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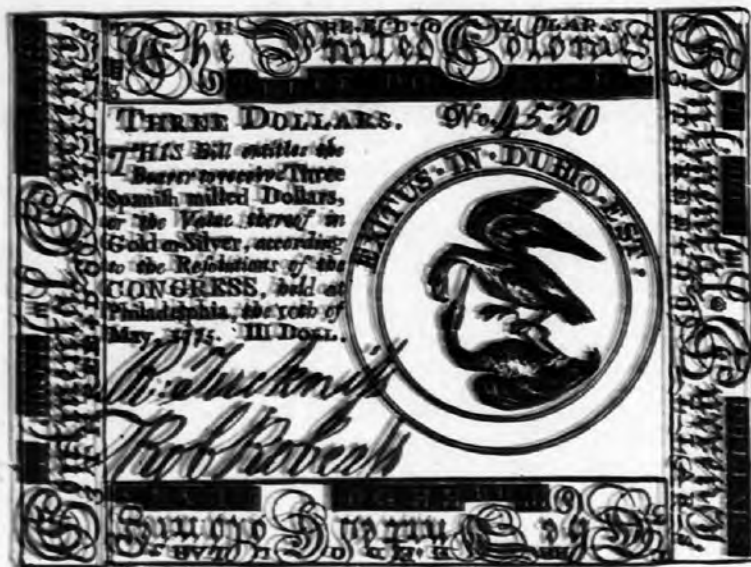
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"THE MONEY OF OUR GRANDFATHERS."

THE COLLECTOR'S MAGAZINE.

VOL. II.

JULY, 1888.

No. 1.

THE MONEY OF OUR GRANDFATHERS,

By J. G. Bingham.

A PROPER description of the introduction and use of paper money in the Colonies previous to, during and after the Revolutionary war, would occupy a dozen pages of the THE COLLECTOR'S MAGAZINE, rather than the short article I must of necessity write in regard to them. I consider the subject one of the most delightful studies extant. A collection of these bills nicely framed, makes a picture of the most interesting character. First I shall briefly describe issues of the Colonies, prior to their freedom from England's rule, in 1776.

The first Colony to issue paper money was Massachusetts; date, November 21, 1708; value, "Forty" Shillings. New York followed suit on November 1, 1709; denomination, fifty shillings. Rhode Island's first issue was in 1715; Pennsylvania, 1723; New Jersey, 1724; South Carolina, 1731; Delaware, 1735;

while Maryland, Georgia, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and North Carolina began during the Forties. Virginia's first issue was in 1755, and Vermont, the last of the Colonies, in 1781.

The greater portion of Colonial money now in existence, was issued between 1770 and 1780, and was nearly all printed by Hall and Sellers of Philadelphia, though Ben Franklin, the American statesman, printed a portion, most of which are rare.

The number of known varieties are as follows:— Pennsylvania, 206; Virginia, 181; New Jersey, 126; North Carolina, 123; Massachusetts 119; Connecticut, 105; Georgia, 105; Maryland, 103; New York, 83; New Hampshire, 83; Rhode Island, 72; South Carolina, 72; Delaware, 59; Vermont, only 8. Of the above mentioned bills many are only varieties of dates: the 206 of Pennsylvania containing only 30 varie-

ties of values.

A \$90. bill of South Carolina reads as follows, THIS BILL ENTITLES THE BEARER TO NINETY DOLLARS, OR ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY POUNDS, FIVE SHILLINGS, CURRANT MONEY OF THIS STATE, PURSUANT TO AN ORDINANCE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY; PASSED THIS 8TH. DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1779. SIGNED, C. TRECOTT, WM. MORGAN, I. HOPSON.

On the back of this note, is an illustration of Samson breaking the jaws of a lion, (See Judges XIV., 5-6,) and at each side, the value of the bill. Some of the bills of the Colonies are printed in two colors of ink, red and black, and nearly all have pretty borders printed close to their edges.

Secondly, the paper money of the "United Colonies," more often called "Continental." There are only twenty-three varieties of values, although one hundred and two varieties of dates. First date of issue was May 10, 1775, and last date, January 14, 1779. Size of the largest proportion of Continental bills is two and three-fourths by three and three-fourths inches; printed on heavy paper of a light grey-color. At the top and bottom of these notes is printed in Script type, "The United Colonies," and value of the bill. At each end in the same type is, "Continental Currency," and value.

A \$30. bill reads as follows, "THIS BILL ENTITLES THE BEARER TO RECEIVE THIRTY SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS, OR THE VALUE

THEREOF IN GOLD OR SILVER, ACCORDING TO THE RESOLUTION OF THE CONGRESS, PASSED AT PHILADELPHIA, JULY 22^D, 1776." Signed by two authorized persons, most frequently one name being written in red and the other in black ink. A large seal (different on each denomination) adorns the face of the note, at one side of the center. This seal is about the size of a silver dollar, and the design of some of them is unique. For instance, the \$3. note has an eagle grasping a stork; the \$4. note has a running wild boar; the \$6 note, a beaver gnawing a tree; the \$7. note, a storm; \$8, a harp; \$20., a plowed field; \$30., an upright wreath on an altar; \$70., a square and seal over a dark landscape; \$80., a prairie with heavy rolling clouds above. Upon the back of the notes, at the top, is the value; at the bottom are the names of the printers, and the year. In the center is an illustration of some character, such as tobacco leaves, (found most frequently) laurel, or maple. The \$5. note has two crossed tobacco leaves; the \$8., three tobacco leaves, of different sizes, parallel.

Did our grandfathers think it probable that this money was going to end in smoke? Looks a little like it. But this money had its uses. Spanish silver was about the only metal coinage in existence and use prior to 1794. These paper bills, current everywhere, purchased needed articles, made industry profitable, and without it all business would have been stagnated, commerce impeded, and possible disaster instead of

success would have crowned the effort to secure American Independence.

TO A PAPER DOLLAR.

By A Disreputable Party.

Thou dirty rag, bad smelling, soiled and torn,
Thou puttest on more frills than seemeth just:

The pictures on thy face are dim and worn,
And thou art worthy only of disgust.

Away! I would have gold for currency!
Bright, gleaming, splendid, rare, barbaric gold!

And shining silver is the change for me,
As in the halcyon specie days of old

But stay! Ill not destroy thee yet methinks,
For gold I have not; but I have thee sure;

And thou, though soiled, art good for numerous
drinks,

And others' wants, that steadfastly endure.

Therefore I will not scorn to spend thee straight,
Though thou hast been much vilified of late.

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

WE are disappointed in not being able to publish several illustrated articles which were promised for this issue, but which have not yet arrived.

* * *

There has been more joking over the execrable handwriting of Horace Greeley than could be named, but the

annexed is certainly one of the best. A good many years ago M. B. Castle, of Sandwich, Illinois, invited Mr. Greeley to lecture. To this the following reply was sent:

DEAR SIR: I am overworked and growing old. I shall be sixty next February third. On the whole it seems I must decline to lecture henceforth,

except in this immediate vicinity, if I do at all. I cannot promise to visit Illinois on that errand—certainly not now. Yours,
HORACE GREELEY.

M. B. Castle, Sandwich, Ill.

We can partly imagine the great effort made by the lecture committee and others to decipher Horace's pothooks, and the delight which they must have felt at their success in extracting their general meaning. That they did so will be seen in the following epistle forwarded in due time to Mr. Greeley.

SANDWICH Ill., May 12.

HORACE GREELEY, New York Tribune—Dear Sir: Your acceptance to lecture before our association next winter came to hand this morning. Your penmanship not being the plainest it took some time to translate it, but we succeeded, and would say your time—"third of February," and terms "sixty dollars,"—are perfectly satisfactory. As you suggest, we may be able to get you other engagements in this immediate vicinity; if so, we will advise you. Yours respectfully.

M. B. CASTLE.

Another selection from the Aaron White hoard of coins was sold at auction on the 20th' instant. Catalogued by E. Frossard.

Prices ranged favorably for this time of the year.

* * *

Mr. Lyman H. Low has returned from his European jaunt laden down with "spoils of the chase." We understand he had a very successful trip.

* * *

The second part of the Kline collection will be sold in September. We understand it contains an exceedingly fine line of ancient coins. Part one contained an 1804 \$ which has again opened the discussion as to the genuineness of the piece. In another column will be found an article on this subject by our able New York correspondent, "Coins"

* * *

The following ticket appears to be the choice of members of the American Philatelic Association in this vicinity:—

* * * * *

The following document gives the true reason why no dollars were coined for many years after 1805:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE May 1, 1806.

ROBERT PATTERSON ESQ., DIRECTOR OF THE MINT: Sir, —

In consequence of a representation from the director of the United States that considerable purchases have been made of dollars coined at the Mint for the purpose of exporting them, and as it is probable that further purchases and exportations will be made, the President directs that all the silver to be coined at the Mint shall be of small denominations, so that the value of the largest pieces shall not exceed half a dollar.

I am, etc.,

[Signed]

JAMES MADISON.

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 R. S. HATCHER, Secretary.
 JOS. RECHERT, Inter. Sec.
 G. B. CALMAN, Treasurer.

* * *

New York, July 1, 1888.

MR. C. E. LEAL,

DEAR SIR: —

While attending an auction-sale of coins held in this city, I had the pleasure of examining the Dollar of 1804, which was owned by the late Dr. Henry R. Linderman. Now, of course the appearance of such a rarity is sure to call out a great debate on the old and never answered question, "Were any dollars struck by the United States government in 1804?"

To solve this problem definitely I corresponded with the Secretary of the Treasury, and from him received the information that there were 19,530 Dollars struck in the year 1804. This information, he assured me, came from the annals of the mint.

Now, if we cannot believe these annals, what is the use of having them? Surely they are not kept for curiosity's sake; and, as we have no evidence to the contrary, I do not see why we should

not believe them. Now if any one of your readers has anything to say to the opposite I shall be pleased to hear from him through your paper.

Here is the chance for those Philadelphia dealers to prove their claim.

Hoping I have made some effort to probe the mystery,

I remain,

"COINER"

* * *

Pass Christian, a delightful Mississippi sea coast suburb of New Orleans, was thrown into a state of intense excitement recently by the report that a pot of buried treasure had been found. Upon investigation the truth of the report was fully sustained. Colla Narcisse, a colored man, was plowing in a vacant lot when the plow struck a hidden object, breaking off the point. On looking to see what he had struck, he found a curiously-shaped jar such as are still used in Mexico and South American countries to hold water. The jar was very heavy and the idea of treasure at once flashed across Colla's mind, and he went immediately to inform Mr. Butcher, the owner of the ground.

The jar was broken and found to be nearly full of silver coin. They ex-

NUMISMANIA, — Continued.

Omitted from Page 11.

For him to find! Oh! joy supreme,
 Of such good luck he scarce dared dream.

He seemed turned stone, so long his eyes
 Gazed on the coin with glad surprise,
 Till to his horror and dismay
 The coin shrunk up and turned to clay

A hundred centuries laid away
 It could not stand the breath of day.

