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THE RHINE
FROM
ROTTERDAM TO CONSTANCE
HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS
BY
KARL BAEDEKER
With 52 Maps and 29 Plans
SIXTEENTH REVISED EDITION

LEIPZIG: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER
LONDON: DULAU AND CO., 37 SOHO SQUARE, W.
NEW YORK: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 153/157 FIFTH AVENUE
1906
All rights reserved.
'Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.'
PREFACE.

The chief object of the Handbook for the Rhine is to supply the traveller with such information as will render him as nearly as possible independent of hotel-keepers, commissionnaires, and guides, and thus enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour.

The Handbook is based almost entirely upon the personal observation of the Editor, and the country described has been repeatedly explored by him with a view to procure the latest possible information; but, as changes are constantly taking place, he will highly appreciate any communications with which travellers may kindly favour him, if the result of their own experience. Those already received from numerous correspondents, which he gratefully acknowledges, have in many cases proved most serviceable.

The present edition, which corresponds with the 30th in German and the 18th in French, has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date. For the article on the Rhenish Art the Editor is indebted to the late Professor Anton Springer of Leipzig.

The Maps and Plans, on which special care has been bestowed, will often render material service to the traveller, and enable him at a glance to ascertain his bearings and select the best routes.

Time Tables. Information regarding trains, steamboats, and diligences is most trustworthy when obtained from local sources. The best German publications of the kind are the 'Reichs-Kursbuch' (2 M), published at Berlin, and 'Hendschel's Telegraph' (2 M), published at Frankfort on the Main, both of which are issued monthly during the summer season.

Heights are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0.3048 metre), Distances in English miles (except in the case of mountain-excursions, where the time they occupy is given as more convenient), and the Populations in accordance with the most recent census.

Hotels. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate, not only the first-class hotels, but others also of more modest pretensions, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of comfort and great saving of
expenditure. Although changes frequently take place, and prices generally have an upward tendency, the average charges as stated in the Handbook from the personal experience of the Editor, from data furnished by numerous correspondents, and from information supplied by hotel-keepers themselves, will enable the traveller to form a fair estimate of his probable expenditure. It is advisable to ascertain the charge for rooms in advance. The asterisks indicate those hotels which the Editor has reason to believe to be provided with the comforts and conveniences expected in up-to-date establishments, and also to be well managed and with a reasonable scale of charges. Houses of a more modest character, when good of their class, are described as 'good' or 'very fair'. At the same time the Editor does not doubt that equal excellence may often be found in hotels that are un-starred and even unmentioned.

The Editor regrets that he is unable to answer all communications. To hotel-proprietors, tradesmen, and others he begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers is the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks.

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**Abbreviations.**

R. = room, route; L. = light; B. = breakfast; D. = dinner; S. = supper; A. = attendance; dej. = déjeuner (luncheon); rfmts. = refreshments; pens. = pension (i.e. board and lodging). — N. = north, northern, etc.; S. = south, etc.; E. = east, etc.; W. = west, etc. — r. = right; l. = left. — M. = English mile; ft. = Engl. foot. — £ = mark; pf. = pfennig; fr. = franc; c. = centime. — hr. = hour; min. = minute. — Carr. = carriage; omn. = omnibus. — ca. = circa, about. — Comp. = compare.

The letter d with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death. The number of feet given after the name of a place indicates its height above the sea-level. The number of miles placed before the principal places on railway-routes and highroads generally indicates their distance from the starting-point of the route or sub-route.

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**Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.**
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38. The Environs of Alleheiligen (1:82,600); p. 400.
39. The Environs of Triberg (1:80,000); p. 406.
40. The Feldberg District (1:80,000); p. 422.
41. The Environs of Badenweiler (1:70,000); p. 425.
42. Schaffhausen and Falls of the Rhine (1:33,000); p. 434.
43. Map of South-Western Germany (1:1,000,000), after the index.
44. Railway Map of the Rhine, at the end of the book.

Plans of Towns.

Aix-la-Chapelle, p. 4; Baden, p. 368; Barmen, p. 64; Bonn, p. 85.
Carlshuehle, p. 353; Cleve, p. 59; Coblenz, with Environs, p. 106; Colmar, p. 324; Cologne, p. 26; Creifeld, p. 87; Darmstadt, p. 254; Duisburg-Ruhrort, p. 19; Düsseldorf, p. 20; Elberfeld, p. 64; Frankfort, p. 222; Freiburg, p. 382; Heidelberg, p. 265; Castle of Heidelberg, p. 268; Hoh-Königsburg, p. 342; Mannheim, p. 276; Matenhe, p. 154; Metz, p. 174; Mülhausen, p. 327; Saarburg, p. 240; Speyer, p. 267; Strassburg, p. 304; Treves, p. 162; Wiesbaden, p. 148; Worms, p. 282.
INTRODUCTION.

I. Language.

A slight acquaintance with German is indispensable for those who desire to explore the more remote parts of the Rhenish Provinces. Tourists who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find English or French spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers; but if they are entirely ignorant of German they must be prepared occasionally to submit to the extortions practised by porters, cab-drivers, and others of a like class, which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage; and if ignorance of the language be added to want of conformity to the customs, misunderstandings and disputes are apt to ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to acquire if possible such a moderate proficiency in the language as to render him intelligible to the servants, and to endeavours to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country. For this purpose Baedeker's Manual of Conversation (3 M) and Baedeker's Conversation Dictionary (in four languages; 3 M) will be found useful.

II. Money. Travelling Expenses.

Money. The German mark (M), which is nearly equivalent to the English shilling, is divided into 100 pfennigs. Banknotes of 5, 20, and 50 M are issued by the German Imperial Bank (Deutsche Reichsbank), and others of 100, 500, and 1000 M by the Imperial Bank and by twelve other chartered banks. The current gold coins are pieces of 10 and of 20 marks, the intrinsic value of which is somewhat lower than that of the English half-sovereign and sovereign (l. being worth about 20 M 43 pf.). The paper currency is of the same value as the precious metals. The silver coins are pieces of 5, 3 (the old 'thaler' or dollar), 2, 1, and ½ mark (50 pf.). In nickel there are coins of 20, 10, and 5 pfennigs, and in copper there are pieces of 2 and 1 pfennig.

English sovereigns and banknotes may be exchanged at all the principal towns in Germany, and napoleons are also favourably received (20 fr. = 16s. = 16 M 20 pf., and often a little more). Those who travel with large sums should carry them in the form of letters of credit or in circular notes of 5l. or 10l., rather than in banknotes or gold, as the value of the former, if lost or stolen, is recoverable.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES. The expense of a tour in the Rhenish Provinces depends of course on a great variety of circumstances. Of late years many complaints have justly been made of the exorbitant charges at some of the Rhenish hotels; but it may be stated generally
that travelling in Germany, and even on the Rhine, is less ex-
pensive, and in some respects more comfortable, than in most
other countries in Europe. The pedestrian of moderate require-
ments, who has attained tolerable proficiency in the language and
avoids the beaten track as much as possible, will have no difficulty
in limiting his expenditure to 8-10 L. per day; but those who prefer
driving to walking, frequent the most expensive hotels, and require
the services of guides and commissionnaires, must be prepared to
expend at least 25-30 L. daily.

III. Passports. Custom House.

Passports are, as a rule, unnecessary for travellers in Germany,
but they are frequently useful in proving the identity of the trav-
eller, in procuring admission to collections, and in obtaining delivery
of registered letters. Cyclists and motorists (comp. p. xviii) should
always carry passports.

Passports may be obtained direct from the Foreign Office (fee 2s.), or
through C. Smith and Son. 23 Craven Street, Charing Cross (fee 4s.); Buss,
4 Adelaide St., Strand (fee 4s.); Thomas Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus (fee
8s. 6d.); and Henry Blacklock & Co. (Bradshaw's Guides; fee 6s.). An
extra charge is made for each visa, should such be necessary.

Custom House formalities are now almost everywhere lenient.
As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey, which
are not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier.

IV. Routes from London to the Rhine.

Cologne, as the focus of the Rhenish districts, is taken as the
goal of the under-noted routes; but it will be easy to make the re-
quise allowances if some other point be the tourist's destination.

— Luggage may be registered through to destination (booking-fee
4-6d. per package), but is examined at the frontier (see below).

Bicycles are registered as ordinary luggage for an extra fee of 5s. —
Second-class passengers may travel in the saloon of the steamers for
a small extra fee (from 2s. upwards). — Uniformed Interpreters
attend the Continental trains at the chief points of departure and
arrival. — German (Central Europe) time is 1 hr. ahead of Green-
wich time. — For fuller details as to hours of trains, sleeping car-
rriages, station-omnibuses, etc., see the time-tables of the South
Eastern & Chatham and the Great Eastern Railways, Cook's Continen-
tal Time-Tables, or Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide.

a. Via Ostend and Ghent.

Duration of direct journey 13-15 hrs. Through-fares, 1st class 2l. 15s.
2nd class 2l.; return-fares 4l. 13s. 6d., 3l. 8s. 2d. Extra-fare on 'train de
luxe' (5 a.m.) 10s. 6d. Charge for excess-luggage, 3s. 3d. per 20 lbs. Return-
tickets valid for 45 days.

South Eastern & Chatham Railway from Charing Cross or Victoria
to (78 M.) Dover Pier in 2-2½ hrs. — Steamer from Dover (49 M.) Ostend
in 4½-5½ hrs. — Railway to (216 M.) Cologne via Brussels or via Malines
in 6-8 hrs.
Luggage is examined at Herbesthal (p. 3). Passengers by the morning service may, on notice given to the conductor of the train at Ostend, Bruges, or Ghent, obtain dinner-baskets at Malines (4½ fr., wine included).

b. Via Flushing.

Duration of journey 14-14½ hrs. Through-fares 2l. 12s. 9d., 1l. 16s.; return (available for 45 days) 3l. 17s. 8d., 2l. 13s. 8d.; extra-fare on corridor-train (‘D’ train) 2s.; excess-luggage 1s. 3d. per 20 lbs.
- RAILWAY from Victoria, Holborn, or St. Paul’s to (50 M.) Queenboro Pier in 11½-12½ hr. — STEAMER from Queenboro to (120 M.) Flushing in 6½-7½ hrs.
- RAILWAY from Flushing to (20 M.) Cologne via Venlo in 7-7½ hrs.

Luggage examined at Goch (p. 58). Table d’hôte on the day-steamer 4s. Restaurant-cars attached to the chief trains from Flushing.

c. Via Hoek van Holland.

Duration of journey 15 hrs. Fares 2l. 12s. 9d., 1l. 16s.; return (45 days) 3l. 17s. 8d., 2l. 13s. 8d.; extra-fare on ‘D’ or corridor train 2s.; excess-luggage 1s. 6d. per 20 lbs.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY from Liverpool Street to (70½ M.) Harwich in 1½ hr. — STEAMER from Harwich to (105 M.) Hoek van Holland in 7 hrs.
- RAILWAY from Hoek van Holland to (186 M.) Cologne, via Rotterdam, Nymwegen, and Venlo, in 6½ hrs.

Luggage examined at Cleve (p. 59). Restaurant-car attached to the boat-train from Hoek van Holland.

d. Via Calais.

Duration of journey 13-18½ hrs. Fares 3l. 5s. 3d., 2l. 6s. 10d.; return (45 days) 5l. 1s. 2d., 3l. 1s. 4d.; extra-fare on ‘train de luxe’ (9 a.m.) 13s. 4d.; excess-luggage 3s. 3d. per 20 lbs.

RAILWAY from Charing Cross, Victoria, or Cannon Street to (78 M.) Dover Pier in 2-2½ hrs. — STEAMER from Dover to (25 M.) Calais in 1½-1½ hr. — RAILWAY from Calais to Brussels and (239 M.) Cologne in 10-14 hrs.

Luggage examined at Herbesthal (p. 3). Restaurant or dining cars attached to the chief trains.

V. Railways.

RAILWAYS. Railway-travelling is cheaper in Germany than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortable. Those of the second class, with spring-seats, are sometimes nearly as good as the first in England. Smoking is permitted in all the carriages, except those ‘Für Nichl-Raucher’ and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes are about 1½ d., 1½ d., and 4½ d. per Engl. M. respectively. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour. No one is admitted to the platform without either a railway-ticket or a platform-ticket (Bahnsteigkarte); the latter (10 pf.) may be obtained from the automatic machines placed for the purpose at all stations. — Travellers by the through corridor-trains, marked ‘D’ in the Reichs-Kursbuch, are bound to take (in addition to the railway-tickets) special seat-tickets (Platzkarten; 1 M for any distance below 150 kil. or ca. 93 M., and 2 M for any greater distance).

On some of the lines 20-50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand, over-weight being charged for at moderate rates; but on many of the lines all luggage in the van must be paid for. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked,
and a ticket procured for it; this being done, the traveller need not enquire after his 'impedimenta' until he arrives and presents his ticket at his final destination (where they will be kept in safe custody, several days usually gratis). Where, however, a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller should see his luggage cleared at the custom-house in person. — Circular Tickets for prolonged tours are issued at considerably reduced rates (see the time-tables), but are only partly available for the Rhine steamers (see below). Ordinary return-tickets are available for one to three days. — At the larger stations all information may be obtained from the uniformed Portier.

VI. Steamboats on the Rhine.

Travellers for pleasure should undoubtedly select the Rhine steamers between Mayence and Cologne in preference to the railway, in spite of the fact that their punctuality (especially in going upstream) cannot be so implicitly depended on. The first steamer came from London to Coblenz in 1817. Regular service above Cologne was instituted in 1827. The passenger-service is carried on mainly by the united Cologne and Düsseldorf Companies, the steamers of the former having black, of the latter black-and-white funnels. The admirable saloon-steamers of these companies accomplish the journey from Mayence to Cologne in $7\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., and that from Cologne to Mayence in $12\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., touching, in descending, at Biebrich, Coblenz, and Bonn only; in ascending, at Bingen also. The Netherlands Steam-Ship Co. (funnels black below and white above), which formerly carried on a freight-service almost exclusively, now also runs two saloon-steamers for passengers (piers different from those of the other companies). These have the advantage for travellers to or from Rotterdam that no change of boat is needed. The ordinary steamers stop at numerous small places where passengers are landed in boats. The charge for landing or embarking, including 1001bs. of luggage, is 10 pf.

The fares are very moderate, those for voyages upstream being one-sixth less than for those in the reverse direction. The express fares are somewhat higher than the ordinary. The express-steamers carry saloon-passengers only. Each passenger is allowed 100lbs. of luggage free. Additional advantages are offered by the issue of return-tickets, one class of which is valid for a week, another within the current year. Railway Circular Tickets (see above), the so-called 'Elective Railway Tickets' (Wahlfreie Eisenbahnbahntickets), and the tickets issued by the usual tourists' agents are available for the steamers between Cologne and Mayence, subject to conditions printed on the tickets. It is important to note that in these cases the train may be exchanged for the steamer, or vice versa, only at the terminal station in the coupon. Third-class passengers may travel in the saloon on paying the difference to the purser (‘Condukteur’) on board.
Passengers embarking at stations with piers must take tickets at the office on shore, and those embarking at other stations should obtain them from the purser immediately on going on board, as otherwise they may be compelled to pay the fare from the steamer's first point of departure. The holder of a ticket costing not less than 2 $ is at liberty to break his journey, provided he signify his intention to the purser before the tickets are collected. If the journey be resumed at a station nearer the passenger's destination than that at which he disembarked, the ticket ceases to be valid for the intervening stations. Tickets must also be stamped at the office or by the conductor at the station where the journey is resumed; and the same regulation applies to return-tickets at the beginning of the return-journey.

In autumn the steamers are often unpunctual in consequence of the fogs which then prevail. At this season it is sometimes prudent to delay taking tickets until the steamer is actually in sight.

Refreshments are provided on board the steamers, in the style of the larger hotels. Table d'hôte on the German steamers at 1 o'clock 3 $, children half-price; ices 50 pf. extra. The wines are made a special feature in the commissariat.

Travellers starting at an early hour will find breakfast on board pleasanter than a hurried meal before leaving their hotel. The waiters occasionally offer worthless books, maps, and panoramas for sale at exorbitant prices.

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**Fall of the Rhine.**

Height above the level of the sea of —

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<th>Feet.</th>
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<tr>
<td>The Toma-See, source of the Vorder-Rhein... 7689</td>
<td>The Rhine at Mannheim... 280</td>
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<td>The Rheinwald Glacier, cradle of the Hinter-Rhein... 7263</td>
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<td>The Lake of Constance... 1305</td>
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<td>The Rhine at Bâle... 803</td>
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<td>At Bâle... 189</td>
<td>At Bonn... 532</td>
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<td>&quot; Mannheim... 429</td>
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<td>&quot; Mayence... 492</td>
<td>&quot; Düsseldorf... 409</td>
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<td>&quot; Coblenz... 399</td>
<td>&quot; Schenkenschans (Dutchfront) 909</td>
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**Breadth of the Rhine.**

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<td>From Bâle to Kehl... 80</td>
<td>At Bonn... 532</td>
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<td>&quot; Kehl to Mannheim... 82</td>
<td>&quot; Cologne... 433</td>
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<td>&quot; Mannheim to Mayence... 45½</td>
<td>&quot; Düsseldorf... 409</td>
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<td>&quot; Mayence to Bingen... 18½</td>
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<td>&quot; Bingen to Coblenz... 33½</td>
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<td>&quot; Coblenz to Cologne... 59½</td>
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<td>&quot; Cologne to Düsseldorf... 34½</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Düsseldorf to Emmerich... 66½</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Emmerich to Briell (German Ocean)... 101</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Bâle to the German Ocean... 526</td>
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**Length of the Rhine.**

Engl. Miles.

| From Bâle to Strassburg... 80 | Strassburg and Mayence... 5-25 |
| " Mayence and Bonn... 9-75 | |
| At the Lurlei... 76 | |
| Between Bonn and Cologne... 10-30 | " Cologne and Düsseldorf... 12-66 |
| " Düsseldorf and Emmerich... 10-30 | " Briell (German Ocean)... 10-30 |

**Average Depth of the Rhine.**

Feet.

| Between Bâle and Strassburg... 3-12 |
| " Strassburg and Mayence... 5-25 |
| " Mayence and Bonn... 9-75 |
| At the Lurlei... 76 |
| Between Bonn and Cologne... 10-30 |
| " Cologne and Düsseldorf... 12-66 |

*Baedeker's Rhine. 10th Edit.*
VII. Walking Excursions.

The pedestrian is unquestionably the most independent of travellers, and to him alone the beautiful scenery of some of the more remote districts is accessible. For a short tour a couple of flannel shirts, a pair of worsted stockings, slippers, the articles of the toilet, a light waterproof, and a stout umbrella will generally be found a sufficient equipment. Strong and well-tried boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. A more extensive reserve of clothing should not exceed the limits of a small portmanteau, which can be easily wielded, and may be forwarded from town to town by post.

The banks of the Rhine abound in charming scenery, which it will amply reward the pedestrian to explore; many districts replete with both historical and natural interest are described in the following pages. The following are especially recommended to the notice of travellers: The Seven Mts. (R. 13), the Eifel (R. 26), the banks of the Moselle (R. 25), the Taunus (R. 29), the Odenwald (R. 31), the Black Forest (R. 48), the Vosges (RR. 42, 44), and the environs of Schaffhausen and Falls of the Rhine (R. 49). By consulting the Handbook the traveller will discover many attractive spots, both in these and other districts.

VIII. Cycling and Motoring Notes.

Cycling is very prevalent in the Rhenish districts, and there are suitable roads all the way from Holland to Bâle and the Lake of Constance. Among the most popular bits for wheeling are the left bank of the Rhine from Bonn to Bingen, the Rheingau, the valley of the Moselle, the road from Frankfort to Heidelberg, the Neckar valley and the W. slopes of the Black Forest, and the roads skirting the Haardt Mts. and the Vosges. Excursions in the Black Forest, the Vosges, or other mountainous districts make considerable demands on the strength and staying power of the rider, but some delightful rides downhill may be begun at the highest-lying railway-stations. Dangerous places are generally marked on the cycling maps mentioned at p. xix, but the cyclist should always be careful on roads unknown to him. Strong brakes and a good lamp for night-riding are indispensable.

Some of the narrower and steeper streets in towns and villages are apt to be closed to the cyclist, and restrictions are also often made on the use of the wheel in public parks. In most cases a number-plate has to be attached to the bicycle, and the police have the right to demand the exhibition of the cyclist's club-ticket or passport. All
HOTELS.

regulations of this kind are stringently enforced by the authorities. The rule of the road is to keep to the right in meeting, and to pass on the left in overtaking. Led horses must be met and passed on the side on which the man in charge is.

On the Prussian and Hessian State Railways uncrated bicycles are carried as personal luggage when accompanied by the rider. The latter has, however, to take a bicycle-ticket ("Fahrradkarte"; price 50 pf.) and has himself to take his wheel to and from the baggage-car. If carriages are changed en route, he is also responsible for transferring his wheel from one train to the other. Many express-trains (esp. the so-called D-trains, p. xv) do not carry unpacked bicycles. — In Baden and the Bavarian Palatinate the bicycle is given in charge of the baggage-master like ordinary luggage. In Alsace and German Lorraine special compartments are provided for cyclists, with apparatus for suspending their machines.

The German steamers on the Rhine do not carry bicycles unless special tickets have been taken at the agencies beforehand. Passengers have themselves to deposit their wheels in the steerage, where they are generally left without anyone to look after them. The Dutch steamer company makes no charge for bicycles, and moreover provides stands for them on the main deck.

The best Cycling Maps of the Rhenish districts are those issued by L. Ravenstein of Frankfort for Wiesbaden and neighbourhood (4 M). The Environ of Frankfort (3 M), Starkenburg (Valley of the Rhine, Odenwald, & Spessart; 4 M), Upper Hesse (4 M), and the Bavarian Palatinate & Rhenish Hesse (4 M). — A series of cheaper maps (1½ M each) for Central Europe is issued by Liebenow and Ravenstein of Leipsic. Those available for visitors to the Rhine are Nos. 84 (Cologne), 85 (Wetzlar), 98 (Prüm), 99 (Frankfort), 112 (Treves), 113 (Mainz), 127 (Strassburg), 140 (Colmar), and 141 (Freiburg). — The German volume of the Continental Road Book of the Cyclists’ Touring Club (price 5s.) will be found useful.

No duty is levied at the frontier on bicycles accompanied by their riders, but a charge of 8-10 M is made on crated machines, if they look new.

Motor-Cars entering Germany are liable to pay a customs-duty of 150 M, which is returned when the car quits the country. In populous districts and in darkness the speed-limit is 9 M. (15 kil.) per hr.; otherwise there is no limit, but driving to the public danger, whatever the speed, is an offence. Lamps and brakes are imperative, but for local regulations (which vary) motorists should apply to the police. Passports and home-licences should be carried. Petrol is everywhere obtainable. For maps and road-books, see above; Ravenstein also publishes a road-book of Germany in two volumes.

IX. Hotels.

The first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany are generally good and somewhat expensive; but it frequently happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior, particularly in places off the beaten track, the traveller finds more real comfort and much lower charges.

The average charges in the first-class hotels are as follows: room (including light and attendance) 3-5 M, plain breakfast 1-1½ M, dinner 3-5 M, pension (i.e. board and lodging) 6-10 M. In some of the most luxurious houses, and for extra accommodation, the
charges are considerably higher. When not otherwise indicated, R. (room) in the Handbook is used to include light (L.) and attendance (A.).

When the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for his account every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable, except in some of the more remote and primitive districts where bills are never written. A waiter's mental arithmetic is faulty, and the faults are seldom in favour of the traveller. A favourite practice is to present the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or wilful imposition cannot easily be detected or rectified. Those who purpose starting early in the morning will do well to ask for their bills on the previous evening.

X. Climate. Grape Cure.

The climate of W. Germany is influenced by the comparative proximity of the North Sea, which renders the temperature remarkably mild. While the annual mean temperature in E. Germany is only about 42-48° Fahr., in the valley of the Rhine it rises to over 51° (Cologne 50.2°, Coblenz 50.9°, Heidelberg 51.4°). Thus, owing to the early springs and the long warm autumns, a tour in the Rhenish provinces is still enjoyable at a season when the Alps and the mountainous districts of Central Germany are beginning to feel the frosts of the coming winter. This geniality of climate is also very favourable to the ripening of the grapes; and hence it is that the 'Grape Cure', a very popular continental institution, long established in Southern Tyrol and on the banks of the Lake of Geneva, has been introduced into the Rhenish Provinces also.

Grapes when eaten in moderate quantity (1-2 lbs. daily) have a soothing effect on the mucous membrane, and in conjunction with a generous diet contribute materially to restore the strength of convalescents. When eaten in greater quantities (3-8 lbs. daily), the vegetable acid and salts produce an effect similar to that of mineral waters containing Glauber's or common salt. The grapes of the Rhenish Palatinate ('Gutedel' or 'Junker', and 'Oesterreicher' or 'Sylvaner') are large, thin-skinned, and well-flavoured, and hence this district is the centre of the 'Cure'. 

Gleisweiler (p. 292) is especially frequented on account of its favourable situation and the proximity of the vineyards, in which visitors may gather the grapes for themselves. The grapes of Dürkheim (p. 288), Edenkoben (p. 291), and Neustadt (p. 290) are also in great request. Good dessert-grapes may, however, be procured almost everywhere on the Rhine, and the grape-cure may be undergone at Königswinter, Honnef, Boppard, St. Goarshausen, Assmannshausen, Wiesbaden, Badenweiler, and numerous other summer-resorts.
XI. Wines of the Rhine and Moselle.

While the palm must be yielded to France for her red wines, no country in the world can compete with the Rhenish Provinces in the vast variety and excellence of the white wines which they produce. On the banks of the Rhine from Mayence to Bonn, a distance of 90 M., the cultivation of the vine may be seen in the greatest possible perfection.

No error has been more prevalent than that the Rhenish and Moselle wines possess an injurious acidity. Liebig on the contrary affirms, not only that the exquisite bouquet of the Rhine wines is owing to the free acid which they contain, but that some of their most salutary properties arise from the tartar present in them. To this he attributes the immunity enjoyed by those who use the German wines from the uric acid diathesis. Many others who have investigated the subject entertain the same opinion. Another advantage possessed by Rhenish wines is the total absence of brandy, an ingredient with which the wines of Spain, Portugal, and Sicily are almost invariably fortified, to the utter destruction of their flavour, and the injury of the health of the consumer. The diseases which attack spirit-drinkers, chiefly disorders of the liver, are commonly met with amongst consumers of fortified wines, though such maladies rarely follow even the intemperate use of pure wine. That the addition of alcohol to wine is unnecessary for its preservation is proved by the fact that Rhine wines often retain their excellence for half-a-century, although they seldom contain more than eight or nine per cent of alcohol. The very property of keeping is indeed mainly attributable to the fact that the fermentation is more perfect in Rhenish wines than in those of Spain and Portugal, where fermentation is checked by the addition of brandy. With the white wines of France the same object is effected by sulphuration. By these processes the richness and sweetness of new wine are artificially and unwholesomely retained.

The traveller who finds the table-wine of the hotels unpalatable, and whose eye wanders in bewildermnt over the 'Weinkarte', is recommended to select a bottle of still Hock or Moselle at 3-4 L. per bottle, at which price the taste ought to be gratified. The hotel-prices of the high-class still wines, as well as of the sparkling wines, are often exorbitant.

The Rheingau, a district about 15 M. in length, produces the finest wines of the Rhine. Here is situated Schloss Johannisberg, a most favoured spot, yielding a wine almost without rival. As the celebrated vineyards do not exceed 55 acres in area, little of this rare product falls to the share of the ordinary public. Moreover the first quality is only obtained in the finest seasons; the grapes are selected with the utmost care from the ripest bunches, not a drop of the precious juice being allowed to escape; the yield,
under the most favourable circumstances, is therefore very limited. The various qualities of this wine are sold in the cask at Schloss Johannisberg by public auction. It is remarkable for raciness, delicacy of flavour, and bouquet, rather than for strength. The other wines of the vicinity, distinguished by the name of Johannisberg-Klaus, and those yielded by the vineyards of Count Schönborn, are also highly esteemed. There is also ‘Johannisberger’ produced from the vineyards of the village of that name, but this is inferior to many of the other products of the Rheingau. In this neighbourhood are Rüdesheim and Geisenheim, both producing first-class wines. Bingen is a favourable district for strong wines; the hill behind it yields Scharlachberger (see below). Below Bingen, on the opposite bank, is Assmannshausen, the red wine of which holds a high rank and in good vintages vies with Burgundy of the best class, being made from the same species of grape; but unfortunately, like the latter, it is often impaired by travelling. The Marcobrunn vineyard, between Hattenheim and Erbach, produces a white wine of exquisite flavour and bouquet. The wines, however, which compete most successfully with Johannisberger and trench closely upon its celebrity, are the Steinberger, produced from the carefully-cultivated vineyards on the hill at the back of Hattenheim, and the Rauenthaler Berg (p. 143), the best vintages of which are unsurpassed in flavour and quality. Hochheim, situated on the Main, yields a wine of very superior quality, and has given the name of ‘Hock’ to the produce of the country generally.

The Valley of the Rhine below Bingen produces many pleasant and wholesome wines, but inferior to the above. Those of Lorch, Enghöll, Steeg, Oberwesel, and Boppard may be mentioned among the white. The Rheinbleichherte (i.e. ‘bleich rote’, or pale red) of Steeg, Oberwesel, and Bacharach, and the light-red wines of Salzig, Camp, Hirschheim, the Kreusberg (near Ehrenbreitstein), and Urbach are also esteemed. Most of the wines grown below Coblenz are light-red. Linz produces excellent Rheinbleichherte.

Rhenish Bavaria yields a vast quantity of white wine, generally known as wine of the Haardt, or Palatinate. The best qualities are those of Ruppertsberg, Deidesheim, and Forst, after which rank those of Ungstein, Dürkheim, Wachenheim, and Königsbach. Good red wines are grown at Gimmeldingen and Callstadt. The inferior wines of this district usually have a coarse, earthy flavour.

Rhenish Hesse produces the excellent Scharlachberger above mentioned, next to which rank Niersteiner, Oppenheimer, Laubenheimer, and Bodenheimer, all pleasant wines, but less delicate than those of the Rheingau. Liebfrauenmilch (‘Lait de Notre Dame’) is a good sound wine which owes much of its reputation to the superior wines sold under that name, and to the quaintness of the name itself. The vineyards where it is grown (p. 285) are incapable of producing a tenth part of the wine usually so called. The flat
vineyards of Ingelheim between Mayence and Bingen yield a good light-red wine.

The Nahe wines, like those of the Palatinate, possess considerable body, but little flavour. That of the Scharlachberg near Bingen is sometimes classed as a Nahe wine, and is the best of this group.

The Valley of the Ahr is the most northern point at which the grape is successfully cultivated. Its light and wholesome 'Ahr-bleicherte' are chiefly consumed in the neighbourhood of their growth. They are strengthening and astringent in their properties, and resemble Burgundy of an inferior class. The best are those of Walsporsheim, Ahrweiler, and Bodendorf.

The Moselle wines are chiefly grown amidst rugged and sterile-looking slate rocks, and are distinguished by their delicate, aromatic flavour, though the inferior varieties are apt to be rather acid in bad years. They are considered remarkably wholesome, being frequently recommended to persons of sedentary habits. The best are Brauneberger, Oltigisberger, and Berncasteler Doctor, which possess a delicious 'bouquet'; and next to these may be placed the wines of Zeltingen, Graach, Piisport, and Grünhaus.

The Saar wines possess even less body than those of the Moselle, but surpass them in aroma. Scharzhofberger is a most excellent wine of this district.

Markgräfler, the wine of the Duchy of Baden (Affenthal red, Klingenberg white), the wines of Alsace, the Neckar wines, and those of the Bergstrasse are almost entirely consumed in their respective districts.

The difference which exists among the products of the various vintages on the Rhine presents a marked contrast to the tolerably uniform quality maintained by the wines of Southern Europe. The best wine-years of the nineteenth century in the Rhinegau were 1806, 1811, 1822, 1834, 1846, 1857, 1862, 1865, 1868, 1893, and 1895; and good average vintages occurred in 1801, 1802, 1804, 1807, 1815, 1818, 1819, 1825-27, 1831, 1835, 1848, 1855, 1868, 1859, 1861, 1884, 1886, 1889, 1892, 1897, and 1900. The vintage of 1904 also was good. But even in these years the yield was by no means uniformly excellent in all parts of the Rhineland. The climatic conditions are not the same in all the districts; different years seem to suit the different kinds of vine; and the vineyards in the most favoured positions, where the grapes ripen soonest, often suffer the most severely from the early spring frosts. In a full 'autumn', which is hardly ever attained, a 'morgen' (about 3/5 acre) of land, with 3500-4000 vines, should yield 5 'ohm' (about 150 gallons) of wine.

Many of the inns on the Middle and Upper Rhine (especially in the smaller towns) have wine on draught, which, though not entered on the wine-list, is frequently better than the cheaper wines in bottle.

Sparkling Wines. The effervescing German wines were first manufactured at Esslingen (in 1826), Heilbronn, Würzburg, and
Mayence, and afterwards at Trèves, Coblenz, and various other places. These wines, generally known in England as Sparkling Hock and Moselle, are distinguished from the French wines by the predominance of the flavour of the grape, and when obtained in unexceptionable quarters, are a light, pleasant, and wholesome beverage.

The process is precisely the same as that employed in the preparation of Champagne. The wine (which at the outset is an ordinary still wine, worth 1s. or 1s. 6d. per bottle) is bottled after the first fermentation is over; and, by the addition of a small quantity of sugar and exposure to a moderately warm temperature, a second fermentation and the generation of carbonic acid are produced. The bottles are then placed on racks with their corks downwards, where they remain a month or more, and are opened several times to allow the escape of the sediment. At this stage of the process as many as 20-25 per cent of the bottles usually burst, while the contents of the survivors are much diminished. When the wine has thus been thoroughly clarified, the bottles are filled up, a small quantity of syrup (cognac and sugar) is added to give the requisite sweetness and body, and the final corking then takes place. The sparkling wine thus laboriously prepared for the market is worth more than double the original still wine from which it is manufactured. The inferior qualities are generally the most effervescent.

The traveller is cautioned against dealing with any but the most respectable wine-merchants, and should remember that excellence of quality is quite incompatible with lowness of price. As a pleasant and wholesome summer-beverage the Rhenish wines of the second and third class may be imported at a moderate price, the duty and carriage amounting to 4-5s. per dozen; but the higher class of Rhine-wine, of which Marcobrunner may be taken as a sample, cannot be drunk in England under five or six shillings a bottle.

XII. Rhenish Art.

In the valley of the Rhine we find that several different strata of civilisation, if we may use the expression, had deposited themselves ere the rest of Germany had abandoned its primitive forest life. The lowest of these strata, were a section of them exhibited in geological fashion, would show an ante-Roman period, when the natives carried on a busy trade with the Mediterranean seaports and with Etruria. After Cæsar's campaigns a new stratum was gradually formed by the occupation of the country by Roman military colonists. This stratum was afterwards sadly contorted and broken by the storms of the barbarian migrations, and was at length almost entirely covered by that of the Frankish-Christian period, which began in the 7th century.

On Rhenish soil antiquarians will find frequent opportunities of tracing back the history of human culture to its earliest beginnings, while the Roman relics are so numerous and important as to arrest the eye of even the superficial observer. The Peutingen Tabula, the mediaeval copy of a Roman map, now preserved at Vienna, shows the principal towns on the Rhine and also on the
tributaries of its left side, together with the roads connecting them, and even the baths and other public buildings with which they were embellished. The Roman colonies on the Rhine, being chiefly the headquarters of the different legions, always presented a military character. Most of the existing monuments are accordingly votive stones and tombstones of soldiers. The artistic forms are, as a rule, somewhat primitive, while the subjects are frequently borrowed from the Oriental worship of Mithras. We also find that in some cases Gallic deities have been Romanised. The principal collections of Roman antiquities are at Bonn, Cologne, Wiesbaden, Carlsruhe, Mannheim, Speyer, Mayence, and Trèves. At Trèves, moreover, we obtain an admirable idea of the character of a very important Roman provincial town.

Trèves, the capital of Germania Inferior, and for a considerable time an imperial residence, did not merely possess buildings of practical utility like most of the other colonies, but was also embellished with some of the noblest decorative Roman structures ever erected north of the Alps. On the banks of the Moselle also, outside the town, rose a long series of villas, many of which were richly decorated with mosaics. Before the decline of the Roman supremacy Christianity established itself on the banks of the Rhine, but no churches of the earliest Christian epoch are now extant. The only relics of that period are the nucleus of the cathedral of Trèves, a number of tombstones at Trèves, and several monumental inscriptions, such as that in the porch of St. Gereon at Cologne.

In consequence of the barbarian migrations, the Roman-Christian culture was afterwards almost completely buried beneath a new stratum of German paganism, and the vast valley of the Rhine relapsed into its primitive rudeness, although at Cologne and Trèves the arts were not entirely extinct. The Austrasian princes, however, were munificent patrons of the church, and the Bishops of Trèves and Cologne (Nicetius and Charentinus, about the middle of the 6th cent.) distinguished themselves by their zeal for church-building.

The artistic efforts of the Merovingian period, of which a few traces only are left, as in the Cathedral at Trèves, appear to have been very insignificant compared with those of Charlemagne's reign (768-814). In the prosecution of his numerous undertakings the great emperor was not merely stimulated by his zeal for the promotion of art, but by his ardent desire to revive the ancient glory of the Roman empire and to invest his capital with all the splendour of the ancient imperial residences, and particularly that of Ravenna. The Carolingian art was entirely centred around the court of the emperor, and he was personally attended by a circle of scholars called his academy. Among the members of the academy was Eginhard, who in consequence of his surname Bezaleel has been supposed to have been familiar with art, but of whose labours in that sphere nothing certain is known. To him is attributed the
building of the Palace Chapel at Aix-la-Chapelle (now the Cathedral), which is still in comparatively good preservation. It is obviously a copy of the court-chapel at Ravenna (San Vitale), but has been more judiciously and articulately designed, and has in its turn served as a model for later edifices, for which either its ground-plan (as at Ottmarsheim in Alsace), or its double row of columns in the interior of the rotunda (as in the case of St. Maria im Capitol at Cologne and the Minster at Essen), has been borrowed.

The magnificence of the palaces which the great emperor possessed on the banks of the Rhine was a favourite theme with the poets and prose-writers of the day. According to their accounts the Palace at Ingelheim was not inferior in splendour to that of Aix-la-Chapelle itself, but of that edifice there is now no trace beyond a few fragments of walls and of columns which have been transferred to other buildings. The same variety of capitals is also seen in the Church of St. Justin at Höchst am Main founded under Abp. Otgar of Mayence (826-847). — During the later Carolingian period the Rhineland again suffered severely from an irruption of barbarians. At this period the Normans took possession of the banks of the river and penetrated into its side-valleys; but civilisation was now too far advanced to be seriously retarded by this catastrophe.

Endowed with a rich art-heritage handed down by antiquity, the Rhenish-Frankish tribes gradually overspread the country after the middle of the 10th cent., from which period down to the Reformation the development of Rhenish art is traceable without interruption.

In the Early Middle Ages (10th-12th cent.) Rhenish art differed materially from that of most other parts of Germany in being the product of an already cultivated soil, where ancient models were abundant, while in these other districts it was the growth of a soil previously untilled. On the banks of the Rhine were preserved fragments of Roman and early-Christian edifices; there the eye was familiar with architectural forms and mouldings; in the Rhenish towns were always to be found artificers possessed of considerable manual skill; and owing to the constant communication kept up with foreign places skilled labour could always be readily imported when necessary. Rhenish art was thus matured considerably earlier than that of Lower Saxony and Swabia. At the same time the features common to the whole of early mediæval art in the west recur in that of the Rhine also. The forms of worship having been well defined in the early-Christian period, the churches all present a certain uniformity of appearance. Like the early-Christian basilicas, the Rhenish churches of the 10th-12th cent. are of an elongated form; they possess aisles which are lower and narrower than the nave; the altar is placed at the rounded extremity of the nave; and on the whole the basilica type is preserved throughout.
The Rhenish edifices also possess the characteristics of the Romanesque Style, which are common to the great majority of works of the 10th-12th centuries. In this style the pillars and columns are connected by means of round arches, the doors and windows also terminate in round arches, and the naves and aisles are either covered with flat roofs or with groined vaulting of rounded form. The Cubical Capital, which was probably invented by mediæval architects for the purpose of forming a harmonious connecting link between the column and the arch above, is also used in the Rhineland, and the copings and mouldings of the Rhenish buildings are the same as those employed in the contemporaneous edifices of Western Europe. The Rhenish architecture, however, occupies an independent position of its own within the Romanesque group. The character of the building-material (red sandstone or tufa), local traditions, and the prevalent taste of the period all combine to impart to the Rhenish buildings a distinctive character which seldom or never recurs in other countries. At an early period the use of alternate courses of different colours came into vogue. Thus we find arches faced with stone alternating with light-coloured brick, the latter material having been taken from Roman ruins; and when the architects had exhausted their supply of bricks, the art of making which was unknown in Germany in the early middle ages, they produced the same effect by the use of dark and light coloured stones. The copings on pillars and walls were generally copied from Roman models, and the ancient Corinthian Capitals, formed of a wreath of leaves, were imitated with varying success (as, indeed, had also been the case in the Carlovingian epoch). The long-established practice of art, and the wealth which the Rhenish towns succeeded in amassing at an early period, enabled them gradually to extend the dimensions of their churches, to develop the construction of vaulting earlier than elsewhere, and to impart to their buildings a picturesque richness of effect. — The same conditions were likewise favourable to the development of the Goldsmith's Art, and that of ENAMEL PAINTING. The Rhinelanders also attained considerable proficiency in MURAL Painting at an early period, but for the plastic art they displayed less aptitude.

As early as the 11th cent. the practice of art and of artistic handicrafts seems to have become naturalised in the Rhenish towns and in those of Lorraine. In all the larger towns extensive building operations were undertaken, and at the same time a number of handsome abbey-churches sprang up. At Strassburg a cathedral was erected by Bishop Werner; at Cologne the archbishops Heribert and Anno exhibited much zeal for church-building; and at Trèves the cathedral was extended by Poppo. The grandest monuments of German mediæval art, however, are the three Central Rhenish Cathedrals of Mayence, Speyer, and Worms, examples of the
golden prime of a style which began and also ended earlier here than in other northern districts. It was not till the Gothic period that France and England fully realised their architectural ideals, while the independent exertions of German masters had already culminated in their Romanesque cathedrals. It has frequently been asserted that these cathedrals originally possessed flat roofs only, and were not covered with vaulting till the 12th cent.; but recent researches prove that the vaulting of Mayence Cathedral dates from immediately after 1081, when the older wooden roof was destroyed by fire. It is also probable that the nave of Speyer Cathedral, in spite of its gigantic proportions, also received a stone vaulted roof soon after 1097. The charming Abbey Church of Laach proves that vaulted churches were easily and skilfully constructed in the first half of the 12th cent., notwithstanding the novelty of the style. While the pillars of this church are of uniform pattern and are placed at considerable intervals, those of the Central Rhenish cathedrals are placed much closer together, and those which bear the vaulting are differently shaped from those supporting the arcades.

Towards the end of the 12th cent., and for a considerable part of the 13th, Cologne was the chief cradle of Rhenish art. The sacredness of the city as the custodian of the highly revered relics of the Magi, combined with the wealth and the political power of its enterprising citizens, not only led to the rebuilding of all the principal churches at this period, but was conducive to the general progress of architecture, and contributed to impart a rich and picturesque decorative character to the city itself. The architects do not seem to have aimed at grandeur of dimensions. The naves of the churches are usually small and insignificant, but the builders expended their utmost skill on the embellishment of the choirs. The apse, in combination with the rounded transepts, was regarded as the nucleus of the church, the other distinctive features of which consisted of the gable of the choir, the dome, and the towers. As an example of the picturesque effect of this arrangement we may mention the Church of the Apostles at Cologne when viewed from the Neumarkt. At the same time variety of ornament, richness of articulation, and pleasing effects of colour were also studied. Immediately under the roof runs a gallery, which is of some structural importance inasmuch as it lessens the dead weight of the wall, but is also effective in a decorative point of view as the small columns stand out in strong contrast to the dark background. Generally, indeed, the Rhenish masters appear to have devoted much attention to such effects of light and shade. Under the gallery runs a frieze consisting of dark slabs framed with light-coloured stone; the columns and half-columns are of a different material from the walls, and even the pilasters are composed of differently-coloured stones. In keeping with this picturesque character is the richness of the ornamentation. The architects were not satisfied with straight and
simple lines. Their windows are either round or fan-shaped, and they are disposed in groups or enclosed within a pointed arch. The portals consist of archways resting on several columns; the space above the doors is filled with sculpture; and the façade is enlivened with narrow pillars and entwined arches. Buildings of this character, which are typical of the Rhineland, and occur in almost every town of any importance, are usually described as belonging to the Transitional Style, as if the forms recurring in them were identical with those which pave the way for the Gothic. The term, however, is entirely misapplied, as it is impossible in the rich and handsome Rhenish churches of the 12th and beginning of the 13th cent. to discover the slightest germ of the Gothic style. The style may, however, be appropriately characterised as the final and most ornate manifestation of Romanesque architecture, a definition which is borne out by the general tendencies of Rhenish art. As an auxiliary of this style we may now mention the art of Mural Painting, which was developed at an unusually early period. Most of these paintings were unfortunately covered with whitewash at a later period, but those still existing (at Schwarz-Rheindorf, opposite Bonn, the paintings of which resemble a symbolic poem, at Brauweiler near Cologne, in St. Maria im Capitol at Cologne, etc.) exhibit a rich and thoughtful style of composition, and show that the painters were skilled in drawing and even in the delineation of complicated action. We cannot with any certainty judge of the colouring, but we at least possess sufficient materials to warrant the inference that the art of wall-painting was industriously practise on the banks of the Rhine as early as the second half of the 12th century.

This prevalent branch of the Romanesque style, with its highly developed ornamentation, was not hastily abandoned by the Rhenish masters, and it was not till about the year 1250 that the Gothic Style, introduced from France, was completely nationalised in this part of Germany. The precise manner in which the Gothic architecture, with its spirited flying buttresses, lofty vaulting, and other members relieving the monotony of the walls, was introduced into the valley of the Rhine is unknown; but it was probably adopted simultaneously at several different points. At Cologne we observe in the church of St. Gereon an attempt to apply the new precepts to the old forms, and in the church of the Minorites we have a somewhat plain example of Gothic dating from the middle of the 13th century. In the Liebfrauen-Kirche at Trier the Gothic forms were successfully adapted at an early period to an unusual ground-plan. The Cistercian Church at Marienstatt in Nassau is a fine example of the early-Gothic style, destitute as yet of all ornamentation, and to the same style belong the church of Rufach in Alsace and the western parts of St. Thomas at Strassburg. In the second half of the 13th cent. began the construction of the great Gothic Cathedrals. Those of Cologne and Metz were designed entirely in the Gothic
style, while at Strassburg and Freiburg the earlier Romanesque beginnings were adapted to the new Gothic work. Goethe has contributed much to immortalise the name of Erwin of Steinbach, who is usually described as the originator of Strassburg Minster, but that master's actual share of the work seems to have been limited to the W. façade. The masters of the Strassburg as well as of the Cologne cathedral must have been thoroughly conversant with the details of French Gothic, but they were very far from being mere mechanical copyists. The façade at Cologne and the tower at Strassburg are entirely emanations of German imagination. In order, however, to convince himself of the independence of the German masters of the Gothic style the traveller must not confine his attention to the great cathedrals. Among the smaller Gothic churches he will discover frequent proofs of originality and not a few gems of architecture. Among these smaller churches we may mention the grave and dignified Abbey Church of Altenberg, near Cologne, and the Collegiate Church of Xanten, erected under the influence of Cologne masters; the superb Church of St. Catharine at Oppenheim and the ponderous Cathedral of Frankfort on the Central Rhine; and lastly, in Alsace, the Church of St. George at Schlettstadt, the Church of SS. Peter and Paul at Weissenburg, the church of Nieder-Hastach, and that of Thann, with its graceful tower. The numerous churches of the Mendicant and Dominican orders, some of which have nave and aisles of equal height, are generally too plain and monotonous to arouse much general interest.

The highest efforts of the Gothic architects in this part of Germany were devoted to the building of churches, but the Rhenish districts also contain secular edifices, including castles, town-halls, guild-houses, and private mansions, which present Gothic forms or at least Gothic characteristics.

The eye, however, is less frequently struck by buildings of this class than by the churches, partly because well-preserved examples are now comparatively rare, and partly because in secular architecture generally there is usually less room for marked changes of style. Throughout the whole of the middle ages the dwelling-houses, for example, were constructed of timber, and the character of their ornamentation was rather determined by the nature of the material than by the fashion of the day. Even in the case of the stone houses the projecting upper stories frequently recall the style of their wooden predecessors. The architectural character of the palaces, châteaux, and castles, on the other hand, was necessarily determined by military considerations. As the requirements of both defensive and offensive operations were almost equally important during the 11th cent. and again during the 13th, the châteaux and castles retained the same forms for several centuries. Of Barbarossa's residence at Geinhausen, an imperial palace of the Romanesque period, there still exist considerable ruins. The palace of the
same emperor at Hagenau (1157) was entirely destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. Among the mediæval castles those of Alsace are very numerous and important. The most considerable are the three castles of Rappoltsweiler, that of Hoh-Barr near Zabern (1170), the Hoh-Königsburg, the Wasenburg, near Niederbronn, and the Lichtenberg near Neuweiler, the last three belonging to the Gothic period. Most of the hills on the banks of the Rhine and its tributaries are also crowned with the ruins of mediæval castles, or others rebuilt in their original style. In most cases the pinnacled Bergfried, or keep, which was used both for purposes of attack and defence, is still standing; remains of the Palas, or dwelling-house, are also frequently preserved; and in many cases the outworks, gateways, and towers by which the approach to the castle was protected are still traceable. These ruins, however, which impart so picturesque a charm to the scenery of the Rhine, rarely possess much artistic value. The most interesting of the Rhenish castles is that of Reichenberg, near St. Goarshausen, with its three stories borne by columns.

The Gothic architecture is also notable for the richness of its plastic ornamentation. The portals and the various niches and canopies are generally filled with statues, and the gables and other parts of the building adorned with reliefs. The finest specimens of Gothic statuary are to be seen on the Portals of the Liebfrauen-Kirche at Trèves and the Cathedrals of Strassburg and Freiburg. The Statues of the Apostles in the choir of the Cologne Cathedral also afford evidence that the Gothic sculpture was sometimes richly coloured. The same cathedral also contains the Monument of Archbishop Conrad von Hochstaden, the finest specimen of bronze statuary of the Gothic period. The numerous tombstones of that period must also be examined by the student of the progress of Gothic sculpture, such as those of Archbishop Siegfried, Peter Aspert, and Johann von Nassau, in the Cathedral of Mayence, and those of Günther von Schwarzburg and Johann von Holzhausen and his Wife in the Cathedral of Frankfort. The best examples of late-Gothic sculpture, which afterwards degenerated into a mere handicraft, are to be found in the altars of carved wood.

Throughout the middle ages, however, Rhenish artists evinced more aptitude for the art of painting than for that of sculpture. The stained glass at Strassburg, Cologne, and Oppenheim, and the remains of 14th cent. mural paintings at Cologne are not less valuable than the easel-pictures of the 15th cent. which are still preserved.

The Cologne School of Painting was the first of those which attained to any celebrity on German soil. The earliest master of the school known to us by name is Meister Wilhelm, who flourished at the end of the 14th cent., and from whose brush we possess one authentic work in the faded mural paintings of the Hansa-Saal
in the Rathaus of Cologne (now preserved in the Wallraf-Richartz Museum). A number of easel-pieces are attributed to him with little or no foundation. There is, however, better authority for attributing to Meister Stephan Lochner the execution of the Dombild, the finest German painting of the 15th century. This master, who was a native of the district of Constance, and died in 1451, has been successful in substituting figures of considerable spirit and life for the traditional types of his predecessors, with their emaciated arms, their undeveloped busts, and their childish expression of countenance, but he has failed to take the next step towards fidelity to nature by omitting to individualise his characters. His female figures are all exactly alike, and his male figures, though divided into young and old, are also destitute of distinctive character. In his treatment of the drapery, weapons, gold trinkets, and all other external accessories, however, Meister Stephan cannot be reproached with the fault of monotony; in executing these details he is scrupulously faithful to nature, and his task was doubtless facilitated by his occasional use of the newly-invented art of oil-painting. The Dombild, the Madonna with the Violets (preserved in the Archiepiscopal Museum), and the Madonna in the Arbour of Roses (in the Museum) are the most important works of this school, the career of which somewhat resembled that of the early-Flemish school under the leadership of Hubert van Eyck. The Rhenish masters, however, were soon surpassed by their Flemish contemporaries, and ere long entirely lost their independence. About the end of the 15th cent. the art of painting in the Rhineland was at length thoroughly pervaded with Flemish influence. The new style, however, was least successfully imitated on the Lower Rhine, and particularly at Cologne. A number of pictures of the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th cent., mostly found in churches of Cologne, have been collected by the brothers Boisseré, Hr. Wallraf, and others. The drawing is stiff, the colouring gaudy, and the expression harsh. These works are generally classed in accordance with their subjects; and we thus frequently hear of the ‘Master of the Lyversberg Passion’, the ‘Master of the St. Bartholomew’, and other equally vague designations. The historian of art will find abundant opportunity of studying this school in the Wallraf-Richartz Museum of Cologne. One of the best masters of the Lower Rhine was Jan Joest of Calcar, who painted the high-altar-piece in the principal church there about 1505. Portrait-painting was also practised with some success at this period by Barthel de Bruyn, Johann von Mehlem, and others.

The Upper Rhenish and Alemannian School of Painting had a more prosperous career than the Lower Rhenish. The masters of this school also succumbed to Flemish influence, but they succeeded in making a better use of what they had learned in the Netherlands. At the head of the school was Martin Schongauer of
Colmar (d. 1488), a pupil of Rogier van der Weyden, and more famous as an engraver than as a painter. The engraver's art, indeed, fostered by the advance of scientific pursuits, was more rapidly and successfully developed than that of painting. The Younger Holbein, Mathias Grünewald, and Hans Baldung Grien were also members of this school, but as their training was not strictly Rhenish they are only mentioned here in passing. Holbein's famous 'Madonna of Burgomaster Meyer' is preserved at the Palace of Darmstadt.

When, at a somewhat later period, the tide of the Renaissance overflowed the Rhineland, it met with little or no resistance. After a brief conflict with the Gothic architecture, which gave rise to the erection of a number of curious buildings in a mixed style, the Renaissance, introduced from France and Flanders, and possessing little in common with the genuine Italian Renaissance, became naturalised on the banks of the Rhine about the middle of the 16th century. This new style of art, however, never thrived satisfactorily on Rhenish soil, partly because the Rhineland had ceased to be a great centre of civilisation as it had been in the middle ages, partly because the sway of ecclesiastical princes is less favourable to the steady progress of art than that of hereditary sovereigns, and also because this unfortunate region was the theatre of numerous wars which of course paralysed all artistic effort. Although Renaissance art never took the form of a permanent and organic system, it has bequeathed to the Rhineland several works of great importance. Foremost among these is the Castle of Heidelberg, the most sumptuous example of German Renaissance, next to which we may mention the Porch of the Rathaus of Cologne, the fragment of the Rathaus of Jülich, and the Schloss of Aschaffenburg. On the Upper Rhine, in the Palatinate, and in Baden we encounter a number of handsome châteaux and pleasing houses in the Renaissance style of the 16th century.

The history of the Plastic Art of the Renaissance period is traceable in the numerous tombstones of the 16th and 17th centuries, which are to be found not only in the large churches of the principal towns, but also in smaller and more remote places, such as Simmern, Boppard, and St. Arnual near Saarbrücken.

The dependence of the Rhineland on the Netherlands, which is often noticeable in the province of architecture, is still more obvious in the Painting of this period. Numerous Netherlands masters migrated to the German courts, and the Germans themselves imitated these foreign masters, even when they drew their inspirations from the Italians. In the second half of the 16th cent. the German masters fell under the influence of the Dutch school, and when French taste came to be in vogue they again yielded their homage to the fashion of the day. Many of these painters, even down to the 18th cent., such as Roos, Juncker, and Seekatz, possessed
considerable natural ability and manual skill, but at the present day their works are well-nigh consigned to oblivion.

The most imposing of the Rhenish edifices of the 18th century are the palaces in the Baroque and Rococo Styles, erected by the various petty Rhenish princes, temporal and spiritual, in imitation of the palace of Versailles, such as those of Carlsruhe, Mannheim, Bruchsal, Brühl, and Bonn.

At the close of the century the Rhenish principalities were swept away by the French Revolution, and with them were extinguished the last signs of the vitality of art. After the restoration of peace, however, a revival began to take place. The Boisserée collection (p. xxxii) was the means of bringing early-Rhenish art into very favourable notice and of inspiring the public with confidence in the capabilities of Rhenish artists. The 'Romanticists' were desirous that Cologne should be made the new centre of art and science, but in 1818 the university was founded at Bonn, and in 1819 the academy at Düsseldorf was re-established. The painter Cornelius, who was appointed director of the academy, and who usually spent the winter only at Düsseldorf (and the summer at Munich), exercised no great influence on the progress of Rhenish art. He was succeeded by Wilhelm Schadow (1827), under whose able guidance the Düsseldorf School was brought into the right track and secured the favour of the public. The chief subjects of the painters of this period are scenes from private life, melancholy, sentimental, and humorous, or poetical themes readily intelligible to the middle classes of society, and their style is generally pleasing. Some of the masters of this school, and particularly C. F. Lessing, have also chosen themes of the deepest national interest. Sixty years have elapsed since the Düsseldorf School first attained celebrity, and the public taste has undergone material changes since that period, but the industrious colony of painters on the banks of the Düssel still deservedly enjoys a high reputation. Lastly we may mention the school of art connected with the Städél Gallery at Frankfort, the academy of Carlsruhe, forming a kind of offshoot of the Düsseldorf School, and (quite recently) Darmstadt, at all of which modern German painting is taught and practised with considerable success.
1. From Brussels to Cologne.

141 M. By Express in 5-6½ hrs. (fares 26 fr. 25, 19 fr. 25 c.). Small articles of luggage are examined at Herbesthal, registered luggage on arrival at Cologne. Finest views between Louvain and Liège to the right. District between Liège and Aix-la-Chapelle replete with interest.

The Düsseldorf Railway diverges from the line described below at Verviers (p. 3), and runs via Bleyberg (custom-house) and Aix-la-Chapelle (Templerbend Station). From Aix-la-Chapelle to Düsseldorf, see R. 5. Through-carriages at Brussels for Düsseldorf (Berlin, Hamburg, etc.).

Brussels. — Hotels, in the upper part of the town: Bellevue, De Flandre, de l'Europe, at these R. from 5, D. 5-6, pens. 13½-15 fr.; Mangelé, Rue Royale 103, de France, Rue Royale 42, Britannique, Place du Trône 3; at these R. from 5, D. 5, pens. 11-14 fr. In the lower part of the town: Métropole, Place de Brouckère, Grand-Hôtel, Boulevard Ansparch, Hôtel de l'Univers et de Suede, Rue Neuve 48 and Boul. du Nord 9, at these three, R. from 4, D. 5, pens. from 12½ fr.; de l'Empereur, Rue Neuve 93; Central, Place de la Bourse, pens. from 10 fr.; de la Poste, Rue Fossé-aux-Loups, D. 4 fr.; Grand Monarque, Rue des Fripiers, pens. 10-12 fr.; de Bordeaux, Rue du Midi 135, less pretending.

English Church Service at the Church of the Resurrection, Rue Stassart 18, and at Christ Church, Rue Crespel, Avenue de la Toison-d'Or. — Scottish Presbyterian Church, Rue Bodenbroeck 22.

