes with the government stamp on them, expressly for use of lovers and ladies. This is understood to be on the suggestion of Mrs. Cleveland. If such proves to be the case it will undoubtedly make a new, novel and interesting branch of collecting.

Any person who counterfeits United States postage stamps or who sells or keeps for sale such counterfeits is guilty of forgery under the laws of New York State and may be sentenced to 5 years imprisonment. He cannot be punished by the United States, as Congress has no power to punish the counterfeiting of anything except the current coin and securities of the U. S.

An new and very important postal arrangement has been agreed upon between the United States and Mexico and took effect July 1. The Treaty in substance provides that the postal rates be the same as those between the U. S. and Canada viz.: 2 c. per oz. instead of 5 c. per ½ oz. as formerly, and newspaper rates accordingly. This will have the effect of greatly facilitating exchanging between the collectors of the two countries.

There died in Boston about the middle of May a man named Lysander Spooner,

he was oftentimes called the Sir Rowland Hill of America. As he was chiefly instrumental in obtaining in this country the benefits which Sir Rowland Hill claims to have succeeded in securing in 1839 for England viz.: Cheap postage — in order to bring about this reform Mr. Spooner established private mails between Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, at a uniform rate of 5 cents. He kept this up until the U. S. Government interfered, but he convinced the authorities that a low rate would support the Department.

Stamp collectors are sometimes puzzled to account for the fact that certain unused *obsolete* stamps are offered for sale by dealers at prices which are much below the value expressed on the stamps themselves. The explanation is simply this: In some countries when new stamps are issued, the obsolete stamps are no longer accepted for postal purposes. And if there happen to remain a large quantity on hand which are unavailable, the government sells them to some firm of stamp merchants at a price considerably below the original value of the stamps. We may point out as notable instances the stamps of Prince Edward Island, Guatemala, Helgoland [1867] etc.

U. S. NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL STAMPS.

Of the many different stamps issued by the United States government the Newspaper and Periodical stamps are perhaps the most difficult to obtain, and it is owing to this in a great measure, that there is so much interest manifested in them by collectors of all classes.

A few of the smaller denominations have been obtained in various ways and have found their place in a few collections; but the larger denominations are almost wholly unobtainable. They are as rare and hard to secure as some of the coinages of the U. S. and perhaps more so, for all or nearly all of the different coins can be had at some price, but in all the catalogues of stamps that I

have ever seen. I have never seen a list of the U. S. Newspaper and Periodical stamps, with prices at which they could be bought. There are twenty three (23) denominations in the present set, they are as follows: 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84 and 96 cts. and \$1.92, then 3, 6, 9, 12, 24, 36, 48 and 60 dollars. This is higher than any other stamp issued by the Post Office Department of the U. S.

The U. S. government watches its Newspaper and Periodical stamps with what might be called jealous care. It requires an accurate account to be kept of all of these stamps received from the department, and all that are used in each office must be placed in a book, cancelled, and at the end of each quarter be sent with a statement of all such postage collected, to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, at Washington, and to secure them against loss in the mails they must be sent in a registered package.

The government prohibits the sale of them to publishers or any others, for any purpose whatever, and also forbids one postmaster furnishing another who should happen to allow his supply to become too low before making his requisition for supplies. A postmaster may loan Newspaper and Periodical stamps to another postmaster, but he must receive Newspaper and Periodical stamps in return. No other stamps or cash are allowed to be accepted in their stead.

It is this extreme rarity of them that causes a great proportion of the interest manifested in them, but unless the government relaxes its rules many collectors will live and die without seeing all the different denominations of Newspaper and Periodical stamps. E. P. K.

The membership of the American Philatelic Association now numbers over 250 and new applications are being received. We cannot expect the number of applications to be very large as the 1st year is now nearly out, but in September we hope that there shall be a large increase in membership.

▶NUMISMATIC DEPARTMENT▶

Edited by - - - A. W. WEIKEL.

Contributions and answers solicited from all. "Eds." of papers sending copies will receive due notice in this column. Address, A. W. Weikel, Spring City, Chester Co., Pa.

SALUTATORY.

Not having had any experience in this kind of work before it is with "fear and trembling" that I take charge of this department. Amid the flood of collector's papers that are sailing about, I will be sure to be severely (?) criticized for any mistakes I make, which will not be few. I can say as Mr. Klock does, that I claim no i-s-i, or any title after my name. I am a plain, very plain collector. If those who glance at my humble corner are not too hard on me, I shall in the near future, commence a series of articles which I hope will interest as well as benefit all who read them.

I shall always be glad to make room for any communication (belonging to this dept.) from any friend or patron, who desires to help along by sending any papers that will benefit all who read them. Would also be glad to receive answers to any questions that may be asked.

Fraternally Yours,

A. W. WEIKEL.

Through coins of Kustendje, twenty of which have been presented lately to the city of Rome by Mr. Bento Amante, it has been discovered that the town was once called Tomi, and is the place where the poet Ovid found exile from Rome so bitter. They were discovered by Mr. Remus Opreatu, and bear on one side a winged figure Jupiter, with the legend, "Metropolis Ponton Tomeos," and on the other a portrait of a Roman emperor.—*Mohawk Standard*.

San Francisco has lately been infested with gold coin cheats. Their mode of operation is to take a five or ten dollar gold piece and by the aid of acid sweat some of the gold off. Some coins on being weighed are found to be 50 to 75 cents lighter. They have not as yet been captured, but the people are on the alert.—*C. E. Rankin in Youth's Ledger*.

The American Philatelic Association is now nearly one year old.

The Buckeye State Collector.

E. J. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

One year, post paid	25 cts.
Six months "	15 cts.
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½ in. one insertion	15 cts.
1 " " "	25 cts.
2 " " "	40 cts.
1 col. " "	\$1.00

SPECIAL RATES on larger and standing advertisements.

Communications on any subject treated in this paper, will be thankfully received.

All advertising matter must be in by the 15th of the month to insure insertion in the next number. Letters of inquiry must contain stamp for reply.

Address all letters to the Publisher

E. J. SMITH, Portsmouth, O.

VOL. I. AUGUST, 1887. No. 1.

OUR BOW.

We have decided to issue "THE BUCKEYE STATE COLLECTOR," only after full consideration of all we intend to do. We do not issue this number with the expectation of having every mail loaded down with subscriptions and advertisements for our paper, but we do issue this number with the intention of climbing the editorial ladder round by round, until we have made our paper equal to any in the land. Contributions solicited. Exchanges free to all. And now hoping that you will favor us with a fair share of your patronage, we make our bow.

EDITORIAL.

Very few papers of this kind exist in Ohio.

All persons receiving a copy will please consider it as a personal invitation to subscribe.

We will exchange with all, editors will please send 2 copies of their paper and receive ours in return.

We shall be pleased to receive contributions from collectors and will pay liberally for all we keep.

Mr. W. S. Kinzer, of Wooster, Ohio, announces that he will issue the first number of *Philatelic Journal of Ohio*, about August 1st.

We are glad to learn that our old friend, Mr. D. W. Osgood, jr., of Denver, has been elected President of the *Denver Stamp Collectors League*.

We had engaged several articles on stamps, but for some reason or other they have not arrived up to the time of going to press. However we will promise some good articles next month.

W. K. Moorehead, of Xenia, Ohio, has our thanks for a copy of his "*Handy Book for Collectors*." It is a neat little work of 24 pages, full of interesting matter, with a number of illustrations. Every collector should have one. Price 10 Cents.

A. P. A. NOTES.

The Exchange department has handled many thousand dollars worth of stamps.

The Exchange and Purchasing departments are of great benefit to the members.

Every member who cannot attend the convention in August should appoint some member who will be in attendance to vote for him.

When the membership reaches 500, we would suggest that an independant journal be established, as official organ, with low advertising rates and unlimited size.

As two-thirds of the members must be in attendance or represented by proxy, before anything can be done, therefore all who cannot attend should appoint some member to act for him.

Two amendments were submitted to the members of the Association:

1. Leaving the selection of the official journal to the official board.
 2. Leaving the selection of the official journal to the vote of the members.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| For 1st Amendment | 53 |
| For 2nd " | 87 |
| Against both | 1 |
| Blank | 13 |
| | 154 |

As the required 2/3 vote was not obtained neither was carried. We think that all parties under 13 years of age should be refused membership and that every member be allowed to vote.

NEW ISSUES.

Philatelic World by permission of Mr. Bogert.

BOLIVIA—The envelopes lately issued are on amber laid paper and measure 150x85 mm., 5c. blue, 10c. orange. The stamps differ a little from the adhesives in having the figure of value at the top in the center. The cards measure 135x85 mm. and the stamps are the same as the adhesives, 1c. brown on green, 2c. blue on white.

BR. GUIANA—The new cards have the medallion omitted.

COLUMBIA—There is a new 2c. card black on dark yellow, with stamp inscribed "Correos de la Republica de la Colombia."

DANISH W. I.—The 7c. has been surcharged in black "1 cent."

GAMBIA—The ½ d. is now green; 1 d. carmine; 2 d. orange.

NEWFOUNDLAND—The color of the 1 cent is now c. c. 78 instead of c. c. 91.

PARAGUAY—A new 5c. blue has been issued.

PORTUGAL—The letter cards have been issued. 25 reis brown on buff, 50 reis blue on blue. The inside is white.

POUNCE—There is a ¼ anna red (c. c. 124) very similar to that of 1888. The stamps of 1885, ½, 1, 2, 4 a. now come red on green.

St. CHRISTOPHER—The ½ d. has been surcharged "One Penny" in black in two lines.

SENEGAL—The 20 c r-d on green has been surcharged "15," in six varieties of type.

SIAM—Stamps of a new design have been issued.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Of the new design there are 10 sh blue and £3 green.

TIMOR—The 10 reis green of Mozambique has been surcharged "Timor."

UNITED STATES—Ten cent envelopes have appeared with new water-marks.

VENEZUELA—A 20 bolivar, carmine Escullas, of the 1880 issue has appeared.

Just as we go to press we complete arrangements to fill out the unexpired subscription list of THE SOUTHERN COLLECTOR, of Tuskegee, Alabama. Subscribers to the latter paper will receive THE BUCKEYE STATE COLLECTOR for the time of their unexpired subscriptions, to begin with this number.

Mr. W. R. Frazer ex-editor of the *American Philatelist* is now editor of the *Empire State Philatelist*, by the way, we haven't seen a copy of the E. S. P. for some time past.

In our next number we shall probably have a portrait of James Chalmers, the inventor of the adhesive postage stamp.

EXCHANGES.

FREE to all, we reserve the right to refuse any or all exchanges.

Ten dollar copying press, six dollar printing press, type, coins, stamps, Indian relics, curios, Confederate money and stamps, novelties, Confederate bonds, etc., for sale or exchange for U. S. Stamps or the minor coins. H. P. SIMPSON, Tuskegee, Ala.

50 postmarks or foreign stamps for every Special Delivery, Match, Medicine or Local stamp sent me, or 25 for every Department or Revenue. AMOS W. WEIKEL, 1745 Grove St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Minerals, Curiosities & Coins for Minerals, Curios, Fractional and Confederate currency. I also wish to buy Fractional currency for cash. WILL BLIEDUNG, Green Bay, Wis.

EXCHANGE NOTICE.

A glass tube containing 13 specimens of iron ore pulverized, arrow heads, stamps, minerals etc. to exchange. Wanted a fountain pen. FRED. K. ROME, Hudson, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

1 Gold and silver plating battery, good order.
1 Four burner coal oil cook stove (Monitor.)
1 Small dry-plate Photographic out-fit new.
1 5x7 Novelty Printing Press, good order.
1 4x6 Carton Self-Inker, new.
A lot of type, cuts, etc.
1 Card & Paper Cutting Machine, cost \$9.
1 Lead and brass rule cutter, cost \$3.
1 46 in. Rtin. steel spoked bicycle, good.
32 inch Telescope, 32 cal. Revolver.
3½ coin silver Springfield Watch, equal to new, Roller Skates, Scroll Saws and many other articles, Write what you want and what you have for exchange

FRANK M. LYON,
Box 33, Pierceville, Iowa.
Van-Buren Co.

Aladin's Lamp.

Aladin's Lamp is in your hand,
If you but advertise;
Prosperity you may command,
If you are only wise.—
Our columns form a pedestal
On which to place your light;
Its rays may thus be visible
By day as well as night.

Aladin's Lamp will shine for you
If you but advertise
The things you sell or things you do,
It can't be otherwise,
Our terms commend themselves at sight,
And there's no doubting it;
We'll humbly stand and hold the light,
You'll reap the benefit.



E. J. SMITH,

Dealer in

Foreign Postage

S | T | A | M | P | S.

Send for an approval
sheet 33 1/3 % commission
paid agents.

Portsmouth, O.

JOSEPH WIGGLESWORTH

Dealer in

**GENUINE STONE
IMPLEMENTS.**

WILLMINGTON, DELAWARE.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

REMINGTON + REVOLVERS.

Best caliber made (30 Run Fire). These goods
need no good talker to sell them. Over 900 sold in
three months. Only a few left.

Price \$4.50 by mail prepaid. Regular Price \$5.00.

C. F. RICHARDS,

326 W. 20th St. - - NEW YORK City.

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ADVERTISING RATES:

1 in. 30 Cents; 1/2 Column 90 Cents.
2 in. 50 " " 1 " \$ 1.75

1 Page \$3.00.

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Box 481. ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

Always mention THE BUCKEYE STATE
COLLECTOR when answering advertisements.

**THE
CURIOSITY WORLD,**



An Illustrated Monthly de-
voted to Stamps, Coins, Au-
tographs, Indian Relics, Or-
nithology, Oology and all
branches of Natural History.
Sample copy free.

RARE COINS WANTED.
Our new Premium Coin List
contains 24 pages and cover,
over 100 illustrations and
gives our buying prices for
all U. S. and Colonial coins
worth over face. Price 11c.
J. M. HUBBARD, Publ'g.,
Lake Village, N. H.

10 CENTS in Stamps will bring you a large bun-
dle of Reading Matter, Stamp and Coin Papers,
etc., etc. Send at once. Mention paper.

Walter E. Billings,

Box 683.

MARLBORO, MASS.

100 FOREIGN STAMPS,

many varieties for a 4 cent stamp. Agents
wanted to sell Approval Sheets. Collec-
tions bought.

A. E. ASHFIELD,

Box 233

BYE, N. Y.

Philatelic Papers insert this advertisement and
notice for two months and send bill.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A good specimen of a rare and showy mineral
SHELL MARBLE
by mail postpaid 30 Cts. Stamps ex-
changed. ADDRESS:

Fred K. Rome,

HUDSON, New York.

Agent for "Mohawk Standard" 25cts. per
year. Send stamps for sample copy.

P. S.—Reference Editor this paper.

W. + F. + GREANY,

827 BRANNAN STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

Dealer and Collector of American and Foreign coins
and medals, colonial, continental and fractional cur-
rency, confederate Notes and Bonds, also Match,
Medicine and postage stamps.

Agents wanted to sell stamps from sheets, for which
a liberal commission will be allowed. Coins and
Stamps sent on approval to responsible parties. Re-
ference required in all cases. Wholesale selections sent
to dealers on approval. 32 page illustrated catalogue
for stamp. Birds, Egg and Skin list free. Correspond-
ence solicited with dealers and collectors for mutual
benefit.

How to make a Hektograph or Copying
Pad. Takes 60 to 100 Copies one
writing. Only Ten Cents.

E. J. SMITH,

Portsmouth, Ohio.

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IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
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Rare U. S. and Confederate Locals on
the original envelopes and pairs, blocks, etc.
for advanced collectors. Entire envelopes
and postal cards. Stamps wanted for cash
or exchange. Correspondence in *English,*
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AGENTS wanted everywhere who can furnish
satisfactory references.

We give below a List as a Sample of our Prices:

* Bolivia, 1887, 1 c	.05
* Br. Honduras, 1887, 1 sh	.50
* Great Britain, 1887, complete	1.25
* Granada, 1 on 3½	.25
* Madagascar, 1 d	.10
* " 1½	.15
* " 2	.15
* " 3	.20
* " 4	.25
* " 4½	.25
* Br. N. Borneo, 1 c	.04
* " 3 c	.10
* " 25 c	.50
* St. Christopher, 1887, 1 on ½ d.	.15
* Salvador, 1887, 3	.05
" 10	.05
* St. Lucia, 1887, 1	.05
" 3 purple and green	.15

Postage extra on all Orders under 50 Cents.

Send for Retail List of entire Envelopes, Postage
and Revenue Stamps FREE. New Wholesale
List will be ready in August.

Complete PRICED CATALOGUE of Stamps 25 C.



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A New Priced Catalogue of United States
and Confederate Adhesive Stamps, Post
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Exchange List of U. S. Stamps free on
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* ADVANCED COLLECTORS. *

Selections of desirable stamps sent on
approval to reliable parties. Bargains for
collectors always on hand. Price list of
superior packets (25c to \$10.00) sent free.

Guatemala Provisionals, 1886, five varieties
used, 25c to 150c on 1 peso, red, net 75c.

* WHOLESALE. *

New Wholesale Price List will be sent
free upon application, to DEALERS only.
North, South, Central American and West
India stamps a specialty. 100 Mexican
stamps, fine assortment, \$1.00; 100 South
American, many kinds, 85c; 100 West
Indian, well mixed, 75c.; 100 approved
sheets, (fine linen paper.) 35c.

C. H. MEKEEL,
Room 71 Turner Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

CORRESPONDENT Print, Portsmouth, Ohio.

SAMPLE COPY
PLEASE SUBSCRIBE

THE

BUCKEYE STATE COLLECTOR

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR COLLECTORS.

VOL. I.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1887.

No 2.

JAMES CHALMERS.

The Inventor of the Adhesive Postage Stamp.

