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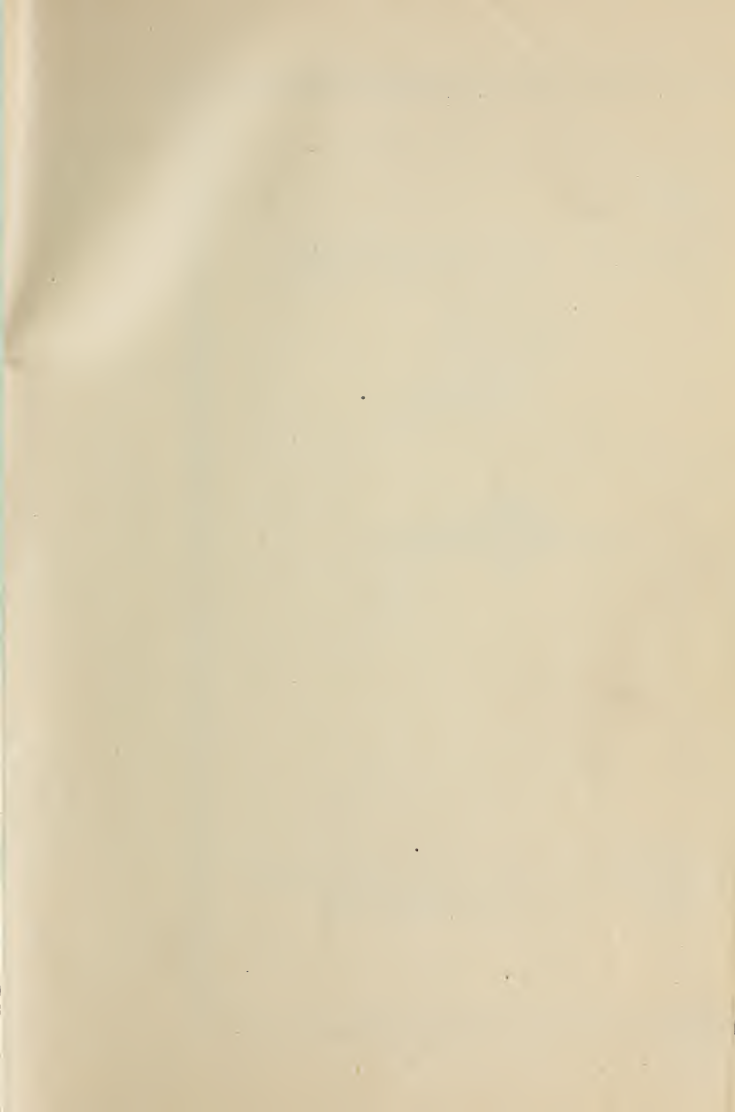
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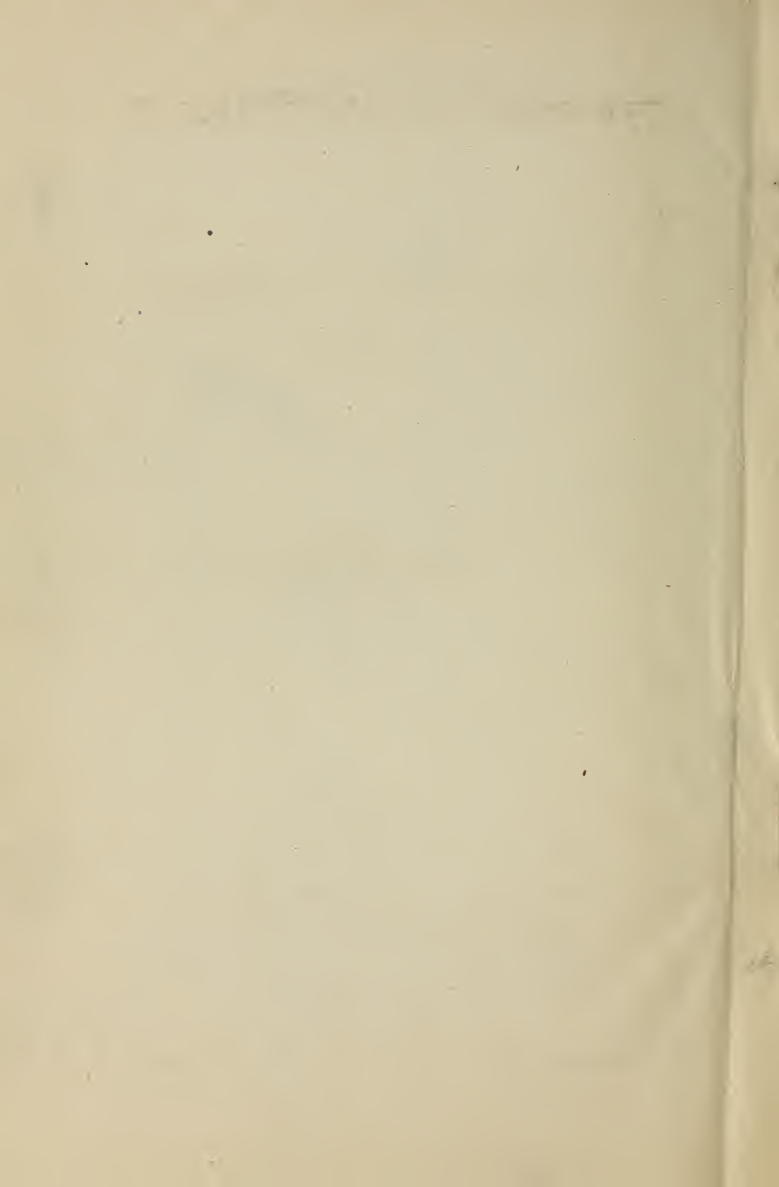
NATIONAL COIN BOOK



AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

National Coin Book Association
Wilksburg, Pa., U. S. A.





NATIONAL COIN
BOOK



NATIONAL COIN BOOK ASSOCIATION
WILKINSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

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no. 1.

THE NATIONAL COIN BOOK

An Encyclopedia of
American, Foreign and Ancient Coins.

A complete list of Rare American Coins from the earliest period to the present time, showing premiums paid therefor.

A comprehensive history of the coinage laws and currency (current and uncurrent) of the United States.

A study of Counterfeiting methods and how to detect them.

A table of Foreign coins showing their United States values.

A careful compilation of useful numismatic information for the banker, the merchant, the student and the layman.

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PUBLISHED BY THE
NATIONAL COIN BOOK ASSOCIATION
WILKINSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

Price - - - Fifty Cents

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Prices quoted herein show a range of from good to extra fine.

Coins not mentioned in this book command little or no premium, and are worth their face value only.

The age of a coin does not give it value, scarcity being more of a factor. Many coins centuries old may be purchased from any dealer for a few cents.

Never clean a rare coin, as there is danger of lessening its value. Oftentimes a corroded coin is of more value than a cleaned one.

Proof, uncirculated, and fine coins should be handled on the edge only. They should be kept wrapped in chamois skin, or soft tissue paper so as not to come in contact with each other. The slightest scratch, in the eyes of an expert, detracts from the value of a coin.

It is a misdemeanor to mutilate United States coins. (See Law Covering Coins, page 14.)

All mutilated coins are uncurrent.

There is no gold in any of the five-cent nickel or one-cent bronze pieces issued by the United States Government.

The United States Government does not "call in" coins.

Foreign coins are not a legal tender in the United States.

The motto "E Pluribus Unum" was first used on the coin

United States coins prior to the year 1864 are without "In God We Trust," the two-cent piece being the first coin bearing the motto.

New coins cannot be struck until authorized by Act of Congress. When a new design for an old coin is adopted, the coinage of the old design immediately ceases, and the new design cannot be changed for twenty-five years, except by Act of Congress.

Dies wear with use; therefore, coins struck late in the year may not be as perfect as those struck earlier.

All dies, according to law, must be destroyed immediately following the year in which they were issued.

There are ten different kinds of money in circulation in the United States, viz:

(1) gold coins, (2) standard silver dollars, (3) subsidiary silver, (4) gold certificates, (5) silver certificates, (6) treasury notes issued under Act of July 14, 1890, (7) United States notes (called greenbacks and legal tenders), (8) national-bank notes, (9) nickel coins, (10) bronze coins.

We do not buy or sell old coins of any kind, nor do we guarantee prices quoted.

Upon application, we will furnish the address of a reliable dealer who buys and sells old coins.

All inquiries must be accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped envelope or postal card—otherwise no attention paid to same.

Purchases by dealers are invariably made subject to examination and approval, prices depending entirely upon condition and scarcity.

Coins in this book marked with an asterisk (*) will be found among the illustrated plates.

COIN DEALERS DO NOT BUY

- 1857 Eagle Cents (Nickel).
- 1858 Eagle Cents (Nickel).
- 1909 Lincoln Cents (V. D. B.).
- 1883 Nickels without CENTS.
- 1853 Quarter dollars with arrow and rays.
- 1853 Half dollars with arrows and rays.
- 1836 Half dollars lettered edge.
- 1892 Columbian half dollars.
- 1893 Columbian half dollars.

CONDITIONS OF COINS

Proofs are struck by hand press. Both the planchettes and the dies are highly polished.

Uncirculated show as bright and sharp as when minted.

Fine, although lacking in mint brightness, must show neither scratches nor nicks.

Good show every feature plainly and bear no bad marks or scratches.

Fair, although much worn, still show lettering and date distinctly.

Poor show lettering and date indistinct.

Mutilated show piercing, pieces cut out, bad scratches and general disfigurement.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTERFEIT RARE COINS

Altered Dates are original coins upon which the dates have been changed.

Cast Coins are always lighter than struck coins. The lettering is not so sharp and the surface bears minute holes.

Electrotypes are made of two pieces stuck together and are easily detected.

Forgeries are struck from false dies, and the weight is usually incorrect.

LAW CONCERNING MUTILATION OF UNITED STATES COINS

“Whosoever, fraudulently, by any art, way or means shall deface, mutilate, impair, diminish, falsify or lighten the gold or silver coins which may hereafter be coined in the United States shall be fined not more than \$2,000 and imprisonment of not more than five years.”

NUMISMATIC TERMS

And Their Meanings

Obverse—Front, or “head” side of a coin.

Reverse—Opposite, or “tail” side.

Type—Principle object represented.

Field—Blank space.

Legend—Inscription.

Motto—“In God We Trust.”

Exergue—Lower portion beneath the Type and separated by a horizontal line.

Symbols—Small objects either in Field or Exergue.

Fillet Head—“Liberty” head, hair tied with band.

Flowing Hair—“Liberty” head, turban bearing word LIBERTY.

Lettered Edge—Inscription on edge of coin.

Milled Edge—Milled, or ribbed edge.

Thick Die—Usually has lettering on edge.

Thin Die—No lettering on edge.

Overdate—Engraving one figure over another.

Pattern—Samples or patterns, but never circulated.

Restrikes—Struck from original dies at period later than date on coin; found only on the early coins.



(Millimetres)

MILLIMETER SCALE.

MONETARY SYSTEM (GOLD AND SILVER) OF THE UNITED STATES

In 1786 the Congress of the Confederation chose as the monetary unit of the United States the dollar of 375.64 grains of pure silver. This unit had its origin in the Spanish piaster or milled dollar, which constituted the basis of the metallic circulation of the English colonies in America. It was never coined, there being at that time no mint in the United States.

The Constitution of the United States recites (Article 1, Section 8): The Congress shall have power . . . to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coins . . . to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coins of the United States. (Article 1, Section 2): No State shall . . . coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts . . .

The Act of April 2, 1792, established the first monetary system of the United States and a mint was established. The coinage of gold and silver was unlimited and there was no mint charge. The ratio of gold to silver in coinage was 1 to 15. The standard was double.

The Act of 1792 undervalued gold, which was therefore exported. Act of 1834, which was passed to remedy this, undervalued silver, which then was exported.

The Act of 1837 was passed to make the fineness of the gold and silver uniform. Silver continued to be exported.

The Act of 1873 provided that the unit of value of the United States should be the gold dollar of the standard weight of 25.8 grains.

The Act of 1878 directed the coinage of silver dollars of the weight of $412\frac{1}{2}$ grains troy, of standard silver.

The Act of 1900 makes it the duty of the Secretary of the United States "to maintain at a parity of value with the standard unit of value (the dollar consisting of 25.8 grains of gold 0.900 fine), all forms of money issued or coined by the United States."

THE UNITED STATES MINT

is located in Philadelphia, Pa., and was established April 6, 1792, the first coins (cents and half-cents) being struck the succeeding year.

The First Director of the Mint, David Rittenhouse, was appointed in 1792.

The First Engraver of the Mint, I. Robert Scott, was appointed in 1793.

The First Chief Coiner of the Mint, Henry Voight, was appointed in 1793.

The First Superintendent of the Mint, James Pollock, was appointed in 1861.

The Work at the Mint, up to 1836, was done entirely by hand or horse-power. In that year steam was introduced.

The Mints of the United States are under the control of a Bureau of the Mint (established in 1873) at Washington, D. C.

Mint Marks are small letters usually found on the reverse side of the coin, denoting place of mintage. The Philadelphia Mint has no mint mark. There are no mint marks F or R.

The Mint does not buy or sell old coins or paper money, nor does it publish or supply any information concerning the prices of same.

The Mint has no pattern pieces for sale.

Mutilated or Uncurrent United States gold and silver coin is purchased as bullion only, the gold at the rate of \$18.60 per ounce troy, and the silver, when exceeding the amount of three dollars, at market price.

