

The **Porcelain-room** contains besides a great many birds, a splendid vase with foliage, and 16 Japanese vases, a present from king Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia. The floor is a graceful mosaic-work of serpentine and marble.

The **Thronsaal** was painted by Bendemann in 1843—45. The frieze along the ceiling represents in 14 pictures the joys and sorrows of life, from birth to death. Around the throne stand in niches the colossal figures of the most distinguished law-givers and monarchs. On the right side of the throne: Moses, David, Solomon, Zoroaster, Lycurgus, Alexander the Great, and Numa Pompilius; on the left: Constantine the Great, Gregory the Great, Charlemagne, Henry I, Otho I, Conrad II, Friedrich Barbarossa, Rudolph I, Max I, and Albert the Bold, the ancestor of the dynasty of Saxony. All these figures are inscribed with appropriate devices. At the throne there are figures personifying the virtues: Justice, Wisdom, Courage and Temperance. Over the middle entrance a Saxonia may be seen bearing the inscription: "Der Vorsehung eingedenk" (Mindful of Providence). Opposite to the throne, at the other end of the hall there are four large frescoes, exhibiting scenes from the life of Henry I, in illustration of the four orders: Peasantry, Citizen, Knighthood, and Clergy, represented by the figures (over the door) joining hands, with the inscription: "Stark durch Eintracht" (Strong through union). Peasantry: Henry I. orders part of the peasants and the harvest to be removed to