James Chalmers as originator of the adhesive postage stamp has special claim upon the attention of philatelists, the position which was so long held by Sir Rowland Hill, has been wrested from that so-called postal reformer by Patrick

Chalmers. Who has restored to his fathers name the honor to which it is entitled, James Chalmers was born at Arbroath, Scotland in 1782 and died at Dundee, Scotland in 1853. It was in 1834 that he invented and produced the adhesive stamp for postal purposes precisely on the same principal now in use. 18 months before the penny postage bill was introduced in parliament, James Chalmers sent his plan to the select committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the proposed bill. The



JAMES CHALMERS.

plan of the impressed stamp as proposed by Rowland Hill not finding favor, that of the adhesive was brought forward by its advocates, and became ultimately adopted December 26. 1830. The Mulready envelope proved a failure, but the adhesive stamp saved the penny postage scheme, and still remains indispensable to the commerce of the world, the yearly issue in England

alone now amounting to two thousand millions of stamps to the value of one-half penny and upwards. In addition to a numerous body of the *English* and *American* press, the *ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA* and the *DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY*, the leading biographical works of the day, have now recorded after special investigation, the late James Chalmers the inventor of the

adhesive postage stamp, vice the warper Rowland Hill.

N. B. — At last Rowland Hill has been found to be the originator of something according to the *N. Y. Herald*. He was the originator of the expression "It is d—n hot."

PHILATELIC JOURNALISM.

By F. E. P. L.

I have an idea that this subject has been touched on before, but I do not think it so hackneyed as most matters pertaining to Philately. It has grown wonderfully in the last two or three years

and proportionately with its growth has appeared the good and the bad. Let us look at the good side first. In the first place the representative journals have increased amazingly, both in numbers and in quality. It is a comparatively short time since the journals really worth anything like the subscription price could be counted upon the fingers of one hand, can it be done now?

Along with the old class of writers a new class has sprung up, one that goes beneath the surface and tries to make their articles interesting as well as instructive, leaving the dry husks that not many years ago were of this kind: "Stamps of—" bringing nearly a catalogue of stamps which could be found in any dealers price list.

Another good point about recent journalism is the longer life of these papers. Of course I am referring to those that by their matter deserve and get success. Not many years back philatelic papers started with a glowing prospectus, issued two or three excellent numbers, got enough subscriptions to pay their printing bill and a small balance and then suspended; this was not calculated to inspire subscribers with much trust, and when really good papers started, for want of confidence they fell. But two or three papers started with the intention of forcing confidence by continuing publication whether supported or not, and thus by degrees are restoring some trust to the philatelic public.

Now for the bad points. First the mush room growth of little papers, started almost every month in the year, they do exactly what papers formerly did, come out once or twice and disappear, and, to use a slang phrase, the subscriber's name is Dennis. Some of the old fossil articles still have a chance "Stamps of—". Some papers do nothing but use the scissors and credit nobody but themselves. Still with all these drawbacks Philatelic Journalism is slowly but surely forging ahead.

OUR PREMIUMS.

To every person sending 25 cts. silver for a years subscription, we will give either of the following free of charge:

- A specimen of showy mineral,
- Rare sea curiosity,
- Rare stamp worth 10 cts., or
- Three good receipts worth at least 15c.

All subscriptions begin with current number.

SOCIETY NOTES.

We would be pleased to have a few societies represented in this department and will send the BUCKEYE STATE COLLECTOR free to those who regularly send reports. As an inducement we will enter the Secretary as a paid subscriber on our books.

The Luther Philatelic Society.

Meeting August 5. — Minutes of last meeting read and approved. — E. J. Smith of Portsmouth, O., was proposed as corresponding member. Mr. Smith being a member of A. P. A. it was moved, seconded and carried and elected member. — A communication was read from Patrick Chalmers, Esq. Also some Pamphlets were received from him which were placed in the library. — Several interesting papers on Stamp Collecting were read. Adjourned until August 19.

August 19 — Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved. — Several communications were read. — An article upon "Why collect Revenue Stamps" was read. Remainder of the evening spent with the Auction Sale and Exchanging.

Address all communications to
W. H. VERITY, Sec'y.
Box 119. Luther, Mich.

REVIEW.

The *Stamp Collectors Figaro* for August, contains a full report of the A. P. A. Convention.

The *Philatelic Review* (Rock Island) has suspended during the summer months.

We notice a great improvement in the *Collectors Review*, of Denver.

The *Keystone Kuriosity Kalender* has suspended.

Beginning with the September number, the *Curiosity World* will be issued semi-monthly — on the first and fifteenth of each month.

We have received the following for which the publishers will please accept our thanks: "Mohawk Standard," "Stamp," "Western Philatelist," "Collectors Review," "Quaker City Philatelist," "Agassiz Companion," "Exchanger's Monthly," "Youth's Ledger," "Witch City Philatelist," "Curiosity World," "Stamp Collectors Figaro," "American Numismatist," "Philatelic World," "Collector," "Philatelic Gazette" and "Collectors Aid."

PHILATELIC DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Fred K. Rome, Hudson, N. Y. We desire to exchange with all Philatelic papers. Please send one copy to above address.

Most reprints are nothing more or less than forgeries and as such must be condemned.

H. H. McNamara of Tower, Minn., is endeavoring to organize the "Philatelic Association of America." The dues are to be \$1.25 per year.

C. B. Hill lately of Guatemala, Central America, and now of Chicago is the biggest dealer in postage stamps in the world. He weighs 297 pounds.

With regard to surcharges, collectors should exercise some caution in purchasing; they are particularly warned against surcharges Ceylon, upside down, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Fiji Islands, and likewise against forged postmarks Mauritius.

The state of Illinois claims the proud distinction of embracing within her limits a post office, the receipts of which are the smallest of any in the U. S. The office in question is Solar in Jackson Co., and the Post Masters name is L. Davis. The emoluments of the office as shown by the books of the Department last year were exactly 10 cents.

New Government envelopes of U. S. it is said are to be issued about Sept. 10. In stamped envelopes the 2 ct will be changed from red to green, the 4 ct from green to carmine, the 5 ct from brown to milori blue, the 30 ct from black to Bismarck brown, and the 90 ct from carmine to purple. The design will be the same as now except with the 1, 2, 4, and 5 ct denominations; the heads on these stamps have been reengraved, and have a slightly different appearance from the old stamps, and the ornamentation around them is also slightly different. The new 1ct stamp has appeared and bears the portrait of Benjamin Franklin. It was Ben who said: "Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Why do we not see illustrations of U. S. stamps in our albums and catalogues, as we do the illustrations of those of other countries, is a question collectors sometimes asked themselves. The reason is that this was prohibited by an act of Congress in 1883. Previous to this time it was allowed. It probably was done to prevent forgeries and in a certain sense has been successful.

QUERY.—Will any of your readers please inform me what country the following described stamp belongs to, and whether or not it is used for postal purposes, as I do not find it catalogued by Scott or Durbin.—A. G. E., Phil., Pa.

Description of all denominations.—Color blue, denomination in center, on one side in circle "Magyar Kir," on opposite side "Tavirda," and on bottom "Krajczar," on top a crown.

In France the campaign against forgeries is being vigorously prosecuted by a Government alive to the dangers of allowing forgeries to be made and sold. The *Journal des Debats* says that four persons were lately convicted of manufacturing forged stamps. The chief offender, a working photographer, was sentenced to five years imprisonment, and a fine of 500 Francs. The other prisoner's sentences were inflicted varying from four years to thirteen months imprisonments with fines. Other Governments should follow the example of the French. A little activity on the part of the several Governments and there soon would be an end to all forgery.

Although unknown to many collectors there were nine varieties of the issue of 1857 of U. S.; one set of four varieties have the frame work projecting on four sides and another set of 4 varieties have it reduced to a border on top and bottom, each set is in 4 colors; brown, dark-brown, red-brown and orange-brown. Unused specimens in the 1st set in the first three colors named are worth \$5.00 each, and the last named color \$10.00. Used specimens are half price. In the 2nd set the unused for first three colors are \$2.00 each, and the last \$5.00; used

are half price. The 9th variety has the frame work slightly reduced at top and bottom, the color is brown and the price \$5.00 and \$2.50. These stamps can be told by counting perforations of which there are fifteen.

The following correspondence between J. W. Palmer, "the exterminator of forgeries" and the 3rd Ass't. P. M. Gen'l., may be of interest to the readers of this Journal.

Post Office Dept.—March 26., 1887.
J. W. Palmer, London Eng.

Sir.—Your letter of 27th January last, addressed to the Post Master General enclosing *fac similes* of the newspaper and periodical stamps, and of the \$20 State Dept. stamp of this country, forwarded to you by certain parties in Germany, was duly received. In reply I am directed by the Post Master Genl. to say that by the laws of the U. S. the preparation or sale of such counterfeits is made a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment, and so far as the jurisdiction of the U. S. extends, these laws are strictly enforced. Whether or not the laws of Germany or any other country make the counterfeiting of foreign stamps an offence, I am unable to say; but I think it unquestionable that such a practice is morally wrong, and this Government will therefore at the proper time attempt to have it suppressed wherever it may be known to exist.

The stamps submitted by you are herewith returned with thanks.

Yours Very Resp.

A. D. Hayne, 3rd Asst. P. M. Genl.

REPLY.

Sir:—I am much obliged by the receipt of your letter of March 26., and am pleased to find that my efforts to suppress forgeries of stamps, meet with the approval of your Department. I hope that the result of the attempt of the Government of the U. S. to suppress forgeries of stamps will be successful in foreign countries and especially in Germany.

I am sir your obedient servant

J. W. Palmer.

NUMISMATIC DEPARTMENT.

Edited by - - - - A. W. WEIKEL.

NOTICE.

The address to my exchange in the August number should have been Spring City, Pa. instead of Philadelphia, Pa.

The first American copper cent was coined in 1667, at New Haven, Conn.

The Prince of Naples, it is said, has a collection of rare coins and medals, valued at more than \$40,000.

In 1872 the government of Great Britain appropriated ten thousand pounds for the purchase of coins for the British Museum.

Do not try to clean fine coins or you will ruin them. Keep them wrapped up in tissue paper, and when handling them do so only by the edge.

There were 1,453,000 of the old style nickel five cent pieces coined in 1883, while more than \$3,000,000 of the "V" nickels without the "cents" were issued.

THE U. S. CENT.

1793. During this year was the first that the mint began to coin money as a circulating medium, although there had been pattern pieces etc. struck before, of which I shall try to give a description hereafter. There were three distinct styles and several varieties of dies of the cent of this year.

Chain Cents. On the obverse these cents have a bust, with flowing hair, looking toward the right; with the word "Liberty" above and the date below it. Reverse: In the centre are the words, "One Cent," with "1-100" immediately beneath them, enclosed in an endless chain of fifteen (15) links, that being the number of states then in the Union. "United States of America," is the legend in all but one die, which reads; "United States of Ameri." This is highly prized by collectors, as it is quite rare. The edges have in four sections, alternately a vine and several bars.

Wreath Cents. The obverse has a bust of disheveled hair, flowing freely; beneath the bust, is, in most cases, a sprig of three figs or olive leaves. In a very rare variety the sprig is of shamrock.

The reverse has two half wreaths, fastened at the bottom by a ribbon, immediately beneath is "1-100", "United States of America, is the legend. Both the obverse and reverse sides have a beaded circle around the edge. Many Wreath Cents have the vine and bars,

same as the Chain Cents. One variety has the words, "One Hundred for a Dollar," on the edge.

The last one is the "Liberty Cap Cent." On the edge of all of these cents, are the words "One hundred for a Dollar." Taken altogether they are more bold and striking than any of the preceding, being larger in diameter, the lettering on both sides is larger, and the beaded circles are more bold and sharp, than in the last. On the obverse is a bust with flowing hair, which has a "Liberty Cap" on a pole extending across and behind it. All the 1793 Cents are rare and difficult to obtain in fine condition, and when offered for sale bring high prices.

To be continued.

CONVENTION NOTES.

There were about 30 members present in person.

Over 160 members were represented by proxy.

A handsome 18x22 photo of the convention can be had of the secretary for \$1.50.

It was decided that the Association publish its own organ.

Suitable resolutions in regard to proper recognition of James Chalmers, Esq, as the inventor of the adhesive stamps, were adopted.

A committee was appointed to select some button or badge by which members may be known.

A vote was taken as to where the next convention be held, with the following result:

Boston	123
St. Louis	53
Philadelphia.....	10
New York.....	1

Total number of votes cast 187

The treasurers report shows a cash balance of \$88.06. The total amount of his receipt was \$526, and his disbursements \$437.94.

The next meeting of the convention will be held in Boston, Mass. on the second Monday of August 1888.

The Buckeye State Collector.

E. J. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

One year, post paid.....	25 cts.
Six months "	15 cts.
Sample Copy	Free.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1/2 in. one insertion.....	15 cts.
1 " " "	25 cts.
2 " " "	40 cts.
1 col. " "	\$1.00

SPECIAL RATES on larger and standing advertisements.

Communications on any subject treated in this paper, will be thankfully received.

All advertising matter must be in by the 15th of the month to insure insertion in the next number. Letters of inquiry must contain stamp for reply.

Address all letters to the Publisher

E. J. SMITH, Portsmouth, O.

VOL. I. SEPTEMBER 1887. No. 2.

EDITORIAL.

Owing to non-support, the *Philatelic Journal of Ohio* will not be issued as announced.

We will send the *Buckeye State Collector*, one year to any address for four perfect arrow-heads or for two good spear-heads.

Parties having good articles on stamps, coins, or Indian relics will do well to send them to us, we pay liberally for all we keep.

Messrs. Haddaway Bros. announce that they will shortly publish a magazine containing articles and many facts of interest to Philatelists.

Through the kindness of Mr. F. K. Rome of Hudson, N. Y., we are enabled to present to our readers and patrons a portrait and short history of James Chalmers, the inventor of the adhesive postage stamp.

For the BUCKEYE STATE COLLECTOR.
AN INCIDENT.

C. D. L.

The following incident has never before been in print and consequently will be new to many. A year ago a bright Japanese youth, Tenji Tari, resided in New York City, where he was attending college. In the house where he boarded were two young men of about the same age, who after an acquaintance of some months, took him into their confidence. It seems they had diverted their talent to the dishonest purpose of engraving counterfeit plates of many of the high value, old issues of the U. S. stamps, and had succeeded in obtaining impressions from several. Tari often visited them in their room, which was connected with his by a door; this door being rarely locked.

He was a collector himself, and knowing what would be the result if the stamps were disposed of, with his slight knowledge of chemistry, compounded acids, which during the absence of his friends (?) he spread over the plates, quickly destroying them, and then sought another boarding house.

But the finished stamps were already sold, and now doubtless grace the collections of many young aspirants, who have not yet risen to the dignity of catalogue comparisons and water-marks.

EXCHANGES

FREE to all, we reserve the right to refuse any or all exchanges.

Ten dollar copying press, six dollar printing press, type, coins, stamps, Indian relics, curios, Confederate money and stamps, novelties, Confederate bonds, etc., for sale or exchange for U. S. Stamps or the minor coins. H. P. SIMPSON, Tuskegee, Ala.

50 postmarks or foreign stamps for every Special Delivery, Match, Medicine or Local stamp sent me, or 25 for every Department or Revenue. AMOS W. WEIKEL, Spring City, Chester Co., Pa.

A glass tube containing 13 specimens of iron ore pulverized, arrow heads, stamps, minerals etc. to exchange. Wanted a fountain pen. FRED. K. ROME, Hudson, N. Y.

Minerals, Curiosities & Coins for Minerals, Curios, Fractional and Confederate currency. I also wish to buy Fractional currency for cash. WILL BLIEDUNG, Green Bay, Wis.

100 mixed foreign stamps (50 var.) for a foreign post-card, no Canada—100 var. for an unused foreign post-card. Stamps, coins, relics, books, etc. for same—Lists exchanged—60 var. U. S. Revenues for best offer—A \$1 50 Scotts International Album for 60 cts. W. S. Kinzer, Liberty & St. Bealle Ave. Wooster, O.

25 foreign stamps for every hundred common United States sent me. Send in lots of 500 or more. No less than 500. E. E. Hollingworth, Freeport, Pa.

Stamp dealers and publishers please send catalogues and copies of papers to Freeport Philatelic Society, Freeport, Pa.

"Polished Pearl" mussel shells, rough and polished Buffalo horns, Mound Builders Pottery and all kinds of minerals to exchange for Indian relics, old arms, coins and good curios. Please write, enclosing lists.

FRANK DEAN,
P. O. Box 87. Cambridge Neb.

Many kinds of sea-curiosities to exchange for perfect Indian relics. C. H. VORHEES, 59 East 75 St. New York City.

A Wells Fargo & Co. unused newspaper stamp for every U. S. Officially Sealed stamp or every Navy, Justice, Post Office, [except 3 c] State or Executive Department stamp or for every 100 obsolete [except 3c green] United States stamps. W. H. VERITY, Box 119, Luther, Mich.

50 square cut post-marks, or 75 foreign stamps for every Special Delivery, Math, Medicine or Local stamp sent me, or 25 for every Department or Revenue. A. W. WEIKEL, Spring City, Chester, Co. Pa.

500 names [mostly collectors] for any Justice, State or Executive, Agriculture except 3 ct, Navy except 3 and 6 ct, P. O. except 3, 6, 12, 15 and 30 cts, or for Treasury 7, 25 or 90 cts, or war 7, 10, 24 and 90 cts. An old letter written before the stamp era for any 1869 issue except 2 and 3 ct. S. M. SAVIDGE, Box 472, Pottstown, Pa.

Always mention THE BUCKEYE STATE COLLECTOR when answering advertisements.

Ten Dollar Copying Press and Six Dollar Self-Inking Press for best offers of U. S. Adhesive Stamps.
H. P. SIMPSON,
Tuskegee, Ala.

WANTED SEA-SHELLS, write me
C. L. BOYNTON,
120 Gallia Ave. Portsmouth, O.

