# Walrus Skin Money of the Russian American Company and Coins of the American West 

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## Walrus Skin Money

## Russian-American Company

Certainly one of the more unusual forms of money to circulate in an American possession was Walrus Skin Money in the Russian colony of Alaska in the eary 1800s. Clearly it is one of the rarest and most unique forms of money utilized in this hemisphere. Strangely enough, for many years Walrus Skin Money has been erroneously called "seal skin notes," but as early as 1958, Phares O. Sigler properly identified them as Walrus Skin notes. Since that time, a number of well known writers have referred to it as Seal Skin, including Hessler and Gould, but we will call it by its more proper name, Walrus Skin as reintroduced by Uhl in 1980.

Early publications in the United States were by Borodin in 1927, and by Zerbe and Cartwright in The Numismatist in 1938. Both of the latter writers referred to the notes as "seal skin." The notes themselves were issued by the "Russian American Company," whose early history started in 1781 with a trading company organized by two Russians. Ivan Golikoff and George Shelikoff set up a company to engage in fur trade of Alaska and the islands adjacent thereto. This company built three ships which sailed to Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, and established trading relations with the natives.
In 1797 the "Commercial American Company" was organized by a Russian named Mylnikoff in Irkutsk, Siberia to work in conjunction with the other company. Then, in 1798 the two companies consolidated under the name of "Russian-American Company," with main offices at Irkutsk, Siberia. They received a concession from the Russian Government to trade in the Russian possessions in America as well as along the Asiatic Coast, the Bering Sea and the Aleutian and Kuriloff Islands. All this territory, including Alaska, then belonged to Russia.

In 1800, the main offices were transferred from Irkutsk, in Siberia to St. Petersburg. In 1820, Czar Alexander I and other members of the royal family purchased shares in the RussianAmerican Company. In 1825, the concession was renewed until 1845, and in 1841 it was again renewed until 1865.

The American operations were apparently conducted at the rich sea otter grounds of the Alexander Archipelago at Sitka on Baronof Island in southern Alaska. The stage was set for the issuanc̣e of the first Walrus Skin Money in 1816, by the unique trading and transportation methods used.

The otter skins were shipped to China by the RussianAmerican Company, in waterproof bags made of walrus skin. The bags were removed at the Chinese ports and reused to wrap shipments of spices, teas, etc. bound for Russian ports. Because of the variety of products shipped in them, the walrus bags were affected in different ways, producing a variety of colors in the residual skins.

At the Russian ports, the bags were emptied again, and select pieces were cut from them and stamped with the value and devices of the R.A.C. for use as money in the North American Colony. The notes were called Kozhanye (skins), and were produced until the early 1830s. During those years three issues, totalling 102,000 roubles, circulated at company settlements as far south as what is now known as central California. Known denominations of these notes include 10, 25 , and 50 -kopecks, and 1,5,10 and 25 -roubles. These are
all cataloged in the comprehensive catalog by Kardakoff published in 1953 in Berlin.

According to Uhl, the first issue included notes in color. The lower numbered pieces are known in blue, green, brown, red, $\tan$ and mustard, while the later notes occur mostly with black printing on light colored parchment.

The following offering of Walrus Skin Money, consisting of eight different notes, not only comprises the largest grouping outside of Russian museums, but is, of course, the largest public offering of these notes ever made. It would be wonderful to see a collection such as this preserved intact, but we are offering the notes singly to allow each interested collector to obtain those of interest to him.


34510 Kopeck brown on off-white leather. This note, with Serial " 16132 " measuring $60 \times 47 \mathrm{~mm}$. is apparently scarcer than the black on white note that follows. Unfortunately, full data as to the size of Walrus notes is not given in the literature, but apparently those of each denomination are similar, and often had distinctive shapes to enable the Eskimos to determine the value of the note since most were ifliterate. Both of the 10 kopeck notes here, and the one in the March. 1938 Numismatist illustrated by Cartright, are rectangular, with two small punched holes in upper corners. All of the notes have the same basic description. On the obverse a seal, with a double spread eagic around (translated) UNDER THE HIGH PATRONAGE OF HIS IM. PERIAL MAJESTY - on these low value notes, part of the legend is abbreviated - on the 25 rouble it is spelled out in entirety.

