
The MCA Advisory

The Newsletter of Medal Collectors of America

Volume 14 Number 2

March 2011

Board Members

John Sallay, President, jsallay@comcast.net
David Menchell, Vice President dmenchell@aol.com
Anne E. Bentley, Secretary, abentley@masshist.org
Barry D. Tayman, Treasurer
Benjamin Weiss, Webmaster
John W. Adams
David T. Alexander, davida@stacks.com
Robert F. Fritsch, bobfritsch@earthlink.net
Margi Hofer, mhofer@nyhistory.org
Tony Lopez, tonycharl@comcast.net
Scott Miller, wheatabix@comcast.net
Ira Rezak, Immobilis@aol.com
Donald Scarinci, dscarinci1@aol.com
Michael Turrini, emperori@juno.com

John W. Adams, Editor

99 High Street, 11th floor
Boston, MA 02110
john.adams@canaccordadams.com

Barry Tayman, Treasurer

3115 Nestling Pine Court
Ellicott City, MD 21042
bdtayman@verizon.net

Benjamin Weiss, Webmaster

benweiss.org@comcast.net

Editor of Collectors' Guide, Dick Johnson
(dick.johnson@snet.net)

Dues: \$30.00/year; 50.00/2 years

What's New on Our Website! medalcollectors.org

CHECK IT OUT

From the Editor 2

“Never to Forget”: The Horatio Gates
Comitia Americana Medal

(by Margaret K. Hofer) 2

Washington Oval Peace Medals

(by George Fuld and Mark Spiegel) 4

Letters to the Editor 14

From the Editor

Remember the shakers. They were marvelous craftsmen but their beliefs did not provide for regeneration. With no wives and therefore, no progeny, it was inevitable that their society ceased to exist.

Medal collectors are like the Shakers in at least one respect. We get so entranced by the attractions of our hobby that we pay little attention to creating a generation to follow us. We are the temporary stewards of the medals we acquire, yet we give little thought to those who will acquire them when we are done.

Perhaps there will be a lot of persons to whom we can pass the baton—but perhaps there will not. The question is whether we should take an active role in creating our successors, or whether we should leave the hand off to chance. Typically American we cannot abide the thought of doing nothing, but then what?

Many of our members write for the MCA Advisory and this publication can be especially helpful to the cause. However, publishing a periodical is not nearly enough. We need to proselytize young Numismatists at the ANA's Summer seminar or offer free medals to those graduating from college with a degree in history or give speeches to the Rotary Club or whatever. We have a lot of fun with our medal collections but, with our enjoyment comes a responsibility to plant some seeds. We ask for your ideas and/or energy on this subject.

“Never to Forget”: The Horatio Gates *Comitia Americana* Medal

(by Margaret K. Hofer)

The gold medal voted by Congress to Major General Horatio Gates (1727-1806) for the decisive victory over British General John Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777 has been held by the New-York Historical Society since its donation in 1889. As one of only four original gold medals extant of the eleven awarded by Congress to heroes of the American Revolution,

the Gates medal is a rare treasure. The medal's origin, production, and die states are thoroughly documented in the recent study *Comitia Americana and Related Medals* by John Adams and Anne Bentley, but its history after the presentation to Gates has not been thoroughly explored. This article attempts to expand upon the important scholarship of Adams and Bentley with additional details about the medal's subsequent ownership in the Gates, Stevens, and Gallatin families.

The Gates medal, long delayed in its execution, was engraved by Nicolas-Marie Gatteaux in Paris in 1787. Gatteaux's source for the obverse image was Pierre du Simitière's profile portrait of the general, which had been drawn from life in Philadelphia and published in Paris in 1781 in a series of engravings depicting leaders of the American Revolution. Gatteaux's reverse depicts the dramatic moment of Burgoyne's surrender, with the British general proffering his sword to the victorious Gates. The gold medal, along with twenty-four in bronze, was finally shipped to America in 1787, ten years after Congress had voted the award. Gates acknowledged receiving the “Elegant Medal in Gold,” a “distinguished Mark of the favour and Approbation of Congress.”

