

reference to the object for which the medals were struck.

Size was of great importance to the red man who was no admirer of miniature medals. Some were struck exceeding three inches in diameter. These were for the great chiefs, for there were smaller medals for lesser lights. Often there were three sizes of the same design and issue, measuring seventy-five, sixty and thirty-eight millimetres respectively. In one instance there were five sizes, ranging from seventy-five to thirty-one millimetres. These represented so many different grades of chiefs or so many degrees in value of services.

The metal, in which they were struck, was usually silver; although as is seen by an authority already cited. ⁽¹⁾ Vermeil (silver gilt) was occasionally used; and the minister, in a memorandum of necessary expenses (for Canada), states that: "Il faut leur envoyer quelques médailles d'or." ⁽²⁾ George IV gave a medal in gold, although it could not have been a specially struck one. ⁽³⁾

While we may be inclined to believe that more

(1) See page 2.

(2) Collection des documents relatifs à la Nouvelle-France. Vol. III, page 465.

(3) In the portrait gallery of the Château de Ramezay is an engraving of an Indian's portrait, on which is the following long inscription: "Nicholas Vincent Tsawanhonhi, principal Chief of the Huron Indians established at La Jeune Lorette, near Quebec, habited in the costume of his country as when presented to His Majesty George IV on the 7th of April 1825, with three other chiefs of his nation, by Generals Brock and Carpenter; the chief bears in his hand the wampum collar on which is marked the tomahawk given by His Majesty George III. The gold medal on his neck was the gift of His Majesty on this presentation."