On the reverse in an oval box, is NOTE IN AMERICA (denomination) Roubles or kopeck. Below is an open box for the serial number. This brown 10 kopeck note has an ironed vertical center crease, is sharp and grades Very Fine.
(\$3000-4000)
NOTE: We are grading these notes as if they were paper currency, which is, we hope, a reasonable extrapolation.


34610 Kopeck note black on off-white. This note is slightly smaller than the one in Lot 345 , measuring $53 \times 41 \mathrm{~mm}$., comparing favorably with the one shown by Cartwright, its serial is 21780 , and was not recorded in the Uhl census list. This specimen has smaller holes than the one in Lot 345, no obvious creases, but a few smudges on the reverse. Must be called Choice Very Fine.
(\$4000-6500)


34725 Kopeck note black on off-white. This note has Serial 17346 and was not recorded by Uhl. It measures $63 \times 56 \mathrm{~mm}$., almost square and has all four corners trimmed as noted on other 25 kopecks by Uhl. This note appears to have about the same number known as the 10 kopeck, which means about a dozen known.
Has a few smudges on the obverse, no obvious creases, and we call it Choice Very Fine.
(\$4000-6750)


34850 Kopeck note black on off-white. This note has Serial 13358 and was not recorded by Uhl in his census. It measures $63 \times 53 \mathrm{~mm}$. and has the two upper corners clipped. The size and clipping compare favorably with the Cartwright illustration in 1938. This note has no signs of wear, but a couple of light smudges on the reverse, and we feel it rates Extremely Fine. It is interesting that it is almost twice as rare as the 10 and 25 kopeck, and all known serial numbers shown in Uhl are bunched together between 11600 and 15500 or so. Need we say extremely rare.
(\$4000-6750)


3491 Rouble note unique green color on off-white. This note, recorded by Uhl, has Serial 7827 but is the only note of any denomination recorded with a green print. It measures $58 \times 46 \mathrm{~mm}$. and has no punches or clipping. All notes of I rouble or above are not singularly identified, and the Eskimos must have had to rely on the Russian traders for values of these higher notes. Surprisingly enough there are 14 different 1 rouble notes recorded by Uhi, about the same as the 10 and 25 kopeck. There appears to be a well ironed light vertical crease, and a few smudge marks on the specimen, but we unhesitatingly call it Very Fine. Again very rare, words that seem overused on these Walrus notes, but the absolute truth.
(\$4000-6000)


3501 Rouble note black on mustard yellow color leather. This note has Serial number 9481, is unrecorded by Uhl and is the only one of the eight notes offered here printed on a highly colored leather. This piece measures $03 \times 48 \mathrm{~mm}$., is beautifully preserved, and must be called


35110 Rouble note in red on off white. Serial Number 2933, measuring $68 \times 62 \mathrm{~mm}$. (almost square). The 10 rouble note was unknown in the American literature until Uhl's articles of 1980, and is certainly one of the rarest Walrus notes. Uhl records only two specimens, plus two unidentified ones making four in all. Three of the four are in the Moscow Historical Museum, and the fourth is the Clifford specimen


About Uncirculated. As stated previously, the 1 rouble notes are about the same rarity as the 10 and 25 kopecks, and this note is especially rare on the colored skin in such fine preservation. Again very rare and desirable.
(\$5500.7500)

offered herewith. Probably the most worn or handled of the notes offered here, with an old ironed center fold, but perfectly distinct and clear. Unfortunately, red does not photograph as well as black, so the photo of this note does not do it justice. In any event, the note is Fine, and the second rarest of the eight notes in this offering. (\$4000-6000)

## Unique Specimen of 25 Rouble Walrus Skin Note



35225 Rouble black on off-white Walrus Skin Note. Serial Number 1060, measuring $90 \times 60 \mathrm{~mm}$., the largest of any of the Walrus Skin Notes. This particular note is the only known specimen of the 25 rouble size, and was originally part of the Brussels or Pflumer Collection. This completely unique specimen of the 25 rouble Walrus Note is the prize of this once-in-a-lifetime offering of eight different Walrus Skin


