

## Introduction

One of the largest drawers in the Centennial cabinet contains the medals commissioned by, or at least topically dedicated to organizations of many types. These organizations include Federal, state, and local governments; churches and charities; Masonic, fraternal, and service organizations; military, unions, and choral societies. Many of the medals and/or their sponsors have back-stories that make this category one of the most interesting of them all.

# Medals Struck for Organizations

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## The U.S. Centennial Commission

Following the end of the American Civil War in 1865, Americans began to prepare for the celebration of the nation's 100th birthday in 1876. Various citizens of Philadelphia proposed that an exhibition should be held there, and a resolution to that effect was adopted by the Select and Common Councils in January 1870. Subsequently, the Legislature of Pennsylvania supported this resolution and a plan for a memorial was submitted to Congress. Early in March 1870, a bill was presented to the House of Representatives and, after several amendments, was adopted by Congress on 3 March 1871.

This Act created a Commission composed of one delegate from each state and territory appointed by the President to one-year terms. The chief duty assigned the Commission was to "prepare and superintend the execution of a plan for holding an exhibition, and, after conference with the authorities of the city of Philadelphia, to fix upon a suitable site within the corporate limits of the said city where the exhibition shall be held."

The Commission was charged to hold its meetings in Philadelphia. The Act was clear that, although created by an Act of Congress, the Commission was prohibited from accepting any money from the United States Treasury either as compensation for its members or for any expenses for the exhibition itself.

During 1871, President U. S. Grant appointed the various commissioners, and the first meeting date was set for 4 March 1872. The Commission was incorporated by an Act of Congress of 1 June 1872, which also created the incorporated Centennial Board of Finance. The Commission met in only nine sessions, from March 1872 to January 15, 1879, the date of its final adjournment. Its responsibilities were carried out chiefly by an Executive Committee formed in May 1872 and composed of thirteen members who in turn chose a Director-General to whom all subsidiary bureaus and committees were required to report. Acting in cooperation with the Directors of the Centennial Board of Finance, the Executive Committee maintained control of the basic functions of the gathering, display, and judging of exhibits.

The grounds to be used by the International Exhibition were acquired by the City of Philadelphia as part of Fairmount Park. On 4 July 1873, a tract of approximately 450 acres overseeing the west bank of the Schuylkill River was formally transferred to the United States Centennial Commission for use as the exhibition grounds, with great ceremonies. Exactly one year later, the ground was formally broken for the Exhibition buildings. At the request of Congress, the President invited foreign nations to participate in the Exhibition on 5 June 1874.

The International Exhibition opened to the public on 10 May 1876 and closed on 10 November 1876. The United States Centennial Commission continued in existence until all of the financial accounting was completed, and they held their final session on 15 January 1879.

The next two medals (actually badges) were worn by members of the Centennial Commission.

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 1770. US Centennial Commission Select Council Badge



Photo courtesy  
of Joe Levine

( x )

( x )

**Obverse:** Enameled gold badge. On the Liberty Bell with beam, the coat of arms of the City of Philadelphia with “PHILADELPHIA” above and “SELECT COUNCIL” below; underneath, “1776 1876.” The medal is suspended from a metal banner inscribed “Centennial Committee.”

**Reverse:** Unknown, assumed to be blank.

This medal was offered in Presidential Coin and Antique Co. Auction #21, Lot 432, on 5 December 1976, in which it was described as “Enameled GOLD badge for the Philadelphia Select Council of the 1876 Centennial Committee. Extremely rare and not in the Spangenberg collection.

**Cross-refs:** Not listed.

**Size:** mm.      **Edge:**

**Alloy**              **No.**

Gold                1770go

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 1780. US Centennial Commission Attaché Badge



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

**Obverse:** 14-kt gold badge suspended from a base-metal acorn bar. In the shape of an eagle grasping a branch above an enameled shield and holding in its beak a banner inscribed “ATTACHE U.S.C.C.” (U.S. Centennial Commission).

**Reverse:** Blank. The acorn bar is backed with a pin.

**Cross-refs:** Not listed.

**Size:** 44.5mm tall x 38.1mm wide.      **Edge:** Plain

**Alloy**              **No.**

Gold                1780go

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 1790. Women's Centennial Committee "Sail On" Medal



( x)

( x)

**Obverse:** An oval medal depicting a gold pine tree on a blue enameled field. Outside in gold letters on a raised, white-enameled, gold-edged border: "SAIL ON O UNION STRONG AND GREAT. 1876".

**Reverse:** A mail-clad arm brandishing a sabre, gold on a white field. Outside, in gold letters on red, ground gold-edged: "ENSE PETIT PLACIDAM SUB LIBERTATE QUIETEM". (By the sword, he seeks quiet peace under liberty.)

**Cross-refs:** H-54.



Massachusetts Seal

Commissioned by the Women's Centennial Committee. The inscription "Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem" on the reverse of this medal was taken from the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, adopted in 1775. It is actually part of a larger quote by Algernon Sidney, an English politician who opposed compromise with Charles II in England and was executed for treason in 1683: "'Manus haec inimica tyrannis ense petit placidam sub libertate quietam," which translates to "This hand of mine, which is hostile to tyrants, seeks by the sword quiet peace under liberty." In keeping with the quote, the medal and the Massachusetts seal both depict a disembodied arm wielding a sabre.

**Diameter:** mm.      **Edge:**

**Alloy**      **No.**

Enamel      1790en

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 1800. Women's Centennial Committee AID Pin



(2.0x)



(2.0x)

**Obverse:** A silver pendant in the shape of a five-pointed star engraved with the Women's Centennial Committee "WCC" monogram; with engraved flourishes in each star point; suspended from a silver banner-shaped hanger engraved with: "1776 . AID . 1876" inside an engraved border around the perimeter of the banner.

**Reverse:** The reverse of the pendant is blank; the hanger has a pin on the back.

**Cross-refs:** Not listed.

**Diameter:** 40.3 mm. wide x 42.2 high      **Edge:** Plain

<b>Alloy</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Note</b>
Silver	1800si	

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 1810. Centennial Fire Department Badge



(1.3x)



(1.3x)

**Obverse:** On a generally ovoid badge divided into three panels, two above, one centered below; surmounted by an eagle displayed (head dexter, wings spread) with a glory of 13 rays and 13 stars behind; in front, a crossed fireax and trumpet behind a fire helmet; below the eagle, separating the upper two panels is the cracked liberty with a shield behind; in the left panel, a hand-pump fire wagon with "1776" in exergue; in the right panel, a steam-powered pumper with "1876" in exergue; below the two upper panels is a plain, unengraved banner; underneath, a fire pike and ladder, crossed, with a fire hydrant in front; to left, "F"; to right, "D".

**Reverse:** Pin-back, pin missing.

**Cross-refs:** Not listed.

**Size:** 64.3 wide x 51.6 mm high      **Edge:** Plain

**Alloy**              **No.**

White Metal      1810wm



## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 1820. GW Bust R/Annual Assay



(2.3 x)



(2.3 x)

**Obverse:** Undraped bust of Washington to right, with "BARBER" in the truncation of the neck.

**Reverse:** An oak-leaf wreath is surrounded by a ring that is in turn surrounded by "YEAR ONE HUNDRED" above and "OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE" below. A six-petaled floret at 9:00 and another at 3:00 separate the inscriptions. Within the oak wreath is "1776 / ANNUAL / ASSAY / 1876". The date 1776 is within a glory (radiating rays).

**Cross-refs:** B-347, J-AC15.

**Diameter:** 33.7 mm    **Edge:** Plain

**Alloy**                **No.**

Silver                1820si

Bronze               1820bz

The U.S. Assay Commission was included by Congress in the same legislation that established the U.S. Mint in 1791. The law originally specified that the Commission should consist of five people: the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Secretary and the Comptroller of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General. Their role was to examine and verify the fineness and weight of U.S. coinage. In the 1830s, Congress approved the participation of members of the public on the Commission. Beginning in 1867 and continuing until 1977, the Commission issued medals to the participants, numbering anywhere from 30 to 55 annually. By any standard, assay medals are scarce. The 1876 medal was struck in silver, bronze, and aluminum. It is the only aluminum Centennial medal that I know, because in 1876 aluminum was still a very expensive metal.

"In 1875 Director Linderman suggested that the reverse of the Trade dollar be altered, for 1876 only, to reflect the American centennial to be celebrated in that year. The idea was quashed due to the objection of Superintendent James Pollock, who pointed out that this would require an act of Congress. Instead, Linderman's idea was placed on the reverse of the 1876 Assay medal. This particular medal has been very popular and desirable over the years since it is at once a centennial item and Washingtonia." [from



## Medals Struck for Organizations

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Medals of the United States Assay Commission 1860-1977; by R. W. Julian and Ernest E. Keusch; TAMS Journal 29: 5(2), with permission.]

In 1977, President Carter, during his cost-cutting campaign, redlined the Assay Commission's \$2,500 annual budget, and that ended both public participation on the Commission and issuance of the assay medal.

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 1830. American Institute/Awarded To



Photo courtesy of  
Joe Levine



(2.5x)

(2.5x)

**Obverse:** Undraped bust of George Washington right; in the truncation: "LOVETT"; around above: "AMERICAN INSTITUTE"; around below: "CENTENNIAL MEDAL, 1876"; with a six-pointed star at 9:00 and 3:00 separating the inscriptions.

**Reverse:** At left an olive branch, at right an oak branch, tied together in a wreath with a bow at 6:00; above, in a curve between the wreath ends: "AWARDED TO"; the center is blank, reserved for engraving to the award winner.

This medal was issued by the American Institute of the City of New York for the Encouragement of Science and Invention, also known as the American Institute of the City of New York or, simply, the American Institute. The Institute was founded on February 19, 1828. Its Charter states its purpose to encourage and promote improvements in domestic industry in New York State, and the United States, in Agriculture, Commerce, Manufacturing and the Arts. The Institute used two primary techniques for achieving its goals. First, it held annual fairs in most years at which prizes were awarded to outstanding artisans and inventors \. Second, it actively promoted governmental policies that would encourage and protect domestic manufacturing, agriculture, and commerce. This led the Institute to a widely-held reputation for supporting protectionism in trade and government spending on infrastructure. The prizes at the fairs were usually in the form of medals and glowing citations. The American Institute medal of 1876 was designed specifically to commemorate the Centennial while honoring its recipients.

**Cross-refs:** B-343.

**Diameter:** 32 mm.    **Edge:**

Alloy	No.
Gold	1830go
Bronze	1830bz
White Metal	1830wm

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 1840. California Medal with Suspension Loop



(1.9x)



(1.9x)

Photos courtesy  
of Stack's

**Obverse:** Above, an undraped bust of Washington to right within an olive tied at the bottom, flanked left and right by two flags and crowned with 13 five-pointed stars; to left, "1776"; to right, "1876"; below, a busy landscape scene with a stagecoach at full gallop to the left in the foreground, a post rider at full tilt to the right in the middle distance, and a full-rigged clipper ship sailing left in the background;; in exergue at left, "C.F.MOHRIG" (the engraver), at right "A.KUHNER.F" (the striker); outside in the border, clockwise from 11:30: (pellet) "WASHINGTON THE GREAT FOUNDER OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" (pellet) "JULY 4<sup>TH</sup> 1776 . " issued with and without a suspension loop at 12:00.

**Reverse:** In a round central field surrounded by two outer bands: a view of San Francisco harbor with a steam ship plowing to the left and a freight train chugging to the right, miners at work, and; above, a rendition of the California seal depicting Minerva with the Sacramento River in the background. the California bear in the foreground and "EUREKA" above; outside, a band containing 38 five-pointed stars (for the 38 states in the union in 1876); and outside that, the inscription, clockwise from 6:30: " PROGRESS OF TIME AND FREEDOM TO ALL MANKIND (pellet) JULY 4<sup>TH</sup>.1876" (pellet); below, counterclockwise from 6:30: "CALIFORNIA", flanked left and right by a six-pointed star.

According to the citation of this medal in the June 23, 2004, Stack's auction of the Ford collection: " A very scarce type, perhaps one of fewer than a half a dozen [silver] known." The cataloguer cited only three pieces known to him: the Garrett piece which sold for over \$1,000 in 1981, and the two specimens in the Ford collection, ex. Boyd. Engraved by Kuhner.

**Cross-refs:** B-410.

**Diameter:** 41 mm.    **Edge:**

**Alloy**            **No.**

Silver            1840si

White Metal    1840wm



## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 1850. California Medal without Suspension Loop



Photos courtesy  
of Stack's

**Obverse:** Above, an undraped bust of Washington to right within an olive tied at the bottom, flanked left and right by two flags and crowned with 13 five-pointed stars; to left, "1776"; to right, "1886"; below, a busy landscape scene with a stagecoach at full gallop to the left in the foreground, a post rider at full tilt to the right in the middle distance, and a full-rigged clipper ship sailing left in the background;; in exergue at left, "C.F.MOHRIG" (the engraver), at right "A.KUHNER.F" (the striker); outside in the border, clockwise from 11:30: (pellet) "WASHINGTON THE GREAT FOUNDER OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" (pellet) "JULY 4<sup>TH</sup> 1776 . " issued with and without a suspension loop at 12:00.

**Reverse:** In a round central field surrounded by two outer bands: a view of San Francisco harbor with a steam ship plowing to the left and a freight train chugging to the right, miners at work, and; above, a rendition of the California seal depicting Minerva with the Sacramento River in the background. the California bear in the foreground and "EUREKA" above; outside, a band containing 38 five-pointed stars (for the 38 states in the union in 1876); and outside that, the inscription, clockwise from 6:30: " PROGRESS OF TIME AND FREEDOM TO ALL MANKIND (pellet) JULY 4<sup>TH</sup>.1876" (pellet); below, counterclockwise from 6:30: "CALIFORNIA", flanked left and right by a six-pointed star.

Engraved by Kuhner.

**Cross-refs:** Not listed.

**Diameter:** 41 mm.     **Edge:**

Alloy	No.
Silver	1850si
Brass	1850bs
White Metal	1850wm

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 1860. California Medal, uniface, no loop



**Obverse:** The same as the medal: In a round central field, a landscape scene with stagecoach in full gallop to the left, a post rider at full tilt to the right, and a sailing ship in the background; above, a small undraped bust right of George Washington, between two olive branches tied at the bottom, flanked left and right by two flags; 13 five-pointed stars above, to left at 11:00: "1776"; to right at 2:00: "1876"; outside in the border, clockwise from 11:30: WASHINGTON THE GREAT FOUNDER OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA . JULY 4TH 1776 . "; issued with and without a suspension loop at 12:00.

