

cross, the emblems adopted by Luther, and intended to signify, that „a man's heart is in perfect peace, when resting on the cross“. It is said to have been worn by John George I to the day of his death. A golden ring with a stone bearing an eye belonged to Philip Melanchthon. Two rings with small watches belonged to the Kings Frederick Augustus I and Anthony; the latter made by *Fischer* and Sons in Grossenhain was used by the King during his life time, the other larger one was made by *Seiffert*. A small golden ring with the portrait of the last mentioned monarch engraved on it was presented to him on his 80th birthday by the peasants from the environs of Dresden and bears the inscription: „Heil dem Gütigen!“

The fourth compartment contains the set of rubies, viz. spinel-rubies and blood-rubies, set in buttons, buckles, sword-hilts, snuff-boxes etc. and two pendant rubies, the largest and the best of which weighs $59\frac{7}{16}$ carats, besides a great number of rubies unset.

In the next compartment are the emeralds in more modern setting and besides the same ornaments of dress, already enumerated. It contains the order of the golden Fleece, a decoration for the White Eagle adorned with small ornaments, a splendid cane-head, three large single unset emeralds and a snuff-box made out of matrix of emeralds. Here is also the diamonds-star of the order of the House of Saxony called „rue garland“.

In the sixth compartment is a set of sapphires in ancient setting. It comprises coat- and waist-coat-buttons, buckles, hunting-couples and girdles, sword-hilts, clasps and a decoration of the order of the Polish White Eagle. The two largest sapphires in