Brussels, the capital of Belgium and residence of the king, contains, including the suburbs, about 574,000 inhab., of whom about 2000 are British. Like Paris it possesses its parks, boulevards, café-concerts, and other attractions; but this Paris in miniature should be seen before the great French metropolis by those who would avoid disappointment.

The passing visitor is recommended to take the following walk, which will occupy half-a-day. Adjacent to the Rue Neuve, which leads from the station into the city, rises the Martyrs' Monument, designed by Geefs, and erected in 1838 to the memory of those who fell in the war with Holland in 1830.

Then past the Théâtre Royal and the Bourse to the *Hôtel de Ville. The E. half of the magnificent façade of the latter was begun in 1401, the W. in 1443; statues of Dukes of Brabant, erected in 1853, replace those mutilated by the sansculottes in 1792. On the W. side of the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville are various *Guild Houses, erected at the beginning of the 18th century. At the back of the Hôtel de Ville, at the corner of the Rue du Chêne and the Rue de l'Étuve, is the curious Mannikin fountain. The Galerie St. Hubert, an arcade near the Hôtel de Ville, is a handsome structure, 702 ft. long, containing some of the most tempting shops in the city. The Place Royale is adorned with the equestrian *Statue of Godfrey de Bouillon.

† For a fuller description of Belgian towns, see Baedeker's Belgium and Holland, 14th Ed., 1905.
in bronze, executed by Simonis in 1848. The adjoining *Park is the favourite promenade of the citizens. On the S. side rises the Royal Palace, on the N. side the Palais de la Nation.

A little to the W. of the former are the *Royal Museums, with their fine collections of ancient and modern paintings and modern sculpture. — Not far from the Palais de la Nation, beyond the Rue Royale, is the *Cathedral (Ste. Gudule et St. Michel), the finest church in Brussels, with two truncated Gothic towers. It was erected in the 13-14th cent., but the choir and the unfinished W. towers are of the 15th, the large chapel of the Sacrament of the 16th cent., and the whole was restored in 1848-56. — The *Palais de Justice, in the Place Polaert, erected in 1866-83 after plans by Polaert, at an expense of 2,000,000L., is one of the most imposing buildings of modern times. — The Musée Wiertz, with most of the works of that talented but eccentric painter (d. 1865), lies about 3/4 M. to the S.E. of the Park.

At (2 M.) Schaerbeek, the first railway-station, the Malines line diverges to the left. Then several small stations.

18 M. Louvain, Flem. Leuven or Loven (Hôtels de Suède, Britannique); pop. 42,000. The traveller who stops here should not fail to visit the **Hôtel de Ville, a magnificent edifice in the later Gothic style, erected in 1447-63, and the Gothic *Church of St. Peter, dating from the 15th century. The choir-stalls (16th cent.) in the Church of St. Gertrude also merit inspection.

29 1/2 M. Tirlemont, or Thienen (Nouveau Monde; Hôtel Pon-saerts), occupies an extensive area, nearly 6 M. in circumference, but is thinly peopled (17,800 inhab.). The Church of St. Germain probably dates from the 12th century.

The train next traverses a lofty embankment, affording an extensive view. In clear weather the Lion and the Prussian monument at Waterloo may be distinguished in the distance to the right.

Between (33 M.) Esneaux and Landen the line intersects the plain of Neerwinden, the scene of two great battles. In the first the Allies under William III. of England were defeated in the Spanish War of Succession by the French under Marshal Luxembourg, 29th July, 1693; in the second the French under Dumouriez were defeated by the Austrians under the Duke of Coburg, 18th March, 1793. — 33 M. Landen (Hôtel de la Hesbaye) was the birthplace of Pepin of Landen, ancestor of Pepin the Little and Charlemagne, and 'major-domo' of Clothaire II. He died here in 640, and was interred on the hill which bears his name.

47 M. Waremme. The undulating, agricultural district of Bra-bant, with its phlegmatic Germanic inhabitants, is quitted near (58 M.) Ans (490 ft. higher than Liège) for a mining tract with a Walloon population, remarkable for their activity and vivacity.

As the train descends the rapid (1:30) incline to Liège, a fine view of the city and the valley of the Meuse is obtained.
62 M. Liège, Flem. Luik, Ger. Lüttich (Hôtel de Suède; Hôtel d'Angleterre; Hôtel de l'Europe, etc.), is an important industrial town with 169,000 inhabitants. A short stay here should be devoted to the Palais de Justice, the Church of St. Jacques, the Cathedral (St. Paul), and, for the sake of the view, the Citadel.

Beyond Liège the Meuse is crossed by the handsome Pont du Val Bénoît. Numerous lofty chimneys afford indication of the prosperity of the district. The extensive zinc-foundry of the Vieille-Montagne company is next passed, and the Ourthe crossed. 64 M. Chênée, the first station beyond Liège, is another manufacturing town.

66 M. Chaudfontaine (*Grand-Hôtel des Bains; Hôtel d'Angleterre) is a small, but picturesque-situated watering-place, with a thermal spring (104° Fahr.), rising on an island in the Vesdre.

Beyond the next tunnel, the picturesque castle of La Rochette is seen on an eminence to the left. Near Le Trooz the ancient castle of that name, now a manufactory of gun-barrels, is perched on the rocks to the right. Farther on, to the right, is the castle of Fraipont.

Between (71 1/2 M.) Nessonvaux and (74 1/2 M.) Pepinster, to the right, stands the Château des Masures (masure = ruined house), said to occupy the site of a hunting-seat of King Pepin. At Pepinster ('Pepin's terre') a branch-line diverges for Spa, the well known watering-place, 71 1/2 M. distant. — 75 1/2 M. Ensival.

77 1/2 M. Verviers (Hôtels du Chemin de Fer and d'Allemagne, both at the station; Hôtel Dethioux), with 49,200 inhab., the junction for Bleyberg (see p. 1), is a busy commercial town. Here and in the environs upwards of 400,000 pieces of cloth are manufactured annually.

On an eminence near (82 1/2 M.) Dolhain, a modern town, picturesquely situated in the valley of the Vesdre, stands the ancient fortress of Limburg, almost the sole remnant of the capital of the duchy of that name, destroyed by Louis XIV. in 1675. Pedestrians will be repaid by a walk (about 25 M.) from Dolhain via Verviers to Liège.

86 1/2 M. Herbesthal (*Rail. Restaurant; Bellevue; Herren), the first Prussian village, is the frontier-station (branch-line to Eupen and Raeren, p. 13). The custom-house formalities cause a detention of about 1/2 hr. here. Beyond (89 1/2 M.) Astenet, Lontzen and the castle of Welkenhausen lie to the left. The train crosses the valley of the Göhl by a handsome viaduct, 125 ft. in height. To the left lie (91 M.) Hergenhath, and, in the distance beyond, the Emmaburg, situated on the slope of wooded hills (p. 13).

The train next passes through two tunnels (191 yds. and 833 yds. respectively), and finally descends to the Rhenish Station at —

Route 1. AIX-LA-CHAPELLE. From Brussels

Hotels. All the first-class hotels and the better second-class hotels have lifts, electric light, hot-air heating, etc. — In the Middle of the Town: *GRAND MONARQUE (Pl. a; C, 3), Buchel 51, R. 21/2-10, B. 11/4, D. (7 p.m.) 4, pens. from 6 A; *HÔTEL NUELLENS (Pl. b; C, 3, 4), Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz 6, opposite the Elisensbrunnen, with garden and the dependences Kaiserbad, Neubad, and Quirinusbad (see below), R. from 2, B. 11/4 and 70 pf., D. at 1:30 and 1 p.m. 4 and 2, at 7 p.m. 4/2, pens. from 4 1/2 A; *HENRION’S GRAND-HÔTEL, Comphausbad-Str. 13, adjoining the Corneliusbad (see below), R. 3-7, B. 1 1/4, D. at 1:30 p.m. 3/4, at 7 p.m. 4/2, pens. 7 1/2-12 A; *HÔTEL DE l’EMPEREUR (Pl. d; C, 3), Edel-Str. 6, R. from 3 1/2, B. 11/4, D. 3, pens. from 7 A; *MONOPOL (formerly Bellerive; Pl. c, C 3), Holzgraben 11, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. from 6 A; *DRAGON d’OR (Pl. g; C, D, 3), Comphausbad-Str. 7-9; DOM HÔTEL (formerly Elephant; Pl. h, C, 3), Ursuliner-Str. 11, opposite the Elisengarten; KÖNIG VON SPANIEN (Pl. i; C, 4), Kleinmarchier-Str. 52, commercial, R. & B. 2 30-3 50 pf., D. incl. wine 2 1/2, pens. 6 A, well spoken of; KARLSHAUS (Pl. k; C.4), see p. 6; WILHELMSHOF, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz 3, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 1 1/2-3, pens. from 5 A; SCHEUFS, Hartmann-Str. 17, near the Elisensbrunnen, these three all hotels-restaurants. — Near the Rheinish Station: *UNION HÔTEL (Pl. l; D, 5), Bahnhof-Platz 1, R. from 2 1/2, B. 1, D. 3 A; *HÔTEL DU NORD, Römer-Str. 3, B. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. 6-9 A; HÔTEL-RESTAURANT KAISERHOF, Hoch-Str. 2 and Wall-Str. 65 (Pl. D, 4), R. 2 1/4, B. 1, pens. 6-10 A, Plainer: HÔTEL DÜREN, Bahnhof-Platz 4, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, B. 3/4, D. from 1 1/4, pens. from 4 A, well spoken of; DEGENS, Wall-Str. 1-3. — Near the Tempelberg Station: KLOBENT, Templergraben 64-66, with restaurant.

Bath Establishments (also hotels, and open throughout the whole year). In connection with the ‘Upper Springs’ (p. 10): Kaiserbad (Pl. 36; C, 3), Büchsel 26-30, well fitted up, NEUBAD (Pl. 38; C, 3), Büchsel 34, Quirinusbad (Pl. 39; C, 3), Hof 7, cheaper; these three belong to the Hôtel Nuellens (see above). KÖNIGIN VON UNGARN (Pl. 37; C, 3), Edel-Str. 1, belonging to the Hôtel de l’Empereur, pens. from 7 A. The following are supplied by the ‘Lower Springs’: Rosenbad (Pl. 40; C, 3), Corneliusbad (Pl. 35; C, 3), these two connected with Henrion’s Grand-Hôtel (see above); COMPHAUSBAD (Pl. 34; C, 3), all three near the Kurhaus. Bath-houses at BURTSCHEID, see p. 12. — Cold and Warm Baths at the Swimming Baths (well fitted up), Adalbert-Steinweg 10, with restaurant.

Restaurants. WINE. *KURHAUS (p. 10), D. 21/2 A; *ELISENBRUNnen (p. 10); MONOPOL, see above; SCHEUFS, Theater-Platz 5; KÖNIG VON SPANIEN, see above; KARLSHAUS, see above; *EULENSPIEGEL, KRÄMER-STR. 2, a quaint little establishment: Platz, Edel-Str. 12, FRIEDEICH, Elisabeth-Str. 6; ERHOLUNG, FRIEDRICH-WILHELM-PLATZ 7, with richly-decorated rooms. — OYSTERS. LENERTZ, Klostergasse 45 (Pl. B, 3). — BEER. *ALT-BAYERN, Wirichsbergard-Str. 48 (Pl. D, 4), D. 1 1/2 A; *Elisensbrunnen, Karlsauss, see above; ZUM AUGUSTINER, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz 3, with large garden (concerts); *AHN, Theater-Platz 4; *AUTOMAT, Kapuzinergraben 10; *GERMANIA, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz 8 and Wirichsbergard-Str. 5; VIER JAHRESZEITEN (also hotel), Kapuzinergraben 18, opposite the theatre; KAISERHOF (see above), with a handsome concert-room (Kaiser-Saal).

Cafés. At the Kurhaus (see p. 10); at the Elisensbrunnen (p. 10); WILHELMSHOF, see above; KAISER-CAFÉ, on the groundfloor of the Hôtel Nuellens (see above); at the LOUSBURY (see below). — CONFECTIONERS. WAHL, Theater-Platz 7; REUL, HARTMANN-STR. 12-14; SCHEUFS, Dahmengraben 7.

Cabs. From 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. (at night double fares): —
(1) Per drive: Within Aix-la-Chapelle and Burtscheid, 1 pers. 60, each additional pers. 20 pf.; luggage under 25 lbs. free, trunk 30 pf. — To the Belvedere Inn on the LOUSBURY, 1 pers. 1 A 60 pf., 3-4 pers. 2 A.
(2) By time: Each 1/2 hr. 1-2 pers. 1 A 30 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 A 50 pf.; each additional 1/4 hr. 65 or 70 pf.

Electric Tramways traverse Aix-la-Chapelle and Burtscheid (10-20 c.), comp. the Plan. Outside the town: to the STADT-WALD (Ronheide, Waldschlösschen, Karlsbode), LINENSHÄUSCHEN, and FORSTHAUS SIEGEL (these three lines run to the Aachener Wald or Burtscheider Wald); to HÜREN, Barden-
to Cologne. AIX-LA-CHAPELLE. 1. Route. 5

berg (Wilhelmstein), Vaels (three favourite resorts); to Herzogenrath, Stolberg, Eschweiler, Vicht, etc.

Post and Telegraph Office, Kapuzinergraben 17 and Theater-Platz 10-12 (Pl. C, 4; p. 6). For branch-offices, see the Plan.

Theatres. Stadt-Theater (Pl. C, 4; p. 6), performances in winter only; Bernawi's Saison-Theater (Pl. C, D, 3), Adalbert-Str. 20-24, with concert-room, garden, and restaurant; Eden-Theater (Pl. C, 4), Franz-Str. 45, varieties.

Visitors' Tax. For a year, 1 pers. 30, each additional pers 10; for two months in summer, 12, 2 pers. 20, each additional person 5 (in winter 50 per cent less).

American Consul, J. Martin Miller, Esq.

English Church (St. Alban's), Convent-Str.; services on Sun. at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., and 4 p.m. Resident Chaplain, Rev. A. R. Thorold Winckley, M. A.; Hôtel Nuellens.

Aix-la-Chapelle (615 ft.), German Aachen, a very ancient town with 144,110 inhab. (including Burtscheid, p. 12; incorporated in 1897), the Aquae Grani of the Romans, lies in a fertile basin surrounded by gently sloping, wooded hills. It is a manufacturing town of some importance, with upwards of 100 cloth-factories, 45 iron-foundries and machine-shops, etc. Aachen was frequently the residence of the Frankish kings, and it was a favourite abode of Charlemagne, who made it the capital of his dominions to the N. of the Alps, and died here in 814. From his death down to the accession of Ferdinand I. (1531) Aix witnessed the coronation of all the German emperors (30), and was called par excellence the free city of the Holy Roman Empire and seat of royalty ('urbs Aquensis, urbs regalis, regni sedes principalis, prima regum curia'). In the middle ages Aix-la-Chapelle was the scene of many imperial diets and ecclesiastical convocations, and in and after the 17th cent. several congresses met here. In 1668 the peace between Louis XIV. and Spain was concluded here, by which the French king abandoned his pretensions to the Netherlands; the second Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, of 1748, terminated the Austrian War of Succession; and by the treaty of 1815 the German armies were recalled from France. In 1794 the town was occupied by the French; in 1801 it became capital of the Department of the Roer; and in 1815 it passed to Prussia.

Externally this venerable imperial city has retained few relics of her ancient history, and is now practically a modern town. The cathedral, the Rathaus, the Archives, a few relics of the mediaeval fortifications, now converted into promenades, such as the restored Marschier-Tor (Pl. C, 5), the Lange Turm (Pl. A, 3; fine view from the top, adm. 20 pf.), and the recently restored Pont-Tor (Pl. B, 2), dating from the 14th cent., and the Marienburg (Pl. B, 1), of the 16th cent., are the only remains of the old town.

The open space in front of the Rhenish Station (Pl. D, 5; p. 3) is embellished with the Warriors' Monument (Pl. 22), designed by Drake and erected in 1872 in memory of the wars of 1866 and 1870-71. — Passing the Gothic Marien-Kirche (Pl. 11; D, 4, 5), a modern brick edifice by Statz (1859), we reach the broad Theater-
Strasse, and follow it, to the left, to the Theater-Platz (Pl. C, 4), in the centre of which stands the Theatre, erected in 1822-23 and enlarged in 1901. Opposite (S.W.) are the Government Buildings (Pl. 20). Adjacent are a Telegraph Tower and the entrance to the handsome Post Office (Pl. 28; C, 4), in the Kapuzinergraben. The Gothic Karlshaus (Pl. k; C, 4), at the corner of the Theater-Platz and the Kapuzinergraben, serves as the meeting-place for various Roman Catholic societies. In front of the theatre, on the W., is an equestrian statue of Emperor William I., by F. Schaper (1901), with allegorical reliefs on the pedestal. — Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz and Elisenbrunnen, see p. 10. Passing the latter on the left, we proceed through the Ursuliner-Str. to the cathedral, which rises nearly in the centre of the town.

The *Cathedral, or Minster (Pl. C, 3), consists of two distinct parts in different styles of architecture. The portion erected by Charlemagne in 796-804 as the court and national church of the Carlovingian kingdom, and consecrated by Leo III., a noble example of the Byzantine style, is an octagon copied from early Italian examples and built by Master Odo, 48 ft. in diameter, surrounded by a sixteen-sided ambulatory, and terminating in a cupola, 106 ft. high. The eight gables of the central structure are of the beginning of the 13th cent., the fantastic roof is of the 17th. The octagon is surrounded by several Chapels, built in the 14th and 15th cent., and afterwards partly altered. On the W. side are the principal entrance and vestibule, surmounted by a modern Gothic bell-tower, with a pointed and slated roof. Adjoining the octagon on the E. is the lofty and elegant Gothic Choir, begun in the second half of the 14th cent., and completed in 1414.

Through the W. portal, the Bronze Doors of which were cast about 804, or the adjacent side-door, we enter the Vestibule, where, on modern pillars, stand a brazen Wolf (or She-Bear), a Roman work of the 3rd or 4th cent., and a Pine Cone of the same period, the pedestal dating from the 11th cent., both having doubtless once belonged to fountains. According to a mediæval legend, the devil helped in the construction of the church on condition that the first living being that entered the building should be sacrificed to him. The magistrates entered into the compact, but outwitted the devil by admitting a wolf into the sacred edifice on its completion.

The Interior of the Octagon is borne by eight massive pillars, which separate the central space from the surrounding two-storied ambulatory. The lofty, round-arched openings of the upper story, or ‘Hochmünster’ (p. 7), are enlivened with a double row of columns, of unequal length, some of them in marble, others in granite, brought from Rome, Trèves, and Ravenna. Some of them were replaced by new ones in 1845, and the capitals are all new. The large Mosaic in the dome, on a gold ground, representing Christ surrounded by the 24 Elders of the Apocalypse, was executed at Venice in 1882.
by Salviati, from a 17th cent. copy of an old mosaic with which the dome was originally adorned. The rest of the central church has been adorned since 1902 with mosaics and marble, from the designs of H. Schaper. Above are the twelve Apostles, two archangels, Mary and John the Baptist, with Charlemagne as founder and Pope Leo III. as consecrator of the church. In the frieze below the original inscription of eight verses has been reproduced; the columns are encased in cipollino. The gilded Candelabrum, upwards of 13 ft. in diameter, was presented by Frederick Barbarossa about 1165. The modern inscription 'Carolo Magno' on the pavement beneath, marks the probable site of the tomb of the great emperor. — The so-called Ungarische Kapelle, adjoining the octagon on the S. (to the right of the W. entrance), recently restored in the baroque style, contains the treasury (p. 8). — The oblong Kreuz-Kapelle, or Chapel of St. Nicholas, on the N.W. side, retains its Gothic architecture of the second half of the 15th century.

The egress leads to the late-Gothic Cloisters, which were restored in 1894; to the right is the late-Romanesque Purgatory Chapel, erected by Philip of Swabia after 1200, with a rich façade; the 'Quadrum' (court) contains a modern fountain by Prof. Frenzen and some old remains.

The Choir is remarkable for its light and elegant proportions. The thirteen windows (87 ft. high, 16 ft. wide) are filled with modern Stained Glass, representing scenes from the life of the Virgin (Assumption and Coronation designed by Cornelius), executed partly at Berlin, and partly at Cologne and Aix. On the pillars between the windows are statues of Charlemagne, the Virgin Mary, and the Twelve Apostles, of 1430, recently coloured. In the centre hangs a piece of wood-carving (1554) above the empty Tomb of Otho III. (d. 1002). In front of the tomb is a Reading Desk, consisting of an eagle on a rich stand of open-work, cast in copper in the 15th century. To the right and left are Winged Altars, with paintings of the Cologne School (15th cent.). The Pulpit, adorned with copper-gilt plaques with embossed designs, precious stones, and carved ivory (5th and 8th cent.), was a gift of Henry II. (d. 1024), but restored in the 17th cent.; it is protected by a wooden cover. The High Altar is a modern work from Schneider's designs (1876), in which several old columns have been incorporated. The Episcopal Throne and other modern church furniture also deserve notice. The sacristan shows the pulpit, the imperial throne, and the sarcophagus (1/2—1 M).

The Hochmünster, or gallery of the octagon, contains the lately restored Throne of Charlemagne, composed of marble slabs, which was used during divine service by Charlemagne and his successors, and afterwards at the imperial coronations. An ancient sarcophagus, in Parian marble, with the Rape of Proserpine in relief, preserved in the gallery of the Kreuz-Kapelle (see above), passes for the coffin of Charlemagne (see above). The Balustrade between the columns was cast about the year 804, and like the bronze doors (p. 6) is of
Carlovingian workmanship. — The Karls-Kapelle, which adjoins the Hochmünster on the N., dates from the second half of the 15th cent.; the Anna-Kapelle, on the S., was consecrated in 1449. The Matthias Kapelle, also on the S., built in the latter half of the 14th cent., is used as a sacristy.

The rich Cathedral Treasury (shown daily, except Sundays and holidays, 9-1 and 2-6 o'clock; ticket for 1-3 persons 5 ₤, for each additional person 1 ₤; apply to the sacristan, Domhof 2, preferably between 11.30-1; a single traveller will frequently find opportunities of joining a party) is contained in the above-mentioned Ungarische Kapelle. The chief objects of interest are the following: 24. Golden Antependium resembling the Pala d'Oro in St. Mark's at Venice, with sixteen repoussé reliefs, representing scenes from the Passion, etc., a gift of Emp. Otho III. and restored by Emp. William I. in 1872; 16. Sumptuous late-Romanesque silver Shrine of the Four Great Relics, executed in 1220-38 (containing the 'robe of the Virgin, the swaddling-clothes of the infant Christ, the bloody cloth in which the body of John the Baptist was wrapped, and the linen cloth with which the Saviour was girded on the Cross', which are shown to the public gratis only once every seven years; last occasion in 1902); 47. Silver Reliquary of Charlemagne, likewise a magnificent late-Romanesque work, containing the relics of the great emperor, who was canonized in 1165; 18. Bust of Charlemagne, in gold and enamel, 14th cent.; 1. Cross of Lothaire III., presented by that emperor (d. 1137); 19. German Royal Crown, 14th cent.; 21. Hunting Horn of Charlemagne, of Oriental ivory work; numerous medieval vessels, in gold and silver, candelabra, and other curiosities. These objects are preserved in large glass cabinets, closed by doors, on the insides of which are paintings of the early-Flemish and early-Cologne schools.

To the W. of the cathedral, in the Fischmarkt, is the building for the Archives (Pl. 21; B, C, 3), handsomely fitted up in the interior, erected in 1886-89 on the site of the earliest town-hall of Aix (of 1267; since the 14th cent. called the 'Grashaus'), of which the façade has been retained; the statues of the seven electors are modern. A permanent Selection of Documents is shown on weekdays, 12-1, free. A common staircase connects the Archives with the new Library (90,000 vols.), opened in 1897.

To the E., behind the choir of the cathedral, is the Church of St. Foillan (Pl. 9; C, 3), the oldest parish-church in the town. The present building, dating from the late-Gothic period, was rebuilt in the 17th cent. and restored in 1883-88. — The Church of St. Michael, or Jesuits' Church (Pl. 12; B, C, 4), built in 1618-28, contains a Descent from the Cross by Honthorst (1632). Nearly opposite is the Real-Gymnasium (Pl. 25; B, C, 4), opened in 1891. — The Church of St. Paul (Pl. 13; B, 3) contains the remains of frescoes of the 15th cent. and modern stained-glass windows.

To the N. of the cathedral is the Markt-Platz (Pl. C, 3), with a Fountain and a poor statue of Charlemagne erected in 1620. Here is situated the Rathaus, or Town Hall (Pl. C, 3), a handsome Gothic edifice, begun about 1333 on the site, and partly with the fragments of the ancient Carlovingian palace, and completed, with the exception of the ornamentation, about 1350. After a partial restoration, the building was injured by a fire in 1883, by which the
two towers, the Markt-Turm to the W. and the Granus-Turm to the E., were almost entirely burned down. Both belonged in large part to the ancient palace, and the latter served as a storehouse for the imperial archives and treasures. The subsequent complete restoration, by G. Frentzen, was completed in 1903. On the façade are 54 statues of German emperors, and over the windows of the first floor is a frieze with 28 reliefs representing sciences, arts, trades, and manufactures. Below are coats-of-arms. The rear-façade is embellished with statues of Alcuin, Eginhard, St. Benedict of Aniane, Wibald of Stavelot, and the burgomasters Gerhard Chorus and Johann von Punt, besides various coats-of-arms.

A flight of steps, erected in 1878, leads from the market-place to the Vestibule on the first floor, which is decorated with mottoes and the armorial bearings of the guilds (ring for the custodian; adm. 50 pf.). The reliefs on the Portal represent the coronation banquet of Rudolf I., and the burgurers of Aix-La-Chapelle taking the oath of allegiance after the revolt of 1428; above is the Majestas Domini, with Charlemagne and Leo III. The staircase, added in 1848, is adorned with mural paintings of scenes from local history, by Prof. A. Baur. The windows show the arms of various local families who have held municipal office.

The Kaisersaal, a hall 45 yds. long and 20 yds. wide, with vaulting borne by four massive piers, occupies the whole length of the upper floor. The walls are decorated with eight frescoes, which rank among the finest modern examples of historical painting; the first four are by Alfred Rethel (born at Aix 1816, d. 1859); the others, designed by him, were executed by Kehren:

1. The Emp. Otho III. opening the burial-vault of Charlemagne;
2. Overthrow of the 'Irminsul'; 3. Battle with the Saracens at Cordova;
4. Conquest of Pavia in 774 (these by Rethel);
5. Baptism of Wittekind and Alboin;
6. Coronation of Charlemagne in St. Peter's at Rome;
7. Building of the Cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle;
8. Abdication of Charlemagne and Coronation of his son Louis the Pious. The piers and vaulting bear polychrome ornamentation. The windows contain armorial bearings of the emperors; in the oriel (the old chapel) are small stained-glass paintings with scenes from the life of the Virgin and the apostles Philip and James the Elder, by Osterrath. Fine echo.

The Council Hall and the Burgomaster's Room contain portraits of Frederick William III. (1817), Frederick William IV. (both by Hensel), the emperors Leopold I., Charles VI., Charles VII. (by J. van Kessel, 1742), Francis I., William I. (A. von Werner, 1890), and Frederick III. (H. von Angeli, 1889), the Empress Maria Theresa, Charlemagne (by an unknown master of the 16th cent.), Pope Clement IX., and others.

The Gothic addition with the massive square tower on the W. side of the Rathaus, between the Katschhof and the Klostergasse, is the Municipal Administrative Offices.

In the Grosskönig-Strasse, which leads from the market to the N.W., is the St. Nicolaus-Kirche (Pl. C, 3), containing an altar-piece by Diepenbeeck, a pupil of Rubens. — In the Templegraben, near the Templebell Station, is situated the Rhenish-Westphalian Polytechnic School (Pl. B, 2, 3), built by Cremer in 1865-70, and now attended by 700 students. The handsome staircase and hall should be inspected. Adjacent is the Chemical Laboratory, a fine Renaissance edifice built in 1877-79, with accommodation for 120 students; and in the Malteser-Strasse is the Mining and Electric School, completed in 1897. — The Church of St. James (Pl. 10,
A, 4), a Romanesque edifice with a handsome tower, built by Wiet-
hase in 1877-82, is situated in the S.W. corner of the town. Near
it is the Zoological Garden, laid out in 1886, a favourite resort
(*Restaurant, concerts; adm. 50 pf.).

The celebrated warm Sulphur Springs of Aix, which were
known to the Romans, rise from the limestone-rock, and there are
also several chalybeate springs which have their source in the clay-
slate. Of the former the chief is the Kaiserquelle (131°Fahr.), which
rises on the 'Büchel' or slope of the market-hill (Pl. C, 3), and
supplies the Kaiserbad, Neubad, 'Queen of Hungary', and Elisen-
brunnen. The Quirinusquelle (125°) rises in the bath-house of that
name in the neighbouring 'Am Hof'. These two springs are called
the 'Obere Quellen'. The 'Untere Quellen', as the Roesenquelle
(116°) and Corneliusquelle (113°) are called, rise in the Comp-
hausbad-Strasse, a little to the N.E. of the others. The baths of
Aix-la-Chapelle are annually visited by about 4000 patients.

The Elisenbrunnen (Pl. C, 3, 4), as the drinking spring is named
after the consort of Fred. William IV., is in the Friedrich-Wilhelm-
Platz. The Doric colonnade connected with it, 90 yds. long, was
designed by Schinkel and erected in 1822-24. Two flights of steps
descend to the 'Trinkhalle' (Café-Restaurant in the pavilions and
colonnade). — At the back of the colonnade is the Elisen-Garten,
where another Trinkhalle was erected in 1873, and where a band
plays from 7.30 to 8.30 a.m. and 12 to 1 p.m. during the season
(adm. at these hours 50 pf.). — The garden opens on the other
side on the Ursuliner-Strasse, which is continued to the N. by the
Edel-Strasse and the Büchel, with several of the bath-houses
mentioned on p. 4. The cellar of the Königin von Ungarn (Pl. 37;
C, 3) contains remains of an ancient Roman bath, which extended
as far as the neighbouring streets, and was connected with an
aqueduct coming from Burtscheid (p. 12). The discovery of stamps
of the 6th legion ('Victrix') refers the building to between 70 and
120 A.D., when that legion was stationed on the Lower Rhine.
The design of the fanciful Baakauw Fountain, by Krauss, erected
in front of the Kaiserbad (Pl. 36; C, 3) in 1904, is based upon a
local legend.

From the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz several streets, flanked with
handsome shops, lead to the N.E. to the Comphausbad-Strasse,
in which, opposite the bath-houses, stands the Kurhaus (Pl. D, 3),
built in 1782 but recently much enlarged. It contains a large
ball and concert room, a restaurant, and a reading-room (open till
10 p.m.; adm. 50 pf., to concerts and festivals 1 M). At the
back of the Kurhaus, and facing the Kur-Garten, is the Kursaal,
in the Moorish style, built by Wickop in 1863-64. Symphony-
concerts take place here weekly.

Near the Kurhaus are the Church of St. Peter (Pl. D, 2), built in
1714, and the Synagogue (Pl. 32; D, 3), in the Moorish style,
designed by Wickop. Farther to the S., at the E. end of the Adalbert-Strasse, rises the Church of St. Adalbert (Pl. E, 3), founded by Emp. Henry II. in 1005 in honour of St. Adalbert, who was martyred in Prussia in 997. This building has been much altered at various dates, and was almost entirely rebuilt by Wiethase in 1873-76. — In the Kaiser-Platz, near the church, rises the Kaiserbrunnen, a tasteful fountain erected in 1879. — A little to the S., in the Richard-Strasse, is the Protestant Christus-Kirche (Pl. D, E, 4), by G. Frentzen. Adjacent, Wilhelm-Str. No. 18, is the former Palais Cassalette, built by E. Linse in 1886, now containing the —

*Suermondt Museum* (Pl. 30; E, 4). The chief attraction of this museum is a collection of 180 valuable paintings of the early-German, Flemish, and Spanish schools, presented to his native town by Herr Bartholomew Suermondt (d. 1887), a well-known connoisseur and patron of art. Various local antiquities and objects of industrial art have been added to these. Open free on Sun. & Wed. 10-1 (in summer also 3-5); other days adm. 50 pf.; closed on Mon., except to strangers, who pay 1 M. Director, Dr. Schweitzer.


**First Floor.** One room here is devoted to the Textile Collection, another to the Works in Metal, amongst which the cutlery is especially noteworthy. — In a third room are paintings of the Flemish and Spanish school: Rubens, 183. Studies for the 'Fall of the Damned' at Munich, varying considerably from the completed work; 184. F. Snyders, The cock and the jewel; 203. C. de Vos, Portrait; 174. Jordaens, Satyr and boy; 192. F. Snyders, Hawking with the owl; 157. Zurbaran, St. Francis. — Modern paintings occupy two rooms: 459. Lenbach, Prince Bismarck (1894); 367. Constable, After the storm; 201. Schadow, Assumption of the Virgin; 472. P. Meyerheim, Savages. Here also is a permanent exhibition of modern paintings, changed from time to time.

**Second Floor.** *Studies and paintings by A. Rethe*. Coins of Aix-la-Chapelle. — Antique works of art; works in the Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance styles. Peasant's room from the N. Eifel. — Room of the 18th cent., containing the *Episcopal Throne of Bishop Berdolet*. — Two rooms in the modern style.

To the E., in the Adalberts-Steinweg, to the right, is a kind of marble temple, erected in 1844 to commemorate the Congress of Aix in 1818 (Pl. F, 3, 4). Adjoining it is the turreted Gothic Prison (Pl.F, 4). — Opposite lies the Roman Catholic Cemetery (Pl.F, G, 3),
Route 1. BURTScheid. From Brussels

containing a monument to the memory of the French and German soldiers who died at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1870-71. — Adjoining the prison, in the Congress-Strasse, are the Law Courts, completed in 1888.

Ornamental gardens extend from the Kaiser-Platz to the Pont-Tor. In the Hansemann-Platz (Pl. D, E, 2) is a monument to David Hansemann (1790-1864), the Prussian minister (1843), who established the Aix-la-Chapelle and Munich Fire Insurance Co. — Near it, in the Monheims-Allée, is the Mariahilf Hospital (Pl. D, 1, 2), with the pleasant grounds of the Stadt-Garten (closed 12-3), in which is a new Meteorological Observatory. — On the Salvatorberg (Pl. C, 1), to the N.W., is a pilgrimage-church.

The Lousberg (860 ft.), a wooded eminence to the N.W. of the town (Pl. B, 1; cab, see p. 4), and rising 200 ft. above it, ascended in 40 min. from the Marschler-Tor or in ¼ hr. from the Pont Tor, is laid out in grounds and shady walks. The summit, on which rises a pyramid (near it the Belvedere, with restaurant), commands a fine survey of the busy town and the wooded, undulating environs, as far as the outliers of the Eifel Mts.; to the E. lies the pretty Soerental, with its numerous country-residences.

Contiguous to Aix on the S.E. side, but for the most part beyond the Rhenish Railway and its viaduct (see p. 14), lies —

Burscheid. — Baths (comp. Pl., p. 4): *Kurisbad, R. 2½-3½, D. 3, pens. 6-8½. *Rosenbad, pens. 6 M; Lousenbad, R. 2-4, pens. 6-10 M (S. extra); Michaelsbad, pens. 6 M; Prinzenbad, pens. 4-7 M; Scherntbad. — Visitors' tax at the first four 2½ M, at the others 1½ M per week.

Burscheid or Borecett, now incorporated with Aix-la-Chapelle (comp. p. 5), has considerable manufactures of cloth and needles, and also contains frequented thermal springs. The principal are the Victoriabrunnen (Pl. E, 6; 140° Fahr.), where a band plays in summer every morning from 7 to 8 and also in the afternoon or evening, the Kochbrunnen (Pl. D, 6; 158°), and a third (162°) in the market-place. The handsome Kurhaus was built in 1887-89 (good restaurant). On an eminence in the centre of the town rises the church of St. John the Baptist (Pl. D, E, 6), which formerly belonged to a Benedictine abbey founded by Emp. Otho III. (d. 1002), but was rebuilt in 1736. The Church of St. Michael, with a lofty tower, also on the hill, was completed in 1751. To the W., in the Goethe-Str. (Pl. B, 6), are the handsome new buildings of the Engineering School, the Mining School, and the Hospitals. In the modern N.E. quarter of Burscheid, in the Zollern-Str. (Pl. E, 5), are the District Offices, containing wall-frescoes by Kampf (adm. free daily 10-12.30), and the Trinity Church.

The Frankenberg (Pl. F, 5), past which an electric tramway runs, was once, according to the legend, a hunting-seat of Charlemagne, and is now in the centre of a new quarter of the town. The present building, lately restored, dates from 1042.

About ¼ M. farther to the E., beyond the railway, is the Trimborner Waldchen (Restaurant; carr. 2½-3 M), which may also be reached by the
electric tramway to Forst. The artificial ruin at the entrance is constructed of Gothic fragments; a Roman sarcophagus also may be seen here. About 1/2 M. farther on is Schönthal, with its pretty grounds (no adm.), near which is a garden-restaurant.

A favourite walk is to the Paulinenwäldchen, a grove taking its name from Napoleon's sister, 1 hr., by the Sandkaul-Str., the Krefelder-Str., and then to the left through the Soerstal (restaurant).

A pleasant excursion of about 2½ hrs. may be arranged as follows. By the electric tramway (p. 4) to the 'Waldschene' station in the Stadt-Wald, or by the Verviers and Liège railway to Ronheide, and then walk (1½ M. and 1 M. respectively) to the Karlishöhe (Restaurant, good), and on via the Kronprinzen-Rast to (3 M.) the view-tower (restaurant) and to the (2 M.) forester's house of Linzenshäusern (restaurant). Thence we proceed through the Burtscheid woods to the forester's house of Siegel (restaurant), whence we take the electric tramway back to Aix. — Another pleasant walk (1 hr.) leads from the Waldschene or the Karlishöhe via Heldsrath and the Vierländerstein (at the junction of Prussia, Moerseet, Belgium, and Holland) to Vael (electric tramway, see p. 5).

About 6 M. to the S.W. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the hillside, stands the Emmaburg, the ancient (13th cent.) but lately restored castle, which is supposed to stand on the spot where, according to the legend, Charlemagne found his daughter Emma, whom he had banished from court along with Eginald, his private secretary. It may be reached either from Hergenrath, the second railway-station towards Liège (p. 3), near the great Geul Viaduct, or from Moerseet, the second station on the Wellersraet line. The neighbouring cadmium-mines and zinc-foundries of the Vieille Montagne Company are in the parish of Moerseet, which from 1815 to 1889 belonged to Prussia and Belgium in common.

From Aix-la-Chapelle to Malmedy, 51 M., in 3 hours. — 1½ M. Rothe Erde, see p. 14. Near (5 M.) Brand, with a modern church, are the waterworks of Aix, with a large main reservoir. — 7¼ M. Corneymünster (553 ft.; 1523 inh.), with the handsome late-Gothic buildings of a suppressed Abbey (now a Roman Catholic seminary), in the picturesque valley of the Münsterbach, is a favourite point for excursions. The interesting abbey-church possesses one of the grave-cloths of Christ and other relics, said to have been presented by Louis le Debonair. — 10 M. Walheim (920 ft.), whence a branch-line runs to Stolberg (p. 14). — From (13 M.) Raeren (1190 ft.), famous for its stoneware in the 16th-17th cent., a branch-line runs to Herbeenthal (p. 3) via (5 M.) Eupen ('Reinartz; Koch), a busy and picturesquely situated little town (14,300 inh.) on the Weser. 18¼ M. Roetgen (1345 ft.); 24 M. Lammersdorf (1740 ft.); 27¼ M. Conzen (1800 ft.).

30 M. Montjoie (1825 ft.; *Hôtel de la Tour, R. 2½; D. 2½; Veequay; Wessxupei), a manufacturing town with 1865 inh., lies about 1½ M. from the station, in a magnificent situation on both sides of the Roer, with a ruined castle and the remains of an old watch-tower. The fortress, founded here by Charlemagne on the ruins of a Roman stronghold ('Mons Jovis'), afterwards passed to the duchy of Jülich. In 1815 it was added to Prussia along with the whole district as far as Malmedy, the inhabitants of which still speak the Walloon dialect. — Beyond Montjoie the railway commands a picturesque view of the town and the deep valley of the Roer, and then of the suppressed convent of Reichstein. — From (34 M.) Ketterherberg (1788 ft.; Post) a road leads through the pretty valley of the Perlbach to (3½ M.) Montjoie. — 36½ M. Sourbrodt, on a barren moor, is the highest point of the line (1840 ft.). — 45 M. Bürgenbach (Railway Hotel), near which, at Eisenborn, is a large military manoeuvre ground. At (46 M.) Weismes (1858 ft.) the line forks, the left branch leading to (10½ M.) St. Vith (and Gerolstein, p. 208), the right to —

51 M. Malmedy (1080 ft.; Cheval Blanc, very fair, pens. 4½ M.; Hôtel de l'Europe, R. & B. from 2½, pens. 4½ M.), a town with 4827 inh., in a picturesque valley, watered by the Warche. Malmedy is the chief town in that part of the territory of the 'immediate' Benedictine abbey of Stavelot-Malmedy (founded in 651) which fell to Prussia in 1815. Walloon is still
the language of this district. The W. half of the territory belongs to Belgium. Near the town are three chalybeate springs, the water of which is exported in large quantities.

**Railway to Cologne** (44 M., in 1 1/4-2 hrs.; fares 5 M 60, 4 M 20, 2 M 80 pf.; express 6 M 30, 4 M 70, 3 M 30 pf.). Few lines exhibit such varied forms of railway engineering as that between the Belgian frontier and Cologne. On leaving the station of Aix-la-Chapelle the train crosses a Viaduct 308 yds. in length, and passes the castle of Frankenberg (to the left; see p. 12). At (1 1/4 M.) Rothe Erde the Malmedy line diverges to the S. (see p. 13). 100 M. Eilendorf. The train then passes through the Nirmer Tunnel (1/2 M.), traverses the Reichsbusch wood, and stops at (103 M.) Stolberg Junction, near which are the remains of a Roman villa, excavated in 1880 (key kept at the station refreshment-rooms). A short branch-railway and an electric tramway run hence to (2 1/4 M.) Stolberg (Berliner Hof; Milde), a prosperous town with 15,000 inhabitants. Stolberg is the centre of one of the most important manufacturing districts in Germany, the numerous products of which are sent to every part of the world. For the foundation of its prosperity it was indebted to French Protestant refugees, who established brass-foundries here in the 17th century. The old château, traditionally said to have once been a hunting-seat of Charlemagne, has been rebuilt.

The principal products of the district are zinc, lead, and silver; there are also manufactories of pins, needles, mirrors, glass, chemicals, etc., the fuel consumed by which is yielded in abundance by the coal-mines of the Eschweiler Pumpe (near the railway) and others in the neighbourhood. There is probably no other locality in Germany where so many branches of industry are successfully prosecuted within so small a space.

Branch-railways run from Stolberg to several busy little towns.

The train now traverses a picturesque district, with numerous coal-mines and foundries. Near Eschweiler it crosses the Inde, and passes through a tunnel.

105 M. Eschweiler (Hüt. Wantzen; Hoerkens; Kaiserhof; Schützenhalle, at all these R. & B. 21/2 M.), a busy and rapidly growing town of 23,624 inhab., Picturesquely situated in a valley, with a castellated hospital. The forges, foundries, puddling-works, and factories in the immediate neighbourhood employ 3000 workmen. The coal-mines in this district are sometimes 1300 ft. deep and produce excellent coal.

Farther on, to the left, near Nothberg, rises a ruined castle with four towers, and still farther on, also to the left, is the Röthger Burg. Among the hills to the right are several villages, including Werth, the supposed birthplace of Johann von Werth (d. 1651; p. 47), and Gressenich, the ancient royal residence of Orasciniacum, near which are extensive mines of cadmium, iron, and lead-ore, once worked by the Romans, as proved by Roman coins found in them.

110 M. Langerwehe (Schützenhof), a village with 1800 inhab., near which are several large needle-manufactories.
to Cologne.

DÜREN.

1. Route. 15

The spurs of the Eifel are seen on the right. At the base of the wooded heights of the Hochwald on the right lies the village of Merode, 1 1/2 M. from Langerwehe and 3 M. from Düren, with an old turreted chateau, dating from the 13th cent., formerly the seat of a wealthy family of Belgian counts. The train crosses the Roer.

116 M. Düren. — Hotels. *Mommer, Eisenbahn-Str. 24, R. & B. from 2 1/2, D. 1 1/4-2 M., with restaurant; Schiller (Rheinischer Hof), Zehnthof-Str. 7, R. 2-2 1/2, B. 1, D. 2 M. — Kölner Hof, Köln-Str. 21; Drei Kaiser, Kaiser-Platz 17, R. 1 1/4-2 1/2, B. 3 1/4 M.

Düren, a busy town of 29,770 inhab., with manufactories of cloth, paper, iron, etc., is situated on the Roer or Rur (pron. Roer) in a fertile plain. The most conspicuous object in the town is the lofty tower of the church of St. Anna. To the right of the station are the buildings of the provincial Lunatic and Blind Asylums. Adjacent is the new St. Joachims-Kirche. The Rathaus contains a collection of antiquities. The town contains Monuments to Emp. William I., Bismarck, and Mörike, all by J. Uphues, and a War Monument by Prof. Frentzen. In the Roer Promenade is a bronze bust of Emp. William II., by Begas (1897).

From Düren to Heimbach, 18 1/2 M., railway in 1 1/4 hr., ascending the valley of the Roer. Beyond (3 M.) Lendersdorf the castle of Burgau appears on the left. 4 1/2 M. Kreuzau; 7 1/4 M. Untermaubach (Strepp), with a mediaeval chateau. — 12 M. Nideggen ("Heilig," near the castle, R. 2-3, D. 2, pens. 4 1/2 M.; Heegarten; Heinen, unpretending), with well-preserved town-walls, situated on a rock rising precipitously from the Roer, and crowned with a castle dating from 1180 and thoroughly restored in 1903, which was once a favourite residence of the Counts and Dukes of Jülich. The keep, with its Romanesque chapel, is the largest of its kind in Germany; while the "Palas" (14th cent.) is the largest hall of its period in W. Germany, next to the Rathaus Hall in Aix-la-Chapelle. — 15 1/2 M. Blens.

18 1/2 M. Heimbach (Haus Schönblick, new; Kölner Hof; Zur Talsperre), a pilgrim and summer resort, prettily situated on the right bank of the Roer, with the small ruin of Hengebach. About 1 M. higher up, on the left bank, is the mouth of the discharge from the Urfelt reservoir (p. 204), which is here utilized by means of water-wheels and a power-house to generate an electric current of 35,000 volts for the use of the industrial establishments in Aix-la-Chapelle and Düren. — The finest view of Heimbach is obtained from the road ascending to the S. in wide curves, past the (1 1/2 M.) Trappist convent of Mariawald, and thence leading via Wolfsgarten to (2 hrs.) Gemünd (p. 201). Another picturesque walk (guide needful to the forester's house of Pausershof) leads through woods to Rahrberg and the fine view-point Am Kreuz, near Einruhr (3 1/2 hrs., inn). The road from Gemünd to (17 1/2 M.) Montjoie (p. 13) leads via Einruhr and Simmerath.

From Düren to Neuss, 30 1/2 M., railway in 1 1/4 hr.; stations Elsdorf, Bedburg, Harff, Grevenbroich, Capellen-Wevelinghoven. Neuss, see p. 56.

From Düren to Jülich, 9 1/2 M., in 40 minutes. — Jülich or Juliers (Dissmann; Quack), with 5400 inhab., the capital of the ancient duchy of that name, has belonged to Prussia since 1814. The fortifications were dismantled in 1860. Jülich is now also connected with Aix-la-Chapelle (17 1/2 M.; 1 1/4 hr.) by a direct line via Aldenhoven, Mariagrube, Würselen, and Kaisersruh.

From Düren to Buskirkchen and Trèves, see p. 203.

12 1/2 M. Buir. — 129 M. Horrem lies in the luxuriant vale of the Erft, which abounds with seats of the Rhenish noblesse. To the right are the châteaux of Frenz and Hemmersbach or Horremburg.
Route 2.

ROTT(c)ERDAM.

From Horrem a pleasant excursion may be made to (2½ M.) Ichendorf (good inn), and thence either via the old convent of Königsdorf (now a farm) to the station of Gross-Königsdorf (see below); or via Baron von Oppenheim’s château of Schlenderhahn to (1½ M.) Quadrath and on past (1½ M.) Bergheim (Hotel Weidenbach), a pretty little town on the Erft. Narrow-gauge railways run from Horrem to (3½ M.) Liblar (p. 209), and via Ichendorf, Bergheim (see above), and Bedburg (p. 16) to (17 M.) Ameln.

The Erf-Tal is quitted by the Königsdorf tunnel, 1 M. long. To the left, beyond (132 M.) Gross-Königsdorf, in the distance, is the village of Brauweiler, with an ancient Benedictine Abbey, now a reformatory. The Abbey Church, an imposing late-Romanesque edifice with three towers, rebuilt in the 13th cent., contains a crypt of the 11th cent. and some interesting Romanesque sculptures. The frescoes on the vaulting of the chapter-house (scenes from the Epistle to the Hebrews) date from the 12th century.

As Cologne is approached the line traverses a fertile plain, studded with detached houses and factories. The hills to the right are spurs of the Vorgebirge, a low range which begins on the left bank of the Rhine between Cologne and Bonn.

135 M. Lövenich. — 139 M. Ehrenfeld, a large and busy manufacturing suburb of Cologne.

141 M. Cologne, see R. 3.

2. From Rotterdam to Cologne.

Railway (1) by Utrecht, Zevenaar, Emmerich, Oberhausen, and Düsseldorf; (2) by Utrecht, Zevenaar, Cleve, and Crefeld. Express by both lines in 6-6½ hrs. (fares 12 florins 70 cents, 10 fl., 6 fl. 40 c.). Examination of luggage at the Prussian custom-house at Elten. (The Dutch florin, or guilder, worth 13. 8d., is divided into 100 cents.)

The through-trains from Hoek van Holland (p. xv), in connection with the Harwich steamers, run to Cologne in 6½ hrs., via Rotterdam, Dordrecht, Nijmegen, Venlo, Keldenkirchen (Prussian custom-house revision), Crefeld (p. 57), and Neuss (p. 56).

Rotterdam. — Hotels. MAAS HOTEL, near the steamboat-piers, R. from 2½, D. 2½ fl.; VICTORIA, Willemsplein; WEIMAR, Spaansche Kade; LELYGRAAF, Westplein; HÔTEL DE FRANCE, Hoogstraat; ST. LUCAS, Hoogstraat; COOMANS, Hoofdsteeg 12, R. & B. from 1½, D. 1-1½ fl.

Cab per drive without luggage, 1-2 pers. 60 c., 3-4 pers. 70 c.; per hr. 1 fl. 25 c.; to or from any of the railway-stations, with luggage, 1 fl. — The Rhenish Rail. Station is not far from the London steamboat-piers. Omn. to or from the hotels 25 c.

Rotterdam, with 350,000 inhab., the second commercial town in Holland, is situated on both banks of the Maas, about 15 M. from the German Ocean. It is the most active seaport in Holland; about one-half of the total national exports by sea and nearly one-half of the exports pass through it, besides four-fifths of the Dutch trade with the Rhine. Rotterdam contains also numerous factories and distilleries. The older part of the town is intersected by num-

† For a fuller description of Dutch towns, see Baedeker’s Belgium and Holland.
erous canals (grachten, or havens), which give it a very picturesque appearance; and numerous drawbridges (ophaalbruggen) afford communication between the various quarters.

A huge dyke or embankment runs through the centre of the town, protecting the lower quarters (Binnenstad) from inundation during high tide. The Hoogstraat, or high street, is built on this dyke; and the finest part of the town, the Buitenstad, is situated between this street and the Maas.

The traveller's leisure had better be devoted to a walk on the busy quay (Boompjes); to the Gothic Church of St. Lawrence (Groote Kerk), a brick building dating from 1477, and containing the monuments of Admiral de Witt and other celebrated Dutchmen; and to the Boymans' Museum, a very fair collection of pictures, open daily (except Mon.) 10-5 (in winter 10-3). Those who have a day at their disposal are recommended to spend it at The Hague (by railway in 3/4 hr.; see Baedeker's Belgium and Holland).

The district traversed by the railway is perfectly flat, lying considerably below the level of the sea, which is excluded by means of carefully-constructed dykes and embankments. Canals, pasture-land, and occasional windmills are the principal features of the scenery. The first station of importance is —

121/2 M. Gouda, or Ter Gouw (*De Zalm, in the market-place), on the Yssel, with 23,000 inhab., the staple commodities of which are bricks, clay-pipes, and an inferior kind of cheese. The principal church (Groote or Jans Kerk) contains some fine old stained glass.

38 M. Utrecht (*Pays Bas; Kasteel van Antwerpen; Hôt. de l'Europe; Bellevue; Central, Hôt. de la Station, both near the station), the 'Oude Trecht' or old ford, the Trajectum ad Rhenum of the Romans, is one of the most ancient towns in Holland (pop. 108,000). It belonged at one time to Lorraine, then to the German Empire, and was frequently the residence of the emperors. Here in 1579 the union of the seven provinces Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Guelders, Over-Yssel, Friesland, and Groningen was effected, and William I. of Orange was created stadtholder. In 1672 Louis XIV. took possession of the town and levied an enormous contribution. The well-known Peace of Utrecht, which ended the Spanish War of Succession, was concluded here in 1713. — The Rhine divides here into two arms: the Old Rhine, falling into the German Ocean near Katwyk, and the Vecht, falling into the Zuider Zee.

Utrecht was celebrated at a very early period for its fine churches, the most interesting of which is the *Cathedral, founded in 720, and dating in its present form from 1254-67. The University, founded in 1636, is attended by about 750 students.

Beyond Utrecht the line crosses the canal (Vaartsche Rhyn) which unites the town with the Lek. Pleasant retrospect of Utrecht. — 45 M. Zeist-Driebergen. At Zeist there is a Moravian colony. Then stations Maarsbergen, and Veenendaal, with numerous apiaries. The
line intersects the extensive moor of the Veluwe, which extends as far as the Zuider Zee. 69 1/2 M. Wolfhese.

73 M. Arnhem (*Zon, on the N.W. side of the town, nearest the rail. stat.; *Bellevue, 1/4 M. beyond the Zon, prettily situated; *Pays-Bas, in the Groote Markt; Zwynshoofd, very fair; De Pauw, near the station, second-class), with 59,000 inhab., long the seat of the Dukes of Guelders, is still the capital of that province. Although a good specimen of a clean Dutch town, it offers little to detain the traveller. The Groote Kerk contains monuments of the Dukes of Guelders. The Town Hall derives its local appellation of Duivelshuis ('devil's house') from the grotesque figures which adorn it. The environs of Arnhem far surpass those of any other Dutch town in attraction. Railway to Zutphen and Salzbergen, see Baedeker's Northern Germany.

82 M. Zevenaar is the Dutch, 87 M. Elten the Prussian frontier station. Hence, crossing the Rhine, to Cleve and Cologne, see R. 4. The line by Düsseldorf to Cologne remains on the right bank.

93 M. Emmerich (*Rheinischer Hof; Hof von Holland; Kaiserhof; Hôtel Royal) is a clean Dutch-looking town with 12,578 inhabitants. At the upper end rises the Gothic spire of the Aldegundis-Kirche, at the lower is the Münster-Kirche, in the Romanesque style of the 11th and 12th centuries. The tower of the latter is of the 15th cent., while below the choir is a crypt of the 11th century. The carved choir-stalls date from 1456. Among the treasures of the sacristy is the 'Willibrordi Arche', a golden casket of the 8th century. — A steam-ferry (10 pf.) here crosses to the left bank of the Rhine, whence a motor-omnibus plies eight times daily (fare 60 pf.) to Cleve (p. 59).

97 M. Praest. From (100 M.) Empel a narrow-gauge railway runs to (3 M.) Rees, a small town on the Rhine. 103 M. Haldern; 106 M. Mehrkoog.

113 M. Wesel (Dornbusch, R. 2-3, B. 3/4, D. 2 M, very fair; Escherhaus, with a frequented garden; Germania; Kaiserhof, all near the station; Giesen), a town with 23,238 inhab., situated at the confluence of the Rhine and Lippe and formerly strongly fortified. The Berliner Tor, a relic of the fortifications, erected in 1718-22 and restored in 1892, is adorned with sculptures and inscriptions. The handsome Rathaus, lately restored, and embellished with seven modern statues on the façade, dates from 1396. Opposite stands a war-monument for 1870-71. *St. Willibrord's Church, in the marketplace, is the finest Gothic edifice on the Lower Rhine after the cathedral at Xanten (p. 58). It was begun in 1424 and completed as far as the choir goes in 1526. In 1882-96 the nave was added and the whole restored. The ornamentation of the gables deserves attention. The slender iron fēche is new. The interesting interior (sacristan, Grosse Markt 144) is adorned with partly modern and partly ancient ceiling-
paintings, while the vaulting of the choir is a miracle of the stonemason's art. A marble tablet records that Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, son of Richard Bertie and Catherine, Duchess of Suffolk, was born here in 1555. The exiles were Protestants, who had fled from the persecutions of Queen Mary, and were permitted by the magistrates of Wesel to take up their quarters in the church, then unused. — The Lower Rhenish Museum, in the Gold-Str., contains antiquities, weapons, and domestic utensils (adm. 50 c.). The Mathena-Kirche, begun in 1429, has an iron tower added in 1882. — In the Exerzier-Platz, 1/2 M. from the station, is a Monument on the spot where 11 Prussian officers of Von Schill's Corps, captured by the French in Stralsund, were shot in 1809.

The train is spanned here by the large railway-bridge of the Geldern-Venlo and Goch-Boxtel lines (see Baedeker's Belgium and Holland). — A local steamer plies four times daily in summer from Wesel to Xanten (p. 58) in 1/2 hr. (return-fare 1 M). — Railway to Haltern, see Baedeker's Northern Germany; to Winterswyk via Bocholt, see Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.

The train crosses the Lippe and traverses a flat and bleak district. 121 M. Dinslaken lies 1 1/2 M. from the Rhine. — Beyond (128 M.) Sterkrade, with an extensive foundry, we cross the Emser.

131 M. Oberhausen (*Rail. Restaurant; *Hof von Holland, R. & B. from 3 M; Centrat Hotel; Reichskrone), a town of recent origin, with 52,096 inhab., is now an important railway-junction, with railway-works, foundries, iron-furnaces, etc.

From Oberhausen to Ruhrort, 5 1/2 M., branch-line in 1/4 hr. — 3 M. Meiderich (39,000 inhab.), with important iron-works. — 5 1/2 M. Ruhrort (Cleve Hotel, R. & B. 2 1/2-3 M, very fair; Kaiserhof; Preussischer Hof; Rheinischer Hof), with 37,000 inhab., lies on the Rhine at the influx of the Ruhr, and is mainly engaged in the exploitation of coal and the importation of ore for the Rhenish-Westphalian iron-industry. Ruhrort and Meiderich were incorporated with Duisburg (see below) in 1905 to form one large community, and the united harbours and docks now form the largest inland port in Europe. At present the port covers 860 acres (250 acres water-surface), while new works, to be completed in 1907, will add 740 acres more (165 acres water-surface). The docks are surrounded with coal-magazines, connected by branch-lines with the main railways. The ship-building yards of Ruhrort are of considerable extent. At the harbour are monuments to the Emp. William I. (Pl. 9) and to Ludwig von Vincke (d. 1844), the president of the province of Westphalia, who materially improved the navigation of the Ruhr. Opposite the railway-station are the blast and puddling furnaces of the Phoenix Co. — On the opposite bank of the Rhine lies Homberg (p. 52; steam-ferry; bridge under construction).

From Ruhrort a steamer descends the Rhine four times daily in 3/4 hr. to (7 1/2 M.) the old town of Orsey (Jennes Hotel) formerly fortified. The Roman Catholic church of Orsey contains an important early-Flemish carved altar, with painted wings (ca. 1450-60).