Gates's pride in the Congressional award is evident in the splendid portrait of the military hero painted by Gilbert Stuart in New York City in 1793 (Metropolitan Museum of Art). Commissioned by Gates's close friend and fellow military officer Ebenezer Stevens (1751-1823), the portrait depicts the aging general in full military regalia, wearing his dark blue and buff uniform with brass buttons and two-starred epaulettes, and holding an officer's sword and a document inscribed “Convention of Saratoga 1777.” The portrait's most prominent feature is the gold medal—depicted proportionally larger than actual size—suspended from a blue silk ribbon edged with white. The medal partially obscures the gold badge of the Society of the Cincinnati worn at Gates's breast. Interestingly, the silk ribbon holding the medal replicates the

color scheme specified for ribbons used with Society of the Cincinnati badges. Stuart depicts the medal's reverse with accurate detail, ensuring that the hero's glorious moment of victory is distinctly visible. The portrait provides evidence that the hanging loop on the medal today was in place within the first decade of ownership.

The medal remained among Gates's possessions until his death in 1806, when it was bequeathed along with the entirety of his estate to his second wife, Mary Vallance Gates (1740-1810). At her death four years later, Mrs. Gates bequeathed the general's belongings to intimate friends. As his only son, Robert (1758-1780), had died of disease during the Revolutionary War, there were no direct heirs to inherit the hero's material legacy. Mrs. Gates elected to bestow her husband's most cherished possession upon his godson and namesake, Horatio Gates Stevens (1778-1873), the son of his friend Ebenezer Stevens. As artillery commander during the Saratoga campaign, Ebenezer Stevens played a crucial role in the victory. His son, born one year after the battle, was christened at the military camp in New Windsor, New York. Horatio Gates stood as sponsor, and reportedly placed the infant upon a cannon during the festive ceremony. Though a superfluous reminder for a son of the Revolution, Mary Gates elaborated in her will that "the large Gold Medal which was given by Congress to my late dearly beloved and revered husband, General Horatio Gates," was bequeathed to Stevens "with the injunction from me to my Legatee, never to forget that the medal I leave him, was a distinguished testimonial of important services rendered to America, and that he bears the name of one who was a Hero, a Patriot, and a man of unsullied probity and honor." Ebenezer Stevens's children Samuel and Mary also inherited items from the Gates estate—the general's library and his silver tea set, respectively—but Horatio Stevens clearly received the most significant bequest.

True to his name, Horatio Gates Stevens distinguished himself in the military, serving as major general of the New York State militia. He also became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati in 1824 and later served as a vice president of that organization. Stevens, a New York City merchant, married Eliza Lucille Rhinelander (1789-1873); their daughter Mary Lucille (1817-1892) wed Albert Rolaz Gallatin (1800-1890), a son of the financier Albert Gallatin. The Gates medal remained in Stevens's possession until his death in 1873, when it passed directly to his grandson, Frederic Gallatin (1841-1927), the son of Mary Lucille and Albert Rolaz Gallatin. Frederic, a lawyer and avid yachtsman, was a member of New York City's social elite. In May 1889, he donated an important cache of artifacts and documents to the New-York Historical Society: the Horatio Gates gold medal, together with Gates's sword, gold wedding ring, and gold sleeve buttons. The gift also included Gates's honorary degree conferred by Harvard in 1779, and his certificate of membership in the Society of the Cincinnati, signed by Washington in 1785. In addition, Gallatin donated heirlooms that had belonged his great-grandfather, General Ebenezer Stevens, including Stevens's uniform dress coat and epaulettes, gold Society of the Cincinnati badge, and certificate of membership in the Society of the Cincinnati, also authorized by Washington. Gallatin's decision to donate the Gates and Stevens materials to the New-York Historical Society was driven by several factors, including his grandfather's leadership of the institution during the 1840s. Perhaps more compelling was that the Society already held Horatio Gates's official and private papers. Mary Gates had bequeathed her husband's papers to the diplomat and poet Joel Barlow (1754-1812) in 1810, and his widow in turn donated them to the Society in 1816 on behalf of her late husband. This significant trove, today a major scholarly resource, includes almost 10,000 items spanning Gates's entire life. Most notably, the Gates papers include the

original Articles of Convention between Lieutenant General Burgoyne and Major General Gates, dated October 16, 1777, which include a concession that British soldiers who promised not to serve again in America for the remainder of the contest be given free passage back to Britain. (Congress ultimately refused to uphold the Gates's pledge, and Burgoyne's army was marched to Virginia.) Together, the *Comitia Americana* medal honoring General Gates's triumph at Saratoga, and the Articles of Convention negotiating the terms of the British surrender, constitute an extraordinary and vivid record of this critical victory in the American Revolution.