**Reverse:** Blank.

At the time of purchase, this specimen was listed as a brass die trial. That may be so; however, wear on the rim exposes brass underneath the gold color, so it appears to be gilt. If it was a die trial, the purpose of the gilding is unknown. It is slightly smaller than the previous looped medal. I also have a brass specimen.

**Cross-refs:** Not listed.

**Diameter:** 40.2 mm.

**Edge:** Plain

**Alloy**            **No.**

Brass            1860bs



## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 1870. Women's Centennial Association



(3.4x)



(3.4x)

**Obverse:** A woman seated in a rocking chair spinning wool from a distaff in her right hand onto a spindle in her left hand; around, clockwise from 6:30: "SHE SEEKETH WOOL AND FLAX AND WORKETH WILLINGLY WITH HER HANDS"; below: "1776" flanked left and right by a raised dot. The inscription comes from Proverbs 31:13, in which the mother of King Lemuel uses to describe the virtuous woman.

**Reverse:** Inside a circle composed of two narrow raised rings, the monogram of the Women's Centennial Association: "WCA"; outside, clockwise around from 7:00: "ART IS THE HANDMAID OF HUMAN GOOD"; below, counterclockwise around from 6:30: "LOWELL, 1876" flanked left and right by a raised dot.

This medal was struck at the U.S. Mint in February and April, 1876. According to their records, the Mint struck ten gold, two hundred silver, and ten bronze medals. There is also correspondence indicating that the dies may have been sent to the J.A. Diehl Company in Philadelphia for the striking of the medals in white metal. There is no evidence that the dies were actually sent, but white metal examples of this medal are known, some of which have been gilded.

Julian refers to this medal (CM-26) as the Lowell (Massachusetts) Centennial medal, but that is misleading. The dates of 1776 on the obverse and 1876 on the reverse clearly refer to the U.S. centennial, but 1876 was in fact only the semi-centennial of the town of Lowell, which was incorporated on March 1, 1826. The distaff and spindle wielded by the seated woman on the obverse portray the art of spinning wool, both as an illustration of the inscription and also in recognition of Lowell's thriving textile industry. The inscription on the reverse, "Art is the Handmaid of Human Good," is Lowell's motto, adopted in 1876 and displayed prominently on the city's seal. The city explains the motto to mean "Skill walks hand in hand with the good of the people," but the actual origin of the phrase is unknown. The precise meaning of the ornate "WCA" monogram is not known, though "Women's Centennial Association: has been suggested..

**Cross-refs:** F-68, H-56, J-CM26.

**Diameter:** 23.8mm.      **Edge:** Plain



## Medals Struck for Organizations

<b>Alloy</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Note</b>
Gold	1870go	10 struck.
Silver	1870si	200 struck.
Gilt	1870gi	Mintage unknown; examples were probably gilded outside the Mint.
Bronze	1870bz	10 struck.
White Metal	1870wm	Mintage unknown; probably struck outside the Mint.

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 1880. Pine Tree/"Sail On O Union"



**Obverse:** An oval medal picturing a pine tree; clockwise around from 8:00: "MASSACHUSETTS".

**Reverse:** In the center, an entwined "U S" with "1776" above and "1876" below; around clockwise from 7:00 in quotes: "SAIL ON O UNION STRONG AND GREAT" with a five-pointed star at 6:00.

This medal was commissioned by the Women's Centennial Committee of Boston. The obverse is reminiscent of the Massachusetts pine tree shilling of 1652, America's most famous colonial coin. The name comes from the tree depicted on the obverse of the coin, which may have symbolized one of the Bay Colony's prime exports -- pine trees for ships' masts. Massachusetts coinage not only circulated within that colony, but was generally accepted throughout the Northeast, becoming a monetary standard in its own right.

The quote on the reverse comes from Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's 1850 poem "The Building of the Ship." It comes from the following verse: "Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State! Sail on, O UNION, strong and great! Humanity with all its fears, with all the hopes of future years,"

The ship of state is an ancient metaphor in the western world, especially among seafaring people, but this figure of speech assumed a more widespread and literal significance in the English colonies of the New World. From the middle of the 17th century, after all, until revolution broke out in 1775, the primary system of governance in the colonies was the Navigation Acts. The primary responsibility of colonial governors, according to both Parliament and the Crown, was the enforcement of the laws of trade, and the governors themselves appointed naval officers to ensure that the various provisions and regulations of the Navigation Acts were executed. England, in other words, governed her American colonies as if they were merchant ships.

**Cross-refs:** H-55, J-CM38.

## Medals Struck for Organizations

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**Size:** 19.1 mm wide x 25.5mm high.

**Edge:** Plain

<b>Alloy</b>	<b>No.</b>
Gold	1880go
Silver	1880si
Bronze	1880bz

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 1890. Belleville Illinois Medal



(2.8x)



(2.8x)

**Obverse:** In the center, the old St. Clair County Courthouse; clockwise from 8:00: “BELLEVILLE ST. CLAIR CO.”; below: “ILL.”

**Reverse:** Within a wreath of two oak branches tied at the bottom “1776 // 1876” with a decorative dash between the two dates.

**Cross-refs:** Not listed.

**Diameter:** 28.7 mm.

**Edge:**

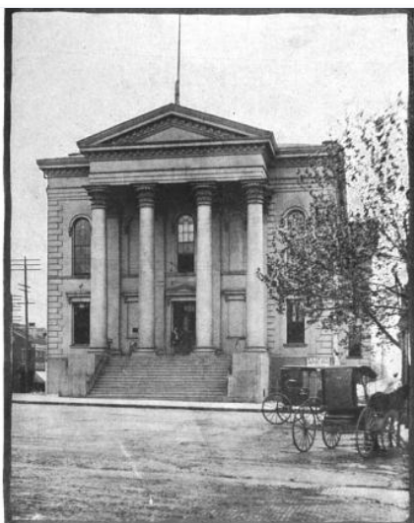
**Alloy**

**No.**

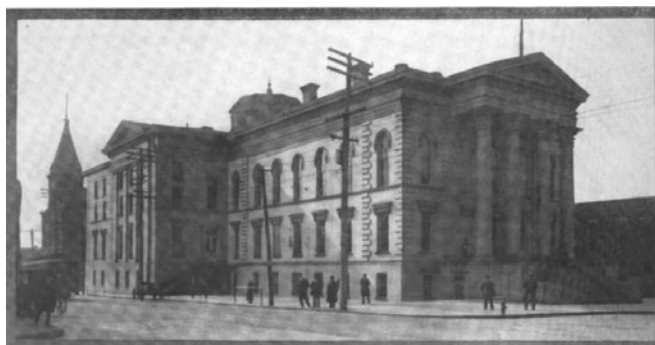
**Note**

1890wm

This is the only medal known (so far) to have been issued by or about an individual municipality. Belleville, located southeast of St. Louis, is the county seat of St. Claire County, the oldest county in the state of Illinois. Belleville was settled in 1813, and by the 1870s the population was estimated to be 90% German-born or of German descent.



The St. Clair County Courthouse, left and below, circa 1910 (from The Greater Belleville, St. Clair County, Illinois: Illustrated Sequel to “Belleville, Illinois, Illustrated”; J.A. Reid, Belleville, Illinois, 1910, digitized by Google Books.) It was built around 1860 and torn down to be replaced by a modern building in 1978.





## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 1900. GW Nude Bust R/Pottsville Children's Party



(4.5x)



(4.5x)

**Obverse:** Inside a rope rim, an undraped bust right of George Washington.

**Reverse:** Inside a denticled rim, in eight lines, the top and bottom curved: CHILDRENS / CENTENNIAL / PARTY / AT LYCEUM HALL / POTTSVILLE / PA. / FEB . 22 . 1876".

**Cross-refs:** B-420.

**Diameter:** 18 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	1900si
Gilt	1900gi
White Metal	1900wm

## Medals Struck for Organizations

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### 1910. GW Civil Bust R/Pottsville Children's Party



(4.5x)



(4.5x)

**Obverse:** Within a denticled rim, a Washington bust right in civil dress. AP on truncation.

**Reverse:** In eight lines, the top and bottom curved: CHILDRENS / CENTENNIAL / PARTY / AT LYCEUM HALL / POTTSVILLE / PA. / FEB . 22 . 1876".

**Cross-refs:** B-419.

**Diameter:** 18 mm.    **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
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Silver	1910si
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Bronze	1910bz
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White Metal	1910wm
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## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 1920. Liberty Bell without Beam/Pottsville Children's Party



(4.5x)



(4.5x)

**Obverse:** The Liberty Bell without beam; to left: "1776"; to right: "1876"; below: "LIBERTY BELL".

**Reverse:** In eight lines, the top and bottom curved: CHILDRENS / CENTENNIAL / PARTY / AT LYCEUM HALL / POTTSVILLE / PA. / FEB . 22 . 1876".

**Cross-refs:** H-164.

**Diameter:** 19mm.      **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	1920si
Bronze	1920bz
Bronze	1920bz
White Metal	1920wm

## Medals Struck for Organizations

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### 1930. Liberty Bell with Beam/Pottsville Children's Party



(4.5x)



(45x)

**Obverse:** The Liberty Bell with beam; above, "LIBERTY BELL"; below: "1776".

**Reverse:** In eight lines, the top and bottom curved: CHILDRENS / CENTENNIAL / PARTY / AT LYCEUM HALL / POTTSVILLE / PA. / FEB . 22 . 1876".

**Cross-refs:** H-165.

**Diameter:** 18 mm.    **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
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Silver	1930si
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White Metal	1930wm
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## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 1940. Lib Bell/Stockton Children's Ball 1876



(4.4x)



(4.4x)

**Obverse:** The Libert Bell without beam; to left: "1776"; to right: "1876"; below: "LIBERTY BELL".

**Reverse:** In six lines, the first and last two curved: "CHILDRENS / BALL / STOCKTON / HOTEL / CAPE MAY N.J. / 1876".

**Cross-refs:** H-167.

**Diameter:** 18.2mm.

**Edge:** Plain

**Alloy**            **No.**

Silver            1940si

White Metal    1940wm



## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 1950. Washington Bust R/Stockton Children's Ball 1876



(4.5x)

(4.5x)

**Obverse:** Inside a rope rim, an undraped bust right of George Washington.

**Reverse:** Inside a denticled rim, in six lines, the first and last two curved: "CHILDREN'S / BALL / STOCKTON / HOTEL / CAPE MAY N.J. / 1876".

Baker 421, Holland 168

Only a dozen struck. (Holland)

**Cross-refs:** B-421, H-168.

**Diameter:** 18.2 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

<b>Alloy</b>	<b>No.</b>
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Silver	1950si
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Bronze	1950bz
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Oreide	1950or
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White Metal	1950wm
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## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 1960. Washington Bust R/Stockton Children's Ball 1877



(4.5x)

Proxy Pix:



(4.5x)

**Obverse:** Inside a rope rim, an undraped bust right of George Washington.

**Reverse:** In six lines, the first and last two curved: "CHILDREN'S / BALL / STOCKTON / HOTEL / CAPE MAY N.J. / 1877".

**Cross-refs:** B-421F-J, H-169.

**Diameter:** 19 mm.    **Edge:** Plain.

Alloy	No.
Silver	1960si
Bronze	1960bz
Oreide	1960or
White Metal	1960wm

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 1970. Lib Bell/Stockton Children's Ball 1875



(4.5x)



(4.5x)

**Obverse:** The Liberty Bell without beam; to left: "1776"; to right: "1876"; below: "LIBERTY BELL".

**Reverse:** In six lines, the first and last two curved: "CHILDRENS / BALL / STOCKTON / HOTEL / CAPE MAY N.J. / 1875".

**Cross-refs:** Not listed..

**Diameter:** 18.2 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

**Alloy**              **No.**

White Metal      1970wm



## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 1980. 7th Regiment Visit to Bunker Hill



(2.6x)



(2.6x)

**Obverse:** The Bunker Hill Monument surrounded by 20 rays left and 19 rays right; to left, clockwise from 7:00: "JUNE 17.1875"; from 1:00: "JUNE 17. 1775" ; outside, clockwise from 7:00: "CENTENNIAL OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL".

**Reverse:** Inside a circular buckled belt, marked with the regiment's motto: "PRO PATRIA ET GLORIA", is an ornately scripted monogram "NG" for "National Guard"; clockwise around in two lines from 9:00: "TO COMMEMORATE THE VISIT OF THE / 7TH REGT. NAT. GUARD"; around, below, counterclockwise in two lines from 8:00: "STATE OF N.Y. / TO BOSTON JUNE 17 . 1875 ."

The 7th Regiment was organized in 1806 out of four companies of artillery that helped defend New York City's harbor from the British Navy. During the visit of the Revolutionary War hero General Lafayette to the United States in 1824, the 7th Regiment took the name "National Guard" after the Garde National de Paris, once commanded by Lafayette during the early days of the French Revolution. They were thereafter known as the 7th Regiment National Guard of the State of New York. In 1862, the New York Legislature adopted "National Guard" for all militia units of the state. In 1947, when the federal government reorganized the National Guard, the 7th Regiment ceased to exist as an active military unit.

The 7th Regiment participated in the celebration of the Centennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill on June 17th, 1875, in Charleston, Massachusetts. It was at Bunker Hill that Maj. George W. McLean, Commander of the 7th Regiment met Capt. Robert C. Gilchrist, the Commander of Charleston's Washington Light Infantry. Out of this meeting came the idea to form an organization of historic military units to honor the memory of the American Revolution on the occasion of the upcoming Centennial. In little more than a year, they formed the Centennial Legion, which was officially commissioned on July 4th, 1876, in Philadelphia, and the unit immediately marched in the Grand Parade opening the Centennial Exposition.

**Cross-refs:** F-25, H-6..

## Medals Struck for Organizations

**Diameter:** 31.4 mm.

**Edge:** Plain and Reeded varieties

**Alloy**

**No.**

Silver

1980si

Bronze

1980bz

Brass

1980bs

White Metal

1980wm

Composition

1980cm



Reeded Edge



Plain Edge



Composition Specimen





## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 1990. 7th Regt Visit to Expo



(1.8x)



(1.8x)

**Obverse:** Undraped bust of Washington to right. on pedestal inscribed with "1776 / (lighted lamp left) / 1876 / JULY 4TH / PHILADELPHIA PA"; at the left of the pedestal, an enlisted man wearing wearing a pack marked with a "7" presents arms with a bayoneted rifle; to the right, an officer with a sword doffs his hat in salute to Washington; around in two lines: IN COMMEMORATION OF THE VISIT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AND THE VETERAN CORPS N.G.S.N.Y. / TO THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION OF 1876; below the pedestal: "DEMAREST SC. N.Y." and below that a six-pointed star.