His hand quick sought his fevered brow
 Where was his long sought treasure now?
 In anguish great he bowed his head,
 Sank to the ground, and *woke in bed.*

amined and counted the coins and found 209 silver half dollars of American coinage and two quarter pieces, ranging in date from 1794 to 1826. The remaining contents consisted of Spanish and Mexican piasters and smaller coins, the dates running from 1720 to 1829. The value of the whole is estimated at \$235. As to how the jar got there the most plausible theory is that advanced by some of the oldest citizens namely, that it was buried by an old negro named Charlo, who was a slave of Mme. Azman, one of the first settlers of the pass. His cabin stood near the spot, and being a miser it is naturally supposed that he hid his hoard in the ground about the year 1820.

Mr. Butcher readily agreed to share the treasure with Colla. This is the third or fourth find of treasure in that locality. The old parish coin was brought to the city and sold and is now in a broker's window on Carondelet-street.

* * *

It is said that the late Dr. E. H. Lefingwell, of New Haven, Conn., had a fine collection of autographs estimated to be worth nearly \$100,000.

* * *

The distinguished archæologist who recently died in the city of New York, Dr. Edwin Hamilton Davis, was well known to all those who have been interested in the researches which have been made from time to time in the valley of the Ohio and Mississippi among the mounds. For fifteen years Dr. Davis was engaged in the work of exploring, and the result of his labors he em-

bodied in his book, "Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," which was the first volume published of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge."

Dr. Davis was born in Ohio in 1811, and was graduated from Kenyon College, in that state in 1833. In 1837 he received his medical degree at Cincinnati, and practiced in Chillicothe until 1849 when he was called to fill the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the old New York Medical college. His term of practice in the city of New York extended over a period of thirty years.

* * *

The Legislature of Iowa has appropriated \$1000 for the preservation of the Aldrich collection of autographs.

* * *

Dr. E. B. Scribner, of Louisville, Kentucky, has a curious talisman in the shape of a watch-charm of Oriental pattern, set with a peculiar stone bearing some resemblance to a moss agate, which was once the property of the Khedive of Egypt. It was presented to a friend of the doctor's by the ruler of that country, and by him presented to Dr. Scribner. The stone is said to have come from the bottom of the Red Sea and to have been for years the talisman of one of the chiefs of the Stranglers of India. The man became a prisoner of the Khedive and the stone one of his treasures. It was presented to the American in recognition of the latter's bravery in saving the life of one of the Khedive's favorite courtiers, who was rescued from a grave in the Nile by the American.

Ephraim George Squier, the celebrated antiquarian, died on April 16th, at the home of his brother in Brooklyn. Squier was born at Bethlehem, N. Y., on June 17, 1820, and in his early life was an engineer and school teacher. He became interested in the remains of the mound builders in the Scioto Valley, and explored these and the mounds in the Mississippi valley. The results of his studies were embodied in the

first volume of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge." He also studied the antiquities in New York and Connecticut.

President Lincoln appointed Mr. Squier on the Commission to visit Peru to settle the question in dispute relating to guano and silver. After this he spent several years studying Peruvian antiquities; and in 1876, he published his last work — 'Peru.'

NUMISMANIA.

By Ellis Parker Butler.

THE moon was high, the stars were bright,
No sound disturbed the stilly night.
Except, where in a tangled wood,
A young man trembled where he stood
Beside a cavern dark and grim
Through which his lantern, burning dim,
Cast flickering shadow here and there,
Made ghostly by the inky air,

2

His teeth rebelled, would not be still,
Alike his limbs with fear were chill
And shook his knees. His eyes stood out
As he paused there in fear and doubt.
He cast a glance into the cave
Which ghostly was as giant's grave.

3

One glance, and will regained its power,
No longer did the awed one cower,
But stepped into the darker gloom,
And halted in the vaulted room

Formed by some shock of nature old
Which heaped the rocks in cavern bold.

4

He paused, and held his light on high
And cast around his restless eye
'Till, resting near the farther wall
He saw a sight that might appall
The brave, for where his light was dull
He saw a grinning human skull.

5

His pale lips moved in hasty prayer
But he was one to do and dare
And stepping forward with his spade
Dug where that ghastly skull was laid.
'Will it prove true? 'Twas but a dream
But still, most lifelike did it seem."

6

His spade the dark cold earth upturned
The grinning skull with heel he spurned
Till to his joy he heard the peal
Of cold steel striking colder steel.

7

'Twas but a moment till his hand
Raised the prized treasure from the sand
A small, dark, earth stained jewelled case
A relic of a long lost race.
Around its sides were bands of gold
Inscribed with figures centuries old.

8

A trembling hand his bosom sought,
With fingers cold a key he caught,
It matched the lock, it turned! His tongue
Gave a glad cry, The lid unswung,
And there in velvet worn and old,
His eyes beheld a coin of gold.

9

Ten thousand years gone by 'twas made
And in this dim old cavern laid

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Spain has issued stamps every year or oftener for thirty years. On the appearance of each new issue the one preceding is declared of no value. The excuse given for this is that it is to avoid counterfeiting. But it always happens that subjects of the king have left on their hands many thousands of dollars' worth of worthless stamps, and the government reaps the benefit.—*New York Evening World.*

* * *

The greater part of Historian Bancroft's mail is now made up of requests for autographs, and he receives scores every day. He deals with them in a curious way. If the request comes from the ordinary mail autograph fiend it receives but little attention, for the historian knows that many persons collect autographs in this way for sale. Such requests find their way into the waste basket. If the request comes from a lady, and especially if it is put in nice language and well written, it is generally replied to with a slip containing the historian's name, and sometimes a few words of advice or a quotation. Not long ago the Clover club, of Medina, N. Y., wrote for an autograph to go in the club's autograph book. To this Mr. Bancroft replied in a very pretty way, to the effect that he hoped the members of the club would always be like its name—in clover.—*Frank G. Carpenter in New York World.*

A vessel is now being fitted-out in Philadelphia for the purpose of raising a British man-of-war which was sunk off the coast of Delaware, in 1812; and which was said to contain \$500,000 worth of coin and plate.

* * *

I was talking the other day to a well known bric-a-brac dealer who has recently moved to a new store on Broadway. "One of the most prevalent of modern crazes," said he, is that for the collection of old Colonial silverware. A year or two ago my patrons wanted nothing but old English or old Dutch silversmith's work, but nowadays they have discovered that 150 years ago silver plate of excellent design and careful workmanship was made in Philadelphia, New York and Boston. The directory of freemen of the city of New-York and the advertisements in the daily newspapers of the early part of last century show that there were nearly a score of workers in precious metals who had what for those times were important establishments. Good Colonial silverware brings from \$3 to \$5 an ounce or even more."—(*The Epoch.*)

* * *

For years it has been the privilege of the pages in the Capital at Washington D. C. to make quite a lot of pocket money each session in collecting autographs. The pages of the Senate, for instance, will collect the signatures of

all the Senators in an album, turn the book over to some youngster in the House, who gets the Congressmen's names, then to one of the pages in the Supreme Court for the autographs of Justices, and finally to the riding pages of the Senate who are constantly going between the Capitol, the White House, and the several departments and bureaus of the government. The latter get the names of the President, the Cabinet and the other prominent officials. For such a collection the boy who starts the book has received whatever he could get out of his customer, trusting to his own sharpness and the latter's generosity. When he gets his money—and \$10 is the usual price—he settles with the other pages who have assisted him, on such terms as they were willing to make. The ordinary terms of settlement have been \$5 to the contractor, \$2 to the House page \$2 to the boy who gets the President and Cabinet, and \$1 to the youth in the Supreme Court.

But the example of the trades' unions has reached the Capitol, and an equal division of profits is now demanded by the boys. I took an album which had been sent me by a friend in the West to one of the Senate pages the other day, and asked him to get autographs of the statesmen for me as he had done before. I had formerly paid him \$10 for such a job, but he informed me that the boys had organized a union and had advanced the price to \$15. He said that the "kids" in the house kicked because the Senate boys were making more money than they, and had struck

so it became necessary to organize and have a stated card of rates.

"Don't you see," he said "people, who want autographs somehow always come to the Senate first. We have got \$5 for getting the names of seventy-six Senators, and have given the 'kids' in the House only \$2 for getting 325 names. When they happened to catch on to a job they got the \$5 of course, and gave us two for the Senators' autographs, but for every one book they get we get a dozen, and they kicked about it. So we had to agree to pay them as much as we got ourselves. They won't touch a book less than \$5. There was a kid in the House who cut under them, and got some names not long ago for \$3, but when the other boys found it out they got hold of the book and tore out the leaves. They boycotted him, don't you see?"—(N. Y. Tribune.

* * *

At the entrance to the National Museum is a large stone sarcophagus, which was brought to this country some years ago from Egypt, and presented to the Smithsonian Institution. The other day one of the excursionists from Northern New-York, entering the building stopped to look at it. Turning to the man who checks umbrellas and canes, she said:

"What is that great stone affair?"

"That's a sarcophagus ma'am," he answered.

"Where did it come from?"

"From Egypt, ma'am."

"What do they use it for?"

"To spit in, mostly, ma'am," replied the faithful public servant.