Proof Coins are struck by hand on a hydraulic press and are made only at the Philadelphia Mint, and only for the current year.

Private Medal Dies cannot, under the law, be prepared at the Mint, but when the regular business of the Mint will permit, medals may be struck from dies furnished by individuals, public institutions, and incorporated societies at a charge sufficient to cover cost of operation and the value of the metal.

The Unit of Weight in the United States is a Troy pound weight obtained from England, a duplicate of the original standard fixed by the commission of 1758. It is a bronze weight of 5,760 grains Troy and is kept in a strong safe at the Mint in Philadelphia.

BRANCH MINTS

Location	Mint Mark	Organized	Dis- continued
New Orleans, La.....	O	1838	1910
Dahlonega, Ga.	D	1838	1861
Charlotte, N. C.....	C	1838	1861
San Francisco, Cal....	S	1854	....
Carson City, Nev.....	CC	1870	1893
Denver, Colo.	D	1906	....

New Orleans mint was suspended 1861 and reopened 1879.

Charlotte and Dahlonega mints were for coinage of gold only.

U. S. SUB-TREASURIES

are located in Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, O.; New Orleans, La.; New York, N. Y.; St. Louis, Mo.; San Francisco, Cal.

U. S. ASSAY OFFICES

are located in Boise City, Idaho; Carson City, Nev.; Charlotte, N. C.; Deadwood, S. D.; Helena, Mont.; New York, N. Y.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Seattle, Wash.; St. Louis, Mo.

WEIGHTS OF COINS OF THE UNITED STATES NOW AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Denomination.	Standard weight.	Tolerance allowed by law.	Lowest legal weight.	Standard fineness.	Deviation from standard allowed
Gold Coins.					
	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.		
Double eagle	516	0.50	515.50	900	1
Eagle	258	.50	257.50	900	1
Half eagle	129	.25	128.75	900	1
Quarter eagle	64.5	.25	64.25	900	1
Silver Coins.					
Half dollar	192.9	1.5	191.40	900	3
Quarter dollar	96.45	1.5	94.95	900	3
Dime	38.58	1.5	37.08	900	3
Minor Coins.					
Five cents (nickel)	77.16	3	74.16	*	
One cent (bronze)	48	2	46	†	

* 75 per cent copper, 25 per cent nickel.

† 95 per cent copper, 5 per cent tin and zinc.

MINOR COINS OF THE UNITED STATES

Denomination.	Metal.	Standard Weight. Grains.	
Five cents	Nickel	77.16	Current
Three cents	Nickel	30	Uncurrent
Two cents	Bronze	96	Uncurrent
One cent	Copper	168	Uncurrent
One cent	Nickel	72	Uncurrent
One cent	Bronze	48	Current
Half cent	Copper	84	Uncurrent

All minor coins, excepting the half cent, are legal tender for any amount not exceeding twenty-five cents in any one payment.

There is no provision for the redemption of mutilated minor coins, but unmutilated minor coins may be presented, in sums or multiples of \$20, to the Treasurer of the United States or to an assistant treasurer for redemption or exchange into lawful money.

There are 146 cent pieces to the pound.

Counterfeit Minor Coins.

Half-cents and Cents have been counterfeited, mostly of the rarer dates that command premiums among collectors and numismatists.

Three-cent pieces have been numerously counterfeited, most of them being cast and of inferior quality.

Five-cent pieces have been counterfeited by casting and are very poor. The Five-cent piece of 1875 is considered the most dangerous; it is struck from a die, of the same material as used by the mint.

Owing to its rarity, the nickel cent of 1856 is often counterfeited.



Plate A

HALF CENTS (Copper)

Not a legal tender.

Coinage commenced 1793; none 1798, 1799, 1801, 1812 to 1824 inclusive, 1827, 1830, 1837 to 1839 inclusive; discontinued 1857. Total coinage \$39,926.11.

*1793	Liberty cap	1.00	3.00
*1794	Liberty cap .....	.25	1.50
1795	.....	.25	1.00
1796	.....	5.00	25.00
1797	Plain edge .....	.25	.75
1797	Lettered edge .....	.25	2.50
1800	.....	.10	.50
1802	.....	.10	1.50
1803	.....	.05	.25
1804	.....	.05	.25
1805	.....	.05	.25
1806	.....	.05	.25
1807	.....	.05	.25
1808	.....	.05	.25
*1809	.....	.05	.25
1810	.....	.05	.25
1811	.....	.10	.75
1825	.....	.05	.15
1826	.....	.05	.15
1828	Twelve stars .....	.05	.15
1828	Thirteen stars .....	.05	.15
1829	.....	.05	.15
1831	.....	3.00	10.00
1832	.....	.05	.10
1833	.....	.05	.10
1834	.....	.05	.10
1835	.....	.05	.10

1836	.....	5.00	12.50
1840	.....	3.50	10.00
1841	.....	3.50	10.00
1842	.....	4.00	12.00
1843	.....	3.50	10.00
1844	.....	3.50	10.00
1845	.....	3.50	10.00
1846	.....	3.50	10.00
1847	.....	3.50	10.00
1848	.....	5.00	10.00
1849	Small date	3.50	10.00
*1849	Large date .....	.05	.10
1850	.....	.05	.10
1851	.....	.05	.10
1852	.....	2.50	7.50
1853	.....	.05	.10
1854	.....	.05	.10
1855	.....	.05	.10
1856	.....	.05	.10
1857	.....	.05	.10

ONE CENT (Copper)

Coinage commenced 1793; none 1815 (only centless year). In 1816 nothing else coined. Coinage discontinued 1857. Total coinage, \$1,562,887.44.

“Chain” cents have a bust with flowing hair. On reverse is ONE CENT, 1/100, enclosed in a chain of fifteen links, typifying the number of States then in the Union.

1793	Wreath	1.50	3.50
*1793	Chain; AMERICA	2.00	5.00
*1793	Chain; AMERI.	3.00	10.00
1793	Liberty cap	3.00	10.00

*1794	Liberty cap (numerous varieties)	.25	2.00
1795	.....	.25	1.50
*1796	(numerous varieties) .....	.25	2.00
1797	.....	.25	1.00
1798	.....	.05	.50
*1799	.....	5.00	25.00
1800	.....	.05	.25
1801	.....	.05	.25
1802	.....	.05	.25
1803	.....	.05	.25
1804	.....	3.50	20.00
1805	.....	.05	.50
1806	.....	.05	.50
1807	.....	.05	.25
1808	Twelve stars, head to left.....	.05	.25
*1808	Thirteen stars .....	.10	.50
1809	.....	.25	1.50
1810	.....	.05	.25
1811	.....	.25	1.50
1812	.....	.05	.10
1813	.....	.05	.25
1814	.....	.05	.10
1816	.....		.10
1817	Thirteen stars .....		.10
1817	Fifteen stars .....	.10	.50
1818	.....		.10
1819	.....		.10
1820	.....		.10
1821	.....	.05	.15
1822	.....		.10
1823	.....	.15	1.00
1824	.....		.25
1825	.....		.25
1826	.....		.25

1827	.25
1828	.25
1829	.25
1830	.10
1831	.25
1832	.25
1833	.25
1834	.25
1835	.25
1836	.25
1837	.25
1838	.25
1839	.25
1840	.25
1841	.25
1842	.25
1843	.25
1844	.25
1845	.25
1846	.25
1847	.25
1848	.25
1849	.25
1850	.05
1851	.05
1852	.05
1853	.05
1854	.25
1855	.25
1856	.25
1857	.25



Plate B

ONE CENT (Nickel)

Coinage commenced 1857; discontinued 1864.
Total coinage \$2,007,720.

*1856	Flying eagle	3.50	7.50
1857	Flying eagle	No premium	
1858	Flying eagle	No premium	
1859 to 1864	Indian head	No premium	

ONE CENT (Bronze)

Coinage commenced 1864, Philadelphia Mint only. In 1908 coinage extended to San Francisco Mint; in 1911 to Denver Mint.

1871	.....		.05
1872	.....		.05
1877	.....	.05	.15
1909	Lincoln V. D. B.....	No premium	

TWO CENTS (Bronze)

The first coin to bear the motto "In God We Trust." Coinage commenced 1864; discontinued 1873. Total coinage \$921,020.

1864	Small motto .....	.05	.25
1864	Large motto .....		.05
1865	" " .....		.05
1866	" " .....		.05
1867	" " .....		.05
1868	" " .....		.05
1869	" " .....		.05
1870	" " .....		.05
1871	" " .....		.05
1872	" " Proofs only.....		.15
1873	" " Proofs only.....		1.25

THREE CENTS (Nickel)

Coinage commenced 1865; discontinued 1889.
Total coinage \$941,349.48.

1865 to 1876	Proofs only	.....		.10
1877	Proofs only	.....	.75	1.50
1878 to 1889	Proofs only	.....		.10

FIVE CENTS (Nickel)

Coinage commenced 1866. New pattern in 1883, first without, afterwards with CENTS. Design changed 1913. First coinage at San Francisco and Denver mints in 1912.

1866 to 1876	Proofs only	.....		.10
1877	Proofs only	.....	1.00	2.50
*1883	With or without CENTS	.....	No premium	
All other dates,	proofs only	.....		.10

SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES

Denomination	Standard Weight Grains	Legal Tender For	
Standard dollar	412.5	Unlimited amount	Current
Trade dollar	420.	Not legal tender	Uncurrent
Lafayette dollar	412.5	Unlimited amt.	Uncurrent
Half dollar	192.9	Ten dollars	Current
Columbia half	192.9	Ten dollars	Uncurrent
Quarter dollar	96.45	Ten dollars	Current
Columbia quarter	96.45	Ten dollars	Uncurrent
Twenty-cents	77.16	Five dollars	Uncurrent
Dime	38.58	Ten dollars	Current
Half-dime	19.2	Five dollars	Uncurrent
Three-cents	11.52	Five dollars	Uncurrent

U. S. MINT TEST FOR SILVER COINS

Nitrate of silver.....24 grains
 Nitric acid30 drops
 Water 1 ounce

As edge of coin is part most worn, scrape slightly, and apply a drop of liquid; no effect on genuine coin. If counterfeit, will immediately turn black. This test should conform with diameter, thickness and weight.

GENERAL INFORMATION RESPECTING SILVER COINS

The First Deposit of silver bullion ("coins of France," amounting to \$80,715,735) with the Mint at Philadelphia, was made on July 18, 1794, by the Bank of Maryland.

The Alloy in silver is pure copper.

The Coining Value in standard silver dollars of an ounce of pure silver is \$1.2929, and the coining value of an ounce of standard silver is \$1.1636.

One Thousand Dollars in standard silver dollars weigh 58.92 pounds avoirdupois.

The Space required for the storing of one million standard silver dollars is 250 cubic feet.

Standard Silver Dollars, being standard coins of the United States, are not "redeemable."

Subsidiary Silver Coins are those silver coins of a lesser denomination than the silver dollar. They may be presented, in sums of multiples of \$20, to the Treasurer of the United States or to an assistant treasurer for redemption or exchange into lawful money.

Mutilated Silver Coins are worth their intrinsic value only.

Seigniorage is the profit arising from the coinage of silver bullion, being the difference between the actual cost of the bullion and the face value of the coin.

"Sixteen to One" means that the mint value of 16 ounces of silver shall be equal to the mint value of one ounce of gold.

Free and Unlimited Coinage of silver means the right of any person to deposit standard silver bul-

lion in any amount at the mints of the United States and have it coined at the expense of the Government, such depositor to receive in return silver coins containing in the aggregate the same weight of fine silver as brought to the mint.

Unlimited Coinage means that the coinage may be unlimited without being entirely free. It would be unlimited if any owner of bullion had the right to deposit it at the mint and have it converted into coins without any restriction as to the amount.

COUNTERFEIT SILVER COINS

And How to Detect Them.

Counterfeit silver coins are usually cast in molds and lack the sharpness and clear-cut appearance of the genuine. But when struck from dies, the lettering, milling and general appearance are so good as to make them dangerous. The most dangerous is of the dollar, made of a composition of antimony and lead, heavily plated, with fair ring and general fine appearance.

Some of the smaller coins are made of brass, struck from a die, and when heavily plated pass freely.

Type-metal, lead and other compositions are also used for counterfeiting and are usually much lighter than genuine.

The Quarter and Half Dollars of 1853 without arrow heads and sun rays are often counterfeited. When in doubt, submit to a responsible coin dealer.

When in doubt as to genuineness of any silver coin apply the acid test.

**TABLE SHOWING VALUE OF PURE SILVER IN
A STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR**
(The price of silver fluctuates daily.)

Price of Silver Per Fine Ounce.	Value of Pure Silver in a Dollar.	Price of Silver Per Fine Ounce.	Value of Pure Silver in a Dollar.	Price of Silver Per Fine Ounce.	Value of Pure Silver in a Dollar.
\$.50	\$0.387	\$.77	\$0.596	\$1.04	\$0.804
.51	.394	.78	.603	1.05	.812
.52	.402	.79	.611	1.06	.820
.53	.410	.80	.619	1.07	.828
.54	.418	.81	.626	1.08	.835
.55	.425	.82	.634	1.09	.843
.56	.433	.83	.642	1.10	.851
.57	.441	.84	.650	1.11	.859
.58	.449	.85	.657	1.12	.866
.59	.456	.86	.665	1.13	.874
.60	.464	.87	.673	1.14	.882
.61	.472	.88	.681	1.15	.889
.62	.480	.89	.688	1.16	.897
.63	.487	.90	.696	1.17	.905
.64	.495	.91	.704	1.18	.913
.65	.503	.92	.712	1.19	.920
.66	.510	.93	.719	1.20	.928
.67	.518	.94	.727	1.21	.936
.68	.525	.95	.735	1.22	.944
.69	.534	.96	.742	1.23	.951
.70	.541	.97	.750	1.24	.959
.71	.549	.98	.758	1.25	.967
.72	.557	.99	.766	1.26	.975
.73	.565	1.00	.773	1.27	.982
.74	.572	1.01	.781	1.28	.990
.75	.580	1.02	.789	1.29	.998
.76	.588	1.03	.797	*1.2929	1.00

* Parity.