The train now crosses the Ruhr.

136 M. Duisburg. — Hotels. *Europäischer Hof, Burg-Platz 3, R. 2, D. 1 M, with wine-room; Prinz Regent, Universitäts-Str. 1, very fair, R. 2-4, B. 3/4, D. 1 1/2-2 1/2 M; Berliner Hof, very fair, R. 3-5, B. 1, D. 1 1/2-3 M, these two close to the rail. station; Schaper; Höt. Casino, Casino-Str.; Kaiserhof, König-Strasse.
Cab to the town ½ 1 M. — Electric Tramways. From the central railway-station to Ruhrort (every 7 min.) and to the Wertheim Ferry; from the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz to the Kaiserberg (see below), Monning, Speeldorf, and Broich; from the Cemetery via the König-Str. to Hochfeld Station. — Electric Light Railway from the König-Str. to Kaiserswerth and Düsseldorf, every 20 min. (see p. 26).

Duisburg, a very ancient town, situated between the Rhine and the Ruhr, is one of the earliest settlements on the right bank of the Lower Rhine. Comparatively recently it has rapidly developed as one of the chief depots of the Ruhr coal-traffic (pop. in 1880, 41,000; in 1905, 105,850, or, including Ruhrort and Meiderich, 192,229) while it is the chief centre of the Rhenish timber-traffic and is second only to Mannheim for its grain trade. Harbour, see p. 19. It is also an important manufacturing town and railway-junction.

The Salvator-Kirche (Pl. 17), of the 15th cent., restored in 1850, contains an epitaph to the memory of the geographer Gerhard Mercator (d. 1594), to whom a monument was erected in 1878 in the neighbouring Burg-Platz. In the Schweden-Allee is a Bismarck Monument (1905). The Rathaus (Pl. 14), built in 1901, and the Real-Gymnasium (Pl. 15) contain modern frescoes, by Meyer, Spatz, and Keller. Fine view from the Kaiserberg (Monning's Inn), 1 1/4 M. from the station, with a monument to Emp. William I. (Pl. 18). — Railway to Crefeld and Essen, see R. 6.

Near (140 M.) Grossenbaum is the château of Hettorf, the property of Count Spec, adorned with frescoes by masters of the Düsseldorf school. — 142 1/2 M. Angermund; 147 M. Unterrath; 149 M. Derendorf (see below).

150 M. Düsseldorf. — Railway Stations. Central Station (Hauptbahnhof, Pl. E, 6; Restaurant, D. 2 1/2 M., good), for all trains. The Derendorf Station (Pl. E, 2, 3), to the N., and the Bilk Station (Pl. B, 8), to the S., are stopped at by the ordinary trains only.

Hotels. *Reheaderscher Hof (Pl. a; C, 5), Allee-Str. 34, R. 3 1/2-7, B. 1 1/4, D. 3-4 M.; *Park Hotel (Pl. o; C, 4), prettily situated in the Cornelius-Platz, R. from 3 1/2, B. 1 1/4, déj 3, D. 4 M., two high-class hotels with good restaurants. — *Hôtel Royal (Pl. f; D, 6), Bismarck-Str. 102, near the Central Railway Station, with wine-restaurant and lift, R. 2 1/2-6, B. 1, D. 2-3 M.; Hôtel Monopol-Metropole (Pl. h; D, 5), Kaiser Wilhelm-Str. 2, with restaurant, R. 2 1/2, B. 1, D. 1 1/2-3, pens. from 6 M.; *Hötzl Heck (Pl. e; C, 5), Blumen-Str. 16-18, with a garden and glazed veranda, R. 2 1/2-4, B. 1 1/4, D. 8, pens. from 6 M.; *Römer's Kaiser (Pl. c; D, 6), Stein-Str., at the corner of Ost-Str., with restaurant; Hansa Hotel (Pl. m; D, 6), Wilhelms-Platz 13, near the Central Station, with restaurant, R. 2 1/2-5, B. 1, D. 2 1/2-3/2 M.; Merkur, Schadow-Str. 40; Kaiserhof, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str.; Prinz Alexander, Alexander-Platz, commercial, R. 2 1/2-4, B. 1/2, D. 1/2-3 M.; Alster Hotel (Pl. o; D, 6), Wilhelms-Platz 12, with lift, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. from 1/4 M.; Germania (Pl. n; D, 6), Bismarck-Str. 101 (Pl. E, 6), R. 2 1/2-4, B. 1, D. (in the restaurant) 3-3 M.; European Hotel (Pl. b; B, 6), Friedrich-Str. 1, with restaurant, well spoken of, R. 1 1/2-6, B. 1 M.; Bahnhof-Hôtel, opposite the Central Station. — Christian Hospices: Neanderhaus, Scheuren-Str. 10 (B. 1 1/2-2/2, D. 1 1/2 M.) and Kloster-Str. 34-38 (Pl. C, D, 5). — Pensions: Greven, Schumann-Str. 2, pens. 4-7 M.; Krusemann, Feld-Str. 22; A. Müller, Victoria-Str. 34 (4-7 M.); Birkenfeld, Grafenberger Chaussee 67 (4-6 M.); Elbers-Gildenmayer, Hohenlohehorn-Str. 23; Simons, Stern-Str. 20a. — Augusta-Haus (for ladies), Stefaniend-Str. 14.

Oases. Cornelius Café, Königs-Allée 9-10; Bierhaff, Breite-Str. 4 (largely frequented by ladies); Weiβ, Königs-Allée 39, with garden; Ananasberg, Eiskeller, both in the Hof-Garten (p. 24).

Places of Amusement. *Tonhalle (Pl. D, 4), Schadow-Str., with a garden and concert-rooms (music three times a week, 60 pf.; symphony-concert on Thurs. & Sat.); *Flora Garden (Pl. B, 8), to the S. of the town, with palm-house (concert twice weekly; 50 pf.).

Theatres. Stadt-Theater (Pl. C, 4; p. 24), Allée-Str.; performances between Sept. 15th and April 15th. — Schauspielhaus (Pl. B, 6), at the corner of Kassernen-Str. and Karl Theodor-Strasse. — Apollo Theatre (Pl. 2; C, 6), Königs-Allée, variety performances and operettas.

Baths. Town Baths (swimming, Turkish, etc.), entered either from the Grün-Str. or the Bahn-Str. (Pl. C, 6). — River Baths in the Rhine.

Cabs. Per drive of 2 kil. (1 1/4 M.), 1-2 persons 60, 3-4 pers. 80 pf.; each kil. additional 30 or 40 pf. extra. By time: 1/2 hr., 1-2 pers. 1 1/2, 3-4 pers. 2 M.; 1 hr., 2½ M. or 3 M. — Motor Cabs have a special tariff.

Tramways ply to the Rhine Bridge (p. 22), the Flora (see above), the Zoological Garden (p. 25), Grafenberg (p. 25), etc.; comp. the Plan. — Electric Railways: from Graf Adolf-Platz (Pl. B, 6) to Obercassel (p. 56), Crefeld (p. 57), and Neuss (p. 56; change at Obercassel); from the end of the Kölner-Str. (Pl. E, F, 5, 6) to Benrath (p. 25); from the corner of the Nord-Str. (Pl. C, 2) to Kaiserswerth (p. 25); from the Schadow-Platz (Pl. C, 4, 5) to Gerresheim (p. 64), etc.

Local Steamers ply 3-4 times daily to Kaiserswerth (p. 25) and Uerdingen (p. 62); to Obercassel (Pl. B, A, 5, 4) every 1 1/4 hr.

Post Office (Pl. E, 5, 6), Wilhelms-Platz.

Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 5), Königs-Allée 29.

Picture Gallery, Schulte's, Allée-Str. 42 (adm. 50 pf.); Bismeyer & Kraus, Bazar-Str. 4, 5; large exhibition of pictures every 2 years in the Palace of Art (p. 25). — Conservatorium of Music (director, Prof. J. Boths), Wahner-Str. 21.


English Church Service at 8 and 11.15 a.m., in the smaller Protestant Church, Berger-Strasse. Chaplain, Rev. Ch. J. Ferguson, D. D., Duisburger-Str. 102.

Düsseldorf (89 ft.), the capital of the district of that name, with 252,630 inhab., lies on the right bank of the Rhine at the influx of the Düsseldorf. With the exception of some of the oldest streets, it is a pleasant and well-built town. First mentioned in a document of 1159, it was chosen at the beginning of the 16th cent. as a residence by the Dukes of Berg, and on their becoming extinct in 1609 it continued to be the residence of the Princes Palatine. It reached the acme of its prosperity under the splendour-loving Elector John William (1690-1716), who invited numerous artists to his court and established the picture-gallery. On his death the Princes Palatine transferred their seat to Mannheim. In 1767 Elector Charles Theodore founded the Düsseldorf Academy of Art, which was reorganised in 1819 and became one of the chief centres of German art (p. xxxiv).
Recently Düsseldorf has become an important industrial and commercial town, with an extensive new harbour (to the S.W. of Pl. A, 6, 7).

In the heart of the older part of the town, with its narrow and irregular streets, once stood the old Electoral Palace, which, with exception of the tower (restored), was pulled down after a disastrous fire in 1872. In the Burg-Platz (Pl. B, 4) stands the Provincial and Municipal Library (9-12.30, 3-6; Heine collection), which is to be removed in 1906 to the new building mentioned on p. 24, and behind this is the Art-Industrial School, built in 1882.

A little to the S. is the Market Place (Pl. B, 5), with the Rathaus, or Town Hall, built by Heinrich Tüssmann in 1570-73 (the W. wing in the French Renaissance style added in 1886). The council-room (adm. Sun. & Wed., 11-12.30) is embellished with modern historical frescoes. In front of the Rathaus rises an equestrian Statue of Elector John William, in bronze, over lifesize, by Grupello (1711), erected according to the inscription by the citizens, but in reality by the elector himself. — In the neighbouring Bolker-Strasse (No. 53) Heinrich Heine, the poet, was born in 1799 (d. 1856).

The Church of St. Lambert (Pl. B, 4), a Gothic edifice of the end of the 14th cent., with a tower partly Romanesque, contains at the back of the high-altar the Monument in marble of William V. (d. 1592) and John William III. (d. 1609), the last two dukes of Cleve and Berg, erected in 1629. There are also a late-Gothic Tabernacle and an 'Antependium', on a gold ground, representing the patrons of the church, painted and presented by A. Achenbach.

The Church of St. Andrew (Pl. 3; B, 4), formerly the church of the Court and of the Jesuits, completed in 1629 by Deodat del Monte, and connected with the old Jesuit College now occupied by the government-offices, contains the tombs of Count Palatine Wolfgang William (d. 1653) and Elector John William (d. 1716), in the choir. Altar-pieces by Deger, Hübner, and W. Schadow.

On the W. side of the old town, between the harbour and the Rhine Bridge, extends the Rhine Promenade, completed in 1902, and bearing different names in its different sections (Berger-Ufer, Rathaus-Ufer, Schloss-Ufer). The Düsseldorf-Schlösschen (p. 21) and other buildings are situated here. On the Schloss-Ufer (No. 41) stand the Historical Museum (Pl. B, 4), with local antiquities, views of the town, plans, etc., and the Löbbeke Museum of natural history (both open free on Sun. 11-6, Wed. and Sat. 2-6, at other times 50 pf., closed on Mon.).

The Rhine Bridge (Pl. A, B, 4; toll 5 pf.), built from the designs of Prof. Krohn in 1896-98, spans the stream in two arches, 198 yds. in width and 75 ft. above the water-level. The gateways at each end were designed by Prof. Schill; the central pier bears a gigantic lion, the cognizance of Düsseldorf.
On the N. side of the old town rises the Academy of Art (Pl. B, 4), an imposing Renaissance edifice by Riffart, completed in 1881 (comp. p. 21; open free on Sun., 12-1, and Wed., 11-1; at other times 50 pf., more than 1 pers. 25 pf. each). The principal façade, 520 ft. long, is turned towards the Hof-Garten. On the groundfloor of the Academy are the remains of the once famous Gallery of Old Masters, the greater part of which was removed to Munich in 1805. The most valuable paintings are an Assumption by Rubens (ca. 1620) and Madonnas by Cima da Conegliano and Giov. Bellini. It also contains a large collection of drawings of every school (14,000 in number) and engravings, and the Ramboux collection of water-colours. The Aula, on the second floor, is adorned with good frescoes (the Course of Human Life) by Peter Janssen (b. 1844), Director of the Academy since 1895.

The old town is separated from the Modern Quarters on the E. side by the broad Allée-Strasse (Pl. B, C, 4, 5), in which rise bronze statues of Emp. William I., Bismarck, and Moltke.

The Kunsthalle (Pl. 4; B, 4), erected in 1881 in the French Renaissance style by Giese and enlarged in 1902, with a large mosaic on the façade (Truth as the foundation of Art, after Fr. Röber), contains an Exhibition of Modern Paintings (on sale) as well as the Municipal Gallery of modern Düsseldorf masters. On the staircase-walls are frescoes by C. Gehrt, representing the History of Art. Adm. daily 9-6, 50 pf. (free on Wed. after 1 p. m.); catalogue 30 pf.

A. Achenbach, Landscapes, Fish-market in Ostend; O. Achenbach, Funeral at Palestrina and three Italian landscapes; C. Begas, Exposure of Moses; Ed. Bendemann, W. Camphausen, the painter; Bewer, Beheading of John the Baptist; Von Bochmann, Estonian landscapes; L. Bokelmann, Funeral in N. Friesland; F. Brittt, Condemned, Visit to a studio; W. Camp-hausen, Frederick the Great; Cornelius, The Wise and Foolish Virgins, one of the earliest works, and one of the few oil-paintings executed by this master, begun in 1813, formerly in the possession of Thorvaldsen; Deiker, Savage dogs; E. Ducker, Coast-scene; F. J. Fagerlin, The rejected suitor (a Dutch interior); W. Firlc, Returning spring awakes new life; E. von Gebhardt, Biblical scenes; J. P. Hasenclever, Wine-tasting, the master's last picture; Th. Hildebrandt, Wappers, the Antwerp painter; J. Hübnner, Portrait of Prof. Keller; E. Hünten, Episode at the Battle of Gravelotte; P. Janssen. The monk Walter Dodde and the peasants of Berg before the battle of Worringer (p. 56); G. Janssen, The singer on the Rhine; R. Jordan, The first child; A. Kumpf, Frederick the Great and his generals; L. Knaus, Card-players and a genre-piece; Chr. Kroener, Landscape; F. von Lenbach, Prince Bismarck; K. F. Lessing, Landscape with military scene; A. Männchen, Women breaking stones; W. H. Mesdag, Summer evening in Scheveningen; Kl. Meyer, Merry musicians; K. Müller, Annunciation; Munkaczy, Study of a head; L. Munteh, Two winter-scenes; F. Neuhaus, Helfenstein; J. Niessen, Portrait of Schirmer; A. Normann, Norwegian fjord; Th. Rocholl, Stragglers; J. Rütting, Portraits of W. Schadow and K. F. Lessing; J. W. Schirmer, Italian landscape, Dutch landscape, Twenty-six Biblical scenes; A. Schröder, Don Quixote before Dulcinea of Toboso; E. Schults-Briesen, Arrest; A. Seel, Church of St. Mark, Venice; C. Sohn, Tasso and the two Leonoras; A. W. Sohn, Jesus and the disciples on the water; A. Tidemand, Service of the Haugianer in Norway; B. Vautier, 'Little Obstinate', Peasant and broker. — C. Janssen, Woman breaking stones (marble group); C. Meunier, The mower, The ploughman (bronzes); Rodin, The age of brass (bronze), The last sigh (marble).
The Museum of Industrial Art (Pl. B, 4), a building in the Dutch Renaissance style by C. Hecker, on the N. side of the Friedrichs-Platz, was completed in 1896; a wing has been added to it for the Provincial and Municipal Library (p. 22). It is open daily, except Mon., 10-4, on Sun. & holidays 10-1 (adm. 20 pf.).

The collections include textile fabrics, lace, embroidery, bindings, pottery, porcelain, works in iron, and wood-carvings. It also contains a good Japanese and Indian collection (2nd floor). The series of rooms fitted up in the old-German, Flemish, Oriental, and other styles is interesting.

On the E. side of the Allée-Strasse is the handsome Theatre (Stadt-Theater; Pl. C, 4), built in 1874 by Giese, with statues (by Cl. Buscher; 1901) of Mendelssohn, who held the position of municipal director of music in Düsseldorf in 1833-35, and Immermann (d. 1840) under whose direction the old theatre enjoyed its first period of prosperity, on the façade. — Behind the theatre is the War Memorial, designed by Prof. Hilgers and erected in 1892 in memory of the campaigns of 1864, 1866, and 1870-71. The inscription is by H. Südermann, the dramatist.

To the S. of this point, in the Cornelius-Platz, rises the bronze Statue of Cornelius (Pl. C, 4), the eminent painter (b. at Düsseldorf, Kurze-Strasse 15, in 1783, d. 1867), by Donndorf, erected in 1879. At the sides of the handsome pedestal are allegorical figures of Poetry and Religion.

Farther on is the Schadow-Platz (Pl. C, 4, 5), which is embellished with a colossal Bust of W. Schadow (b. 1789, d. 1862), in bronze, designed by Wittig. — The hall of the Real-Gymnasium, or Technical School (Pl. C, D, 5), Kloster-Str. 7, is adorned with a handsome frieze by Ed. Bendemann (admission 50 pf.). — The Gothic Church of the Immaculate Conception (Pl. D, 5), in the Ost-Str., was erected in 1896.

In the Königs-Platz (Pl. C, 5) is the Protestant Church of St. John, in the Romanesque style, erected in 1875-81, and the Justiz-Gebäude, or court-house, the assize-room in which contains Schadow’s last great oil-painting (Paradise, Hell, and Purgatory).

From the Cornelius-Platz (see above) the Königs-Allée (Pl. C, 5, 6), embellished with a group of Tritons by Fr. Courbillier (1902), leads to the park-grounds at the Schwanenpiegel and Kaiserteich. Here stands the Provinzial-Ständehaus, or House of the Rhinish Estates (Pl. B, 6, 7), built in 1879 in the Italian style by Raschdorff. The bronze group in front of it, by Tüshaus and Janssen (1897), represents the Rhine and its Tributaries. — In the Flora-Strasse, which leads to the Flora Garden (p. 21), is the Friedens-Kirche (Pl. B, 8), which contains frescoes by Ed. von Gebhardt. — In the former village of Bilk, to the W., now a part of Düsseldorf, are the Observatory and the Romanesque church of St. Martin (Pl. A, 7, 8), the oldest part of which dates from the 11th century.

The *Hof-Garten (Pl. B-D, 3, 4; café-restaurants, p. 21) was laid out in 1769, and was extended and altered by M. Weyhe after
the levelling of the fortifications in 1804-13. The well-kept grounds extend down to the Rhine on the W., and on the E. to the Jägerhof (Pl. D, 4), once a hunting-lodge of the electors (1760). The stables in the Pempelforter-Str. are tastefully adorned with carved wood-work.

The Pempelfort Garden (Pl. D, 4), once the residence of the philosopher Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi (d. 1819), and visited by Goethe, Herder, Wieland, and other celebrities of that period, now belongs to the Malkasten club of artists (founded in 1848).

The new Kaiser Wilhelm Park (Pl. A, B, 3-1), on the former island of Golzheim, latterly the site of several industrial and other exhibitions, is prettily laid out, commanding a view of the broad river. In the S. corner of the park is the handsome Palace of Art (p. 21), built in the S. German baroque style, with a handsome façade 145 yds. in length, a dome 151 ft. high, and a courtyard surrounded by arcades. The park contains two restaurants, one in the Palace of Art, the other more to the N. The new buildings for the supreme court and the government offices are also to be situated in this park.

To the N.E. of the town, about 1½ M. from the Cornelius-Platz, and reached by tramway, lies the Zoological Garden (Pl. F, 1, 2; adm. 50 pf.; band on Wed. and Sat. afternoons), tastefully laid out. — At the end of Graf Recke-Str. (Pl. F, 2) is the Düsseldorf Asylum for homeless children, formerly a Trappist monastery, presented by the government to Count von der Recke in 1819, and fitted up by him for its present purpose.

The Grafenberger Allée (Pl. F, 3, 4; tramway from the Central Station) leads to the E. from Düsseldorf to (2½ M.) Grafenberg (Restaurants Jägerhaus, Haardt, and Hirschburg), with the reservoir of the water-works and the provincial Lunatic Asylum. — To the N. is the much frequented Stadt-Wald, stretching as far as Raft and Gerresheim (branch-line see p. 21), on the W. verge of which is the health establishment of Waldesheim (pens. 5-9).

The ancient town of Kaiserswerth (Rheinischer Hof), with 2461 inhab., on the right bank of the Rhine, 5 M. from Düsseldorf (in ½ hr. by branch-railway, p. 21), is the seat of a training school for Protestant Sisters of Charity, an extensive institution, with 250 branches in many different parts of Germany, founded by the benevolent pastor Frieder (d. 1864) in 1836. The old early-Romanesque Church of Kaiserswerth, a huge columnar basilica with transepts and four towers, dates from the middle of the 11th century. The choir is an elegant transition addition of about 1250, while the W. towers were rebuilt in 1874. The church contains an admirably executed Reliquary (1264), in which the bones of St. Suibertus, a native of Ireland who first preached the Gospel here in 710, are preserved. From the Königsfals, or Palace, of Kaiserswerth, the young Emp. Henry IV. was carried off in 1062 in a vessel belonging to his austere guardian Archbishop Anno. The Emp. Frederick I. rebuilt the castle in 1174-84; from the 13th to the 15th cent. it was an object of strife between the Counts of Berg and Cleve and the Elector of Cologne into whose possession it fell in 1464. In 1702 it was occupied by the French; after its capture by the imperial and Dutch troops the fortifications were blown up. The present extensive remains, which were fully exposed by excavations in 1899-1901, belong exclusively to the period of Frederick I. — Branch-line to Duisburg (9½ M.) see p. 20.

**Railway to Cologne.** To the left rises Schloss Eller. Beyond (156 M.) Benrath (Hesse), among the trees to the right, stands a
handsome royal château erected in 1756-60 by Elector Palatine Charles Theodore. Beyond (161 M.) Langenfeld the train crosses the Wupper, passes the château of Reuschenberg (left), and at (165\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Küppersteg crosses the Dhün. The Rhine is approached near Schloss Stammheim, a château of Count Fürstenberg.

172 M. Mülheim am Rhein (Hôtel Maydeburg; Brüsseler Hof), a thriving manufacturing town with 50,807 inhab., which owes its prosperity to the hundreds of Protestants who migrated hither from Cologne in the early years of the 17th century. The equestrian statue of Emp. William I., by Buscher, was unveiled in 1898.

From Mülheim to Immekeppel, 18\(\frac{1}{2}\) M., railway in 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)-1\(\frac{3}{4}\) hr. — 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Delbrück. — 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Bergisch-Gladbach (Bergischer Hof), a straggling town with 12,400 inhabitants. In the vicinity is the Stundertalhöhe, a popular resort. The Cistercian abbey of Altenberg (p. 63) lies 6 M. to the N. of Gladbach (carriage there and back 8-9 M.), and 2 M. to the S. of Burscheid (p. 63). — 11 M. Bensberg (Schöne Aussicht; Rheinischer Hof), a place of 10,400 inhab., possesses a château built by Elector Palatine John William in 1705, now a military school. In the woods, about 1 M. to the S., is the Hôtel-Pension Bokemun (pens. 4-6 M.). — The remaining stations are Forbach, Rösrath, Hoffnungthal, Unterschbach, and Immekeppel.

From Mülheim to Elberfeld and Barmen, see R. 7.

Below Mülheim the train intersects the fortifications of Deutz (p. 55) and crosses the railway-bridge to (175 M.) Cologne.

Steamboat from Düsseldorf to Cologne (5 hrs., in the reverse direction 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs.) tedious, although several places of historical interest are passed.

3. Cologne.

Railway Stations. Central Station (Pl. F, 4; *Restaurant, D. from 2 M.; Official Tourist Office), a fine building opposite the cathedral, with an exit into Maximin-Str., for all the trains on the left bank of the Rhine and for most of the trains on the right bank. Most of the trains to Coblenz and Trèves also stop at the South Station (Pl. C, 2; p. 82) and the West Station (Pl. F, 1; p. 82). Right Rheinisch Station at Deutz (Pl. E, 6), for branch-lines on the right bank of the Rhine. — Porter into the town; for packages not exceeding 11 lbs., 30 pf.; not exceeding 55 lbs., 50 pf.; not exceeding 110 lbs., 75 pf. — Cabs, see p. 28.

Steamboat Quays. The steamers of the Cologne & Düsseldorf Steamship Co. (p. xvi) start from the Leystapel (Pl. D, 5), 10-12 min. from the cathedral and the central station; the fast steamers touch at the Trankgassen-Werft (Pl. F, 3), 3-4 min. from the central station, only on arriving in Cologne. The quay of the Dutch steamers (p. xvi) is at the Franken-Werft (Pl. E, 5), 4 min. from the central station. — Porter into the town or to the railway-station: for hand-bag 10 pf., for trunk up to 55 lbs. 50 pf., up to 110 lbs. 80 pf., up to 330 lbs. 1 M. 20 pf.

Hotels. — Near the Central Station and the Cathedral: *Hôtel du Nord (Pl. a; E, 5), Franken-Platz 4-5, near the iron bridge, with railway-ticket, post, and telegraph office, and garden, R. 3-6, B. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), D. 4, omn. 3/4 M.; *Hôtel du Dôme (Pl. i; E, 4), near the cathedral (comp. p. 38), R. 3\(\frac{1}{2}-7\), B. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), D. 4 M; *Hôtel Monopole (Pl. m; E, 4), Wallraf-Platz 3, with café and restaurant, R. 3-8, B. 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) M; *Kölner Hof (Hôt. de Cologne; Pl. k, F 4), Bahnhof-Str. 5, opposite the central station, with terrace and good restaurant, R. 2\(\frac{1}{2}-6\), B. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) M; *Savoy Hotel (Pl. o; E, 4), Domkloster 2, with good restaurant, R. from 3, B. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), D. from 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) M; *Hôtel Ernst (Pl. e; F, 4), Trankgasse 3; Westminster Hotel (Pl. p;
Notes.

COLOGNE.

3. Route. 27

E, 4), Am Hof 24-26, opposite the S. door of the cathedral, newly fitted up in 1905. All these are of the first class, with lift, baths, electric light, and hot-air heating. — The following are also first-class, but less pretentious: *ANTONETZY (Ewige Lampe & Europäischer Hof; Pl. g, F, 4), Komödien-Str. 2-8, with café and restaurant; *St. Paul (Pl. s; F, 4), at the corner of the Burgmann and Unter Fatkenhennen, with good view of the cathedral, R. 2 3/4, B., D. 2 1/2, pess. 5 1/2-8 M; *CONTINENTAL (Pl. 1; E, 4), Domhof 18, R. 2 3/4-5, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 M. — *BELGISCHER Hof (Pl. y; F, 4), Komödien-Str. 9-25, with a much frequented restaurant for Munich beer, R. from 2 1/2 M. — Behind the Station: *MINERVA (Pl. v; F, 5), Johannistr. 24, with beer-restaurant, R. 2 1/2-5, B. 1, D. 3 M; *HARM'S Hôtel TERMINUS (Pl. F, 4, 5), Herrmann-Str. 9.

The following are still less pretentious but the best of them are also fitted up with electric light, hot-air heating, etc.: *HÔTEL MITTELHAUSER (Pl. 1; F, 4), Marzellen-Str. 5, R. 2 1/2-4, B. 1, D. 2 1/2 M; REICHSHOF, Am Hof 18 (Pl. E, F, 4), with beer-restaurant, R. 2 1/2-2 3/4 M; BERLINER HOF, Marzellen-Str. 10 (Pl. F, 4), with restaurant, R. 2-3 M; HÔTEL NATIONAL (Pl. a; F, 4), Marzellen-Str. 1; Union, Dominikaner 2 (Pl. F, 4), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2 1/2 M; HÔTEL TILS, Andreas-Kloster (Pl. F, 4), well spoken of, R. 2 3/4, B. 1, D. 2 1/2 M; FRÄNKISCHER Hof, Komödien-Str. 32 (Pl. F, 4), with restaurant, R. & B. from 2 1/2 M, well spoken of, patronized by the Catholic clergy; BATRISCHER HOF, opposite the Museum (Pl. E, 4), plain but good; ALT-HEIDELBERG, Wallraf-Platz; HÔTEL METROPOLE, Am Hof 48, with wine-room, R. 2 1/2-5, B. 1, D. 3 M; HÔTEL HÖRFER, Drususgasse 11 (Pl. E, F, 4), R. 1 1/2-3 M; CENTRAL HÔTEL; HOF VON HOLLAND, Hofergasse 11-13, R. 2 3/4, B. 1 M; ALBERG, Herrmann-Str. 1-3, R. 2-3, B. 1 M, with beer-restaurant, all these between the central station, and the Rhine (Pl. F, 4, 5); CHRISTLICHES HôSPIZ (Pl. q, G, 5), Johannis-Str. 77, R. 1 1/2-3 1/2 M, B. 60 pf., D. 1 1/2, pens. 3-5 M. — HÔTEL LANGEN, Salomonsgasse 15 (Pl. E, 4), with wine-restaurant, commercial; KAISERHOF (Pl. 1; E, 4), Salomonsgasse 11, with beer-restaurant, R. 2-2 1/2, B. 1 M; METZER HOF, Salomonsgasse 15; DEUTSCHES HâS, Laurenz-Platz (Pl. E, 4); HÔTEL LÖWENBRâD, Hoch-Str. 90, with beer-restaurant, R. and B. from 2 1/2 M; HÔTEL OBLADEN, St. Agatha 37 (Pl. D, 4), R. 1 1/2-2, B. 3/4, D. 2 M.

In the Middle of the Old Town: *HÔTEL DISCH (Pl. b; E, 4), Brückens-Str. 19, an old-established, first-class hotel, R. from 3 M; *VICTORIA (Pl. d; D, E, 5), Heumarkt 46-50, also first-class but rather less pretentious, R. 2-4, D. 3 M. — HÔTEL VANDERSTEEN BELLEN, Heumarkt 20 (Pl. D, E, 5), with wine-room, R. & B. 2 1/4, D. (incl. wine) 2 1/4 M. — In the New Town: KAISER FRIEDRICH (Pl. b; C, 2), Salier-Ring 45, with lift, electric light, and hot-air heating, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 1 1/2-3 M; KAISER WILHELM (Pl. w; G, 2); KAISER-WILHELM-Ring 43, well situated, with electric light, R. & B. 3-4 M, both good family hotels with wine and beer restaurants. — Pensions: Internationale (5-6 M), Andreas-Kloster 27c (Pl. F, 4); MÜLLER (4 1/2-6 M), Albertus-Str. 37 (Pl. E, 3); BAUER (4 1/2-6 M), Richard Wagner-Str. 41, Helbalk (4 1/2-6 M), Bismarck-Str. 11, both near the Stadtgarten (Pl. F, 2).

Restaurants. Wine is usually ordered at the following, in addition to the Hôtels-Restaurants indicated above. *G. BETTGER & Co., Kleine Budengasse 10 and 10 (Pl. E, 4), with oyster-saloon; *F. RAUE, Hohenzollern-Ring 44; PETERS, Severin-Str. 187 (Pl. B, C, 4), good Rhine wine; BECKMANN, Am Hof 38 (Pl. E, 4); AIDÄLISCHE Weinkeime, Am Hof 14 (Pl. E, 4); ZUR KEVERN DOOS, Martin-Str. 26 (Pl. E, 4); J. J. SCHOTT, Am Hof; NAKATENUS, Ludwig-Str. 5-7; Giffels, Hohenstaufen-Ring 21; WIRTS, Limburger-Str. (Pl. E, 2). — Beer is supplied at the following: *FISCHER, in the arcade off the Hoch-Str. (Pl. E, 4); BIERSTALL, at the Belgische Hof (see above), D. 1 1/4-2 1/2 M; STAPELHAUS (Pl. E, 5; p. 47), at the Frankenwerft, with garden-terrace (military band); PACHORBRÄU, Burglöfschen and Hoch-Str. 38; ALTES PRAESIDium, Schildergasse 84 (Pl. E, 4, 3); KRÄNKEI, Martin-Str. 24 (Pilsen beer); *NEUER STADTtheater (Pl. D, 2), a large garden-restaurant, with band, outside the Hahnen-ter (p. 53). — COLOGNE BEER: PÄFFGEN, Friesen-Str.; ZUM BART, Auf dem Brand; SCHRECKENSKAMMER, Johannis-Str.; ZUR ZOEPPINN, Breite Strasse.

Cafés. Monopol, see p. 26; PALANT, Hoch-Str. 117, at the corner of Minoriten-Str.; BAOER, Hoch-Str. 69, corner of the Perlenpfuhl; Rümpke,
Route 3. 

Cologne. Practical

Hoch-Str. 9; Café de l'Europe, at the Hôtel Antonetty, see p. 27; Café Borussia, Hohenzollern-Ring 66 (Pl. E, 2). — Confectioners. Reichard, Hoch-Str. 154; Kaiser, Breite-Str. 43; *Eigel, Schildergasse 36 (Pl. E, 4, 8); Esser, Hoch-Str. 53.

Places of Recreation (mostly tramway stations, see below). Zoological Garden, with frequented Restaurant, see p. 55. Adm. 1 M, on Sundays 50 pf.; concerts in summer on Tues., Wed., and Sat. afternoons only. Steamers, see p. 29. — Flora Garden, see p. 55. Admission 50 pf.; aquarium 25 pf.; Restaurant; concerts daily. Steamers, see p. 29. — Kurfürsten-Garten, near the Zoological Garden, on the Rhine, at the corner of the Frohngasse, beside the quay of the Mülheim steamers (p. 29); band in the afternoon. — Stadt-Garten (Pl. F, 1), with good restaurant. — Volks-Garten (Pl. A, 3, 4), with pretty grounds, concerts in summer, and a restaurant. — Marienburg, restaurant with grounds (p. 69); adjacent on the Rhine, the Alteburger Mühle, commanding a fine view. — Stadtwald, in Lindenthal, see p. 55.

Theatres. Neues Stadt-Theater (Pl. D, 2; p. 53), for operas, dramas, and ballets (Sept. 1-3, May 31st); Altes Stadt-Theater (Pl. E, 4; p. 48), for comedies and operettas (Sept. 1-3, April 30th); Residenz-Theater (Pl. F, 2), modern dramas, farces, and operettas; Summer Theatre in the Flora (see above). — Variety theatres: Reichshallen (Pl. E, 3), Gertrudens-Str. 10, also operettas and 'Kölner Hänneschen' in summer; Apollo, Schildergasse.

Music. The Gürzenich Concerts (p. 44; seats in the body of the hall 6 M, in the gallery 2-3 M), twelve in winter and six in summer, have attained a European celebrity. — Two institutions which have earned a high reputation are the Conservatorium of Music (Pl. E, 3), Wolf-Str. 3, founded in 1861, and the Männer-Gesangverein, or Men's Vocal Society (p. 48).

Festivals. The Cologne Carnival is famous. Weekly after Jan. 1st the three chief carnival-societies hold burlesque meetings. A *Procession takes place on the Mon. before Shrove Tues.; and on Shrove Tues. there is a masked ball in the Gürzenich Hall (p. 45; early application for tickets necessary).

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<th>Cab Tariff.</th>
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<tr>
<td>A. Per Drive.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drive within Cologne and Deutz, as far as the new ramparts (bridge-toll 36, return 44 pf., extra).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zoological and Flora Gardens and Racecourse</td>
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<td>B. By Time.</td>
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<td>For 1/2 hr.</td>
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<td>Each additional 1/4 hr.</td>
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For a trunk or heavy package 25 pf.; small articles free. — Double fares from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. (in summer 6 a.m.). — For drives to the suburbs 50 pf. additional is paid if the cab be not used in returning.

Taximeter Cabs (some of them motor-cabs). Drive of 800 mètres (ca. 1/2 M), 1-2 pers. 50 pf., each 400 m. extra 10 pf.; drive of 600 m. for 3-4 pers. (1-4 pers. outside the municipal district) 50 pf., each 300 m. extra 10 pf.; at night 400 m. for 1-4 pers. 50 pf., each 200 m. more 10 pf. — Waiting, 10 pf. every 4 minutes. — Luggage under 22 lbs. free; 22-55 lbs. 25 pf.; each addit. 551 bs. or fraction 25 pf.


Steam Tramways. 1. From the Schaafen-Str. (Pl. D, 2), via Lindenthal, Benzelsrath, and Mödrath, to Horrem (p. 15) or Blathain. — 2. From the Barbarossa-Platz (Pl. C, 2) via Brühl (p. 81), to Bonn ('Vorgebirgsbahn'; comp. p. 81).

Local Steamers ply frequently between Cologne and Mühlheim (p. 25; 10 and 5 pf.), starting from the bridge-of-boats (Pl. D, E, 5), and touching at the Trankgasse Wharf (Pl. F, 5), and near the Zoological and Flora gardens (p. 55; 15 pf.); also on summer-afternoons from the Holzwerft (Pl. D, 5) to Marienburg (p. 69; 20 pf., there and back 35 pf.). — Ferry to Deutz (Pl. D, 5, 6), 5 pf. and 3 pf.

Baths. The Hohenstaufen-Bad, in the Hohenstaufen-Ring (Pl. D, 2), is excellently fitted up; large swimming-baths for ladies and gentlemen. Ludwigs-Bad, Hoch-Strasse. — Baths in the Rhine, by the bridge-of-boats (also warm baths); in Deutz, near the bridge-of-boats, with swimming-baths and accommodation for ladies.

Post and Telegraph Office (Haupt-Postamt; Pl. F, 4; p. 52), in the Dominikaner-Str.

Eau de Cologne. This celebrated perfume is said to have been invented by J. M. Farina of Domodossola in 1709, while another tradition asserts that it was first brought to Germany in 1690 by Paul de Feminis. The claim of the firms manufacturing it to the name of Farina is sometimes very indirect. The oldest firm is Johann Maria Farina, opposite the Jülichs-Platz (Obenmarsporten 23).

Exhibition of Paintings of the Kunst-Verein, in the museum (p. 42), and at Ed. Schulte’s, Richartz-Str. 16 (Pl. E, 4; adm. 50 pf.), Al. Baldau’s, Hoch-Str. 184, and Lensob, Kreuzgasse 22. — Among the numerous Private Collections may be mentioned those of Baron Albert von Oppenheim and Herr Schnütgen, which are generally shown to lovers of art on previous application.

American Consul: Mr. Hiram J. Dunlap; vice-consul, Mr. Chas. Lesimple. — British Consul: Herr C. A. Niessen, Domhof 6 (also foreign banker).

English Church Service in the Chapel in the Hotel du Nord Grounds, Bischofs-garten-Str. 3. Hours of Service, varying according to notice, at 8.30, 11, and 6, in winter and summer. Chaplain, Rev. H. O. Dounman, Hotel du Nord.

English Physicians: Dr. Hall, Röhrigasse 32; Dr. Prior, Kaiser-William-Ring 13. — American Dentists: H. O. Merrill & John W. Gate, Hohenzollern-Ring 79; Dr. Wm. Patton, Gereon-Str. 34; Dr. Jos. Merckens, Hohenzollern-Ring 2. — Chemists: O. Contzen (Dom-Apotheke), Komödien-Str. 1; H. Wrede, Wallraf-Platz 1 (both speak English).

Tourist Agents: Thomas Cook & Son, Hôtel du Dôme (p. 26; also foreign bankers); C. A. Niessen (see above; General-Agent of the S.E. & Chatham Railway).

Collections and objects of Interest.

*Cathedral, see p. 32.

City Library (p. 50), Mon.-Fri. 10-1 and 4-8, Sat. 10-1.

Ethnographical Museum, Rautenstrauch-Joest’s (p. 53), daily 9-5, adm. 50 pf., Sun. free.

Gürzenich (p. 44), 1-2 pers. 50 pf. each, a party 40 pf. each.

Industrial Art Library (p. 54), week-days 10-12 and 1-7.
Museum, Archiepiscopal (p. 38), week-days 9-6 (winter 10-4), adm. 50 pf., Sun. & holidays 10-2, adm. 30 pf.

* Museum of Industrial Art (p. 54), open as the Historical Museum; gratis.
* Museum of Natural History (p. 47), open as the Historical Museum.
* Rathaus (p. 43), open on same terms as the Gürzenich.
* Romergang (p. 43), daily until 10 p.m. by electric light; adm. 50 pf.
* Zoological Garden, see p. 55.

Principal Attractions: Cathedral, interior, and walk round the external choir-gallery (p. 32); Museum (p. 39); Hoch-Strasse (p. 42); Rathaus (p. 43); Moltke Monument (p. 43); Gürzenich (p. 44); St. Maria im Capitol (p. 45); thence proceed to the Neumarkt and past the Church of the Apostles (p. 49) to St. Gereon (p. 50); walk or drive in the new Ring-Strasse (p. 52) and across one of the Rhine Bridges; Flora or Zoological Garden (p. 55). A visit to the chief sights of Cologne occupies two days, and is conveniently accomplished in the order followed below. The best time for the churches is the morning after 10 o’clock. The services of valets-de-place are quite superfluous. Afternoon excursions may be made to Altenberg (p. 63), Schloss Brühl (p. 81), and Weiden.

Cologne (120 ft., Germ. Köln or Köln), the largest town in the Rhenish Province of Prussia, the residence of an archbishop, and one of the most important commercial places in Germany, is a fortress of the first class, with 428,503 inhabitants (five-sixths of whom are Roman Catholics), including a garrison of 8000 men and the suburbs. It lies on the left bank of the Rhine, across which a bridge of-boats and an iron bridge lead to Deutz (p. 55). From a distance, and especially when approached by steamboat, the town with its numerous towers presents a very imposing appearance, but most of the old streets are narrow and gloomy. Many of them, however, contain interesting specimens of domestic architecture, dating from the 16th, 15th, and even the 13th century. The development of the town received a great impetus in 1881, when the adoption of a farther advanced line of fortifications literally doubled the area of the town-domain, and also in 1888 by the incorporation of the suburbs of Bayenthal, Lindenthal, Ehrenfeld, Nippes, and Deutz. Large harbour-works and wharves were constructed on the riverside of the town in 1892-98.

History. Cologne was founded by the Ubii, at the time when they were compelled by Agrippa to migrate from the right to the left bank of the Rhine (B. C. 33), and by the erection of the Ara Ubiorum here it became the religious centre for the German peoples. In A. D. 51 Emp. Claudius, at the request of his wife Agrippina, founded here a colony of Roman veterans, which at first was called Colonia Claudia Augusta Agrippinensis, afterwards shortened into Colonia Agrippinensis, and (by the 5th cent.) into Colonia. It was the seat of the Legate of Germania Inferior. The Roman city-walls, constructed in the time of Claudius, enclosed the rectangle between St. Maria in Capitol (Pl. D, 4), the Cathedral (Pl. F, 4), the Römerturm (Pl. F, 3; p. 50), and the S. end of the Kleine Griechenmarkt (Pl. C, 3). In 308 Constantine the Great began a stone bridge over the Rhine, which connected Marsaftoren with what was then the island of St. Martin, and thence crossed to Castra Divitensia (Deutz). This bridge was afterwards destroyed by the Normans, and finally removed by Archbishop Bruno.
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(see p. 49). From the end of the fifth century Cologne belonged to the kingdom of the Franks, and it was long occupied by the Ripuarian kings. Charlemagne raised the bishopric, which had been founded here in the fourth century, to an archbishopric, the first archbishop being the imperial chaplain Hildebold, who built the oldest cathedral church, and presented to it a valuable library, which still exists (p. 38).

The archbishops soon began to lay claim to political as well as ecclesiastical power, and endeavoured to construe the privileges granted to them by the Emperor into unlimited jurisdiction over the city. In consequence of these pretensions they were continually at variance with the citizens, and their quarrels usually assumed the form of sanguinary feuds, particularly under Anna II. (1056-75), Philipp von Heinsberg (1167-91), Conrad von Hochstaden (1238-61), Engelbert von Falkenburg (1281-94), and Siegfried von Westerburg (1275-97). The long contest was decided in favour of municipal independence by the battle of Worringen (1288; see p. 56), and the archbishops were compelled to transfer their residence to Brühl (p. 81), and afterwards to Bonn (p. 86). They retained, however, the highest jurisdiction and other rights, and the citizens continued to take the oath of allegiance, 'so long as they should be maintained in the rights and privileges handed down to them by their forefathers'. The conflicts carried on in the town itself, between different noble families or between the nobles and the guilds, were still more violent. It was not till 1396, when the guilds gained a decisive advantage, that there was a cessation of hostilities (comp. p. 43). Its vigorous fund of vitality is shown by the fact that, in spite of all these troubles, Cologne was unquestionably one of the wealthiest and most prosperous cities in Germany at the end of the 15th century. Its commerce, especially its trade with London, where it possessed warehouses at the Guildhall, was of the greatest importance. At an early date Cologne became incorporated with the Hanseatic League, in which it contested the supremacy with Lübeck. The weights and measures of Cologne were in use in almost every Rhenish, Westphalian, and Dutch town. A fair held at Cologne at Easter attracted visitors from all parts of Europe, and even from beyond the sea.

In the course of its mediæval history Cologne may boast of having twice been a cradle of German Art. The first occasion was about the middle of the 12th century, when the ecclesiastical enthusiasm shown by the acquisition of the relics of the Magi, and also the civic love of splendour found expression in a highly-developed style of Architecture, calculated for picturesque effect (comp. p. xxviii). One after another the larger churches were remodelled, special attention being devoted to the choir. The best specimen of this period of architecture is presented by the Apostel-Kirche, as seen from the Neumarkt. During the 13th cent. the taste for building continued and led to a restoration of the Cathedral, in which, however, the traditional Romanesque architecture was abandoned for the new Gothic style, emanating from France and then spreading rapidly throughout Europe. From the close of the 14th cent. onwards, Cologne enjoyed a second golden era of art, chiefly confined to the province of Painting (comp. p. xxxi). The municipal archives preserve the names of a great number of painters, but only in a very few instances can any of these be definitely attached to existing pictures. Among the best known are Meister Wilhelm (d. about 1380), Stephan Lochner (d. 1451; comp. p. 37), and the Master of the Life of the Virgin (flourished ca. 1460-90). The most famous pictures of this school in Cologne are the Dombild (p. 37), the Madonna of the Priests' Seminary (p. 39), and the Madonna in an arbour of roses (p. 40). — The taste for architecture was not extinct even at a later period. The porch of the Rathaus, for example, is an interesting specimen of the German Renaissance. Not only were old churches renovated, but occasionally new ones were built. Prior to 1801, when many of them were secularised, Cologne possessed more than 100 churches, which, of course, could only be kept in repair by constant care and attention. — In the province of Science, Cologne held by no means so high a place as in that of art. The university, founded in 1388, acquired, as the chief seat of the opposition to Humanism in the contest of Reuchlin with the Obscurantists, a wide
but far from enviable reputation. It was suppressed at the close of the 18th century.

After the 16th century Cologne declined, at first gradually, and afterwards rapidly. In common with the rest of the Hanseatic towns its commerce lost its former importance. Continual internal discords, leading to the banishment in 1608 of the Protestants, who settled at Creufeld, Elberfeld, Düsseldorf, and Mülheim, proved very prejudicial to the interests of the city. It retained, however, its privileges as a free imperial city until its occupation by the French (6th Oct., 1794). By the peace of Campo Formio (17th Oct., 1797) it was incorporated with France. — It was not till after 1815, under Prussian rule, that Cologne began to revive. The rapid progress of its steamboat and railway systems, and the enterprise of the citizens, many of whom possess great wealth, have combined to make Cologne the centre of the Rhenish trade and one of the most considerable commercial cities in Germany.

The Cathedral, or Dom (Pl. E, F, 4), which justly excites the admiration of every beholder, and is probably the most magnificent Gothic edifice in the world, stands on a slight eminence about 60 ft. above the Rhine, partly composed of Roman and Frankish remains, near the Central Station. It is dedicated to St. Peter. As early as the 9th century an episcopal church (see p. 31) occupied this site, but in course of time the inhabitants regarded it as unworthy of the rapidly increasing size and prosperity of their city. The Archbishop St. Engelbert first entertained the project of erecting a new church here, but in consequence of his untimely death in 1225 (see p. 36) it was never executed. His second successor Conrad of Hochstaden (see p. 36), after the old church had been severely injured by a conflagration, at length laid the foundation-stone of the present structure with great solemnity on 14th Aug., 1248. The designer of this noble work is believed to have been Meister Gerard, to whom the Chapter made a grant in 1257 in recognition of his services.

The choir was the first part of the building proceeded with. The work progressed slowly, Gerard's successors, Meister Arnold and his son Meister Johann, being seriously hampered by the struggles between the archbishops and the citizens (see p. 31). The stone used in the building was quarried in the Drachenfels (see p. 94). On 27th Sept., 1822, the choir, which had been temporarily terminated by a lofty wall towards the west, was solemnly consecrated by Archbishop Heinrich, Count of Virneburg. The builder soon

† Travellers are recommended not to engage any of the numerous valets-de-place who hover about, in and near the cathedral, as their services are unnecessary. The nave and transept (with the stained-glass windows) are open the whole day, but walking about is forbidden during divine service, the hours of which vary (but regularly on week-days 9-10 a.m. and 3-3.30 p.m.). Tickets to visit the choir (best light in the morning) and treasury (1½ cts. each person) are sold by the 'Domschweizer', or attendants stationed in the cathedral. Hours of admission: from 1st May to 30th Sept. on Mon.-Frid. 10-11 a.m., 12.30-3, 3.30-7 p.m.; Sat. 10-11 a.m., 12.30-2.30 p.m.; Sun. 12-1.30, 6-7 p.m.; from 1st Oct. to 30th April Mon.-Frid. 10-11, 11.30-1, 3.30-5; Sat. 10-11, 11.30-1; Sun. 12-1 p.m. — Ascent to the upper gallery, the towers, etc., see p. 38. — No fees need be given.
proceeded to lay the foundations of the N. and (in 1325) S. transepts, while at the same time the old church was gradually removed. In 1388 the nave was sufficiently advanced to be temporarily fitted up for service, and in 1447 the bells were placed in the S. tower. Subsequently the enthusiasm subsided, and by the end of the 15th century all hope of seeing the church completed was abandoned. The unfinished building was provided with a temporary roof about 1508, and in the 17th and 18th cent. the interior was decorated in the degraded style of the period. The uncompleted structure became more and more dilapidated. In 1796 the building...
was converted by the French into a hay-magazine, its ruin being rendered more complete by the abstraction of the lead from the roof.

Frederick William III. and IV., Kings of Prussia, at length rescued the desecrated edifice from total destruction. The former, at the suggestion of Sulpice Boisserée, caused it to be examined by the eminent architect Schinkel in 1816, and gave orders to preserve the building as it then was. The work of restoration was not begun till 1824. It was carried on successively under the superintendence of Ahlert (d. 1833), Zwirner (d. 1861), and R. Voigtel (1829-1902). Zwirner was the first to form the project of completing the cathedral, an idea hailed with general enthusiasm. The foundation-stone of the new part of the building was laid on 4th Sept., 1842, and on 15th Oct., 1850, the completion of the cathedral was celebrated in the presence of the Emperor William I. and almost all the sovereign princes of the German Empire. The entire sum expended between 1842 and 1880 amounted to upwards of 900,000l., the greater part of this amount being defrayed by government, the remainder by private subscriptions, societies, and the proceeds of a lottery. Though thus in one sense largely a modern building, the cathedral was planned essentially as it stands in the 14th century.

The cathedral is a cruciform structure (see Plan, p. 33), the nave being flanked with double, and the transept with single aisles. Total length 157 yds., breadth 67 yds., length of transepts 94 yds., height of the walls 150 ft., height of the roof 201 ft., height of the central tower rising over the crossing 357 ft. The W. towers are 515 ft. in height (comp. p. 38). This enormous mass of masonry is enlivened by a profusion of flying buttresses, turrets, gargoyles, galleries, cornices, foliage, etc.

The W. Façade, which has been completed entirely in accordance with the still extant original designs of the 14th cent., with its two huge towers, is a superb example of strictly consistent Gothic workmanship. The towers consist of four stories, of which the three lower are square in form, while the fourth is octagonal, crowned with elegant open spires.

The largest of the Bells in the S. tower is the Kaiser-Glocke, which was cast in 1874 with the metal of French guns, and weighs 27 tons; 24 ringers are required to set it in motion. The next two in point of size, cast in 1447 and 1448, weigh 11 and 6 tons.

The Principal Portal is 96 ft. in height and 31 ft. in width; the side-portals 38 ft. high and 18 ft. wide; the central window 48 ft. high and 20 ft. wide. The portal of the S. tower was decorated in the beginning of the 15th cent. with excellent sculptures, probably by Meister Conrad Kuyn. The bronze doors were modelled by Schneider of Cassel, and cast at Iserlohn in 1891-92. — The arms of the transept are terminated by the N. and S. portals, which were completed in 1859, having been built entirely from Zwirner's designs, as the original plans were no longer extant. The N. Portal is executed in a simple style; the beautiful bronze *Doors, from
the designs of Mengelberg of Utrecht, were cast at Stuttgart (1891). The *S. Portal, with bronze doors after Schneider’s designs (p. 34), is elaborately decorated, and embellished with statues designed by Schwanthaler.

The Choir, completed in 1322, and flanked with seven chapels, is substantially a repetition of that of the cathedral of Amiens, but some of its details are even more perfect in form. In its lower parts it exhibits the simple and dignified forms of the early Gothic style, while in the upper parts the full magnificence of the consummated art is displayed.

The **Interior, which is borne by 56 pillars, is 130 yds. in length. The nave is 16 yds. wide from the centre of one pillar to that of the one opposite, and 148 ft. in height; each of the inner aisles is 9 yds., each of the outer 7½ yds. wide; each of the four aisles is 60 feet high. The area of the interior is 7400 sq. yds. The effect produced by the ensemble is singularly impressive.

Nave and Transept. The large stained-glass window above the W. portal, executed by Milde of Lübeck, was presented in 1878 by Emp. Frederick III., when Crown Prince. The five stained-glass *Windows in the N. (left) aisle, executed in 1508 and 1509, and presented by Archbishop Philipp von Daun-Oberstein, the town of Cologne, Archbishop Hermann of Hesse, and Count Philipp von Virneburg, are among the finest examples of the kind now extant. The subjects are: 1. Passion and Resurrection of Christ; below, St. Lawrence, Madonna and Child, and the donors. 2. Life of St. Peter, and Tree of Jesse; below, St. Sebastian and an archbishop. 3. Adoration of the Shepherds; below, SS. George, Reinold, Gereon, and Maurice, with Agrippa and Marsilius, the traditionary founders of Cologne. 4. Visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon, the Three Magi; below, St. Peter in the papal chair, the Archbishop of Cologne, the Madonna, and SS. Elizabeth and Christopher, patron saints of Hesse. 5. Coronation of the Virgin, St. John the Evangelist, St. Peter, SS. Mary Magdalen and George, and the donor with his two wives. — The five beautiful modern windows of the S. aisle, with representations from New Testament history, by Joseph Fischer and Hellweger, were presented in 1848 by King Lewis I. of Bavaria. — The first window on the W. side of the S. Transept was in 1856 filled with stained glass, executed like the preceding in Munich, to the memory of Joseph von Görres (1776-1848), ‘catholicae veritatis defensori generoso’. The second window and the one opposite it, representing respectively scenes from the lives of St. Peter and St. Paul, were erected by the directors of the two leading railway-companies at Cologne. To the left of the latter is a window with SS. Sixtus and Hilarius. The modern stained-glass windows above the S. Portal, presented by the Emp. William I., were executed in Berlin; those of the N. portal, commemorating the elevation of Archbishop von Geissel of Cologne to the rank of cardinal, are of
Cologne workmanship. — The old stained glass on the W. side of the N. Transept is from several ancient churches of Cologne, now demolished.

The statues on the pillars of the vestibule, the nave, and the transept represent prophets, apostles, and saints. — By a pillar of the S. transept stands a Statue of St. Christopher, about 10 ft. high, dating from the beginning of the 16th century. The first carved altar (1520) by the E. wall of this transept, in the late-Gothic style, is from the church of St. Maria ad Gradus (pulled down in 1817); the second altar is of Westphalian origin (15th cent.).

The Choir is separated from the nave by an iron railing. We enter by the N. (left) door. Consoles projecting from the 14 pillars of the central part, or High Choir proper, bear Statues of Christ, Mary, and the Apostles, dating from the 14th cent. and repainted in 1840. The nine frescoes in the spandrels, executed by Steinle in 1843, represent Angel Choirs in the ecclesiastical symbolic style; they are best seen from the gallery of the choir (p. 38). The walls behind the carved-wood Choir Stalls (14th cent.) are covered with mural paintings of the same period, concealed by silken tapestry worked after Ramboux' designs. Brasses mark the burial-places of Archbishop von Spiegel (d. 1835), Cardinal von Geissel (d. 1864), Cardinal Paul Melchers (d. 1893), Cardinal Philip Krementz (d. 1899), and Hubertus Simar (d. 1902). — The High Altar, restored in the original style in 1899, is surmounted by the old 'Altar of St. Clara', with a fine wood-carving of the Passion; the wings are adorned with paintings of the school of Meister Wilhelm. Above the triforium of the choir is a series of admirable old Stained Glass Windows, representing the kings of Judah, etc. (ca. 1300). — The mosaic Pavement of the choir, of the ambulatory, and of the crossing was executed from designs by Essenwein.

Choir Chapels. In front of the sacristy is the sarcophagus of Archbishop Engelbert von der Mark (1364-68), with a fine figure in sandstone.

1. The Chapel of St. Engelbert (first to the left, N. side), contained down to 1633 the remains of Archbishop Engelbert von Berg, who was assassinated by Friedrich von Isenburg on the Gevelsberg near Schwelm in 1225 (comp. p. 38). The carved altar dates from the 16th century. The tomb of Archbishop Anton von Schauenburg (d. 1561) is worthy of notice.

2. Chapel of St. Maternus. Tomb of Archbishop Philip von Heinsberg (d. 1191), with a good statue of the 14th century. The form of this monument refers to the fact that the city-walls were begun under this archbishop. The altar-piece is by Barthol. de Bruyn (1548).

3. Chapel of St. John. *Tomb of Archbishop Conrad von Hochstaden (d. 1261), founder of the cathedral, with the figure of the deceased in bronze (restored in 1847), from the first half of the
15th century. Above the altar are mural paintings of the 14th century. Under glass in a massive oaken frame is here preserved the original sketch on parchment of the W. façade of the cathedral with the two towers in their completed form. Part of this interesting design was found at Darmstadt in 1814, the rest at Paris in 1816.

4. Chapel of the Magi, with a handsome railing by Mengeberg, and frescoes (restored) and stained glass of the 14th century. Here were formerly preserved the 'Bones of the Magi' or 'Three Kings', which were brought by the Empress Helena to Constantinople. They were afterwards taken to Milan, and in 1164 presented by Frederick Barbarossa to Archbishop Reinald von Dassel, by whom they were removed to Cologne. This is the origin of the three crowns in the city's arms. The reliquary in which they are preserved is now in the treasury (p. 38). The chapel contains a modern Gothic altar, embellished with carvings (the Magi, etc.) of the 14th century. On the S. side is the tomb of Archbishop Ernest of Bavaria (d. 1612). The other electors of the House of Bavaria repose outside this chapel. The heart of Marie de Médicis (p. 48) is also buried under a stone without inscription in front of the chapel. — Opposite, at the back of the high-altar, is the tomb of Archbishop Dietrich von Mörs (d. 1463).

5. Chapel of St. Agnes, with old stained-glass windows, restored in parts, and noteworthy mural paintings of the 14th cent., also restored. In the middle of the chapel is the Gothic Sarcophagus of St. Irmgardis (11th cent.).