**Reverse:** A shield quartered with details of the arms of the United States upper left and of New York upper right; lower left: a windmill rotor with a beaver above and below and a barrel left and right, perhaps representing the regiment's civilian pursuits; lower right: two crossed cannons representing the the regiment's artillery mission; n the center of the shield, at the centerof the quadrant, a small shield with the monogram "NG" for "National Guard"; above the shield, a spread eagle on a half-globe; behind the shield, four flags on each side; below on a scroll: "PRO PATRIA ET GLORIA", and in exergue "ORGANIZED 1824"; around all, an oak wreath, and in two circular lines outside: "ACTIVE MEMBERS, 1001. COL. E. CLARK" above; "VETERANS, 1060. COL. M. LEFFERTS" below; with a six-pointed star at 9:00 and at 3:00.

**Cross-refs:** B-435, F-78, H-84.

**Diameter:** 45 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

**Alloy**              **No.**

Silver              1990si

Bronze            1990bz

White Metal      1990wm

The 7th Regiment, under the command of Col. Emmons Clark, arrived at the Centennial railroad depot (from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot in Jersey City, on Saturday, July 1, 1876. They encamped in a cow pasture overlooking the Exhibition grounds and renamed it Camp Washington. The NY Times

## Medals Struck for Organizations

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reported that their food, consisting primarily of salted meat, was worse than that normally provided to them when in the field. On July 3rd, Gen. Marshall Lefferts, Commander of the Veteran Corps of the 7th Regiment died on the train enroute to Philadelphia with his fellow veterans. Col. Clark ordered a dress parade to be held in his honor at Camp Washington that evening, and the camp flag was ordered flown at half-mast.

The 7th Regiment marched in the Parade of Military Organizations on July 4th behind the First Regiment of Philadelphia and took up a post of honor in Independence Square during the official ceremonies marking the 100th anniversary of American independence. Afterward, the troops were given liberty for three days, returning home by train on July 8th.

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2000. Centennial Legion



(1.1 x)

(1.1 x)

(1.4x)

**Obverse:** Within a beaded circle, the shield of the U.S. backed by six flags, three to left, three to right; above, a Phrygian cap on a pole within a glory of 37 rays; between the beaded circle and the denticled rim, around, clockwise from 6:30: "THE CENTENNIAL LEGION OF HISTORIC COMMANDS INC." with a dot at 6:00.

**Reverse:** Within a beaded circle, in three straight lines "1776 / JULY 4 / 1876"; around the outside, thirteen overlapping circles with a five-pointed star in the center of each and the name of one of the thirteen original colonies, listed clockwise from 1:00: "S. CAROLINA, MASS., VIRGINIA, CONN., RHODE ISL., DELAWARE, MARYLAND, N. JERSEY, N. CAROLINA, PENN., NEW HAM., GEORGIA, NEW YORK".

**Cross-refs:** Not listed.

**Diameter:** 35.5 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

**Alloy**              **No.**

Bronze              2000bz

Suspended from a blue satin ribbon with 13 five-pointed white stars. Struck on two different planchets: with and without an integral suspension loop, as pictured.

The Centennial Legion of Historic Military Commands was the result of a chance meeting between Maj. George W. McLean, Commander of the Old Guard (aka the 7th Regiment) of the City of New York and Capt. Robert C. Gilchrist, Commander of Charleston's Washington Light Infantry. Both units participated in the celebration of the Centennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill on June 17th, 1875, in Charleston, Massachusetts. They had the notion to form an organization of historic military units to

## Medals Struck for Organizations

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honor the memory of the American Revolution, which established the union, and to help heal the still-sensitive wounds of the Civil War, which threatened that union.

Moving with commendable military alacrity, the Centennial Legion was officially commissioned on July 4th, 1876, in Philadelphia, and the unit immediately marched in the Grand Parade opening the Centennial Exposition.

The Centennial Legion continues in existence to this day and has grown considerably since that first parade, with 97 units currently active. To qualify for membership, a military unit has to have originated in one of the thirteen original states at least 100 years ago.



### 2010. Centennial Legion, Inscription Obverse



**Obverse:** Within a beaded circle, the shield of the U.S. backed by six flags, three to left, three to right; above, a Phrygian cap on a pole within a glory of 34 rays; outside, above, clockwise around from 10:00: "CENTENNIAL"; outside, below, counterclockwise around from 7:00: "LEGION".

**Reverse:** Within a beaded circle, the inscription in four lines, the top and bottom curved "CENTENNIAL / LEGION / JULY 4 / 1776-1876". Outside the beaded circle, thirteen overlapping circles with a five-pointed star in the center of each and the name of one of the thirteen original colonies, listed clockwise from 1:00: S. CAROLINA, MASS., VIRGINIA, CONN., RHODE ISL., DELAWARE, MARYLAND, N. JERSEY, N. CAROLINA, PENN., NEW HAM., GEORGIA, NEW YORK".

**Cross-refs:** F-317, H-177.

**Diameter:** 31.75 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Gilt	2010gi
Bronze	2010bz

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2020. Centennial Legion, Presentation Obverse



**Obverse:** Within a beaded circle, the shield of the U.S. backed by six flags, three to left, three to right; above, a Phrygian cap on a pole within a glory of 34 rays. The area between the beaded circle and the denticled rim is blank for engraving to the recipient. On some specimens, the field within the beaded circle on both obverse and reverse is stippled rather than plain, but the stippling appears to have been added after striking.

**Reverse:** Within a beaded circle, the inscription in four lines, the top and bottom curved "CENTENNIAL / LEGION / JULY 4 / 1776-1876". Outside the beaded circle, thirteen overlapping

## Medals Struck for Organizations

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circles with a five-pointed star in the center of each and the name of one of the thirteen original colonies, listed clockwise from 1:00: S. CAROLINA, MASS., VIRGINIA, CONN., RHODE ISL., DELAWARE, MARYLAND, N. JERSEY, N. CAROLINA, PENN., NEW HAM., GEORGIA, NEW YORK".

Known with and without engraving on obverse, and with and without piercing.

**Cross-refs:** Not listed.

**Diameter:** 31.2 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

<b>Alloy</b>	<b>No.</b>
Gilt	2020gi
Bronze	2020bz



## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2030. District of Columbia Washington Light Guard



Photos courtesy  
of Washington  
Estate Sales, LLC

( x )

( x )

**Obverse:** A uniface medal. Two flags with battle pennants crossed behind three stacked muskets; counterclockwise from 8:00: "DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA"; above: "1776 1876"; all on a stippled field. Mounted in a brass frame topped with a banner extending from 9:00 to 3:30 on which is blazoned: "WASHINGTON LIGHT GUARD". Suspended on a red, white, and blue ribbon from a hanger in the form of a fasces of six olive branches fronted by a lozenge blazoned "W.L.G."

**Reverse:** The negative concave image of the obverse.

**Cross-refs:** Not listed.

**Diameter:** mm.      **Edge:**

**Alloy**              **No.**

White Metal      2030wm

There are records of a Washington Light Guard in Bridgeport, Connecticut; in New York City; Newbury Port, Massachusetts; and Houston, Texas, but I have been unable to identify Washington Light Guard in the District of Columbia.



## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2040. Liberty Bell/G.A.R.



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

**Obverse:** The G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republic) badge: a spread eagle perched on a pair of cannons crossed atop a stack of ten cannonballs, a U.S. flag hanging vertically, suspending a five-pointed star with a trefoil at each point, in the center of which is a round tablet with three standing figures. Around, clockwise from 8:30: "FRATERNITY CHARITY LOYALTY"; around counterclockwise from 7:00: "1861 1865".

**Reverse:** In the center, the Liberty Bell without its beam; at its top in two lines: "LEV XXVXX PROCLAIM LIBER / IN PHILADA BY ORDER OF TH" (the "TY" of "LIBERTY" and the "E" of "THE" do not show because of the curvature of the bell); below that in the center of the bell, in three lines: "PASS AND STOW / PHILADA / MDCCLIII"; above the bell: "LIBERTY BELL"; below the bell: "LEV. XXV. VX." to the left of the bell: "1776"; to the right: "1876" (with rounded ends on both sides); around the periphery: "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF", with a six-pointed star between "PROCLAIM" and "THEREOF".

The Grand Army of the Republic was founded in Decatur, Illinois, on April 6, 1866, by Benjamin F. Stephenson. Membership was limited to honorably discharged veterans of the Union Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or the Revenue Cutter Service who had served between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865. The GAR was one of the first advocacy groups in American politics. It was effectively organized around a "Commandery-in-Chief" at the national level, Departments at the state level, and Posts at the community level. In 1867, Commander-in-Chief General John A. Logan established May 30 as Memorial Day, which was originally intended to commemorate the dead of the Civil War. Starting in 1866, the GAR held an annual "National Encampment" every year until 1949. At that final encampment in Indianapolis, Indiana, the few surviving members voted to retain the existing officers in place until the organization's dissolution; Theodore Penland of Oregon, the GAR's Commander at the time, was therefore its last. In 1956, upon the death of the last member, Albert Woolson, the GAR was formally dissolved and, through Woolson, deeded all remaining GAR property to its legal and current successor, the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

**Cross-refs:** HK-37 and 38.

**Diameter:** 38.1 mm.      **Edge:**

## Medals Struck for Organizations

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Alloy	No.
Bronze	2040bz
White Metal	2040wm

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2050. McPherson / Society Army of the Tennessee



(3.9x)



(3.9x)

**Obverse:** Maj. Gen. James Birdseye McPherson in Civil War uniform astride his horse on a cobblestone road; beneath the road: "1864"; at the far left of the road: "GHL".

**Reverse:** Around the outside, clockwise from 7:00: "SOCIETY ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE"; Inside, in three curved lines: "WASHINGTON / CITY / 1876".

**Cross-refs:** Not listed.

**Diameter:** 20.7 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2050si
Bronze	2050bz
White Metal	2050wm



McPherson Square, Washington D.C.

It was in March of 1864 that Major General James B. McPherson assumed command of the Army of the Tennessee from General William Sherman, who had been promoted to command of all the armies in the West. He was killed by Confederate skirmishers the following July during the Battle of Atlanta.

In April, 1865, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee was formed at Raleigh, North Carolina, membership being restricted to officers who had served with the old Army of the Tennessee. The object was declared to be "to keep alive that

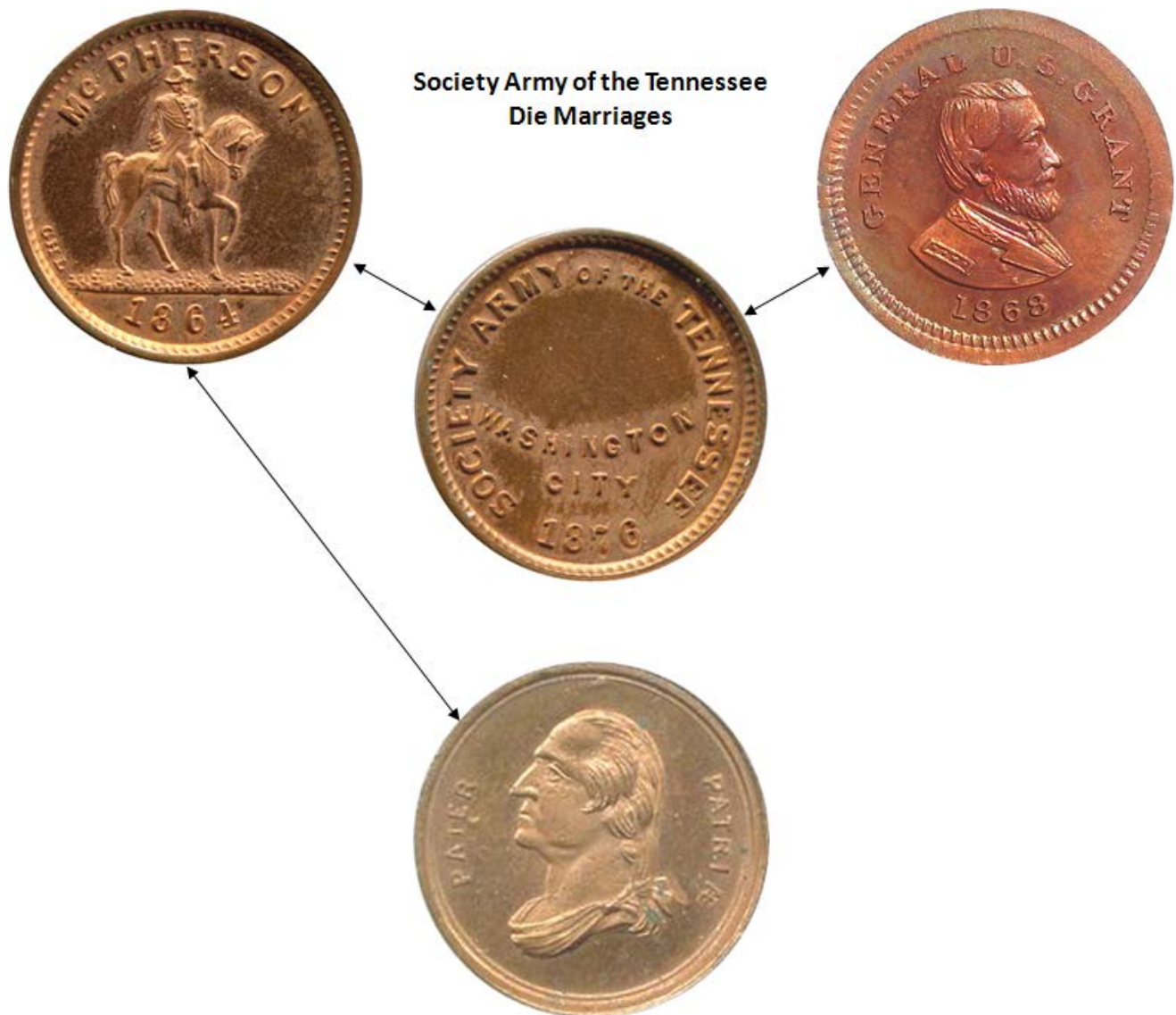


## Medals Struck for Organizations

kindly and cordial feeling which has been one of the characteristics of this army during its career in the service." General Sherman was elected president in 1869, and continued to hold the office for many years.