**TABLE SHOWING VALUE OF PURE SILVER IN
CURRENT SILVER COINS**

Price of Silver per Oz.	Dollar	Half Dollar	Quarter Dollar	Dime
	.7732 ounces	.360+ ounces	.179 ounces	.072+ ounces
\$0.48	\$0.3711	\$0.1728	\$0.0859	\$0.0345
.49	.3788	.1764	.0877	.0352
.50	.3866	.1800	.0895	.0360
.51	.3943	.1836	.0912	.0367
.52	.4020	.1872	.0930	.0374
.53	.4097	.1908	.0948	.0381
.54	.4175	.1944	.0966	.0388
.55	.4252	.1980	.0984	.0396
.56	.4329	.2016	.1002	.0403
.57	.4407	.2052	.1020	.0410
.58	.4484	.2058	.1038	.0417
.59	.4561	.2124	.1056	.0424
.60	.4639	.2160	.1074	.0432

THREE CENTS (Trimes)

Coinage commenced 1851; discontinued 1873.
Total coinage \$1,282,087.20.

*1851 to 1862	Star and shield.....		.10
1863	Star and shield.....	.25	.50
1864	Star and shield.....	.50	1.50
1865 to 1872	Star and shield.....	.25	.50
1873	Star and shield.....	.50	1.00

HALF DIMES (Five Cents)

Coinage commenced 1794; none 1798, 1799,
1804, 1806 to 1828 inclusive; discontinued 1873.
Total coinage \$4,880,219.40.

*1794	Flowing hair	1.00	3.50
1795	Flowing hair .....	.50	1.00
1796	Fillet head	1.50	5.00
1797	Thirteen stars	1.00	2.50
1797	Fifteen stars	1.00	2.00
1797	Sixteen stars	1.00	1.50
1800	.....	.25	1.50
1801	.....	.50	2.00
1802	.....	30.00	50.00
1803	.....	1.00	2.50
1805	.....	1.50	3.50
*1838	No stars .....		.15
1846	Stars, Liberty seated.....	.50	1.00
1864	.....	.25	.50
1865	.....		.15
1866	.....		.15
1867	.....		.15

Small premium on other dates in proof condition.



Plate D

DIMES (Ten Cents)

Coinage commenced 1796, none 1799, 1806, 1808, 1810, 1812, 1813, 1815 to 1819 inclusive, 1826.

1796	Fillet head	1.00	2.50
1797	Thirteen stars	2.00	5.00
1797	Sixteen stars	2.00	5.00
*1798	Fillet head	1.50	3.00
1800	“ “	1.50	3.00
1801	“ “	1.50	3.00
1802	“ “	2.00	4.50
1803	“ “	1.00	3.50
1804	“ “	5.00	25.00
1805	“ “	.25	.50
1807	“ “	.25	.75
*1809	Head to left	.50	1.50
1811	“ “ “	.25	.75
1814	“ “ “		.25
1820	“ “ “		.15
1821	“ “ “		.15
1822	“ “ “	1.00	2.50
1823	“ “ “		.25
1824	“ “ “		.25
1828	“ “ “		.25
1846	Liberty seated	.25	.50
1894	S	10.00	25.00

TWENTY CENTS

Coinage commenced 1875; discontinued 1878.
Total coinage \$271,000.

1875			.25
1876		.25	1.00
1877	Proofs only	.75	1.50
1878	Proofs only	.75	1.50

QUARTER DOLLARS (Twenty-five Cents)

Coinage commenced 1796; none 1797 to 1803 inclusive, 1804 to 1814 inclusive, 1816, 1817, 1829, 1830.

1796	Fillet head	.....	1.50	5.00
*1804	“ “	.....	1.00	3.50
1805	“ “	.....		.35
1806	“ “	.....		.35
1807	“ “	.....		.35
1815	Head to left	.....	.35	.50
1818	“ “ “	.....		.30
1819	“ “ “	.....		.30
1820	“ “ “	.....		.35
1821	“ “ “	.....		.30
1822	“ “ “	.....		.35
1823	“ “ “	.....	25.00	40.00
1824	“ “ “	.....	.35	.75
1825	“ “ “	.....		.35
1827	“ “ “	.....	30.00	50.00
1828	“ “ “	.....		.30
1831 to 1838		.....		.30
1853	No arrows at sides of date, no rays around eagle	.....	1.00	3.50
1853	With arrows and rays	.....	No premium	

SOUVENIR QUARTER DOLLAR



The Columbia or Isabella quarter dollar was coined for the World's Fair, Chicago, Ill., and is the only United States coin bearing the head of a

foreign ruler. Is a legal tender. Total coinage \$10,000.

1893 (only year)50

HALF DOLLARS (Fifty Cents)

Coinage commenced 1794; none 1798, 1799, 1800, 1804, 1816.

*1794	Flowing hair	2.00	5.00
1795	Flowing hair .....	.75	1.25
1796	Fillet head, 15 stars.....	20.00	50.00
1796	“ “ 16 stars.....	15.00	40.00
1797	“ “	20.00	35.00
1801	“ “	1.50	3.50
1802	“ “	2.00	3.00
1803	“ “ .....		.75
1805	“ “ .....		.75
1807	Head to left.....		.55
1807	Head to right.....	1.00	2.50
1808	Head to left.....		.55
1809	.....		.55
1810	.....		.55
1811	.....		.55
1812	.....		.55
1813	.....		.55
1814	.....		.55
1815	.....	1.00	3.00
1836	Milled edge	1.25	2.00
1836	Lettered edge	No premium	
1838	O between bust and date.....	7.50	25.00
1839	to 1850.....		.55
1853	No arrows at sides of date, no rays around eagle	25.00	35.00
1851	Liberty seated .....		.75
1852	.....	.75	1.00
1853	With arrows and rays.....	No premium	

SOUVENIR HALF DOLLARS



The Columbian half dollar was coined for the World's Fair, Chicago, Ill. Is a legal tender. Total coinage \$2,500,000.

1892	.....	No premium
1893	.....	No premium

DOLLARS (100 Cents)

Coinage commenced 1794, none 1805 to 1837 inclusive, 1874 to 1877 inclusive; discontinued 1904.

1794	Flowing hair	25.00	50.00
1795	Flowing hair	1.50	2.50
1795	Fillet head	1.50	2.50
1795	Fillet head, large date.....	1.50	3.00
1796	.....	1.50	2.50
1796	Small date	1.50	2.50
1797	Six stars right of bust.....	1.50	2.50
1797	Seven stars right of bust.....	1.50	2.25
1798	Small eagle, 13 stars.....	2.50	3.50
1798	Small eagle, 15 stars.....	2.00	3.50
1798	Large eagle, 13 stars.....	1.25	1.50
1799	Five stars right of bust.....	1.50	2.50
1799	Six stars right of bust.....		1.50

1800	.....	1.75
1801	.....	1.75
1802	.....	1.75
1803	Large 3	1.50
1803	Small 3	1.50
1804		3.00
		2.50



Conflicting stories are current respecting this celebrated dollar. One, that the entire coinage was aboard a vessel which was sunk in the Mediterranean Sea and the entire cargo lost. Another, a doubt that any dollars were struck during this year, the belief being that dollars bearing this date were struck years after, hence those in existence are "restrikes." Another disposes of the question by stating "all are restrikes or frauds." It is generally believed that not more than a dozen genuine "restrikes" are in existence. The dies were destroyed in 1869.

The finest known specimen was sold at auction in Philadelphia, 1907, for \$3,600.

1836	Liberty seated; Gobrecht below base	10.00	20.00
1836	Liberty seated; Gobrecht on base	5.00	7.50
*1838	Liberty seated, plain edge.....	25.00	50.00
1839	“ “	20.00	35.00
1851	“ “	15.00	30.00
1852	“ “	15.00	30.00
1854	“ “	1.50	2.50
1855	“ “	1.50	2.50
1856	“ “	1.25	2.00
1857	“ “		1.50
1858	“ “	10.00	17.50
1866	Without motto	2.50	5.00
1895	Proofs only		2.00
1904	Proofs only		1.50

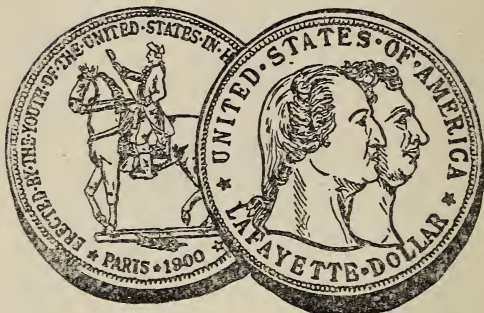
TRADE DOLLARS.

Authorized by Act of February 12, 1873; intended for circulation in Oriental countries as a substitute for the Mexican dollar. Regular coinage commenced 1874; discontinued 1883; demonetized February 19, 1887. For six months following demonetization they could be exchanged at the Treasury or any sub-treasury, dollar for dollar, for standard silver dollars or subsidiary coin. Since then they have been purchased as bullion when presented at the mints.

Total coinage, \$35,965,924.

*Any date. Proof condition only..... 1.00

SOUVENIR DOLLAR



The Lafayette dollar, issued to commemorate the unveiling, in Paris, of the equestrian statue erected by the youth of America to General Lafayette, was struck in 1899, the date (1900) on the coin being that of the unveiling of the memorial. It is a legal tender for its face value, and all provisions of law apply to it that are applicable to the standard silver dollar.

Amount coined, \$50,000.

1900	1.25
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GOLD COINS OF THE UNITED STATES

Denomination		Standard Weight. Grains		
Double Eagle ...	\$20.00	516	Legal Tender for Unlimited Amount.	Current
Eagle	10.00	258		Current
Half Eagle	5.00	129		Current
Three Dollars ..	3.00	77.4		Uncurrent
Quarter Eagle ..	2.50	64.5		Current
One Dollar	1.00	25.8		Uncurrent
St. Louis Dollar	1.00	25.8		Uncurrent
Lewis & Clarke Dollar	1.00	25.8		Uncurrent

U. S. MINT TEST FOR GOLD COINS

Strong nitric acid.....6½ drachms
 Muriatic acid15 drops
 Water5 drachms
 Apply same as silver test.

GENERAL INFORMATION RESPECTING GOLD COINS

The First Deposit of gold bullion for coinage, made with the Mint at Philadelphia, was by Moses Brown, a Boston merchant, on February 12, 1795. It was of gold ingots, worth \$2,276.72, which was paid for in silver coins.

The Alloy in gold coins is pure copper.

The Pure Gold in gold coins is worth the face value of the coin, the alloy is never reckoned.

The Coining Value of an ounce of pure gold is \$20.67183, and the coining value of an ounce of standard gold is \$18.60465.

One Thousand Dollars in gold coin weighs 3.68 pounds avoirdupois.

Free and Unlimited Coinage of gold exists in the United States. Standard gold bullion may be deposited at the mints in any amount, to be coined for the benefit of the depositor, without charge for coinage; but when other than standard bullion is received for coinage a charge is made for parting, or for refining, or for alloy, as the case may be.

Parting is the separation of any silver which may be contained in the bullion.

Refining is the elimination from the bullion of all base metals.

Refusal of gold bullion of less value than \$100, or when it is too base for coinage, may be lawfully made at the mints.

Gold Coins, being standard coins of the United States, are not "redeemable."

COUNTERFEIT GOLD COINS

And How to Detect Them.

The most dangerous counterfeits are those struck from dies. They have a fine appearance, lettering and milling being sharp and clear, and the ring usually good. Many are full weight. Those cast in molds are much inferior to the die-made counterfeits, lacking the sharp, clear-cut appearance of the genuine coin. Among the most dangerous are those of a composition of gold, silver and copper.

Gold coins are tampered with in various ways. When "sweating" is resorted to, a portion of gold is removed from the surface. This process does not interfere with the ring and the coin is left with a fair appearance, the weight only being defective.

"Plugging" is done by boring holes in the coin from the edge, extracting the gold, and filling the cavity with a cheaper material. The spot is then covered with gold and re-reeded with a file or other tool. Such coins are very dangerous.

"Filling" is done by sawing the coin through from the edge, removing a portion of the interior, and refilling with a cheaper material. When the edges have been covered with gold and re-reeded, the coin has every appearance of being genuine.

When in doubt, apply acid test; also test by weight, diameter and thickness.



Plate E

DOLLARS

Smallest coin ever issued by the United States Government.

Coinage—small size, 1849 to 1854 inclusive; large size, 1854 to 1889 inclusive. Total coinage \$19,499,337.

