

est fort estimé chés eux . . . Quand il y meurt quelque chef, on le fait enterrer honorablement, une partie des troupes est sous les armes, on fait sur sa fosse plusieurs décharges de mousquets, on met sur sa bière une épée croisée de son fourreau et la médaille en question attachée dessus." (1) There are five sizes of this medal which indicates a general distribution to all grades of Indians from the simple warrior to the "Great Chief." As thus appears, a large number of these medals have been issued, it would naturally be inferred that specimens could still be obtained, but so far only one original is known — the largest size — now preserved in the museum of the Université Laval, at Quebec. No originals of the smaller sizes have come down to the present time, and but for the fact that the dies have been preserved at the Musée Monétaire, all knowledge of them would have been lost. Fortunately restrikes can easily be had, from which it is possible to describe them accurately. The disappearance of the French Indian medals can be accounted for by the fact that when an Indian changed his allegiance, he changed his medal also. Thus de Vaudreuil in a report of a conference with delegates from the Iroquois, on the 23rd December 1756, states that: "Koué, chef Ounécote, en remettant au gouverneur deux médailles anglaises, fait la déclaration suivante: Mon père, nous ne pouvons garder ces deux médailles que nous avons eu cy devant la légèreté de recevoir de notre frère l'Anglois pour marque

(1) "Collection de lettres de Madame Duplessis de Sainte-Hélène, religieuse de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Québec," in "La Revue Canadienne" 1875, page 109.