Send 2ct. stamp and reference and receive a sheet of rare stamps @ 50 per cent commission. Sheets @ 66 2/3 per cent commission on receipt of 25ct. deposit.
40 var. U. S. Revenues, 25cts, 60 var. 50cts. Price List and unused stamp free! Address all communications to
W. S. KINZER,
Cor. Liberty St. & Bealle Ave, Wooster, Ohio.

MARK YOUR LETTERS
— WITH —

FORD'S RUBBER STAMPS
1 to 5 lines with Ink and Pads,
only 33ct. CIRCULARS FREE.

AGENTS WANTED.

FORD'S STAMP WORKS,
BRISTOL, CONN.

Approval Sheets of good Stamps at 25 per cent discount. Send reference.
S. M. SAVIDGE,
Box 472. POTTSTOWN, PA.

F. E. P. LYNDE,
— DEALER IN —
FOREIGN STAMPS.

Fine Approved Sheets sent on receipt of cash deposit or A I reference particularly fine a-sortment of Persia and Peruvian Stamps. Address:

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P. O. Box 106,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

REMINGTON + REVOLVERS.

Best caliber made (30 Rim Fire). These goods need no good talker to sell them. Over 900 sold in three months. Only a few left.

Price \$4.50 by mail prepaid. Regular Price \$5.00.
C. F. RICHARDS,
326 W. 20th St. - - NEW YORK City.



THE CURIOSITY WORLD,

An Illustrated Monthly devoted to Stamps, Coins, Autographs, Indian Relics, Ornithology, Oology and all branches of Natural History. Sample copy free.

RARE COINS WANTED.

Our new Premium Coin List contains 24 pages and cover, over 100 Illustrations and gives our buying prices for all U. S. and Colonial coins worth over face. Price 11c.

J. M. HUBBARD, Publ'g.,
Lake Village, N. H.

100 FOREIGN STAMPS,

many varieties for a 4 cent stamp. Agents wanted to sell Approval Sheets. Collections bought.

A. E. ASHFIELD,

Box 233 RYE, N. Y.

Philatelic Papers insert this advertisement and notice for two months and send bill.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A good specimen of a rare and showy mineral

SHELL MARBLE

by mail postpaid 30 Cts. Stamps exchanged. Address:

Fred K. Rome,

HUDSON, New York.

Agent for "Mohawk Standard" 25cts. per year. Send stamps for sample copy.

P. S.—Reference Editor this paper.

W. F. GREANY,

827 BRANNAN STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

Dealer and Collector of American and Foreign coins and medals, colonial, continental and fractional currency, confederate Notes and Bonds, also Match, Medicine and postage stamps.

Agents wanted to sell stamps from sheets, for which a liberal commission will be allowed. Coins and Stamps sent on approval to responsible parties. Reference required in all cases. Wholesale selections sent to dealers on approval. 32 page illustrated catalogue for stamp, Birds, Egg and Skin list free. Correspondence solicited with dealers and collectors for mutual benefit.

FREE!!!

To the first person sending a 2 cent stamp and reference for an approval sheet of stamps, at 25 per cent commission, I will give a stamp catalogued at 25 cents.

W. H. VERITY,

Box 119. Luther, Mich.

P. S. A fine approval sheet of stamps sent on receipt of 2 Ct. stamp and promise to return in 10 days.
E. E. HOLLINGWORTH, Freeport, Pa.

COLLECTORS.

10 U. S. Copper Cents	60 Cts
1883 Nickels—V no cents	12
1883 Nickels—old style	13
10 Var. U. S. Revenue Stamps	10
100 Mixed Stamps	03
200 Mixed Stamps	05
1000	18
100 Square Cut Postmarks	07
Red and White Agates. Sets each or 2 for 5	
Trans. " 3 " "	2 " 5
Varrigated " 2 " "	3 " 5
Mixed " " "	3 " 5

These Agates are from Volcanic Bluffs, overlooking Palouse River, Washington Territory.

AMOS W. WEIKEL,
Spring City, Pa.

R. R. BOGERT & CO.,

Room 37 Tribune Building, NEW YORK.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

Postage, Revenue and Telegraph
—STAMPS—

AGENTS wanted everywhere who can furnish satisfactory references.

We give below a List as a Sample of our Prices:

* Bolivia, 1887, 1 c	.05
* Br. Honduras, 1887, 1 sh	.50
* Great Britain, 1887, complete	1.25
* Granada, 1 on 3/2	.25
* Madagascar, 1 d	.10
* " 1 1/2	.15
* " 2	.15
* " 3	.20
* " 4	.25
* " 4 1/2	.25
* Br. N. Borneo, 1 c	.04
* " 3 c	.10
* " 25 c	.50
* St. Christopher, 1887, 1 on 1/2 d	.15
* Salvador, 1887, 3	.05
" 10	.05
* St. Lucia, 1887, 1	.05
* " 3 purple and green	.15

Postage extra on all Orders under 50 Cents.

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Guatemala Provisionals, 1886, five varieties used, 25c to 150c on 1 peso, red, net 75c.

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New Wholesale Price List will be sent free upon application, to DEALERS only. North, South, Central American and West India stamps a specialty. 100 Mexican stamps, fine assortment, \$1.00; 100 South American, many kinds, 85c; 100 West Indian, well mixed, 75c.; 100 approved sheets, (fine linen paper,) 35c.

C. H. MEKEEL,
Room 71 Turner Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

→ * T H E * ←

BUCKEYE STATE COLLECTOR.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR COLLECTORS.

VOL. I.

OCTOBER 1, 1887.

No. 3.

HOW COLLECTING STARTED.

It has often occurred to me if any of the vast number of collectors of relics, stamps, coins, etc. in this country ever wondered how this collecting craze began. I have given the subject much thought and it has developed into magnitudes most startling.

Collecting has existed in some form or other for many centuries. The ancients we are told collected books, and long before Christ came upon the earth there were enormous libraries in the most highly cultivated cities. The great library in Athens and in Rome comprised thousands of volumes written upon parchment and rolled up in the form of immense scrolls. Even as early as the twelfth century there existed in London, England, a small museum in which were gathered the curiosities which the various early English Kings had picked up in their wanderings about the world. This, the beginning of the now enormous Museum of England, was destroyed by fire at one time and it was some years (so history says) before any attempt was made to restore it.

The ideas of the English people regarding fossil animals and relics of the stone age in the seventeenth century were very crude. The bones of a cave bear (*Ursus spelaeus*) were found in a valley near London some two hundred years ago. The size of the bones excited the curiosity of those who found them and a learned doctor residing in the neighborhood was called in to pass an opinion upon them. He constructed from the bones the rough outline skeleton of an enormous giant fifteen feet in height. The bones were riveted together in this unnatural shape and were placed on exhibition. It is actually true that these people did believe they

had found a giant and when French Geologists examined the bones and pronounced them the bones of an extinct animal their investigation was hailed with derision. A similar case occurred in Scotland. This time the bones of an extinct Elk (*Cervus megacerous* or Irish Elk) were found in a peat bog and exhibited in the village as the remains of a great giant. So proud of their "giant" were these people that their shields besides bearing the symbol of their tribe, bore the rude outline of a giant brandishing a huge tree as a club.

But to return to the English museum. When the people founded a free country on American soil, a country to be forever free from the oppressors hand, and even for some period after the Capitol had been established at Washington, collecting was unknown in this country. From time to time there accumulated in the old patent office at Washington, curios, most of which pertained to some noted individual, Washington, Adams, etc. It was not until some years later that Mr. Smithson gave an endowment which placed the National Museum on a footing. From this date 1840 we might safely say that collecting really began in this country. Collectors existed in a small way in various parts of the union long before this. Perhaps some farmer possessed a few peices that he had gathered from time to time upon his farm, or some city boy had been in the country and had found a few arrow heads or fossils from some ravine. But real collecting did not begin until after the Centennial. The wonderful displays in the buildings at Philadelphia attracted world wide attention and gave the collecting of all kinds of relics a boom. The starting of numerous papers all over the country which are devoted to collectors

of all branches, and the enormous correspondence upon this subject were powerful aids.

Since that time, 1876, collecting has grown to be a great craze. You will find collectors among the rich and among the poor. Old men collect, boys still in school and young men in college find pleasure in this occupation.

The writer can say from experience that the happiest days of his life have been spent in the pursuit of his calling viz. Archaeological research. He has followed this occupation all through his college course and besides receiving pleasure from the same has made a comfortable living. And many others will add their testimony as to the pleasure of this occupation to his.

WARREN K. MOOREHEAD,
Columbus, O.

REVIEW.

The *Philatelic Herald* for June has arrived.

The *Museum Bulletin* has disappeared—the *Curiosity World* will fill its "sublist."

The *Collectors Journal* is a new one from New York City.

Texas once more has a Philatelic representative, this time the *Texas Philatelic Journal*.

The *Witch City Philatelist* is one of our best exchanges, though small it is bright and newswy.

The August and September numbers of the *Philatelic Gazette* contains a manual of technical terms of great use to the young collector.

We have received the following papers for which the publishers will please accept our thanks; "Philatelic Herald," "Curiosity World," "Collectors Journal," "Texas Philatelic Journal," "Witch City Philatelist," "Philatelic Gazette," "Herdsman's Miscellany," "Quaker City Philatelist," "Mohawk Standard," "Stamp Collector," "Ex. Monthly," "Philatelic Fortnightly," "Agassiz Companion," "International

Philatelic Advertiser," "Old Curiosity Shop," "Plain Talk," "Western Philatelist," "Philatelic Journal of America," "Philatelic Herald," "Philatelic World," "Youth's Ledger," "Collectors Aid," "Youth's Leisure Hours," "Stamp Collector's Figaro."

OBITUARY.

We are called upon this month to announce to our readers the sad intelligence of the death of that well known stamp dealer and Philatelist, Mr. L. W. Durbin of Philadelphia. Mr. Durbin died of consumption at his residence in Burlington, N. J. August 13, aged 34 years. In 1869 he embarked in the stamp business and continued in it until the time of his death. By reputation he was known to all the stamp collectors of the world. He published the oldest stamp paper in America the "Philatelic Monthly" having published the same for 11 years. He also published 15 editions of the Standard Catalogue and a History of United States Envelopes.

Mr. Durbin has been a collector for over 20 years and was a recognized authority on all subjects for the Philatelist. He was one of the first candidates mentioned for the office of President of the American Philatelic Association and was nominated for same by the Denver, New Milford and Quaker City Societies—also by the N. E. Philatelic Union, but declined to accept the position. At last he was prevailed upon to accept the nomination for treasurer of the same organization and was elected to the same by a large majority. Although not personally acquainted with Mr. Durbin we have had many dealings with him and always found him upright and honorable.

To his wife and two children and his many personal friends we are sure our readers join us in expressing our most heartfelt sympathies.

PHILATELIC DEPARTMENT

Conducted by - - - - FRED K. ROME.

We would again respectfully call the attention of publishers of Philatelic papers to the fact that we desire to exchange with them.

Clipped stamps, torn stamps and dirty stamps have no value. A stamp must be perfect; it is worth more sometimes 10 or 20 times on the original letter or envelope, than when detached. To clip off the perforations is to destroy its value; those who throw away letters or envelopes without looking at the stamps to see if they are rare or common, deserve to go to the poor-house.

The Government of Mexico is giving serious consideration to the subject of cheapening interior postage. Under the new postal treaty with the U. S., Mexico has a right to send letters here for whatever may be the rate for interior postage, but continues the 5 cent rate prescribed by the Universal Postal Union. It is probable that the domestic rate may be lowered below 5 cents if the Government becomes convinced that the Department will not suffer serious loss. Experience shows that cheaper postage tends to a marked increase in correspondence.

Rare Stamps.—The hobby of collecting out of the way postage stamps threatens to drive all other "fates" and "fads" altogether out of the field. How absorbing the passion has become may be easily shown.—For a Tuscan stamp of earlier date than 1860 (says the "Vossische Zeitung") Hardonn, a french dealer, offers 400 francs. The same person has a customer at 2000 francs for an 1847 stamp of the Island of St. Mauritius.—[*N. Y. Herald.*]

We have received from Mr. J. J. Casey of N. Y. City his catalogue of the auction sale of the Cunningham collection, which took place in N. Y. City Sept. 22. The collection was composed solely of U. S. stamps and comprised some 670 lots. Mr. Casey's 13th sale will take place in New York City early in October.

The surcharged stamps of South Bulgaria (formerly known as Eastern Roumelia) are rather curious and rare. On the proclamation of the Union of East Bulgaria with Roumelia, the Roumelian stamps were surcharged with the figure of a lion rampant. They were issued at Philippopoli in September 1885 and were in use only 2 days; they were then succeeded by a second issue surcharged with a lion and the words "South Bulgaria" in Russian characters. Two weeks after these were also withdrawn and both issues are rather rare and extremely interesting from a historical point of view. The stamps of Bulgaria are now used in Eastern Roumelia.

What is generally called a provisional stamp, is one that has been temporarily issued to meet some sudden and unexpected demand—sometimes through a particular value, being sold out before a fresh supply could be got ready and sometimes on account of an alteration in postage rates. These provisionals are generally made by overprinting or surcharging a low value upon a higher and as their use is generally limited to a short period, they are in most cases extremely difficult to procure.

In the western states grooved axes are far more abundant than celts or ungrooved axes. It is far different though in the little state of Delaware. Rare as stone relics are in Delaware there have been quite a number of grooved axes found, but celts are scarce, exceedingly so. About two or three weeks ago, a man found a perfect specimen near Claymont in the northern part of the state. This celt is small in size, being but about four inches long by two inches wide, and is made of a variety of mottled granite. It was promptly purchased by Mr. Wigglesworth of Wilmington.

Mr. Robert C. H. Brock of Philadelphia has been appointed editor of the *American Philatelist*.

NUMISMATIC DEPARTMENT

Edited by - - - A. W. WEIKEL.

Contributions and answers solicited from all "Eds." of papers sending copies will receive due notice in this column. Address, A. W. Weikel, Spring City, Chester Co., Pa.

The two cent piece was first issued in 1864.

To make a penny go a long way, draw it out into 5,700 feet of wire as was lately done in Scotland.

The oldest Paper Money in existence.

The oldest bank note in existence is said to be one now preserved in the Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburg. Its date corresponds to 1399 B. C. and was issued by the Chinese Government. As early as 2897 B. C., so-called bank notes were current in China under the name of "flying money." This note bears the name of the Imperial Bank, date and number of issue, and the signature of a mandarin, and contains a list of the punishments to be inflicted for forgery of notes. This relic of 3,200 years ago was probably written by hand, as the earliest record of printing among the Mongolians was 160 A. D., when the use of wooden tablets was introduced into China.

Curious recognition of a Coin.

Near Central Park there lives a woman who occupies a comfortable apartment and seems to possess a competence. She rises late and has her breakfast sent daily from a neighboring cafe. To the waiter she is liberal, tipping him frequently. Not long ago, this waiter when passing along Third Avenue, was accosted by a beggar woman, wretchedly dressed, repulsively ugly and squalid. The waiter gave her a mutilated coin and the beggar thanked him volubly. The next day the waiter received the same mutilated coin from the woman to whom he carried breakfast. He was astounded and could not believe that the woman who tipped him in so regal a manner, and the the wretched beggar of the avenue, were one and the same

person. He concluded to experiment; marking a coin he took a position on the avenue and soon the same woman that had begged of him the night before asked him for alms. He gave her the marked piece of money and two days afterwards he received it from the woman of apartments when she paid for her breakfast. He then accused her of mendacity. She, discovering that she was cleverly caught, laughed and said: "We both take tips, you and I." The waiter relished the joke and continued to serve her. She continues to tip him and to prey upon the public.

The U. S. Cent. (Continued.)

1794. The cent of this year in general, resembles the "Liberty Cap Cent" of 1793. It is not quite as large in diameter, but is a trifle thicker and has a serrated milling, instead of the beaded border, on both sides. The slight variations, which have afforded such an interesting study to coin collectors, were the result of the many dies used during the year. In date one of them resembles its predecessor almost exactly, and in others the bust, letters, figures, cap, pole etc. vary in size and position. One of them is the exact counterpart of the cent of 1795, while several of them are very nearly like it. The greatest difference between the main issues of 1794 and '95, being, that in the latter year, the two or more adjoining hairs, appear to be plaited together just before the end. The lower plait of the cent of 1795 also makes less of a hook at the end. Reverse: in one the most notable difference is the absence of a dividing line in the fraction, and in another, a ring of eighty-nine (89) very small stars arranged around the periphery. These varieties are both quite rare.

1795. Of the cent of this year we have the lettered and unlettered edge. The unlettered edge, in accordance with a law changing the standard for the future, is the lighter in weight. Of this year the cents with the lettered edges are more rare than those without the lettering.

To be continued.

The Buckeye State Collector.

E. J. SMITH, EDITOR.

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Communications on any subject treated in this paper, will be thankfully received.

All advertising matter must be in by the 25th of the month to insure insertion in the next number.

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E. J. SMITH, Portsmouth, O.

VOL. I. OCTOBER 1887. No. 3.

Entered at the Post Office of Portsmouth, as SECOND CLASS mail Matter.

EDITORIAL.

We have received the catalogue of Dr. M. Vedel, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Mr. H. P. Simpson of Tuskegee, Ala. has our thanks for a box of curios etc.

Owing to lack of space we are obliged to omit our exchange column this month.

The Amer. Phil. Record has suspended—a complete volume consisting of two numbers.

Messrs. Hadlaway Bros. inform us, that owing to a "pied" form the r pamphlet will not be issued.

In reply to "A. G. E" Philadelphia, would say that the stamps he describes are Hungarian revenues, and are not used for postal purposes. W. B. Symmers, Atlanta, Ga.

Parties desiring a fine and showy mineral should read Mr. F. K. Rome's "ad" elsewhere in this issue.

It is said that Mr. Gunther the autograph man of Chicago, owns the table, on which Grant and Lee signed the terms of surrender at Appomattox. He paid \$1,000 for it.