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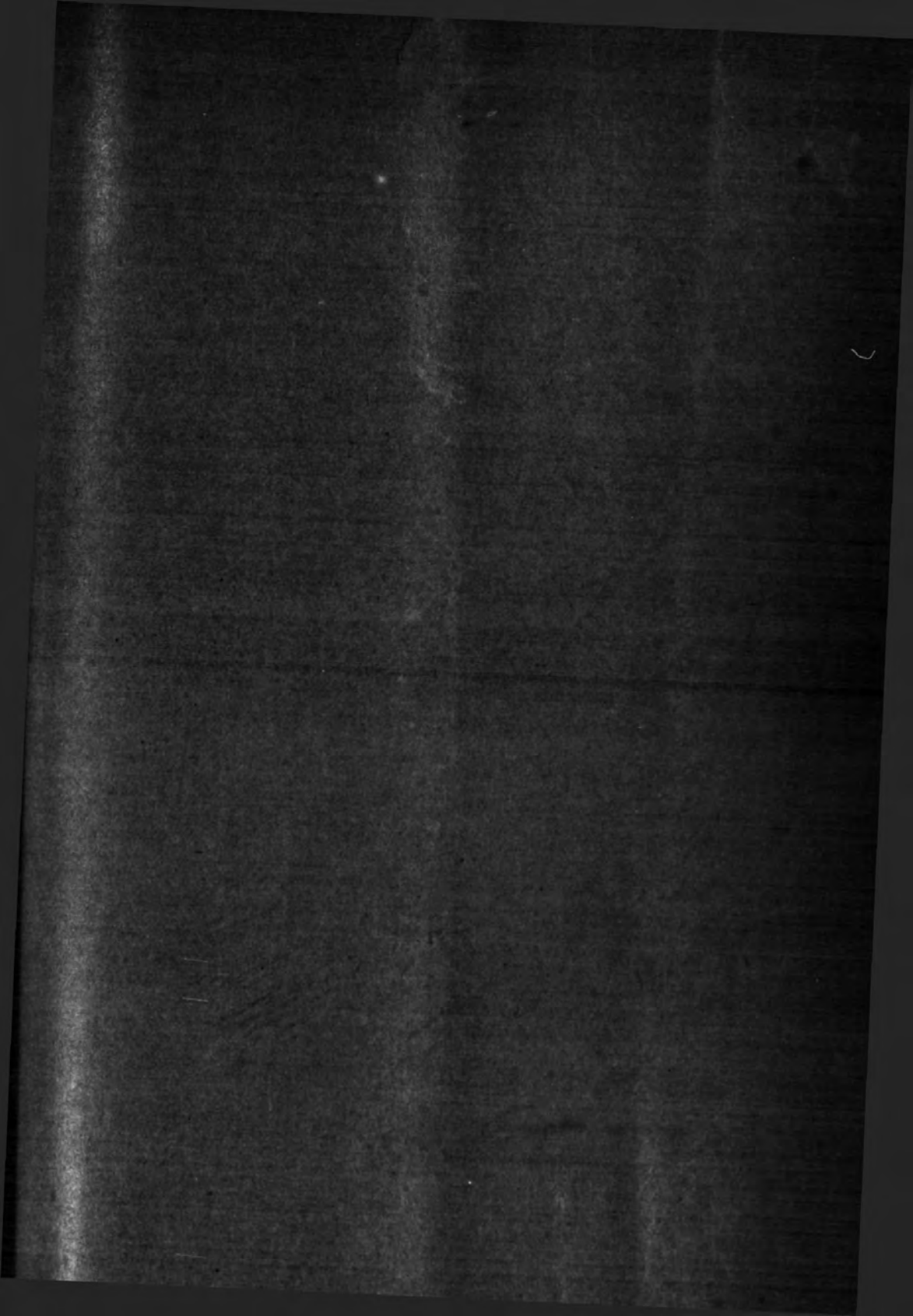
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J G BINGHAM, McGrawville N. Y.



PRESS OF C. E. LEAL & CO.,
Paterson, N. J.

VOL. II No. 2



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P. O. Box 271.

Paterson, N. J.

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THE COLLECTOR'S MAGAZINE.

VOL. II.

AUGUST, 1888.

NO. 2.

THE STAMPS OF BRITISH HONDURAS.

By Embossed.

THIS colony of Great Britain, situated in Central America, has issued quite a number of surcharged stamps of late; we have, therefore, thought it best to give the entire series of this colony. In the later part of 1865, the first stamp was issued. Profile of Queen Victoria to left on a ground of horizontal lines enclosed in an oval garter, lettered British Honduras above and value below, typographed on white wove paper. No watermark, perforated 14.

One (1) Penny, pale and bright blue.

Six (6) Pence, carmine.

One (1) Shilling, green.

Note: Unperforated copies of this issue have lately been reported.

1872, same as above wmk. C. C. and crown; Perf. 12 1-2.

Three (3) Pence, brown.

1873, One (1) Penny, blue and bright blue.

Six (6) Pence, carmine and car-

mine red.

One (1) Shilling, green and bright green.

1873, same wmk.; perf. 14.

One (1) Penny, blue and bright blue.

Three (3) Pence, red brown.

Six (6) Pence, carmine-red and carmine.

One (1) Shilling, bright and dark green.

1879, Four (4) Pence, mauve.

Note: The one penny, blue, 1873, perf. 14, is found unperforated vertically.

August, 1882, same wmk. C. A. and crown, perf. 14.

Four (4) Pence, mauve.

March, 1884, One (1) Penny blue.

October, 1884, One (1) Penny rose.

April, 1885, Six (6) Pence, orange yellow.

Dec. 1885, One (1) Shilling, gray.

Provisional January, 1888.

The currency being changed to cents,

all stamps on hand where surcharged with new values.

The surcharge is in two lines, the letters and figures being 3 mm. high and the word cents 16 mm. in length all wmk. C. A. and crown except 2 cent on 6 pence, carmine.

2 Cents, black on One (1) Penny rose,

2 Cents, " on Six (6) Pence, carmine,

3 Cents, " on Three (3) Pence, red brown,

10 Cents, " on Four (4) Pence mauve,

20 Cents, " on Six (6) Pence, orange-yellow,

50 Cents, " on One (1) Shilling, gray,

An error is reported in the 50 cent, on one shilling through an O falling out making 5 cents on one (1) Shilling gray. Also in the figure 5 of 50 having a straight top instead of curved.

March 1888.

Two surcharged in red over 50 cents on One (1) Shilling, gray.

Note:—This surcharge is also on the

variety of the figure 5 of 50 cents having a straight top.

The 2 cents, black, on One (1) Penny, rose, and the two in red over 50 cents on One (1) Shilling, gray, have been used cut diagonally as a 1 cent stamp on circulars, etc.

March, 1888, Provisional surcharge done in London, The surcharge being 5 1-2 mm. high and the word cents, 13 1-2 mm. long.

3 Cents black on One (1) Penny rose,

3 Cents " on Three (3) Pence red brown,

10 Cents " on Four (4) Pence mauve.

The 2 cent of this issue has also been used as 1 cent, cut diagonally in half.

Note:—It will be noticed that the Three Pence, red-brown wmk. C. A. and crown is only found surcharged and none were used in the unsurcharged condition.

THE STAMPS OF ANGOLA.

By L. N. A.

This Portuguese Colony, in the western part of Africa, issued its first stamps on July 1st., 1870, of the following design.

The royal crown of Portugal in the centre surrounded by a Greek border in the shape of a circle, Angola above and value below in a horizontal frame with ornaments at each end. Typographed on white wove paper. Per-

forated 13.

5 Reis, black.

10 Reis, yellow, bright yellow, orange.

20 Reis, brown, olive brown.

25 Reis, rose, carmine.

50 Reis, green, yellow green.

100 Reis, violet, lilac, grayish, lilac.

Note: The first lot of these stamps was on thick enamelled surface paper and later lots were on thin paper.

January, 1877. Same design as before on thin paper.

25 Reis, vermillion.

40 Reis, blue.

50 Reis, deep green.

200 Reis, orange.

300 Reis, brown.

January, 1881,

10 Reis, green, yellow-green.

25 Reis, violet, lilac.

50 Reis, blue, light blue, ultramarine.

1882. 40 Reis, yellow, buff.

1885, 20 Reis, carmine.

July, 1886. Profile of King of Portu-

gal in relief in an oval band with the inscription "Provincia de Angola" with value at the bottom, and in each upper corner a circle enclosing a star in relief.

5 Reis, black.

10 Reis, green.

20 Reis, rose, carmine.

25 Reis, violet, grayish lilac.

40 Reis, brown.

50 Reis, blue.

100 Reis, red brown.

200 Reis, lilac.

300 Reis, orange red.

A. P. A. NOTES.

THE Third Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association was called to order on Monday, August 13, 1888, at 10:47 a. m. and to the calling of the roll by Secretary Bradt the following responded to their names:

Gustav Aue,	W. D. King.
W. H. Bacon,	J. N. T. Levick,
R. R. Bogert,	W. A. MacCalla,
S. B. Bradt,	C. H. Mekeel,
H. L. Calman,	Geo. E. Peters,
E. F. Chisholm,	F. H. Pirckham,
Henry Clotz,*	H. E. Pratt,
L. E. Curtis.	Joseph Rechert,
Geo. P. Coffin,	L. C. Richardson
C. B. Corwin,	J. H. Ross,
Alvah Davison,	Geo. H. Richmond,
H. E. Deats,	J. P. Schmitt,
A. Dejonge,	J. C. Schayer,
W. L. Emory,	C. W. Sparr,
G. L. Gilmore,	F. B. Stebbins,

W. H. Goodrich,	E. B. Sterling,
H. S. Handford,	W. C. Stone,
E. A. Holton,	J. W. Scott,
J. M. Hubbard,	H. M. Terrett,
W. D. Humphrey,	John K. Tiffany,
C. E. Hutchinson,	P. Vanderwilligan
W. B. Jackson,	W. C. Van Derlip,
H. F. King.	

The number of proxies held by the above mentioned gentlemen was 299, making in all 327 present.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

J. K. Tiffany, President,
W. C. Vanderlip, Vice President,
S. B. Bradford, Secretary.
H. B. Seagrave, Treasurer,
Joseph Rechert, International Sec.

Being unable to get the balance of the reports on the convention we have inserted the account given us

by Mr. J. B. Smith.

Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The cream of the stamp collecting fraternity has been in convention here this week. There are thousands of "kid" collectors, who daub black mucilage over the leaves of a refuse blank book, don't know a counterfeit when it is shoved on them by an unprincipled "dealer," and soon tire of the craze, as they feel the contagion of some new fever—and there are philatelists. These last, who have assembled twice daily in the Elks hall, since Monday forenoon, to transact the business of the third convention of the American philatelic association.

There are many visitors under 17 or 18 years old around the exhibit tables to-day, and many fathers and mothers. But the membership of the American association runs up to gray-haired men of 60. These veterans in years are not all veterans in "collecting," for philately in America is hardly over 25 years old, in round numbers. One Boston man says he never knew anything about stamp collecting till his boy caught the craze at school. By helping the lad write his business letters to stamp dealers, the man got an insight into philately, and although the boy soon gave it up, the father kept on, and is a most enthusiastic member of this American society. Another Boston collector of note is W. C. Van Derlip, a lawyer on Pemberton square, who, if the hobby is not worth riding, is certainly old enough to know better than to keep at it. But he is as earnest as ever, and

has been elected vice-president of the association at this meeting. Then there are a number from New York, August De Jonge, C. B. Corwin, J. M. Levick, Joseph Rechert, Henry Clotz, Mr. Richmond, publisher of the American edition of *Babyhood*, and more who will not feel hurt if they do not see their names in print. Then, too, there is the president of the association, Lawyer J. K. Tiffany of St. Louis, and C. W. Sparr of Eureka, Kan. Another prominent set present are the "dealers." The venerable Holton and Trifet of this city, J. W. Scott and his capable young lieutenant, H. L. Calman, and that other prominent New York dealer, R. R. Bogert, C. H. Mekeel of St. Louis and the New Jersey man whose name is familiar to all who gather stamps, E. B. Sterling of Trenton. Then there are the men who run the vast and growing philatelic press. Much of the stuff that passes as stamp literature is of little value to any but those whose brains and experience are developed by its preparation. But there are several editors of creditable magazines: W. C. Stone of your city, representing the literary board of the association which publishes the official organ the *American Philatelist*; S. B. Bradt of Chicago, W. E. Goedrich of Fitchburg, Gustav Aue of Bloomfield, N. J., W. A. McCalla of Philadelphia, Alvah Davison of Helmetta, N. J., and J. M. Hubbard of Lake Village, N. H. So much for the personnel of the enthusiasts who are grouped about exhibits to-day. When it is known that at least

\$150,000 is invested in the every-day business of stamp-dealers in this country, the extent to which collections may be carried will appear. The stamps shown to-day in the hall could not be worth less than \$20,000, yet they were simply specimens from different notable collections which represent a much larger sum. Here are the gems of the collections of De Jonge, Van Derlip, Deats, P. Van der Willigen, B. von Hodenberg, Dr. Odendall, Brock, Cuno, Lehmann, Davison, Woodward, Mekeel, Frost, L. L. Hubbard, Goodrich, Clotz and Corwin. These long rows of handsomely arranged stamps, essays and oddities, make the finest exhibition ever seen on this continent, and the taste displayed in arrangement is in many cases remarkable. All are under glass, to prevent handling, but offering ready inspection.

