No. 17

MASON'S

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COLLECTORS'

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MASON'S
COIN AND STAMP COLLECTORS'
MAGAZINE.

VOL. II. AUGUST, 1868. No. 5.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES IN NORTH AMERICA.

By M. W. DICKESON, M. D.

Number II.—Continued.

The portion of this huge mass fronting the river, containing several frame houses, slid gradually into the current, and a number of persons narrowly escaped with their lives; two females, however, were taken with it.

On the 12th of November, 1844, another avalanche took place some four hundred yards below the fort; and upwards of six acres sunk upwards of sixty feet during the afternoon.

Not even the trees were disturbed, so gradually was the sinking; and three cows and a horse were thus lowered and walled in without even disturbing their grazing.

The mass was of a circular form, leaving perpendicular escarpments around, excepting the river front.

These *Cul desacs* or bolls, occur very frequently, fringing the margin of undermining rivers in the South.

A mile or two above Natchez are two noble cavities, upward of one hundred feet deep, known as the "Devil's Punch Bowls," which I shall hereafter describe. They have been used as a retreat for pirates and robbers, who in early years infested the valley of the Mississippi river.

The summit of the fort is of an angular oval shape, varying but slightly from the form of the Aboriginal tumuli. Its length runs northeast by east. It has originally presented three flats, or terraces on its northwest face, and two on the northeast.

The south side is at this time twenty-five feet high from the summit of the first terrace, and then gradually inclining towards the river, for three hundred feet, when it reaches another bluff thirty feet high, fronting on a large bayou, or branch of the great Natchez bayou.

This bayou meanders its course towards the river, and passes under the moss press on the front of the view. The southwest wing presents escarpments; which, at a short distance, presents a series of segments of circles twenty-five feet high, reaching a flat sixty yards long, which terminates in bluffs resting on a road winding down the hill till it reaches the shore. This face presents the same circular form, and has been the point of an attack; great quantities of iron balls, containing both the American and French marks, weighing from four ounces to eight pounds, are almost daily picked from out its sides.

The bluffs fronting the river presents a fine field for the Geologist. The various changes that are continually made on their face by the rise and fall of the river, washing from their strata quantities of cornelians, topaz, chalcedonies, jaspers, quartz, and an endless variety of unique fossils. On a clear day parties resort to the beach of these bluffs, both male and female, to gather these beautiful and valuable pebbles. These lofty hills are crowned with a luxuriant growth of forest trees, and an undergrowth of evergreen shrubs ; their height at the bluffs exceeds two hundred feet, and their sides present abrupt and awful precipices. To us, at their feet, they appeared like huge walls, stretching up to heaven, and it required but a stretch of imagination to fancy them to be mouldering bastions and ramparts of some ancient fortress.

Around their base, lie bleaching in the sun, the bones of various animals, who had incautiously ventured too near their edges. The sublime and awful grandeur of their ruins surpass all description; no words can express the emotion of the soul as you look upwards and contemplate the almost perpendicular escarpments.

High on these cloud-capped towers, stands the old Fort—the scene of many a hard-fought battle, and of many an ignominious torture.

This tower of antiquity the iron hand of time is fast hurrying into decay. From its lofty position the river is enchanting ; its turgid waters hurry by the spectator ; and, winding far away, pursue their silent course along beautiful plantations of cotton and sugar, which ornament the noble mansions of the adjacent planters, till they reach the ocean.

What may have induced the Aborigines to select this spot for their temple, I cannot say ; except it was the exquisite spectacle of nature here presented.

The refreshing purity of the air here, far above the miasma of the river—the glorious brilliancy of the sun, and the transparency of the atmosphere, ought at once, to have filled their souls with felicity.

Many singular legends are connectneted with this spot, and superstition has gathered around these ruins a bewitching mystery. In 1542 Desoto sat here at the council fire of the Natchez Indians ; in 1716 Fort Rosalie was erected on the summit of the Aboriginal temple ; in 1723 the French were massacred by the Natchez on this tumuli ; in 1763 it was ceded to great Britain ; in 1783, claimed by Spain as a part of Florida ; in 1798 that power relinquished it to the United States ; in 1801 it was formed into a territory ; and in 1817 admitted into the Union.

