

MEDALS - MISC.

DRAWING 21

MEDALS - 1

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Medals and Medallions

Miscellaneous

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

Boston Transcript

May '31

WAR ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

It has been suggested to Mr. Lincoln that he recommend to Congress to order medals struck for all who have volunteered, and that those receiving said medal be enrolled as "The Legion of the Union."

Lincoln - Johnson 1864



1864.

**Presidential
Campaign
PIN**

Of McClellan and Pen-
dleton; also of Lincoln
and Johnson. Newest
and best thing out.
Campaign Medals and
Pins in great variety.
Manufactured and for

sale by E. N. FOOTE & CO., 208 Broadway, N. Y. Agents
wanted in every town and city. 18 samples sent, post-
paid, on receipt of \$2 00.



The above cut represents one side of the new Memorial Badge of our lamented President. The opposite side will be a true medallion likeness of him. I will send a sample on the receipt of 50 cents. Every person in the Union wants one of these as a keepsake. Also the new Richmond Medal, suspended in the same way, with the date of its capture on one side, and a true likeness of General Grant on the other; I will send it on the receipt of 50 cts. I have now on hand the REGULATION Badge for every Corps and Div. in the Army. I will send a sample (pure coin silver), with your Name, Reg't, and Co. handsomely engraved thereon, on the receipt of \$1 50. GOLD COMRS RINGS.—I will send a genuine 16-carat Gold Ring for either Div. on the receipt of \$3 or \$5 (2 sizes). Gold Badges of every description made to order. AGENTS, now is your time. I will send each agent an illustrated circular, with his name attached as my agent.

B. T. HAYWARD,
Manufacturing Jeweler, 208 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR EVERY LOYAL BREAST.

LINCOLN MOURNING PINS

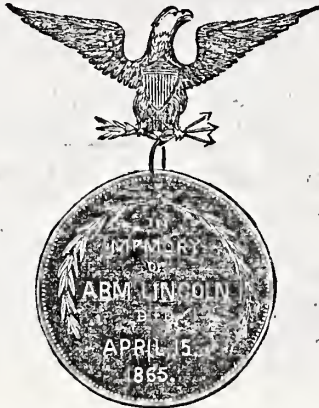
In silver plate. New designs in black and white satin. Perfect Pictures, by mail, 25c., or 20 for \$4, 100 for \$17, or 1000 for \$150. Mourning to last for 60 days. Send your orders at once. SALISBURY, BROTHER & CO., Providence, R. I.

J. WILKES BOOTH Photograph, Price 25 cents. Address Union News Company, Chicago, Illinois.

ARMY

Army and Memorial Badges.

B. T. HAYWARD, 208 Broadway.



The above cut represents one side of a Memorial Badge of our lamented President. The opposite side will be a true medallion likeness of him. I will send a sample for 50 cents. Agents wanted every where.

Also, the NEW RICHMOND MEDAL. On the opposite side of this medal is a true likeness of Gen. Grant. I will send a sample of this medal without the top bar for 25 cents, and with the top bar, made of pure coin silver, with your name, regiment, and company handsomely engraved thereon, for \$3.

Also, I have all the NEW CORPS BADGES of the army ready. I will send a sample, with your name, regiment, and company handsomely engraved thereon, on the receipt of \$1.50; and for \$3 or \$5 I will send a genuine 16-carat gold enameled Corps Ring for either corps or division. Badges of every description made to order.

I want an Agent in every regiment, hospital, and Department of the Army and Navy, to whom especial inducements are offered. Send for wholesale illustrated circular.

Hayward
B. T. HAYWARD, 4-19-65
Manufacturing Jeweler, 208 Broadway, N. Y.

Army, Navy, and Memorial Badges.

B. T. HAYWARD, 208 Broadway.



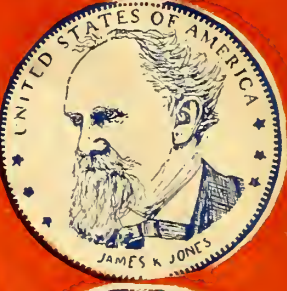
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B. T. HAYWARD,
Manufacturing Jeweler, 208 Broadway, N. Y.

5-20-65
Hayward



1900



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
FRANKLYN QUINBY
AT 104 ELM STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS NUMBER:
HON. WILLIAM SULZER,
CHARLES FREDERIC ADAMS, ESQ.,
THADDEUS B. WAKEMAN, ESQ.,
MR. JAMES M. BRONSON.



MAY, 1899. { 5 CENTS PER COPY }
YEAR, 60c



HISTORICAL MEDALLIONS.

Public attention is called to a series of bronze medallions of
WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, LINCOLN,
LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN, GRANT.

They are the work of Dr. Charles L. Hogeboom, and have been carefully modelled from the most authentic sources. They are pronounced excellent portraits by some of the best judges in the country; are cast in fine bronze, of nearly life-size, on plates about 15x18 inches, suitable for framing, or not, as taste may decide.

The Washington medallion was modelled from the Houdon bust and from studies of the Stuart portrait, the Sharpless profile, and other likenesses.

The Jefferson medallion was modelled mainly after the profile by St. Memin, taken in 1804, from life; regarded by good judges as perhaps the best likeness ever taken of him.

The medallion of Franklin was modelled from the celebrated marble bust by Houdon, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and also from studies of the noted portrait by Duplessis.

The Lafayette medallion was modelled after several French medals and the celebrated bust by David, at Mt. Vernon, and compared with other portraits, profiles, &c.

The medallion of Lincoln was modelled after the excellent portrait bust by Volk, taken in 1860 from a life cast and from sittings from life. The photographs by Brady were also consulted.

The Grant medallion was modelled after one of the best likenesses ever taken of him, a profile by Bogardus, about 1880, an un-retouched photograph, with lines as clear as the finest steel engraving. The sculptor also had four sittings from the General himself.

The price of each medallion, without frame, \$45.

With oak, mahogany or silk plush frame \$50.

Special frames furnished at cost. Boxing free of expense.

These works may be seen at the Bronze Art Rooms of Theodore B. Starr, No. 206 Fifth avenue, New York City, and at the Art Gallery of Thomas T. Knight, 334 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Letters of inquiry or orders addressed to either of these places, or to Dr. Hogeboom, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., will receive prompt attention.

(OVER.)

TESTIMONIALS.

From Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet.

This is to certify that the large bronze medallions of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and Lafayette, designed by Dr. Charles L. Hogeboom, are remarkably well executed. I value the set I possess so highly that I feel Dr. Hogeboom's labor should be rewarded by a large sale.

THOS. ADDIS EMMET.

New York, January 16th, 1888.

From Wm. Mac Leod, Esq.

THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17, 1888. }

Dr. Charles L. Hogeboom:

DEAR SIR—I cannot express to you my high appreciation of your intaglio of Lafayette. As it stands in my parlor in a good light, it arrests the eye of every visitor by its noble expression and fine modelling. Its excellence as a likeness is also very great. I am old enough to recollect Lafayette's visit here in 1824. Scheffer's full-length portrait of him in the House of Representatives testifies to the truthfulness of the features and expression in your intaglio. Yours sincerely,

WM. MAC LEOD, Curator.

From W. O. Stoddard, author of "Life of Abraham Lincoln," and one of his private secretaries during the war.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., NEW YORK, June 14, 1887.

DEAR SIR:—Your medallion of Lincoln is an undoubted success. You have been wise in dispensing with drapery, and in giving the face in repose. I am glad that this study has been made, and that it has resulted so well.—The intaglio of General Grant is good work. It is Grant at his best, entirely satisfied with the aspect of affairs. The very attitude you have chosen takes away something of the heaviness discernable in many portraits.—The cabinet bust of him is an excellent likeness, and a good piece of art.

Very sincerely yours,

W. O. STODDARD.

From Benjamin D. Hicks, of Old Westbury, L. I.

I have three of the bronze medallions executed by Dr. Hogeboom, and believe them to be excellent portraits and valuable works of art.

BENJ. D. HICKS.

Jan'y 17th, 1888.

From Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1888.

I have five of Dr. Hogeboom's medallions. I value them as accurate likenesses, drawn from the best materials for such productions, and think that they are worthy of being widely known and more generally possessed by those who desire to promote a knowledge of leading characters in American History.

C. R. AGNEW.

From Dr. John S. Newberry.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, }
January 21st, 1888. }

Dr. Chas. L. Hogeboom :

DEAR SIR—I take pleasure in expressing my high appreciation of your work. The intaglio portrait of myself, as a work of art, is admired by all who see it; and your medallion of Franklin is, in my judgment, one of the most satisfactory efforts yet made to express the strength and sweetness which are mingled in the character of that great philosopher and diplomat.

Yours very truly,

J. S. NEWBERRY.

From the Hon. R. C. McCormick.

JAMAICA, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1888.

The bronze medallions by Dr. Hogeboom, of which I possess four, are well authenticated portraits of famous men. It is within my personal knowledge that he has given much care to their preparation; in each instance selecting as models the best likenesses extant, and also studying the personal characteristics of each subject.

R. C. McCORMICK

From Col. F. D. Grant.

NEW YORK, May 10, 1885

Dr. Charles L. Hogeboom :

DEAR SIR—The intaglio which you sent me has been received. I have shown it to the family, and they all pronounce it perfect. With many thanks for sending it I remain,

Yours respectfully,

F. D. GRANT.

also, since 1888 Hamilton
from profile in possession
of Gen Schuyler Hamilton
his grandson & valued by him
as the best

a new Washington from
a profile by St. Memin

John Marshall, from
a portrait by Martin
in possession of the Marshall
family (see testimonial
of Anson Maltby),

Charles Carroll of Carrollton
see letters from Dr. C. C. Lee,
& members of the family in Paris

Centennial Medals

Lincoln Medals Arrive.

Lincoln centennial medals were received at the department office of the G. A. R. in the state house and are ready for distribution to those who ordered them. The medals come from the United States mint at Philadelphia and are made of bronze metal. The front represents a bust of Lincoln in bas-relief, surrounded with the motto, "With Charity to All and Malice Toward None," and beneath the bust, "1809-1909." The reverse side bears the inscription inside a wreath of laurel, "This medal was struck for the Grand Army of the Republic in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln." The issue is confined to members of the G. A. R. and to public libraries and historical societies.

1505

A newcomer in Lincoln who perhaps sees things more clearly than our residents writes: "I have noticed a particularly thoughtless thing which has perhaps engaged the attention of others who have been loath to speak of it. Meant as a token of respect perhaps the effigy of Abraham Lincoln on our street car tokens is perfectly fitting. However several have been heard to object to the disfigurement of the likeness of Lincoln. While we are not hero worshippers, we do, nevertheless regard it a proper thing to hold in high respect great and good men. If the Traction company must bore a hole through the street car tokens or checks let the company use some other symbol than that of the Great Emancipator. Why not use a likeness of a street-car?"

1924

J WRIGHT

“Seventy Years of Service”





AS A FEATURE of the 70th Anniversary of the Rock Island Lines, which we celebrate on Tuesday, October 10, 1922, a commemorative medal has been struck for distribution among our employes and friends participating in the celebration.

By a comparison between the motive power of the earlier day and the present, the developments which have been made within the three score years and ten—allotted as the life of man—are suggested.

The Rock Island was the first railroad to reach the Mississippi River, and the first to bridge its waters, thus establishing physical connection with the vast empire beyond. It is, therefore, fitting that the old bridge should be included in the design.

It was in the defense of this bridge, that Abraham Lincoln, as counsel for the Rock Island, attracted favorable public attention and won distinction in a victory which marked an epoch in the development of the West. For

that reason, and the further fact that the broad principles which dominated his life fix the standard to which we aspire in our dealings within our organization and with the public, his profile is given honored position.

We take pleasure in sending you this medallion in advance of our contemplated distribution, with the thought that you will find it interesting.

It will suggest something of what has been accomplished in a short period of seventy years as the result of railway construction.

With us it serves as a memorial tribute to the achievements of those who have passed on, and marks our re-dedication to Public Service.

Yours very truly,



President



"70 YEARS OF SERVICE"

Wolk - Lincoln Essay

Medal To Be Given For Prize Essay At Ursuline Academy



A Lincoln medal will be presented today to the pupil at Ursuline academy who has written the best short essay on the life of Lincoln by The Illinois Watch company, as the beginning of the company's nation wide movement to increase knowledge and admiration of the great emancipator among school children of the United States. As a civic duty and part of the Lincoln program the watch company is offering a beautiful bronze medal to a pupil in each high school for writing the best short essay on the life of Lincoln.

The medal is three inches in diameter. The head of Lincoln is a reproduction of Douglas Volk's famous painting, "Abraham Lincoln." The sculpturing is the work of Charles Louis Hinton, an artist of note. Both artists are Americans. A space is provided on the back of the medal for the name of the winner. No advertising of any kind is found on the medal.

The first medal was presented to Lloyd George, on the occasion of his visit to the tomb of Lincoln in the fall of 1923. Others have been placed in Lincoln collections and libraries throughout the country, but none has been sold or none will be sold; they are not for sale at any price.

May 9th, 1927

Friend Griffith-

An enclosing a description of a Lincoln Medal, Cannot find out any thing about it, If you can give me any information will be greatly obliged to you.

I have two of them left(Thereproductions) Will sell them at \$2.25 each postpaid. Let me know if you care for one of them at that price.

In 1912 Lincoln Post No.3, our Baltimore GAR Post of colored men gave a big picnic. and had a crude Lincoln piece issued for the use of any of the members who wanted one of them.60 were ~~XXXXXX~~ cast cor them 50 being taken by ~~XXXXX~~ members, while the other 10 were distributed as prizes for the people who sold a certain number of tickets. When I took the matter of the reproduction of the Court House medals up with the founders. The head of the firm showed me one of ~~XXX~~ these Lincoln Post Medallions. and sold me the four, he had left over, and which for 15 years have been lying in a box of mixed castings.. They are 3 in diameter about 12 ounces in weight of copper-brass. The obverse contains an unusual bust of Lincoln. No lettering of any kind. The Reverse is blank. I will sell these @ \$2.25 each postpaid. By having a request for any body to get in touch with me who had one of these old pieces on hand, I got two more of them. 6 in all King has one, I have one, Risdon one and Monroe one leaving two of these on hand. Will be just as glad to accept something of equal value in return, as I would to receive cash. Let me know if you are interested. Also, will you, after you have read the enclosed description of the "Court-House Medal return it, for things are getting so busy that even having to typr out one less letter is a help. Must close; Yours

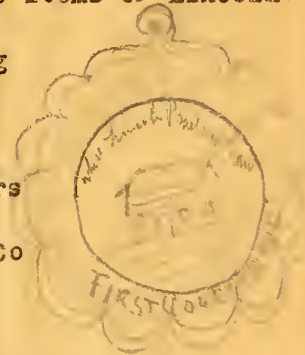
E. L. Bangs.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

MEDAL

During the first part of April, I had a medal offered to me by a collector-dealer in a small mountain town in West Virginia. I closed with the dealer, and received the medal after sending him a check for the total amount due him which in addition to the special medal, I had bought went for several other desirable items of Lincolniana. I had never heard of this medal, and after sending R.P. King a description of it found that he also, had never heard of it. The reverse of this medal was blank except for "G.N. Robbins, & Co., Makers Attleboro, Mass., U.S.A. deeply indented. I wrote to the Robbins' Co asking for whom, why, and when the medal was struck or casted. Mr. King also wrote to them in regard to it, and beyond the fact that the Robbins Co, wrote him, that on account of lack of space, it was impossible to store away any of the out of date dies, and as far as this medal, which we are calling, "The Court-House Medal was concerned, they could give no information of any kind. Thus far, no one seems to know anything about it it is of greenish brass. A circle surrounded by a floral wreath contains a log house, over it, "Where Lincoln prectised Law". under and outside of the circle, the legend, "First Courthouse in Macon Co. Ill. the top pierced with a hole for ribbon or clasp. I have written to the Sheriff of Macon Co, Ill. describing the medal, and asking him if possible for information, this was over a week ago. Thus far, I have had no reply to my letter which included a stamped Envelope for reply. Apparently it is unique. It cost me \$4.00, I have now an offer of \$12.00 for it, After taking the matter up with some of our Lincoln Collectors, I have determined to have a number of copies cast from the original which is die struck.

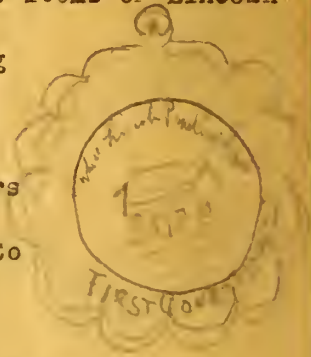
3 of these copies have been delivered to me, each of which is a fair copy of the original. They are cast in bright copper, buffed. with reverse blank. They cost me \$2.00 each. not over 10 will be made, one to accompany the original for my own collection the other 9 are to be distributed to my fellow collectors at \$2.50 each. The sketch is a rough description of the medal. I do not believe that another one of the medals will be found, and these 9 reproductions will be all that will be issued.



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E. L. Bangs.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company

OFFICE AUDITOR OF DISBURSEMENTS

G. H. PRYOR,
AUDITOR OF DISBURSEMENTS
S. W. HILL,
ASST. AUDITOR OF DISBURSEMENTS

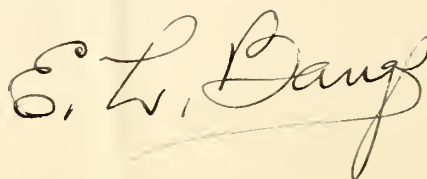
BALTIMORE, MD. May 21st, 1927

IN REPLYING QUOTE FILE NO.

Dear Friend Griffith:-

Your letter of May 11th, came duly to hand, and would have been answered sooner, but I have never been busier than I have for the past two weeks, as the Centenary Directors have got to the point where definite plans have been made, and things are going ahead in accordance. We have 4500 pictures of ~~XXXX~~ different sizes, and I have been assigned the supervision of selecting 1200 of these from which later 1000 will be finally selected and I am having them renovated. Under separate cover, I am forwarding the cast reproduction of the Courthouse Lincoln Medals, also the Lincoln Post G.A.R. Medal, of which this one to you is the last, as I have the pattern piece, and have determined, that no further medals will be made. I had forgotten that a Washington-Lincoln Big Token was due you, but will take note of it, and send it to you some time next week, There is a short story connected with these pieces. I had a special errand on business for the B&O and while there purchased 6 of these tokens, and 3 each of the encased Lincoln Cents. 3 of the Bell shape, and 3 of the Hersheshee design. The package was heavy and I did not put it into my pocket. I am sure however that when I boarded the trolley car for home I had them, but on the way out home was taken with a severe spell of the cramps, and when I left the car, left the medals, and altho I have tried every way to get them back, I have not received a trace of them Hence, I must order and get more of them. Am expecting to be in Washington about next Thursday Will bear you in mind. As ever Yours

3110 Windsor Ave. Baltimore, Md.



JACKSON

KENNEDY L. POTTER
VICE-CHAIRMAN

JOHN C. GRAHAM
EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

MRS. MARIE C. ARNST
SECRETARY

117 WEST CORTLAND STREET
PHONES: 4434-4435

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY

JULY 6TH, 1929

JACKSON, MICHIGAN

REPUBLICAN ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE

PRES. HERBERT C. HOOVER, HON. PRES.
VICE-PRES. CHARLES CURTIS, HON. VICE-PRES.
HON. HUBERT WORK, HON. VICE-PRES.
HON. FRED W. GREEN, GEN. CHMN.
HON. W. W. POTTER, HON. VICE-CHMN.
A. D. MCBURNEY, ASST. GEN. CHMN.
JAMES COUZENS
ARTHUR H. VAN DENBERG
EARL C. MICHENER
JAMES E. DAVIDSON
BINA N. WEST
HOWARD C. LAWRENCE
MRS. JACOB STEKETEE
DENNIS E. ALWARD
FRANK D. FITZGERALD
JOHN S. HAGGERTY

JACKSON COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

JOHN C. GRAHAM, EXEC. CHMN.
KENNEDY L. POTTER, VICE-CHMN.
MRS. MARIE C. ARNST, SEC.
FRANK N. ALDRICH
HARRY BARNARD, REPRESENTATIVE
JAY BINNING, SENATOR
MRS. HARRY JACKSON
MRS. THOMAS LOVITT
JOHN SIMPSON, CIR. JUDGE ELECT
JAMES F. THOMSON, REPRESENTATIVE
LYMAN VINCENT, COUNTY CLERK

Nov. 15, 1929

Louis A. Warren
Fort Wayne Ind.

Dear Sir; As a Director or rather I should say THE
Director of the Lincoln Historical Research Founda-
tion I am wondering if your attention has been
called to the

Historical Medal

struck in connection with the celebration of the
Sesqui semi centennial of the founding of the
Republican Party here in Jackson recently?

As the enclosed circular will tell and ill-
ustrate these medals bear the wonderful face of

LINCOLN

with beautiful settings and the inscription written
for our memorial marker by President Elliott of
Harvard.

Your collection of Lincoln memorials will
not be complete without at least one of these splen-
did representations.

Lincoln nebraska, Springfield Ill. with most of
the state museums or State Libraries have ordered.
Shall we not have the honor of an order from your
Foundation?

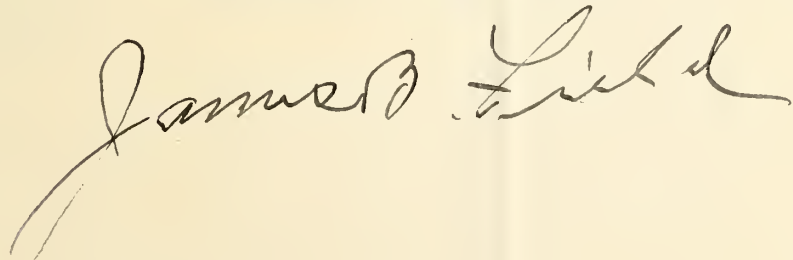
May I hear from You.

Yours Truly

James B. Field.
57 Sun Bldg.

Jackson Mich.

Numismatist and designer of the Medal.





Above Medal, Bronze, size 48, \$2.00. Size 24, 75c.
Splendid souvenir of an historical event.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Commemorative Medals
and Badges

JACKSON CENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION

June 28 to July 6, 1929

Jackson Centennial
1829—July 4—1929

Republican Party
Sesqui-Semi-Centennial
1854—July 6—1929

Distribution starts June 15, 1929



Jackson Centennial Medal

Time—July 4th, 1829, at early sunrise,
Place—Now Grand River at Trail Street,
Persons—Laverty, Blackman and Pe-wy-tum, with
his faithful dog.
Overlooking all—President Jackson, inaugurated
March 4th, 1829.

Medals are double-faced, three inches in diameter, made of standard bronze metal and beautifully executed in every detail. Pocket pieces and badges (with ribbons) are exact reproductions of the medals, but are one and a half inches in diameter.



Republican Party Birthplace Medal

Lincoln, our beloved and martyred President, supported by the flag of '54 (with 31 stars), the banner of Michigan with the State Seal, the sesqui-semi-centennial dates, 1854—July 6th—1929, and the memorable inscription on the boulder marking the site, uncovered June 4th, 1910, by our then President, William Howard Taft.

Orders for medals at \$2.00 and badges at 50 cents may be left at 117 West Cortland Street, headquarters for the Centennial. After July 8th, with the Chamber of Commerce or with James B. Field, Chairman Medals Committee, 57 Sun Building, Jackson, Michigan.

SCULPTOR

JULIO KELENYI
Newark, N. J.