The address of President Tiffany to the convention yesterday was enlightening to the reporters who sat on the outskirts and took notes.

The exhibition was put over till Wednesday that it might not interfere with the business allotted to Monday and Tuesday. The reports from various officers and departments of the association were interesting. There are over 600 members most of whom were represented by proxies. The East greatly outnumbers the West: Illinois, the western stronghold, has 60 members, while New York has 140, Massachusetts 42 and Pennsylvania as many more. Almost every state is represented, although many have but a single member. An effort to exclude

dealers from the board of trustees, and to select the board from one city or from a circuit of not over 100 miles, fell through. Mr. Corwin, on a second attempt at the 11th hour, succeeded in establishing a by-law, by which the counterfeit detector may brand any suspected stamp on an association exchange sheet. Mr. Corwin would have had no opposition, doubtless, had he not been handicapped by the ill-will of almost every member of the association on account of his unreasonable suggestions for ridding exchange sheets of spurious issues. He started out with the unwarranted and absurd idea that he had a right to deface as "counterfeit" any stamps which he chose to consider unworthy a place in his own collection. He was right in principle but hasty and wrong in method, and the association was inclined to "sit on" him yesterday; but there is no regret that the law is finally made, since the exchange sheets are sometimes abused by unmistakable counterfeits.—Springfield Republican.

The first exhibit of the A. P. A. was opened to the members and the public on Wednesday, August 15, at 11 A. M. in the upper hall of the Elk Building, and was a grand success.

Probably the most valuable exhibit was that of Mr. F. C. Foster, of Cambridge, Mass., which contained a Brattleboro, Vt. for which he paid but 75 cents, a James Buchanan Baltimore on original envelope, a Lady McLoide, a 1st Mauritius cut envelope, and two types of the 13 cent Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. C. B. Corwin, of New York, exhibited some fine Ceylon rarities, Sidney Views and a Connell. Mr. Hy. Clotz, also of New York, had a fine collection of U. S. of Columbia mounted on folding screen. Dr. G. Odenall, of Stapleton, N. Y., exhibited a Antofagasta letter sheet a rarity, also some French and Luxemburg stamps. Mr. Lazarus, of New York, devoted his space to the rare issues of Oldenberg. Mr. A. Dejonge, of Stapleton, N. Y., had a fine lot of German States on exhibit, also the permanent Album of which he is the inventor. Mr. Van Derlip, of Boston, Mass., had a complete set of the first issue of Sandwich Islands, Buenos Ayres, etc. Mr. C. H. Mekeel, of St. Louis, Mo., had a complete series of the Mexican stamps on exhibit including the rare Provisional issue 1867, 8r green on brown paper, also an unused set of the 1, 2, 5 and 10 pesos 1884 issue, besides two sheets of Guadalupe stamps, on original envelopes. One of the sheets contained Guadalupe, used at other offices than the Guadalupe, which tends to show that they are not of an entire local nature. We understand that this historic sheet is to be sold to a well-known European collection. Mr. H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., exhibited some of the rare proofs of the Carpenter and Coodall collection. The manager of this paper had a few rarities from his collection on exhibit, including the following: A pair of entire envelopes, 1853, Die 1, used, also an entire used 1857 4-cent envelope. white paper; a strip of five 2-cent

1862 green Confederate an original envelope; also a strip of ten 2-cent 1863 rose, a Lenoir 5-cent, a Mobile 2-cent and a pair of 5-cent, a pair of 5-cent red Knoxville, and a 5-cent Lynchburg, all on original envelopes; also the following adhesives: A pair of 1 p. on 5 Shilling Barbadoes, Cape of Good Hope, wood-block 1 p and 4 p., Canada 7 1-2 p., Peru 1-2 peso 1858 yellow, Nova Scotia shilling, an entire sheet of Providence, Tolima, 1870 5-cent. type set, Sidney Views, a 2 and 20 centaves Guadalupe inverted centre, Bolivia 1867 10-cent. brown, and many more equally as rare.

The Philatelic Gazette, of Altoona, Pa., has passed into the hands of a company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, with a cash capital of \$1,000. Mr. S. B. Bradt, will be editor, and Mr. C. R. Gadson, manager, it will also have the entire support of the Chicago Philatelic Society. The first number under the new management is to appear September 1st.

The Philatelic Century, is the title of a new 16-pages and cover journal, which is to make its first appearance October 1st. It is to be edited by Frank M. Davis, of Madison, Wis.

Capt. C. M. Moeller, member of the A. P. A., 381, also of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, has indeed had a narrow escape from drowning, as most readers know. He had, it is understood, his collection with him on board of the Geyser, which was lost, as well as a collection of Indian relics, the property of Andrus B. White.

COINING: MODERN AND ANCIENT.

By W. H. O.

IN the remotest periods of antiquity gold and silver were used as "money," and as the best means of exchanging values.

The pieces of silver mentioned in the earlier books of the Bible, were simple rings of metal, though stamped coins of a very early era still exist. According to Herodotus, the Lydians were the first to stamp coins. The oldest Greek coins in the British Museum are those of Regina, an island in the Saronic gulf, and they bear the figure of a land tortoise, with a punch mark divided in compartments on the reverse.

Phiden of Argos is said to have struck the first coins in Greece, 748 B. C. Roman coins, bearing the image and superscription of Caesar and other rulers are found in abundance in the various collections of Europe and America.

We are greatly indebted to the medals commemorative of events and victories for the presumed portraits of great men of the different periods, and many of these coins show great artistic skill in the cutting of the dies.

This single fact that among the nations of antiquity the only money in use was made of gold and silver, or some alloy of metals, is sufficient to show that their industry, their social condition, and their political organization had only reached a rudimentary stage of development the savage whose tools are only sharpened stones, cannot, we know

have made any great advance in his industrial methods and it would be impossible for the modern world to retain its social and political relatives where it forced to depend upon a simple metallic currency as it would be for it to make the products of its industries, were it forced to depend for its tools upon only flint axes and other similar appliances used during the stone age.

That gold and silver should have been used exclusively as the material for the currency during antiquity, was as material as that stone should have been used as the material for edged tools, before the ability to work the metal had been gained by the increased experience of a generation; but to attempt to make them subserve the needs for a measure of value by which to regulate the commercial and financial operations of the modern world, is like undertaking to manufacture the watch now in use with the flint implement of prehistoric times.

The original minting consisted in placing a nearly round lump of metal of a certain weight over a die whereon which the religious or national emblems were engraved, a punch was then held on the top of the lump and hammered until the metal was driven into the die, and the implicant secured. A great many dies were ruined in this way for the hardest metal known to that people at the time was a compound of copper, tin and lead, by no means a suitable mater-

ial for such purpose, later on the hammering became flat. A hinged stamp soon was found at Baumut-sur-Oise and presented to the French, although it is impossible to give the exact date when it was invented but certainly in the time of Constant, A. D. 337 to 350. By this instrument both sides of the coin were impressed at once.

The art of ancient Greece was not, it seems, studied or did not produce any good results, for the way the coins were made and the coins themselves were extremely rude. A workman would hammer the plates down to the proper thinness, another with a pair of large shears cuts these into something like the shape of the coin, which were there impressed by means of punch like dies and a blow of the mallet.

In 1553 the mill and screw was invented in France and used for some thirty years but abandoned as being too expensive. When in 1623 it was taken to England by Briot a French artist, it was there operated for a short before being abandoned and the British returned to the old way of coming with the hammer and punch.

Under Cromwell, M. Pierce who was placed in charge of the mint greatly improved it, the general appearance of the coins and mode of their manufacture.

Until 1835 when the first steam coining press which was invented by M. Thouvenier, a Frenchman, was introduced into the United States mint, all the coins of the U. S. were coined by this process.

This steam coining press was yet ver-

imperfect, but its failings were soon detected and it was greatly improved at the mint, and stood service until 1874, when it was sold, although in 1876, when exhibited at the centennial it was still in good working order.

The next step was the production of the Perfect Coining Press, ten of which are now in use, perfect in every detail, resulting from years of hard study, experiment and invention, noted throughout the civilized world for its beauty, exactness, and saving in its working at least seventy-five per cent., formerly sustained through the destruction of dies, truly a noble monument of American ingenuity and skilled workmanship.

Thus has coining advanced step by step from the punch and hammer, the rudest productions in the shape of coins, to the perfect coining press, producing the neatest and best coins.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The following temporary officers were chosen at a meeting of the American Philatelic Press Association held August 16 at the Elk's Hall, Boston, Mass.

Geo. H. Richmond, N. Y. President.
J. C. Feldwisch, Denver, Col., Vice President

Gustav Aue, Bloomfield, N. J., Secretary.

W. H. Goodrich, Fitchburg, Mass., Treasurer.

MEXICAN RULED LINE ISSUE.

By A. Lehmann Jr.

As yet, the list of this issue is very incomplete, and only a few of the common varieties have been chronicled.

Below is a list of such as I have in my collection and I would deem it a favor if anyone having any other varieties will notify me so that the list may be made complete. The perforations of this issue are of two kinds, namely: perforations far apart and small perforations same as the previous issues.

Small Perforations.

Horizontal lines on front and back.

1c. green, 2c. carmine, 5c. blue.

Horizontal lines on front.

5c. blue, 10c. carmine.

Vertical lines on front and back.

10c. carmine.

Perforation far apart, no lines.

1c. green, 2c. carmine, 5c. blue, 10c. lilac, 10c. carmine.

Horizontal lines on front and back.

1c. green, 2c. carmine, 5c. blue.

10c. lilac, 10c. carmine.

Horizontal lines on front.

1c. green, 5c. blue, 10c. lilac.

10c. carmine, 1c. surcharged on blue, on 2c. carmine.

Horizontal lines on back.

5c. blue, 10c. lilac.

Vertical line, on front and back.

5c. blue, 10c. lilac.

Vertical lines on front.

5c. blue, 10c. lilac.

Vertical lines on back.

5c. blue, 10c. lilac.

The brown official is also found on unruled paper with the perforation far apart.

NOTE: Since the above was prepared for publication the following has been furnished:—

Large perforations.

Horizontal lines on front and back.

1c. surcharged in blue on 2c. carmine.

Small perforations.

Horizontal lines on front and back.

1c. surcharged in blue on 2c. carmine.