HISTORY OF THE PATTERN, OR EXPERIMENTAL COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

With their Fictitious Value.

BY E. M., JR.

(*Continued from p.* 37.)

The "U. S. A. Bar Cent," without date, is a neat specimen of the early experimental coins. Obverse presents the capital script letters U. S. A. interlocked ; reverse 13 horizontal bars. There are two varieties, viz.: in one the line of the S. passes over the A, while the other has the line of the A over the S. There is a small Bar cent known as the "U. S. A. Half Cent". About half the weight of the cent, differing in the arrangement of the letters—the U. S. A. being

separate instead of combined. The Bar cent is valued at $5, the Bar half cent $25; the history of these peculiar coins is not fully, known but they are supposed to have been coined about 1783, '85, about the period of the "Nova Constellatios," which latter have a resemblance in the scrip caps U. S. From the year 1794 to 1818 there seems to have been a cessation of experimental dies for coinage, doubtless attributed to the fact that the Government and people had become satisfied with the adopted designs of the preceding years. A trial proof of the obverse die of the half dime, was struck in 1800 in copper, but not as a distinctive pattern piece, value 15 dollars. In 1803 a few copper pieces were struck from the dies used for coining the gold half eagles, value $2.

A very handsome and peculiar pattern cent was struck in 1818. Obverse represented a splendid head of Liberty in a small panel in centre of coin, with date below, border enclosedin a circle of chased work; forming a very beautiful and curious design; reverse, "UNITED STATESof AMERICA," value $25. Pattern pieces do not appear to have been designed with a view to change in coinage until the year 1836; but a number of trial pieces from the regular dies were made during the interval, struck in a variety of metals.

In 1822, '25 and '30 Half dollars in copper were struck, value $3 each.

In 1831 quarter eagles in copper were made. These different experiments were made simply to test the dies and not with a view of striking "patterns." It is impossible to enumerate all the pieces of this character as we frequently find eagles, half eagles, quarter eagles, dollars, halves, quarters, dimes, and half dimes of dates varying from the earliest coinage to present time, in various metals.

In 1831 there were struck quarter eagles in silver, value $15 (when fine.)

In 1834 half eagles were struck in copper, value $2.

In 1835 half dollars were struck in copper, value $2.

(To be Continued.)

THE "NIPPES" SALE.

The Coin collection of the late Jno. C. Nippes, was disposed of at public auction, on Wednesday and Thursday Afternoons, July 1st and 2nd.

The coins were not remarkable for their rarity or condition; but might be termed a very fair collection, all things considered. The attendance was large (considering the fact that the thermometer was in the 90's), and bidding spirited, although the coins brought very low figures, excepting a few pieces. 1791 Washington cent, small eagle sold for $11 50, in poor condition; 1791 large eagle Washington cent $6 50, very fine; 1838 proof Silver dollar (pattern) brought $30; 1839 dollar (not a brilliant proof) $16; 1851 dollar, proof, $25; 1852 dollar proof, $26. Proof sets sold low, being tarnished somewhat--from $3 25 to $4 50 per set.

The collection of American cents brought but $50, in consequence of the pieces dating prior to 1840 having been tampered with—lettering and dates tooled; hair combed, and the Washington's not genuine. The owner of this collection had an unfortunate predilection for cleaned, varnished and tooled coins, and the low price they sold for, is another evidence against cleaning, brightening, and varnishing coins. We think any party, either as principal or agent, who offers coins at public vendue in midsummer is a fit subject for a straight jacket, and ought to be de-

prived of his liberty, or at least, the liberty to sacrifice another person's property, in the sweltering, suffocating, perspiration engendering dog days. It was rather amusing to see the numismatic heroes strip off their coats and collars, sleeves rolled up, fanning their greasy faces with all the energy of a steam blower. There sat our good big fat friend Cogan, in front of the auctioneer, bidding, sweating, sweltering and suffering for the benefit of his absent bidders, and that little 10 per cent. Friend Cogan was not the only sufferer and wet shirted philosopher. The writer, who turns 215 lbs., avoirdupois, was wringing wet with the huge drops of perspiration, which rolled down cheeks, neck, arms, and legs, until we felt like a man overboard in his best clothes. We noticed among the overheated crowd of attendants at the sale, Messrs Cogan, Kline, Martin, Agnew, Adams, Smith, "Moneta," Vaux, Wells, Randall, and Jester.