Captions:

Comitia Americana medal awarded to Horatio Gates, 1787. Gold, 55.6 mm. The New-York Historical Society, Gift of Frederic Gallatin, 1889.6.

Gilbert Stuart, *Horatio Gates*, ca. 1793-94. Oil on canvas. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Gift of Lucille S. Pfeffer, 1977.243.



Washington Oval Peace Medals

(by George Fuld/Max Spiegel)

Indian peace medals were presented to Native Americans by the British starting about 1714. The earliest British medals were small copper medals, about 32 mm starting in 1714. Later issues were in silver about 60 mm in size under reign of George III in the 1770's. French medals, were awarded starting in 1690 and were issued with the same design for a number of years. Originals were in silver which had similar sizes, around 41 mm. Spanish medals were not issued in quantities, and date from about 1775 in silver, about 54 mm. Not to be outdone by the European powers, the first oval Indian peace medals presented by the United States in 1789 were large oval hand engraved silver productions, about 106 x 137 mm. (4.4 x 5.7 inches).

It should be mentioned that a round silver peace medal was awarded by the United States in 1777¹ after a Council with the Micmac's in July 1776. This 56 mm. medal has a three quarter portrait of Washington with a large "GW" in the field. Two specimens are known, one in the British Museum² and one still retained by the tribe. The British Museum copy is shown in Figure 1.

Certainly, it became apparent that the size of Indian peace medals was important to the Indians—the larger the medal, the more important was the awardees. When the next United States medals were issued in 1792, they were

made in three sizes. Prucha in his book outlines how important these large medals were to the Indians³.

Not all of the early peace medals come in three sizes, but many do. The large size medals were awarded to the principal chief or great-medal chief. Before the Revolution, the British awarded medals to compete with the Spanish for allegiance of the Indians by replacing the Spanish ones. By 1790, in the second of secret articles, the United States stepped into the role, now vacated by the British, of appointer of “great-medal chiefs” and grantor of great medals and commissions, in order to bind the chiefs in closer ties to the United States⁴. Alexander McGillivray, a half-breed chief, of the Creeks was made a brigadier general and with an annual stipend of \$1,200. He joined the chiefs of the Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws in a formal treaty by the government in New York by 1790. Undoubtedly the 1789 oval Washington peace medals were the ones awarded to these chiefs.

In February, 1792 Secretary of War, Knox, sent a representative to the Cherokees, the Chickasaws and Choctaws carrying great silver medals and suits of rich uniform clothes. Further presents were to be sent from Fort Washington to the Chickasaws⁵. The Indians loved ceremony and formality in the presentation of medals. Certificates, which admonished everyone to pay proper respect to the chiefs and warriors according to their rank were awarded

with the medals. In 1792, Spanish officials in New Orleans complained that the United States was interfering and meddling in Spanish affairs. Jefferson was unimpressed with the Spanish view and one shipment to the Chickasaws in 1794 included eight of the largest medals, fourteen medals of the 2d size and one medal of the 3d size. Other presentations of medals are elucidated by Prucha⁶, especially by General Anthony Wayne. The Washington oval medals were produced in considerable numbers for Indians of the North-West. The records of the Quartermaster General show the following medals among “articles forwarded to Fort Washington between April 1st 1795 & April 1st 1796”?