Horizontal lines on front.

1c. surcharged in blue on 2c. carmine.

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

The members of the American Archæological Society have decided to hold a meeting in New York City, on the 18th of this month. One hundred and nine names have been received so far, and there is every indication of a big success.

A. M. Craig, of Southington, Conn., has a curiosity in the shape of a bank note, on one side of which is a promise to pay \$10. and on the reverse \$20. In 1861, among the notes made by the Government for the Second National Bank of Springfield, Mass.; there was an error in printing one sheet of three bills and they were signed and paid out first to the city, then to the fire department and then to the merchants. The error was, of course, at once discovered and the bills called in.

Two of the number were found and destroyed, but the third was lost. Some time ago Mr. Craig was shown some curiosities, among them this bill. He made an offer for it which was accepted. He has been offered over \$200. for it by a well known numismatist but has refused the offer.

Woodward's one hundred and first sale consisting of ancient Greek and Roman coins, also Experimental pieces will be held at Bangs and Co., Sept 10 to 14 inclusive.

ERRATA:—Regina, in the article "Coining: Modern and Ancient," on page 19

should read *Egina*, an island in the Saronic Gulf.

Mr. Warren K. Morehead, the well known archaeologist, while searching through the mound builders territory, in Ohio, a few days ago, discovered a gigantic skeleton clad in a full suit of armor, apparently made of bronze. The armor covered the chest, stomach and legs, while a narrow band encircled the head. Various devices were worked on the armor. There were no shields and the only weapons found were two small knives. This find will prove a valuable addition to Mr. Morehead's extensive collection.

The nomination of General Harrison has already brought to light numerous relics and mementos of the memorable campaign of 1840. These are chiefly personal, but one case has just reached him which possess rare interest and historic value. This is the original manuscript of President William Henry Harrison's inaugural address, being the copy from which he read at his inauguration on March 4, 1841.

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Mr. Hall, the collector of war portraits, states as a curious fact in his experience that after hunting for years for a certain picture and finally obtaining it, two or three others of a similar kind would suddenly emerge from ob-

scurity and come easily into his possession. There are a number of pictures however, that appear to elude his search, notwithstanding he has sent by thousands printed alphabetical lists of such names throughout the country. O-

sionally the artist stumbles upon what he wants in the most unexpected manner. The other day, in exploring the contents of an out of door book stand, he found an illustrated volume printed in 1863 which he had abandoned all hope of obtaining. "Whats the price?" "Oh, take it for a dollar." Mr. Hall said he could scarcely get the money out fast enough, and when, after securing possession of the book, he jubilantly remarked, "This is a pretty good days' work—I'd have given you twenty dollars if you'd asked it," the dealer was mad enough to tear his hair and would not sell him anything else.—New York Letter.

* * *

The most unique thing in the way of a combination of relics, and and which must make the army of collectors of curios, antiques and bric-a-brac pale with envy, is an umbrella owned by a cattle man in Arizona named Wilson. The handle is made from a piece of the Charter oak, in which is set a small triangular piece of stone chipped from Plymouth rock; the stick is made from a branch of the old elm tree at Cambridge under which Washington assumed command of the colonial armies; the brass cap on the lower end of the stick is made from the trimmings of a sword scabbard once used by Gen. Grant; the green covering originally served as the lining of a coat worn on state occasions by the suave and courtly Aaron Burr; the ribs, springs and other metal trappings were manufactured from a small steel cannon captured by the Americans from the Hessians at the battle of Brandywine. Eight ob-

long pieces of brass have been inserted in as many sides of the octagonal handle. These were made from buttons cut from the military coats of generals famous in the Revolutionary war.—Once a Week.

* * *

A few days ago the Norwegian Government authorized the opening of a hill at Gokstad, known as the "Kings' Mound," with a view of discovering what might be buried therein. The mound was so named from a superstition that it contained the remains of some old Norse king. The real contents, however, were a Viking ship, the bones of some old Viking king, the bones of twelve horses, saddle remnants, and a number of horseshoes. The mound in question was 170x150 feet in height. Judging from the character of the deposits scientists place the date of deposit between 700 and 1000 A. D. during the later iron age, the first period being during the first seven centuries.

The horses were some young and some aged over eight, smaller, apparently, than the ordinary Norwegian horse of the present day, but of the same race as the fiord horse. The small size of the horse may throw some light on statements of historical nature which have heretofore been considered fabulous. For instance, the great Norse leader, who 150 year before the conquest led into France the colony that founded the Norman race, was called Hrolf, "the walker," because he was "too tall and too stout for any horse to carry."—Century.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A COIN COLLECTOR.

"What are the main requisites for making a collection?"

"Patience, energy and cash. To a beginner it is an unknown world; let him trust in Divine Providence, find a responsible dealer, and let him and experience and intercourse with advanced collectors be his guides. Avoid the dealer who knows everything. Buy the best; it as in all else, is the cheapest and most satisfactory, and will hold its value best."

"What, after all, is the good of it?"

"Let me, Yankee like, ask, what is the harm? I look on it as an enjoyable investment, and, it is true, a hobby, but a fascinating one. A person not 'afflicted' can't appreciate it, but we collectors, being possibly pitied by the outside world, form a little world of our own. There exists a good will, rivalry and Freemasonry among us that is honorable, grateful and sincere, and go where I will, from Maine to California, I find 'coin cranks,' and am welcomed and agreeably and hospitably entertained. So those coming here hunt me up. No other introduction than the fraternal, numismatic feeling is required, and it is my pleasure to exhibit my treasures and 'do the right thing.' Then, again, the old couplet says:

The intrinsic value of a thing
Is just as much as it will bring;

and a dollar that will realize the holder \$500 has an individuality different from

one worth only 100 cents. Coins are not as perishable as paintings, nor as fragile as china, and I am mercenary enough to believe that an investment of money in rare coins will certainly prove remunerative, as evidenced by the past. More collectors are constantly joining the fold, and coins are becoming rarer and rarer, and while in the past few years pursuit was a pleasure, we now have too much pursuit and too little possession."

"What coins are most in demand?"

"United States coins. Copper first, silver next, gold very far last. There are three very good reasons for the collecting of United States coins. First familiarity with the types, coins, etc., which prevents imposition of counterfeits; second, our coinage began in 1793, is yet procurable and not interminable like old foreign countries; third, patriotism, as possibly the coin I now hold may have been in Washington's pocket once, and my wife adds the greatest advantage is she can, when I am tired of them, spend them for face value any way, whereas the foreign coins, etc., wouldn't pass current."

"You wish your granddad had carefully put by a lot of old coins?"

"Just so, but had he done so, and many more granddads the same, the supply would be greatly increased, their present and prospective value impaired, their rarity lessened and collecting would, to a large extent, be devoid of the pleasurable excitement that now exists."—Frank G. Carpenter.

≡ SPECIAL * BARGAINS! ≡

* Good until September 1st, 1888. *

Argentina, 1888 5, 10, 15, set of 3	\$ 20
North Borneo, 1883, 1 dol. carmine	80
Bolivia, 1857, 100c. green	5 75
Guatemala, 1872, 1p. orange	1 00
Italy, unpaid 1874, 5 and 10 l. pair	40
*New Foundland, 1857, 8p. vermilion	1 00
Persia, 1882, 5 and 10 fr. pair	30
*South Bulgaria, 1885, black surcharged, 5 pi	3 00
“ “ “ blue “ 5 pi	3 00
United States of Columbia, 1866, 5 p. green, p	2 00
“ “ “ 1870, 5 p. “ p	1 00
“ “ “ 1870, 10 p. pink p	50
“ “ “ 1883, 5 p. on half of 10 p. pink perf	5 00
Bol var, 1882, 5p. blue and red	1 50
“ 1882, 10 p. brown and blue	2 50
*Panama, 1888, set of 3	40
*United States, Sanitary Fair 20c blue unperf	2 50
* “ “ “ “ 20c brown	2 50
* “ “ “ “ 20c green	2 50
* “ “ “ “ 20c mauve	2 50
“ “ Periodical \$3 00	3 50
“ “ “ 6 00	5 00
United States, Postal Telegraph 10, 15, 25, and 50c. set	75

I have a fine lot of stamps which I will send to anyone sending a first class reference or cash deposit. No postals answered.

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A. LEHMANN, JR.,

Member A. P. A. 341, National Phil. Society, of N. Y., etc.

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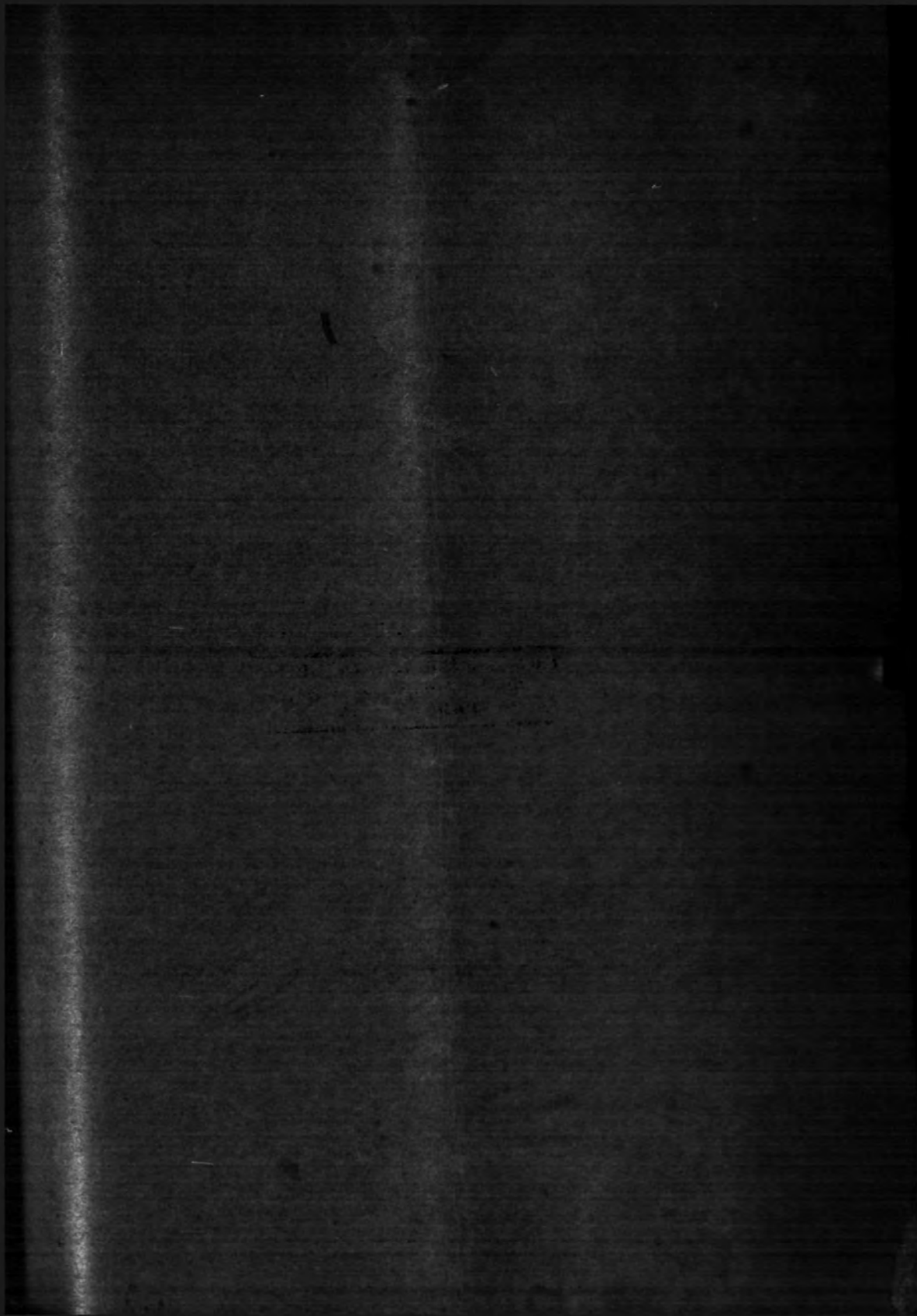
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THE
COLLECTOR'S MAGAZINE.

