From the arrival of William Penn there was little trouble with the Indians as long as the Quakers were in control of the Government, as was also the case with the New Jersey settlers, who were here before 1682. Writing to the Free Society of Traders in 1683, about the Indians, Penn said "do not abuse them, but let them have justice, and you win them." William Fishbourne's narrative of 1739 says "The Proprietor's first and principal care was to promote peace with all, accordingly he established friendly correspondence, by way of a treaty, with the Indians, at least twice a year."

This was confirmed by the remarks of one of the Indian chiefs at Easton on October 7, 1758, who said: "With him [Onas] we have never had any Difference, he has always settled our Affairs without giving us any Trouble, and to our Satisfaction."

In the first deed from the Indians to Penn, July 15, 1682, part of the consideration for the land acquired, in addition to goods and wampum, was "Three Hundred Gilders". In the treaty deed with Tamanend of 1683, one of the considerations was "Severall Guilders in Silver".

It was not until 1732, in the deed for lands on the
Indian Silver Ornaments

Schuylkill, that anything like ornaments were given as consideration for land; when "twelve dozen rings" were mentioned therein; although the deed of 1685, signed at New Castle, mentioned "thirty Pewter Spoons" along with other goods. Just when the giving of silver ornaments to the Indians started is a mere matter of conjecture. Arthur Woodward, in a manuscript for the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, entitled "The Use of Silver Ornaments among the Indians East of the Mississippi" states that it was about 1730 that the American colonists first introduced silver ornaments among the Indians.

Prior to that time, the natural longing of both the men and women Indians to wear ornaments, had brought about the wearing of birds, beasts and fishes, carved out of bone, shells and stone. From the site of the old fort at Onondaga, New York, of 1696, "bracelets for the wrists, 3 inches broad, of brass highly wrought," were found, and Father Bruyas is said to have given his Indian pupils brass rings if they could repeat on Sunday what he had taught them during the week.²

There is no mention of any kind of silver ornaments in James Logan's Account Book, when on 7 mo, 19, 1719, he charged Nicholas Scull, John Smith and John Petty with "Sundry Acco". for Indian Goods sold them," amounting to £ 79.1.3. There were twenty-three items of different goods, including cased knives, tobacco boxes, rings and four dozen brass Jews' harps. The latter at three shillings per dozen.

In 1721 Sir William Keith, Governor of the Colony of Pennsylvania, presented the Seneca chief Goshont with a gold coronation medal of King George I. charging him to "deliver this piece into the hands of the first man or greatest chief of the Five Nations, whom

¹ Bulletin 73, of the New York State Museum, 1903, pp. 11, 22, 35.
you call Kannygoodt, to be laid up and kept as a token of friendship between them.\(^7\)

One of the earliest records thus far obtained of silver ornaments being used by the Indian traders is to be found in Conrad Weiser's\(^4\) Journal under date of September 21, 1750, giving an account of his journey to Onondaga with a message from Thomas Lee of Virginia to the Indians:

Mr. Camerhoff made answer that he gave to Canasatego 16: Silver Armbands to wear above the Elbow and 17 dito to wear under the Elbow about the Wrest, a quantity of Silver Rings Several Silver Neckloath \[necklaces\], two broad pieces of wrought \[wrought\] Silver to be divided among the Indians as Conasatego pleased.

Our next record is obtained from the Papers of the Ohio Company\(^5\) where is a list of goods "Taken by a French Commanding officer and 30 men" from James Young and John Frazier, on the east side of Lake Erie, November 24, 1750. Among a long list of articles taken is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To 6 Doz. of Silver Broches at 13(s) pr.Doz.</td>
<td>£3.18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 9 large Silver Crosses at 4/6 p.piece</td>
<td>2. 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 6 Braceletts at 10(s) p.piece</td>
<td>3. 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 4 Hair Plates at 1(£) p.piece</td>
<td>4. 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 4 Arm bands at 1.2(s).pr do</td>
<td>4. 8.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Again on July 3, 1754, John Fraser lost at the battle of Great Meadows the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Groce Silver Broaches</td>
<td>@ 7.4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Dozen Silver hair Plates</td>
<td>@ 1.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Ditto Ditto Wrist bands</td>
<td>@ 4.4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Ditto Ditto Arm bands</td>
<td>@ 1.0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^8\) *Hand Book of American Indians*, I. 831.

\(^4\) Conrad Weiser's house, built in 1751, was at the corner of Penn and Callowhill streets, and was used as a meeting place for the Indians. After his death it was a dwelling and tavern. About 1795, Jacob Keim & Sons opened a hardware store and it was known as the "White Store". In 1803, George De B. Keim & Son took it. In 1837 Keim & Stitcher, and in 1841 Stitcher & McKnight were there, to be followed in 1858 by J. & L. Stitcher.

We also find that under date of April 24, 1756, William Trent and George Croghan sent the following goods to Venango, in care of Samuel Arsdale:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dozen of Silver Broches</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>£30.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Arm bands</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Womens Hair Plates</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20.0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the goods sent up the river to Kentucky in 1756, which were destroyed by the "Chipewas and Frenchmen" were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dozen of Silver Broches</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>£8.8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Arm Bands</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Womens Silver Hair Plates</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It will be noted that the prices of these pieces varied at the different posts. In Sir William Johnson's Journal of September 17, 1761, he said "I counted out and delivered to Mr. Croghan some silver work, viz., 150 Earbobs, 200 brooches or breast buckles, and 90 large crosses, all of silver, to be sent to Ensign Gorrel". Unfortunately, none of these entries give us any clue as to which of the many silversmiths of Philadelphia made these articles, nor whether they were imported from England. And there was much Indian silverwork imported from London, as will be shown later on.

The brooch (broch or broach) was a small ornament, like a breastpin, varying in size from one inch to one-and-a-half inches; but with the pin in the front. The cloth was brought through and the pin inserted, thus the pull of the cloth kept the piece in place, and they were of various shapes; plain hearts, double hearts, crowned hearts, round and oval. Sometimes perfectly plain and often ornamented.

The hair-plates varied in size from two to three inches in diameter, open-worked, with various designs, and often ornamented with engraving on the face.

The arm-bands were sheets of silver, from two to four inches broad, made to spring around the arm, with

*Bulletin 73, New York State Museum, 1903, p. 43.
holes at the corners, so they could be tied with leather thongs and were generally ornamented with designs.