This medal commemorates the occasion on which the Society of the Army of the Tennessee presented an equestrian statue of McPherson, which was erected in McPherson Square in Washington D.C. and dedicated on October 18, 1876. The sculpture represents McPherson surveying a battlefield. It was made by Louis Rebisso out of a captured cannon and rests on a granite pedestal. The obverse of this medal is the artist's rendering of that statue.

Both the McPherson/obverse and the Army of the Tennessee dies of this medal have been muled, as illustrated in the diagram below.





## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2060. Grant / Society Army of the Tennessee



(3.9x)



(3.9x)

Photos courtesy of  
Erica Schlather

**Obverse:** Uniformed bust of Ulysses S. Grant right; clockwise around from 8:30: "GENERAL U. S. GRANT"; below: "1868".

**Reverse:** Around the outside, clockwise from 7:00: "SOCIETY ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE"; Inside, in three curved lines: "WASHINGTON / CITY / 1876".

**Cross-refs:** Not listed.

**Diameter:** 20.7mm.      **Edge** Plain

**Alloy**      **No.**

Gilt      2060gi

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2070. Washington / McPherson



(3.9x)

**Obverse:** Draped bust of Washington facing left; to left: "PATER"; to right: "PATRIAE", meaning "Father of the Country."



(3.9x)

**Reverse:** Maj. Gen. James Birdseye McPherson in Civil War uniform astride his horse on a cobblestone road; beneath the road: "1864"; at the far left of the road: "GHL".

**Cross-refs:** Not listed.

**Diameter:** mm.      **Edge:** Plain

**Alloy**              **No.**

Bronze              2070bz

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2080. US Presbyterian Church



(1.6x)



(1.6x)

**Obverse:** In the center, a depiction of the full-length statue of John Witherspoon, erected by the Presbyterian Church on the Centennial Exposition grounds; in two lines around the periphery to the left: "JOHN WITHERSPOON, PATRIOT, / STATESMAN & DIVINE"; also in two lines to the right: "SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION / OF INDEPENDENCE"; beneath the statue's pedestal in script: "Paquet", the medal's engraver.

**Reverse:** In the center, an open book with the inscription in four lines: "PROCLAIM LIBERTY / THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND / UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS / THEREOF. LEV. XXV., 10." The book is cradled in a half wreath composed of an olive branch to left and an oak branch to right, tied in the center below with a ribbon; below; in five lines: "STRUCK BY AUTHORITY OF THE / CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE / OF THE PRESBYTERIAN / CHURCH IN THE U.S.A. / JULY 4TH, 1876."

**Cross-refs:** Not listed.

**Diameter:** 50.8 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Note
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Bronze	2080bz	Levine President's Sale, Lot #1501, 5 December 1992, \$46.00.
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White Metal	2080wm	
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Rev. John Witherspoon was the only active clergyman to serve in the Continental Congress. With the encouragement of Benjamin Franklin in 1768, he became the President of the College of New Jersey (later Princeton University), but was soon supporting America's fight for independence. He took part in the Revolution, lost a son during that war, and signed the Articles of Confederation as well as the Declaration of Independence. During the debate over the Declaration of Independence, when some of the delegates from the thirteen American colonies gathered to decide whether to break completely with Britain expressed hesitation, it was Witherspoon who urged them to sign, saying "There is a tide in the affairs of men, a spark. We perceive it now before us. To hesitate is to consent to our own slavery." Witherspoon served in Congress until 1782. He then returned to Princeton College, which had been destroyed during the war, and led its reconstruction. He served as President until his death in 1794. He

## Medals Struck for Organizations

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was actively involved in the organization of a newly independent and national American Presbyterian Church and in 1789 presided at its first General Assembly until the first moderator was elected.



## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2090. Liberty Bell/Siloam Church



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

**Obverse:** In the center, the Liberty Bell without its beam; at its top in two lines: "LEV XXVXX PROCLAIM LIBER / IN PHILADA BY ORDER OF TH" (the "TY" of "LIBERTY" and the "E" of "THE" do not show because of the curvature of the bell); below that in the center of the bell, in three lines "PASS AND STOW / PHILADA / MDCCLIII"; above the bell: "LIBERTY BELL"; below the bell: "LEV. XXV. VX." to the left of the bell: "1776"; to the right: "1876" (with rounded ends on both sides); around the periphery: "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF", with a six-pointed star between "PROCLAIM" and "THEREOF".

**Reverse:** In eleven lines, the first and last curved: "CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL / OF / SILOAM / M. E. CHURCH / PHILADELPHIA. / FOUNDED A.D. 1859 / FINISHED A.D. 1876 / WE TRUST IN THE / LIVING GOD / 1. TIM. IV. X. / JEHOVAH -- JIREH".

**Cross-refs:** H-105, HK-33-33b.

**Diameter:** 38.1 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Note
Silver	2090si	
Bronze	2090bz	
Brass	2090bs	(in the National Numismatic Collection)
White Metal	2090wm	

The Siloam Methodist Episcopal Church originated from the union of two Sunday Schools: the Atwood, formed in 1855, and the Pattison, organized in 1857. The Siloam M. E. Church was dedicated on Christmas Day in 1859. It was located in Philadelphia at the intersection of Wood and Brown Streets, which today are known as E. Susquehanna Avenue and Moyer Street. The church was finished when the main auditorium was dedicated on February 27, 1876. The site is now occupied by the Siloam United Methodist Church.

## Medals Struck for Organizations

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The biblical reference of 1. TIM. IV. X. reads: “For therefore we both labour and suffer reproach, because we trust in the living God, who is the Saviour of all men, specially of those that believe.”

JEHOVAH-JIREH (yahweh yir'-eh, "Yahweh sees"): The name given by Abraham to the place where he had sacrificed a ram provided by God, instead of his son Isaac (Gen 22:14). The commonly accepted meaning is “The Lord Who Provides.”

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2100. Lib Bell/Union Avenue Baptist



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

**Obverse:** In the center, the Liberty Bell without its beam; at its top in two lines: "LEV XXV VX PROCLAIM LIBER / IN PHILADA BY ORDER OF TH" (the "TY" of "LIBERTY" and the "E" of "THE" do not show because of the curvature of the bell); below that in the center of the bell, in three lines "PASS AND STOW / PHILADA / MDCCLIII"; above the bell: "LIBERTY BELL"; below the bell: "LEV. XXV. VX." to the left of the bell: "1776"; to the right: "1876" (with rounded ends on both sides); around the periphery: "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF", with a six-pointed star between "PROCLAIM" and "THEREOF".

**Reverse:** In six lines, the first four curved: "UNION AVENUE / BAPTIST / SUNDAY / SCHOOL / JUNE 7 / 1876" with thirteen stars scattered throughout the field.

In the nineteenth century, it was common for Sunday schools to be formed before its sponsoring church could be built. Thus, the establishment date for a Sunday school frequently precedes the date on which its church was consecrated. This Union Avenue Baptist Sunday School was probably affiliated with the Union Avenue Baptist Church in Paterson, New Jersey, which in its turn originated from a Sunday school that was organized on April 21, 1867. It is possible that this medal actually commemorates a visit by the Sunday school students to the Centennial Exposition on June 7, 1876.

**Cross-refs:** H-106, HK-35-36.

**Diameter:** 38.1 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2100si
Bronze	2100bz
White Metal	2100wm



## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2110. Lib Bell/Cumberland Church



Specimen from the  
National Numismatic Collection

(2.1x)

(2.1x)

**Obverse:** In the center, the Liberty Bell without its beam; at its top in two lines: "LEV XXV VX PROCLAIM LIBER / IN PHILADA BY ORDER OF TH" (the "TY" of "LIBERTY" and the "E" of "THE" do not show because of the curvature of the bell); below that in the center of the bell, in three lines: "PASS AND STOW / PHILADA / MDCCLIII"; above the bell: "LIBERTY BELL"; below the bell: "LEV. XXV. VX." to the left of the bell: "1776"; to the right: "1876" (with rounded ends on both sides); around the periphery: "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF", with a six-pointed star between "PROCLAIM" and "THEREOF".

**Reverse:** In twelve lines, the first and last curved: "CENTENNIAL / MEMORIAL / OF THE / CUMBERLAND ST. / M.E. CHURCH / PHILADELPHIA. / 1876 / GOD IS OUR REFUGE AND / STRENGTH, A VERY / PRESENT HELP IN / TROUBLE. PS. XLVI I."

Cumberland Street M. E. Church laid its cornerstone on April 24, 1873, on the southwest corner of Coral and Cumberland Streets in Philadelphia. The Beacon Presbyterian Church now occupies that site.

The biblical reference can be easily misread as Ps. XLVII, which would be Psalm 47. In fact, the inscription is Ps. XLVI (space) I, which translates to Psalm 46, verse 1, "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."

**Cross-refs:** H-107, HK-34-34b.

**Diameter:** 38.1 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Note
Silver	210si	
Bronze	210bz	



## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2120. Washington Bust L/Brooklyn Sunday School



(2.6x)



(2.6x)

**Obverse:** In the center, draped bust of George Washington to left; above in two curved lines: "100TH YEAR OF OUR / NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE"; above that is a semi-circle of twelve six-pointed stars, six to the left and six to the right of a central pellet where the medal is normally pierced for suspension; to the left at the periphery: "1776"; to the right: "1876"; below the bust: "WASHINGTON" at the bottom, an olive branch to left and palm branch to right, crossed.

**Reverse:** Inside two crossed laurel branches in eight lines, the first two curved: "47TH / ANNIVERSARY / OF THE / BROOKLYN / SUNDAY SCHOOL / UNION, / MAY, / 1876".

**Cross-refs:** B-371, F-45, H-139.

**Diameter:** 31.8 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2120si
Bronze	2120bz
Bronze	2120bz
White Metal	2120wm

This medal commemorates what has become a major event in New York, the annual parade of school children that was first conducted in 1829. The Brooklyn Sunday School Union was founded on April 8, 1816. In June, 1829, a parade was held in Brooklyn to celebrate the founding. Since then, Rally Day, as it was first known, has been a school holiday, celebrated with a parade. In 1905, the state legislature renamed it Anniversary Day and made it a legal holiday. In 1959, 150,000 children marched after the legislature extended the holiday to the Borough of Queens, renaming it Brooklyn-Queens Day. In 2005, the United Federation of Teachers and the New York City Department of Education signed a new contract making it a school holiday for all five New York Burroughs and calling it, once again, Anniversary Day. In 2009, 150,000 children maintained the tradition by marching in the 180th annual parade.

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2130. In God We Trust / Jersey City Sunday Schools



(2.8x)



(2.8x)

**Obverse:** Draped bust of George Washington to left; above around: "IN GOD WE TRUST." preceded and followed by a six-pointed star; below around: "1776. CENTENNIAL. 1876."

**Reverse:** Within two palm branches crossed at the bottom, in eight lines, the first two curved: 21ST / ANNIVERSARY / OF THE / JERSEY CITY / SUNDAY / SCHOOLS / May 22 (or 21) / 1876"; most (if not all) examples exhibit an overstrike in the date, either a "1 over 2" or "2 over 1." Examples exist that read mostly May 21; others, mostly May 22; and varying degrees of re-carving in between (see photos below).

**Cross-refs:** B-372, F-53, H-144.

**Diameter:** 28.6 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2130si
Bronze	2130bz
White Metal	2130wm

## Medals Struck for Organizations

All of the Jersey City Sunday School Anniversary medals exhibit re-carving of the anniversary date to a greater or lesser degree. The correct date, whether May 21 or May 22, is not known for sure, and it is difficult, if not impossible to determine the intended date simply from the progression of the re-carving, as illustrated at right. The Jersey City Public Library was unable to establish the correct date from its records when queried. A little deductive reasoning might be helpful. The inscription proclaims the 21<sup>st</sup> anniversary, and in 1855 (21 years before 1876), neither the 21<sup>st</sup> nor the 22<sup>nd</sup> fell on a Sunday. However, May 21, 1876, was a Sunday, so perhaps we can presume that the target date for our fidgety engraver was May 21. This conclusion is not contradicted by observation. The cleanest date that I have seen ends in a "1" (the top example in the detail at right).





## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2140. Father of Our Country / Jersey City Sunday Schools



(2.8x)



(2.8x)

Proxy Pix

**Obverse:** Draped bust of George Washington to left, surrounded by two laurel branches crossed; around the periphery counter-clockwise: "WASHINGTON THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY" (same as the obverse of the Boys and Girls of America medal; q.v.).

**Reverse:** Within two palm branches crossed at the bottom, in eight lines, the first two curved: "21ST / ANNIVERSARY / OF THE / JERSEY CITY / SUNDAY / SCHOOLS / May 22 (or 21) / 1876"; most (if not all) examples exhibit an overstrike in the date, most likely a "1 over 2" in varying degrees of sharpness such that examples exist that read mostly May 21; others, May 22; and varying degrees of overstrike in between.

**Cross-refs:** B-374, F-82, H-146.

**Diameter:** 28.6 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

**Alloy**      **No.**

Silver      2140si

Bronze      2140bz

White Metal      2140wm



## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2150. Pattern of Patriotism / Jersey City Sunday Schools



(2.8x)



(2.8x)

**Obverse:** Undraped bust of George Washington to left on a central field defined by a raised circular line; around, clockwise: "THE PATTERN OF PATRIOTISM, INDUSTRY AND PROGRESS."; at 6:00, a small decorative device. With a cove rim.

**Reverse:** Within two palm branches crossed at the bottom, in eight lines, the first two curved: 21ST / ANNIVERSARY / OF THE / JERSEY CITY / SUNDAY / SCHOOLS / May 22 (or 21) / 1876"; most (if not all) examples exhibit an overstrike in the date, most likely a "1 over 2" in varying degrees of sharpness such that examples exist that read mostly May 21; others, May 22; and varying degrees of overstrike in between.

**Cross-refs:** B-373, F-52 and 83, H-145.

**Diameter:** 28.6 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

**Alloy**                      **No.**

Silver                      2150si

Bronze                    2150bz

White Metal            2150wm

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2160. Martha Washington / Jersey City Sunday Schools



(2.8x)



(2.8x)

**Obverse:** Within a wreath formed by two laurel branches, crossed at the stem, the bust of Martha Washington, in bonnet, facing left; around, clockwise: "THE 100TH YEAR OF OUR INDEPENDENCE"; there is a pil at 12:00 between "OF" and "OUR" where the medal is normally pierced for suspension; below the crossed laurel stems: "1876".