VOL. II.

OCTOBER, 1888.

NO. 3.

THE CANADA PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION
CONVENTION.

THE first annual convention of the Canada Philatelic Association, was held in Richmond Hall, Toronto, on September 19th and 20th, 1888.

The first session was called for 10 A. M., Wednesday, September 19th.

President Ketcheson took the chair, with Mr. G. A. Lowe, secretary pro tem., Mr. Leighton, the secretary, not arriving until 12 o'clock, owing to delay.

The following members attended the meetings of the convention:

H. T. Ketcheson, President.
A. J. Craig, Vice-President, for N. S.
F. J. Grenny, Exchange Supt.
E. Y. Parker, Official Editor.
G. A. Lowe, " "
J. C. Neisser, Toronto.
T. J. McMinn " "
W. Wilby, " "
J. C. Jueson, Weston.
W. L. Emory, Fitchburg, Mass.
H. E. French, Niagara Falls.

W. D. B. Spry, Barrie.

Mr. Schultze.

Mr. Monteral.

H. Morrell, Toronto.

E. E. Book, Niagara.

Mr. Magard.

George Walker, Peterboro.

Mrs. J. S. Mason, Toronto.

Roll of members was ordered to be called, and proxies held by members present recorded.

On motion, a committee on credentials was appointed consisting of Messrs. Walker, Wilby and McMinn to examine all proxies and report.

A committee of four, Messrs. Grenny, Ketcheson, Craig and Spry were appointed to revise the Constitution and By-Laws of the association.

The secretary reported one-hundred and twenty-two (122) members in good standing at date, and twenty-three (23) applicants for membership. Twenty-

four members having resigned or been expelled for non-payment of dues. Convention adjourned until 1.30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, 2.30 P. M.

Second session opened at call of president. Report of committee on credentials was first read; committee reported proxy votes from six names who did not appear on the roll. It being explained that owing to the Official Journal having failed to appear in July, these names could not be published; it was decided by vote of the meeting to accept all proxies except No. 78, who had been dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues.

Upon motion of Mr. McMinn, seconded by Mr. French, it was resolved that the election of officers for 1889 take place at the evening session; after some discussion, this motion was put to vote and carried.

Owing to the very late date at which some of the members received their official voting papers, making it impossible for members at a distance to have their votes in, in time. It was moved by Mr. Emory, seconded by Mr. Walker, that the ballots of representatives be accepted in preference to the official ballots which may have been in the secretary's hands. Carried.

Moved, seconded and carried, that Mr. McMinn and Spry act as a committee to get up a design for an association badge, button or pin.

Moved and seconded that the Exchange Supt's report be heard, and referred to committee for audit. The report read by Exchange Supt Grenny, compared very well with the report of

Exchange Sup't of the A. P. A. in proportion of sales made to amount put out on approval books, (\$1,375.94) with amount taken from sheets (\$457.07), which is about 33 1-3 per cent., a good per centage.

Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were referred to finance committee for audit.

On motion by Mr. Emory, seconded by Mr. McMinn, it was decided that the Constitution and By-Laws of the association be printed in pamphlet form, together with a list of members annexed, and that a copy be forwarded to each member.

On motion the meeting adjourned at 5.30 P. M., to meet again at 7.30 P. M., for the election of officers for next year.

THIRD SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 7.30 P. M. and secretary proceeded to call the roll of members, those present holding proxies for absentees answering for them; the roll call showed one-hundred and ten (110) members present or represented. The list of proxies held by different members present, was as follows:—

A. J. Craig,	- -	40	proxies.
W. L. Emory,	- -	24	"
E. Y. Parker,	- -	13	"
F. J. Emory,	- -	8	"
W. Wilby,	- -	4	"
Geo. Walker,	- -	4	"
H. T. Ketcheson.	- -	5	"

Appointed to act as tellers, were Messrs. McMinn and Walker, and on counting the votes the following results were made known:—

PRESIDENT.

H. Hechler, received - 56 votes.
 E. Y. Parker, " - - 51 "
 Scattering, - - - 3 "

VICE-PRESIDENT, ONT.

Geo. Walker, received - 95 votes-
 G. A. Lowe, " - - 2 "
 E. Y. Parker, " - - 13 "

VICE-PRESIDENT, QUEBEC.

R. A. B. Hart, received - 74 votes.
 E. F. Wurtele, " - - 35 "
 A. E. Warren, " - - 1 "

VICE-PRESIDENT, NOVA SCOTIA.

A. J. Craig, - - - unanimous.

VICE-PRESIDENT, PRINCE ED. IS.

W. Brown, - - - unanimous.

VICE-PRESIDENT, MANATOBIA.

J. R. Davidson, - - - unanimous.

VICE-PRESIDENT, BR. COLUMBIA.

J. H. Todd, - - - unanimous.

SECRETARY.

T. J. McMinn, received - 81 votes.
 G. A. Lowe, " - - 22 "
 J. A. Leighton, " - - 5 "
 Scattering, - - - 2 "

TREASURER.

A. L. Hart, - - - unanimous.

EXCHANGE SUP'T.

F. J. Grenny, - - - unanimous.

LIBRARIAN.

J. A. Leighton, - - - unanimous.

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

H. Morrell, received - 106 votes.
 A. B. S. DeWolf, " - - 4 "

PURCHASING AGENT.

H. L. Ketcheson, received 97 votes.
 F. C. Kaye, " - - 6 "
 E. Y. Parker, " - - 3 "

OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

Halifax Phil., received - 77 votes.
 Toronto Phil. Journal, - 33 "

OFFICIAL EDITOR.

Thos. Larson, - - - unanimous.

PLACE OF CONVENTION FOR 1889.

Halifax, received - 65 votes.
 Montreal, " - - 28 "
 Scattering, " - - 3 "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. R. Hooper, received - 109 votes.
 C. C. Morency " - - 101 "
 F. C. Kaye " - - 71 "
 J. C. Neisser, " - - 23 "
 E. Y. Parker, " - - 11 "
 R. T. McRae, " - - 3 "
 Scattering, " - - 12 "

It was moved by Mr. Parker, seconded by Mr. Walker, that the association pay the official organ the sum of fifty dollars, (\$50.00) a year, payable at the end of each quarter, the executive committee having the power of cancelling the arrangement at any time, by giving two months notice, if the Journal is not satisfactory; a copy to be sent to each member of the association.

Adjourned until Thursday, at 10.00 A. M.

FOURTH SESSION.

On motion, the reading of previous meeting was dispensed.

Several committee reports were read and adopted.

Constitution and By-Law committee gave its report, which was taken clause for clause and adopted, or otherwise disposed of. It was decided that the Exchange Sup't increase the commission from five to seven and a half per cent., and that one dollar be the lowest value of sheets to go on circuit. Convention went into secret session to hear the report of Executive committee, who

recommended the expulsion of member No. 11, F. E. Book, of Niagara Falls, the charge being counterfeiting. The report was adopted and member expelled. Complaints against Mr. J. R. Findley were referred back to the Executive Committee for further investigations and reports.

A communication from C. H. McKeel, of St. Louis, Mo., was read and ordered to be filed, as was also a report from H. S. Harte, Vice-President of New Brunswick. References made to his new catalogue of Canadian stamps now about complete.

The resignation of J. R. Findley as member of the Executive Committee was read and accepted. Mr. D. A. King of Halifax was appointed to fill the vacancy.

A motion to endorse Patrick Chalmers' claim for his father, in the invention of the adhesive stamp, was lost in a vote of 28 in favor and 64 against.

The President read his address, as did also the Vice-President of Nova Scotia, which were received with applause.

After a motion to have the 1889 Convention called at a call of the Executive Committee, the Convention adjourned.

A. J. CRAIG.

OTHER SOCIETY NOTES, ETC.

The National Phil. Society, of New York, held an interesting meeting on Sept. 5th, 1888. President J. K. Tiffany, of the A. P. A. graced the occasion by his presence, and after being welcomed by President Jos. Rochert,

made some interesting remarks, lauding the society for its activity in behalf of Philately. The best proof of the interest taken in the matters before the society, was coincided by the proposing of thirteen new members, three of whom live in foreign countries. A project was brought up in the course of the evening, which will be of interest to the Philatelists in the vicinity i. e.; it is proposed to hold an exhibition of stamps at the Eden Musee, in the early part of the spring, in conjunction with the Staten Island and Brooklyn Societies. A committee was appointed to take the matter in hand and report further. The prediction was made that before the close of the year the membership of the society would be one hundred.

The members of the Staten Island Philatelic Society gave President Tiffany a grand reception on Monday, September 30th, and those of the A. P. A., who had the good fortune to become acquainted with the genial delegates from that little island, at the recent convention, will know what such an affair means.

W. S.

Mr. J. Krebs held his second auction sale of Postage Stamps, at G. A. Leavitt & Co.'s, 787 and 789 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 9th, at 7.30 P. M. This sale consisted of a good assortment of U. S. and foreign stamps, and among them may be mentioned a complete set of original newspaper stamps from 1 cent to 60 dollars, and in the foreign, a fine

one pound and a one pound ten shilling, (30 shilling) Victoria stamp duty used for postage.

* * *

Mr. A. Lohmeyer, of Baltimore, Md., has been selling out his entire stock of stamps, as he is going only to import stamps to be sold at wholesale.

EDITORIAL.

We think that it would not be amiss to say something about our date of issue, as most of those who receive a copy of this paper will think we are rather late in issuing. Our plan is to work.

come out about the 28th of the month ; in this way, we are enabled to give the accounts of Philatelists during the month they issue. With this month, we begin the publication of the GUIDE, and we hope that it may benefit our readers, which we do not doubt it will, as in it, we will chronicle some varieties not given in the English Handbooks.