Notes. A note of this rarity and value is hard to judge, but we certainly feel that it will sell upwards of $\$ 15,000$, since there are sales records in excess of $\$ 10,000$ for several of the notes offered in this selection. The note is near perfect, a tiny corner fold crease, a very small leather wrinkle, but no creases or wear smudges. We would call it Very Fine to Extremely Fine.
(\$15,000-20,000)

353 Russian copper coin, from Moldavia Wallachia, in Romania while under Russian occupation in 1773. Value 2 para/3 kopeck in Very Good. Found in the excavated ruins of Fort Ross in Alaska, the major Russian-American fur trading post during the Walrus Money issue period of the early 19 th century. Krause 3.
(\$50-up)

## Western Post Trade and Indian Trader Tokens

The Clifford Collection is rich in the area of post exchange and Indian trader tokens, mostly dating from the 1870s to the 1890s. This is a highly complex area of collecting. Many of the tokens found are not fully identified, and many of the surviving pieces have been discovered in recent years buried near forts and their surroundings.
The tokens listed here are attributed basically by Curto who has covered the military and Indian trader pieces, with supplementary listings from Birt on "Arizona Tokens" and Walker's "Catalog of Oklahoma Tokens." We have attempted to arrange these tokens in a basic alphabetical manner, utilizing relevant reference numbers as we felt it would be easier to follow.
The first series of tokens and paper money on the North American Continent was that of the Hudson's Bay Company, starting operations in 1670. Many of their operations are legend, especially well preserved in dozens of movies of the 1930s. The other "Johnny come lately" firm was the North West Company, starting about 1759. They almost bought out the Hudson Bay Co. in 1804. There are a number of paper issues of Hudson's Bay Company, outlined in Charlton's Standard Catalogue of Canadian Paper Money, dating from 1820 to 1870, plus some extremely rare cardboard issues.


Photo Reduced
3545 Shilling Hudson's Bay note, May 11, 1820. This note, printed at the York (England) factory bears Serial 375 and signatures of the secretary, governor and accountant of the H.B.C. Actually, this 5 shilling note of 1820, according to Charlton, is one of the more "common" issues. No Canadian issue of 1820 is common. This specimen, undoubtedly preserved in England, is About Uncirculated and as nice a copy as could be found.
(\$200-250)


355 Complete set of four of Hudson's Bay Made Beaver tokens. These brass tokens were issued in England for use in those portions of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories lying east of Hudson Bay. These were designated by the Company as the East Main area (strangely enough Curto attributes this to the East Maine area, but there is no collaborating evidence on this). The name of the area has now been changed to "Eastmain." The initials on the lower part of the token should have been M B, "Made Beaver," not N B, meaning a prepared beaver skin, the accepted fur trading unit.

Research on the origin of these tokens indicates they were designed in 1854, struck about 1857 in England, and placed in circulation sometime after that. Actually most of these tokens we have seen over the years have minimal wear, although Charlton prices them as low as Very Good. This lot consists of a complete set of four pieces, 1, 1/2, 1/4 and $1 / 8$ Made Beaver, listed as Charlton 178 through 181 and as Breton 926 through 929, respectively. The 1 MB is About Uncirculated with some lustre, but a small non-penetrating punch mark on lower reverse; the $1 / 2 \mathrm{MB}$ also is About Uncirculated with some lustre, and also with the non-penetrating punch mark; the $1 / 4 \mathrm{MB}$ piece is Uncirculated with most original lustre (and no punch mark); and the $1 / 8 \mathrm{MB}$ is Uncirculated with most lustre, also with the non-penetrating punch mark. A beautiful matched set of these elusive pieces.
(Total: 4 pieces)
(\$200-275)