PECULIARITIES OF AMERICAN COINS.

No. 6.

Peculiar to the cents and half cents, of the year 1793, is the dotted circle, enclosing both the design and also the legend. They appear on all varieties of these pieces that I have examined, excepting those of the different chain cents. A variety of the cent of 1830 is distinguished from all other cents by a circle, or line of beauty, surrounding the obverse, which adds markedly, according to my taste, to the neatness of the piece.

There is a variety of the 1816 cent, perfect die, that is different from any other in this respect, that the lips of the head are apart, instead of closed. A half cent of 1797 that we often meet with, has a duplicate figure 1 over the first figure of the date, made as I suppose, with the intention of filling in the date, but being found too near the head, and it being impossible to erase the blunder from the die, it remains. The 1801 cent with the error 1-000 on the reverse is well known, but I have never seen an account of the variety in which the error was corrected, and the same inability to erase the original, as in the 1797 half cent is stereotyped in the piece. So that the 1 over the 0 is clearly to be seen, just as in the overstrikes that occurred in many of our coinages, and which in the case of the copper pieces have been pointed out in previous articles.

There would seem to have been a piece broken out of and entirely disconnected from the obverse die of one of the cents of 1855; for we find back of the ear of the head, an irregular piece of copper, that could have been produced in no other way that I can imagine.

I once had a 1796 cent fillet head, with the error LIIIERTY, made precisely as I take it, as the IINITED was made on the 1801. One variety of this cent, (the broad milling variety) has the 6 run into the head. Most of the 1795 cents have the 5 run into the head. The 1809 cent (I know of but one variety), has a bulge on the right side of the head, extending into the third star from date, giving it the appearance of a miniature comet. This elevation may distinguish the cent even where the date is not legible. $

THE NEW U. S. COINS.

We have the authority of the officers of the U. S. Mint, in this city, for saying that the new 1c., 3c. and 5c. pieces are not yet adopted by the Government.

The newspaper paragraphs in reference to the coinage and circulation of these small coins, are like the numismatic item afloat concerning the finding in Newark, N. J., of four 1804 U. S. silver dollars, "slightually" and indisputably erratic.

LIST OF BILLS OF CREDIT EMITTED BY CONGRESS.

Prepared for Coin Magazine,

BY R. C. D.

1775, May 10th—$1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 20, 30—$20—very rare.

" November 29th—$1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

1776, February 17th—$$\frac{1}{6}$$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$. $\frac{2}{3}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

" May 9th—$1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

" July 22nd—$2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 30.

" November 2d—$2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 30.

Baltimore issue, scarce.

1777, February 26th—$2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 30.

" May 20th—$2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 30.

Yorktown issue, very scarce.

1778 April 11th—$4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 20, 30, 40.

" September 26th—$5, 7, 8, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60.

1779, January 14th—$1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 20, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 80.

NEW STAMP ISSUES.

Bolivia.

Another emission by this country.

5 (Cinco) Centavos green.

To which may be added an expected issue, viz:

50 (Cincuenta) Centavos blue.

Ecuador.

A new specimen of this republic has been issued.

Doce (12) reales dull red.

Norway.

The *Stamp Collector's Magazine* of Bath England says of this country: "The series with two figures in lower margin, has been completed by the emission of the 3 skilling bright lilac, and of a new value, 1 sk. dark grey."

Mexico.

The 1 real blue head of Hidalgo, which as we were informed, was only used for two mails, has been superseded by the ancient one, real black on green paper.