The crosses likewise varied in size, and had both plain and ornamental ends, some floreated, others pointed. In the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York, are crosses varying in size from four and one half inches long to thirteen inches long. As a rule the large crosses were rather plain.

The double, or two-armed cross\(^7\) was known to have been used by the Indians of New York in the seventeenth century and, in 1898, Mr. Walter C. Wyman, of Chicago had a triple-barred cross, the centre bar of which was longer than the others, with all the ends foliated.\(^8\)

Among the hundreds of pieces of silver ornaments in the collection of the Museum of the American Indian but few bear the mark of the maker, and these come from such scattered tribes that it has been found impossible to locate or ascertain the names of all the silversmiths whose mark is impressed thereon. One interesting large cross—impressed “P.H” in an oblong cartouche—might be assigned to Philip Hulbeart, of Philadelphia, from 1761 to 1763, were it not for the fact that the word “Montreal” is likewise impressed under the “P.H”; and as little has been written on the early Canadian craftsmen, this is one of the unsolved problems for collectors.

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\(^7\) The earliest use of the double-armed cross is supposed to have been the insignia of the Order of the Holy Ghost in Saxia, at Rome; which order of Christian Knighthood was in existence in 1204 at Montpelier, in France; but later brought to Rome by Pope Innocent III. Their badge, or insignia, was a “White Patriarchal Cross, with twelve points” sewed to their mantle on the left side. Ashmole illustrates a double armed cross (p. 50) with each cross arm, and the top and lower ends double pointed; hence “twelve points”. Elias Ashmole, The Order of the Garter, London, 1672, p. 75. Arthur Woodward states the double crosses were probably first given by the Jesuit priests, who gave brass or copper crosses to the faithful Indians.

\(^8\) Bulletin 73, The New York State Museum, 1903, pp. 43, 44.
Following the European wars between England and France, it was natural that the Colonies in America should be equally affected, and as each colony had been endeavouring to hold the neighboring tribes of Indians in friendly relationship, every means was adopted to carry this into effect. From the earliest settlement various gifts were presented to the friendly Indians, such as cloth, ribbons, hatchets, sundry utensils, as well as silver ornaments which were a later style. These had been given as early as 1730; but just when the silver medals were first presented is not recorded. We do know they were given in the time of George I., and many have been preserved bearing the image of George II., as well as French medals of Louis XV.

The French in Canada seem to have been the first to have given medals, and were soon followed by the English. But the records are not clear on the number of ornaments thus bestowed. We find such records as "The private Presents were then given, and the Governor and Council took their leave," in the Minutes of the Conferences held with the Indians at Easton in 1756. Again in the Conference at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on August 29, 1762, "The Governor then delivered Goods, amounting to about Eight Hundred Pounds, and taking his leave of the Indians, left them to divide them among themselves, as they should think proper." At another session of this conference the governor "delivered to Beaver and Teedyuscung respectively Two Hundred Pounds, in milled Dollars, and the value of Four Hundred Pounds in Goods, to be equally divided between them".

There came a time when the American silversmiths were called upon to supply the silver ornaments for the Indians, probably because the demand became so great that they could not be procured from abroad in time; especially when trouble had been brewing and attempts
were made to bring about a peace treaty with those tribes who felt their rights had been trespassed upon.

Prior to 1756 the Quakers, who had been in control of the government in Eastern Pennsylvania, had lived peaceably with the Indians and had carefully followed William Penn's policies. About this time the great immigration of the Irish and Germans had commenced and these frontiersmen had no respect whatever for the rights of the red-men, and no scruples in occupying Indian lands which had not been ceded by treaties. Nor had they any hesitation in shooting an Indian who protested and attempted to protect such lands. The "Walking Purchase" and the Albany treaty of 1754—by which much of the land west of the Susquehanna river had been procured—were both wrongs which the Indians deeply resented. Hence as they had been forced to move westward and seek shelter amid alien tribes, it is no wonder they listened to the wily advances of the French adventurers who were planning a series of forts from the Great Lakes to New Orleans.

The Indians, who never forgot a wrong and always remembered kindesses, were loath to go back on their word with the Quakers, who were about this time beginning to lose their hold on the reins of government. In 1756, The Friendly Association for regaining and preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Measures was inaugurated by the most prominent Friends of Philadelphia and adjacent counties.⁹

The objects were fully set forth in that lengthy title. Their original Minute Book has recently been secured by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and from it much of the within information of their activities has been obtained. To indicate the seriousness of their intentions, one of their rules was that members were fined two shillings "for not attending punctually at the

⁹The New Jersey Association for helping the Indians was organized 4 mo, 16, 1757.
time appointed, which is to be determined by the State House clock, if it goes; if not by the watch of the oldest member present.” In 1757, this was changed to read: “the Time to be determined by Thomas Stretch’s Standard Clock.”

Members of this association attended a meeting with Indians on April 29, 1756, “at Fort George in the City of New York”, where after an address they gave presents to different Indians, showing they endeavoured to extend their influence to other colonies. They also attended the conference with the Indians at Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1756, where they took quantities of gifts which the Governor would not allow them to distribute independently, thereby greatly disturbing the Quakers, which action was mentioned several times in their minutes. Finally he relented and such gifts as the Association presented were allowed to be so designated, that the red-men could know from whom they came.

It has generally been thought by numismatists that the silver medals bearing the bust of George II. on the obverse and the Royal Arms on the reverse were always given by the government authorities; but such is not the case, and there is ample evidence to confirm this statement. Betts states that “Sir Danvers Osborne, Governor of New York in 1753, brought from England thirty silver medals for presents to the Six Nations, with loop & ring, and broad scarlet watered ribbon etc.” And as there were apparently but thirty medals mentioned, they have been considered scarce specimens to secure.

The Minutes of the Friendly Association for 7 mo, 31, 1756, give a long list of articles presented to the Indians at Easton at the expense of the society, and after mentioning all sorts of goods, there appears: “12 Sil-

---

ver Medals with the King's head, the reverse the King's Arms.” Again in the printed “Minutes of the Conference held with the Indians at Easton in the Months of July and November, 1756,”11 appears “Goods given at the Expense of the People called Quakers”, we see “12 Silver Medals of King George”.

