

The huge armory of Richard Zschille

With 231 plates

by R. Forrer

THE HUGE ARMORY OF RICHARD ZSCHILLE

Vol I and II

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By

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Explanatory notes

Plate 1.

1. Early Greek bronze helmet with golden oak wreath (from a tomb of Crete), the helmet supposedly found in Olympia, circa 7th century BC. Weight: 1150 g.
2. Greek bronze helmet of Taranto. Weight: 1400 g. 4th century BC. With nose protection and rivet holes for the helmet lining.
3. Greek bronze helmet with two engraved boars; from Capua. Weight: 1200 g. 5th—4th century BC.
4. Roman bronze helmet with ear cut and nose guard and attached cheek pieces, which shows leather; from Italy. End of the republic period. Weight: 900 g (without the cheek pieces).
5. Roman bronze helmet with carrying ring over the crest, from Perugia. Weight: 550 g.
6. Early Roman bronze helmet with cheek pieces. Weight without cheek pieces: 1050 g.
7. Late Italic bronze helmet, rim obliquely ribbed, with side hooks and bronze helmet crest. Weight: 850 g.

Plate 2.

8. Bronze helmet from the Hallstatt period, from Marradi, Tuscany. Weight: 1400 g.
9. Late Italic bronze helmet from Tuscany.
10. Late Italic bronze helmet with two lateral humps and front ornament. In front an approach for the crest. Find-spot in Rome. Weight: 1000 g.
11. Late Italic bronze helmet with ornament. Weight: 1200 g.
12. Probably Germanic bronze helmet with button adornment and large rivet holes for the crest. Weight: 1200 g.
13. Late Italic bronze helmet of large form with bronze support for the crest. Weight: 1200 g.
14. Spiral helmet made of triple-twisted bronze wire, found at Ottmachau near Schweidnitz, Germany; with engraved nose guard. Weight: 1850 g.

Plate 3.

15. Bascinet with a slight ridge and ending in a point. 14th centu-

ry. Weight: 1500 g.

16. Massive Greek Hoplite helmet made of bronze, with face and nose protection. The nose guard is missing; the neck-guard is bent sharply outward behind. Rivet holes for the helmet lining along the edge. Weight: 2050 g.

17. Bascinet with removable visor. The visor shows on both sides pierced rosettes. The Bascinet comes from the Zurich armory. Late 14th century. Weight: 2750 g.

18. Bascinet, excavated at Mainz, Germany. Rivet holes for the helmet cap and protruding eyelets for the mail armor. Weight: 1450 g. Second half of 14th century.

19. Bascinet analogous to No. 18, but smaller and more ovate in curvature. Above the forehead the T-shaped hook for fastening the nose guard. Tubular eyelets for fastening the mail armor. First half of the 14th century.

20. Schempart helmet with old painting in red, white and black. Austrian origin, early 16th century. Weight: 2000 g.

21. Armet with two-piece chin protector and visor support. First third of the 16th century. Weight: 2150 g.

22. Armet from the second half of the 15th century. The chin protector is split and reinforced with brass at the edge; at the top, three holes for the crest. Weight: 2900 g.

23. Visor of thin iron with eyebrows. Probably visor of a Bascinet. Late 14th or early 15th century. Weight: 300 g.

24. Armet from the end of the 15th century. On the helmet an iron attachment with seven holes for fixing the crest. Behind a short neck guard. Weight: 2500 g.

Plate 4.

25. Bascinet from the middle of the 14th century. The bonnet shaped into a tip and perforated with ear rosettes. At the edge, rivet holes for the crest. The observation slits with hint of eyelashes and pupils. Weight: 2150 g.

26. Tournament helmet from the beginning of the 16th century. The helmet shows remnant of gilding. Weight: 7350 g.

17a. Bascinet No. 17 in enlarged reproduction.

27. Brain helmet made of bronze from Rome. Weight: 1140 g. 12th—13th century. Cross-section dimension in width: 21.5 cm; in length: 23 cm; height of the bowl: 14 cm.

Plate 5.

28. Early Gothic sallet from the area of Solothurn, Switzerland. Middle of 15th century; weight: 1450 g.

29 and 31. Iron helmets as inserts of the hats in the 17th century, with ear cut and rivet holes for attachment to the hat. Weight: 650—700 g.

30. Jousting helmet from the end of the 15th century. Pot-shaped form with rivets for the lining. Weight: 5650 g.

32. French sallet from the end of the 15th century. In front a wide observation slit. Weight: 2250 g.

33. Gothic sallet from the second half of the 15th century, with a low, wide ridge and wide observation slit. Weight: 1730 g.

34. Bascinet from the 13th century, weakly extended to the rear, around the edge rivet holes for the helmet lining. Weight: 1000 g. Diameter in length: 20.7 cm; in width: 17.6 cm; in height: 14.6 cm.

35. Sallet from the beginning of the 15th century. Wide observation slit and high form with low, wide ridge. With Gothic blacksmith mark (two Gothic letters). Weight: 2000 g.

36. Italian sallet for crossbowmen from the second half of the 15th century. Found in Lake Garda, Italy. Weight: 2000 g.

37. Gothic sallet from the middle of the 15th century. On both sides of the midrib at the front edge each with a Gothic blacksmith mark. From the citadel of Sarajevo. Weight: 2700 g.

Plate 6.

38. Chapels de Fer with brass nails fitting for the helmet lining. Early 16th century. Weight: 1200 g.

39. Chapels de Fer with ridge, made of two parts. First half of the 16th century. Weight: 1150 g.

40. Chapels de Fer from the period around 1500. From Tirol, Austria. Weight: 2550 g.

41. Chapels de Fer from the first half of the 16th century. Weight: 500 g.

42. Framework made of iron strips. 16th—17th century. Weight: 350 g.

43. Lansquenet helmet from the first half of the 16th century, with three ridges, eye shield and nose guard. The cheek pieces are missing. Weight: 1500 g.