The Southern Collector of Hickory, Miss. has turned over its subscription list to this paper. Subscribers to the latter paper will receive the BUCKEYE STATE COLLECTOR for the time of their unexpired subscriptions.

Great interest was manifested over the D. L. C. L.'s stamp exhibit at the Colorado exposition. This is the first exhibit of the kind ever held in this country. It is to be hoped that there will be more of them.

FOR THE BUCKEYE STATE COLLECTOR.

What shall we collect?

By QUETZAL.

It has now been decided by advanced and experienced philatelists that it is out of the question to try and collect the stamps of all countries and the day of the specialist has arrived. Many are in the position that they desire to become specialists, but what country or countries to adopt is the question.

Let us see if we can put any light on the subject. Of course all American collectors will take their native land, and indeed they have a very extensive field there; it is said the "Charity begins at home" and I think we can say that Philately begins at home also as the United States leads the world in the matter of postage stamps.

Some collectors who desire a much larger scope adopt America, others North America, and almost every country has some attractive features. There are a large number of stamp issuing countries that are rather insignificant in the matter of importance when we think of all the countries in the world, and these I think are the ones that we should reject. I refer to the many small islands and British Possessions.

I would advise all American collectors to stick to this continent, of course keep the United States in the lead. Central America is at present very easy to complete and its stamps are very attractive. Complete what countries you can and do not attempt to collect a country whose stamps it is impossible to complete.

P. S.

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P. S.—Reference Editor this paper.

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 Packet No. 16 contains 8 varieties of medicine stamps. Price 25 cents.
 Packet No. 17 contains 20 varieties of medicine stamps. Price \$1.00
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 Packet No. 19 contains 100 mixed document stamps. Price 75 cents.
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BUCKEYE STATE COLLECTOR.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR COLLECTORS.

VOL. I.

NOVEMBER 1887.

No. 4.

For the BUCKEYE STATE COLLECTOR.

FORT KEOGH, MT. TER., OCT. 22. '87.

I note quite an interesting article in the October number of *Common Sense* by George Moore, about "Indians and Mound Builders." While I cannot *positively* separate the Indians from the Mound Builders, yet do I think that some evidence we have up here in the far Northwest goes far to prove that they were two distinct races, and separated by a space of time which makes the present race of North American aborigines a comparatively modern people.

Some fragments of pottery recently picked up on the Crow Indian Reservation, consisting of fine gravel and sand on the inside with an outside coating of fire-clay and limestone, exhibiting as they do a marvelous degree of skill in their manufacture, are undoubtedly the work of some pre-historic race who inhabited this country long before the advent of the Crows or any other Indians. Neither the Crows nor any other Indians in this latitude possess the art of making pottery, nor do the traditions of any of the tribes explain the secret. One vase picked up by a gentleman of Billings is a vessel of quart capacity and almost in a state of complete preservation. Round about the spot are evidences of decayed and demolished mounds. The Badger Mound Builders of Wisconsin may not have been Indians, although there are in Northern Montana and Southern Assinaboid many mounds, which upon being cut into, revealed the sepulchers of red men, with numerous weapons of war and other paraphernalia spread indiscriminately about upon the ground. Effigies of strange animals built on a gigantic scale are occasionally stumbled upon in this section, and that the mastodon once roamed over these plains or lived amidst the dense forests is now

proved beyond all question. A knee-joint of a mastodon was recently found in the valley of the Musselshell River, and only last month other gigantic specimens of this extinct mammal, in the shape of fossilized bones, was found in the Powder River country.

The Bad Lands of Dakota and Southern Montana are full of such curiosities which show that pre-historic animals if not pre-historic man certainly lived in the Northwest. Still another series of mounds opened in Dakota exhibited besides innumerable human bones, such articles as necklaces of pearly shells, strange weapons, and other remarkable things. Probably the trinkets found their way north by way of the Mississippi as articles of trade from the Gulf of Mexico. This is comparatively a new and unexplored country; but when the Northwest shall have been fully investigated, settled up and thoroughly known, it is very probable that we shall find unlimited proofs that primeval man lived and died ages ago, before even the Indians were a people.

J. M. T. PARTELLO.

THE U. S. CENT.

By A. W. WEIKEL.

"Jefferson Head Cent." A Cent bearing the date of 1795, is found in a few collections, that is quite different from all other cents. The hair, which is much finer, is brushed out nearly straight; the lowest lock however, being shaped like the letter "S" laid on its side. The profile and the high cheek bones suggest those of an Indian; but many collectors imagine a resemblance to the portrait of Thomas Jefferson, and so it is generally known as the "Jefferson Head Cent." Reverse: The execution of the reverse is equally as striking as

that of the obverse. The stems are finer, and the berries smaller and more numerous than in any other U. S. Cent. The leaves, also, are longer, and ribbon bow has three instead of two turns. It is very rare, its origin being a mystery. Many think it is a counterfeit, while others claim it was a pattern piece.

1796. A "Liberty Cap" cent was made this year. During this year a new style of obverse was made, which was also used in 1797 and 1798. The bust is draped for the first time. A fillet on the back of the head is revealed by its bow. The hairs end in curls, one on the cheek, two on the neck, and several others behind. The "Liberty Cap", and lettering on the edge, is omitted, and never again appears on the American Cent. Neither of the cents of 1796 are very rare, one being about as plentiful as the other. The "Liberty Cap," is much less seldom seen in an uncirculated condition, than the other, and will command about double the price of the other, if in that condition.

To be continued.

REVIEW.

The *International Collector* is a credit to its publishers.

The *Eastern Philatelist* is announced from Fitchburg, Mass.

The *Philatelic Fortnightly* comes to us in a greatly improved condition.

Number one of the *Phil. Journal of Ohio*, to hand, though not just what we expected. We wish it success.

We have received the following papers for which the publishers will please accept our thanks: "Collectors Aid," "Witch City Philatelist," "Philatelic Journal of America," "Philatelic Journal of Ohio," "Agassiz Companion," "Curiosity World," "Niagara Falls Phil," "Mohawk Standard," "Collector," "International Collector," "Old Curiosity Shop," "Toronto Philatelic Journal," "Stamp Collector's Figaro," "Youth's Ledger," "Quaker City Philatelist," "International Philatelic Advertiser," "Stamp," "Ex. Monthly," "Yankee Trader," "Enterprise," "Phil. Fortnightly," "Youth's Review," "Hawkeye Midget," "Youth's Leisure Hours," "American Phil.," "Common Sense."

For the BUCKEYE STATE COLLECTOR. Philately's Fascination.

By QUETZAL.

I recently noticed in one of our representative magazines a most excellent article by a well known philatelist from which I quote the following: "He became possessed with a fascination for our hobby, which once experienced is seldom gotten rid of".

I recently came across such a forcible example of this, that I feel warranted in giving the readers of the *Collector* the illustration. About a year ago, I was introduced to a young gentleman who happened into my office, and while chatting with me he glanced over the table picked up a copy of a prominent philatelic journal which I had been reading. He enquired as to the nature of the publication, and on being informed that it was devoted to stamp collecting, he said: "Why I used to have a fine collection of several thousand varieties some ten years ago, but it began to be so expensive that I gave it to a friend".

I assured him that there were a great many others in the same fix and expressed my regret at his giving up the pastime, and hoped that he would see fit to take it up again. Nothing more was said, but his calls became more frequent and each time he asked for the latest "stamp paper," and I was very glad to grant his request. Gradually he evinced more and more interest in the subject, and having a goodly quantity of ready cash, (a thing which is unknown to some of us) he finally invested a considerable amount in a stock of stamps which is now a very large and valuable one. He seemed particularly attracted with United States Revenues and his private collection of these beautiful stamps is now excelled by a very few.

Thus a now prominent dealer was allowed to fossilize for 15 years but was brought back to the fossilize "fascination for our hobby which once experienced is seldom gotten rid of."

Brother Thomas has enlarged and greatly improved his fine paper *Common Sense*.

Brief Jottings Boiled Down

By ROMEO.

The Rev. R. B. Earee, British chaplain at Berlin, Germany, and author of "Album Weeds," is without doubt one of the most expert judges of counterfeit stamps living.

The "Briefmarken Journal," of Leipzig makes one of its leading features the illustrations in the original colors, of all the new issues, a plan by the way, which could be followed with great benefit by some of our so-called leading cotemporaries in this country.

It is not known by collectors generally that the old U. S. 3 ct. stamp is still issued by this government, but to the larger offices only, its color has been changed from green to vermilion.

The Auction sale of the collection of G. B. Mason took place in New York City Oct. 13th, and comprised many rarities among which was a Mulready envelope proof on India paper.

Mr. Pat Chalmers has issued a pamphlet, entitled the "American Philatelic Association and the adhesive Postage Stamp" which contains the proceedings of the A. P. A. regarding his father as the inventor of same.

The highest price ever obtained for a single U. S. envelope was \$200 which was for an 1853 3c., incorrect in shape and size.

The Library of Pres. Tiffany of St. Louis is the largest in existence on stamps etc. It consists of 700 bound volumes, also some 1200 extracts relating to the P. O. and its history.

By recent regulation of the P. O. Dept. now in effect, all 4th class matter must have only the writing or printing (on the face or surface of such packages of anything) necessary for the address, and the name of the sender preceded by the word "from"

The P. M. at Barneget N. J. gives a report of the state of affairs in the P. O. there, and in this way: "For the last three weeks our office has been run as best it could for three reasons. I have been home, sick, suffering from a stroke

of paralysis. The Ass't. P. M. has been sick with asthma, while the clerk has just died, and a new one is on hand to be broken in."

Judge H. T. Ellett who died while on the platform at the reception of Pres. Cleveland at Memphis, Tenn., October 14 h, was Postmaster General of the Confederate States of America under Jefferson Davis during the late war.

Ashley River South Carolina.

The above is one of the best localities for fossils in the south eastern part of the United States. Close to the banks of the river there are deep pits, from which is taken a variety of marl, which is taken north and crushed, then used as a phosphate. In this marl are found many fossils among which are shark's teeth and vertebra, clams and shell impressions. A few small oysters are also found but are very rare. When these pits were first worked it was no trouble at all to find two hundred shark's teeth or a dozen vertebra in a half day, but they are gradually becoming scarcer every day. They used to be dull at: teeth \$1.50 per hundred and vertebra 25 cents apiece, but they readily sell at present at \$8.00 per hundred for the teeth and 60 cents apiece for the vertebra. They are sold in large quantities to curiosity dealers in the north.

A very large number of small fossil clams are found and are sold by dealers at 5 cents each for the small ones and 15 cents each for the large ones. The large clams are seldom larger than 2½ inches across the top.

There is a movement afoot to organize a new stamp society, to be called "The Ohio Philatelic Association." It is to be hoped that it will be a success. We for our part are always willing to do anything that will advance Philately. Circulars will be mailed to all Ohio collectors sending their name and address to either E. J. Smith, Portsmouth, O. or W. S. Kinzer, Wooster, O. Send us your name to help the noble cause along.

Wisconsin as a Field for Archaeologists.

Wisconsin is known to have been inhabited by numerous and very powerful tribes of Indians from an early period. In Rock River (so famous as the birth place of Black Hawk, who figured so prominently in the Indian War of 1834) numerous relics have been found, all of the largest size and of the finest workmanship. The writer with several others opened a cane-shaped mound several years ago in Rock County about one hundred feet from the river. After digging about two hours without finding anything, we finally gave it up. I went back a month afterwards and after digging two feet farther down, I found about two dozen arrow-heads, besides one fine grooved axe, several large spears and one or two celts; considering the amount of labor expended on my second visit, I felt well paid for my trouble. Waskong Lake in Rock Co. has been celebrated for years for the amount of arrow and spear-heads, etc. found on its shores. Mounds are very numerous all along the river from the lake to the river's mouth at Rock Island, Ill. Dodge and Dane Counties are also noted for large quantities of specimens found there every year. I saw a pipe found in a mound in Dane Co., that weighed 4 pounds. It probably was intended also to be used as a tomahawk, as the head or opposite part from the bowl was six inches long and had a very sharp edge. This pipe was made of granite of a pink and black color. One peculiarity concerning the arrow-heads found in Wisconsin is their large size. After years spent in careful collecting in most all counties of the state and among all the hundreds of arrow-heads collected in that time, not one in one hundred was less than an inch and a half in length.

GEORGE MOORE.

Relics of the War.

The Albany *Argus* says: "Mr. N. B. Chapman, the affable stamp clerk at the postoffice, was astonished yesterday when a purchaser turned over quite a

bundle of the old fashioned "shinplasters," in exchange for stamps. The amount in all was \$1.16, and it was made up of the denominations of three, five, ten and fifteen cents, of the queer little issues of 1862 and 1863. This war-time fractional currency is quite rare now, and the peculiarity of those Mr. Chapman received were their remarkable freshness. Some had, apparently, never been folded, and all looked as if they were fresh from the presses. They were presented by a gentleman, who said his wife had treasured them for years, but had at last tired of having them around the house. It would be interesting to know how much money of these old-time denominations is still locked up in the form of mementoes and curiosities.

For Coin Collectors.

For the information of numismatists, collectors of coins, coin dealers, etc., Director of the U. S. Mint Kimball has prepared a circular giving definition of technical terms used in Mint regulations, and other useful explanations of coinage matters. A coin is said to be "proof" when it is specially struck by hand-press, instead of by steam-press, from a polished planchet, and a "proof set" is a complete set of proofs of current coins. A "pattern piece" is an early specimen or proof from a newly adopted coinage die or dies. An impression in soft metal to test an experimental die is called a "trial piece." When a piece is struck from regular dies on experimental metal or alloy, or from experimental dies with experimental legends, devices or designs, it is denominated an "experimental piece." Trial and experimental pieces, struck for Mint purposes only, cannot be issued, circulated or sold. Pieces popularly known as restrikes, false metal pieces and metallic replicas or copies are prohibited by the Revised Statutes. Proof and pattern pieces are sold by the Superintendent of the Mint. The Superintendent will furnish, without charge, a pattern piece to any incorporated numismatic society in the U. S. In such cases, if the pattern be in gold or silver the value of the metal will be required.

The Buckeye State Collector.

E. J. SMITH, EDITOR.

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E. J. SMITH, Portsmouth, O.

VOL. 1. NOVEMBER 1887. No. 4.

Entered at the Post Office of Portsmouth, as SECOND CLASS Mail Matter.

EDITORIAL.

Mr. G. D. Morris has removed from Pittsburg, Pa. to Gambier, O.

The present membership of the A. P. A. is 306—let the good work go on.

Mr. W. M. Clemens, of Jamestown, N. Y. has removed to San Diego, Cal.

W. K. Moorehead has sold his stock of Indian relics etc. to Joseph Wigglesworth.

We think Lieut. Partello would make a good Treasurer and W. H. Lightstone is our man for Secretary.

Our readers would do well to look carefully over our advertising columns. Our advertisers are all reliable, and parties purchasing of them are sure of satisfaction.

In answer to many inquiries we will say that it is impossible to furnish No. 1 of the BUCKEYE STATE COLLECTOR.

The A. P. A. is arranging for a philatelic exhibit at our next convention at Boston. This is certainly good news.

A few volumes of the *Southern Collector* of Tuskegee, Ala., for sale at this office. Price 25 cents per volume of four numbers.

A society of archaeologists is now spoken of. Such a society would be of great benefit to its members, and all collectors of stone implements, whether young or advanced would do well to join.

Mr. S. B. Bradt, the present Secretary of the Association has withdrawn his resignation at the solicitation of the Board of Officers and a large number of members, and therefore that office is not vacant.—*American Philatelist*.

Mr. Thomas Cleneay, of Cincinnati, O., who died a short time since was an enthusiastic coin collector. His collection is said to have been one of the largest in the United States. It is now in the vaults of the Lafayette National Bank. He was also somewhat of an archaeologist.

The Board of officers of the A. P. A. have made the following appointments: Exchange Detector, R. Wuesthoff; 1st Assistant Purchasing Agent, H. O. Harris; 2nd Assistant Purchasing Agt., Chas. Muecke; Literary Board, R. C. H. Brock, W. A. McCalla and W. C. Stone.

It will be noticed in this number that we come out in a new form; several changes having been made. In abolishing the departments we think it is for the good of our paper and shall in place of the departments give each month 1 or 2 extra articles. Mr. Weikel will continue to contribute to our journal while Mr. Rome will act as an associate editor.

"Geodes."

By E. P. NEWCOMER.

A geode is a hollow shell of stone usually of quartz, found in various rocks and usually lined with crystals pointing to the centre. These crystals are nearly always of quartz, but sometimes of amethystine. Besides quartz crystals, others of calcareous spar, analcim etc., are found in the cavities of geodes.

In the rapids of the upper Mississippi River some of the most remarkable specimens of this kind are found loose in the quartz geodes, in the low stages of water. They are externally rough and unsightly of light brown color and of all sizes up to 12 inches in diameter. When broken they present beautiful groups of quartz crystals.

In the geodes, water is sometimes found holding the silicic acid in solution and making with it a milky looking mixture. The silicic acid has been known to suddenly form into delicate crystals as the water evaporates. Such geodes were at one time abundantly found on Brier Creek, in Scriven or Burke County, Georgia, in a rock composed of hornstone and jasper; it is said that the milky fluid contained in them was used by the inhabitants as a paint or white wash.

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Will exchange a 32 caliber revolver for stamps or coins. P. F. O'Keefe, Mansfield Valley, Pa

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25 foreign stamps for every hundred common United States sent me. Send in lots of 500 or more. No less than 500. E. E. Hollingworth, Freeport, Pa.

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A Wells Fargo & Co. unused newspaper stamp for every U. S. Officially Sealed stamp or every Navy, Justice, Post Office, (except 3 c) State or Executive Department stamp or for every 100 obsolete [except 3c green] United States stamps, W. H. VERITY, Luther, Mich. Box 119,

50 square cut post-marks, or 75 foreign stamps for every Special Delivery, Match, Medicine or Local stamp sent me, or 25 for every Department or Revenue. A. W. WEIKEL, Spring City, Chester, Co. Pa.