MANUFACTURERS

WHITEHEAD & HOAG COMPANY
Newark, N. J.

COMMITTEE ON DESIGN, ETC.

JAMES B. FIELD, Numismatist
EDWARD J. FROST, Manufacturer
FLORENCE M. BROOKS, Publisher
LEONARD H. FIELD, JR., Architect
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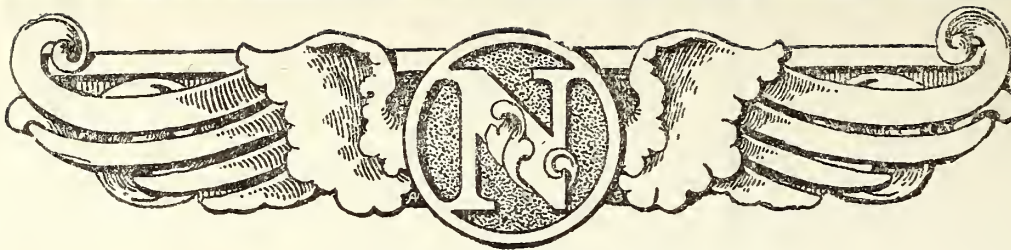
JACKSON CENTENNIAL, INCORPORATED

M. R. Hulliberger, President
G. S. Porter, Vice President
R. O. Bisbee, Treasurer
D. J. O'Connor, Secretary

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Whitaker 22-33



F. H. NOBLE & CO.

INCORPORATED

MANUFACTURERS OF METAL ADVERTISING SPECIALTIES

535-559 WEST FIFTY-NINTH ST.

CHICAGO

CONVENTION AND OTHER BADGES
LODGE JEWELS AND EMBLEMS
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METAL SPECIALTIES
FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES
KEY CHAINS, ASH TRAYS AND PEN HOLDERS

LINCOLN LIFE

Referred to

REC'D MAR 2 1933

Answered 416

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

March 1, 1933

Mr. Arthur F. Hall, President
Lincoln Natl. Life Insurance Co.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

My dear Mr. Hall:-

The writer recently read over the 28th Annual Statement of your Company, and was much interested in the little article on page eighteen. It occurred to me that, perhaps, you would appreciate having one of the Lincoln medals that our President, Mr. Noble, had made up at his own expense, for distribution to a few of his friends. Mr. Noble is quite an admirer of Mr. Lincoln. We, therefore, are sending one, under separate cover, and ask that you accept this with our compliments.

Very truly yours,

F. H. NOBLE & CO.

BY.....

Ruskin/EG

Noble

KIRCHNER & REYNOLDS

8/19/42

Dr Warren

March 7, 1933

F. H. Noble & Co.
535-559 West 59th St.
Chicago, Illinois

Attention Mr. Ruskin

Dear Mr. Ruskin:

I have your letter of the 1st and under separate cover the very beautiful medal to which you refer.

We will place this medal in our Lincoln Museum and acknowledge ourselves under great obligation to Mr. Noble and to you.

Very truly yours,

President.

AFH:MD

"Master-Built" Class Rings

KIRCHNER & RENICH

D I A M O N D S
M O U N T I N G S



M A N U F A C T U R I N G
J E W E L E R S

Phone Geneva 5337

412 Nicollet Avenue

Minneapolis, Minn.

July 1st, 1933

Lincoln National Life Ins. Co.
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Gentlemen:

We notice your advertisement in Minneapolis, showing a picture of Abraham Lincoln. Enclosed is a duplicate in the form of a charm or medal.

Would you be interested in something of this kind. The wording on the reverse side can be changed. It will be a pleasure to quote you prices, in any quality or quantity.

If you are not interested, kindly return sample in the enclosed stamped envelope.

Yours very truly,

KIRCHNER & RENICH

E. A. Kirchner

BAE:AG

RECEIVED
JUL 10 1933
LIFE INSURANCE CO.



Manufacturers Jewellers
KIRCHNER & RENICH

DIAMONDS
MOUNTINGS



MANUFACTURERS
JEWELLERS

412 Nicollet Avenue

July 12, 1933

The Lincoln Nat. Life Ins. Co.,
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Gentlemen:

We are enclosing an invoice for the one sample
Lincoln medal we sent you and will be very glad to
have you refer the matter to your director, who is
in charge of these matters.

It will be
Kirchner & Renich
412 Nicollet Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Gentlemen:

Yours very truly,

The director of the department who handles our
specialties is out of the city just at present and as
soon as he returns we will call to his attention the
availability of the Lincoln medal which you have forwarded.

We would be very glad to retain this medal as a
sample if you will allow us to do so and will remit upon
the advice of its cost.

Very sincerely yours,



Director

LAW:LE

Lincoln Historical Research Foundation

K. R

"Master-Built" Class Rings

KIRCHNER & RENICH

DIAMONDS
MOUNTINGS



MANUFACTURING
JEWELERS

Phone Geneva 5337

412 Nicollet Avenue

Minneapolis, Minn.
July 18th, 1933

The Lincoln Nat. Life Ins. Co.,
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Gentlemen:

We are enclosing an invoice for the one sample Lincoln medal we sent you and will be very happy to have you refer the matter to your director, who is in charge of these matters.

It will be a pleasure to furnish you with estimates for this item, with the proper wording.

Yours very truly,

KIRCHNER & RENICH

EAK: AG

medal has K R
imprint



STERLING FOUNDRY CO.

(NOT INCORPORATED)

GRAY IRON CASTINGS & SPECIALTIES

STERLING, ILLINOIS


April 30, 1936

Mr. Louis A. Warren, Director
Lincoln National Life Foundation
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of April 29th, under separate cover by insured parcel post I am sending you one of the Summer Reading Medals such as was used at the Sterling Public Library.

Very truly yours,



FRED W. HONENS
8 Wallace St.
Sterling, Illinois

FWH*D

May 5, 1936

Mr. Fred W. Honens
8 Wallace Street
Sterling, Illinois

My dear Mr. Honens:

We appreciate very much the Reading Medal
which you have forwarded and are glad to add it to
our collection of metallic Lincolniana.

Very truly yours,

LAW:LN

Director

NUMISMATIC ITEMS PICTURING ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Compiled by Frank Rossi, Chicago, Ill. Issued by the Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill., 1942.

PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL*

Medal picturing Lincoln. 3 inches in diameter. Designed by Geo. T. Morgan. Minted in bronze. (Available at \$1.00, plus postage, from the Sup't., U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.)

MISCELLANEOUS MEDALS

(ISSUED FOR SPECIFIC COMMEMORATIONS OR MEMORIALS)

1. Lincoln and Garfield. About 1 inch in diameter. Designed by W. and C. Barber. Minted in bronze. (15¢, plus postage, U. S. Mint, Phila., Pa.).
2. Lincoln and Grant. About 1 inch in diameter. Designed by W. Barber. Minted in bronze. (15¢, plus postage, U. S. Mint, Phila., Pa.).
3. Lincoln, broken column. About 1 inch in diameter. Designed by W. Barber. Minted in bronze. (15¢, plus postage, U. S. Mint, Phila., Pa.).
4. Emancipation Proclamation. About 2 1/2 inches in diameter. Designed by W. Barber. Minted in bronze. (\$1.00, plus postage, U. S. Mint, Phila., Pa.).
5. Lincoln Centennial. About 2 3/4 inches in diameter. Designed by Morgan. Minted in bronze. (\$1.00, plus postage, U. S. Mint, Phila., Pa.).
6. Abraham Lincoln. 3 inches in diameter. Designed by Ellis. Minted in bronze. (\$1.00, plus postage, U. S. Mint, Phila., Pa.).
7. Lincoln and Washington. About 1 inch in diameter. Designer unknown. Minted in bronze. (15¢, plus postage, U. S. Mint, Phila., Pa.).

ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL SILVER HALF DOLLAR, 1918 (100,058 ISSUED)

Obverse - bust of Lincoln to right. Designed by G. T. Morgan.
Reverse - eagle standing on shield. Designed by J. R. Sinnock. Authorized by act of June 1, 1918, and struck the same year, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the admission of Illinois to the Union. Struck at U. S. Mint, Phila., Pa. (About \$1.00, dealers).

* "The presidential medals were formerly called 'Indian peace medals,' from the practice of the War Department in giving them as a friendly peace offering to Indians." Information Relating to United States Coins and Medals (Prepared under direction of the Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C., 1936), 5.

LINCOLN PENNIES

First issued in 1909, these have been issued almost every year since, down to the present (1941). Mint marks are as follows: Philadelphia mint, none; San Francisco mint, "S" under the date (reverse); Denver mint, "D" under the date (reverse). Designed by Victor D. Brenner (V.D.B.). His initials were on the Lincoln cent of 1909 (reverse), but being rather conspicuous, they were removed before the end of the year, and were later replaced under the shoulder (obverse) in 1918.

1. Philadelphia mint: 1909, with V.D.B.; 1909, plain; 1910; 1911; 1912; 1913; 1914; 1915; 1916; 1917; 1918; 1919; 1920; 1921; 1923; 1924; 1925; 1926; 1927; 1928; 1929; 1930; 1931; 1932; 1933; 1934; 1935; 1936; 1937; 1938; 1939. 31 different dates.
2. San Francisco mint: - "S" - 1909, V.D.B.; 1909, plain; 1910; 1911; 1912; 1913; 1914; 1915; 1916; 1917; 1918; 1919; 1920; 1921; 1923; 1924; 1925; 1926; 1927; 1928; 1929; 1930; 1931; 1935; 1936; 1937; 1938; 1939. 28 different dates.
3. Denver mint: - "D" - 1911; 1912; 1913; 1914; 1915; 1916; 1917; 1918; 1919; 1920; 1922; 1924; 1925; 1926; 1927; 1928; 1929; 1930; 1931; 1932; 1933; 1934; 1935; 1936; 1937; 1938; 1939. 27 different dates.

NOTE: The above listed varieties may be found on Lincoln cents dated 1940 and 1941, although the compiler of this listing has not seen them.

PATTERN COINS

Pattern coins are coins designed for, but not issued as, coins of the United States. One, the Lincoln nickel (5¢), picturing Lincoln is known.

CIVIL WAR TOKENS AND CARDS

These tokens and cards were issued privately from 1861 to 1865, and most of them were current, owing to the scarcity of minor coin. They were issued in 22 states and 396 towns. They were struck in copper, brass, nickel, copper nickel, white metal, lead, zinc, tin, silver, and german silver, but copper was chiefly used. There are 8,961 different varieties known at present (1,324 tokens of patriotic design and 7,637 cards). 47 cards and tokens with the head of Lincoln are known.

In Illinois, the following 32 towns issued a total of 292 Civil War cards: Alton, Aurora, Belvidere, Bloomington, Cairo, Chemung, Chicago, De Kalb, Dixon, Durand, Elgin, El Paso, Freeport, Lacon, La Salle, Lena, Loda, Marengo, Mendota, Naperville, Ottawa, Palatine, Paris, Peru, Pontiac, Rockford, Rockton, Sandwich, Springfield, Sycamore, Waukegan and Woodstock. The compiler does not know whether Lincoln was pictured on any of these Illinois cards.

PAPER MONEY
UNITED STATES NOTES (1861-1923)

1. DEMAND NOTES. Dated Aug. 10, 1861. \$10. Portrait of Abraham Lincoln, left; art, right; eagle and shield, centre. Issued at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
2. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
 - A. First issue dated March 10, 1862. \$10. Lincoln.
 - B. Third issue dated March 10, 1863. \$10. Lincoln.
 - C. Fourth issue. Act of March 3, 1863. Series of 1869, 1874, 1878, 1880, 1907, 1917, 1923. \$100. Lincoln.
3. GOLD CERTIFICATES. Act of July 12, 1882. \$500. Lincoln.
4. SILVER CERTIFICATES. Act of Feb. 28, 1878. Fifth issue. Series of 1923. \$5.00. Lincoln.
5. FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES. Series of 1915 and 1918. \$5.00. Lincoln.
6. FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES. Series of 1914 and 1918. \$5.00. Lincoln.
7. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. Acts of March 3, 1863 and June 30, 1864. \$20. Lincoln.
8. UNITED STATES NOTES. Reduced size. 1928-1935. \$5.00. Lincoln. Reverse - Lincoln Memorial. The following have been issued:
 - A. Legal Tender Notes - Series 1928A - 1928B - 1928.
 - B. Silver Certificates - Series 1934 -
 - C. National Bank Notes - Series 1929.
 - D. Federal Reserve Bank Notes - Series 1929.
 - E. Federal Reserve Notes - Series 1928 - 1928A - 1928B - 1928C - 1928D - 1934.
9. FRACTIONAL (PAPER) CURRENCY. Fourth general issue - July 14, 1869 to Feb. 16, 1875.
 - A. 50¢. Bust of Lincoln. Large treasury seal, plain water-marked paper.
 - B. 50¢. Bust of Lincoln. Pink silk fiber.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Information Relating to United States Coins and Medals (Prepared under direction of the Director of the Mint, Washington, 1936).

Wayte Raymond, Inc., comp. and pub., The Standard Catalogue of United States Coins and Tokens (New York, 1940).

Wayte Raymond, Inc., comp. and pub., The Standard Paper Money Catalogue (New York, 1940).

28. West 39th St. N.Y.C. 11/20/29

LINCOLN TUNNEL MEDAL



The two sides of the design

MEDAL DESIGNED FOR NEW TUNNEL

Bronze to Mark Opening of Tube to Weehawken Will Be Presented at Dedication

EXECUTED BY J. KILYENI

Head of Civil War President on One Side and Westerly Entrance on the Other

A souvenir bronze medal has been executed by Julio Kilenyi, sculptor, in connection with the opening of the Lincoln Tunnel between West Thirty-ninth Street and Weehawken, N. J., and will be presented to guests at the dedication exercises Dec. 21, it was announced yesterday by the Port of New York Authority.

The medal bears the head of Abraham Lincoln, around which is the inscription "For a Further Unification of the People"—the inscription referring to the importance of the new interstate crossing. The reverse side shows the westerly entrance to the tunnel, with the Hudson River and the skyline of midtown Manhattan in the background.

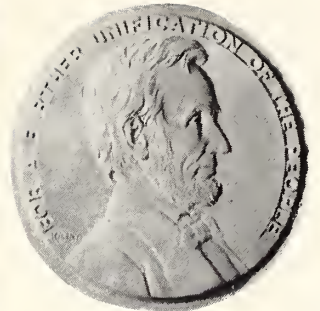
J. E. Ramsey, general manager of the Authority, said the body had commissioned Mr. Kilenyi to execute the medal because of his wide experience in the medallic field, and added:

"It will be recalled that he executed the medals for the George Washington Bridge and the Bayonne Bridge, both of which received praise from the numismatic world and the general public. We believe, however, that the medal for the Lincoln Tunnel surpasses all others."

The head of Lincoln, the announcement said, was based on studies Mr. Kilenyi made of hundreds of drawings, paintings and photographs of the Civil War President in the New York Public Library.



Photos courtesy Port of New York Authority



Left—View in the new Lincoln Tunnel. Above—Bronze plaques.

LINCOLN TUNNEL opens

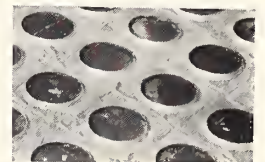
new approach to the city

AFTER THREE YEARS and seven months work, the new Lincoln Tunnel was officially opened during the last week of December. Only the south tube was finished at this time and until the other tube is opened in 1941, this tube will accommodate two-way traffic. After that each tube will be one-way, like those of the Holland Tunnel. This is another major engineering accomplishment by the Port of New York Authority, a bi-state organization which the States of New York and New Jersey created to develop transportation facilities of the port. The Lincoln Tunnel connects midtown Manhattan and Weehawken, N. J. and will greatly relieve congestion on the "downtown" Holland Tunnel and the "uptown" George Washington Bridge. When the tunnel was "holed through" it was found that the tubes had met within a quarter of an inch.

Copper and its alloys played a very interesting role in the construction of the Lincoln Tunnel. Approximately 1,300 miles of Copper cable, conduit and wire, weighing about 75 tons, was used for the intricate lighting and signal systems. Hundreds of tons of Bronze grippers were used to hold the glass tile in place, and over ten tons of sheet Copper were used for flashings.



Above—Workmen shown laying the glass tile on a scaffolding; concrete will be poured over to comprise the ceiling. The tile, made by Sealed Joint Products Co., are held in place by Bronze grippers, shown at right, which are gripped by the concrete



Above—Copper cable being unreeled and installed in the new tunnel. Enough cable, conduit and wire was installed to reach from New York City to Omaha, Neb. Complete control over traffic, lighting and ventilation is assured at all times and there are two emergency power sources, if they are ever needed

123 1938

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 644

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

August 11, 1941

COLLECTING MEDALLIC LINCOLNIANA

Very little attention has been given in Lincoln Lore to the hobby of the numismatist, who is interested in gathering old coins and various types of tokens made of metal. It is a well recognized fact that Abraham Lincoln has been more often portrayed in medallic art than any other historical character, with the possible exception of Washington.

A recent acquisition by The Lincoln National Life Foundation of a large collection of Lincoln medallions and medals has created at the museum a new interest in this phase of Lincolniana, and there are now on display over 400 individual pieces. This collection does not include the larger pieces such as plaques and busts, or the Lincoln coin collection.

The first man to properly catalogue Lincoln medals was Andrew T. Zabriskie, who in 1873 described 187 medals bearing the likeness of Lincoln which he had acquired up to that time. It was not until February 1924 that an exhaustive list of Lincoln medals appeared and this was supplemented in April 1927 and in August 1933. All three of these lists were by Robert T. King and were published in the *Numismatist Magazine* during the months already mentioned. Altogether, there were 1,047 different items listed.

Mr. King groups this large collection of medals under the following captions: Politicals, First Campaign; Politicals, Second Campaign; Ferrotypes of Both Campaigns; Medals of the Civil War; Civil War Tokens; Emancipation; Mortuary Medals and in Commemoration of His Death; Lincoln Centennial Issues; Medals of the G. A. R. Encampments, Sons of Veterans, Womans Relief Corps, etc.; Masonic; Miscellaneous Conventions and Anniversaries; Medals of Award by Schools, Newspapers, etc.; Medals Struck at Expositions and in Commemoration Thereof; Medals and Coins Issued by the U. S. Mint not Otherwise Attributed; Store Cards, Street Car Checks, Key Chains and Shop Badges; Souvenir Pennies of Cities, Towns, etc.; Encased Lincoln Cents; Medals, Plaques, Shells, Fobs and Pins, Mounted and Otherwise; Miscellaneous.

Possibly the most important consideration in identifying a medal is determining the size, which is specified by the metric measure which consists of a fraction more than 25 m.m. to the inch. In the language of the numismatist, the head of a coin is called the obverse side and the tail, the reverse side. The kind of metal from which the medallion is made is also indicated, the most common substances being gold, silver, aluminum, bronze, copper, brass, zinc, lead, tin, iron, as well as plated metals. A very complete description is given by Mr. King so that one has little difficulty in determining whether or not he may have the coins specified.

No. 1, the first item described by Mr. King, is a blunt five pointed, star-shaped metal badge worn as a hat ornament by the Hartford Wide-Awakes in 1860. Surrounding the bust of Lincoln is the name "Abraham Lincoln" and in a circular design around the bust and name, appearing at the top, is the word "Wide-Awake." This star is 70 m.m. in diameter. It sold at an auction sale 60 years ago for \$42.00.

Possibly the most valuable medallion in the Foundation collection is what is known as the United States Mint Medallion. One copy owned by the Foundation is silver, another of the same design is in white metal. The silver issues are known as the Indian Chief medals and were often presented to the Indian Chiefs as good will tokens. A hole has been drilled in the silver medal owned by the Foundation indicating that it was likely worn by some Indian upon presentation from "the great white father, Lincoln."

One of the most ingenious inscriptions appears on a medallion of 70 m.m. and in a circular space of 62 m.m. in diameter the entire Gettysburg address is inscribed.

There is in the Foundation collection several miniature medals. One, but 10 m.m. in diameter, is a seven sided planchet with beveled edges. There are six of these in the collection, aluminum, bronze, copper, nickel, silver and lead. The bust of Lincoln which appears on this miniature medal is less than 5 m.m. in diameter.

Nearly every boy is familiar with what the numismatist call the encased Lincoln cent. Usually an imitation aluminum horseshoe container with the shining one cent piece encased in it carries the inscription "I bring good luck" or "Don't go broke."

There is also a very large variation of the large copper replica of the penny, 70 m.m. or over in diameter and usually it is inscribed with the words "lucky penny." These souvenir pennies have imprinted on the reverse side the name of the city where the penny is to be distributed. This makes about as many variants as there are cities in the North at least.

The most valuable Lincoln medal from the viewpoint of the book collector is the Lincoln Centennial Medal by Roine made in silver which is mounted artistically on board and bound in a book of 70 pages. The edition is limited to 100 signed and numbered copies. The Foundation is fortunate in having this edition as well as the one in bronze. Also a later and smaller medal by Roine was also encased in a book and widely distributed.

Possibly one of the most valuable medals of Lincoln, as well as one of the most beautiful medallic memorials ever made served as a tribute to Abraham Lincoln from 40,000 French people. The gifts financing the medal were limited to two cents to each person. The gold medal struck in Switzerland was sent to Mrs. Lincoln shortly after Mr. Lincoln's death in honor of the martyred president. The following letter accompanied the medal:

"Paris, October 13, 1866.

"Madam: We have been charged with the duty of presenting to you the medal in honor of the great and honest man whose name you bear, and which forty thousand French citizens have caused to be struck, with a desire to express their sympathy for the American Union, in the person of one of its most illustrious and purest representatives. If France possessed the liberty enjoyed by Republican America, we would number with us not merely thousands but millions of the admirers of Lincoln, and of the partisans of those opinions to which he devoted his life, and which are consecrated by his death. Please accept, Madam, the homage of our profound respect. Signed by the members of the committee."

March 30th, 1943.

Mr. Louis F. Warren.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dear Sir

I have a beautiful, sterling silver medal of Lincoln, dtd. 40 MM. size. It has a bust of Lincoln facing right, beardless, bust in high relief. Reverse side, in wreath in four lines, (Beloved) (Alike) (By Rich) (And Poor) This is known as the Rich & Poor Lincoln Medal, it was told they were only 3 of this type made in sterling silver, and that they are rare medals, worth from \$15 to \$25. I'm willing to sell mine for \$500. and that's a real buy. If interested I'll send it along for your appraisal. Would appreciate hearing from you.

Very Truly Yours.

Stanley S. Baritchky.

Rich + Poor medal

April 2, 1943

Mr. Stanley S. Barvitsky
16 Fall St.
Ashley, Pa.

My dear Mr. Barvitsky:

Thank you very much for offering us the silver medal of Abraham Lincoln but we have identified it as No. 789 in King and we happen to have all six of the medals including the silver in which this was struck off.

Very truly yours,

LAW:EB

Director

LINCOLN DEATH MEDAL TURNS UP

*Wrapped in Paper on Vacant Lot;
Painter Discovered It 40 Years
Ago While Cleaning His Brushes*

BY VERNON O'REILLY

About 40 years ago the late J. W. Barbee, a house painter, one sunny afternoon walked into a vacant lot to empty a can of fluid in which he had been cleaning his brushes.

As he bent over to dump the cleaner he observed a small, square package wrapped in an old newspaper. He unwrapped it and found a leather case containing a copperish appearing medal or plaque, about three inches in diameter.