23	Silver Medals	1 st size
30	ditto	2 nd size
40	ditto	3 rd size

There is little doubt that the oval peace medals issued between 1789 and 1795 were made in large quantities. Belden⁸ makes the distinction that there are nine different medal designs in this period. An assumption can be made that upwards of 500 oval medals were produced in this period. Medals were sometimes buried when the chief died, but more likely the medals were handed down to the successor. As a guess, about 50 genuine oval peace medals exist with about 90% in museums. Fuld and Spiegel⁹ have conducted a census of the Washington ovals and located some 42

specimens. Virtually all copies located are in museums—we know only one collector who owns several medals but an inventory is not available. The fact that there are so many reproductions of the oval medals, even some museum holdings are non-contemporary. Table I lists the location of Washington ovals located in this census study. Not every museum has been contacted, but we are certain that the major holdings are listed.

There is one open question about the oval medals—whose idea was the design of the large, oval silver medals with the raised rim? One could guess that Secretary Knox was the instigator of the radical change in design of peace medals. However, this is pure speculation. Certainly, the designer of the medal realized that our fledgling mint could not strike a medal or coin larger than a silver dollar. As to who the silversmith could be, was also an open question. The obvious choice would be a silversmith(s) from the Philadelphia area. The 1793 and 1795 medals were mostly made by the noted silversmith, Joseph Richardson, Jr. His hallmark appears on these medals as “JR” or “IR”¹⁰. The medals engraved by Richardson are far superior to any other medals observed. The only other hallmark noted on some issues is “JL” or “IL”. There are several candidates for the identification of JL. The identification of the silver mark “JL” is difficult. The JL hallmark, that was used by Joseph Loring in Boston after 1766 or John Lynch of Baltimore circa 1786 are possible candidates². None of

the 1789 and 1792 issues have a hallmark inscribed on the medal.

It is important to consider the meaning of the feathers in the Indian’s feather cap. The number of feathers shown reflects the importance of the Indian honored. On the 1789 American Numismatic Society (ANS) medal, the female Indian has four feathers on her cap. The Winterthur 1789 female Indian has five feathers on her cap—possibly just a coincidence as both 1789’s were possibly engraved by the same silversmith. There have been questions about the authenticity of the Winterthur medal¹³. The author does not consider these differences important, but the total lack of wear on the medal makes one suspicious. The medal was examined in detail by Quimby¹⁴ and Fennimore¹⁵ and discussed by Fuld¹⁶. Both the ANS and Winterthur medals are listed in Baker¹⁷. The Red Jacket 1792 medal shows the Indian with five feathers with three on top—typical of the large size medals. The medium 1792 medals have four feathers with two on top. The small size 1792 medals also have four feathers with two on top.

A major problem in studying Washington oval peace medals is making sure that the medal is genuine—that is contemporary. Starting in 1796 with the Season’s medals (produced in Great Britain), all awarded peace medals were struck by conventional coining operations. Starting in 1800, Indian Peace medals were issued under each president until 1892. The original

medals are in silver. Non contemporary issues were made for collectors starting about 1840, almost all in bronze.

However, the determination of a genuine contemporary issue for engraved medals is much more subtle. Since the oval medals were hand engraved, no two will be exactly alike. Only two hallmarks of silversmiths, the JR and JL occur on medals. To our knowledge, all medals with either of these hallmarks are genuine. However, other silversmiths from the Philadelphia area were utilized for making oval medals without their hallmark signature. The skill of the engravers of the oval medals varies widely. The detail of the Richardson issues is exceptional—the beauty of his medals is clearly obvious. The engraving of the 1789 medals is very crude and the fine shading achieved on Richardson medals is totally lacking. Although different silversmiths were utilized for production of the oval medals, they all showed very similar designs which were dictated by the Quartermaster General who ordered the medals. The unsigned medals of 1792 show much more detail and shading than the previous medals of 1789.

The raised rim around the oval medals is quite distinctive. The rim is a flat silver band with a depression in its center to fit the sharp edge of the engraved medal. The basic metal for all the ovals was either a single sheet of silver or two sheets held together by the rim. All genuine medals have a loop at 12 o'clock—either flat in the plane of the

medal or at a vertical 90 degree angle to the flat plane. Of course some of the genuine medals have the loop missing due to wear.

One observation applies to genuine oval medals. The Indian who wore the medal would like to keep them shiny. Rubbing the medal with fine sand would brighten them up. After repeated rubbing, the central area of the medal would be worn, leaving the outside area still sharper. All known genuine oval peace medals are worn to some extent. None exist in mint state from non awarded stocks (the lack of wear on the Winterthur medal is suspicious).