44. Lansquenet or hunting helmet from the beginning of the 16th century, with three ridges and short cheek pieces with sound holes. Swiss provenance, weight: 1350 g.
45. Italian Chapels de Fer with rippled rim and bead, rivet holes for the helmet cap, laterally the embossed and engraved escutcheons of the city of Lucca. As a blacksmith mark an engraved BO. First half of the 16th century. Weight: 900 g.
46. Hunting helmet from the first half of the 16th century. Facial and neck guard missing. Weight: 1450 g.
47. Lansquenet helmet with movable eye guard, pierced cheek pieces and short neck guard. Early 16th century. Weight: 1100 g.

Plate 7.

48. Armet with high ridge and two-piece visor. Middle of the 16th century. Weight: 3100 g.
49. Richly etched armet from the first half of the 16th century. Weight: 3100 g.
50. Armet. First half of the 16th century. Weight: 4500 g.
51. Blackened armet with Renaissance ornaments. From the middle of the 16th century. Weight: 4500 g.
52. Burgundy helmet from the middle of the 16th century. Weight: 2300 g.
53. Richly etched Burgundy cabasset from the middle of the 16th century. Weight: 1400 g.
54. Armet with sharp ridge. Second third of the 16th century. Weight: 2250 g.
55. Gilded and etched armet from the second half of the 16th century. Frequently reproduce are the monograms of the owner. Weight: 4250 g.
56. Death's Head Burgonet from the beginning of the 17th century. Served mainly in sieges, weight: 7200 g.
57. Schempart (jester) helmet from the beginning of the 16th century. Grid-shaped iron framework with cockscomb and bells. Two tortuous horns on the side. With remnant of gilding and old painting. Related to helmet No. 20. Weight: 800 g.

Plate 8.

58. Burgundy Burgonet with golden borders and engraved orna-

ments. Second half of the 16th century. Weight: 1300 g.

59. Burgundy Burgonet with three slightly indicated ridge lines and forehead protection. Early 16th century. Imitates the shape of a leather cap. Weight: 1150 g.

60. Venetian Burgonet of the Doge's Guardsman. Heavy iron cap with red velvet cover and gilded copper fitting with the coat of arms of Gapello family, circa 1500. Weight: 3700 g.

Plate 9.

61. Morion, blackened and decorated with gilded and etched borders; on the ridge the Saxon coat of arms of the bodyguard of the Elector August I of Saxony. In the medallions of the bowl the pictures of Mutius Scaevola and Mutius Curtius. As ornamental fittings bronze-gilded rosettes in the shape of lion heads. Nuremberg, late 16th century. Weight: 1700 g.

62. Cabasset, black with white etched and gilded borders and medallions with female figures (Justitia, Fortia etc.). French, late 16th century. Weight: 1900 g.

63. Morion-Cabasset, etched, burnished and gilded. End of the 16th century. Weight: 1900 g.

64. Morion, with blackened ground, etched and gilded edges analogous to No. 61, but a little higher and above with the cavalry figures of "HANIWAL" and "SCIPIO". Nuremberg mark. Second half of the 16th century. Weight: 2200 g.

65. Morion with rich etchings and the escutcheons of the Cologne barrel-maker guild. Middle of the 16th century. Weight: 1850 g.

66. Venetian Morion-Cabasset with etched ornaments, cherubs, centaurs, unicorn, siren etc. From the middle of the 16th century. With an escutcheon of Venice. Weight: 1400 g.

67. Morion-Cabasset with vertical edges in etched painting and gilding, with trophy designs and bronze escutcheon. Second half of the 16th century. Weight: 1400 g.

68. Morion with richly etched ornaments and a very high crest. Probably French. Second half of the 16th century. Weight: 1750 g.

Plate 10.

69. Pomp helmet with rich etchings. Cheek-pieces and nose guard

are missing. From the middle of the 16th century. Italian. Weight: 1400 g.

Plate 11 and plate 12.

70 and 70a. Magnificent helmet of burgundy form. Ornaments, trophies and the figures of strength and wisdom (on the crest) together with Scaevola and Curtius on the side surfaces. From the middle of the 16th century. Italian. Weight: 1800 g.

Plate 13 and plate 14.

71 and 71a. Burgundy pompous helmet with highly engraved figures of Hercules with lion and Hydra, together with weapon trophies and antique busts. Second half of the 16th century. Weight: 1000 g.

Plate 15 and plate 16.

72 and 72a. Italian Morion-Cabasset with the depictions of Saul toppled into his sword and an ancient battle. Second half of the 16th century. Weight: 1300 g.

Plate 17 and plate 18.

73 and 73a. Leather Cabasset with ornaments and trophies. From the middle of the 16th century. Italian. Weight: 450 g.

Plate 19.

74. Bevor (helmet) for the tournament. From the middle of the 16th century.

75. Manteau d'Armes from the middle of the 16th century.

76. Elbow guard with holes for screwing for the tournament. From the middle of the 16th century.

77. Gauntlets. With hole to screw, as reinforcement at the tournament. From the middle of the 16th century.

78. Half bevor (helmet) for reinforcement of the left side with screwing. From the middle of the 16th century.

79. Shoulder cop with screwing at tournament. From the middle of the 16th century.

80. Spanish elbow guard from the middle of the 16th century.

81. Etched vamplate for tournament lances. From the middle of the 16th century.
82. Small bevor. The edges were etched. From the middle of the 16th century.
83. Shoulder guard with high edge. First half of the 16th century.
84. Reinforcement piece for the lower left side of an armor. Second half of the 16th century.
85. Hand guard with underarm protection for tournament. From the middle of the 16th century.
86. Iron hand for the left arm, with spring bolt and wheel for opening and closing the fingers, for the purpose to hold the reins. 16th century.
87. Arm shield with hand guard. From the middle of the 16th century.
88. Fist shield with leather lining and brass nails. 16th century.
89. Fist shield made of iron. Italian, probably Venetian. With a hook for lantern. 16th century.
90. Wooden fist shield with pierced iron sheets. Venice, 16th century.
- 91 and 92. Joust herald pole made of wood, with Gothic coats of arms and figures. 15th century. Probably English.

