

## DOWNLOAD PDF HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL ACCOUNT OF A GRAND SERIES OF NATIONAL MEDALS.

### Chapter 1 : BEN WEISS COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL AND COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS: BIBLIOGRAPHY

*Mudie's Medal Set. An Historical and Critical Account of a Grand Series of National Medals. Published under the direction of James Mudie Esq. London*

Dowd and Averil F. In May he was appointed second lieutenant in the 69th company of marines at Portsmouth and in served on St Marcouf Island in the English Channel, and in H. In he was promoted first lieutenant and ordered on recruiting service to Scotland, where he soon found himself in trouble over his accounts and was placed on half-pay. He returned to active service in July and joined the Inflexible, bound for Halifax, North America. By permission he exchanged with an officer in the Samson, which after some months returned to England. During his service he suffered periods of ill health which may have prevented further promotion. In he was ordered by the Admiralty to answer charges made against him in an anonymous letter to that office from Scotland. At first he denied the charges but finally had to admit they were true, and despite his many appeals was dismissed from the marines in August. Unemployed and short of money Mudie induced a bookselling firm to join him in a venture making commemorative medals of events and heroes in the Napoleonic wars; his engravings were included in *An Historical and Critical Account of a Grand Series of National Medals* London, They arrived at Sydney in July. Mudie had an order for a land grant and was given acres ha on the Hunter River, which he named Castle Forbes after his patron. Mudie acquired adjoining acres ha in and, with the assistance of many assigned convicts and his overseer, John Larnach, who became his son-in-law and partner, Castle Forbes was turned into one of the finest agricultural establishments in the colony, producing substantial quantities of wool, meat and wheat. Mudie also boasted that his homestead was a fortress guarded by Newfoundland dogs and that his servants were severely disciplined under exacting rules. About he was appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Sir Ralph Darling and served on the bench at Maitland, where he became greatly feared by convicts because of his excessive use of flogging for even minor offences. An attempt to shoot Larnach failed and he escaped. The mutineers were arrested and remanded to Sydney, where they were found guilty; three were executed in Sydney and two at Castle Forbes; one was sent to Norfolk Island. Bourke appointed John Hubert Plunkett and Frederick Hely to investigate charges made at the trial against Mudie and Larnach for degrading treatment of their assigned servants. At the inquiry Mudie and Larnach were exonerated of ill treatment but criticized for the quality and quantity of the rations they supplied to convicts. Angered by the report the two men prepared a joint protest and asked Bourke to send it to London. This pamphlet they sent direct to the Colonial Office. Mudie in turn charged Watt with serious misdemeanours, and also attacked Roger Therry for defending the mutineers at their trial and Bourke for showing favouritism to convicts. Bourke regarded this ruling as a personal affront and decided to confirm the resignation he had already submitted. In London in he published *The Felony of New South Wales*, an attack on all whom he fancied had opposed him in the colony. He also appeared before the select committee on transportation; though much of his evidence was removed from the report, enough remains to reveal his distorted mind. In Mudie returned to Sydney, where he found himself no longer welcome, for his vindictive comments had lost him old friends. In Mudie returned to London, where he lived until his death on 21 May at Tottenham. His book, edited by Walter Stone, was republished in Melbourne in

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## Chapter 2 : Mudies Medal Set

*Historical and Critical Account of a Grand Series of National Medals.. [James Mudie] -- The medals, which are the subject of this book, were designed as a private venture by James Mudie, to commemorate and provide a permanent record of the great series of victories over the most.*