Illustrations of multiple oval Peace medals besides Prucha's book can be found in Prucha¹⁹; Stahl²⁰ and Rulau and Fuld²¹. The pictures of typical, genuine oval medals of the nine types are shown below.

References

1. Fuld, George J., New Peace Medal Discovery *Coin World* 155 (April 15): 52. 1963.
2. Fuld, George J. "Oval Washington Indian Peace Medals" *The Numismatist*, March 1996, p.278-286.
3. Prucha, Francis Paul *Indian Peace Medals in American History* Rivolo Books, Bluffton, South Carolina 29910, 1994. pages 3-5.
4. *ibid.* page 5
5. *ibid.* page 5
6. *ibid.* page 9

7. Fuld, George J. ‘Oval Washington Indian Peace Medals’ *The Numismatist* vol. 109 no. 3 (March 1996) p. 278-286.
8. Belden, Bauman L. *Indian Peace Medals Issued in the United States* New York. The American Numismatic Society, 1927.
9. Fuld, George J. and Max Spiegel *Census of Washington Oval Peace Medals* Private communication, 2010.
10. Fales, Martha G. *Joseph Richardson and Family, Philadelphia Silversmiths*. Middleton, CT; Wesleyan University Press, 1974.
11. Belden *op. cit.*
12. Ensko, Stephen Guernsey Cook *American Silversmiths and Their Marks* Revised edition by Dorothea Ensko Wyle, Boston, David R. Godine, 1989
13. Newman, Eric P. Personal Communication to George Fuld, October 1995.
14. Quimby, Ian M. with Dianne Johnson. *American Silver at Winterthur*. Winterthur, DE.: Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, 1995.
15. Fennimore, Donald L. Personal Communication to Eric P. Newman. Winterthur, September 1995.
16. Fuld, George J. ‘Early Washington Medals’, *American Journal of Numismatics*, 14 (2002) pp. 105-163.
17. Rulau, Russell and George J. Fuld *Medallic Portraits of Washington* 2nd edition. Iola, WI: Krause Publications, 1999.
18. Lopez, Tony ‘Indian Peace Medals’ *The Numismatist*, vol.120 no.4 (April 2007) p. 36-47.
19. Prucha, Francis Paul *Peace & Friendship—Indian Peace Medals from the Schermer Collection National Portrait Gallery DC, Smithsonian Institution* 2001.
20. Stahl, Alan M. ‘American Indian Peace Medals of the Colonial Period.’ *Money of Pre-Federal America* (John M. Kleeberg, ed.) New York: American Numismatic Society, 1991.
21. Rulau and Fuld *op. cit.*

List of Figures

- XX Figure 1. The 1777 Micmac Medal. Courtesy of the British Museum. Ex King George IV.1825mnjhffgrt; British Museum. Baker 174Y.
- XX Figure 2. 1789 Oval medal. 106 x 137 mm. Courtesy of the American Numismatic Society. Ex John F. Noegel (Henry Chapman, December 12, 1915, lot 812); Howland Wood & Elliott Smith, 1921; ANS. Prucha 22. Baker 174M.
- Figure 3. 1792 Large size--132 x 180 mm. Courtesy of Public Archives of Canada. Prucha 25-26. Baker 174N

XX Figure 4. 1792 Middle size. 99 x 148 mm. Courtesy of the National

Museum of the American Indian, the Smithsonian Institution. Ex Joseph A. Stevens, Massillon, OH, 1961.

XX Figure 5. 1792 Small size. 80.5 x 133 mm. Courtesy of Stack's. Ex F.

C. C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr.; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection (Stack's May 11, 2004, lot 190). Belden 4C, Prucha 34.

XX Figure 6. 1793 Large size. 127 x 175 mm. Courtesy of the American

Numismatic Society. Ex Steven H. P. Pell; ANS. Belden 5A.

XX Figure 7. 1793 Middle size. 109 x 151 mm. Courtesy of Bowers and Merena. . Ex W. H. Hunter Collection (S. H. Chapman, December 9,

1920, lot 90; Virgil M. Brand; The Virgil M. Brand Collection (Bowers & Merena June 18-19, 1984, lot 961.