Plate 20.

93. Equestrian shield from the town hall of Klagenfurt. 14th century. Light wood with leather cover, primed yellow. Weight: 2850 g; length: 1.29 m; maximum width: 65 cm.
94. Italian tournament shield, as in Verona at bourgeois fighting games from the Middle Ages to the 16th century was common. Made of wood with two heavy wooden handles. Red primed on the edge and at the top with coats of arms. Weight: 2760 g; length: 99 cm; maximum width: 22 cm.
95. Gothic wooden shield with midrib and canvas cover. Painted with St. George, killing the dragon, the virgin on the left and a castle on the right. At the edge a Gothic inscription and below stylized flower ornaments. 15th century. Weight: 4550 g; length: 98 cm; width: 50 cm.
96. Nuremberg shield with pigskin and canvas cover, black primed. On the right site the Nuremberg coat of arms. Inside the rings for attachment. 15th century. Weight: 4150 g; length: 100

cm; width: 49 cm.

Plate 21 and plate 22.

97 and 97a Shield of the 15th century with canvas and leather cover and painting. The ground is vermilion, above red ornaments, white horizontal stripes and above two shields, one of which is a white field with a red cross, the other green with a yellow star. Weight: 9250 g; height: 118 cm; width: 56 cm.

98 and 98a. Huge shield of the German city Deggendorf, with ermine pattern on a red background. Above, the coat of arms of the city Deggendorf and of the local weaver guild. Inside leather cover and iron handle together with an iron hook for the lanyard. 15th century. Weight: 14.5 kg; height: 127 cm; width: 63.5 cm.

Plate 23.

99. Round shield with strongly curved and fluted surface, corrugated edge. Above rosette, inside rings for the belt attachment. Around 1500. From the Canton of Ticino. Weight: 4500 g; diameter: 60 cm.

100. Light round shield with ornaments and old embroidered velvet lining along with velvet covered handles. First half of the 16th century. Italian. Weight: 2050 g; diameter: 59 cm.

Plate 24.

101. Oval pompous shield from the middle of the 16th century with fluted and etched surface. The umbo etched in lion head form. Weight: 3500 g; high: 84 cm; width: 62 cm.

Plate 25.

102. French round wooden shield, 16th century. The interior is covered with gilded chalk, which, painted in black, shows a banquet above, a foot fight below. Weight: 2150 g; diameter: 55 cm.

103. Round shield analogous to No. 102 with the same decoration on the inside. The depiction shows here the kidnapping of Europe. Exterior later painting with trophies. Weight: 2650 g; diameter: 60 cm.

104. Round shield of the 16th century with depicting a siege scene in the same technique as No. 102 and 103, but on silver ground

covered with gold foil. The back, red primed, shows the old shoulder straps. Weight: 2100 g; diameter: 53 cm.

105. Equestrian shield made of wood, covered with cardboard and canvas. The ground, painted black, shows the coat of arms of Salzburg and that of Archbishop Leonhard von Keutschach (1494—1519). Date of origin: around 1500. Weight: 1900 g; height: 56 cm; width: 40 cm.

Plate 26.

102a. View of the inside of the shield No. 102.

103a. View of the inside of the shield No. 103.

104a. View of the inside of the shield No. 104.

106. Gothic fist shield of the 15th century from Italy. The front of the wooden, slightly curved shield plate is covered with pigskin and carries a hook for attaching the lantern. The inside is also covered with leather. The handle is made of iron and wood. Weight: 1200 g; height: 36 cm; width: 32 cm.

Plate 27.

107. Renaissance saddle with wooden frame and red velvet cover. Front and back covered with iron plates, which show dolphins and foliage ornaments. From the Johanneum of Dresden. Early 16th century.

108. Frame of a horse head belonging to No. 107. Leather with red velvet cover. Decorated rivets and buckles. 15th century.

109. Gothic saddle made of wood, covered with white deer horn plates. The rear seat panels are covered on the back with leather, the lower part of the saddle with birchbark. On the right side of the front a Gothic female figure, on the left a similarly Gothic male figure. Compare No. 109a. Probably Burgundian work around 1400.

110. Saddle dress plate made of embossed iron sheet, as decoration a battle scene with gold and silver inlay. Second half of the 16th century. Italian.

Plate 27a.

110a and **110b.** Detailed view of the saddle dress plate of No. 110.

Plate 27b.

110c and 110d. Two etched saddle plates from the middle of the 16th century.

Plate 28.

107a. Rear side of the saddle No. 107.

109a. Left side of the Gothic saddle No. 109.

111. Horse muzzle of pierced iron. Second half of the 16th century.

112. Horse throat guard that consists of twelvefold iron rails, with ornaments; etching edges with gilding. First half of the 16th century.

113. Dog muzzle with the coat of arms of the Medici of gilded and engraved iron. From the middle of the 16th century.

114. Horse brush of the Renaissance, made of pierced iron. First half of the 16th century.

Plate 29.

115. Iron saddle of the Maximilian period, fluted and the wooden frame covered with velvet, the underside covered with birchbark.

116. Saddle with fluted iron fitting together with leather and velvet cover. Time of Maximilian; around 1500.

117. Half chanfron, fluted and with ear guards. Around 1500.

118. Fluted chanfron with the coat of arms of the prince of Henneberg. Around 1500.

Plate 30.

115a. Rear view of the Maximilian saddle No. 115.