500 names [mostly collectors] for any Justice, State or Executive, Agriculture except 3 ct, Navy except 3 and 6 ct, P. O. except 3, 6, 12, 15 and 30 cts, or for Treasury 7, 25 or 90 cts, or war 7, 10, 24 and 90 cts. An old letter written before the stamp era for any 1869 issue except 2 and 3 ct. S. M. SAVIDGE, Box 472, Pottstown, Pa.

100 mixed foreign stamps (50 var) for a foreign post-card, no Canada—100 var for an unused foreign post-card. Stamps, coins, relics, books, etc, for same—Lists exchanged—60 var. U. S. Revenue for best offer—A \$1 50 Scotts International Album for 60 cts. W. S. Kinzer, Liberty & St. Beale Ave, Wooster, O.

I will send a large pack of illustrated papers for 5 good arrow dart, or interesting book for Indian hammer or axe. All kinds of Indian relics wanted. G. W. DUER, Millersburg, O.

"The New Packet"

contains 35 foreign postage stamps all different, only 5cts. per packet, postpaid 100 foreign stamps free to first person answering this advertisement, E. P. NEWCOMER, Ida Grove, Ida Co., Iowa.

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RELIC COLLECTORS.

Three months ago I issued a thirty paged Handy Book for Collectors. This book was profusely illustrated and met with a large sale. 16,000 copies were issued. The papers complimented the work and Collectors were pleased with it. Of the 16,000 issued only 700 are left.

As I expect to start a large relic store in Philadelphia in a year or sooner, I wish to dispose of these books and get out a copy somewhat smaller in size. The books contain illustrations and descriptions of implements in copper, clay, stone, bone, flint and slate. The information is gathered from personal work in field and mound searches and is reliable. The price, 10ct. each (by mail) brings this work within the reach of all. Send for one before all are gone.

W. K. Moorehead, Xenia, Ohio.

P. S.

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P. S.—Reference Editor this paper.

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BUCKEYE STATE COLLECTOR.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR COLLECTORS.

VOL. I.

DECEMBER 1887.

No. 4.

5

COLLECTIONS.

In a recent issue of a collector's journal a gentleman, who understands his business, in writing an article on collections, insists on collectors doing away with the idea of one particular "hobby," which I think is right and is the best plan for an attractive and interesting collection. My aim is to have the greatest variety of curiosities, but the bulk of my collection consists mainly of Indian relics and Mound Builders tools. My collection is displayed in a well lighted room especially adapted for that one purpose and used as such.

My Indian implements such as axes, celts, drills, spear-heads, pestles, mortars, scrapers, pipes, ornaments and all rare pieces are displayed on a table with steps five inches high and 12 inches deep and with proper judgement in placing them, they show off to a fine appearance. Anyone wishing to make such a table can use their own judgement as to the length and space for it will permit. Many collectors have their arrow-heads shown in boxes or on heaps on tables and are of not much consequence as to a display. I have mine arranged on long tables in rows made especially for them; sizes and colors to suit the taste and to the general visitor attracts more attention than any one other table in my cabinet. I have a fine assortment of minerals which adds greatly to a collection and is quite a benefit and source of information.

In another portion of my cabinet I have a curiosity table, which space forbids a detailed enumeration, but may be found anything from a shark's and alligator's tooth to the old family bible (200 years old, my great-great-grandmother's) or a six shooter carried in the Mexican war.

I might continue to name over a hundred or more of rare and valuable mementoes such as autographs, old coins, fractional currency, old papers, war relics, battle axes, but will close by urging and to advise anyone that by starting a collection an untold amount of pleasure as well as useful information may be derived.

G. U. DUER,
Millersburg, O.

Are the Indians Decendants of Mound Builders?

In reading J. M. I. Partello's article in your last issue, I should like to make a little explanation of my article in *Common Sense*. In the first place, in saying I never saw any evidence to separate the Mound Builders from the Indians. I did not mean that the Mounds were made by the Indians of to-day, but that in my opinion the Indians were direct decendants of the Mound Builders. I think the Indians are a remnant of a once powerful and civilized people now reduced to a handful. I agree with Mr. Partello in saying that the present Indians know nothing of the Art of making pottery as fine and of the same materials, as that found on the Crow Reservation, but how long would it take a nation reduced by wars, pestilence and degradation to lose the arts of what civilization they once had. The Indians are falling back in the arts of civilization instead of advancing. Several theories are given to account for the origin of Indians. One is that they are decendants of the Jews; another that they came from Tartary at a very early date, but were preceded by the Mound Builders who were, when they became extinct.

Be this as it may, in all the mounds I have opened, the same implements,

arrow-heads etc., were there precisely the same (except of better workmanship) as the surface-finds acknowledged to be relics of the Indians.

GEORGE MOORE.

Journalism vs. Philately.

By F. E. P. H.

I do not think that there is a single branch of collecting that is a butt for so much ridicule as the science, or whatever you may choose to call it, of Philately. It is the favorite butt of every aspiring young man who wants to make his name as a satirist or for a reporter or writer when he has to fill space. It has been called a mania, a craze, a folly, in fact everything that the English language has in the form of derogatory epithets; in fact the latest is that it is a disease. Why should this be so? Probably one of the reasons is its youth. All the other kinds of collections, ologies and atelys are of a much older age and probably their age saves them. But have the newspaper men who are so fond of calling themselves journalists any other reasons for doing so besides age. Again until comparatively recently the big majority of Philatelists or those who made the most noise were boys. The older collectors say less and think more. Not that I intend for one instant to throw a stigma on the young Philatelist who is really interested in his collection and works to that end, but I refer to the kind to whom it really is a craze, namely, those who take it up for a year or so, tire of it, and sell out. When a newspaper man does try to write seriously of the "craze," what a botch he makes of it. One specimen of his work will suffice to illustrate: "Have you the 24 green Alsace," says a boy; "What does it cost?" "One dollar," says the dealer. Why should Philately be a mania, craze etc. any more than Numismatics, and yet nothing is said when a numismatist pays a large sum for an 1804 dollar, but when a philatelist pays two or three dollars for a ninety cent 1869 unused, a howl goes up about a

wilful waste of money. Why should it be, the 1804 dollar is intrinsically worth but \$1 and the 90 cent 1869 is worth 90 cents. It merely will be kept up by these writers until some new kind of collecting takes some importance, when they will branch off and amuse themselves with that. Let them blackguard it all they desire; it will not kill it or even hurt it. Long live Philately.

For the BUCKEYE STATE COLLECTOR.

THE U. S. CENT.

By A. W. WEIKEL.

1797. There was no change of any importance, made during this year.

1798. This year a slight change was made in the obverse, the curls being given a different termination from those of 1796, 1797 and the early part of 1798. This device was continued until 1807, inclusive.

Reverse: With the exception of some slight variations, probably unintentional, if not actual mistakes, the reverse remained unchanged until the same time, (1807)

Of these variations the following may be mentioned; in 1797 and 1802 some are found without stems to the wreaths, while in one, only one stem is found. In 1801 and 1802 some instead of having the fraction 1-100, have 1-000.

One variety of the cent of 1802 has "United," instead of "United," and in one instance, in 1796 we find "Liberty." instead of "Liberty."

1808. The design this year was entirely new. The head faced to the left and had six stars to the right and seven to the left of it, with a band inscribed with the word "Liberty," tied across it, the hair being curled gracefully below the bands on the reverse. With a point between and a line below, are the words "One Cent" in two lines, entirely surrounded by a wreath, the ends of which are tied together. This style continued until and including 1814.

1815. During this year no cents were coined at the U. S. Mint.

Brief Jottings Boiled Down.

By ROMEO.

In the November number of the P. J. of A. is an article on the seizing of some foreign mail at Baltimore, of a resident stamp dealer. Appropos of this case, a parallel case came up at Troy, N. Y. a few weeks ago. Mr. Geo. F. Stein of G. F. Stein & Co., stamp dealers, received a package of canceled stamps, and as they were marked to be opened at the Post Office, Mr. Stein disclosed the contents to P. O. Inspector Rourke. He took them to Albany, but returned them the next day, as the package contained nothing upon which duty could be levied. A postal regulation provides that all parcels from foreign parts when so marked, must be opened at the delivery office by the recipient in front of the U. S. Custom Inspector.

Since the government began in 1851 to sell stamped envelopes, there has been a steady increase in the amount required each year until the government has for several years been selling more envelopes than all other producers combined. Last year 279,000,000 stamped envelopes were sold.

A parcel post has been arranged between New York and Jamaica.

Aaron Swarts, a well known citizen of New York City, died at his residence Nov. 21., aged 77 years. Mr. Swarts was the first man in New York city to organize and conduct a private post-office system. The feature became so popular after a short time that he ultimately found himself in charge of a very well appointed office containing many letter boxes and employing over 30 carriers. Stamps were sold and a general post office carried on the same as now. Mr. Swarts conducted this business with success for about fifteen years. Shortly before the breaking out of the civil war, the office was abolished by order of the U. S. Government, because it made serious inroads in the regular post-office work. He fought the order in the U. S. Courts, but was finally defeated. Mr. Swarts started in business between 1845

and 1846. In 1846 he issued three different stamps; one contained a portrait, I believe of President Harrison and the inscription, "Swarts' Rough and Ready City Post Dispatch." A second and trifle smaller stamp, contained a portrait of the "Father of Our Country" Geo. Washington and the inscription "Swarts Chatham sq. Post Office Dispatch." The third and still smaller and square stamp contained only inscription "Swarts—for U. S. Mail One Cent Prepaid." They were issued in various colors, and the originals are now valued from 50 cts. to \$5.00, according to rarity.

We do not see how the K. S. P. can abbreviate association into Asst. as they do in the October issue. We can find no authority for it.

Mr. E. B. Sterling, the well known dealer in U. S. stamps, and chairman of the board of trustees of the A. P. A. is going to sell his private collection of U. S. stamps, which contains many varieties, at auction about the middle of December, at the rooms of G. A. Leavitt & Co., 677 Broadway, N. Y.

Mr. S. B. Bradt who sent in his resignation as secretary of the A. P. A., has withdrawn same at the request of many of his friends.

Scott's 49. edition postage stamp catalogue has appeared for the first time. It is issued in two parts, the first part enumerating the stamps, and the second contains the illustrations.

Publishers will please send one copy to the associate editor, F. K. Rome, Hudson, N. Y.

Springfield, Mass., is the headquarters of a co-operative movement called the U. S. Postal Improvement Association. Its purposes are to reduce postage on seeds etc., to obtain the re-issue of fractional currency for use in mails; to abolish postal notes and to bring issue of money-order under five to three dollars and to effect the repeal of the law against printed advertisements on wrappers. We do not predict for it a very long life.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all.

The O. P. A.

The new society which is being organized, bids fair to be quite a success. The dues will be only 50 cents per year. The officers to be elected are: President, Vice-President, Sec'y, Treasurer and Ex. Superintendent. A vote will also soon be taken, selecting the official organ. Members of this society will receive about as many advantages as members of the more expensive A. P. One thing that will induce many to join is that every one can vote and all are eligible for office. Circulars and blanks will be mailed to all known Philatelists in Ohio. If you do not receive them, send your name and address to E. J. Smith, Portsmouth, Ohio, and we will forward them to you. Send in your application for membership at once and be one of the charter members. Any information desired can be obtained by addressing

W. S. Kinzer, Sec'y pro tem.,
Wooster, O.

REVIEW.

The "Collector" is greatly improved by the addition of a cover.

The "Young Geologist" had to double up September and October numbers, so as to catch up.

The November number of "Niagara Falls Phil." contains very little reading matter, except E. P. A. notes.

What has become of the "Collectors Journal," we have seen but one number.

"Common Sense" has added a cover, which, by the way, greatly improves it.

We have received the following papers for which the publishers will please accept our thanks: "Common Sense," "Niagara Falls Phil.," "Young Geologist," "Curiosity World," "Keystone State Phil.," "Phil. Herald," "Stamp Collector's Figaro," "Phil. Journal of America," "Texas Phil. Journal," "Stamp," "International Collector," "American Phil.," "Toronto Phil. Jour-

nal." "Phil. Fortnightly," "Phil. Gazette," "Quaker City Phil.," "Cambridge Chronicle," "Young American," "Happy Hours," "Monthly Gem," "Peoples Press," "Family Progress," "American, Boys and Girls," "Mocking Bird," "City Reporter," "Golden Hours," "Phil. World."

The Result of the Vote.

Trenton, N. J., November 25.

For Treasurer.

H. B. Seagrave.....	110	votes
J. M. T. Partello.....	8	"
G. C. Sherman.....	1	" —119

For Secretary.

H. O. Harris.....	56	votes
S. B. Bradt.....	18	"
F. E. P. Lynde.....	1	"
O. Scarlett.....	1	"
W. H. Lightstone.....	1	" —75

Resolutions of Board of Trustees endorsed by members, vote cast for Treasurer, but no vote for Secretary;

votes cast for Treasurer 23 votes

Resolution not endorsed

Number votes for Secretary 21 " — 119

Yours Respectfully

E. B. Sterling.

Unused Stamps.

Alsace and Lorraine complete	7	var.	40cts.
Bavaria, 1870.....	6	10	
" return letter, complete	6	08	
" unpaid, 1 and 3 kr. . .	08		
Constantinople, complete. . .	3	08	
Corea, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 mon.	5	75	
Danube Steam-Navigation Co.	4	18	
Guatamala, 1875, complete. . .	4	25	
Heligoland, 1867, complete. . .	8	25	
"	21	50	
Italy, 1855.....	3	75	
Mauritius Brittanica.....	5	75	
Persia Official, complete. . .	4	30	
Roman States, 68, complete. . .	7	15	
Samoa, 1, 2, 3 and 5 d.	4	25	
" complete.....	8	55	

AMOS W. WEIKEL,
Spring City, Pa.

The Buckeye State Collector.

E. J. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

One year, post paid	25 cts.
Six months "	15 cts.
Foreign Countries	35 cts.

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1/2 in. one insertion	25 cts.
1 " " "	50 cts.
1/2 col. " "	\$2 00
1 col. " "	3 50
1 page " "	6 00

Special rates on standing "ads."

Communications on any subject treated in this paper, will be thankfully received.

All advertising matter must be in by the 25th of the month to insure insertion in the next number.

Address all letters to

E. J. SMITH, Portsmouth, O.

VOL. I. DECEMBER 1887. No. 5.

Entered at the Post Office of Portsmouth, as SECOND CLASS Mail Matter.

EDITORIAL.

All hail to the Ohio Phil. Ass'n.

Read the article about the A. P. A.

By mistake this issue was numbered 4, when it should be 5.

We wish our readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

What has become of the *Collectors Journal*, we haven't seen but one number.

The *Badger State Phil.* is announced from Delaware, Wis. some time this month.

R. R. Bogert & Co's. 3rd auction sale of postage stamps etc. will take place December 9th, 1887, in New York City.

We have received the constitution, by-laws and official list of members of the A. P. A. It is bound in neat pamphlet form.

We have Mr. Pat. Chalmer's pamphlet entitled "The American Philatelic Association and the Adhesive Postage Stamp."

Mr. O. F. Kinney advertises a fountain pen in another part of this paper. The pen is first class in every particular, and is a fine bargain for anyone desirous such an article.

Mr. E. B. Sterling has decided to dispose of his famous collection at auction. The auction will take place on Tuesday December 20., at G. A. Leavitt & Co's. rooms on 787 Broadway, New York City.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to R. W. Ford's page "ad", elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Ford is well known as a manufacturer of fine rubber stamps and we are sure that any of our readers desiring rubber stamps will find it to their advantage to write to him.

We have received fragments of a mastodon tusk found by Geo. Moore and Cash Fodrea near Cambridge, Nebr. The tusk is as large as a man's body and 7 or 8 feet long. The ivory is air-slaked, and soft as lime, the enamel however being perfectly preserved shows the exact size of the tusk.

Mr J. C. Jay of La Hoyt, Iowa, has sent us a used specimen of a new local in use near where he resides. He says a cousin of his who runs a country store [there is no P. O. there] goes through the country buying produce and he delivers letters along his route. He also carries letters to the Post Office for his neighbors, charging one cent for each letter. The stamp in question is evidently made by the impression of a rubber stamp, it is on manilla paper.

Read the advertisements, our advertisers are all reliable.

EXCHANGES

Free to subscribers only. Exchanges must be written on a separate piece of paper. We reserve the right to refuse any or all exchanges.

I will give 75 selected foreign stamps, no paper on backs, or torn and dirty stamps for every two special delivery stamps sent me. P. F. O'Keefe, Mansfield Valley, Pa.

Beautiful trilobites and other rare fossils for Indian relics. H. W. Runyan, Eaton, O.

I will exchange fine Minerals, Indian pottery, arrow-heads, fossils, pieces of Mastodon tusk (small and rare) for Confederate stamps on original envelopes or good Indian relics. Write me what you have or send some and tell me what you want. George Moore, Cambridge, Fumas Co., Nebr.

A rare North Borneo stamp, unused, for three different match or medicine or one special delivery stamp. W. A. Rowly, 541 37th St. Chicago, Ills.

50 post marks for every state, justice, war, except 103 ct., navy, except 15ct., and other departments sent me. Correspondence solicited. A. B. Merrill, Box 638, Everett, Mass.

Seventy tin tags, fifty different, for a years subscription to the "Buckeye State Collector." Write for list. J. L. Pender, B 1102, Portsmouth, N. H.

Send 500 common U. S. stamps, 3, 4, 5, 10 cents preferred and I will send you 100 finely mixed foreign stamps, many rare. R. K. Somers, 68 Vienna St., Cleveland, Ohio.

