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| Quintuple Eagl |  | 50.00 |  | Old Doubloo | 15.50 | 11 | William III．Crown | 1.10 | 23 |
| Double Eagle．．． |  | 20.00 | 5 | Doubloons | 15.50 | 11 | Queen Anne Crown ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1.10 | 23 |
| California $2 \frac{1}{2}$ Ea |  | 23.50 | 5 | Doubloons | 15.50 | 13 | George 1II．Crown．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1.10 | 23 |
| ＂Double | Eagle． | 19.90 | 5 | Half Doubloo | 7.75 | $13$ | Victoria Crown．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1.10 | 23 <br> 23 |
| ＂،＂، |  | 19.20 16.00 | 5 | Bogota Doubloo <br> Half Doubloon | $\begin{array}{r}15.25 \\ 7 \\ \hline .75\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | Charles II．Crown ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1.10 | 23 |
| Ofd Eagle（ 1795 |  | 10.50 | 5 | Moidoz | 6.00 | 13 | Cro | 1.00 | 23 |
| Eagle，（1841）．． |  | 10.00 | 5 | Half Joe of Brazil | 6.00 | 13 | Bank of England Token ．．．．．．．．． | 1.00 | 23 |
| Cincinnati Minin | Co．＇s Eagle．． | 9.60 | 5 |  | 8.50 | 13 | William and Mary $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown．．．．．． | ． 55 | 23 |
| Humbert＇s Califo | nia Eagle．．．．． | 9.90 | 5 | Moidore | 4.75 | 13 | Queen Anne $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 55 | 23 |
| J．S． 0. | ， | 9.85 | 5 | Quarter Donbloon | 3.67 | $13$ | George IV．$\frac{1}{2}$ Crown．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5 | 25 |
| Mloffatt＇s | ، | 9.85 | 7 | Pistole． | 3.75 | $13$ | Charles III．$\frac{1}{2}$ Crown．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $.55$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ |
| Templeton＇s | ＂．．．．． | 9.85 | 7 | Half Pistol | 1.87 | $13$ | George III．$\frac{1}{2}$ Cromn．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 55 | $25$ |
| Miners＇Bank | ＂．．．．． | 9.85 | 7 | Half Pistol | 1.75 | 13 | Three Shilling Token ．．．．．．．．．．．． | ． 50 | 25 |
| Mormon Piece． |  | 8．00 | 7 | Half Doubloon | 1.90 | 13 | Thirty－penuy Token．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ． 40 |  |
| Oregon Co．，（Bea | er Coin）．．．．．． | 8.00 | 7 | Quarter Pistole | ． 90 | 13 | John Robertson Token．．．．．．．．．．． | $0$ | 25 |
| Old Hall Eagle |  | 5 |  | Quarter Pistole．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 7 | 13 | Victoria Florin．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ． 22 |  |
| Half Eagle．．．．． |  | 5.00 4.75 | 7 | Quarter Pistole，（Brazil）．．．．．．．．． | ． 60 | 13 | One－and－sixpenny Tokeu．．．．．．．． One Shilling． | ． 22 |  |
| Mass．Callf＇a Con | p＇y $\frac{1}{2}$ Eagle．．． | $\begin{aligned} & 4.70 \\ & 4.75 \end{aligned}$ | 7 |  |  |  | Queen Eliz | ． 11 | 25 |
| Bechtler Half Ea | if＇a $\frac{1}{2}$ Eagle．．． | 4.75 | 7 |  |  |  | Sispence | ． 1 | 25 |
| N．G．\＆N．San Fr | ncisco $\frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}}$ Eagle | 4.85 | 7 | SILVER COINS Of |  |  | Fourpence | ． 0 | 27 |
| California Half E | agle．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4.85 | 7 | SOUTH \＆CENTRAL AMERICA． |  |  | Sixpenny Tok | ． 06 | 27 |
| Oregon Comp＇y． | \％．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4.75 | 7 | Piece of 1200 Reis | 1.00 | 15 | Threepenny Piece | ． 05 | 27 |
| Three－dollar Piec |  | 3.00 | 7 | 960 | 1.00 | 15 | Twopenny Piece． | ． 0 | 27 |
| Old Quarter Eag |  | 2.62 |  | Eight Reals | 1.00 | 15 | One－and－a－halfpenny Piece．．．．．． | ． 02 | 27 |
| Mormon Piece |  | 4.00 |  | Eight Reals | ． 97 | 17 | Onepenny Piece．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 27 |
| Quarter Eagle |  | 2.50 | 7 | Eight Reals，（Bolivia）．．．．．．．．．．． | 1.05 | 17 |  |  |  |
| Georgia $\frac{1}{4}$ Eagl |  | 2.37 | 7 | Elght Reals，（Grenada）．．．．．．．．．．． | ． 96 | 17 | colonial silter coins of |  |  |
| North Carolina |  | .93 | 7 | Patagon1．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | GREAT BRITAIN． |  |  |
| Bechtler Dollar． <br> Old One－dollar P |  | 1.00 | 7 | Four Reals．．．．．．．． | ． 50 | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | Oue Dollar，（Sierra Leone）．．．．．． | ． 80 | 27 |
| New＂＂ |  | 1.00 | 7 | Four Reals，（Argentine） | 45 | 17 | Three Gilders，（Demerara）．．．．．． | 73 |  |
| California IIalf D | dlar． | ． 40 | 7 | Four Reals，（Peru）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ． 45 | 17 | Rupee ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 31 | 27 |
| ＂Quar | Doll | ． 20 | 7 | Four Reals，（base）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ． 33 | 17 | Quarter Pagoda Quarter Dollar．． | ． 34 | 27 |
|  |  |  |  | Piece of 300 Reis | 11 | 17 | IIalf Rupee ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ． 20 | 27 |
| LVER COH | Tes． |  |  | Real，（base） | 07 | 17 | Shilling． | ． 22 | 27 |
| NITED | TES． |  |  | Four Reals， | 4 | 19 | Two Macutos | ． 20 | 27 |
| Piue－tree Shillin | ．．．．．．． | ． 16 | 7 |  | ． 34 | 19 | Half Gilder． | ． 12 | 27 |
| Quarter Dollar．．． | ．．． |  | 9 | Four Reals，（ba | ． 33 | 19 | One－eighth Dol | ． 11 |  |
| Doltars． | ．．．．．． |  |  | Two Reals．．．． | ． 20 | 19 | Quarter Rupee | ． 10 | 27. |
| Half Dollar |  | ． 10 | 9 | Two Reals，（ba | .16 | 19 | Quarter Gilder | ． 06 |  |
| Dime ．．．．．．．． |  | ． 05 | 9 | Tro Reals，（base） | ． 15 | 19 |  |  |  |
| Half Dime．． | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ． 05 | 9 | Real．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ． 11 | 19 | One－sixteenth Dollar．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ． 05 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 21 | One－cighth Gilder．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ． 03 | 27 |
| latina，Cuppe | ickel coiss |  |  | ， | ． 08 | 21 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Real，（base | 5 | 21 |  |  |  |
| UNITED | ates． |  |  | Half Real，（base） | ． 04 | 21 |  |  |  |
| Three－cent Piege | （Platina）．．．．． | ． 03 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| One＂، | （Copper）．．．． | ． 01 | 9 |  |  |  | Twenty－cent Piece |  |  |
| One | （Nickel）．．．．． | ． 01 | 9 | gold coins of |  |  | Ten－oent Pi <br> Five－cent $\mathbf{P}$ | 10 05 | 80. |
|  |  |  |  | Donble Sorerei | 9.64 | 21 | GOLD COINS OF |  |  |
| Doubloou， | （Gold）．．．．．．．． | 15.45 | 11 | Molur．．．． | 6.72 | 21 | France． |  |  |
| Dollars， | （Silver）．．．．．． | 1.04 | 11 | Gui | 5.00 | 21 | Double Louis D＇Or | ． 09 | 29 |
| Half Dollar， | ＂ | ． 50 | 11 | Sovereign | 4.82 | 21 | Forty Francs | 7.64 |  |
| Quarter Dollar， | ＂..... | 25 | 11 | 11 alf Guinea | 2.50 | 21 | Louis D＇Or． | 4.50 | 29 |
| Real， |  | ． 12 | 11 | lialf Sovereig | 2.40 | 21 | Twenty Franc | 3.82 | 29 |
| Half Real， |  | ． 06 | 11 | IIalf Sovereig | 2.30 | ${ }^{21}$ | Ten Francs | 1.88 | 29 |
| Quarter Real， |  | ． 03 |  | One－third G | 1.66 | 21 | Six | 1.10 | 29 |

SILVER COINS OF
FRANCE．
Crown．
Six Franes
Six Livres．
Five Franes．
Five Franes．
Half Crewn
Two Franes．
Quarter Crown
Thirty Sels．
Twenty Sols
Fifteen Sols．
One Frane．
One－eighth Crown
Twelve Sols．
Ten Sols
One－sixteenth Crown
Half Franc．
Fifty Centimes
Twenty－five Centimes．
Quarter Franc．．．
GOLD COINS OF
SPAIN．
Doubioen
Quarter Deubloon
Pistole
Half Pistole
Quarter Pistole．

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SILVER COINS OF
    SPAIN.
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Old Pillar Dellar．
Dollar
Dollar of 20 Reals
Five Pesetas
Spanislı－Austrian Rix－dollar． Scudo．
Resallado
Half Dellar（pillar）
Half Dellar
Double Pistareen
Quarter Dollar．．．
Quarter Dollar，（Pillar）．
Pistareen．
Peseta
Medio．
Half Pistareen
Half Medio
Quarter Pistareen

GOLD COINS OF
PORTUGAL AND BRAZIL．
Dobrea
Half Joe
Half Joe
Moidere
Crown
Meidere
One－tenth Joe
One－twentieth Joe
One－eighth Moidore．
One－twelfth Moidore

## SILVER COINS OF

## PORTUGAL AND BRAZIL．

Piece of 960 Reis
liece of 1200 Reis，（base） Piece of 640 Reis．
Cruzado．
Half Crown
Piece of 300 Reis
Piece of 200 Reis
Piece of 200 Reis，（base）
Picee of 150 Reis
Piece of 80 Reis．
Piece of 40 Reis
GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF SWITZERLAND．
Dneat（fold）
Crewn of Zurich，（Silver）．

－Dollare | 彩 |
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| .04 |




GOLD AND EILYER COINS OF SWITZERLAND．
Crown of Geneva．
Four Franes
Five Livres
Two Franes
Ten－and－half Batzen
Teu Batzen
Ten Batzen
Twenty Schilling
Five Batzen
Two－and－lialf Batzen．
Twenty－five Centimes

GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF
AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY．
Quadruple Dueat，（gold）
Soverain
Double Dueat
Half Severain
Dueat．．
Dueat．
Three Marks，（silver）
Crewn of Brabant．
15.57 33 Rix－dellar，（Anstria）．
4.00 33 Imperial Dollar
4.00 33 Rix－dollar，（Hungary）
2.0033 Thaler．

1．00 33 Half Rix－dollar
Half Crown
Two Marks．
Half Dollar，（IIungary）．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Florin

| 98 | 33 |
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| 93 | 33 |

93
Two Lire．
Quarter Rix－dollar．
Half Florin
One－third Thaler．
Thirty Kreutzers．
Half Florin
Twenty Kreutzers
Half Mark
Eight Sehillings
Ten Kreutzers．
Five Kreutzers

GOLD COINS OF THE

## GERMAN STATES．

Quintuple Dueat．
Donble Fred．D＇Or
Double Clıristian D＇Or．
Ten Thaler
Ten Thaler．
34.0037 Deuble Fred．D＇Or
6.0037 Ten Thaler．
8.5037 Carolin
6.00 Twenty－five Francs
5.7537
$4.75 \quad 37$
1.7537

| .90 | 37 |
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.0539
Double Dueat
Ten Gilders．
Five Thalers
Fred．D＇Or．
Half Carelin
Half Carolin
Dueat
Five Gilders．
Two－and－half Thaler
Ten Franes
Twelve Marks．
Quarter Carelin

SILYER COINS OF the GERMAN STATES．
Three－and－one－half Gilders
Double Thaler
Double Thater
Three Gilders
Crown Thaler
Crown．
Crown of Baden
Specie Thaler
2.2041 Wurtemburgh Crown
.9639 Old Crown



SILVER COLNS OF GERMAN STATES．
Convention Thaler
ix Thaler．
ix Marks
39 Bavarian Dollar
Rix Dollars
Convention Thalers．
39 Five Livres
Two－and－a－half Gilders
41 Four Marks
Double Gilder
Thaler
Thalers．
Three Kreutzers．
8.7541 Six Pfennige

| 6.68 | 41 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4.75 | 41 |
| Two Marks． |  |

3.3241 Flarin
2.2541 Florin
2.2445 Hungarian $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar
1.1041 24 Marie Groschen．
1.0041 Half Specie Thaler
.9041 Half Speeie Thaler．
.9041 Florin
.6443 Two－and－a－half Franes
.4343 Gilder
5043 Mark．
.50 .43 Thirty－six Grotes
.46 One－third Piece
.38 Half Thaler．
.30 43 Twe Lire．
.3045 One－sixth Rix－dollar．
.2445 Thirty Kreutzers．
.20 45 IIalf Florin
.2045 Half llorin
.20 Half Thaler
.1845 One－third Thaler
.1445 Half Gilder．
.1145 Ten Sehilling
.1145 Twenty Kreutzers
.0645 Twenty Schillings，（base）
0345 Half Gilder
One－sixth Specie Thaler
Twenty Grani．
Six Marie Greschen．
Half Mark．
11.0045 Quarter Florin．
7.8645 One－sixth Rix Thaler

| 7.86 | 45 |
| :--- | :--- |

7.8645 One－sixtly Piece
7.80 45 Four Groschen
7.80 Four Marie Grosehen．
7.8647 Five Schillings
4.80 47 Twenty－five Centimes．
4.7547 Ten Kreutzers
4.5047 One－quarter Mark
4.0047 One－twelfth Thaler．
3.9047 Six Grotes
3.90 47 One－twelftlı Thaler．
2.4047 Six Grotes
2.3547 Lira
$2.20{ }^{47}$ Ten Centimes
1.9547 Five Centimes．
1.9547 Six Kreutzers．
$1.90 \mid 47$ Two Grosehen
1.5547 One－twenty－feurth Thaler．．．．．．．． $02 \mid 63$
1.18 47 One－forty－eighth Thaler．

## GOLD COINS OF <br> ITALY．


$10 \mid 63$

| 10 | 63 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 08 | 63 |


| 08 | 63 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 08 | 63 |

08.63

| 08 | 63 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 08 | 63 |

08,63
06
63
$.06{ }^{63}$

| 06 | 63 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 05 | 63 |

.0563
0563
0463
0463
0463
0263
0363
0263



.0163
$1.90,65$

，

Nolloa

$\square$

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$\qquad$
$\qquad$

[^2][^3][^4]SILYER COINS OF
ITALY.
Ten Lirres of Tuscany.
Sardinian Scudo.
Ten Pauls of Tuscany
Roman Crown
Roman Scudo
Crown of Bologna.
Venetian Scudo
Roman Scudo
Sicilian Scudo
Scudo.
Five Lire, (Lombardy)
Five Livres
Five Franes
Neapelitan Scudo.
Neapelitan Ducat.
Five Drachmi, (Greece).
Five Pauls
Fifty Grani
Two Livres
Half Scudo, (base)
Half Scudo
Half Scudo
Roman Testoen.
Two Lire of Sicily
Two Lire of Sicily
Roman Testoon.
Twe Panls.
Florin
Lira
One-fiftli Scudo of Lucca
Sicilian Lira.
Franc.
Livre.
Drachmi, (Greece)
Twenty Grani.
Two Carlin
Half Testoon.
Half Drachmi, (Greece).
Ten Soldi.
Quarter Testoon
Fifty Centimes
TenGrani
Carlin
Seren Soldi
Fire Soldi


SILYER AND GOLD COINS OF SWEDEN, DENMARK \& NORWAY,
Eight Marks
Specie Dollar

## SW

SILVER AND GOLD COINS OE WWEDEN, DEN MARK \& NORW AY Rix-dollar
r....
ar... NOY.
Specie Dollar.


| So |  |
| :---: | :---: |

## SILVER COINS OF THE

## NETHERLANDS \& HOLLAND.

1871
1871
Silver Lion.
.1671 Three Gilders
.1671 Old Rix-dollar
.1671 Sixty Schillings
1571 Crown of Zurich
1571 Specie Dollar.
.1571 Ducatoon
.14 Rix-dellar.
.0771 Two-third Rix-dollar.
.0771 Thirty Stivers
.0771 Specie Dollar.
.07 71 Rix-dollar
.06 71 Thirty Stivers.
0671 Half Rix-dollar.
.0571 Tro-thirds Thaler
.0471 Gilder
Gilder.
Ten Stivers
One-sixth Rix-dollar...............
Six Stivers.

| 1.10 | 71 |
| ---: | ---: |
| .98 | Five Stivers............................ |
| 71 | Eiglıt Stivers, (base)............ |



SILYER COINS OF THE

## NETHERLANDS \& HOLLAND.



## PETERSONS' COMPLETE COIN BOOK.

## PERFECT FAC-SIMILES

of all the various
Gold, Silver, and other Metallic Coins throughout the World, WITH THE PRESENT

## UNITED STATES MINT VALUE OF EACH COIN UNDER IT.

GOLD COINS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND PRIVATE COINAGE OF GEORGIA, CALIFORNIA, UTAH, ETC.