Taking it home that night, he showed it to his wife and together they spelled out the embossed words and studied the bearded face on one side and the figures of two struggling men on the other.

It was a curious souvenir, they thought, but obviously of little value. Mrs. Barbee put it away in a trunk in the attic and they soon forgot about it.

Ten years ago Mr. Barbee died and his wife decided to leave the

old home. Her niece, Mrs. Everett Hale, 210 Jules-av, was helping pack.

Coming across the medal, she asked her aunt about it. Mrs. Barbee explained how her husband had found it, and when her niece seemed interested, told the latter she might have it.

For several years Mrs. Hale puzzled over the medal and at last determined to learn, if possible, its history. For its legend indicated that it had been awarded to commemorate some historic act.

On the face appeared the head of a bearded man. Circling the edge were the words: "To George Robinson, Awarded by the Congress of the United States, March 1, 1871."

Below the head was embossed: "For his heroic conduct of the 14th day of April, 1865; in saving the life of the Honorable William H. Seward, then Secretary of State of the United States."

On the back were the figures of two men locked in combat, one armed with a vicious knife.

The date struck a familiar note in Mrs. Hale's mind, as did the name of Mr. Seward. She consulted history books.

These quickly revealed that after John Wilkes Booth had shot President Lincoln at Ford's Theater the night of April 14, 1865, one of the Booth conspirators had stabbed Secretary Seward at his home.

But it remained for the Congressional Library to supply the details of George Robinson's role that night.

Mr. Robinson, that source disclosed, was a member of the Eighth Regiment of the Maine Volunteers. He had been wounded in battle and, following his convalescence, had been detailed as male nurse and guard to Secretary Seward, who had broken a leg and his jaw in a carriage accident that spring.

On the night of the attack on President Lincoln one of the conspirators named Paine crept into Secretary Seward's home, armed with a bowie. He overpowered and stabbed Mr. Robinson, who, weakened from his earlier wounds, was not equal to Paine's strength, then wounded Frederick Seward, the secretary's son, and finally slashed the



REMEMBER GEORGE ROBINSON?—Once America thrilled to his heroism in saving the life of William H. Seward, Abraham Lincoln's secretary of state, whose assassination was attempted on the night Lincoln was murdered. Congress ordered a medal struck in his honor, and \$5000 cash award, by special act. Today the medal, shown by Mrs. Everett Hale of San Francisco, is just a historic curiosity. No one knows what became of hero Robinson, nor how the medal—found here 40 years ago—came to San Francisco.

elder Mr. Seward's face and throat, severing an artery.

Battered and wounded himself, Mr. Robinson succeeded in stemming the blood from the severed artery, and so saved Mr. Seward's life.

For this service he was awarded "a gold medal and \$5000," by special act of Congress on March 1, 1871. The award is mentioned in Report

33 of the Reports of Committees No. 1464 of the third session of the 41st Congress.

How the medal got to San Francisco and why it is bronze instead of gold Mrs. Hale has been unable to learn. Neither does she know whether or not Mr. Robinson ever got his \$5000.

Truly, all things come to San Francisco.

San Francisco 3/2/71

NUMISMATIC THOUGHTS

By FRANK C. ROSS

Lincolniana

Lincoln is fairly well represented in numismatics, enough to furnish a good sized Lincoln type set.

There is the \$5 dollar bill with the best picture, according to the son, of the Great Emancipator.

The bronze — and steel — one cent pieces, minted by the millions.

The Lincoln penny, 1943 only, all three Mints, was made of steel as a war measure to conserve copper. This Lincoln steel cent was our first experiment in that metal for coins for circulation, and while it served its purpose from a war's standpoint, it was unsatisfactory as a coinage metal.

Illinois Centennial Commemorative half-dollar, 1918, with its rugged bust of Lincoln. First president to be portrayed on a commemorative coin and a current coin (cent).

An obsolete bank note, Merchants Bank, New Jersey, 1861, carries his portrait.

He is represented on Civil War tokens, patterns, wooden money, and of course on scores of medals.

We are wont to think of him as belonging only to America, but, as a member of his cabinet said upon Lincoln's assassination, "He belongs to the ages."

The governments of this war-torn world should be rebuilt on the precepts of Abraham Lincoln, "of, for, and by the people," and "with malice towards none but charity towards all."

The answer to the many requests of "what money shall I collect?" is, "if in doubt, collect Lincolniana."

Y. C. Ross, Feb 1898



Freedom Day Is Combined With Lincoln's Birthday

The birthday of Lincoln, the Emancipator, also is being observed today as Freedom Day, memorializing Booker T. Washington, onetime Negro slave who rose not only to be a leader of his race but an outstanding educator.

The Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, a nonprofit organization, will begin distribution of 5,000,000 memorial half-dollars.

Struck off under a special act of Congress, the "freedom coins" will be sold for \$1 each, and the proceeds will be used to improve the lot of 14,000,000 Negroes.

The money will be spent for an industrial training school and in- ing, one-time Negro slave who ty, Virginia, where the educator was born.

Money for the coins should be mailed to Booker T. Washington Birthplace, Va.

The training school will instruct Negroes in industrial skills as a living monument to the man who became known as the "apostle of interracial goodwill."

505



LINCOLN BRINGS BACK MEMORIES—When Mrs. Elvin Hughes (above), 1706 West Ninth street, was a teenager, Lincoln's birthday was the occasion for quite a bit of historical goings-on. In her small town high school, it meant speeches, essays and programs. Once, Mrs. Hughes, then Miss Aida Husted, entered a Lincoln essay contest. It was so good that it was best in the school, and even one of the best in the state of Missouri. The late Dr. John R. Kirk, one of the nation's greatest educators, read her essay and liked it so much that he sent her a copy of his well known appreciation to Edwin Markham's "Lincoln, Man of the People." Searching thru some old belongings, Mrs. Hughes Monday found the essay, which she wrote while a student at Worthington, Mo., high school, and a medal which she won. She holds them in the picture above.

BATES & KLINKE, Inc.



MANUFACTURING
JEWELERS

43 RAILROAD AVENUE
ATTLEBORO, MASS.

November 9, 1951

Dr. Louis A. Warren
Lincoln National Life Foundation
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Doctor Warren:

Last week I had some conversation with Mr. Lippy, who runs the Lincoln Room in Gettysburg. He is much interested in the souvenir items which we manufacture featuring a nice head of Lincoln, struck in metal from steel dies. Our work in this metal line is above average for the reason that we pay considerable attention to skillful die work reduced from large models which we make here.

Mr. Lippy told me that you had a favorite head of Lincoln and that you might be willing to let us have a print of same which, I believe, is in color probably used in your own advertising.

There is one idea which we had in mind and that is that we might be able to furnish a pocket piece medallion showing the head of Lincoln on the obverse side and on the back a copy of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address if possible to get that much lettering on the one piece. It may be that your Company would be interested in an item of this kind.

We cover with our souvenir line all of the principal spots of historic and scenic importance all over the country and this item would, of course, be salable in Washington, D. C., Springfield, Illinois, Hodgenville, Kentucky, etc.

It will be greatly appreciated if you can favor us with this picture. Is it similar to the one shown on the five dollar Treasury Note? We will gladly pay any expense connected with this.

Sincerely yours'

BATES & KLINKE, INC.

FAC:P

Frank A. Chace

November 16, 1951

Mr. Frank A. Chace
43 Railroad Ave.
Attleboro, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Chace:

I am happy to enclose some pictures which may be of help to in making a design such as you contemplate.

We would not encourage you however to have a die cast with anticipation of selling it to our firm because I do not think we would be interested in its acquisition. In fact I do not see just now where we might use it. However if you do go ahead with the project of course we would be pleased to see one of the designs.

Very truly yours,

LAW:JK
L. A. Warren
Enc.

Director

THE CENTENNIAL
OF
MICHIGAN STATE
COLLEGE
1855—1955



CENTENNIAL MEDALLION

This medallion commemorates the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of Michigan State College.

On its face, the medallion shows a small brick building, Old College Hall, the first building in this nation to which men came to learn about scientific agriculture and about practical farming.

There in May, 1857, the year the college was officially dedicated, fewer than eighty students gathered on that wooded campus to work with the first faculty, six impatient and curious men with unusual vision.

These men and others like them throughout the nation were to change the

course of higher education, for they founded a college dedicated to the service of all of the people for the first time in history.

This idea was embodied in the Morrill Act of 1862 approved and made public policy by President Abraham Lincoln's signature. The act provided finances with which to establish a system of colleges dedicated not only for the more fortunate, but for the masses. Michigan Agricultural College was the prototype and later the model from which this system evolved.

The Land-Grant College philosophy later found expression in the traditional colleges and universities of this nation. Thus the founding of Michigan Agricultural College gave this truly American

tradition for higher education its first life, its first transformation from idea to reality.

At Old College Hall, where men first congregated to put this tradition into action, a new building now stands. It is called Beaumont Tower, shown also on the obverse side of the medallion, rising out of the former structure like a challenge of the future to men now living and yet unborn.

Quoted on the reverse side of the medallion is the Centennial theme, taken from Lincoln's Gettysburg Address:

"It is for us the living . . . to be dedicated here to the unfinished work. . ."

For like the pioneers who established this institution, Michigan State remains dedicated to the people. And in the years to come it will continue to build as the pioneer built, explore as the pioneer explored, in the first hundred.

Our faith today is that this institution and many others like it throughout America, in building and exploring, will look for ideals upon which society can build with faith and hope for that future.

Thus colleges and universities will seek answers to the needs of people everywhere. They will find an answer to these needs, not only idealistically, not only theoretically, but in a practical, efficient manner.

THE MEDALISTS

The medallions were prepared by the Medallic Art Company, New York. This company's presentations were awarded first prize at the National Exhibition of Numismatics and International Medallists in Madrid in 1951. Medallic was the first American company to receive this honor.

RALPH J. MENCONI

Ralph J. Menconi received his education at Hamilton College, the Yale University School of Fine Arts, the National Academy of Design in New York, and at the L. C. Tiffany Foundation. Later, he was associated with and apprenticed to C. Paul Jennewein of the Engineer School

at Fort Belvoir, the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, and the Command and General Staff College.

Following his service with the armed forces, Mr. Menconi returned to his profession as a sculptor, winning awards at the Ellen P. Speyer Prize National Academy Annual Exhibition, Tiffany Grant, Brookgreen Gardens, and at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Competition at St. Louis, Mo.

PRINTED IN U.S.A.



THE OFFICIAL CENTENNIAL MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE
100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF
THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

The story of the first 100 years of the Republican Party is the story of freedom's fight which is, after all, the fight for the essential dignity of man. Born in revolt against the further extension of slavery, the Republican Party has, over the years, become the Party of human freedom and equal justice.

It has been, and is, in the words of President Eisenhower, liberal and human in all those things which deal with people, and conservative in matters which deal with the people's money, economy and form of Government.

Abraham Lincoln was the first Republican President. In a larger sense he was the first Republican leader to bring the various, inarticulate elements of the new Party into one common fold, with one common purpose. From Lincoln's vast storehouse of things of the spirit have come the foundation stone of this Party; its philosophy that man has been endowed with his essential dignity by the Creator.

Under forward-looking Republican Administrations during the past century, five new Departments of Government have been created to aid the citizen. They are Labor, Agriculture, Interior, Commerce, and Health, Education, and Welfare. Republicans also point with pride to many other contributions made by them to more efficient and progressive Government including the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, the Child Labor Laws, the Civil Service Act, and the Classification Act which provides equal pay for equal work, among others.

Almost at the time of the birth of the Republican Party, another political philosophy, completely bent on the enslavement of men's minds and bodies, was evolving. It was Communism, and its twin brother Socialism, as conceived in the mind of Karl Marx.

It is more than mere coincidence that the year 1954—the Centennial of the Republican Party—finds these two political ideologies mortal and uncompromising enemies. Russia, with her unwilling satellites, is the leader of the slave world, while the United States, under President Eisenhower, typifies the free world's militant opposition to Communism.

Between the Republican eras of Lincoln and Eisenhower is a span of almost 100 years. But there is a kinship much closer than time between the tall Illinois lawyer and the Kansas soldier who both achieved the greatest honor that America can confer on her sons.

Most certainly Lincoln would have agreed with his present day successor when Eisenhower said, "Let us . . . preserve this Nation as it has existed, and make Government serve the needs of all our people, no matter in what way they need it to be done."

ABOUT THE SCULPTOR

Gilroy Roberts was born in Philadelphia in 1905. From his earliest recollections he has always been associated with painting and sculpture as both of his parents were professional artists. He has been recognized as one of our outstanding medalists, and is a member of the National Sculpture Society. Among other prizes, his medallic efforts won a gold medal in the 1951 Numismatic Exhibition in Madrid, Spain.

Among his medallic sculpture are portrait medals of Edward H. Foley, Under-Secretary of the Treasurer; and George M. Humphrey, Secretary of the Treasurer; the Albert Einstein Award Medal; 16 State seals for the Valley Forge National Memorial; Hektoen Medal of the American Medal Association, and many others. His home is in Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

ABOUT THE MEDALIST

The Republican Centennial Medal was struck by the Medallic Art Company of New York, the same organization which prepared the Official Inaugural Medal for President Eisenhower's Inauguration. The Medallic Art Company, in its 54th year of reproducing fine medals directly from sculptors' models, has been called by Fortune Magazine the foremost firm of medalists in the United States.

* * *

To use the medal stand enclosed with the Centennial Medal, open it slightly to form an easel.

Joint Committee on Arrangements
The One Hundredth Anniversary of the
Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln
Fred Schwengel, Chairman
September 25, 1961
For Immediate Release

Congressman Fred Schwengel (Rep.-Iowa), speaking as Chairman of the Joint Committee on Arrangements for the One Hundredth Anniversary of the First Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, and Vice Chairman of the National Civil War Centennial Commission, and on behalf of the District of Columbia Civil War Centennial Commission and the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia, presented the official commemorative medal of the Inaugural Anniversary celebration to President Kennedy at a ceremony in the White House on September 6.

Those present for the ceremony were: Senator Vance Hartke, Congressman Peter Mack, Congressman Winfield Denton, Congressman Fred Schwengel, Congressman William Bray, all members of the Joint Committee on Arrangements; (members of the Joint Committee unable to attend were Senator Paul H. Douglas, Senator Everett M. Dirksen and Senator John S. Cooper); Paul Sedgwick, Chairman of the District of Columbia Civil War Centennial Commission; Ralph E. Becker, Chairman of Arrangements, Lincoln Inaugural Centennial Committee; Earle Chesney, Cochairman of the Lincoln Inaugural Centennial Committee; Victor Birely representing the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia and Harry Megill, Chief Consultant for the Joint Committee on Arrangements.

The commemorative ceremony was held on the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln on the steps of the East Front of the U. S. Capitol. This commemoration was pursuant to House Joint Resolution 155 introduced by Congressman Schwengel and was the first bill to be passed by the House and Senate and signed by President Kennedy.

Three medals, enclosed in a leather bound case with a suitable inscription in gold on the lid, were received by the President in the ceremony at the White House on September 6; one was gold, which was struck for the President, the other were in silver and bronze.

Inaugural Commemorative Medal Presentation - 2

The Official Inaugural Medal was modeled after the original 1861 medal by F. B. Smith of Smith & Hartman, New York. The original, which is a rare medal, is in the Ralph E. Becker Collection of Political Americana at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

The obverse inscription reads "Lincoln & Hamlin" enclosing jugata busts of Lincoln and Hamlin encircled with crossed palm wreaths. (See attached picture.)

The reverse was modeled after the Benjamin Harrison-George Washington Centennial commemorative medal of 1889. Oak leaves encircle a square containing the inscription "Centennial of the Inaugural of Abraham Lincoln as President, Washington, D. C., March 4, 1961."

Gene Becker of Chicago was the engraver and die sinker of this commemorative medal. He spent ninety hours in die cutting and used additional blows from the metal press in order to obtain a high relief for better detail.

This medal was made and designed by Political Heritage, Inc., of Massapequa, New York. They may be obtained from Authentic Distributors, Box 216, Massapequa, New York, the official distributor in bronze at \$2.50 each and a limited supply in sterling silver at \$7.50 each.

####

Picture identification: Victor Birely, Senator Vance Hartke, Earle Chesney, Congressman Peter Mack, President Kennedy, Congressman Fred Schwengel, Ralph E. Becker, Congressman William Bray, Congressman Winfield, K. Denton and Harry Megill.





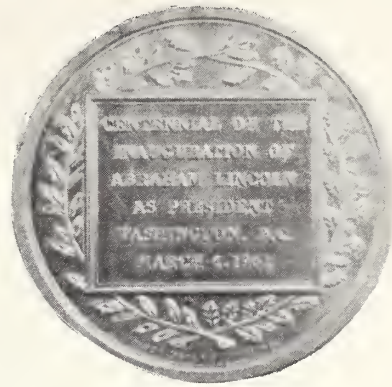
Political Heritage, Inc.

MEDALISTS • PUBLISHERS

BOX 212 • MASSAPEQUA, NEW YORK

Lincoln 1-1783





LINCOLN & HAMLIN

POLITICAL HERITAGE INC.
PROUDLY PRESENTS
**THE OFFICIAL MEDAL OF THE
LINCOLN INAUGURAL CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE
AND THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION**

This medal appears on the cover of the official program, which was authorized by a joint resolution of Congress and approved by President Kennedy on March 1, 1961. (The very first act signed by the President.)

The obverse design is taken from an original 1861 Inaugural medal in the National Collection, Political History Division, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

STRUCK IN HANDSOME BRONZE 23mm . . . \$2.50 each

Only a very limited number have been struck in STERLING SILVER. We will continue to fill the orders while the supply lasts.

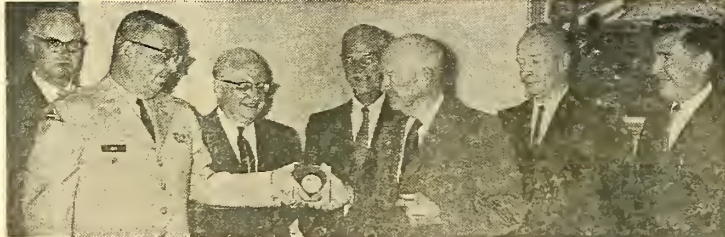
23mm . . . \$7.50 each

All medals sent postpaid
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Statesmen Make History; Share Medallion Art Spotlight



Key figures in presentation ceremonies in which former President Dwight D. Eisenhower was presented with silver medals commemorating the centennial observance of the Gettysburg Address and the battle of Gettysburg are, from left: Richard C. D. Hunt, executive secretary of the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address Commission;

Major General Malcolm Hay, adjutant general of Pennsylvania and commission chairman; Henry M. Scharf, Lt. Gen. E. J. Stackpole, members of the commission; General Eisenhower; Edward T. Richards Jr., of the Robbins Company, Attleboro, Mass., which struck the medals, and Attorney Donald M. Swope, also a commission member.

Eisenhower Accepts Medal At Gettysburg

Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower was presented with the first silver medallion commemorating the centennial of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address on Thursday, June 28, in ceremonies held at his Gettysburg offices.

General Eisenhower also received the silver medallion commemorating the centennial of the Battle of Gettysburg.

Presentation was made by Major General Malcolm Hay, adjutant general of the state of Pennsylvania. General Hay is chairman of the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address Commission.

Members of the state commission were present for the ceremonies. These included Lt. Gen. Edward J. Stackpole, Harrisburg; Attorney Donald M. Swope, Henry M. Scharf, Gettysburg; Cmdr. Richard C. D. Hunt, executive secretary of the commission.

Theodore A. Richards, of the Robbins Company, Attleboro, Mass., designers and strikers of the official medallions relating to the Gettysburg centennials, was included in the list of honor guests.

As he presented the medal to former President Eisenhower, General Hay said:

"We believe the observance of the centennial of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address to be the most important phase of the Civil War Centennial and certainly the most significant event that will take place in 1963.

"The philosophy expressed in this address has since its delivery commanded world-wide interest and attention. We are endeavoring to establish as the theme for the centennial observances of both the battle and the Address the true spirit of Lincoln's remarks here.

"Knowing of your interest in Lincoln and in Gettysburg, we want to present to you the first silver medal commemorative of the immortal Gettysburg Address and also one of the official medallions of the Battle of Gettysburg."

Gen. Eisenhower said he was very much interested in the centennial observance and asked several questions about the program that is being formulated which was outlined to him by Gen. Stackpole.

Gen. Eisenhower commended the commission for the adoption of the theme of national unity in the centennial observances and commented on the world-wide influence that has always attended the Gettysburg Address.

Both the Abraham Lincoln Gettysburg Address Medal and the Battle of Gettysburg medal, the work of Sculptor Philip Krackowski, are on sale to the public now—bronze medals are \$4, silver, serially numbered to 3,000, are \$30 each. The 35 platinum medals cost \$2,500 each.

Distributed by Executive Designs, Inc., P. O. Box 226, Pemberton, N.J., national distributors of the pieces are Joseph L. Welles, Box 464, Topeka, Kansas, and Thomas Wass, 109 W. 45th Street, New York City, N.Y.

Paquet Piece Reported By Gallery Head

An 1861-S A. C. Paquet reverse \$20 gold piece has reportedly turned up in an estate collection up for auction at the San Francisco Auction Gallery, 2001 Van Ness avenue, when the owner, Marvin Sweeton, was sorting the coins.

Three or four other Paquet double eagles are known to be in collections or museums, according to Ed Baker, a diamond cutter who appraised the coin.

Baker estimated its value at \$9,000. He tested its gold content and found it 900 fine (approximately 90 per cent pure gold). It weighs 515 grains.

The distinguishing feature on the coin is the tall letters on the reverse. The coin was withdrawn soon after striking. The Red Book lists the coin as extremely rare, and gives no value for it.

The rare coin was put on display before the auction.

\$10,500 Paid For Large Cent

A Long Island, New York, rare coin dealer paid \$10,500 for a 1799 over 98 U.S. large cent—a price described as a record high for the coin—at the New Netherlands Coin Co. auction in New York City.

Richard Picker of Albertson, L. I., made the high bid for the cent, described as in "near mint perfection."

The 1799 over 98 large cent (only 904,585 were minted) is almost unknown in this condition. The 1963 edition of A Guide Book of United States Coins stops at Very Fine with a \$675 valuation.

ANA Fees Go Up

Admittance fee for new members of the American Numismatic Association will be raised from \$2 to \$5 after December 31, 1962, according to general secretary Don Sherer, 3520 North 7th street, Phoenix 14, Arizona.

TOTAL PAID SUBSCRIPTIONS THIS ISSUE 94,936
ONE YEAR AGO 66,092

TOTAL DISTRIBUTION THIS ISSUE 101,151

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 See Index For Subscription Blank

Ohio Governor Revives Custom Of Campaign Medal

Ohio's Governor Michael V. DiSalle revived a historic numismatic campaign custom June 27 in Columbus, Ohio, when he announced money to finance his re-election campaign will be raised by selling commemorative sculptured medals.

The novel fund-raising plan—unique for the Space Age—was last used at the turn of the century by William Jennings Bryan and William McKinley.

Governor DiSalle announced his project at a special dinner for DiSalle supporters and the press.

The medals, which bear DiSalle's likeness on one side and the seal of the state of Ohio on the other, measures two and three-fourths inches in diameter. They cost \$50 for bronze and \$100 for silver.

Campaign jewelry will also be offered—\$2.50 for lapel pins and \$15 for a set of cuff links and a tie clasp.

Platinum medals will also be available, but no price was quoted on them at the meeting.