A gold druggists emblem pin, a new pearl handled pocket knife, a fountain pen to exchange for stamps. Wanted January and June '86 numbers of E. S. P. Fred K. Rome, Hudson, N. Y.

175 clean square cut postmarks all different or 500 well mixed foreign stamps for 500 U. S. stamps. No lot must contain over 100 of any one variety. A. J. Clark, 319 S. Yellow Spring St. Springfield, O.

I will give 50 good foreign stamps for every 100 U. S. envelope stamps, same for every 100 U. S. 1, 2 and 3ct of '51, 60, 69 and 70, 7ct treasury for 90 and 30. 1870, rare foreign for U. S. Send lists and sheets. Foreign correspondence wanted. C. E. Glass, Beaurau, Iowa.

Cash or good exchange given for genuine whole mound pottery. Box 199, Wilmington, Del.

Will give "The Coming Wave" by optic (1.25), "Zig Zag Journeys in Classic Lands" (\$1.75), and coins to the value of \$2. for Scott's cloth bound International Stamp Album, worth about \$5. Must be in good condition. Have also large list of other articles to exchange. Send list and I will send mine.

Marcellus Foster, Huntsville, Texas.

Always mention THE BUCKEYE STATE COLLECTOR when answering advertisements

Order at once!

25 Treasury 3 cent stamp.....10cts.
25 P. O. Dept. stamps 3ct square. 10cts.
25 " 3ct stamps.....10cts.
100 Foreign stamps—Fine.....20cts.

Dr. Z. Walworth,
2029 Guilford Ave. Baltimore, Md.

For 10 Cents 100 Stamps,

From Argentine, Barbadoes, Brazil, Cuba, Chili, U. S. of Columbia, Venezuela, Mexico, old U. S. Departments etc., Confederate, and all old of Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Canada, Cape Good Hope, Ceylon, Denmark, East Indies and other European, Asiatic and African stamps. H. P. SIMSON, Tuskegee, Ala.

U. S. and FOREIGN STAMPS.

S E N D—For a fine and cheap approval sheet, with a 2ct stamp, reference and a promise to return in 10 days. 50 % discount from standard prices on orders of 25 cents or over. Postals and entire envelopes sent on approval. H. P. Simpson, Tuskegee, Ala.

SAFE FOUNTAIN PEN

The simplest, the best and cheapest in the market.

NEVER OUT OF ORDER.

They do not dirty the fingers, and are always ready. All parts are made of hard rubber, which is incorrodible. Uses any kind of a pen and can be instantly adjusted. Everybody with a will to do should have one. We have a large stock of pens from \$1. to 60 cents each. Write for list. There are no toys but good pens.

Box 97. WELLSLEY, MASS.

P. S. A fine approval sheet of stamps sent on receipt of 2 Ct. stamp and promise to return in 10 days.
E. E. HOLLINGWORTH, Freeport, Pa.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A good specimen of a rare and showy mineral
SHELL MARBLE
by mail postpaid 30 Cts. Stamps exchanged. Address:

Fred K. Rome,
HUDSON, New York.

Agent for "Mohawk Standard" 25cts. per year. Send stamps for sample copy.
P. S.—Reference Editor this paper.

GEORGE MOORE,

— Dealer in —

Rare minerals, polished buffalo horns, arrow-heads and Moundbuilders stone implements, rare minerals from 5 to 20 cents each, fine polished agates, 2 x 2, such as green moss, clouded, banded agate caneliah, bloodstone, Onyx, etc. 20 cents each. Send \$1.00 for a good collection of mound relics or a good collection of nice minerals. All goods sent post paid.

Address all orders to

GEORGE MOORE,
CAMBRIDGE, Fumas Co., Neb.

W. F. GREANY,

827 BRANNAN STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dealer and Collector of American and Foreign coins and medals, colonial, continental and fractional currency, Confederate Notes and Bonds, also Match, Medicine and Postage stamps.

Agents wanted to sell stamps from sheets for which a liberal commission will be allowed. Coins and Stamps sent on approval to responsible parties. Reference required in all cases. Wholesale selections sent to dealers on approval. 32 page illustrated catalogue for stamp, Birds, Egg and Skin list free. Correspondence solicited with dealers and collectors for mutual benefit.



THE CURIOSITY WORLD,

An Illustrated Monthly devoted to Stamps, Coins, Autographs, Indian Relics, Ornithology, Geology and all branches of Natural History. Sample copy free.

RARE COINS WANTED.

Our new Premium Coin List contains 24 pages and cover, over 100 illustrations and gives our buying prices for all U. S. and Colonial coins worth over face. Price 11c.

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Lake Village, N. H.

Stamps on Approval at 30 % commission. Agents wanted everywhere. Send your address and one good reference and receive a fine selection by return mail. Improved, International & Imperial Albums at Publishers Prices. Philatelic Supplies of all kinds.
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Indian Relics.

1 fine grooved axe, 1 celt, 1 war point, 1 spear-head, 5 arrow-heads by Express \$2.25. Rare implements for sale. Send List. Enclose stamp.
G. U Duer,
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Fossil Branch Coral.

5 splendid specimens for only 10 cents. Send at once.
F. C. Johnson,
Boonville, N. Y.

A PERFECT BEAUTY.

If you want to see an arrow-head that is a beauty, send 10 cents (silver) to

G. D. MORRIS,
Gambier, Knox Co. Ohio.

Your Choice, a Dime. Six for 50 Cents.

3 Chinese and Siamese coins, Pa. Colonial Bill of 1773, genuine Roman bronze coin over 1800 years old, Boston newspaper of 1810, 2 Chinese newspapers of 1845, U. S. et. of 1802 or 1803, 10 Porcupine quills, 103 in Confederate money, 1 Connecticut cent of 1787, Japanese Tempos, the largest bronze coin in existence, 13 var of French Republic stamps, 7 var of Austrian revenue stamps, 100 fine Foreign stamps, 18 var U. S. Document stamps. Coin Price List free with each order.
J. G. BINGHAM,
McGrawville, N. Y.

JOSEPH WIGGLESWORTH.

— Dealer in —

Indian and Mound Relics,
Wilmington, Del.



Good Arrowheads, 60 cents per doz. fine \$1.00 per doz. Grooved Axes, 75 cents to \$3.00 each. Celts, 40 cents to \$7.00 each. Pestles, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each. Sinkers, 25 cents each. Spear-heads, 15 cents to \$3.00 each. Mound Pipes, \$1.00 to \$5.00. War-club Heads, 60 cts. each. Large Spades, \$12.00 each. Scrapers, 20 to 75 cts. War Points, 75 cents per doz. Fine Mound Ornaments, \$1.00 to \$2.50.

Heavy specimens by express, others post-paid.

My \$2.50 Collection by Express

Contains 1 Grooved Axe, 1 Celt, 1 Pestle and 6 Arrowheads. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Advanced collectors would do well to correspond with me.

Joseph Wigglesworth, Wilmington, Del.

ATTENTION.

We have made Arrangements to furnish you with a

RUBBER STAMP and COPY

FOR ONLY 30 CENTS.

Knowing that Everybody needs a Rubber Stamp for Printing Cards, Labels, Tags, Envelopes etc., and marking packages, and especially for marking their clothing, we have made arrangements to furnish the public with a Good Rubber Stamp, including ink and pads, all packed in a neat box, for only 30 cents. These stamps are not made of glue and molasses, which is often palmed off on the public for rubber, but are made of the best rubber, and will stand constant use. It is only by making large numbers of these stamps, that they can be offered at this low price. Therefore we desire your order, and if you are not satisfied with the stamp, your money will be refunded on return of the stamp. What better offer can be made? Now is your chance! Order one!

Give plain Directions, and state the style of stamp desired (styles given below) also color of ink you prefer; we can furnish Red, Blue, Violet, Black Green or Indelible of the very best, that will not wash out.

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Frank Norton.

2.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER,
COLLECTOR,
Seneca Falls, N. H.

3.

If not called for in 10 days, return to

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4.

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64 ORANGE ST.,
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S. H. Bennett,
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Return to
A. M. BENNETT,
SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO.

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—FROM—
WALTER BURKE
Dealer in
BIRDS, EGGS, CURIOSITIES, ETC.,
LILLY STATION, MASS.

☛ All orders must contain three cents (3) extra for postage.

☛ Please send postage stamps or postal note for 33 cents.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO **R. W. FORD,**
BRISTOL, CONN.

What Customers Think Of the Stamp.

"Received my stamp, well pleased. I sent you two more orders; hope you will fill them as soon as possible." B. G. CHANEY
Fort Worth, Tex.

"Received the stamp all right, and was greatly pleased with it; it can't be beat for the money. I shall try and introduce it to other collectors." WALTER WEBB,
Barkers, N. Y.



→ * T H E * ←

BUCKEYE STATE COLLECTOR.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR COLLECTORS.

VOL. I.

JANUARY 1888.

No. 6.

The Year 1887 Reviewed From a Philatelic Standpoint.

By Henry S. Hart.

The year 1887 whose hours have been as lately added to those of the past, has been indeed a memorable one in the annals of Philately. A brighter one I think our hobby has never seen.

That our numbers have been largely increased during the past twelve months is too evident to be denied. No more convincing proof of the truth of this statement is to be found than the largely increased number of Philatelic societies and the present membership of the American Philatelic Association. This Association which was born but a little over a year ago, now has between three and four hundred members, and is steadily increasing in size.

A Canadian Philatelic Association is in course of organization, having upon its lists close on one hundred charter members. The success and ultimate greatness of these two associations, I think is certain.

These, and a dozen or more Philatelic Societies of greater or less count scattered throughout the land, may well cause those who call themselves Philatelists, to be proud of their hobby. More than this, these associations speak plainly to those who would call our hobby "boys play" and ridicule it, that it is a science which is the means of giving us an insight into the customs and habits of nations, and of keeping us posted in a way, we could not otherwise be, of the many changes which in the course of time, befall the Empires, Republics and States of the world.

The Philatelic literature of 1887 has been of a better class and more plentiful than that of past years. Our journals have not only been better got up than in

the past, but have also contained far more original matter than heretofore.

The year has given to us a rich blessing in President Tiffany's History of the adhesive stamps of the United States. The value of this book to the collector cannot be easily reckoned, for the author has taken care to spare no pains to describe every variety of U. S. stamps that it has been possible for him to unearth.

The year has marked a new venture in Philatelic literature, "A Philatelic Romance" bearing the title of "The Buffon Stamp Society" by Philo, published during the early part of the year in "The Stamp" and in book form in the the autumn. With what favor this kind of literature will meet from the Philatelic public, remains to be seen.

Our monthly publications are far ahead of those of past years. We have now a dozen or more of which we may well be proud of, such as the "Philatelic journal of America," "The Western Philatelist," "The Phil. Gazette," "The Figaro," "The Halifax Philatelist," "The Stamp," etc., etc.

The year that has passed away has given to us something which every advanced collector has long wished for, an album that could in any sense be called a permanent one. I refer to the Improved Album published by Mr. C. H. Mekeel of St. Louis, Mo. This album will be, no doubt, a rich boom to Philatelists.

The year has marked the rise of, to say the least, a troublesome evil in our midst, viz. the *dealer*, who *unsolicited*, sends advanced or well-known collectors, trashy sheets of stamps on approval. How to deal with this class of persons is a vexed question.

Dealers in counterfeit stamps I think are unusually scarce since S. Allan Tay-

has bid us adieu, as are also swindlers of the type of the famous Horace C. Jones.

We have to mourn the loss of several of our number during the year. None whom we shall miss more than our late L. W. Durbin, whose place in our ranks, it will be long ere we can fill.

Well, may we, who call ourselves Philatelists, as we look back upon the past year, rejoice that our cause is prospering, that the prospect for the future would seem to be that the banner of Philately will yet wave proudly over every Land; that Philatelists will be found in every corner of the wide world.

The "Queens Head."

Romeo.

The following extracts are taken from the article the "Queens Head" by Mr. Macintyre jr., from the magazine the "Queens Head" which was compiled solely by officials in the Glasgow, Scotland P. O.

It is difficult to decide what we are most indebted to for the marvellous progress of the last fifty years, in commerce, science, art and general education. Among the many things that could be advanced as having contributed to that progress one constituent stands out prominently, in itself but small, yet it is questionable if any other human agent has done so much to the peace, prosperity and brotherhood of man as the tiny postage stamp. There are many still among us, who would not care to be called old, who can remember when such a thing as a postage stamp was unknown; when the onus of paying the cost of transmission lay with the recipient, and it would have shown as little knowledge of etiquette to prepay the postage of a letter as it would at the present day to send a letter unpaid.

In the pre-postage stamp days, the system in vogue was payment in money on receipt; the charge for transmission varying, according to the distance, from two-pence to one shilling and six-pence per single letter of one sheet of letter paper; two sheets being charged double,

however light. Envelopes and charge by weight were then things unknown. The adoption of the tiny postage label has changed all this, and considerably modified the duties of the postman. In the good old days instead of the postman dropping his letters into the letter box, ringing the bell, and then off to the next door, he had to wait, often with dread, until the addressee appeared; explain the amount of charges, and with unmoved patience listen to the complaints and abuses that came down upon his unhappy head. If it be a truism that "coming events cast their shadows before," it is no less true that past events leave their substance behind; and no event of the past has left so substantial a benefit, or so powerful a factor for good as the penny postage scheme, and no part of that scheme has so materially helped the development of the Post Office as the invention and adoption of the adhesive postage stamp.

G. A. Sala well expressed the benefit conferred upon the world by its invention when he said: "Whoever discovered the adhesive stamp, the discovery has socially revolutionized the world." Though "stamps" are inseparably connected with the every-day life of this busy generation, yet their origin and history are not so well known as one would expect. The honor of having invented the postage stamp was put for a long time, with many other postal reforms, to Sir Rowland Hill's credit, but facts are daily coming to light which tend to show he was not the originator. Time, which seldom fails to recognize the services of those who may have been neglected by men of their own day, is in this matter beginning to acknowledge our indebtedness to the late Mr. James Chalmers, of Dundee, for having invented that invaluable little article, the "Queens Head."

A new Philatelic Society has been successfully organized in Chicago, which bids fair to become one of our leaders. It is called the Chalmers Society, its officers consisting of such men as T. J. Mitchell, G. S. Wilson, J. A. Pierce, E. W. Voute etc.

For the BUCKEYE STATE COLLECTOR.
THE U. S. CENT.

By A. W. WEIKEL.

1816. The obverse of the cent was changed again this year. The head was made broader than the one of 1808. The hair was fastened in a knot at the back part, and surrounded the bust at regular intervals. This style was continued with many variations until the old copper cent was abolished in 1857, and the nickel cent adopted in its place. Of these variations the following might be mentioned as the most noticeable.

1817. In one variety of 1817 there are 15 instead of 13 stars.

1838. This year the plain string which confined the hair, was omitted, and the beaded string adopted and used thereafter in its place.

1839. One variety of this year is from an altered die of 1836. Another has the "Head" and reverse of 1838. A third has a lock on the forehead, and is mostly called the "Silly Head," from its simple expression. A fourth is called the "Booby Head," also from its remarkable expression. Reverse: The "line and point" on the reverse are left off in this variety. A fifth variety has a smaller head, less curly, and the whole execution more "Old Maidish." The stars are smaller, while the letters on the reverse are larger. This last was continued until 1857.

1856. This year the first "Flying Eagle Cents," as they are generally called, were made; being composed of an alloy of copper 88, and nickel 12. On the obverse was a flying eagle and the legend, "United States of America," and had the date below the device. Reverse: the words "One Cent," surrounded by two half wreaths of cereals. Weight 72 grains.

1859. This year an Indian head was used in place of the eagle; and had a crown of feathers fastened by a band with the word "Liberty." Reverse: a wreath of laurel takes the place of the cereal wreath.

1860. This year the reverse was changed to a wreath of oak, the ends being separated at the top by a small shield. Since 1860 the designs on both sides have remained unchanged.

1864. This year the alloy was changed to copper 85, zinc $2\frac{1}{2}$, tin $2\frac{1}{2}$ and the weight to 48 grains.

To be continued.

REVIEW.

The *Phil. Herald* is getting there.

If any one wants a splendid magazine, let him subscribe to the *Figaro*. The Dec. number is before us and is in every way a credit to Mr. Voute.

For a holiday number the publishers of *The Mohawk Standard* issued the Dec. and Jan. numbers as one and added a cover.

The initial number of the *Eastern Phil.* to hand, it is a fine beginning and we predict, for our Massachusetts brethren, a successful future.

The *Phil. Review* is once more to the front. This time Bro's. Remniers and Copp, we hope you have come to stay.

The *American Phil.* is getting better and better.

We have received the following for which the publishers will please accept our thanks. Come again. Exchangers Monthly, International Philatelic Advertiser, Western Philatelist, Philatelic World, Witch City Philatelist, Curiosity World, Quaker City Philatelist, The Stamp, Geologist Gazette, North Star Philatelist, American Philatelist, Autograph, Philatelic Journal of America, Herdeman's Miscellany, Badger State Philatelist, Youth's Ledger, Collectors Aid, Common Sense, Toronto Philatelic Journal, Philatelic Fortnightly.

Other papers received: Monitor, City Reporter, Whirlwind Business Advocate, American Boys and Girls, Monona Globe, Monthly Gem, Cyclone, Umpire, Youths Review, Enterprise, Youths Leisure Hours, Peoples Press, Happy Hours, Comet Plain Talk.

Mr. C. W. Anson, 187 E. 9th St. Portsmouth, Ohio, informs us that some time in February he will begin the publication of an amateur paper. Success to you.

Retropect.

Romeo.