Quintuple Eagle, $\$ 50$.

GOLD
California, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ Eagle, $\$ 23.50$


Double Eagle, $\$ 16$.



Quintuple Easte, $\$ 50$.

(Galifornia Double Eayle, \$19.20.


Donble Eagle, *on.


Ond Eagle, sin. 50.


Hasle, $\$ 10$.


Eagle, ©9.60.



Califoruia Eayle, \$9.90.

29. 35.

## PETERSONS' COMPLETE COIN BOOK.

GOLD COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.




0 gi $\because \quad$ Eagle, $\$ 2.37$.


North Carolina Dollar, 93 cts.



New. *1.


Callfornla $\frac{\text { 子 Dillar, } 20 \text { cta. }}{}$

SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.


## SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued.



'z Dollar, 50 cts.

-: Dollar, 60 cts .

y/2 Dollar, 50 cts


1/2 Dollar, 50 ct .


Lí Dollar, 50, "t.


1/2 Dullar 50 cts


多 Doilar, 25 cts.

$3 / 4$ Dollar, 25 cts.



Dime, 10 cts.


Dima, lu et


1/2 Mime sta


1/2 Dime, 5 cts

COPPER AND NICKEL COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.


## GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF IVEXICO.



## GOLD COINS OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.



## GOLD COINS OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA－Continued．



＇á Prstole，\＄1．87．


1：Pistole，\＄1．75．


Doubloon，$\$ 15.50$ ．


Doubloon，$\$ 15.50$.




3／2 Joe，（Brazil） 86 to $\$ 8.50$ ．


Moidore，（Brazil）$\$ 4.75$


Moidare，\＄4．75．


I4 Doublum，\＄3．67．


Pistole， 83.75.


Pistole， 93.75.


有 Pistole， 90 cts．庭 Pistole， 90 cts． $1 / 4$ Pistole，（Brazil） 60 cts．$/ 4$ Pistole，$\$ 1.87$.

## PETERSONS' COMPLETE COIN BOOK.

SILVER COINS OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.



Eiglit reals, 1.


Eight reals, \$n?



Piace of 1200, 务 1 .


Eiglit raals, wh.


Eight reals, *1


Eight reals, 81.


(i) Reis, \$1.


Eight reals, 81.


Sight reals, \%


Eight reals, il


SILVER COINS OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA-Contimued.


Four reals, 45 cts .
Four reals, 45 cts .


Four reals, 45 cts .


Four reals, 4j cts.
Four reals, 45 cta .


300 Reis, 25 ctm


Real, 7 cts.



SILVER COINS OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA-Contimued.


GOLD COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN.


Mohur, $\$ 6.72$.

5) Severaigrs, \$24.10.


Guinea, $\$ 5$.


Guin9a, *5.


3/2 Gninea, 82.50 .


Seversign, 84.82 .


Soversign, \$4.82.


Sovereign, \$4.82.


Sovereign, \$4.s2.


Sovereign, $\$ 4.82$.


[^5]
## PETERSONS' COMPLETE COIN BOOK.

## SILVER COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN.



Wiliam III. crown, \$1.10.


Victoria crown, \$1.10.


Bank of Ireland 6s. token, \$1.


Bauk of Eugland 5s. token, 81 .

Quen Anne $\frac{1 / 2}{}$ crown, 55 cts .



Whiliam IIJ. crown, \$1.10.


Queen Anne crown, 11.10 .


Victoria crown, \$1.10.


Bank of Ireland Cs. token, $\$ 1$.


William and Mary $1 / 2$ crown, 55 cts.


George 111. crown, *1.10.


Crown, $\$ 1$


William and Mary 迫 crown, 05 cts.


William and Mary 豦 crown, 55 ets,


Charles II. $3 / \frac{1}{2}$ crown, 65 cts.
$1 / 2$ Crown, 55 ets.



3/2 Crown, 55 cts.

## SILVER COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN—Contimued.




Threa shillings token, 50 cte,


1/2 Crowna, 55 cts.


Shilling, 22 ct
Victoriat horin, 45 cts


One-and-sixpenny token, 22 cts


Thirty-penny shinplaster, 40 cts. Thirty-penny shiaplaster, 40 cts.


Shilling. 22 ets,


Shilling, 22 cts.


Shillings, 22 ets,


Shilling, 22 cts.
Sixpence of Quecu Elizalleth. 11 cts
11 cts .


Sixpence, 11 cts.


Sixpence, 11 cta .

*ixpence, 11 ct


Sixpence, 11 ets.


Sixpenee, 11 cts.


Sixpenee. 11 cts.
4

1
$*$

1 in

SILVER COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN-Continued.


|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Twopenn | 3 cts . | ${ }_{1}^{1 / 3 \mathrm{a}, 2 \mathrm{cts} \text {. }}$ |

COLONIAL SILVER COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN.


Dollar, or teo macutos, 80 cts .


Dellar, or ten macutos, 80 cts .


Three gilders, 73 cts.


Rupee, 40 cts.



Rupee, 40 cts.


Rupee, 40 cts.


Rupee, 40 cts.


Rupee, 40 cts.


1/2 Gllder. 12 cts.


$1 / 4$ Dollar, 22 cte.


Shilliag, 22 cts.


1/2 Rupee, 20 cts .


11 cts.


络 Rupee, 20 cts .


Two macutoA, 20 cts.

$1 / 2$ Gilder, 12 cts.


11 cts.


1/4 Rapee, 10 cts.

/4. Ruyee, 10 cts.


## GOLD COINS OF FRANCE.



SILVER COINS OF FRANCE.


Five frsncs, 90 cts.


SILVER COINS OF FRANCE-Contimued.


Five francs, 90 cts .


Five francs, $\dot{9} 0$ cts.


Five francs, 90 cts .


Five francs, 90 cts


Five francs, 90 cts.

有Crown, 50 cts .



Five francs, 90 cts.


Five franes, 90 cts .


Five francs, 90 cts .


Five franos, 90 cts.


Five france, 00 cts.


20 Sols, 15 cts.


Two francs, 36 cts .


${ }_{8}^{8}$ Crown, 24 cts .


30 Sole, 24 cts.


30 Sols, 21 cts.

1.) Sols, 12 cts.


Franc, 18 cts.


Franc, 18 cts .


2/6 Crown, 12 cts.


3 Crown, 12 ets.


16Cruma, 12 cts,


12 Sols, 10 cts.

SILVER COINS OF FRANCE-Contimued.



## GOLD COINS OF SPAIN.

SILVER COINS OF SPAIN.


Old pillar or cannon dollar, 98 cts.

old pillar or cannon dollar, 08 ets.



Dollar of 20 reals, 94 cts.


Scudo, 90 cte.


Dollar of so reals, 98 cts.

\& Pistole, \$2.



SILVER COINS OF SPAIN-Continued.




Double pistareen, 36 cts.


Dollar, 20 cts

S Dollar, 20 cts .



迫 Dollar, 20 cts .


Pillar 14 Dollar, 22 cts.


Quarter Dollar, 22 cts




I: Dellar, 22 cts.


Pistareen, 16 cts.

Pistareen, 16 cts .



Pistareen, 16 cts .


Pistareen, 16 ctq .


Pistareen, 16 cts.



Pistareen, 16 cts.

read pistareen, 16 cts.
Head pistareen, 16 cts.




Platareen, 16 cts


Pintareen, 16 cts.


Pistareen, 16 cts.


1/2 Pistareen, 7 cts.

$1 / 2$ Medio, 5 cts.


Medio, 10 cts


Medio, 10 cts.


1/2 listareen, 7 ets.


1/2 Pistareen, 7 cts.


14 Pistareen, 4 cts.


有 Modio, 5 cts.
K/6 Pistareen, 4 cts.

GOLD COINS OF PORTUGAL AND BRAZIL.


SILVER COINS OF PORTUGAL AND BRAZIL.



960 Reis, 98 cts.


Cruzado, 48 cts .


[^6]$3 / 2$ Crown, 48 cts.


Piece of 200 Reis, 20 cts .

## SILVER COINS OF PORTUGAL AND BRAZIL—Contimued.



150 Reis, 14 cts.

150 Reis, 14 cts.

90 Reis, 10 ots.

Piece of 80 Rois, 10 cts.


40 Reis, 5 cts.

Reis, 5 ots.

40 Reis, 5 cts.

40 Reis, 5 cts.

40 Reis, 5 cts

GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF SWITZERLAND.


Crown of Zurich, 96 cts



4 France, 96 cts.


+ Fralles 90 rts


101/a Batzen, 23 cts .


Livres, 90 cts


10 Batzen, 18 ets.



10 Batzen, 18 cts


10 Batzen, 18 cts


20 Scbllings, 10 cts.


5 Batzen, 8 cts.


5 Batzan, 8 cts.

SILVER AND GOLD COINS OF SWITZERLAND—Contimed.


## GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.



Quadruple Ducat, (Gold) \$8.7\%.


Three marks, (Silver) si.10.


Crown of Brabant, (Silver) $\$ 1$.


Soverain, (Gold) \$6.68.


Soverain, (Gold) \$6.68.


Foverain, (Gold) ©6.68. Double Ducat, (Gold) \$4.75. 1/2 Sov., (Gold) \$3.32.


3/2 Sov., (Gold) $\$ 3.32$.


1/2 Sov., (Gold) ${ }^{\text {s }}$ 3.32.


3/2 Sov., Gold) \$3.32.


Ducat, (Gold) \$2.25. Ducat, (Gold) \&2 25.


Austrian Rix-dollar, (Silver) 90 cts.


Rix-dollar, (Silver) 90 cts.



Ducat, (Gold) 22 25. Ducat, (Gold) \$2.25.



Imperial Dollar, (Silver) 90 cts .
.

SILVER COINS OF AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY-Contimued.


Anstrian Rix-dollar, 90 cts.


Rix-dollar, 90 cts.


Rix-dollar, 90 cts.


Hungary Rix-dollar, 90 cts.


Florin, 35 cts .


Florin, 38 cts.


Hangarian Dollar, 90 cts.



3/a Rix-dollar, 43 cts.


IIuggarian $1 / 2$ Dollar, 46 cts
Mark, 30 cts.

SILVER AND GOLD COINS OF AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY—Continued.
 GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF THE GERMAN STATES.


## GOLD COINS OF THE GERMAN STATES-Continued.



10 Thaler, $\$ 7.86$.


10 Thaler, \$7.86.


10 Thaler, \$7.86.


Carolin, \$1.80.


Carolin, \$4. 80.


Carolin, \$4.80.


25 Francs, 84.75.


Donhle Ducat, $\$ 4.50$.


Douhle Ducat, $\$ 150$.


10 Gilders, $\$ 4$.


10 Gilders, 84.


5 Thaler, $\$ 3.90$.



5 Thaler, $\$ 3.90$.
Trater, $\$ 3.90$.


Thaler, 83.90 .



Fred. d'or, $\$ 3.90$.


5 Thaler, $\$ 3.90$.


5 Thaler, 83.90.


## SILVER COINS OF THE GERMAN STATES—Continued.



Double thaler, \$1.30.


Crown thater, $\$ 1$.


Crown Thaler, 81.


Double thaler, $\$ 1.30$


Donble thaler, \$1.30.

$\$ 1$.


Crown of Baden, $\$ 1$.

Crown thater, $\$ 1$.




Donble thater, \$1.30,


SILVER COINS OF THE GERMAN STATES—Contimued.



Rix-dollar, 90 cts.

6 Marks, 90 cts.



Wurtemburgh crown, \$1.


Old crown, 90 cts.


Convention thaler, 90 cts.


Convention thaler, 90 cts .


Rix-dollar, 90 cts


Rix-dollar, 90 cts.
Specte dollar of Bavaria, 90 cta .
Specie dollar of Bavaria, 90 cts.

Convention thaler, 90 cts.

Convention thaler, 90 cts.


Convention thaler, 90 cts.


Convention thaler, 90 cts.


Convention thaler, 90 cts .
$+$
$1 \pi$



Specie-dollar of Bavaria, 90 cts .


Rix-dollar, 90 cts.


Convention thaler. 90 ots.


Fix-dollar, 90 cts.


90 cts.


Bix-dollar, 90 cts


236 Gilders, 90 cts.


Four marks, 80 cts.


Fonr marks, 80 ots.


Double gilder, 70 cts.

SILVER COINS OF THE GERMAN STATES-Contimeed.


Thaler, 65 cts .


2 cts.


3 Kreutzers, 2 ctb.


6 Pfenaige, 1 ct.

6 Pfennigo, 1 et.


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$\cdots$ ……

SILVER COINS OF THE GERMAN STATES-Continued.


## PETERSONS' COMPLETE COIN BOOK.

## SILVER COINS OF THE GERMAN STATES-Contimued.



Florin, 38 cts.



32 Thaler, 30 cts .



1-6 Rix-dollar, 20 cts


30 Krentzers, 20 cts


1/2 Florin, 20 cts .


2/4 Florin, 20 cts.


$1 / 2$ Florin, 20 cts.


䖍 Florin, 20 cts .


Florin, 35 ets.

36 Grutes, 28 cts.

## SILVER COINS OF THE GERMAN STATES-Continued.



2/4 Florin, 20 cts.

is of a Thaler, 20 cts .


10 Schilligg, 15 cts.


20 Krentzers, 15 cts.


20 Kreutzere, 15 cts.


1/6Florin, 20 cts .

$1 / 5$ of a Thater, 20 cts .


䚾 Gilder, 16 cts.


20 Kreutzers, 15 cto.


20 Kreutzers, 15 cts.

20 Kreutzere, 15 cts .


1-6 Specie thaler, 15 cts .


20 Krentzers, 15 cts,

2) Schillings, (base) 12 cto.


3/2 Gilder, 17 cts.


1-6 Specie thater, 15 cts .

6 Marien groschen, 12 cts.


Marien broschea, 12 cts.



1-6 Thater, 10 cts .

$$
0
$$



SILVER COINS OF THE GERIMAN STATES-Continued.



1-6 Thaler, 10 cts.


1-6 Piece, 10 cts.

1.6 Thaler, 8 cte.


1-6 Thaler, 8 cts.


K Gilder, 8 cts.


25 Centimes 8 rte.


10 Kreutzers, 8 cte.

4arien groschen, 8 cts.


6 Schillinge, 8 ets



1-12 Thaler, 6 cte.


Six grotes, 5 cte.


Six groteg, 5 cts.

$1-12$ Piece, 6 cts.


GOLD COINS OF ITALY.

\$0 Livres, $\$ 15.30$.


100 Livres, \$19.15.


96 Livres, $\$ 10$.


96 Livree, $\$ 15$.


10 Scudi, $\$ 10$.


40 Livree, $\$ 7.60$.


40 Livies, 87.60.


40 Livres, $\$ 7.60$.

GOLD COINS OF ITALY-Continued.


## SILVER COINS OF ITALY.



Teu livres of Tuscany, \$1.50.



Ten livres of Tuscany, \$1.50.


Ten pauls of Tuscany, 95 cta.


Roman crown, 95 cts .


Ten panis, 95 ct 4.


Ten pasls of Tuscany, 95 cts.


Roman scudo, 95 cts.