Belden 8B. Baker 174S.

Figure 8. 1793 Small size. 81 x 124 mm.

Ex Chief Jean Baptiste Ducoigne of Kaskaskia by Washington; Charles Gunther 1920; Chicago

Historical Society. Belden 6C.

XX Figure 9. 1795 Middle size. 104.8 x 146.1 mm. Courtesy of Bowers

and Merena. Ex Albert Norweb; Bowers and Merena The Everson and Faught Collections, June 13-15, 1988, lot 797; R. Henry Norweb.

Displayed at The Western Reserve Historical Society as reported in *The Historical Society News* vol. 17 no. 9 of September 1963. Acquired many

years ago from a major Canadian collection). Baker 174U. Prucha 33.

NOTE: The B & M catalog states that this medal was acquired from the New Netherlands Coin Co. in 1955 ex Virgil Brand but this contradicts R. Henry Norweb.

Figure 10. 1795 Small size. 81 x 120 mm. Courtesy of the Kansas City

Museum, Missouri. Ex Daniel B. and Ida Dyer; Kansas City Public

Library; Kansas City Museum (Kansas City Missouri). Belden 9C.

TABLE I

Summary of the Location of Washington Oval Peace Medals

1789 Size—106 x 137 mm

1. John F. Noegel (Henry Chapman, December 12, 1915, lot 812);

American Numismatic Society, New York. Prucha 22. Baker 174M. 106 x 137 mm.

2. Henry Francis Du Pont Winterthur Museum (questionable specimen).

Baker 174MA. 106 x 143 mm.

3. Denver Museum of Nature & Science (questionable specimen).

1792--Large Size—127 x 171 mm.

1. Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society (Red Jacket medal).

Prucha 23-24. Baker 174P. 127 x 171 mm.

2. Public Archives of Canada.

Prucha 25-26. Baker 174N. 132 x 180 mm..

3. Marshall P. Blankarn, National Numismatic Collection, Smithsonian
4. Henry Ford Museum, Dearborn, Michigan. 123 x 159 mm.

Middle Size—104 x 149 mm.

1. Duow family (reportedly located in Virginia). Belden 2B.
2. Jim Leeper (stolen in 1930—location not known. Belden 3B
3. Joseph A. Stevens, 1961; National Museum of the American Indian. 99 x 148 mm.

Small Size—81 x 124 mm.

1. Howland Wood & Elliott Smith 1921; American Numismatic Society. Prucha 34. Baker 174V. 81 x 124 mm.
2. Ontario County Historical Society, Canandaigua, NY Belden 2C. 81 x 124 mm.
3. F. C. C. Boyd, John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's John J. Ford, Jr. May 11, 2004, lot 190) Belden 4C, Prucha 34. 80.5 x 133 mm.
4. Marshall P. Blankarn, National Numismatic Collection, Smithsonian. Prucha 34.
5. New York State resident (according to Belden) Belden 4 C. 81 x 127 mm.
6. Chief Keses, Charles H. Fisher (March 1936, lot 757) Belden 4 C. 81 x 124 mm.
7. Gilcrease Museum. Tulsa, Oklahoma. 77 x 125 mm.
8. Family of Governor William Clark, T. L. Elder (Sept. 1936, lot 1567)

1793--Large Size—134 x 174 mm.

1. Mark Bortman, loaned to National Portrait Gallery 1984; present location not known. Prucha 27-28. Baker 174Q. 134 x 175 mm.
2. Chief Jean Baptiste Ducoigne of the Kaskaskia by Washington; his son Louis Jefferson Ducoign; Paul Gunther 1920; Chicago Historical Society. Belden 8A. Prucha 29-30. Baker 174R. 128 x 174 mm. (original presentation document accompanies the medal).
3. Stephen H. P. Pell; American Numismatic Society. Belden 5A. 127.5 x 173 mm.
4. Joseph G. Michelson Collection, Connecticut State Library. Belden 6A.

Middle Size—105 x 149 mm.