Turkey.

A new series of stamps are reported ready for emission in this Empire.

Jamaica.

The shilling and four-penny stamps of this island are now printed of a much deeper shade than they have hitherto been.

United States.

No immediate change in the stamps of our government, foreign philatelic journals to the contrary notwithstanding. Experiments have been made, and are making, with a view to a new series of stamps, but it will be several months before anything definite in the postage stamp line shapes itself permanently before the country.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

We have received the July No. of this new applicant for philatelic favor, and must concede it looks well, reads well and *may live* to reach the point which it rather arrogantly assumes in the present number, viz., *largest, cheapest and best work in the U. S.* A little modesty mixed with a large quantity of assurance, Mr. Editor of *A. J. of P.*, may produce a leaven which will cause your Journal to rise in proportion to its merits—try it. We should be happy to state the pub-

lisher, proprietor or Editor's name of above Journal, but it is omitted, and the N. Y. Philatelic Society must be responsible for all good things the new monthly contains. We shall examine other numbers of this periodical and report progress.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Fort Wayne, Ind., June 11, '68.

GENTS:

Your correspondent, G. F. J., of Westfield, Mass., rather amuses us "Hoosiers" when he writes that he has "*the best and oldest book in the world*," printed in 1657. Away out here in the West, one thousand miles from the "Hub," we would not consider a book of that date old.

I am the owner of a book written on parchment in the year 1312. I have also a copy of the "Old Testament" written in 1421. Also a complete copy of the Bible printed in 1450. Another copy printed in 1498. A copy of the Works of Virgil, Justinian's Institutes, and five or six other works, and all printed before the year 1500, and some twenty volumes printed before 1600.

I sometimes think that, perhaps, I may have the oldest books in the United States, but may be mistaken. Do you, Messrs. Editors, know of older? F. P. R.

Alton, Ill., June 16th.

Dear Sir: Received your letter stating that you will take the trilobites.

To morrow I will go up to the quarry and collect them, shall have all of the 5 dozen collected by next Saturday. Do you want more? I will send them C. O. D., and when you receive them you may send my package (for which I shall send to you soon) C. O. D., I will pay the expressage on my package and you on the trilobites.

Have not as yet received your several magazines, but trust that I shall to morrow. Have had many applications for them, will do all I can for you.

Seeing that you deal in curiosities, I remember of a whip that I have which is a great curiosity in this neighborhood. It is a "Plantation Whip," which was captured at Vicksburg on a plantation, and is undoubtedly a regular negro driver's whip.

The lash and stock are one piece, the lash is made of the fibres of the wood which were separated by some process and made as flexible and unbrittle as cord, these fibres are woven together in as neat a manner as a piece of the most perfect rope, and constitute a lash 4½ feet in length, and of over 500 fibres. The stock is 2 feet long. The whip is a magnificent piece of workmanship, and must have cost the maker much trouble, the wood is of a white color.

I will send you this in the box of fossils, so that the expressage will be less. If you would like to buy some Crinoids over 1 inch in diameter, please let me know. I think they are worth about $1 50 per foot.

Enclosed you will find a fossil from coal, please accept. They are found here over an inch long and are then worth $1, the small ones such as I send you cost 25 cents apiece.

Would like to keep up a continual trade with you. I think that I am the only dealer in these articles in this part of the country. I also have an assortment of Geodes, Mineral Blossoms and Petrified wood for sale.

Yours truly, P. E. H.

[You have splendid opportunities to obtain rare fossils, minerals, &c., and we shall be pleased to receive anything

you may send ; but for charity's sake *spare the whip*. Our blood curdles at the name of *lash*. The "whip" for human beings, freemen or bondsmen, is a barbarous institution,and we have no desire to add it to our curiosity department. No doubt the article is an ingenious specimen of manufacture, but the use it was applied to makes us shudder at the thought of its reception.—Ed.]

Chillicothe, Ohio, June 28th, '68.