Crown of Bologua, 95 cts.

SILVER COINS OF ITALY-Contimued.


Siciliate sendo, 90 cts.



Scudo, 90 cts .




Five lire of Lombardy, 90 ct .



SILVER COINS OF ITALY-Continued.


Five francs, 90 cts.


2/6 Scudo, 45 cts.



Five lire, 90 cts.


Neapolitan sendo, 84 cts.

y/: Scudo, 45 ots.


Five pauls, 44 cts.


Five francs, 90 cts.

${ }_{5}$ Drachmı. (Greete) 73 cts.

$1 / 2$ Scudo, 45 cts .


Five panls, 44 cts.


Five franes, 90 cts


Neapolitan silver ducat, 72 cts.


Fifty grani, 36 cts .

Fifty grani, 36 cts .


Roman testoon, 28 cts.



Two livies, 35 cts.


Two livres, 35 cts .


Two lives, 35 cts .

$z_{2}^{\prime}$ Scndo, $2 S$ cts.


Roman testoon, 28 cts .


Two lire, 35 cts .


Two lire, 35 cts.


Two live of Sicily, 3s cts.

## PETERSONS' COMPLETE COIN BOOK.

SILVER COINS OF ITALY-Continued.



1/2 Drachme, (Greece) 7 cts.


5 cts.

$10 \mathrm{Grani}, 6 \mathrm{cts}$.


10 Soldi, 7 cts.


5 cts.
\&Testoon, 7 cts.


Carlin, 6 cts.


Puul, 7 cts.

fo S sldi, 7 ets.


5 cts.


10 Soldi, 7 cts.


50 Ceutimes, 7 cts.

SILVER COINS OF SWEDEN, DENMARK, AND NORWAY.


## PETERSONS' COMPLETE COIN BOOK.

SILVER COINS OF SWEDEN, DENMARK, AND NORWAY-Continued.


Specie dollar, 98 cts.


Old ducatoon, 90 cts .


3 cts.

4 Marks, 48 cts



Old ducatoon, 90 cts .


73 ct


4 Marks, 4 © cts.


Rix-dollar, 98 cts


40 Schlllings, 60 cts .


1/2 Specie dollar, 44 cts.


4 Marks, 48 cts.

y Specie dollar, 44 cts.


16 Skillings, (base) 10 cts.


1/2 Rix-dollsr, 48 cts

$1-5$ Specie dollar, (base) 20 cts .


12 Ekillingr, (base) 10 cts.


í Specio dollar, 20 cts .


1 Specie dollar, 20 cta .


12 Skillings, (base) 10 cts.


20 Sklllings, $\delta$ cts.


20 SkJllings, 5 cts

GOLD \& SILVER COINS OF SWEDEN, DENMARK, AND NORWAY.


## SILVER COINS OF NETHERLANDS AND HOLLAND.



Silver lion, 95.


3 Gilders, \$1.06.


Silver lion, 98 cts.


60 Schillings, 98 cts.


Old Rix-dollar, 98 cts.


Ducatoon, 90 cts.


Specie dollar, 98 cts.


Crown of Zurich, 98 cts


## SILVER COINS OF NETHERLANDS AND HOLLAND-Continued.




2 Stivers, 3 cts


Rix-dollar, 90 cts.

${ }_{23}^{2}$ Thaler, 43 cts.


2 Stivers, 3 cts.


Gilder, 30 cts.


10 Stivers, 18 cts.


Gilder, 34 ets.


Gilder, 34 cts.


10 Stivers, 18 cts.


5 cts.


6 Stivers, 9 cts .


8 Stivers, 6 cts.


1-6 Rix-dollar, 15 cts.


6 Stivers, 9 cts .


6 Stivers, 6 cts.

## GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF RUSSIA AND POLAND.




Rouble, 78 cts.


Roulle, is cts.


Rouble, 78 cts.


5 Zlot, 45 cts .


3: Rouble, 35 cts.


, Rouble, 34 cts.



1/2 Rouble, 34 cts .


25 Kopeks, 13 cts.


2; Knpeks, 13 cts.


1 Z ) nt. in cts.


10 Kopeks, 5 cts.
10 Kopeks, 5 cts.
5 Kupeks, 3 cts.

## PETERSONS' COMPLETE COIN BOOK.

SILVER AND GOLD COINS OF TURKEY.


20 Piastres, 86 cts.


Utchlik, 10 cts.


20 Piastres, 86 cts.

$z_{2}^{2}$ Altilile, 10 cts.


20 Drachmi, (Gold) $\$ 3.40$.


20 Piastres, 86 cts.


Altmichlik, 5 cts.


5 Drachmi, 80 cts.


Piastre, 4 ets.

## SILVER COINS OF HAYTI.



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## COINS OF THE WORLD.

Ir may not prove uninteresting to take a brief revies of the origin of Coins, and of the causes which led to their invention. In the early ages of the world certain commodities were exchanged for others. This system is still adhered to where eoined money, or its modern substitute-bank paper-either is not known, or circulates to so limited an extent as not to meet the wants of the people. This is the case, in some degree, in the sparsely settled portions of our own country.

Trade, so long as it was restricted to mere barter, or exchange, must have been subjected to frequent interruptions. The extreme ineonvenience attending the making of such exchanges, must, at an early day, have occupied the thoughts and attention of the most enlightened and practical men, and, as a consequenee, plans were devised to aroid, or at least to render the operations of daily business, less harassing and perplexing. This led to the introduction of the use of the baser metals, in their rough and rude state. These, when society was semi-barbarous, and its wants few, sufficed for the purposes of trade; but, as civilization adranced, wealth inereased, and commerce extended, these metals were east aside as too heary and bulky, and the more precious-silver and gold-were brought into requisition. Even these, when they first began to be used as money, or as a standard to determine the value of other articles, were in an unfashioned state, in bars and ingots. This practice was open to serious objeetions, the chief of which was, the utter impossibility, in general eases, of aseertaining the purity of the bar with sufficient accuracy to determine its aetual value. It is most likely, too, that the operation of assaying was imperfectly understood in ancient days; or if known, the knowledge was confined to a very few persons. Ilence it followed, that the only mode in determining the value of an ingot of gold or silver was by its weight and the colour of the metal. A limited experience would show the extreme liability to err by a dependence on such guides. In order to remedy this evil, the aid of those "skilled in metals" was sought, and a plan adopted by which all could tell, at a glanee, the value of the pieee. This plan was the issuing of Coins, or minute pieees of metals, each bearing a stamp deelaring either its weight, purity, or value.

Before the introduction of metals as a circulating medium, an infinite rariety of articles were used, in different countries, to serve the purposes of exehange among many nations. Shells, Fruits, Grain, Salt, Cattle, fre, are still employed as substitutes for money. In portions of Africa, Shells are the common mediun of exchange, and are denominated Courries. In Siam and Congo, Shells, under the names of Bangs and Zimbis, are the general eurrence. Arabian Almonds, in some parts of India, are current at a certain rate. In the early settlement of this country, specie being scaree, private as well as public debts were frequently settled by the payment of Cattle, Tobacco, Skins, ge., at established prices. In Mexico, a country abounding in silver and gold, it is sait, Cakes of Soap, in lieu of the smaller pieces of coin, often change hands.

The earliest mention of money is in the $23 d$ elapter of Genesis: "My lorl, hearken unto me; the land is worth four hundred shekels of silver." "And Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver which he had named, four hundred shekels of silver, eurrent money with the merehant." These are supposed to have been mere lumps of metal, without any impress or mark, which passed by weight only, as the term shekel, (which afterwards became the name of positive coins of gold and silver,) from Shakal, to weigh fully, implies. Originally, the coins of all ancient countries seem to have had the exact quantity of metal indicated by the name, and
served as weights as well as money. Thus the Drachma was a weight used in the earliest periods by the Greeks, and is the name of a silver coin of the present day. The As or Pondo, by the Romans. The Liure by the Frevcif, and the Pound by the Scoṭch and English. The next allnsion to money in the Sacred Writings, is in the Book of Job. The money there alluded to is, by some, supposed to be the ordinary shekel, stamped with the image of a lamb, and called Kcsitah. Others, again, imagine that the Kesitah was not a piece of coin, but in fact a lamb, for ear-rings are mentioned in the same payment, which were, without doubt, the early ring-money of the East, the exact representation of which is displayed upon the hieroglyphic sculptures and paintings of the Egyptians. The rings "seem to have been formed of wire bent into circles, but not fastened, so that they could with ease be made into a chain, from which portions could be detached at pleasure." Similar rings are still current in NUbia. On the western coast of Africa, common twisted gold wire, pounded into rude rings, is still used in lieu of coined gold.

After the time of Jacob, the shekel, if it had ever borne an impress, became again the simple weighed piece-Shekel ha kodesh, or shekel of the sanctuary. It would appear, however, that as commerce became more extended, the pieces of silver necessary to carry on trade became vastly increased in number, with a corresponding diminution in size; for we read, that the five Philistine lords, when endeavouring to decoy Samson, the terror of their nation, tempted his favourite, Delilah, by the offer of a large sum of money, which, when she had consented to be a party to the destruction of Samson, they "brought in their hands," it is presumed to the amount of their offer, "eleven hundred pieces of money" each.
It has been disputed, and is still matter of doubt, to what nation must be attributed the first invention of positive impressed Coins as money. The authorities upon whom most reliance can be placed, generally agree that to the Greeks, from whom have sprung so many of the great features of civilization, this honour belongs. It is true that some have suggested, that the Persian Daries of gold and silver-the coins of the Phoenician colony at Malta, and the brass money of Italy, were minted prior to the earliest known Greek coins; but these positions are not well supported by facts, as in neither of these cases do we find a gradual development of the art of coining, from the simple stamping of the lump of metal on one side only, through all its changes and improvements to that of the perfect coin; while the coins of Greece, on the contrary, exhibit the whole and gradual progress of the art. In all the instances referred to, perfect coins only, though in the Maltese case exceedingly rude, have been found; serving to prove that the art was received by them in its already perfected state. Indeerl, so far as the Persian Daric is concerned, it is evident that they were simply Grecian coins of the maritime provinces, impressed by the Persian symbol of the archer drawing his bow, retaining, as they did, the Greek standard weight and value, and were issued after the Persian suljugation of Asia Minor. The existence of these coins only proves that some of the Greeks of Asia Minor, most likely the Lydians, had an early gold coinage.

The Numismatic Joumal, an able European publication, states, in reference to the attempt to establish the true origin of coins, that according to the Parian Chroniele, a record of the third century before Christ, Phidon, king of Argos, in order to facilitate commerce, stamped silver money in the island of Ægina, in the year before Christ, 895. Now, as Homer existed immediately prior to this epoch, and makes no mentiou of coined money, whilst he does mention the system of barter, we may infer that it was nnknown in his time; for it is impossible to imagine a writer, by whom no art or science has been overlooked, to have passed over so uscful an invention as stamped coin, had it existed. In the time of Lyeurgus, which followed that of Homer-certainly not later than a century, though there is some difficulty in ascertaining a more positive date at present-it is equally certain that gold and silver coin, as money, existed in Greece, as proved by his law prohibiting their use in Sparta, and substituting iron: probably rings, similar to the iron ring money of the early Celtic nations, of which specimens have been discovered in Ireland. This brings the introduction of coins between the epochs of Homer and Lyeurgus, in fact to the precise period assigned to the invention of Plidon; and the coins of Egina, from the rudeness of their deviees, and imperfection of their exccution, may fairly be supposed to be of the age in question. This, compared with the assertion of the Parian Chronicle, the silence of Homer, and the law of Lycurgus, seems fairly to authenticate the claim of Phidon, and to establish the origin of the first current money as having occurred nearly nine hundred years before the Cluristian cra, in the island of AEgina.
"The art of impressing a seal or signet was an understood sign of solemn compact frow the earliest periods, and engraved seals were early in use; and from this circumstance was probably derived the idea of stamping or sealing a lump of silver or gold, as a guarantee that it was of a certain weight, upon the faith of which stamp it passed as such. It is in this form that the first coins appear. The symbols with which they were first stamped were nearly always of a religious eharacter, possibly to add additional weight and sacredness to the fact of such sealing or stamping; and these symbols or images of gods, it has been observed, may possibly
account for their being placed in tombs with rases and other sacred symbols, from which custom many fine specimens have been preserved to us. Lucian has supposed they were so placed for paying the passage of the dead orer the river Styx. The fiction of Charon, however, is of more recent date than many of the tombs in which eoins have been found. Coins were, at first, stamped only on one side; but eventually, by degrees, we find the art of stamping both sides diseovered. No portraits oceur on any coins previous to the Egyptian and Syrian dynasties of Macedonian prinees, whom the flattery of their subjects had raised to divine honours; previously to which, the nearest approach to portrait was obtained by representing a Jupiter or other deity in the features of the sovereign to be flattered. The Greek colonies of Sieily and Italy eventually surpassed the mother country in the beauty of their coins, of which many exquisite specimens, particularly of Syracuse, are to be found in collections in England." Eng. C.

The early currency of what is now the Cnited States, was furnished chiefly by Great Britain and Spain; but the wants of the colonists were so great, and the foreign coin in the country so limited in amount, that Massachusetts, notrithstanding the opposition of the Home government, and despite the threats of the Crown, determined to establish a mint of its own. It commenced the issue of shillings and smaller pieces in $\mathbf{1 6 5 2}$. These continued to circulate freely in the colony which issued them, and in the neighbouring provinces they were generally taken, at their nominal value, in business. It is said that Charles II. was mueh displeased with the colonists in Massachusetts on account of their coining this money, which he considered a breach of his prerogative, and threatened to Sir Thomas Temple, that ther, the colonial authorities, should be punished. Upon which Sir Thomas took some of the pieces from his pocket to show to the king, on the reverse of which was a pine tree,* (from which came the name of pine trce coins, by which these were generally denominated,) one of that species of pine common in the colone, that grows flat and bushy at the top like the Italian pine. The king asked what tree it was; upon which Temple replied, of course it was the Royal Oak, whieh had preserved his Majesty's life: upon which the king said no more of punishment, but laughing. ealled the coiners "honest dogs." The Massachusetts mint, not meeting with very serions opposition, continued for some years to put forth coined silver, and in course of time the "prerogative" of rovalt! was invaded by some other of the colonies. These were the only emissions of coins of the precious metals previous to the independence of the Colonies, and the establishment of the National Mint.

Shortly after peace mas deelared, the incipient measures for this establishment were taken by Congress, but it was not until early in 1792 that the measure was consummated, and a code of laws enacted for the regulation of the mint.

In 1834, an effort was made, whieh finally proved successful, either to reduce the quantity of pure metal in our gold coins, by the substitution of allor, or deerease their weight. This change mas grounded on the fact, that the proportionate value of gold to silver being lower in the United States than in European countries, our metallic curreney became almost exelusively a silver one, the gold being shipped off to Europe, because furnishing the most profitable remittance. A law was introduced into Congress, in the summer of 1834 , and passed, redueing the weight of the Eagle to 258 grains standard, and 232 grains pure gold, and the shares in a like proportion. Thus the standard, which before was twentr-two carats fine, (that is, twenty-two parts pure metal, and two parts allor,) was now 21 earats $\frac{24}{10}$ grains; increasing the ralue of gold about $6 \frac{2}{3}$ per cent. Again, in 1837, it was found adrisable to slightly amend existing laws, in order to assimilate the coins of gold and silver; that is, to make them of one purity-one part of alloy to nine parts pure. This system has decided advantages over the old, as it simplifies the calculations of value, and is in other respects to be preferred.

[^7]matter of course, were rather rude and imperfect in execution; but there has been a gradual improvement, until now the larger coins equal, and the smaller ones excel in design and workmanship, the finest and most perfect specimens of the Europeau mints. The Mint is now, and has been for a number of years past, under the management of Hon. James Ross Snowlen, the Director of the Mint and its branches.

In the year 1835, it was found expedient to establish branch Mints, which, by act of Congress, were created and located at Charlotte, North Carolina; Duhlonega, Georijia; and New Orleans, Lowisiana. The latter "for the coinage of gold and silver," and the two former for "gold only." These branch Mints are governed by the same laws as the principal Mint, and are "under the control and regulation of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury."

After the necessary buildings and machinery had been erected, the branches went into operation in 1838. The coinage of the Mints is uniform. The issues of the branches undergo regular and systematic assays and tests at the pareut Mint, as prescribed by the law establishing them.