**Reverse:** Within two palm branches crossed at the bottom, in eight lines, the first two curved: 21ST / ANNIVERSARY / OF THE / JERSEY CITY / SUNDAY / SCHOOLS / May 22 (or 21) / 1876"; most (if not all) examples exhibit an overstrike in the date, most likely a "1 over 2" in varying degrees of sharpnes such that examples exist that read mostly May 21; others, May 22; and varying degrees of overstrike in between.

**Cross-refs:** F-84.

**Diameter:** 28.6 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

**Alloy**                      **No.**

Bronze                      2160bz

White Metal              2160wm

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2170. Delphos Union Sunday School



(2.6x)



(2.6x)

**Obverse:** Draped bust of George Washington left, within a wreath composed of a palm branch left and an oak branch right, crossed and tied below; above, around, clockwise in two lines: "100TH. ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION / OF INDEPENDENCE"; below, around counterclockwise, flanked on each side by a six-pointed star "JULY 4, 1876" (same obverse as Baker 415).

**Reverse:** Inside a continuous oak wreath, in seven lines, the top two and bottom two curved: "DEDICATED TO THE / PUPILS / OF THE / DELPHOS / UNION / SCHOOL. JULY 4, 1876".

**Cross-refs:** B-416, H-172.

**Diameter:** 31.75 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

**Alloy**              **No.**

White Metal      2170wm

In 1859, the citizens Delphos, in Allen County, Ohio, voted to establish the Delphos School District and to authorize the issuance of bonds for the construction of the Delphos Union School, the county's first high school. Theodore Wrocklage, a local citizen, was so concerned that the city have a top-flight high school that he bought all of the bonds on the first day of issue and then burned many of them so that the city never had to pay him back. The new school graduated its first class, consisting of three female students, in 1864. Today, Jefferson Middle School stands on the site of the old Delphos Union School.



## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2180. Green Point Presbyterian Sunday School



From the  
National Numismatic Collection

(3.2)

(3.2)

**Obverse:** In the center the Liberty Bell without the beam borne by a flying eagle in glory; above around: "CENTENNIAL"; below, around: "1776 1876"; to left, seven five-pointed stars; to right, six stars.

**Reverse:** Inside a wreath composed of a laurel branch left and an oak branch right, crossed and tied at the bottom, in six curved lines: "GREEN POINT / PRESBYTERIAN / SUNDAY / SCHOOL / JUNE 7TH / 1876"; the first four lines are underscored with curved raised lines.

**Cross-refs:** H-174.

**Diameter:** 25.4 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

**Alloy**              **No.**

Bronze              2180bz

White Metal      2180wm



## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2190. Washington Bust Left / St. John's Guild



(2.7 x)



(2.7 x)

Photos courtesy of Joe Levine

**Obverse:** From Holland: Bust of Washington to L., clothed in uniform. Outside a raised roughened border with the inner edge beaded, inscribed, TO AID 'ST. JOHN'S-GUILD-' FLOATING-HOSPITAL (WOOD'S SERIES "C" No. 5).

**Reverse:** Bust of Martha Washington in bonnet to left; above, clockwise around from 10:00: "FEBY 22ND 1876"; below, counterclockwise around: "ACADEMY OF MUSIC,"; outside, clockwise around: "CENTENNIAL RECEPTION, BALL, & TEA-PARTY"; below at 6:00: "N.Y." flanked left and right with a floret.

From Harper's Weekly, September 12, 1874: "St. John's Guild was founded in 1866 as the agent for the charitable work of St. John's Chapel on Varick Street in New York City. Shortly after its inauguration, the guild withdrew from its religious affiliation and became a nonsectarian citywide organization. Its goal was to help the poor and destitute of the city. Volunteers, who included some of the most wealthy and fashionable men and women of New York, visited the slums to provide food and clothing to families with few resources. In 1874, the guild established a floating hospital to 'enable mothers to take their sick children from the noisome dens in which so many lived, out upon the waters of the river, bay, and sound, where they may breathe the pure air that reinvigorates their drooping bodies.' " In the first year alone, 18,600 impoverished children and their caretakers enjoyed these free chartered ferry rides and countryside picnic excursions.

**Cross-refs:** B-411, F-43, H-52.

**Diameter:** 28.6 mm.

**Edge:**

Alloy	No.	Note
Silver	2190si	
Bronze	2190bz	
White Metal	2190wm	

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2200. Washington Bust Right / St. John's Guild



(2.7 x)



(2.7 x)

**Obverse:** Undraped bust of George Washington to right; above, around, thirteen six-pointed stars; below, around: "WOOD'S SERIES "C" NO. 5"; outside, around clockwise from 7:00: "TO AID 'ST JOHN'S — GUILD' — FLOATING-HOSPITAL"; below at 6:00: "G. H. L.".

**Reverse:** Bust of Martha Washington in bonnet to left; above, clockwise around from 10:00: "FEBY 22ND 1876"; below, counterclockwise around: "ACADEMY OF MUSIC,"; outside, clockwise around: "CENTENNIAL RECEPTION, BALL, & TEA-PARTY"; below at 6:00: "N.Y." flanked left and right with a floret.

**Cross-refs:** B-412, F-44, H-53.

**Diameter:** 28.6mm.      **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2200si
Bronze	2200bz
White Metal	2200wm

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2210. Washington Bust Left / Children of America



(2.4x)



(2.4x)

**Obverse:** Draped bust of George Washington left, within a wreath composed of a palm branch left and an oak branch right, crossed and tied below; above, around, clockwise in two lines: "100TH. ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION / OF INDEPENDENCE"; below, around counterclockwise, flanked on each side by a six-pointed star "JULY 4, 1876" .

**Reverse:** Within a wreath composed of a laurel branch left and an oak branch right, crossed and tied at bottom, in six lines, the first two and the last curved: "1876 / DEDICATED / TO THE / CHILDREN / OF / AMERICA".

**Cross-refs:** B-415, F-37, H-113, HK-115-117.

**Diameter:** 33.3 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

**Alloy**              **No.**

Bronze              2210bz

White Metal      2210wm



## Medals Struck for Organizations

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### The Boys and Girls of America Medals Die Marriages





## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2220. Father of our Country / Boys and Girls of America



(2.8x)



(2.8x)

**Obverse:** Within two olive branches, crossed at stems, a clothed bust of Washington facing left; below, around; "WASHINGTON THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY".

**Reverse:** A United States shield with six United States flags behind and arrayed three left and three right; above the shield, a liberty cap on a pole with 20 rays around; a star with a dot above and below at 8:30 and at 3:30; around, "THE BOYS \* & GIRLS"; below, "1876 / OF AMERICA". (Very similar to the obverse of the Centennial Legion medals.)

**Cross-refs:** B-417, H-147.

**Diameter:** 28.6 mm.      **Edge:**

Alloy	No.
Bronze	2220bz
Brass	2220bs
White Metal	2220wm

The Boys and Girls Clubs of America began in 1860 when Mary Goodwin, Alice Goodwin and Elizabeth Hammersley started the Dashaway Club at a Congregational Church mission in the slums of Hartford, Connecticut to provide after-school activities for boys. In 1876, Edward H. Harriman, a powerful railroad businessman, founded the Boys' Club of New York. In 1906, 53 separate Boys' Clubs joined forces as a national federation. Whether this set of medals, dedicated as they are to boys and girls of America, was actually issued by an organization related to these same boys' clubs is unknown, but the relationships is interesting and tempting.

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2230. Washington Bust / Boys and Girls of America



(2.8x)



(2.8x)

**Obverse:** Undraped bust of George Washing to right; "LOVETT" in truncation; below that: "G.H.L."; to left: "GEORGE"; to right: "WASHINGTON". Same as obverse of Baker 296.

**Reverse:** A United States shield with six United States flags behind and arrayed three left and three right; above the shield, a liberty cap on a pole with 20 rays around; a star with a dot above and below at 8:30 and at 3:30; around, "THE BOYS \* & GIRLS"; below, "1876 / OF AMERICA".

**Cross-refs:** B-418.

**Diameter:** 28.6mm.

**Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Bronze	2230bz
Brass	2230bs
White Metal	2230wm

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2240. "First in War" / Boys and Girls of America



(2.8x)



(2.8x)

**Obverse:** Undraped Washington bust right, "GEORGE" left; "WASHINGTON" right; above, clockwise from 9:30: "FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE / AND FIRST IN"; below, counterclockwise from 8:00: "THE HEARTS / OF HIS COUNTRYMEN".

**Reverse:** A United States shield with six United States flags behind and arrayed three left and three right; above the shield, a liberty cap on a pole with 20 rays around; a star with a dot above and below at 8:30 and at 3:30; around, "THE BOYS \* & GIRLS"; below, "1876 / OF AMERICA".

**Cross-refs:** B-A418.

**Diameter:** 28.6mm.      **Edge:** Plain

**Alloy**              **No.**

White Metal      2240wm



## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2250. GW Bust R/GW Bust Left



(2.8x)



(2.8x)

Proxy Pix.

**Obverse:** As B-240: Nude Washington bust right, "GEORGE" at left; "WASHINGTON" at right; above, clockwise from 8:00: "FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE / AND FIRST IN"; below, counterclockwise from 8:00: "THE HEARTS / OF HIS COUNTRYMEN".

**Reverse:** Within two olive branches, crossed at stems, a clothed bust of Washington facing left; below, around; "WASHINGTON THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY".

**Cross-refs:** B-417M.

**Diameter:** 28.6 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Wt	SG	Note
Bronze	2250bz			
White Metal	2250wm			
Baker 417M				

Despite making no reference to the Centennial, this medal is included as a Centennial because it is a mule of two of the Boys and Girls of America Centennial medals.



## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2260. Martha Bust L/Boys and Girls of America



(2.8x)



(2.8x)

Proxy Pix.

**Obverse:** Head of Martha Washington to L. in a wreath of palm crossed. THE 100TH YEAR OF OUR INDEPENDENCE.

**Reverse:** A United States shield with six United States flags behind and arrayed three left and three right; above the shield, a liberty cap on a pole with 20 rays around; a star with a dot above and below at 8:30 and at 3:30; around, "THE BOYS \* & GIRLS"; below, "1876 / OF AMERICA".

**Cross-refs:** H-148.

**Diameter:** 28.6mm.

**Edge:**

**Alloy**

**No.**

Silver

2260si

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2270. Mercantile Literary and Social Club



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

**Obverse:** In the center, the Liberty Bell without its beam; at its top in two lines: "LEV XXVXX PROCLAIM LIBER / IN PHILADA BY ORDER OF TH" (the "TY" of "LIBERTY" and the "E" of "THE" do not show because of the curvature of the bell); below that in the center of the bell, in three lines: "PASS AND STOW / PHILADA / MDCCLIII"; above the bell: "LIBERTY BELL"; below the bell: "LEV. XXV (no period) VX." to the left of the bell: "1776"; to the right: "1876" (with pointed ends on both sides); around the periphery: "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF", with a six-pointed star between "PROCLAIM" and "THEREOF".

**Reverse:** In the center, two crossed flowers (appears to be a rose to left and a sunflower to right); curving above: "CHILDREN'S"; below in two straight lines: "HOP. / 1876"; around in a circle, 52 florets; outside, around, clockwise: "MERCANTILE LITERARY AND SOCIAL CLUB"; the whole surrounded by a solid circular line just inside the rim.

**Cross-refs:** Not listed.

**Diameter:** 38.1 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

**Alloy**              **No.**

White Metal      2270wm














The Mercantile Literary and Social Club was founded in Philadelphia in 1853. It served primarily the German-Jewish business and professional elite.

# Medals Struck for Organizations

## Masonic Medals













One of the interesting categories of Centennial medals were those issued by Masonic and other fraternal organizations. One of the Masonic medal in this cabinet actually resides in the “Struck at the Exhibition” drawer because it is one of the set of Lord’s Prayer medals that were struck and sold onsite at the Centennial Exhibition. In addition, the wood version of the “I Cannot Tell a Lie” medal below can be found in the Centennial Woods drawer, because it is pressed in cherry wood.

Below is a summary of Masonic symbols used in these medals.

Letter G		Stands for, variously, God, Great Architect, and/or Geometry; sometimes combined to state that G stands for Geometry under the Great Architect of the Universe (i.e. God). <sup>1</sup>
All-seeing Eye		The Eye of God.
47th Proposition of Euclid		Represented by one large square topped by two smaller squares, enclosing a right triangle. These squares are 3 units, 4 units, and 5 units on a side, illustrating the 3:4:5 ratio of the Pythagorean Theorem, later presented by Euclid as his 47 Proposition.
Square and Compass		The Square is an emblem of virtue in which we must "square our actions by the square of virtue with all mankind". The Compass exemplifies wisdom of conduct, the strength to "circumscribe one's desires and keep one's passions within due bounds".
Mosaic Pavement		Represents this world, checkered over with good and evil, yet brethren may walk together on it and not stumble.
Blazing Star		A true Mason perfects himself in the way of truth, to become like a blazing star, useful to those upon whom it shines.
Five-pointed Star		Also known as a pentacle, a symbol of creation, of the male-female generative principle of nature.
Mallet		The Mallet is used by operative masons to correct irregularities and create uniformity within a structure.
Chisel		The Chisel, in the hands of the craftsman, is used to transform the gemstone from its original rude and unpolished state and reveal the latent beauties within.
Two Pillars and Two Globes		The pillars symbolize the liberal arts and the sciences, which form the foundation of all knowledge. The globes, usually placed atop the two pillars, represent the terrestrial and celestial spheres that, together, denote universal Masonry.
Gavel		A hammer used to shape a stone to the builder's desires; symbolizes the means by which the Mason, as a living stone, fits himself for his place in the Temple.
Bee		Symbol of industry and the virtue of industriousness.
Beehive		Symbolizes the Lodge or, in a larger sense, the community.