6. Chapel of St. Michael, also with stained-glass windows pieced together from old fragments. Marble tombstone of Archbishop War-ram of Jülich (d. 1349). Marble statue of the imperial general Von Hochkirchen (who fell at Landau in 1703), by the Florentine Fortini. — This chapel contains the celebrated **Dombild, a large winged picture, painted by Stephan Lochner before 1450, representing the Adoration of the Magi in the centre, St. Gereon and St. Ursula on the wings, and the Annunciation on the outside.

This is doubtless the picture alluded to in Dürer's diary of his travels in the Low Countries, in which he mentions his paying two 'weiss-pfennige' to see the picture which 'Meister Steffen' had painted at Cologne. Meister Stephan or Stephan Lochner was a native of Meersburg on the Lake of Constance, who seems to have settled at Cologne about 1442. In 1448 he was elected a municipal senator by his guild, and he died before the end of 1451. The picture, which is of imposing dimensions, occupies an intermediate position between the ideal conceptions of mediaeval times, and the modern realism introduced by the Dutch school. As the finest work of the Early German School, it has received great attention from connoisseurs, and justly occupies an important place in the history of art. It was in the Rathaus Chapel (p. 44) until the period of the French Revolution.

7. Chapel of St. Stephen, with frescoes and stained glass of the 14th cent. (restored). Stone sarcophagus of Archbishop Gero (d. 976), with a mosaic of the 10th cent., a relic of the old cathedral. Mural tomb of Archbishop Adolf von Schauenburg (d. 1556).
S. Chapel of the Virgin or Small Choir of Our Lady (properly speaking the last bay of the outer S. aisle). The altar, which was designed by Zwirner in 1866, is adorned with Overbeck's Assumption. On the S. wall is the so-called Madonna of Milan, a German work of the 14th century. — Near the altar is the monument of Archbishop Frederick of Saarwerden (d. 1414), consisting of a figure of the archbishop in bronze on a sarcophagus admirably decorated with figures of saints, the whole restored in 1847. — Tombstone of Archbishop Reinald von Dassel (d. 1167; see p. 37), upon which the marble statue of Archbishop Wilhelm von Gennep (d. 1362) was placed in 1842. Opposite is the sarcophagus of Count Gottfried von Arnsberg (d. 1368).

The Sacristy, entered from the N. ambulatory, contains a fine ciborium and ancient stained glass from old churches of Cologne.

The Treasury (adjoining the sacristy on the left; adm., see p. 32) contains the golden "Reliquary of the Magi, a costly specimen of Romanesque workmanship in the form of a basilica, probably executed in the years 1190-1200. It was seriously injured in 1794, when carried away for concealment from the French, and was unskilfully restored in 1807. The silver Shrine of St. Engelbert, in the style of the Renaissance, dates from 1633. — On the end-wall, to the left, are several ecclesiastical banniers (banner of the Magi, 1897) and the so-called war-bannier of Byssus, an embroidery ascribed to the 10th cent.; the Adoration of the Magi, a bronze relief of 1516. — On the entrance-wall, in the cabinet to the right: Sword of Justice (15th cent.), borne by the Electors of Cologne at imperial coronations in Frankfort; procession cross (12-14th cent.); bishops' staves (8th, 14th, and 17th cent.); Gothic monstrance (14th cent.); Renaissance monstrance presented by Pius IX. in 1848; elaborate altar-cross (17th cent.); and vestments. In the cabinet to the left: Ten admirably-carved ivory tablets by Melchior Paulus (1703-33), with scenes from the Passion; reliquary of the 15-17th cent.; "Signum Pacis in the Renaissance style, decorated with enamels, pearls, and precious stones; monstrance of the 17th cent., 19½ lbs. in weight, thickly set with precious stones; mitres. — The desk-case contains ancient printed works and MSS., including a MS. of the Gospels (11th cent.) and a Frankish breviary (12th cent.).

The former Record Chamber, to the right of the sacristy, contains a valuable collection of ecclesiastical ornaments in carved oak cabinets.

The Cathedral Library contains 218 MSS. (7-16th cent.), including the Hildebold Codices, returned from Darmstadt in 1868 (comp. p. 31).

The visitor should not omit to walk round the "Inner Gallery of the Choir and those on the Exterior of the Choir, or to ascend the Central or one of the W. Towers (ascent from the outside, on the E. side of the S. transept; cards of admission 1 M. on Sun. open from 9 or 10 to 2 only), as a better idea may thus be formed of the grandeur of the structure. The external gallery, or better still the open gallery of the central tower, commands an extensive "View over the sea of houses, the plain intersected by the Rhine, and the Seven Mt.s. in the distance.

In the garden on the terrace behind the choir are some architectural fragments, discarded in the process of restoration, which will serve to convey some idea of the colossal proportions of the edifice.

To the S. of the cathedral is the Hôtel du Dome (p. 26). The Heinselmännchen Fountain (Pl. H B, E, 4), by E. and H. Renard (1900), in the adjoining street known as Am Hof, illustrates a local fairy tale, well versified by Kopisch.

The Archiepiscopal Museum (Pl. E, 4; adm., see p. 30), opposite the S. gate of the cathedral, is established in a chapel,
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formerly belonging to the Archiepiscopal Palace and re-erected in 1665. It contains a collection of ecclesiastical and other objects of mediæval art, sculptures, MSS., and paintings, of which the most valuable is the *Virgin with the violet,* belonging to the Priests' Seminary, probably by *Stephan Lochner* (p. 37). On the first floor is an exhibition of church vestments.

The W. end of the Dom-Kloster (Pl. F, 4), the space in front of the W. façade of the cathedral, commands the best view of the façade and the towers. We cross the Wallrafs-Platz to the S.W., and reach the —

**Wallraf-Richartz Museum** (Pl. E, 4), built in the English Gothic style by *Feltten* in 1855-61, and adorned with statues of eminent natives of Cologne. The central building faces the N., while at the back are two wings, including the handsome late-Gothic cloisters of the Church of the Minorites (p. 42). In the garden in front of the museum is the E. side-portal of the Pfaffentor (p. 45), and near it are bronze statues (by W. Albermann; 1900) of *Herr Richartz* (d. 1861), a wealthy merchant who provided the funds for the museum-building, and *Canon F. Wallraf* (d. 1825), who bequeathed his collection of art to the town. — Adm., see p. 30. Printed guide (1905), 20 pf.; catalogue of the paintings (1902), 50 pf. — Director, *Prof. W. Aldenhoven.*

**Ground Floor and Cloisters:** Collection of Antiquities. From the entrance-hall, in which, on the right and left of the staircase, are marble busts of Wallraf and Richartz, by *Bläser,* we descend to the —

**Lower Cloisters.** The N. (front) wing contains Roman antiquities discovered at Cologne (1st-4th cent. A.D.). In the central cases are objects found in closed graves; between these, a built-up tomb from the street of tombs at Aix-la-Chapelle. In Anteroom V. are mosaic pavements, including the *Mosaic of the Sages,* showing bust-portraits of seven Greek philosophers and poets (with the names Diogenes, Socrates, Aristotle, Chilon, Plato, Cleobulos, and Sophocles), found near St. Cecilia in 1844 (probably of the 4th cent.; some of the cubes are of glass). — In the W. wing (on the right) are Roman tombstones, including several with representations of the funerary feast (Nos. 26, 24, 25, 459), and the relief of a horseman (No. 96). — The E. and S. wings are occupied by fragments of buildings and sculptures from mediæval and Renaissance churches and other buildings in Cologne, now pulled down. — We return to the entrance-hall and enter the —

**Upper Cloisters.** Corner Room, to the right: 12. Colossal marble mask of Medusa, found in Italy. — To the left, in the *N. Wing:* Roman antiquities found at Cologne. The centre cabinets contain an admirable **Collection of Ancient Glass,** mostly dating from the 2nd-4th. cent. A.D., at which period Cologne was the centre of the glass industry. Cab. I. Vase pierced with holes in which doves are sitting; vase in the form of an ape blowing on a syrinx; engraved glass and glass with filigree ornamentation; terracotta statuettes, lamps, and vases. Sculptures: 11. Colossal mask of a river-god; busts; 3. *Eneas,* Anchises, and Ascanius, a group in limestone. — *E. Wing.* Roman goblets; bronzes (statuette of a god); carvings in bone, jet, and amber; ornaments; writing implements in bronze; weapons; coins; prehistoric and Frankish antiquities. Sculptures: 18. Head of Venus; 22. Hermes of Bacchus; 27. Female head (so-called Niobe); '626. Head of Athena Parthenos, after Phidias. — *S. Wing.* Watercolours. — *W. Wing.* Mediæval and Renaissance sculptures in wood and stone; large carved-oak *Altar* (c. 1520), with scenes from the Passion
(school of Calcar, p. 60); Virgin and Child, French work of 1300; marble figures from the old high-altar of the cathedral (1350); painted angels of the Cologne school (ca. 1530); single figures from altars of the Rhenish and Antwerp schools. — Between the windows: Water-colour copies of the frescoes in the chapter-room at Brauweiler (p. 16).

To the right on the groundfloor are five rooms with plaster-casts; to the left are a room containing the model of the monument of Frederick William III. (p. 46) and another containing old mural paintings (Story of the Undutiful Son), from the Glesch House in the Hoch-Strasse. In the adjoining rooms is the Kunst-Verein Exhibition of Pictures, changed from time to time.

The Staircase is adorned with "Frescoes by Steinele (1860-61), illustrative of the history of art and civilisation at Cologne. On the one side the Roman and Romanesque Period: Constantine the Great (324-337), Charlemagne (768-814) with Eginhard, Alcuin, and Paulus Diaconus, etc. Between the two emperors is St. Helena with her attendants. In the corner adjoining Charlemagne are the most famous archbishops of Cologne: St. Hildebold (p. 31) with the plan of the old cathedral, St. Bruno (d. 965) with the church of St. Pantaleon, Heribert (d. 1021) with the church of the Apostles, and Anno (p. 50) with the church of St. Gereon. Next to these is the Frankish queen Plectrudis (p. 46) with the plan of St. Maria im Capitol. — On the other side is the Medieval Period: in the centre Albertus Magnus, the learned theologian of Cologne, on his right is Conrad of Hochstaaden (p. 31); farther on are painters of Cologne (p. 31); then the two burgomasters welcoming a vessel of the Hanseatic League. — On the central wall the Renaissance and Modern Period: to the left, Rubens receiving the order for the altar-piece of St. Peter's church (p. 48); Winckelmann studying the Laocoon; in the centre the brothers Bortscree and Friedrich von Schlegel; to the right, Wallraf and Richartz, the founders of the museum, and the Continuation of the Cathedral.

The Upper Floor contains the Picture Gallery. Its most important section from a technical point of view is that containing the works of the Early Cologne School; but some excellent Dutch works of the 17th cent., two important canvases by Rubens, and the large Murillo acquired in 1898 will interest even the unprofessional visitor. The works of the Italian schools and the modern paintings are of less importance.

From the Staircase (I) we enter the rooms to the right, containing the earlier paintings, and traverse them to the other end.


66. Westphalian Master (about 1420), Crucifixion, with numerous figures.

Room III. Cologne Masters (ca. 1450-1510). On the entrance-wall and side-walls, Master of the Life of Mary (ca. 1460-90; so called from a series of pictures at Munich), *131. Crucifixion, with the Virgin, St. John, and Mary Magdalen, *134. Madonna and St. Bernard, 137. The Saviour, 138. St. Agnus, 139. 140. Annunciation, *141. Descent from the Cross, dated 1480 (the wings, Ss. Andrew and Thomas, are school-pieces). Farther on (to the right and left), Master of the Glorification of Mary, 128. Glorification of the Virgin, a crowded picture, 129. St. Anna with the Madonna and saints (view of Cologne from the harbour), 130. Four saints (view of Cologne from the land side); *147-164. Master of the Lyversberg Passion, The Lyversberg Passion, a series of 8 pictures on a gold ground (about 1500; formerly belonging to the Lyversberg family). — Master of St. Severin (ca. 1500; comp. p. 43). 189. Adoration of the Magi, 188. Last Judgment;
a. Museum. COLOGNE. 3. Route

*169. Master of the Holy Kinship, The Kindred of the Madonna, on the wings SS. Rochus and Nicasius (right) and SS. Gudula and Elizabeth (left; after 1500). Farther on, on the left side-wall and the exit-wall: *Master of the Altar of St. Bartholomew* (ca. 1500; so called from the picture in Munich). *184. Altarpiece, a triptych: in the centre Christ appearing to the doubting Thomas; inside the wings, the Madonna with St. John, and St. Hippolytus with St. Afra; 183 Virgin and Child; 185. Altar of the Holy Cross, a triptych, in the centre Christ on the Cross, on the wings John the Baptist and SS. Cecilia, Alexius, and Agnes.

Room IV. Cologne and Early Netherlandish Schools (ca 1515-50). 255. Barth. de Bruyn the Elder, Portrait; 442. Master of the Death of Mary, Death of Mary, a triptych, with saints and donors on the wings (1515). — Room V. 395-399. Remains of the mural paintings from the Hansa-Saal in the Rathaus (1870). — Room VI. (straight on) contains works by B. de Bruyn and other Cologne painters and some Netherlandish works. — Room VII. Upper German School (16th cent.): 331. M. Grünewald, St. Anthony; 335. A. Dürer, Fifer and drummer (belonging to the 'Job' painting, mentioned on p. 238). — We return to R. V, and thence enter (to the right)

Room VIII. Italian Schools. On the entrance-wall are paintings of the early-Sienese school: 516. Neri di Bicci, 522. B. Meinardi, Madonna and saints. — Opposite: 535. Style of Boccaccio Boccaccio, Portrait; 532. Francesco Francia, Madonna; 533. Raphael, Madonna of Loretto, a copy of a vanished original of the master's Roman period. — 534. Seb. del Piombo, Holy Family (original in Naples); 542. Tintoretto, Portrait; 543. Paris Bordone, Bathsheba; 573. Mattea Preti, Judith. — Alt.: 579. Claude Lorrain, Landscape with Cupid and Psyche (damaged). 457. Murillo, Vision of St. Francis of Assisi; the Saviour and the Virgin appear to the saint in the chapel of the Portiuncula, while angels strew roses on the altar in token that his prayer has been heard (painted after 1670 for the Capuchins of Seville and acquired in 1898 from Prince Alphonse of Bourbon). — We cross the hall to

Room X. Flemish School (16-17th cent.), etc. To the right, 650. G. van Honthorst, Adoration of the Shepherds; 617. Corn. de Vos, Family portraits. — 615. Snyders, Still-life; 603. Rubens, St. Francis of Assisi receiving the stigmata (painted ca. 1617 for the high-altar of the old Capuchin church at Cologne); 652. D. Ryckaert, Cobbler. — 604. Rubens, Juno and Argus, originally in the Palazzo Durazzo at Genoa (1611); 622, 623. A. van Dyck(?), Portraits of Jabach (p. 45), school-pieces; no number, D. Teniers the Younger, Temptation of St. Anthony. — Jordens, 614. Prometheus, 612, 613. Portraits; 605. Rubens, Holy Family (probably by pupils; ca. 1636); 607. A. van Dyck (here ascribed to Rubens), Four negroes' heads (original in Brussels). — To the right is


Room XII (corner room). Dutch paintings of the 17th cent. and other works, formerly in the possession of Puchs, the sculptor: 626a. D. Teniers the Younger(?), Temptation of St. Anthony; 666. Dirck van Delden, Prodigal Son; 670. G. van den Eeckhout(?), Esther and Haman; 674. Dirck Hals, Genre-scene (1629); 675. Heda, Still-life (1652); 693. J. M. Molenaer, Peasant interior; 711. S. van Ruysdael, Tavern by a river; 712. J. van Ruysdael, Same subject; 727. R. van Vries, Landscape.

We now reach the Collection of Modern Paintings, most of which are of the Düsseldorf and Munich schools. — Room IX (Kaiser-Saal; to the right of R. XI, opposite the staircase): 784. S. Meister, Frederick William IV. as Crown Prince (1834); 823. W. Camphausen, King William saluted by his troops after the battle of Sedan, with Bismarck, Moltke, and Room among his retinue (1872); 896. Lenbach, Bismarck (1888); 929. F. von Kaulbach, Emp. William II., in his uniform as an admiral.

Room XIII (straight on from R. XI). To the right: 064. F. Slinjeneyer,

Room XV. To the right, 902. Lessen-Mayer, Queen Elizabeth signing the death-warrant of Queen Mary Stuart; 823. A. Achenbach, Departure of a steamer; 831. H. Sauterlin, Pilgrims at the spring; *859. G. Richter, Queen Louise (1879); 896. B. Vauthier, Funeral-feast; 813. J. Schröder, Cromwell by the sickbed of his daughter; 793. Monastery-court in winter, 794. Landscape; 789. Ed. Bendemann, Mourning Jews in exile (1832); 785. J. W. Schirmer, Italian landscape; 826. Henry Itter, The midday's scolding; 829. Chr. Büchter, Summer evening on the Rhine.


The staircase between Rooms XIII. and XIV. ascends to the Second Floor, with a Collection of Engravings and another room containing modern pictures.


Adjoining the S. side of the Museum is the Church of the Minorites (Pl. E, 4), an early-Gothic building of simple but handsome proportions, probably commenced in 1220, but not completed till forty years later, and restored in 1860. The large window above the portal in the principal façade and the elegant spire, restored in the 18th cent. in the style of the original, are specially striking. The fine sacristy has a round pillar in the centre. The church contains the (modern) tombstone of the celebrated theological disputant Duns Scotus (d. 1309), in the ambulatory at the back of the high-altar, with the inscription: Scotia me genuit, Anglia me suscepit, Gallia me docuit, Colonia me tenet. — In front of the church is a handsome bronze monument (1903) to Adolf Kolping (d. 1865), founder of the working-men's unions.

Between the Cathedral and the Museum, at the small Wallrafplatz (p. 39), begins the narrow Hochstrasse, or Hoch-Strasse (Pl. E, D, 4), the busiest street in Cologne, which with its prolongations (Marzellen-Str. and Eigelstein to the N., Hochpforte and Severin-Str. to the S.) intersects the whole city from N. to S. To the right, near the centre of the street, is the Königin-Augusta-Halle, or Passage, an arcade with shops. Farther on, to the left, in the Augustiner-Platz, is a bronze Statue of Bismarck, by F. Schaper (1879).
In the Waidmarkt (Pl. C, D, 4), at the end of the Hochpforte, is the *Hermann Joseph Fountain*, by W. Albermann (1894), recalling a legend of Cologne. — Close by is the old church of—

**St. George**, consecrated in 1067, originally a plain Romanesque columnar basilica, with a crypt of the same character (now restored). The porch dates from 1536.

At the end of the Severin-Strasse (tramway No. 6, p. 29), to the left, is **St. Severin** (Pl. B, 4), which stands upon the site of a Christian church built as early as the 4th century, and has been often destroyed. The present church was consecrated in 1237 and was thoroughly restored in 1880. The effective quadrangular tower was erected in 1393-1411; the nave was furnished with new vaulting in 1479; the baptismal chapel, adorned with stained glass, dates from 1505.

The sarcophagus of St. Severin with a roof-shaped lid, the excellent mountings of a door of the 12th century, a copper-gilt reading-desk in the form of an eagle, and the Gothic choir-stalls will repay inspection. The *Master of St. Severin* (p. 40) takes his appellation from two early-Cologne pictures in the sacristy.

For the *Severins-Tor* and the *Ring-Strasse*, see pp. 52, 53.

b. **The Old Town to the E. of the Hoch-Strasse.**

Between the Hoch-Strasse and the Rhine are situated several important buildings, not far from each other. Another relic of the Roman fortifications is also preserved here in the shape of the *Römergang*, a subterranean passage constructed of massive blocks of tufa (adm., see p. 30). It is reached by a winding staircase in the restaurant ‘Im Römer’ (Unter Goldschmied 48; Pl. E, 4). The passage is about 7 ft. high and 4 ft. wide and has been explored for 120 yds. By the entrance are a few Roman remains.

A bronze *Statue of Field Marshal Moltke*, by Schaper, was erected in 1881 in the Laurens-Platz (Pl. E, 4), a little to the S. — The Portalsgasse leads immediately to the left to the Rathaus-Platz.

The *Rathaus* (Pl. E, 4, 5; adm., see p. 30) stands on the substructions of a Roman stronghold (probably the Praetorium), of the arches of which some remains are still visible in the cellar. The oldest part of the building (14th cent.) is the central portion (with the Hansa-Saal), looking towards the Rathaus-Platz. In 1569-71 a *Portico* in the Renaissance style was built in front of this, from the plans of *Wilhelm Vernickel* (restored in 1881), bearing Latin inscriptions and reliefs (Samson; Daniel; Burgomaster Gryn’s fight with the lion, see p. 44). The handsome, five-storied *Tower* was built in 1407-14, from the proceeds of the fines imposed upon noble families in 1396. Most of the statuettes with which it was adorned have been replaced by modern substitutes. — The E. portions of the structure, facing the Altenmarkt, were erected in 1549-50; the façade, richly ornamented with reliefs and statues, was altered in 1591, but restored by Raschdorff in the original style in 1870.
The Löwenhof, built by Lorenz in 1540 in the Renaissance style, is now named in reference to the tradition that Archbishop Engelbert sought to make the life of Burgomaster Gryn (1264), and threw the obnoxious citizen into a lion's den in his palace, from which, however, his intended victim contrived to escape unhurt.

The Muschel-Saal (shell-room), richly decorated in the rococo style in 1761, is adorned with tapestry executed by Vos from drawings by Wouverman, and formerly belonging to Elector Clement Augustus. —

The *Hansa-Saal*, or Hanseatic Hall (30 yds. long, 8 yds. wide, 32 ft. high), on the first floor of the Rathaus, now used for meetings of the municipal council, is said to be that in which the first general meeting of the League took place on 19th Nov., 1367. The S. wall is entirely occupied by nine rich canopies, with large figures vigorously executed in stone, representing heathen, Jewish, and Christian heroes (Hector, Alexander the Great, Caesar; Joshua, David, Judas Maccabæus; Charlemagne, King Arthur, Godfrey de Bouillon); above these, but smaller, Charles IV., who fortified the town and presented it with the privileges of a market, as the figures on the right and left indicate. In the windows are the armorial bearings of the different imperial families of Germany, on the long wall of forty-five patrician families of Cologne, on the ceiling those of the burgomasters of Cologne, from 1346 to the downfall of the independence of the city. The two upper series are the arms of the twenty-two guilds.

— The Propheten-Raum, now fitted up as a library, contains the new Municipal Silver Plate, consisting of magnificent table ornaments made in Cologne. — The former Rats-Saal is in the tower. The fine door, adorned with intarsia, was executed by Melchior Reidt in 1603; to the same period belong the stucco ceiling, ornamented with medallions of the emperors, and the door of the committee-room, transferred hither from the Arsenal.

— The part of the building between the Hansa-Saal and the Rats-Saal has been adorned with modern carved panelling and mural paintings in the Gothic style.

In the Rathaus-Platz, to the left, is the late-Gothic Chapel of the Rathaus, which formerly contained the Dombild (p. 37), and was consecrated in 1426. The spire is of graceful proportions; the sacristy dates from 1474. To the right is an edifice known as the Spanish Building, erected in 1611-17 after Flemish models, and restored in 1886.

On the right side of the Martin-Str., a little to the S. of the Rathaus, is the *Gürzenich* (Pl. E, 4), with its pinnacles and turrets, built in 1441-52 at a cost of 80,000 florins, to serve as a 'Herren Tanzhaus' and banquet-salon on occasions when the Town Council desired to entertain distinguished guests with a magnificence worthy of the city. Besides the 'Gürzenich' property the Council purchased several other pieces of ground to form a site for this imposing building. The architect was Johann von Büren. The first grand festival was held here in 1475 in honour of Emperor Frederick III. In the 17th and 18th centuries the large saloon fell into decay, and was used as a magazine till 1857, when, after undergoing a thorough renovation at the hands of Jul. Raschdorff, it was restored to its original uses. This is the finest of the ancient secular edifices of Cologne.

Above the E. gateways are statues of Agrippa and Marsilius, the founder and the defender of Cologne in the Roman period, executed by Mohr, painted by Keinertz in the ancient style, and erected in 1839 in place of the old ones, which had become injured by exposure to the weather.

Interior (adm., see p. 39). On the groundfloor is the former magazine, converted by Herr Weyer in 1875 into a fine Exchange Hall (no adm.
in the morning). The handsome Staircase was added in 1800-91. — On the first floor is the spacious "Fest-Saal (58 yds. long, 24 broad), borne by twenty-two richly carved wooden columns, with a gallery. The modern stained-glass windows represent the armorial bearings of Jülich, Cleve, Berg, and Mark, the medieval allies of Cologne, with St. Peter as the patron-saint of the city, two Imperial eagles, the arms of Cologne itself, those of six burgomasters of the period when the building was first erected, and those of the twenty-two guilds. The two large Chimney Pieces of the 15th century, richly carved with scenes from the history of the town, are worthy of inspection. The walls are adorned with a fine representation of the Procession on the completion of the cathedral in 1880, by Camphausen, the two Roebers, Beckmann, and Baur. — The Antechamber ("Kleine Gürzenich" or "Isabellen-Saal") is adorned with mural paintings by Schmitz, representing the entry of the Empress Isabella, the legend of the Cologne wood-cutting expedition (viz. that Marsilius saved the town from a beleaguering enemy by sending out armed women against them on the pretext of felling wood), and the Festival of St. John (a symbolical washing away of the evil of the year in the Rhine, mentioned by Petrarch, who visited Cologne in 1333). — Concerts and ball, see p. 29.

The Martin-Str. ends at the Lichhof (Pl. D, 4), beside the church of St. Maria im Capitol. Immured in the N. side of the Platz is the main archway of the Pfaffentor (Porta Paphia; Pl. Pf.), brought to light in 1893 opposite the W. end of the cathedral. It bears the inscription C. C. A. A. (i.e. Colonia Claudia Augusta Agrippinensis), below which the name of Gallienus appears as that of the builder (259-268).

The church of *St. Maria im Capitol (Zint Märjen in local speech; Pl. D, 4), consecrated in 1049 by Pope Leo IX., a cruciform edifice

![Diagram of St. Maria im Capitol](image-url)
apses with an ambulatory round each, and impart to the E. end of the building the trefoil shape, of which this is the earliest example at Cologne. The vaulting of the aisles dates from the 11th cent., the upper portion of the choir from the 12th, and the remaining vaulting probably from the 13th century. The church owes its name to the ancient tradition that this site was once occupied by the Roman Capitol, which was succeeded by the palace of the Frankish kings. The original edifice was erected at least as early as 696 and is said to have been built by Plectrudis, wife of Pepin of Héristal and step-mother of Charles Martel.

The church, which has other entrances in the Marien-Platz and in the Casino-Str. (No. 6), is not open for inspection until 12 noon. Best light about midday.

The Interior was decorated in 1870 with frescoes, begun by Steinle (paintings in the apse), and completed by Goebbels from the designs of Essenwein of Nuremberg and Klein of Vienna. — In the W. vestibule are some tombstones belonging to the Romanesque period. The richly sculptured organ-loft (originally the rood-screen), which conceals the W. gallery, was brought from Malines (1524). — At the beginning of the N. aisle is a painting by Hans Baldung Grien (Death of the Virgin; 1521). — The modern high-altar was designed by Essenwein. — The oaken door which leads into the apse of the N. transept, decorated with very prominent reliefs, dates from the foundation of the church. The S. (Hardenrath’s) chapel (of 1466) contains fine stained glass. In the Archive Room is a late-Romanesque portable altar. — The fine Crypt, with its nave and aisles, its quadrangular chapels, and its side-chambers, corresponds with the form of the choir. It contains the tomb of Plectrudis (12th cent.), and some ancient mural paintings. — The Romanesque Cloisters, beside the entrance in the Casino-Strasse, are quite built up.

We quit the Lichhof by the Gothic Dreikönigen-Törchen on the S. side. In the direction of the Rhine, Rheingasse No. 8, is the Templars’ Lodge (Pl. D, 5), a handsome Romanesque edifice, with round-arched windows, niches, and corbie-stepped gables, dating from the 12th or the beginning of the 13th century. It was the family residence of the ‘Overstolzen’, a powerful family of mediaeval Cologne, and was bought by the town in 1836 and judiciously restored. It is now used by the Chamber of Commerce. — A little to the S., in the Filzengasse, is the Protestant Trinity Church (Pl. D, 4, 5), in the early-Christian basilica style, designed by Stüler (1860). — For the church of St. Maria in Lyskirchen and the Harbour, see p. 47.

The street known as ‘Am Malzbüchel’ leads to the N.E. from the upper end of the Rheingasse to the Heumarkt (Pl. D, E, 5), one of the largest squares in the town. Here rises the Monument of Frederick William III., erected in 1878 to commemorate the liberation of the Rhenish provinces from French domination and their union with Prussia.

The colossal equestrian statue of the king on a lofty pedestal is surrounded by statues of the principal statesmen and warriors who cooperated with him in raising Prussia to the rank of a first-class power (Blücher, Stein, Arndt, Humboldt, etc.). The reliefs on the sides indicate the progress of the Rhenish provinces in science, art, commerce, and manufactures. The chief figure and the statues on one side are by Blüser of Cologne (1813-74), the rest by Drake, and others. The reliefs are by Calandrelli.
In the adjacent Altenmarkt (Pl. E, 5) is a monumental Fountain, in the German Renaissance style, after a design by Albermann (1885). The chief figure is a statue of Johann von Werth (d. 1651; p. 14), a famous cavalry general in the Thirty Years' War; the figures of a peasant and maiden at the sides refer to the tradition that he became a soldier on account of a love-disappointment.

The Zoll-Strasse leads from the Altenmarkt to the Rhine. In this street is the old Irish Church ('Schotten-Kirche') of Gross St. Martin (Pl. E, 5), formerly on an island in the Rhine, dating originally from the Merovingian period. The existing church, built by Abbot Adelhard, after the repeated destruction of previous edifices, was consecrated by Abp. Philip in 1172. The massive E. portion, with its imposing tower (270 ft. high) surrounded by four corner-turrets, seems to have been constructed in the 13th cent., and was restored in 1437 and 1554-99. (The S.W. corner-turret fell in 1526 and was not restored till 1870.) Before the pointed W. portal is a porch covered with groined vaulting, probably dating from the 14th century. The whole building has been restored by Nagelschmidt.

The interior (visitors ring at the screen; fee 50 pf. each; sacristan, Zoll-Str. 7a) has been decorated from the designs of Essenwein. The stained-glass was executed in Innsbruck. To the left of the entrance are a marble font, adorned with lions' heads and foliage, said to have been presented by Pope Leo III. in 808, and the Rood-Altar of 1508. The handsome High Altar and the side-altars are modern; beside the last altar in the N. transept is the tomb of the titular bishop Hermann J. Schmitz, by Mengelberg (1902), with a picture in mosaic. Fine modern tiled pavement from designs by Kleinertz.

The Zoll-Strasse ends at the Stapelhaus (Pl. E, 5), built in 1558-69 and restored in the original style in 1900-1. Besides a restaurant (p. 27) this edifice accommodates the municipal Museum of Natural History (adm., see p. 30), the entrance to which is in the Mautgasse.

On the First Floor are the Vertebrata, including a large collection of native birds and various biological groups realistically arranged. — On the Second Floor are the less developed animals and the minerals and fossils.

A large new Central Market (Pl. D, 5) was opened in 1904 amid the quaint old lanes between the Heumarkt and the Rhine. — Farther up the river, in the street 'An Lyskirchen', is the ancient church of St. Maria in Lyskirchen (Pl. D, 5), rebuilt in the transition style at the beginning of the 13th cent. and embellished with ceiling-paintings and recently restored throughout (sacristan, An Lyskirchen 10). Here begin the Harbour Works mentioned at p. 30.

Near this point are the only two bridges across the Rhine at Cologne, viz. the older Bridge-of-Boats (Pl. D, E, 6) and, near the new gardens on the Frankenwerft, the Iron Bridge (Pl. E, F, 5). The latter (completed in 1859) is broad enough for a double line of rails and a separate roadway for ordinary traffic (toll 2 pf.), and is 457 yds. long. Over the entrance on the left (Cologne) bank is an
Equestrian Statue of Frederick William IV., in bronze, by Bläser, on the right bank an Equestrian Statue of William I. by Drake, both erected in 1867. The approach to the bridge on the left bank affords a good survey of the choir of the cathedral. A good view of the town is obtained by taking a walk over the iron bridge and back by the bridge-of-boats. — Deutz, on the right bank, see p. 55.

c. The Old Town to the W. of the Hoch-Strasse.

In the Brückengasse (on the right) is the late-Gothic church of St. Columba (Pl. E, 4), the kernel of which is a Romanesque columnar basilica. The church-treasury is rich. — In the Glockengasse, on the left, are the Synagogue (Pl. E, 4), built in 1859-61, and the Alte Stadt-Theater (Pl. E, 3), erected in 1872.

The Kreuzgasse and Antonsgasse lead hence to the S. to the convent and church of St. Cecilia (Pl. D, 3, 4), the latter a very ancient building, rebuilt as early as 930-41, and again in the 12th century, on which occasion parts of the edifice of the 10th century appear to have been retained. It contains a curious crypt, which is wrongly described as a remnant of the oldest episcopal church built by St. Maternus. Good relief above the arch of the N. door: The interior has lately been restored; the painting of the choir dates from about 1300, but the pictures in the apse and nave are modern. — Adjacent is the church of St. Peter (Pl. D, 3), begun in 1524 and successfully restored in 1890-92 (entr. Sternengasse 72; sacristan No. 65).

The Innentore has been redecorated, with the aid of the old painting. — The choir contains a late-Gothic carved altar with good pictures on the wings (see 75 pf.), and beautiful stained-glass Windows of 1528 and 1530 (Bearing of the Cross, Crucifixion, Descent from the Cross). In the chapel to the right of the choir (but concealed by a mediocre altar-piece) is the Crucifixion of St. Peter, by Rubens, recovered from Paris in 1814. This fine picture, one of the most vigorous works of the master, but repellent owing to its startling fidelity to nature, was painted by order of the Jabach family in 1638-40 in memory of Herr Eberhard Jabach, the well-known patron of art (d. 1626). It is shown by the sexton for the somewhat exorbitant fee of 1½ M. Behind the altar reposes Jan Rubens (d. 1587), the father of the painter.

Opposite is the Wolkenburg, resembling the Gürzenich, the meeting-place of the Münner-Gesangverein (p. 28).

At the back of the two churches last described is situated the spacious Hospital (Pl. D, 3), erected in 1846. It may be inspected in the afternoon (small fee to the attendant). — To the N.W. are the Neumarkt and the Apostles' Church (p. 49).

At the E. end of the Sternengasse (No. 10, left side), near the Hoch-Strasse, is a handsome house in which Rubens is erroneously said to have been born. The house bears an inscription and a relief above the door in memory of the illustrious master; and on the opposite side is an inscription recording (correctly) that Marie de Médicis, widow of Henri IV. of France, died here in exile in 1642.

The church of St. Pantaleon (Pl. C, 3; now a military church, and also used by the Old Catholics) was constructed on the site of
an older building in 964-80. The materials for this purpose are said
to have been taken by Archbishop Bruno (d. 965), brother of Emperor
Otho the Great, from the remains of Constantine's bridge (p. 30).
The choir and the vaulting date from the beginning of the 13th cent.;
but the substructure of the towers, with its two-storied additions,
seems to belong entirely to the 10th century. The towers were rebuilt
in 1891. Archbishop Bruno and the Empress Theophano (d. 999) are
buried in the church. There are some remains of Romanesque mural
paintings in the E. transept and the side-chapels. — The street
known as Vor den Siebenburgen leads to the S.E. past the church
of St. Maria in der Schnurgasse (Pl. B, 3, 4), an interesting baroque
building completed in 1716, to the Sachsen-Ring (Ulrepforte, p. 53).

The Mauritius-Steinweg (tramway No. 4, p. 29) leads to the
N.W. from the church of St. Pantaleon to the Mauritius-Kirche
(Pl. D, 2, 3), built by Vincenz Statz in the Gothic style in 1861-65.

In the N.W. angle of the Neumarkt (Pl. D, E, 3), a square planted
with trees (military parade on Wed.), the largest in the old town,
rises the *Apostles' Church (Pl. E, 2, 3), a remarkably handsome
basilica with aisles and double transepts. Over the E. crossing rises a
dome flanked with two slender corner-towers, and over the W. crossing
a square tower. The picturesque choir and the arms of the E. transept
end in very spacious rounded apses, adorned with two series of niches
and a miniature gallery above them. The oldest parts, including the
W. tower, date from the first half of the 11th cent.; at the end of
the 12th cent. the edifice was vaulted, the pilasters in front of the
pillars introduced, and the choir enlarged; and the church was
finally completed about 1220. The newly-restored interior is also
very impressive. The dome, the choir, and the transepts are magni-
ciently adorned with mosaics on a gold ground, executed since 1895
from designs by Kleinertz and Stummel.

When the plague raged at Cologne in 1357, Richmodis von Lyskir-
chen, wife of the knight Mengis von Aducht, was attacked by the malady,
and having fallen into a deathlike swoon, was interred in the Apostles' 
Church. Being awakened from her trance by a thievish grave-digger in
his attempts to abstract her ring, she returned to the house of her 
husband, who, imagining he beheld an apparition, declared he would
sooner believe that his horses could ascend to the loft of his house than
that his departed spouse should return in propria personae. Scarcely had
the words escaped his lips, says the legend, than horses' hoofs were heard
mounting the stairs, and their heads were speedily seen looking out of a
window in the upper story of the house. The lady recovered, and lived
for many years afterwards. Two horses' heads, affixed to the upper story
of the house with the tower on the N. side of the Neumarkt (No. 10), are
said to have been placed there in commemoration of the miraculous
event, but they more probably formed part of the armorial bearings of
Nicasius von Haquenay, who built the house.

The Richmod-Strasse (tramway No. 3, p. 28) and its continu-
tions lead hence direct to the church of St. Gerone (p. 50). —
From the end of the Richmod-Str. the busy Breite-Strasse (Pl. E,
3, 4; tramway No. 4) leads to the E. back to the Wallraf-Richartz
Museum (p. 39) and the cathedral.

Baedeker's Rhine. 16th Edit.
The Burgmauer, beginning at the Dom-Kloster (p. 39), and the busy Komödiens-Strasse (Pl. F, 4, 3) lead to the W. to the handsome Law Courts, completed in 1893. In the Appellhof-Platz is the handsome building of the Bürger-Gesellschaft (a Catholic club), completed in 1901, with a large banqueting-hall and dining-rooms.

In the Zeughaus-Str., the continuation of the Komödiens-Str., are the Arsenal (1601), with the guard-house, and the Government Building (1830). — Farther on to the left, at the corner of the Apern-Str. (which leads to the Apostles' Church, p. 49), rises the so-called Römer turm (Pl. F, 3), or Clarenturm, an ancient round tower inlaid with stones of different colours. It formed the N.W. angle of the ancient Roman town (comp. p. 30). The upper part, with battlements, is modern. — The Steinfeldergasse leads hence to the church of St. Gereon; on the right is the Gerbonsdriesch (Pl. F, 3), planted with trees, and on the left the Gereonskloster, the square whence the church is entered. Opposite the entrance is the City Library (Pl. F, 3), with the Archives, built in the Gothic style in 1894-97 (adm., see p. 29). The former contains about 150,000 vols., including a noted collection of editions of the 'Imitation of Christ'.

The church of *St. Gereon (Pl. F, 3), dedicated to the 318 martyrs of the Theban legion, with their captain Gereon, who, according to the legend, perished here in 286 during the persecution of the Christians under Diocletian, is an edifice of very peculiar style (recently thoroughly restored). The long Romanesque choir is adjoined by a decagonal nave in the Gothic style, with a quadrangular vestibule. The original structure, circular in form, with ten niches resembling those of the Nymphaeum of the 'Minerva Medica' at Rome, is said to have been erected by the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. Archbishop Anno (d. 1075) added the choir and the spacious crypt, and Archbishop Arnold II. built the E. apse and the two square towers about 1160. In 1219-27 the round part of the church, having become dilapidated, was converted into
the present decagonal nave, 154 ft. in height, 20 yds. in length, 
and 18 in breadth, covered with groined vaulting, the eight shorter 
sides retaining the original niches. Other alterations took place in 
the 14th and 15th cent., to which period belongs the vaulting of 
the choir and of the vestibule. The sacristan, who is generally to 
be found in the church in the morning (visitors knock), lives at 
Gereons-Kloster No. 4 (1-2 pers. 1 M; for more, 50 pf. each).

The Vestibule contains a few ancient tombstones. To the right is 
a small chapel added in 1897, with a Pietà by J. Reiss.

The Interior, recently embellished with paintings by Göbbels after 
Essenwein's designs, presents an imposing appearance. In small chapels in 
the recesses of the nave, above which runs a gallery borne by short 
columns, are seen the stone sarcophagi of the martyrs, half built into the 
walls. Their skulls are arranged under gilded arabesques along the sides 
of the Choir, to which fifteen steps ascend. The carved choir-stalls date 
from the beginning of the 14th century. Above is some tapestry of the 
18th cent., with scenes from the story of Joseph. The E. end of the choir 
is reached by seven steps more. — The Sacristy, in the purest Gothic 
style, dating from 1316, containing fine Gothic stained glass, and the octa-
gonal Baptistery ( adjoining the nave), with much defaced mural paintings 
of the first half of the 13th cent., are also worthy of notice.

The Crypt below the choir, with its three aisles borne by sixteen 
columns, dating (with the exception of the 12th cent. E. end) from the 
11th cent., contains an interesting specimen of the art of that period: 
viz. a Mosaic Pavement, the sections of which represent scenes from the 
lives of David and Samson, and the signs of the Zodiac. It was, perhaps, 
executed by Italian workmen, as similar scenes are very common in 
Italian churches. The fragments, which had got into disorder, were suc-
cessfully restored and supplemented by the painter Avenarius in 1867-71.

The shortest route from the Gereonsdriesch (tramway No. 2, 
p. 28) to the Hansa-Platz and the Museum of Industrial Art (p. 54) 
is via the Klingel-Pütz and the Gereonsmühlengasse (Pl. F, G, 5). — On 
the left side of the Gereons-Strasse, which leads back to the 
cathedral, is situated the Archiepiscopal Palace (Pl. F, 3), whence 
the Hunnenrücken leads to the Ursula-Platz (Pl. F, G, 4).

St. Ursula (Pl. G, 4) occupies the site of a church of the 4th 
century. In the 11th cent. it existed as a flat-roofed basilica with 
galleries, but in the 15th cent. it received a vaulted roof and the 
early-Gothic choir was added (1287). The S. aisle, of the same 
period, was re-vaulted in the 15th century. The entire edifice was 
restored in the original style in 1890-91.

The church is closed except during service, which ends about 10 a.m. 
(sacristan, Ursulagarten-Str. 1). — The N. aisle, near the choir, contains 
a monument, by Johann Lenz, erected in 1668 to St. Ursula, an English 
princess, who, according to the legend, when on her return from a pil-
grimage to Rome, was barbarously murdered at Cologne with her 11,000 
virgin attendants. The figure is in alabaster, with a dove at the feet. 
The bones of these virgin martyrs are preserved in cases, placed round 
the church. The legend is also illustrated by a series of old paintings, 
frequently retouched, on the side-wall on the left. Ten old pictures of the 
Apostles, to the left of the S. entrance, are painted on slabs of slate, 
one of them bearing the date 1224. Under the organ, by the pillar to 
the left, is a late-Gothic relief in stone, representing the Bearing of the 
Cross. Below is the sarcophagus of a child belonging to the family of the 
Frankish major-domo. The choir was redecorated by J. Osten in 1897. — 
The Goldene Kammer, or treasury (admission 1 M), contains the fine late-
Romanesque Reliquary of St. Ursula, several other reliquaries of the Gothic period, a carved rock-crystal chessman of the Carolingian period, and Persian and late-Roman textiles.

The Marzellen-Str. leads hence to the cathedral (p. 92), passing the Jesuits' Church (Pl. F, 4), or Church of the Assumption, originally a Gothic church without transepts, but rebuilt in 1618-29 in the late-Renaissance style peculiar to this order. The pulpit and high-altar are overlaid with decoration; the communicants' bench is a masterpiece of workmanship in marble. The bells were cast with the metal of cannons taken by Tilly at Magdeburg, and presented by him to the church.

A few paces to the S.W. is the church of St. Andreas (Pl. F, 4), with a Romanesque nave of 1220 and a raised Gothic choir of 1414. It contains a fine brass-gilt late-Gothic reliquary (the 'Reliquary of the Maccabees'), with reliefs, in which the remains of Albertus Magnus (d. 1280; see p. 40) have reposèd since 1859.

To the W. of the Jesuits' Church, in the street named 'An den Dominikanern', is the Post Office (Pl. F, 4), completed in 1893, an early-Gothic building with turrets at the corners. It is adorned with numerous statues. Inside are busts of Post-Master-General Stephan and Baron von Thurn-und-Taxis, the founder of the modern postal system (16th cent.). — Nearly opposite is the Reichsbank, or Imperial Bank, an early-Gothic structure in red sandstone (1897).

On the Rhine (Kaiser-Friedrich-Ufer; tramway No. 1, p. 28), near the N. end of the old town, is the church of St. Kunibert (Pl. G, 5), an excellent example of the transition style, consecrated by Archbp. Conrad in 1248 and restored in 1869-71. It is a vaulted basilica with two transepts and three towers.

The interior contains (in the choir and transepts) remains of good Romanesque mural paintings (restored by Göbbels), a picture of the school of Meister Wilhelm, and sculptures of the 14th and 16th centuries (reliefs of the Crucifixion). At the entrance to the choir is a fine colossal group of the Annunciation (late-Gothic). The choir has fine stained glass of the 13th cent., and is decorated with encaustic mural paintings by Welter (1860). Fine modern organ.

e. The Ring-Strasse and the New Quarters of the City.

Tramways (Nos. 5, 2, and 3), see pp. 28, 29.

The most striking feature in the new town is the wide and handsome *Ring-Strasse, or series of boulevards laid out since 1881, 3½ M. long, which completely encircles the old town and occupies the site of the old fortifications, purchased by the corporation for 590,000l. Many of the streets expand into spaces laid out with flower-beds and trees. Fragments of the old city-wall and three of the mediaeval gates are still extant, while the modern buildings are in many cases ambitious and striking edifices.

At the S. end of the Ring-Strasse, on the new quay on the Rhine, stands the Bayenturm (Pl. B, 5) a square pinnacled tower
of the 13-14th cent., which has been restored along with an adjoining piece of the city-wall. — Farther up the Rhine, between the Agrippina-Ufer and the Römer Park, a large new building is being erected for the Commercial High School. The new quarter of the town beyond this is called the Bayental. On the Oberländer Ufer are the massive Bismarckturm and the castellated Villa Stollwerck.

In the Ubier-Ring (Pl. A, 5), the S. section of the Ring-Strasse, are the Royal Engineering School, built in 1901-4 from plans by Schilling, and the Rautenstrauch-Joest Museum containing ethnographical collections (opened in 1905; adm. see p. 29).—On the right is the Bottmühle (Pl. B, 5), a tower surrounded by pleasure-gounds, formerly belonging to the fortifications.

To the N. of the Chlodwigs-Platz (Pl. A, 4) is the handsome Severins-Tor (Pl. A, 4), also a relic of the mediæval fortifications (restored in 1893). — Adjacent is the church of St. Severin (p. 43).

From the Chlodwigs-Platz we follow the Carolinger-Ring to the Sachsen-Ring (Pl. B, 4, 3), both sides of which are occupied by private villas and gardens. In the middle, is the Ulrepforte, a mediæval town-gate, now connected with a café-restaurant. Farther on, on the outside of a fragment of the old city-wall, is the Ulramonument, with an allegorical relief of the 14th cent. (restored in 1886), in memory of the victory of the citizens under the Overstolze (p. 46) over 500 soldiers of Archbishop Engelbert, who had stolen into the town, on 15th Oct., 1268. — Several streets lead from the Sachsen-Ring to the S.W. to the Volks-Garten (Pl. A, 2, 3; p. 28), with a lake, and fountains.

The Salier-Ring (Pl. B, C, 2), with the Technical College (No.32), leads to the Barbarossa-Platz (Pl. C, 2), a square adorned with gardens and a fountain. In the Hohenstaufen-Ring (Pl. D, C, 2) are the handsome Hohenstaufen Baths (p. 29). In the Zülpicher-Platz, to the left, is the Roman Catholic Herz-Jesu-Kirche, by Schmidt of Vienna (tower still to build). To the N.W. is the Königs-Platz, with a Synagogue (Pl. D, 1), erected in the Romanesque style in 1896-99. — In the short Habsburger-Ring rises the Neue Stadt-Theater (Pl. D, 2; p. 28), erected in the baroque style by K. Moritz in 1900-1902. — Nearly opposite, in the Rudolfs-Platz, an important tramway-centre, is the —

Hahnen-Tor (Pl. E, 2), a massive town-gate of the early 13th cent., with two towers, which has been restored and fitted up as a Historical Museum of the City of Cologne (adm., see p. 30; visitors ring). It contains chiefly objects and mementoes from the time when Cologne was a free imperial city up to the end of the 18th cent. (town-plans and views, banners, arms, Cologne stamps, dies, and coins, and weights and measures).

From the Hohenzoller-Ring (Pl. E, F, 2) and the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring (Pl. F, 2) streets lead to the left to the well-kept Stadt-Garten (p. 28). In the square in front of it is the new Protestant
Christus-Kirche (Pl. F, 2), by Wiethase from designs by Hartel and Neckelmann, the interior of which also deserves attention. In the gardens in the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring are a Monument of Empress Augusta (1903) and farther on, on a rocky base surrounded by a fountain-basin, a colossal bronze Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I. (Pl. F, G, 2), 36 ft. high, by R. Anders (1897). On the red granite base are seated figures of Father Rhine and Colonia. — A little to the S.E. is the church of St. Gereon (p. 50). — In the Hansa-Platz, in the middle of the Hansa-Ring (Pl. G, 3, 4), is a large fragment of the old town-walls, known as the Gereonsmühle.

Adjacent stands the *Museum of Industrial Art* (Pl. G, 3), erected in 1897-1900 from plans by Bruntsky. Admission, see p. 30; good catalogue (1902), 50 pf. Director, Dr. Otto von Falke.

Ground Floor. The glass-covered court is used for temporary exhibitions. From the vestibule we ascend the staircase on the right. — Room I. Mediaeval ecclesiastical furniture and ornaments. In Case I are *Ivory Carvings*, including the consecration-comb of St. Heribert (999-1021), Archbishop of Cologne, and an oriental ivory casket (13th cent.). The other cases contain carved caskets, enamels, embroideries, and metal-work. Wall 7, *Antependium* from the church of St. Ursula (12th cent.; figures of saints of the 14th cent.). Gothic stained-glass windows (14-16th cent.). — Room II. Domestic furniture of the Gothic period (15th cent.). Also, figures of Justice (ca. 1510) and paintings on glass (Adoration of the Magi; 1474) from the Rathaus. — Room III. Early-Renaissance furniture, etc., from the Lower Rhine. — Room IV. Late-Renaissance room (Cologne); the wall-panelling and floor from the Spanish Building (p. 41). — Room V. Stoneware, tiles, and building-materials from the Lower Rhine. Stained glass of 1538 (Cologne). — Room VI. Cottage furniture. — Room VII. Industrial art of the Renaissance in Italy, France, and Spain. Wall 39. *Bronze door-knocker*, by Giovanni da Bologna. Case 45. *Palissy Ware*. Also, paintings on glass from Switzerland and Cologne (to the left, St. Catharine, by A. Woensam). — Room VIII. German furniture, metal-work, and ornaments of the High Renaissance period. *Stained Glass* from Bâle, in the style of Hans Holbein the Younger (formerly at St. Blasien; 1528). — Room IX. Baroque furniture from Cologne, and blown-glass. Case 63. *Glass* from Venice and Cologne. — Galleries X-XII. Iron work from the late-Gothic period to the 17th century. In Gallery XII we may note the balcony-railing from Aix-la-Chapelle (1737).


The first floor also accommodates the valuable Library of Industrial Art, including a collection of patterns (catalogues, 2 Jl). Adm., see p. 29 (entrance on the E. side of the building in the evening).
Farther on, on the right, is the Commercial High School, built in 1900, beyond which the Hansa-Ring is crossed by the iron arches of the railway.

The *Eigelerstein-Tor* (Pl. G, 4), the N. fortified tower of the medieval entrenchments, was restored in 1891, and is now fitted up like the Hahnen-Tor (p. 53) as a Historical Museum, with models, views, portraits, and mementoes from the end of the 8th cent. on (adm. see p. 30). — The Ring-Strasse is terminated by the Deutsche Ring (Pl. H, 5), which is embellished with flower-beds, ponds, and fountains. At its E. end, facing the Rhine, on a massive granite base surrounded by shrubs, stands a bronze Equestrian Statue of Emp. Frederick III., by Ad. Breuer (1903).

The *Zoological Garden* (admission, see p. 28), which lies to the N. of the town, about 1 1/4 M. from the Central Station, may be reached by tramway (No. 1, p. 28) or by steamboat (p. 29). From the Deutsche Ring it is approached via the Riehler-Strasse (Pl. H, 5; tramway No. 5). Grounds well laid out; fine collection of animals. — Adjacent is the *Flora Garden* (adm., see p. 28), with a handsome winter-garden, a concert-room, a Victoria Regia house, and an Aquarium. On the S. side of the garden is the *Summer Theatre* (p. 28). — Beyond the Zoological Garden is the *Sport-Platz*, with cycling track, tennis courts, shooting ranges, and restaurant. — About 3 3/4 M. farther on is a bridge-of-boats leading to Mülheim (p. 26). — Near the end of Tramway No. 4 (p. 29), in the Neusser-Str., some way from town, is the *Racecourse* (meetings in April, May, Sept. and Oct.).

To the S.W. of the town (tramway No. 7, p. 29), is the suburb of Lindenthal with many villas and the *Stadtwald* (*Town Wood*), a district 480 acres in extent, planted in 1895. It is adjoined on the S.W. by the older park of the Kichsburg (*Hauptrestaurant*) and the Big Pond; on the W. is a hill commanding a good view and on the N., near the Aix-la-Chapelle road (tramway No. 8, p. 29), the pretty *Waldschenke*.

The extensive *Cemetery*, on the road to Aix-la-Chapelle, between the Hahnen-Tor (p. 53) and the Stadtwald, contains several fine monuments, including those of Prof. Wallraf and Herr Richartz (p. 39), memorial monuments of the wars of 1866 and 1870-71, and a monument to the memory of French prisoners who died here.

On the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Cologne, lies *Deutz* (railway-station, see p. 26), the tete-de-pont of Cologne, and the Roman *Castra Divitensis*. It existed as a fortress down to 1114, after which it was repeatedly destroyed, as a settlement here would have been inconsistent with the privileges of Cologne. Since 1816 Deutz has been fortified by the Prussians in connection with Cologne, with which it was formally incorporated in 1888. The imposing *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. D, 6), by Pickel, is in the
Romanesque style and was finished in 1896. The treasury contains
the sumptuous shrine of St. Heribert, of the year 1147. The Gothic
Protestant Johannis-Kirche (Pl. E, 6) was consecrated in 1861.

4. From Cologne to Neuss (Düsseldorf), Crefeld, and Cleve.

74½ M. Railway to Cleve in 2-3½ hrs.; to Düsseldorf in 4-/4-1½ hrs.

Cologne, see R. 3. — 11½ M. Nippes; 5 M. Longerich. — 9 M.
Worringen, perhaps the Buruncum of the Romans.

In a battle fought here in 1288 between the citizens of Cologne and the
Brabanters under the Duke of Berg on one side, and the Archbishop of
Guelders on the other, the struggle between the burgheers and their arch-
bishop was decided in favour of the former (comp. p. 31).

13 M. Dormagen, the Roman Durnomagus.

About 2½ M. to the E., on the Rhine, lies Zons (Bender's Inn), the
Roman Sontium, a small town with numerous towers, which once belonged
to Cologne. It is one of the best Rhenish examples of a medieval fortified
town. The Premonstratensian abbey of Kneckesteden, with a beautiful
Romanesque church (Gilbacher Dom) begun in 1138 and restored after the
fire of 1868, is situated 3 M. to the W.

18½ M. Norf. To the right, farther on, the railway bridge of
the Neuss and Düsseldorf line is seen in the distance (p. 62).

22½ M. Neuss (Rheinischer Hof; Brors; Langenbeckmann; Berg-
haus), mentioned as a Roman fortress in the annals of the Batavian
war, under the name Novesium, is one of the oldest towns in
Germany. Pop. 30,494. In 1474 it was in vain besieged by Charles
the Bold of Burgundy, and in 1586 it was conquered and treated
with great severity by Alexander Farnese. The Quirinus-Kirche,
an interesting building in the transition-style, begun in 1209
by the master Wolbero, is a basilica with nave and aisles, and with
towers over the crossing and over the W. end, which externally
forms a second transept. Above the aisles run galleries, and some of
the windows are peculiarly shaped. The rich ornamentation of the
W. part of the building demands attention. The extensive crypt
dates from the 11th century. The E. tower, which was re-erected
after its destruction by fire in 1741, is crowned with a Statue of
St. Quirinus, the patron-saint of the town, who was probably a
Roman soldier. — The late-Gothic Rathaus (1634-35), remodelled
in the 'Empire' style at the close of the 18th cent., contains a large
hall adorned with a series of historical paintings by Janssen. In the
Obertor, a large gate-house of the 13th cent. at the S. end of the
town, with two towers, is a small collection of Roman antiquities. —
Neuss formerly lay close to the Rhine, with which it is now con-
ected by a short canal, ending in a busy harbour.

From Neuss to Aix-la-Chapelle and Düsseldorf, see R. 5; to Neersen-
Neuwerk and Rheindt-Viersen, see p. 61; to Düren, see p. 15.

An electric tramway runs from Neuss via Heerdt to Obercassel, and
across the bridge mentioned on p. 22 to Düsseldorf.
28 M. Osterath. — 32 M. Oppum, the junction for the line to Hochfeld-Duisburg (see p. 62).

34 M. Crefeld. — Hotels. *Crefelder Hof (Pl. b; B, 4), Hoch-Str. 60, R. 2/4-7/2, B. 1, D. 3. *Herfs (Pl. c; C, 3), Ost-Wall; *Beltz (Pl. a; B, 3), at the corner of Rhein-Str. and Friedrich-Str., R. 2/4, B. 1, D. 2/2. *Gompertz (Pl. g: C, 4) Ost-Wall 57, recently enlarged, well spoken of; STADT MÜNCHEN, Hoch-Str. 43, unpretending but very fair; BONGARTZ GRUNER WALD (Pl. d; C, 1), Hoch-Str. 8. — Restaurants. *Kracker, Ost-wall 61; *Enister, Königs-Str. 20, D. from 1/2. *Pastern, Ost-Wall 140: Brueren, Rhein-Str. 81. — Baths at the Stadbad, Neusser-Str. 35. — Electric Tramways through the chief streets. — Steam Tramways to Düsseldorf (p. 21), Uerdingen (p. 63), Hüls (p. 62), etc. — American Consul, T. K. Wallace, Esq.

Crefeld, with 110,410 inhab. (37,000 in 1850, 73,000 in 1880), an important railway-centre and the seat of the chief silk and velvet manufactories in Germany, is first mentioned by name in a document of 1166 and obtained municipal privileges in 1373. On the extinction of the Counts of Moers in 1600 it came into the hands of the Princes of Nassau and Orange, and in 1702 it fell by inheritance to the crown of Prussia. The manufactories of Crefeld and its environs at present employ about 20,000 power and other looms and produce fabrics of an annual value of about 4,000,000l., more than one fourth being exported to England and America.