1863	5.00	10.00
1864	5.00	10.00
1865	2.50	7.50
1866	2.50	5.00
1867	2.50	5.00
1868	2.50	5.00
1869	2.50	5.00
1870	2.25	3.00
1871	2.25	3.00
1872	2.25	3.00
1875	10.00	25.00
1876	2.00	2.50
1877	2.25	2.75
1880	1.50	2.00
1881	1.50	2.00
1882	1.50	2.00
1883	1.50	2.00
1884	1.50	2.00
1885	1.50	2.00
1886	1.50	2.00
1887	1.50	2.00
1888	1.50	2.00
1889	1.50	2.00
All other dates	1.50	1.75

SOUVENIR DOLLARS

Jefferson and McKinley.



One with Jefferson head, and one with McKinley head, struck for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., 1904. The coins bear no date and were struck as follows: 1902, \$75,000; 1903, \$175,000; total coinage \$250,000.

McKinley	2.00
Jefferson	2.00

Lewis and Clarke.

Struck for the Lewis and Clarke Exposition, Portland, Oregon. Total coinage \$60,000.00.

1904	1.50
1905	1.50

QUARTER EAGLES (\$2.50)

Coinage commenced 1796, none 1799, 1800, 1801, 1803, 1809 to 1820, 1822, 1823, 1828.

Unless artificially reduced in weight should continue current for fifteen years from date of coinage.

1796	No stars	7.50	17.50
1796	Stars	10.00	20.00
1797	.....	10.00	20.00
1798	.....	8.00	12.50
1802	.....	3.50	5.00
1804	.....	3.50	5.00
1805	.....	3.50	5.00
1806	.....	5.00	10.00
1807	.....	3.50	5.00

1808	.....	3.50	5.00
1821	.....	5.00	10.00
1824	.....	4.00	7.00
1825	.....	3.50	6.50
1826	.....	15.00	35.00
1827	.....	6.00	10.00
1829	.....	3.00	4.50
1830	.....	3.00	4.50
1831	.....	3.00	4.50
1832	.....	3.00	4.50
1833	.....	3.00	4.50
1834	E PLURIBUS UNUM over eagle	7.50	15.00
1842	No mint mark	10.00	15.00
1863	No mint mark	10.00	15.00
1875	No mint mark	10.00	15.00

Small premium on some other dates in very fine condition.

THREE DOLLARS

Coinage commenced 1854; discontinued 1889.

Total coinage \$1,619,376.

1858	.....	3.50	5.00
1864	.....	3.50	5.00
1865	.....	3.50	5.50
1866	.....	3.50	5.50
1867	.....	3.50	5.50
1869	.....	3.50	5.00
1873	.....	10.00	17.50
1875	.....	25.00	35.00
1876	.....	17.50	25.00
1877	.....	5.00	8.50
1881	.....	3.50	5.50
All other dates in fine condition.....			3.75

HALF EAGLES (\$5.00)

Coinage commenced 1795, none 1801, 1816, 1817. Unless artificially reduced in weight should continue current for twenty years from date of coinage.

*1795	Small eagle	7.50	12.50
1795	Large eagle	12.50	25.00
1796		10.00	17.50
1797	Small eagle, 16 stars	15.00	25.00
1797	Large eagle, 16 stars	15.00	25.00
1797	Fifteen stars	15.00	30.00
1798	Small eagle	50.00	75.00
1798	Large eagle	6.00	8.00
1799		6.00	8.50
1814		6.50	8.00
1815		250.00	500.00
1818		7.00	10.00
1819		50.00	100.00
1820		7.00	10.00
1821		17.50	25.00
1822		500.00	1000.00
1823		8.00	12.50
1824		15.00	30.00
1825		10.00	20.00
1826		10.00	20.00
1827		15.00	30.00
1828		15.00	35.00
1829	Large date	50.00	75.00
1829	Small date	40.00	65.00
1830		10.00	15.00
1831		10.00	15.00
1832		20.00	35.00
1833		10.00	12.50

1834	E PLURIBUS UNUM over eagle	6.50	10.00
1834	Without motto	No premium	

Small premium on some not mentioned, if in fine condition.

EAGLES (\$10.00)

Coinage commenced 1795, none 1802, 1805 to 1837 inclusive. Unless artificially reduced in weight should continue current for thirty-five years from date of coinage.

*1795	.....	12.00	15.00
1796	.....	12.50	17.50
1797	Small eagle	15.00	22.50
1797	Large eagle	11.50	12.50
1798	.....	15.00	25.00
1799	.....	10.50	12.00
1800	.....	11.00	12.00
1801	.....	11.00	12.00
1803	.....	11.00	12.50
1804	.....	12.50	15.00
1838	.....	10.50	12.50
1907	Wire edge, with periods.....	15.00	20.00
1907	Wire edge, without periods....	10.50	12.50
1907	Without motto	No premium	

Small premium on some not mentioned, if in fine condition.

DOUBLE EAGLES (\$20.00)

Coinage commenced 1849. Unless artificially reduced in weight should continue current for fifty years from date of coinage.

*1849 Only specimen coined is in the collection at the Mint in Philadelphia, and is owned

by the United States Government. Large sums of money have been offered for this unique coin but it is not for sale at any price.

1907	Flying eagle, date in Roman numbers (MCMVII)	25.00
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PATTERN PIECES

FOUR DOLLARS (Stella)

Originally intended as an international coin.

1879	Star on reverse.....	40.00
1880	Star on reverse.....	50.00

FIFTY DOLLARS



- 1877 13 Stars.
1877 No Stars.

Sold in 1909 for \$10,000 each, the highest prices ever paid for an American coin.

PRIVATE GOLD COINS

These "coins" were issued by private parties in Georgia, the Carolinas, and the Far West, from 1830 to 1875, the first ones being struck by Templeton Reid, an assayer, located near the gold mines in Lumpkin County, Georgia.

The pieces never were legal coinage or legal tender, although they passed current at a time when there occurred a shortage of coins with which to transact business.

In the case of the Far West, the Government began negotiations with the firm of Moffatt & Co. to have them coin gold for the Treasury of the United States, but negotiations came to an end with the decision to establish a mint at San Francisco.

The gold half-dollars and quarter-dollars were really miniatures of the Fifty Dollar "slugs" and were not intended for circulation. Many of these are of base metal, thinly coated with gold, and of no value at all.

The issue of private gold coins never was sanctioned by the United States Government; all such coinage is now prohibited.



Plate F

QUARTER AND HALF DOLLARS

All bear premiums according to variety and condition.

DOLLARS

....	Carolina—Bechtler; 28 G.....	2.50
*....	Carolina—A. Bechtler; 27 G.....	2.50
....	N. Carolina—C. Bechtler; 28 G.....	2.50
....	N. Carolina—C. Bechtler; 30 G.....	2.50
1849	California—S. F.	4.00
1853	California—Round	3.50
1854	California—Round	2.50
*1870-72	California—Round	2.25
*1853-60	California—Octagon	2.25
1871-76	California—Indian	2.25

TWO AND ONE-HALF DOLLARS

....	Carolina—Bechtler; 67 G.....	5.00	7.00
*....	Carolina—70 G.	5.00	7.00
....	N. Carolina—C. Bechtler; 75 G..	8.00	10.00
....	Georgia—Bechtler; 64 G.....	5.00	10.00
1830	Georgia—T. Reid	15.00	25.00
1848	California—Cal. above eagle...		4.00
1849	California—Pelican Co.	6.00	10.00
*1849	Utah—Clasped hands; Eye....	5.00	10.00
....	Colorado—J. J. Conway	15.00	25.00
....	Colorado—John Parsons & Co..	25.00	35.00
1860	Colorado—Clark & Co.....	5.00	7.50
1861	Colorado—Clark, Gruber & Co.	5.00	7.50

FIVE DOLLARS

1849	California—Mass. & Cal. Co....	15.00	25.00
1849	California—Cinn. Mining & T. Co.	15.00	25.00
1849	California—N. G. & N.....	7.50	12.50
*1849	California—Pacific Co.	15.00	25.00
1849	California—Moffat & Co. S.M.V.	7.50	15.00
1850	California—Baldwin & Co.....	12.50	20.00
1850	California—Dubosq & Co.....	15.00	25.00
1850	California—Moffat & Co.....		7.50
1851	California—Shults & Co.....	15.00	35.00
1851	California—Dunbar & Co.....	15.00	35.00
1852	California—W. M. & Co.....	7.50	15.00
....	Carolina—A. Bechtler; 128 G..	7.50	10.00
....	Carolina—A. Bechtler; 134 G..	7.50	10.00
....	Carolina—A. Bechtler; 141 G..	7.50	10.00
*1834	Carolina—C. Bechtler; 140 G..	7.50	10.00
1834	Carolina—A. Bechtler	7.50	10.00
....	N. Carolina—C. Bechtler; 150 G.	10.00	12.50
....	N. Carolina—C. Bechtler	10.00	12.50
....	Colorado—John. Parsons & Co..	25.00	40.00
....	Colorado—J. J. Conway & Co..	20.00	35.00
*1860	Colorado—Clark & Co.....		7.50
1861	Colorado—Clark, Gruber & Co..	7.50	10.00
*....	Georgia—C. Bechtler; 128 G...	7.50	12.50
1830	Georgia—Templeton Reid	15.00	22.50
*1849	Oregon—Oregon Exchange Co..	15.00	25.00
1849	Utah—Clasped hands; Eyes....	7.50	12.50
1850	Utah—Clasped hands; Eyes....	7.50	12.50
*1860	Utah—Lion; Eye and Beehive..	12.50	20.00

TEN DOLLARS

....	California—J. S. O.; 10 Dollars.	25.00	40.00
....	California—Miner's Bank; Eagle	35.00	50.00
1849	California—Cinn. Min'g & T. Co.	30.00	50.00
1849	California—Moffat & Co.....		13.50
1849	California—Pacific Co.	25.00	50.00
1849	California—Templeton Reid ...	35.00	50.00
1850	California—Baldwin & Co.....	25.00	40.00
1850	California—Dubosq & Co.....	25.00	40.00
*1851	California—Baldwin & Co.....	20.00	35.00
1852	California—W. M. & Co.....		15.00
1852	California—Moffat & Co.....		15.00
*1852	California—Augustus Humbert.		12.50
1852	California—U. S. Assay Office..		12.00
1853	California—U. S. Assay Office..		12.50
1855	California—W. M. & Co.....		13.50
....	Colorado—J. J. Conway & Co..	25.00	50.00
1860	Colorado—Clark, Gruber & Co..	15.00	20.00
1861	Colorado—Head; C. G. Co.....		15.00
....	Georgia—Templeton Reid	20.00	35.00
1830	Georgia—Templeton Reid	30.00	50.00
1849	Oregon—Oregon Exchange Co..	25.00	40.00
1849	Utah—Clasped hands; Eye.....	20.00	35.00

TWENTY DOLLARS

1851	California—Baldwin & Co.....	25.00	50.00
1852	California—A. Humbert	35.00	50.00
1853	California—Moffat & Co.....		22.50
1853	California—U. S. Assay Office..		22.50
1854	California—Kellogg & Co.....		22.50
1855	California—Kellogg & Co.....		22.50
1855	California—W. M. & Co.....	25.00	35.00
*1860	Colorado—Clark, Gruber & Co..	35.00	50.00
1861	Colorado—Clark, Gruber & Co..	35.00	50.00
*1849	Utah—Clasped hands; Eye.....	35.00	50.00



F. D. KOHLER
 STATE ASSAYER DW^T
 CARAT CAL = 44 $\frac{3}{4}$
 21 $\frac{1}{8}$ 1850 CTS
 \$40.07

Plate G

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

*1849	California—Templeton Reid;		
	\$XXV	50.00	90.00

FIFTY DOLLARS**California**

(Octagon)

*1851	Humbert, 50 in centre; 887 Thous..	75.00	100.00
1851	Humbert, without 50; 887 Thous..	75.00	100.00
1851	Humbert	75.00	100.00
1851	Humbert, milled edge; 887 Thous.	75.00	100.00
1851	Humbert, 50 in centre; 880 Thous.	75.00	100.00
1851	Humbert, without 50; 880 Thous..	75.00	100.00
1852	Humbert, U.S. Assay; 887 Thous.	75.00	100.00
1852	Humbert, 887 Thous.....	75.00	100.00
1852	Humbert, 900 Thous.....	75.00	100.00

(Round)

1855	Wass, Molitor & Co.; 900 Thous.	100.00	125.00
1855	Kellogg & Co.; 887 Thous.....	90.00	150.00

GOLD INGOTS (Oblong)**California**

....	\$ 9.43	Moffat & Co.	15.00	50.00
....	16.00	Moffat & Co.	25.00	50.00
1850	36.55	F. D. Kohler	50.00	85.00
*1850	40.07	F. D. Kohler	70.00	100.00
1850	45.34	F. D. Kohler	75.00	125.00
1850	50.00	F. D. Kohler	90.00	150.00

GOLD DOUBLOON**New York**

1787 Rising Sun; Eagle, E. B.

Only 6 known, one in the U. S. Mint. Auction record of one sold in Philadelphia, in 1907, \$6,200.00



NECESSITY MONEY
(Enclosed Postage Stamps)

Unused postage stamps with faces protected by layer of mica, and enclosed in metal disks bearing commercial advertisement. Patented by J. Gault, August, 1862, and passed as currency from 1861 to 1865.