## Medals Struck for Organizations

Three Candle Sticks		The image of the life of a man, considered in youth, manhood, and old age.
Sun		Signifies enlightenment in the mysteries of Masonry.
Seven Stars		Represent the seven principal degrees of Masonry.
Three-runged Ladder		Represents Jacob's ladder, the route to heaven, whose rungs are faith, hope, and charity.
Three Steps		Represent the three principle supports in masonry: wisdom, strength, and beauty.
Two to Five Columns		Represent the five orders in architecture: Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite; also the five senses.
Seven Steps		Represents the seven liberal arts and sciences: grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy.
Moon		As the sun rules the day and the moon rules the night, so ought the Worshipful master to rule and govern his lodge with equal regularity.
Bible		The first of the three great lights in Masonry, with the Square and the Compass.
Plumb, Level, and Square		The working tools of a Fellow Craft Mason representing rectitude, equality, and morality, respectively. (The Fellow Craft is the degree above Entered Apprentice and below Master Mason.)
Three-linked Chain		The three-link chain, sometimes with three initials, F, L, and T, signifying Friendship, Love and Truth, is the most widely encountered symbol of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
Keystone		The keystone, often depicted with the acronym HTWSSTKS, represents the biblical "stone the builders rejected." The acronym stands for "Hiram The Widow's Son Sent To King Solomon." Hiram is reputed to have been the inventor of the keystone.

### 2280. Washington "First in War" / "I Can Not Tell A Lie"



(1.6x)



(1.6x)

**Obverse:** Nude bust of Washington to left, "R.L." on truncation; "R. LAUBENHEIMER in exergue; Below:the bust in a curve: "BORN FEB. 22. 1732 -- DIED DEC. 14. 1799." In a circle outside this is inscribed: "FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRY MEN." Between the first and last words of the inscription is the Masonic symbol of compass and square. Surrounding all is a crossed and tied laurel wreath with a blazing star (in glory) above. Below the wreath in tiny letters: "PATENTED" to left of the bow and "JUNE 8. 1875".

**Reverse:** In the center is a scene depicting the story of Washington and the cherry tree. The young George stands in a clearing next to a felled tree and hands his hatchet to his waist-coated father carrying a cane. In the background is a row of trees behind a rural fence. Above is the GW monogram surrounded by a crossed and tied laurel wreath embracing the All-seeing Eye. Around and above: "MAGNA EST VERITAS ET PRÆVALEBIT" (Truth is great and it will prevail.) Below the scene, in a wavy curve: "I CAN NOT TELL A LIE." and beneath that is "1876".

**Cross-refs:** B-292, F-80, H-78, M-267.

**Diameter:** 50.7 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2280si
Bronze	2280bz
White Metal	2280wm
Lead	2280ld

Another medal, almost identical in design but larger (61.9 mm) and pressed in cherry wood, resides in the Centennial Woods drawer.

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2290. Washington Bust L/Blank



(~ 1.6x)

Photos courtesy of  
Joe Levine



(~ 1.6x)

**Obverse:** A very crude strike of the obverse of the above medal. The inscriptions are all but illegible, but comparison under high magnification with the above specimen verifies that it is the same; thus: Nude bust of Washington to left, "R.L." on truncation; "R. LAUBENHEIMER in exergue; Below: the bust in a curve: "BORN FEB. 22. 1732 -- DIED DEC. 14. 1799." In a circle outside this is inscribed: "FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRY MEN." Between the first and last words of the inscription is the Masonic symbol of compass and square. Surrounding all is a crossed and tied laurel wreath with a blazing star (in glory) above. Below the wreath in tiny letters: "PATENTED" to left of the bow and "JUNE 8. 1875".

**Reverse:** Blank.

Per Joe Levine: From the Jack Collins Collection (Stack's Coin Galleries 7/17/96, #151). Prior to that from NASCA's Kessler-Spangenberg Sale 4/28/81, #1911 and the Levine sale of the Julian Leidman Collection (4/12/86, #4131.)

**Cross-refs:** Not listed.

**Diameter:** approx. 50 mm.    **Edge:** Plain

**Alloy**                      **No.**

Lead                        2290ld



## 2300. Centennial Washington Masonic Medal



Photos courtesy of  
Stack's



(2.4x)

(2.4x)

**Obverse:** Draped bust of Washington to left; above, twelve six-pointed stars, six to the left and six to the right of a raised dot at 12:00 (possibly as a guide for drilling a suspension hole); at 9:00: “1776”; at 3:00: “1876”; above, counterclockwise from 10:00: “100<sup>TH</sup> YEAR OF OUR”; below that, clockwise from 8:00: “NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE”; below the bust, counterclockwise from 7:00: “WASHINGTON”; below that, a laurel branch and a palm branch crossed.

**Reverse:** Inside a wreath of oak leaves; a mosaic pavement fronted by three steps; to right and left, two ornate pillars topped with globes; in the center of the pavement is a third less ornate pillar, topped with the letter G, above which is a cluster of seven five-pointed stars; between the left and center pillars are, from top to bottom, the sun, three candlesticks, and a five-pointed star; between the center column and the right column, from top to bottom; a scimitar moon, a three-runged ladder, and the three-square geometric representation of the Pythagorean Theorem, known to Masons as the forty-seventh proposition of Euclid, because it was the 47<sup>th</sup> proof in Euclid’s *Elements*. Above all is the All-seeing Eye in glory.

**Cross-refs:** B-293, H-140, M-268.

**Diameter:** 33.3 mm.

**Edge:**

Alloy	No.	Wt	SG	Note
Silver	2300si			
Bronze	2300bz			

The symbols on the reverse are not only typical of Masonry, but together they represent the high esteem in which all American Masons hold their Brother Washington.

Very rare: “only six in silver, twenty in copper, and twenty in bronze were struck before the obverse die broke.”

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2310. European to American Masons, Compass and Square



(2.2x)



(2.2x)

**Obverse:** A small crossed square and compass above; in six straight lines: "HOMMAGE / DE FFF ☉ / MAC ☉ / D'EUROPE / A LEURS TTT ☉ CCC ☉ FFF ☉ / DES ÉTATS-UNIS / D' AMÉRIQUE", which translates as, "Tribute of the Freemasons of Europe to their very dear brethren of the United States of America"; below, a five-pointed star with a face in it; to its left: "5776"; to its right: "5876". (These are Masonic dates, known as "Anno Lucis" or "AL," which translate to "1776" and "1876.")

**Reverse:** In the center, a "G" in glory, surrounded by a compass above overlapping a square below. The compass has a five-pointed star on the swivel pin. Outside all, an olive branch to the left and an oak branch to the right, crossed below with a ribbon draping the lower branch ends.

**Cross-refs:** H-111, M-85.

**Diameter:** 37.3 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

<b>Alloy</b>	<b>No.</b>
Bronze	2310bz

### 2320. European to American Masons, Liberty Reverse



(2.2x)



(2.2x)

**Obverse:** A small crossed square and compass above; in six straight lines: "HOMMAGE / DE FFF ∴ / MAC ∴ / D'EUROPE / A LEURS TTT ∴ CCC ∴ FFF ∴ / DES ÉTATS-UNIS / D' AMÉRIQUE", which translates as, "Tribute of the Freemasons of Europe to their very dear brethren of the United States of America"; below, a five-pointed star with a face in it; to its left: "5776"; to its right: "5876". (These are Masonic dates, known as "Anno Lucis" or "AL," which translate to "1776" and "1876.")

**Reverse:** [According to Marvin] "The head of Liberty, to left, wearing a Grecian helmet, the face uncovered, a wreath of olive on her forehead. Bronze and copper gilt. Size 23. (From Marvin NOTES AND CORRECTIONS beginning on page 285: LXXXV and LXXXVI are said by Cogan to have been cut by Worden at Brussels, not Paris, as stated in the text.)"

**Cross-refs:** H-112, M- 86.

**Diameter:** 37.3 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Gilt	2320gi
Bronze	2320bz



## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2330. St. Alban's Commandery



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

**Obverse:** A thin uniface medal in the shape of a shield; in the center, a St. Andrew's Cross with "CENTENNIAL" above and "1876" below; at the top of the shield: "ST ALBAN" with "NO" to the left and "47."; curved to follow the shape of the shield, to left: "PHILADELPHIA", and on the right: "COMMANDERY". All the fields are stippled. Can be found with the St. Andrew's cross enameled red.

**Reverse:** A negative incuse image of the obverse, with a spring pin soldered vertically in the center.

This medal occurs with and without red enameled in the St. Andrew's cross.

St. Alban's Commandery No. 47 belongs to the Knights Templar.

**Cross-refs:** H-125, M-102

**Diameter:** 38.7 mm wide x 50.9 mm high      **Edge:** Plain

**Alloy**              **No.**

Bronze              2330bz

### 2340. Hugh de Payens Commandery



( x)

( x)

**Obverse:** [According to Marvin] “A Medal in the form of a cross patee. [patee: spreading out at the extremity, applied principally to a cross.] Obverse: An ornamental shield, on which is a monogram of the letters H. DE P. C. between NO and 1. Around, on each arm of the cross, are four scrolls, each containing one word of the motto IN HOC SIGNO VINCES beginning at the top.”

**Reverse:** “A circle, containing a passion cross, above which CENTENNIAL, and below, in two lines, JUNE 1ST PHILADELPHIA all curving. On the upper arm, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR REUNION in two lines, the first curving. On the lower arm HUGH DE PAYENS No 1 JERSEY CITY, N.J. in three lines, the first and last curving. On the left arm, 1876, and on the right, 1776. Silver. Size 32. Suspended by chains from a clasp, having the letters INRI in a panel.”

Hugh de Payens, a knight from the Champagne region of France, accompanied Godfroi de Bouillon on the First Crusade in 1096 and was a co-founder of the Knights Templar. This commandery belongs to the Knights Templar.

**Cross-refs:** H-127, Marvin 105.

**Diameter:** mm.      **Edge:**

<b>Alloy</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Note</b>
Silver	2340si	

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2350. Knights Templar Philadelphia Commandery



(1.7x)



(1.7x)

**Obverse:** Shaped like the Liberty Bell topped with an integral attachment loop, a crown, and a cross tilted right; in six straight lines: "IN HOC / SIGNO VINCES / 1776 / CENTENNIAL / 1876 / KNIGHTS TEMPLAR"; in two vertical lines, curved to follow the edge of the bell: "PHILADELPHIA" to left, and "COMMANDERY NO 2". Issued with a gilt pin in the shape of a jeweled crown topped with flowers inside of which is a cross tilted to the right and labelled "INRI"; from the crown hangs a gilt numeral "2" that in turn suspends the medal.

**Reverse:** Blank.

**Cross-refs:** H- 126, M- 103.

**Size:** 48.8 mm. x 50.5 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Note
White Metal	2350wm	

Knights Templar Commandery No. 2 was originally chartered in Philadelphia as No. 5 in 1849, but after a later reorganization became Commandery No. 2. Though this medal is not specifically so dated, as was the Mary Commandery medal, it is known that Commandery No. 2 also participated in the 23<sup>rd</sup> Conclave and marched in the Grand Parade on June 1, 1876.



## 2360. Knights Templar Mary Commandery



(1.1x)



(1.1x)

**Obverse:** Shield-shaped medal with integral attachment loop at the top. Mary Magdalene with right arm outstretched kneeling at the feet of Jesus whose right arm is extended over her; bushes to left behind Mary, building facades to right behind Jesus; recreating scene from John 20:16; in exergue "RABBONI"; the whole surrounded by a straight-link chain border, broken at the top by the word "MARY".

**Reverse:** In sixteen lines: "MARY COMMANDERY. / NO 36 (flanked left and right by diamonds) / MASONIC KNIGHTS / TEMPLAR (flanked left and right by diamonds) / PHILADELPHIA / CONSTITUTED OCT. 19.1869 / KNIGHTS TEMPLAR (followed by a diamond) / REUNION / IN COMMEMORATION / OF THE / HUNDREDTH / ANNIVERSARY / OF AMERICAN / INDEPENDENCE / JUNE.1ST / 1876". Lines 1-7 and 16 are straight; lines 8-15 are curved.

**Cross-refs:** Marvin 101.

**Size:** 36.5 mm x 56.9 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy	No.	Wt	SG	Note
Bronze	2360bz			
White Metal	2360wm			

The date of June 1, 1876, on the reverse was the date of the Knights Templar Grand Parade held on the grounds of the Centennial Exhibition in Fairmount Park. The parade was held in conjunction with the 23<sup>rd</sup> Annual Conclave of the Knights Templar, which began on May 31<sup>st</sup>. There were 130 commanderies expected for the conclave, which included Mary Commandery No. 36 of Philadelphia, who commissioned this medal. Mary Commandery No. 36 was chartered on September 15, 1869.

## Medals Struck for Organizations

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The conclave was apparently quite the event throughout Philadelphia, because the out-of-town attendees arrived by train, where they were met at the depot by a committee of Philadelphia Templars. Each contingent arrived with its own band, and they each formed up to parade and perform from the station to its assigned hotel accommodations. The flag-draped streets were lined with enthusiastic crowds who thoroughly enjoyed the show.

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2370. Maltese Cross "Vincit Amor"



( x )

( x )

**Obverse:** In the shape of a Maltese cross with a suspension loop affixed to the back. In the center, a two-ringed disk with a Christian cross in glory, surrounded by: "IN HOC SIGNO VINCES" with a pellet at 6:00 beneath the cross, and in the outer ring: "MAGNA EST VERITAS ET PREVALEBIT." The arms of the Maltese cross have a solid border with machine-turned fields. On the left arm: "1776"; on the right: "1876". On the upper arm in two lines: "VINCIT / AMOR"; on the lower: "PATRIAE".

**Reverse:** Blank, with a soldered hanger at the top, designed to be suspended from a flat ribbon.

The Maltese cross is the symbol of the Order of Malta, one of the orders of Knights Templar.

**Cross-refs:** Not listed.

Diameter:	mm.	Edge:	Flip:	Rim:	
Alloy	No.	Wt	SG		Note
Silver	2370si				



## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2380. Knights of Pythias



(1.6x)



(1.6x)

**Obverse:** A view of the return of Pythias: Dionysius is seated at the left on a tapestried throne; the walls of Syracuse are on the right with a crowd of observers in front; Damon stands with shackled arms upraised, while Pythias rushes from the left to save him; behind them stands the headsman holding his axe; in exergue to left: "BARBER"; below: "F . C . B ." (which stands for the motto for the Knights of Pythias: "Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence.") Frequently seen with attachment loop added after striking (i.e., not an integral part of the planchet).

**Reverse:** Within a wreath of oak leaves with a quiver of arrows at its bottom, in ten lines, the first and third curved: "THE ORDER / OF THE / KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS / COMMEMORATES / THE / ONE HUNDREDTH / ANNIVERSARY OF / AMERICAN / INDEPENDENCE / AUG 22 1876."; around, clockwise, on an outer band: "THE TEST OF FRIENDSHIP"; to left: "1776"; to right: "1876"; each date flanked above and below by a five-pointed star; below: "FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH".