116a. Rear view of the saddle No. 116. Representing the reinforcement of the rear part by means of a frame of iron bars.

Plate 31.

119. Saddle of the 17th century with rich silver embroidery. The silver metal fitting of the front and back is engraved with flower ornaments, gilded and with blued parts. Also covered with numerous large and small semiprecious stones. The gold brand proves the saddle as German work and show the Gdansk coat of arms and "CO" in a heart shield.

120. Wooden saddle of the form of Hungarian saddles with peasant carving of Roman character. Probably South Tyrolean work. Work of the 17th—18th century. Dated 1734.

121. Gothic chanfron with narrow lines and old leather. Late 15th century. Weight: 1350 g.

122. Heavy Gothic chanfron with cheek pieces and line ornaments. As dress a sun rosette with tip. Late 15th century. Weight: 2600 g.

123. Bridle of the 17th century with tin-plated iron bit.

Plate 32.

119a. Rear view of the pomp saddle No. 119.

120a. Rear view of the wooden saddle No. 120.

124. Bridle of Louis XIV. with gilded and blue enameled bronze fitting.

125. Renaissance iron snaffle bit with gold and silver inlay. From the middle of the 16th century.

126. Saxon snaffle bit, pierced and with the Saxon coat of arms on the tongue play. 18th century.

127. Saxon snaffle bit with cast ornamental humps of gilded bronze, with the Saxon coat of arms on the top. Time of Louis XIV.

128. Snaffle bit from the 17th century, pierced and tinned.

129. Snaffle bit with pierced tongue play. Tinned iron. 17th century.

Plate 33.

130. Gothic chainmail armor of the 14th century.

131. Gothic chainmail armor jacket of the 15th century.

132. Gothic chainmail armor of the 15th century with wide, short sleeves.

Plate 34.

133. Bishop's Mantle with reinforced neck meshwork.

134. Chainmail armor jacket with enclosures of fabric at the edges. 15th century.

135. Double-ring chainmail armor.

Plate 35 and plate 36.

136 and 136a. Gothic joust armor from the first half of the 15th century, with sallet and a huge bevor. Weight: 2500 g. In the hand of the knight a heavy jousting lance. German work.

Plate 37 and plate 38.

137 and 137a. German Gothic joust armor from the middle of the 15th century. Weight: 3850 g. The gauntlets were stamped with the coat of arms of Augsburg and a linden leaf. The knight holds a Gothic battle sword in the one hand and in the other hand:

138 and 138a. Tournament shield with a notch, bend to the outside. The coats of arms painted on gypsum over a leather cover. Red in the upper field, blue below, three black points in the white horizontal stripes. From the middle of the 15th century. Weight: 3600 g; height: 65 cm; width: 48 cm.

Plate 39 and plate 40.

139 and 139a. Gothic armor from the second half of the 15th century. The sallet (3350 g) with visor and neck protection. The chest carries a unknown blacksmith mark. The back is deeply cut and underlaid with an engraved plate. Under the armor is the Bishop's Mantle of unusually size. From Tulln, Lower Austria.

Plate 41 and plate 42.

140 and 140a. Gothic armor with Nuremberg blacksmith mark and rich pierced ornamental plates. Nuremberg work from the last third of the 15th century. From Wormsdorf Castle at Schweinfurt.

141. Two Gothic gauntlets. The front rails are missing. At the edge two signs, one of which is the Landshut blacksmith mark. German work from the second half of the 15th century.

Plate 43 and plate 44.

142 and 142a. Gothic armor. The sallet with a light ridge and a hole for the crest. The visor is folding upwards and forms its observation slit in a similar manner as No. 140. To protection the lower part of the face, the visor extends to the chin and is often broken here with blowholes. Weight: 2200 g. The chest is once shifted. Elbow guards and gauntlets are laminated several times.

Second half of the 15th century. From Tulln in Lower Austria.

Plate 45 and plate 46.

143 and 143a. Gothic armor, from the second half of the 15th century. The Chapels de Fer is discussed in No. 40.

Plate 47 and plate 48.

144 and 144a. Gothic armor with sallet, whose bowl is domed at the top. The visor with two observation slits and a series of air blowholes. Weight: 1750 g. The helmet from the middle of the 15th century, the armor second half of the same. Origin: Tulln, Lower Austria. A rare and extraordinary German Gothic jousting armor.

Plate 49 and plate 50.

145 and 145a. German Gothic joust armor from the second half of the 15th century. The massive helmet with four round holes to fix the crest. The observation slit is 4—5 cm wide. On the left side of the arm guard two holes for untying the Manteau d'Armes. On the right side of the breastplate are two holes for screwing on the rest for the jousting lance. The breastplate is reinforced by a second plate. A typical German Gothic jousting armor.

Plate 51 and plate 52.

146 and 146a. Equestrian armor with armet and armored collar. The armet (weight: 3300 g) with one hole for mounting the crest. The chin protector is fixed with a leather strap. The vaulted breast consists of a wide and broad plate with a slightly implied ridge and a second plate, which is held by means of screws. On the right side of the breastplate a rest for the jousting lance. Tulln, Lower Austria. Early 16th century.

Plate 53.

147. Gothic breastplate with quadruple shifted rails and lance rest. Late 15th century. Tulln in Lower Austria.

148. Lansquenet breastplate around 1500. From Tulln.

149. Gothic breastplate, covered with canvas on the inside and covered with gothic patterned red velvet on the outside. Around

1500.

150. Scale armor with breastplate. To protect against rust, the small plates were tinned. On the sides the canvas cover reach extends over the armor plate. The plate is provided with holes to unite breast and back. Around 1500, probably Italian.

151. Gauntlet of the 14th century.

152. Gauntlet of ring meshwork. The rings are round and riveted. From the 14th—15th century.

153. Shifted gauntlets from the beginning of the 16th century.

154. Etched back of a Spanish pomp armor with cavalry figures and ornaments on the gilded ground of the ornamental stripes. From the middle of the 16th century.