Israel Pemberton was an active member of the Friendly Association, and at a conference with the Indians at his house in Philadelphia on 4 mo, 19 and 21, 1756, he gave to Scarroyade, an Indian chief, a string of wampum and “Some Medals with the King's Head.”12 This medal bears on the obverse the bust of the King facing to the left and his title GEORGIUS. II . D:G: MAG : BRIT : FRA : ET . H : REX . F . D. and on the reverse the Royal Arms within the Garter with supporters, helmet, crown and crest.

Thus we find three records to confirm the fact that the Friendly Association or their members gave these George II. medals to Indians.

The following year the Friendly Association decided to have a medal of their own, and the minutes of 3 mo, 15, 1757, show that

The Committee heretofore appointed together with Israel Pemberton are desired to get an Estimate of the Cost of a parcel of Silver Medals Suitable to be presented the Indians, and report the Devices proposed with the different Expences of each Kind at our next Meeting, also the Cost of a Number of Armplates, Wrist Bands & other Silver Trinkets.

At the following meeting we find this minute:

The Committee appointed now produced the Essays13 of the Device of a Medal suitable to be Struck, and reported what they had done towards getting one finished and procuring the Silver Plates &c to which service they are continued.

This medal is believed to have been the first Indian medal struck in America. The dies were cut by Edward

11 Printed by Franklin & Hall. Historical Society collection.
13 Essai, French for model or pattern.
Duffield and the medals were struck by Joseph Richardson the elder, who no doubt also made the "Number of Armplates, Wrist Bands & other Silver Trinkets," and the books show one bill paid to Duffield and several payments to Richardson.

The medal, about one and three-quarter inches in diameter, bears on the obverse the bust of the king, draped, and his title "GEORGIVS . II . DEI . GRATIA ." and on the reverse, around the side, "LET US LOOK TO THE MOST HIGH WHO BLESSED OUR FATHERS WITH PEACE," and "1757" in the exerge. In the centre a Quaker [Onas] seated beneath a tree at the right, offering a pipe of peace to an Indian, also seated; between them a Council fire and a sun above.

Joseph Richardson, Sr., and Joseph Lownes were both members of and contributors to the Friendly Association, and the Treasurer's books show that he paid Philip Syng (another silversmith) two bills for £6.5.6, but no mention is made of what the payments were for.

The first payment to Richardson was on 7 mo, 14, 1757, and amounted to £132.11.6, which is confirmed by the minutes, the treasurer's book and the order of the committee for approving bills.

One is justified in assuming that Joseph Richardson the silversmith not only made many medals; but much silver work for presentation to the Indians. It is greatly to be regretted that none of his bills have come to light that we might know what he charged for the "Armplates, Wrist Bands & other Silver Trinkets". But there is one piece which can positively be attributed to this craftsman as it bears his punch-mark "IR" on one end. It is believed to have been made for the Friendly Association, as the device engraved thereon is so similar to the reverse of the Association's medal. This is the Gorget in the collection of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and it bears in the lower field
Upper. Gorget issued by the United States Government about 1832. Made by Charles A. Burnett. Courtesy of Museum of The American Indian

Lower. Gorget believed to have been made for The Friendly Association by Joseph Richardson. In The Historical Society of Pennsylvania collection
a man (probably Onas) seated under the Tree of Peace at the right, handing a pipe of peace to an Indian, also seated on the ground. Between them is a council fire, and a sun in the upper left. This is the only known gorget bearing this device, among all those preserved in various museums of the country and in private collections.

In *Documents relative to the Colonial History of New York*, there is a reference to a “Journal” of Adjutant Malartic, of the occurrences from October 20, 1757, to October 20, 1758, which states:

News from Niagara and Fort Frontenac. It appears that the English are sparing no pains and are making great efforts to detach the Five Nations and Delawares from our Alliance. The Governor of Philadelphia had held a great council with them at which he distributed a great quantity of belts, calumets of peace and more than 40 gorgets. A Chief of the Five Nations has carried to the Commandant of Niagara one of these gorgets on which is engraved a Sun, with an Indian and a Squaw feeding a fire, and an Indian smoking a great calumet with an Englishman under the shade of the Tree of Peace. The same chief has raised a party to attack and carry off a drove of oxen the English are sending to the Loups of Theoga.14

It is likely that Malartic never saw the gorget, but described it as he had been told by the Indian. It is also possible there were two designs on the “40 gorgets” given, which are believed to have been made by Joseph Richardson. The gorget was used as early as the fifteenth century as an added protection to the upper breastplate of steel armor, being attached to the collar piece. By the eighteenth century it had shrunken in size to a mere gilt brass ornament, worn by a cord or ribbon around the neck and hung on the upper breast. This was a significance of military rank. It is quite natural that the Indians seeing these shining bits on the uniforms of the French and British officers should desire similar ornaments in their regalia, hence the use of gorgets as trading pieces or peace tokens

Indian Silver Ornaments

among the American Indians. Washington is shown wearing a gorget, in his portrait as a Virginia soldier prior to the Revolution, and the portraits of General Horatio Gates, Israel Putnam and Major John Habershaw show them wearing this mark of distinction. Naturally the Indians were proud to wear such an ornament when given by the White man, and later on they made their own pieces, which came to be called half moons. The Museum of the American Indian in New York have a silver gorget-issue of the United States Government about 1832,—with an impressed oval carrying a spread eagle clasping a laurel branch, with a shield on its breast and thirteen stars in the upper field. This bears the silversmith's mark "C A B" in each point.\footnote{Charles A. Burnett was a silversmith of Alexandria, Virginia, in 1793, and later moved to Georgetown, D. C., where he worked for the government until 1822, making gorgets, arm-bands, brooches and other Indian ornaments for the frontier trading stations. In a statement of articles purchased by the Superintendent of Indian trade in the year 1820 he appears as "C. A. Burnett, Georgetown, 40 pair Armbands $181.20," and later as supplying "250 pairs Ear rings $31.25." In June 19, 1822, he is credited with "Silver Work" amounting to $391.70. See American State Papers, Indian Affairs, II. 340-341-535.}

To return to our Friendly Association and their silver ornaments, the minutes for 10 mo, 11, 1757, show that the committee reported the following goods on hand: "At Isaac Lane's 15 Silver Medals & . . . Dial Compasses. At Israel Pemberton's 6 Silver Medals with Chains, 33 Ditto without, 4 Silver Ornaments &c. At Joseph Richardson, Silver Smith, a Pair Stamps for Medals." This is evidence of his having made the medals. At the same meeting they approved the account of Edward Duffield, ending 4 mo, 12, 1757, for £ 18. which is also evidence of his having made the dies.