Frank Celeste, mayor of Lakewood, will head the DiSalle Appreciation Medal Committee across the Buckeye state, and will set up other committees in each county.

First announcement of the governor's adoption of a numismatic approach to politics came at the dinner, held at the Fort Hayes Hotel.

Democratic officials, representatives from the press, radio and television attended.

A mysterious mood prevailed in the early part of the evening as no one except the governor and a few other individuals knew the purpose of the meeting. The press credited DiSalle with another "scoop".

Governor DiSalle, in his after-dinner speech, said that for some time he has been concerned with fund raising for campaigns and for years he has been looking for some means to show appreciation to donors. The DiSalle Appreciation Medal will be used for this purpose.

The new DiSalle medal was made under the direction of Presidential Art Medals, Inc., Englewood, Ohio. It has a high relief bust of the Governor on the obverse side and the reverse por-

trays the governor's signature and the great seal of the state of Ohio.

This is the first time a sculptured medal of this type has been used in a political campaign for more than 50 years. President William McKinley and Presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan were the last to use sculptured campaign medals.

Governor DiSalle said he will present the dies of the historic pieces to Erwin C. Zepp, director of the Ohio Historical Society. They will be placed in the Ohio State Museum in Columbus.

Complete details of the program were unveiled by Mayor Frank Celeste. Mayor Celeste outlined the details of the program. He said the medals would be of limited issue—only 1,000 will be struck in silver. Persons donating \$50 or more will also receive a personal letter from Governor DiSalle.

Within one hour after the announcement was made, more than \$5,000 was raised. Ten serially numbered silver medals went to Robert Morris, president of

Kromex of Cleveland. He wrote out a check for \$1,000 on the spot. Donors received serial numbers 12 and 999 in silver. Number 100 will be given to Mrs. Michael V. DiSalle and number 1 will be presented to President John F. Kennedy in the near future.

Plans for the platinum medal were not a part of the original DiSalle Appreciation Medal Program. However, demand for a medal of this type has been so great that the governor is considering incorporating a platinum medal into the original program. Currently, this is being administered by a special committee under the direction of Mayor Celeste.

Mayor Celeste said that this medal will be made available to collectors interested in obtaining it for its artistic and appreciative value. Individuals desiring more detailed information on the program are requested to write to the DiSalle Appreciation Medal Committee, in care of Mayor Frank Celeste, 14809 Detroit avenue.

(Continued on Page 2)



Governor Michael V. DiSalle, of Ohio, poses for Sculptor Ralph J. Menconi in his office in Columbus, Ohio.

Executive Designs Points Out Symbolism In Gettysburg Medal

Executive Designs, Inc. of Washington, D.C., and Pemberton, N. J. has been flooded with requests for information on the Union and Confederate Soldiers assisting one another as shown on the reverse side of the Gettysburg Address Medal.

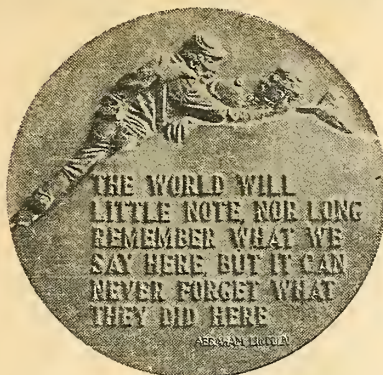
Requests have also been sent to the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address Commission, Pennsylvania's official commemorative authority, as to whether such an incident actually took place.

In this case it did, and therein occurred one of the great human interest stories of the Civil War.

The story is of Brigadier General Francis Channing Barlow of New York and Brigadier General John B. Gordon of Georgia who depicted a picture of true patriotism and friendliness, despite adverse opinion. The widely publicized story commanded immediately the respect of sympathizers of both sides.

General Barlow was in command of a Division of the 11th Union Corps. He was graduated from Harvard, refused a commission, enlisted as private and won his promotion to Major General purely upon merit. General Gordon was in command of Gordon's Brigade of Early's Division of Ewell's Corps.

On the afternoon of July 1st, 1863, General Barlow while engaged in battle with Gordon's outfit at Barlow's Knoll, west of the Harrisburg road, about one mile from Gettysburg, was struck by a shell. He fell from his horse and lay in a heap atop the knoll



Reverse of Gettysburg Address medal . . .

from which his troops were driven by Gordon and his men. Barlow's men believed him dead.

When General Gordon rode by he perceived life in the heap and recognizing an officer of equal rank, dismounted and inquired if he could be of any assistance during his last moments. Gordon believed that Barlow was dying. Barlow asked that his wife, a nurse with the Union forces, be informed of his plight.

Under a flag of truce, two runners from Gordon's staff rode through the Union lines, found Mrs. Barlow and escorted her to the side of her husband atop the knoll. Mrs. Barlow saw a faint hope and asked that her husband be removed to a farm house, now known as the McIlhenny farm.

still standing on the Harrisburg road.

Under the gentle and tender care of his wife and the constant administration of a nurse's hands, General Barlow recovered and lived.

Later General Barlow heard of the death of a General Gordon and silently mourned the loss of a man whom he looked upon as a warm friend. Gordon believed that Barlow had died from his wounds.

At the close of the war, Barlow rose to prominence and became Attorney General of New York. The General Gordon whose death was reported during the war, was not the Gordon of Barlow's Knoll fame. Instead General Gordon fought through the war, as did Barlow, and later became Governor of Georgia.

Twenty years later at a banquet of Union and Confederate soldiers in Washington, Attorney General Barlow and Governor Gordon were on the program as speakers. Each of the opinion the other had been killed, they recognized each other at the banquet and a touching reunion was held at the speakers' table.

An official of Executive Designs has stated that the words of Lincoln also shown on the reverse side of the medal certainly are appropriate for the Barlow-Gordon incident.

Proceeds from sales of the Lincoln's Gettysburg Address medal will be used to erect a statue (Continued on Page 56)

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SPECIAL!

1938 Double D BU Buffalo Nickels	each 12.50	STATEHOOD MEDALS	
1938-D over S BU Buffalo Nickels	each 70.00	Ohio & Pennsylvania Statehood	
1950-D BU Nickels	Roll 400.00	Silver	10.00
Paying	340.00	Bronze	2.00

PRESIDENTIAL ART MEDALS

Lincoln, Washington, Roosevelt, Wilson, Silver	10.00	1960-P Sm. D. Cls BU	Roll 125.00
Bronze	2.00	1960-D Sm. D. Cls BU	Roll 4.00
		1950 Sm. D. Proof Set	18.00
		Special for all three above items:	\$137.50

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- 1c 1923 (50) Very Good or Better
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- 5c 1925 (40) Very Good or Better
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JUST ONE LOT AVAILABLE. FIRST CASHIERS CHECK FOR \$3750.00 TAKES IT. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. THESE ARE COINS IMPOSSIBLE TO FIND IN QUANTITY ANYPLACE. ALL DEALERS ARE TRYING TO BUY THEM—THEY ARE THE KEY CANADIAN COINS.

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1942-S	110.00	1960-P (sm. dt.)	120.00	1948-P	18.00
1942-D	10.00	1960-D (sm. dt.)	6.00	1951-P	19.00
1943-P (brite)	7.50	BU NICKELS	1551-D	17.00	
1943-D (brite)	9.50	1950-O	385.00	1953-S	17.00
1945-S (brite)	24.50	1950-S	154-S	15.00	
1945-P	10.00	1955-P	40.00	1954-O	13.75
1945-D	7.50	BU DIMES	1955-P	23.00	
		1955-P	24.00	1958-P	14.50

SMALL DATE CENT SETS

1960-PD Lg. and Sm. Date Cents BU. In custom holder, per set \$3.25

As Above. Five sets (in holders) \$15.00

As Above. Ten sets (in holders) \$29.50

1943-PDS WARTIME STEEL CENT SETS

Over the years, we have sold many Unc. rolls and sets of BU Steel Cents. We were unable to use many of the Cents in BU rolls because, although Uncirculated, they were tarnished. We have recently had these tarnished Uncirculated 1943-PDS Cents reprocessed so that they look as good as new. We now offer our Uncirculated sets, reprocessed to original brilliance, to you at these bargain prices. Each set comes, as pictured, in the silver lettered 50c Snap-Lak holder!

Our Price **\$1.00** Per Set (as pictured, including holder)

5 sets for... **\$ 4.75**

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Sculptor Says Medals Provide Opportunity For Art Ownership

Follow a long, winding road travelling north from Attleboro, Mass., and you come to a farmhouse and barn surrounded by pastures—a typically rural New England setting. Here on most mornings you'll find Phillip Kraczkowski. The kitcher is his studio and there's no pomposity or fancy trimmings.

A bachelor, he lives here with his father in quiet seclusion while working, but with a wide acquaintance in the community and in industry.

From this farmhouse comes the clay models of America's most venerated heroes. In a recent interview with American Jewelry Manufacturer, Mr. Kraczkowski talked freely about his work. Speaking of his relief sculpturing, he said:

"I have a very high opinion of it as an art form and I'm not alone there. Medallions are even collected by museums but the important thing about them is that their handy form allows the general public to acquire more of a sculptor's work than would otherwise be possible."

Affable and easy-going, the artist's personality sometimes belies the strong dedication to his work that comes through in conversation. Three of his most recent medallions he considers his best.

"Let's say I feel good about them — Kennedy-Johnson, Hammarkjold and Dr. Tom Dooley—but I hope to go way beyond these."

His reference was to the Kennedy-Johnson medal in gold, presented by the Inaugural Committee to Vice President Johnson and later issued for collectors in silver and bronze; a medallion honoring the late Dr. Hammarkjold, which was the first in a series called "Heroes of Peace;" and the latest of the three memorializing Dr. Tom Dooley, famed missionary doctor who died of cancer at the age of 34. About the latter Mr. Kraczkowski said, "I didn't just make a carbon copy... Dr. Dooley was a man with a lot of feeling and I think I've caught it."

He emphasized his efforts to capture the feeling and spirit of his subject. Being able to catch the likeness of the subject, imparting to the clay a feeling of the man, and executing both in a balanced and pleasing style are the main qualifications for success in this field, he said.

"As a rule I'm pretty lucky," he went on. "I usually catch a resemblance and feeling well. But there's help from somewhere upstairs. I really believe that. Sometimes I look at my work and I don't know how I did it."

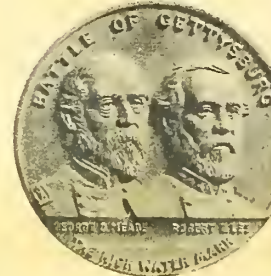
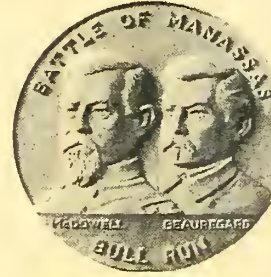
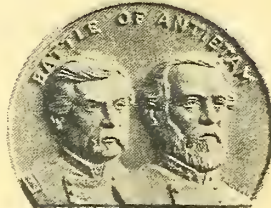
Some clients want an exact copy of a picture or drawing. Others provide a design and sketch but allow the artist some flexibility. But the ones he finds most satisfying are those who depend heavily on his judgment of design.

Step 1 in all instances is research. Through libraries, archives and other sources he gathers all the visual renderings and information he can find. Rarely does he have the opportunity to meet his subject, so he must depend on documentary records.

Next he must plan the design. If he's on his own he sometimes sketches it on paper, but generally he selects the best pose, roughs an outline on his bare modeling board and begins working.

His wooden modeling board, two homemade modeling tools and his clay, which is used over and over as old models are destroyed, are his only equipment. He fashions the tools from buffalo horn and lemon wood.

Actual modeling is a process of building clay upon clay rather than carving in a layer of clay laid smoothly and in proper depth on the board. "In modeling you



Three of Sculptor Kraczkowski's Civil War medals—front top, the Battle of Antietam, the Battle of Manassas and the Battle of Gettysburg. One of his newest works, a medal to commemorate President Woodrow Wilson and Vice President Thomas Marshall on the 50th anniversary of their election, will soon be released by the Executive Designs, Inc., firm of Penberton, N. J., and Washington, D. C.

jump around to balance the design," Mr. Kraczkowski explained. "When you bring it up in relief you get shadows that are deceiving and you may have to alter the original plan to correct this."

The involvement of the sculptor with his subject is apparently intense. "The portrait doesn't always come out right and you go through it—trying to catch a mood, a feeling, or an attitude," he said. "up 'til you hit it you tear your heart out, then when you do, you get your reward. It's tremendously satisfying."

Sometimes, he explained, he hits a blank wall. "It can be tormenting," he said. "You want to leave it but you can't. What finally happens is you have to tear it apart and start fresh. During a period like this I'm miserable. People try to cheer me up but it's no good until I've caught what I want."

His record of catching that nameless and elusive quality in his work has given him a reputation that is growing steadily.

In addition to those already mentioned, Philip Kraczkowski has to his credit the following partial list: the Kennedy-Day gold medallion presented to the Postmaster General of the United States, the U.S. Coast Guard permanent trophy bronze, the Military Police Corps Trophy bronze, the 25th Infantry Division Association trophy bronze, the American Helicopter Society's Frederick L. Feinberg award bronze at the Smithsonian Institution, the Benjamin Franklin Hambleton-Baylor University medallion and the Alfred F. Lichtenstein medallion.

He recently finished the head of George Gershwin, first in a series of American musicians. Now in process is a medallion honoring

Fritz Kreisler, who died earlier this year.

While medallions consume the majority of his time at present, Mr. Kraczkowski has hopes of doing more in statuary in the full round. The medium interests him greatly. It was, in fact, in this field that he started his professional career.

As the son of immigrant parents whose life was the soil, he said he "lived almost in a Tom Sawyer era" as a boy.

"I worked, and I mean hard. We were poor dairy farmers in North Attleboro. When I was 11 I milked eight cows every morning and night, going to school in between. Horses have always been a part of my life. I've had a lot of them. My kicks really were going on our horses and camping overnight." Horses are now one of his favorite subjects.

As a boy the yen to be an artist hit him early. It first showed in the models of farm wagons he whittled. "I was in the dairy business but I wanted to be an artist," he said. "When I got out of high school our finances were improving and my family thought I should go on for more schooling, but not being too bright I got pushed into art. While the folks were afraid of the starving artist, they went along."

He attended the Rhode Island School of Design, studying under Wilfred Duphany, whom he described as "one of the great portraitists of his time." This period ended prematurely when illness in his family forced him back to the farm. From that point on he struggled up the ladder as a free lance sculptor.

His first real success was with caricature statues made in colored clay, which he sold as photographic models for magazine covers.

Gradually he got commissions for religious medals and commemorative medallions, but never lost the love of creating statues. One of his most recent is The Cheyenne Scout, first in a series of commercial figurines depicting prototypes of the American frontier. Another in which he takes considerable pride is the 19th century Canadian mounted policeman.

It was commissioned by William O. Sweet, president of Sweet Mfg. Co., Attleboro, producers of machine eban and jewelry findings. Mr. Kraczkowski pays high tribute to this man as the source of much aid and encouragement over the years. Another whom he says "is one of my most helpful critics" is George Nerney, a retired manufacturer.

He has worked for numerous companies, among them the Rawcliffe Foundry; Antaya Bros. Co.; V. H. Blackinton & Co., Inc.; Levens Mfg. Co.; The Robbins Co., and Sweet Mfg. Co.

MENTION "COIN WORLD" IN ANSWERING ANY AD!

Summer Release Date For New Executive Issue

Executive Designs, Inc. of Washington, D. C. and Penberton, N.J. has announced that the sculpture is complete and tooling well along on the Wilson-Marshall Commemorative Medal, the second issue of the Executive Branch Series.

The medal will depict President Woodrow Wilson and Vice President Thomas Marshall on the 50th anniversary of their election. It will be followed in two months by the Theodore Roosevelt and Charles Fairbanks medal, third in the Executive Branch Series. Only 2,000 silver, and 4,000 bronze will be struck for each administration.

However, because of the summer maintenance shut-down of The Robbins Company, manufacturers of the Executive Branch

and Arlington Civil War Series, promotion of the Wilson-Marshall medal will not be started until early July. The Robbins Company will be closed for two weeks between June 29 and July 16 and delivery of the medals will begin a short time thereafter.

The Wilson-Marshall medal will be two and three-fourths inches in size similar to the first issue of Executive Designs, the Kennedy-Johnson medal, and will be available in platinum, silver and bronze.

The medal was first scheduled to be produced around the May 18 but because of negotiations with the Library of Congress, the state department, and vice president's office concerning information on former presidential and vice presidential seals, sued on the reverse side of the medal, the sculpture had to be delayed.

Because of a White House fire in 1929 only scant information on the president's seal is available prior to 1900 and no records of vice presidential seals before 1900. It has been determined by Executive Designs in consultation with officials in Washington that the same two seals depicted on the first issue would be continued for the balance of the series.

Inquiries should be addressed to Executive Designs, Inc. P.O. Box 226, Penberton, N.J.

The noted American Sculptor, Philip Kraczkowski, who did the Kennedy-Johnson medal, has been retained for the Wilson-Marshall and other issues in the Executive Branch Series.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 19, 1964

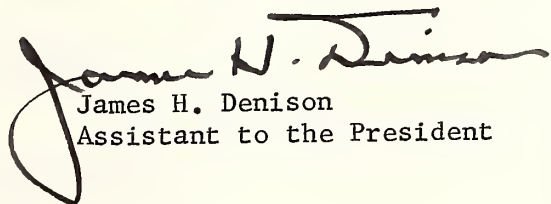
Dear Mr. McMurtry:

The medallion about which you inquired was produced for use by Michigan State College (now Michigan State University) at the time of its Centennial in 1955. The quotation from Abraham Lincoln was used as the theme of the Centennial and appears on the reverse. It has significance in two ways: First, our University was established on February 12, 1855, Lincoln's birthday, and he signed the Morrill Act establishing the national system of land-grant colleges and universities, of which this was the pioneer.

Unhappily, these Centennial medallions are no longer in circulation, but have become collectors' items. We subsequently adapted the Centennial medallion for other uses, such as presentation to distinguished visitors, and I am having a copy sent to you. It bears the same quotation, so perhaps it will serve your purpose.

You might be interested to know that in building an addition to our Kellogg Center of Continuing Education, one of the large rooms was designated as the Centennial Room, and the same quotation appears in handsome metallic letters across one end of the room.

Sincerely,


James H. Denison
Assistant to the President

Mr. R. Gerald McMurtry
Director
The Lincoln National Life Foundation
Fort Wayne, Indiana

f
Medallion sent under separate cover

June 22, 1964

Mr. James H. Denison
Assistant to the President
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Mr. Denison:

I was delighted to receive in today's mail your letter and the beautiful Michigan State University Medallion, the reverse side of which bears a quotation of Abraham Lincoln.

This will make a significant addition to our collection of 1200 Lincoln medals and medallions. Many thanks for this fine gift. Today I will place the medallion in one of our exhibit cases.

Thanking you again, I remain

Yours sincerely,

R. Gerald McMurtry

RGM/hs



A
TREASURY
OF
SCULPTURED ART

*honoring great events
and personalities of
America's past and present*

SEVERAL THOUSAND YEARS have elapsed since man struck his first medal. In that immense span of time, medallic art has come a long way—from a crude craft to a fine art; from the thinly etched figures of primitive gods to a treasury of the world's finest sculptured art in miniature; from an avocation of the privileged rich to a hobby enjoyed by thousands, rich and poor alike.

What has made medals so fascinating and appealing to people down through the ages? Why are they so important to historians and archaeologists? Why is interest in this area of numismatics at a higher level today than ever before?

For the answers, we must fold back the pages of time and understand the history and tradition that brought this art form to its present popularity.

Several centuries before Christ, the Romans struck crude medals which bore images of their gods. These were used primarily in religious ceremonies and were also placed within the foundations of shrines, much as we now place coins and historical records in the cornerstones of new buildings.

This curious custom is linked to the primitive rite of sacrificing and burying human beings—captives, slaves or retainers—under the threshold of tombs, temples and palaces. It was believed that their souls would act as guardians of the building and would also assist the souls of their masters in the other world. As people became more civilized, figurines of the deities in metal, stone or pottery were used in place of humans. These in turn were supplanted by the use of religious medals, which were smaller and more enduring. The finding of these medals has been of invaluable aid to archaeologists in discovering the existence and location of vanished and long-forgotten shrines.

After the Roman Republic became an empire, medals gradually lost all trace of their primitive religious character and became personal and mundane. They bore portraits of the emperors and were struck as souvenirs of memorable events or achievements, or as special rewards to those who had rendered service to the emperors. Many of the medals commemorated mythological heroes and showed such scenes as Evander offering a meal to Hercules, the landing of the Trojans on

Italian soil, and Horatius defending the bridge. Some of them were mounted in such a way as to indicate that they may have been used on military standards.

As civilization progressed, and the emperors and nobles became more aware of the importance of medals as historical records and as means to transmit their name and fame to posterity, more artistic and meaningful pieces were produced. Perhaps realizing that later generations of people would judge them by these little memorials, so imperishable compared with sculpture, architecture and inscriptions carved on stone, the rulers of the Roman Empire produced medals of extraordinary beauty. Struck for their aesthetic or commemorative value, these have the character of pure objects of art.

To this day, medals, like coins, have been the most unerring and best preserved monuments of the ancient world and are historical records of supreme value. By their designs and inscriptions, they have helped us to picture vanished cities and buildings long forgotten; to learn the names and see the faces of rulers who would otherwise be unknown; and to visualize the manner of dress and the military equipment and vehicles of the time.

Medals have also been a reflection of the culture of the people who made them. In periods when medals were few and crude, people were also decadent and incapable of appreciating beauty. During and after the decline of the Roman Empire, for example, the medals that were issued show a sad artistic deterioration. Likewise, during the Middle Ages, when Europe was swept by famine, plague and war, medal making disappeared almost completely as an art form.

It was in the century of the invention of movable type and modern printing, of the passage round Africa to China, and of the discovery of the Western World that medals had their revival. During the Renaissance of the 15th century, medal making along with many other arts and crafts flourished and reached great artistic heights. From Italy as a center, the taste for medals spread to all parts of Europe. Vittore Pisano, Benvenuto Cellini and Albrecht Durer were a few of the celebrated artists of the day who turned their hand to medal making. During the past century, distinguished European sculptors of medals have included Loos, Roty, Wyon,

Bovey, Chaplain, Dupre and Charpentier. At times medals have been wrought by minds so well endowed and hands so skillful that they hold the highest place in art.

Modern times are remarkable not only for the quantity of medals issued but for their quality, and the medals created right in our own country are among the finest in the world.

The Official Commemorative Medals which are shown in this booklet are magnificent examples of bas-relief sculpturing. They were fashioned by America's foremost artists and sculptors working closely with craftsmen skilled in the art of transmuting naked metal into a piece of imperishable beauty. The result is a treasury of the world's finest sculptured art in miniature. Because of their handy size and low price, collectors can now obtain more examples of the sculptor's art for their home than ever before.

Meaningful as well as beautiful, the Official Commemorative Medals are lasting and inspiring mementos of the notable and historical events of our times.

Show the medals to a numismatist or student of history and he sees not a mass of bronze or silver. He sees, instead, the date when Hawaii was admitted into the Union as the 50th State. He sees the generals who commanded the Blue and the Grey during the War between the States. He is reminded of how the pioneers crossed the Santa Fe Trail in covered wagons, how Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone, and how the United States launched the first nuclear-powered warship of the atomic age.