Gents : I notice that a great many subscribers to your magazine apply to you for information, and as I am badly in need of some knowledge respecting coins, I shall follow their example. First as to a cracked die. I enclose a 1798 cent and an 1831 one, the first with a line on the reverse, and the second with one connecting the stars on the obverse. Are these lines due to a broken die ? If so, I have quite a number, as 1835, '37, &c., and in your "History of Coins of America," you do not mention these at all, though you speak of a cracked die of 1836.

2nd. Has not the enclosed 1798 cent the head of 1799, as described in March number ?

I enclose a rubbing of an English medal. Is it of any value ? In your History of U. S. Coins you speak of the nickel cent and bronzed 2 cent piece as being in size, 16th. The 2 cent piece is certainly one fourth larger.

Does the expression 16th, refer only to the thickness of the coin ? I can find no scale for measuring coins mentioned in your magazine.

I have seen no notice of the fact that on the reverse of cents of 1843, the "United States of America," is the same size as in the 1842 cent in some instances, and the size of the 1840's in others.

The coins I ordered came safely to hand and gave good satisfaction. The wood cent you had marked wrongly. I suppose it certainly does not answer to the description of a Rosa Americana, as you marked the wrapper, which is enclosed.

Very respectfully, L. S.

[First, the 1798 and 1831 cent may be termed cracked die, but these marks occur frequently from checks and uneven places in the dies, and do not properly come under the head of "cracked dies." Secondly, the '98 cent has the exact obverse of one variety of the '99's. Thirdly, the medal is of little fictitious value. Fourthly, the size of the nickels as printed in the "History of Coins," was incorrectly printed, should have been Nickel cents size by the American scale, 13-16ths ; nickel or bronze 2 cent pieces, size 15-16ths. Fifthly, there are large and small dates on many of the cents from 1830 to 1850. The Wood ½ penny has on obverse the Rosa Americana head and legend.—Ed.]

Malone, N. Y., June 26th. '68.

Gents : I have been out of town since I promised you the article for the June No., and have just returned.

I find the magazines have come along just the same, and looking them over, I see Maj. Nichols is inclined to believe that the "Old Missus" keg is filled with "Onions." Well it is open, and though not entirely filled with Onions, (it had no 1804 dollar or 1802 half-dime, but was a sight worth looking at), but about six hundred American dollars of 1794, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '02 ; half-dollars of 1794, '95, 1801, '03, '06, '07, '08, to '12, and '18, some of them in very fine condition ; quarter dollars of 1805, '06, '07, '18, '25, and '26 ; dimes were all coined after 1820 ; half dimes of com-

mon dates. Had a great many Spanish dollars, French and English crowns, and other foreign coins of no particular value; cents all coined since 1809, a few in the forties in fine condition; half-cents nothing more rare than 1795 or 1828 with 12 stars.

The old man watched me about as closely as I looked at the coins, but to me the sight was worth the cost, "an extra ten miles a foot." I could only purchase a few, he will not part with some of them at any price, though he does not know the value of them.

I met an English woman who had some very fine English medals, one Oliver Cromwell 1658, obverse, head of Cromwell, the whole as perfect as when struck, only finely bronzed; one with head of Lord Camden, reverse, Lord Camden, 1773; one Lord Chatham, 1773; one George III, King of Great Britain; one George III; one Charlotte, Queen of Great Britain; one William and Mary, two heads. All in as fine condition as when struck. Her father gave them to her in the year 1830, he had had them about forty years. They were interesting to me, being in such fine condition—they are not for sale. Should you or the Maj., desire I could send a rubbing of any or all, at any time.

While away from home I did not pay as much attention to coins, as to speckled trout; had fine luck "collecting" them—wish you could come up this way, I could interest you in that way, I am sure.

With many thanks for your kindness in answering my questons, I remain, Yours truly, A. R. FULLER.

[Oh, how we would delight to visit you and engage in piscatorial exercises. "Trout fishing" is a weakness we are addicted to, and if we find an opportunity to trout with you, we shall with your kind consent embrace it.—ED.]

Pittsburg, June 30th, 1868.