A branch Mint at San Fraucisco, California, was authorized by an Act of Congress, approved July 3, 1852. It was completed and commenced operations on the $3 d$ day of April, 1854. The Assay Office at New York-authorized by the act of March 4, 1853-comenenced operations on the 10th day of October, 1854.

## REMEMBER TIIIS.

The words, or initials, on coins are generally thas distinguished : When they occupy the fiech, ani nre written across the coin, they are called an Isscription; hat when they run round the maryin, or on either side of the figure, they are denominated a Legesp, and they are thus called when they are upon the ceergne, which is at the botoon of the piece, enmmunly separated from the field ly a line. The side of a coin on which the portrait is delineateld, is termed the Face or Obrerse, and the opposite side the Recersec.

July, 1792.

## DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.

1st. David Rittenirouse, the eminent Philosopher.
July, 1792, to July, 1795.
Previously Treasurer of Penusylvania.
July, 1795.
2nd. Hexry Wal. De Saussure, vice Mr. Rittenhouse; resigned. July 11th to Oct. 28th, 1795.
Charleston, S. C.
Afterwards, and for many years, Chancellor of South Carolina.

Oct. 1795.
3rd. Elias Boudinot, in place of Judge De Saussure; resigned. Oct. 1795, to July, 1805.

New Jersey.
Previously President of Congress under the Confederation.
July, 1805.

> 4th. Jobert Patterson, on the resignation of Dr. Boudinot. July, 1805, to July, 1824 . Vice President of the University of Penna., and President of the "American Philosophical Society."

July, 1824.
5th. Dr. Samuel Moore, in place of Dr. Patterson; deceased. July, 1824, to July, 1835.

Pennsylvania.
Member of Congress from Bucks county, Pa.
July, 1835. 6th. Dr. Robert M. Patterson, on the resignation of Dr. Moore. July, 1835, to July, 1851.

Philadelphia, Pa.
Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Virginia; and President of American Philosophical Society.

July, 1851.

> 7th. Georae N. Eckert, vice Dr. Patterson; resigned. July, 1851 , to April, 1853 .

Pennsylvania.
Member of Congress from Lebanon county.
April, 1853.
Thomas M. Pettit, in place of Dr. Eckert; resigned.
April to June, 1853.
Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia.

Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia.
June, 1853.
9th. James Ross Snowden, in place of Judge Pettit; deceased.
June, 1853, (present incumbent.)
Pennsylvania.
Previonsly Speaker of the IIouse of Representatives of Pennsylvania, Treasurer of Pennsylvania, and Treasurer of the Mint.

Note.-The Aet establishing a "Mint of the United States," was approved by the President of the United States, (George Washington,) on the 3d day of Mareh, A. D., 1792. The institution did not, however, ge into operation until the fullowing year.

## NEW CANADA COINS.

The new coins issucd in England for circulation in Canada, hare mate tbeir appearance in that country, and some of them have crossed the horder and reached our citizens. Several sets of these have been ohtained by the Director of the Mint, to whon frequent inquiries have heen made as to their value compared with our own silver eoins. In order to give ioformation un this sulijeet, Mr. Suowden has furnished us with a statewent from the Assayers of the Mint, which we herewith present to the public:

Assay Office, U. S. Mint, Fel. 17, 1859.

Hon. J R. Sxomber, Director of the Mint, se.
Dear Sir:-In compliance with your reqnest, we present the following statement in regard to the new issue of silver coins for the Canadas, by the British Government. You are aware that the coins have been awaiting some previous formality of proclamation, and have just been put in circulation. Consequently, we have been able to obtain but very few specimens. Our examination will afford, howerer, a satisfactory conchusin as to the intended standards of weight and fineness; and will answer the question, whether there is a designed conformity to the currency of the United States.

In respect to nomenclature, they have abandoned shillings and pence, and have adopted a decimal system; in accordance with which, there are three silver coins, of twenty, ten, and five cents; besides, copper cents, which we have not scen. The amount of coinage is said to be quite large.

First, as to weight, they do not harmonize with us. The average indicates a standard of fifteen hundredths of an ounce (three pennyweights) for the twenty cent piece ; the smaller pieces in proportion. Our half-dollar being 40 lundredths, would make 16 hundredths for 20 cents. Next, as to fineness, they do not harmonize with us. They adhere to the British or sterling standard of 925 thousundths fine. This is a departure from the decimal system of nine-tenths, which, being practically the standard in almost every country of North and South America, may be considered American. Thirdly, in respect to ralue; this mnst be stated in two wars. If it be askell, what is the intrinsic value, as compared with our coins, then the 20 cent picce falls below two of our dimes, by threc-fourths of a cent, nearly. If it be asked, what will their 20 cent piece, full weight, produce at our Mint, at bullion price, then it is worth $18 \frac{2}{3}$ cents, nearly. It is, therefore, not interchangeable with our currency. But by a calculation based upon the intrinsic relations of the British coinage to our own, (so as to be able to turn pence into cents,) we find the 20 cent piece is regulated in its weight by the silver shilling, and is in due proportion thereto; or so nearly, that the advantage of having an eren number of pennyweights, was taken into account.

What effect it will have upon the currency of the tro countries, especially along the boundary line, to have two kinds of dimes, it is not easy to foresec.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
J. R. Echfeldt,

War. E. Dubois.

## MODEL INDEX

# IMLAY AND BICKNELL'S COINS OF THE WORLD, 

ANNOUNCING AT A SINGLE GLANCE, NOT<br>ONLY TIIE NAME, PRICE, AND I'AGE OF ANY COIN SEARCHED FOR, BUT THE PRECISE SPOT (By Number) WHERE IT MAY BE FOUND, WITH THE PRESENT

MARKET VALUE UNDER IT.



Dollars．
0
0
0
0
0
0
0


Number．
SOUTH \＆CENTRAL AMERICA． Ilalf Real

## $\rightarrow+883+$

GOLD COINS OF

## BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL．

Half Joe，（Brazil）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．00 to
Half Joe，（Brazil）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．6．00 to Half Joo，（Brazil）

One Twelfth Moidure
One Twelftla Moilore
One Tenth Joe．．．
One Twemicth Juc
One Twelfth Moidore

## SILVER COINS OF

## BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL．

Picee of 960 Rッis
Piece of 960 Reis
Piece of 960 Reis
Piece of 960 Reis
Piece of 960 Reis．
Piece of 960 leis
Piece of 1200 Reis，（hase）．
Picee of 150 Reis．
IJalf Crown．
Pieee of 640 Reis．
Piece of 40 Reis
Picee of 200 Reis
Pieee of 200 keis，（have）．
Piece of 2000 Reis，（base）
Pieee of 40 Ruis
Piece of 80 Reis
COLD COINS OF
GREAT BRITAIN \＆COLONIES．
Double Sovereign．

Half chinea
Half Guinea
Ilulf Cuinca．
Third duin＇a．
Ilalf Sovereign
IIalf Suvereign．

Malf Sovereign
One Fourth Sovercigin．．

## －－．898きー．

## silver coins of

GREAT BRITAIN \＆COLONIES．
William III．Crown．
William IlI Crown
Vietoria Cruwn．
1220124
06
20 $\frac{122}{}$ Bank of Iroland $\mathfrak{B}$
8.5020
8.5020
34.0020
6.0020
4.7520

5021
1.7521
4.7521
.7221
.5021
.51

## 

总
 1220124 124 Crowo
.1220125 Charles 1I．Crown

| .12 | 20 | 126 | Shilliag |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| .06 | 20 | 127 | Shilling |

． 0620 128 Sixpenoy of Queen Elizaheth
.0620129 Sixpenay of Queen Elizabeth
.0620 .130 One－and－Sixpenny Tnken．．
.0620131 William and Mary $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown
.0620132 Charles II．$\frac{1}{2}$ Crown．
.1020133 Queen Ande $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown．
． 0620134 William and Mary $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown．
． 0620135 Half Crown．
． 0620136 Thirty Penny Shimplaster
Thirty Penny Shinplaster．
George III．$\frac{1}{2}$ Crown．．．
Shinplaster．
Shinplaster．．
Three Shillings Token．
William and Mary $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown．
Sixpence，
Sixpence
George III．$\frac{1}{2}$ Crown
George III．$\frac{2}{2}$ Crown．
Renrge IV．
$\frac{1}{2}$ Crown．
Malf Crown
Victoria $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown
Cbarles II．$\frac{1}{2}$ Crown．
Ilalf Crown
Queen Anne $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown．．．．．．
Irish Thirty penay Tonen
Vietoria Florin
Sixpence
Sbilling，
Shilling．
Shilling．
Sixpence
Bank of England 5 Shil．Token．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Tbree Gilders
Dollar，or 10 Maevtos
Fourpenee
Fourpenee．
Rupee
Rupee
Bank Toked Five nence，Irish．
Threeponce．
Threepence．
Two Maeutos
One－and－Sixpenny．
Rupee．
Vietoria Florin．
Shilling．
Quarter Pagoda
Rupee．
Dollar or Ten Macutus．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Rupeo
Quarter Dollar
Threepenee
Inalf Gilder
Twelve Penee Bristol Token．
Twenty Cent picce，（Canada）．．
sixpence
Threepence
Half Rupe
Ilalf Gilder
Rank Token Ten pence Irish
Twenty Cent pieee（Cabala）．
Sixpene
Quarter Pupec
Onepence
TWO Anlas：
Quarter
Cilider．．．．
ourpenee．
narter Gillter
Oxforl Twenty Shil．l＇iece．．．．．．．．．．．．
James I Shilling．
Oxford shilling
1.102221 Oxford Twenty Shil．piece．．．
$1.1022 \quad 22$ Crown of Elizabeth．．
1．15 2223 James I．Shilling．
1.152224 Oxforl Shilling
$\begin{array}{lll}1.15 & 22 & 24 \\ 1.00 & 22 & 25\end{array}$
.22
.2122
.112
112
52
55

| .55 |
| :--- | :--- |
| .55 |
| .55 |

56
402

| 10 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 56 |
| 52 |
| 23 |

50
5
1
112
56
56
562

| 53 | 54 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 23 | 54 |

55
23
56
47

| 13 | 23 | 60 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

2323
232
.002164

 .072 \％ 50 40
052474



| 24 | 24 | 78 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 40 | 24 | 79 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 47 | 24 | 80 |

472 23
03
40
40
2324
052488
072489
122490
82 91

| 1124 | 93 |
| :--- | :--- |

0524 94
032495
202496
122497
.112498
$18324 \quad 99$
1124100
2321101
0224103
． 05124104
1024105
2324106 0724107 06241118 .0324109

## $.9925 \quad 110$

2625111
$.2625 \quad 112$
4.9925113
1.3525114

2625115
2625116

6725117
$\square$

Sovereign．

Sovercign．

1220121 Victoria Criown

##  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> SILIER COINS OF <br> SOUTH \＆CENTRAL AMERICA <br> Eight Reals <br> Real． <br> Real． <br> Renl． <br> Real．．． <br> Renl． <br> Real．． <br> Real <br> Real <br> Half Rual <br>  <br>  <br> Real．．．．．．．．． <br>  <br> Half Real． <br>  <br> Inalf Real． ILalf Real． <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> llalf Crown <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> Sovereign． Sovereipn． <br> Sovereign．

 $20 \quad 11$ .1220115 1220116 1220117.12
20
1220119
1220120

BILPER COINS OF
GREAT BRITAIN \& COLONIES.
James I. $\frac{1}{2}$ Crowo.
Crown of Elizabeth
Oxford Crowa
Phillip aud Mary Shilliag..
Siege Piece of Newark...
Oxfurd Crawn.
Phillip and Mary Shilling. Siege Piece of Pontefract. Phillip and Mary Shilling... Siege Piece of Pontefract.. Pbillip and Mary Sbilling. James 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ Crewn
Tarnes I. Shilling
Oxfurd Penny..
Oxferd Ponny.
James I Shilling
James I. $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown.
Fourpeoce.
Threepence
Five Cent Piece, (Canada)
Ten Cebt Piece, (Canada)
Ten Cent Piece, (Cabada)
Five Cent Pieco (Canada).
Twopence
One-and-a-balf Peace.
$\rightarrow 8 \times 1 .$.
FRANCE.
Ferty Francs
Lonis d'or..........
Double Louis d'or
Twenty Franca.
Twenty Francs
Twenty Francs.
Twenty Franes.
Twenty Francs.
Lonis d'or
Twenty Frades
Twenty Frabes.
Twenty Frabca.
Ten Francs.
Ten Francs.
Five Frabes
Five Frases
Six Krancs.

## SILVER COins of <br> FRANCE.

Cruwn
Crown.
Crewn.
Crown
Five Frades.
Five Frabcs
Five Franca
Five Franca
Five Francs
Five Francs
Five Francs
Six Francs..
Five Francs.
Five Francs
Five Francs
Five Fradea
Five Franca
Six Livres...
Five Francs
Five Francs.
Twe Francs
One Franc.
Six Francs.
Half Franc.
One Franc.
Two Francs..
Quarter Crown.
Thirty Suls.
Thirty Sols...
Twelve Sols..
Half Crown
IValf Franc.
Thirty Sols.
Ilalf Frame.
Half Crown.
One-Eighth Crown.