The Minutes and the Treasurer's books show the following sums approved and paid to Joseph Richardson, silversmith:
Indian Silver Ornaments

Thus over three-hundred and fifteen pounds were paid to this local silversmith, and could not all have been for the medals. Surely he must have supplied many other Indian ornaments in addition to the gorgets. As there was another member of the Association of the same name, who was a merchant, whenever the silversmith was mentioned, his calling was given or else the letters S. S. were added, to distinguish him from the merchant.

One cannot speak too highly of the Friendly Association and their efforts to maintain peace with the Indians. On the 2 mo, 25, 1764, Samuel Emlen, junr., Clerk, signed an address to Lieutenant Governor John Penn, stating that about Five Thousand Pounds was raised in order to be employed for the Service of the Public, and chief Part thereof hath been since expended in Presents given at the Public Treaties (where they were sometimes delivered by the Governors of this Province, and at other Times with their Privity and Permission) for promoting the salutary Measures of regaining and confirming Peace with the Indians.

This was in addition to funds raised for the relief of families in the back settlements and shows the earnest efforts of the Quakers to maintain peace with the Indians.

Among the David Franks Papers at The Historical

David Franks, who married Margaret Evans, was a merchant in Philadelphia, and Indian Trader. He was Commissary of British prisoners held by the Continental forces, but in 1778 was suspected of transmitting correspondence against the American forces. Was arrested and banished to New York in 1780, and his property confiscated and sold. He owned “Woodford” mansion in Fairmount Park, which was sold in 1780 to Thomas Paschall, who owned it for thirteen years, when it was sold to Isaac Wharton, who had married Margaret Rawle, of “Laurel Hill” close by.
Indian Silver Ornaments

Society is a bill of John Bayly, Philadelphia silversmith, dated March 26, 1761, for

9 doz. silver heart broaches \( \frac{oz. \text{ dwt. gr.}}{3 \text{ do do stronger do \( \frac{wt.}{5. 18. 6 \ @ 9/}{3.}} \right) \]
Making the above 12 doz. broaches \( \frac{\@ 5/}{\£ 2.13.5} \right) \]

\[ \£ 5.13.5 \]

In the same collection is a bill dated April 8, 1761, from Joseph Richardson for

12 doz. heart broaches \( \frac{oz. \text{ dwt.}}{15 \ 16 \ @ 9/}{\£ 7.2.2} \right) \]
Making the above \( \frac{\@ 7/}{\£ 11.6.2} \right) \]

On page 32 of the same account is a credit to Philip Syng, dated December 28, 1762, showing the purchase of

12 Moon and 12 half Moon Gorgets, wt. 42. 1. 12 \( \frac{\@ 9. \text{ pr. oz.}}{\£ 18.18.8} \right) \]
Fashion of 12 with Loops \( \frac{\@ 12/}{\text{ ea. do of } 12 \text{ without do.}} \]
\( \frac{\@ 11/}{\text{ ea. } 13.16.0} \right) \]

\[ \£ 32.14.8 \]

In the Penn MSS. papers\(^\text{17}\) is the following bill, which has been endorsed as of 1761:

George Croughon Bought of Edmund Milne

To 18 Doz of Broaches \( \frac{at 8/ \text{ pr Doz.}}{\£ 7.4.} \right) \]
To 12 Doz of Ditto \( \frac{at 11/ \text{ pr Doz}}{\£ 6.4.} \right) \]
To 8 Doz of Ditto \( \frac{at 11/ \text{ pr Doz.}}{\£ 4.8.} \right) \]
To 2 Doz of Crosses \( \frac{\@ 12/}{\£ 1.4.} \right) \]
To 6 Arm Bands \( \frac{\@ 20/}{\£ 6.0} \right) \]
To 10 Rist Bands \( \frac{\@ 8/}{\£ 4.0} \right) \]
To two Gorgets \( \frac{\@ 25/}{\£ 2.10} \right) \]

\[ \£ 31.10. \]

Received Contents from
Geo. Croughon—
Edmund Milne.

Thus we have shown that Joseph Richardson, John Bayly, Philip Syng, Edmund Milne\(^\text{18}\) (and possibly

\(\text{III. 43.}\)

\(\text{Edmund Milne succeeded Charles Dutens in 1757, and had his shop on Market Street next door to the “Indian King”}\).
Indian Silver Ornaments

Philip Hulbeart) all Philadelphia silversmiths, made Indian ornaments of various kinds before the Revolution, yet the only piece which can be positively identified bearing the maker’s mark is the gorget in The Historical Society collection. The Museum of the American Indian in New York as well as other museums of the country have been searched for specimens without result. Yet the records before mentioned list eight-hundred and sixty-nine pieces of Indian silver ornaments made by these local craftsmen. What has become of them all? Medals made for The Friendly Association are still preserved in collections; but these bear no mark of the maker. How many of these were made is not revealed; in 1757 fifty-four were on hand.

The Historical Society has recently received several Account Books of the Indian Commissioners’ stores in Pennsylvania. One from Fort Allen, October 8, 1759, to November, 1760, has as its first entry the credits for stock of the store, which amounted in all to £881.11.10. Among the articles sent to Fort Allen are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 Arm Plates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Hair D°</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Doz. Broaches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10½ d° Crosses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fashioning of Arm Plates</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d° Hair d°</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d° Broaches</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d° Crosses</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Broaches @ 15½ d.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.2.7½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These were undoubtedly of local make; as the Philadelphia silversmiths were in the habit of rendering a bill for the weight of silver in their articles and adding the cost of “fashioning” the same.

The book of a Pittsburgh store-keeper is replete with entries of furs bought from Indians and silver articles credited in lieu thereof. The first entry, dated 21 August, 1761, shows that two “Silver Half Moons” @ 32/6 each were exchanged for furs. Then follows a
number of entries, which are worth recording, if only to show the enormous profit made on such articles above the actual cost.

