

an adversary, and break it short off, before it could be disengaged. The last suit of armour on horseback placed here is that of Gustavus Adolphus († 1632). It was left after his death at the battle of Weissenfels, and afterwards joined to the collection. At its side is the scale armour of Sobiesky, king of Poland, which he wore at the siege of Vienna in 1683; near it are displayed the trophies, arms, horsetail standards, etc. gained by the detachment of Saxon troops who fought under him on that occasion. The cuirass of George III. († 1691) bearing the mark of a shot from a falconet which he received at the attack of the Turkish camp. There is also the heavy cuirass of August III. surnamed the Strong († 1733). It weighs a hundred pounds and bears many marks that show of its being bullet-proof. It would be difficult to find a man at present who could walk in his armour. He is said to have lifted a trumpeter in full armour, and held him in the palm of his hand out of the window to blow his trumpet into the street, — to have twisted an iron banister of a stair into a rope — and to have broken with his fingers the horse shoe which is lying at the side of his cuirass.

There are several other relics of historical value in a glass case: the sword of the Suabian governor Schenk von Winterstetten († 1243) which was found in a clay-pit near Mansfeld; — the batons of the Generals Tilly and Pappenheim which were added to the collection after the battle of Leipsic 1632; — the sword used by