Plate 54 and plate 55.

155 and **155a.** Fluted Maximilians equestrian armor from the first decade of the 16th century. The helmet (3150 g) with a round visor and two-part chin guard. Saddle and horse head described and illustrated No. 116 and 118.

Plate 56 and plate 57.

156 and **156a.** Fluted Maximilians equestrian armor with armet (3050 g) analog to No. 155. Saddle and chanfron No. 115 and 117 discussed and pictured.

Plate 58 and plate 59.

157 and **157a.** Fluted Lansquenet armor of the Maximilian period with Burgundy helmet (1800 g) and mace. From Lower Austria.

Plate 60 and plate 60a.

158 and **158a.** Lansquenet armor around 1520. The helmet with movable eye shield. Weight: 1250g.

Plate 61 and plate 61a.

159 and **159a.** Lansquenet armor with Burgundy armet. Early 16th century.

Plate 62 and plate 63.

160 and **160a.** Italian half-armor with unusually rich engraving,

executed by Ercole da Fideli in Ferrara. The breastplate bears engraved the Annunciation, John the Baptist and a saint in the pilgrim's garment, including, and also on the back, ancient heroes (Hercules, Samson). First decade of the 16th century.

Plate 64 and plate 65.

161 and **161a.** Knight armor with armet from the first quarter of the 16th century. The helmet weighs 3300 g and has an eye screen. Under the arms, on the chest and back each twice the ownership stamp of the Austrian imperial family.

Plate 66 and plate 67.

162 and **162a.** Saxon pomp armor with rich etchings and the date 1531. The chest shows Jesus Christ on the cross, above Abraham's sacrifice and the worship of the iron snake.

163 and **163a.** Pomp armor with morion (1900 g). Blued iron with engraved and gilded ornaments. Second half of the 16th century.

164. Mentonnière (chin strap) for burgonets, morions, which helmets was comfortable to wear (borrowed from the Lansquenet armor) but did not protect enough without Mentonnière. First half of the 16th century.

Plate 68 and plate 69.

165 and **165a.** Pomp armor from the middle of the 16th century, with etched borders depicting trophies and weapons. The helmet with visor and high crest. Weight: 2700 g. French or Italian.

166. Spanish pomp shield from the second half of the 16th century with etched ornaments and the representations of David and Goliath, Judith, Mutius Scaevola, etc. Weight: 2400 g; diameter: 52.5 cm.

Plate 70 and plate 71.

167 and **167a.** Heavy armor with armet (weight: 2250 g). From the middle of the 16th century. From Graz, Austria. In his hand, the knight holds a flag.

Plate 72 and plate 73.

168 and **168a.** Pomp armor from the second half of the 16th cen-

tury with etching of trophy ornaments and gilding. From the collection of Meyrick, later Stein-Paris.

Plate 74 and plate 75.

169 and 169a. French half-armor from the second half of the 16th century, with an etched Cabasset (1400 g) and iron jerkin with etched trophy-borders.

170. French brigantine with red velvet, which is lined with armor scales, the same are arranged in rows with gold plated rivets. First half of the 16th century. The helmet No. 70 discussed and pictured.

171. Half-armor from the second half of the 16th century with richly etched borders with gilded ground. Burgundy helmet in the same ornament.

Plate 76 and plate 77.

172 and 172a. Heavy iron jerkin, open to the sides and close with buttons. Probably French. From the middle of the 16th century.

173 and 173a. Pierced iron jerkin with leather. Second half of the 16th century. The helmet pictured in No. 42.

Plate 78 to plate 81.

174 and 174a. Cavalier armor from the middle of the 16th century. Arm guards did not have this armor. The helmet conical with horizontal edge (1200 g).

175. Lansquenet armor in black and white, with morion and a two-handed sword. From the middle of the 16th century.

176. Pomp armor from the middle of the 16th century with rich ornamental etching; probably a work of Hans Mielich, court painter to Munich, ca. 1510 born, died 1572.

Plate 82.

177. Fluted Maximilian's armor of 1510 with a armet and hook to insert the lance.

Plate 83.

178. Cavalry armor from the beginning of the 16th century, with armet and a chest hook.

Plate 84.

179. Cavalry armor with ribbed edges and with a chest hook. The helmet with low ribbed ridge. Around 1520-30. The greaves are missing.

Plate 85.

180. Cavalry armor with ribbed edges. The helmet has a high ridge. First half of the 16th century.

Plate 86.

181. Cavalry armor with lance hook from the first half of the 16th century.

Plate 87.

182. Cavalry armor from the period around the middle of the 16th century.

Plate 88.

183. Armor with ribbed edges. The helmet with a wide helmet-shade and a downward sloping visor. Middle of the 16th century.

Plate 89.

184. Cavalry armor from the middle of the 16th century. The helmet with hinged visor and laminated neck-guard.

Plate 90.

185. Armor with embossed stripe decoration. The burgundy helmet with cheek pieces and elongated tip. Middle of the 16th century.

Plate 91.

186. Cavalry armor from the beginning of the second half of the 16th century.

Plate 92 and plate 93.

187. Armor with broad gauntlets and armet. Beginning of the second half of the 16th century.

188. Armor of the late 16th century with a pierced helmet mask.

Plate 94 and plate 95.

189 and **189a.** Armor from the second half of the 16th century.

Plate 96.

190. Half-armor from the second quarter of the 16th century with Burgundy helmet.

191. Half-armor with Burgundy helmet of the second half of the 16th century.

Plate 97.

192. Half-armor from the first half of the 16th century.

193. Black half-armor with white ribbons. The Burgundy helmet in white and black. Second half of the 16th century.

Plate 98

194. Half-armor in black and white from the middle of the 16th century.

195. Half-armor from the middle of the 16th century with a mask-
armet from the second half of the 16th century.

Plate 99.

