



Courtesy photo from Cecilia Tolentino

Darcy de la Rosa

On behalf of the Diabetes Advisory Board and CHA staff, you will be greatly missed. Have a wonderful time in Florida!

From all of us

2011 American Indian \$1 coin honors Wampanoag Indian Treaty with English

From www.usmint.gov/mint_programs/nativeamerican

The Program

Beginning in 2009, the U.S. Mint began minting and issuing \$1 coins featuring designs celebrating the important contributions made by Indian Tribes and individual Native Americans to the history and development of the United States. This program was created by the Native American \$1 Coin Act (Public Law 110-82).

The designs

The obverse (heads side) design remains the central figure of the "Sagawea" design first produced in 2000 and contains the inscriptions LIBERTY and IN GOD WE TRUST. The reverse (tails) design changes each year to celebrate an important contribution of Indian Tribes or individual Native Americans and contains the inscriptions \$1 and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Like the Presidential \$1 Coins, the Native American \$1 Coins maintain their distinctive edge and golden color and feature edge-lettering of the year, mint mark and E PLURIBUS UNUM.

The 2009 Native American \$1 Coin reverse features a Native American woman planting seeds in a field of corn, beans and squash. The 2010 Native American \$1 Coin reverse features an image of the Hiawatha Belt with five arrows bound together and the additional inscriptions HAUDENOSAUNEE and GREAT LAW OF PEACE. The 2011 Native American \$1 Coin reverse features the hands of the Supreme Sachem Ousamequin Massasoit and Gov. John Carver, symbolically offering the ceremonial peace pipe after the initiation of the first formal written peace alliance between the Wampanoag Tribe and the European settlers. The additional inscription is WAMPANOAG TREATY 1621.

Timeline of Events

The U.S. Mint will prepare a timeline of events and personal contributions for the program until at least 2016. This timeline will be used to create candidate designs for consideration. At various stages in the evaluation process, the U.S. Mint will consult with the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, Congressional Native American Caucus, National Congress of American Indians and U.S. Commission of Fine Arts. The Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee is responsible for reviewing proposed themes and designs. The Department of the Treasury makes the final selection of designs to be minted and issued.

Overall \$1 coin production

In general, five distinct \$1 coins will be issued each year – four Presidential \$1 Coins and one Native American \$1 Coin. The United States Mint will continue to produce Presidential \$1 Coins and Native American \$1 Coins so that the total quantity of \$1 coins minted and issued for circulation is sufficient to meet the needs of the nation. The law requires that at least 20 percent of all such \$1 coins minted and issued in any year be Native American \$1 Coins.

Until the conclusion of the Presidential \$1 Coin Program, the Native American \$1 Coins will be issued, to the maximum extent practicable, in chronological order of the events or lives of the persons being featured on the reverse design.

After the completion of the Presidential \$1 Coin Program, the Native American \$1 Coin Program will continue. It will feature designs in any order determined to be appropriate by the Department of the Treasury after consultation with the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, the Congressional Native American Caucus, the National Congress of American Indians and the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee.



2011 Native American \$1 Coin Reverse

2011 Native American \$1 Coin

The theme for the 2011 Native American \$1 Coin is "Supreme Sachem Ousamequin, Massasoit of the Great Wampanoag Nation, Creates Alliance with Settlers at Plymouth Bay (1621)." Its reverse design features hands of the Supreme Sachem Ousamequin Massasoit and Gov. John Carver symbolically offering the ceremonial peace pipe after the initiation of the first formal written peace alliance between the Wampanoag Tribe and the European settlers. The design includes the required inscriptions, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and \$1, along with the additional inscription WAMPANOAG TREATY 1621.

Introduction: Diplomacy – Treaties with Tribal Nations

Within Native American culture, the ability to make peace was historically as highly prized as leadership in war and often conducted by a separate peace chief, who stepped in when the time for the warriors had passed. For centuries, Tribes created alliances with each other that spanned hundreds of miles. One of the first treaties for a mutual alliance with settlers in what became the United States of America occurred between the Puritan settlers at Plymouth and the Massasoit of the Pokanoket Wampanoag in 1621. Historians credit the alliance with the

Massasoit with ensuring survival of the Plymouth colony.

From the Declaration of Independence until 1868, the United States made some 370 treaties with Indian Tribes. Congress suspended formal treaty-making in 1868 but since then, government-to-government relations between the United States and sovereign Tribes have taken a variety of other legal forms. Current U.S. policy states that federal relations with recognized Tribes are conducted on a government-to-government basis.

Contribution: Supreme Sachem Ousamequin, Massasoit of the Great Wampanoag Nation, creates alliance with settlers at Plymouth Bay (1621)

In the spring of 1621, Ousamequin, the Massasoit (a title meaning head chief) of the Wampanoag Indians, made a formal treaty with the English who settled at Patuxet (in what is now Plymouth, Mass.). The document might well be the first written treaty between an indigenous people and European settlers in what is now the United States. It consisted of six provisions, recorded in William Bradford's "History of Plimoth Plantation."

Massasoit promised to defend the Plymouth settlers against hostile Tribes in return for their intervention if his people were attacked. His intermediaries – Tisquantum, Samoset and Hobbamack – gave the settlers invaluable tips on survival. The Plymouth settlers honored the treaty later that summer by coming to Massasoit's rescue when they thought he had been captured by enemies. In mid-October 1621, Massasoit and 90 of his Tribesmen celebrated a harvest feast at Plymouth for three days (a traditional English folk celebration). The 1621 feast inspired the legend of the first Thanksgiving, as it was called 220 years later. The treaty at Patuxet lasted more than 50 years.