

one which, like this of Henry II., commemorates the armed intervention of France in behalf of the independence of Germany. It bears the legend, *LIBERTAS GERMANIÆ*; but the customary symbols of Liberty seem to have been eschewed. France treads under foot a yoke, while she holds in her right hand a pair of scales equally balanced, in one of which is seen the crown of the emperor, and in the other those of the electors and princes of Germany. Below is *Pax Monasteriensis*, i. e. the Peace of Munster (1648).

During the first Revolution in France, and up to the time of the first Empire, the head of Liberty appeared on coins and medals wearing the cap of the Phrygian shape. The colour of this cap was no longer to be supposed white, or that of undyed felt, as of old: but blood-red. In the Tricolor flag, however, it is said that the White symbolizes Liberty, while the Red and Blue represent respectively Equality and Justice. The red cap, and the flag wholly red, came at last to be the symbols of the extreme Republicans, the Communists, to whom are due the atrocities which brought the Republican movement into disrepute. During the first Empire, the word "Liberty" and its customary insignia all but disappeared from coins and medals. The favourite emblems are now Eagles and the cypher N., and for the fleurs-de-lis of the Capetians the Napoleonic bees were substituted. In Edwards's *Napoleon Medals*, published in London in 1837, the reverse of one representing the Cross of the Legion of Honour exhibits the word *LIBERTAS*, encircling an eagle with expanded wings, which holds in one talon a laurel, and in the other a palm-branch. And there is, in the same collection, one struck in Germany, with the word *LIBERTAS* below a horse going at full speed, on one side, and on the other the head of Napoleon.

To represent the period when Charles X. was dethroned, I produce a bronze medal then struck at Paris, bearing the symbol of Liberty. Its intention was to commemorate sympathy shown in England. The genius of Peace is seen standing on a globe, around are scattered emblems of commerce, industry, and law; the cap of Liberty rests, not on a rod, but on the point of a sword, across which two hands are clasped. Several inscriptions appear on this medal in the

English language: "Peace and Liberty," "All mankind are brothers," "The French people to the English Nation, Paris, 27th, 28th, 29th July, 1830." During the short-lived Republic which preceded the emperors of Napoleon III., the liberty-cap and the watch-words, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," reappeared. But under Napoleon they were rigidly suppressed. In Italy also the ancient symbols of Liberty made their appearance in 1848. In my collection are one or two of this period, showing the fasces surmounted by the cap, surrounded by the words *Repubblica Romana*. One of these was cast from the metal of church bells melted down, and its possessor is, I am assured, *ipso facto*, excommunicate.

I describe from specimens before me several medals struck by the Communists in Paris in 1870, bearing on them the insignia of Liberty. One of bronze, struck in September 1870, shows Liberty seated, having in her right hand the rod and cap, while on her extended left hand stands a small winged Victory. It has, as surrounding legends, *Republique Française*, and *Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité*. Another has on its obverse the head of the Republic wearing the cap of Phrygian form, and on the reverse is Liberty seated, wearing the ordinary cap: her left hand holds a sphere, and her right rests on the fasces; a tablet inscribed *Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité*, leans against the cubic block on which she sits. On another, the cap is seen where on French imperial flags an eagle is usually perched, at the top of the staff. On the obverse of the medal is the head of France, or the Republic, as Pomona; while on the reverse Lutetia or Paris is standing, wearing her turreted crown, and resting her right hand on the fasces; the left hand holds the flag, above which the cap appears, and the red colour of the flag is heraldically denoted by vertical lines; around is the inscription, "Le Drapeau de la Commune de Paris, 1871." In several places on this medal are minute representations of the symbolic plumb-level, cap, and clasped hands. On one small medalet, the Republic stands wearing the cap: in her right hand is the Tricolor; her left hand places wreaths on a cippus inscribed "*4 7bre, 1870.*" On another, of the same small size, the Republic stands by a cannon, wearing the cap; in the left hand is the Tricolor; in