196. Lansquenet with a large drum. On the left side the short Lansquenet sword. On the head a morion with white lily on black field.

Plate 100 to plate 102.

197 and **197a.** Lansquenet armor with white strips on a black background. As ornamentation a lot of lilies and hearts. The helmet a morion with fleur-de-lis ornaments similar to the armor. Second half of the 16th century.

198. Cavalry armor around 1600.

Plate 103.

199. Half-armor from the end of the 16th century with Burgundy helmet.

Plate 104.

200. Cavalry armor of a Pappenheimer Cuirassier from the middle of the first half of the 17th century.

Plate 105 and plate 106.

201 and 201a. Pappenheim cavalry armor from the time of the Thirty Years' War with a Pappenheimer helmet.

Plate 107.

202. Bronze sword with riveted spiral hilt, the three bands on the hilt decorated with engraved lines. Italian provenance. Length: 60 cm.

203. Bronze sword of Hungarian type, with riveted hilt, slightly engraved. Length: 54 cm.

204. Bronze sword of Hungarian type, from Austria-Hungary with richly engraved, riveted hilt. Length: 60 cm.

205. Bronze sword of Italian provenance. Length: 66 cm.

206. Bronze sword of unusual length of 87.5 cm.

207. Bronze sword of unusual form, in the shape of Gothic Cinquedeas. The blade measures 63 cm. The hilt is hollow cast and three times pierced. Find-spot: the Rhone near Lyon. Total length: 72 cm. Former Carrand Collection.

208. Bronze sword blade of 87 cm with large rivet holes.

209. Bronze sword with rivet holes and partially obtained rivets for the hilt. Length: 71 cm.

210. Bronze sword with rivet holes. Length: 64 cm. Italian provenance.

211. Bronze sword from Lake Trasimeno. Length: 60 cm.

212. Bronze sword with large rivet holes for the hilt plate.

Plate 108.

213. Iron sword (Falcata) of the Hallstatt period, from Lake Trasimeno; 87.5 cm in length.

214. Sword like No. 213, from Lake Trasimeno. 104.5 cm in length. With rivets on the hilt.

215. Hallstatt sword from Central Italy. Length: 71 cm.

216. La Tène sword from the Rhine near Mainz, with rusty scabbard. Length: 88 cm.

217. La Tène sword from Bavaria.
218. Roman Gladius from the Rhine near Mainz, Germany. Length: 75 cm.
219. Franconian Spatha with bronze pommel and sword chape, with parts of the scabbard in the form of remnants of wood, bronze strips and bronze buttons. Length: 88.5 cm.
220. Franconian Spatha with flat pommel, bronze sword chape and with human face. Length: 85 cm.
221. Franconian Spatha with parts of the ivory hilt and the bronze sword chape in bird-head form, together with iron strips of the scabbard. Find-spot: Kreuznach, Germany. Length: 90 cm.
222. Narrow Franconian Spatha from Höchst am Main (Germany), with pommel and quillon.
223. Franconian Spatha from Andernach (Germany), with pommel and quillon. Length: 89 cm.
224. Merovingian Spatha with pommel and quillon, from Neuwied-Heddendorf, Germany. Length: 90.5 cm.
225. Carolingian sword from the river Ill near Strasbourg, with pommel and quillon. Length: 86 cm.
226. Single-edged Gothic short sword with short, down-turned quillon and spiral pommel. Early 14th century. Northern Germany.
227. The end of the scabbard of the early La Tène period, with ornamentation.

Plate 109.

228. Carolingian sword with missing pommel. Length: 84 cm.
229. Early Carolingian sword with pommel and quillon. Length: 95 cm.
230. Romanesque sword of the 10th century, from Trier (Germany). Length: 89.5 cm.
231. Romanesque sword of the 10th century with a hollow pommel. Length: 93 cm.
232. Romanesque sword of the 12th century, with crosses and a wheel-cross sign. Length: 95 cm.
233. Romanesque sword from the end of the 12th century with remnants of an encrusted inscription. Length: 100 cm.
234. Romanesque sword of 155 cm length. Early 13th century.
235. Romanesque sword from the second half of the 13th century

Plate 56.



Plate 61.



Plate 64.

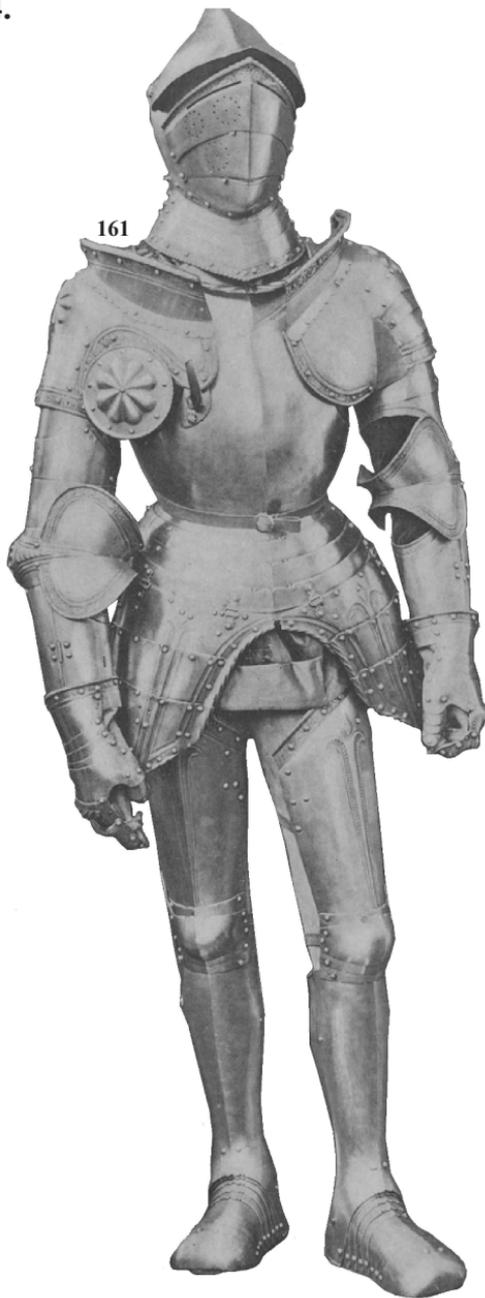


Plate 66.