We are sorry we could not give an account of President Tiffany's reception at the Staten Island Society, but our correspondent, Mr. Selligsberg has had a severe attack of sickness, and must refrain from all mental and physical

THE PHILATELISTS GUIDE.

A complete list of Postage Stamps and Envelopes issued by the different nations.

COMPILED BY A. LEHMANN JR.

This list, which is for the most part a compilation of previously published matter from the United States, England, Germany and France, includes all the postage stamps and envelopes issued, brought up to date, and may, I hope, be useful to the amature as well as to the advanced collector, who delights in watermarks, perforation and other varieties that tend to make Philately so instructing. The arrangement is alphabetical. The number of perforations given, is the number of

holes found in the space of two centimetres. Any correction of errors or omissions in the work will be thankfully received and noted.

I wish to express here, before going any further, my obligation to many published works, too numerous to mention, which I have taken as reference and authorities, and to tender my thanks to those who have aided me in the publication of this list.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Unperf. - - not perforated.

Perf. - - - perforated.
 Roul. - - - rouletted.
 Pin-perf. - holes pricked in not
 pricked through.
 Wmk. - - - watermark.

Wove is ordinary paper same as used for newspaper. Laid paper is that which shows parallel lines close together, as in the U. S. envelopes, of which batonnic and quadrille are varieties; in the former, the lines are far apart, in the latter both horizontal and vertical.

ANGOLA.

Portugues Colony on western coast of Africa. Currency 1 milreis (108), 1,000 reis.



July 1, 1870.

Crown in circle, surrounded by Greek border, with ornamental angles; inscription above, and value below.

Color on thick white wove paper, with an enamelled surface. Perf. 13.

5 Reis, black.
 10 Reis, orange, yellow, orange-yellow.
 20 Reis, stone, olive-brown, brown.
 25 Reis, carmine, rose.
 50 Reis, green, yellow-green.
 100 Reis, lilac, gray-lilac, violet.

NOTE.—The above are also found on thin paper, which are of the later printings.

January 1, 1877. Same design, on thin wove paper, perf. 13.

40 Reis, blue.
 50 Reis, dark green.
 200 Reis, orange.
 300 Reis, brown.

January 1, 1881. Same design, paper and perf.

10 Reis, green, yellow-green.
 25 Reis, red-lilac, violet.
 50 Reis, blue.
 1882, 40 Reis, buff, yellow.
 1885, 20 Reis, carmine.



June 1, 1886.

Head of King to left, in beaded oval, surrounded by similarly shaped label containing the inscription

"Provincia de Angola," with value below, stars in upper angles. Embossed in color on white wove paper, perf. 13.

5 Reis, black.
 10 Reis, green.
 20 Reis, carmine rose.
 25 Reis, violet, gayish violet.
 40 Reis, brown.
 50 Reis, blue.
 100 Reis, red-brown.
 200 Reis, lilac.
 300 Reis, orange red.

ANTIGUA.

British colony, the most important of the leeward group of the West India Islands. Currency 1 pound; (4.83) 20 shilling, 1 shilling, 23 cents.



1862. Profile of Queen Victoria to left, on a ground of interlaced lines; Antigua above, value in words below. Color on white wove paper varying in thickness, especially in the latter printings. wmk. star, perf. 14 to 15 1-2.

One (1) Penny, lilac-rose, carmine-vermillion, brick-red.

Six (6) Pence, deep-green, pale-green, yellow-green, blue-green. Type of 1879, wmk. crown C. A. perf. 14
One (1) Shilling violet.

1873, Same types, wmk. crown C. C.. 1887, 1-2 pence, blue.
perf. 12 1-2.

One (1) Penny, carmine, bright Four (4) pence, red-brown.

scarlet.

Six (6) Pence, green, dark-green.

1878, Same types; wmk., crown and A republic in the southern part of South America. Currency, Peso fuerte (96 cents) —100 cents.

C. C. perf. 14.

One (1) Penny, carmine, red.

Six (1) Pence, dark green.



December, 1879. Profile to left on linear octagonal disk, with ornamental angles; inscription and value above and below in straight lines.

Color on white wove paper. wmk., crown and C. C. perf. 14.

2 1-2 Pence, red-brown.

Four (4) Pence, blue.

1882, Same type, paper and perf., wmk. crown and C. A.

Half (1-2) Penny, green, light green.

2 1-2 Pence, red-brown.

Four (4) Pence, blue.

1884, Type of 1862. wmk. Crown and C. A., perf, 14,

One (1) Penny, red.

1885, Provisional issue. Fiscal stamp used for postage. Large rectangular stamp, profile to left in an oval, surcharged in black 'Postage and Revenue;' wmk. crown and C. A. Perf. 14.

One (1) penny blue, light blue.

NOTE—This stamp is also found used postally without surcharge.

1886, Type of 1862, wmk. crown and C. A. perf. 14.

Six (6) Pence, deep green.



Color on white wove paper: perf.

5 centavos, pale and deep red.

10 centavos, green, yellow-green.

15 centavos, blue, pale blue.

NOTE—Varieties are found as follows:

5 centavos, with 2 and 3 dots after the figure of value.

10 centavos, with slightly smaller figure of value.



November 1, 1861.

Same type to the above but with the Greek border narrower and the numeral much larger.

5 centavos, red, vermilion.



December 20, 1861.

National arms, encircled by a wreath within the inscription, "Republica Argentina," value in curve below. Color on white paper; unperf.

Two types—Type I, figure 5 having a heavy top and a small C in centavo. Type II, figure 5, having a nar-

row top and a much larger C in centavos.

5 Centavos, rose, carmine, red-brown. Type I.

5 Centavos, rose. Type II.

10 Centavos, green, yellow-green.

15 Centavos, bright blue, dark and pale blue.

January 11, 1862. Same design as before, but no accent over the "u" Republica.

5 Centavos, rose, carmine, red-brown. Type I.

5 Centavos, rose. Type II.

10 Centavos, green, yellow-green.

15 Centavos, bright blue, dark and light blue.

NOTE.—The 5 centavos red, is found with coarse horizontal lines in upper part of the shield.



April 17, 1864. Head to left, encircled by an ornamental oval inscribed; "Republica Argentina" border, with value below.

Color on white wove paper; wmk.

R. A. in script, unperf.

Centavos, carmine, rose red brown.

10 Centavos, green, yellow-green.

15 Centavos, pale and deep blue.

Same types, wmk., and paper the same, perf. 11 1-2.

5 Centavos, carmine, rose-red, brown.

10 Centavos, green, yellow-green.

15 Centavos, deep and pale blue.

April, 1867. Same types, thicker wove paper, no wmk., unperf.

5 Centavos, carmine-red.

10 Centavos, green.

25 Centavos, blue.

Ordinary white wove paper, unperf.

5 Centavos, carmine, rose.

5 Centavos, carmine, dull carmine, poor print.

5 Centavos, carmine, perf. 11 1-2.

August 1, 1867. Vignette of various celebrities in variously designed frames, value in words, and repeated in figures in angles. Color on white wove paper. Perf. 12.



5 Centavos, vermilion, dull red.

Two types, one having the portrait on a ground of horizontal lines, the other the ground being of

crossed lines.

1876, 5 Centavos, vermilion, rouf.

1868, 10 Centavos, green.

1873, 10 Centavos, green, white laid paper.

1868, 15 Centavos, deep and pale blue. Type II.



1868, 15 Centavos, blue. Type I.

1873, 1 Centavos, violet, redish-lilac, mauve.



4 Centavos, brown, dark brown.

30 Centavos, orange-yellow, gold-yellow.

60 Centavos, black.

90 Centavos, blue.

NEW JERSEY PHILATELISTS.

We cannot comprehend why New Jersey has not a single Philatelic Society; surely the reason cannot be that we have not the means of having one. We have in this state some of the best collections in the country, and we can have one of the best societies if we only combine our efforts.

The benefits of a society have so often been defined, that a repetition is useless. We will, however, guarantee that if an effort is made, we will not be backward in helping the cause along. Our columns are open to all discussions in this matter, and it is our hope that the matter will be taken in hand and carried through at once. Lets hear from you Brother Philatelists.

THE EDITOR,

 NEW ISSUES.

Canada, Mr. W. A. Warner reports that the registration stamps has changed color from orange to vermilion. C. C. 128.

Tunis. We have seen the 1 franc stamp from this Regency; design same as balance of set. Color olive, perforation 13 1-2.

Mexico. Two varieties of the ruled issue stamps are reported by Mr. Wm. S. Bacon, of Brooklyn. Small perforations, horizontal lines on front, 1 centavo, green vertical lines on front, 2 centavos, vermilion. This makes thirty-five varieties now reported.

R. R. BOGERT & Co.—This firm will hold its ninth auction sale on Monday, November 19th, at G. A. Leavitt & Co.'s, Broadway, N. Y. City. Among the stamps offered for sale may be mentioned a U. S. Mail on rose, on yellow and buff paper, and a good assortment of Revenue, Match and Medicine stamps. Among the foreign stamps are also some very desirable ones.

 AUCTION SALE OF COINS.

Dr. Woodward's 101st sale was held at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., the New York Auctioneers, on September 10th, 11th and 12th. The sale consisted of a portion of the collection of Mr. Geo. M. Klein, of Vicksburg, Miss. We quote some of the most remarkable of the prices realized; Lots 23 to 26 inclusive were counterfoits of the rare early coins of China, brought 16c. to \$1 each; lot 58 described as "500 Cash," proved to be a 50 Cash piece, brought 60c.; 75 a parchment Guilder, issued during the siege of Leyden 1574. \$2.50; medals of Cardinals Mazarin and Richeleiu (352, '4, '5,) brought \$1.40 to \$1.50 each. A beautiful lot of Napoleon I medals brought 41c. to 90c. each. A modern cast medal of Lucretia Borgia, (184) \$1.15. A very fine gold decoration of the "Order of the Bath," (240), was cheap at \$28. Several English war medals, \$1.15 to \$3. Lot 213, a gilt copy of "Grand Cross of Legion of