|  |  |  | silver coins of <br> FRANCE. |  |  |  | silver coins of SWITZERLAND. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 67 | 25 | 118 | One-Sixteenth Crown..................... | . 06 | 28 |  | Quarter Flor |  |  |
| 1.35 | 25 | 119 | Twenty Sols..................................... | $.16$ |  |  | Three Batz... | $.10 \mid 3$ |  |
| 1.35 | 25 | 120 | Thirty Sols Iwo Francs | .25 | 28 |  | Feur Frabes.. | 1.00 30 | (12 |
| . 29 | 25 | 121 | Two Francs.............................$~$ | . 36 |  |  | Crown of Zurich. | 1.0030 | 30 12 <br> 30 13 |
| . 24 | 25 | 122 | One-Eighth Crown... .................... One-Eighth Crown............... | . 12 | 286 |  | Crowa of Geneva | 1.0030 | 30 13 <br> 30 14 |
| 1.35 | 25 | 123 | One-Eighth Crown. | . 12 | 28.6 |  | Five Batz. | . 09 | 30 14 <br> 30 15 |
| . 26 | 25 | 124 | Ove-Sixteenth Crow | . 08 | 286 |  | Two-and-a-half Batzen. | . 0430 | [16 |
| . 23 | 25 | 125 | Ove-Sixteenth Crow One Franc........... | . 06 | 286 |  | Five Batz. | . 0930 | 30 16 <br> 30 17 |
| . 29 | 25 | 126 | One Franc. Thirty Sols | . 18 | 286 |  | Half Florin | . 2030 | 30 18 |
| . 23 | 25 | 127 | Thirty Sols One Franc. | . 25 | 28 |  | Florin...... | . 4030 | 3019 |
| . 26 | 25 | 129 | Ten Suls.... | . 188 | $\begin{array}{ll}28 & 6 \\ 28 & 68\end{array}$ |  | Five Batzen | . 0930 | 3020 |
| . 67 | 25 | 129 130 | Fifty Centimes | . 088 |  |  | Twe Franes | . 5031 | 3121 |
| . 02 | 25 | 131 | Twenty-five Cent | . 04 |  |  | Five Batz | . 0931 | 3122 |
| . 02 | 25 | 132 | Quarter Franc... | . 04 | 28 |  | Twe-and-a-h | .2031 | 3123 |
| . 26 | 25 | 133 | Ilalf Franc. | . 08 | 287 |  | Five Batzeb. | . 0431 | 31.24 |
| . 67 | 25 | 134 | Fifteen Sols | -12 | 2873 |  | Five Bratzeb. | . 0931 | 31 |
| . 07 | 26 | 135 | 11alf Frade. | . 08 | 28.74 | 74 | Quarter Florin | .2031 | 31 |
| . 05 | 26 | 136 | Quarter Frab | . 04 | 287 |  | Five Batzen. | . 10931 | 3127 |
| . 42 | 26 | 137 | $\rightarrow \mathrm{ES33}$. |  |  |  | Ten-and-a-half Batz | . 25.31 | 28 |
| . 91 | 26 | 138 |  |  |  |  | Tex-and-a-half Batz |  | 9 |
| . $9 \frac{1}{3}$ | 26 | 139 | GOLD coins of |  |  |  | Twenty Five Centime |  | 30 |
| . 42 | 26 | 140 | NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM.' |  |  |  | Ten Batz. | . 2031 | 31 |
| . 03 | 26 | 141 | Five Gilders. |  |  |  |  |  | 32 |
| . 02 | 26 | 142 | Ducat......... | 1.98 | 28 |  | +83.0- |  |  |
|  |  |  | Twenty-Five |  |  |  | LD coins |  |  |
|  |  |  | Ducat. | 2.20 | $28{ }^{2}$ |  | GERMANY. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Ten Gilder | 3.982 | 285 | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Fire Gilder | 1.982 | 88 |  | Tu | $8.80 \mid 81$ | 1 |
| 7.66 | 26 | 1 |  |  |  |  | Quintuple Du | 7.8031 11.0031 7.80 | 1 |
| 4.50 | 26 | 2 | Silver coins of |  |  |  | Ten Thaler | 7.8031 | 1 |
| 9.00 | 26 | 3 |  |  |  |  | Quintuple Duca | 11.0031 | 1 |
| 9.00 | 26 | 4 | NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM, AND |  |  |  | Ten Thaler. | 7.8031 | 31. |
| 3.83 | 26 | 5 | holland. |  |  |  | Ten Thale | 7.8031 | 17 |
| 3.83 | 26 | 6 | Rix Dollar |  |  |  | Fred d'or | 7.8031 | 1 |
| 3.83 | 26 | ) | Ducatoo |  | 28 |  | Ten Thaler | $7.80 \quad 31$ | 31.9 |
| 3.83 | 26 | 8 | Ducatoo |  | 28 8 |  | Ten Thaler | 7.8031 | 3110 |
| 3.83 | 26 | 9 | Silver Lion | 1.002 | $8{ }^{8} 10$ |  | Ten Thaler | 7.8031 | 3111 |
| 4.50 | 26 | 10 | Rix Dollar | . 9328 | 2811 |  | Double Duc | 4.4031 | 3112 |
| 3.83 | 26 | 11 | Rix Dollar | 1.002 | 812 | $2{ }^{2}$ | Carolin... | 4.7531 | 1313 |
| 3.83 | 26 | 12 | Silver Lion. | $1.20{ }^{1}$ | 8813 | ${ }_{3}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | Ten Thal | 7.8031 | 114 |
| 3.83 | 26 | 13 | Three Qilder | 1.08 28 | 2814 | 4 D | Doverain...... | 6.5031 | $1{ }^{15}$ |
| 1.90 | 26 | 14 | Rix Dollar. | . 9329 | 2915 | 5 C | Double Fred | 7.8031 | 116 |
| 1.90 | 26 | 15 | Three Gilder | 1.082 | 2916 | $6{ }^{1}$ | Darouble Fred di..... | 4.7531 | 17 |
| 1.90 | 26 | 16 | Rix Dollar | . 93 | 2917 | $7{ }^{\text {S }}$ | Double Fred dor | 7.8031 | $1{ }^{18} 18$ |
| . 93 | 26 | 17 | Rix Dollar | . 932 | 2918 | 8 C | Soverain | 6.5031 | 119 |
| . 93 | 26 | 18 | Rix Dollar | . 432 | 2919 |  |  | 4.7531 | 3120 |
| 1.12 | 26 | 19 | Three Gilders |  |  |  | Soverain. | 6.5031 | 3121 |
|  |  |  | Two-and-a-h | $1.082$ | ${ }^{9} 21$ |  | Ten Thaler | 7.8031 | 3122 |
|  |  |  | Three Gildiers | 1.08 29 | 2922 | 2 | Dombe Ducat | 4.4031 | 123 |
|  |  |  | Eight Stivers, (bnse) |  | 2923 | 3 | Five Thaler. | 3.9032 | 324 |
|  |  |  | Tbirty Stiver |  |  |  | Five Thaler.... | 3.9032 | 22.25 |
|  |  |  | One Gilder. |  |  |  | Dive Thacat. | 4.4032 | 3226 |
| 1.06 | 26 | 20 | Thirty Stivers. |  | 2) 26 |  |  | 3.9032 | 32 27 <br> 1  |
| 1.06 | 26 | 21 | Two-aed-a-hal | . 392 | 29 |  | Ducat. | 7.8032 | 3228 |
| 1.06 | 26 | 22 | Oilder. | . 3320 | 29 |  | Five Thaler | $2.00{ }^{3}$ | 32.29 |
| 1.06 | 26 | 23 | Ten Stivers | . 1829 | 9. 29 |  | Five Thaler | 3.9032 | 2. 30 31 |
| . 93 | 26 | 24 | One Gilder. | .3529 | 29.30 |  | Ducat.. | $2.20{ }^{32}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2}$ |
| . 93 | 26 | 25 | Two-and-a-half Franc | . 3929 | 931 |  | Soverair | 6.50 | $\begin{array}{lll}32 & 32 \\ 32 \\ 3\end{array}$ |
| . 93 | 26 | 26 | Six Stivers. | . 092 | 2932 |  | Dueat. | 2.2032 |   <br> 32 3 <br> 4  |
| . 93 | 26 | 27 | Quarter Gilder | . 092 | 933 | 3 | Five Tha | 3.9032 | 2 35 |
| . 93 | 27 | 28 | Quarter Gilder | . 092 | 2934 | 411 | 1 alf Car | 2.3032 |   <br> 2 35 <br> 36  |
| . 93 | 27 | 29 | Half Frabe. | . 082 | 29.35 | 5 D | Dueat. | 2.2032 | [2 20 |
| . 93 | 27 | 30 | Ten Stivers. | . 182 | 2936 | 6 T | Ten Gilde | 3.98132 | (1) |
| 1.06 | 27 | 31 | Twe Stivers | . 032 | 2937 | 7 Fi | Five Thaler | 3.9032 | 2 29 |
| . 932 | 27 | 32 | Ove Franc. | . 1729 | 938 | 8 | Five Thaler | 3.9032 | 240 |
| . 93 | 27 | 33 | Twe Stivers. | . 032 | 2939 | 9 Fr | Fred d'or. | 3.9032 | $2{ }^{4}$ |
| . 93 | 27 | 34 | Quarter Gilder | . 092 | 2940 | 0 D | Ducat... | 2.2032 | 242 |
| . 93 | 27 | 35 | Six Stivers. | . 0929 | 2941 | 1 Fi | Five Thale | 3.9032 | $2{ }^{4}$ |
| . 932 | 27 | 36 | Six Stivers... | . 0929 | 2942 | 2 D | Ducat... | 2.2032 | 244 |
| 1.06 | 27 | 37 | Quarter Gilder | . 0922 | 2943 |  | Ducat. | 2.2032 | 245 |
| . 933 | 27 | 38 |  |  |  |  | Five Thale | 3.9032 | 246 |
| . 932 | 27 | 39 |  |  |  |  | Five Thaler | 3.9032 | $2{ }^{47}$ |
| . 36 | 27 | 40 | d coins of |  |  |  | Ducat. | 2.2032 | 248 |
| . 18 | 27 | 4 I | SWITZERLAND. |  |  |  | Five 'Thuler | 3.9032 | 249 |
| 1.06 | 27 | 42 | Dueat SWITZERLAND. |  |  |  | Ialf Carelin. | 2.37132 | 250 |
| . 082 | 27 | 43 | Ducat.. | 2.203 | 301 |  | Half Soverain....... ................... | 3.2532 | $2{ }^{2} 1$ |
| . 18 | 27 | 44 | Duca | 2.203 | 302 |  | Half Soverain............................ | 3.2532 | 25 |
| . 36 | 27 | 45 |  |  |  |  | Ducat. | 2.2032 | $2{ }^{53}$ |
| . 25 |  | 46 |  |  |  |  | Ducat. | 2.2032 | 2.54 |
| . 252 | 27 | 48 | NS OF |  |  |  | Ilalf Suveraia | 3.2532 | $2{ }^{2} 5$ |
| . 12 | 27 | 49 | SWITZERLAND. |  |  |  | Half Caroli | 2.3732 | 236 |
| . 102 | 27 | 50 | 'Ten Batz. | . 20 | 30 |  | Ducat. | 2.2032 | 257 |
| . 502 | 27 | 51 | Crows of 4 Franken | 1.003 | 30 | 4 H | Half Soverain | 3.9032 | 2258 |
| . 082 | 27 | 52 | Crowa of Zurich. | 1.003 | 30 | 5 D | Ducat.......... |  | [159 |
| . 25 | 27 | 53 | Two Francs.. | . 503 | 30 | 6. | Five Thaler |  | [120 |
| . 08 | 27 | 54 | Ten Batz. | . 203 | 30 | 7 D | Ducat.. | 2.2032 | (2) |
| . 502 | 27 | 55 | Four Francs | 1.003 | 30 | 8 D | Ducat | 2.2032 | $2{ }^{2} 63$ |
| . 122 |  | 56 | Fonr Frabes. | $1.00 \mid 3$ | 30 |  | Twelve Mark | 1.55132 | $2{ }^{2} 64$ |

GOLD COINS OF
GERMANY.
Five Gilders.
Tea Frames.
Tweaty Four Oents
Tee Francs.
Teu Francs..
Two-and-a-balf Thalera.

## SILTER CONS OF GERMANY.

Conreation Thaler.
Crown of Baden..
Conventioa Tbaler
Forty Kreutzers.
Rix Thaler
Convention Double Thaler
Kronen Tbaler.
Rix Dollar
Rix Dollar.
Saxea Crewa.
Forty Kireutzers.
Forty-eight Sbilliags of Silver..
Old Crown...
Double Thnler
Rix Dollar
Austrian Rix Dollur.
Sixun Crewn..
Wurtembarg Crown
Austrian Rix Dollar
German Piece
German Piece
Donble Thaler.
Forty-eight Shillings of Silver...
Bix Tbaler Consention.
Rix Dollar
Rix Dollar
Rix Dollar
Rix Dollar
Convention Thaler
Kroaen Thaler
Double Thaler..
Crown.
Convention Thaler
Specie Thaler.
Thirty-two Sbillings
Rix Dollar.
Double Thaler
Coarention Tbaler
Double Thaler.
Theler.
Rix Thaler Convention
Rix Dollar
Rix Dellar
Rix Thaler Convention
Kronen Thaler
Rix Dollar,
Rix Dollar.
Kronen Thaler.
Florin.
Germnn Piece.
Convention Thaler
Krones Tbaler.
Wurtemburg Crown
Kronen Thaler
Crown Thaler.
Kronen Thaler
Kronen Tbaler.
Rix Dollar.
Kronea Thaler
Kronen Thaler.
Convention Thaler
Thaler.
Specie Dollar of Bavaria
Rix Dellar
Brahant Crown.
Specie Doliar of Bavaria.
Florin.
Convention Thaler
Half Rix Dollar
Rix Thaler Coaveation
Four Marks.
Thater
Thaler
Specie Thaler
Conrention Thaler
Double Florin
Thaler
Coarentioa Thaler
Florin.

|  |  | 它 | SILEER CONS OF GERMANY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.98 | 32 | 65 | Florin. |
| 1.90 | 32 | 66 | Florin. |
| . 24 | 32 | 67 | Florin. |
| 1.90 | 32 | 68 | Double Gilder. |
| 1.98 | 32 | 69 | Thaler. |
| 1.95 | 32 | 70 | Mark.. |
|  |  |  | Convention Thaler. |
|  |  |  | Rix Tbaler Conventio |
|  |  |  | Florin... |
|  |  |  | Two Marks |
|  |  |  | Convention Thaler |
|  |  |  | Two-nad-a-balf Gilder |

Dollary. Dollars
Centr.

44 151 Third Thaler
4437152 Two Lire..
.4437153 Twenty Kreutzers.
i2 37 154 Half Gilder.
$66 \mid 37155$ Half Florin
3037156 Malf tilder
$9333_{1} 157$ Hzlf Mark.
9337158 Tweaty Freutzera.
4437159 Sixth Thaler.
5137160 Florin
9337 161 Lire
9037162 Thirty-Six Grotes.
4437163 Gulden.
9337164 Half Floria.
7237165 Twenty Kreutzers
.3237166 Thirty Kreutzers.
.4437167 Third Thnler.
.6637168 Gilder
1.32 37169 Half Florin....

4438170 Thirty Kreutzers
3S 111 Third Thaler.
4038172 Thirty Kreutzers.
4738174 II alf Florin.
7238175 Gulden
9338 176 Half Specie Thaler.
4438 17ヶ Thirty Kreutzers..
6638 17S Twenty Kreutzers.
6638 1:9 9 Gilder.
6638180 One Sixth Thaler.
66 . 38181 Twelve Grates.
7038 152 Half Mark
$66{ }^{6} 38183$ Half Florin.
4435184 Twelve Grotes.
t2 38 I85 Twenty Kreutzers.
5038186 Half Thaler.
6638 18i Third Thaler
5038 IS8 Two Lire..
2238189 Twenty Kreutzers
66 38 190 Third Rix Dollar.
6638191 Twenty Kreutzers.
5038 192 Half Mark.
.6638193 Half Groschen
-46!39 194 Half Groschen
6639195 Six Pfennige..
2239196 Three Kreutzers.
4739197 Fire Ceutimes
6539198 One Kireutzer
2239199 Six Pfennige.
3639200 Groschen.:
1239201 Six Pfennige
4539202 One Grote.
0639204 Oee Sixth Thaler

1039208 Twenty Kreutzers
5039307 Six Krcutzers.
1039208 Six Gretes
1039209 Quarter Mark.
4439210 Sixth Piece.
$45: 39211$ Sixth Thaler
1839212 Sixth Piece.
$10 \mid 39213$ Twelve Grotes.
4539 214 Trenty-6we Certimes.
6639215 Six Pfennige.
6639216 One-Sixteenth Specie Dollar..........................................
4039217 Twelve Grotes
36 39.21 S Twelve Grotes...
1239219 One Schilling Courabt
22 39 220 Quarter Lira.
4039221 One Grote..
4439222 Tweaty-fnorth of a Thaler
1039 223 One Sixth Speoie Thaler.
4640224 Quarter Mark
1040225 Sixth Piece.
3940226 Four Mariea Groschen
0640227 Six Fireutzers.
6640228 Four Marien Gruschen
3040 229 Quarter Mark.
1040230 Tro Groschen.
6640231 Six Freutzers.
1540232 Six Fireutzers
2340233 Quarter Lira
2240.234 Sixtb Piece.

2240235 Fire Kreutzers.
3040 236 Two Graschen.
3640 237 Five Kreutzers
1540238 Twenty-five Centiues.
1040 239 One Sixth Thaler.
1040240 Six Gretes..
10,40241 Twelve Grotes.
10,40 242 Two-and-a-half Schillings

2240243
$3240 \quad 24$

| 1540.245 |
| :--- |
| 1840248 |

204024
IS 40248
1240249
1540250
0940251
4440252
1740253
3040254
3641255

| 20 | 41 | 256 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 15 | 41 | 257 |

2241258
2241259
364260

| 22 | 41 | 261 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 22 | 41 | 262 |

2241263 2041264 15 41265 \begin{tabular}{ll|l}
20 \& 41 \& 266 <br>
41 \& 267

 4441265 2041269 1541270 3641271 $\begin{array}{llll}10 & 41 & 272 \\ 10 & 41 & 273\end{array}$ 

10 \& 41 <br>
12 <br>
41 \& 275 <br>
\hline 10
\end{tabular} 2241275 1041276 1541277

33141278
2241279
3241250
1541251

| 30 | 41 | 282 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 15 | 41 | 283 |

1241284
0141285
0141286
0141257
$\begin{array}{lll}11 & 41 & 258 \\ 02 & 41 & 259 \\ 0\end{array}$
$0 \frac{9}{4} 41290$
0141291
0241292

| 01 | 41 | 293 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 01 | 41 | 294 |

1842295
1042296
$10 \mid 42297$
1542298
$03-2299$
$05 \cdot 12300$
0642301
1042302
1042303
1042304
1042305
0842306
0142307
0642308
1242309
1242310
0142311
.0442312
0142313
0242314
$\begin{array}{lll}15 & 42315 \\ .06 \\ 42 & 316\end{array}$
$104231 \%$
10423 ts
103
42319
0S 42320
.0642321
0242322
.0342323
0342324

| 04 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 10 | 42 | 325 |
| 42 |  |  |

0342327
.0242328
0342329
0842330
$\begin{array}{lll}10 & 42 & 331 \\ 05 & 42 & 332\end{array}$
1042333
$03+2334$

## SILVER COINS OF

GERMANY.
One Sixth Tbaler.
Eight Shillings.
Ten Centimes
Two Groscben
Six Grotes.
Half Gilder.
One Tweaty-fourth Thaler.
One Sixth Thaler.
Ten Centimes...
One Sixth Thaler.
Twenty Skillings..
One Sixtb Thaler.
Groschea.