1820 North West Company token. Holed, as are all but one, in brass weighing 133 grains. This specimen has a lightly engrailed edge, as do virtually all originals, but this is rarely mentioned in the literature. This piece is in Fine condition with some claims to a higher grade, especially since this is one of the few specimens seen that is not heavily oxidized or corroded. This piece has full natural brass color, no oxidation, with a few minor oid scratches in the obverse field. It is listed as Breton 925 , Chariton 177, Curto 15 and in the Red Book under colonials.
The North West Company was founded in 1759 under a different name and changed to the present one in 1775. The abortive attempt to buy Hudson's Bay Co. in 1804 lead to a steady decline of the North West Co., and merger negotiations were opened in 1820 . When completed in 1821, Hudson's Bay Co. was the surviving company. At one time, less than six of these tokens were known, but additional specimens have been found in recent years, mostly buried, but it is still a very rare issue. This brass specimen, oxidation free, is a rare opportunity for the collector.
(\$1000-1200)

## Post Trader Tokens

Frontier Post Sutler or Trader tokens date from just about the end of the Civil War to about 1893. The sutler grew up at the forts, not only to serve as a "general store" for the soldiers, but also to serve the surrounding settlements, which is the primary reason the forts were in existence. Curto gives extracts from federal legislation in regard to sutlers and traders. Basically they were licensed to trade in the area they

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Lor \& amcunt \& LOT \& amount \& lot \& amount \& lor \& amount \& cot \& arcunt \& Lot \& amcunt <br>
\hline 1 \& 450 \& 291 \& 80 \& 401 \& 25 \& 511 \& \& 1074 \& \& 1184 \& 1.100 <br>
\hline 1883 \& $\begin{array}{r}1.750 \\ 300 \\ 450 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& （ \& 60
60
60 \& 402
403
404
404 \& 425 \& 512
513
514 \& \& 1075
1076
1077 \& \& 1185
1185
1187 \& 1000
1.550
3

S <br>
\hline ${ }^{185}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}355 \\ 456 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& － 295 \& $9{ }^{7} 9$ \& 4404 \& 180 110 \& 515
515
515 \& 4 \& 1077
1078
1079 \& 225
2.200
2.706 \& ${ }^{1188}$ \& （350 <br>
\hline ${ }^{187}$ \& 3．800 \& － 297 \& 135 \& 4.48
407
408 \& 110
30
80 \& 517
517 \& 80
80 \& $1{ }^{1089}$ \& 2，706 \& 1180 \& 130 <br>

\hline （188 \& 2：000 \&  \& | ¢5 |
| :--- |
| 85 |
| 85 | \& 4 \& －${ }^{\text {RO }}$ \& 5119 \& 550 \& ${ }^{1081}$ \& ${ }_{3}^{360}$ \& 1191 \& 120 <br>

\hline 191 \& 2,200 \& －301 \& 1.000 \& 4111 \& 95
35 \&  \& 75

70 \&  \& 4， 290 \& ${ }^{1194}$ \& | 175 |
| :--- |
| 306 | <br>

\hline 1934 \& －${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 362
304
304 \& 450
400
6 \& 412
414
414 \& ＋110 \& 近 \& 30 \& ${ }^{10856}$ \& 200
450
4 \& 1195 \& 259 <br>
\hline ＋195 \& ¢ \& － 305 \& 400 \& 415 \& 400 \& S24 \& 20 \& 1087
1088 \& 425 \& ${ }^{1197}$ \& 1225 <br>
\hline 196 \& 2：500 \&  \& $\begin{array}{r}500 \\ 625 \\ \hline 25\end{array}$ \& 415
417
4 \& 65
160
1 \& 526
527
528 \& 20
2

2 \& 1089 \& ${ }^{86}$ \& | 1149 |
| :--- |
| 1200 |
| 1 | \& ＋ 20.200 <br>

\hline ${ }_{1}^{198}$ \& 1：500 \& － 308 \& 750 \& $4{ }_{4} 19$ \& 225
150
1 \& － 528 \& 325 \& ${ }_{109}^{109}$ \& 206 \& 1201 120 \& 1，225 <br>
\hline 200 \& 2．675 \& 310
311 \& 550
525 \& 420 \& $\begin{array}{r}155 \\ \hline 25 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 33
53
53
53 \& 680
600
900 \& ${ }^{1097}$ \& 165 \& 1202 \& 15 <br>
\hline ＋ 202 \&  \& 年312 \& $\begin{array}{r}555 \\ \hline 850 \\ 1.700 \\ \hline 1050\end{array}$ \& 4212 \& 20 \& 531
53

