

red ink; all other words are printed on a blank form of 8x12 inches, with a red seal. The medal and paper both came to me together.

This unique bilingual document proves that it was customary for the English to bestow medals as insignia of command, otherwise the word medal would not have been printed. It indicates that the French had attached even more importance to medals than the English did, for where the English is "treat him accordingly," the French is "show him the respect due to his quality of grand chief and to the grand medal."

Nor is this all. I find further evidence that the Spaniards at St. Louis, were wont to give medals in like manner. In my commonplace book it is recorded, that in 1804 Captains Lewis and Clark, above Yankton, on the Missouri, having presented Weucha, the principal chief of the Sioux, among other things, a medal and a military uniform, that dignitary, meeting them in council said: "I went formerly to the English and they gave me a medal. When I went to the Spaniards, they gave me a medal, but nothing to keep it from my skin; but now you give me a medal and clothes." See Lewis and Clark's *Travels*, vol. i, p. 72.

All indications that thus far come to the surface point one way. Proofs of Spanish influence in the far Northwest, formerly wanting, are now coming to light. A letter, half burned in our recent post office accident, informs me that the MS. journal of Major Taliaferro states that, in 1821, a Sioux chief from the Upper Minnesota produced, at Fort Snelling, a commission by Francisco Cruzat and dated 1781.

MARCH 20, 1882.

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### A Holograph Deed of 1662

Let me be a bell-ringer, said Lord Bacon, to rouse up others, and call them together for some good purpose. In something of the same spirit, as I hope, while chronicling the collections of the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Westphalian medal of 1648 plowed up in Buffalo County in 1861, and the ostensorium pre-