ONE CENT STAMPS (Blue)

Aerated Bread Co., New York.
Arthur M. Claffin, Hopkinton, R. I.
Bailey & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Dougan, The Hatter, New York.
Drake's Plantation Bitters.
G. G. Evans, California Wines.
J. Gault, Patent Aug. 12, 1862.
Jas. L. Bates, Boston.
John Shillito & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Kilpatrick & Gault.
L. Hopkins & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Lord & Taylor, New York.
Mendum's Family Wine Store, New York.
North American Life Insurance Co., New York.
N. & G. Taylor Co., Philadelphia.
S. Steinfeld, New York.
Schapker & Bussing, Evansville, Ind.
White, The Hatter, New York.

TWO CENT STAMPS (Black)

J. Gault, Pat. Aug. 12, 1862.

THREE CENT STAMPS (Red)

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.
 Bailey & Co., Philadelphia.
 Dougan, The Hatter, New York.
 Ellis, McAlpine & Co., Cincinnati.
 G. G. Evans, Cincinnati.
 Gage Bros. & Drake, Chicago.
 J. Gault, Pat. Aug. 12, 1862.
 L. Hopkins & Co., Cincinnati.
 Kilpatrick & Gault.
 Lord & Taylor, New York.
 Mendum's Family Wine Store, New York.
 N. G. Taylor & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 North American Life Insurance Co.
 Pearce, Tolle & Holton, Cincinnati.
 Schapker & Bussing, Evansville, Ind.
 White, The Hatter, New York.

FIVE CENT STAMPS (Brown)

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
 Ellis, McAlpine & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Gage Bros. & Clarke, Chicago.
 H. A. Cook, Evansville, Ind.
 Hunt & Nash, New York City.
 Jas. L. Bates, Boston.
 John Shillito & Co., Cincinnati.
 Lord & Taylor, New York City.
 N. G. Taylor & Co., Philadelphia.
 Pearce, Tolle & Holton, Cincinnati.
 Weir & Laramie, Montreal, Canada.

TEN CENT STAMPS (Green)

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.
 Bailey & Co., Philadelphia.

Drake's Plantation Bitters.
Drink Sand's Ale.
Ellis, McAlpine & Co., Cincinnati.
H. A. Cook, Evansville, Ind.
Hunt & Nash, New York City.
J. Gault, Patent Aug. 12, 1862.
John Shillito & Co., Cincinnati.
Lord & Taylor, New York.
Weir & Laramie, Montreal, Canada.

TWELVE CENT STAMPS (Black)

Burnett's Cocaine Kaliston.
Hunt & Nash, New York.
J. Gault, Patent Aug. 12th, 1862.
Kilpatrick & Gault.
Lord & Taylor, New York.

TWENTY-FOUR CENT STAMPS (Violet)

Ellis, McAlpine & Co., Cincinnati.
J. Gault, Patent Aug. 12th, 1862.
Kilpatrick & Gault.
Lord & Taylor, New York.

THIRTY CENT STAMPS (Orange)

Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts.
J. Gault, Patent Aug. 12th, 1862.
Kilpatrick & Gault.
Lord and Taylor, New York.

NINETY CENT STAMPS (Blue)

J. Gault, Patent Aug. 12, 1862.

HARD TIMES TOKENS (Jackson Cents)

Size of large copper cents. Issued 1834 to 1841. Mostly copper, some in brass. About 100 varieties. None very valuable.



WAR TOKENS

Size of small cent, made of copper, brass, white metal, and copper-nickel. Privately issued and passed "current" during the civil war. None very valuable.



SPIEL MARKS

Imitation of United States coins, originally issued as counters. No value.

FEUCHTWANGER COINS

Made of "German silver" by Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger, who tried to have Congress adopt the metal for the minor coinage.

1837 Cent; eagle on rock holding snake.... .05
1837 Three cents; eagle on rock holding snake .50

CONFEDERATE COINS

1860 Half Dollar (restrikes)..... 3.00

Struck at New Orleans mint after the seizure by the Confederacy. Only about four pieces struck; now very valuable. Restrikes were issued at a later date.



1860 Cent (Token) brass..... .25

1861 Dime (Medalet) 5.00

EARLY CURRENCY OF NORTH AMERICA

The scarcity of money in the colonies of North America (Spanish-American settlements excepted) with which to carry on trade, made it necessary to resort to staple products as a means of expressing values. In the Southern colonies, especially in Virginia, tobacco was extensively used until the enormous production of the plant restricted its use as money.

Powder and bullets were used as a medium of exchange, and in the New England colonies generally, fish, furs and grain were accepted in settlement of private debts and for taxes. Wampum (beads formed of the interior part of shells), the money of the Indians, was also in use.

In 1652, in order to relieve the money stringency, a mint was opened in Boston and the "New England Shilling, Sixpence and Threepence" were struck, the mint continuing operations until 1683, never really having been authorized by the Crown.

Then followed several unsuccessful attempts to establish special coinages, until Spanish-American silver was legalized and the "Spanish Pillar Dollar," also the "Spanish Milled Dollar" (known as "Piece of Eight") became the legal monetary unit. From 1775 to 1779, enormous issues of paper currency authorized by the Congress, read "payable in Spanish Milled Dollars," and ground leases still exist drawn in the same monetary terms.

After independence had been achieved in the American colonies, steps were taken to establish a more staple coinage and, in 1787, a contract was awarded James Jarvis whereby he was to coin three hundred tons of copper for the National Treasury. These coins, known as "Fugios," bear the inscription "Mind Your Business," typifying the then state of mind of the people.

**KEY TO INSCRIPTIONS ON
COLONIAL COINS**

AUCTORI CONNEC.—By authority of Connecticut.

AUCTORI VERMON.—By authority of Vermont.

CONFEDERATIO—Confederation.

ECCE REX—Behold the King.

E PLURIBUS UNUM—One out of many.

EXCELSIOR—Higher.

FUGIO—Time is flying.

FLOREAT REX—May the king be prosperous.

GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA REX—George, King, by
grace of God.

GEORGIUS TRIUMPHO—George triumphs.

HIBERNIA—Ireland.

IMMUNE COLUMBIA—By a free Columbia.

IMMUNIS COLUMBIA—Free Columbia.

INDE ET LIB—Independence and liberty.

INIMICA TYRANNIS AMERICANA—America, foe
of tyranny.

JUSTITIA—Justice.

LIBERTAS—Liberty.

LIBERNATUS LIBERTATEM DEFENDO — I, a
freeman, defend liberty.

NOVA CAESAREA—New Jersey.

NOVA CONSTELLATIO—New series.

NOVA EBORAC—New York.

NON DEPENDENS STATUS — An independent
state.

NON VI VIRTUTE VIVI—I live by virtue, not by force.

PLEBIS—For the common people.

QUIESCAT PLEBS—May the common people rest.

STELLA—Star.

UTILE DULCI—The agreeable with the useful.

VERMONTIS RES PUBLICA—Republic of Vermont.

VERMONTIS REPUBLICA — Commonwealth of Vermont.

VIRT ET LIB—Virtue and liberty.

VOCE POPOLI—By voice of the people.

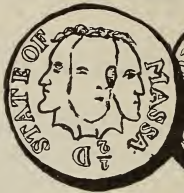


Plate H

EARLY AMERICAN COINS

(Copper unless otherwise specified)

Carolina

*1694	Half penny—God Preserve Caro-		
	lina	15.00	30.00

Connecticut

....	III Pence—Axe; J Cut My Way		
	Through	15.00	25.00
1737	III Pence—Hammers; Connecti-		
	cut	15.00	25.00
*1737	III Pence—Hammers; I Am		
	Good Copper	15.00	25.00
1737	III Pence—Axe; J Cut My Way		
	Through	15.00	25.00
*1785, 1786, 1787, 1788	—Mailed bust..	.10	.20

There are numerous other varieties, of more or less value.

Kentucky

....	Half penny—Pyramid of stars.	.25	.50
1796	Half penny—Myddleton .....	.25	.50
1796	Half penny—Myddleton (silver)	5.00	10.00

Maryland

*1783	Three pence—Annapolis (silver)	3.00	4.00
*1783	Six pence—Annapolis (silver)..	2.00	3.00
*1783	Shilling—Equal to One Shi. (silver)	5.00	10.00
*1783	Shilling—Two doves (silver)..	2.00	3.50
1790	Three pence—Baltimore Town (silver)	4.00	6.00
....	IV pence—Lord Baltimore (sil- ver)	4.00	6.00
....	VI pence—Lord Baltimore (sil- ver)	4.00	6.00
....	XII pence—Lord Baltimore (sil- ver)	5.00	8.00

Massachusetts

(Milled and plain edges)

*1776	Half penny—Three heads.....	5.00	10.00
*1787	Half cent—Indian .....	.25	.50
1787	One cent—Indian .....	.10	.25
1788	Half cent—Indian .....	.25	.50
1788	One cent—Indian .....	.10	.25
1652	III Pence—Pine tree (silver)...	2.00	3.50
1652	VI Pence—Pine tree (silver)...	2.50	4.50
*1652	XII Pence—Pine tree (silver)..	3.00	5.00
1652	II Pence—Oak tree (silver)....	1.00	2.50
1652	III Pence—Oak tree (silver)...	1.50	2.50
1652	VI Pence—Oak tree (silver)...	2.00	3.50
*1652	XII Pence—Oak tree (silver)..	2.50	5.00

New England

*	III Pence—N. E. (silver)	7.50	15.00
. . . .	VI Pence—N. E. (silver)	10.00	20.00
*	XII Pence—N. E. (silver)	10.00	20.00

New Hampshire

1776	Half penny—American Liberty.	5.00	10.00
1776	Half penny—Liberty American.	3.00	5.00

New Jersey

(Nova Caesarea)

*1786	Cent—Shield. Date below plow	.10	.25
1787	Cent—Horse head. Date below plow . . . . .	.10	.25
1788	Cent—Horse head. (left) . . . . .	.50	1.00

These cents embrace several varieties.



Plate I

New York

(Nova Eboracs)

....	Cent—New Yorke in America (brass)	3.00	5.00
....	Cent—New Yorke in America (lead)	3.00	5.00
1786	Cent—Non Vi Virtute Vici.....	10.00	35.00
1787	Cent—Eagle on globe.....	10.00	20.00
*1787	Cent—Arms of New York.....	3.00	5.00
1787	Cent—George Clinton	3.00	5.00
1787	Cent—Justice; Eagle	1.00	3.50
1787	Cent—Liberty to right.....	.10	.25
1794	Cent—Talbot, Alum & Lee.....	.15	.30

Rosa Americana

....	Two pence—Utile Dulci .....	.25	1.00
1722	Half penny—Utile Dulci .....	.25	1.50
1722	Penny—Utile Dulci .....	.25	1.00
1722	Two pence—Utile Dvlei .....	.50	1.50
1723	Half penny—Crowned rose.....	.25	1.00
1723	Half penny—Uncrowned rose...	.25	1.50
1723	Penny—Crowned rose .....	.25	1.00
1723	Two pence—Crowned rose.....	.25	1.00
1724	Penny—Utile Dulci	2.50	7.50
1733	Two pence—Rose	10.00	25.00

Sommer Islands



Supposed to have been coined in 1616.

....	III Pence (copper) Boar; ship..	15.00	35.00
....	VI Pence (copper) Boar; ship..	15.00	35.00
....	XII Pence (copper) Boar; ship..	15.00	40.00
....	Pound (gold) Boar; ship.....	150.00	200.00

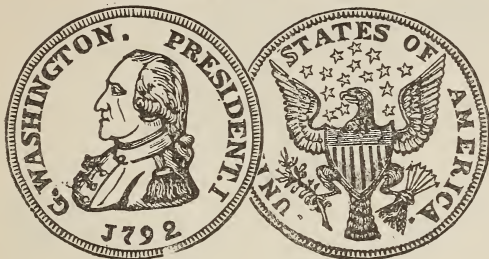
Vermont

1785	Cent—Justice; Immune Columbia	1.00	2.50
1785	Cent—Eye in Sun .....	.50	.75
1786	Cent—Bust; Vermon Auctori...	.15	.30
1787	Cent—Bust; Vermon Auctori...	.15	.30
1787	Cent—Brittannia .....	.15	.30
1788	Cent—Bust; Vermon Auctori...	.10	.15

Virginia

*1773	Half penny .....	.10	.25
1773	Penny .....	.15	.35
1774	Half penny .....	.15	.35
1774	Penny .....	.25	.50
1774	Shilling (silver)	15.00	35.00

WASHINGTON PIECES



Copper Half Pennies

1791	Bust; Ship, Liverpool	3.50	7.50
1795	Bust; Liberty and Security.....	2.50	5.00

Copper Cents

1783	Bust; Unity States .....	.25	.50
1783	Bust; Wash. & Ind.; Liberty seated .....	.25	.50
1783	Bust; Military dress .....	.15	.25
1784	Bust; Chain, 13 rings	3.00	5.00
1787	Bust; Wash. & Indep.....	.50	.75
1791	Bust; Large eagle, 8 stars.....	1.25	2.50
1791	Bust; Small eagle, 8 stars.....	1.00	1.50
1792	Bust; U. S. of A. on edge.....	.75	1.00
1792	Geo. III; Small eagle, 6 stars..	.25	.50
1792	Bust; Small eagle, 6 stars.....	3.50	7.50
1792	Bust; Large eagle, 13 stars....	2.50	5.00
1792	Bust; American Armies	5.00	10.00
....	Bust; North Wales .....	.25	.75
....	Bust; Success to U. S. (brass).	.50	1.00
1792	Large eagle, 13 stars (silver)...	7.50	12.50
1792	Bust; Eagle, 15 stars (copper half dollar)	3.50	7.50
1792	Bust; Eagle, 15 stars (silver half dollar)	20.00	35.00