## $\longrightarrow 12: 1 \%$ <br> GOLD COINS OF

DENMARK, NORWAY \& SWEDEN.
Double Ducat.
Double Ducat..
,ouble Chr. d'or.
Ducat.
Ducat..

## $\rightarrow+38+\cdots$

silver coins of
DENMARK, NORWAY \& SWEDEN.
Eight Marks
Rix Dollar
Dollar
Old Ducatoon.
Rix Dullar Specie.
Rix Dollar Specie.
Rix Dullar Specie.
Old Dueatoon...
Rix Dollar Specie.
Specie Dollar.
Eight Marks
Rix Specie Dollar
Rix Specie Dollar
Four Marks.
Specie Dollar
Specie Dullar
Four Marks.
Four Marks.
Four Marks.
Six Marks.
Twenty Skilliags.
Rigsbank Dollar.
Six Marks.
Talf Specie Dollar
Hale Specie Dollar
Oue Fifth Specie Dollar.
One Sixth Dollar.
Forty Shillings..
Sixteen Shillings, (base).
Quarter Specie Dollar.
Ten Skillings, (base)
Twelve Ekillings, (base)
One Sixth Dollar
One Sixth Dollar
One Fifth Specie Dollar...
Ooe Fourth Specie Dollar..
Eight Skillings
Twelve Skillings
Eigbt Skillings.
Ooe Fifteenth Specie Dollar.
Tweaty Skilliags (base).
Sixteen Skillinge.
Two Stillings.
Four Skillinge..
Twelve Skillings.
Twenty-four Skilliogs.
Two Skilliags.
Two Skillings.
Two Skillings.
Six Skillings..
One Eigbtb Specie Dollar.
Tweaty 8killings (base)..
Two Skillings.
gold coins or
RUSSIA AND POLAND.
11alf Imperial
Five Raubles.
Five Roubles.

|  |  |  | SLLTER COINS OF RUSSIA \& POLAND. |  | $$ |  | silver coins of ITALY. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 10 | 42 | 335 | Rouble | 1.07 | 45 | 4 | Five Lir | . 93 |  | 56 |
| . 03 | 42 | 336 | Rouble. | . 73 | 45 |  | Ten Livres of Tuscauy. | 1.50 |  | 57 |
| . 05 | 42 | 337 | Rouble | . 70 | 45 | 6 | Ten Soldi... | . 08 |  | 58 |
| . 03 | 42 | 338 | Rouble | . 73 | ${ }^{45}$ | 7 | Fifty Centime | . 08 |  | 59 |
| . 03 | 42 | 339 | Rouble | . 73 | 45 | 8 | Roman Testoo | . 28 |  | 60 |
| . 05 | 42 | $3 \pm 0$ | Five Zt | . 53 | 45 | 9 | Ten Grani.. | . 07 |  | 61 |
| . 18 | 42 | 341 | Florin | . 44 | 45 | 10 | Seven Soldi | . 06 |  | 62 |
| . 02 | 42 | 342 | Half R | . 36 | 45 | 11 | Sardiaian Scuid | 1.25 |  | 6.3 |
| . 10 | 42 | 343 | Five Zl Rouble | . 73 | 45 | 12 | Sicilian Scudo | . 93 |  | 64 |
| . 103 | 42 | 344 | Rouble...... | . 73 | 45 | 13 | Scudo. | . 93 |  | 65 |
| . 10 | 42 | 345 | Thirty Kope <br> Inalf Roubl | . 20 | 45 | 14 15 | Five Livres | . 93 |  | 66 |
| $.05$ | 42 | 346 347 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Talf Rouble } \\ & \text { Two Zlot.... } \end{aligned}$ | . 18 | 45 | 15 | Crown of Bol Scudo......... | . 97 |  | 67 68 |
| . 02 | 42 | 348 | Half Roubl | . 35 | 45 | 17 | Ten Pauls of | . 97 |  | 64 |
|  |  |  | Half Roul | . 36 | 45 | 18 | Scudo.. | . 93 |  | 70 |
|  |  |  | Five Zlo | . 53 | 45 | 19 | Roman Scu | . 97 |  | 71 |
|  |  |  | Rouble. | . 73 | 45 |  | Ilalf Testo |  |  | 72 |
|  |  |  | Five Zlo | . 53 | 45 |  | Two Lire. |  |  | 73 |
|  |  |  | Five Zlot | . 53 | 45 |  | Fifth of a Scudo of Lu |  |  | 74 |
|  |  |  | Ten Kopek | . 06 | 45 | 23 | Two Lire...... | . 36 |  | 75 |
| 4.40 | 43 | , | One Zlot.. | . 10 | 45 | 24 | Half Testoo |  |  | 76 |
| 4.40 | 43 | 2 | Twenty Five Kiopeks | . 18 | 45 | 25 | Sicilian Scu | . 93 |  | 77 |
| 7.50 | 43 | 3 | Twenty Five Kopeks | . 18 | 45 | 26 | Five Frade | . 93 |  | 78 |
| 2.20 | 43 | 4 | Tweaty Kopeks. | . 14 | 45 | 27 | Neapolitan Scudo | . 86 |  | 79 |
| 2.20 | 43 | 5 | One Zlot. | . 09 | 45 | 28 | Five Livres. | . 93 |  | 8 |
|  |  |  | Ten Kopeks $\cdot . .$. ........................ | . 05 | 45 | 29 | Scudo. | . 9.9 |  | 81 |
|  |  |  | Five Kopeks | . 03 | 45 | 30 | Sicilian Scu | . 93 |  | 82 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Neapolitan Silv | . 74 |  | 83 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Fifty Grani. | . 37 |  | 84 |
|  |  |  | Ns of |  |  |  | Scuda... | . 93 |  | 85 |
| 1.10 | 43 | 6 | ITALY. |  |  |  | Two Lir | . 36 |  | 86 |
| 1.00 | 43 | 7 | Eighty Liv |  |  | 1 | Roman Te | . 48 |  | 87 |
| 1.00 | 43 | 8 | Ninety Six Liv | 15.00 | 46 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | Five Lire. | . 93 |  | 89 |
| . 93 | 43 | 9 | Tea Scudi. | $\left[\begin{array}{l} 15.00 \\ 10.00 \end{array}\right.$ | 46 | 3 | Two Lire. | . 35 |  | 90 |
| 1.00 | 43 | 10 | Ninety Six Livr | 15.00 | 46 | 4 | One Paul. | . 09 |  | 91 |
| 1.00 | 48 | 11 | One IIundred Liv | 19.15 | 46 | 5 | Five Soldi. | . 04 |  | 92 |
| 1.00 | 43 | 12 | Twenty Livres. | 3.83 | 46 |  | Quarter Tes | . 07 |  | 93 |
| . 93 | 43 | 13 | Twenty Livres | 3.83 | 46 | 7 | Seven Soldi | . 06 |  | 94 |
| 1.00 | 43 | 14 | Forty Lirres | 7.66 | 46 | \% | Floria. | . 20 |  | 95 |
| 1.00 | 43 | 15 | Two Droppi | 6.25 | 40 | 9 | Two Livre | . 36 |  | 96 |
| 1.10 1.00 | 43 | 16 | Forty Livres | 766 | 46 | 10 | One Livre. | . 17 |  | 97 |
| 1.00 | 43 | 18 | Two Droppia | 6.25 | 46 | 11 | Five Pauls | . 45 |  | 98 |
| . 50 | 43 | 19 | Tweaty Livre | 3.83 | 46 | 12 | Scudo. | . 93 |  | 98 |
| 1.00 | 48 | 20 | Tweoty Livres... | 3.83 | 16 | 13 | Lira | $.18$ | 49 | 100 |
| 1.00 | 43 | 21 | Forty Livres | 1.90 | 46 | 15 | Two Pauls | . 18 |  | 102 |
| . 50 | 44 | 22 | Ninety Six Livres | 15.00 | 46 | 16 | Two Carlin | . 15 |  | 103 |
| . 66 | 44 | 23 | Forty Livres........ | 7.66 | 46 | 17 | Twenty Grat | . 15 | 49 | 104 |
| . 50 | 44 | 24 | Twenty Livre | 3.83 | 46 | 18 | Two Carliu | . 15 | 49 | 105 |
| . 75 | 44 | 25 | Tiventy Lirres. | 3.83 | 4 | 15 | Two Pauls. | . 18 |  | 106 |
| . 10 | 44 | 26 | -ixiow |  |  |  | Two Lire. | . 36 | 50 | 107 |
| .45 | 44 | 27 |  |  |  |  | Roman Testo | . 28 | 50 | 108 |
| . 75 | 44 | 28 | OF |  |  |  | Sicilian Lire. | . 17 | 50 | 109 |
| . 45 | 44 | 29 | ITALY. |  |  |  | Twenty Grao | . 15 | 50 | 110 |
| . 25 | 44 | 30 | Five Lire. | . 93 | 46 | 19 |  |  |  |  |
| . 16 |  | 32 | Two Lire. | . 36 | 46 | 20 |  |  |  |  |
| . 62 |  | 33 | Fire Liro | . 93 | 46 | 21 | Gold coins of |  |  |  |
| . 10 | 44 | 34 | Fifty Grani | . 37 | 46 | 22 | SPAIN. |  |  |  |
| . 24 | 44 | 35 | Five Fraces | . 93 | 46 | 23 | Doubloon. |  |  |  |
| . 09 | 44 | 36 | Malf Scud | . 45 | 46 | 24 | Half Doublooa. | 15.50 7.75 | 50 | 2 |
| . 07 | 44 | 37 | Five Lire of | . 93 | 46 | 26 | Quarter Doubloon. | 4.00 | 50 | 3 |
| . 16 | 44 | 38 | IInlf Scudo. | .30 | 47 | 27 | Quarter Doubloon. | 4.00 | 50 | 4 |
| . $15 \frac{1}{2}$ | 44 | 49 | Half Scudo. | . 47 | 47 | 28 | One Sisteenth Doubloon | 1.00 | 50 | 5 |
| . 204 |  | 41 | Vedetian Sou | . 97 | 47 | 29 | One Sixteenth Doubloon. | 1.00 | 50 | 6 |
| . 03 | 41 | 42 | Half Scudo | . 47 | 47 | 30 | Ooe Eighth Doubloon... | 200 | 50 | 7 |
| . 07 | 44 | 43 | Half Scudo | . 47 | 47 | 31 | One Eighth Doubloon... | 2.00 | 50 | 8 |
| . 03 | 4.1 | 44 | Sardinian Soudo. | 1.25 | 47 | 32 |  |  |  |  |
| . 06 | 44. | 45 | Ten Pauls of Tusc | . 97 | 47 | 33 |  |  |  |  |
| . 05 | 44 | 46 | Scudo....... | . 93 | 47 | 34. | Sllver coins of |  |  |  |
| . 08 | 44 | 47 | Ten Livres of Tuscad | 1.50 | 47 | 35 <br> 36 | SPAIN. |  |  |  |
| . 01 | 44 | 48 | Five Lire of | $\begin{aligned} & .97 \\ & .93 \end{aligned}$ |  | 37 | Dollar. |  | 50 |  |
| . 02 | 4 | 49 | Scudo.. | . 93 | 47 | 38 | Five Pesetas. | . 95 | 50 | $\stackrel{9}{10}$ |
| . 05 | 4 | 50 | Five Francs. | . 93 | 47 |  |  |  |  |  |
| . 10 | 44 | 51 | Five Lire of Lombardy | . 93 | 47 | 40 | Five Pesetas....... | 1.00 |  | 11 12 |
| .01 | 44 <br> 44 <br> 4 | 52 | Five Lire of Lombardy Romat Testoon....... | . 93 | 47 | 41 | Old Pillar Dollar... Double Pistareen | 1.00 .37 |  | 12 13 |
| . 01 | 44 44 | 53 | Crown of Bologna | . 98 | 47 | 42 | Double Pistareen. | . 37 |  | 13 14 |
| . 01 | 44 44 4 4 | 54 54 | Two Livres........ | . 36 | 47 | 43 | Dollar of 20 Reals.. | 1.00 | 50 | 14 |
| .10 | 44 | 56 | Five Francs | . 93 | 47 | 44 | Half Dollar. | . 47 | 50 | 16 |
| .05 | 44 | 57 | Five Soldi. | . 04 | 47 | 45 | Pillar Quarter Dollar | . 23 | 50 | 17 |
| . 01 | 44 44 | 58 | Oae Franc. | . 17 | 47 | 46 | Dollar. | 1.00 | 50 | 18 |
|  |  |  | Tweaty Gran | . 15 | 47 | 47 | Dollar | 1.00 | 50 | 19 |
|  |  |  | Roman Scud | . 97 |  | 48 | Dollar | 1.00 | 50 | 20 |
|  |  |  | Two Carlin | . 15 | 47 | 49 | Dollar | 1.00 | 50 | 21 |
|  |  |  | Twenty Gra | . 15 |  | 50 | Dollar | 1.00 | 51 | 22 |
|  |  |  | Teo Soldi. | . 08 |  | 51 | Pistar | . 14 |  | 23 |
|  |  |  | Scudo... | . 93 | 48 | 52 | Rix Dollar | . 93 | 51 | 24 |
| 3.90 | 45 |  | Roman Testou | . 28 | 48 | 53 | Quarter Dollar | . 20 |  | 25 |
| 3.90 |  |  | Five Pauls. | . 45 | 48 | 54 | Five Pesetas... | . 95 |  | 26 |
|  |  |  | Roman Testi |  |  |  | Medio.. |  |  | 7 |



## IMLAY \& BICKNELL'S COINS OF THE WORLD. CONTAINING <br> PERFECT FAC-SIMILES

OF THE VARIOUS

## Gold, Silver and other Coins throughout the World,

 WITH THE PRESENT
## MARKET VALUE OF EACH COIN UNDER IT.

to Which is added a model index, announcing at a single glance, not only the name, PRICE, AND PAGE OF ANY COIN SEARCHED FOR, BU'T THE EXACT SPOT
(By Number.)
WHERE IT MAY BE FOUND.

GOLD COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.


Old $\frac{1}{2}$ Eagle, $\$ 5.25$.


Old $\stackrel{1}{2}$ Eagle, $\$ 5.25$.


0 a 1 Eagle, $\$ 2.62$.


Old $\frac{1}{\text { E Eagle, }} \$ 2.62$.


Dollar, \$1.


Old $\frac{1}{2}$ Eagle, $\$ 5.25$


Eagle, $\$ 10$.


Dollar, \$1.


Half Eagle, $\$ 5$.


Quarter Eagle, $\$ 2.50$.


Double Eagle, $\$ 20$.


Old $\frac{1}{2}$ Eagle, $\$ 5.25$.


Double Eagle, $\$ 20$.


Three Dollars, $\$ 3$.


## PRIVATE GOLD COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.



SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

$\frac{1}{6}$ Dollar, 25 cts.

$\ddagger$ Dollar, 25 cts.


1 Dollar. 25 cta


+ Dolhar. 25 cts.



SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.


Dimo, 10 cents.

Dime, 10 cents.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Dime, 5 cents.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Dime, 5 cents.


$\frac{1}{2}$ Dime, 5 c.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Dime, 5 c.

3 ceuts.

3 cents.

The three cent Coins represented above on the left were, down to June 1853 of 750 thousands fineness; those on the right, represent the subsequent omissions, and are of 900 thousands fineness.

## GOLD COINS OF MEXICO.



1 Doubloon, 3.75.


Doubloon, 15.45.


Doubloon, 15.45.

SILVER COINS OF MEXICO.


## GOLD COINS OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.



* Doubloon, $\$ 15.50$.


Doublion, \$15.50.


Doubloon, $\$ 1550$.


Doubloon, \$15.50.


Doubloon, $\$ 15.50$.