Teresa Hedgpeth photograph courtesy of U. Olympic Archives in July She is a professionally trained Certified Archivist with experience from the National Archives, the U. Naval Historical Center, U. Crawford began collecting Olympic memorabilia back in and is now the proud curator of one of the largest known collections. As a result of that visit, Crawford pledged the funds to build a state-of-the-art archives to properly preserve and display the Olympic artifacts and archives. The most common, and most feared, question Teri faces in her position is: What is your favorite artifact? How did you get your gig? And, my daughters lived in Colorado Springs, where I was before taking the post as the archivist for the Western History Center in Casper, Wyoming; therefore, in when I saw the job posting for an archivist for the U. Olympic Committee, I jumped at the chance to prove to them I was the best candidate. It was a multi-step process of application, telephone interview, all-day on site interview and then I had to create a 5-year plan once the field was narrowed down. I am happy to say that the powers that be chose me to be the first archivist for the USOC. This slideshow requires JavaScript. Tell us about your organization. The United States Olympic Committee is one of the most recognized non-profits in the world with a mission to support U. Olympic and Paralympic athletes in achieving sustained competitive excellence while demonstrating the values of the Olympic Movement, thereby inspiring all Americans. Founded in and headquartered in Colorado Springs, Colo. The USOC archives has numerous collections consisting of manuscript, photographic, three-dimensional and a sport library. Our manuscript records include the official history of the USOC as well as personal collections and records of the Olympic and Paralympic movements. The photograph collection consists of headshots and action shots of our athletes, coaches, staff and venues of Olympic, Paralympic, Pan American and ParaPan Games. We have not counted the images but we know the collection houses tens of thousands of images. Our photograph collection is probably the most visible aspect as it is used by our organization and accessed by news media and researchers. Finally, the coolest part of our collection is the artifact collection. In this collection, we have Olympic and Paralympic uniforms, medals, and torches as well as additional ephemera associated with the Games such as pins, patches, stamps, tickets, merchandise, coins, cereal boxes, cabbage patch kids â€ you get the picture. Think of any company that is an Olympic sponsor and we most likely have a sample of what was created. Special Collections photograph courtesy of U. Close-up view of Special Collections photograph courtesy of U. What are some challenges unique to your collections? The biggest challenge for me involves completing our collections of U. Olympic and Paralympic uniforms, medals, torches, etc. There was no comprehensive collection policy in place. From that first call-out for memorabilia, the collection grew to over 3, items when I started in Today, we have over 9, items and are continuing to fill in the gaps in our collection. Another challenge is associated with our Olympic marks, the use of them and educating the public on how important it is to safeguard those. Official corporate partners provide critical funding for elite athletes and athlete programs. And finally, I think the biggest challenge I face with our collection is convincing Olympians and Paralympians about the importance of safeguarding their history. Some athletes get this; but others think that since they did not medal, their history is not important. I am flabbergasted each time I run into this line of thought. They are the best of the best, chosen to represent our country in the most iconic world competitions and they think they are not important because they did not win a medal? When you take into consideration how few athletes win medals at the Games, this reasoning boggles my mind. In my opinion, yes, winning an Olympic or Paralympic medal is the ultimate achievement for these athletes; but, one cannot ignore the huge sacrifices each athlete, who made the Olympic or Paralympic team, endured just to be on that team. What is the favorite part of your job? I love researching our athletes and the

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items we receive. For example, a competition uniform is created for us by designers for use by our athletes. It is important that we know the designer and I love researching that history. Then, the uniform issued is worn by a specific athlete and I love finding out all about that athlete; what motivated them, what challenges they faced and how well they did, or did not do in competition. Sometimes the stories amaze you; they will inspire you and uplift you. Such as, Wilma Rudolph, who was born premature, contracted polio, wore leg braces until the age of 11; and then, just 5 years later competed in her first Olympic Games, at Melbourne in winning a bronze medal. But, four years later, at the age of 20, became the first U.S. Another aspect I love about my job is sharing these stories with others. We create historic displays and exhibits of our collection for use by our organization at events; we also conduct tours of our archives for different departments in our organization. Development, Marketing, International Relations all love to give their visitors a tour of the archives. Since we are not open to the public, this is a very special treat. I am always asked, what is your favorite item in the archives or what is your favorite Olympic moment? No one thought Billy Mills of the United States had a chance, except him; he knew he could do it. I love watching the video of that race. No sooner is that done when Mohamad Gammoudi of Tunisia pushes through them both and takes over. Mills is third and it seems out of the race after being jostled by both front runners. However, in the final yards, Mills comes on the outside of both runners in a blazing burst of speed to win, becoming the first American to win the 10,000 meter race. Chills every time I see that! That is one athlete I would love to have in our collection.

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### Chapter 3 : MUDIE, J. An Historical & Critical Account of a Grand Series of National Medals | eBay

*The medals, which are the subject of this book, were designed as a private venture by James Mudie, to commemorate and provide a permanent record of the great series of victories over the most powerful enemy with whom this country has ever contended.*