In the West-Wall is the Rathaus (Pl. B, 3), with good frescoes (Battle of Arminius) by P. Janssen. — In the same street, farther to the S., is the EMPEROR WILLIAM MUSEUM (Pl. B, 4), completed in 1897 (open daily, except Mon., 10 to 1 and 2 to 4 or 5; adm. 50 pf., free on Sun. and Wed. afternoons).

On the staircase is a statue of Emp. William I., by Eberlein. — GROUND FLOOR (r.). Rhemish wood-carvings, pottery, furniture, weapons, glass, and china of the Lower Rhine (18th cent.); objects from E. Asia. — FIRST FLOOR. In the ante-room, The Blacksmith, a figure by Const. Meunier (1896). In the other rooms furniture and sculptures of the Italian Renaissance (Luca and Andrea della Robbia; Donatello); modern paintings (portraits of Emp. William I., Leo XIII., and Bismarck, by Lenbach; Luna and Endymion, by Hans Thoma; pictures by Dill, Mohrbutter, Von Volkmar, Von Wille, etc.).

In the Nord-Wall are the new Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial-School. — The Textile Academy (Pl. A, 5) contains an interesting Textile Museum, and the rooms are decorated with frescoes by A. Baur, referring to the silk-industry.

In the Ost-Wall are monuments in honour of Cornelius de Greiff (Pl. 5; C, 2), the philanthropist, Karl Wilhelm (Pl. 7; C, 3), composer of the ‘Wacht am Rhein’ (1854), and Mollke (Pl. 9; C, 4). To the N.E., in the Bismarck-Platz, rises a bronze statue of Bismarck (Pl. 4; D, 1), by Eberlein.

On the Gladbach road, 3 M. to the S. of Crefeld, is a memorial of the battle of Crefeld, in which Ferdinand of Brunswick, one of Frederick the Great’s generals, defeated the French on June 23rd, 1758. — The Hütter Berg (p. 62), 4 M. to the N. of Crefeld, is often visited thence. — New harbour on the Rhine at Homberg, see p. 62.

41½ M. Kempen (Herriger; Eulen; Keuter, with old wall-paintings), an ancient town with 6300 inhabitants. The Stifts-Kirche,
Gothic edifice with a Romanesque tower, contains some fine sedilia (carved by Joh. Gruter in 1486) and choir-stalls (1493). The Castle, with its three towers, which now contains the gymnasium, was built in 1380-84 by Friedrich III. of Saarwerden, Archbishop of Cologne. The Kuhlr. a brick building of the 14th cent., recently restored, contains the Municipal Collection of Antiquities (key at the Rathaus), including cabinets, wood-carvings of the 15-17th cent., portraits, weapons, and Roman and Frankish antiquities. Thomas à Kempis (1380-1471), supposed author of the 'Imitatio Christi', is commemorated by a bronze statue (by Piedbœuf; 1901) in the Kirch-Platz. — Tramway to Kevelaer (see below) via Stralen. Branch-lines to Venlo (p. 62) and Viersen (p. 62).

46 M. Aldekerk; 481/2 M. Nieukerk.

53 M. Geldern (Hôtel Dahlhausen), with 6561 inhab., once the capital of the Duchy of Guelders, has belonged to Prussia since 1713.

Our line here intersects the railway from Venlo and Stralen (old Gothic church with many art-treasures) to Wesel, Münster, Bremen, and Hamburg. Stations between Geldern and Wesel: 4 M. Issum; 7 M. Bömminghardt (p. 59); 10 M. Menzeleu (p 60); 121/2 M. Büderich, on the left bank of the Rhine, rebuilt since 1846 on the Rhine, which the railway crosses lower down. 171/2 M. Wesel, see p. 18.

The train crosses the Niers. 581/2 M. Kevelaer (frequented by pilgrims). To the right lies Wissen, with the handsome restored château of Baron von Loé. — 62 M. Weeze.

661/2 M. Goch (Hôtel Gisbertz, very fair), with 10,232 inhab., an important place in the middle ages, also a station on the line from Boxtel to Wesel, traversed by the express trains from Berlin to Flushing (Berlin to London in 24 hrs.).

From Goch to Wesel, 24 M., railway in 3/4-4 hr. — 3 M. Preussisch-Uedem; 5 M. Uedembruch; 61/2 M. Labbeck.

121/2 M. Xanten (Hôtelmann, Schorett), a town of great antiquity, with 4021 inhab., is mentioned in the 'Nibelungenlied', as the birthplace of Siegfried the dragon-slayer (p. 94). The Castra Vetera of the Romans, founded by Augustus between B.C. 16 and 18 as winter-quarters for two legions, and the headquarters of Roman operations on the Lower Rhine until its destruction by the Batavians in 71 A.D., lay on the Fürstenberg (see below). The Collegiate Church of St. Victor, erected in 1263-1512, is a gem of Gothic architecture, illustrating the entire development of the style. The two Romanesque towers (215 ft. high) belonged to an earlier structure. The interior is adorned with paintings by Bart. de Bruyn (1534) and other artists, and contains fine wood-carvings, tapestry, and stained glass (14-17th cent.). By the piers are lifesize statues of the 14-16th centuries. The roof-screen is of stone, and the entire choir is enclosed by an early-Gothic panelled screen, covered by old tapestry. Between the choir and the sanctuary is a light brass screen, with three arches. In front of the high-altar is a fine bronze candelabrum from Maastricht, in the form of an arch (1501). The sacristy contains some valuable ecclesiastical vestments, including those of St. Bernhard (11th cent.), while there are some fine reliquaries and ivory carvings of the 5-15th cent. in the treasury. — In front of the S. portal are large Stations of the Cross, dating from 1525-36. The Chapel of St. Michael (15th cent.) and the Clever-Tor (1393) are also interesting buildings. The Rathaus contains a good collection of Roman antiquities (adm. 50 pf.). — Fine view from Schloß Fürstenberg, 1 M. to the S.E., on the hill of that name. — Steamer to Wesel, see p. 19.
To the N. of (16 M.) Birta is a Roman amphitheatre, 320 ft. in diameter. — 18'/2 M. Düderich, also a station on the Wesel and Venlo line (p. 59). — 24 M. Wesel (p. 18).

69 M. Pfaltsdorf, near the Reichswald (p. 60), with 2700 inhab., founded along with the neighbouring villages of Louisendorf and Bönninghardt (p. 58) under Frederick the Great by Protestant emigrants from the Palatinate (Pfalz) in 1741.

74'/2 M. Cleve. — Hotels (all with gardens). Bad-Hôtel & Hôtel Styrum, to the W. of the town, in the Tiergarten, R. 3-4, pens. 5-8 M., connected with the Friedrich-Wilhelmsbad, a hydropathic; Prinzenhof (see below), on an eminence to the S.E. of the town, with a large park; Hôtel Robbens, in the Tiergarten, R. 2-3, B. 1, pens. 6-7 M.; Maywald, on the hill to the S. of the town, R. 3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 7 M.; Loock, opposite the post-office, very fair; Holtzem, near the palace, R. 2-2'/2, B. 1, pens. 5-6 M.; Rheinischer Hof, at the station. — Beer: Lampe; Deutscher Kaiser; Großer Kurfürst (stucco ceiling of 1677). — Café-Restaurant Kaiser Friedrich, Haagsche-Str.

Visitors' Tax, for a stay of more than a week, 5 M. — Kneipp Institute (Dr. Bergmann), to the S.W. of the town.

Post Office, Haagsche-Strasse.

Cleve, Dutch Kleef (pop. 14,684), once the capital of the duchy of that name, is beautifully situated on the slope of a wooded hill, which at an early period formed the bank of the Rhine, and is much frequented by Dutch families in summer. The chalybeate spring is an additional attraction.

On a picturesque eminence in the town rises the Palace of the former dukes, generally called the Schwanenburg (now a law-court and prison), with the lofty *Schwanen-Turm (fine view), erected by Adolph I. in 1439, on the site of a Roman tower. In the courtyard are Romanesque portals (now built up) and a Roman altar found in the vicinity. The legend of the 'Knight of the Swan', so widely known from Wagner's opera of 'Lohengrin', is localised at Cleve, where an appropriate monument has been erected in the Kleine Markt. A Statue of the Elector John Sigismund (d. 1619) by Bayerle, erected near the palace in 1859, is a memorial of the annexation of the district to the Electorate of Brandenburg in 1609. — The Rathaus contains a few antiquities (including some good Roman bronzes) and some pictures.

The Gothic Stifts-Kirche, an imposing brick edifice, erected in 1341-56, contains monuments of Counts and Dukes of Cleve, the finest those of Adolph VI. (d. 1394) and Margaretha von Berg (d. 1425).

To the S.E. of the town lies the Prinzenhof, erected in 1664 by Prince Maurice of Orange (d. 1679), Governor of Cleve (appointed by the Elector of Brandenburg), and now a hotel and pension. The Nassau Allée, with its old lime-trees, extends along the hill-slope to the Sternbusch, whence a road leads to the left to the Hôtel-Pension Haus Freudenberg (pens. 5 M.), formerly a hunting-lodge of Prince Maurice, 1'/2 M. from Cleve, and thence to 'Berg und Thal' (Hôt.-Pens. Sonderkamp), another summer-resort. — Towards
the W. lie the hills known as the Tiergarten, laid out with pleasant park-like grounds (1634), which adjoin the road and railway to Nymwegen. — The Clever Berg (335 ft.), to the S. of the Tiergarten, commands one of the most beautiful views on the Lower Rhine. In the foreground lies Cleve, and farther off the villages of Qualburg and Bedburg, Château Moyland, and the towns of Calcar, Xanten, Wesel, Rees, Emmerich, 

At the village of Briemen, 2½ M. to the N. of Cleve, is a monument erected in 1811 to Johanna Sebus, whose heroism during an inundation of the Rhine. — The Reichswald, 1½ M. to the S.W. of Cleve, is the largest forest in the Rhenish province (17,000 acres).

Beyond Cleve the Rhenish Railway pursues its N. direction, crosses the Rhine by means of a steam-ferry near stat. Elten, and at stat. Zevenaar unites with the Dutch line to Amsterdam and Rotterdam (R. 2); see also Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.

To Nymwegen by railway via Groesbeck and Cronenburg in 40 min.; comp. Baedeker's Belgium and Holland. — To Emmerich by motor-omnibus and ferry, see p. 18.

From Cleve to Duisburg via Mörs, 44 M., railway in ca. 2½/4 hrs. (fares 4 M. 30, 2 M. 90 pf.). — At (5½ M.) Tull-Moyland is Château Moyland, an imposing brick building of the 15th cent., restored by Zwirner (1864 et seq.). Its owner, Baron von Steengracht, possesses the finest private picture-gallery on the Lower Rhine, comprising good examples of Frans Hals, Van Dyck, Van der Helst, Moreelse, Honthorst, Jan Steen, Palamedes, Brueghel, Holland, and Wynants (adm. on application in the court).

1½ M. Calcar (Kuypers), a small town with 1900 inhab., was in 1410-1540 the seat of a school of wood-carving, which derived its inspiration from Holland. It was also the birthplace of the celebrated Prussian General Seydlitz (d. 1773), the conqueror at Rossbach, a handsome monument of whom, by Hayerle, adorns the market-place. The Church of St. Nicholas, a Gothic structure of the 15th cent., is a veritable museum of wood-carving, with its altars, choir-stalls, and candelabra. Its chief glory is the high-altar (1493-1500), with wings painted by Jan Joost of Haarlem, who worked at Calcar in 1500-9. By St. George's altar is a predella, with seven saints by Heinrich Düwweg, and over St. Anne's altar is a Death of the Virgin by a Westphalian master of about 1460. The Rathaus (1436-45) and several brick houses with gables also deserve notice.

10½ M. Appeldorf; 12½ M. Marienbaum, with a pilgrimage-church. — 16 M. Xanten, see p. 58. — 22 M. Mönchengladbach, the junction for the Boxtel and Wesel line (p. 58). — 23 M. Apen; 26 M. Nijmegen. 28½ M. N. Rheinberg (Bienen; Bürgmann), an ancient place with 2900 inhab., is well-known for its 'boonekamp' bitters. It was besieged nine times between 1583 and 1633. The R. C. church contains a carved altar-piece of the Calcar School. — 30 M. Reepelen.

33½ M. Mörs (Königlicher Hof, R. & B. from 2½, D. 2½ M. Deutsches Haus, both very fair; Post), an active industrial town with 18,236 inhab., contains a Château (now public property) of the old Counts of Mörs, whose domains passed to Prussia in 1702. Branch-lines run hence to Crefeld (special station) and to Homberg (p. 62).

36½ M. Trompet (p. 62). — 39½ M. Rheinhausen and thence to (44 M.) Duisburg, see p. 62.

5. From Aix-la-Chapelle to Düsseldorf via Gladbach.

54 M. Railway in 4½-3 hrs. (fares 7 M., 5 M. 30, 3 M. 50 pf.; express 7 M. 90, 5 M. 80, 4 M. 70 pf.).

This railway has two stations at Aix-la-Chapelle, one at the Mar- *schier-Tor, the other at the Templerbend (comp. p. 3). — At (31½ M.)
GLADBACH. Map, p. 56. — 5. Route. 61

Richterich the Maasstricht Line diverges to the left. The tall chimneys near (5½ M.) Kohlscheidt belong to coal-mines (branch-line to Würselen, p. 15). About 1½ M. from Kohlscheidt rises the picturesque ruin of Wilhelmstein (restaurant). The train now descends into the pleasing and partly wooded valley of the Wurm.

8 M. Herzogenrath (Ritzersfeld; Prinz zu Schaumburg-Lippe, R. 1½-3 M.), French Roolduc (pop. 4575), with an old castle. The suppressed Abbey of Kloosterrath (now a school) crowns a height on the left. The church, lately decorated by M. Gobbels, dates from 1209, and its crypt from 1108. Branch-lines to Stolberg (p. 14) and to Sittard.

On the left, near (12½ M.) Palenberg, rise the châteaux of Rimburg and Zweibrüggen, and at (15½ M.) Geilenkirchen (Harst) that of Trips. The train then traverses the undulating Duchy of Jülich or Juliers, and between (20 M.) Lindern and (24½ M.) Baal crosses the valley of the Roer (p. 15). — 27½ M. Erkelenz (Adler), an old town with 3169 inhab., the picturesque ruins of a castle destroyed in 1674, and a late-Gothic Rathaus. The church of the 14th cent. has a new iron spire 270 ft. high. Monuments to Emp. William I., by Künne (1895), and Emp. Frederick, by Pehle (1905). — 33 M. Wickrath, with a government stud.

35½ M. Rheydt (Jürgens, R. & B. from 3, D. 2 M; Reichshof; tramways to Gladbach and Odenkirchen, etc.), with 40,151 inhab., is the junction of the Gladbach-Roermond-Antwerp line (see p. 62) and of the Left-Rhenish line via Gladbach and Neersen-Neuwerk to Crefeld (p. 57; 15 M. in 1 hr.) or to Neuss (p. 56; 17 M., in 1 hr.).

About 6 M. to the E. of Rheydt is situated Schloss Dyck, the château of Prince Salm-Reifferscheid-Krautheim, with beautiful grounds (good inn, opposite the gate of the château). — Schloss Ließberg, 3 M. to the N. of Dyck, commands an extensive prospect.

38 M. Gladbach (*Herfs, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. with wine 3, S. 21½ M; Kothens, Deutsches Haus, Europäischer Hof, R. & B. 3-3½ M, Rheinischer Hof, these three nearer the station; tramway from the station to Odenkirchen via Rheydt, and to Hardt) is an important manufacturing town of 60,714 inhab., and one of the centres of the Rhenish cotton, woollen, iron, and engine-making industries. To distinguish it from another place of the same name (p. 26) it is termed München-Gladbach, the epithet München (i.e. ‘Mönchen’ or monks) being derived from a Benedictine abbey, founded in 972 and suppressed in 1802, to which the town owes its origin. Admission to any of the numerous factories or dye-works is usually granted by the owner on application. The imposing brick edifice to the right of the Bergisch-Märkisch station is a spinning and weaving factory. Several important insurance societies have their headquarters here. The early-Gothic choir of the Münster-Kirche, consecrated in 1275, is supposed to have been built by Meister Gerard (p. 32); the Romanesque crypt and the basement of the tower are of the 11th cent., the nave of the beginning of the
13th century. The treasury contains a fine late-Gothic portable altar and other interesting objects. In the Kaiser-Platz is a statue of Emp. William I. by Eberlein, and in front of the station is one of Bismarck by Schaper. — The Museum contains various antiquities and the beginning of a historical textile collection. The continuation of the Bahnhof-Strasse leads to the Kaiser-Park, in which is the Kaiser-Friedrich-Halle, for concerts and theatrical entertainments.

Gladdbach is the junction of the Crefeld and Hochfeld-Duisburg line (see R. 6). Gladdbach is also on the Rheydt & Neuss Railway (Left Rhenish Line; see p. 61), with two stations, Gladdbach-Bökel and Gladdbach-Speik.

From Gladdbach to Antwerp, 99 M., railway in 4 hrs., see Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.

From Gladdbach to Jutliers (Jülich), Eschweiler, and Stolberg, see pp. 15, 14.

The line now turns towards the E., traverses a flat, arable, and partly wooded tract, and leads to (41 M.) Corschenbroich, (43 M.) Kleinenbroich, and (48 1/2 M.) Neuss (p. 56), the junction of the Aix-la-Chapelle-Düsseldorf, Cologne-Crefeld, and Düren-Neuss lines. The train crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge of four arches, beyond which, to the left, opens a fine view of Düsseldorf. — 52 1/2 M. Düsseldorf-Bilk; 54 M. Düsseldorf, Central Station (p. 20).

6. From Gladdbach to Crefeld, Duisburg, and Essen.

39 M. Railway in 1 1/2-2 hrs. (fares 5 M., 3 M 80, 2 M 50 pf.).

München-Gladdbach, see above. — 3 M. Helenabrünn. — 51 1/2 M. Viersen (Gansen; Dahlhausen, both very fair), a town with 27,589 inhab. and extensive manufactories of silks, plush, and velvet ribbons. The late-Gothic parish-church dates from the 15th century. The Hohenbusch, with a park, commands an extensive view.

A line diverges hence to Venlo, the junction of the Dutch railways to Flushing and Rotterdam, to the W., and to the S. to Maastricht. See Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.

From Viersen to Moers via Crefeld, 25 M., railway with numerous ramifications. At (1 3/4 M.) Sticheln the line forks, one branch running via Vorst and St. Tönis to the (11 M.) S. Station at Crefeld. The main line proceeds via Stichelnwörst (junction for Greffrath), Ödt, Schmalbroich, Kempen (p. 57), and St. Hubert, to (13 M.) Hüls. Thence it goes on via Inrath to the (16 M.) N. Station and then the (18 M.) S. Station at Crefeld, or via Hülsberg (for the hill of that name), Niep, and Capellen to (25 M.) Mörs (p. 60).

The Crefeld line next crosses the Nord-Canal, begun by Napoleon, but never completed, and the river Niers, and then traverses some drained marshland. 9 M. Anrath.

14 M. Crefeld (p. 57), the junction of lines to Mörs (see above) to Rheydt (p. 61), to Cologne and Cleve (R. 4), and to Homberg (Bellevue, Meurer), a busy river-port, via Uerdingen and Trompet (p. 60). — 15 1/2 M. Oppum (p. 57); 17 1/2 M. Linn.

18 1/2 M. Uerdingen (Kellner, very fair), a commercial town on the Rhine (7887 inhab.), with extensive liqueur and sugar manufactories, is the junction of the line to Homberg and Ruhrott. —
23 M. Rheinhausen, with a harbour and iron-works, is the junction for the railway from Cleve to Duisburg (see p. 60).

The railway crosses the Rhine by a bridge 1040 yds. long. — 26 M. Hochfeld. — 271/2 M. Duisburg (p. 19). — 31 M. Styrum, the junction for (2 M.) Oberhausen (p. 19) and (51/2 M.) Ruhrort (p. 19).

321/2 M. Mülheim an der Ruhr (Hôtel Retze, good; Monopol; Dortmunder Hof, plain), a prettily situated town with 93,598 inhab., surrounded with coal-pits and iron-works. — 38 M. Altendorf. As Essen is approached we gain a view to the left of Krupp's Cast Steel Works, with their huge chimneys, a vast establishment of worldwide celebrity (about 29,000 workmen).

39 M. Essen (Essener Hof, Rheinischer Hof, Berliner Hof, etc.), see Baedeker's Northern Germany.

7. From Cologne and Düsseldorf to Elberfeld.

From Cologne to Elberfeld, 28 M., railway in 1-11/2 hr. — From Düsseldorf to Elberfeld, 161/2 M., in 3/4-1 hr.

From Cologne to Elberfeld. Cologne, see p. 26. To (3 M.) Mülheim am Rhein, see p. 26; 8 M. Schlebusch. — 101/2 M. Opladen (Jansen; Tillmanns), an industrial town of 4200 inhab., on the Wupper, is the junction of lines to Düsseldorf and Remscheid.

From Opladen to Remscheid via Lennep, 201/2 M., railway in 11/4-11/2 hr. This line affords opportunity for two attractive excursions to the territory of the former duchy of Berg. — 6 M. Burscheid (Post) is about 2 M. from Altenberg (Keller), a small town charmingly situated in the finest part of the wooded and romantic valley of the Dün. The *Abbey Church of Altenberg, known as the Bergischer Dom, was built in 1255-79 for a Cistercian abbey founded by the brothers Adolf and Eberhard, Counts of Berg, in 1133. It is a large cruciform edifice, resembling Cologne Cathedral, without towers, with a double-aisled choir, and a chevet of pentagonal chapels. The choir and nave contain a series of fine stained-glass windows (grisaille) of the 13-14th cent.; the large W. window shows saints under golden canopies (ca.1350-68). In the choir are the tombs of the Counts of Berg, the finest being those of Gerhard I. (d. 1360) and Adolf VI. (d. 1318). In the N. transept is the fine brass of Count Eberhard (d. 1465). The buttresses above the nave aisles are of a peculiar shape and are not pierced, though serving the purpose of flying buttresses. — To the W. is the *Chapel of St. Mark, a gem of the transition style (1225), with paintings of the 13th century. — From Altenberg to Bergisch-Gladbach, see p. 26.

121/2 M. Wermelskirchen (Bergischer Hof) is the junction of a branch-line to Burg (Paffrath, in Unterburg), prettily situated in the valley of the Wupper and commanded by the *Schloss Burg (adm. 20 pf.; Schloss Restaurant), long the seat of the Counts of Berg. This interesting building, founded about 1140 and enlarged in the 15-16th cent., was carefully rebuilt on the old lines in 1890-94. The two-storied Palas dates from 1220 (restored). The 'Ritter-Saal', in the upper story, has been adorned with frescoes of scenes from local history. The adjoining structure was rebuilt in 1892 and the chapel was embellished with frescoes in 1903. The fortifications and towers are well preserved. The fountain in the court (by Courbeller; 1909) commemorates Count Adolf. In the upper story of the Palas is the Local Museum, including portraits, views, antiquities, and sculptures. Fine view from the 'Ritter-Saal' and the N. terrace. From Burg to the Emp. William Viaduct, see p. 64.
17 1/2 M. Lenep (*Berliner Hof*), a cloth-making town of 11,600 inhab., is the junction for several lines. — 20 1/2 M. Remscheid (Weinberg; Englischer Hof), with 64,554 inhab., is an important centre for the manufacture of ironmongery.

13 M. Leichlingen. — 16 1/2 M. Ohligs, the junction of the line from Düsseldorf to Solingen, Remscheid, and Vohwinkel.

Solingen (*Eggers; Deutsches Haus; American Consul, J. J. Langer*), with 45,554 inhab., is one of the most important sea's of the manufacture of cutlery in the world. Solingen blades were famous in the middle ages.

Beyond Schaberg, the next station, the train crosses the valley of the Wupper by the imposing *Kaiser Wilhelm Brücke* (*Emp. William Viaduct*), the central arch of which is 500 ft. in span and 350 ft. above the river. Its total length is 1657 ft. The best view of it is obtained from the path descending into the valley from Schaberg station. Below is an inn, and on the heights of the opposite bank is the Schloss Küppelstein Restaurant. About 1 M. upstream is Münstertal, while a pleasant forest-path ascends to (1 hr.) *Burg* (see p. 63), crossing the Wupper by a bridge (9 pf.).

18 1/2 M. Haan. — 21 M. Gruiten, and thence to Elberfeld, see below.

From Düsseldorf to Elberfeld. — 3 M. Gerresheim has a fine church of 1236. — 5 M. Erkrath. — 7 M. Hochdahl, with an iron foundry.

At (10 M.) Gruiten (see above) we join the line from Cologne. — 12 1/2 M. Vohwinkel, the junction of the line to (20 M.) *Steele*, an important coal-railway. Beyond (14 M.) Sonnborn the train crosses the Wupper, and calls at Zoologischer Garten and Steinbecker, two suburban stations of Elberfeld.

16 1/2 M. Elberfeld-Döppersberg, the chief station for Elberfeld; 17 1/4 M. Unter-Barmen; 19 1/4 M. Barmen; 20 1/2 M. Barmen-Rittershausen.

Hotels in Elberfeld (restaurants at most). *Weidenhof* (Pl. a; F, 4), with lift, R. from 3, B. 1, D. 3 M; *Europäischer Hof*, with lift, R. & B. from 2 M 75 pf., D. 2 M; *Kaiserhof*; *Hôtel Bristol*; *Post*, R. & B. from 2 1/2 M; *Mainzer Hof*; *Trierer Hof*; *Union*, Schlossbleich 22 (Pl. F, 3), R. 2 1/2 M, commercial; *Monopol* (Pl. c; C, 3), R. & B. 2 1/2 M; *Klein* (Pl. b; F, 4), R. & B. 2 1/4 M. — *Hotels in Barmen.* *Vogeler* (Pl. a; E, 4), R. 2 1/2-4, B. 1, D. 2 1/2 M, good; *Schützenhaus* (Pl. b; E, 4), R. 2-2 1/2, B. 3/4, D. at 1 p.m. 2 1/4 M; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. d; E, 4); *Evangelisches Vereinshaus* (Pl. 27; E, 4), near the station, R. 1 1/2-2 M; *Rheinischer Hof*, in the town.

Restaurants at Elberfeld: At the hotels; also, *Ratskeller; Willemsen; Königs-Str.*, with a garden; *Hofbräu; Altdeutsche Bierhalle; Illemmann; Schwanen-Str. 26* (wine). — At Barmen: *Theatre Restaurant*, next door to the *Hôtel Vogeler*; *Stadthalle*; *Lufthofhaus* (p. 60).

*Cabs.* For 1-2 pers. 50 pf. per drive; 1/2 hr. 1, 1 hr. 1 1/2, each addit. 1/2 hr. 3/4 M; luggage 25-50 pf.; double fares at night and for first-class cabs. — *Electric Tramways*, see Plan. An Elevated Tramway (electric) between Rittershausen, Elberfeld, Barmen, and (1 1/2 M.) Vohwinkel. — *Electric Light Railways* from Elberfeld to (3 M.) Ronsdorf, and via Neviges and Welbert to (14 M.) Werden; from Barmen via Ron-dorf and Clarenbach to (8 M.) Remscheid (see above); etc.

*American Consul*, at Barmen, *Theodore J. Bluthardt*; *Vice-Consul, J. A. Rittershaus*.

*English Church Service* in the Lutheran Church.
The sister-towns of Elberfeld and Barmen, together with the just-mentioned and other suburban villages, now together form a single large manufacturing town, which fills the bottom and extends up the sides of the valley, and is intersected by the railway, the highroad with a tramway-line, and the Wupper. They have risen to great importance since the middle of last century, now contain 318,631 inhab. (Elberfeld, 162,483; Barmen, 156,148), and rank among the richest industrial towns on the continent. The chief products of their very numerous and extensive factories are cotton, calico, silk, ribbons, Turkey-red dyed goods, soap, candles, and chemicals. Since the introduction of power-looms the value of the cotton and silk manufactures has risen to upwards of 7½ million pounds annually. The old parts of the towns are irregular and confined, but the modern portions contain many fine private buildings. Elberfeld contains many benevolent institutions, and is famous for its admirable system of poor-relief.

The finest part of Elberfeld is the quarter to the S.W., round the Königs-Str. (Pl. A-F, 3, 4), the Briller-Str. (Pl. E, 3, 2), and the Sadowa-Str. (Pl. D, 3). The principal public edifices are the new Rathaus, in the Neumarkt (Pl. F, 3); the Reformierte Kirche (Pl. 7; E, 3), designed by Zwirner; and the Landgerichts-Gebäude (Pl. 17; H, 4), or courts of law, with a picture of the Last Judgment by Baur in the principal hall. The old Rathaus (Pl. 18; F, 3, 4) contains the interesting Municipal Museum. In the Königs-Platz (Pl. F, 3) is a War Monument (Pl. 4) by Albermann. In the Brausenwerther-Platz, the Neumarkt, and the Schlossbleiche are statues of Emp. William I. (Pl. 3; F, 4), Emp. Frederick (Pl. 2, F 3; both by Eberlein), and Bismarck (Pl. 1, F 4; by Brunow).

The Hardi (Pl. of Barmen, A, B, 3, 4), to the E., where there are a monument to St. Suitbertus and another war-monument, commands a pleasing view. A finer view is obtained from the Königshöhe on the Kiesberg, 2m. to the S.W. of the town (restaurant and view-tower; Pl. B, C, 6). On the slope of the Kiesberg lies the Zoological Garden (Pl. A, 4, 5; railway-station, see p. 61). — To the W. are the promenades of the Kaiserhöhe on the Nützenberg (Pl. C, D, 3; restaurant), with the reservoir of the town water-works.

In Barmen the chief buildings are the Protestant Church (Pl. 16; C, 4), designed by Hübsch; the Missionshaus (Pl. C, 3), containing an interesting collection of curiosities from foreign countries (adm. 50 pf.); and the Ruhmeshalle (Pl. 25; F, 4), or Hall of Fame, which contains statues of Emp. William I., Emp. Frederick, and Emp. William II., as well as various collections. In front of the old Rathaus is a bronze Statue of Bismarck. The Town Museum (Pl. 19; E, 4) contains a collection of natural history.

On the S. side are the new Town Hall (Pl. E, 6), the War Monument (Pl. 4), and monuments to E. Rittershaus, the poet (1834-97) and F. W. Dörpfeld (1824-93), the educationist, surrounded by pleasant grounds. Farther to the S. is the Barmer Wald, with the Tölle Turm (Pl. D, 6), a belvedere (electric tramway in ¼ hr., 25 pf.).
Adjacent is the Luftkurhaus, a health-resort (pens. with room 4½-6 M). We may return to the E. through the shady Murmelbach-Tal (1 hr.), or proceed to the W., over the Kaiser Friedrich Höhe (P. A. 6) to (1 hr.) Elberfeld.

From Elberfeld to Hagen, 16 M., in 1 hr. The line skirts the E. side of the valley of the Wupper. It then crosses the Wupper, quits the Duchy of Berg, and enters the County of Mark. The river anciently formed the boundary between the Franks and Saxons, and now separates the Rhineland from Westphalia. — 7 M. Schwelm (Prinz von Preussen), a town with 18,467 inhabitants. Farther on the train passes the Schuiter Brunnen, a chalybeate spring, and through several cuttings. — 9½ M. Milspe. PLEASING VIEW UP THE VALLEY OF THE Ennepe, which the train crosses by embankments and a viaduct, 100 ft. high. — 10½ M. Gevelsberg, a town consisting of a long row of detached houses. The stream turns the machinery of numerous small iron-works, where scythes, sickles, and shovels are manufactured. At (13½ M.) Haspe are extensive puddling-works and rolling-mills.

16 M. Hagen (Hôtel Lünenstrass; at the station; Römer; Glütz), a manufacturing town with 77,498 inhab., is the junction for Bochum, Dortmund, Casel, and Siegen; see Baedeker's Northern Germany.

Branch-lines also run from Elberfeld and Barmen to Cronenberg, Ronsdorf, Lennep (p. 61), Remscheid (p. 64), and many other manufacturing places of more or less importance.

8. From Cologne to Frankfort via Giessen.

143 M. RAILWAY from Cologne to Giessen, 103½ M., in 3½ hrs. (fares 13 M 40, 10 M 10, 6 M 70 pf.; express 15 M 10, 11 M 30, 7 M 50 pf.); from Giessen to Frankfort, 39½ M., in 1½ hrs. (fares 4 M 40, 3 M 30, 2 M 20 pf.; express, 5 M, 3 M 60 pf.).

The train starts at Cologne, passes through Deutz (p. 55) without stopping, and traverses a flat country at some distance from the Rhine. 2 M. Kalk (22,800 inhab.), a thriving industrial suburb of Cologne and Deutz, is the junction for Deutz (slow trains only, in 8 min.). 7 M. Porz-Urbach. To the E. of (8½ M.) Wahl is the Wahner Heide, with an artillery-range. Beyond (13 M.) Troisdorf (Kronprinz, R. & B. 2½ M), where the Right-Rhenish line diverges (p. 82), the line crosses the Agger, on the bank of which, to the right, is the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Hütte, a large iron-foundry.

15½ M. Siegburg (Felder, at the station; Stern, R. & B. 2½ M, very fair), an industrial town with 16,185 inhab., lies pleasantly on the slope of a hill at the confluence of the Agger and the Sieg. Above it, on the Michaelsberg, rise the buildings of an old Benedictine Abbey, founded by Abp. Anno in 1066 and now a reformatory. Of the abbey-church the crypt alone remains. The Parish Church, dating from the second half of the 13th cent., contains seven richly adorned reliquaries of the 12-15th cent., including that of St. Anno (d. 1075), Archbishop of Cologne, the stern guardian of Emp. Henry IV. — Branch-lines to (7 M.) Beuel (p. 67) and to (24½ M.) Dieringhausen and (66 M.) Hagen (see above).

Beyond Siegburg (view of the Seven Mountains to the right), the train crosses the Sieg, and ascends the valley of the river, over
38 bridges and through 13 tunnels, to Betzdorf and Siegen. — 20 M. Hennef (Laa; Nasshoven) is the junction of the Broeltal Railway from Beuel (p. 91) to Waldbroel and to Asbach. The castle of Allner, adjoining the wood to the left, stands at the confluence of the Broel and the Sieg. Farther on, to the left, are the monastery of Bödingen, surrounded by vineyards, and the château of Attenbach.

22$\frac{1}{2}$ M. Blankenberg (Honrath, with a terrace commanding a beautiful view), formerly an important fortified town, with a conspicuous ruined castle, is a popular summer-resort. Tunnel.

Beyond (27$\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Eitorf (Prinz Carl, very fair; Station Hotel) a retrospect is obtained of the monastery of Merten on the hill to the right. The wooded hills enclosing the valley now increase in height. Two tunnels are passed through. Near Windeck, with the castle of that name on the hill to the left, the railway and high-road pass through a deep cutting. — 31 M. Herchen (Station Hotel).

— 36$\frac{1}{2}$ M. Schladern (Klever, R. 24$\frac{1}{2}$ M.; diligence twice daily to Waldbroel). A new channel has here been constructed for the Sieg, while the old one has been left dry for a distance of 2 M. — Tunnel.

41 M. Au, the junction for Limburg (p. 219); 44$\frac{1}{2}$ M. Wissen, junction for Morsbach. A little farther on, on the opposite bank of the Sieg, rises the old château of Schönstein, the property of Prince Hatzfeld. — 47 M. Niederhövels. — 52 M. Betzdorf (Breidenbacher Hof; Gabrecht) is the junction for Siegen and Hagen (see p. 66, and Baedeker’s Northern Germany). Branch-line to Daaden (Schmitz).

The line to Giessen ascends the valley of the Heller to 57 M. Herdorf, (59 M.) Neunkirchen, and (63 M.) Burbach, crosses the watershed between the Heller and the Dill near (66 M.) Würgendorf, and threads its way through the Hickengrund. 69$\frac{1}{2}$ M. Nieder-Dresselndorf; 74 M. Haiger. The line next enters the Dilltal.

77 M. Dillenburg (755 ft.; Kurhaus, R. from 1$\frac{1}{4}$, D. 13$\frac{1}{4}$, pens. from 4$\frac{1}{2}$ M.; Schwan, R. from 1$\frac{1}{2}$ M.; Hirsch, R. from 1 M. 20 pf.), a picturesque town of 5039 inhab., with iron mines, a mining school, and a statue of Bismarck (1898). The Wilhelms-Turm, 130 ft. high, was erected in 1872-75 on the site of the ruined castle of Dillenburg, in which William of Orange, the liberator of the Netherlands, was born in 1533 (adm. 5-6 p.m. in summer, 30 pf.). Adjacent is the Wilhelms-Linde, a lime-tree under which William received the Netherlandish ambassadors in 1568.

A branch railway ascends the Dietzholz-Tal to (10 M.) Strass-Ebersbach, whence the Wilhelms-Warte on the Sasenberg (1$\frac{1}{2}$ M.) may be visited.

81$\frac{1}{2}$ M. Herborn (670 ft.; Ritter; Metzler), an industrial place with 4037 inhab., on the Dill. The old castle is now a seminary. Branch-line to Hartenrod and Nieder-Walgar. — 86 M. Sinn. On a hill to the right is the ruin of Greifenstein. Beyond (89$\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Ehringshausen the line enters the valley of the Lahn, and unites with the Nassovian Railway (from Lahnstein to Wetzlar; R. 27).

95$\frac{1}{2}$ M. Wetzlar, see p. 221. — The line now ascends the
smiling valley of the Lahn. Beyond (100 M.) Dutenhofen the ruins of Oleiberg and Vetzberg are seen on the left.

103½ M. Giessen (Grossherzog von Hessen, Kuhne, Victoria, Prinz Karl, Schütz, near the station; Rail. Restaurant), situated on the Lahn, is mainly of modern origin, and contains 29,149 inhabitants. It is the seat of a university, founded in 1607, which is attended by about 750 students.

108½ M. Langgöns. About 3 M. to the left of (114 M.) Butzbach rise the considerable ruins of the castle of Münzemberg, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. The higher (154 ft.) of its two towers commands an extensive view.

120 M. Nauheim. — Hotels. *Kaiserhof, R. from 4, B. 1½, D. 4-5 M; *Metropole, R. 3-5, D. 4 M; *Bristol; *Park Hotel; *Augusta Victoria, R. 3-6, D. 3, pers. 9-45 M; Prince of Wales, R. from 4, D. 5, pers. from 8 M; Gr. Hotel Imperial, pers. from 7½ M; Hohenzollern; Sprudel-Hôtel; Bellevue; Hôtel de l'Europe, pers. 7-13 M; Hôtel du Nord, pers. 8-12 M; Hôtel de Londres, pers. from 8 M; Reichshof, pers. 6-8 M. — Pensions: Irene (3-12 M), Splendid (10-16 M), Victoria, Villa Hubertus, Villa Wartburg, etc. — It is advisable not to arrive late in the evening, as the hotels are often full during the season.

Restaurants. At the hotels: Saalburg; Gambrinus; Burk; Germania.

Visitors' Tax for a stay of more than 5 days, 1 pers. 20 M, each additional member of a family 6 M.

Cabs. Per drive, one-horse, 1-2 pers. 80 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 M; two-horse 1 M or 1 M 20 pf. Per hour: 2 M 90, 3 M 50, 3 M 50 pf., or 4 M 50.

Nauheim (450 ft.), a small town of 5054 inhab., pleasantly situated on the N. E. slope of the Taunus Mts. (p. 240), with regular streets, shady avenues, and pleasure-grounds, is a favourite watering-place, visited by 22,000 guests annually. The warm saline springs, which are strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas, have been known for centuries, but did not begin to attract visitors until about 1840. They are particularly efficacious against heart-disease and rheumatism. Extensive evaporating-houses and salt-pans. The waters of the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Sprudel (95° Fahr.), the Grosse Sprudel (90°), and the Kleine Sprudel (84°) are used for the baths, which are admirably fitted up. The Kurbrunnen, Karlsquelle (somewhat resembling the Rakoczy of Kissingen), and Ludwigquelle (alkaline) are drinking-springs. Adjoining the Trinkhalle, at the E. end of the town, are several greenhouses. At the foot of the Johannisberg, about ½ M. from the station, is the handsome Kurhaus, with elegant rooms and a fine terrace overlooking the extensive grounds.

The train skirts the Gradirhäuser ('evaporating-houses'), crosses a lofty viaduct, and reaches —

122 M. Friedberg (Hôtel Trapp; Restaurant Felsenkeller, with view), with 8877 inhab., once a free imperial town. The Protestant Liebfrauen-Kirche is an interesting Gothic structure, built in 1290-1350, with towers dating from the 15th century. See Baedeker's Northern Germany.
125 M. Buchenbrücken; 127 M. Nieder-Wöllstadt. To the right rise the Taunus Mts. 130 M. Gross-Karben; 132 M. Dortelweil; 134\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Vilbel, near which the Nidda is crossed; 137 M. Bonames, station for Homburg (p. 242); 141 M. Bockenheim, with a handsome church, large barracks, and an ancient watch-tower.

143 M. Frankfort, see p. 223.

9. The Rhine from Cologne to Koblenz.

Steamboat (60 M.) in 7-8 hrs. (down 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)-5 hrs.); fares 4 \$70, 2 \$80 pf. Piers at Marienburg, Wesseling, Bonn, Godesberg, Königswinter, Rolandseck, Remagen, Linz, Andernach, and Neuwied; Small Boat Stations at Oberkassel, Unkel, Nieder-Breisig, Brohl, etc. — Cabs, etc., at Cologne, see p. 28. — RAILWAY (57 M.), see R. 10.

In the following routes r. and l. indicate the position of towns, and other objects, with regard to the traveller ascending the river. The Left Rhenish and Right Rhenish railways, however, are named after the left (W.) and right (E.) banks respectively with regard to the traveller descending the river.

Soon after the steamer has quitted the majestic city of Cologne, with its cathedral, numerous towers, and lofty bridge, the château of Bensberg (p. 26), on an eminence 9 M. to the N.E., comes in sight. To the right is Marienburg-Bayenthal (pier; Hôtel-Restaurant Marienburg, with extensive grounds), a residential suburb of Cologne (p. 28). Several small-boat stations now follow: l. Pors; r. Sürth; r. Wesseling, with a pier (steam-tramway to Brühl, p. 81); l. Lülsdorf; r. Widdig; l. Mondorf. The express steamers pass all these without stopping. Opposite the island of Graupenwerth, at the mouth of the Sieg, on the left, lies Grau-Rheindorf. On the hillside, farther inland, rises the suppressed Benedictine abbey of Siegburg (p. 66).

On the left we soon perceive the church of Schwarz-Rheindorf, a curious structure, consisting of two stories, consecrated in 1151 by Archbishop Arnold of Wied, who is buried here (d. 1156). It is about 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. to the N. of Beuel (p. 91).

The church was erected in the form of a Greek cross, with a dome over the crossing and a semicircular E. apse, but a long nave was very soon added on the W. Beneath the dome is an octagonal aperture between the stories. 10 ft. in diameter, so that the inmates of a nunnery, with which the church was in immediate connection, could in the upper story hear the service without being visible to the congregation in the lower story. Interesting mural paintings of the 12th cent. were discovered in the lower church in 1853 (comp. p. xxxix). The exterior is also worthy of inspection, especially the remarkably elegant miniature gallery which runs round the upper part of the church on the E. side. Among other peculiarities, it shows traces of Lombard influence. It has been frequently imitated in Rhenish churches. During a recent restoration a two-storied sacristy was built on the foundations of an old tower to the N. of the church.

To the right we next observe the Jesuitenhof, and then the Wichelshof (p. 86). Before calling at Bonn, the steamboat passes under the handsome new Rhine bridge.
r. Bonn, see p. 85. The lofty tower of the Münster, the handsome residences on the Rhine above the town, the long buildings of the University peeping from among the trees, and the grounds of the 'Alte Zoll' give the town a very attractive appearance when viewed from the steamboat.

After Bonn is quitted we enter the most picturesque and famous portion of the river. Ramersdorf, to the left, with woods in the background, was formerly a lodge of the Teutonic Order, the chapel of which was removed to the cemetery at Bonn (p. 91).

1. Oberkassel, and railway-ferry to Bonn, see p. 81.

1. Nieder-Dollendorf, see p. 82.

The next two places on the right both belong to Godesberg (p. 80), viz. Plittersdorf (Schaumburger Hof, R. 21/4-3, D. 21/2 M; Hôtel Mundorf, R. & B. 2-3, D. 2-21/2, pens. 41/2-51/2 M), and Rüngsdorf (*Rhein Hôtel & Pension Dreesen, with garden, R. 3-10, B. 1, D. 21/2-3, pens. 6-15 M; *Godesberger Hof, R. 21/4-31/2, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 51/2-71/2 M, with garden). The pier is situated between these villages, at the end of the Rhein-Allee (p. 81) and about 3/4 M. from the main street and railway-station of Godesberg. On a height to the right is the Schloss von der Heydt (p. 80) and rising from the plain is the conical hill bearing the ruined castle of Godesberg (p. 81).

Motor Launches at the pier. To Königswinter (see below), 1-4 pers. 2, there and back 4 M; to Rolandseck (p. 71), 6 and 8 M; to Honnest (p. 83), to the Steinstrasse 5 and 7, to the ferry 6 and 8 M; to Bonn (p. 85), to the Stadthalle 4 and 51/2, to the Rheingasse 6 and 8 M. Each addit. pers. 40, 60, 80 pf. etc. more.

1. Königswinter (160 ft.; p. 92), above which rises the *Drachenfels, with its ruin (908 ft. above the Rhine) and the château of Drachenburg (p. 94). Ascent of the Drachenfels, and excursion into the Seven Mountains, see pp. 92 et seq.

r. Mehlem (Park Hotel, between the rail. stat. and the ferry, R. 2-31/2, B. 3/4, D. 3, pens. from 5 M; Hôtel Drachenfels, R. 11/2-2, B. 3/4, pens. from 41/2 M; Villa Friede, R. & B. 3-31/2, pens. from 5 M, on the Rhine), with a modern Romanesque church and numerous villas, is the Left-Rhenish railway-station (p. 79) for Königswinter, with which it is connected by a ferry (5 pf.). The station and ferry are about 1/4 M. apart.

To the left lies Rhöndorf (p. 83), and farther back, at first concealed by the islands (see below), are Rommersdorf and the scattered village of Honnest (p. 83), above which is the large sanatorium of Hohen-Honnest (p. 83).

The steamer next passes the islands of (r.) Nonnenwerth and (l.) Grafenwerth (garden-restaurant; 10 minutes from the railway station of Honnest, p. 83). On the former, peeping from the midst of trees, stands an extensive nunnery of very ancient origin, mentioned in a document of the 12th cent., and suppressed in 1802. The present buildings date mostly from the end of the 18th century.
to Coblenz. ROLANDSECK. Maps, pp. 70, 92. — 9. Route. 71

r. Rolandseck. — Hotels. Rolandseck, on the Rhine, with garden, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-7 M; Bellevue, near the pier and the rail. station, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5'/2-6'/2 M; Decker, R. 1'/2-3, B. 1, D. 2'/2, pens. 4'/2-6'/2 M; Victoria, R. 2-3'/2, B. 3'/4, D. 3, pens. 5-7 M, very fair; Kölnner Hof, R. 2-3, B. 3'/4, pens. 4'/2-6 M, on the Rhine, with garden. — Railway Restaurant, with fixed charges; magnificent **View from the terrace; concert on Sun., 30 pf.

Motor-Launches. To Honnelf (4-8 pers.) 2 M, each addit. pens. 20 pf.; Königswinter 4 M (40 pf.); to Godesberg 6 M (60 pf.); Remagen 5 M (50 pf.); Linz 7'/2 M (70 pf.).

Rolandsbogen (rail. stat., see p. 80), which lies at the foot of the first considerable heights on the W. bank of the Rhine, is one of the most beautiful and frequented spots on the river, and is surrounded with numerous villas, chiefly belonging to wealthy merchants from the Lower Rhine, and extending along the wooded slopes at the back of the village. Leaving the station by the public grounds, we skirt the railway, then cross it beside the signal-hut No. 50, and, passing a shell-grotto ('Rolandsborn') and following the shadeless bridle-path past a pavilion on the hill, arrive in 15-20 min. at the Rolandseck, or Roland Arch (500 ft. above the sea; rfmts.), the last relic of the Castle of Rolandseck, perched on a basaltic rock, 344 ft. above the Rhine. From the river this point is reached by a path ascending to the left about 10 min. below the steamer-quay. The **View hence, which is best by evening-light, is less extensive than that from the Drachenfels, but more picturesque, as it embraces the Seven Mts.

The castle is said to have been built by the knight Roland, the paladin of Charlemagne, who fell at the battle of Roncesvalles. The earliest historical mention of it is in a document of 1040 or 1045, where it is called Rulcheseck; the convent on the island was named Rulcheswerth. In 1120 Archbishop Frederick partly restored the ruin for the purpose of defending his dominions against Henry IV. The fortress stood till the close of the 15th cent., when it fell entirely to decay. The romantic legend connected with the castle and convent may be thus briefly told: —

The brave knight Roland, scouring the Rhine in search of adventure, found himself the guest of Count Heribert, lord of the Seven Mountains, at his castle of Drachenburg. According to custom the daughter of the host, the peerless Hildegunde, welcomed him with the offering of bread, wine, and fish. Her beauty riveted the gaze of the young knight, and Hildegunde and Roland were soon affianced lovers. But their happiness was brief: Roland was summoned by Charlemagne to the crusade. Time sped on, and anxiously did Hildegunde await his return. But sad rumours came. The brave Roland was said to have fallen by the hands of the Infidels, and the inconsolable Hildegunde took refuge in the 'Kloster' in the adjacent island of Nonnenwerth. The rumours, however, of the death of her betrothed were unfounded. Although desperately wounded, he recovered, and hastened to the halls of Drachenburg to claim his bride; but instead of being welcomed back by her fondly-remembered smile, he found that she was for ever lost to him. In despair he built the castle, of which one crumbling arch alone remains, and there lived in solitude, catching an occasional glimpse of a fair form passing to and fro to her devotions in the little chapel of the Kloster. At length he missed her, and soon the tolling of the bell and a mournful procession conveyed to him the heart-rending intelligence that his beloved Hildegunde was no more. From that moment Roland never spoke again; for a short time he dragged on his wretched existence, but his heart was broken, and one morning he was found rigid and lifeless, his glassy eye still turned towards the convent chapel.
The modern Tower on the top of the hill, 1/2 M. to the W. of the ruin, affords a wider prospect (on Sun. the custodian is generally at the tower; 25-50 pf.). — About 5 min. farther on, on the summit of the Roderberg, is the Restaurant Alter Vulcan, affording a fine view of the Seven Mts. The Roderberg is an extinct volcano, the margin of which may still be recognized. In the hollow, to the W. of the restaurant, lies the Bruchhof (hence to the Mehlem railway-station, p. 80, 40 min.).

r. Oberwinter (Rhein-Hotel; Post; Loosen). The retrospect hence is one of the finest on the Rhine. Rolandseck, and the Drachenfels with its castle, the cliffs of the Wolkenburg, and the whole of the peaks of the Seven Mts., upwards of thirty in number, form a picture of incomparable beauty, while the lovely island of Nonnenwerth and the grand river itself constitute the foreground. On the right bank is the flattened summit of the Löwenburg, with its ruin. The isolated cone to the extreme right is the Hemmerich.

1. Rheinbreitbach (Rheinbreitbacher Hof, pens. 3 1/2-4 M), a favourite summer-resort, lies at the entrance to a wide valley, which extends from the Rhine to the Seven Mountains (comp. p. 84). Fine view from the (3/4 M.) Heilig, a hill surmounted with a cross. The ancient copper and lead mines on the Virneberg are no longer worked. A cable line, nearly 4 M. in length, connects the basalt quarries on the Asberg with the Rhine.

1. Unkel (*Schulz, R. 1 M 60 pf. - 2 1/2 M, B. 1, D. from 1 1/2, pens. 3 1/2-5 M, with garden and view-terrace) is a prosperous village with attractive modern villas and extensive vineyards (rail. stat., see p. 84). On the hill is a pavilion, affording a beautiful view.

Between Unkel and Remagen the Rhine describes a wide curve. Of the numerous country-houses situated on both banks of the river, the most conspicuous is the château of Marienfels, 1/2 M. below the Apollinaris-Kirche.

r. Remagen. — Hotels. *HOTEL FÜRSTENBERG, on the Rhine, with gardens, first-class, closed in winter, R. 2 1/2, B. 1/4, D. 4, pens. 8 1/2-12 1/2 M. — Rhein-Hotel, on the Rhine, next door to the Fürstenberg Hotel, R. 2-3 1/2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. 5-8 M; VICTORIA BERG, at the lower end of the town, R. & B. 2-4, pens. 5 1/2 M, good; Deutscher Kaiser, at the station, R. & B. 2-4 1/2, pens. 4 1/2-5 1/2 M; APOLLINARISBERG, at the lower end, R. & B. 2, pens. 4 M; Anker, on the Rhine, R. & B. 2 1/2, pens. 5 M; Hoersen, at the upper end of the town, R. & B. 2-3, D. from 1/2, pens. 4-5 M, well spoken of; Hof von HOLLAND, also in the principal street, R. 2-2 1/2, B. 3/4, D. from 1/2, pens. 4-5 M; WESTFÄLISCHER Hof, at the railway-station, R. 2-3, B. 1 1/2 M. — HOTEL WALDBURG, on the Victoria-Berg (see p. 73), R. & B. 2-2 1/2, pens. 4 1/2 M.

Carriages. To the VICTORIA BERG, with two horses 4, there and back 5 M; Apollinaris-Kirche, one-horse 80 pf., two-horse 1 M; to Rolandseck 3 1/2 or 5 M, there and back in 7 hrs. 5 or 7 1/2 M, whole day 7 or 10 M; to Altenahr 8 or 12 M, there and back 12 or 18 M; Laacher See and back 15 or 20 M.

Remagen (rail. stat., p. 80), a small town with 3800 inhab., situated 13 M. above Bonn and 24 M. below Coblenz, is an ex-
cellent starting-point for excursions. It is mentioned as *Rigomagus*
in the Peutinger Tabula (p. xxiv). Remagen was a place of little
importance in the middle ages, and was destroyed in the Thirty
Years' War. It once belonged, like Sinzig, to the duchy of Jülich;
in 1624 it came into the possession of Pfalz-Neuburg.

At the lower end of the town is the Roman Catholic Church,
a handsome modern Romanesque building, with an elegant choir, a
central tower, and two lateral towers. The W. portions date from
the old church, the Gothic choir of which, consecrated in 1246, is
now used as a side-chapel. In the interior are a handsome Gothic
tabernacle and several sculptures of the 15th century. During the
rebuilding the remains of a Roman castellum were found on the
site; and fragments of the columns of some public edifice are
preserved beneath the *Museum*, erected here in 1905. The Roman-
esque Portal adjoining the Roman Catholic parsonage, adorned with
grotesque sculptures of the 12th cent., is worthy of inspection. —
At the upper end of the town is a new Protestant Church, in the
Gothic style. — The head-office of the *Apollinaris Company Limited*
(p. 98) is situated on the bank of the Rhine.

A road to the right near the Protestant church crosses the rail-
way and the highroad and ascends through a hollow bordered by
shady footpaths to the (20 min.) top of the *Victoria-Berg*, with
pleasant promenades, benches, and several points of view (Hôtel
Restaurants Waldburg, Eremitage, Hofreiden, Ahrplatte), command-
ing a charming and varied prospect, best by evening-light. In the
foreground is the Apollinaris-Kirche, by which we may return to
the town. [From the Ahrplatte to Bodendorf (p. 98), 1/2 hr.]

Immediately below Remagen a road, diverging to the left from
the highroad, ascends the steep clay-slate hill to the elegant Gothic
four-towered *Apollinaris-Kirche*, erected in 1839 by Zwi\*\*\*\*n, the
eminent architect of Cologne Cathedral (p. 34), at the expense
of Count Fürstenberg-Stammheim (d. 1859). This little church
occupies the site of an ancient and much-frequented pilgrimage-
shrine. In 1164 Frederick Barbarossa is said to have presented
the head of the highly-revered St. Apollinaris, Bishop of Ravenna,
to Archbishop Reinald von Dassel of Cologne, who was in the act of
conveying it to Cologne, together with the relics of the Magi (p. 37),
when by some miraculous agency the vessel stopped in the middle
of the river here, and refused to proceed until the head of the holy
man had been safely deposited in a chapel on the Apollinarisberg.

The church is open daily from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m., on Sun. and holidays
after 10 a.m. (admission, 30 pf.). The interior was adorned in 1843-51 by
the Düsseldorf artists *Ernst Deger* (d. 1885), *Karl Müller* (d. 1896), *Andreas
Müller* (d. 1880), and *Fr. Ittenbach* (d. 1879) with ten large *Frescoes*
of scenes from the lives of the Saviour, the Virgin, and St. Apollinaris
(transept). — The Chæt contains the holy head, in a sarcophagus of the
14th cent.; the recumbent figure of the saint is modern. In the adjoining
chapel is a painted crucifix carved in the 16th cent. (expression of face
differs with the position of the spectator).
Above the church is a Statue of St. Francis, erected by the Franciscans residing near the church (wide view). — Just before turning to the right to reach the church we pass a finger-post indicating the way to the top of the Victoria-Berg (p. 73; after 5 min. ascend to the right), which is reached hence in 20-25 minutes. [From the Victoria-Berg we may go on by the Landskron (p. 98) to Neuenahr (p. 99), a walk of 2½ hrs.]

Railway from Remagen to Adenau, see p. 98.

Opposite Remagen, near Erpel (rail. stat.; Weinberg, with veranda, R. & B. 2, D. 11 1/4-1 1/2 M.), rises the Erpeler Lei (666 ft. above the sea, 502 ft. above the Rhine), a basaltic cliff, the columns of which are thicker than those of the Minderberg and Dattenberg (see below); fine view from the top (ascent from the W. side, in 25 min.). Above Erpel are (l.) Kasbach, at the mouth of the brook of that name, and Linzhausen (Hôtel Weinstock), the latter commanded by the ivy-clad ruins of Ockenfels.

1. Linz (rail. stat.; *Weinstock, R. & B. from 3, D. 2, pens. from 5 M; *Europäischer Hof, similar charges, these two with gardens on the Rhine; Nassauer Hof, R. 11 1/2-2 M, D. 1 M 70 pf.; Deutscher Kaiser; Goldene Traube Restaurant), an ancient town with 3873 inhab., is still partly surrounded by walls and towers. The Romanesque Church of St. Martin, dating from the early part of the 13th cent., with a Gothic spire and other Gothic additions of the 16th cent., contains a little fine stained glass and a winged picture of the old Cologne school (1463). This picture and the old frescoes were restored in 1850. The exterior has been disfigured by a coating of red. — Fine view from the Donatusberg, or Kaiserberg, which is crowned with a chapel and Stations of the Cross. The environs of Linz yield good red wine.

The extensive Basalt Quarries of Dattenberg and the Minderberg near Linz deserve inspection, especially the latter. The road to the Minderberg (about 1½ hr.; for permission apply to the office of the Basalt Co., near the Linz rail. station) ascends the valley to the E., past the Sternerhütte, then to the left, where the quarry soon comes into view. It is a spacious hall of beautiful black prismatic columns of basalt, square or hexagonal in form, some of them upright, others heaped together in confused masses, each 3-10 in. in diameter, and sometimes 20 ft. in length. When struck they produce a clear metallic ring. The *View from the height above this quarry (1420 ft. above the sea 1256 ft. above the Rhine) is very fine. The traveller should return via Ohlenberg and Kasbach to Erpel (11 1/4-1 1/2 hr.); at the mouth of the Kasbach valley there is a tramway for the transport of the stone from the hill down to the Rhine.

The columns in the quarry of Dattenberg, situated in a side-valley about 1 1/2 M. above Linz, are as high as those of the Minderberg, but much thicker. These basalts are chiefly exported to the Lower Rhine and Holland, where they are used in the construction of dykes.

r. Kripp, connected with Linz by a floating bridge.