5 \& | 250 |
| :--- |
| 250 |
| 25 | \& 1094 \& ＋ \& 1204 \& $\begin{array}{r}85 \\ 140 \\ \hline\end{array}$ <br>

\hline （ 204 \& － \&  \& ${ }_{2}^{1}, 700$ \& ＋423 \& 40 \&  \& 325
140 \& 1096 \& ${ }_{1}^{225}$ \& 1206 \& 160 <br>
\hline （205 \& 2．200 \& 近 $\begin{array}{r}315 \\ 315 \\ 317\end{array}$ \& 1.050 \& 退 425 \& 80
180
160 \& 535
536 \& 395 \& 10989 \& 325
150 \& 1208
1209 \& 75 <br>
\hline 209 \& 1140 \& 年18 \& －350 3 \& 427 \& ${ }_{2}^{117}$ \& 537
538
5 \& 110 \& 1100 \& ${ }_{5}^{55}$ \& 1210 \& 240 <br>
\hline 209 \& 1．375 \& 319
320
32 \&  \& 429
430
4 \& 300
85 \& 5339 \& 1175 \& ${ }_{1}^{1102}$ \& 1110 \& 1211
1213
121 \& 85
80
80 <br>

\hline $2{ }_{212}$ \& 1：400 \& 321 322 \& 255 \& 431 \& ， $17{ }^{\text {c }}$ \& | 541 |
| :--- |
| 542 | \& 45 \& ${ }_{1} 1104$ \& 1136 \& 1214 \& 40 <br>

\hline － 213 \& 1：700 \& 年 323 \& $\begin{array}{r}350 \\ 425 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 433 \& 3．${ }_{300}$ \& 543
544
54 \& 46
40 \& 11109 \& 1195

120 \& | 1215 |
| :--- |
| 1217 |
| 121 | \& $8{ }^{80}$ <br>

\hline 215
215
215 \& 5．200 \& －325 \& 3：800 \& 4335 \& ［55 \& 545
546 \& 800 \& ${ }_{1}^{1109}$ \& － 2150 \& 1219 \& 95 <br>
\hline 217 \& 575 \& 327 \& 900 \& 437 \& 225 \& 5447 \& － 75 \& 1110 \& ${ }_{3}^{225}$ \& 1219 \& 360
700 <br>
\hline 219 \& 6，000 \& －3289 \& 1：400 \& 4338 \& ${ }_{5}^{110}$ \& ${ }_{1001} 1002$ \& 1．200 \& 1111 \& 190
280 \& 1222 \& 140 <br>
\hline － 220 \& 4：300 \& 330
331
33 \& （ 300 \& 440 \& 300
385 \& 1003
1004
1085 \& ${ }_{c}$ \& 1113
1114 \& 200
350
3 \& ${ }_{1223}^{122}$ \& 55 <br>
\hline － 222 \& 4.500 \& － 332 \& 250 \& 442 \& 3．${ }^{4250}$ \& ${ }_{1}^{1005}$ \& 5525 \& ${ }_{1}^{1115}$ \& 35
125
150 \& 1225 \& 1－000 <br>
\hline （ \& 7，000 \& － 334 \& 300
170
1 \& 4444 \& 1：900 \& 1009
1007
1009 \& 176
600 \& 1116 \& 155 \& 1226 \& 375 <br>
\hline － 226 \& 5
5.500 \& 336
336
3
3 \& 450
575 \& 444
445
44 \& ． 575
475
4 \& 1009 \& 1.200 \& 1118
1119 \& 225 \& 退 1228 \& 2785 <br>
\hline － 2228 \& ${ }_{1}^{1}$ \& 338
339 \& 300
200 \& 4488
449 \& 450
4
4
4 \& ${ }_{1} 1011$ \& 1.200 \& 1121 \& 110 \& 1230 \& 400
825 <br>
\hline － 2330 \& $\begin{array}{r}225 \\ \hline 95 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 340
341 \& 180
180 \& 450 \& 385 \& 1013 \& ¢55 \& 1122 \& 175 \& 1232 \& $1 \cdot 100$ <br>
\hline － \&  \& 341
342
343
3 \& 160
2,150
2.100 \& 451
452
453 \& 425 \& ${ }_{10}^{1 C 15}$ \& 120
3
3
1 \& 1124
1125 \& 1，300 \& 11234 \& 1.500 <br>