Low, New York, N. Sammlung des Herrn George F. Adolph Hess Nachfolger, Frankfurt am Main, John Wilson and Son, University Press, Digitized by Google Attwood, P. Baiardi, Anna Cerboni and Sibille, Barbara: Da Urbino alle rive della Loira. Reprinted by Krause Publications, Iola, Wisconsin Satirical and Controversial Medals of the Reformation: Josef Brettauer-stiftung, Eduard Holzmaier ed., Wien, Die Medaillen Joachim I. Stroeve on Russian, J. Reichel on German, I-V volumes, Philip Attwood, Arne R. Souvenirs Numismatiques de la Revolution de 1793 Des Medailles, Monnaies et Jetons, 1 November en November British Art Medal Trust, London, Geneva, Paris and London, Konigliche und im krieg gegen Schweden gepragte Medaillen. George Philip Limited, This Dutch catalogue lists and pictures medals: This is one of the most extensive listings of historical medals available. Published in Amstelveen, The Netherlands, Webb and Bower, Exeter, England Original Edition published in London Reprinted by Spinks and by Franklin, New York Third reprint and revised Volume I published by A. Baldwin and Sons and A. Plum and Holler, Munzen- und Medaillensammlung. Pharmazeutische Munzen and Medaillen. Frankfurt am Main, 1 Grove, Guadalajara, Mexico Frankfurt am Maine World Exonumia, Rockford II. Merlin, Libraire, Quai des Augustins, Paris, 1 British Museum Publications, Ltd. In two volumes, one of text, the other of plates. Re-issue of the publication. Published by the Phaidon Press for the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, Great Britain, 1 Josef Brettauer-Stiftung, Verfasst von Dr. Eduard Holzmaier, Im Selbstverlag, Wien, Palazzo Madama, Torino, 1 British Museum Publications Ltd. Vol. 1, pp. 1-100 The First Century Token and Medal Society, 1 Ballonfahrt, Luft- und schiffahrt, Raufahrt. Kress Collection at the National Gallery of Art: Hill, Revised and enlarged by Graham Pollard. Jahrhunderts; Deutschland, Niederlande, Frankreich, England. Latta of Philadelphia, Pa. Pax in Nummis, Reprint of the Schulman auction catalogue, Regenstauf. Johnson Museum of Art, Cornell University. Wright entry, p. 100 Umberto I, Milan Johnson, Milano, 1 and 1 Museo Nazionale del Bargello, Firenze, 1 Museo Nazionale del Bargello, 1 This is a reprint of one of 3 volumes in a series on Belgian medals, originally published under the auspices of the Belgian Royal Numismatic Society by J. Medailles sur les principaux evenements du regne entier de Louis le Grand: Naval Medals of Foreign Countries, London, A Collection of all the medals, coins, and jettons, relating to his actions and reign. From the year 1713 to 1763, London, Cavaliere Carlo Morbio in Mailand, Monaco A catalogue of an exhibition held at the German Mining Museum, Bochum. January and February, Negotiating Power in Early America, Contributing authors: Illustrated by Forty Plates. Printed, at the Oriental Press, by Wilson and Co. Commemorative and Historical Medals from 1713 to Petersburg in 1763,

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### Chapter 4 : Biography - James Mudie - Australian Dictionary of Biography

*historical and critical account of a grand series of national medals* £ An illustrated series of privately produced medals (40 in all) commemorating national heroes, events and victories of the Napoleonic wars.

**Etymology**[ edit ] First attested in English , the word numismatics comes from the adjective numismatic, meaning "of coins". It was borrowed in from French numismatiques, itself a derivation from Late Latin numismatis, genitive of numisma, a variant of nomisma meaning "coin". History of money Throughout its history, money itself has been made to be a scarce good, although it does not have to be. Many materials have been used to form money, from naturally scarce precious metals [7] and cowry shells through cigarettes to entirely artificial money, called fiat money , such as banknotes. Many complementary currencies use time as a unit of measure, using mutual credit accounting that keeps the balance of money intact. Modern money and most ancient money too is essentially a token – an abstraction. Paper currency is perhaps the most common type of physical money today. However, goods such as gold or silver retain many of the essential properties of money, such as volatility and limited supply. However, these goods are not controlled by one single authority.