Between Remagen and Nieder-Breisig the Rhine describes a curve which the railway and road cut off. The beautiful church of (r.) Sinsig (p. 80, on the railway, 1 1/2 M. from the river) is visible from the steamboat. Behind rises the Landskron (p. 98).
We now pass (r.) the mouth of the Ahr (p. 98). The church tower of Dattenberg (p. 74) is next seen peeping from a ravine on the left. On the same bank lie Leubsdorf with the Saalhof, a small building with four turrets, anciently a royal château, and Ariendorf.

On the left we next observe the château of Arenfels, erected by Henry of Isenburg, and named by him after his wife, a Countess of Are. It is now the property of Count Westerholt, by whom it was handsomely restored under the directions of Zwirner (p. 73; open to visitors on Wed.). — The Malbergskopf (1290 ft.; 1½ hr. from Hönningen) is crowned with a cross commemorating the war of 1870-71, and commands an extensive prospect.

1. Hönningen (rail. stat.; Hôt. Schloss Arenfels, R. & B. 21/4-3, pens. 4-5 M.), at the foot of the Arenfels, a village with 2800 inhab. and a large chemical factory. In the vicinity a strong mineral spring (the St. Hubertus-Sprüdel) was tapped in 1894.

r. Nieder-Breisig (Bender; Weisses Ross), with 1370 inhab. and many pleasant villas. Near the S. end of the village stands part of the Tempelhof, an old Templars' Lodge. About 1¾ M. higher up, a path ascends the wooded hill to the —

r. Château of Rheineck, erected in 1832 by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg (d. 1877) from the plans of Lasaulx and decorated with works of art (frescoes by Steinle, etc.). The square tower, 65 ft. in height, on the S. side, is the only relic of the old castle, which was destroyed by the troops of the Electorate of Cologne in 1692, and finally burned in 1785. The knights of the castle became extinct in 1548. Fine view from the garden.

The Vinsrbach, at the foot of the hill, was the ancient Abrisca and formed the boundary between the provinces of Upper and Lower Germania, as it still does between the Middle and Lower Rhenish dialects. On its S. bank lies the hamlet of Thal-Rheineck.

The hills on the left bank approach the river. In the fertile plain at their foot lies Rheinbrohl (rail. stat.), a village with 2500 inhab. and two modern churches. — About 1 M. to the N.E. is Arienbeller (Kurhaus Jägerhof, R. & B. 2¼, pens. from 5 M.), with a mineral spring discovered in 1897.

On the right, the Brohltal falls into the Rhine at Brohl (Mittler, R. 11/4-13/4, B. 3/4, D. 1½, pens. 4-4½ M; also railway-station), a village with a new Gothic church, which lies on the hill-slope and in the valley, and is the chief depot for the tuffstone quarried in the Brohltal. — Excursion through the Brohltal to Laach, see p. 104.

1. Nieder-Hammerstein (Zwick, well spoken of), yielding good wine; then Ober-Hammerstein, above which rises a massive rock of grauwacke, crowned with the ruin of Hammerstein. Emp. Henry IV. resided in this castle for some time in 1105 when persecuted by his son Henry V., and here he kept the imperial insignia till their removal by his usurping successor. During the Thirty Years' War the castle was successively occupied by Swedes, Spaniards, troops of
Cologne, and soldiers of Lorraine, and it was at length destroyed in 1660 on the instigation of the Archbishop of Cologne.

On the heights, 4 M. to the E. of the Rhine, the course of the Pfahlgraben, a Roman intrenchment constructed as a protection against the attacks of the Germanic tribes, is distinctly traceable, and may be followed from Monrepos (p. 78) as far as the Seven Mts. (comp. p. 244).

Above (r.) Fornich rises the Fornicher Kopf (1040 ft.), an extinct volcano commanding a wide prospect (ascent from Brohl in 1 hr.).

r. Namedy, at some distance from the river, possesses a small Gothic abbey-church of the 14th cent., bisected by a row of slender columns, and an old mansion of the knights of Namedy, now transformed into a château. On the left lies the large village (1500 inhab.) of Leutesdorff (Löwenburg, R. 2-3, pens. from 4½ M., very fair; also rail. stat.), behind which are vineyards planted among the rocks. Below is an old Gothic church.

On the right rises the wooded Krahnenberg (p. 77), beyond which the mountains confining the river recede.

r. Andernach. — Hotels. *Hackenbruch, on the Rhine, with view, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-6 M.; *Rheinischer Hof, R. 2-2½, B. ¾, D. 1½, pens. 4-4½ M.; *Schafer, on the Schänzen, near the Rhine, at the lower end of the town, R. 2-2½, B. ¾, D. 2-2½, pens. 5½-6 M.; Anker, opposite the pier, R. & B. 2½-3 M., clean. — Hotel Dahmen, Glocke, R. 1½-2 M., both in the Markt. — Omnibus from the steamer to the Krahnenberg railway 10 pf.

Andernach, a small and ancient town with 8802 inhab., with narrow streets, and still to a great extent surrounded by its old walls, extends picturesquely along the bank of the river, above which rise conspicuously the old bastion, the Rheintor, and the lofty tower at the lower end of the village, while the handsome parish-church with its four towers is visible in the background. Andernach was the Roman Antuanacum, or Antonaco, one of the fifty forts of Drusus. Subsequently to the 6th cent. it is frequently mentioned as a royal Frankish residence. In the middle ages it was an Imperial town, but was taken by the Electorate of Cologne in 1496; in 1688 it was burned by the French.

At the upper end of the town, near the Coblenzer Tor, from a deep fosse, rise the ruins of the once fortified Castle of the Electors of Cologne, with its massive towers, erected in the 15th cent., and destroyed by the French in 1688. — The Rathaus, a late-Gothic building of 1564, contains a few Roman and Frankish antiquities, including the so-called 'Jews' Bath', a cistern 42 ft. deep, 16 ft. long, and 13 ft. broad.

The lofty round Watch Tower on the Rhine, with an octagonal story above, adorned with a frieze of pointed arches, was erected in 1451-68 and restored in 1880. The wide breach on the W. side was made by the French cannonade in 1688. A little farther on is the spot where the lava millstones, tufa, trass, and other volcanic products of the neighbourhood are shipped.

The Parish Church, dedicated to St. Genovefa, with its four
towers and richly-decorated portals, is a fine late-Romanesque edifice (1206), without a transept. The still earlier choir, around which runs a gallery of small columns, dates from 1120.

Over the aisles are galleries, reached by steps cut in the thickness of the wall, with elegant arcades in front. On the vaulting of the nave are the imperial arms, with those of the town and of Hermann IV., Archbishop of Cologne (d. 1508). Choir decorated in 1806. Carved wooden pulpit brought in 1807 from the Abbey of Laach (p. 105). Late-Romanesque font.

The foot of the Krahenberg may be reached in about 10 min. either from the station (turn to the left after passing under the railway, then to the left again), or from the Rhine (via the Kirch-Strasse at the lower end of the town and past the choir of the parish church). The ascent (1/4 hr.) is somewhat steep (cable railway, return-fare 50 pf.). At the top are the restaurants Krahenberg and Kaiserburg, which command beautiful views (best in the afternoon).

Railway from Andernach to Niedermendig and Mayen, see p. 103.

Near the village of Irrich, on the E. bank, the Wiedbach falls into the Rhine. The hill rising on the W. bank, a little inland, is the Plaidter Hummerich (695 ft.).

1. Neuwied (rail. stat.). — Hotels. *Wilder Mann, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, S. 1 1/2 M; Anker, both on the Rhine; *Moravian Hotel, frequented by English travellers, with restaurant, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. 4 1/4-5 1/2 M; Stelting, these two in the town; Mader, at the station of the right bank, R. & B. 2 2 1/2 M.

A Steam Ferry (5 pf.) maintains communication between the two banks.

Neuwied, a pleasant and thriving town, with broad, well-built streets, was founded in 1653, on the site of the village of Langendorf, which had been destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, by Count Frederick of Wied, who invited numerous settlers, without distinction of religion or payment of money. The population (18,177) consists of Protestants, Roman Catholics, Moravian Brothers, Baptists, and Jews, who have lived together here in great harmony since that period. Starch, chicory, tobacco, and cigars are the principal products. The schools of Neuwied enjoy a high reputation, and attract pupils even from England.

At the lower end of the town rises the spacious Palace of the Prince of Wied, with its fine Park. The collection of Dutch paintings in the palace is usually shown on application, in the absence of the family. A building adjoining the palace-gate contains a small collection of Roman Antiquities, from Niederbiber (p. 78).

The Moravian Brothers, also called Herrnhuter from Herrnhut in Saxony, where they had established themselves after their expulsion from Moravia during the Thirty Years' War, occupy a separate part of the town. They were originally followers of John Huss, and their number increased enormously after his death. They now form a kind of religious republic, having their own laws both for public and private life, which are administered by their elders. The gravity and austerity of their manners and habits has gained for them the appellation of the Quakers of Germany. The unmarried brethren live in a separate building, and carry on different trades, the profits of which are devoted to the community. Fayence stoves and deerskin gloves are their best manufactures. At stated seasons 'love
feasts' are celebrated in the church, accompanied by singing, prayers, a sermon, and tea-drinking. Their schools are well attended and in high repute (visitors admitted).

From Neuwied a Steam Tramway ascends the valley of the Wied, via Heddeshof and the Rasselstein Foundry, to (2½ M.) Niederbiber, the church of which contains the tomb of Archbishop Count Hermann von Wied (p. 80). Near Niederbiber were found extensive remains of a Roman castle, one of the largest on the Rhine, which, however, is not mentioned by any Roman author; the excavations have again been covered in (comp. p. 77). Thence the tramway ascends the valley of the Aubach to (4½ M.) Oberbiber (Wiedischer Hof), at the mouth of the Weilbach. In the valley of the Aubach, 2½ M. from Oberbiber, is the Braunsberger Hof, with a frequent garden-restaurant and a picturesque ruined castle. — From Oberbiber the road proceeds to (2½ M.) the high-lying village of Rengsdorf (990 ft.; Richtmann; Post; Anhäuser), visited as a summer-resort.

Excursion from Neuwied to Monrepos and Altwied. At the Rasselstein Foundry (see above) walkers cross the street, beyond which they traverse the pleasant park of Nothhausen (restaurant) to (2 M.) Segendorf (Wolff). From Segendorf a road ascends in windings; but these the pedestrian may avoid by taking the footpath to the left above Segendorf, by which Monrepos is reached in ¾ hr. — Monrepos (1045 ft.; 870 ft. above the Rhine), a château of the Prince of Wied, stands in a beautiful park and commands an extensive prospect (refreshments at the Hahnhof, to the W. of the château). Good points of view in the vicinity are the (10 min.) Holsttoss and the "Altwieder Aussicht." Footpaths descend from the latter in 20 min. to Altwied (Kutscher's Inn, where the key of the castle is kept), commanded by the extensive ivy-clad ruins of the ancestral castle of the ancient Counts of Wied.

Immediately above Neuwied, on the left, are the Hermannshütte, the property of the Krupp Co. of Essen (p. 63), and the Germania Foundry. On the opposite bank are the railway-station of Weissenturm—Neuwied (p. 79) and the village of —

r. Weissanturm, at the N. end of which rises a lofty square watch-tower (1370), the extreme point of the dominions of the Electors of Trèves, which here adjoined those of Cologne. Above the village stands an obelisk erected by the 'Sambre and Meuse army' to the French general Hoche, who died at Wetzlar in 1797.

r. Altwied, 3/4 M. from the railway-station of that name.

On both banks of the river here is dug up a peculiar kind of pumice stone conglomerate (p. 104). It is cut into squares, mixed with mortar, and dried, and is much valued as a building material for inside walls. — The quarrying operations led in 1898 to the discovery of two Roman camps on the left bank of the Rhine, between Weissanturm and Altwied. The one nearer the river, upwards of 400 yds. in circumference, was probably designed to protect the bridge constructed here by Julius Caesar. Bridge-piles were also found in dredging the river.

1. Engers (Zur Römerbrücke; Restaurant Schunkert, on the Rhine; Hôtel-Restaurant Fiegel, at the railway-station), formerly Kunostein—Engers, the ancient capital of the Engersgau. The château, now a military school, was erected in 1758 by Elector Johann Philipp von Walderdorff. — Then, on the opposite bank, Kalten-Engers and St. Sebastian Engers.

Near (1.) Mühlhofen, where the Saynbach falls into the Rhine, are several foundries. On the river is the hydropathic of Rheinau (R. from 2, pens. 5 M). On a hill in the background of the valley rises the ruined castle of Sayn (p. 84).
1. **Bendorf** (rail. stat., p. 85), at some distance from the river; farther up (r.), the village of *Kesselheim*, opposite the *Niederwerth*, which conceals the town of (1.) **Vallendar** (p. 85) and the village of **Mallendar** with the château of *Besselich* (formerly belonging to the Knights Templar, now private property).

On the long island of (1.) **Niederwerth** is a village, with a convent church built in 1500, containing a carved altar and fragments of good stained glass. Edward III. of England resided here for a short time in 1337, and had several interviews with the Emp. Lewis and other princes.

1. **Urbar** (p. 112), high up on the hillside, surrounded with fruit-trees.

r. **Wallersheim**, above it **Neuendorf**, chiefly inhabited by raftsmen.

The steamboat now passes the base of Ehrenbreitstein, opposite the influx of the Moselle, commanding an excellent view of the imposing Emp. William Monument, and stops at **Coblenz** (p. 106).

## 10. From Coblenz to Cologne.

**Railway on the Left Bank.**

57 M. **Railway** in 1 1/2-2 3/4 hrs. (fares 8 M 30, 6 M 20, 4 M 30, or 7 M 40, 5 M 60, 3 M 70 pf.). View of the Rhine on the right. — Railway on the Right Bank, see R. 11. — Steamboat, see R. 9.

Travellers, whether holding single or return-tickets, are entitled to break their journey once, and may afterwards proceed by the railway on either bank at their choice. The following are the recognized 'corresponding' stations: **Coblenz** and **Ehrenbreitstein** (crossing the railway-bridge 50, 30, 20 pf. additional), **Weissenturm** and **Neuwied**, **Andernach** and **Leutesdorf**, **Brohl** and **Rheinbrohl**, **Nieder-Breisig, Hönningen, Sinzig, Linz, Remagen and Erpel, Rolandseck and Honnef, Mecheln and Königswinter, Cologne and Deutz**.

**Coblenz**, see p. 106. As the train crosses the Moselle a view of the old Moselle Bridge, with the Emp. William Monument and the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein beyond it, is obtained to the right. At the foot of the fortified Petersberg (1.) is a pyramidal monument in honour of the French general Marceau (d. 1796). The train now traverses an extensive and fertile plain. At (5 1/2 M.) **Urmitz** are large stores of the Engers stone mentioned at p. 78.

8 M. **Weissenturm-Neuwied** (steamb. stat., see p. 78). The station is 1/3 M. from the Rhine, across which communication is maintained by a steamer. — The train crosses the Nette, passes the lunatic asylum of *St. Thomas* (1.), a modern Gothic building with a Romanesque chapel (12th cent.), and reaches —

10 1/2 M. **Andernach** (steamb. stat.), see p. 76. The station is 1/4 M. to the S.E. of the town. (Branch-line to **Mayen**, see p. 103.) Beyond Andernach the train skirts the Rhine and commands a fine view in both directions (comp. p. 76).

Opposite (15 M.) **Brohl** (Brohtal, etc., see R. 15) is the church of *Rheinbrohl*. The train passes the foot of *Schloss Rheineck and
(15½ M.) Nieder-Breisig (p. 75), opposite (r.) the château of Arenfels, and then cuts off the wide curve which the Rhine describes between Nieder-Breisig and Remagen.

20½ M. Sinzig (Deutsches Haus; Rheinischer Hof), probably the Roman Sentiacum, a very ancient town with 3155 inhab., still partly surrounded by walls, lies at the entrance to the Ahr Valley (R. 14), 1½ M. from the Rhine. It was once the site of a Frankish palace, afterwards an imperial residence, which latterly belonged to the Dukes of Jülich. Picturesquely situated on a slight eminence rises the handsome Parish Church, which was consecrated in 1220, a fine example of the late-Romanesque style, the round arch predominating, with very slightly projecting transepts, square turrets at the sides of the choir, three apses, and an octagonal tower rising over the centre. The interior has recently been restored and decorated. The details of the capitals and string-courses repay examination. The N. transept contains a good winged picture on a gold ground, representing the Crucifixion and Ascension, and the Death of Mary, by an early Cologne master, restored in 1855. At the foot of this eminence is a tasteful little Gothic Château, built in 1858 by Statz of Cologne, the property of Mr. Bunge of Antwerp. On the Helenenberg, to the S. of the town, rises another pleasant country-house.

The train now crosses the insignificant Ahr, from the valley of which rises the blunted cone of the Landskron (p. 98). This district is extremely fertile, and is called the 'Goldene Meil'.

23 M. Remagen (steamb. stat.) and the Apollinaris-Kirche, see pp. 72, 73. This is the station for the Ahr Valley railway (R. 14). The train returns to the river here; fine retrospect, and farther on beautiful view of the opposite bank and the Seven Mountains (comp. p. 71). — 26½ M. Oberwinter (p. 72).

27½ M. Rolandseck (steamb. stat.; Rail. Restaurant, with veranda and magnificent View, see p. 71). In the river lies the island of Nonnenwerth, a little below which rise the picturesque Drachensfels and the Seven Mts., on the opposite bank.

The train now quits the river. 30½ M. Mehlem, the station for Königswinter on the right bank (p. 92).

32 M. Godesberg. — Hotels. *Blinzler, Kurfürsten-Str., a large establishment adapted for a stay of some time, with garden and garden-restaurant, R. from 3, B. 1½, D. 8½, pens. 8½-12½ M.; *Adler, Haupt-Str., R. 2-6, pens. from 6 M; Hüttenrauch, at the railway-station, R. 1½-5, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 6 M; Kaiserhof, opposite the station, with a good restaurant. — Pensions. Rosenburg (from 6 M per day) Wilhelma (5½-10 M), Günther (6-9 M), Haus Lichtenstein (3½-5½ M), Christliches Hospiz (R. & B. 13½, pens. 3 M); Holland, in the Rhein-Allee. — Sanatoria. Godeshöhe (Dr. Bernard), St. Vincent (Dr. Oberdiirffer), for nervous sufferers; Dr. F. Müller, for dipsomanics. — Hotels at (½ M.) Rüngsdorf and at Pittersdorf, see p. 70.

Tramway to Bonn and to Mehlem, see p. 83. — Steamboat Station (¾ M. to the E.), see p. 70.

English Church Service in the English Chapel in the Rhein-Allée (p. 81).
Godesberg, a town with 13,831 inhab., situated at the point where the valley of the Rhine begins to expand, is a favourite summer-resort, where wealthy merchants of Cologne, Elberfeld, and Cre-feld have erected a number of handsome villas, surrounded by pleasant gardens. The Hydropathic Establishment, adjoining Blinzer’s Hotel, is much frequented (8-14 M per day). The Draisch or Draischen, an alkaline chalybeate spring, at the entrance to the small Gudenau-Tal, at the foot of the Draischberg (p. 80), was known to the Romans. A well-appointed mineral water bath was opened in 1902. On the Draischberg, to the S., are the imposing Schloss von der Heydt and a new Bismarck Tower (82 ft.; view). — A pleasant walk ascends the Gudenau valley to the farm of Marien-forst, whence paths traverse the woods to Kottenforst. To the N. of the mineral spring is a hill with a large Protestant Orphanage. Adjacent is the Wendelstadt-Höhe, an admirable point of view. — The favourite promenade is the Rhein-Allée, near the station, with the English Chapel.

On a basaltic eminence (245 ft.; 400 ft. above the sea), 1/2 M. to the N. of the station, stands the ruined Castle of Godesberg, which was built by the Archbishops of Cologne in the 13-14th cent. and is said to occupy the site of a Roman fort. It was destroyed by the Bavarians in 1583. The partly restored ‘palas’ contains a good restaurant. Fine view from the platform of the tower (98 ft. high). The Cemetery of the village lies within the precincts of the castle.

On the right, as Bonn is approached, immediately after the train has crossed the Bonn and Koblenz road, is seen the Hochkreuz, a Gothic column 30 ft. high, erected in 1332-49 to a knight, who is said to have fallen in a duel at this spot, and restored in 1854. On the hill to the left is the Rosenburg (p. 91), and farther off the Krenzberg (p. 90). To the right appears Bonn with its conspicuous new Protestant church and its lofty minster-tower.

36 M. Bonn (steam. stat.), see p. 85; steam-ferry to Oberkassel, see p. 82; railway to Euskirchen, see p. 203; steam-tramway to Cologne via Brühl.

To the W., at a little distance from the line, is a chain of low and partly-wooded hills called the Vorgebirge or Ville, on which numerous villages with orchards and country-houses are situated. The last vineyards in the land of the grape are now passed. Near (40 M.) Roisdorf rises a mineral spring resembling that of Selters. — 44 M. Sechtem. Before reaching —

47 1/2 M. Brühl (Pavillon; Belvedere; Deutscher Kaiser, opposite the park-gates), a town with 7415 inhab., the train intersects the park of Brühl, passing the château of Falkenlust on the right, which was once a hunting-lodge of the electors, but is now private property, and stops opposite the royal Schloss Brühl. This handsome building, erected by Elector Clement Augustus in 1725-28 from the plans of J. C. Schlaun, and altered and elaborated in subsequent decades.
was restored in 1842 and 1876-77. It offers classical examples of the French and German rococo style in all stages of its development. Admission from 10 (Sun. 11) to 6 (in winter 4), 25 pf. The garden and park are always open to the public.

The Staircase, the handsomest 18th cent. structure of the kind in W. Germany, with stucco sculptures and paintings by Stüber, was completed in 1748. The Salle des Gardes and the Dining Hall are adorned in the late-rococo style by Roth. The N. Wing exhibits the elegant taste of the early French rococo period, as interpreted by Leveiller (1728-32). The Garden Wing illustrates German rococo (ca. 1750). The palace contains a rich collection of portraits, carved furniture, and fine porcelain stoves.

50½ M. Kalscheuren, junction for the Eifel Railway (p. 203). The crowded houses of Cologne soon come in sight. The train describes a curve round part of the town, above whose ramparts tower the imposing cathedral and other churches, passes the Cologne South Station and West Station (p. 26), and enters the central station at —

57 M. Cologne, see R. 3.

11. From Cologne to Ehrenbreitstein (Coblentz).

Railway on the Right Bank.

56 M. Railway in 1¾-3 hrs. (fares 7 60, 5 50, 3 70 pf., express 8 20, 6 10, 4 30 pf.). — Views to the right. — For return-tickets and break of journey, comp. p. 79.

From Cologne to (13 M.) Troisdorf, see p. 66. — 14 M. Friedrich-Wilhelms-Hütte, an extensive foundry. The train crosses the Sieg, and returns to the Rhine at (18 M.) Beuel, connected with Bonn by the new Rhine bridge (p. 91).

20½ M. Oberkassel (Wolfsburg, with veranda and garden, very fair), a thriving little town with an old church-tower and a large cement-factory, lies on the Rhine amidst fruit-trees, and affords pleasant summer-quarters. Well-constructed walks lead to the Steinerne Häuschen (¾ M. from the station; fine view), the quarries of the Rabentlei, Heisterbach (p. 96; 2 M.), and other picturesque points in the neighbourhood. Near the village of Küdinghofen, 2 M. from the station, rises the Ennert (518 ft.). Adjacent are extensive basalt quarries. — Oberkassel is connected with the Left Rhenish Railway at Bonn by a steam-ferry (p. 85).

22½ M. Dollendorf is a good starting-point for excursions among the Seven Mts. The station (Restaurant zur Weintraube) is at Nieder-Dollendorf (Krone, pens. 3½-4 6), on the Rhine, at the mouth of the Heisterbach Valley, which is ascended by a steam-tramway, passing (¾ M.) Ober-Dollendorf (Frembgen's Restaurant); 21/2 M. Heisterbach (p. 96); Waldstation, at the divergence of the route to the Margaretenhof (Oelberg, Löwenburg; comp. p. 95); 3½ M. Heisterbacherrott; and (4 M.) Grengelsbitze.

23½ M. Königswinter (steamb. stat.; p. 92) is the favourite starting-point for exploring the Seven Mts. (R. 13). The station lies at the lower end of the town.
The valley of the Rhine now contracts. The train skirts the base of the Drachenfels and runs close to the river.

26 M. Rhöndorf. — Hotels. Drachenfels, pens. from 4 M.; Bellevue; Kromprinz, all on the Rhine; Wolkenburg, pens. 4 M. — Pension Klein, 4½-5 M.; Traube; Löwenburg. — Dr. Eugène’s Hydropathic. — Motor Boats on the Rhine (tariff as at Königswinter, p. 98). — Omnibus to Königswinter and Honnef, see below. — Visitors’ Tax as at Honnef (see below).

Rhöndorf is a pleasant summer-resort. In the little church is a well-preserved tombstone, in trachyte from the Drachenfels, of the last knight of Drachenfels, with armorial bearings and date 1530, brought here from the abbey of Heisterbach. — From Rhöndorf to the Löwenburg, 1½ hr.; see p. 97; to the Drachenfels 40 min., by a bridle-path via the Kanzel and the Siegfriedsklippen, indicated by a finger-post on the Löwenburg road, mentioned at p. 97.

27 M. Honnef. — Hôtels. Hôtel Klein, with garden, R. 2½-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 M.; Weibel, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. from 6 M., well spoken of; Hôtel Dell, D. 2 M.; Zum Siebenberge, with restaurant and central heating, R. & B. 2½-3, D. 2, S. 4½, pens. from 4½ M.; Weinstock, R. 2-2½, B. 3½, pens. 4½-5 M.; Bahnhof Hotel; Rüdesheim, R. & B. 2½, pens. 4½ M.; Kaiserhof, R. 1½-2, B. 1½, pens. 4 M. — Pensions (all good). Schotten (5-6 M per day); Kercher (from 5 M); Bischofshof (5-6 M); Erholung (5-6 M); O. Stang (5-6 M); Villa Clara. — The Höhen-Honnef Sanatorium (775 ft.), well situated on the Fuchshardt (carr. from the station in 25 min., 4-6 M.), is an admirably equipped establishment for sufferers from weak lungs (R. from 2, board 7-8 M). — Dahlhausen, café and confectioner, Haupt-Str. 68.

River Baths near the railway-station.
Omnibus from the Market-Place to Rhöndorf (see above; 20 pf.) and to Königswinter (p. 93; 30 pf.), 15-18 times daily.

Carriages. From the station to Honnef, for 1-4 pers., one-horse 80 pf., two-horse 1 M; to Rhöndorf or Rolandseck Ferry, one-horse 1, two-horse 1½ M; to Königswinter 1½ or 2½ M, there and back 2½ or 3½ M; to the Löwenburger Hof 5 or 6½ M, there and back 7 or 9 M; to the Margarethenhof and Sophiehofs, 6 or 8 M, there and back 8 or 11 M; round via Löwenburg, Margarethenhof, Heisterbach (or Drachenfels), and Königswinter, in 6 hrs., 10 or 15 M.

Motor Boats. To Rolandseck (p. 80), every ½ hr. (10 pf.); to Königswinter, 1-4 pers. 3, there and back 5 M; to Bonn 8½-10½, there and back 11½-14 M; each addit. pers. 40, 60, 80 pf., or 1 M 20 pf.

Visitors’ Tax (after 5 days), 5 M; families, 3 M per person.

Honnef, a scattered village with 6205 inhab., lies 3½ M. to the left of the railway, and comprises a number of pleasant villas, some of which are let to visitors. The church is handsome. Honnef is one of the pleasantest and sunniest spots on the Rhine, being sheltered from the N. and E. winds by the Seven Mts., and surrounded by vineyards and orchards, and it has become a favourite resort in spring and autumn. It possesses a Kurhaus. The Drachenquelle, a mineral spring, is used for drinking and bathing.

Environs. Beautiful walks, furnished with guide-posts, lead via Bonn, passing the Heckenfels on the left, to the Annatal; along the Rhine to Königswinter and the island of Grafenwerth; to Höhen-Honnef (see above) and then by a path diverging from the road to the left to the Rheingold (rfmts.), Mooshütte, Augusthöhe, Capelle, and the Löwenburg (p. 97; in all 1½ hr);
to the poplars above Rommersdorf (p. 97); via Selhof to Menzenberg (restaurant; on the slope of the hill is grown the best red wine of the district), past the large Hager-Hof, by a footpath to Rheinbreitbach (p. 72), and back by the road to Honnef (comp. the Map. p. 92); by Menzenberg to the Hager Köppelchen (1/2 hr.; fine view) over the Heidenkamm to the Hausenburg (3/4 hr.); via Selhof to the (1 hr.) Lieberg (1140 ft.), a basaltic hill commanding a beautiful view.

In the Rhine, to the right, lie the islands of Nonnenwerth and Grafenwerth; on the opposite bank are the picturesque arched ruin of Rolandseck and the village of that name. The village of Rheinbreitbach (p. 72) is next passed, opposite which is Oberwinter. At (24 M.) Unkel (p. 72) the train quits the fertile plain which lies at the foot of the Seven Mts., and passes Erpel, opposite to which lies Remagen with the elegant Apollinaris-Kirche (pp. 72, 73).

34 M. Linz (steamb. stat.; p. 74) lies opposite the mouth of the Ahr, above which, a little inland, rises the handsome church of Sinzig. The train next passes Leubsdorf, Schloss Arenfels, and Ariendorf. Opposite (38 M.) Höningen (p. 75) is Nieder-Breisig, a little above which rises Schloss Rheineck. The train passes (40 M.) Rheinbrohl, with its Gothic church (opposite the Brohl Valley, p. 104), and Nieder- and Ober-Hammerstein, at the base of the Hammerstein. On the opposite bank, a little above (43 1/2 M.) Leutesdorf (p. 76), the picturesque and ancient town of Andernach (p. 76), with its round tower and handsome church in the background, comes into sight. The valley of the Rhine expands; the train crosses the Wied, skirts the park of the Prince of Wied, and stops at —

47 M. Neuwied (steamb. stat.; p. 77). The station is 1/2 M. to the E. of the town. The train now runs inland and traverses an extensive plain, but returns to the river at the next station.

49 1/2 M. Engers (p. 78), the junction for the line to Altenkirchen and Limburg.

From Engers to Steinsahn, 13 M., railway in 3/4 hr. (1 M 30, 90, 45 pf.). — The line crosses the Saynbach, and ascends the left bank of the stream.

13/4 M. Sayn (Hôtel Friedrichsberg, B. 1 1/2 M., very fair; Krupp, pens. from A; Hôtel Holler), with extensive iron-works belonging to the Krupp Co. of Essen, and a château and park of Prince Sayn-Wittgenstein-Sayn, commanded by the ruined castle of Sayn, has a population of 1,000.

— Schloss Sayn (adm. 50 pf.) is handsomely fitted up and contains a good collection of modern pictures and sculptures, and a colossal wooden figure of Henry III. of Sayn (d. 1246), originally belonging to his sarcophagus in the abbey of Sayn, of which he was the founder. The pretty Park lies on the slope of the hill, on which are situated the extensive ruins of the old Castle erected in the 10th cent. and destroyed by the French in the Thirty Years' War, the ancestral seat of the once powerful Counts of Sayn. On the slope of the hill are the ruined castles of Stein and Reifenberg. — About 2 M. to the N.W. of Sayn, beyond the united villages of Heimbach and Weiss, are the ruins of the ancient abbey of Rommersdorf, with fine cloisters and chapter-house, erected about 1200, now the property of the Duke of Arenberg, and used as farm-buildings.

Beyond a tunnel we have a fine view of Sayn, with its château and ruined castle to the left. The train now ascends the picturesque Brebach-Tal, over numerous viaducts and through several tunnels. On a hill to the left, 1 1/2 hr. from Sayn, is the ruined castle of Isenburg, the ancient seat of a still existing family. A little higher up is a restaurant (view).
From (7½ M.) Grenzau a branch-line runs in 10 min. to (13½ M.) Höhr-Grenzhausen. The station lies on the boundary between the two villages, in which earthenware, both useful and ornamental, has been manufactured for centuries. The Vienna Exhibition of 1873 brought the ware of this district into modern notice. There are several large factories near the station. The Ceramic School, with an interesting exhibition, and "Müllenhauß's Inn are both in Höhr. — We may return to the Rhine on foot; to Vallendar (see below), 1¼ hr.

10½ M. Ransbach, a village carrying on the manufacture of whetstones. — A steep incline leads hence to (13½ M.) Siersbahn, the junction of the Limburg and Altenkirchen line (p. 220).

50½ M. Bendorf (Rheinischer Hof, R. & B. 2½-3 M.; Nassauer Hof), a small town with 5700 inhab., situated amidst orchards 3½ M. to the E. of the line, with an interesting Romanesque church and several lunatic asylums.

53½ M. Vallendar (Hôtel Anker, R. & B. from 2½, D. 2, pens. from 4 M.), a busy little town with 4380 inhab. who carry on a brisk river-traffic, lies on an arm of the Rhine opposite the island of Niederwerth (p. 79). On a height above the town stands the handsome Church, built in 1839 on the site of an older church said to have been founded in 836, with a tower of the 15th cent.; it contains some late-Gothic church-plate. — Weitersburg, on the hill ½ M. to the N. of Vallendar, commands a beautiful view of the Rhine with its islands and its banks from Andernach to Coblenz. About halfway up the hill is a summer-house of the Vallendar Casino, to which visitors are admitted.

A little farther on a beautiful view is obtained of Coblenz, the mouth of the Moselle, and the Emp. William Monument. The station at (56 M.) Ehrenbreitstein (p. 111) lies at the foot of the precipitous rock on which the fortress is situated.


Hotels. On the Rhine: GRAND HOTEL ROYAL (Pl. b; D, 3), Coblenzer-Str. 11, with lift and garden, E. from 3½, D. 4, pens. from 9½ M. — RHEINECK (Pl. e; D, 2), at the pier, second-class, with terrace, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 2½ M, very fair; VATER ARNDT, near the latter; DISSMANN, by the new bridge, R. & B. 2½-3½ M, well spoken of. — In the Town: *GOLDNER SCHR (Pl. a; D, 2), in the market-place, with ball-rooms and restaurant, first-class, E. 2-6, B. 1½, D. 2½, pens. from 7 M. — RHEINISCHER HOF (Pl. f; C, 2), Stern-Str. 57; CENTRAL, Wilhelm-Str. 1 (Pl. C, 2); TRAUBE, Meckheimer-Str. 18 (Pl. B, 2, 3); STORCH (Pl. g; C, 2), Stern-Str. 52-54, R. & B. from 2½ M; ROTE KANNE, in the market-place, plain but very fair. — At the Railway Station: HÔTEL-RESTAURANT CONTINENTAL, Bahnhof-Str. 15a, B. & B. 2½-3½, pens. 6½-7½ M; KRONPRINZ, HAMBURGER HOF, HOTEL NOLDEN, R. & B. 2½-3½ M; WIENER HOF, Bahnhof-Str. 5, B. 2-5, pens. 4½-7 M; ADLER, R. 2, B. 1 M, well spoken of. — In the Poppelsdorfer Aître: HÔTÉ, DU NORD, Quadratis-Str. 1, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. from 1½, pens. from 4½ M; EVANGELISCHES HOSPITAL, Poppelsdorfer Aître, Lübeck 27.

Pensions. Mrs. Thomas, Goecken - Str. 15; HARLING, Hofgarten-Str. 4 (4-8 M); SCHUETZ, Fährgasse 3 (4-7 M); BREEMKEN, Marien-Str. 1 (5-7 M); NEUENBURG, LEUNÉ-Str. 8 (4-6 M); SCHNIEWIND-HESSE, HOHENZOLLERN-Str. 30 (6-7 M); KALT, HOHENZOLLERN-Str. 32; KÖPP, KAISER-Str. 5; RÖTTING, KIßER-Str. 24 (5-7 M); STRASBERGER, Dechen-Str. 1 (4½-6½ M); KÜSNER, BEETHOVEN-Str. 4 (4-7 M); RITZENHOFF, COLMANT-Str. 9.
Restaurants (at the hotels). Also *Perrin (first-class), Wenzelgasse 50 (Pl. D, 2); *Schnitz, Post-Str. 11 (Pl. C, 3), good cuisine: Schwarz, Kaiser-Str., Badenheuer, Münster-Platz; Viehhöfer, Baumschuler Allée, at the corner of Meckenheimer-Strasse. — Cafes. Kaiser-Café, Kaiser-Platz (Pl. C, 3); Wiener Café, at the station. — Beer. Kaiserbräu, Martin-Str.; Beethoven-Halle, near the Rhine bridge; Im Krug zum Grünen Kranz, Coblenzer-Str. 27; Zum Hähnchen, Dreieck 3 (Pl. C, 2); Sonne, Markt 24; Schumacher, Markt 12; Alt-Heidelberg, Münster-Platz; Franziskaner, near the Stern-Tor (Pl. C, 2, 3). — Stadthalle (open-air restaurant), see p. 91.

Bathing Establishments. Municipal bathing establishment, Franziskaner-Str.; Dr. Pütz, Krouprinzen-Str. 41 (also medicinal baths); on the Rhine, near the Alte Zoll, with swimming (40 ft.) and warm baths.

Tramways. Electric Tramway from the rail station via Post-Str., Münster-Platz, Friedrich-Str., and Brücken-Str. to Beuel (p. 91). — Horse-Tramway from the Markt, past the station, to Poppelsdorff (p. 90); via the Kaiser-Platz, Quantus-Str., and Colmant-Str., to Endenich; to the Köln-Tor; by the Coblenzer-Str. to Kesselnich (p. 91). — Steam Tramway from the Kaiser-Str. (cor. of the Königs-Str.; Pl. D, 4) to Godesberg (p. 80) and Nellen (p. 70), every 1/2 hr. on week-days and every 1/4 hr. on Sunday. — Another steam-tramway (Vorgebirgsbahn) runs to (22 M.) Cologne in ca. 2 1/4 hrs., starting at the Friedrichs-Platz (Pl. C, 2).

Cabs. Per drive in the town, 1-2 pers. 70 pf., each additional pers. 25 pf., box 10 pf.; per 1/2 hr. 1 1/2 M. To Godesberg 3 or 4 M., to Casselsruhe (p. 91) 3 1/2 or 4 1/2 M., each pers. more than two, 50 pf.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Münster-Platz.

English Church Service in the University Church (p. 89) at 11 a.m. and (in summer) 7 p.m. Chaplain: Rev. G. H. Weber, Arám, Rhein-Allée 53, Godesberg.

Chief Attractions. Münster (p. 87); House of Beethoven (p. 87); Provincial Museum (p. 89); view from the Alte Zoll (p. 88); walk along the Rhine and across the bridge (p. 91); Poppelsdorff Allée (p. 90).

Bonn (154 ft.), a town with 58,000 inhabitants (incl. the suburbs incorporated in 1904, 82,000), the seat of a university founded in 1818 and attended by about 3000 students, is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Rhine, near the N. entrance to the narrower and more picturesque part of the valley of the river. The pleasant villas with their gardens on the Rhine, situated on the Coblenzer-Strasse above the town, the shady promenades of the Hof-Garten, the Poppelsdorff Allée, and the imposing bridge, all contribute to render the town very attractive, while the fine towers of the Münster and the Protestant church also enhance the general effect.

Bonn, the Bonna or Castra Bonnensia of the Romans, frequently mentioned by Tacitus, and probably founded by Drusus, was one of the first Roman fortresses on the Rhine, and the headquarters of several legions. Excavations have proved that the Roman Castrum, which was very extensive, stood near the end of the modern Steinweg or Heerweg, at the Wielchelshof, to the N. of the town. In the middle ages Bonn was a place of little importance until 1267, when the Archbishop of Cologne transferred his residence and seat of government hither (comp. p. 31). The German kings, Frederick of Austria (1314) and Charles IV. (1346), were crowned in the Münster.

The Protestant tendencies of Hermann of Wied and Gebhard of Waldenburg, Archbishops of Cologne in the 16th cent., principally manifested by the latter in his marriage with the nun Agnes of Mansfeld, for which he was declared an apostate and banished from his Electorate, brought Bonn into great trouble. In the Dutch War of Independence, in the Thirty Years' War, and especially in the Spanish War of Succession, Bonn suffered repeatedly from sieges. That of 1689 was conducted by Elector
Frederick III. of Brandenburg (King Frederick I.) at the head of the imperial and allied troops. Marlborough and other celebrated generals took part about the same time in the operations against the town. The walls were levelled in 1717, in accordance with the Peace of Rastatt. Under the Electors of the 18th cent. Bonn was very prosperous, and one of them in 1777 founded an Academy, elevated to a University seven years later by Emperor Joseph II. On 7th Oct., 1794, the French marched into the town, and in 1797 the university was closed.

Under the French Bonn suffered much, and its population decreased from 9500 to 7500, but since its recovery by the Prussians in 1814 and the foundation of the Frederick William University it has gradually revived. Among the celebrities of the latter are B. G. Niebuhr, E. M. Arndt, A. W. von Schlegel, Argelander, Weicker, Ritschl, Diez, Simrock, Lassen, and Dahlmann.

The Post-Strasse leads direct from the Railway Station (Pl. C, 3) to the Münster-Platz (Pl. C, 3), which is embellished with a bronze Statue of Beethoven, executed by Hänel of Dresden and inaugurated in presence of Queen Victoria in 1845.

The *Münster* (Pl. C, 3), a cruciform church with two choirs, four small towers, and a lofty octagonal principal tower over the crossing, is an imposing and picturesque example of the late-Romanesque style. It was formerly an archdeaconry of St. Cassius and St. Florentius, and, like many Rhenish churches, traces its foundation to Constantine. The W. part of the crypt and the part of the church above it date from the 11th, the choir from the middle of the 12th, and the nave, transept, and chief tower from the 13th century. The building has recently been carefully restored.

The interior, which was adorned with paintings by Martin in 1890-91, is remarkable for its handsome proportions. It contains a bronze statue of St. Helena, the mother of Constantine, in a mannered style, cast at Rome in 1756; two Bas-Reliefs, representing the Nativity and Baptism of Christ, over the altars in the nave and transept to the right, well-executed Italian works. Near the chief portal is the Sarcophagus of Archbishop Engelbert von Falkenburg (d. 1274). The old Crypt and the remains of medieval paintings (restored; also in the chapter hall) are interesting. The E. choir contains a picture in mosaic from Geiges' designs; the stained-glass windows are by Linnemann and Geiges.

The ancient Chapter House adjoining the church is now the parsonage. The Cloisters, with pillars possessing beautiful capitals, date from the 12th cent. (entr. from the church or on the E. side, adjoining the choir).

The busiest point of the town is the triangular Market Place (Pl. C, D, 2, 3), on which the principal streets of the old town converge. In the centre of it rises a Fountain Column, erected by the citizens in 1777 in honour of Maximilian Frederick, Elector of Cologne. The Rathaus, with its lofty flight of steps, was completed in 1782. — The late-Gothic Church of St. Remigius (15th cent.), formerly the Minoriten-Kirche (Pl. D, 2), has cloisters of the beginning of the 14th century and modern paintings by Düsseldorf artists. — The Jesuit Church (Pl. C, 2), in the Bonngasse, is now used by the Old Catholics.

At No. 20 Bonngasse is the Beethoven House (Pl. C, 2), in which Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) was born. The house is
now fitted up as a Beethoven Museum (adm. 1 M., on Wed. & Sun. 50 pf.). Beethoven's father was a tenor-singer, and his grandfather (a native of Antwerp) band-master to the Elector.

The contents of the museum include numerous portraits of Beethoven, his family, and his contemporaries; his piano, quartet in trumpeets, ear trumpet, scores, letters, etc. The garret in which he was born is in the back-building and has been preserved unaltered. A bronze bust of Beethoven, by Aronson, was erected in the garden in 1905.

The University Buildings (Pl. D, 3), ca. 640 yds. in length and originally the Electoral Palace, occupy the S. side of the old town. The central portion, with its four towers, was begun by Enrico Zuccati in 1697-1703 and completed by Robert de Cotte in 1715-23. The two principal towers were rebuilt in the original style in 1895. The best view of the buildings is obtained from the Hof-Garten. They are well fitted up and contain most of the Lecture Rooms, the Library (250,000 vols., 1350 MSS.), adorned with busts of Niebuhr, Schlegel, Arndt, etc., the Physical Institute, and the rich Palaeontological Museum, particularly interesting with regard to the Rhineland. The Aula or hall (keys kept by the head-porter, under the arcades to the left; 50 pf.) is adorned with frescoes emblematical of the four faculties, executed by Cornelius's pupils in 1824. The old chapel of the Electoral Palace is now a Protestant place of worship (Church of England service, see p. 86).

Passing through the Coblenzer-Tor, which intersects the E. wing of the university, and has its façade adorned externally with a figure of the Archangel Michael, we reach the Coblenzer-Strasse (see below). — Immediately to the left is the entrance to the Alte Zoll (Pl. D, E, 3), an old bastion on the bank of the Rhine, commanding a fine view of the river and its opposite bank, including Godesberg, Rolandseck, Sieburg, and the Seven Mts. In the centre is a Monument to the poet Ernst Moritz Arndt (1769-1860), in bronze. The figure leans with the left hand on a trunk of oak, whilst the right points towards the Rhine. The two French guns here were captured in the war of 1870. An inclined plane descends from the Alte Zoll past the new baroque building of the Board of Mines (containing pictures by Kourad Lessing) to the Rhine, which is skirted by a pleasant promenade (p. 91).

Next to the Royal Hotel, No. 9 Coblenzer-Str., is the Civic Museum, in the former Villa Obernier (Pl. E, 3; adm. Sun. 11-2, Tues. to Sat. 11-1 and 3-6, free), containing a collection of modern pictures and a few sculptures, bequeathed to the town by Prof. Obernier (d. 1882). Fine view of the Rhine and Seven Mts.

On the W. side of the Coblenzer-Strasse lies the Hof-Garten (Pl. D, 3), with its avenues of fine old trees. Here, in front of the university, is a marble bust of Karl Simrock (1802-76), the poet, who was born at Bonn. On the W. side of the garden rises the Protestant Church (Pl. D, 3; 1866-71), with a lofty tower. — The Herz-Jesu-Kirche (1862), adjoins the S.W. corner of the garden.
In the S.E. corner of the Hof-Garten rises the Academic Museum of Art (Pl. D, 3), open free on Mon., Wed., and Frid., 3-5, from October to April 2-4; at other times, fee (custodian in the central block, next the Coblenzer-Str.). The museum, founded in 1825 by F. G. Welcker (d. 1868), the eminent antiquarian, contains one of the oldest and finest collections of casts in Germany and a few original antiquities.

Among the original Greek works are the celebrated marble *Hermae with heads of Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, and Menander. There are also terracotta figures from Asia Minor Greece (Tanagra) Sicily, and Italy; and over 200 Greek vases. — The Casts are arranged so as to illustrate the development of ancient sculpture: Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, and Roman.

In the Coblenzer-Strasse, to the left, is the Collegium Albertinum (Erzbischöfliche Convict; Pl. D, E, 3), a large Gothic building, erected in 1892 for the accommodation of Roman Catholic students at the University. No. 35 is a club-house by Kayser & Von Grossheim, and a little farther on is the Royal Gymnasium, a Renaissance structure by Reinike. — No. 75 Zweite Fährgasse (Pl. E, 4), the second cross-street to the left (as we go to the S.), was the residence of the poet Arndt, who died here in 1860 (p. 87). — The Coblenzer-Strasse is flanked with villas and gardens for about 1 M. beyond the Coblenz Gate (steam-tramway to Godesberg, see p. 86). Among them is the Royal Villa, for royal princes studying in Bonn.

In the N. part of the town, near the Wilhelms-Platz (Pl. C, 1), are the Stifts-Kirche, the large Hospital of St. John, the Ophthalmic and Aural Institutes, and, on an elevated site extending to the bank of the Rhine, the other University Clinical Institutes (Pl. C, D, 1). In front of the Pathological Institute stands a monument to the surgeon Schede (1844-1902). — Outside the Köln-Tor are the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, the Hussar Barracks, and (1½ M.) the New Cemetery.

The *Provincial Museum (Pl. B, 3), No. 16, Colmant-Str., near the railway-station, is a handsome building of red sandstone in the Italian Renaissance style, erected in 1889-93. It contains an extensive collection of Roman and mediaval stone monuments, prehistoric, Roman, and Frankish antiquities, a small picture-gallery, and a few mediaval works of art (director, Dr. Lehner). The museum is open 11-1, free on Sun. and Thurs., on other days 50 pf.; at other times 75 pf. Visitors ring. Guide 40 pf.

*Ground Floor.* In the vestibule is a Roman mosaic pavement found in Bonn. In the main room, votive monuments. By the door to the left, altars of Jupiter, Hercules, and the Deus Matres U 82. *Monument of the centurion M. Cælius, who fell in the ‘Bellum Varianum’, the only stone monument extant relating to the battle in the Teutoburgian Forest. Other interesting sepulchral monuments (Nos. 3124, 3962, etc.). Stones with Christian inscriptions. — Basement.* Relics of the Moselle bridge at Coblenz, Roman capitals, sarcophagi. Monuments with representations of deities. U 77. Large votive altar of the Dea Victoria. with symbols of fishing and cattle-rearing. In the middle, large Mosaic Pavement from Weingarten. Sculptures (8731. Æneas and Anchises; Lion and boar). — In the adjoining rooms on the left are Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance
sculptures; also a mosaic portrait of Abbot Gilbertus (d. 1152) from Laach. Here are also the Schaaffhanssen Collection of Skulls, a Cabinet of Coins, and recent acquisitions. — On the Staircase to the first floor, models of Roman weapons.

Upper Floor. I. Prehistoric Room (in the middle). In the wall-cabinets and between the windows are vessels of the Flint, Bronze, and Iron Periods. The central glass case contains the famous Neanderthal Skull, which has been (literally) such a bone of contention among savants. In the show-case to the right are objects, found in the Rhinish provinces; bronze vessels; armettes and collars of gold (ca. 4th cent. B.C.). — II. Room of the Roman Bronzes (to the right). In the glass cases by the windows and in wall-cabinets: utensils and ornaments (partially silvered dishes, pins, keys, iron-work, weapons). Five cases in the middle contain bronze figures (in the 3rd case a good Statuette of an Athlete and a Female Bust). By the right side-wall: Bronze head of the Emp. Gordian III. (d. 244); the wig and thunderbolt of a colossal bronze statue of Jupiter; in the centre cabinet, treasures found in Roman graves. — III. Roman Terracotta Room. Lamps; vessels of ‘terra sigillata’; Roman terracotta vessels (some with black and green glaze). On the entrance-wall, frescoes from Bonn and Pompeii. — The Corridor contains Roman earthenware of a late period (4th cent. A.D.). — IV. Glass Room (at the back of the building). Figures in terracotta, masks, ivory carvings, silver and gold ornaments. — The V. Room contains objects found in Roman tombs. In the wall-cases are early-Roman cremation-tombs, arranged chronologically. Late Roman tombs with skeletons. — VI. Room (Frankish Tombs). Fine weapons and ornaments. — VII. Picture Gallery, with some good Rhenish and Netherlandish works. — VIII. Medieval Room. Sculptures of the 12-13th cent.; Renaissance Tombstone of 1571, from Alken. Old Rhenish pottery, real and imitation. Works in ivory and enamel.

The Poppelsdorfer Allee (Pl. C, B, 4, 5), the principal promenade of the town, a quadruple avenue of beautiful horse-chestnuts, 1/2 M. long, and flanked with handsome villas and gardens, leads from the Kaiser-Platz towards the S.W. to the Poppelsdorfer Schloss. At the end next the town it is crossed by the railway. Farther on, to the left, a little back from the avenue, is the handsome Observatory (Pl. C, 4), erected in 1839-46.

The Poppelsdorfer Schloss (Pl. B, 5), formerly a residence of the Electors, erected in 1715-18 from the plans of Robert de Cotte, with an interesting central court in a circular form, contains the Natural History Collections of the University (open 9 or 10 to 1, 30 pf.; free on Sun., 11-1, and Wed., 2-4). The Botanical Garden adjoining the palace is open on Mon., Wed., & Frid. from 2 p.m.; the hot-houses on Wed. afternoon only.

Opposite the Poppelsdorfer Schloss rises the Chemical Laboratory (Pl. B, 5), in front of which is a statue of F. A. Kekulé (1829-96), the chemist. Behind it are the Anatomy Building, the Physiological Institute, and the extensive buildings of the Agricultural Academy (400-450 students).

Above Poppelsdorf, 1/4 M. from the Schloss (comp. Pl. A, 6), rises the Kreuzberg (410 ft.), a ‘Mt. Calvary’ crowned with a conspicuous white church. It originally belonged to a monastery erected by Elector Ferdinand of Bavaria in 1627, and contains the ‘Holy Steps’ of Italian marble (in the chapel behind the altar), constructed about 1750. These steps, 28 in number, are an imitation of the Scala Santa at the Lateran, and must be ascended only on the knees. Beautiful view from the tower.
The promenade mentioned at p. 88 ends about 1 1/4 M. from the Alte Zoll, at the new Stadt-Park, and the Stadthalle, a large baroque pavilion, with an open-air restaurant (p. 86) and a statue of Bismarck.

Kessenich, a large village with pleasant country-houses, about 1 1/2 M. from Bonn, is reached by a road diverging from the middle of the Poppelsdorff Avenue to the left (Pl. C, D, 4, 5, 6) and leading past the Frederick William Hospital and the grounds of the Bonn Sporting Club (adm. free; open-air restaurant). On the slope of the Vorberge (p. 81), immediately above it, rises the Rosenburg, a small château with pretty grounds. — The Venusberg, now renamed the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Park, with a Monument to Emp. William I. (1897), is traversed by a number of pleasant walks; the *Casselsruhe (restaurant; cabs, see p. 86) commands a charming view of Godesberg, the Seven Mts., etc. The paths extend in the one direction, passing the Bismarck Tower (10 min. from the Casselsruhe), to Godesberg (p. 80), and in the other through woods and the pretty Meibtal (upper part also called Engel-Tal; rustic inn) to Poppelsdorf.

The Old Cemetery (Pl. A, B, 2), 1/4 M. from the Sterntor, is the resting-place of many eminent men, chiefly professors at the university, and is also worthy of a visit on account of its handsome monuments, including a bronze memorial of the war of 1870-71, by Küppers. The little Chapel in the middle of the cemetery, a graceful late-Romanesque structure, built at Ramersdorf (p. 70) about the year 1200, was transferred thence to its present site in 1847.

The graceful *Rhine Bridge (Pl. E, 2), built in 1896-98 from the designs of Bruno Möhring, Prof. Krohn, and R. Schneider, is, perhaps, the most beautiful in the Rhenish provinces. It straddles the river in three arches, the central of which has a span of 615 ft. (Upper Niagara Bridge 840 ft.), while the total length is 1415 ft. The rich plastic decoration is often of a humorous character (e.g. the so-called 'Brückenmännchen'). Over the flight of steps ascending to the bridge from the Rhine wharf is a seated figure of Julius Cesar, though this was probably not the spot where he crossed the Rhine (p. 78). The bridge affords a fine view of Bonn and the Seven Mts. (toll 5 pf.).

At the end of the bridge, on the right bank of the Rhine, lies Beuel (Schippers, with large veranda, near the bridge; tramway see p. 86), a station of the railway on the right bank from Cologne to Ehrenbreitstein (p. 82; comp. Pl. F, 1). The station of the Broel Valley Railway (p. 67; Pl. E, 1) lies below the bridge.

From Beuel to the church of Schwarz-Rheindorf, see p. 69.

13. The Seven Mountains (Siebengebirge).

One day suffices to explore the most interesting points in this district, unless the visit be for geological purposes. Königswinter (a station on the Right Rhenish railway, and connected through Heidem, on the opposite bank, with the Left Rhenish Railway; also a steamboat-station and a station on the Zahnradbahn to the top of the Drachenfels and the Petersberg) is the usual starting-point, but Rhöndorf, Honnef, or Dollendorf, stations on the Right Rhenish line, may in some cases be more convenient. The Verschönerungsverein für das Siebengebirge has its headquarters at Bonn.

Walkers from Königswinter to the Drachenfels take 3 1/4 hr.; thence to the Great Oelberg 1 1/4 hr., and to Heisterbach 1 1/4 hr. more; back to Königswinter in 3 1/4 hr., or to Nieder-Dollendorf in 1 1/4 hr. — From Honnef to the Löwenburg 1 1/4 hr.; thence to the Great Oelberg 1 1/4 hr., and via Heister-
back to Königswinter as above. In this case the Drachenfels is ascended last from Rhöndorf or from Königswinter. — From Dollendorf the excursion is the same as the first-mentioned, but in the reverse direction.

Carriages at Königswinter, see p. 93, at Honnaf, see p. 93. The whole tour from Königswinter to Heisterbach and the Margarethenhof (hence on foot to the Oelberg, ½ hr.), and thence either to the Drachenfels or by the Lövenburger Hof to Honnaf may now be accomplished by carriage (see p. 93).

The heights given in the following description are calculated from the level of the sea; the approximate height above the Rhine is obtained by subtracting 160 ft. Geologists who understand German should purchase Dr. von Dechen’s ‘Geognostischer Führer in das Siebengebirge’ (7 m.), or Laspeyres ‘Siebengebirge am Rhein’ (1901; 9 m.), both with maps, published by Cohen at Bonn.

The *Seven Mountains*, which form the N.W. termination of the Westerwald district, extend along the Rhine for about 4½ M. from N. to S., with a breadth of 2½ M., Königswinter being the central point on the W. They consist of a group of peaks, cones, and long, rounded ridges, some of which are covered with forest and luxuriant herbage. They are all of volcanic character and consist partly of trachyte (Drachenfels, Wolkenburg, Lohrberg), and partly of basalt, a more recent formation (Oelberg, Nonnenstromberg, Petersberg), while the Löwenburg is of dolerite. These seven peaks, from which the mountains derive their name, are seen simultaneously only in the neighbourhood of Cologne; as Bonn is approached, the Löwenburg is hidden by the Nonnenstromberg. Besides these summits there are many others, such as the conical Hemmerich, of trachyte, which overtops the lower mountains of the S. side, the Rosenau, which adjoin the Nonnenstromberg on the E., the Hirschberg, and the Stenzelberg.


Zahnradbahnen, or Rack and Pinion Railways, to the top of the Drachenfels (p. 94) and of the Petersberg (p. 97). In summer there are 15 trains.
Mountains. KÖNIGSWINTER. 13. Route. 93

daily, with accommodation for 50-100 passengers; fare to the top 1 M, down 50 pf. The ascent takes 10-12 minutes. The starting-point of the Drachenfels line is at the foot of the hill, a little more than 1/4 M from the station of the Rhenish railway or the steamboat-quay; the starting-point of the Peterberg line is 1/2 M from the railway-station, and nearly 1 M from the pier.

Carriages. From the station to the town or to the Petersberg Station, for 1-2 pers., one-horse 60 pf., two-horse 70 pf.; from the town to the Petersberg Station, 80 pf., 1 M; each pers. additional 20 pf., hand-bag 10 pf., trunk 20 pf. — Drives in the environs, fares for 1-4 pers. (10 per cent extra for each pers. additional): to the Drachenfels 1 or 5 1/2 M, there and back within 3 hrs., 5/2 or 7 1/2 M; Margarethenhof 4 1/2 or 6 M; Heisterbach 5 1/2 or 6 M; there and back 5 or 7 1/2 M; Lönwburg via Margarethenhof 6 or 7 1/2 M, there and back (within 4 hrs.) 7 1/2 or 10 M, via Heisterbach 7 1/2 or 10, there and back (5 1/2 hrs.) 8 or 12 M; Petersberg via Heisterbach 6 or 8 M, the same, returning via Margarethenhof (5 1/2 hrs.), 9 or 12 M; Rosenau, 5 1/2 or 7 M, there and back 7 or 9 M; Honnef 2 or 2 1/2 M. Drive through the Seven Mts. via Heisterbach, Petersberg, Margarethenhof, Lönwburg, and Honnef (8 hrs.) with two horses, 10 M.