Gentlemen: I have in my possession a copper coin, about the size of an old cent, having on one side the spread eagle and "E pluribus unum" and on the other side, as well as I can make it out, "Nova Casasta," and something that looks like the figure of a plow, the date is obliterated.

I can't find anything like it in a collection of rare coins here. Perhaps you may have one of the same kind. If not, and you wish to have it, you can do so by giving me what you think it worth.

Very respectfully, S. A. R.

[We have received your "spread Eagle" N. J. copper, and find it to be in fact a miserable specimen of the common New Jersey colonial copper, not worth 3 cents. Yours eyes must have been in an eclipse when you added wings to the shield.—ED.]

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENCE.

C. P. N.—Returned the pieces.—Many thanks for thinking of us occasionally. If you are in want of special pieces, name them, and we will try to accommodate you.

T. T. B.—Name recorded for Dickeson's Antiquities. The work will be put to press in September. Hope to have part 1st by October.

JAS. D. B.—The 1794 cents have lettered edges. Never heard of one with plain edge. The catalogue prices are what we pay for coins. We do not want the common dates from 1816 to 1856, unless uncirculated.

A. R. F.—Have written you. Get your hooks and lines ready, and notify

us when the "accepted time" occurs for that excursion to the trouting *ground.*

C. P.—The Nippes' Catalogue was very incorrect in description. The silver coins generally were poor.

CONTINENTAL PAPER MONEY.—It is a Loan office certificate. Towards the close of the year 1776, Congress found their money depreciating and had no resources to sustain the army, &c., save by further issues, which would yet more destroy the credit of those already out. In this emergency they had to resort to loans; they borrowed as much as they could upon their own notes—giving the certificates in exchange. To give a proper history of them will take too much space. Suffice it to say that they were redeemed, and are now irredeemable. In 1828 the subject of Continental money was agitated in Congress, but nothing came of it.

COULTON.—We were led into the error by relying upon a party whose ignorance equals his assurance. We copy your corrections for the benefit of our readers:

"There are no *shilling* notes in the Continental series,—*all* are in *dollars*, or fractional parts of the same, at $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$, which are *only* in the emission of February 17th, 1776. The rarest issue is April 11th, 1778. Yortown. The 10c. *pattern* is composed of the same metal as the 1, 3 and 5c. pieces—not a particle of aluminium in it.

NUMIS.—We shall illustrate the scale used by American Numismatists in a future No. of the magazine. The American scale is divided into sixteenths of an inch (differing from the French and English scales). The diameter of the coin in sixteenths represent the size.

S. A. R.—Your "spread Eagle" cent returned. Had you used your eyes with the same care and attention (in looking at the coin) that you exhibit in your description of it, we should have saved a postage stamp, and you the mortification of seeing your inexcusable error in print. As a coin collector you should have known the difference between a shield and a spread Eagle.

R. A. G.—Sent you the coins ordered promptly by express. It sometimes occurs that a certain coin wanted is not at the moment on hand. In such a case as this we make immediate efforts to obtain and send it as soon as possible, as we wish to fill orders promptly.

COULTON—We quote from your favor the following and return thanks for the same; "One of the 10c *Postal* currency pieces of 1863, gotten up during Pollock's administration, was composed of *Aluminium* as also of *aluminium* and *silver.*"

POSTAGE STAMP COLLECTORS' DEPARTMENT.

Priced Catalogue—continued.

DUCHY OF SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

			Unused $ cts.	Used $ cts.
1 schillings,	rect,	blue,	2 00	
2 "	"	rose,	2 00	

1864.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ schilling,	square,	blue	12	6
4 "	oval,	rose,	20	8
$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	green,	10	6
2 "	"	rose,	12	6

ISLANDS OF ST. THOMAS AND ST. CROIX.

3 cents,	square,	red-brown,	10	5

FRANCE.

Adhesive Stamps.

REPUBLIC.

			Unused. $ cts.	Used. $ cts
10 centimes,	rect,	cinnamon,		10
15 "	"	green,		10
20 "	"	black,	1 25	20
25 "	"	blue,	1 00	10
40 "	"	vermil'n		12
1 franc,	"	carmine,		8

PRESIDENCY.