**History of numismatics**[ edit ] A Roman denarius , a standardized silver coin. Coin collecting may have existed in ancient times. Caesar Augustus gave "coins of every device, including old pieces of the kings and foreign money" as Saturnalia gifts. Numismatics is called the "Hobby of Kings", due to its most esteemed founders. Professional societies organized in the 19th century. The Royal Numismatic Society was founded in and immediately began publishing the journal that became the Numismatic Chronicle. The first volume of *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles* was published in In the 20th century coins gained recognition as archaeological objects, scholars such as Guido Bruck of the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna realized their value in providing a temporal context and the difficulty that curators faced when identifying worn coins using classical literature. This idea found successors in many countries. Modern numismatics is the study of the coins of the midth century onward, the period of machine-struck coins. The focus of modern numismatics lies frequently in the research of production and use of money in historical contexts using mint or other records in order to determine the relative rarity of the coins they study. Varieties, mint-made errors , the results of progressive die wear, mintage figures and even the sociopolitical context of coin mintings are also matters of interest. *Paranumismatica* [13] is the study of coin -like objects such as token coins and medals , and other items used in place of legal currency or for commemoration. This includes elongated coins , encased coins, souvenir medallions, tags, badges, counterstamped coins, wooden nickels , credit cards , and other similar items. It is related to numismatics proper concerned with coins which have been legal tender , and many coin collectors are also exonumists. *Notaphily* is the study of paper money or banknotes. It is believed that people have been collecting paper money for as long as it has been in use. However, people only started collecting paper money systematically in Germany in the s, particularly the *Serienscheine* Series notes *Notgeld*. The turning point occurred in the s, when notaphily was established as a separate area by collectors. At the same time, some developed countries such as the United States , Germany and France began publishing their respective national catalogues of paper money, which represented major points of reference literature. It is an area of collecting due to both the inherent beauty of some historical documents as well as the interesting historical context of each document. Some stock certificates are excellent examples of engraving. Occasionally, an old stock document will be found that still has value as a stock in a successor company.

**Numismatists**[ edit ] The term numismatist applies to collectors and coin dealers as well as scholars using coins as source or studying coins. In the classical field amateur collector studies have achieved quite remarkable progress in the field. Examples are Walter Breen , a well-known example of a noted numismatist who was not an avid collector, and King Farouk I of Egypt was an avid collector [15] who had very little interest in numismatics. Harry Bass by comparison was a noted collector who was also a numismatist. The second group are the coin dealers. Often called professional numismatists, they authenticate or grade coins for

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commercial purposes. The buying and selling of coin collections by numismatists who are professional dealers advances the study of money, and expert numismatists are consulted by historians, museum curators, and archaeologists. The third category are scholar numismatists working in public collections, universities or as independent scholars acquiring knowledge about monetary devices, their systems, their economy and their historical context. Coins are especially relevant as source in the pre-modern period. List of publicly displayed numismatic collections[ edit ].

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## Chapter 5 : Hedley Betts Mudie's "National Medals"

*An Historical and Critical Account Of A Grand Series Of National Medals [James Mudie] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. The medals, which are the subject of this book, were designed as a private venture by James Mudie, to commemorate and provide a permanent record of the great series of victories over the most powerful enemy with whom this country has ever contended --Napoleon.*

Published under the direction of James Mudie Esq. These victories terminated in his surrender and downfall. This honor, conferred upon the only private individual who has ventured upon so important and national an undertaking, your Majesty has graciously and spontaneously been pleased to afford. The medals were commissioned by James Mudie as a private venture. Sets of medals being available by subscription. Medals in bronze were 10s 6d. In silver, one guinea each, or forty Guineas the series. Single medals could be purchased. The case of Medals. The medals, 40 in total, were housed in two removable cream velvet covered trays, each tray having a housing for 20 medals and each medal location being provided with a silk lifting ribbon and a number relating to the number of the medal. The library case is 24cms wide, 30cms tall and 38mm deep. It is normally covered in gilt tooled maroon leather with the Royal Cypher and title of the front lid. The set of medals was accompanied by a list of subscribers and description of the medals. In addition, a large dedicatory and descriptive book was available. James Mudie commissioned forty medals to be produced by the leading medallists in Britain and other European Countries. The resultant output was forty medals, each 41mm in diameter, struck at Thomasons factory in Birmingham. Additionally, the Nelson medal was produced in two formats, the uniformed variant being included in the cased sets and a further medal for the Victories in India, , was produced for Mudie but not included. A number of variants exist, due to the medals being produced from a number of dies and a mule of Nelson and Wellington has been noted. The latter being of great interest to those interested in the personalities rather than the events. Numbers 1 to 10 1. George III Dedication Naval Victory of the 1st of June Battle of Cape St. Battle of Camperdown Defence of Acre Arrival of the English Army in Egypt. Victory Honours of Scottish Regiments.

## Chapter 6 : Biblio\_Napoleonic medals

*Get this from a library! Historical and critical account of a grand series of national medals.. [James Mudie].*

## Chapter 7 : Numismatics - Wikipedia

*An Historical and Critical Account of a Grand Series of National Medals Published under the Direction of James Mudie, Esq. Embellished with Outlines of the Entire Series. London, Reprinted circa xix, pages, illustrated in the text.*