

PULSIS ET FUGATIS CONDATUM ET MALBODIUM CAPTA, M. D. C. XLIX. *The Spaniards defeated and repulsed beyond the Shield, and the Exergue, taking of Conde and Maubeuge, 1649.*

The Count d' Harcourt, General of the Royal army, in Flanders performed the feats above commemorated; on the 25th August, the Governor gave up the city. The count hovered about until September, and on his way home he took Maubeuge.

XXX. MEDAL.—THE RAISING OF THE SIEGE OF GUISE. The city is represented under the figure of a crowned woman, holding a crown of flowers and green herbs, known to the ancients as *Graminea* and marking the deliverance of a besieged city. She leans on a trophy, the legend, HISPANORUM COMMEATU INTERCEPTO, meaning *convoy of victuals taken from the Spaniards*. In Exergue, GUISA LIBERATA, M. D. C. I. *Guise relieved 1650.*

The city was almost reduced to such a state that resistance would be impossible. On the 29th June, Marshal du Plessis stopped a convoy that was bringing food to the besieged. This was the last blow; next day Guise surrendered.

XXXI. MEDAL. THE BATTLE OF RETEL. Victory is represented holding a javelin and a shield, and trampling upon discord. The legend reads: VICTORIA RETELENSIS, meaning, *the victory of Retel*. On the shield is DE HISPANIS—meaning, *victory gained over the Spaniards*. In Exergue is the date 1650.

This victory was gained by Marshal du Plessis. He killed two thousand men, took their cannon and baggage, and took also three thousand prisoners.

XXXII. MEDAL. THE KING'S MAJORITY. The Queen mother is represented as presenting the king with a rudder ornamented with a Fleur de Lys. The legend reads: REGE LEGITIMAM ÆTATEM ADEPTO, meaning, *the king arrived at the age of majority*. In Exergue is the date, *the 7th September, 1651.*

Fourteen is the age prescribed by law, at which the French