The year 1887 is no more. That it has been an eventful one in the annals of Philately no one will deny. Without doubt many have deserted the ranks and given up collecting to think of it no more, but to recompense for this, many have joined not to desert so easily. Dealers report an increasing trade, and the returns from auction sales are very gratifying. The official organ of the American Philatelic Association occasioned a great deal of talk in the early part of the year, finally to be abolished, only to be resumed again, while now the members have a journal they may feel proud of. Among the many new issues which the year 1887 brought us, the Jubilee set may be said to be the most notable if only from the standpoint that it will be the most common. Philatelic literature has had some few additions which it so sadly needs, the most worthy of mention being Tiffany's History of U. S. stamps. The second annual convention of the A. P. A. passed off harmoniously and this organization may be now said to be established on a firm basis. What might be termed a new departure are the few very creditable stamp exhibits which have been undertaken, but we trust the coming year will develop that which will far surpass anything which we have yet had in this line. Pat. Chalmers "the son of his father" has gone far to prove who the originator of the adhesive postage stamp was, and the recognition of this by the A. P. A. raised him to the "zenith of his glory" as it were. The death of that well known Philatelist and dealer L. W. Durbin has left a blank place in the ranks of Philatelists which it will be very hard to replace. It is greatly to be deplored that the U. S. Government has again prohibited the use of cuts of foreign stamps, as has hertofore been allowed. As it will be a great detriment to all young collectors, we hope that the use of them will again be resumed at no far distant day. Many papers have gone

"to rise no more," while not a few have sprung up to be a credit or not.

What the future has in store for us we will not attempt to predict, but that the coming year shall be a prosperous one to all is our earnest wish.

The National Philatelic Society.

The following Resolution was adopted.

WHEREAS, it is reported that certain stamp dealers and others have petitioned the United States Postoffice Department to reprint some of its obsolete postal issues, and

WHEREAS, this reprinting and reproducing (being ostensibly for the aid of collectors) are entirely uncalled for by any Philatelic student worthy of the name, but can only result mischievously and to the detriment of those engaged in preserving original specimens of rare and obsolete stamps and envelopes, and

WHEREAS, such reprinting would lower the United States to the level of such governments as Antioquia, Baden, Bergedorf, Roman States, etc., whose officials have adopted this means of increasing their revenue, and

WHEREAS, this Society put itself on record against reprinting obsolete issues on the 19th of May, 1875, at the time of the first reprinting of U. S. stamps,

Therefore be it Resolved, that The Philatelic Society strongly protests against all reprinting by the U. S. Postoffice Department, as tending to throw discredit on collections already formed, and as destroying the interest and pleasure which all true collectors feel in gathering the postage stamps of the different governments.

JOSEPH RECHERT, President.

W. A. WARNER, Secretary.

Messrs. Kinney & Co., B. x 97 Wellesley, Mass. desire us to announce that on or about February 15th, they will begin the publication of the *Evening Record*, a first class story paper. Parties desiring sample copies should drop them a postal card, with their name and address on the reverse side.

The Buckeye State Collector.

E. J. SMITH, EDITOR.
 F. K. Rome, Hudson, N. Y. Associate.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

One year, post paid 25 cts.
 Six months " 15 cts.
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 1/2 col. " " \$2 00
 1 col. " " 3 50
 1 page " " 6 00
 Special rates on standing "ads."

Communications on any subject treated in this paper, will be thankfully received.

All advertising matter must be in by the 25th of the month to insure insertion in the next number.

Address all letters to

E. J. SMITH, Portsmouth, O.

VOL. I. JANUARY 1888. No. 6.

Entered at the Post Office of Portsmouth, as SECOND CLASS Mail Matter.

EDITORIAL.

SPECIAL, for 30 days only. All persons sending us 10 cents silver or stamps for 1 years subscription will receive 1 oz. of Spanish Gray Moss. Send now, for when the time is up we shall go back to our old price, 25 cents.

We are in receipt of M. G. B. Calman's price list of stamps No. 14.

Mr. W. B. Whitney of Marlborough N. Y. promises a most excellent directory to be published soon.

Mr. G. H. Richmond, New York City, has our thanks for a copy of his "American Philatelic Press Directory." It is a neat little pamphlet of 44 pages and cover.

Mr. H. C. Beardsley of St. Joseph, Mo., announces that he will publish the *Missouri Philatelist* sometime this month.

J. M. Cortzar, Mexico City desires all his collecting correspondence to cease, as he is about to set out to travel through Europe.

The *Suffolk Collector* will be sold at auction by Thos. L. Bucken & Co., 817-819 Broadway N. Y., on the 19. and 20. of January.

Mr. V. Sevendsen's of Hamburg, catalogue price, lists etc. to hand. Prices in it are very low and collectors should send to him for prices, before buying elsewhere.

The new society, "The Ohio Philatelic Association" bids fair to be a great success. This organization is just what the Ohio collectors need, it will offer them unexcelled advantages in exchanging, it will bring them closer together, binding them with ties of friendship and it will be advantageous to those who join at once. For full particulars address, W. S. Kinzer, cor. Liberty St. & Bealle Ave., Wooster, Ohio.

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Is not known by us; but if any one has ever purchased one of Marcellus Foster's rubber stamps, they know that

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Our readers should read his advertisement in another column. He can supply you with anything in the rubber stamp line.

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* " Treasury " "	11, 4.00
* " Postoffice " "	10, 3.00
* " Postoffice " "	4, .25
* " Interior " "	10, 1.50
* " War " "	11, .75
* " War " "	11, .60
* " Locals " "	7, .12
* " American Rapid Tel. " "	4, .07
* " B. and O. " "	4, .07
† Constantinople Locals, " "	3, .05
† Heligoland Wrappers, " "	3, .07
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50 varieties foreign, " "	.03
100 " " " "	.10
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6-3

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3 minerals, war token, large sea beau, sea spider, 2 alligator teeth, 50 old U. S., etc., stamps, wing of fay, 150 stamps, 15 shells, 3 arrow-heads, 3 pottery pieces, 2 C. S. A. stamps, 2 sparrow wings, perfect arrow-head, or 10 cts for one with serrated edges. Lists free with order over 11c. No. 4 of "The (Ala.) Southern Collector" only 3 cts postpaid. H. P. SIMPSON, Tuskegee, Ala.

NOW READY.

The Standard Price List of U. S. Stamps. A carefully prepared work. Postpaid only 5 cts. Dealers supplied at 30 cts per doz.

SPECIAL OFFER. 40 unused foreign stamps, the Standard Price List of U. S. stamps and a years subscription to the Philatelic Journal of Ohio only 25 cents.

Agents wanted at 50 per cent com. to sell stamps from my fine approval sheets. Send reference and a 2 cent stamp. Don't delay! But write of once to

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Wooster, Ohio.

N. B.—I wish to exchange stamps and coins with parties in all parts of the world.

6-5

A PERFECT BEAUTY.

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150 varieties of stamp papers, rare sea curiosities, stamps, minerals, arrow-heads etc. for rare stamps and stamp papers. Send list. Collector Box 30, La Hoyt, Iowa.

I will exchange minerals, mastodon tusk (pieces), arrow-heads, sea curiosities etc. C. Fodrea, Cambridge, Nebr.

2 good fountain pens to exchange for stamps. Fred K. Rome, Hudson, N. Y.

Coins and paper money for same. Send complete lists. C. T. Tatman, 93 Piedmont Street, Worcester, Mass.

A fine mineral for every good arrow-head sent me. Will C. Blieding, 215 S. Adams St., Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Copies of the Los Angeles, Cal. Herald of 1880 for United States and Foreign stamps, sharks teeth or spear heads and arrow-heads from other states. Joshua Arter, Lock Box 92 Creathine, O.

I will exchange the following papers for N. A., C. A. and S. A. stamps not in my collection. "Curiosity World"—Vol-1, No-8. Vol- 2, No-1, 4 and 6. "Philatelic Herald" Vol-4, No-6 and 8. "Old Curiosity Shop" Vol-6, No-2. "Philatelic Fortnightly" Vol-1 No-9. I want Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 9 of Vol-1 "Curiosity World." Will exchange any of the above for same. E. P. Newcomer, Ida Grove, Iowa.

Mr. A. W. Weikel is about to issue the initial number of *The Keystone State Collector*. The first number will appear some time this month. We sincerely wish Mr. Weikel success in his new venture.

Always mention THE BUCKEYE STATE COLLECTOR when answering advertisements

Collectors and Dealers
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The Collectors Hand Book will be a paper-bound book of some 50 pages and will contain departments for each and every one of above. It will contain articles written expressly for it, the constitutions and other notes of the A. P. A., C. P. A., N. C. A. and other associations, also a long list of frauds. A few reliable advts. will be inserted. The pages will be 5x7 in. and the book will have a guaranteed circulation of 2500 copies.

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The price of the book is a silver dime in advance. As to my reliability I can refer to two Bank Corporations, the sheriff of Fillmore Co., Nebr. and many others.

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Anton V. Dworak, Lincoln, Nebr.

G-1

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Agents wanted to sell stamps from sheets, for which a liberal commission will be allowed. Coins and Stamps sent on approval to responsible parties. Reference required in all cases. Wholesale selections sent to dealers on approval. 32 page illustrated catalogue for stamp, Birds, Egg and Skin list free. Correspondence solicited with dealers and collectors for mutual benefit.



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J. M. HUBBARD, Publ'r.,
Lake Village, N. H.

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Agents Wanted

Reliable Collectors, who desire to act as my Agents will be furnished with excellent approval selections on receipt of reference. 25 per cent Commission.

Catalogue.

I have the best and most complete catalogue of Central American Stamps. Price 10 cents.

Sterling's Onion Skin Gummed Paper 10 cents per sheet. This paper is recommended by the Exchange Superintendent of the American Philatelic Asso.

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The above packet contains 20 varieties of Central American stamps, used and unused. It forms an assortment which is seldom equaled and always gives satisfaction. Price 50 cents.

Address

H. A. BABB,

Post Office Box 3081

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Mention this Paper.

6-1

VOLUME I.

NUMBER 7.

9/3/08
March, 1898.

THE

❖ BUCKEYE STATE COLLECTOR ❖

A Monthly Journal for Collectors in general.

E. J. SMITH, EDITOR,

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

F. E. ROME, Associate,

Hudson, N. Y.

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Persons desiring to complete their files of Philatelic Papers would do well to send me their list of wants with highest cash price they will pay and if satisfactory I will forward papers. I have complete files and 500 odd copies. Sheets of stamps sent on approval at 25, 35 & 50 % discount.

JAMES C. JAY, La Hoyt, Henry Co., Iowa.

FREE man's Fireside Visitor, an 8 page 16 col. monthly devoted to Collecting, Science, Literature, &c. 25c. per an, 4 mo., on trial, 10c. Advertising 25c. per in. 2½c. per line. Agts. wanted, W. H. Freeman, Mt. Juliet, Tenn.

STAMPS.

Agents wanted at 25 per cent commission.

Send two cent stamp for a sheet with promise to return in 10 days.

Also send for a

sample copy of Witch City

Philatelist. 25 cents per year with a complete unused set Alsace & Lorraine (type reset) 15c. per year with ½c & 1c. Newfoundland 1837 issue. Address,

P S Johnson, Box 288 Salem, Mass

Pen and Pencil Stamp **FREE** for particulars send two cent stamp.

B. W. Ford, Bristol, Conn.

E. J. SMITH,

JOB-PRINTER

✽SEND FOR ESTIMATES✽

PORTSMOUTH, O.

THE TARIFF BILL

is before the Senate, and the Missouri Philatelist should be before every Stamp Collector. Send 25c. for one years subscription, & get a copy of the latest stamp book. Ad. rate 50c. per inch.

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A collection of about 200 good Philatelic & Collectors papers to exchange intact for stamps, best offer.

Fred K. Rome,
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WANTED!

1000 Boys and Girls to subscribe for the Evening Record a story paper for boys and girls, Send 1c. stamp for Sample Copy and Premium list.

SPECIAL OFFER

to the person sending us the largest no. of Subs at 15c. each, (for the Record one year) before May 1st 1888 we will give a Spanish dollar, value \$1.25

KINNEY & CO.

Wellsley, Mass. 3

25c. 25c. 25c. 25c.

is the price of a large 20 page magazine, devoted to all branches of collecting, for a whole year.

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is its name. Send now and you will be pleased. Mailed on the 10th of each month 14 page price list and a genuine sharks egg free to every one who subscribes.

Send for prices on Job Printing.

F. A. Thomas, Publisher.,

MEXICO, N. Y.

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BUCKEYE STATE COLLECTOR

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR COLLECTORS.

Vol. 1.

FEBRUARY 1888.

No. 7.

Double Perforations.

I recently noticed several interesting notes of late regarding the double perforated stamps of the United States.

Brother Davidson in the last issue of the *Youth's Ledger* states that in spite of all his searchings, he has never found a doubly perforated one cent stamp. I must differ with him here as I have seen the one cent 1870, blue, doubly perforated at the top. But I am aware that this "freak" is not as readily met with in the one as in the two cent stamp.

Although these double perforated stamps are not at all common, still they are looked upon as hardly worthy of notice by many, but to me they are very interesting and I always strive to obtain specimens wherever I run across them.

If we consider them a variety of stamps what value shall we place upon them.

I noticed not long ago on an Exchange sheet of the American Philatelic Association, a fine specimen of the two cent stamp marked at ten cents. A friend who was with me (and who by the way is a stamp dealer) remarked that he thought the price too high, I disagreed with him on this point as I consider this a fair price and would not sell a specimen at a lower rate.

I was much surprised a short time ago to receive from a well known philatelist a strip of stamps as a remittance for some goods and in this sheet were two of the unperforated style. My surprise lay in the fact that any philatelist should allow these to escape him in this manner, as the active philatelist should be continually on the lookout for anything new in his line.

QUETZAL.

Fragments.

ROMEO.

Scotts Catalogue 49th edition, part second, containing the illustrations has made its appearance, we think collectors will find

the catalogue much more convenient in its present form, than heretofore.

We notice in the 100 number of the *Halifax Philatelist* in illustration of a recent visitment a cut of the present one cent stamp is used. If the philatelic community in this, they will prohibit the stamp from entering the country.

In recent issues of stamp papers I have appeared articles on "curious addresses" in our opinion the following takes the palm. A letter from Italy was received at the Brooklyn Post Office lately bearing the address;

Francisco Critelli
New York Brocotini
Cumpo Tnyghill
Street No. 120.

The experts of the mailing dept. deciphered it and inside of two hours after its arrival it was delivered at its rightful destination; No 126 Eagle St. Greenpoint.

The "American Journal of Philately" after a rest of nearly 10 years is to be resurrected, by its former publishers, the "Scott Stamp & Coin Co." of New York the first number appearing in February.

The President has approved the postal convention recently concluded between this country and Canada, establishing a parcel post which will go in effect March 1st, articles of every kind which are admitted to the domestic mails will be admitted at the same rate of postage and under the same conditions as in either country.

The two cent green stamp is getting a great deal of criticism. The N. Y. Sun calls it "the greatest esthetic blunder of the year" while the Philadelphia Press, asserts that "no stamp which looks like a handful of stewed spinach smashed against a white marble tombstone has any proper place in the postal affairs of a mighty nation". A proposition to replace the green stamp with the old one of terra cotta is before a sub-committee on postal laws. But it is hard to improve the present American postage stamps, although

it has been said that they are unnecessarily large, and their licking surface might be reduced to the profit of the government and the satisfaction of the consumer.

In a recent number of the "Nineteenth Century" is an article on international copyright in which the use of different stamps is suggested. If this plan should be adopted, does this mean another branch of collecting?

The letters in the corners of British postage stamps vary according to the position of stamps in the sheet in which it is printed, the object being to make counterfeiting more difficult, a complete set of dies being needed to print a sheet. In the Jubilee set this custom has been abolished.

There are several bills before Congress but it is not at all likely that either a general or local penny postage bill will pass at this session.

There are 209 stamps of various kinds exclusive of revenue, issued by the U. S. Govt. at the present time.

The U. S. CENT.

BY A. W. WEIKLE.

Overstrikes.

Overstrikes of U. S. Cents occurred as follows: 1798 over 1797, 1799 over 1793, 1800 over 1799, 1807 over 1806, 1810 over 1809, 1811 over 1810, 1816 over 1818, 1820 over 1819, 1823 over 1222, 1824 over 1822, and 1839 over 1836.

Pattern Pieces.

There has been very many varieties of pattern pieces struck since the establishment of the U. S. Mints.

1792. There are four pattern pieces, (or pattern cents), bearing this date; but whether they were designed to be used by the U. S. Mint, is not certain.

The largest, which exceeds the half-dollar in size, has on the Obverse a "Liberty Head" facing toward the right the bust being partly covered by the flowing hair. Legend—"Liberty Parent of Science and Industry." The name of "Birch" is on the shoulder of the bust, and the date (in large figures) is immediately beneath it. Reverse: In the centre are the words "One Cent," surrounded by a circle, which is again surrounded by a wreath and this again by the legend "United States of America."

The second is a trifle smaller than the

half-dollar in size. Obverse: A naked bust of Liberty, facing toward the right and the hair confined by a band and knot. Above it is the word "Liberty" and below it, the date. (1792) Reverse: An eagle facing toward the right, with raised wings, standing on a section of a globe. Legend: "United States of America." Only one or two of this variety are known.

The last two, are about the size of the present Quarter dollar. they are both from the same die, the only difference between them being, that one of them has a plug of silver in the centre. Obverse: "Liberty Head," looking toward the right, with flowing hair. The date (1792) is under the bust. Legend: "Liberty Parent of Science and Industry". Reverse: In a wreath, are the words "One Cent;" At the base is the fraction 1—100; Legend: "United States of America," As there was generally, only a very few of these pieces struck, they are all very rare; as in fact, are nearly all pattern experimental and like pieces.

(The End.)

A Plea for Philatelic Literature.

BY HENRY S. HARTE.

There is nothing which a Philatelist needs more, and should strive more eagerly to possess than a good Library of Philatelic Literature. But to procure such a Library in the past has been no very easy matter; in fact at the present moment Philatelic Literature is at a premium. The Literature of the past has been scanty, and has for the most part consisted of monthly journals, many of which have not survived the second or third issue, and the majority of them being only a waste of printers ink and paper. However some few of the journals of the past are of considerable interest to Philatelists of to-day such are they which have contained records of the doings and sketches of our brothers of by-gone days.