Such is the romance of medal collecting. It is one of the most satisfying and rewarding hobbies you can enjoy. To acquire an Official Commemorative Medal is to gain a cherished lifetime possession that will be owned with pride and enjoyed with pleasure throughout the years.

Each of the medals illustrated in this booklet has been struck in both bronze and pure silver (.999+ fine) and has been issued under the authority of an official governing body—Federal, State, Municipal or local. The medals shown are in actual size and unless otherwise indicated, are 2½" in diameter. All come boxed with an informative, educational circular. The price of the silver medals includes the 10% Federal Tax.

(Continued on page 19)

ALASKA STATEHOOD 1959



Issued under the authority of the Alaska State Legislature, this is the official medal commemorating the admission of Alaska into the Union as the 49th State.

The purchase of Alaska, which we obtained from Russia in 1867 for the sum of \$7,200,000 is the famous transaction that was labeled "Seward's Folly."

Noted sculptor Ralph Menconi prepared the original models in accordance with the design as specified by the Alaska State Legislature.

The limited issue of silver medals has been sold out. Bronze medals are still available.

Price of the Bronze Medal

\$4.00

HAWAII STATEHOOD 1959



Issued under the authority of the Hawaii State Legislature, this is the official medal commemorating the admission of Hawaii into the Union as the 50th State.

The obverse of the medal shows the map of Hawaii. The reverse contains the seal of the State of Hawaii and the motto, "Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono," which means "The life of the land is preserved by righteousness."

The sculptor was Spero Anagyros of San Francisco, who also designed that city's Golden Gate Bridge medal.

The limited issue of silver medals has been sold out.

Price of the Bronze Medal

\$4.00

SANTA FE—350TH ANNIVERSARY 1960



This medal was issued to commemorate the 350th anniversary of the founding of Santa Fe, New Mexico, the oldest capital city in the United States.

The four heads in profile on the obverse of the medal represent the four cultures (Indian, Spanish, Mexican and American) which ruled the city during the course of its history. The reverse shows St. Francis Cathedral.

Sculptor Donna Quasthoff made the medals from designs submitted by Kay Van Elmendorf Wiest. Miss Quasthoff also designed the New Mexico Statehood Medal. The limited issue of silver medals has been sold out.

Price of the Bronze Medal

\$4.00

U.S.S. ENTERPRISE 1960



This medal was issued to commemorate the launching of America's first nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, the Enterprise, at Newport News, Virginia, on September 24, 1960.

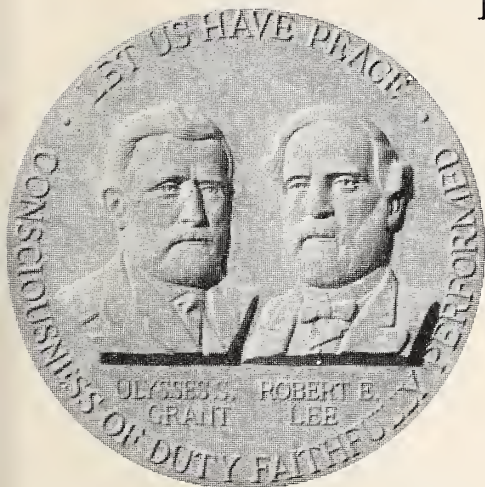
The Enterprise is the biggest and fastest ship in world.

Sculptor Ralph Menconi prepared the original models in accordance with designs submitted by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, the firm which built the Enterprise. Mr. Menconi also created the models for the Alaska Statehood Medal.

The issue of silver medals is limited to 5,000 serially numbered pieces.

Price of the Bronze Medal	\$ 4.00
Price of the Silver Medal	\$33.00

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL 1961



This is the official medal authorized by the Civil War Centennial Commission for the five-year-long observance (1961-1965) of the 100th anniversary of the War between the States.

The obverse bears the portraits of Generals Grant and Lee. The quotation, "Let's Have Peace," is taken from a letter written by General Grant in which he accepted the Republican nomination for President. The quotation, "Consciousness of Duty Faithfully Performed," is taken from General Lee's farewell message to his troops.

The medal was designed by Joseph Emile Renier, one of America's outstanding sculptors, who has exhibited widely in the United States and has won many awards for his work.

The issue of silver medals is limited to 12,500 serially numbered pieces.

Price of the Bronze Medal	\$ 4.00
Price of the Silver Medal	\$33.00

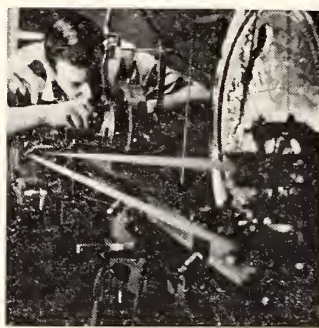
HOW A MEDAL IS MADE

The medals appearing in this booklet were produced by the Medallic Art Company, of New York, the firm which in 1900 introduced in this country the art of reproducing medals from sculptors' original models.

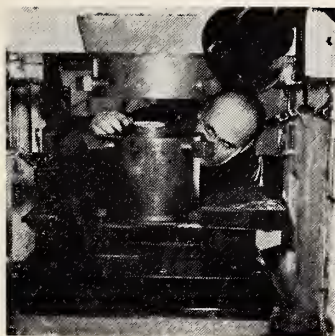
Here are some of the key steps involved in the art of medal making.



1. After the sketch of a model is approved, the sculptor makes a clay or plastiline model 10 to 12 inches in diameter. From this a plaster of Paris cast is made which is electroplated with copper. When removed, the copper plate forms the master mold.



2. With special die-cutting equipment – the same as used by the U.S. Mint – an identical replica of the master mold is cut in a smaller steel die the size of the finished medal. The most minute detail is retained, even fine tool marks.



3. Next, the dies are hardened and transferred to a press. Here, the designs are reproduced—front and back—on bronze and silver blanks by repeated striking operations. Since all the detail in the medals cannot be brought out in one striking, each medal is struck four or five times at pressures up to 1,000 tons.



4. Following the striking operation, each medal is trimmed and then sand blasted to add richness of texture. Then it is oxidized to give it an antique finish. A buffing operation adds needed color contrasts. The final step is to spray on a clear lacquer coating which will preserve the medal's attractive appearance and protect it against tarnishing.

NAVAL AVIATION—50TH ANNIVERSARY 1961



In celebration of the 50th anniversary of naval aviation, the Secretary of the Navy designated 1961 as "The Golden Year of the Golden Wings," and this medal was issued to commemorate the event.

The obverse shows an aged hand passing a pair of Navy wings to a young hand—a symbol of the handing down of the rich traditions of naval aviation. The reverse bears the official anniversary seal.

The medal was designed by well-known sculptor Paul Fjelde and was approved by the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

The issue of silver medals is limited to 5,000 serially numbered pieces.

Price of the Bronze Medal.....	\$ 4.00
Price of the Silver Medal.....	\$33.00

PRES. KENNEDY INAUGURAL MEDAL 1961



This is the official medal commemorating the inauguration of John Fitzgerald Kennedy as 35th President of the United States, January 20, 1961.

The President Kennedy Inaugural Medal is the second such medal to be designed by renowned sculptor Paul Manship. His first was for Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933.

One of the medals was struck in gold and was presented to President Kennedy. Although the entire silver issue has been sold out, the medal is still available in bronze.

The medal, which is $2\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter, comes with a bronze medal holder.

Price of the Bronze Medal

\$ ~~7.00~~ 7.00

THE DODGERS BASEBALL MEDAL 1962



This is the official medal issued to commemorate the opening of the Dodgers baseball stadium in Los Angeles on April 10, 1962.

Located at Chavez Ravine, this is the most modern ball park in the world.

The medal was designed by Frederick Hammargren, a noted sculptor who has been a member of the National Sculpture Society since 1933.

The issue of this medal is limited to 3,500 pieces in bronze and 3,500 pieces in pure silver, each medal being serially numbered. They are being sold as a two-piece set with matching serial numbers.

Official price for the set of two medals

\$38.00

NEW MEXICO STATEHOOD 1962



The State of New Mexico has authorized the issuance of this medal to commemorate its 50th anniversary of Statehood.

The obverse of the medal shows a map of New Mexico with the State Seal. The reverse shows the Zia Indian Sun sign, which is the anniversary symbol.

The medal was designed by sculptor Donna Quastoff, who also prepared the models for the Santa Fe 350th Anniversary Medal.

The silver medal is limited to 5,000 serially numbered pieces.

Price of the Bronze Medal	\$ 4.00
Price of the Silver Medal	\$33.00

THE HALL OF FAME FOR GREAT AMERICANS

The Hall of Fame, the national shrine situated on the campus of New York University, has officially authorized the issuance of this new series of commemorative medals to honor each of the great Americans immortalized there.

Election to the Hall of Fame is one of the greatest honors any American can hope to achieve. From the multitude of Americans who have achieved prominence, only 89 men and women have been deemed worthy enough for membership. Those who have been elected include writers, statesmen, scientists, inventors, clergymen, educators, physicians, engineers, artists and military leaders.

Whenever possible, the commemorative medals will be executed by the same artist who did the original bust appearing in the Hall of Fame. Otherwise, a prominent contemporary sculptor will be commissioned so that when the collection of medals is completed, not only will the owner have a collection of this country's most distinguished citizens in miniature portrait form, but he will also have a collection of the finest sculptured work available anywhere in the country today.

The first four medals in the series—Alexander Graham Bell, John James Audubon, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson—have already been issued. Other medals will be released at the rate of one or two a month until the entire series is completed. One side of each medal will bear the portrait of the person honored; the other side, a symbolic design.

The silver medals will be serially numbered and limited to an issue of 7,500 pieces for each name in the series. When these are sold, there will be no more silver medals available. The bronze medals will not be limited in number. Both bronze and silver medals are 1¾" in diameter. A larger 3" bronze medal is also available.

Price of 1¾" Bronze Medals	\$ 3.00
Price of 3" Bronze Medals	\$ 6.00
Price of 1¾" Silver Medals	\$14.00

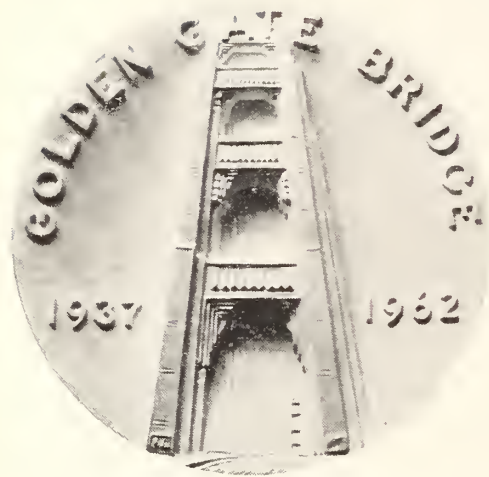


ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL MEDAL

There are now 89 members of the Hall of Fame. Over a period of time a medal will be issued for each of them.

Alexander Graham Bell • John James Audubon • Benjamin Franklin • Thomas Jefferson
John Adams • William Ellery Channing • Henry Clay • Peter Cooper • Jonathan Edwards
Ralph Waldo Emerson • David Glasgow Farragut • Robert Fulton • Ulysses Simpson
Grant • Asa Gray • Nathaniel Hawthorne • Washington Irving • James Kent • Abraham
Lincoln • Henry Wadsworth Longfellow • Horace Mann • Samuel F. B. Morse • George
Peabody • Joseph Story • Gilbert Charles Stuart • Daniel Webster • Eli Whitney
John Quincy Adams • James Russell Lowell • Mary Lyon • James Madison • Maria
Mitchell • William Tecumseh Sherman • John Greenleaf Whittier • Emma Willard
Phillips Brooks • William Cullen Bryant • James Fenimore Cooper • Oliver Wendell
Holmes • Andrew Jackson • John Lothrop Motley • Edgar Allan Poe • Harriet Beecher
Stowe • Frances Elizabeth Willard • Louis Agassiz • Daniel Boone • Rufus Choate • Char-
lotte Saunders Cushman • Alexander Hamilton • Joseph Henry • Elias Howe • Francis
Parkman • James Buchanan Eads • Patrick Henry • William T. G. Morton • Alice Freeman
Palmer • Edwin Booth • John Paul Jones • Matthew Fontaine Maury • James Monroe
James Abbott McNeill Whistler • Grover Cleveland • Simon Newcomb • William Penn
Stephen Collins Foster • Sidney Lanier • Booker T. Washington • William Crawford
Georgas • Theodore Roosevelt • Woodrow Wilson • Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson
George Westinghouse • Wilbur Wright • Edward A. MacDowell • Susan B. Anthony
Roger Williams • George Bancroft • Henry Ward Beecher • Samuel Langhorne Clemens
Thomas Alva Edison • Josiah Willard Gibbs • Mark Hopkins • Robert E. Lee • John
Marshall • Thomas Paine • Walter Reed • Augustus Saint-Gaudens • Henry David Thoreau
George Washington • Walt Whitman.

GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE 1962



This is the official medal commemorating the 25th anniversary of San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge, the longest single suspension bridge ever constructed and one of the structural wonders of the world.

A massive replica of the high tower of the bridge appears on the obverse. This side, which is concave in shape, is of a thick high relief rarely seen in any medals.

The designs were approved by the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District and are the work of Spero Anargyros, the renowned sculptor who also designed the official Hawaii Statehood Medal.

The issue of silver medals is limited to 2,000 serially numbered pieces.

Price of the Bronze Medal	...\$ 4.00
Price of the Silver Medal	...\$33.00

(Continued from page 4)

These Official Commemorative Medals, which are larger, more beautiful and have a higher relief than coins, are the elite showpieces of the coin world. Each has its own interesting story to tell and together they form an imposing collection of Americana which will be held in high esteem by generations of Americans.

It is no wonder that many coin collectors are finally coming to realize that their collections aren't really complete without the addition of these artistic and numismatically important commemorative pieces.

In much the same manner that ancient medals have aided us in understanding the past, so, too, will the medals of today be studied by historians of the future. Perhaps the very commemorative medal that you acquire for yourself, or as a thoughtful gift for a friend, will lead some distant civilization to a better and more complete knowledge of the events of our own times.



SPECIAL LUCITE MOUNTINGS FOR MEDALS

DECORATIVE HOLDERS – These show the medals on each side and at the same time protect them. Crystal clear and substantial, they make excellent ornaments for desk, shelf, cabinet, wall, etc. Price per holder, \$3.75. Flannel Pouch for holder, \$.25.

LUCITE HEMISPHERES – These contain a skillfully embedded bronze medal, which is magically magnified on one side by the hemispheric shape. Stands upright as an ever brilliant showpiece. Price per hemisphere with your choice of bronze medal, \$14.50.



Chicago Coin Club Offers CSNS Convention Medals

November 22, 1965

Mr. Philip More, president
Chicago Coin Club
1705 Monroe Street
Evanston, Illinois 60202

Dear Mr. More:

We wish to order one set of the 1965 Central States Numismatic Society Convention medals, which carry the bust of President Abraham Lincoln on the obverse. We understand you have these for sale for \$15.00 a set, postpaid.

Please send us an invoice and payment will be made immediately on receipt. Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Ruth P. Higgins
Secretary to Dr. McMurtry

rph/

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(Mrs.) Ruth P. Higgins
Secretary to Dr. McMurtry

rph/

FOR RIVER
12/24/65
2300 COTTON

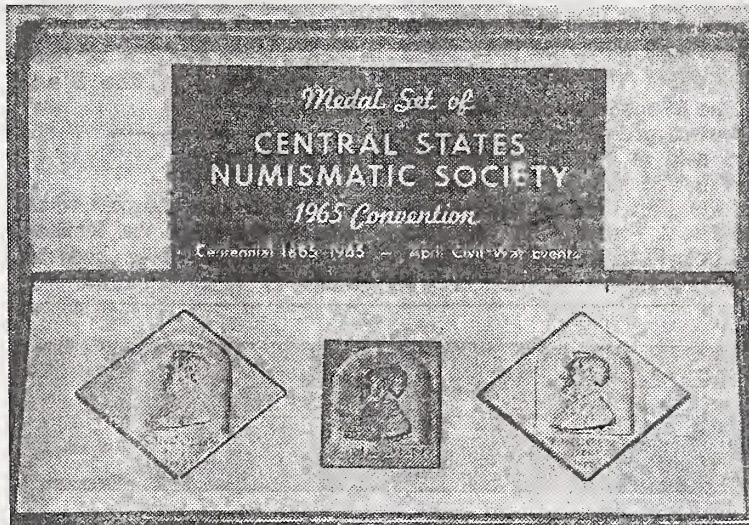
Chicago Coin Club Offers CSNS Convention Medals

The remaining sets of the 1965 Central States Numismatic Society Convention medals, which carry the bust of President Abraham Lincoln on the obverse, are being sold by the Chicago, Ill., Coin Club, according to Howard Eisenberg, public relations chairman.

The set of three medals in silver, bronze and aluminum were struck from dies adapted from a medal engraved by the late Chicago numismatist, J. Henri Ripstra. The silver piece weighs approximately two ounces, Eisenberg said.

The medals, available only in sets of three, are sold in custom-made cardboard holders. The reverse of each medal carries the enumeration of the events of April, 1965, the final month of the Civil War and the month in which President Lincoln died.

Sets are available for \$15 each, postpaid, from Philip More, president of the Chicago club, 1705 Monroe street, Evanston, Ill. 60202. Persons interested in purchasing these sets in lots of 10 or more may contact More for information regarding prices.



Sets of medals remaining from the 1965 Central States Numismatic Society Convention are being offered to collectors by the Chicago Coin Club.

10-27-1965



1966
Appointment
Calendar



THE LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
ITS NAME INDICATES ITS CHARACTER



DISPATCH

FROM THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NEW SERIES, NO. 17

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

MARCH 1966

A PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

DEAR FELLOW MEMBERS:

This is my first opportunity to greet you since our meeting in Dixon. In the meantime plans for the year have been progressing and the details are being arranged for our Spring Tour meeting at Carmi on May 13-15.



Newton C. Farr

Of particular interest to some of us is the fact that Carmi is near the town of New Harmony which is just over the border in the state of Indiana. I am sure that many of us will be glad to have the opportunity to visit this community which was developed many years ago by a group of independent citizens in the establishment of what is sometimes described as a "Communitistic Society." I am sure that the program which is being arranged under the chairmanship of J. Robert Smith

will be both entertaining and enlightening.

I regret to tell you that Clyde Walton, our Executive Director and State Historian, was confined to the hospital and his home from November until mid-February by an attack of virus pneumonia. He is back in his office now and we all hope he is on the way to a full and complete recovery. While he was away the staff, under the direction of Margaret Flint, our Assistant State Historian, carried on effectively.

Very sincerely yours,

President

OLD CAPITOL COMES DOWN

Workmen began dismantling the Old Illinois State Capitol on February 7 as the first step in removing the ground floor and reconstructing the building as it was in Abraham Lincoln's time.

It is scheduled to be leveled by June 1 and to be rebuilt by January 1, 1968, when it will become a Lincoln shrine with the Illinois State Historical Library and headquarters for the State Historical Society beneath it.

Color photographs of the entire process are being made by Al von Behren of the Historical Library staff for the Library's records.

CHET HUNTLEY TOP SPEAKER FOR SPRING TOUR AT CARM

Chet Huntley of television's award-winning "Huntley-Brinkley Report" will be the evening's speaker at the Illinois State Historical Society's annual Spring Tour banquet at Carmi on May 14, according to J. Robert Smith, program chairman.

Huntley, who covered the 1956, 1960, and 1964 national political conventions and elections, plus many other events of national importance, will talk on his radio and television experiences and their relationship to current and earlier history. He will also give his personal observations on some of the nation's present-day problems.



Chet Huntley

The 1966 Spring Tour will be a part of the observances of the sesquicentennials of White County (1815-1965) and the city of Carmi (1816-1966) and members of the State Historical Society will be guests of the White County Historical Society.

The banquet which will highlight the three-day meeting, May 13-15, will be held in the Carmi Township High School. Additional seating will be available for visitors to hear the Huntley talk.

Another feature of the meeting will be a bus tour of the historic sites of New Harmony, Indiana, where many of the buildings of the Rappite and Owenite periods of the early nineteenth century have been restored. The group will also see the White County Society's Old Ratcliff Inn museum and the General John M. Robinson house, both of which Abraham Lincoln visited.

In addition to the honors received by the Huntley-Brinkley team Chet Huntley has won a number of individual awards for his reporting. Among these are the Alfred I. DuPont award as "Commentator of the Year" (1956); the Overseas Press Club award for "best radio/television interpretation of foreign affairs" (1959) and the University of Missouri "Honor Medal" (1960). He was also awarded an honorary degree by Boston University (1962) "for enlightening a vast public on the important events and questions of our time."

Huntley is a native of Montana and began his broadcast-journalism career in Seattle in 1934 following graduation from the University of Washington. For five years he worked for radio stations in Seattle, Spokane, and Portland. Then, in 1939, he joined CBS and for the next twelve years covered the top news of the western United States, including the founding of the United Nations at San Francisco in 1945. He went with ABC in 1951 and was stationed in Asia and the Middle East. In 1955 he joined NBC News and a year later teamed up with David Brinkley and the Huntley-Brinkley Report was launched.

NEW HARMONY: Old Memories Of Rappites and Owenites

New Harmony, on the banks of the Wabash River in southwestern Indiana, was the site of two nineteenth-century attempts at communal living, the Harmony Society (Rappites) and the Community of Equality (Owenites). Today much of the charm of the village is retained through a series of restorations and a striking, modern-day church building.

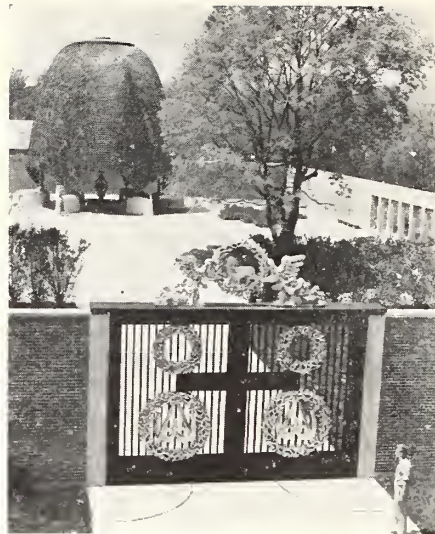
The first group of settlers was led into the wilderness by George Rapp, a native of Iptingen, Wurttemberg, Germany. Rapp had broken from the Lutheran Church and, in 1803, came to the United States to search for a home for his followers, who shared his belief in the imminent second coming of Christ. About eight hundred of them settled twenty-six miles northwest of Pittsburgh where they formed the Harmony Society and founded their first communal settlement, Harmonie. The community grew and prospered and, by 1813, the leaders realized that they needed additional land but that it would be too expensive in Pennsylvania.

Therefore, in the winter of 1813-1814, Rapp and two of his associates set out in search of a better location. They found it in Warrick (now Posey) County, Indiana Territory. In the years that followed settlers came from Pennsylvania and Germany, and again the Harmonists flourished. They developed vineyards and orchards, a cotton and woolen goods factory, two sawmills, two distilleries, a brewery, and numerous other enterprises. However, by 1822, the isolation of the settlement from markets forced them to return to Pennsylvania, where they founded Economy, eighteen miles north of Pittsburgh.

The Rappites commissioned Richard Flower of Albion, Illinois, to advertise New Harmony for sale in England. Flower found a buyer in Robert Owen, a wealthy, fifty-three-year-old, factory owner in New Lanark, Scotland, who was searching for a site to establish a utopian society. He signed an agreement to purchase New Harmony on January 3, 1825.