Honor," of Napoleon I, \$3.50. A silver medal of Fred. III, (236) for peace of Westphalia, (cost \$32), brought \$15. Siege Crown of Campen, 1578, \$4.10. Several rare English coins sold at good prices; lot 315, Testoon of Mary and Francis, \$3; 316, Crown of Elizabeth, 1601, brought \$30; 319, Oxford Crown Charles I, \$18; Newark siege Shilling, 1646, \$3.25; Pontefract siege Shilling, 1648, \$8.50; Ormond Shilling, \$2.10; Cromwell Shilling, \$6.50; a cast Dollar of Gen. Morelos, Mexico, brought \$2.70; lot 438, a Neapolitan Crown, 1684, with map of the world, (cost \$17), brought \$3.40; Dragon Dollar of Anam, lot 531, brought \$4.50, and the half-dollar \$2.80 Chinese Rebel Dollar, \$6; a fine Indian medal of Prince of Onda, lot 574, brot. \$10.75; English gold 1-4, noble of Edw. III, \$4.20; Noble of Henry V, \$12; Angel of Henry VI, \$7; Rose Noble of Edw. IV, \$16; Angel of Richard III., lot 604, \$12; James I, Crown and Unit \$6 and \$9 respectively; lot 607, Oxford Three Pound piece of Charles I. 1642, \$80; Commonwealth Sovereign, \$11.25; Cromwell Sovereign, \$34; George IV, Double Sovereign, 1826, \$17.50; Sovereign and Half Sovereign proofs of same, \$9.50 and \$5 respectively; Venetian medal styled "2 Ducat" in the catalogue, and having cost \$36, brought \$26; Ancient Roman Aureii sold at \$12 to \$18 each. Lot 746, Roman Aes, weighing 9 1-2 oz. \$6; 1st bronze of Caligula, (catalogued as Julius Caesar), \$2.70 and \$1.60 each; one of Augustus restored by Nerva, \$2.50; lot 766, styled "Julius Caesar and Augustus," was a modern counterfeit, but sold for \$1; Vespasian IVDAEA CAPTA, brought \$4; lots 795, 800, 802, 825, 843, 844, 853, 875, 876, 931, proved to contain cast counterfeits, but somebody bought them nevertheless. Roman silver Denarii, Pompey Magnus, \$2.35; Marc Antony, \$1.70; Augustus; 1021 Didrachm of Nery and Clandius, described as "plated medallion," but was genuine, brought \$1.80; Macrinus, \$1.60; Gordianus Africanus 1, \$5.10; lots 1013, '14, '20, '21, '22, '23, all described as "plated" coins, proved to be genuine solid pieces, which probably offset the errors of judgment in the bronze coins, the mere mixing up of the names of rulers seemed to be quite common. Greek silver Didrachm of Aegina \$5.50; Athenic Tetradrachm, \$2.50 to \$4.50; Tetradrachm of Gortyna, (1093), \$15.15; others of Cydon, \$9 to \$12; Didrachm of Itanus, \$8.50; Tetradrachm of Lythos, \$7.50 to \$18; Phaietion, \$4; Phalasarua, \$7.75; Polyrhenium, \$9.50 to \$13.50; Priansus, \$6; the famous Syracuse medallion from the Ferguson collection, which cost \$250, brought but \$101—bought by Mr. H.; Tetradrachm of same, \$4.10 to \$7.25; lot 1235, the Hebrew Shekel which cost \$75 at Ferguson sale, realized but \$33. Lots 1401, 1200, 1201, 1216, were counterfeit coins, but sold at \$2 to \$7 each, while lots 1245 and 1246 were genuine coins, although classed as false or doubtful; fine Greek bronzes of Panormus brought \$2.30; Syracuse, \$3.10; others from Ise. to \$2.20 each. Pattern coins of U. S. 1836, Dols., \$9 to \$15.25. 1849, Three Cents, \$5.75; 1850, ditto, \$2; 1852 Ring Dollar gold, \$5.75; 1850 nickel Cents, *copy*, \$5.10 and \$5.20

each; 1866 Five Cents, profile of Lincoln, 1, 2 and 5 Francs, and of copper coins \$13.50 and \$14; 1872 Commercial dollar, of 1, 2, 5 and 10 Centimes, this latter \$28; a mule of same, \$12.50; 1876 Continental Dollars, three varieties, \$25 each; 1878 Morgan and Barber dollar patterns, \$5.50 to \$10; 1879 Dollar, two known 'tis said, \$29.50; two other types of 1879, equally rare, \$28 and \$56; lots 1438, '39, '40, still other types of great rarity, \$85, \$65 and \$60 respectively; 1879 Goloid metric dollar in silver, \$38, supposed unique; 1880 Metric Dollar, \$20; Goloid Metric 1880, \$20.50; another type, *unique*, \$37.50; 1885 Dollar with lettered edge, \$17; a fine series of Assay medals issued from U. S. Mint, \$1.88 to \$5.50 each.

The entire sale realized about \$3,600 for the 1,557 lots. Priced catalogues may be obtained from the editor, at \$1 each.

THE NEW COPPER COINS OF CONGO, AFRICA.

Few persons would have believed a decade ago, that an American citizen would be the founder of a new State in that far-off region, Africa. Yet today, Stanley's Colony, under the patronage and government of Leopold II., King of Belgium, is an established fact, and a coin issuing country. A series of silver coins composed of 1-2

nearly as large as our dollar, while the 1 centime is dime size. A set of the latter now before us merits description if for no other reason than that they are sold so cheaply as to be within the means of the poorest collector. **OBVERS**—Around a circular central perforation, are arranged five pairs of ad-dorsed L's; a crown over each pair; a circle of pellets surrounding; between this circle and the edge the legend:—"LEOPOLD II, RIO DES BELGES SOUV. DE L'ETAT INDEP. DU CONGO*." **REVERS**—A radiant five-pointed star, its field has rays of pellets; three small stars to right and left; the value 1 CME., 2 CES., 5 CES., or 10 CES. above; and the date 1888, below, separating the Mint Master's initials L. W. (Leopold Wiener), edges reeded. The legend on 1 and 2 Centimes is more abbreviated. The figure 7 is traced beneath the final "8" on the 5 Centimes. **DAVID PROSKEY.**

BOULANGER I. 1888.

The detectives of France are endeavoring to discover the persons who have been altering the inscriptions of the 10 centimes bronze coins of Napoleon III, by erasing his name and date, and substituting therefor BOULANGER I., 1888. It is believed to have considerable political effect.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SEPTEMBER 10TH, '88.

MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir.—I think a few words to our collectors on the purchasing of coins at auction, would be acceptable at this, the opening of the auction season. In my five years of Numismatic life, I have attended nearly every sale held in New York City, and I am acquainted with the prominent dealers, and have had a great many opportunities offered me to study their business methods.

Now a large percentage of our coin collectors reside great distance from the city, and therefore they cannot examine the coins offered at auction, but have to rely on the honesty of the cataloguer for the state of preservation.

There are some dealers so-called prominent, who in cataloguing a collection, think only of making the sale as large and as prosperous as possible. I do not complain at this, for it is but natural that he wants to make as much as possible. But I do complain at the way he goes about it. If a coin or a medal is scratched, or plugged, or picked, it is but right that he should say so, and not catalogue the piece as good or fine, as he very often does.

Therefore, let the collector who cannot attend the sale in person, send his bids to a RELIABLE dealer, who will meet him justly and look out for his

interests, but do not send them, to such dealers as those who hold a great many collections under fictitious names, when in reality, the coins come from his stock.

Respectfully, "COINS."

NOTES OF INTEREST.

A sale of coins, etc., was held at Bangs & Co's., 729 and 741 Broadway, on September 3d, 4th and 5th; only a few really fair pcs. were offered. Prices ran high for coins fairly, such condition although some were catalogued as fine, which was very questionable. Included in the collection was a Somers's Island Set. This was limited to \$150.00, and of course was not sold. In a fair auction sale I doubt if the set would bring over \$200.00.

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" " " " 1870, 5 p " p	1 00
" " " " 1870, 10 p pink p	50
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" " " " " 20c brown	2 50
" " " " " 20c green	2 50
" " " " " 20c marve	2 50
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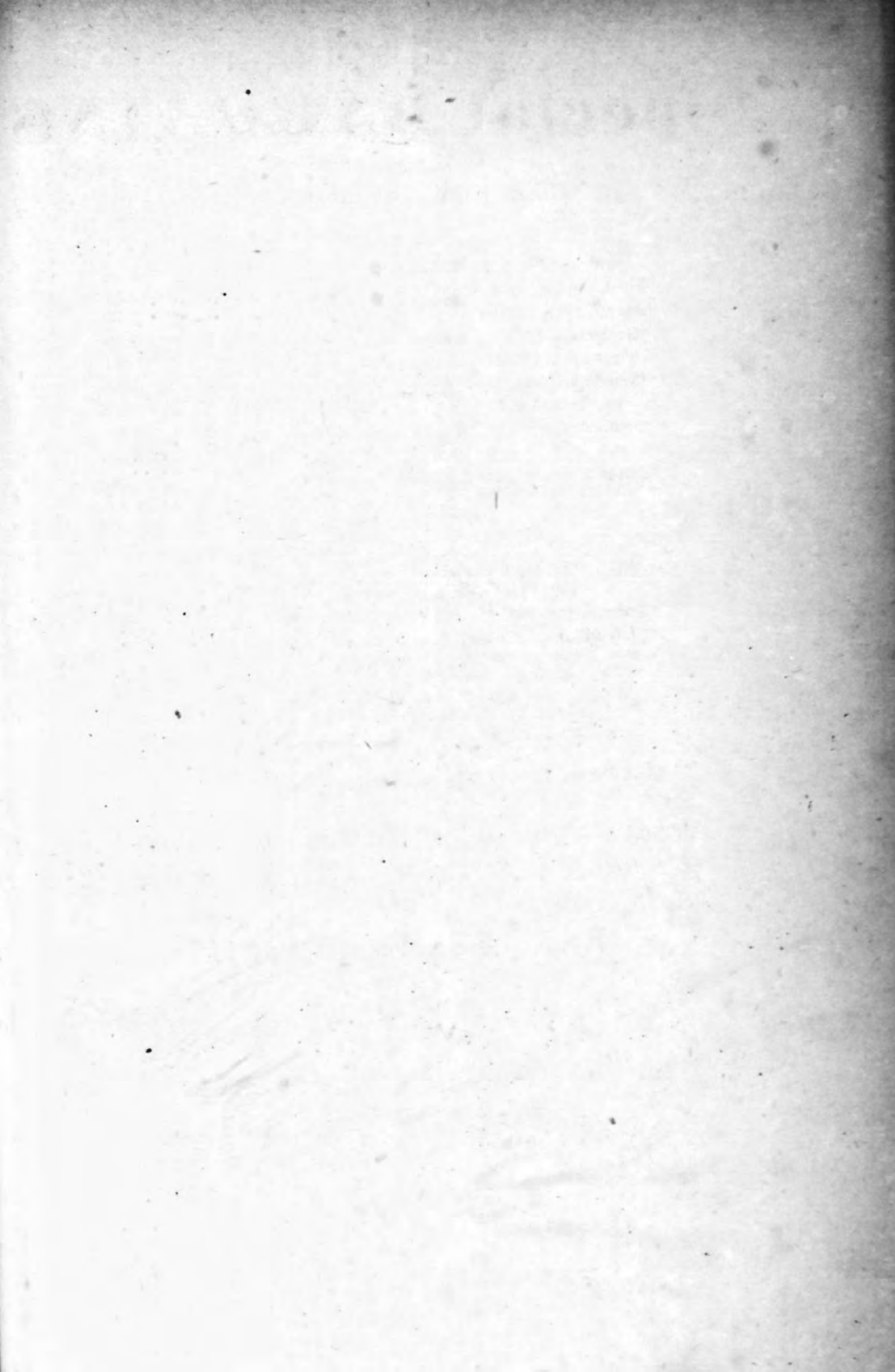
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