Plate 88.



Plate 109.

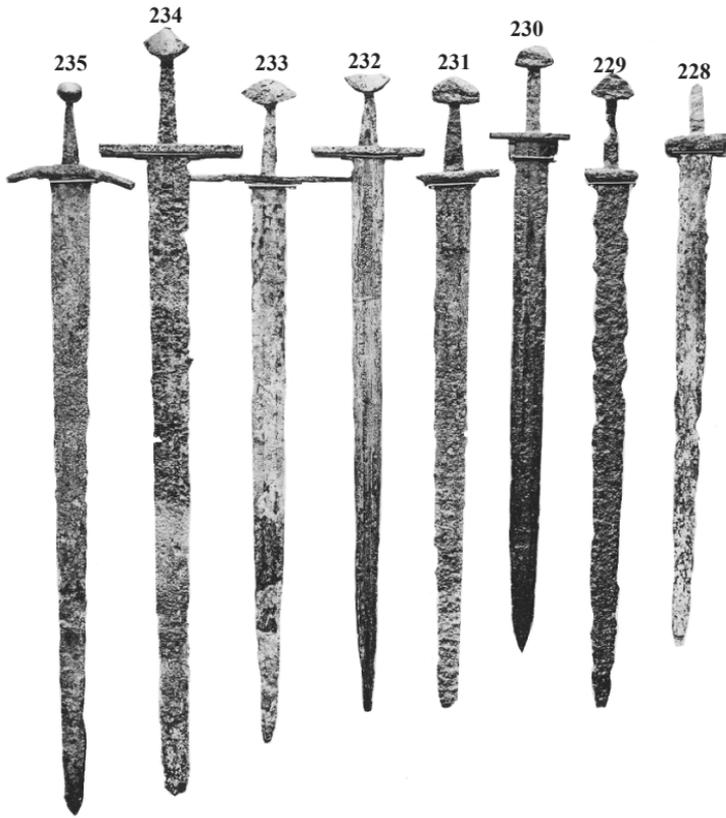




Plate 120.

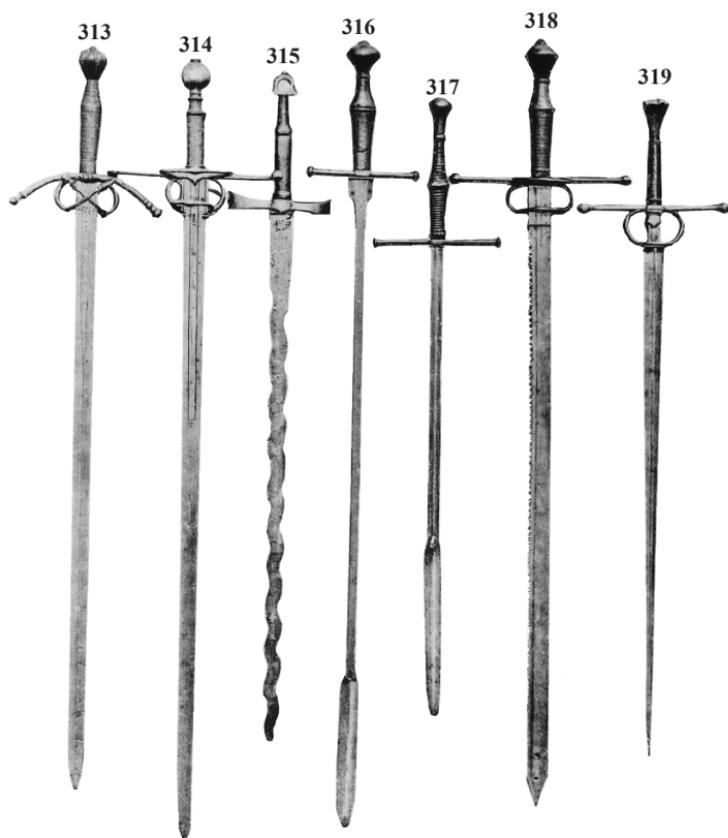


Plate 139.



Plate 163.