Doubloon, \$15.50.


Doubloon, $\$ 15.50$

[^8]GOLD COINS OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA-Continued.


1-16 Doubloon, 90 c.
1-16 Doubloon, 90 c .
SILVER COINS OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.


SILVER COINS OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA-Continued.



Eight Reals, (base,) 65 cta.


Eight Reals, \$1.00.


Eight Reals。 $\$ 1.00$.


Eight Keals, \$1.00.


Eight kenls. $\$ 1.00$.


Firht Reals, \$1.00.


Eight Reals, 1.00.


SILVER COINS OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA-Continued.



4 Rouls, (base) 35 cents.


2 Reals, 20 ceuts.


4 Reala, (base) 35 cents.


2 Keuls, 20 cents.



2 Reals, 18 cent...

$2 \mathrm{Kinl}, 20$ conts.


2 Keuls, 20 cents.


2 Iteuls, 20 cents.


2 Realn, 20 conts.


2 Realy. $2{ }^{11}$


2 Reals, 20 cts.


3 Reals, 20 cts.


SILVER COINS OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA-Continued


2 Reals, 20 cents.




Real, 12 cents.


Real, 12 cents.

$\$$ Real, 6 cents.


4 Real, 6 cents.



Real, 12 cents.
2 Reals, 16 cents.


Real (base) 8 cents.

GOLD COINS OF BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL-Continued.


SILVER COINS OF BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL.



201 Reis, 16 cents


200 Reis, 25 cents


150 Reis, 15 cents.

-


Ualf Cromu, 50 c.


40 Reis, 6 r.


2000 Reis, $\$ 1$.


200 Reis, 25 cents.

40 Reis, 60.


80 Reis. 12 cents.

## GOLD COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.




Sovereign, \$4.83.


Guinea, $\$ 510$.


Sovereign, $\$ 4.83$.


Suvereign, \$4.s3.


Guinea, $\$ 250$.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Guinea, $\$ 2.50$.


## SILVER COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.



William III. Crown, \$1.10.

Bank of Ireland 6s. Token, $\$ 1.00$.


Victoria Crown, $\$ 1.15$.




Sispenny of Quean Elizabeth, 11 ets

## SILVER COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES-Continued.



William and Mary $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown, 35 cents.


Queen Anne $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown, 55 cts .


William and Mary $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown, 55 cts .




George IV. $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown, 56 c.


1 Crown, 56 c.


Victuria $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown, 56 c.


Charles II. $\frac{1}{2}$ C'rown, 55 c.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Crown, 56 c.


Queen Anne $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown, 55 c.


Irish Thirty penny Tuken, 44 c . Victoria Florin, 47 e.


11 cents.




S'illing, 23 c .


Sixpence, 11 cents.


Sixpence, 11 cents.

## SILVER COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES-Continued.



## SILVER COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.-Continued.



Oxford 20 Silling Piece, \$4.'19.

rown of Elizabeth, $\$ 1.35$.


Oxford Crown. \$1.35.


James I. Shilling, 26 c .


James I. Shilling, if crs.


Janes I. $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown, 67 cts.


Ihilip and Mary Sbil., 29 cts.


Oxford Shilling, 26 c

O. ford Shilling, 26 cts .


Jsmes I. 1 Cruwn 67 cts.


Siege Piece of Newark, 24 o.


Oxford 20 Shilling Piece, $\$ 4.99$.


Crown of Elizabeth, $\$ 1.35$.


Oxfurd Crowa, \$1.3.


Philip and Mary shil, 26 c. Siege Piece of Pontefract, 23 c. Philip and Mary Shil., 29 c. Siege Pioce of Pontefract, 23 c. Philip nod Mary Slill, 26 c.


SILVER COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES-Continued.

$4 \mathrm{~d}, 7 \mathrm{c}$.


10 cent piece, $9 \frac{1}{2}$ c.

5 cent piece, $4 \frac{8}{8} 0$.

$2 \mathrm{~d} ., 3 \mathrm{c}$.

## GOLD COINS OF FRANCE.



40 Francs, $\$ 7.66$.


Lonis d'or, $\$ 4.50$.


Double Louis d'or, $\$ 9.00$.


20 Francs, $\$ 3.83$.



Ton Francs, \$1.90.


Ten France, $\$ 1.90$.


Five France, 93 cents.


6 Francs, \$1.12.

## SILVER COINS OF FRANCE.



Five Francs. 93 c.



Five Francs, 93 c.


Five Francs, 93 c.


SILVER COINS OF FRANCE-Continued.


Five Francs, 930.


Five Francs, 93 c.


Five Franes, 930.


Five Francs, 93 c.


Five Francs, 93 c.


Six Livrce, \$1.06.


Five Francs, 93 c.


Five Francs, 93 c.


Five France, 93 c.


Six Francs, $\$ 1.06$.


Five Francs, 93 c.


Five Francs, 93 c.


2 Francs, 36 o.


1 Frauc, 18 c.


Six Francs, \$1.06.


1 Franc, 8 c


1 Franc, 18 c.

2 Francs, 36 c.


Th rev Sols, 25 c .

$\frac{1}{2}$ Franc. 8 e.


SILVER COINS OF FRANCE.-Continued.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Franc, Se c. $\quad 1-16$ Crawn, 6 c.


1 Franc, 18 c. Thirty Sols, 25 c.


15 Sols, 12 c.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Frade, 8 c.


GOLD COINS OF NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM.


SILVER COINS OF NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.


SILVER COINS OF NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND-Continued.


## GOLD COINS OF SWITZERLAND.



SILVER COINS OF SWITZERLAND.


10 Batz, 20 c.


Crown of 4 Frauken, $\$ 1$.


Cruwn of Zarich, $\$ 1$.


2 Fraocs, 00 c .

$10 \mathrm{Batz}, 20$ e.


4 Francs, $\$ 1$.


4 Francs, \$1.

$\ddagger$ Florin, 10 o.



Crown of Zarich, \$1


Crown of Geneva, $\$ 1$.


5 Batz, 9 ets.


21 Batzen, 4 c.


5 Buz. 9 с.


4 Flomin. 20


Florin. $40 \quad n$


5 Patzen. 9 c.

## SILVER COINS OF SWITZERLAND.-Continued.



GOLD COINS OF GERMANY.


## GOLD COINS OF GERMANY-Continued.



Fise Tbaler, $\$ 3.90$.


Five Thaler, $\$ 3.90$.


Double Ducat, \$4.40.


Five Thaler, $\$ 3.90$.


Ten Thuler, $\$ 7.80$.



I ueat, 2.20.


Ten Gilders, 3.98


Kive Thaler, 3.90.


Five Thaler, 3.90.


Fred d'or, 3.90.


Ducat, 2.20.


Five Thaler, 3.90.


Ducat, 2.20 .


Ducat, 2.20.


Five Thaler, 3.90.


$\frac{1}{2}$ Carolin, 2.37.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Soveruin, 3.25.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Soverain, 3.25 .


Ducat. 2.20


$\frac{1}{2}$ Soverain, 3.25 .

$\frac{1}{2}$ Carolin, 2.37.


Ducat, 2.20.


Five Thaler, 3.90 .


1 Soverain, 3.25 .


Ducat, 2.20.


Five Thaler, 3.90.


Ducat, 2.20.


Dueat, 2.20.


24 eents.
10 Francs, 1.90.
Five Gilders, 1.98.
$2 \ddagger$ Thalers, 1.95.

SILVER COINS OF GERMANY.


Conventinn Thaler, 93 ets.


Crown of Baden, 1.02.


Convention Tbaler, 93 cts.


Furty Krcutzers, 30 cts


Rix Thuler, 93 ets.


Austrian Rix Dollar, 93 cts


Rix Dollar, 93 c.


48 Sohillings of Silver, 1.00.


Convention Double Thalcr. 132.


Kronen Tha...r, 1.02.


Rix Dollar, 93 cts.


Sixon Crown 1.02
noinhle Thaler, 1.3n.


SILVER COINS OF GERMANY.-Continued.


Anstrian Rix Dollar, 93 e.


80 cts.



Rix Dollar, 95 c .


Louble Thaler, \$1.32.


48 Schillings of Silver, $\$ 1$.


Rix Vullar, 93 o.


Rix Thaler Convention, 93 c.


Kix Dollar, 93 c.


## SILV FR C IINS OF GERMANY.-Continued.



Double Thn'er $\$ .32$.


Rix Dollar, yj cts.


Rix Dollar, 93 cents.


Convention Thaler, 93 c.


Thaler. 66 c .


Rix Thaler Conrention. 92 ets.


Rix Thaler Couvention, 9: c.


Rix Dollar, 93 c.


Kronen Thaler, \$1.02.


Florin, 44 e.


Rix Dollar, 93 cts.


Crown Thaler, \$1.02.


Kronen Thaler, \$1.02.

SILVER COINS OF GERMANY.-Continued.


Kronen Thaler, \$1.02.


Kronen Thaler, $\$ 1.02$.


Convention Thaler, 93 c .


Thnler, 66 cts.


Specie Dollar of Bavaria, 93 c.


Cunvention Thaler, 93 c.


Double Florin. 80 c.


Thaler, 06 ets.


Convention 'haler, 93 c .

SILVER COINS OF GERMANY.-Continued.


Duuble Guilder, 72 cents.


Rix Thaler Convention, 930.


Thaler 66 c .


Florin, 44 cts.
Thaler, 66 c .


SILVER COINS OF GERMANY.-Continued.


SILVER COINS OF GERMANY.-Continued.



Thaler, 65 cts.

$\ddagger$ Thaler, 22 c.


Florin, 36 c.


Marien Groschin, 12 c.


Florin. 45 rent:



1 Mark, 6 c.


1 Species Thaler, 41 c.

$\ddagger$ Flurin, 10 ct:。

$\frac{1}{2}$ Crown, 50 cents.


6th Thaler, 10 c.


Florin 44 cts.


24 Mar. Groschen, 45 cts.


Half Gilder 18 c .


12 Grotes, 10 c.


Florin, 45 c.


Thater. $66{ }^{\circ} \cdot$


Thaler, 66 c .


Florin, 40 e.


SILVER COINS OF GERMANY.-Continued.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Species Thaler, 46 cts.


6 th Thaler, 10 cts .


60 Kreutzers, 39 cts.


Thaler, 66 cts.


- Mark. 30 c.


6 th Thaler, 10 c.


Thaler, 66 c.


6th Convention Thaler, 15 c.


Crown, 23 c.


Half Florin, 22 c.


Thaler, 22 c.


36 Grote, 30 c .


Gilder, 36 c .


20 Kreutzers, 15 c.


6th Thaler, 10 c .


6th Thaler 10 c .


6th Piece, 10 c.

$\frac{1}{3}$ Thaler, 22 c .


Half Florin, 20 c.


Florin, 44 c.


Lire, 17 cts.
36 Grote, 30 c.

SILVER COINS OF GERMANY.-Continued.


1 Gulden, 36 c .


Gilder, 36 c .


20 Kreutzer8, 15 c.


Malf Flurid, 20 c.


Half Florin, 22 c.


Half Flurin, 20 e.


Gilder, 36 c .


12 Grotes, 10 c .


20 K eutzers, 15 c .


20 Kireutzers, 15 c.


30 Kreutzers, 22 c.


Half Specics Thaler, 44 c.

$\frac{1}{3}$ Thaler, 22 c .

2 Lire, 32


20 Kreutzers, 15 c .


Half Florin, 22 c.



1 c . $\frac{1}{2}$ Greschen, 1 c .



6th Thaler. 10 c

20 Kireutzers, 15 c.


20 Kreutzars, 1


SILVER COINS OF GERMANY.-Continued.



6th Thater, 10 c .


6th Thaler, 1 e


20 Krentzers. 15 c .




12 Grotes, 12 c.

$1 \because$

$\div$ Lira, 4 e.


1 Grote, 1 c.


6th Piece, 10 c. 4 Marien Groschen, 10 c. 6 Kreutzers, 3 c. 4 Marien Groschen, 8 c. $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ Mark, 6 c.


6th Specie Thaler, 15 c


Mark, 6 e.


6 Kroutsers, 3 cto.

$\ddagger$ Lira, 4 c .


5 K reutzers, 3 c.


## GOLD COINS OF DENMARK, NORWAY AND SWEDEN.



Doublo Ducat, \$4.40.


Double Chr. d'or, \$7.80.


Ducat, \$2.20.


Ducat, \$2.20.

SILVER COINS OF DENMARK, NORWAY AND SWEDEN.


Eight Marks, \$1.10.


Rix Dollar, $\$ 1$.


Dollar, \$1.


Rix Dollar Specie, \$1.


Old Ducatoon, 93 cts.


Rix Dollar Specie, \$1.


Kix Dollar, Specie, \$1.


Ohì Ducatoon, 93 cts.


Rix Dollar Specie, $\$ 1$.


Specie Dullar, 81.


Eight Marks, \$1.10.



Rix Dollar Specie, $\$ 1$.


Specie Dollar, \$1.


Spocio Dollar, \$1.

SILVER COINS OF DENMARK, NORW AY AND SWEDEN--Continued.



20 skillings, 10 cts .

Fifth Specie Dollar, 20 ets.


16 cts .


12 Skillings, 7 cts .


75 cts.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Specie Dollar, 45 .

$\frac{1}{2}$ Specic Dullar, 45 cts .

10 Skillings, 9 cts.



Spe. Dol., 24 c. $\quad 8$ Skill., 3 c.


12 Skill., 7 c


S Skill., 3 c. 1-15th Specie Dollar, of c.


20 Skill. Col., 5 c.


16 Schill., 8 c.


1 cent.

© Skitlings, 3 ets.


$\frac{1}{8}$ Specie Dollar, 10 cte.


20 Skillings, 5 cts.



1 cent.

## GOLD COINS OF RUSSIA AND POLAND.




Five Roubles, $\$ 3.90$.


Five Roubles, $\$ 3.90$.

## SILVER COINS OF RUSSIA AND POLAND.



Rouble and a half, 81.07


Rouble, 73 ots.


Ruuble, 70 ets.


Rouble, 73 cts.


## GOLD COINS OF ITALY.



80 Livres, \$15.32.


96 Livres, $\$ 15$.


10 Scudi, $\$ 10$.


96 Livres, $\$ 15$.


100 Lirres, \$19.15.


20 Lirres, $\$ 3.83$.


40 Livres, $\$ 7.66$.


2 Druppia, 86.25.


40 Livres, $\$ 7.66$


2 Dreppia, $\$ 6.25$.



10 Livres, $\$ 1.90$.


40 Livres, \$7,66.


96 Livres, \$15.


40 Livres, $\$ 7.66$.


20 Livres, $\$ 3.83$.

SILVER COINS OF ITALY


Five Lire, 93 ets.


Five Francs, 93 cts.


Tno Livies, 36 ets.



Five Livres, 98 cts.


Five Lire. 93 cents.


SILVER COINS OF ITALY-Continued.



Sardinian Scudo, $\$ 1.25$.


Ten Pauls of Tusoany, 97 ots.


Scudo, 93 cls .


Ten Livres of Tuscany, $\$ 1.50$.


Roman Crown, 97 cts.


Five Lire of Lombardy, 93 ots.


Scudo, 93 cts.



Five Lire of Lombardy, 93 ets. Roman Testuon, 28 ets.


Crown of Bologna, 97 ets.


2 Livres, 360.


Five Franca, 93 c.


SILVER COINS OF ITALY-Continued.


Scudo, 93 c.


Roman Testoon, 28 e.


Five Pauls, 45 e.


Roman Testoon, 28 r.


Five Lire, 93 c.


Ten Livres of Tuscany, $\$ 1.50$.


50 Centimes, 8 c.


Koman Testoon, 28 ct.


6 cents.


Sardinian Scudo, \$1.25.


Sicilian Šcudo, 93 cts.


Scudo, 93 els.

Ten Pauls of Tuscany, 97 ct:



Five Livres, 93 ets.


Crown of Bologan, 97 ct.


Scudo, 93 ete.


Soudo, 93 cts


Roman Scudo, 37 :ts.


Hulf Testoon, 14 c .


Two lire, 36 c


5 th of a cudo of Luca, 18 c .


Two Lires, 36 c .

SILVER COINS OF ITALY-Continued.



Scudo, 93 c.


Sicilian Soudo, 93 c.


Neapolitan Silvor Ducat, 740.