However, Owen's plans lacked practical organization and direction, and his declining interest in the project led to his farewell address in May, 1827.

Historians of New Harmony have concluded that some of the most enduring contributions to the community came from William Maclure, a Scottish philanthropist who poured about



THE ROOFLESS CHURCH at New Harmony showing the fifty-foot shingled dome and the east gate. (Photo by James K. Mellow, St. Louis.)

\$150,000 into the experiment. Maclure, a noted geologist, came to New Harmony in 1826.

If residents of either of the nineteenth-century communal groups could return to New Harmony today they would find many sites and buildings which would be familiar.

The Rappites' first building in New Harmony is now the lower floor of the log part of the Barrett-Gate House. Other Rappite houses which were restored in 1959 and 1960 are the Studio House; the Rappite Museum, which portrays a typical family setting; and the Poet's House. About twenty-four of the original forty two-story Harmonist houses are still standing and many still serve as residences.

One of the most impressive re-creations of Rappite work is the labyrinth or maze. The present-day labyrinth presents a symmetrical design of uniform Amoor River privet hedges. By choosing the correct path the visitor can reach a temple representing "harmony" and similar to an existing Harmonist grotto in Pennsylvania.

Other Rappite buildings still in existence also have special associations with the Owenite period.

The Fauntleroy House, originally a Rappite frame dwelling, became famous as the birthplace of the Minerva Society, proclaimed the nation's first modern woman's club (1859).

Continued on Next Page

NEW HARMONY SCENE: The brick building at the right with its log annex is the restored dyer's house. The large building in the background was a dormitory, and at the left is a giant hackberry tree—said to be the world's largest. (Photo by Doane Studio, Mt. Vernon, Ind.)





LEFT: The White County Historical Society's historic Ratcliff Inn as it appears today.

RIGHT: The Ratcliff Inn as it appeared in 1960 when it was purchased by the White County Society.

BELOW: Official medal of the White County and Carmi sesquicentennial—the pictures are the same as the original, 1 3/8 inches in diameter.



ROBINSON HOUSE IN CARMİ CALLED A 'LIVING MUSEUM'

The General John M. Robinson House in Carmi was called a "Living Museum" in John Drury's *Old Illinois Houses* (page 24) and it has remained unchanged since the author visited it in 1942.

The original log cabin (two rooms and a loft) was built by John Crow, probably in 1815, because it was where the pioneers met in 1816 to name the town. (Carmi is a Biblical name—he was the fourth son of Reuben, son of Jacob.)

The cabin was used as the county courthouse on several occasions (1817-1820 and 1824-1828) but in 1835 it became General Robinson's residence. He had the logs covered with clapboards and added several wings to the house. It has been the home of members of his family ever since—the present occupant is Miss Mary Jane Stewart, a granddaughter of the general's.

General Robinson received his military title as a result of his service in the Illinois state militia. He was United States senator from Illinois from 1830 to 1841 and was later named to the state supreme court.

The reason the house is called a "Living Museum" is that it is filled with furniture, paintings, and mementos from the early nineteenth century. Some of the furnishings were brought from the East at the time General Robinson was serving in the Senate.

NEW HARMONY

Continued from Preceding Page

The Harmonists' building Number Four was converted to an Opera House by Owen, and the Rappites' fort was used as a laboratory annex by the scientists who came to New Harmony.

The Rapp-Maclure Mansion was built on the foundation of Father Rapp's house which had burned. Thomas Say, Maclure, and two of Robert Owen's sons, David Dale and Richard, who served as the first president of Purdue University, lived in the houses on this site.

The Workingmen's Institute was endowed by its founder, Maclure, in 1838, for the self-improvement of those "who worked with their hands." The present library building contains more than 18,000 volumes in addition to manuscripts and records of the Rapp and Owen communities and files of local newspapers.

A recent (1960) addition to New Harmony is the interdenominational Roofless Church which was designed by architect Philip C. Johnson and received the First Honor Award of the American Institute of Architects in 1961.

The Roofless Church and much of the restoration work at New Harmony are sponsored by the Robert Lee Blaffer Trust.



LINCOLN VISITED AT HOME OF WHITE COUNTY SOCIETY

The White County Historical Society, which will be host to the State Society's 1966 Spring Tour, is one of the youngest and one of the most successfully active in the state. It was organized in 1957 and now has a membership of approximately 200.

In 1960 the society purchased the old Ratcliff Inn on Carmi's Main Street at a cost of \$15,000 and since then has spent \$16,000 to restore the building and to convert it into a headquarters and museum.

James Ratcliff's two-story four-room brick inn was built in 1828. It is 45 feet across the front by 18 feet and was built with brick made at the site; the sandstone for the foundation was quarried nearby. When Abraham Lincoln visited it in 1840 there was a wing and a two-story porch at the rear. The wing, which was used as a kitchen, was abandoned in the 1850's and was later torn down. A stairway up to the second floor porch provided travelers access to the bedrooms. These porches have also disappeared and have not yet been restored.

After the building ceased to be used as an inn it had a varied career as offices for lawyers, doctors, dentists, and abstractors; also it housed a patent medicine company, a photographic studio, a restaurant, a radio shop, a doughnut shop, a taxi stand, and Carmi's first public library.

When the historical society took over the building it found it had a run-down relic on its hands. Most of the interior woodwork—floors, doors, and fireplace mantels—was of poplar and was still sound. Much of the woodwork on the Federal entrance was preserved. The flooring on the first floor was replaced by pegged oak. The flooring on the second floor was replaced by twelve-pane sashes—the smaller panes (8 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches) are similar to the original windows. The building has four usable fireplaces and the two on the second floor have their original mantels.

One of the two rooms on the first floor is now leased to a civil engineer. The local chapter of the D.A.R. has furnished the other one as a sitting room of the 1830's.

not used 4-4-66

AWARD DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 19

Governor Otto Kerner has named Thursday, May 19, as Student Historian Award Day, when he will present Student Historian of the Year awards to twenty-six teenage authors for the excellence of their articles which have been published in *Illinois History* magazine during the school year. This will be the eighteenth year for this event, which previously has always been held on Friday. The ceremonies will begin at 1:30 p.m. and will be held in the Illinois Building on the State Fairgrounds, Springfield. Four students and two teachers will also receive special recognition and awards of \$25 each.

'ILLINOIS INDUSTRIES' THEME FOR STUDENTS' MEETINGS

Plans have been completed for the fourth annual series of student historian regional meetings on four Saturdays this spring, according to Mrs. Olive S. Foster, director of school services for the Illinois State Historical Library. The theme will be "Illinois Industries."

More than 2,500 students from the seventh through the twelfth grade are expected to attend the sessions which are scheduled as follows: Benton High School, April 2; Danville High School, April 16; Coolidge Junior High School, Moline, April 23; and Joliet High School, Central Campus, April 30.

The all-day sessions will include entertainment, contests, food, and bus tours. Each session will be opened at 9:45 by Win Stracke, Chicago radio and television star, with a half-hour program of union and labor folk songs.

He will be followed by State Historian Clyde C. Walton with a slide talk, "Illinois, Industrial Giant."

The morning session will end after a movie cartoon, "What Makes Us Tick," explaining how corporations are formed and how stocks are bought and sold.

The students will take sandwiches for lunch and a beverage and ice cream will be provided. Immediately after lunch, students from the host community will present a historical skit.

The presentation of awards in the student essay, diorama, art, and handicraft competition will follow the skit. A guided bus tour of historic sites and industries will close the day's program.

NEW HARMONY SETTLEMENTS SUBJECTS FOR MANY BOOKS

(Newton C. Farr, president of the State Historical Society, has presented the Historical Library a collection of forty-two books on American communal societies, many of them rare volumes—see Spring, 1966, issue of the Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society.)

New Harmony's nineteenth-century communal settlements have been the subjects of numerous books and magazine articles which should be available in the public and school libraries of Illinois. Some of the books which members of the State Society may wish to read in anticipation of the Spring Tour are:

Arthur E. Bestor (past president of the State Historical Society), *Backwoods Utopias, the Sectarian and Owenite Phases of Communitarian Socialism in America, 1663-1829* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1950. Pp. 288).

Robert Dale Owen, *Twenty-Seven Years of Autobiography: Treading My Way* (New York: G. W. Carleton & Co., 1874. Pp. 360).

George B. Lockwood, *The New Harmony Movement* (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1905. Pp. 404).

Richard W. Leopold, *Robert Dale Owen, a Biography* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1940. Pp. 470).

William E. Wilson, *The Angel and the Serpent: The Story of New Harmony* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1964. Pp. 242).

Marguerite Young, *Angel in the Forest: A Fairy Tale of Two Utopias* (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock, 1945. Pp. 313).

Karl J. R. Arndt, *George Rapp's Harmony Society, 1785-1847* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1965. Pp. 682).

Also, John W. Allen (another past president of the State Society) has a chapter, "New Harmony" (pages 358-60) in his *Legends and Lore of Southern Illinois* (Carbondale: Southern Illinois University, 1963).

The New Harmony chapter in Richard E. Banta, *The Ohio (Rivers of America Series, New York: Rinehart & Co., 1949)*, is titled "The Starry-Eyed Utopians," pages 353-81.

Banta is also the author of an article, "New Harmony's Golden Years," which was published in the *Indiana Magazine of History*, XLIV (March, 1948): 25-36.

ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

CENTENNIAL BUILDING
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LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE FOUNDATION
FT. WAYNE, INDIANA.

Coins

All About A. Lincoln

By HERBERT C. BARDES

THE ubiquitous cent (1909-2...), issued to commemorate the centennial of Lincoln's birth, is in a class by itself as a living memorial. Since its public debut 58 years ago today, countless billions of Lincoln cents have seen circulation. The series continues to rank first, if only by sheer weight of numbers, among collectors of United States coinage, and it is almost always the starting point for new collectors.

To the collector of Lincolniana, however, the cent is insignificant. This is understandable, considering the variety of Lincoln-related numismatic material available to him. The "bible" for this specialty is the recently published "Lincoln in Numismatics" by Robert P. King.

Vintage Items

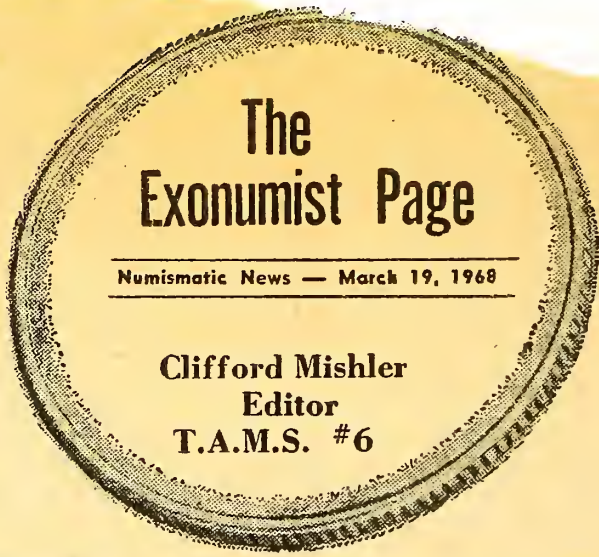
This 145-page hardcover book is a compilation of articles that appeared 30 to 40 years ago in *The Numismatist*, official monthly publication of the American Numismatic Association. It is another in the series of significant reprints published by the Token and Medal Society under the direction of Alfred D. Hoch, book editor and chairman of the reprint committee.

"Lincoln in Numismatics" describes 1,047 pieces in detail, including size, metal composition and obverse and reverse designs and inscriptions. Many of the pieces are illustrated. Among the categories are purely numismatic tokens and medals plus "fringe" items such as plaques, game counters (chips), pins, fobs, lucky pennies and the like.

The book, already being referred to as a "classic reference," can be obtained from Mrs. John Culver, P.O. Box 96, Thiensville, Wis. 53092. The price is \$4.50 (\$4 to Token and Medal Society members). Checks should be made out to the society.



COLLECTOR'S ITEMS
— Political ribbons, medallets, badges and tokens are among the 1,000-plus items described in the recently published book, "Lincoln in Numismatics."



price obtained Church Music Trust, Melbourne House, London, W. C. 2, England.

Third Devaluation

The government - controlled central bank in Santiago, Chile, recently ordered the third minor devaluation of Chile's currency since the first of the year, raising the buyer's rate to 7.11 from 6.97 escudos to the dollar, and the bank's future rate to 6.11 from 6 escudos to the dollar.

eral revealing on HMS . Born on a ton was one t. grandfather was man, he early gain. 1764 as a member o chosen as a represen. He served in the Cong ber of 1779 to July of 1786, he served in that p

As with all other medals series, this one has been struck by the Medallion Art order this medal, which has pure silver (7,500 copies) and Medallion Art Medals, P.O. Box



Penn-Ohio Announces Medallion Tribute To Lincoln

In connection with its annual show, which is to be held in Dayton on March 22-24 this year, the Penn-Ohio Coin Clubs are releasing a special pair of Lincoln medals. The first relates to a speech Lincoln made in Dayton, while the second denotes "education through numismatics." A uniform reverse is used on both, it presenting the official club emblem. The obverse of the first medal portrays Lincoln speaking to a gathering from the steps of the Dayton Court House in 1859. Immediately below in small lettering: ABE LINCOLN'S COURTHOUSE ADDRESS—1859—DAYTON, OHIO. A larger legend surrounds the central design; GREATER DAYTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. A profile bust of Lincoln facing left dominates the obverse of the second medal, with

a legend around; EDUCATION THRU NUMISMATICS. The emblem of the Penn-Ohio organization, the Pennsylvania keystone with an outline of the state of Ohio set in, and within that the letters P-O, superimposed on a branch of laurel, serves as the uniform central design for the reverses, with the founding date below, FOUNDED 1939. Legend around on rim; PENN-OHIO COIN CLUBS, INC., plus the dates of the show. These medals are being struck of silver dollar size (about 39mm) in both bronze and silver varieties, with the latter version being limited to 200 specimens each. The prices are \$2.00 and \$10.00 each, respectively, plus postage. Inquiries should be directed to Melvin E. Glass, 401 Monterey Ave., Dayton, O., 45419



Chatsworth T

Nineteen-hundred sixty-seven residents in and around the commemorate this event th sored the issue of a special the pieces remaining on h. Coin Club for distributio Prominently displayed glass, with the dates and right, respective ILL. / AREA CENT by bold legends re This gift finish examples are pr orders may be ton, Ill.



REINSURANCE REPORTER

OF THE LINCOLN
NATIONAL LIFE
INSURANCE CO.



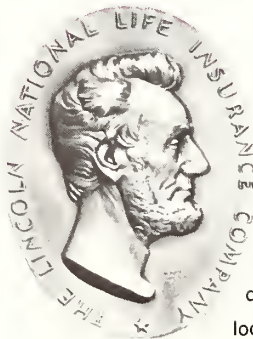
COVER STORY

February tenth between 7:30 and 9:00 A.M., you will see the coins pictured on this month's cover on NBC's TODAY show.

The coins are part of the LNL sponsored, Lincoln Library and Museum collection of Lincolniana. Said to be the world's largest collection of information devoted to a single historical personage, the library and museum will be featured in one of LNL's messages on the TODAY show as a tribute to our sixteenth president, whose birthday is February twelfth. The segments from 7:30 to 8:00 A.M. and from 8:30 to 9:00 A.M. will be sponsored by the Lincoln National and will kick off the year's advertising campaign.

The members of the LNL reinsurance department sincerely hope that you will be watching one of the five million televisions tuned to this Lincoln broadcast.

2



REINSURANCE REPORTER

WINTER 1967

ISSUE NO. 50

Published quarterly and jointly by the Reinsurance Department and the Publicity & Publications Services Unit for circulation to Lincoln National Life Reinsurance Clients. Inquiries about articles should be directed to the authors. Inquiries about the magazine should be directed to James E. Cooper, Editor. Editorial Offices are located in the Home Office, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Melvin E. Glass
401 Monteray Avenue
Dayton, Ohio 45419

Gentlemen:

We wish to order two of the Lincoln medals, one in silver and one in bronze, at \$10.00 and \$2.00 each, respectively, as advertized in the March 19 Numismatic News.

Will you please invoice us in duplicate, if possible, and payment will be made immediately upon receipt. Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) Ruth P. Higgins
Asst. to Dr. McMurtry

rph/

April 21, 1969

Lincoln Mint
Ero Industries, Inc.
714 West Monro
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

I have read of the issuance of your new Lincoln Medal which is a new division of your Green Duck Company.

We would like one of these medals for our Lincoln medallic collection. We will be glad to pay for one upon receipt of your invoice.

Yours sincerely,

R. Gerald McMurtry

RGM/cnvr



The Carl Sandburg Memorial Coin-Medal Sculptured by Imre Mosdossy

44th COMMEMORATIVE PRIVATELY STRUCK BY THE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SOCIETY

The bard of democracy, the echo of the people, our conscience and chronicler of truth and beauty and purpose.

So spoke President Lyndon B. Johnson shortly after the death of Carl Sandburg. At the age of 89, he had been recognized by some experts as the finest poet-historian that America has ever known.

Sandburg was born in Galesburg, Illinois on January 6, 1878. His boyhood, which he later loved so dearly and described in many of his works, was spent in the prairie town of Galesburg (population 15,000). It is interesting to note that one of the historic debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas was staged at Knox College in Galesburg. Lincoln's

success in the debate made him a town legend, and this legend was one of Sandburg's first impressions.

At 13, Sandburg finished his eighth grade of studies and went to work. His first job was driving a milk wagon. As he would drive along, he recited his favorite pieces of prose and verse. He was especially fond of the Bible and Thomas Gray's *Elegy*. Later he worked as a bootblack and porter in a local barber shop where he listened to the customers talk about local history and politics.

With the outbreak of the Spanish American War, Sandburg enlisted and saw active duty in Puerto Rico. Later he became war correspondent for the Galesburg *Evening Mail*. In September of 1898, he entered Lombard

College but at the time of examinations and graduation, he wandered off and was never graduated.

His first book, *In Reckless Ecstasy*, was published in 1904. At this time of his life, it could be said that he was a hobo. Roaming throughout the country, he got to know America in the songs of her farmlands, cowboys, river men and Negro stevedores. The only companion that accompanied him on his travels was his guitar. He soon began to sing.

The nation he sang about was the bustling, brawling America of his Midwestern youth, a land of laborers, slaughterhouses and prairies. Along with its music and anecdotal flow, his verse had the "Whitmanesque barbaric yawp," as in his famous work *Chicago* (1914). This narrative describes the city as, "the hog butcher of the world." An apt description for a time of hardship in a growing America.

His collections of *Chicago Poems* appeared in 1916, followed by *Cornhuskers*, *Smoke and Steel* and six other volumes. His talents were diverse and almost inexhaustible. In 1927, he completed a labor of love, his *American Songbag*, a treasury of the nation's folk songs.

Sandburg loved yarns, slang and "the people of the earth, the family of man." For him, the head of the family was Abraham Lincoln, who embodied the qualities that the poet so greatly admired

and in some measure possessed: honesty, wit, an unpretentious and even awkward eloquence. He labored for 15 years on his monumental six-volume biography of Lincoln. He won a Pulitzer prize for the Lincoln books in 1940, and another for his *Collected Poems* in 1951.

Sandburg was an old fashioned storyteller. When an interviewer once mentioned modern poetry, Sandburg snorted: "I say to hell with the new poetry. Sometimes I think it's a series of ear wigglings."

His first novel, *Remembrance Rock*, was finished in 1948. At 74, he published *Always the Young Strangers*, a memoir of his boyhood. Verse and song, however, still remained his first love. As a preface to 1928's *Good Morning, America*, Sandburg listed 38 tentative definitions of poetry. Among them: "Poetry is a sliver of the moon lost in the belly of a golden frog."

The famous poet once paraphrased the renowned Japanese artist Hokusai: "If God had let me live five years longer, I should have been a writer." Carl Sandburg did not need the extra five years. When he died on July 22, 1967, he was solidly established as a poet and historian. As *Time Magazine* said in their epitaph of Sandburg: "... he was a minstrel whose prose had the same resonating, twanging rhythms as his folk songs or his verse. Essentially, Carl Sandburg was an American troubadour."

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NEWSLETTER

THE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SOCIETY, BOX 100, LANSDOWNE, PENNA. 19050

Volume 5 - Number 4

March, 1968

MEMBERS TO VOTE ON THEME FOR NCS SERIES II

In addition to the regular ballot enclosed with this issue of the NCS NEWSLETTER, a special ballot is also enclosed. The special ballot is to poll the members on their sentiments toward several proposed themes for NCS Series II, which will begin with the 51st NCS Commemorative.

The proposed themes (each of which has been suggested by more than one NCS member) are:

1. A continuation of the present "General Historic Interest" theme — with the members continuing to select subjects without restrictions
2. American Explorers and Pioneers
3. Signers of the Declaration of Independence
4. American Patriots
5. The States of the Union
6. Firsts in America

We urge each member to vote for the themes of his or her choice, so the second series of NCS commemoratives will be most reflective of the members'

interests. The results of this special ballot will be reported in the next issue of the NCS NEWSLETTER.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT SELECTED BY NCS MEMBERS FOR 49th COMMEMORATIVE

A Commemorative Tribute to Theodore Roosevelt has been selected by NCS members to be the subject of the 49th NCS Commemorative, which is scheduled to be issued in August. The final count of votes cast on last month's ballot was:

A Commemorative Tribute to Theodore Roosevelt	980
A Commemorative Tribute to Albert Einstein	612
A Commemorative Tribute to Alexander Graham Bell	563
A Commemorative Tribute to Nathan Hale	443

The two new subjects added to the ballot this month, each of which was duly nominated and

seconded, are:

A Commemorative Tribute to
Thomas Paine

A Commemorative Tribute to
Alexander Hamilton

The current ballot is for the 50th NCS Commemorative, which is scheduled to be issued in September. This ballot must be received at NCS headquarters by April 18, to be counted.

REMINDER: QUARTERLY DISPLAY CONTEST CLOSING APRIL 10

The deadline for submitting entries in the current Quarterly Display Contest is April 10. The Quarterly Prize of \$250 will be awarded to the NCS member who submits a photograph of the most interesting display of NCS material exhibited at some time during the months of January, February or March, 1968. The winner of this Quarterly Contest then becomes eligible to win an Honorary Lifetime Membership by having his display chosen the "Best NCS Exhibit of 1968."

SIX MORE PLATINUM PROOFS DONATED

Platinum Proofs No. 1 of six NCS commemoratives have recently been presented to the following prominent museums and historic sites:

30th NCS Commemorative
The Unknown Soldiers Coin-Medal
West Point Museum
West Point, N. Y.

33rd NCS Commemorative
The John Paul Jones Coin-Medal
U. S. Naval Academy Museum
Annapolis, Md.

35th NCS Commemorative
The Patrick Henry Coin-Medal
Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation
Brookneal, Va.

36th NCS Commemorative
The Will Rogers Coin-Medal
Will Rogers Memorial
Claremore, Oklahoma

38th NCS Commemorative
The Alaskan Centennial Coin-Medal
Alaska State Museum
Juneau, Alaska

41st NCS Commemorative
The Franklin D. Roosevelt Coin-Medal
Franklin D. Roosevelt Library
Hyde Park, N. Y.

CORRECTION

In the story about Chief John Big Tree which appeared in last month's NEWSLETTER, the name of the sculptor, James Earle Fraser, was misspelled. It read "James Earl Fraser" instead of James Earle Fraser.

The author of the article picked up the misspelling in a prominently known numismatic publication. Fortunately, Felix Schlag, the sculptor, spelled Mr. Fraser's name correctly on the reverse of the coin-medal.