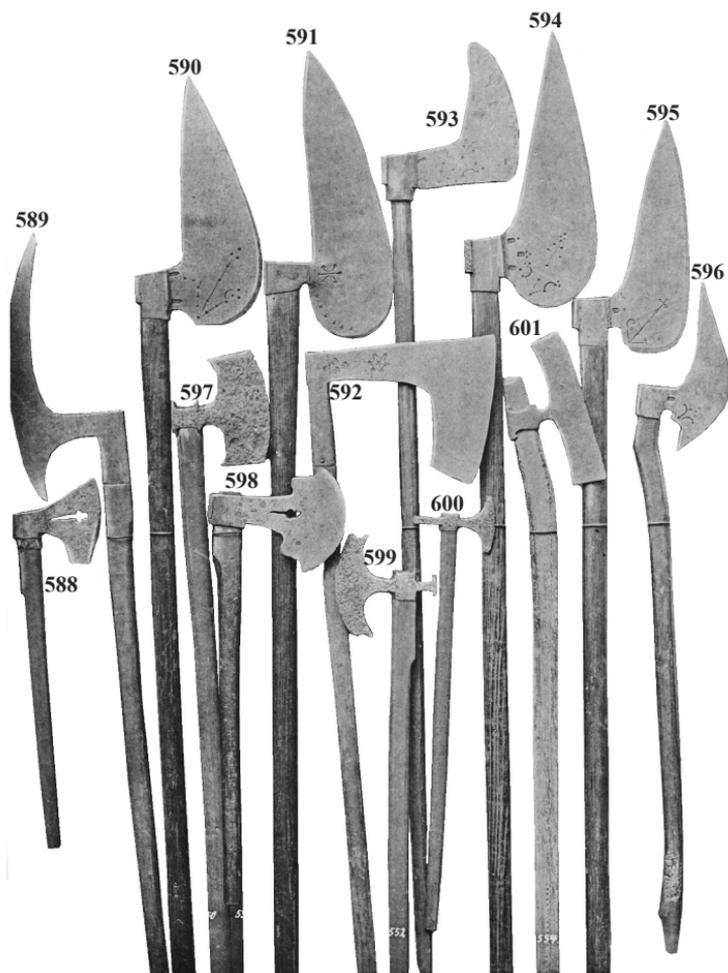


Plate 178.

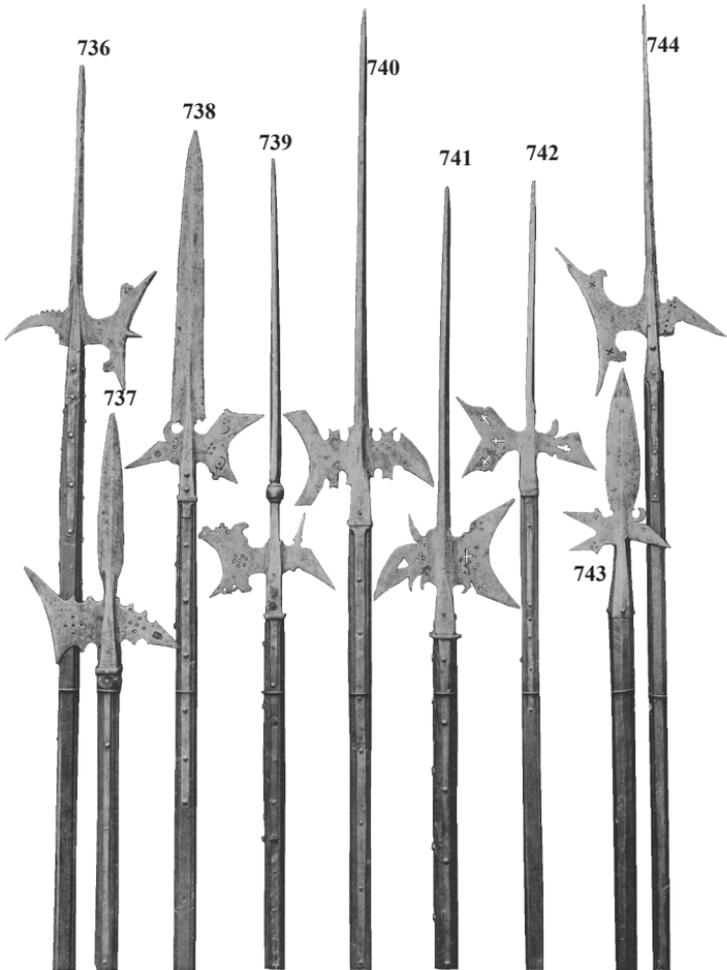


Plate 180.

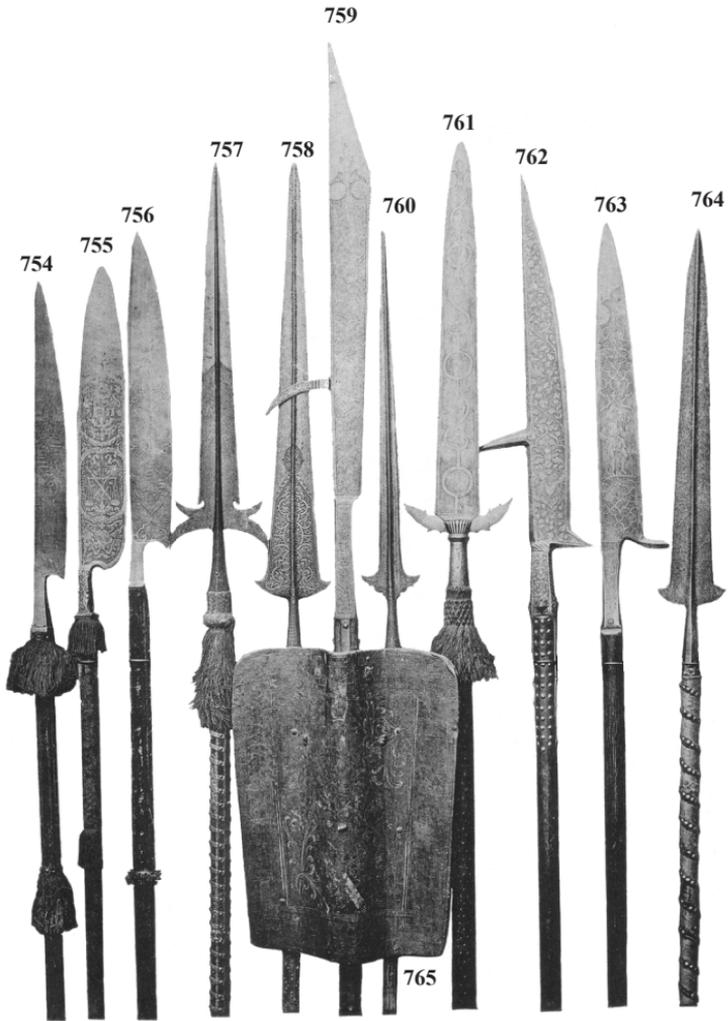


Plate 209.