3 small Silver Wrist bands £1. 2. 6
1 Silver Armband 2.10.
4 Broaches 6.
1 half Moon Shell 2.
8 Ear bobs 1. 6. 8
3 do 12.
2 Silver Rings 3. 9
1 Heart Broach 2. 4
2 large Silver Armbands 5.
5 small Broaches 6.
1 Silver Half Moon 1.13. 0
3 large Armbands @ 50/ 7.10.
2 Hair Plates 4. 7
1 Silver Moon shell 2. 2.
1 large Silver Armband 2.10.
1 Moon Shell 2. 2
3 large Armbands @ 50/ 7.10.
1 do do 2.10
1 Hair bob 6. 6
2 Round Broaches 3. 5
2 large Silver Armbands 5. 0. 0
1 Small 1. 2. 6
4 Heart Broaches @ 2/6 10.
1 Ear bob 5.
2 Small Crosses 4.
12 shell Ear bobs @ 5/ 3. 0.
1 Silver Ring 2.
1 do large Hair plate 2. 5
1 do small do 1. 7. 6
3 do Hair bobs @ 6/6 10. 6
2 do Armbands 5.
1 silver Armband 2.10.
4 light Silver Broaches 4. 6
1 small Silver Wrist plate 15.
1 do 1. 5.
1 do 1.12.
4 large Armbands 10.
2 Ear bobs 9.
6 do 1. 4.
2 do 7.
2 do 6.
1 Silver Armband 2. 8.
3 Round Broaches @ 1/3 3. 9
Indian Silver Ornaments

2 narrow Silver Armbands 3. 7.
3 Heart Broaches 7. 6
1 Round do 2.
1 large Silver Cross 6.
1 Silver Wrist band 11. 5
1 Silver Hair Plate 2. 3. 0
1 Silver Armband 2. 5.
1 Silver Half Moon 1.13.
2 do Armbands 4.10.
3 Silver Half Moons 3. 9. 0
2 do Armbands 4.10.
1 do do 2. 5.
Buttons, 2.10.

An entry of December 10, 1762, shows "1 Silver Armband w. 2½ oz. at first Cost, given to an Ind. in Lieu of 1000 Blk. Wampum, of his, being Stole out of y' Store £1.7.6". And on December 31 following, is entered:

Indian Trade @ Philad. Dr. To Store—for the following Pr. y' Order of D. Franks.
52 Silver Armbands engraved
21 d° d° plain
55 Wristbands engraved
1 Half Moon d°
1 ditto plain
15 Hair plates engraved
6 Moon Shells plain
4 doz Small Crosses
30 doz round Broaches
30 doz Heart ditto

Total Wt. 308 oz. 1 dwt. 6 gr. @ 9/ £138.12.7
Fashion of 52 Armbands 6/
d° 21 d° 5/
d° 55 Wristbands 6/
d° 1 Half Moon 6.
d° 1 d° 5.
d° 15 Hair plates 6/
d° 6 Moon Shells 5/
d° 4 doz. Crosses 6/6 pr. doz. 1. 4
10 p. C° advance 19.17.5½

£218.12.0½

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Indian Silver Ornaments

An entry on page 145, while having nothing to do with silver ornaments, shows how some Indians adorned themselves, if they were successful in hunting and had many furs to trade in.

Store Dr to Cash p^d for the following, to make a Jacket for Capt. Stephen a Delaware viz.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4½ Gold Lace @ 15/</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>£3.7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Sticks twist</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Skain silk</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Skains thread</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1¼ yd Scarlet Cloth @ 26/</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lining, Making &amp;c</td>
<td></td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£5.18.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Surely the Delaware Indian, Stevens, must have been an elegantly garbed redman when he was wearing a red coat trimmed with gold lace.

The silver ornaments were used in trade with the Indians at fixed prices, which varied at the different trading posts. Those for New York were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indian Goods</th>
<th>To be sold for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large Silver Arm Bands</td>
<td>4 Beaver or 4 Bucks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small ditto ditto</td>
<td>3 Beaver or 4 Bucks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrist Bands</td>
<td>2 Bucks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Hair Plates</td>
<td>3 Beaver or 4 Bucks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Broches</td>
<td>1 Raccoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Crosses</td>
<td>1 Small Beaver or Medlin 1 Buck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear Bobs</td>
<td>1 Doe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The books of Baynton and Wharton, those Philadelphia merchants who had Indian trading posts at Fort Pitt as well as in Illinois, are replete with entries pertaining to Indian silver ornaments. One of which is worth recording.

The following is an Order Receiv’d from George Morgan pr. his Letter Dated, Fort Pitt October 18th 1767—for the Use of the Crown—

*Sir William Johnson Papers, Albany, 1891, III. 532.*
Indian Silver Ornaments

Vizt.
12 Silver Armbands of 2½ Inches Wide
12 D° of 3 D°
12 D° of 3½ D°
6 D° of 4 D° Made plain & light but not too light

6 of the very best large & strong Gorgets with the Kings Arms engraved thereon for particular Chiefs of the Indians—
12 Light plain D°
12 Moons of three different Sizes plain & light with Buttons
12 half Moons of three different Sizes plain & light with D°
4 doz: plain wrist bands
6 doz: of Nose & Ear Bobs
2 doz: Hair Pipes
20 doz: Broaches different Sizes
6 doz: of Inch Crosses made in the usual way
3 doz: of 2½ Inch D° with a double Cross—the lowest Cross a little shorter than the upper—

On the opposite page is a list "wanted for the Trading Store at Fort Pitt" showing

A small Assortment of Silver Work besides that designed for the Crown, Vizt.
Broad Arm bands
Croses
Ear Bobs
Nose Bobs
Broaches

Those goods "For the Use of the Crown" were evidently intended for presents to the Indians; while those for the Trading Store were to be used in exchange for furs.

There are also lists of silver goods on hand at the trading posts in Illinois which are valued in livres, showing they traded with the Indians who had been influenced by the French and were accustomed to that medium of exchange. In fact the books also show charges to many men with French names. One of these lists records seventy-six dozen crosses of various sizes as well as "50 Rings with Stones". Space forbids the inclusion of all these lists of silver ornaments.