The Literature of to-day exhibits a great improvement over that of the past, in fact a determination not to be behind, that devoted to the other sciences. Yet at the present moment there are to be found, out-side of our monthly publications, but few works of a strictly Philatelic nature. Indeed (sad that it should be so) many of the so-called

(Continued on 7th page.)

SOME AMERICAN COINS.

During the time intervening between the revolution and the establishment of a government mint several states established mints and struck coins. The coins of Massachusetts were a cent and half-cent, with an Indian standing for an obverse and an eagle for reverse. Connecticut coined cents only, with several varieties of busts for the obverse and a seated figure of Liberty for the reverse.

In 1776 appeared a lead token, with a sun-dial obverse and thirteen linked rings for reverse. This was inscribed "Continental Currency," and this is the type of the first regular United States coin, commonly known as the "Mind-your-business" cent, so called from this sentence forming one of the legends. It has also been named the Franklin and the Fugio; the first because the sentence quoted seemed to have a Poor Richard flavor, and the last from another legend: "Fugio," "I fly." These coins were struck in 1787.

The first truly American coins were those issued by the colonial mint of Massachusetts, in 1652, generally known as the Pine-Tree series, though there were but four varieties. There is a coin of earlier date called the "Somers Island Piece," but this was probably struck in England. Of the Pine-Tree series, the first issue and the rarest was a plain, hammered silver coin, and the value, XII, or VI, made by a punch. These were followed by others, bearing representations of pine, oak and willow trees, with "Massachusetts" and "New England," as inscriptions. II and III penny pieces were added, and a large number were struck, the Pine-Tree variety being the most common. A popular story concerning these coins says that the mint-master was allowed one in a set number as his prerequisite, and that his wealth from this source was so great that when his daughter came to marry he gave her a dowry of them, making her sit in one scale while they were piled in another, until their weight lifted her from the ground. She was, therefore, literally "worth her weight in silver."

Exchange.

Mr. Carr publisher of the *Monitor Cincinnati* has kindly offered to send his paper free to members of the O. P. A.

A Good Locality for Minerals.

Delaware county is at the extreme south-eastern part of the state of Pennsylvania. Next to it, towards the west is Chester county. Famed as the state of Pennsylvania is for its minerals, these two counties can produce greater variety and a finer class of minerals than all the rest of the state.

The *hyppose* garnets found at Greens' Creek, in Delaware Co., though small, are as fine as can be found elsewhere. They are usually found right in the bed of the stream. The collector wades right in and dips up a pan full of sand which he takes to the bank and seaches. He is generally rewarded with about a dozen garnets after an hours work. The specimens are transparent.

Amethysts are found in both counties, and are sought after in the plowed field, the same as an archaeologist hunting for arrow-heads and other stone relics. They vary from one-half an ounce to those weighing several pounds.

Fine specimens of Iceland spar are found at several localities, but the best is found at Kiem's mine in Chester county. Black tourmaline in broken crystals have been collected in many of the numerous quarries near Chester in Delaware county.

About the best specimen of pure glassy quartz that I ever saw, was found in Delaware county a few miles from the state of Delaware. It was about 5 inches square and 2 inches thick and did not contain a flaw, it being an easy matter to read a common newspaper through it.

These two old counties are full of old and new mines and quarries and it would be a good place for a collector to obtain many fine and showy specimens. Within a radius of twenty miles may be found actinolite, eustatite, pargasite, moonstone, chert, jasper, mica, quartz crystals, feldspar, orthoclase, pyrites, chalcopirite, rhombspar and about a hundred other varieties.

NIGHT OWL.

Join the Ohio Philatelic Association.

Pen and Pencil Stamp FREE for particulars send two cent stamp.

B. W. Ford, Bristol, Conn.

COLLECTING.

By J. J. ALTON.

Persons who have never collected themselves, and who never owned a collection will often speak of those who do collect as "Cranks", their collections as "Trash", and the time and money spent in obtaining such as thrown away. All persons have their faults, so do the collectors; (In the eyes of others), collecting is a fault; but I don't quite agree with this. Collectors are always willing to take advice, although it is well to "size up" the party who gives it. If you are a mineralogist, takes note of your friend's jewelry and you will often find that his fingers glitter with gold (?) and silver (?); such as mineralogists never find in nature. He will perhaps own several valuable diamonds (?) which he is sure are genuine, for which he paid the enormous sum of \$3.50; from his watch chain will dangle some huge agate or precious stone (?), that the very beginner would place in the darkest corner of his cabinet. This is what our friend has invested his time and money on, which of the two is the "crank"?

I will leave this for you to answer, and begin with my subject.

There are many collectors and a variety of collections, but it matters little what you collect as long as your hobby is instructive. The fever is catching and every spring thaws out collectors to flourish through the dreamy summer. In the autumn they gradually fade, Their once prized collection has lost its charm and the chilly winds of winter so cool their fever, that their specimens, like the falling flakes of snow, fall never to rise again. A few will remain generally those whose fever burned more slowly, and such as collected not only to gratify the eye, but as food for the mind. They have learned much and have enjoyed many pleasant hours in company with their collections, after once in the grasp of the "fever" there will be little chance of one giving it up, perhaps the months will pass without looking at the cabinet or the collection, but let one interesting article on the subject be read, and back we go to the hobby again more furious than ever. Where is the archaeologist who

does not enjoy collecting trips, although he may tramp all day and obtain only a half dozen arrow-heads?

And where are the geologists and mineralogists who have given up the study because they did not return from every trip loaded down with specimens? Indeed, the more the trouble in obtaining a spec. the more valuable it appears to its owner.

FRAUDS.

We are authorized, by reliable parties, to publish these persons as FRAUDS.

Beware of them.

Pedro Hope 4 Calle-4a-de-la-Providencia, Mexico City.

H. T. Ray, Bald Creek, N. C.

Collectors.

Of Eggs, Curiosities, Coins, Stamps, Etc.

The collectors of Texas, desiring to form a Southern Collectors' Association, the object of which is to assist its members in acquiring knowledge in regard to Philately, Numismatics, Ornithology, Osology, Numeralogy, etc., and to cultivate a friendship among collectors, and enable them to exchange specimens with collectors in other states. The dues of the Association shall be only twenty-five cents per year and a membership fee of five cents. Any collector living below the 40th degree of latitude may become a member of this Association.

Collectors wishing to become members should send in their applications at once to

W. C. Merchant, Sec'y pro tem.
San Antonio, Texas.

Agassiz Record.

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F. K. Rome, Hudson, N. Y. - Associate.

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Communications on any subject treated in this paper, will be thankfully received.

All advertising matter should be in by the 10th of the month to insure insertion in the next number.

Address everything to

E. J. SMITH, Portsmouth, Chic.

Vol. I. FEBRUARY 1888. No. 7.

Entered at the Post Office of Portsmouth, as SECOND CLASS Mail Matter.

EDITORIAL.

At a recent sale in London, an egg of the great auk sold for \$840.

Several exchanges were crowded out this month, they will be inserted next month.

Mr. P. S. Johnson has turned over his share in the *Witch City Philatelist* to Mr. F. C. T. Davis, who is now sole owner.

We were unavoidably delayed in getting out our paper this month. Next month look for us about the 18th.

We will give a years subscription to this paper for every good article on any subject treated in this paper; articles must be at least one column in length.

Next month we will begin the publication of a series of articles entitled; "Canadian

Revenues" by the well known writer Mr. H. S. Harte, Peitecodiac, N. B.

This month we don a cover with the hope that collectors will have more faith in us, than they have had, and that they will show their appreciation by sending us 25ct. for a years subscription.

The Philatelic Society of America, is now well under way and an election will take place soon. We learn that our friend Babb of Denver, Colo., is on the boards for Secy.

The proposed Dealers Protective Society, strikes us as a good idea, and every dealer should help this society on. Mr. Mitchell, of Chicago, is Secretary pro tem.

We have received the advance sheets of Mr. H. A. Babb's directory, "The Stamp Dealer of the United States." It is gotten up on a plan different from any we have seen before. It will be sent out early in March.

The Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Ltd. will hold their 85th Auction Sale at 739 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, March 14th. This collection is the property of E. H. Sinabough, of New York. This collection does not contain any astounding rarities but there are a number of fine stamps in it.

The new Archeological Society is meeting with much success in the way of getting members. You should join and be one of the organizers. Mr. W. K. Moorehead, Xenia, O., Jos. Wigglesworth, Wilmington, Del. and Alvah Davison, Helmetta, N. J. are the committee on organization.

The recent ballot for treasurer of the A. P. A. resulted as follows;

H. B. Seagrave;	161
J. M. T. Partello;	19
Scattering;	6
Blank;	1
Total;	187
For the amendment,	179
Not voting for "	7
Blank;	1
Total;	187

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Seagrave was elected treasurer, and the amendments relating to the duties of the secretary were passed.

Join the Ohio Philatelic Association.

REVIEW.*

Too much cannot be said of the *Stamp*, it improves with time.

Mr. E. M. Haight has commenced the publication of the *Collectors Illustrated Magazine*.

The *Collectors Star* is another new candidate for favors. May it live long.

The *National Philatelist* with F. Mac Smith as Editor is now the only collectors journal from Washington D. C.

The *Philadelphia Philatelist* formerly the *Germantown Philatelist* is a neat 8 page journal and deserves success.

The *Hawkeye State Collector* another semi-monthly journal came into our office last month, it is well worth sending for.

The smallest Philatelic journal in existence, strayed into this vicinity a few days ago it bears the suggestive name "*One Dime*" Mr. C. W. Pengh holds the Editorial strings.

The *Collectors Advocate* is a new venture from Cincinnati, Ohio. It is neatly gotten up, contains several good articles and we sincerely wish Bro. Tarvin, success.

We have received the following papers for which the publishers will please accept our thanks. Come again. *Collector, Philatelic Gazette, Quaker City Philatelist, Figaro, American Philatelist, Exchangers Monthly, Mohawk Standard, Western Philatelist, Philatelic Herald International Philatelic Advertiser, Eastern Philatelist, Geologists Gazette, Common Sense, Stamp, Autograph, Philatelic World, Witch City Philatelist, North Star Philatelist, Agassiz Companion, International Collector, Badger State Philatelist, Conchologists Exchange, Herdsman's Miscellany, Curiosity World, One Dime, Youths Leisure Hour, Hawkeye State Collector, National Philatelist, Collectors Illustrated Magazine, Philadelphia Philatelist, Collectors Star, & Collectors Advocate.*

AMATEUR PAPERS.

The *City Reporter*, Clineon, Iowa is a fine little paper and Mr. Towle is to be complimented for his energy in getting out his paper every week.

We have received the *Little Farmer, Amateur Press, Monthly Gem, Monitor, Peoples*

Press, Family Progress, Enterprise, Hawkeye Midget, Monthly Owl, Brooklyn Comet, The Old & New, Evening Record, Independent, & Monthly Globe. Thanks.

The Ohio Philatelic Association.

So far only 8 persons have sent in their names as members while several more have promised to join soon. Why delay? Help us place this organization upon a firm footing by sending us your name, if you can do nothing else, write the names of collectors you know of residing in Ohio, and send them to E. J. Smith, Portsmouth, Ohio and he will send circulars to them. A list of those who send names will be published in the next number of this paper, so send now and let others know those who are willing to help the Association on. Let us hear from all.

List of those who have joined.

- No 1 W. S. Kinzer, Wooster
 - No 2 E. J. Smith, Portsmouth
 - No 3 C. A. Townsend, Akron
 - No 4 Geo J. Bailey, Cleveland
 - No 5 D. J. Hard, Wooster
 - No 6 Lieut. Partello, Fort Keogh Mont. †
 - No 7 Chas Tarvin, Cincinnati
 - No 8 P. L. Schneider, Columbus
- † Lieut. Partello was formerly a resident of Ohio.

The advantages of the Association will be nearly equal to those of the more expensive American Philatelic Association. All can vote and all are eligible to office, we will have an exchange and other desirable depts.

An election will take place soon and you should join in time to participate. When you consider that the dues are but 50 cents per year with an initiation fee of 25 cents to pay expense of the Sec'y. You can afford it Mr W. S. Kinzer, Wooster Ohio., will furnish any desired information.

Members will receive this paper and the *Monitor* of Cincinnati free.

We have received a proof of the cover of the American Philatelic Press Directory for 1888, by Mr. G. H. Richmond, 5 Beekman St. N. Y. It is neatly engraved and will make a fine appearance.

Philatelic journals, are unworthy of a place in our Libraries, as their pages are but filled with borrowed articles "Funny Stamp Stories" and advertisements. It will be well for Philately when such journals die for lack of support ("lack of time on the part of the Publishers to devote to their publication"?). What we want at the present moment is a strong revolution in our Literature, a stronger one than Philatelists have yet seen, we want a large diversity of works upon Philatelic subjects, we want more works like Prest. Tiffany's History of the Stamps of the U. S. We want such a work upon the stamps of every country of the world; and not only upon the Postage stamps, but also upon the Revenue stamps of the different countries; for these last are awakening quite an interest among advanced collectors. There are, no doubt, to be found many musty documents relating to the stamps of every country, such as Tiffany has unearthed in regard to U. S. stamps. Are there not to be found Philatelists in our midst who are willing and able to undertake such works as his? There is no doubt but that the searcher after Philatelic lore, has to encounter many difficulties, to meet with many refusals on the part of P. O. Officials and others who have it in their power to impart much information of inestimable benefit to Philatelists. Yet let the obstacles in our way be ever so great, will not the knowledge that we attain by surmounting those difficulties be a hundred fold greater? I think so. Then let us see a move in this matter!

And further we want our monthly journals to contain more original matter. "Official Decrees" and the like, may be well enough as far as they go; but articles from the pens of our Philatelic Brothers will be far more highly appreciated, and will do more for the advancement of our hobby than the very best of borrowed and non-Philatelic articles with which by far too many of our journals are month by month filled.

The literature of a science is the best proof it can give to the outside world, that it is in a flourishing and prosperous condition. And do not Philatelists want every one to know that Philately is a valuable science, a science well worth engaging the attention of the greatest minds; that the cause of Philately flourishes? Then, Brothers, with

this end in view let us strive to make bet Literature of our hobby verily not a whit behind that of the very oldest of the Sciences may it be so!

FLINT.

E. P. NEWCOMER.

Flint is a peculiar and amorphous variety of nearly pure quartz, found in chalk in nodular layers or masses, and sometimes forming beds of such an extent as to be used for building, as in Norfolk, Kent and Suffolk, England. Its specific gravity is 2.59. Flint is of a dark color, usually from the presence of carbonaceous matter; but some specimens are almost white and transparent.

It breaks with a smooth conchoidal fracture and very sharp edges may be formed upon it with a hammer; a quality which adapts for being made into gun flints and spear and arrow heads. Flint was formerly thought necessary in the production of flint glass but it is now superseded by pure granular sand or quartz. In the manufacture of porcelain it is still used.

Flint is very common in many places in the United States but it is converted to no use. It abounds in the tertiary formations of the southern states and is met with in the older rocks, even to the metamorphic quartz found with the lowest stratified rocks. At Leifers Gap on the Lehigh mountain in Pennsylvania is exposed in loose fragments in the soil, a large amount of flint rock, associated with cherty quartz, incrustated with chalcedony and mammillan botryoidal crystallizations. West of the road in the woods, 20 acres have been dug over by the Indians to obtain the flint for spear and arrow heads. Piles of broken flint still lie uncovered by the sides of the excavations. Flint was highly prized by the Indians and they worked it very skilfully.



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EXCHANGES

Free to subscribers only. Exchanges must be written on a separate piece of paper. We reserve the right to refuse any or all exchanges.

Coins and currency for the same. Please give complete lists of what you have to exchange. C. T. Tatman, 93 Piedmont St. Worcester, Mass.

250 varieties of Foreign & U. S. stamps for the best offer in U. S. depts. 50 foreign stamps for every back no. of the Buckeye State Collector, sent me. Sample copies of papers and price lists, wanted. Wm. Schad, 149 Reed St. Milwaukee, Wis.

Fine perfect trilobites, fossil ferns &c. for sale or exchange, Send for list. L. O. Wainright, Waukegan, Ill.

Mammoth list of over \$2.50 worth of useful articles for exchange sent free if a .02 c stamp is sent to pay postage. List includes stamps, coins, curiosities, watches, revolvers, reading matter, etc, etc, too numerous to mention. I desire to hear from all exchangers with lists, prices & full description of their goods, T. S. Sparrow, Box 82 Verona, N. Y.

Will give a genuine original U. S. local catalogued at 5cents for every number of P. J. of A., Empire State Philatelist, Western Philatelist, Figaro, Stamp, Quaker City Philatelist &c. Will give a local for every other philatelic paper. Duplicates taken. Gustav Aue, Box 3487, New York City

I will give a 90 ct. U. S. Postage stamp (used) for 4 special Delivery stamps. 1877 copper cents wanted. P. F. O'Keefe, Mansfield Valley, Pa.

Wanted the following U. S. cents in good condition 1793, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 1804, 5, 6, 8, 9, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 21 & 23 for which I will exchange 2 vols. Youths Companion or a pair of ice skates or will pay part cash C. G. Williams, Mercer, Penna.

Tin tags for the same or stamps in any quantity, mixed or different; 12 different for every stamp not in my collection of 400. C. D. Oliphant, Box 385, Mt. Holly, N. J.

Chemicals, naturalist microscope, old stamp papers, copying press, camera, vols., of boys papers, all kinds of books for U. S. & S. A., stamps, surveying instruments, vols., of "New York Ledger," or subscriptions to curiosity papers. Vol. 1. of "Youths Ledger" for offers. H. P. Simpson Tuskegee, Ala.

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