1. Charles Caleb Cresson 1889; Pennsylvania Historical Society; Atwater Kent Museum. Belden 8B. Baker 174S. 105 x 149 mm.
2. Mrs. William Delesdernier; Oklahoma Historical Society; National Cowboy Hall of Fame. Belden 7B Prucha 32. Baker 174T. 105 x 144 mm.
3. W. W. C. Wilson; American Numismatic Society. Belden 7C. 81 x 122 mm. (edge rim missing)
4. Marshall P. Blankarn, National Numismatic Collection, Smithsonian. 98 x 152 mm.
5. William H. Hunter (Samuel H. Chapman, May 1920, lot 91); Virgil

M. Brand; Virgil M. Brand
Collection (Bowers and Merena
June
18-19, 1984, lot 961. Belden
8B. 109 x 151 mm.

6. Mark Bortman; Mrs. Bortman;
State Department Diplomatic
Reception Rooms. 110 x 159
mm.
7. Schermer Collection, National
Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian.
108 x 147.5 mm.
8. Sotheby's 1989; Fairfield
Collection (Stack's May 1993, lot
116). Belden 7B 106 x 147 mm.

Small Size—81 x 124 mm.

1. Chief Jean Baptiste Ducoigne of
the Kaskaskia by Washington;
his son Louis Jefferson Ducoign;
Paul Gunther 1920; Chicago
Historical Society. Belden 6C.
75 x 126 mm. (original
presentation document
accompanies the medal).
2. Tupelo, Mississippi 1956;
Prucha 32.
3. Mrs. William Delesdernier 1921;
Oklahoma Historical Society.
Location not known.
4. New York State resident.
Belden 4C. 82 x 127mm.

Size Unknown

1. Mrs. John R. Williams
(Oklahoma City); Oklahoma
Historical Society 1929 Loan;
later Andrew Steidnitz
(confidential data at ANS
library).

1795--Large Size—not known

Middle Size—109 x 151 mm.

1. Mishikinakwa Little Turtle;
Canadian collection; R. Henry
Norweb; Albert Norweb
(Bowers & Merena The Everson
and Faught Collections, June
13-15, 1984, lot 797. Prucha 33.
Baker 174U. 106 x 149 mm.
2. Charles Morris (S. H. & H.
Chapman, April 19-20, 1905);
John W. Garrett (Bowers &
Ruddy March 25-26 1981, lot
1914.) 104 x 149 mm.
3. James W. Ellsworth; Clarence S.
Bement (Henry Chapman, May
1916, lot 836); Charles P. Senter
(Anderson Art Galleries, 1933,
lot 43).
4. Caldwell, National Numismatic
Collection, Smithsonian.
Belden 10B.

Small Size—81 x 120 mm.

1. Daniel B. and Ida Dyer; Kansas
City Public Library; Kansas
City
Museum (Kansas City,
Missouri). Belden 9C.

Treaty of Greenville 1795

1. A medal dated 3rd of August,
1795 was presented in
commemoration of the Treaty.
Washington is not shown. Ex The
Crane, a Wyandot chief; his
granddaughter; purchaser
unknown;
The Historical Society of
Pennsylvania circa 1900; Atwater
Kent

Museum. Probably not official
and numerous excellent copies
survive. Prucha 36.



Ontario 1792 obverse



Ontario 1792 reverse



Chicago 1793 obverse



Chicago 1793 reverse



Kansas 1795 Obverse



Kansas 1795 Reverse

Letters to the Editor

Dear John,

I spoke with Alex Shagin about working on a 2 ½ inch antique copper medal for the MCA. He said that he would do pro bono work on the design and poster models for the medals. I got a price of \$10 a medal from North American Mints if we strike 200 copies.

If we sell them by subscriptions to the membership for \$20 each we would break even by selling 100 copies. The rest could be sold for a profit of \$1000 to the group.

I can handle production if we have someone to take subscriptions.

We can call it a membership medal and keep lettering to a minimum. Lettering should be integral to the design. I gave Alex some design ideas but feel he should be free to produce a piece that fits his philosophy as expressed in the MCA Advisory.

What do you think of this idea? Shall we go ahead? Will this be like a new Society of Medalists? Drop me a line. It was tooo to see you at the New York City show in Jan.

Sincerely,

Gerry Muhl