Motor Launch to Godesberg (Rhein-Str.), 1-4 pers. 1 1/2 M, each addit. pers. 20 pf.; Rolandseck 1 M (40 pf.); Bonn (Stadthalle) 6 M (50 pf.); Bonn (Rhein-gasse) 8 M (80 pf.), there and back 8 or 10 1/2 M; per 1/2 hr. 2 M (25 pf.).

Omnibus (starting at the rail. stat. and the Rhine) 15-18 times daily to Röndorf (p. 83; 20 pf.) and Honnef (p. 83; 30 pf.).

Königswinter (165 ft.), a thriving little town with 4000 inhab., is the best starting-point for a visit to the Seven Mountains, at the foot of which it lies, and is consequently thronged by tourists in summer. The railway-station lies at the lower end of the town, and is passed by the road to the Petersberg Railway (p. 96). From the pier we traverse the town, passing the Church and the District Court, to the lower terminus of the Drachenfels Railway (p. 94). — A pleasant walk extends along the bank of the Rhine. At the upper end of the town are a War Monument and a monument to Wolfgang Müller of Königswinter (1816-73), the Rhenish poet, by Lessing.

Ascent of the Drachenfels (carriages in waiting at the station). The road crosses the railway and coincides for some distance with that to the Oelberg (p. 95); it then turns to the right, past several handsome villas, and skirts the Hirschberg (p. 95) to the saddle between it and the Wolkenburg, where the road to the Oelberg (p. 95) diverges to the left. It then passes a monument erected in 1892 to H. von Dechen (d. 1889), the eminent geologist and explorer of the Seven Mts. (p. 92), and ascends in a curve to the terrace. — Walkers turn to the left on leaving the railway-station (finger-post), follow the direction of the railway, and cross the road; after 5 min. the path joins that from the Rhine and reaches the station of the mountain-railway (p. 94). — Other pleasant paths ascend by the Saurenberg or through the pretty Nachtigallen-Tal, quitting the Drachenfels road where it turns to the left, 200 paces beyond the railway. The way through the Nachtigallen-Tal is that to the left; after 5 min. it crosses a bridge to the right. At the Kuckstein (p. 94), both unite with the bridle-path.
The traveller arriving by Steamboat traverses the town (see p. 93), crosses the railway, and soon reaches the station of the Zahnradbahn, or rack-and-pinion railway. Walkers follow the bridle-path on the side of the rock next to the Rhine, leading in 3/4 hr., partly through wood, to the terrace near the top. Several cabarets by the wayside: (10 min.) Zur Schönen Aussicht, on the right, and Zur Drachenburg, on the left; farther on Zum Kuckstein (620 ft.), a little below which our path is joined by that over the Saurenberg, and a little above by that through the Nachtgallen-Tal (p. 93; recommended to those returning to the railway-station). The path then skirts the rack-and-pinion railway, passes the handsome Gothic château of Drachenburg, built in 1883 by Tüshaus and Abbema, and elaborately decorated within with paintings and other works of art (adm. 50 pf.), and ascends the wooded W. slope of the hill to the terrace (3/4 hr. from Königswinter).

The easiest mode of ascending the Drachenfels, however, is now afforded by the RACK AND PINION RAILWAY (fares, see p. 93), which ascends the hill in an almost straight line and approaches the top, like the road, on the side farthest from the Rhine. Its length is 1662 yds. and its rise 740 ft.; the steepest gradient is 1:5. The viaduct halfway up affords a good view of the Drachenburg.

The Terrace (970 ft.; *Hotel, R. from 3, B. 1, D. 3 M; post and telegraph office; concert on Wed. afternoon), a levelled rocky plateau about 100 ft. below the summit, is embellished with a Gothic Obelisk commemorating the patriotic spirit of the Rhinelancers in the years 1813-15, designed by Zwirner and erected in 1857. From the veranda of the inn a series of steps descends to the bridle-path to Rhöndorf (p. 83).

The castle of Drachenfels (1065 ft.), or 'dragon's rock', 4-5 min. above the terrace, was erected by Arnold, Archbishop of Cologne, at the beginning of the 12th cent., bestowed by him on the Cassius Monastery at Bonn in 1149, and held as a fief from the latter by the counts of the castle. Henry, Count of Drachenfels (d. 1348), furnished the chapter of the cathedral of Cologne with the stone for its construction from a quarry which still bears the name of Dombruch, or cathedral quarry. Since the Thirty Years' War the castle has been in ruins. — A Cavern among the vineyards, about halfway up the hill, is said once to have housed the dragon, slain by Siegfried, the hero from the Low Countries, who, having bathed himself in its blood, became invulnerable (the wine grown here is known as 'Drachenblut', or dragon's blood).

View. The summit commands one of the noblest prospects on the Rhine; to the E. are seen several of the seven peaks, S.E. the basaltic heights behind Honnef, among them the Minderberg (p. 74), and the Hemmerich (p. 92), sloping down to the Rhine. Immediately below lie Rhöndorf, Honnef, Rheinbreitbach, Unkel, and Erpel; on the left bank Remagen and the Gothic church on the Apollinarisberg, in the background the heights of the Eifel with the ruin of Olbrück (p. 100), in the vicinity Oberwinter,
Mountains. OELBERG. Map, p. 92.—13. Route. 95

the islands of Grafenwerth and Nonnenwerth, and the arched ruin of Rolandseck. Farther to the right the Kreuzberg, Bonn, and even Cologne are visible.

'The castled crag of Drachenfels
Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine,
Whose breast of waters broadly swells
Between the banks which bear the vine;
And hills all rich with blossom'd trees,
And fields which promise corn and wine
And scatter'd cities crowning these,
Whose far white walls along them shine,
Have strew'd a scene which I should see
With double joy were thou with me.'

Byron ('Childe Harold').

The trachyte hill of the Wolkenburg (1085 ft.), to the E. of the Drachenfels, was also once crowned by a stronghold, which has long since been demolished to make way for the extensive quarries which have been worked here for centuries. No admission.

The Hirschberg (835 ft.), crowned with a belvedere, commands a beautiful view of the Rhine and the valley enclosed by the Seven Mts. The footpath diverges from the road in the saddle between the Hirschberg and the Wolkenburg, about 200 paces before the point where the Drachenfels and Oelberg roads separate, and reaches the summit in ¼ hour.

From the Drachenfels to the Great Oelberg (1½ hr.). The carriage-road, which affords a series of charming views, diverges from the Drachenfels road in the saddle between the Wolkenburg and the Hirschberg (595 ft.; see p. 93), about 1 M. from the Drachenfels. On the saddle (1095 ft.) between the Lohrberg and the top of the Oelberg, where the Drachenfels road is joined by the roads from Königswinter (1½ hr., ascent 2 hrs.), from Heisterbach (p. 96), and from the Löwenburg (p. 97), are three good inns: the Margarethenhof (R. & B. 2½, D. 2-2½, pens. 4½-5 M), the Sophienhof (R. & B. 2½, D. 1½-2, pens. 4½-5 M), and the Marienhof (R. & B. 2½, D. 1½-2, pens. 4-6 M). Accommodation may be obtained also at Michels' Inn, at Ittenbach, 1 M. to the E.

At the cross-roads at the Margarethenhof are a cross with a relief of St. Margareta and the dragon (1641) and a finger-post showing the roads to the Oelberg, Petersberg, and Heisterbach. About 100 paces farther on is another guide-post, indicating a footpath to the top of the Oelberg. This path follows the road, which leads to the basalt quarries (p. 96), for some distance, and then diverges again to the left. The top of the Oelberg is reached in ½ hr.

The *Great Oelberg (1520 ft.; Restaurant, plain) is a basaltic cone which has been upheaved through the trachyte. The prospect from the summit is the most extensive on the lower Rhine; the picturesque foreground differs in many respects from that seen from the Drachenfels. The whole wooded tract of the Seven Mts. lies like a map before the spectator; the Rhine glitters between the valleys which intersect its banks, and its course may be traced as far as
Route 13.—Map, p. 92. HEISTERBACH. The Seven

Cologne; in the distance to the S. the Taunus, and N.E. the heights near Düsseldorf. The basalt quarries on the E. side of the Oelberg are interesting for the curious displacement of the basaltic columns, which are visible to a height of 100 ft.

From the Great Oelberg to Heisterbach (1 hr.). In descending, a few minutes' walk from the top, we reach a finger-post on the path by which we ascended, indicating the way to Königswinter and Heisterbach. After 10 min. this path joins the road from the Margaretenhof to Heisterbach (near the kilomètre-stone 2.7). From this road diverge, farther on, a footpath to Königswinter, a road (below kilomètre-stone 1.3) to the Rosenau (1060 ft.; Hôtel, R. & B. 21/2. D. 2, pens. 5 M., with view-terrace, very fair; foundations of an ancient castle), and a road (above kilomètre-stone 1) to the Nonnenstromberg (1105 ft.) and the (1 M.) Petersberg (p. 97). To the right is the Stenselberg (945 ft.), with extensive trachyte quarries. The trains of the Heisterbach Valley Steam Tramway (p. 82) stop when required at the point where the road (short-cut for walkers) reaches the Heisterbach Valley.

The venerable Cistercian Abbey of Heisterbach (475 ft.) is one of the most frequently visited points in the Seven Mountains. The gate still bears the arms of the abbey, a Heister (young beech) and a Bach (brook); at the side stand St. Benedict and St. Bernard as guardians. Of the magnificent abbey-church, erected in the transition-style in 1202-37, the end of the choir, with its slender basaltic columns, is alone extant, forming a singularly picturesque ruin. The abbey itself was sold and almost entirely removed in the year 1809. Some of the finest old German pictures in the Pinakothek at Munich were brought from Heisterbach. In 1897 a memorial was erected to the monkish author, Cæsarius von Heisterbach (ca. 1170-1240). The abbey-lands now belong to the Prince of Lippe-Detmold (Hôtel-Restaurant, R. 2-3, pens. 5-7 M.). — The road passing Heisterbach terminates at (1 1/2 M.) Dollendorf (p. 82; railway-station and tramway-station).

From Heisterbach to the Petersberg (1/2 hr.). Outside the gate we follow the road ascending to the right till beyond the kilomètre-stone 3,3, where the tramway crosses the road, and then ascend the footpath to the right (several finger-posts).

From Heisterbach to Königswinter. A well-trodden path leads from the gate of the abbey to the left, and then along the slope of the Petersberg, passing below the wire-rope railway which connects the basalt quarries on the Petersberg with the road near Dollendorf, through wood and finally vineyards, and reaches Königswinter in 3/4 hr. [In the reverse direction, we follow the Drachenfels road to a point 40 paces beyond the railway-crossing, where a finger-post on the left indicates the way to Heisterbach.]

From Königswinter to the Petersberg. The starting-point of the Zahnradbahn (rack-and-pinion railway, p. 92) is at the foot of the hill, about 1/2 M. from the Right Rhenish rail. station (follow
Mountains. PETERSBERG. Map, p. 92. — 13. Route. 97

the railway to the left, cross it to the left by a broad road, farther on to the left again; comp. the Map; Im Kühlen Grunde Hotel. The line is 1330 yds. in length and the average gradient is 1:5 (maximum 1:4). The carriage-road (carriage, see p. 93) makes a wide detour via Heisterbach (p. 96), ascends at first through vineyards, and farther up is driven through the rocks.

The top of the *Petersberg (1095 ft.), on which there are a Chapel and a Hotel & Restaurant (R. 2 1/2-5, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. 6-10 M), affords, from the different points which may be reached by a path skirting the margin of the extensive plateau, various splendid views of the Rhine, the valley surrounded by the Drachenfels, Wolkenburg, Lohrberg, and Oelberg, and to the N. of the Lower Rhenish plain with Cologne Cathedral and of the Bergisch hills.

On the way to Ober-Dollendorf, near the upper end of the Zahrabahn, and at various other points, are remains of an early-German stonewall that surrounded the summit of the Petersberg.

From the playground to the S.E. of the restaurant a finger-post shows the way to Heisterbach, Löwenburg, Königswinter, and Drachenfels. The path crosses the railway and then divides into several branches (finger-posts).

The Löwenburg is usually ascended from Honnef or Rhöndorf. From Honnef there are two roads: 1. the new road via Hohen-Honnef (p. 83), skirting the Fuchshardt and reaching the summit from the W.; 2. the older, and much longer, road through the wooded Schmelzer-Tal or Asbacher-Tal, then to the left through the Einsiedler-Tal to the Löwenburger Hof in 2 hrs. — Walkers (1 1/2 hr.) may follow the footpath on the N.W. slope of the Fuchshardt (see above), finally passing near the Augusthöhe, or they may ascend from Rommersdorf, along the brook. At the second bench on the latter route the shorter way leads to the right; that to the left skirts the Breiberg (see below; finger-posts).

From Rhöndorf (p. 83; cross the bridge to the right of the railway-station, then turn to the left through the village) a broad bridle-path ascends through the narrow valley flanked on the N. by the heights of the Wolkenburg, the Schallerberg (1005 ft.), and Geisberg (1080 ft.), and on the S. by the broad Breiberg (see below), to the (1 1/4 hr.) Löwenburger Hof (1180 ft.), a forester's house with a restaurant (D. 2 M; also pension), whence the top is attained after a somewhat steep ascent of 15-20 minutes.

The Löwenburg (1505 ft.), a wooded peak of dolerite, is crowned with a view-tower, marking the site of an ancient castle, the outer walls of which are still extant.

For the descent the beautiful shady path may be recommended, which leads from the Löwenburger Hof to the (1/2 hr.) Grosse Breiberg (1040 ft.; View). Thence in 1/2 hr. to the left to Honnef, to the right to Rhöndorf.

From the Löwenburger Hof a road, forming the continuation of the road from Baedeker's Rhine. 16th Edit.
Honnef, leads towards the N. along the E. slope of the Lohrberg (1440 ft.). After 10 min. a finger-post on the left indicates the path to the summit of the Lohrberg, which may be reached in 10 min. (tower with view). The road reaches the Margaretenhof (comp. p. 95) in 25 min. more.

14. Valley of the Ahr.

The Ahr rises at Blankenheim (p. 201) in the Eifel, descends rapidly through a winding, picturesque, and generally narrow valley, and falls into the Rhine below Sinzig (p. 80). — The full-flavoured, dark-red wines produced by the vineyards of the Ahr (the best are those of Walporzheim, Ahrweiler, and Bodendorf) are still termed 'Ahrbleichert', although the name signifies 'pale red wine of the Ahr'. It was formerly customary, after pressing the grapes, to draw off the juice immediately, before fermentation set in. The wine thus prepared was of a pink colour. The French plan of allowing fermentation to begin before the separation of the juice from the skins has, however, long been in vogue, and the dark-red colour is the result.

FROM REMAGEN TO ADENAU, 26 M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares 3 M 40, 2 M 60, 1 M 70 pf.), to Altenahr in about 1 hr.

Remagen, see p. 72. — The train describes a circuit round the Victoria-Berg and enters the fruitful district at the mouth of the Ahr, known as the 'Goldene Meil'. — 3 M. Bodendorf (Hôtel-Restaurant Cholin), a village about 1½ M. from Sinzig (p. 80), the church of which is described to the left. Farther on we obtain a view to the left of the wooded hills on the right bank of the Ahr.

The train now skirts the Landskron (910 ft.), a lofty basaltic hill, which may be ascended in ½ hr. either from Lohrsdorf (at its S.E. base, 1½ M. from Bodendorf), from Heppingen (to the W., 1½ M. from Neuenahr) or from Heimersheim (see below).

The castle on the summit, which commands an extensive view, is said to have been founded in 1205 by Emp. Philip of Hohenstaufen, when on his way to be crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, for the purpose of keeping in check the hostile Archbishop Bruno of Cologne. It was destroyed by the French in 1677 and again in 1682 by Elector William of Cologne. The Chapel (closed) on the S.W. side of the summit has a basaltic grotto which serves as a sacristy. Near it is a quantity of massive basalt, overlying columnar basalt.

At the W. base of the Landskron are the Heppinger- and the Landskroner-Mineralquelle, two refreshing springs, impregnated with carbonic acid gas. The Apollinarisbrunnen, a similar spring, situated a little farther up the valley, was discovered in 1851, and is exploited by the English Apollinaris Company Limited, which has made Apollinaris Water familiar throughout the world (30 million bottles exported yearly).

5 M. Heimersheim (Münch, at the station), with a small, but handsome church which, with its octagonal tower over the centre of the transept, closely resembles that of Sinzig. Choir richly adorned. Stained glass of the early-Gothic period. A pleasant path ascends from the station to the top of the Landskron.
6½ M. Neuenahr. — Hotels (all well spoken of). On the right bank of the Ahr: *Kur-Hôtel, in immediate connection with the Bath Establishment, first-class, with every modern comfort, R. 3½, B. 1½, D. 3; board 6½ M.; Victoria, R. 2½-6, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-10 M.; Concordia, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 1½, pens. 5½-8 M.; Heimes, *Hôtel Hohenzollern, in both R. 2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 5½ M.; Goldener Anker; Bella Riva; Mariahilf, for Roman Catholics, pens. 3-6 M.; Walburgisstift, for Protestants, pens. 5-6 M. — On the left bank of the Ahr, near the station: *Gr. Höt. Flora, with garden, R. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 M.; *Rheinischer Hof, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 3½, pens. 7-9 M.; *Bonn's Kronen-Hôtel, R. 2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-10 M.; *Palast-Hôtel, R. 2½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6½-12 M., with restaurant (see below); *Karl Schröder, R. 2½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 7-10 M.; Hof von Holland, R. & B. 3½-4, D. 3, pens. 6½-8 M.; Traube, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6½-8 M.; Kaiser Wilhelm, with lift, R. from 2½½ M., pens. 6½-15 M.; Germania, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6½-8 M.; Kaiserhof, R. 2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5½-8 M.; Hôtel Bristol; Kessler; Stern, R. & B. 2-2½, pens. 4½-5 M.; Reichs-Adler; Reichspost; Goldener Pflug. — Private apartments and villas may also be procured.

Cafés. Bellevue, Johannisberg, both with gardens and view. — Restaurants. In the *Kurhaus, with terraces; Palast-Hôtel (see above), D. 2 M., Munich, Pilsener and other beers at both; Stern, D. 1½ M., Munich beer; Monopol, with garden, and others. — Wine Room of the Winzer-Verein, near the station.

Carriages. From the station to the village, 1 pers. 60, each additional pers. 30 pf. — For longer drives the charges are usually the same as from Ahrweiler. — Motor-Omnibus to Ahrweiler.

Post & Telegraph Office, near the Kur-Hôtel.

Physician, Dr. K. Grube (speaks English).

Neuenahr (302 ft.), a flourishing modern watering-place containing 3300 inhab. and visited by 15,000 patients yearly, consists of three formerly separate villages, viz. Hemmessen and Wadenheim (right bank) and Beul (left bank). On the left bank of the Ahr stand the railway-station, the Protestant, and a new Catholic church; and on the right bank are the Kurhaus, erected in 1903-5, containing a restaurant, reading and other public rooms, a theatre, etc., the Bath Establishment (with 100 baths of different kinds), built in 1898-99, and the Kurhaus Garden with its arcades. The water of the thermal springs (86-120° Fahr.), which were discovered in 1854, is alkaline and chiefly contains bicarbonate of soda, with an insignificant admixture of carbonate of magnesia and carbonate of lime; it is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. The most important are the Grosse Sprudel, discovered in 1861, and the Neue Sprudel (120° Fahr.) discovered in 1904. The springs are beneficial in cases of chronic catarrh, derangement of the pulmonary and digestive organs, enlargement of the liver, diabetes, and uric acid diathesis. The climate of Neuenahr is admirably suited for lung-diseases of a non-irritable nature. — The old Roman Catholic church dates from the beginning of the 18th cent., the tower from the early Middle Ages.

The Neuenahr Forest, which covers the hills to the S. of the watering-place, is intersected in all directions by roads and paths. The favourite points are Waldeersreh, Augusta-Höhe, Karlspark (643 ft.), Fürstenberg-Höhe (951 ft.), and the scanty ruins of the Castle of Neuenahr (1119 ft.; rmts.) on a basaltic hill reached by a road beginning near the Victoria Hotel. The castle was built by Otto von Are about 1226, and in 1363 came into
the hands of the Knights of Rodesberg, who afterwards assumed the title Count of Neuen-Arc. It was destroyed in 1371 by Archbishop Siegfried of Cologne with the help of the inhabitants of Ahrweiler. — Other walks may be taken to the Johannisberg (open-air restaurant) and back, 3/4 hr.; along the left bank of the Ahr to the Victoria-Höhe (689 ft.) and back, 3/4 hr.; to the top of the Landskron and back, 2 hrs.; to Ahrweiler and the Calvarienberg and back, 1 1/2 hrs.

8 M. Ahrweiler. — Hotels. Stern, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, D. 2 1/2, pens. 5-6 M., unpretentious but good; Dei Kronen, E. 1 1/2-3, D. 2-2 1/2, pens. 4-5 M.; Deutscher Hof, E. & B. 2 1/2 M. — Winzer-Verein, near the Walporzheimer Tor, with restaurant.

Carriage Tariff. To the Calvarienberg, 1 pers. 1 M., each addit. pers. 40 pf.; to Walporzheim, Marienthal, or Neuenahr, one-horse (for 1-3 pers.) 1 1/2, two-horse (4-5 pers.) 2 1/2 M.; to Altenahr 5 or 7 M., there and back spending the whole day 10 or 13, passing the night 14 or 18 M.; to the Lancerer See 13 or 16 M., there and back 17 or 22 M.

Ahrweiler (340 ft.) is a thriving little town with 4455 inhab., surrounded by old walls with well-preserved gates, and carrying on an active trade in wine. In the middle ages it belonged to the Electorate of Cologne, and was repeatedly besieged during the feud between the chapter of the cathedral, to which it adhered, and the deposed archbishops. In 1646 and 1680 the town was besieged by the French, by whom in 1680 it was entirely burned with the exception of ten houses. The Gothic Church of St. Lawrence, founded in 1245, dates partly from the 14th and the end of the 15th cent., and was restored in 1901 and provided with a new spire. Pleasant walk from the station to Lantershofen, and on to the (1/2 M.) Calvarienberg, on the right bank of the Ahr, crowned with a Franciscan monastery, dating from 1678 but occupied since 1838 by a girls' school managed by Ursuline nuns. Another walk may be taken from the Calvarienberg via the Steintalskopf (good views) and through the Geisbach-Tal and Heckenbach-Tal to (13/4 hr.) Walporzheim.

The railway skirts the old walls of Ahrweiler on the S.

9 1/2 M. Walporzheim (St. Peter, with garden; Deutscher Kaiser, at the station; St. Joseph or Winzer-Verein, good wine at all), a place (380 inhab.) mentioned under the name of Walpredeshoven in a document of 893, and long celebrated for its wine. This village lies at the beginning of the narrower part of the Ahr Valley, which is well-suited for walkers as far as (2-2 1/2 hrs.) Altenahr.

The railway and road now enter a rocky ravine, flanked by jagged and riven cliffs of slate; on the left rushes the Ahr, on the right rises an almost perpendicular black wall of slate-rock, from which a single ridge called the 'Bunte Kuh' projects. At the top is a small inn, which commands an admirable view, especially by evening light, and may be reached in 1/2 hr. either from Ahrweiler (past a chapel 'Deo' on the right) or Walporzheim. The railway crosses and recrosses the stream. On the left bank, adjoining the road, are the ivy-clad ruins of the nunnery of Marienthal, near the hamlet of that name.
12 M. Dernau (Brenig, Köliner Hof, both unpretending), below the railway-station. The valley again contracts, and the Ahr winds through a wild, rocky district. The road follows the left bank of the stream, passing opposite the precipitous cliff on the top of which stand the fragments of the Saffenburg (845 ft.), captured by the French in 1702 and destroyed by the imperial troops in 1704. The railway passes through a tunnel beneath the Saffenburg, crosses the river, and reaches —

13½ M. Mayschoss (Inn of the Winzer-Verein, at the station). A bridge leads to the village, which lies on the left bank. A path, commanding beautiful views, ascends hence to the top of the Horn (p. 102).

The railway once more crosses the Ahr. At the Lochmühle (½ M. from Mayschoss; Inn, very fair, R. & B. 2-3, D. 2-2½, pens. 4-5) both the road and the railway enter a deep cutting through the projecting grauwacke cliffs of the Guckley, which may be ascended by steps from this point. — We next pass the hamlets of Laach and Reimershofen, at the latter of which, 1 M. from the Lochmühle, pedestrians should ascend a path through the vineyards to the right to (¼ hr.) the Weisse Kreuz (p. 102; paths through the vineyards are closed from the end of August till the middle of October). The railway crosses the river beyond Laach, but, after ascending a steep gradient, returns to the left bank by means of a bridge, 275 ft. long and 56 ft. high, and side by side with the road enters a short tunnel, by which the circuit of 1½ M. described by the valley is cut off. The river is again crossed before Altenahr is reached.

15 M. Altenahr. — Hotels. *Caspari, R. & B. 2½-3, D. 3, pens. 5-6; *Reinischer Hof, with garden on the Ahr, R. & A. 2-2½, B. ½, D. from 2, pens. from 5, both about 4 min. from the station; *Post, at the station, with small garden and view, R. & B. 2½, pens. 6; Weisses Kreuz, R. & B. 2½-3, pens. 4-5. — Restaurant of the Winzer-Verein, at the rail. station. — Permissions for trout-fishing in the Ahr are issued by the Burgomaster.

Altenahr (520 ft.), with 900 inhab., situated amidst very picturesque scenery, is the final goal of most visitors to the Ahr Valley, and in summer, especially on Sundays, it is often unpleasantly crowded. The bridge, on the road from the station to the village, commands a lovely prospect, both upstream and downstream; another good point of view is the Henlei, above the station. The prettily-situated Romanesque church has a Gothic choir.

A broad path, beginning opposite the Hôtel Caspari (blue marks), ascends to (8-10 min.) the *Castle of Altenahr (892 ft.; adm. 50 pf.), the ruins of which are perched on a bold, jagged cliff, rising immediately above the village. This was once the seat of the powerful Counts of Aret and afterwards of the Counts of Hochstaden, of whose elder branch Conrad, Archbishop of Cologne, the founder of the cathedral of Cologne in 1248, was the last scion. The castle, which is said to have existed as early as the 10th cent., was considerably strengthened by the Electors of Cologne in the 14th and
15th; it fell into the hands of the French in 1672 and again in 1690, and was finally destroyed in consequence of the Peace of Utrecht (1714). — The view from the Weisse Kreuz, on a rocky ridge to the N. of the castle, on the footpath between Reimerzhofen (p. 101) and Altenahr, surpasses that from the castle, as the latter itself forms the foreground of the landscape. The ascent to the Weisse Kreuz from Altenahr also begins with the broad path mentioned above. Still finer is the view from the *Schwarze Kreuz, on the height on the right bank of the Ahr, opposite the castle on the S. (reached from the rail. station through the vineyards in \( \frac{1}{4} \) hr.). About 10 min. farther on is the Teufelsloch, a gap in the rocks, affording a view of the Ahr deep below.

Another fine point of view is the *Horn (1276 ft.). We follow the road to (\( \frac{3}{4} \) M.) Altenburg (see below), then turn to the left, and, after 100 paces, take the footpath to the right and ascend to (\( \frac{3}{4} \) hr.) the pavilion on the top. We may return either to the E. via Mayschoss (p. 101; \( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.), or to the S. via Denn and Brück (see below).

Other points of view are the Engelsley, to the S. of the castle (ascent from the lower end of the tunnel through which the highroad passes, \( \frac{1}{4} \) hr.; inn; adm. 25 pf.); the Kaltenbornen Höhe (inn), 3 M. from Altenahr on the road to Meckenheim (p. 203); and the Hasenberg (1549 ft.), near Ober-Krätingen, \( \frac{1}{2} \) M. to the N.W. of Altenburg. Near the latter, at Vellen, are the hill of Hochthüren (1608 ft.) and the Heidengarten, both surrounded with basaltic blocks.

The railway continues to ascend the Ahr Valley, crossing and recrossing the river at the cliffs below the Teufelsloch (to the right) and the hamlet of Altenburg (to the left; see above). On a bold eminence to the right, between the valleys of the Vischerer Bach and Sarbach, rises the château of Herr von Boselager, opposite which lies the village of Kreusberg (Wirz's Inn). Once more returning to the right bank, the train passes the village of Pütsfeld, and reaches — 17 M. Brück (Linden), at the mouth of the Kesselinger-Tal.

In the Kesselinger-Tal, with fine rocky scenery, a road ascends to (\( \frac{3}{4} \) M.) Denn, where the path from the Horn descends (see above), and the path to the Hohe Acht mentioned below diverges to the S., and (2 M.) Kesseling. Here the road forks: to the right to Weidenbach, Herschbach, and (5\( \frac{1}{2} \) M.; about 3 hrs.' walk from Brück) Kalletborn (Langenfeld's Inn); thence to the Hohe Acht (see below), \( \frac{3}{4} \)-1 hr. — The footpath leading to the S. from Denn, and ascending the Dennthal, another valley with picturesque rocky scenery, is preferable. Farther on, it leads through meadows and fine woods to the Hohe Warth (2050 ft.; on the right) and past the forester's house of Hohe Acht (refmts.) to the top of the Hohe Acht (p. 103; about 3\( \frac{1}{2} \) hrs.).

The river is crossed and recrossed. — 19\( \frac{1}{2} \) M. Hönningen (Surges, poor). Beyond Liers (3 M. up the Lierser-Tal rises the picturesque ruin of Wensberg) we reach — 22 M. Dümpefeld, where the highroad forks, the W. branch ascending the Ahr Valley, the S. branch that of Adenau.

The road that continues hence through the Ahr Valley leads by Insel, the picturesque-situated (2 M.) Schuld, the (2 M.) Laufenbacher Hof (inn), and Fachhofen, to the (\( \frac{1}{2} \) M.) Washolde Hof and (\( \frac{1}{2} \) M.) Antweiler (Brenig), a hamlet lying \( \frac{1}{4} \) M. to the N. of Müsch, on the road from Adenau to Blankenheim. — From the last two we may ascend in \( \frac{1}{2} \) hr. to the top of the Aremberg, a basaltic cone crowned with the ruins of the an-
central castle of the Dukes of Aremberg and a view-tower, 50 ft. high (key kept by the burgomaster at Antweiler).

The railway and highroad now quit the Ahr Valley, and ascend that of the Adenauer Bach, via Nieder-Adenau and Leimbach.

26 M. Adenau (950 ft.; Eifeler Hof, R. & B. 2 M 60 pf., D. 2, pens. 4-5 M; Halber Mond, R. & B. 21/2-3, D. 11/2-2, pens. 4-5 M; Krone, R. & B. 11/2-2 M; Wildes Schuein, R. & B. 2 M 40 pf.), a district-town with 2826 inhab., on both banks of the stream. The parish-church, dating from the 11th cent., but subsequently completely altered, has a rectangular choir and a late-Gothic carved high-altar.

Near the village rise the two highest peaks of the Eifel, both commanding an extensive view. About 41/2 M. to the E., and reached by the road up the Exbach-Tal, is the basaltic Hohe Acht (2443 ft.). At the top is a small refuge-hut, the key of which is kept at the forester's (rfmts.), to the left, before reaching the top. — About 41/2 M. to the S. of Adenau, by a path diverging to the left beyond Breidscheid (inn) from the road to Quiddelbach and Kelberg, we reach the steep Nürburg (2225 ft.), surmounted by a ruined castle mentioned as early as 943, with a lofty tower, commanding a fine panorama (key at the village inn, below the castle; 30 pf.). Comp. the Map, p. 202.

Diligence from Adenau once daily in 2 hrs. to (10 M.) Kelberg (Pauli, fair) and thence to Uthert (5 M. in 1 hr.; p. 209).

15. From Andernach and from Brohl to the Laacher See.

Railway to Kruft or Niedermendig; thence on foot to the Abbey of Laach (from Kruft, via the Krufter Ofen, in 2 1/4 hrs., from Niedermendig in 1 hr.); then via Wassenach, in 1 3/4 hr., to Bad Tönntzstein, a station on the Brohl Valley Railway (p. 104).

From ANDERNACH TO NIEDERMENDIG (Mayen, Dawn, Gerolstein, see p. 208), 9 1/2 M.; branch-railway in 1/2 hr. (fares 90 or 60 pf.).

Andernach, see p. 76. — 4 M. Plaidt; the village (360 ft.; Zillien) has a handsome church. From the station we reach in 1/4 hr. the Rauscher-Mühle (Inn, pens. 4 M), surrounded by splendid trees, where the Nette is precipitated over blocks of lava, forming a series of small cascades. In the vicinity are extensive tufa-quarries (comp. p. 104). On a rock rising abruptly from the Nette, 3/4 hr. to the left, stands the ruin of Wernerseck (560 ft.), with a well-preserved tower. — The hills which are now visible on both sides of the line are all extinct volcanoes: to the right are the Nickenicher Weinberg (735 ft.) and the Krufter Ofen (1588 ft.); to the left, the Plaidler Hummerich (968 ft.), with its saddle-like summit, and the Körretsberg (984 ft.).

6 M. Kruft (Auer), a village with 1900 inhabitants. A pleasant road, soon contracting to a footpath, leads from the station to (1 1/4 hr.) the Krufter Ofen (see above), which commands a good view of the Laacher See and the Seven Mts. (descent to Laach, 1 hr.).

Farther on, to the left, in the plain, is the Frauen-Kirche, or church of St. Genovefa, where according to the legend the saint was found by her husband Siegfried, Count Palatine of Hohensimmern
(d. 764). The church contains monuments of a married couple (14th cent.), said to represent them. Numerous mineral springs bubble up in this neighbourhood, the water of which is now bottled and exported.

9½ M. Niedermendig (Gute Quelle, Post, R. & B. 2-3, D. 1-2 M., both very fair; Erholung, R. & B. 2-2½, D. 1½, pens. 4½ M.; Schützenhof, R. 1½-2, B. 1½-3½ M., pens. 3-5 M.), a village with 3413 inhab. and an old church recently enlarged, containing mural paintings of the 12th cent., stands upon a stream of basaltic lava (probably ejected by the Hochstein), which yields admirable material for millstones, paving-stones, etc. The quarries, which are more than 60 ft. under ground, and were probably once worked by the Romans, are almost all connected. The roof is supported by massive pillars left for the purpose. A guide (1 M.) precedes visitors with a torch; the inspection occupies an hour (overcoat desirable). The deserted galleries are used as beer-cellars on account of their low temperature, to which the beer of Niedermendig chiefly owes its reputation. — Continuation of the railway to Mayen and Gerolstein, see p. 208.

From Niedermendig to Laach (p. 105), 3½ M., by a dusty road. Carriages meet the trains (4 M, with two horses 6 M). The second half of the route, after the intervening hills have been crossed, affords a charming view of the lake and the fine abbey-church.

From Brohl (p. 75) to Kempenich, 15 M., narrow-gauge railway in 1⅔ hr. — The line ascends the Brohltal, a deep winding valley, enclosed by wooded mountains. On both sides are numerous tufa-quarries, some of which are open, while others are driven like mining-shafts into the hill. The extensive stratum of Tufa, 50-100 ft. in thickness, which covers the floor of the valley and the lower slopes of the hills, is, like the conglomerate stone mentioned at p. 78, the result of showers of volcanic matter. When pounded (‘trass’) and mixed with lime this tufa possesses the invaluable property of hardening under water, and it is largely exported to Holland for the construction of dykes. — To the right, after 2 M., in the middle of the valley, rises the small castle of Schweppenburg (310 ft.), probably erected in the 16th century.

The Heilbrunner-Tal, which diverges here to the S., contains the Heilbrunnen (385 ft.), a mineral spring similar to the Kreuzbrunnen of Marienbad. — The Brohl Valley generally, as well as the vicinity of the Laacher See, abounds in mineral springs, impregnated with the carbonic acid gas that issues from the fissures of the slate-rock.

21½ M. Bad Tönnisstein (410 ft.; Kurhaus, very fair, R. from 3, B. 3¼, pens. 5-6½ M.), the water of which, resembling that of Selters, was collected in a tank as early as 1700.

The line now crosses the Brohlbach and, traversing a tunnel, enters the broader part of the Brohl Valley. — 3½ M. Burgbrohl (480 ft.; Traube, unpretending but good; Krone), with an old castle, restored in the 18th century.
Beyond (4 1/2 M.) Weiler, the ancient crater of the Bausenberg (1150 ft.) rises on the right. — 6 M. Nieder-Zissen (Fuhrmann).

From Nieder-Zissen a road leads past the volcanic peak (7 1/2 hr.) of Herchenberg (1060 ft.), Ober-Lützingen (25 min.), and (25 min.) Nieder-Lützingen, to (40 min.) the castle of Rheineck (p. 75), where we reach the Rhine.

— From Nieder-Zissen to Neuenahr (p. 99), about 12 M.

The next station is (7 1/2 M.) Ober-Zissen (750 ft.), at the confluence of several brooks forming the Brohlbach. On a lofty phono-lithic cone on the right, 2 1/4 M. from Ober-Zissen, appears the castle of Olbrück (1550 ft.), one of the highest points in this district, with an extensive view. The castle was destroyed by the French in 1689. The key of the ruin is kept at Rademacher's Inn in Hain, the village below the castle (1 M.). — The railway now ascends more rapidly, with the Hannebacher Lei and the Perlkopf (1930 ft.) on the right. 10 M. Brenk. To the right rises the Schellkopf (1675 ft.). — 11 M. Engeln, at the highest point of the line (1640 ft.), commands an extensive view. — At (12 M.) Weibern (1330 ft.) are quarries of hard grey tufa. — 15 M. Kempenich.

Visitors to the Laacher See quit the narrow-gauge line at Bad Tönnisstein (p. 104). The road thence (13 1/4-2 hrs.) passes (1 1/3 M.) the ruins of the (1.) Carmelite nunnery of Antoniusstein (hence the corruption 'Tönnisstein'), and ascends to the right to (13 1/4 M.) Wassenaar (915 ft.; Pörsch). About 3 1/4 M. above Wassenaar we reach the wood (1150 ft.), where the road begins to descend towards the Laacher See. On the right rises the wooded Veitskopf (1330 ft.), a volcanic peak with a double crater opening on the W., and a broad, abruptly-inclined lava-stream. At a restaurant, a path (guide-post) leads to the left to the Lydia-Turm, commanding a wide prospect (adm. 10 pf.). The road to Laach skirts the lake and in 1/2 hr. reaches the Hôtel Maria Laach (R. 2-3, D. 2 1/2 M., very fair).

The *Laacher See (900 ft.) occupies a nearly circular basin, 12 1/3 M. in diameter and 5 M. in circumference, and is about 175 ft. deep in the middle. It is the largest of the crater-like tarns of the Eifel (p. 203), and, though not itself a crater, has doubtless been formed by volcanic action.

The volcanic formations for which the Vorder-Eifel is remarkable occur here in very great variety, and the lake itself has obviously been the central point of the volcanic activity of this neighbourhood. It is surrounded by five craters: the Veitskopf (see above), the Laacherkopf (1508 ft.), the Laacher Rothenberg (1670 ft.), the Theilenberg (1328 ft.), and the Krüfer Ofen (p. 102). Upwards of forty different streams of lava have been counted in the environs of the lake. — The lake has no natural outlet, but in the 12-13th cent. an artificial shaft was formed, by which the superfluous water was conducted to the Nette. This was re-opened and improved in 1842-44.

On the S.W. bank rises the Benedictine Abbey of *Laach, founded in 1093 by Count Palatine Henry (d. 1095), once one of the wealthiest and most celebrated in Germany. The abbey was suppressed by the French in 1802, and from 1863 to 1873 it was in the hands of the Jesuits, who established a school here for pupils of
the order. In 1803 it was restored to the Benedictines. The *Church, completed in 1156, with dome, transepts, two choirs, five towers, and crypt, is a noble example of the Romanesque style, being most impressive externally (p. xxviii). The upper parts of the towers and the beautiful Porch in front of the W. façade (in form of a cloister), restored in 1859, belong to the close of the 12th century. The ornamental details are executed with wonderful delicacy. The vaulting in the interior deviates from the usual style in having its longitudinal sections in the nave no broader than those in the aisles. In the W. choir is the monument of the founder, a sarcophagus with a recumbent figure, beneath a hexagonal canopy supported by columns, dating from the end of the 13th century. The two front columns are monoliths of variegated calc-sinter, found in the Roman aqueduct through the Eifel Mts. The high-altar, with the arms of the Hohenzollern and beautiful mosaics, was presented to the abbey by Emp. William II.

On the E. side of the lake, nearly opposite the abbey, is a building of two stories, erected by the Jesuits. Near it, about 20 ft. above the water, is a *nosefette*, a hollow 7 ft. in width, and 3-4 ft. in depth, whence a stream of carbonic acid gas (most perceptible in wet weather) constantly issues. The suffocating nature of the lower strata of the air in this hollow may be tested by stooping down and attempting to breathe it.

A cart-road ascends from Laach via Bell (Daub’s Inn, with key of the tower) to the (1½ hr.) view-tower on the Gänsehals (1873 ft.), commanding an extensive prospect of the Laacher See, the Pellenz, the mountains on the Rhine and the Moselle, and of Olbrück and the Seven Mts. to the N. (in clear weather, the cathedral of Cologne is visible). From Bell via Obermendig (Spitzlay, plain), with the Elisabethbrunnen, to Niedermeding (p. 104) 1 hr. Interesting view to the right of the Eträinger Bellenberg (p. 208), the upper part of which resembles the section of a volcano.


The piers of the large steamboats are below the bridge-of-boats. — The Railway Station is on the W. side of the town, at the foot of the Karthause, about ½ M. from the piers, and ¼ M. from the Rhine Promenade. There is another station at Ehrenbreitstein (p. 111) for the trains of the Railway of the Right Bank. — Hotel-omnibuses meet the trains at the central station, and also some of the steamers, but not the trains at Ehrenbreitstein.

Hotels. On the Rhine: *Riese-Fürstenhof* (Giant; Pl. a), newly fitted up, *Bellevue* (Pl. b), two large houses of the first class; *Anker* (Pl. c; same proprietor as the Riese); *Talaue*, Rhein-Strasse, R. 2-4, B. 1. D. 2, pens. from 6 M; *Victoria*, opposite the bridge-of-boats, plain, R. 1½-3, B. 3½ M. — In the Town: *Monopol* (Pl. f), at the corner of the Schloss-Str. and the Lohr-Rondell, R. 2½-6, B. 1, D. 3, good wine; *Palast-Park Hotel* (Pl. p), Kaiser Wilhelm-Ring 54; *Zentral-Hotel* (Pl. d), Eiscubahn-Str. 32, at these two R. 2-3, B. 1 M; *Wildes Schwein* (Pl. e), in the Plan, R. 1½-3½, B. 1 M; *Hôtel de Trevise*, in the Clemens-Platz, next the theatre (Pl. 26), R. 1½-2½, B. 3½ M; *Hôtel de Cologne* (Pl. k), by the Moselle bridge, well spoken of; *Engels*, Schloss-Str. 34, with the Münchner Kindl restaurant (p. 107), R. & B. 1½-2½ M; *Springer* (Pl. a), Lohr-Str. 66. — At the Station: *Hansa Hôtel* (Pl. h), R. 2-4, B. 1 M; *Bainhofs Hôtel*, unpretending; a new hotel is under construction. — Pensions. *English Lodge* (Villa Germania), Mainzer-Str. 98, pens. 4½-6 M; *Hôtel Rheinhof*, at Taffendorf, see p. 113.
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Cafes-Restaurants. *Monopol (with American Bar), at the Giant Hotel, only in summer, with a view of Ehrenbreitstein; *Städtische Festhalle (p. 110; wine & beer restaurant); at the Hôtel de Trèves, p. 106; refreshments in the *Trinkhalle, on the Rhine Promenade, military music in summer on Thurs. afternoons. — Wine. *Tillmann, near the Kaufhaus (p. 109), with a view of the Moselle; Scheid, Fruchtmarkt; Vogelsang (Schommer), Regierungs-Str. 17. — Civil-Casino (Pl. 2), good wine; introduction by a member necessary. — Beer. Franziskaner Leibbräu, Franziskaner, both in the Goeben-Platz; Münchner Kindl, Schloss-Str. 34.

Baths. Warm, Russian, and Turkish baths in the Residenzbad, Castorpfaffens-Str. 8. — River-baths in the Rhine, attached to the bridge-of-boats (bath 50 pf.) and at the swimming-baths (also for ladies; warm baths) in the Rhine Promenade.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 22), at the corner of the Clemens-Platz.

Cabs. Within the town-limits (including Ehrenbreitstein; bridge-toll see p. 112): per ¼ hr., 1-2 pers. 70 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 M; with two horses 1 M, 1 M 30 pf.; each ¼ hr. additional, 50 pf., with two horses 60 pf. Double fare at night. Luggage from 33 to 55 lbs. 25 pf., up to 110 lbs. 50 pf. — Drive to the Rittersturz (p. 111) via the Leaubach 4½ or 6, there and back with 2 hrs'. stay 6 or 8 M; via the Karlhaus, 7 & 10, or 10 & 14 M; fort of Ehrenbreitstein (p. 112), or to the top of the Asterstein (p. 112), 4 or 5, and back with 2 hrs'. stay, 5 or 7 M (bridge-toll extra).

Local Steamers to Ehrenbreitstein (5 pf.), starting opposite the end of the Rhein-Str. (convenient for passengers by the Railway of the Right Bank) to Vattendar (p. 85; 20 pf.), from the pier of the large steamers twelve times daily. — A service of Motor Boats up the Rhine is projected.

Electric Tramways. From the Bridge-of-Boats to the Central Railway Station and the Schützenhof (at the junction of the streets issuing from the Mainzer Tor and the Lör-Tor). — From the Goeben-Platz to the Schützenhof and thence in summer to Capellen (p. 111; 20 min.; 35 pf.). — From the Plan across the Moselle Bridge to Neuendorf (p. 79), and to Metternich (p. 208). — From the former Lör-Tor to Ehrenbreitstein via the Kaiser Wilhelm Ring (p. 110), and the Pfaffendorf Bridge (p. 110), 15 pf. — From the Lör-Str. to Moselweiss (p. 191). — For electric tramways in Ehrenbreitstein, see p. 111.

English Church Service at 8 and 11 a.m. and 6 (in winter 5) p.m. in the English Chapel, Görgen-Str., N. end of Victoria-Str.

Principal Attractions (4 hrs.). Walk along the Rhine to the Emperor William Monument and then past the Church of St. Castor to the Goeben-Platz; thence by the electric tramway past the Royal Palace, and along the Mainzer-Str. to the Pappel-Rondell (p. 110); here turn to the left, proceed to the Empress Augusta Monument, and return to the town by the Rhine Promenade. Ascend the Ehrenbreitstein.

Coblenz (200 ft.), at the confluence of the Moselle and Rhine, is the capital of the Rhenish Province of Prussia and the seat of the civil and military authorities. Pop. 53,902; garrison 5000, Ehrenbreitstein not included (see p. 112). Coblenz carries on an important wine-trade and manufactures large quantities of sparkling wine. Few towns on the Rhine can vie with Coblenz in beauty of situation, standing as it does at the junction of two of the most picturesque rivers in Europe, and commanding charming views in every direction. Coblenz contains excellent schools, some of which are frequented by English girls. There is also a Conservatorium of Music.

As the pure Latin form of its name (Confluentes) indicates, the town was founded by the Romans. The original castellum was situated on the height now included in the old town, to the S.E. of the Moselle bridge, but the passage over the Moselle, which it was built to protect, seems to have been usually made in the neighbourhood of the Deutsche Eck (p. 108) until the middle of the 3rd cent. of our era. The great military road then
reconstructed by Aurelian (270-275), which ran in the line now joining the
Mosel-Bahnhof and the Lühr-Str., intersected the town and crossed the Moselle
immediately below the present bridge, where numerous remains of a
Roman bridge-of-piles were discovered in 1864. The numerous Roman tomb-
stones that have been found on the highroad indicate that the population
was more civil than military. Although a Frankish palatium was erected
on the ruins of the Roman town as early as the 6th cent., Coblenz remained
a place of little importance down to the establishment of the Rhenish
Towns' Confederation (p. 105). In the Thirty Years' War it was alternately
besieged and garrisoned by Swedish, French, and Imperial troops. In 1688,
although the town was nearly destroyed by the French cannonade, Mar-
shal Boufflers was compelled to retreat without effecting an entry. On
the completion of the palace in 1786 Coblenz became the residence of
the Elector of Trèves, but a few years later (1794) it was taken by the
French, who in 1798 made it the capital of the Department of the Rhine
and Moselle. In 1815 it became Prussian and was converted into one of
the strongest fortresses on the Rhine, but since the peace of Frankfort it
has occupied a secondary rank as a fortress, only the fortifications on the
surrounding heights remaining. Since 1880, when the demolition of the
town-walls was begun, a new town as large as the old has sprung up
outside the old gates.

A broad quay, affording a fine view of the busy stream, Ehren-
breitstein, and the Asterstein, runs along the side of the town next
the Rhine to the 'Deutsche Eck', the point of land between the
Rhine and the Moselle, so called from a former Teutonic Lodge
(Deutsch-Ordenshaus; Pl. 4), now occupied by the provincial archives.
Upon this point, which is now about 13 ft. above the normal water-
level, rises the imposing *Monument of Emp. William I., erected
by the Province of the Rhine and designed by Bruno Schmits. The
copper equestrian figure of the emperor, 46 ft. in height, accom-
panied by a Genius (30 ft. high) bearing the laurel-wreathed im-
perial crown, is by Emil Hundrieser. The whole is supported by an
architectural basis of great merit. This is one of the most impressive
purely personal monuments in the world, and dominates the lands-
cape in all directions. A specially fine view of it is obtained from
the steamers ascending the river.

The Church of St. Castor, founded in 836, dates in its present
form chiefly from the end of the 12th cent., and was consecrated in
1208. It is a Romanesque basilica with four towers, terminating in
a semicircular apse adorned with a gallery of small columns, and
presents a picturesque appearance from the quay. It has recently
been well restored. The nave is roofed with rich Gothic groined
vaulting, which was substituted in 1498 for the originally flat ceil-
ing. To the right, in the choir, is the Gothic Monument of Arch-
bishop Kuno von Falkenstein (d. 1388; see p. 120).

To the W. of the church stands the Castor-Brunnen (Br. on
Plai), erected in 1812 by the last French prefect in commemora-
tion of the French campaign against Russia. The Russian general
St. Priest with exquisite irony added the words: 'Vu et approuvé
par nous Commandant Russe de la ville de Coblence. Le 1. Jan. 1814'.

In the middle ages and until the 18th cent., the greater part of
the town lay on the Moselle with narrow, crooked streets. The
Florins-Kirche (Pl. 14), of the 12th cent., with Gothic choir, has been used as a Protestant church since 1818. Adjacent are the so-called Kaufhaus (Pl. 12), built in 1479 as a town-hall and now a school, and the Schöffenhaus, built in 1530 and fitted up in 1891 as a museum, containing prehistoric, Roman, and Frankish antiquities (open free on Sun. 11.30-1; at other times for a gratuity). A flight of steps leads to the Moselle Quay, affording a good view of the pretty oriel window of the Schöffenhaus. — The Church of Our Lady, or Oberpfarr-Kirche (Pl. 17), finished in 1431, with Romanesque nave and Gothic choir, marks the highest point of the Roman castrum. In the Plan are some oriel windows of the end of the 17th cent.; at the corner of the Lühr-Str. and the Alte Graben, a street leading to the Moselle Bridge, are the so-called Four Towers, corner-houses of 1689-91 adorned with oriel windows.

The old Moselle Bridge, which leads to Lützel-Coblenz, was erected by Elector Baldwin about 1344, restored in 1440, and widened in 1884. It commands a fine view of Emp. William's Monument and of Ehrenbreitstein. — The lofty turreted building adjoining the bridge on the S.E. is the ancient Burg (Pl. 1), or Electoral Palace, built in 1276, now municipal property and fitted up as administrative offices. The entrance is in the Burg-Strasse, on the S. side.

A stone spiral staircase, dating from 1557, ascends to the first floor, on which is the Municipal Picture Gallery (chiefly Dutch masters of inferior importance; open free on Sun. 11-1, at other times 25 pf.).

The busy Rhein-Strasse leads from the river to the Goeben-Platz, in which rises a Statue of General von Goeben (1816-80), a distinguished commander in the wars of 1864, 1866, and 1871. The sculptor was Fr. Schaper. — The W. continuation of the Rhein-Str. leads to the small Jesuiten-Platz, with the Stadthaus, formerly a Jesuit College, on the S. side. A bronze statue in this square, by Uphues, commemorates Johannes Müller (1801-58), the physiologist.

The Post-Strasse leads from the Goeben-Platz past the Post Office (Pl. 22) to the Clemens-Platz, which is embellished with an Obelisk, commemorating the construction in 1791 (by the Elector Clemens Wenceslaus) of the first aqueduct supplying the town with water. — The road to the E. leads to the Rhine Promenade (p. 110).

Between the Clemens-Platz and the site of the former Mainzer Tor, to the S., extends an open space, known as the 'Parade-Platz', planted with trees and flanked on the E. side by the former electoral stables (now artillery-barracks) and the palace.

The Palace, a large building with a lofty Ionic portico, was erected in 1778-86, from the designs of the French architects Ixanard and Peyre, for Clemens Wenceslaus (p. 182), last Elector of Trèves, and occupied by him till 1794.

After the French occupation it was devoted to military purposes. Frederick William IV. of Prussia restored it in 1842-45. The groundfloor of the S. wing was assigned as the official residence of the civil governor of
the Rhine province. In 1850-55 it was occupied by the Prince of Prussia (afterwards Emp. William I) when military governor of the Rhine province and Westphalia. The Empress Augusta annually spent a part of spring and autumn here until her death in 1890.

The Royal Apartments are on the first floor (visitors ring for the castellan in the lower corridor of the N. wing); open on week-days 10-6 & Sun. 11-6 (in winter till 4), adm. 25 pf., free on Sun. and Wed. 11-1 p.m. The ceiling-painting (Night and Morning) in the Reception Room is one of the chief works of Januarius Zick (1733-97), court-painter to the Elector of Trèves. The Gobelins Room contains tapestry said to have been presented by Louis XVI. to Frederick the Great. In the Electors' Room are portraits of Electors of Trèves, from Richard von Greifenhkau (1511-31) to Clemens Wenceslaus (1768-1812); also memorials of various kinds from the period of the electors and later.

Near the site of the old Mainzer Tor, on the left side of the street, rises the Stüdiische Festhalle (1901; p. 107), with a café-restaurant on the groundfloor, a concert-hall, and extensive wine-cellar. To the right, on the site of the former town-walls (p. 108), begins the new Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring, with the Protestant Christuskirche completed in 1904; in the background is the new Catholic Herz-Jesu-Kirche. — To the left is the approach to the Pfaffendorf Bridge over the Rhine, built in 1862-64, an elegant structure of three iron arches, each with a span of 106 yds., commanding a beautiful view (toll 2 pf.). Originally a railway-bridge, the structure is now used only for ordinary foot and carriage traffic and for the tramways. An iron staircase descends to the Rhine Promenade (see below).

The new quarters of the town begin beyond the Festhalle. The Mainzer-Strasse (electric tramway p. 107), the main artery of traffic, is flanked with tasteful villas and other houses and passes the Roman Catholic church of St. Joseph, built in 1896-98. The side-streets on the left lead to the Rhine Promenade.

The beautiful Rhine Promenade (Rhein-Anlagen), extending along the river, to the S. of the Rhine quay (p. 108), for about 11/2 M., and passing behind the palace, was tastefully laid out under the auspices of the Empress Augusta (d. 1890). Immediately above the passage under the Pfaffendorf Bridge (accessible hence by a lofty iron staircase, see above) is a bust of the poet Max von Schenkendorf (b. 1783), who died at Coblenz in 1817. Farther to the S. is the Trinkhalle (p. 107), which contains a few memorials of the Empress Augusta. A route leads hence direct to the Central Railway Station. An inscription records the enthusiastic reception which the King and Queen of Prussia received here in July, 1870, after the events at Ems which led to the outbreak of war with France. A little farther on is the tasteful Monument to the Empress Augusta, with a statue by K. F. Moest. Behind is a station (Pappelroulland) of the electric tramway (p. 107).

The grounds end opposite the island of Oberwerth (p. 113), at the point where the Berlin and Metz railway crosses the arm of the river between the island and the mainland by an embankment. The
Horchheim Railway Bridge, which spans the wider arm of the river, between Oberwerth and the E. bank, was constructed by Altenloeh in 1877-79 and is 1300 ft. long. It consists of three wide brick arches and of two light and elegant iron arches, each with a span of 350 ft. Except at night and in dense fog, it is open to pedestrians, who enjoy from it an admirable *View in all directions.

The bridge reaches the E. bank 1 1/2 M. above the bridge-of-boats at Coblenz. — The railway-station of Horchheim (p. 113) is situated at the upper end of the village, 1/2 M. from the bridge.

Beyond the embankment, about 1 3/4 M. from the former Mainzer Tor (p. 110) by the Mainzer-Str., is the mouth of the small valley of the Laubbach (comp. the Maps, pp. 106, 112), in which is a health-resort. A road, ascending to the left at the entrance to the valley by the Geisenköpfchen, leads in 25 min. to the Rittersturz, which may also be reached in 1/4 hr. by a shorter footpath diverging to the left. The *Rittersturz, a hill laid out with promenades (restaurant and tower), commands a beautiful view of Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein, Lahneck, Marksburg, and Stolzenfels.

The walk may be prolonged to the S., either to the right to the top of the Kühkoppf (see below), or to the left along the slope to the (20 min.) *Dommelberg, with a platform commanding a finer view than that from the Rittersturz. Three prehistoric stone circles on the slope of the Dommelberg point to the existence in this neighbourhood of a Celtic settlement. Good views are also obtained from the Weidgenhöhe and the Augusta-Höhe (p. 114).

The summit of the Kühkoppf (1280 ft.) is reached from the Rittersturz in 3/4 hr. by following the above-mentioned path through wood, finally crossing the Hunsrück road (1 3/4 hr. from Coblenz). It commands an extensive view of the Rhine and the Moselle, with the volcanic summits of the Eifel (left), and the mountains enclosing the valley of the Rhine. — From the Kühkoppf we reach Capellen in 1 hr. by returning to the Hunsrück road, following it to the right for a short distance, and then diverging to the left by the road (guide-post) passing Schloss Stolzenfels (p. 114). A surprising number of Celtic and Roman remains have been discovered on the 'Pastors-Pfad' (path from Capellen to Waldesch), which crosses the last-mentioned road. Among these are the foundation-walls of a temple of Mercury; the hand of the colossal statue, with tortoise and serpent, is preserved in Schloss Stolzenfels. — Winningen (p. 191) is reached from the Kühkoppf via the forester’s house at Remsticken in 1 1/2 hr.

The Karthause (so named from an ancient Carthusian monastery), a hill rising to the W. of the Central Station, is crowned by fortifications. On its N. slope is the picturesque Cemetery, where repose the remains of Max von Schenkendorf (p. 110), Karl Baedeker (1801-59; on the slope above the chapel), and Gen. von Goeben (p. 109).

Ehrenbreitstein and Asterstein.

Visitors, foreign officers excepted, are admitted to the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein between April 1st and Nov. 15th. The walk from Coblenz to the summit and back takes 2 hrs.; carriages can ascend to the top (p. 107).

The excursion to the Neuenkopf (p. 112) requires about 2 1/2-3 hrs. (there and back), the visit to the Asterstein (p. 112) 1 1/4 hr. No permission necessary for either.

Ehrenbreitstein is a station of the Railway of the Right Bank (p. 85).

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Eifel Tramways (main station near the railway-station and the pier
of the Coblenz steamboats, p. 107) run to Vallendar (p. 85), Niederlahnstein (p. 113), Arenburg (p. 113), and also via the Pfaffendorf Bridge to Coblenz (p. 107).