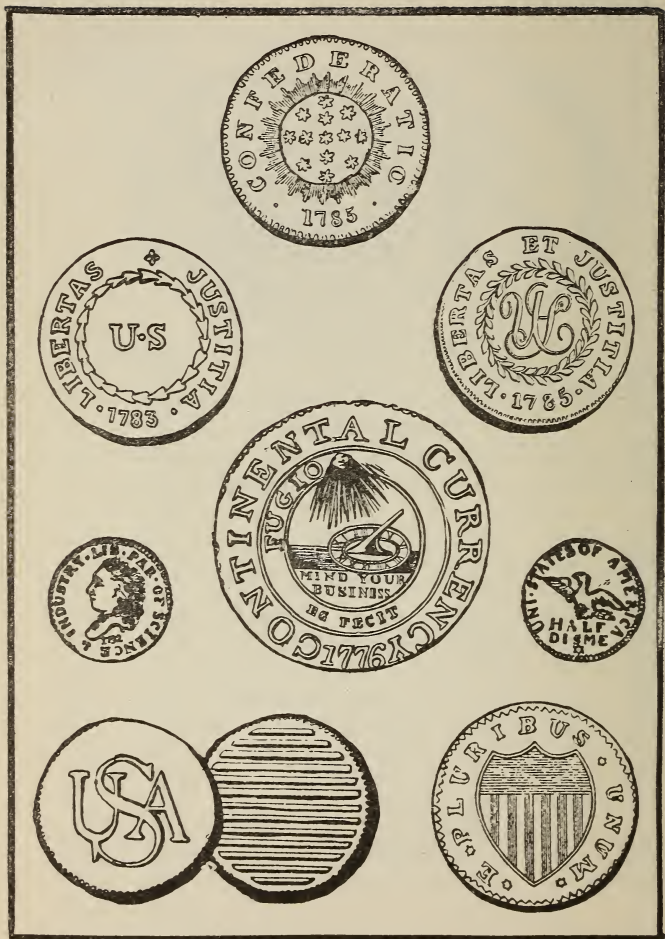


Plate J

CONTINENTAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PIECES

Issued before the establishment of the regular United States Mint.

The first authorized United States coin was the Fugio or Franklin cent. They are all dated 1787.

*1783	Cent—Libertas Justitia	.....	.15	.25
1785	Cent—Constelation	.....	.15	.25
*1785	Cent—U. S. in script	.....	.15	.25
1785	Cent—Immunis Columbia	.....	5.00	7.50
*1785	Cent—Inimica Tyrannis	.....	7.50	15.00
1786	Cent—Constelatio; U. S. in Roman letters	.....	.15	.25
*1786	Cent—Eagle; E Pluribus Unum.		1.50	3.50
1786	Cent—Immunis Columbia	.....	2.50	5.00
1787	Cent—Fugio or Franklin (copper)	.....	.15	.25
1787	Cent—Fugio or Franklin (silver)	.....	1.50	2.50
1792	Cent—Bust; U. S. of America..		1.50	3.50
1792	Cent—Bust; U. S. of America (silver centre)	.....	15.00	25.00
*1776	Dollar—Sun over dial (pewter)		2.50	5.00
1776	Dollar—Sun over dial (brass)..		5.00	10.00
1776	Dollar—Sun over dial (silver)..		10.00	25.00
1776	Dollar—Sun over dial; EG Fecit (pewter)	.....	2.50	5.00
*1792	Half Disme	.....	2.50	5.00
	Silver for this piece was supplied by Washington from his private plate.			
1792	One Disme (silver)	.....	10.00	15.00
1783	100 Mills (silver) Dime	.....	25.00	50.00
1783	500 Mills (silver) Half Dollar..		50.00	75.00
1783	1000 Mills (silver) Dollar	.....	50.00	75.00
*	Cent—U. S. A.; 13 bars	.....	1.00	2.50

PAPER MONEY OF THE UNITED STATES

The First Paper Money ever issued by the United States Government, and known as "demand notes," was authorized by Acts of July 17, and August 5, 1861.

United States Treasury Notes prior to 1869 were printed on plain bank note paper. In 1869 the paper with silk fibre was substituted.

Demand Notes were paid in gold when presented for redemption.

"Coin" Obligations of the Government are redeemable in either gold or silver, as demanded.

Gold Certificates are redeemable in gold coin.

Silver Certificates are redeemable in standard silver dollars only.

Treasury Notes of the Act of July 14, 1890, are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. They are redeemable in United States gold coin in any amount by the Treasurer and all assistant treasurers of the United States.

United States Notes are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. They are redeemable in United States gold coin in any amount by the Treasurer and all the assistant treasurers of the United States.

Gold Certificates, silver certificates, and national-bank notes are not legal tender, but both

classes of certificates are receivable for all public dues, while national-bank notes are receivable for all public dues except duties on imports.

All Notes equalling or exceeding three-fifths of their original proportions, and bearing the name of the bank and the signature of one of its officers, are redeemable at their face value.

Mutilated United States notes, gold certificates and silver certificates are redeemable at their face value by the Treasurer and assistant treasurers, when not more than two-fifths of the note is missing. When mutilated so that three-fifths, but clearly more than two-fifths, of the original proportion remain, are redeemable by the Treasurer only, at one-half the face value of the whole note or certificate, unless when accompanied by an affidavit that the missing portions are totally destroyed, and then all fragments are redeemable at full face value.

The Life of an ordinary one dollar bill averages 1.12 years.

NATIONAL BANKS

A national bank may be organized by not less than five persons anywhere in the United States, subject to the following requirements as to capital and population:

1. With not less than \$25,000 capital in any place having 3,000 inhabitants or less.

2. With not less than \$50,000 capital in any place having 6,000 inhabitants or less.

3. With not less than \$100,000 capital in any city having over 6,000 but not more than 50,000 inhabitants.

4. With not less than \$200,000 capital in any city having over 50,000 inhabitants.

Banks with a capital not exceeding \$150,000 must deposit with the United States Treasurer interest-bearing bonds of the United States, par value, to an amount not less than one-fourth of their capital stock.

Banks with a capital exceeding \$150,000 must deposit similar bonds to the amount of at least \$50,000, par value.

Every national bank is required by law to make to the Comptroller not less than five sworn reports every year, showing in detail its resources and liabilities, and it is required to publish the reports in a local newspaper; also to make a sworn report of every dividend declared, gross earnings, losses, expenses, and net profits.

The affairs of every bank are examined about twice a year by an examiner, who verifies its assets and audits its accounts, and who is empowered by law to examine every officer and employee of the bank under oath, if necessary, to find out its true condition.

On January 26, 1907, an act was approved prohibiting national banks from making money contributions in connection with political elections.

All national banks are required by law to receive the notes of other national banks at par.

National-bank notes are redeemable in lawful money of the United States by the Treasurer, but not by the assistant treasurers of the United States. They are also redeemable at the bank of issue. In order to provide for the redemption of its notes when presented, every national bank is required by law to keep on deposit with the Treasurer a sum equal to 5 per cent. of its circulation.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT BILLS

U. S. Notes of 1862 and 1863 have no jute or fibre in the paper.

No Gold Certificates have been issued below the denomination of \$10.

Very Few National Bank Bills bearing red pointed seal have any fibre in the paper.

All Notes have the check letters A, B, C, D printed on the face of the note in upper and lower corners, diagonally opposite. Some banks have been furnished with notes bearing other check letters.

Government Notes (not National Bank notes) are printed four of a denomination on a sheet, and lettered respectively A, B, C, D. Also, each note bears a Treasury number. Divide this number, or only the last two figures of it by four—if the remainder is one the check letter should be A; if two then B; if three then C; if no remainder then D. Any other result shows the numbering is wrong and the bill a counterfeit. This is the case in general, although it is possible to find some counterfeits correctly numbered.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

About January 1, 1862, specie payments being suspended, gold and silver coins disappeared from circulation. For a time the use of tickets, due bills, and other forms of private obligations, took the place of subsidiary coins. Congress interfered and authorized the use of postage stamps for change. This was followed by postal currency, and, finally, by fractional currency in denominations corresponding to the silver subsidiary coins. The highest amount authorized was \$50,000. There is still outstanding \$15,232,088.90, of which \$8,375,934 is officially estimated to have been destroyed.

(Prices quoted are for notes in new and perfect condition only.)

First Issue

August 21, 1862, to May 27, 1863.

Perforated Edges.

5 Cents—Jefferson, brown .....	.25
10 Cents—Washington, green .....	.35
25 Cents—Jefferson, brown .....	.60
50 Cents—Washington, green .....	.85

Plain Edges.

5 Cents—Jefferson, brown .....	.10
10 Cents—Washington, green .....	.15
25 Cents—Jefferson, brown .....	.30
50 Cents—Washington, green .....	.65

Second Issue

October 10, 1863, to February 23, 1867.

Bust of Washington in frame in centre of note.

5 Cents—Brown .....	.10
10 Cents—Green .....	.15

25 Cents—Purple .....	.30
50 Cents—Carmine .....	.75
5 Cents—Brown, fibre paper.....	.15
10 Cents—Green, fibre paper.....	.25
25 Cents—Purple, fibre paper.....	.50
50 Cents—Carmine, fibre paper.....	1.00

Third Issue

December 5, 1864, to August 16, 1869.

3 Cents—Washington, green .....	.25
5 Cents—Clark, green .....	.10
10 Cents—Washington, green .....	.15
25 Cents—Fessenden, green .....	.35
50 Cents—Spinner, green .....	.60
50 Cents—Justice seated .....	.70
5 Cents—Clarke, carmine .....	.35
10 Cents—Washington, carmine .....	.40
25 Cents—Fessenden, carmine .....	.65
50 Cents—Spinner, carmine	1.00
50 Cents—Justice seated, carmine.....	1.25

Fourth Issue

July 14, 1869, to February 15, 1875.

10 Cents—Liberty .....	.15
15 Cents—Columbia .....	.40
25 Cents—Washington .....	.30
50 Cents—Stanton .....	.75
50 Cents—Lincoln .....	.60

Fifth Issue

February 26, 1874, to February 15, 1876.

10 Cents—Meredith .....	.20
10 Cents—Meredith, red seal.....	.15
25 Cents—Walker .....	.30
50 Cents—Dexter .....	.60
50 Cents—Crawford .....	.60

CANADIAN MONEY

The coinage of Canada consists of silver and bronze in denominations from One Cent to Fifty Cents. Previous to 1908 all coins for Canada were struck in England, but in that year a mint was opened at Ottawa, where the coins are now struck. British and United States gold are current.

The system of paper money is similar to that of the United States.

RARE COINS AND TOKENS

These prices are for fine condition only.

1670	Fifteen Sols; bust (silver).....	150.00
1670	Five Sols; bust (silver).....	5.00
1670	Double; Crowned L	100.00
1717	XII Deniers, Colonies	25.00
1717	VI Deniers, Colonies	25.00
1752	Jeton (for French Colonies in America (silver)	7.00
1796	Half Penny, Copper Co. of U. C. (silver)	20.00
1820	Bust; North West Company.....	15.00
1823	Bust; 1/50 Dollar, Colonial.....	15.00
1823	Bust; 1/100 Dollar, Colonial.....	10.00
1832	Half Penny Token; Nova Scotia.....	10.00
1837	Th. & Wm. Molson, Montreal (silver).	20.00
1837	Bouquet; 1/2 Penny Token, Montreal.	100.00
....	Bouquet; 1/2 Penny Token, Montreal.	25.00
....	Bouquet; Sou Token, Montreal.....	20.00
1839	Half Penny, Bank of Montreal.....	7.50
1839	One Penny, Bank of Montreal.....	15.00
1852	Hunterstown	10.00

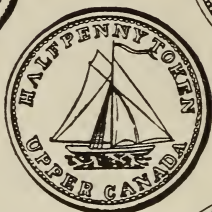


Plate K

1862	10 Dollars (gold)	50.00
1862	20 Dollars (gold)	50.00
....	R. W. Owen Montreal Ropery	20.00
....	F. McDermott, St. Johns, N. B.	8.00
....	Peter McAusline, Newfoundland	25.00
....	Ship; Ships Colonies & Commerce	20.00

Worthless Bills of Banks Closed Through Failure, Liquidations, Etc.

- Agricultural Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto. Ont.
- Bank of Acadia, Liverpool, N. S.
- Bank of Brantford, Brantford, Ont.
- Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q.
- Bank of Clifton, Clifton, Ont.
- Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool, N. S.
- Bank of London, London, Ont.
- Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown,
P. E. I.
- Bank of the People, Toronto, Ont.
- Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ont.
- Bank of Western Canada, Clifton, Ont.
- British Canadian Bank, Toronto, Ont.
- Central Bank of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B.
- Charlotte Co. Bank, St. Andrews, N. B.
- City Bank of Montreal, Montreal, P. Q.
- Colonial Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.
- Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, St. John, N.B.
- Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. John, N. B.
- Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q.
- Exchange Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q.

- Farmers' Bank, Rustico, P. E. I.
Farmers' Joint Stock Banking Co., Toronto, Ont.
Federal Banks of Canada, Toronto, Ont.
International Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.
Maritime Bank, St. John, N. B.
Mechanics' Bank, Montreal, P. Q.
Metropolitan Bank, Montreal, P. Q. (Before 1876.)
Pictou Bank, Pictou, N. S.
Provincial Bank of Canada, Staustead, P. Q.
Royal Canadian Bank, Montreal, P. Q.
Stadacona Bank, Quebec, P. Q.
Union Bank of Montreal, Montreal, P. Q.
Union Bank of Newfoundland, St. Johns, N. F.
Westmoreland Bank of N. B., Moncton, N. B.
Zimmerman's Bank, Elgin, Ont.