Whether the demand for Indian silver ornaments
was greater than the local craftsmen could supply, or whether they could be procured cheaper in London, is unknown. There are numerous references to purchases of such articles from London by the Philadelphia merchants. Among the papers of the Ohio Society is a list from George Croghan, dated November 24, 1761, of "Goods proper for Presents to the Indians in the Northern Department of America", which were to be ordered from England. "Messrs. Rich's. Neave & Son Merchants. St. Maryhill, to furnish these Goods as they are best acquainted with Choosing & Sorting Indian Goods of any Merchants in London." The long list includes all kinds of merchandise and closes with the following:

Silver Ware which is to be made by Willm. Evens Jeweller near St. Johns Turnpike who has the patterns for them.

- Silver Gorgets & hair pleats
- Silver Armbands & hair bobs
- Silver Wrist bands & Nap Rings
- Silver Wrist Chains
- Silver Crosses large
- Do small
- Silver Ear Bobs
- Silver Rings
- Silver Broches Round
- Silver Broches made like a Heart
- Silver Bells of the size of Morrice Bells, smaller sort
- A number of Medals to be made larger than a Crown piece with Silver Chains to them, to hang about the Indian Chiefs Neck with the King on one side & his Coat of Arms on the other.

It is worthy of note that this Indian trader George Croghan, was asking for the King's medals. The "Willm. Evens Jeweller near St. Johns Turnpike who has the patterns for them" is undoubtedly the "William Evans, Goldsmith, Jeweller, & Hardware-Man, No. 23 Aldgate High Street, London" whose engraved

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21 Morrice (or Morris) bells were small metallic bells, tuned in harmony, sewed to the garments of the dancers who took part in the Morris Dance; that old custom said to have been brought to England from Spain in the 14th. century, by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.
Considerable Quantity well assorted.

Indian Silver Ornaments

bill head, dated 1774, is to be found in the Society's collection.

There is also a "List of Goods suitable at this time at Pittsburg, November 24, 1761" calling for

Silver Truck viz.
Gorgets
Armbands of several sizes
Wristbands
Hair Plates
Brotches
Ear Bobs
Hair bobs

When Sir William Johnson gave medals to the Indians of New York he likewise presented them with a parchment certificate to indicate their loyalty to the British cause. The New York Historical Society have the original copperplate from which they were printed, and a copy of the certificate, printed on paper, which they received in November, 1821, from William S. Parker. This plate was engraved in Philadelphia by Henry Dawkins and supplied by Thomas Wharton of that city who corresponded frequently with Johnson. In the Sir William Johnson Papers there is a copy of Guy Johnson's letter to Thomas Wharton, dated March 22, 1770, ordering the plate engraved and 200 copies printed on parchment.

Wharton replied on April 3, that he had ordered the plate from "one Dawkins", and on the 26th of the same month he sent the plate and two-hundred copies printed on parchment, calling them testimonials. Part of his bill for these articles is copied in the Johnson Papers as follows:

Cost of Copperplate... Workmanship & Box Amount to £14.1.0
April 20
1770 Henry Dawkins for Engraving plate & for the Impressing of Testimonials to be given the Indians £ 5. .......
James Hall for 25 sheets Parchment 5. .......
James Nevill for Printing 200 Testimonials from the foregoing Plate on parchment @ 4d. pr. & box 2/. 3.8. 8

£14.1.0
Indian Silver Ornaments

The same day Thomas Wharton wrote Guy Johnson as follows:

I take the liberty to Mention to Sir William that I am engaged in a partnership with my Brother Isaac and should thou have Occasion at any time for Indian Goods, or any other Articles to furnish a Treaty, or for thy Own Use, We shall be glad to serve thee & will do it on a reasonable Commission.

Indicating that this Philadelphia merchant made a speciality of supplying Indian goods. Guy Johnson received the plate and testimonials on May 11, 1770, and wrote Wharton "the Execution of which I am well pleased with . . . giving you many thanks for the Trouble you have taken upon that occasion."

Arthur Woodward suggests that the Testimonial might have been filled in as follows: "I do therefore give you this public Testimonial thereof as a Proof of his Majesty’s Esteem & Approbation. Declaring you the said John Brant to be a Medal Chief (or Gorget Captain) of your Nation the Mohawks . . . ", and the engraved cartouche at the head of the certificate illustrates the presentation of a medal.

As we approach the period of the Revolution the account books of those likely to have dealt in Indian silver work are scarce, hence information on the subject is hard to procure, unless one happens to come across, in some out of the way place, the desired records. We find that on August 7, 1775, Benjamin Franklin "Paid Baynton & Morgan on Acco’t. of the Congress for Silver Ware for the Indian Treaty £ 87.13.0’’. These ornaments were no doubt for distribution at one of the many treaties with the Indians during the war, to assure their loyalty to the Continental forces, possibly the Vincennes, Indiana, treaty.

One interesting document about this period, to be found in The Historical Society collection, is an "'In-

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22 Franklin’s Account Book, p. 21.
By the Honorable Sir William Johnson Bart. Major-General, also
Agent and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Depart-
ment of North America. Colonel of the Six Nations
their Ladies and Dependents & Co.

To

Whereas, I have received repeated proofs of your Attachment to the British Majesty's
Interest, and Long for his Service upon Several occasions, more particularly

I do therefore give you this public Testimonial thereof as a Proof of His Majesty's Esteem & Approba-
tion, Declaring you the said

and recommending it to all His Majesty's Subjects and faithful Indian Allies
to Trust, and Consider you upon all occasions agreeable to your Character, Ability, and Services,

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Johnson's Half
the

By Command of Sir W. Johnson.

