

this; for, in the character of rewards for bravery, they may be classed as true war medals, all the others, except the "Conquest Medal," are simply treaty medals. The Canadian Indians had, by this time, become as truly British subjects as were the settlers from the old land. Consequently, there was no need for propitiating or rather attaching them to the crown. The three regular sizes occur, all bearing the old head of the king on the obverse, with the Royal arms and the date 1814 on the reverse. The workmanship especially that displayed on the bust of the king is finer than on any previous issue. The artist Thomas Wyon, whose signature they bear, was a member of the celebrated family of medallists, some one or other member of which has served as chief engraver to the Royal mint for over a hundred years. (1) Besides these the regular "war medal," struck in 1848, and awarded to all who participated in the Canadian engagements at Fort Detroit, Crysler's Farm and Chateauguay, were also given to the Indians who were present at these battles. (2) They

(1) In the "Gentlemen's Magazine" for February, 1818, at page 181, in a "Memoir of Thomas Wyon, Jun., Esq.," it states, after describing the medal, that: "Mr. Wyon had designed and engraved another Reverse, Britannia seated, presenting an Indian of fine athletic figure, in proper costume, with a medal. This was beautifully engraved in very bold relief, but unfortunately broke in hardening, and there was no time to re-engrave it." This incident unfortunately threw the design back into the royal arms reverse.

(2) The following document which certifies to an Indian's claim for a medal, shows how they were granted:

July 20th, 1848.

According to general order, dated Adjutant's office, 25th August, 1837, John Naudee, chief of the Chippewa tribe of Montreal Indians, one of the