Plate L

TABLE OF FOREIGN COINS

With Values in U. S., and Prices Paid by Money
Brokers.

(Uncurrent coins worth bullion value.)

G(ould) S(tandard)	S(ilver) S(tandard)
C(entral) A(merica)	S(outh) A(merica)
M(onetary) U(nit)	U. S. (U. S. Value)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (S. A.)

G. S.	M. U.; Peso (100 Centavos)	U. S. \$.35
	Gold	Silver
20 Pesos	.....19.00	1 Peso
10 Pesos (Colon)	.. 9.50	50 Centavos
5 Pesos	..... 4.75	20 Centavos
		10 Centavos
		..... .30
		..... .15
		..... .06
		..... .03
Nickel—20, 10, 5 Centavos.		
Copper—2, 1 Centavos.		

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

G. S.	M. U., Krone (100 Heller or Filler)	U.S. \$.203
	Gold	Silver
Quadruple Ducat	..8.50	5 Kronen
One Ducat (4 Fl. 80		2 Kronen
Kr.)	.....2.10	(1 Florin)
8 Florins		..... .37
(20 Francs)	...3.80	1 Krone
4 Florins		..... .18
(10 Francs)	...1.90	Nickel
20 Kronen	.....4.00	20 Heller
10 Kronen	.....2.00	10 Heller
		..... .03
		..... .01
Copper—2, 1 Heller.		
Silver before 1899, demonetized.		

BELGIUM

(Same as France.)

Nickel without hole in centre, demonetized.

BOLIVIA (S. A.)

S. S. M. U., Peso or Boliviano (100 Centavos)

U. S. \$.389

Gold		Silver	
20 Boliviano	..... 7.20	1 Peso	..... .35
10 Boliviano	..... 3.60	50 Centavos	..... .15
5 Boliviano	..... 1.75	20 Centavos	..... .06
		10 Centavos	..... .03
		5 Centavos	..... .01

Nickel—10, 5 Centavos.

BRAZIL (S. A.)

G. S. M. U., Milreis (1000 Reis) U. S. \$.35

Gold		Silver	
40 Milreis	.....20.00	2000 Reis	..... .35
20 Milreis	.....10.00	1000 Reis	..... .17
10 Milreis	..... 5.00	500 Reis	..... .08
5 Milreis	..... 2.50	200 Reis	..... .02

Nickel—400, 200, 100 Reis.

Copper—40, 20, 10, 5 Reis.

CANADA

G. S. M. U., Dollar (100 Cents) U. S. \$1.00

Gold—10, 5 Dollars.

Silver—50, 25, 10, 5 Cents.

Copper—1 Cent.

Par, less small discount.

CHINA: Hong Kong

S. S. M. U., Dollar (100 Cents) U. S. \$.50

Silver

Dollar (7 Mace, 2 Candareens).....	.30
50 Cents (3M 6C)..	.15
20 Cents (1M 4 4C)	.06
Copper—2, 1 Cent.	

10 Cents .....	.03
5 Cents .....	.01

CHILI (S. A.)

G. S. M. U., Peso (100 Centavos) U. S. \$.365

Gold

Silver (.835 Fine)

20 Pesos (Condor)..	7.00	1 Peso .....	.30
10 Pesos (Doubloon)	3.50	50 Centavos .....	.15
5 Pesos (Escudo)..	1.75	40 Centavos .....	.12
		20 Centavos .....	.06
		10 " (Decimo)	.03
		5 Centavos .....	.02

Nickel—2, 1, 1/2 Centavos.

Copper—2, 1, 1/2 Centavos.

Silver of lesser fineness, twenty cents the Peso.

COLUMBIA (S. A.)

G. S. M. U., Peso (100 Centavos) U. S. \$.382

Gold

Silver

Double Condor ...	19.00	1 Peso .....	.30
Condor (10 Pesos).	9.50	50 Centavos .....	.15
Half Condor	4.75	20 Centavos .....	.06

COSTA RICA (C. A.)

G. S. M. U., Colon (100 Centavos) U. S. \$.465

Gold

Silver

20 Colones	9.15	50 Centavos .....	.18
10 Colones	4.55	25 Centavos .....	.08
5 Colones	2.25	10 Centavos .....	.03
2 Colones .....	.90	5 Centavos .....	.01

CUBA

Uses Spanish silver and gold, also French gold.

Cuban money before 1898, worthless.

DENMARK

G. S. M. U., Krone (100 Ore) U. S. \$.268

Gold

20 Kroner5.20
10 Kroner2.60
5 Kroner1.30

Silver

5 Kroner1.25
2 Kroner50
1 Krona24
50 Ore12
*25 Ore06
10 Ore02

Copper

5, 2, 1 Ore.

Rigsdalers, demonetized.

ECUADOR (S. A.)

G. S. M. U., Sucre (100 Centavos) U. S. \$.487

Gold

20 Sucres (Condor).9.00
10 Sucres4.50
4 Sucres1.80
2 Sucres90
1 Sucre45

Silver

1 Sucre35
1/2 Sucre15
2 Decimo de Sucre. .02
1 Decimo de Sucre. .01
1/2 Decimo de Sucre.

Nickel—5, 2 Centavos.

Copper—2, 1 Centavos.

EGYPT

G. S. M. U., Piastre (10 Millieme) U. S. \$.05

Gold

100 Piastres4.50
50 Piastres2.25
25 Piastres1.10
10 Piastres50
5 Piastres25

Silver

20 Piastres60
10 Piastres30
5 Piastres15
2 Piastres06
1 Piastre03

Nickel—5, 2, 1 Millieme.

Copper—1/2, 1/4 Millieme.



Plate M

FINLAND

G. S.	M. U., Markkaa (100 Pennia)	U. S. \$.193
	Gold	Silver
20 Markkaa	.....3.82	2 Markkaa ..... .32
10 Markkaa	.....1.90	1 Markkaa ..... .16
		50 Pennia ..... .07
		25 Pennia ..... .03
Copper—10, 5, 1 Pennia.		

FRANCE

G. S.	M. U., Franc (100 Centimes)	U. S. \$.193
	Gold	Silver
100 Francs	.....19.15	5 Francs ..... .90
50 Francs	..... 9.55	*2 Francs ..... .36
40 Francs	..... 7.60	1 Franc ..... .18
20 " (Napoleon)	3.82	50 Centimes ..... .08
10 Francs	..... 1.90	Nickel
5 Francs	..... .95	25 Centimes ..... .03
Copper—10, 5, 2, 1 Centimes.		
Silver coins before 1861 (excepting 5 Francs) demonetized.		

GERMANY

G. S.	M. U., Mark (100 Pfennig)	U. S. \$.238
	Gold	Silver
20 Mark	.....4.70	5 Mark .....1.15
10 Mark	.....2.35	3 Mark ..... .67
5 Mark	.....1.15	2 Mark ..... .45
		1 Mark ..... .22
		½ Mark ..... .10
	Nickel	
25 Pfennig	..... .05	
10 Pfennig	..... .02	
5 Pfennig	..... .01	
		Copper
		2, 1 Pfennig.
20 Pfennig nickel and silver; 50 Pfennig silver before 1905, demonetized.		

GREECE

G. S. M. U., Drachma (100 Lepta) U. S. \$.193

Gold		Silver	
100 Drachma		5 Drachma	.75
(Mina)	19.15	2 Drachma . . . . .	.30
50 Drachma	9.55	1 Drachma . . . . .	.15
20 Drachma	3.82	50 Lepta . . . . .	.07
10 Drachma	1.90		
5 Drachma . . . . .	.90		
	Nickel		Copper
20 Lepta . . . . .	.02	10, 5, 2, 1 Lepta.	
10 Lepta . . . . .	.01		

Nickel and silver of 1865; 20 Lepta silver, demonetized.

GREAT BRITAIN

G. S. M. U., Pound (20 Shillings) U. S. \$4.8665

Gold		Silver	
5 Sovereigns	24.25	*Crown (5 Shillings)	1.10
2 Sovereigns	9.65	1/2 Crown (2s 6d) . . .	.50
1 " (Pound)	4.80	2 Florins (4 Shill.) . .	.80
1/2 Sovereign	2.40	*1 Florin (2 Shill.) . .	.40
5 Guineas	25.35	1 Shilling . . . . .	.20
2 Guineas	10.10	6 Pence . . . . .	.10
1 Guinea (5 Shillings)	5.05	4 Pence . . . . .	.07
	Copper	3 Pence . . . . .	.05
1, 1/2, 1/4 Penny.		2 Pence . . . . .	.03
		1 1/2 Pence . . . . .	.02

HAWAII

(Sandwich Islands)

United States money current.

Old Hawaiian silver, bullion only.

HOLLAND (Netherlands)

G. S. M. U., Gulden or Florin (100 Cents)
U. S. \$.40

Gold		Silver	
1 Ducate	2.15	2½ Gulden (Rix	
10 Gulden	3.90	Daler)	.95
5 Gulden	1.95	1 Gulden	.38
		50 Cents	.18
		25 Cents	.08
		10 Cents	.03
		5 Cents	.01

Copper—2½, 1, ½ Cents.

Gulden before 1840, demonetized.

INDIA (British)

G. S. M. U., Rupee (16 Annas) U. S. \$.30

Gold		Silver	
1 Mohur (16		1 Rupee	.22
Rupees)	5.50	½ Rupee (8 Anna)	.10
		¼ Rupee (4 Anna)	.04
		2 Anna	.01

Bronze—5, 2, 1, ½, ¼ Annas.

ITALY

G. S. M. U., Lira (100 Centesimi) U. S. \$.193

Gold		Silver	
100 Lire	19.15	5 Lire	.90
80 Lire	15.30	*2 Lire	.36
50 Lire	9.55	1 Lira	.18
40 Lire	7.65		
20 Lire	3.82		
10 Lire	1.90		
5 Lire	.95		

Nickel

20 Centesimi .02

Copper

10, 5, 2, 1, ½ Centesimi.

20, 50 Centesimi, 1, 2, 5 Lire (silver) before 1861;
20 Centesimi before 1908; 25 Centesimi (nickel)
demonetized.

JAPAN

G. S. M. U., Yen (100 Sen) U. S. \$.498

Gold

40 Yen	.....	19.35
20 Yen	.....	9.65
10 Yen	.....	4.80
5 Yen	.....	2.40

Silver

Yen	.....	.30
50 Sen	.....	.12
20 Sen	.....	.05
10 Sen	.....	.02
5 Sen	.....	.01

Nickel—5 Sen.

Copper—2, 1, 1/2 Sen.

Old issue demonetized.

MEXICO

G. S. M. U., Peso (100 Centavos) U. S. \$.40

Gold

20 Pesos	.....	9.70
10 Pesos	.....	4.80
5 Pesos	.....	2.40
2 1/2 Pesos	.....	1.20

Silver

1 Peso	.....	.35
50 Centavos	.....	.17
20 Centavos	.....	.08
10 Centavos	.....	.03
5 Centavos	.....	.01

Nickel

5 Centavos01
------------	-------	-----

Copper—2, 1 Centavos.

Silver and copper before 1904, demonetized.

NORWAY

(Same as Denmark.)

PANAMA

G. S. M. U., Balboa (100 Centesimos) U. S. \$1.00

Gold

Silver

20 Balboa	19.50	*50 Centesimos .....	.35
10 Balboa	9.25	25 Centesimos .....	.17
5 Balboa	4.50	10 Centesimos .....	.07
2½ Balboa	2.25	5 Centesimos .....	.03
1 Balboa .....	.90	2½ Centesimos .....	.01

Nickel—2½, ½ Centesimos.

2½ Centesimos, silver, discontinued in 1907.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

M. U., Peso (100 Centavos) U. S. \$.50

Silver

*1 Peso .....	.35	20 Centavos .....	.06
50 Centavos .....	.15	10 Centavos .....	.03

Nickel—5 Centavos. Copper—2, 1, ½ Centavos.

PERU (S. A.)

G. S. M. U., Sol (5 Pesetas) U. S. \$.48

Gold

Silver

1 Doubloon	15.00	1 Sol .....	.35
1 Libra (10 Sols). ..	4.60	½ Sol (5 Dinero).. ..	.15
½ Libra	2.30	2 Dinero (1 Peseta) ..	.06
1/5 Libra .....	.80	1 Dinero .....	.03
		½ Dinero .....	.01

Nickel—10, 5 Centavos (demonetized in 1880).

Copper—2, 1 Centavos.

PORTO RICO

United States money current.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

VENEZUELA (S. A.)

G. S. . M. U., Bolivar (20 Centavos) U. S. \$.193

Gold

Silver

100 Bolivar (20 Pesos)	19.25	5 Bolivar (1 Peso). . . . .	.40
50 Bolivar	9.10	2½ Bolivar . . . . .	.20
25 Bolivar	4.50	2 Bolivar . . . . .	.16
20 Bolivar	3.60	1 Bolivar . . . . .	.08
10 Bolivar	1.80	50 Centavos . . . . .	.04
5 Bolivar . . . . .	.90	25 Centavos . . . . .	.02
Nickel—10, 5 Centavos.			

ANCIENT COINS

Gold and silver in various forms (but not as coins, were commercial mediums from the earliest times. All passed by weight and had recognized values in both local and international traffic.