Certificate given by Sir William Johnson in 1770. In collection of
The New York Historical Society
Indian Silver Ornaments

voice of sundry Silver Ware, sent by David Franks, to Mr. Barnard Gratz at Fort Pitt, to be sold for account & risque of said David Franks, Viz'."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 Large Arm Bands at 37/6 p. Piece</td>
<td>£11.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Hair Plates 20/ p. D°</td>
<td>11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Double Crosses 15/ p. D°</td>
<td>3.15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136 Dozen &amp; 10 Round Broaches</td>
<td>82.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½ Dozen Heart Broaches at 18/ p. Doz²</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 Dozen &amp; 10 Hair Ditto at 7/6 p. D°</td>
<td>18.13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 Pair Ear Bobs 3/6 P. P</td>
<td>6.7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Dozen &amp; 10 Nose Crosses 6/ p. Dozen</td>
<td>4.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Whole Moons at 20/ P. P.</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Small Crosses at 1/6 p. D°</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8½ Dozen Rings at 12/ p. Doz²</td>
<td>4.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Penns. Currency £175.3.3

Mr. Bernard Gratz. Philadelphia October 4th. 1775

Dear Sir,

Above is Invoice & first Cost of Sundry Indian Silver Ware Amo² to £175.3.3 Currency which Mr. Franks desires you will sell for his Acco. to the best Advantage & for Cash only, he is now out of Town, all your Friends are well, and I beg leave to assure you that I am with much Esteem—In behalf of

Mr. David Franks

Sir—Your most obed. hble Servt.

Patrick Rice, Clk.

In the Yeates Papers²² under date of May 6, 1776, are extracts from the "Resolves of Congress" as follows:

Indian Goods to the Value of 10,000 Dollars to be purchased at Montreal for the Use of the Colonies.

and

Treaties to be held in the different Departments as soon as practicable & that 10,000 Dollars be paid to the Com. of each Depart. for presents to the Indians & the Expences of such Treaties

²² Historical Society of Pennsylvania collection.
The first "Resolve" is interesting, in that it shows the colonists did not object to dealing with their neighbors to the north, although they would not buy from the Mother Country.

Another item of Revolutionary Indian silver comes before us in the Yeates Papers, being a bill bought of James Heron by George Morgan, dated September 1, 1776, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arm Bands</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>@ 35/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doz. large Broaches</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>@ 18/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large Crosses</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>@ 22/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double do</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>@ 12/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>single do</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>@ 10/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear Wheel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>@ 12/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3 doz. Small Broaches</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>@ 12/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr Ear Bobs</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>@ 6/ pr. pr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 doz. Small Crosses</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>@ 18/ pr. doz.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There was an Isaac Heron, watchmaker, in Philadelphia about this period, but we have no record of a James Heron being a silversmith.

In the same Yeates Manuscript collection is a small booklet marked "An Account of the Issues of the Goods bought by order of Congress for the Treaty at Pittsburgh". This was a treaty with the Six Nations, the Delawares and the Shawnees. Under date of September 7, 1776, is recorded that John Gibson, Esq., received "pr. O [order] Dr. Walker" two dozen large brooches and two dozen small brooches; on September 24, a Chippewa chief received per-order of Mr. Yeates, one and a half dozen brooches and a pair of ear bobs, and on October 21, 1776, "To the White Mingo & his party" was given on order of the Commissioners, 2 pairs ear bobs, 2 large crosses, 2 dozen small brooches, one dozen large brooches and 4 small crosses; and a more lengthy list is entered on page 13, as "List of Goods delivered to the Indians as a Present the 6th. inst. by order of the Commissioners, viz": "3 large double crosses, 4 single crosses, 38 small crosses, 1 pair
of ear bobs, 1 arm band, 34 doz. & 5 large broaches, 42
doz. & 11 small broaches, 1 ear wheel and 15 gross of
rings.' This was evidently after the signing of the
treaty. The booklet was signed "Pittsburg, Nov. 7th
1776, Errors Excepted, George Morgan, Agent for the
United States".

When the treaty of Vincennes was made in 1775, by
which much of what is now Indiana was secured from
the Indians, the consideration given by our Commiss-
ioners consisted of merchandise of various kinds.
Twenty-two varieties of goods were listed, followed by
without the least prejudice to the following silver work, to wit:—
eleven pairs of Arm bracelets, forty hand bracelets, six full
moons, six half moons, nine pairs of ear bobs, forty great crosses,
twenty nine hair knobs, sixty pairs of ear rings, twenty dozen
dozen of small crosses, twenty dozen crosses for the nose, and ten
dozen of little pins, which we declare and acknowledge to have
received Article by Article.24

It is barely possible that this silver work was that for
which Benjamin Franklin noted in his account book
"Paid to Baynton & Morgan on Acct. of the Congress
for Silver Ware for the Indian Treaty £ 87.13.0." But
unfortunately for us Franklin did not mention the
craftsman from whom Baynton & Morgan secured the
goods; and even they might have imported it from
London.

In the collection of The Historical Society of Penn-
sylvania is a letter from George Morgan, agent for
Indian Affairs, written to the Commissioners of the
Middle Department from Pittsburg, May 31, 1776, re-
garding certain goods wanted there, and of a proposed
treaty. It states "The Silver Work Mr. Simons of Lan-
caster can furnish a good Assortment of, at a short
Notice." Also "Be pleased to provide me with 20 large
and 20 small Silver Medals with such Devices as you
think proper." The itemized list of silver work is not

24 American State Papers, Indian Affairs, I. 339.
preserved; but that request for 20 large and 20 small medals opens another story which numismatists may ponder over. In 1776, the citizens of this country were not giving to the Indians any medals bearing reference to the British king; nor had the Washington oval silver medals been issued. Did the Commissioners comply with Morgan’s request, and if so, what medals were sent? Numismatic students are not aware of any medals having been issued at this time, unless it was more of the Friendly Association medal, which was made in one size only.

In the Pennsylvania Archives, First Series (X. 318), under date of August 27, 1784, we find a "List of Goods necessary towards affecting the purchase of the unpurchased Territory within the State of Penn.", and in the long list of Indian goods wanted, one sees the following silver ornaments mentioned:

12 doz. Silver Arm Bands £217.16.0
12 d° Wrist bands 124. 0.0
60 ditto Broaches 36. 0.0
2 ditto Gorgets 34. 4.0
12 ditto Nosebobs 12. 0.0
12 ditto Hairpipes 37.16.0
12 ditto Rings 9. 0.0