10 centimes,	rect,	cinn'n,	1 00	10
25 "	"	blue,	1 00	10

EMPIRE.

1 centimes,	rect,	olive green,	4	1
2 "	"	maroon,	3	2
4 "	"	lavender,	6	3
5 "	"	green,	5	3
10 "	"	cinnamon,	8	1
20 "	"	blue,	12	1
25 "	"	blue,		15
40 "	"	orange,	18	1
80 "	"	carmine,	30	1
1 franc,		"		15

Unpaid Letter Labels.

10 centimes,	square,	black,	10	5
15 "	"	"	12	5

PRICED CATALOGUE

OF THE

GREAT MICKLEY SALE IN N.Y.

Nov., 1867.—Continued.

PART I. *American Series.*

PATTERN PIECES.

Disme, 1792; obverse head with flowing hair, "Liberty Parent of Science and Indus. ;" reverse eagle flying, "United States of America," "Disme ;" silver, so excessively rare that *not more than two or three are known* in this metal. A specimen, by no means fine, sold for $212. This piece is unfortunately blemished by the removal of the date, from under the bust; in other respects it is in very fine condition, being scarcely in any degree touched by circulation, $39 00.

Disme, 1792; from the same dies as the last, but struck in copper; *very fine indeed, and extremely rare*, $31 00.

Half-Disme, 1792; obverse bust of Martha Washington; uncirculated, rare in this condition, $7 50.

Pattern Cent, 1792; obverse a beautifully executed head of Liberty, under the shoulder the name of Birch, the engraver, below the bust the date, LIBERTY PARENT OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY; reverse a wreath in the centre, ONE CENT around the wreath UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in the exergue "1-100," edge inscribed, TO BE ESTEEMED BE USEFUL. *The rarest of all the early pattern pieces of the United States Mint, in superb condition*, size 21, $155 00.

Pattern Cent, 1792, with silver centre. In general design this piece resembles the last; but is much smaller, being of size 15, *in remarkably fine condition, and extremely rare*, $54 00.

MASON'S

Price List of Coins, &c., for Sale.

AUGUST, 1868.

Silver Dollar, common dates, each	$2 00
" Halves, " "	1 00
" Quarters, " "	50
Proof Sets, '59 to '63	6 00
" '64 to '67	7 00
" '68	5 50
" 5c. to 1c., inclusive	50
Pattern, '5 cent	1 25
" '51 "	1 50
" '53 nickel	1 50
" '58 Indian Head	1 50
" ½ cents	$5 00 to 10 00
1791 Washington Cent, good,	$ 5 00
1793 Wreath " "	3 00
1793 Link " "	4 00
1793 Liberty Cap, " "	10 00
1799 & 1804 " poor,	2 00
1799 & 1804 " good,	5 00
1809 " "	1 00
Rosa Americana Penny "	3 50
" " Half Penny, good	2 00
Pine Tree Shilling, "	5 00
" " Sixpence "	1 00
" " Threepence "	5 00
" " Twopence, very good	6 00
Louisiana Cent, 1721, good	3 00
Virginia Cent, 1773, "	1 00
" " very fine	3 50
N. Y., (Nova Eborac,) good	1 50
Maximilian Dollars	$2 00
" " extra	3 00
U. S. 15 cent Notes, red back	1 00
" " " green back	50
Good New Jersey Cent	15
" Connecticut Cent	15
" Vermont Cent	50
" Virginia Cent	50
" Massachusetts Cent	75
" " half cent	1 50
" Franklin cent	75
Set of U. S. cents, (rare excepted)	10 00
" " half cents	3 00
1794 Silver Half Dollar, very good	2 25
1796 " Quarter " "	2 00
1859 Nickel, '58 Reverse	1 50
" " '60 "	1 50
Liberty and Security, 1795 "	3 50
" " large "	2 00
Louisiana Cent, R. F., "	1 00
" " 1722, "	2 00

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