The earliest extant coins (crude punches) are those of Lydia, supposedly about B. C. 700-637. They were of electrum (three parts gold, one part silver) and continued in circulation till Croesus (B. C. 568) substituted for them a gold and silver currency. Greek silver coins were struck at Aegina between B. C. 750 and 700, and a superior issue was made about B. C. 404.

The first coins mentioned in the Bible (about B. C. 538) are designated "drams." They were of gold, supposedly the Persian Darics.

The Denarius was the standard coin of Rome, as the Shekel was of Jewish currency.

As coins were not dated previous to the 15th century the only method of ascertaining dates of earlier coins is by consulting history, the inscription or portrait upon the coin usually furnishing a basis for identification.

Owing to the frequent unearthing of ancient coins, the supply has become so large that, with the exception of very rare pieces, specimens may be purchased for a very small sum.

BIBLICAL COINS

And their Values in United States Gold.

Silver Shekel .....	.60
Gold Shekel	5.69
Gold Talent	56,900.00
Silver Talent	1,660.00
Copper Mite (Lepton).....	.001 $\frac{1}{8}$
Gold Daric	5.52

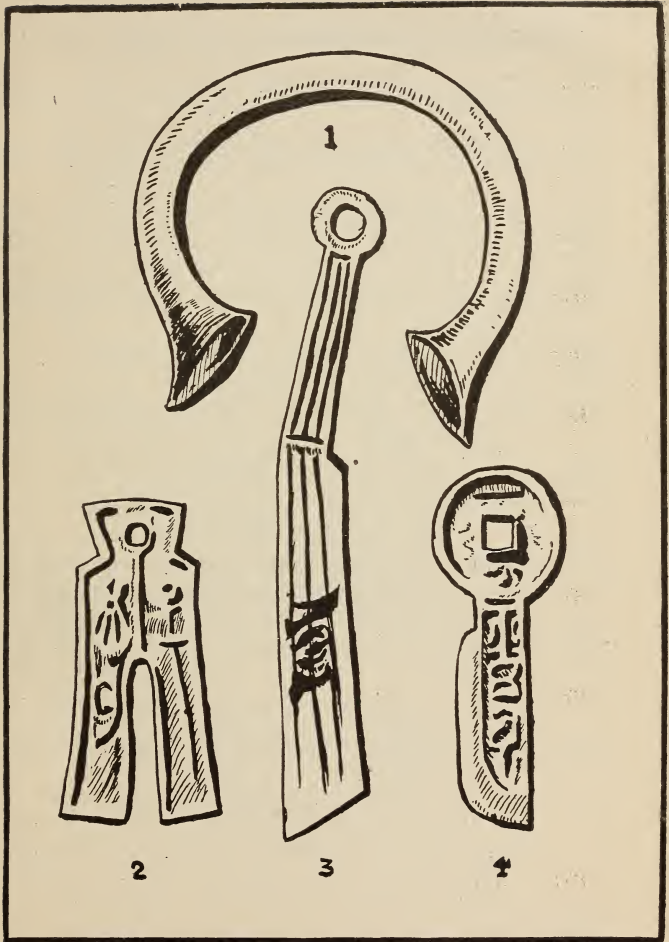


Plate P

MONETARY CHRONOLOGY SINCE 1786

- 1786—Double standard established in the United States.
- 1792—Establishment of a Mint with free and gratuitous coinage in the United States.
- 1803—Double standard established in France.
- 1810—Silver standard introduced in Russia.
- 1816—Gold standard adopted in England.
- 1832—Monetary system of France introduced in Belgium.
- 1844—Double standard introduced in Turkey.
- 1847—Gold discovered in California.
- 1850—Monetary system of France introduced in Switzerland.
- 1851—Gold discovered in Australia.
- 1854—Gold standard introduced in Portugal.
Silver standard introduced in Java.
- 1862—French monetary system adopted in Italy.
- 1868—French monetary system adopted in Roumania.
French monetary system adopted in Spain.
- 1871—Gold standard replaces silver standard in Germany.
Double standard established in Japan.
- 1873—Gold standard replaces double standard in the United States.
Coinage of silver suspended in Holland.
Formation of Scandavian Monetary Union, and replacing of the silver standard by that of gold, in Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
- 1875—Double standard introduced in Holland.

- 1877—Gold standard replaces double standard in Finland.
- 1878—First international monetary conference meets in Paris.
- 1881—Second international monetary conference in Paris.
- 1885—Double standard introduced in Egypt.
- 1887—Trade dollars retired by the United States Government.
- 1891—French monetary system introduced in Tunis.
- 1892—Gold standard replaces silver standard in Austria-Hungary.
- 1895—Gold standard adopted in Chili.
- 1896—Gold standard adopted in Costa Rica.
- 1897—Gold standard adopted in Russia.
Gold standard adopted in Japan.
Suspension of coinage of silver, and its importation prohibited in Peru.
- 1899—Gold standard adopted in India.
- 1900—Gold standard adopted in the United States.
Gold standard adopted in Ecuador.
- 1901—United States gold adopted as standard in San Domingo.
- 1902—Gold standard adopted in Siam.
- 1903—Gold standard adopted in Columbia.
Gold standard adopted in Philippines.
- 1904—Gold standard adopted in Panama.
- 1905—Gold standard adopted in Mexico.

NUMISMATIC NOTES OF INTEREST

Base or Billon Pieces are composed of a mixture of copper and silver.

Bullet Money (Siam) lump of gold or silver hammered into a rounded mass and stamped with native characters. (See plate O.)

Cart Wheel (Great Britain) Two pence, 1797. Largest coin ever struck for England. (See plate O.)

Copper Plate Money (Sweden) was issued from about 1652 to 1758. Unwieldy discs of copper stamped with the crown and date, of denominations of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 Dalers. One, an 8-Daler piece, property of the Numismatic Society, of New York, measures 13 x $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and weighs 31 pounds.

Cowry Money (Africa) a shell about an inch long, formerly used as currency in Bengal and Siam and in Western Africa, where in remote parts, they still serve in trade. They have a very small coin value.

Gazetta (Italy) is the coin which gave its name to the first newspaper ever published, which was issued at Venice and sold for a "gazetta."

Gun Money (Ireland) made of old cannon after suppression of an Irish rebellion.

Koban (Japan) an oblong sheet of gold, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 inches. The black characters thereon are burnt in by a chemical operation. Under the old regime to take one out of the kingdom was punishable by death; to remove it by accident was imprisonment for life.

Maundy Money (England) small coins introduced 1648-88. On "Maundy Thursday" (day before Good Friday) beggars received from the king bags containing these pieces to a number equalling the years in which the king had lived.

Obsidional Coin—A token coin made of base metal, used as currency when the legal money had disappeared during a seige.

Porcelain Money (Siam) was issued by private persons and gambling houses. For years this small currency was in use in Siam.

Ring Money (Africa) used extensively at one time on the West Coast of Africa. (See plate P.)

The Oldest Bank Note in the world may be seen in the British Museum. It was printed in 1368.

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was founded in 1891, and was granted a Federal Charter by Act of Congress in 1912. It is purely a mutual organization, none of its officers receiving a salary.

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The dues are 50 cents a year, payable in advance on January first of each year. An entrance fee of \$1.00 must accompany all applications for membership.

For full information, address

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary,
Lewisburg, Ohio.

THE NUMISMATIST

is the official magazine of the American Numismatic Association, and is owned, controlled and published by the association. It is issued the first of every month, contains numismatic articles of general interest, and gives reports of meetings of the various numismatic associations, also current news of the numismatic world.

Yearly subscription, U. S.....	\$1.50
Yearly subscription, foreign	1.75
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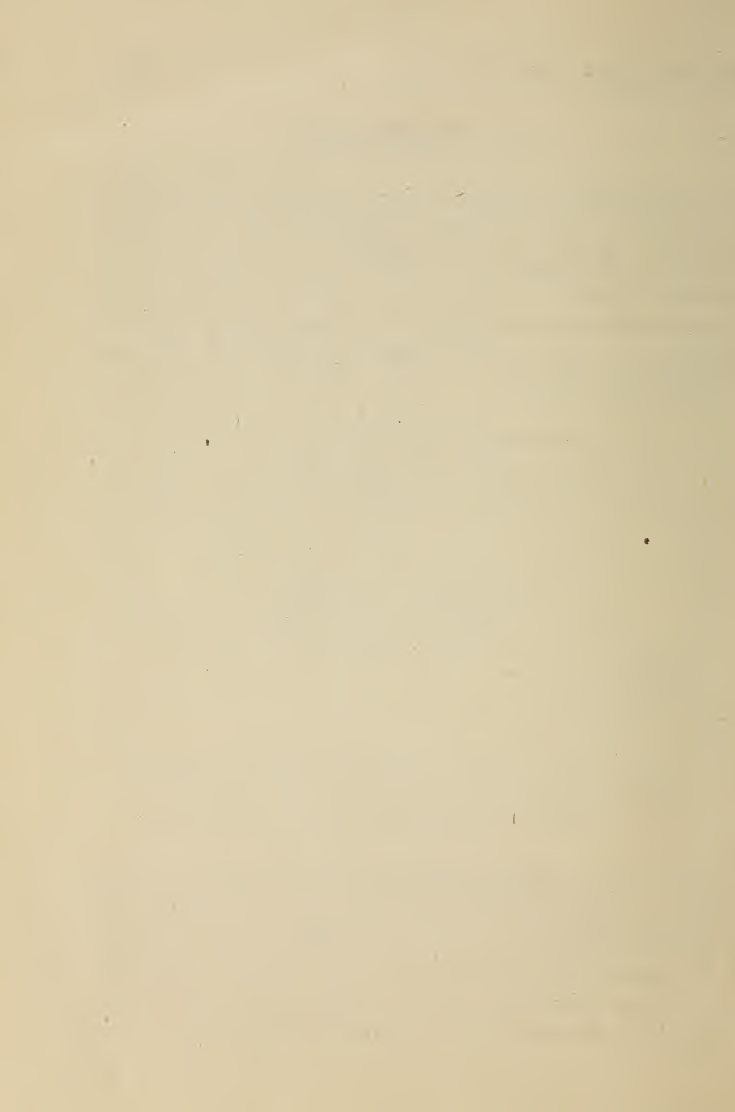
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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

(Organized 1858; Incorporated 1865)

is located in its own building at Broadway and 156th Street, New York, and has an extensive library, and a large collection of coins and medals of all countries; its membership is limited to one hundred and fifty.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.



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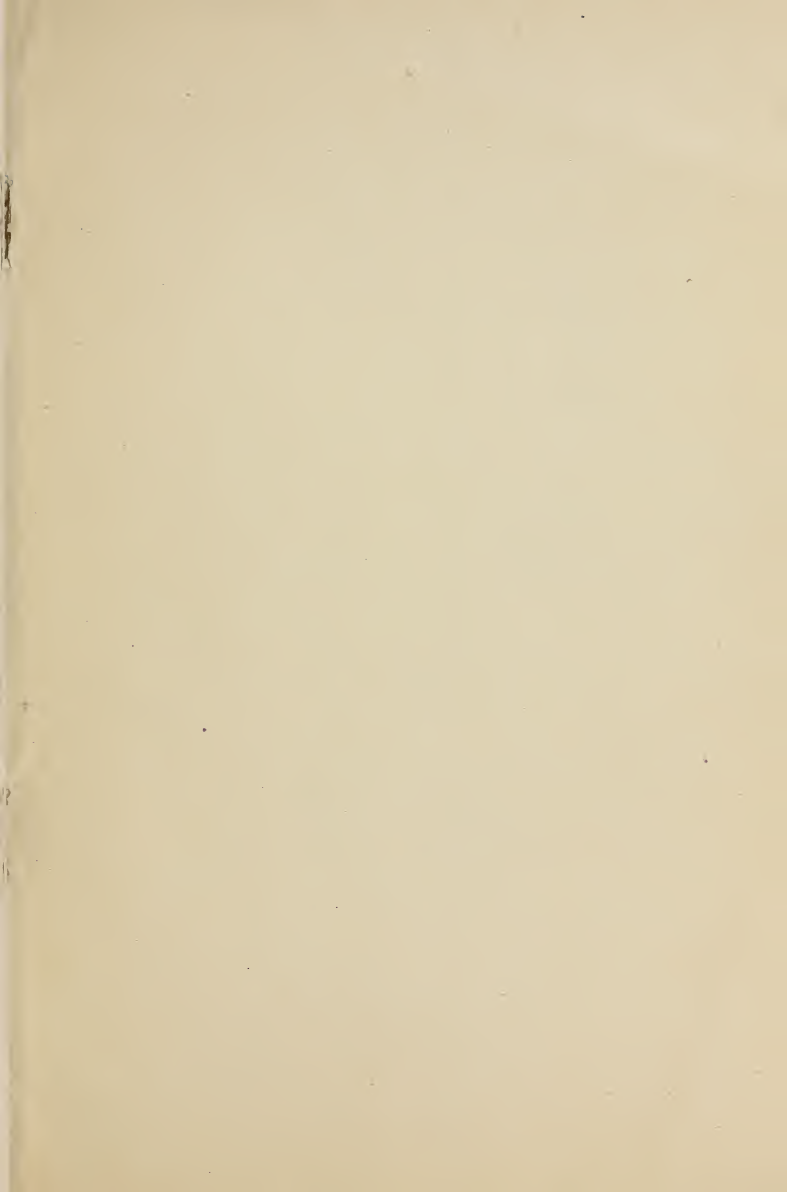
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