\hline － 2334 \& 9，500 \& | 344 |
| :--- |
| 344 |
| 345 | \& 2,425 \& － 454 \& $\frac{110}{325}$ \& 1017 \& 4 \& 120 \& ${ }^{850}$ \& 11236 \& 100 <br>

\hline 235
236
237 \& 14700 \&  \& 3，200 \& 455
456
45 \& 700
3 \& 1018 \& 160 \& 1128 \& 3180
180
180 \& 1238
123
12 \& －225 <br>
\hline ＋ 2338 \& 4．259 ${ }_{4}$ \& 3478 \& ${ }_{2}^{2}$ \& － 45 \& 3.000
325
3 \& 1020 \& 625
225 \& 11130 \& 145 \& ${ }^{12} 12{ }^{1}$ \& 365
230
375 <br>
\hline 240
240
20 \& 4.450 \& － 3 3， \& 3 3，800 \& 459 \&  \& 1022 \& ＋175 \& 32 \& 65
205 \& 1242
1243 \& 1875 <br>
\hline 241 \& ${ }_{4}^{10} 2000$ \& 351
352
35 \& 15；000 \& 461 \& $\begin{array}{r}650 \\ 300 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 1024 \& $7,5 \mathrm{ScO}$ \& 133 \& 170 \& 11244 \& 200 <br>
\hline 243
244
24 \& 550
650 \& － 353 \& ， 1110 \& 463 \& 250
300
30 \& 1026
1027 \& 700
170 \& 136 \& $\begin{array}{r}120 \\ 105 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ \& 1245
1246
124 \& 300 <br>
\hline － 245 \& 350

3195 \& － \& | 450 |
| :--- |
| 450 | \& 465 \& －300 \& 1028 \&  \& 138 \& 95 \& 1248 \& 160 <br>

\hline 247
248
248 \& 1.420 \& － 357 \& 350
310
210 \& 465
468
468 \& 120 \& 1030 \& 1：306 \& 140 \& 400 \& 12490 \& －000 <br>
\hline 249 \& 2.400 \& －359 \& 210 \& 469 \& 750 \& ${ }_{1031}^{1032}$ \& 325 \& 41 \& 105 \& ${ }_{1251}^{1251}$ \& 656 <br>
\hline － \&  \& （360 $\begin{aligned} & 360 \\ & 362 \\ & 3\end{aligned}$ \& 375
306
275 \& 471

471 \& 1．206 225 \& 1033 \& | 250 |
| :--- |
| 1.90 |
| 180 | \& 14.4 \& 120 \& － 1253 \& 225 <br>

\hline － \& 110 \& 362 \& 1．375 \& 472
473 \& 800 \& 1035

1036 \& 225 \& 145 \& 1150 \& | 1255 |
| :--- |
| 1256 | \& 255 <br>

\hline 254

256
256 \& 350
5
5
5 \&  \& － 425 \& 474 \& ${ }_{3}^{130}$ \& 5337 \&  \& 147 \& ${ }^{206}$ \& －1257 \& 210 <br>

\hline | 256 |
| :--- |
| 25 | \& （ 375 \&  \& 60 \& 4786 \& 245 \& 1039

1040 \& ${ }_{1}^{120}$ \& $14{ }^{1}$ \& 100 \& （1259 \& 350
325
3 <br>
\hline 258
259
25 \& 160
95 \& 368
369
369 \& 1，405 \& 4778 \& 120 13 \& 1040
1042
1042 \& C \& 151 \& 110 \& 1261 \& S500 <br>
\hline 260 \& 250 \& 370
371
3 \& 4．400 \& 480 \& 350
80 \& 1043
1044 \& ${ }_{125}^{225}$ \& ${ }_{1154}^{1154}$ \& ${ }_{8} 9$ \& 1262
1264
126 \& 350
3
3
3 <br>
\hline 262
263
263 \& 15
1.100 \& 372
373
3 \& 4 \& ${ }_{483}^{48}$ \& 135 \& 4．4．5
O4，
046 \& $140^{\circ}$
140 \& 1154
1156
1156 \& 170
130
130 \& － 12645 \& 330
475
4 <br>
\hline 264

