

ET LATHARINGIÆ QUIES, and in exergue,—M.DC.LIV. meaning, *the taking of Beffort was the repose (or peace) of Alsace and Lorraine in 1654.*

XXXV. MEDAL.—THE CONSECRATION OF THE KING. Quiet having been restored to the kingdom, in order to call down the blessings of heaven upon the king, his consecration was no longer retarded. It took place at Remis in June. The Bishops of Soissons, in the absence of the Archbishop of Remis anointed the king with holy oil, which tradition told, was sent from heaven to be poured on the head of Clovis. The medal represents the king on his knees; the bishop is placing his hands on the royal head. On one side are the Clerical and on the other the Lay Peers. The legend reads thus, REX CELESTI OLEO UNCTUS. *The king consecrated with celestial oil.* In exergue—REMIS VII JUN. M.DC.LIV. at Remis 7 June, 1654.

XXXVI. MEDAL.—THE TAKING OF STENAY. While divisions were existing in France the Spaniards took Stenay. The king sent the Marquis de Faber to besiege the place. He went himself to Sedan, about five leagues from Stenay and while there made a daily trip to inspect the works. (Sedan has become famous since as the scene of a great struggle in our own day). The medal represents the city kneeling before the genius of France. Legend—URBIUM GALLICARUM AD MOSAM SECURITAS. The meaning of which is *the taking of this place has secured the safety of the French cities on the Meuse.* In exergue,—STENÆUM CAPTUM M.DC.LIV. *Stenay taken in 1654.*

XXXVII. MEDAL.—RESCUE OF ARRAS. In the month of August Turenne and de la Ferté drove the Spanish troops away from Arras. The medal shows, two victories placing a crown upon a pedestal. The legend is, PERRUPTO HISPANORUM VALLO, CASTRIS DICEPTIS meaning *the Spanish lines broken and their camp pillaged.* In exergue,—ATREBATUM LIBERATUM M.DC.LIV. *Arras relieved 1654.*