LATEST MARKET INFORMATION ON NCS COLLECTIONS

At last reports, bids for the complete NCS collection to date, together with future rights, were in the range of \$240 to \$325, and asking prices were in the range of \$280 to \$375. Several transactions were reported in the range of \$220 to \$350. Dealers and members are urged to continually report the prices at which

(Continued on page 4)



THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL COIN-MEDAL Sculptured by Karl Gruppe

12th COMMEMORATIVE PRIVATELY-STRUCK BY THE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SOCIETY

Abraham Lincoln, 16th president of the United States, the Great Emancipator and Savior of the Union, was one of the greatest leaders in the memory of our nation. Against a background of backwoods poverty, Mr. Lincoln was self-taught in navigating, surveying, law, political leadership and military strategy. He became famous as an oratorical genius, and even more famous as a man of the people. Because he was all that is gentle and just, humorous and honest, merciful and wise, he was able to lead the embattled North and South back to the "Stars and Stripes forever."

Abraham Lincoln was born February 12, 1809, in a log cabin near Hodgenville, Kentucky. He was only nine years old when his mother, Nancy Hanks, died. But before long, his father,

Thomas, married Sarah Bush Johnston. She grew fond of young Abe and doubtless encouraged his taste for reading. By the time the family migrated to Illinois, Lincoln was twenty-one and already quite a storyteller. He worked as a rail-splitter and flatboatman, and subsequently in New Salem, as a storekeeper, postmaster and surveyor. A brief courtship with a local girl, Ann Rutledge, ended in grief, when she died in 1835.

Lincoln's political career followed a brief enlistment as a volunteer in the Black Hawk War. A Whig candidate, he was elected four times to the Illinois state legislature. On the side, he studied books of law. In 1836, having passed the bar examination, he began to practice law.

On November 4, 1842, Lincoln married Mary Todd. They had

four sons — Robert Todd, Edward Baker, William Wallace and Thomas. Lincoln gradually established himself as a distinguished and successful lawyer. In one noteworthy case where he defended a slave woman, he won a Supreme Court decision that put an end to the holding of slaves in Illinois. However, his consuming interest was in politics, and so he joined the new Republican Party. In 1858, while running for Stephen A. Douglas' seat in the United States Senate, he engaged in the widely-publicized Lincoln-Douglas debates. Although Lincoln lost the election, the debates increased his popularity.

As the 1860 republican candidate for president, Lincoln handled his own campaign, and went on to win the highest office of the land. When he took his seat as president, seven states had already passed ordinances of secession, and a confederate government had been organized at Montgomery, Alabama. On April 12, 1861, the Confederate Army opened fire on Fort Sumter. Lincoln experienced initial difficulties with command personnel and organization, and finally he found his top general in Ulysses S. Grant, who was given command of the Union armies.

On January 1, 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation was issued. This great paper, written by Abraham Lincoln's own hand, gave the slaves their freedom. At the November 19, 1863 ceremonies, which dedicated a portion of the Gettysburg Battle-

field as a national Cemetery, Lincoln delivered his classic Gettysburg Address. ". . . We here highly resolve," he concluded, "that these dead shall not have died in vain — that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom — and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The next year Lincoln was re-elected president of the United States. At the end of the Civil War, he turned his attentions to the reconstruction of the South. He referred to it in his last public speech (April 11, 1865), "So new and unprecedented is the whole problem that no exclusive and inflexible plan can safely be prescribed." Four days later, he was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, in Ford's theatre in Washington. When he died, Stanton, the Secretary of War, is quoted as saying, "Now he belongs to the ages."

Lincoln indeed lives on. Throughout the country are monuments erected in his memory, and streets named in his honor. The Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C. is the most awesome. Its 36-column colonnade represents the states existing at the time of Lincoln's death. His life and devotion to the idea of self-government continues to inspire the nation. Never, in the history of America, have the acts, words, motives — even thoughts — of any statesman been more of a stimulus for democracy than those of our 16th president, Abraham Lincoln.



NEWSLETTER

NCS-12

Volume 2 - Number 2

July, 1965

NELSON BOULWARE WINS FIRST QUARTERLY NCS DISPLAY AWARD

Nelson G. Boulware of Bloomington, Illinois, has been awarded the first quarterly cash prize of \$250.00 for the most interesting display of NCS material presented between April 1 and June 30, 1965.



Nelson Boulware

His winning display was exhibited at the Peoria Coin Show at the County Fair-Grounds on May 16, and is pictured on the next page. It was a "non-competitive" display which he intends to eventually present to the Bloomington Public Library as a permanent donation.

In commenting on the reception to this display at the show, Boulware wrote, "The greatest enjoyment of the exhibition was in meeting fellow NCS members. The reception given the display was far beyond my expectations.

A doctor, from the Chicago area, offered me \$600 for my two memberships and the framed coin-medals, and was quite unbelieving when I told him I wouldn't sell them for four times that much."

A total of 24 NCS members submitted entries and, much to everyone's surprise and delight, 11 of them won 1st prize awards at the regional and local shows where they were exhibited.

Glenn M. Tuttle of San Diego, Calif. won the 1st Place (Best of Show) trophy for his NCS display at the Convair Coiners Show on June 16. He won 2nd Place trophies for the same exhibit at the 8th Annual Coinarama of the San Diego County Inter-Club Numismatic Council on June 4 and at the 13th Annual Numismatic Show at the San Diego County Fair on June 23.

Major Joseph G. Killger, U. S. Army Chaplain at Fort Knox, Ky., won a 1st Place trophy for his NCS display at the Kentucky

(Continued on Page 3)



Boulware's price-winning display, featuring the first nine NCS commemorative coin-medals.



Close-up of one of the nine individual frames making up the vertical part of Boulware's display.

Jan. 1970

Hay, Oliver R. Barrett, Louis A. Warren, Charles A. Seiders and Edward L. Dean were quick to note historical discrepancies and handwriting flaws in the articles. Later on, Carl Sandburg, William E. Barton and Ida M. Tarbell, with some reluctance, joined the others in a denunciation of the Minor articles.

Ford, Seiders and Dean were particularly critical of the handwriting in the documents. They noted such differences (from original Lincoln letters) as to make it impossible that the same man could have written the manuscripts printed in the magazine. Ford also discovered that one letter, when examined under a powerful glass, did not indicate the roughness natural in an eroded document, but showed the clean-cut marks of scissors.

It was also pointed out that none of the documents revealed a fold, and this was the day before envelopes, when letters were folded and addressed on the outside sheet. It is also well to note that none of the letters were sent through the mail. The same critic pointed out that to test the paper is no test at all, because old paper is hoarded by binderies and fly-leaves of old books are readily available. Neither could an ink test be conclusive because if soaked in tea or treated chemically any quality of fading can be achieved. Ford also scoffed at Sedgwick's claim that Lincoln had two definitely distinct styles of writing.

Seiders found in the documents a peculiarly formed letter "J" written identically by "Abe" and "Mat" and "Sally." He believed that in all spurious documents some particular is always overlooked. Dean, who was a dealer in rare manuscripts, stated that after he examined photostatic copies of the originals, it was his opinion that the forgeries were written within the last fifteen years.

Angle, Hay and Barrett attacked the letters largely from an historical approach. Angle was struck by what he called "a startling weakness in the chain of circumstances by which these documents have been transmitted from Lincoln's day to the present." He pointed out that (according to John Carroll Power's "History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County") John Calhoun had no daughter named Sarah or Sally.

The historical authorities also attacked Lincoln's statement (July 22, 1848) regarding an "inheritance" from his step-mother, which was an odd way for him to express his regard for Sarah Bush Johnston. Likewise, Mrs. Lincoln was not in Washington, D.C. (she was probably enroute to Washington from Lexington, Kentucky) at the time she is mentioned as being there in the letter of July 22, 1848. Lincoln supposedly closed his letter by writing "... Mary is well thank the Lord ..." and Logan Hay pointed out that "Lincoln ... always spoke of God and did not use the term Lord unless he was quoting."

Countless other discrepancies were cited as to chirography, chronology, geography and history, but one of the most glaring errors which apparently severely shook the confidence of the *Atlantic Monthly* editor appeared in the May 9, 1834 letter in which Lincoln was alleged to have written to John Calhoun; namely, "the Bixby's are leaving this week for some place in Kansas." How could this have been possible? Kansas was not organized as a territory until 1854. Twenty years previous to this date the area was Indian land. The name "Kansas" in 1834 was restricted to the Kansas River.

Another error almost as glaring as the "Kansas" one dealt with the federal land system of townships six miles square with thirty-six sections that are one mile square. In the same letter dated at New Salem, May 9, 1834 Lincoln allegedly wrote John Calhoun "if you have in your possession or can tell me where you left the certificate of Survey of Joshua Blackburn's Claim, there seems some controversy between him and Green concerning that North East quarter of Section 40 — you remember." How could there be a section 40?

Another error that Sedgwick could not very well live with, although he offered an explanation, concerned a letter from Ann Rutledge where she made reference to Spencer's copybook, when in fact Spencer's first publication on penmanship was made thirteen years after the death of Ann Rutledge.

Worthington C. Ford and Paul M. Angle were likely the most vociferous of all *The Atlantic Monthly's* critics, and syndicated articles quoting them appeared in many metropolitan newspapers and the "letters" became a topic for several editorial writers.

A writer for the *Christian Science Monitor* (December 17, 1928) pointed out that Mr. Sedgwick had exhibited the proper humility but "does that relieve the public mind" and the writer further pointed out that the "public may rule that no editor has the right to be mistaken where material of such exquisite import is involved."

A *New York Times* writer (January 23, 1929) under the heading of "The Romantic Temperament" seemed relieved that the "new storehouse of Lincoln" had been branded fraudulent, because it would leave us (if authentic) with a "slobbering, inflated and illiterate Lincoln."

Medal of Honor

The highest distinction which can be earned by a member of the armed services of the United States is the Medal of Honor. The award is usually presented by the President, in the name of Congress, to an individual who while serving in the armed services "distinguishes himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty." Because the medal is

presented in the name of the Congress of the United States, it is sometimes called the Congressional Medal of Honor.

This award was conceived in the early 1860s and was first presented in 1863. The creation of the award went through an evolved process. Senator James W. Grimes of Iowa, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, introduced a bill to create a Navy medal. This bill was passed by both Houses of Congress and was approved by President Lincoln on December 21, 1861. It was designed for enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps.

A bill for the creation of an Army medal started two months later by Senator Henry Wilson of Massachusetts. As a member of the Committee of Military Affairs and the Militia he introduced a Senate resolution providing for the presentation of "medals of honor" to enlisted men of the "Army and Volunteer Forces" who "shall distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action, and other soldier-like qualities." President Lincoln approved the resolution on July 12, 1862.

However, the Act was amended on March 3, 1863 which extended the provision to include officers as well as enlisted men, and made the provisions retroactive to the beginning of the Civil War. This legislation under which the Army medal of honor could be awarded remained in force until July 9, 1918, when it was superseded by a new and revised statute.

After five designs of a medal for the Navy were drawn, the suggestion was made to Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton that one would be appropriate for the Army. On May 6, 1862 the Navy approved one of the designs. On November 17, 1862 the War Department selected a design for the Army. The only difference was that the Army medal was attached to its ribbon by means of an American eagle standing on crossed cannon and cannon balls, while the Navy medal was attached to its ribbon by an anchor. Numerous changes in the Army and Navy medals have been instituted over the years as well as the creation of an Air Force Medal of Honor.

On March 25, 1863 the first Army Medals of Honor were presented by Secretary of War Stanton to six members of the Andrews' raiders through Georgia. This raid was perpetrated by 22 Union volunteers in April 1862 to sabotage the important Confederate rail link between Atlanta and Chattanooga. The men disguised as civilians captured the locomotive *General* at Big Shanty, Georgia, which was 200 miles deep in Confederate territory. Under close pursuit by the enemy, the party fled north, attempting to destroy the track and burn the bridges along the way.

After a ninety mile chase the raid ended with the capture, a few days later, of all the men. Andrews and seven others were tried and executed. On March 25, 1863, six of the party,

paroled from a Confederate prison, arrived in Washington to be presented with Medals of Honor.

Following the presentation of the medals, Stanton escorted the six men to the White House for a visit with Lincoln. The Medal of Honor was subsequently awarded to thirteen other members of the raiding party, some posthumously.

On April 3, 1863, the first Navy Medals of Honor were awarded to several sailors for taking part in the attacks on Fort Jackson, Fisher and St. Philip, on April 24, 1862.

Lincoln was unduly lavish in the presentation of the Army Medal of Honor. As an inducement for re-enlistment he offered an entire regiment (27th Maine Volunteer Infantry) the medal. Their enlistment was to expire in June of 1863. Those men who re-enlisted numbered 309. Certainly they were displaying "soldierlike qualities" as extended duty would cause them to face battle action and possible death. Under these conditions they were entitled to the medal according to the provisions of the original law.

Unfortunately, a clerical error led to awarding those soldiers who did not accept Lincoln's offer a medal. This confusion led to awarding 864 medals to one group.

On October 16, 1916 a board was created, under the Army Reorganization Bill, to gather all of the 2,625 Medal of Honor records for study, and 911 names were subsequently stricken from the list on February 15, 1917. Of these, the 864 soldiers of the 27th Maine Volunteer Infantry, along with forty-seven others, were deleted from the record. Two of the forty-seven were William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) and Mary Walker (a Civil War surgeon), the only woman who had received such an honor. Under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1916 a recipient of the award must have exhibited "distinguished conduct . . . involving actual conflict with an enemy."

No members of the naval service who had received the Medal of Honor were deleted from the list.

To avoid a misuse of the numerous provisions regarding awards, and to clear away any inconsistencies of the legislation that had grown around the army medal, a new act was approved on July 9, 1918, which provided that "the President is authorized to present, in the name of Congress, a Medal of Honor only to each person who, while an officer or enlisted man of the Army, shall hereafter, in action involving actual conflict with an enemy, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty."

On February 4, 1919 a new (second) Medal of Honor was approved by Congress for Navy personnel who met the requirements similar to Army personnel except that the words "without detriment to the mission" were added.

Numerous other legislation, executive orders and governmental board recommendations have been enacted under different Presidential administrations to make the Medal of Honor the most coveted of all military awards.

Editor's Note: A book of 1087 pages entitled *Medal of Honor 1863-1963*, prepared under the direction of The Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs Of The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare United States Senate, was published in 1968 by the United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, price \$4.50. This short article, the information of which was secured from the above mentioned book, only attempts to cover the history of the Medal of Honor during the Lincoln administration.

Lincoln And A Weather Prophet

Francis L. Capen wished to predict the weather for the War Department, and in a letter addressed to the President, dated April 25, 1863, he stated, "I will guarantee to furnish meteorological information that will save many a serious sacrifice." In the center of Capen's one-page letter appears his card with the following information: "Thousands of lives & millions of dollars may be saved by the application of Science to war. Francis L. Capen. Certified Practical Meteorologist & Expert in Computing the Changes of the Weather."

Apparently, Lincoln considered Capen more of a crank than a scientist (other correspondence seems to confirm this), and he endorsed the letter with the following comment: "It seems to me Mr. Capen knows nothing about the weather, in advance. He told me three days ago that it would not rain again till the 30th of April or 1st of May. It is raining now & has been for ten hours. I can not spare any more time to Mr. Capen. April 28, 1863. A. Lincoln."

Perhaps the Capen episode in Lincoln's busy life prompted the telling of a yarn about "The Weather Prophet." In the year 1863, an article was published in *Leslie's Weekly* magazine (article not located) concerning Lincoln's humor. The fact was pointed out that the President's jokes were like the parables of old, told not for the joke's sake but for lessons of wisdom. An example of Lincoln's humor was related with a story about a weather prophet, which has appeared in several versions in different localities.

Whether or not Lincoln actually told this tale is beside the point, because it amply demonstrates the skill with which Lincoln used parables to illustrate a current problem.

According to *Leslie's Weekly*, Mr. Lincoln was besieged with office seekers when he first assumed the Presidency. One day, when about twenty patronage seekers had taken possession of his office, armed with credentials and perfectly good reasons why they should be given high wage government positions, Lincoln is reported to have said:

"Gentlemen, I must tell you a story. Once they wuz a king. And the king he hired him a prophet to prophet him his weather. One day the king he notioned

to go fishin' but the best fishin' place was nigh onto where his best girl lived so he aimed to wear him his best clothes. So he called in his prophet and he says, 'Prophet, is hit a-comin' on to rain?' and the prophet he says, 'No, king, hit hain't a-comin' on to rain not even a sizzle-sozzle.'

"So the king, he put on his best clothes and got his fishin' tackle and started down the road toward the fishin'-place. And he met a farmer ridin' a jack-ass. And the farmer says, 'King, if you hain't aimin' to get them clothes wetted, you'd best turn back for hits a-comin' on to rain, a trash-mover and a gully-washer.' And the king drewed himself up and he says, 'I hire me a high-wage prophet to prophet me my weather and he 'lows as how hit hain't a-comin' on to rain not even a sizzle-sozzle.' So the king he went a-fishin'. And hit come on to rain a clod-buster and a chunk-mover, and the king's clothes wuz wetted and they shrunked on him. And his best gal she seen him and laffed. And the king was wroth and he went home and throwed out his prophet. And he says, 'Fotch me thet thar farmer, and they fotched him. And the king says, 'Farmer, I throwed out my other prophet and I aims to hire you to prophet me my weather from now onnards.' And the farmer he says, 'King, I hain't no prophet. All I done this evenin' wuz to look at my jack-ass's ears. For if hit's a-comin' on to rain his ears lops down, and the harder hit's a-comin' on the lower they lays. And this evenin' they wuz a-layin' and a-loppin' and the king says, 'Go home, farmer. I'll hire me the jack-ass,' and that's how hit started, and the jack-asses hev been holdin' down all the high-wage government jobs ever sense."

This sing-song parable lends itself well to an expert story-teller, and many years ago at a large Washington, D.C. Lincoln banquet a college president rendered "The Weather Prophet" in a masterful way only to have his audience informed by a well-known Lincoln authority (without a sense of humor) that "the king did not go fishing—he went hunting!"

McMurtry's Speaking Itinerary 1970

St. Louis, Missouri	.....Jan. 12 & 13
Dallas, Texas	.....Jan. 15 & 16
Fort Worth, Texas	.....Jan. 19 & 20
San Antonio, Texas	.....Jan. 22 & 23
Houston, Texas	.....Jan. 26 & 27
Tyler, Texas	.....Jan. 29 & 30
Washington, D.C.	.....Feb. 12

On Lincoln's birthday a special achievement award will be conferred upon Dr. McMurtry the details of which will be announced later.

Baltimore, Maryland	.....Feb. 13 & 16
Richmond, Virginia	.....Feb. 17 & 18
Norfolk, Virginia	.....Feb. 19 & 20
Atlanta, Georgia	.....Feb. 23 & 24

Gasparro Designs Washington-Lincoln Medal

George Washington and Abraham Lincoln have long been favorite subjects for American coins and medals, and now there is a new medal honoring the two men jointly. Coin collectors will find it of particular interest because it was designed by Frank Gasparro, former chief sculptor-engraver of the United States Mint.

More than two years have passed since Mr. Gasparro retired in January 1981 from his longtime position at the Mint. However, at 73 he continues to work long hours — devoting himself now to private commissions rather than government projects — and his output is both prolific and artistically impressive.

Through the years, Mr. Gasparro has fashioned a number of medals and sculptures portraying Presidents Washington and Lincoln. However, his new "President's Day" medal is the first such work on which he has shown them both. This, he says, posed major artistic problems. "I had a rough time of it placing the two heads together," he relates. "On the first shot, I put Washington in front of Lincoln, with side views of both, but I figured that one or the other was getting hurt. So I put them side by side."

Beyond considerations of even-handed treatment, there also was the problem of capturing and balancing two very dissimilar personalities. As Mr. Gasparro observes, "Washington was genteel, an aristocrat, while Lincoln was down to earth and very rough. I had to make them discernible, but at the same time I had to blend each man's personality into the other's."

In the finished version, the two men appear in three-quarter profile views with Washington to the left. The obverse also carries the inscription "United States President's Day" and the date 1983.

The medal's reverse depicts two national shrines which figured earlier in U.S. coin designs prepared by Mr. Gasparro. One of these, the Lincoln Memorial, calls to mind immediately his now familiar design for the Lincoln cent's reverse. However, the coinage treatment of the second shrine — the Washington Monument — is something of which the numismatic community is generally unaware.

In point of fact, the monument has never appeared on one of this nation's coins, but it almost ended up on the Susan B. Anthony dollar. As Mr. Gasparro recalls the situation, Mint offi-



New medal by Frank Gasparro, will be issued in gold, silver and gold vermeil.

cialists were making frantic efforts to revive that unpopular coin in the dark days of 1979 and 1980 after its disastrous introduction. One of the approaches being seriously weighed was a change in the design of its reverse, and one of the options considered by the Mint was to feature the Washington Monument.

"They wanted an alternative to the Apollo eagle," Mr. Gasparro recalls. "They wanted to simplify the coin — make some changes so it wouldn't look so much like the quarter — and they wanted a reverse that was striking."

The monument, he says, was envisioned as a device that would not only be distinctive and easily recognizable but that also through its shape would denote the number "1."

Mr. Gasparro prepared a prospective design along these lines, but Mint officials settled instead on a different alternative: a reverse with the numeral "1" and laurel leaves. In the end this was all academic, for the new design never reached the production stage. Before it could be implemented, the winds of change blew the Carter Administration out of office and the Mint's new leadership dropped the project, choosing instead to call a complete halt to any further production of the coin.

The Anthony dollar was one of four U.S. coins designed in whole or in part by Mr. Gasparro. During a Mint career of nearly four decades, he also designed the reverse of the Kennedy half dollar, both sides of the Eisenhower dollar and, as noted earlier, the Lincoln Memorial reverse of the current cent.

Like several other artworks prepared by Mr. Gasparro since his retirement, the President's Day medal was commissioned by Design Pak Incorporated of Marlboro, Mass. The 39-millimeter medal is being offered in

24-karat gold, pure silver and 24-karat gold vermeil by Commemorative Designs, an affiliate of the Massachusetts firm.

Prices are \$1,250 in gold, \$35 in silver and \$50 in gold vermeil. The silver and gold vermeil versions contain one ounce of silver each, while the gold version has 1.43 ounces of pure gold. Purchasers are limited to no more than five medals apiece in silver, two in gold vermeil and one in gold. There are overall production limits of 10,000 pieces in silver, 2,500 in gold vermeil and 100 in gold.

Send orders and inquiries to The President's Day Silver & Gold Pieces, Commemorative Designs, 175 Maple Street, Marlboro, Mass. 01752. Because of fluctuations in the bullion market, the original issue prices are guaranteed only until Feb. 21, which is President's Day this year.

YESTERDAYS

Collector will take a token for his thoughts

By Nancy Vendrely
Staff writer

Some people think pennies are a real nuisance. They pile up too fast, make pockets and coin purses bulge, collect in jars and crannies around the house and won't buy much of anything.

But there was a time when Fort Wayne shoppers and merchants were crying for pennies and other coins.

With the issuance of Union greenbacks (unsecured paper money) during the American Civil War, gold, silver and copper-nickel coins began to disappear from circulation. People wary of the greenbacks' worth were hoarding the coins, and by late 1862, merchants had no money to make change. An attempt at us-

ing postage stamps for "change" proved unsuccessful and other forms of substitute money, such as cardboard and paper scrip, soon began to appear.