Seen plain, as above, and with a variety of loops for suspension soldered to the top edge.

Damon and Pythias, were best of friends and students of the philosopher Pythagoras. Pythias was accused of treason against Emperor Dionysius I and sentenced to death. Pythias accepted his sentence, but asked to be allowed to return home to settle his affairs and say goodbye to his family. When his request was denied over concern that he might not return to face death, Damon offered to stand in Pythias' place. When Pythias did not return on time, Damon was prepared for execution. The medal above depicts Pythias' last-minute arrival, delayed because pirates had attacked the ship on which he was attempting to return. Dionysius was so impressed with the two friends' loyalty that he pardoned them both.

**Cross-refs:** F-66, H-80.

**Diameter:** 50.8 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

**Alloy**                      **No.**

Silver                      2380si

White Metal              2380wm

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2390. Liberty Lodge 272 IOOF



(1.6x)



(1.6x)

**Obverse:** A standing partially gowned female figure with right breast and right leg below the knee exposed; holding a long pole atop which is a Phrygian cap; looking down on a woman holding a child and seated on a trunk or box; above her head is a glory of nineteen five-pointed stars; above the glory is a storm cloud from which a jagged bolt of lightning strikes a column, breaking off its crown, which lies on the ground below. The scene is set on a grassy meadow behind which rise several hills. Around, above: "CHARTERED OCT. 8TH 1847."; below: "ORGANIZED NOV. 12TH 1847."

**Reverse:** CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE LIBERTY LODGE 272 I.O.O.F. SEPT 20TH 1876 in eight lines.

**Cross-refs:** H-82.

**Diameter:** 50.8 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

**Alloy**              **No.**

White Metal      2390wm

## Medals Struck for Organizations

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### 2400. Liberty Lodge IOOF



In his 1876 listing, Holland's number 173 is cited as being "Liberty Lodge I. O. O. F. Pierced." This could easily be the previous medal (Liberty Lodge 272 IOOF), except that Holland already described that medal as his number 82. Further, Holland lists number 82 as being size 32 (50.5 mm) and number 173 as size 34 (54 mm). Pending further information, this number is reserved as a placeholder for Holland 173.

**Cross-refs:** H-173.

**Diameter:** 54 mm.      **Edge:**

**Alloy**                      **No.**

White Metal      2400wm

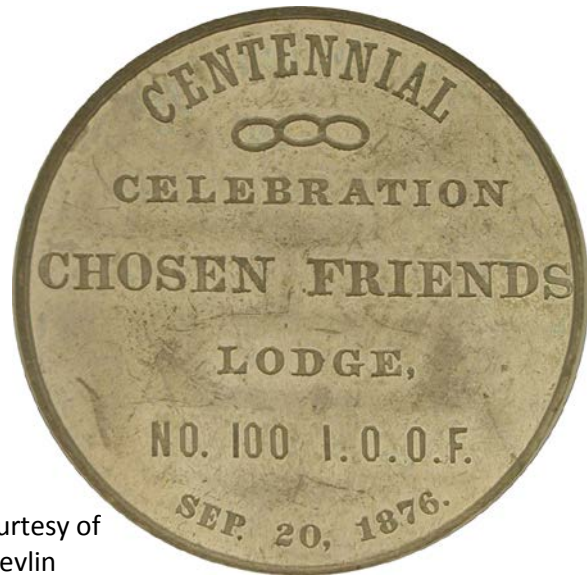


## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2410. Indep Hall/Friends Lodge 1001



Photos courtesy of  
Jeff Shevlin



(2.1x)

(2.1x)

**Obverse:** Independence Hall; above, around: "INDEPENDENCE HALL"; to left: "1776"; to right: "1876"; below in two straight lines: "COMMENCED 1729 / FINISHED 1734".

**Reverse:** In six lines, the first and last curved: "CENTENNIAL / CELEBRATION / CHOSEN FRIENDS / LODGE, / NO. 100 I.O.O.F. / SEP. 20, 1876"; between the first and second lines is a chain of three links.

**Cross-refs:** H-104, HK-46-46c.

**Diameter:** 38.1 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2410si
Bronze	2410bz
White Metal	2410wm

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2420. Centennial Chapter Masonic Penny



(2.6x)



(2.6x)

**Obverse:** Typical of other Masonic pennies, but this one is Centennial in nature, because it was issued by the Centennial Chapter No. 34 of the Royal Arch Masons, instituted in 1876. On a field consisting of three concentric circles: in the center: "ONE / PENNY"; in the next ring out, clockwise from 8:30: "INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER . 13TH"; below: "1876" flanked left and right by a triad of three balls, similar to a pawnbroker's symbol; in the outer ring, clockwise from 8:30: "CENTENNIAL CHAPTER NO 34 R.A.M."; below: "PASSAIC, N.J." flanked left and right by a single ball.

**Reverse:** The reverse of this Masonic Chapter Penny depicts a keystone containing the acronym HTWSSTKS.

**Cross-refs:** Not listed.

**Diameter:** 31 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

**Alloy**                      **No.**

Bronze                      2420bz

Masonic Chapter Pennies are routinely struck to honor the institution of a new chapter. There were many chapters founded in 1876, but this chapter chose to name itself the "Centennial Chapter," thus uniquely qualifying this penny as a Centennial medal. The keystone containing the acronym represents the masonic mark of Ancient Grand master in the York Rite Royal Arch (4th degree). The HTWSSTKS stands for "Hiram The Widow's Son Sent To King Solomon." Hiram was Hiram Abiff, the reputed inventor of the keystone, who figures prominently in an allegorical play that is presented during the third degree of Craft Freemasonry. In this play, Hiram is presented as being the chief architect of King Solomon's Temple, who is murdered by three ruffians during an unsuccessful attempt to force him to divulge the secret password of Master Mason. It is explained in the lecture that follows this play that the story is a lesson in fidelity to one's word and in the brevity of life.

### Labor Union Medals

#### 2430. OUAM/31st Anniversary



(3.9x)



(3.9x)

**Obverse:** In the field, a pair of dividers on a square enclosing an upraised arm wielding a hammer; above, around, on a scroll: "HONESTY, INDUSTRY, SOBRIETY"; below, around, "O.U.A.M." (i.e., Order of United American Mechanics and not Masonic as some have described).

**Reverse:** Inside a laurel wreath, crossed and tied, in four straight lines: "31ST / ANNIVERSARY / JULY 8TH / 1876"; (the OUAM was founded in 1845).

The Order of United American Mechanics was founded in Philadelphia in 1845 amidst the anti-alien riots of 1844-45, which spawned a number of American Nativist societies. Originally calling itself the Union of Workers, the OUAM was a patriotic, social, and benevolent fraternity that aimed to help native-born Americans find employment, and to assist members' widows and orphans and members who could not work. The group's mission reflected the resentment that some American workers felt toward immigrants who were hired at lower wages. Its emblem, shown at the print's center (at left), consisted of a square and compass around the hammer-wielding arm of labor. Though the new group took their cue from Masonry for their rituals and their symbols, the OUAM is not properly a Masonic organization, but rather a labor union.

According to Holland, the same obverse was muled with a Smith's Hotel reverse, and perhaps with other reverses as well.

**Cross-refs:** H-160.

**Diameter:** 20.6 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

<b>Alloy</b>	<b>No.</b>
Bronze	2430bz



## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2440. Italian Printers' Union



(1.3x)



(1.3x)

**Obverse:** Inside a wreath composed of a laurel branch to the left and an oak branch to the right, crossed and tied a vertical array of four symbols, from top to bottom: a radiant five-pointed star, a crown, a pair of clasped hands, and a spread eagle clasping an olive branch in its left talon and three arrows in its right with a half-circlet of seven five-pointed stars above its head; above, around: "THE UNION OF THE ITALIAN PRINTERS"; below, around: "TO THE PRINTERS OF AMERICA"; the two inscriptions separated by a five-pointed star at 9:00 and 3:00.

**Reverse:** In twelve straight lines: "AI / FIGLI DI GUTEMBERG / DELL' AMERICA / L'ASSOCIAZIONE TIPOGRAFICA / D' ITALIA / NEL FAUSTO EVENTO / IN CUI SI FESTEGGIA IL CENTENARIO / DELLA LOR PATRIA INDIPENDENZA / A PERENNE RICORDO / DI FRATERNA SOLIDARIETÀ / PLAUDENTE DECRETAVA / M.D.CCC.LXXVI", which translates to: "To the American Sons of Gutenberg from the Typographers' Association of Italy on the happy occasion on which is celebrated the centenary of the country's independence in perennial memory of fraternal solidarity, enthusiastically decreed in 1876."

**Cross-refs:** Not listed.

**Diameter:** 61 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

**Alloy**                      **No.**

White Metal      2440wm

## 2450. Martha Bust/Women of Revolution



(4.3x)



(4.3x)

**Obverse:** Bust of Martha Washington, facing; below in a curve: "1876".

**Reverse:** In six lines, the first, second, fourth, and sixth curved: "IN HONOUR / OF / WOMEN / OF THE / 1776 / REVOLUTION"; there are seven five-pointed stars below the first line of text, and six above the last line.

**Cross-refs:** H- 58, Julian CM-49.

**Diameter:** 19.1 mm.

**Edge:**

Alloy	No.	Note
Gold	2450go	Two gold versions were struck in February, 1875. Per Julian, 2,226 silver were struck in February, 1875. There were several hundred more silver medals actually struck, but they were not called for, so they were melted down in 1881.
Silver	2450si	
Gilt	214gi	
White Metal	214wm	

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2460. Order of Red Men Medal



**Obverse:** The medal is cut in the shape of a shield topped by a spread eagle. The eagle's head has been drilled to serve as a suspension loop. The design is described in the annals of the order as follows: "An ingenious arrangement of the emblems embodies all the Degrees of the Order. The most prominent feature is the Wigwam, the sacred home of the Red Man, resting upon the immutable principles of the Order -- "FREEDOM, CHARITY, and FRIENDSHIP," and within the WigWam is seen the Council fire, burning peaceful and bright. In the background is a shield [actually, the medal itself], emblematic of the interest of the membership manifested in behalf of all who may be committed to their care. On each side of the Wigwam we observe suspended from the shield, and ever ready for service, the several implements [left: war club, knife, tomahawk, and peace pipe; right: quiver, arrow, and bow] used by the Hunters, Warriors, and Chiefs, in their various avocations. Surmounting the whole, with outspread wings and watchful eye, we behold that noble bird, our Totem, typical of the wide-spread influence and power of the Great Council of the United States over our beloved Order." In exergue: "PAT. NOV. 21 1871". Suspended from a silver banner engraved: "CENTENNIAL / 1776 Philada 1876". Judging from the patent date of 1871, it is possible that the medal is generic, used by the order for non-Centennial purposes, but made very specifically Centennial by the engravings on the hanger and the reverse of the medal..

**Reverse:** The reverse has been professionally engraved in five lines: "G. C. of PA. / to / G. C. of U. S. / Impd O. of R. M. / G. S. D. 385." This translates to: ]From the] Grand Council of Pennsylvania to [the] Grand Council of [the} United States [in the] Grand Sun Date 385." The Grand Sun Date is measured from 1492, the year that Columbus discovered the first Red Man. Counting G.S.D. 1 as 1492 makes G.S.D. 385 the year 1876.

This national fraternity traces its origins back to a group called, simply, the Red Men in 1765 and claims to be descended from the Sons of Liberty. In fact, one source states that the Boston Tea Party was



## Medals Struck for Organizations

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conducted by Red Men dressed as Indians, not as a form of disguise, but as the uniform normally worn by the members during meetings. The group changed its name to the Society of Red Men in 1812 and again to the present-day name of Improved Order of Red Men in 1834.

**Cross-refs:** Not listed.

**Size:** 21.6 mm. wide x 35.2 high    **Edge:** Plain

<b>Alloy</b>	<b>No.</b>
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Silver	2460si
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## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2470. Stuttgart Liederhalle



( x )

( x )

**Obverse:** 1776 DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE; an eagle facing L. on shield with arrows and olive branch.

**Reverse:** ERRINNERUNG AN STUTTGART LIEDERHALLE \*; in exergue, 4 JULI 1873; a Hall with banner, and tree, W. Mayer.

The inscription on the reverse translates as “Souvenir of the Stuttgart Music Hall”.]

Secular vocal music was very popular in Germany during the 19th century, and the flood of German refugees during the period 1820 to 1848 included many musicians and enthusiastic singers. To relieve the monotony of life experienced by most refugees early in their American migration, German men banded together and formed, for their own entertainment, singing societies, in which they cultivated the inspiring songs of liberty, written by Uhland, Herwegh, Freiligrath, von Fallersleben, Lenau and other great German poets.

The first of such singing societies was the Philadelphia Mannerchor (Men’s Choir], founded in 1835. The next was the Baltimore Liederkrantz [wreath of song] in 1836, followed in 1838 by the Deutsche Gesangverein von Cincinnati [Singing Associatin of Cincinnati]; in 1844 the Philadelphia Liedertafel [Male Harmony Singing] was born, in 1847 the Deutsche Liederkrantz von New York and in 1853 the Delaware Sangerbund [Singing Club]and Library Association.