265 \& $\begin{array}{r}350 \\ 375 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& | 374 |
| :--- |
| 3 |
| 375 | \& 220 215 \& ${ }_{48}^{48} 4$ \& 55

4
4 \& 1045
1048
1048 \& 140
150
200 \& 1150
1158
1158 \& 130
200
60 \& 1267 \& 475 <br>
\hline 266
267 \& 855
475 \& 376
377 \& 350
350
250 \& 488
486

487 \& （ ${ }^{250}$ \& （1948 \& － 500 \& 1158 \& 160 \& | 1268 |
| :--- |
| 12 |
| 12 | \& 4．400 <br>

\hline | 268 |
| :--- |
| 269 |
| 80 | \& 1100 \& 378

379 \& 275
2
2 \& $4{ }_{488}^{488}$ \& 1， $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 1: 000\end{aligned}$ \& 1050
1051
1052
105 \& 1．260 \& 11161
1162 \& 525
515 \& ${ }^{1271}$ \& S $500{ }^{3} \mathbf{3}$ <br>
\hline 270
271 \& 2：300 \& 380
381
381 \& 70 \& 498 \& － 250 \& 1052
1053

1054 \& 1.3255 \& （1162 \& 145 \& 1272 \& | 275 |
| :--- |
| 260 |
| 17 | <br>

\hline 212
217
217 \& 170
180 \& 382
383 \& $2{ }^{45}$ \& 4992 \& 195 \& 1054
1056 \& 225
60 \& 1165
1166 \& 150
200
200 \& ${ }^{1275}$ \& － 275 <br>
\hline 274
275 \& 200
160 \& （3844 \& 255 \& 4.494 \& ＋ 50 \& 1057 \& $1{ }^{60}$ \& 1167 \& 110 \& 1276 \& 200 <br>
\hline 276

217 \& －160 \& | 385 |
| :--- |
| 386 | \& 25 \& 496 \& 130 \& （1058 \& 1110 \& 168 \& 375 \& ${ }^{1279}$ \& 225 <br>

\hline 278 \& $\begin{array}{r}3.065 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 年388 \& ${ }^{3} 35$ \& 498 \& 75
7
5 \& 1060 \& 95 \& 171 \& 1175 \& ${ }^{1280}$ \& 255
650 <br>
\hline 279
880
880 \& 8 \& 389
3
3
3 \& 300
325
3 \& ${ }^{499}$ \& 55
25 \& 1062
1063 \& \& 172 \& $1{ }^{10}$ \& ${ }_{128}^{1287}$ \& （220 <br>
\hline 281
281
282 \& 150 \& 391
392
3 \& 30
65 \& 501 \& 150 \& 1064 \& 1，560 \& 174 \& 115 \& 1284
1285
128 \& 188
275
45
45 <br>
\hline 283 \& 325 \& \％ 393 \& 1130 \& S033 \& 近 $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & 100 \\ & 10\end{aligned}$ \& 1065
1067 \& 1.406
3.600 \& 1176 \& 4125 \& － \& － 425 <br>
\hline 285 \& 114
160
160 \& 3,
3
3
396
396 \& 150
200
100 \& 50\％
505
506 \& 150 \& 11088 \& 3.659 \& 1178 \& 475
350 \& 1287 \& 425 <br>
\hline 边 28.8 \& $\begin{array}{r}160 \\ \times 150 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \&  \& 190
300
4000 \& ¢ 5007 \& 15
140
80 \& 1089
1070
1071 \& 1． 2006 \& 1179 \& ${ }^{85}$ \& 1289 \&  <br>
\hline 2880 \& 1：300 \& 3399
400 \& $13{ }^{135}$ \& 50\％
510 \& $\begin{array}{r}665 \\ \hline 650\end{array}$ \& 1071
1073 \& 125

160 \& （1182 \& | 850 |
| :--- |
| 4.5 |
| 180 | \& 1291

1292
129 \& S75 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