But the most common substitutes were copper, coin-like pieces made for individual merchants who distributed them in the conduct of business. They became commonly accepted for their stated value — usually one cent — and alleviated the coin shortage until 1864, when Congress acted to prohibit the private issuance of any type of money.

Now Civil War tokens, like other unusual or scarce coins, are sought after by collectors. Wayne Stafford is one of them; he says there are more than 11,000 varieties of these people-made tokens.

"There was not very good acceptance of the cardboard scrip; people were reluctant to take it," he says. "It may have been psychological — just the feel of the tokens was more real."

"The popular thing to do was to make (the tokens) look as much like a penny as possible."

There were two basic types of

Civil War tokens. "Patriotics" were political in nature, carrying messages that supported the Union and the Army and Navy. "Store cards" or "tradesmen's cards" had the merchant's name and type of business on at least one side of the token. The other side often had a patriotic theme, for example, a shield or flag with the word Union on it.

Stafford's fascination with the tokens began when his interest in collecting Lincoln pennies began to wane.

"You can't find anything new," he says of the pennies, "but with Civil War tokens, you're walking on pretty virgin territory, numismatically. They sprang from the people... sort of like a folk song."

Considering the chaos that would ensue today if people started making their own money, it is amazing that the substitute money was as widely accepted as it was. Large cities, in particular, were desperate for coins, but even smaller towns felt the shortages.

Fort Wayne, a community of 16,000 in 1863, was a thriving center of commerce. There were more than 200 three- and four-story

brick stores housing a variety of businesses. Among them were 25 dry goods stores, 15 hardware and stove stores, more than 55 groceries, plus druggists, barbers, bakers, jewelers, milliners, clothing stores, and 35 attorneys, 24 physicians and surgeons and 41 saloons.

In Stafford's quest for tokens, he has found eight Fort Wayne businesses that used them. He has samples of each.

One was issued by Calvin Anderson, who came to the city from Ohio in 1846 to lease the Hedekin House, a fine hotel of the time, but went into the grocery business in 1855. He issued a token in 1864 as a "dealer in groceries and provisions."

There's also an 1863 token for Anderson & Evans, grocers. According to Williams' Fort Wayne Directory for 1864-65, Anderson and Edwin E. Evans dealt in "family groceries and provisions" at the northwest corner of Calhoun and Main streets. Whether Anderson had one or two establishments isn't clear.

T.K. Bracklenridge, proprietor of Phoenix Grocery, issued a token touting his "staple and fine grocer-

ies." His store was located on the west side of Calhoun Street, "the third door south of Berry Street," as Williams' city directory describes it. Bracklenridge also served as county treasurer in the 1840s.

Alfred D. Brandriff, who manufactured stoves in Troy, Ohio, came to Fort Wayne in 1851 to open a hardware store. It later became the wholesale house of Brandriff & Company, dealers in manufacturers of tin, copper and sheet iron ware. Located at 56, 58 and 60 Columbia St., the business issued an 1863 token picturing a stove with pots and pans.

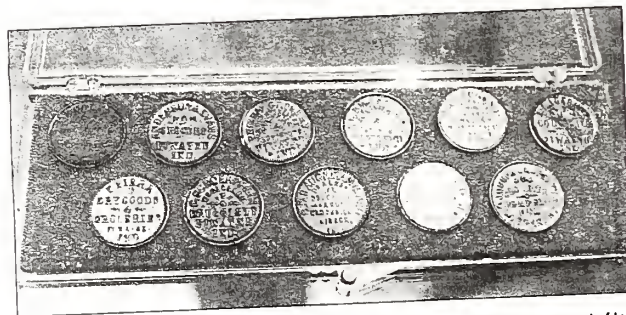
In 1859, Brandriff was one of the 12 prominent businessmen who provided the money to purchase the tract of land that would become Lindenwood Cemetery. He also was one of the first directors of the First National Bank, chartered in 1863 — an interesting turn of events, considering the fact he was also issuing his own "money" at the time.

William H. Brooks Jr., dealer in

▶ See Yesterdays / Page 10



Nancy Vendrely



Stafford has a set of eight Civil War tokens from Fort Wayne businesses and a complete set of Indiana Primitives. Among his area tokens are the three on the right side of the bottom row above — one from Lisbon, one from Swan and one from Goshen. The bottom photo shows the other side of the Fort Wayne and area tokens in the top photo.



Yesterdays

► From Page 6

books, stationery, musical instruments and wallpaper, was another Fort Wayne businessman who used tokens for change. His father, William H. Brooks, a physician and surgeon, was active in community affairs, serving on the board of health and as a charter member of the Allen County Medical Society.

Isaac Lauferty, a wholesale and retail dealer in dry goods, clothing, hats, caps and carpets at 91 Columbia St., used his store slogan on his token: "Quick sales and small profits."

Lauferty was among the hundreds of people who settled in Fort Wayne in 1844. Born in France in 1820, he became a councilman, merchant and banker, establishing a private banking house on Calhoun Street, opposite the courthouse, in 1871. He later moved the bank to a room in the Aveline Hotel and continued in business until 1891, the year of his death.

Lauferty also was one of the original members of Achduth Vesholom Congregation of B'nai Israel, formed in 1848 as the Society for Visiting the Sick and Burying the Dead, the first Jewish congregation in Indiana, according to Bessie Keerson Roberts' "Fort Wayne's Family Album."

Casper S. Schoerpf was a dealer in drugs, medicines, paints, oils and chemicals at 96 Columbia St. However, Williams' Fort Wayne Directory of 1864-65 lists Meyer & Brother along with Casper Schoerpf at the Schoerpf & Company business and also lists Christian F.G. Meyer and John F.W. Meyer as owners of Meyer & Brother at 95

Columbia St. Stafford has an 1863 token from Schoerpf & Company.

Peter Pierr, "dealer in dry goods, groceries, provisions, dried fruits, etc.," was located on the southwest corner of Calhoun and Pearl streets. His token pictured a popular figure, a turban head, symbolic of liberty.

Though the most frequently used design on Civil War tokens was the Indian Head — copied from the U.S. copper-nickel cent of 1859-64 — none of the eight Fort Wayne tokens used the symbol. A shield with the word Union across a ribbon banner was the most popular patriotic symbol locally.

The merchant tokens were not the only private money ever issued in Fort Wayne. Paper bills good for merchandise at certain stores were used 20 years before the Civil War, and the city itself issued paper bills worth 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents in 1862. The city scrip, called "shinplasters," caused some of the private tokens to be withdrawn. The shinplasters were redeemed by the city when the real silver coins returned to circulation.

Though Stafford is fond of his Fort Wayne tokens, it is the Indiana Primitives, so called because of the quality of the workmanship primitive compared to other tokens, that interest him most.

"There were 32 manufacturers of Civil War tokens but only five made Indiana tokens," Stafford says.

"Henry Higgins in Mishawaka was the die sinker who struck tokens for merchants within a 50-mile radius of Mishawaka. He was a jeweler, optician and manufacturer of barometers — a jack-of-all-trades whose skills helped him be a die sinker, but he was not very refined in his techniques. . . . He



Cathie Rowand/The Journal Gazette

Wayne Stafford makes aluminum foil pressings of his Civil War tokens so he can study their detailed markings while keeping the real coins in his safe deposit box.

probably started out making them for himself."

Stafford says W.K. Lanphear of Cincinnati made the tokens used in this part of Indiana, including Fort Wayne and Kendallville, which had 24 merchants who issued tokens. Huntington had eight; Stafford thinks they were actively used there because the ones he finds are "almost always worn out."

"There were a few Southern pieces, also struck in Cincinnati," he says. "One said 'The wealth of the South,' and had rice, tobacco,

cotton and sugar cane (depicted) on the token. Another said 'No submission to the North.'"

Northern slogans were equally chauvinistic. One said 'The Flag of our Union: If anybody attempts to tear it down, shoot him on the spot.'

A collector since 1961, Stafford's interest in the Civil War tokens is enhanced by the fact that two of his great-grandfathers were in that war.

One, John C. Shaw, was shot in the leg and taken prisoner Sept. 20,

1863, at Chickamauga.

"He was reported killed and they notified the family, but instead he was in prison. He survived Andersonville; he was sent there the first month it opened, probably from Libby prison in Virginia. He spent 18 months in the Southern prison system before he came back home to Ohio. They thought he was dead."

Stafford's 92-year-old aunt, Helen Arnold, a former teacher at Central High School, remembers Shaw, who lived until 1911.

Shaw served with the 90th Ohio Volunteers; Joseph Inboden, Stafford's other great-grandfather, served with the 58th Ohio Volunteers.

Stafford thinks there will always be an interest in Civil War tokens because of the period of history they represent.

"It's an amazing part of our history, and you can still make discoveries. I have found three new dies myself."

He's on the lookout now for an Indiana Primitive made by Higgins; it is called Storecard Die 1050 and the only known specimen has a hole in it.

But Stafford thinks there are likely to be intact tokens from this die somewhere, and he hopes to find one.

Do you have ideas for Yesterdays? Is there a favorite place, person, pastime or event from Fort Wayne's past that you would like to read about? Are you old enough to share some interesting memories? Suggestions are welcome. Call or write: Nancy Vendrely, The Journal Gazette, P.O. Box 88, Fort Wayne, IN 46801-0088; phone, 461-8491.

YESTERDAYS



Civil War tokens, like other unusual or scarce coins, are sought after by collectors. Fort Wayne resident Wayne Stafford is one of them; he says there are more than 11,000 varieties of these people-made tokens. Page 6.



to 8 3/4 in across
H. S. Duboy
Mr. Warren
The Lincoln National
Life Insurance Co.
Ford Wayne, Ind.



INAUGURATED
PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES
MARCH 4, 1861
SECOND TERM
MARCH 4, 1865
ASSASSINATED
APRIL 14, 1865





From:
Wilhelm Holzapfel
Dresden N 30
Lommatzcher Str. 39

GERMANY.

II.)

Medal - U, S .



MEMORIAL MEDALS.

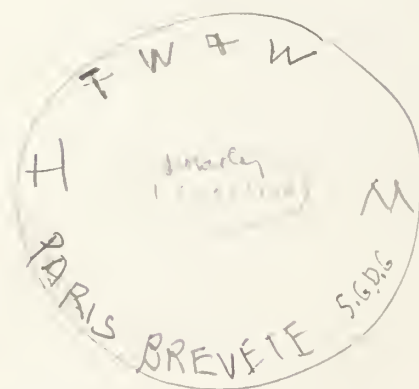








Patent medal evidently copy of this



Obverse same as 389

55 Eddy

MEDALS OFFERED FOR ESSAYS ON LIFE OF LINCOLN

Offering a bronze medal to a senior student in each high school in the United States, the Lincoln Essay contest bureau has undertaken to create interest and increase knowledge of and admiration for Lincoln.

The medal is three inches in diameter and three-eighths of an inch in thickness and is made of government bronze. The head of Lincoln on the medal is a reproduction of Douglas Volk's famous painting, "Abraham Lincoln."

The length of the essay is left entirely to the student although it must be sufficient to make interesting reading. The essays are to be judged by the school authorities.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

No great historical figure in all of the ages of the world, has ever attained greater prominence than has the Great Emancipator whose name we have written as the subject of this little sketch.

Born in poverty of the most extreme kind, and with advantages in the way of education which from outward appearances, were of little value Abraham Lincoln made a place among the educated and cultured of the world second to none.

Every utterance and written word of Lincoln are couched in ~~XXXX~~ terms which proclaim him to be a man who could and did use the English ~~XX~~ language in its purity, and even the most learned of the great educators of not only America, but the world at large, have placed in their literature some of his outstanding contributions to those wonderful compositions of which he is the Author.

His life and his times have been written and told of, as the history of no man has been recorded, and to those who live in our land, whether native born, or who have come into life and have come to live in America, the principles laid down by Lincoln are a heritage whose value to the people can never be overestimated.

As a hobby, the collection of those items which have reference to Abraham Lincoln, such as medals, portraits, books, pamphlets brochures and other items of interest, is both entertaining and mentally profitable. For instance the medals issued since 1860 (when Lincoln was making his first campaign for the Presidency of the United States) up to the present time; ~~XXXXXXXX~~ number when all the various metals in which they are struck as well as the various dies used, more than 2500 varieties, which range in value from 10 cts to \$100.00 each. Lithographed lost cards probably over 3000 varieties depicting every incident known in Lincoln's Life, and every portrait made of him. Photo. post

Ed. B. Bange

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Born February 12, 1809

Died April 15, 1865

BRONZE MEDAL. SIZE 830 MILLIMETERS.

Obverse, clothed, bearded bust of Lincoln facing right, cut in very high relief. Inscription,

"SALVATOR PATRIAE"

Below the bust in small letters, the die-sinker's name,

"EMIL SIGEL FECIT".

Reverse, a laurel wreath enclosing the inscription in eight lines,

"IN MEMORY OF THE LIFE, ACTS AND DEATH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
BORN FEBRUARY 12, 1809. DIED APRIL 15, 1865."

Entwined with the wreath is a ribbon inscribed,

"PUB. BY THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
NEW YORK 1866."

The dies were cut in 1866 by Emil Sigel, but owing to the difficulty in striking a medal cut in such high relief, requiring at that time nearly a whole day's work by two men, the contracting party lost so much money that but a few medals were delivered to the subscribers. Some of the later impressions, however, were struck on planchets previously cast in form to lessen the danger of breaking the dies, as well as to reduce the amount of labor. All the medals were struck upon remarkably thick planchets. Sixteen were struck in white metal, when the die broke. The idea of issuing these medals originated with Mr. I. H. Wood and Mr. F. H. Morton [who] proposed it to the Society. The American Numismatic Society has a die differing from this description, the word "ACTS" on the reverse being omitted. No medals are known to have been struck with this die. It is in the Society's collection of dies and is dated 1867. Cast copies of the 1866 medal have also been found.

Enclosed in a handsome full morocco folding case with double covers and brass fasteners so that either cover can be opened and the viewer can examine either the obverse or reverse of the medal which is inset in a velvet-covered heavy wooden frame.

Most of the above data is taken from Robert P. King's Lincoln in Numismatics, page 34, medal number 244. No reference is made to the bronze medal, but it would be proper to assume that the bronze version was one of the few which were delivered to the subscribers, but discontinued because of the excessive cost of production.



THE HALL OF FAME

FOR GREAT AMERICANS
at
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY





ANTHONY DE FRANCISCI, SC.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

1809-1865

ABRAMHAM LINCOLN, 16th President of the United States, was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809 and died in Washington, D. C. April 25, 1865.

The son of a frontiersman, young Lincoln worked at heavy labor all day and read at night to make up for his lack of formal schooling. While he walked miles to attend country schools in Kentucky and Illinois, the time did not add up to one full year. Lincoln's mother died when he was a youth and his father remarried. Encouraged in his interest in books by his stepmother, Lincoln was reading law books avidly at the age of seventeen.

"Abe" Lincoln was elected four times to a seat in the Illinois legislature between 1834 and 1840. During this period he was licensed as an attorney and went to Springfield to practice. Here at the age of thirty-three he married Mary Todd. He first held national office in 1846 when he was elected to Congress. He then won the Whig nomination for Senator in 1858 and began to attract wide attention with debates with Stephen Douglas, his campaign opponent, over the slavery question. Lincoln lost the Senatorial race but gained national recognition. Two years later he was elected President.

When Fort Sumter was fired on in April, 1861, plunging the nation into civil war, Lincoln's resolve to save the Union never wavered.

The early war years were filled with dissension in Lincoln's cabinet, criticism of his policies and military defeat. He seized upon the Union victory at Antietam to issue the famous Emancipation Proclamation of September 22, 1862. His most memorable address, however, was delivered at the dedication of the military cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. With victory near, Lincoln voiced his hope for reconciliation between North and South, but did not live to put his reconstruction plans into action. He was assassinated at Ford's Theater by John Wilkes Booth.

ABOUT THE DESIGN OF THE MEDAL

The sculptor prepared the design of the medal bearing in mind the centenary of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln in 1863.

The Brady portrait collection was utilized for the rendering of the Lincoln profile on the obverse of the medal, with a quotation from the manuscript of the Second Inaugural Address.

The reverse symbolizes the graphic meaning of the Emancipation Declaration: A moving frieze of huddled, colored serfs over a thorny road, yearning to be free; while the apotheosis of the dream hovers over them imploring the coming of light; arched by the famed Biblical quotation used by Lincoln: A house divided against itself cannot stand.

THE HALL OF FAME FOR GREAT AMERICANS

ON UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS CAMPUS
OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

DR. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, *Director*
FREDA T. HLIDDAL, *Curator*

IT IS FITTING that the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, a national shrine, should stand on ground prominent in Revolutionary history. Designed by Stanford White, the celebrated architect, and financed by a gift from Mrs. Finley J. Shepard (Helen Gould), the edifice is situated on the University Heights campus of New York University with its commanding view of the Harlem and Hudson River Valleys and the craggy Palisades beyond.

The principal architectural features of the Hall of Fame is the open-air colonnade, 630 feet long. It rests upon a massive granite substructure which has been designated as a museum of important memorabilia of the Americans whose bronze portrait busts line the Colonnade.

New York University holds title to the Hall of Fame and administers its affairs through its senate. However, the University regards itself as merely a trustee of this national patriotic and educational shrine and reflects this policy in the selection of approx. 150 Hall of Fame Electors who represent all 50 states of the United States. These are men and women of national affairs, former presidents, U. S. Supreme Court Justices, U. S. Senators, Governors, College Presidents and others, all eminently qualified to judge our history's immortals. From the list of nominees submitted to them by the University Senate every five years, the Electors may choose a maximum of seven persons for admission to the Hall of Fame. To date 89 outstanding men and women have been so elected and range from poets and painters to reformers and military heroes.

A committee of leading American artists selects a noted sculptor to execute a bronze bust of each candidate elected to the Hall of Fame. The bust must be made specifically for the Hall of Fame and must not be duplicated for exhibition elsewhere within 50 years of its execution.

If the site of a British military victory as the locale for an institution dedicated to America's most distinguished men and women seems paradoxical, consider the words of Dr. Henry Mitchell MacCracken, originator of the Hall of Fame and at that time New York University's Chancellor:

"Lost to the invaders in 1776, this summit is now retaken by the goodly troop of 'Great Americans', General Washington their leader. They enter into possession of these Heights and are destined to hold them, we trust, forever."

† † †

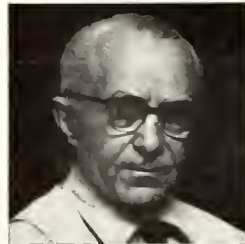
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181st Street and University Avenue
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Photograph of bust of Lincoln, by the late famed sculptor, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, which stands in the Colonnade of the Hall of Fame. Unveiled May 22, 1923 by Mrs. Mary Lincoln Isham, granddaughter of Abraham Lincoln.



Anthony De Francisci, the sculptor of the Lincoln Medal, has designed the United States Silver Dollar; the Maine Centennial Half Dollar; the United States Discharge Insignia World War II; and several U. S. Army Insignia.

He designed the United States Independence Memorial at Union Square, New York City; the Congressional Medal of Honor to General Pershing; the Texas Rangers Congressional Medal; numerous memorials and medals for institutes of learning and for private industry. He is the recipient of many awards and is a member of several art organizations. He is an Academician of the National Academy of Design and a Fellow of the National Sculpture Society.

THE HALL OF FAME ART COMMITTEE

The Art Committee, whose members are Donald DeLuc, Stanley Martineau, Michael Lantz, and C. Paul Jennewein, aid the Director in choosing appropriate sculptors to create the bronze busts. This committee also approves all sketches and models for the official medal series.

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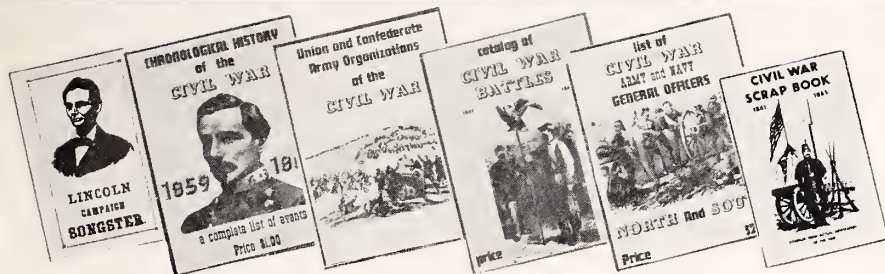
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The Coin and Currency Institute was appointed by the Medallic Art Company as the sole distributor of this distinguished medal series. They are regarded as one of the world's most respected and distinguished numismatic organizations.

1 1 1

THE MEDALLIC ART COMPANY

The Medallic Art Company, since its origin in 1900, has become recognized in the United States as the leading firm producing bas-relief medallions from sculptors' original models. They introduced this art to this country and their galleries are filled with the work of leading American sculptors. As such, they provide a history of the art of the medal and of the sculptor's art in miniature. They have been selected to produce the most distinguished medals of award and to commemorate important events in this country's history.



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THIS MONTHS SELECTIONS

1. **John Brown 1859 Medal.** Replica of an original in the Smithsonian Institute. Reverse has BROWN on the gallows. Size 32 mm. **\$1.50**
2. **Stephen A. Douglas Political Campaign Medal (button) of the First Lincoln campaign of 1860.** Replica of a medal in the Smithsonian. Size 40 mm. **\$1.50**
3. **Abraham Lincoln 1860 Political Campaign Medal.** (These were the campaign buttons of the day, a string thru the hole tied to the lapel, no pin back then.) Replica of a medal in the Smithsonian. 38 mm. **\$1.50**
4. **Set of 20 different sepia post cards of Civil War interest.** Lee, Davis, Lincoln, Broadsides, etc. **\$1.00**
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6. **Set of 24 different Union Leaders.** Lincoln, Grant, Meade, Sherman, Sheridan, Ellsworth, Seward, Stanton, etc. **\$1.00**



PREVIOUS MONTHS SELECTIONS STILL AVAILABLE

7. **Jeff Davis Medal**, with blank back for Civil War buffs. Use as an identification disc. Replica of an original in the Smithsonian. 38 mm. **\$1.50**
8. **Jeff Davis Medal. Confederate Veterans Reunion Medal**. Replica of a Smithsonian medal. 38 mm. **\$1.50**
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11. **Union Almanac for 1863**. Illustrates and describes, cannon, projectiles, officers shoulder rank bars, chevrons, flags, colors, guidons, swords, etc. plus articles on Lincoln, McClellan, Halleck, Butler, Ellsworth, etc. Reprint of an original in the Smithsonian. **\$1.00**
12. **The Official Medal of the District of Columbia Civil War Centennial Commission and the Lincoln Inaugural Centennial Committee**. Struck in bronze. This medal appears on the cover of the official program, which was authorized by a joint resolution of Congress and approved by President Kennedy on March 1st, 1961. The first act he signed as President. **\$2.50**

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Please enclose \$2.00 for the six paperbound books of the Civil War, and also include your remittance for the collectors item or items of your choice. If you do not wish to select a collectors item this month, enclose \$2.00 for your six books with your letter requesting membership. Each month you will receive a list of the six collectors items chosen for the month. Everything sent postpaid.

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IN HAVING CHARITY, IN CONSEQUENCE OF
THIS KNOWLEDGE OF HUMAN NATURE, FOR
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— OR COLOUR.



RAILSPLITTER





ABRAHAM LINCOLN

BORN FEBRVARY 12 1809

DIED APRIL 15 1865



OLDROYD