**Cross-refs:** H-1.

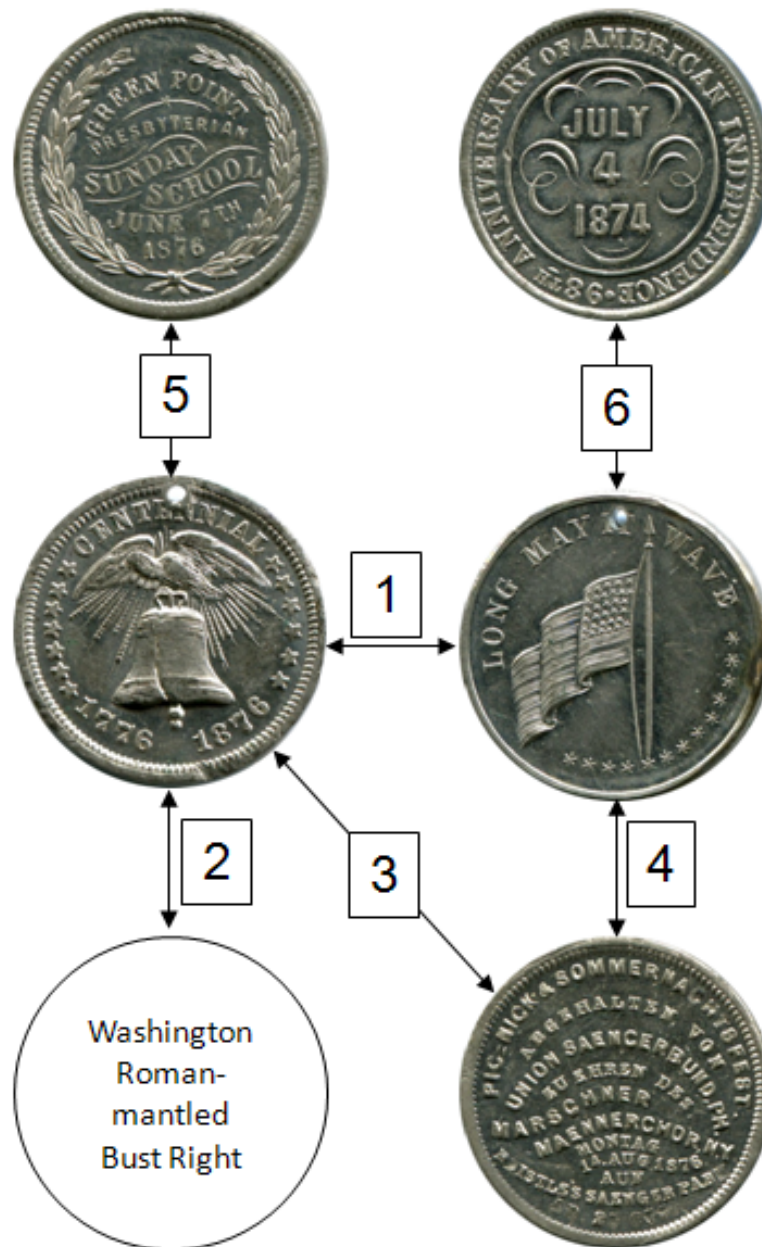
**Diameter:** mm.      **Edge:** ?

**Alloy**              **No.**

Lead                2470ld

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### Union League Flag and Bell Die Marriages



In his description of the reverse of his #155 (Mule 2 above), Holland stated, “the well known Union League rev. of flag and LONG MAY IT WAVE, which has been muled several times.” I have been unable to confirm from their records that the Union League produced this medal, but it is certainly possible. The Union League was founded in Philadelphia in 1862 as a patriotic social society whose purpose was to uphold the Constitution of the United States and support Abraham Lincoln as the President in his efforts to suppress the rebellion and reunite the country. Members of the League were instrumental in financing the US Centennial in Philadelphia.

Mules 1 through 5 are listed below. Mule 5 is the Green Point Presbyterian Sunday School medal found earlier in this drawer. Mule 6 is located in the Declaration of Independence drawer. Both the eagle-bell and the flag dies have also been frequently muled as tokens with various merchant reverses.



## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2480. Flying Eagle-Bell / Flag (Mule 1)



(3.2x)



(3.2x)

**Obverse:** An eagle in glory in flight to the left, holding in its talons the cracked Liberty Bell; above, around clockwise from 11:00: "CENTENNIAL"; on the left seven and on the right six five-pointed stars; below to the left of the clapper: "1776"; to the right: "1876".

**Reverse:** Flagstaff with the American flag flying to the left; above; around clockwise from 9:30: "LONG MAY IT WAVE"; below, around counterclockwise from 7:00 to 3:30, thirteen six-lobed stars.

**Cross-refs:** F-50, H-155.

**Diameter:** 25.4 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

**Alloy**      **No.**

White Metal      2480wm

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2490. Flying Eagle & Bell / GW Mantled Bust (Mule 2)



(3.3x)



Proxy Pix

(3.3x)

**Obverse:** Liberty Bell surmounted by eagle with rays pointed downward, seven stars at left, six at right. CENTENNIAL above, 1776 1876 below. Same as the Union League Liberty Bell design.

**Reverse:** Roman-mantled bust right. BOLEN under bust. WASHINGTON above. (As obverse of Baker 56)

**Cross-refs:** B- 399.

**Diameter:** 25 mm.    **Edge:** Plain

**Alloy**            **No.**

White Metal    2490wm

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2500. Flying Eagle & Bell / Sommernachtsfest (Mule 3)



(3.2x)



(3.2x)

**Obverse:** An eagle in glory in flight to the left, holding in its talons the cracked Liberty Bell; above, around clockwise from 11:00: "CENTENNIAL"; on the left seven and on the right six five-pointed stars; below to the left of the clapper: "1776"; to the right: "1876".

**Reverse:** PIC=NICK & SOMMERNACHTSFEST / ABGEHALTEN VON / UNION SAENGERBUND, PH. / ZU EHREN DES / MARSCHNER / MAENNERCHOR, N.Y. / MONTAG / 14.AUG.1876 / AUF / REISTLE'S SAENGER PARK / AD. 25 CTS. (Picnic and Midsummer's Night Festival presented by the Union Singing Society of Philadelphia in honor of the Marschner Men's Choir of New York, on Monday, 14 August 1876 at Reistle's Singer Park. Admission 25 cents.)

**Cross-refs:** H-175

**Diameter:** 25.4 mm.      **Edge** Plain

<b>Alloy</b>	<b>No.</b>
Bronze	2500bz
Brass	2500bs
White Metal	2500wm

It is possible that the Marschner Men's Choir was a men's choral group that specialized in the works of Heinrich August Marschner, composer, born in Zittau, Germany in 1795, died in Hanover in 1861, who wrote 23 operas and singspiels, which were 18th-century German musical comedies featuring songs and ensembles interspersed with dialogue, similar to the light operas of Gilbert and Sullivan. In 1876, Reistle's Singer Park was located in West Philadelphia in 1876.



## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2510. Flag / Sommernachtsfest (Mule 4)



(3.2x)



(3.2x)

**Obverse:** Flagstaff with the American flag flying to the left; above; around clockwise from 9:30: "LONG MAY IT WAVE"; below, around counterclockwise from 7:00 to 3:30, thirteen six-lobed stars.

**Reverse:** PIC=NICK & SOMMERNACHTSFEST / ABGEHALTEN VON / UNION SAENCERBUND, PH. / ZU EHREN DES / MARSCHNER / MAENNERCHOR, N.Y. / MONTAG / 14.AUG.1876 / AUF / REISTLE'S SAENGER PARK / AD. 25 CTS. (Picnic and Midsummer's Night Festival presented by the Union Singing Society of Philadelphia in honor of the Marschner Men's Choir of New York, on Monday, 14 August 1876 at Reistle's Singer park. Admission 25 cents.)

**Cross-refs:** H-176

**Diameter:** 25.4 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Bronze	2510bz
Brass	2510bs
White Metal	2510wm

## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2520. Two Minute Man



(1.3x)



(1.3x)

**Obverse:** An apparently inebriated man standing knees bent facing right, in a 3/4 coat and ruffled top hat with a bottle labeled "OLD RYE" hanging from his belt; holding a musket with fixed bayonet; above, clockwise around from 10: '(TWO) "MINUTE MAN" '; below that, partially obscured by the hat: "1875.".

**Reverse:** Inside a beaded border along the rim, around, clockwise from 7:00: "CHARLESTOWN CENTENNIAL ANTIQUE ASSOCIATION"; preceding this inscription and again following it, in tiny letters: "RANDALL.SC."; at 6:00, a floret flanked left and right with a six-pointed star, these in turn flanked by outward-facing arrowheads; in the center, in fourteen straight lines: "PRES. / A. O. BURTON. / (left-facing arrowhead) VICE PRES. (right-facing arrowhead) / J.N. DEVEREUX. M. A. ALDRICH. / J.H. STUDLEY. L.G. STONE. / J.W. DENNETT. C.D. GAREY. / I.W. DERBY. G.F. WILLARD / F. L. GILMAN. R.H. PARKER. / J.G. ABBOTT. JR. G. PRESCOTT. TREAS / G.H. GIBBS. ASST. TREAS. J.H. STUDLEY. JR. H.E. HAYWARD / REC. SEC. / A. B. WHITE. / (left-facing arrowhead) COR. SEC.(right-facing arrowhead); at 9:00 embedded in the text: "1775"; at 3:00: "1875".

**Cross-refs:** F-57, H-4.

This is actually a Bunker Hill centennial medal, and not a business token as it would appear. The Charlestown Antique Association, along with the Mystic Order of Owls, the Bunker Hill Association, and "the 17th -of-June Carnival Association," was a sponsor of the Charlestown annual Bunker Hill celebration. In 1875, the association added the word "Centennial" to their name. The celebration was noted for its irreverent party atmosphere, as the obverse of this medal makes clear.

**Diameter:** 63.0 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Note
Lead	2520ld	



## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2530. Haverford School



Proxy Pix



(1.9x)

(1.9x)

**Obverse:** The seal of the corporation of Haverford School is suspended at 12:00 by a bridle from the outer ring of the medal, off-center such that the space below the seal is wider than above. The seal has a double rim inside which is a clothed bust of William Penn to right; around, clockwise from 8:00: "KNOWLEDGE"; clockwise from 2:00: "IS TREASURE"; outside that, clockwise from 10:00 in larger letters: "HAVERFORD SCHOOL" and counterclockwise from 8:00: "CHARTERED 1833"; in the space between the seal and the outside border, counterclockwise from 7:00: "ISAAC F. WOODS"; In the outside border, clockwise from 7:00: "SEAL OF THE CORPORATION"; from 12:30: "MDCCCXXXIII TO MDCCCLXXVI" (1833 to 1876); counterclockwise from 6:30: "SERIES "B" NO. 2".

**Reverse:** In a central recessed disk, Founders' Hall with trees behind and to the right, a landscaped lawn in front; above, clockwise from 10:30: "SOUTH FRONT, 177 FEET"; below the lawn, counterclockwise from 6:30: "1876" flanked to the left in small letters by: "G.H.L. / DES." and to the right by: "I.F.W. DES."; to the outside on a raised border, clockwise from 8:00: "HAVERFORD COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA." and counterclockwise from 7:30: "ERECTED, MDCCCXXXII - III (1832-3)".

Haverford College was founded in Haverford, Pennsylvania, by the Society of Friends. "Knowledge is Treasure" is an abbreviated form of William Penn's original quote "Knowledge is the treasure, but judgment the treasurer of a wise man," which is maxim number 162 in his 1682 book "Some Fruits of Solitude In Reflections And Maxims." Haverford College placed William Penn on its corporate seal because the college traces its land ownership back to an original grant from Penn.

Wood's Series "B" No. 1 was another Haverford College medal struck in 1869, also of Founders Hall, as a memorial of the class of 1862. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, I assume that this medal is a Centennial issue for two reasons: (1) The repetition of 1876 in Roman numerals on the obverse and in arabic on the reverse leaves no doubt as to the importance of the date to the commissioner of the medal, and (2) Haverford College Archivist Diana Franzusoff Peterson confirms that there is no known importance other than the Centennial to the date of 1876 in the college's history. Further research may confirm or deny this assumption.

**Cross-refs:** Not listed.

**Diameter:** 41.8 mm.      **Edge:** Plain

<b>Alloy</b>	<b>No.</b>
Silver	2530si

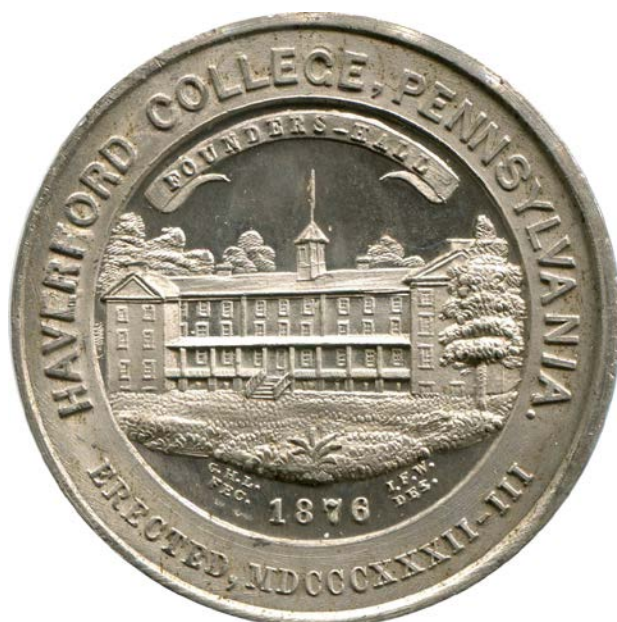


## Medals Struck for Organizations

### 2540. Haverford School



(1.9x)



(1.9x)

**Obverse:** The seal of the corporation of Haverford School is suspended at 12:00 by a bridle from the outer ring of the medal, off-center such that the space below the seal is wider than above. The seal has a double rim inside which is a clothed bust of William Penn to right; around, clockwise from 8:00: "KNOWLEDGE"; clockwise from 2:00: "IS TREASURE"; outside that, clockwise from 10:00 in larger letters: "HAVERFORD SCHOOL" and counterclockwise from 8:00: "CHARTERED 1833"; in the space between the seal and the outside border, counterclockwise from 7:00: "ISAAC F. WOODS"; In the outside border, clockwise from 7:00: SEAL OF THE CORPORATION"; from 12:30: "MDCCCXXXIII TO MDCCCLXXVI" (1833 to 1876); counterclockwise from 6:30: "SERIES "B" NO. 2".

**Reverse:** In a central recessed disk, Founders' Hall with trees behind and to the right, a landscaped lawn in front; above, on a banner, clockwise from 10:00: "FOUNDERS -- HALL"; below the lawn, counterclockwise from 6:30: "1876" flanked to the left in small letters by: "G.H.L. / DES." and to the right by: "I.F.W. DES."; to the outside on a raised border, clockwise from 8:00: "HAVERFORD COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA." and counterclockwise from 7:30: "ERECTED, MDCCCXXXII - III (1832-3)".

At first glance, this medal appears to be of the same design as the silver version, but there are distinct differences on both the obverse and the reverse. The most obvious difference is in the inscription above Founder's Hall on the reverse ("SOUTH FRONT, 177 FEET" on the silver and "FOUNDERS -- HALL" on the white metal). In addition, the engraving work on the silver medal is much more finely done, with the inscriptions done in a more crisply defined font. It becomes obvious that four distinctly different dies were used, resulting in two different medals.

**Cross-refs:** Not listed.

**Diameter:** 41.8 mm.    **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Note
White Metal	2540wm	