Fifty Grani, 37 c.


Scudo, 93 c.


Two Lire, 36 c.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Scudo, 47 c .


Ruman Testeon, 28 。




Livre, 17 c .


Paul, 90.


5 Soldi, 4 c.


Five Pauls, 45 c .

$\ddagger$ Testoon, 7 c .


Two Livrer, 36 c.


5 th of a Scudo of Luca, 18 e .


SILVER COINS OF ITALY-Continued.


Two Lire, 36 c .


Roman Testoon, 28 c.


Sicilian Lire, 17 o.


GOLD COINS OF SPAIN.


Doubloon, \$1550.


1 Doubloon, \$7.75.

$t$ Doubloon, \$4.


1-16 Doub., \$1.


1 Doubloon, \$2.

## SILVER COINS OF SPAIN.



Dollar, \$1.


Double Pistareen, 37 ets.


1 Dolhar, 50 cts.


Five Pesetas, 95 ets.


Old Pillar Lollar, $\$ 1$.


Dollar of 20 Reals, $\$ 1$.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar, 47 cts.


Pillar $\ddagger$ Dollar, 23 cts.


Dollar, \$1.

SILVER COINS OF SPAIN-Continued.



Half Dollar, 47 c .


Half Dollar, 47 c.


Double Pistareen, 36 cts.


Resellado of Teu Reals 50 c.


Half Dollar, 50 c.


$\frac{1}{2}$ Deliar, 20 c.


Pistareen, 14 c .

$\frac{1}{4}$ Dollar, 20 cents.

$\ddagger$ Dollar, 20 c.



Pistareen, 140.

SILVER COINS OF SPAIN-Continued.


2 Reals, 9 c.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Madio, 5 .


Pistareen, 16 c.


1-16th Dollar, 5 s.


1 Medio, 5 c.

$\ddagger$ Pistareen, 40.

SILVER AND COPPER COINS OF TURKEY.


20 Piastres, 90 cts


Altmichlik, 5 e.



Piastre, 5 c.


Chersh, (Copper,) 10 ets.




20 Piastres, 90 ets.

## GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF GREECE.



20 Drachme, (Gold) $\$ 3.10$.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Drachme, 8 c

## SULVER COINS OF HAYTI.



12 cent piece.
The genuine pieces of Hoyti ore of low silver, and a large number of those in cirsulation are counterfeit; oonsequently no ralue is attached to then, exeept as curiosities by antiquerians.

## THE JEWISH SHEKEL.

(Originals kindly furnished by IIon. J. Ross Seowden, Director of tho Mint)


Although the Shekel (a Hebrew word signifying to veigh) was an ancient measure of gold and silver currency among the Jews, there docs not appear to have beeo a Coin of that name, until permission was giveo to Sinun Maceabous tu coin money by Antiochus Sidetes in the year b. c. 138. (See 1 Mitccabees, chap. xv.) The permissioe was soon revoked; hut a few of these pieces have survived to our day, and above is the engraved copy of one in the cabiet of the U. S. Mint, procured at a high price some years since, through the agency of a gentleman consected with the Atericnu Legation at Constantinople, an eminent connoissear of antiques. Simon dil not chonse to pot his own effigy on the euin aor that of the Syrimn monareh. On one side is the budding rod of Aaron, with the legend "Jerusalem the lloly;" on the other r cup of incense or pot of amana, and "Shekel of Isracl." The legends are in the Samaritan character, Ilebrew being then obsulete in Juden. The value is abont 56 cents; or, at the present high rate of silver, near 59 cents. In currency it agreel with the silver stater or tetrediachm, (or piece of four drachms,) then aod afterwards abundantly coined by the Greek and Greoo-Syrian dynastics. The Syrian stater was the "piece of moncy" mentioned in the New 'restament, Matt. xpii. 27. The term Shekel bad then passed out of use.

There is in existence a shekel with Helrew legends, to the same purpurt as the foregoing. It is well known to be an itoposture; a pretty old one, however, having been made two or three cestaries ago ; it is therefure, quite a cnriosity, and a copy of it is also given below. The same piece is to be seea in the Mint Cabinct.


Hebrew Shekel, not authentie.


## THE WIDOW'S MITE.

The "Widow's Mite" in the Mint collection attracts so much nttention, that we herewith giver copy of it. It is a bronze composition, and the suallest of adcient coins, weighing only ten grains. It was
fombll near the sito of the ancient temple of Jernsalem, and there aro sulid reasons fur affirmiog that it was a lepton, (translated 'mite,") dating as far buck as the Christian era.

## MISCELLANEOUS COPPER COINS.



1 Penny Baak Token, Canada.


1 Penny Token, Nova Scotia.


I Penny Bank Token, Canada.


1 Penny Token Nova Scotia.


1 cent.


5 Centimes.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Penoy Bank Token, Canada


1 cent.


1 cent.



5 Centimes.

$\frac{1}{2}$ eent.


1 cent.


1 cent.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
-


1 cent.

## COINS OF JAPAN.

The Puhlishers have oceasion again to express their ehcerful thanke to the Hon J. Ross Snowden, Director of the Mint and its hranches for the following interesting paper on the subject of the Joneys and Coins of Japan; as also for the use of the original coins, as minted by the Jupanese government, and from which the annexed necurately executed plates were taken by the distinguished Artist and Engraver, E. Rugers, bsq. This maper is valuable for the information it affords to the man of business, and the publie generally a and the fac-similes of the Coins we prosent still mure sn, for the reason that they cunstitute the only collection in this form to which the American penple have access. The Pennaylanim, of
 "terpuining Americans may find a wry to enlighten those curious people-the Japanese-if their purts ean be opencd $i$. our ships."

## Assay Office, U. S. Mint, Fel. 5, 1859.

Hon. J. R. Snowden, Director of the Mint, \&c.
Dear Sir:-There are few matters of greater curiosity, in regard to the people of Japan, than their system of moneys; and at the present moment, when publie attention is much drawn in that direction, some details would, we presume, be timely and acceptable.

The serics of Japanese coin consists of three sizes of gold, two of silver, and three of an alloy of inferior metals. In their shape, composition, and relation to cach other, they present some striking featmes, which set them apart from every other system of coinage in the world.

The prineipal gold coin, known as the cobang or cobank, is of an oval shape, about two and a half inches long, and half as wide. Is is very thin, soft, and casily bent, having no clasticity; its appearance is that of fine gold, and its surface is marked by sundry figures not well understood as yet, although it is said that the flowery ormaments are "the arms of the Spiritual Emperor," and that a certain central eypher is the special imprint of the "Inspector General of money." The weight, two specimens agrecing, is 362 thonsandths of an ounce, or ncarly 174 grains. Next is a gold piece of one-fourth that weight, and intended as a quarter of the preceding, called the "gold itzebu;" but its form is entirely different. It is fonr-sided, rectangular, and very thick; three-fomths of an inch long, and half that in width. The smallest geld coin is the half itzebu, of proportional size. We have then the silver itzebu, and its quarter of the same domino shape; the larger picce weighing 280 thousandths of an ounce, or $134 \frac{1}{2}$ grains. Passing to the third division, there is the "handred p'scmny," a casting of red brass, oval and thick, measuring two inches long, and a little more than half as wide, with a hole in the center. Finally there are pieces of four, and one p'senny circular, with holes in the center, and scarcely to be distinguished from the well known Chinesc cash.

The composition of these coins, a subject falling within our partieular province, has been to some extent examined. The cobang and itzebu, as was observed, have the appearance of fine gold; and it is said, are regarded at home as being of ligh quality. But it is only necessary to scratch away the surface, to discover that the Japanese understand the process of pickling, well known to workers in jewelry, whether in America or Asia, or even in the center of Africa. Trusting to the somewhat permanent effects of "hard biting," they have not even added copper to mitigate the whitening effeet of silver alloy; the mixture being gold and silver, and not far from equal proportions. The colang, two pieces assayed, gave $567 \frac{1}{2}$ and $568 \frac{1}{2}$ thousandths fine; the itzebu resulted 566. These figures indicate a designed, though probably a sceret standard. The consequent intrinsic values are, according to our Mint rates, and allowing for silver contained, $\$ 4.44$ for the cobang, and $\$ 1.11$ (nearly) for the itzebu.

It is interesting to observe that, althongh so ignorant of the methods of other nations, Japan has imitated, and even excceded them, in the process of deterioration of moneys. About the beginning of the last centmry, the cobang, quite similar in shape and deviee to the present piece, weighed 272 grains, was 854 fine, and worth just ten dollars. A century later, it had fallen to 196 grains, 667 fine, and worth (ineluding silver) five dollars and seventy-eight cents.

The smallest gold coin has not been assayed; it evidently contains but little gold, and has therefore a foreed valuation. The transition to the next piece in order, the largest silver coin, affords a fresh surprise. It is found to be of almost absolute fineness; that is, 991 thousandths; and is worth 37 ecnts. While this proves that the Japanese possess the art of refining, it does not explain why they dobase the gold and refine the silver. The smallest silver piece is apparently not inferior in fineness.

The foregoing details will be interesting to the numismatist and metallurgist; but the fact whiel remains will excite a more popular attention. It is in regard to the legal relation which these coins bear to each other. Insulated from the rest of mankind, the Japanese have proportioned gold to silver aecording to their own ideas of use and state of supply. The gold and silver itzebu are, as is stated, interchangeable; that is, a piece which is worth in our eyes 111 cents, (and to a Japanese worth nearly as much as two of our gold dollars, because he supposes it to be much better gold than it is, ) buys no more than a piece which, with us, would be 37 cents. The Spanish or Mexican dellar they consider cqual to three itzebu; which is threc-fourths of a cobang, or $\$ 3.33$. The abnndance of gold, or scarcity of silver, which creates such a strange ratio, would no loubt be promptly corrected by foreign traders, for the sake of the enormous profit. But mufortunately there is a stringent law against the exportation of coin, which makes it very difficult even to get a few pieces for assay. For onr facilities in this respect, we are indebted to the perseverance of a gentleman who is interested in the collection of rare ceins, and to his correspondent abroad.

What relation the oval picee of brass, which passes for "one hundred p'scnny " bears to the itzebu, we are not informed. It weighs only about six times as much as the piece of one p'scnny, and therefore bears an arbitrary value; unless brass is there held to be vastly more valuable than an alloy of copper and lead, which appears to be the composition of the coin which stands at the bottom of the scale.

Very respeetfully, your obedient servants,
J. R. Eckfeldt,

Wm. E. Dubois.
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BES＇TOR＇S GOLDEN PENS afford good profit to the retailer，and yet are cheaper than any steel pen，because－they will last ten times longer．mrite smoother，aud are every way preferalle；onr customers inform us they can easier retail them at a half dime， or dime even，each，than other pens at a lower price

Their best recommendation，howerer，is the rapid introduction they are receiring in Schools，Colleges，Banks and Mercantile Establishments thronghout the Union，and their construction，eTastic qualities，and gold－like appearance，render them not only snitable for every general use，but nniversal farorites for all writing purposes．

BESTOR＇S GOLDEN l＇EN is destined to le the Pen for the Million，and it is the intention of the Proprietor，that every tomn， and county，and if possible every family in the United States shall give it use．It is onr design to adrertise them extensively and thus facilitate their Sale，throngh our customers in the differeut Sections of our country．To do this will require an immense outlay of capital anllabor，but we shall bring to bear the most generous outlay of means，establishing a uniform price，at wholesale and retail，and as near as possible．require all who are our agents，for their introduction and Sale to do likewise．

BESTORS GOLDEN PEN is put up in a New and Most Attractive Style，being in metal boxes，gilt，to resemble gold，each box containing one dozen，and trelve boxes（constituting one gross，）enclosed in another neat box，appropriately labeled．Every pen is stamped＂Bestor＇s Golden Pen，＂and every metal box has the mords＂Bestor＇s Gold Metallic Pen＂stamped upon it，and none are genuine unless so stamped．BEAUTIFUL SHOW CARDS ACCOMPANY EVERY WHOLESALE SUPPLI．

# THE PRICE OF BESTOR＇S GOLDEN PEN IS <br> Only THREE DOLLARS per Gross，and sent by Mail free of all Expense． NO ORDERS FILLED FOR LESS THAN A GROSS， 

And we wish it distinctly understood that our business，being a wholesale one，we send Sample Grosess at a fair retail price only，that they may be seen and their merits tested，hoping for wholesale orders．

For wholesale rates address by letter or call in person．If by letter，we shall expect to be informed whether the parties ap－ plying，are Merthants，or legitimate dealers either local or traveling，as our wholesale terms are strictly confidential，and we do not wish to take the trade of the country away from our regular customers．

Great Inducements will be made to Merchants，Post Masters，and General Traders，and the most liberal terms will be made to such，our rates being fixed at such prices as mill pay any dealer to order a wholesale supply

The Thiladelphia Daily Record says of this Pen－＂The latest improvement is the Golden Pen．This Pen is well tempered；made of the finest elastic material，and plated with colden timish，which at once establishes the fact that it is not liable to corrode，and is therefore much more durable than any pen now in n：c．Its smoothness，almost equalling that of a gold pen，enables you to write with great facility and ease．It is a deciled im－ provement in the pen linc，and is rapidy coming jute general nse．The advantages it possesses are so apparent that they strike the eye eren at first riew，and one is willing to purchase withont wasting any time in trying it．To those who have much writing to do we need not say more．＂

From the Masonic Mirror，Philadelphia－Bestor＇s Golden Mietallio Pev．Our friend S．J．Bestor， 34 Sonth Third Street，Pliiladelphia，has manufactured a Metallic Pen，which we can with confidence reconmend as eqnal to the best finished pen ever nsed．We speak from having tried them．They are＂Warranted superior to any steel pen ever introduced to the publie．＂The pens are covered with a golden finish，which gives them a neat and attractive appearance．They are pecnliarly constructed，elastic，and suited for general use．Merchants and others will lind it to their in－ terest to examine Bestur＇s Golden Metallic Pens．

We could fill a rolume with notices we have received of this justly Celelrated Pen，and we may add we have never yet ealled the attention of the Press to them without receiving the very best recommendations and the praises given them by Gentlemen of prominence in the different professions，are almost inuumerable．

Marshall Calkins，M．D．，and Professor of Surgery in the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania，remarks：－＂I have subjected the Golden Pen to severe trial，and am happy to certify that they are the best I have evcr used；Their merits if generally known，must secner for them an exten－ sive sale．＂



[^0]:    $\square$

[^1]:[^2]:    

[^3]:[^4]:[^5]:    

[^6]:    1/2 Crown, 48 cts.

[^7]:    [For the following present correct standmrd fineness of Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins of the United States, we gratefully acknowledga our indebtedness to the Hon. J. Ross Snowden, the present able and popular Director of the United States Mint at Pbiladelphia andits branches, without whose active and zealous cörperation, we could not have completed, with accuracy, this departwent of our work. We beg to arail of this opportunity also, to express nur thanks to the Banks, Bankers, and Brokers of Pbiladelphia generally, for the many personal favoors granted to us; and especially would we mention the names of Wirk, MCouch \& Co., Mathew T. Miller $\$$ Co., aud Mestrs. Cronise $\&$ Co., Bankers, for their inraloable contributions.]

    Gold.-The Eagle, of the value of ten dollars, to weigh 958 grains standard fineness; viz: 900 thousandths, the Double Eagle, the Half Eagle, the Three Dollar piece, the Quarter Eagle, and the Gold Dollar, in proportion.

    Silver.-The Act of January 18, 1839, fixed the weight of the Silver Dollar at $412 \frac{1}{2}$ grains, at which it yet remains; but the law passed in 1853 , Feb. 21 , reduced the weight of the Half Dollar to 192 grains, and the lower denominations in proportion.

    Copper.-The Cent, or one hundredth of a Dollar, weighs 72 grains, and is composed of 88 per cent. Copper, and 12 per cent. Niekel.

    Coinage being almost a new branch of art in the United States, the early dies of the National Mint, as a

[^8]:    * The value of Doubloons varies, accorling to demand. The price we bave fixed is the minimum value.

[^9]:    that may be required, at the shortest notice, and at the very lewest prices. The office has been lately replenished with NEW TYPE, and the Machinery is of the very latest and most approved construction, while the hands are skillful and experienced.

    Orders by mail will receive as much attention, and be furnished with as much desputch, as by personal direction.