Little information is obtainable regarding gifts of silver ornaments to the Indians between 1776, and the first presidency of General Washington, when the oval silver medals were first given. Nor is there any authentic record extant as to the number of these oval Peace medals awarded or the makers thereof. Most of the medals in the various collections, or in possession of descendants of Indians who originally received them, have been examined and noted by numismatic experts; their variations and sizes recorded, and this subject has been well treated in Bauman L. Belden’s Indian Peace Medals, published by The American Numismatic Society of New York in 1927.
On August 20, 1789, Congress approved a bill authorizing $20,000 for the expenses attendant on negotiations and treaties with various Indian tribes, and on the 24th a like sum was appropriated for Indian expenses and treaties with the Creeks. The earliest known oval silver medal thus far discovered will be treated later. Most of these oval silver medals were hand engraved on thin sheets of silver edged with a heavy band of silver. On the obverse was a figure of Washington taking a pipe offered by an Indian who is standing under a tree at the left side of the medal. In the background is depicted a farmer plowing his field. On the reverse the arms of the United States with sun rays and thirteen stars above. There are no two medals exactly alike. Each varies in some detail, such as the number and shape of the feathers in the Indian’s headgear, the location and arrangement of the stars, and other minute details which only an expert numismatist would care to note. The oval Washington medals are dated 1789, 1792, 1793 and 1795; and vary in size. Those for 1789 are 5⅛ x 4⅜ inches and 4 x 3 inches, and the 1792 medals known are 5⅛ x 3⅜; 6 x 4, and 6⅝ x 5 inches respectively. The 1793 pieces have been found in five different sizes varying from 5 x 3¼ to 7½ x 5 inches, and those dated 1795 are known in two sizes only: 5 x 3¼ and 6 x 4 inches.

What is believed to be the first oval Washington silver medal has recently been found in an Indian grave on the old Creek town site of Tuckabachie, in Alabama. It is a uniface silver medal bearing in the centre in relief, a figure of an eagle with uplifted wings and head to the left, standing on a half globe, supposedly to represent the earth. Above is engraved THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and below G. WASHINGTON. PRESIDENT. The date 1789 is in the exerge. The flange of the medal about one-eighth of an inch deep, is turned down and originally held a thin piece of wood, as there was decayed wood sticking to it when
found. It is probable that there was a silver sheet back-
ing, but that was not discovered. The die used to im-
press the eagle and globe may have been made for
some other purpose, as it is not the usual form of the
American eagle. The other 1789 medal is all engraved
and bears on the obverse the figures of Columbia (or
Liberty) and an Indian, with the head of Medusa and a
spear below and 1789 in the exergue. Above is G.WASH-
INGTON. PRESIDENT. On the reverse are the Arms
with THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above.
These are the only Washington medals known with
"The United States of America" inscribed thereon.
All others simply bear the name and title of our first
President.

In 1789, New York was the seat of the United States
Government and a special commission was sent to treat
with the southern Indians. As had been the custom,
they took with them many silver ornaments and no
doubt a number of medals. These were probably
wrought in New York city, and the earliest one above
mentioned was possibly made by Daniel Van Voorhis,
a silversmith who had been carrying on his craft in
Philadelphia from 1769 to 1782, and who went to
New York in 1785. In 1789, his shop was at 7 Queen
street. The reason for this statement of his possibly
making the medals is that when the medal was dug up
they also found a silver arm-band engraved with the
Arms of the Nation, dated 1789, and stamped thereon
were the two marks indicative of Daniel Van Voorhis'
workmanship. A lozenge with an eagle therein and his
personal mark D . V in a plain rectangle. Few of
these Washington oval medals bear the maker's mark.
Some are stamped "J R", the mark of Joseph Richard-
son, the second of his name, and one is marked "I L"

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25 See Pennsylvania Gazette, May 6, 1782.
Indian Silver Ornaments

which has been attributed to John Leacock, a Philadelphia silversmith of ability.

It is unfortunate that no records have been discovered giving the number of the Washington silver Peace medals issued, nor of the Indians to whom they were awarded. One of the 1795 medals, bearing the mark "J R" and an oval medal for the Treaty of Greenville the same year are in the collection of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, both of which had been given to Tarhe (meaning the Crane), of the Wyandotte tribe, who took part in that treaty when General Anthony Wayne was one of the Commissioners appointed by Congress.

General Wayne, in his final address to Tarhe said:

These Medals which I shall have the honor to deliver you, you will consider as presented by the hands of your father the fifteen fires of America: these you will hand down to your children’s children in commemoration of this Day; a day on which the united States of America gives peace to you and all your Nations; and receives you and them under the protecting wings of her Eagles.27

That Indian silver ornaments were made by others of the many Philadelphia silversmiths is evidenced by a letter from Baynton, Wharton and Morgan to Sir William Johnson, dated August 28, 1766, as follows:

Mr. John Laycock a silver Smith, brought us some time ago, an Account of some Silver Work Which He made by Order of Mr. Croghan to be sent to your Honor; Which Account He desires us to inclose. He is an honest, good workman. The Box goes by the Stage to your agent at New York.

The account books of Baynton, Wharton and Morgan do not reveal the records of this silver work executed for George Croghan; but they do show he made silver work for this firm who supplied quantities of Indian

Indian Silver Ornaments

goods. In their Blotter Book, under date of April 21, 1766, is this entry:

Merchandise Bought Dr. to Sundry Accounts.
To John Leacock for Amount of his Account for Silver Work as particularized in Our Invoice Book inwards £131.16.0

Later on, in the same record, under a list of persons to whom these merchants were indebted, we read “John Laycock Silversmith £312.9.11”, indicating that he supplied them with quantities of Indian silver ornaments.

Leacock advertised in the Pennsylvania Gazette of November 7, 1751, that his shop was at the “Sign of the Cup”, in Water street, Philadelphia, and as he was accustomed to make Indian silver it is presumable that he also made the Washington Peace medal owned by The American Numismatic Society, stamped “I L”, heretofore mentioned, as he was in business until 1799.

John Baptiste Dumoutet worked at 79 North Third street in 1796, and from 1800 to 1811 at 55 South Second street. He advertised in the Federal Gazette of November 7, 1800, that “He also has ready for sale 1000 ounces of Sterling Silver Indian Ornaments which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.” No piece of Indian silver has as yet been identified with his mark.

Indian ornaments have been found with the mark “J. D” in a rectangle, which may be attributed to John David (Sr. or Jr.), who was working in Philadelphia from 1763 to 1800; or to John Dupuy, a local silversmith from 1792 to after 1800. Philadelphia also had many other silversmiths capable of making such trinkets, but none of their marks have as yet been identified, nor has evidence been presented to show the extent of such production by them.