A Bridge-of-Boats (toll 2 pf., one-horse carr. 22, two-horse 29 pf.), about 400 yds. in length, connects Coblenz with Thal-Ehrenbreitstein, on the right bank of the Rhine. As the bridge is often opened to allow vessels to pass, passengers in a hurry to reach the station of the Right Rhenish Railway will generally do better to take the steam-ferry (p. 107). The bridge affords a charming promenade in the morning and evening.

Ehrenbreitstein (Höf. zum Kurfürsten, with restaurant, very fair, R. 2-4 passenger, B. 50 pf.) is a small town with 5022 inhab., prettily situated in a valley between the Ehrenbreitstein and Asterstein. The Kirch-Strasse, beginning at the bridge, ascends to the Schützenburg, a castellated modern villa. — In the Hof-Strasse, to the left, is the Kurfürsten Hotel, once occupied by M. de La Roche, chancellor of the electorate of Trèves, to whom Goethe paid a visit in 1774 (memorial tablet). The tramway-station is close by. Farther on are the Railway Station (left) and the large court of justice and residence (right), erected by the Electors in 1747, now in part a Provision Magazine (Pl. 27).

About 200 yds. beyond the railway-station we diverge to the right from the road descending the Rhine and ascend the hill (1¼ hr.), where, at the last gateway, the cards of admission are issued (60 pf.). Visitors are conducted to the point of view by a sergeant.

The *Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein* rises opposite the influx of the Moselle, 385 ft. above the Rhine, on a precipitous rock, which is connected with the neighbouring heights on the N. side only. The view embraces the fertile valley of the Rhine from Stolzenfels to Andernach, and the volcanic peaks of the Maifeld and the Eifel (p. 103). Far below are the Rhine and Moselle, and between them the Emp. William Monument and the triangular town of Coblenz. — The present fortress, built in 1816-26 by General von Aster, succeeds a very ancient stronghold of the Electors of Trèves, which was frequently enlarged in the course of centuries. It played an important part in the Thirty Years' War, and in 1799 it was taken by the French after a gallant resistance.

A more imposing (though not so easily accessible) view is commanded by the Nellenkopf, the N. spur of the Ehrenbreitstein plateau, which may be reached by following the Charlotten-Strasse and ascending the valley to the back of Ehrenbreitstein, farther on (at the kilomètre-stone No. 1) to the left, past Neudorf; at the top, we cross the drill-ground to the open space in front of the fort (about 3/4 hr. from the bridge-of-boats). — For the return, we may choose the pleasant walk via (20 min.) Urbach (Moskopp's Inn, with view of the Rhine valley and the Eifel hills), whence we descend to the road skirting the Rhine (to Ehrenbreitstein, 1/2 hr.).

Fort Asterstein, situated on the hill to the S. of Ehrenbreitstein, also commands a fine view. A projecting terrace towards the Rhine
NIEDERLAHNSTEIN. 17. Route. 113

bears an Obelisk in memory of the soldiers of the 8th army-corps who fell in the campaign of 1866.

The hill on which the obelisk stands may be reached in 20 min. from the bridge-of-boats. After crossing the latter we proceed in a straight direction to the end of the Kirch-Strasse (p. 112) and follow the road to the right below the Schützenburg (p. 112). Where the road turns to the left, a shorter route ascends by the steps to the right, crosses the road which leads up from the 'Promenade', and again ascends by steps. Halfway up, the Café Rheinlust, and beyond it the Luisenturm are passed. We then follow the road to the summit. — A road descends to the left to Pfaffendorf, intersecting the fortification on the Glockenberg. We may follow the footpath diverging from it on the right, beyond the Victoria-Garten (garden-restaurant), and then descend the steps.

The road which ascends the valley at the back of the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein leads by Niederberg to (2½ M.) Arenberg (Roter Hahn, with belvedere; Schöne Aussicht), a village with a large new pilgrimage-church, a 'Herz-Jesu' chapel, a 'Mount of Olives', etc., reached by electric tramway (p. 111) in 20 minutes. — At Neuhäusel, 3 M. farther on, by the Montabaur road, a prehistoric settlement was unearthed in 1899-1901. — The road diverging to the right beyond Arenberg passes a forester's house (rfm-ts) and leads to (4½ M.) Ems (p. 213).

17. The Rhine from Coblenz to Mayence.

Steamboat in 7½ (down in 4½ hrs.; piers at Oberlahnstein, Boppard, St. Goar, Bingen, Rüdesheim, Eltville, and Biebrich; small-boat stations Capellen, Braubach, Camp, Hirzenach, Oberwesel, Caub, Bacharach, Lorch, Geisenheim, Oestrich, and Walluf. — From Coblenz to Bingen both banks are Prussian.


Beyond the bridge-of-boats the steamer passes the palace on the right, and then steers under the Pfaffendorf Bridge (p. 110). On the right extend the beautiful promenades of the W. bank, opposite which is the picturesque village of Pfaffendorf (Rheinhof, with garden, R. 2-3, pens. 4½–6 M), ¾ M. from the station of Ehrenbreitstein. Above appears the Asterstein (p. 112).

On the right, a little farther on, lies the island of Oberwerth, which is connected with the W. bank by an embankment and with the E. by the Horchheim Railway Bridge (p. 111), below which the steamer passes. Beautiful retrospect as the vessel passes the upper end of the island. To the right are the tower on the Rittersturm (p. 111) and the view-platform on the Dommelberg, behind which rises the wooded Kühkopf (p. 111).

The vineyards of (1.) Horchheim (Holler's Garden Restaurant) produce good red wine; the plain between this village and the mouth of the Lahn is remarkably fertile. — (1.) Niederlahnstein (Douqué, on the Lahn, with garden, R. & B. 2½, pens. 4–4½ M, good cuisine; Sartori, also on the Lahn; Wochner, at the station, very fair).

Baedeker's Rhine. 16th Edit.
on the right bank of the Lahn (4350 inhab.), is the junction of the railway of the right bank, the line to Coblenz, and the Lahn railway (RR. 20, 27), but is not touched at by the steamer. From the road ascending the Lahntal a path diverges to the left, passing several shrines, to (1/2 hr.) the memorial church on the top of the Aller-Heiligen-Berg, which commands fine views of the valleys of the Lahn and the Rhine. Below Niederlahnstein, at the mouth of the Lahn, stands the solitary late-Romanesque Church of St. John, partly destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. The Lahn is crossed near its mouth by an unsightly railway-bridge, and by another for the traffic of the road (toll 2 pt.).

1. Capellen. — Hotels. *Bellevue*, with garden, R. 2-3 1/2, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-7 1/2 M; *Stolzenfels*, similar charges; Lahneck, R. from 1 1/2, pens. from 4 1/2 M, well spoken of.

Donkey to the Castle of Stolzenfels 80 pf.; there and back 1 M 20 pf.

Local Steamboat to Oberlahnstein (20, 10 pf.), starting above the station.

Electric Tramway to Coblenz, see p. 107.

Capellen, a village consisting of a single row of houses facing the railway-embankment and the river, lies at the foot of the wooded hill which bears the royal château of Stolzenfels. The château is approached by a winding road of easy ascent (1/4 hr.), crossing a viaduct. Beyond the Klaus (stables), a drawbridge is crossed.

The *Castle of Stolzenfels* (310 ft. above the Rhine), with a pentagonal tower 110 ft. high, was built on the site of an older fortress by Arnold von Isenburg, Archbishop of Trèves, in 1242-59, and was frequently a residence of the archbishops. In 1689 it was destroyed by the French. Frederick William IV., when crown-prince, caused it to be rebuilt in 1836-42 from the designs of Schinkel, Stüler, and Persius, and embellished in the romantic taste of the period. It now belongs to Emp. William II., and is open to visitors from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 7 (adm. 25 pf.).

On entering the court, we turn to the right to the tower at the S. angle. While waiting for a party to assemble we enjoy a magnificent View, extending from the Marksburg to beyond Coblenz; in front are the two Lahnteins and the Castle of Lahneck. — Among the frescoes in the interior may be mentioned those in the *Chapel* (Biblical scenes) by E. Deger (1853-57; p. 73), and those in the *Kleine Rittersaal*, by Stülke (1842-46), illustrative of the principal attributes of chivalry. There are also numerous other ancient and modern works of art.

About 2 M. above Stolzenfels a path diverges to the right from the Schlossweg, leading to the Augusta-Höhe and (1/2 M farther) the top of the Hasenberg, two points (refuge-huts) commanding a fine view of Stolzenfels and the valley of the Rhine (there and back 1 1/2-2 hrs.). From the Hasenberg we may proceed through the Siechenhaus-Tal to the highroad on the Rhine or go on to the Dommelberg and Rittersturz (p. 111).

1. Oberlahnstein. — Hotels. *Höt-Pens. Weller*, on the river, with garden and view, R. 2-2 1/2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4-5 M; Höt. Breitenbach, R. 1 1/2-2, B. 1 1/2, pens. 4-5 1/2 M, well spoken of; Weiland, opposite the station, R. 1 1/2-1 3/4, B. 1/2, pens. 4-5 1/2 M.

Local steamboat to Capellen, 14-20 times daily, starting near the Höt. Weller. — A Motor-Launch service to Coblenz is projected. — Light Railway to Braubach and Nastätten, see p. 116.
Oberlahnstein (205 ft.), a thriving town with 8472 inhab., formerly belonging to the Electors of Mayence, is mentioned in a charter as early as 890. Several towers recall the former fortifications. Schloss Martinsburg at the upper end of the town, containing an interesting court, once a residence of the Electors of Mayence, dates from 1394; the new part was built in 1712. The old Rathaus (restored in 1901) is a noteworthy late-Gothic half-timbered edifice. The Protestant Church, at the lower end of the town, was built in 1872-75. Oberlahnstein is a busy depot of the iron-ores yielded by the mines on the Lahn (comp. p. 213), and possesses a large harbour. It is the steamboat-station for Ems (p. 213), which may be reached hence either by the main line via Niederlahnstein (p. 113), or by the older line (slow trains only) on the left bank of the Lahn. The station is close to the quay.

On a rocky eminence behind Oberlahnstein rises the picturesque castle of Lahneck, mentioned for the first time in 1224, destroyed by the French in 1689, and restored since 1860 (visitors admitted in the owner's absence). The pentagonal pinnacled tower commands a charming view, for which the morning light is most favourable. On seeing the ruin in 1774 Goethe composed his exquisite 'Geistes-Gruss'. A road and two footpaths ascend to the castle; one of the paths, destitute of shade, mounts direct from Oberlahnstein, the other from the side next the Lahn, beginning opposite the upper, end of Niederlahnstein (p. 113).

About 1 1/4 M. above Capellen, among tall trees near the high-road, is the Königstuhl ('king's seat'), erected in 1376 by the Emp. Charles IV. on the site of an ancient meeting-place of the Electors. At the end of the 18th cent. it had fallen to decay, but in 1843 it was rebuilt, partly out of the old materials. The structure is octagonal in shape, somewhat resembling a pulpit, 22 ft. in diameter, and 18 ft. in height.

The situation was chosen from its proximity to the dominions of the three ecclesiastical Rhenish Electors, Rhens belonging to Cologne, Capellen to Trèves, and Lahnstein to Mayence, while the territories of the Electors Palatine began at Caub (p. 124). Here many emperors were elected, decrees issued, and treaties concluded. The first historical mention of the Königstuhl occurs in 1308 when Henry of Lützelburg was elected emperor. In 1400 the four Rhenish electors here elected Count Palatine Rupert III. as emperor in the stead of the Bohemian King Wenzel, whom they had deprived of the imperial crown at a meeting held the previous day on the opposite bank of the Rhine.

Near the Königstuhl is the Rhenser Mineralquelle, a mineral spring rising in the bed of the Rhine, which was known in the 17th cent. and re-discovered in 1857. A new shaft was sunk to a depth of over 1100 ft. in 1892-94, and connected with the river-bank by a quay in 1895. About 5,000,000 bottles of the water (which resembles that of Selters) are annually exported. On the opposite bank are two other mineral springs, the Minerva Brunnen and the Viktoria Brunnen.
Above the Königsstuhl (\(3/4\) M.) lies the small town of (r.) Rhens (Königsstuhl, with garden, on the river), still surrounded by the walls and fosses constructed in 1370 by Archbishop Frederick III. of Cologne. On the highroad, near the S. gate, are several old half-timbered houses, almost in their original condition. Outside this gate lies the prettily situated church. A footpath to (\(11/4\) hr.) Boppard ascends hence to the right at the way-post, outside the S. gate (comp. p. 118). — Beyond a cotton-factory with a tall chimney, we next pass the small village of (r.) Brey, surrounded by fruit-trees.

1. Braubach (Kaiserhof, R. 2-4, pens. 4-5 M., very fair; Deutsches Haus, near the station, R. 1\(1/2\) M., B. 60 pf.; Rheinischer Hof, with garden, pens. from 4 M., very fair; Nassauer Hof, R. & B. 2-2\(1/2\) M.; motor-boats, see p. 114), an ancient town with 2800 inhab., commanded by the imposing castle of Marksburg, 185 ft. above the river, the only old fortress on the Rhine which has escaped destruction.

In 1437 Count Philip of Katzenelnbogen founded a chapel in the castle and dedicated it to St. Mark, after whom the castle has since been named. It belonged to Hesse-Darmstadt from 1651 to 1803, and was then used by the government of Nassau as a state-prison down to 1888. Since 1900 it has been the property of the Society for the Preservation of German Castles, by whom it has been restored (tickets of admission, 25 pf., at the restaurant at the entrance). The castle contains a good collection of armour, weapons, and warlike costumes. The tower affords a pleasing survey of the grassy dales at the back, and of a portion of the Rhine.

Two routes ascend to the fortress from Braubach: the road and a footpath (\(1/2\) hr.; guide-posts). — On the saddle to the S. is the ancient Chapel of St. Martin (mentioned in 1242), recently decorated in the 15th cent. style. — The conspicuous chimneys belong to the silver-foundries (see below). Mining was carried on here even in Roman times.

From Oberlahnstein via Braubach to Nastätten, 20\(1/2\) M., narrow-gauge railway in 2 hrs. The line follows the Railway of the Right Bank to Braubach (comp. p. 141), and thence, diverging at the silver-foundries, ascends the right bank of the Zollbach to Hof-Zollgrund (p. 217). Beyond a bold viaduct it mounts in curves (views to the right) via Bechels and Hinterwalde to Dachsenhausen (1250 ft.), picturesquely situated near the Dachskopf (1500 ft.). Fine survey from the latter and also from the Heisebäumchen (1315 ft.), \(1/2\) M. to the S. of the station. — Thence the railway descends through the Bachheimer Grund, via Winterweer, Gemmerich, and Ehr, to Murtenfeis (705 ft.; with a mineral spring), in the fertile Mühbach-Tal (p. 122). We then ascend the last-named valley to the S.W., via Michten (725 ft.). — Nastätten, and thence to St. Goarshausen or Zollhaus, see p. 122.

Above Braubach are the (r.) villages of Niederspay and Oberspay (Rindsflüsser), connected by an avenue of walnut-trees. On the promontory to the right stands a half-ruined chapel, the only relic of the village of Peterspay. — On the left, \(1/2\) hr. above Braubach, opens the Dinkholder-Tal, with several mills and a chalybeate spring (Dinkholder Brunnen) resembling those of Schwalbach.

On the wooded height above (L.) Osterspay (Müller; Anker) stands the château of Liebenörck, belonging to the Baroness von Preuschen, one of the prettiest spots on the Rhine. — On the hill to the right,
a little above Osterspay, stands the Jacobsberger Hof, a farmhouse 520 ft. above the Rhine, whence a cart-road leads to Rhens (p. 116), 3 M. distant, cutting off the circuit of 6 M. formed by the river. The vineyards on the slopes of the left bank, known as the Bopparder Hamm, produce excellent wine. Then, on the left, the Filser Ley, with a view-temple, and the village of Filsen.

r. Boppard. — Hotels. On the Rhine: *Spiegel, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. 5-8 M, an old-established house; *Bellevue & Rhein-Hôtel, with garden, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 M; *Hirsch, R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 M; Ackermann, plain but good; Salm, at the lower end of the town, pens. 4-5 M, plain. — In the town: Closmann, with garden, plain but good; Lange, opposite the post-office. — Mühlbad, at the lower end of the town, a family hotel, pens. 4½-8 M (closed in winter). — Pensions. Villa Louise, Mainzer-Str. 15; Henster, in the Mühlthal, 28 M per week. — Marienberg Hydropathic Establishment (p. 118), pens. 6½-13 M per day. — Wine at the Winter-Veren, Christgasse. 

Local Steamer to Camp (p. 119), in connection with all trains on the railway of the right bank. — Floating Bridge across the Rhine.

English Church Service in summer at the Rhein-Hôtel.

Boppard (210 ft.), the ancient Bodobriga, founded by the Celts, was afterwards fortified by the Romans and used as a depot for their 'slingers' ('Balistarii Bodobrici'). In the 12th cent. Boppard was a free imperial town, but in 1312 Emp. Henry VII. ceded it, along with Oberwesel, to his brother Elector Baldwin of Trèves. The latter, who could not make himself master of the town till 1318, built the castle, which is still preserved (see below). All efforts of the inhabitants to regain their independence proved henceforth unavailing. Numerous villas have sprung up in the environs, and the town is much frequented by summer-visitors. The old town is still partly surrounded by the mediæval fortifications. Pop. 6583.

The handsome Parish Church, in the late-Romanesque style, founded early in the 12th cent., and rebuilt about 1200, with its two square towers adjacent to the choir, is remarkable for the peculiar 'Norman' vaulting of the nave. The contemporary painted decoration of the interior (on the N. side, the legend of St. Severus) was carefully restored in 1894-95; the decoration of the choir is modern. — The Carmelite Church (1318), in the pointed style, contains the marble monument of a Countess von Eltz (d. 1509), carved stalls of the 15th cent., and old mural paintings; beside the 3rd pillar is a Christian tombstone of the 7th century.

In an open space on the Rhine, to the E. of the parish church and near the ferry, rises the old Castle of the Archbishops of Trèves, with a tower, now occupied by law-courts. Beside the moat, behind the castle, are considerable remains of a Wall constructed of Roman concrete ('opus spicatum'), and probably dating from the reign of Valentinian I. (A.D. 364-75). When complete it was 10 ft. thick and 26 ft. high, and was strengthened with towers at the angles and 24 semicircular towers along its sides, and enclosed the interior of the town, in the form of a rectangle 1000 ft. long by 500 ft. wide.
The original positions of the four gates, each exactly in the centre of one of the sides, are indicated by tablets on the houses No. 78 Ober-Strasse (W.), 47 Ober-Str. (E.), 12 Kronengasse (W.), and 7 Kirchgasse (S.).

The suppressed Franciscan Monastery with its church, at the upper end of the town, has been converted into a seminary for Roman Catholic teachers. — Knights Templar of Boppard are mentioned among the crusaders at the siege of Ptolemais (1191), and fragments of their Lodge, with round-arched windows, lie in a neighbouring side-street. — The old monastery of St. Martin, a little farther up the river, is now a reformatory for Protestant children.

The Hunsrück Road, which crosses the railway near the Protestant Church, built in 1851, leads to the S. to the conspicuous buildings (1783) of the Marienberg, 100 ft. above the Rhine, formerly a Benedictine nunnery, and now a hydropathic establishment (p. 117). The water is supplied by the Orgelborn, a spring renowned for centuries for its purity and unvarying temperature. The fine old park is open to the public.

The numerous attractive walks in the Environs of Boppard are indicated by guide-posts and coloured marks. — The Kreuzberg (765 ft.; restaurant) may be ascended in 3/4 hr. by footpaths through the Josephinen-Tal or the Fraubach-Tal, or by the more picturesque route through the Michels-Tal and Josephinen-Tal.

Below Boppard, near the Mühlbad (p. 117), opens the Mühltal, a valley enclosed by wooded hills and affording a number of picturesque walks (Pension Henzler, see p. 117). One of the finest points is the Alte Burg (615 ft.), a hill at the mouth of the valley (reached by ascending to the right), which commands a beautiful view. Other points of view are the Gedeonseck and the Vierseen-Platz, or 'place of the four lakes' (995 ft.; restaurant), whence four apparently unconnected parts of the Rhine are visible. From the Vierseen-Platz a path descends past the Jacobsberger Hof (p. 117) to (13/4 hr) Rhens (p. 116). — On the other side of the valley the Kronprinzen Weg leads from the Pens. Henzler to Boppard via the Elfenlei. — From the pension we may ascend the valley, passing a Fish Breeding Establishment and traversing fine woods of oaks and beeches, to (21/2 hr.) Winningen (p. 191).

The Fleckertshöhe (1740 ft.) is ascended in 2 hrs. from Boppard, either by following the road to the Hunsrück as far as the kilomètre-stone marked '7.4' and then diverging to the left by a path (blue marks) leading through pine-woods; or by crossing the park of Marienberg to the churchyard and then taking the path to the right through the wood (indicated by blue arrows). On the top is the Restaurant zur Schönen Aussicht (also pension). The very extensive view comprises the Seven Mts., Eifel, Hochwald, Idar, and Taunus. The path descending to (1 hr.) Saleig (p. 119) through meadows and woods cannot be missed.

From Boppard to the Moselle, two routes. (a). By road up the Mühltal to (13/4 hr.) Pfaffenheck (Loef's Inn) and thence by a footpath descending to (13/4 hr.) Alken (p. 192). A preferable route to Pfaffenheck is by the footpath via the Fish Breeding Establishment and then through the woods (yellow marks). — (b). A road ascends the Fraubach-Tal (shortcut for walkers), crosses the Sabelberg, and ascends the Burgen-Tal to the (41/2 M.) Hunsrück road, which we follow to the right. 1 M. Buchholz (Welters Inn); 11/4 M. Windhauser (to the left of the road); 11/4 M. Herschviesen: 11/4 M. Path ascending to the left to the Ehrenburg. Fine views. 11/4 M. Brodenbach (p. 192).

A diligence runs twice daily from Boppard to (171/2 M.) Castellaun in 4 hrs.
Above Boppard, on the left, lies Camp (Kauth, above the village, pens. 4 M: Anker, on the Rhine), a village with 1800 inhab., frequented as a summer-residence. The name is derived from an earthen mound on the hill, which has been assumed to mark the site of a Roman camp (campus), though it probably dates only from the Thirty Years' War. — A road shaded with walnut-trees leads along the bank from Camp to the (3/4 M.) convent of —

1. Bornhofen (Hôtel Marienberg, R. 1 1/2-2, pens. from 4 1/4 M, very fair; Morbach, R. 1-2 1/2 M; Zum Liebenstein, R. from 1, pens. 3 1/2-4 M), with a Gothic church erected in 1435, a great resort of pilgrims. On a bold rocky eminence above the convent stand the twin castles of —

Sterrenberg and Liebenstein, better known as The Brothers, connected by a sharp chine of rock. The legend of these castles may thus be briefly told:

Conrad and Heinrich, sons of the knight Bayer von Boppard, the lord of Liebenstein, were enamoured of their foster-sister, the beautiful Hildegarde. Heinrich with rare generosity tore himself away and joined the crusades, leaving his brother Conrad to win the prize. That his son and the fair bride might still be near him, the old knight built the castle of Sterrenberg for their reception, but, his death occurring before its completion, the nuptials were postponed. Meanwhile Conrad's heart grew cold towards Hildegarde. Hearing of the valiant deeds of his absent brother, his soul burned to share his honours, and, wearied of an inactive life, he joined the crusades. Hildegarde now passed her days in the lonely castle of Liebenstein, brooding over her sad lot, not doubting the affection of Conrad, but weeping over the uncertainty of his return. Suddenly Conrad returned to Sterrenberg with a lovely Grecian bride, and the outraged Hildegarde, stunned by the blow, shut herself up in the loneliest chamber of her dreary abode, and refused to see any one but her attendant. Late one evening a stranger knight demanded the hospitality of the castle. He proved to be the chivalrous Heinrich, who, hearing of his brother's perfidy, resolved to avenge his foster-sister's wrongs. He accordingly challenged Conrad to single combat, but before the brothers' swords had crossed, Hildegarde interposed between them and insisted on a reconciliation, to which they reluctantly consented. Hildegarde then retired to the convent of Bornhofen, at the base of the rock on which the castles stand. Conrad's Grecian bride soon proved faithless, and he, overcome with shame and remorse, threw himself on his generous brother's breast, exclaiming that no consolation was now left him but his friendship. Thus their estrangement ended, and the brothers thenceforth lived together in harmony and retirement at Liebenstein, while Sterrenberg was for ever deserted.

These castles were held as early as the 12th cent. as a fief of the empire by the knights of Boland, and in 1317 came into the possession of the Electors of Trèves. Sterrenberg, the higher ruin, is separated from Liebenstein by a moat and a massive wall, known as the 'Streit-Mauer' (wall of combat) in reference to the hostile meeting of the brothers. The ruins (restaurants) are interesting and command a fine view of the rocky ravines beneath.

r. Salsig (Stumm, well spoken of), so called from its weak saline spring (bath-house), lies in the midst of a vast orchard, whence shiploads of cherries are annually exported to the Lower Rhine, Holland, and England. Farther up (1.) lies the village of Nieder-Kestert (Stern).
r. Hirzenach. A handsome building, once a deanery, and the church, built about 1170, belonged to the Abbey of Siegburg.

To the right are the extensive buildings of the Werlau Mines.

1. Ehrenthal is a small village inhabited by miners who work the lead-mines in the vicinity.

1. Wellmich (Adler), a picturesquely situated village, with a small Gothic church, is commanded by the ruins (now being restored) of the Thurnberg, or Deuernburg. This stronghold, begun by Archbishop Boemund II. of Treves, and completed in 1363 by his successor Kuno von Falkenstein, was derisively called the Mouse (Maus) by the Counts of Katzenelnbogen, in contradistinction to their ‘Cat’ (p. 121). Ascent fatiguing, but there is a fine view from the summit.

r. St. Goar. — Hotels. "Lilie, R. 1 1/2-4, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5 1/2-8 M, closed in winter; "Schneider, at the lower end of the town, D. 2 1/2-3 M. — At the steamboat-pier: Rheinfels, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. 5-8 M; Hôtel Jong, R. from 1 1/2, B. 3 1/2, pens. from 4 1/2 M; Traube, R. 1 1/2-2, B. 3 1/4, D. 1 1/2, pens. 4 M, unpretending; Hôtel-Restaurant Fischer, with view, R. 1 1/2-2 M. B. 60 pf., well spoken of; Loreley, these two on the road to Oberwesel. — Rheinlust, a garden-restaurant on the hillside above the town; Volk, on the Rhine, beer.

Steam-ferry to St. Goarshausen, 10 pf.

English Church Service in July and August.

St. Goar, a town with 1475 inhab., the handsomest of all the smaller Rhenish towns, and deriving a look of additional importance from the extensive ruins of Rheinfels, owes its name and origin to a chapel founded in the time of Siegbert, King of Austrasia (570), by St. Goar, who preached the gospel here. Down to 1794 it was the capital of the lower county of Katzenelnbogen (comp. p. 121), and since 1815 it has been Prussian. — Below the town is a large harbour.

The Protestant Church, built about 1469, with Romanesque choir and crypt, contains an excellent late-Gothic pulpit in stone and the Renaissance monuments of the Landgrave Philip (d. 1583) and his countess (in a private chapel). — The Roman Catholic Church, at the lower end of the town, is adorned with an old stone effigy of the saint with an inscription.

A curious old custom, the ‘Hänseln’, or Initiation, which prevailed here till the beginning of the steamboat-traffic in 1827, is said to have dated from the time of Charlemagne. Every traveller who visited the town for the first time was attached to a ring in the wall of the Custom-house, and obliged to submit to the water or the wine ordeal. If the former was selected, a good ducking was the result; the pleasanter alternative consisted in drinking a goblet of wine to the memory of Charlemagne, the Queen of England, the reigning prince, and the members of the society which enforced obedience to the custom. The traveller was then invested with the rights of a member of the society, and finally had to present a donation to the poor and enter his name in the ‘Hänselbuch’.

The castle of Rheinfels, rising at the back of the town, 375 ft. above the Rhine (1/4 hr. from the pier), is the most imposing ruin on the river. It was founded by Count Diether III. of Katzenelnbogen (d. 1276). a friend of the Emp. Frederick II., and a new Rhine-toll was established here. In 1692 it was bravely and successfully defended by the Hessian General von Götz against the French
General Count Tallard with an army of 24,000 men. In 1758 the castle was surprised and taken by the French, who kept a garrison in it till 1763. Thirty years later it was basely deserted by the Hessian commandant, and fell, with its valuable stores, into the hands of the French revolutionary army (2nd Nov., 1794). Three years afterwards it was blown up. The interior contains little worthy of note; view limited. The custodian is generally at or near the castle (fee 25-50 pf., more for a party). Refreshments may also be obtained. — The path to the castle passes the churchyard-wall, on which is the 'Flammensäule', a rough sandstone obelisk, supposed to be of pre-Roman origin.

The Spitzenstein (1315 ft.), reached from Rheinfels via Biebernheim in 1½ hr., commands a splendid view, extending from Caub to Oberwesel (refuge-hut by the rocks on the summit). Descent via Niederburg to (1 hr.) Oberwesel (p. 123), or via Urbar to the Rhine opposite the Lurlei and so back to St. Goar.


Steam-ferry to St. Goar, 10 pf.

English Church Service in July and August.

St. Goarshausen (715 ft.) is a small town with 1660 inhab., the upper part of which is so confined between the river and the hill that a bulwark of masonry, on which two watch-towers are situated, had to be built at an early period to protect the town against inundations. The Protestant church was finished in 1863.

Above St. Goarshausen, about halfway up the hill, on the road to the Hühnerberg (see below), rises the castle of Neu-Katzenelnbogen, commonly called the Cat (Katz), erected in 1393 by Count Johann of Katzenelnbogen, whose family became extinct in 1479. It then belonged to the Hessian princes, and was destroyed by the French in 1806. The present owner has built himself a house in a harmonious style on the old foundations (no admission).

The Lurlei (see p. 122) is most conveniently visited from the upper end of St. Goarshausen via the Schweizer-Tal, or Swiss Valley, a pretty rocky gorge about 2 M. long. Passing under the railway, we follow the cart-road in the valley for about 1 M. to the Zöllners-Mühle, beyond which we continue to follow the main track, until, at the top of the hill, we turn to the right by a field-path (guide-post). The summit of the Lurlei (remps. in summer) commands an admirable view of the deep Rhine valley. For the descent we may choose either the steep path with steps reaching the road at the (1/4 hr.) tunnel, or the easier path (1/2 hr.) through the vineyards, which reaches the St. Goarshausen road about 300 yds. farther down. The latter path, however, is closed in autumn. The whole excursion occupies about 2 hrs.

A footpath leads from the Lurlei to the (1/4 hr.) pavilion on the Hühnerberg, commanding a view of the basin of St. Goar (another path also from the guide-post above the Zöllners-Mühle).

Excursion to Reichenberg, 31/2 M. We either take the narrow-gauge line mentioned below, or follow the path leading through the Hassenbach-Tal, a valley which opens a little below St. Goarshausen. The footpath diverges to the right from the road through the valley, and rejoins it near Reichenberg. A pleasant way back is via the village of Patersberg.
(1125 ft.), on the brink of the vine-clad slopes above the Swiss Valley, or past the Offenthaler Hof, to the S., and then through the upper part of the Swiss Valley to the Lurlei.

The castle of Reichenberg, erected in 1284 by Count Wilhelm I. of Katzenelnbogen, rebuilt in 1319, and during the Hessian supremacy the residence of the governor of the lower county, was at length sold in 1818 for the sake of the building materials. Fortunately, however, it escaped demolition, and is still a grand and picturesque ruin with a lofty tower. The approach to the Court (see also p. xxxi) is striking. Here on the right rises the imposing Herrenhaus, or dwelling-house, which originally consisted of three stories. The dividing beams have been broken away, but the Romanesque columns, placed one above the other, which bear the lofty pointed vaulting, are still preserved. To the left we observe the entrance to the Tower, flanked by two columns of granite. The tower, which is ascended by wooden steps, commands a view of the neighbourhood. A second tower to the E., connected with the other by a lofty curtain-wall, is half destroyed. Fee to the guide, 1½ - M.

From St. Goarshausen to Zollhaus, via Nastätten, 27½ M., narrow-gauge railway in about 3 hrs. The line ascends the Hachenbach-Tal (p. 121; station) to (3 M.) Reichenberg (700 ft.), whence there is a fine view of the castle (1½ M.). — At (6 M.) Bogel (1180 ft.) we reach the edge of the plateau between the Rhine and the Lahn. — The line then descends into the Mühlbach-Tal (p. 116).

10 M. Nastätten (923 ft.; Guntrum; Recken) is the junction of the line to Braubach (p. 116). — 14 M. Holzhausen auf der Heide (1275 ft.) is situated on the Wiesbaden road, whence a footpath, diverging to the left about 1 M. to the S.W. of the station, leads through wood to the (1 M.) Alleburg, a Roman entrenched camp.

21 M. Katzenelnbogen (915 ft.; Hdt. Bremer, R. 1½-2½ M., B. 80 ft., very fair), on the Dörssbach, lies at the base of a porphyry cliff crowned by the ancestral castle of the Counts of Katzenelnbogen, who since the 11th cent. extended their sway over the district between the Rhine and the Lahn (the 'lower county') and over the now Hessian province of Starkenburg (the 'upper county'). On the death of Philip, the last count, in 1479, his possessions passed to the Landgrave of Upper Hesse. In 1815 all the lower county on the right bank of the Rhine became Prussian.

25 M. Hohlenfels is dominated by the ruins of the castle of that name (940 ft.), beside which is a more recent castle, now occupied as a plain but good inn (pens. 3½ M.). — 27½ M. Zollhaus, see p. 145.

On the left rise the imposing rocks of the *Lurlei, or Lorelei, 430 ft. above the Rhine. The well-known legend of the fairy who had her dwelling on the rock, and, like the sirens of old, enticed sailors and fishermen to their destruction in the rapids at the foot of the precipice, has long been a favourite theme with the poet and the painter. Heine's beautiful ballad (1823) is still deservedly popular. According to Marner, a poet of the 13th cent., the Nebelungen treasure lies hidden beneath the 'Lurlenberg'. — At the foot of the Lurlei is a large harbour.

This is the narrowest (about 220 yds.) and deepest (76 ft.) part of the river. The famous echo returned by the lofty cliffs on both sides is not audible from the steamer, but may be successfully wakened from a small boat in the quiet of early morning or late evening.

Opposite the Rosscstein, a rocky point to the left, which the railway penetrates by a tunnel, a ridge of rocks, known as the 'Seven Virgins', is visible when the river is low. It is said that these rugged masses were once seven fair maidens of the Schönburg, who were condemned by the river-god for their prudery to this metamorphosis.
to Mayence. OBERWESEL. Map, p. 112. — 17. Route. 123

1. Oberwesel. — Hotels. RHEINISCHER HOF, near the pier and not far from the station, R. & B. 2½, D. 1½ 2½, pens. 4 $; GOLDENER PFROPFENZIEHER, at the lower end of the village, in a retired situation, R. 1½-2½, B. 3¼, D. 1½-3, pens. 4½-5 $, very fair; DEUTSCHES HAUS, R. & B. from 2, D. 1½, pens. 4 $. — ROSE, DIEDERT, ZUM HUNSRÜCKEN, plain, R. & B. 2, pens. 3½-4 $. — Fachinger’s Restaurant, with garden, at the foot of the Schönbung, to the N. of the Frauen-Kirche.

Oberwesel, an old town with 2700 inhab., named Vosavia in Peutinger’s map of Roman roads (p. xxiv), and once a free town of the empire, was afterwards ceded by Henry VII. (1308-14) to his brother Archbishop Baldwin of Trèves. Its churches, walls, and pinnacled towers (14th cent.), over which frowned the ruins of the Schönbung, render Oberwesel one of the most picturesque spots on the Rhine.

At the S. end of the town rises the conspicuous Frauen-Kirche, or Church of Our Lady, a fine Gothic edifice in red sandstone, erected in 1307-31. The narrow and lofty choir and nave rise high above the aisles.

Interior (entrance on the N. side). The Screen between the choir and nave dates from the 14th century. The High Altar, of 1331, is adorned within by delicate wood-carving and outside by painted figures of saints. By the side-altars and in the aisles are several Paintings of the Lower Rhenish School; that at the N. side-altar has a representation of the nave of the church. On the piers are interesting Mural Paintings of the 15-16th centuries. In the N. chapel and in the nave are several Tombs of the Knights and Counts of Schönburg (16-17th cent.; see below). By the W. wall is the late-Gothic monument of Canon Lutern (d. 1506).

The Gothic Church of St. Werner, partly resting on the town-wall, on the side next the Rhine, was (like the church of the same name at Bacharach, p. 125) built about 1301; fine choir-windows. At the lower end of the town is the handsome round Ochsenturm, with its lofty pinnacles.

Upon the hill lies the late-Gothic Church of St. Martin, with its castle-like tower with turrets at the corners. The S. aisle contains, under a modern canopy, a coloured and gilt group of St. Anna and the Virgin, of Gothic workmanship. This church also contains some curious relic-cases and other objects of interest (the sacristan lives at No. 223, near the choir).

The route to the Spitterstein (1½ hr.) via Niederburg (comp. p. 121) ascends to the left near the Ochsenturm, just outside the town-wall. — A pleasant walk may be taken along the Rhine to St. Goar (p. 120). — Diligence to Simmern (p. 165), daily.

Above Oberwesel rise the modern château and the picturesque old ruin of (r.) Schönbung, the latter, with its four huge towers, erected about the 12th cent., the cradle of a once mighty race which became extinct in 1713. In 1615 it was the birthplace of Count Frederick Hermann of Schönburg, better known as Marshal Schomberg, who fought under the Prince of Orange, and in 1668, when in the French service, compelled the Spaniards to acknowledge the House of Braganza. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he was obliged to quit the French service, and under the Elector of Brandenburg became minister of state, and governor of Prussia; he finally passed
over to England with the Prince of Orange, and fell at the memorable battle of the Boyne in 1690. In the Thirty Years' War the castle fell into the hands of the Swedes, and in 1689 it was sacked by the French. The castle now belongs to Messrs. P. and T. J. O. Rhinelander of New York. About 1/2 M. from the station, on the road ascending from the Frauen-Kirche, a footpath diverges to the right (10 min.). We ring at the entrance to the castle (fee). — On the W. side, a pleasant path descends into the rocky Enghöll valley, which yields an excellent wine. From the village of Enghöll (wine at Schneider's) to Oberwesel, 21/4 M.

1. Caub (705 ft.; Zur Pfalz, at the station, well spoken of; Zum Grünen Wald; Adler, R. 1 1/2-2 M; Elsenburg, halfway up the hill above the station, with view; wine at the Turm), an ancient town with 2380 inhab., still partly surrounded with mediaeval fortifications, is important on account of its productive subterranean slate- quarries and as a wine-growing centre. The Church, dating from the 12th cent. and partly modernized in 1770, has, with the exception of the choir, been used by the Protestants ever since the Reformation. The Notweg, an attractive promenade along the town-walls, is reached from beside the square tower. A large Statue of Blücher, by Schaper, erected in 1894, shows the field-marshall pointing out to his soldiers the way over the Rhine (comp. p. 125). A tablet on the 'Stadt Mannheim' marks his headquarters from Dec. 31st, 1813, to Jan. 2nd, 1814.

At the back of the town rises the picturesque castle of Gutenfels, with its lofty square pinnacled tower, named Cube in the middle ages, which was sold together with the little town of Caub by the knights of Falkenstein to the Palatinate in 1277. The building has recently been restored. The Earl of Cornwall, who was elected King of Germany in 1257, is said to have become enamoured here of the beautiful Countess Beatrix of Falkenstein, whom he married on the death of his first wife in 1269.

At the mouth of the Volkenbach Tal, below the station, is the Wilhelm Erbstollen, a slate-quarry worked since 1837, to which visitors are admitted 9-12 and 1-5 (tickets at the office). — The road ascending the valley, past the Reinselot Stollen, leads to the (1 1/2 hr.) Sauerburg (p. 127). — The Adolfshöhe (20 min.) and the Dürscheider Weg (20 min.) are view-points near Caub.

Above Caub, on a ledge of rock in the middle of the Rhine, rises the *Pfalz, or Pfalzgrafenstein, a hexagonal building, founded by Emp. Louis the Bavarian (1314-47) and well preserved externally and internally. It has a pentagonal tower covered with an unsightly roof, numerous turrets and jutting corners, loopholes in every direction, and one entrance only, situated about 6 ft. above the rock, and reached by means of a wooden staircase. On the S. side is seen the lion of the Palatinate as bearer of the escutcheon of the ancient lords of the castle. The interior (keys kept by a boatman at Caub, who ferries visitors to the building; fee 75 pf.) is uninteresting.
At this point, early on New Year’s Day, 1814, a Prussian corps under York, and a division of Russian troops under Langeron, effected the passage of the Rhine under the direction of Blücher.

Bacharach. — Hotels. *Hôtel Herbrechot (late Wasum), at the station, with a garden, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. 4½-6 M; Blücher-Tal, in the town; Altes Haus (see below), pens. from 3 M; these two unpretending. — Wine at Bastian’s and at Jeiter & Müller’s (view-terrace).

Bacharach, an ancient town with 1900 inhab., lies picturesquely at the entrance to the narrow Steeger-Tal, and is commanded by the castle of Stahleck, at the foot of which stands the beautiful ruin of St. Werner’s church. The old town-walls, a great part of which is still well-preserved, descending from the castle and enclosing the town, with three-sided towers at intervals of 100-150 paces, afford a good example of mediæval fortifications.

Bacharach, mentioned as Bachercho in 1019 and as Bagaracha in 1140, was noted for its wine at an early period, and down to the 16th cent. was one of the greatest wine-marts on the river. Pope Pius II. (Æneas Sylvius) caused a cask of ‘Bacharach wine’ to be brought to Rome annually, and the town of Nuremberg obtained its freedom in return for a yearly tribute to the Emperor Wenzel of four tuns of the same wine.

In the Markt-Platz, where the road through the Steeger-Thal diverges from the main street of the town, rises the Protestant Church of St. Peter, or Templars’ Church, a highly interesting late-Romanesque edifice of elegant proportions, dating from the beginning of the 13th cent. and recently restored. It includes a round choir originally decorated in polychrome, two round E. towers, and a square W. tower. Under this last is a fine early-Gothic porch, and on the N. side there is a rich portal. The old building with a tower, now the Parsonage, was formerly a Capuchin monastery. Opposite the church is the Altes Haus Inn, a tasteful example of half-timbered architecture, dating from 1568 and restored in 1897.

On a slight eminence (ascent on the S. side of the church of St. Peter) stands the graceful *Church of St. Werner, erected in 1293 in the Gothic style in the form of a trefoil, partly restored in the 15th cent., but now a ruin, one-third of the original building having been destroyed. The delicate tracery of the windows should be noticed. It was erected to commemorate the canonisation of St. Werner, a boy who, according to tradition, was murdered by Jews in 1286, and whose body was landed here after having miraculously floated up the stream from Oberwesel. Above the church (10 min. walk) rises the castle of Stahlecken (p. 126).

The Steeger-Tal, at the back of the town, affords a pleasant walk; it is sometimes called the Blücher-Tal from the fact that Blücher after his passage of the Rhine on 1st Jan., 1814, pursued a body of French troops through this valley towards the Hunsrück. After about 1 M. we reach Steeg (Hütwohl), which yields an excellent white and red wine. Above the village (40 min. from Bacharach) rises the ruined castle of Stahlberg, which like those of Stahlecken and Fürstenberg (p. 126) once belonged
to the Counts Palatine. A picturesque panorama may be enjoyed from the 'Schönblick', 11/4 M. from the village.

Above Bacharach rises the once strongly fortified castle of **Stahleck**, the extensive ruins of which extend down to the valley, the principal residence of the Counts Palatine from 1142 to 1253. The French besieged and took the castle and town eight times in 1620-40, and finally destroyed the former in 1689. The ruins are surrounded with pleasure-grounds.

Nearly opposite the castle (1.), at the mouth of the **Retsbach**, lies the village of **Lorchhausen**, with a modern Gothic church.

On a rocky eminence on the right, above the village of **Rheindiebach**, rise the ruins of **Fürstenberg**, made over to the Palatinate in 1243 as a fief of Cologn. In 1292, when Adolph of Nassau was on his way to be crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, the garrison of the castle had the audacity forcibly to detain the vessel of the king for the purpose of levying toll. In 1321 the castle was taken by the Emperor Lewis the Bavarian from his opponent Frederick the Fair, and presented to his consort Margaret of Holland. In 1632 it fell into the hands of the Swedes, and in 1639 it was destroyed by the French.

The brook entering the Rhine here formerly separated the domains of the electors of Mayence and Trévès. — In its valley lie the villages of **Oberdiebach** and **Manubach**, both noted for their wine.

Opposite the Fürstenberg, on the right bank of the **Wisper**, which falls into the Rhine here, stands the ruined castle of **Nollich** (580 ft. above the Rhine), mentioned in 1110. The rugged cliff on its W. slope is called the 'Devil's Ladder', of which a legend records that a knight of Lorch with the assistance of mountain-sprites once scaled it on horseback, and thus gained the hand of his lady-love. The Wisper-Tal is unenviably known for the keen 'Wisper Wind', which blows through it towards the Rhine.

**Lorch.** — *Krone*, with garden, D. 11/2 M., good wine; *Schmidt*, at the upper end of the town; *Railway Hotel*, a small town with 2216 inhab., forming a long street on the bank of the river, mentioned in a charter as early as 892, was in the middle ages a favourite residence of noble families. In the church-yard is a **Crucifix dated 1491.**

The lofty Gothic Church of St. Martin, of the 13-15th cent., which possesses the finest bells in the Rheingau, was entirely restored in 1871-74. The high-altar with rich late-Gothic carving of 1483, a fine late-Gothic font of 1464, and the monument of the knight Joh. Hilchen von Lorch (d. 1548) merit inspection. The inscription on the last records that Hilchen distinguished himself against the Turks, and as field-marshal in 1543-44 against the French. His house, a handsome Renaissance building of 1546-48, adorned with sculpturing, is situated on the Rhine about the middle of the village.

The road through the **Wisper-Tal** to Schwalbach (20½ M.); carriage with one horse 20, with two horses 30 M.; there and back 25 or 35 M. leads by (6 M.) the **Kammerberger Mühle** (inn) and the (2 1/4 M.) **Lauben-Mühle** (inn) to (2½ M.) the ruin of Gerolstein, the finest point in the valley. About 1½ M. farther on, beyond the **Greatmax-Mühle** the road quits the
to Mayence. RHEINSTEIN. Map, p. 112.—17. Route. 127

Wisper-Tal and enters the Fischbach-Tal. After passing the (1/2 M.) Riesen-Mühle it reaches the long valley of the Dornbach, which it follows to a point beyond (3 M.) Ramschied. Near Ramschied a saline spring is passed on the left. We now ascend in windings, cross the old Rheingau road ("Hohe Strasse"; 1855 ft.), and descend to (4 1/2 M.) Schweizbach (p. 144).

In the valley of the Sauer, which unites with the Wisper 1 1/4 M. above Lorch, is the Sauerburg, 3 1/4 M. from Lorch and 2 1/2 M. from Caub, once in the possession of the Sickingen family, and destroyed by the French in 1689.

The E. bank of the river from Lorch to Assmannshausen is uninteresting. The hills rise abruptly from the water, their lower slopes being covered with vineyards and their summits with wood.

r. Niederheimbach (rail. stat.; Pfälzer Hof; Rheinischer Hof), a long village, commanded by the massive tower of Hoheneck, or Heimburch, a castle of the 13th and 14th cent., recently restored, next comes in view. Extensive retrospect as far as Bacharach.

The valley of the Rhine now slightly contracts. On the right rises the slender tower of Sooneck, commanding the entrance to a ravine. The castle, which was erected by Archbishop Willigis of Mayence about 1015, was destroyed by Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg as a robbers' stronghold, but rebuilt in the 14th century. The ruin was restored in 1834 by the Emperor William I.

On the right bank opens the Boden-Tal, at the mouth of which are the vineyards that yield the Bodentaler wine, mentioned as early as 1107. A zigzag path ascends hence through wood to the top of the Teufelskündrich (1365 ft.).

r. Trechtingshausen or Trechtlingshausen (rail. stat.; Weisses Ross, interesting visitors' book). On an eminence beyond the village rises the Reichenstein, or Falkenburg, destroyed by the French in 1689. In 1252 this marauders' castle was destroyed by the confederation of Rhenish towns, but restored in 1261 by its owner, Philip von Hohenfels, who resumed his lawless calling. Rudolph of Hapsburg afterwards besieged and dismantled it, and relentless consigned to the gallows the robbers whom he found in possession. The castle (restored) is now private property.

At the foot of the hill is the entrance to the Morgenbach-Tal, which to a distance of about 1 M. is one of the most romantic lateral valleys of the Rhine. Just above the mill (inn), where the most picturesque view is enjoyed, a path to the left ascends in 3/4 hr. to the Schweizerhaus (p. 128).

On the right we next observe the venerable Clemens-Capelle, a small late-Romanesque edifice, with late-Gothic choir-stalls. It is supposed to have been built by the knights of Waldeck to ensure the souls' peace of the robber-knights slain or hanged by Rudolph of Hapsburg.

A little above the church, on the same bank, rises the picturesque castle of Rheinstein, 260 ft. above the Rhine. It was formerly called the Faltzberg, Vautsberg, or Voigtsberg. Its origin is unknown, but it is mentioned as early as 1279, and after 1348 was a residence of Kuno von Falkenstein, Archbishop of Trèves, since whose time it has frequently appeared in history. In 1825-29 Prince Frederick of Prussia caused the castle to be restored in the mediaeval
style; it now belongs to Prince Henry of Prussia. Rheinstein is a very interesting example of a medieval castle, of which the massive battlemented towers called the 'Bergfriede', the 'Herrenhaus', or 'Palas', and the substantial 'Schildmauer' on the side exposed to attack are well represented. A good collection of armour and antiquities is shown in the interior (adm. 1 M., two or more pers. 50 pf. each). Shady promenades lead hence to (1-11/2 hr.) Bingerbrück (p. 131). The view from the castle as well as from the Schweizerhaus (good inn) on the height towards the S. is limited.

The Rhine has here forced its way through the slate-mountains. The lofty banks are wooded above and covered with vineyards below.

1. Assmannshausen. — Hotels. *Krone, R. 2-21/2, B. 1, pens. 51/2-6 M.; *Anker, R. 2-21/2, B. 1, D. 21/2, pens. 5-51/2 M.; Rhein-Hôtel, at the lower end of the village, opposite the pier, R. 11/2-2, B. 1, D. 11/2-3, pens. 41/2-5 M. very fair; Eulberg, near the railway-station, R. 11/2-2, B. 1, pens. 5-6 M., all these on the Rhine, with fine views. — Reutershan, R. 11/2-21/2, B. 3/4, D. 11/2-3 M.; Germania, plain, also on the Rhine; Hôtel Zahnradbahn, near the mountain-railway, without view, B. & B. 13/4-21/2 M.

Zahnradbahn, or Rack-and-Pinion Railway, to the top of the Niederwald; the station is at the E. end of the village, near the church (p. 131).

Steamer to Rüdesheim and Bingen, see p. 131. — Motor Launch to Rheinstein 30, there and back 50 pf. — Small Boat to Lorch, 1-6 pers. 41/2 M.

Assmannshausen (260 ft.; railway-station, see p. 142), a village with 1000 inhab., is celebrated for its full-bodied and high-flavoured red wine, the better vintages of which are preferred by some connoisseurs to Burgundy, and realise high prices. A warm alkaline spring (90°) here, containing lithia, was known as far back as the Roman period. The Kurhaus was built in 1864.

Beyond Assmannshausen the steamboat reaches the Binger Loch, a rapid caused by the narrowness of the rocky channel, the widening of which has been the work of ages, from the Roman period down to the most recent times. The passage is now free from danger, but only the Dutch steamers (p. xvi) and the local boats call here. The stream is too rapid to permit a pier to be erected at Assmannshausen.

Above the rapids rises the tower of (1.) Ehrenfels, erected about 1210 by Philipp von Bolanden, Governor of the Rheingau, the frequent residence of the Archbishops of Mayence in the 15th cent., much damaged by the Swedes in 1635, and finally destroyed by the French in 1689. The two towers are connected by a lofty wall on the side exposed to attack, facing the hill.

The steep slopes of the Rüdesheimer Berg yield the excellent wine of that name, and terrace rises above terrace to secure the soil from falling. The hill is completely covered with walls and arches, the careful preservation of which conveys an idea of the value of the vines. According to tradition, Charlemagne observed from his palace at Ingelheim that the snow always melted first on the Rüdesheimer Berg, and therefore caused vines to be brought from Tramin (near Bolanden) and planted there.
Opposite the castle, on a quartz-rock in the middle of the Rhine, is situated the Mouse Tower, which is popularly said to derive its name from the well-known legend of the cruel Archbishop Hatto of Mayence (914). Having caused a number of poor people, whom he compared to mice bent on devouring the corn, to be burned in a barn during a famine, he was attacked by mice, which tormented him day and night. He sought refuge on this island, but was followed by his persecutors, and devoured alive. The tower, however, was in reality erected in the beginning of the 13th cent. as a watch-tower, and the name is derived from the old German Müsturm (arsenal). In 1856 the ruins were again converted into a kind of watch-tower, for making signals to steamers, which in descending the river are required to slacken speed here when other vessels are coming up the stream.

The valley of the Rhine now suddenly expands, and the district of the Rheingau, which was once in all probability a lake, is entered. Below (r.) Bingen the Nahe unites with the Rhine. Bridges over the Nahe, and stations of the Rhenish and Rhine-Nahe lines at Bingerbrück, see p. 131. The steamers do not touch at Bingerbrück. Above Bingerbrück is the pavilion on the Elisenhöhe (p. 131). Over Bingen rise the Klopp and the Rochusberg, with its view-tower (p. 130).

1. Bingen. — Hotels. On the Rhine Quay: Hôtel Victoria, near the station, E. 2-6, B. 11/4, D. 3, pens. 5-10 £, good wine of its own growing; Starkenburger Hof, with terrace; these two of the first class, with restaurants. — Distel, R. 11/4-21/2, B. 3/4, D. 2, pens. 5-61/2 £; Deutsch Haus, R. 11/2-3, B. 3/4, D. 11/2-2, pens. from 5 £, very fair; Göbel, R. 11/4-21/2, B. 3/4, D. 11/2-2, also very fair; Adler; Karffen, R & B. 21/4 £; Germania, R. 11/2-21/2, B. 3/4, pens. 4-6 £. — In the Town: Goldner Pflug, Kapuziner-Str. 12, near the market-place; Hilsdorf, in the Speise-Markt, R. & B. 11/2-21/2, D. from 11/4 £, plain but good. — Hôtel Rochusberg (p. 130), R. 11/4-21/2, B. 1, D. 21/2, pens. 5-6 £, omnibus from the station 50 pf. — At Bingerbrück (p. 131): Mohrmann, R. 11/2-21/2, B. 3/4, D. 11/2 £, above the station. — Café-Restaurants: Soherr, at the Höt. Hilsdorf (see above); Heilmann, Rückes, both on the Rhine Quay.

Electric Tramways: 1. From Bingen Railway Station, past the Ferry Station, to Bingerbrück. — 2. From Bingen Railway Station to Budesheim.

Boats. To the Mouse Tower, 1-2 pers. 11/2 £, each additional pers. 25 pf.; to Assmannshausen, 1-6 pers. 3 £; to Rheinstein and Assmannshausen, with 2 hrs. stay at the former, 5 £. — Baths in the Rhine.

Carriages. To the Rochus-Kapelle and back, one-horse, 1-2 pers. 31/2, 3-4 pers. 4 £; two-horse 1-2 pers. 4, 3-4 pers. 5 £; to the Scharlachkopf and back, one-horse 4 or 5 £, two-horse 5 or 6 £; to Rheinstein and back, 4 or 5, & 5 or 6 £.

Railway Station (Restaurant) of the Railway of the left Bank (R. 19), at the upper end of the town. — Steamboat Pier for the Cologne-Düsseldorf and Dutch steamboats, and also for local boats to Rüdesheim, Assmannshausen, and Rheinstein.

Bingen (250 ft.), a Hessian district-town with 9950 inhab., situated at the confluence of the Nahe and Rhine, was known to the Romans, who erected a castle here, at the point whence their military roads to Cologne and Trèves diverged. In 70 A.D. a battle was fought at Bintum between the Romans and the Gauls. In the middle ages...
it was a free town of the empire and one of the earliest members of
the confederation of Rhenish towns (p. 155). During the Thirty
Years' War it was repeatedly captured, and in 1689 it was almost
totally destroyed by the French. Bingen carries on a large trade in
wine, and its recent prosperity is testified by its new winter-
harbour, quays, and embankments. It is the seat of the Rhenish
Technical College (900 students), of a Mining and Industrial School,
and of a Commercial School. The late-Gothic Purfen Church, of the
15th cent., with a Romanesque crypt of the 11th, has been modern-
ised. The Gothic font dates from the 15th century. The old Rat-
haus is now the district court.

Above the town, on the site of the ancient Roman fortress, rises
the castle of Klopp, which was destroyed by the French in 1689,
but has been tastefully restored and extended since 1854. It now
accommodates the municipal offices. The tower and terrace afford
a beautiful view. The tower contains a collection of antiquities
(adm. 20 pf.). The moat is now laid out as a garden. The Goeben-
Strasse, the Schloss-Strasse, and the Rochus-Strasse (beyond the
Hôtel d'Angleterre) ascend to it from the Rhine. Emp. Henry IV.
was seized here at Christmas, 1105, by his treacherous son
(afterwards Henry V.), who carried him captive to the castle of
Böckelheim (p. 170).

The finest point in the neighbourhood of Bingen is the *Rochus-
berg, with the Rochus-Kapelle and the Scharlachkopf, each about
1/2-3/4 hr. from the town. The routes thither are all provided with
guide-posts. From the castle of Klopp we may proceed direct via
the Mariahilf-Strasse and the Rupertus-Strasse. At the top we
reach the Hôtel Rochusberg (p. 129), with a veranda, commanding
a fine view, and thence we follow the road on the margin of the
wood (or through the woods, below, passing a round dove-cot),
which leads to the chapel in 8 min. more.

The Rochus-Kapelle, a chapel on the E. brow of the Rochusberg,
was built in 1677 in memory of the plague of 1666, struck by
lightning and burnt to the ground in 1889, and handsomely rebuilt
in 1889-94 in a late-Gothic style from plans by Meckel. At the
festival of St. Roch (first Sunday after 15th Aug.), charmingly de-
scribed by Goethe, thousands of persons congregate here and celebrate
certain solemnities, to which open-air dances, music, and feasting
form a lively sequel. — The Kempter Eck, 4 min. to the N.E. of the
chapel, commands a fine view over the whole of the Rheingau
(p. 132).

From the Hôtel Rochusberg a shady path leads in 20 min. to the
Scharlachkopf (810 ft.), the highest point of the Rochusberg, the
S. slopes of which, extending to the district of Büdesheim (p. 286),
yield the flery Scharlachberger wine. A fine view of the Nahe Valley,
the Taunus, and the Rheingau is obtained from the Kaiser Friedrich
Turn on the top, 69 ft. high.
Near its mouth the Nahe is crossed by a Railway Bridge, which is also open to carriages and foot-passengers. The old Bridge, with its seven arches, about ½ M. farther up, is built on the foundations of an old Roman bridge, and has been repeatedly restored. Below the bridge is an underground Romanesque chapel. — Above the old bridge the Hunsrück road ascends to the Rondell, a fine point of view.

On the left or Prussian bank of the Nahe, on the Ruppertsberg, lies Bingerbrück (hotels, see p. 129), a village with 2800 inhab., and the station of the Rhine and Nahe Railway (p. 165). A Benedictine nunnery, formerly situated on the Ruppertsberg, was destroyed by the Swedes in 1632.

The Elisenhöhe (880 ft.; pavilion), reached from Bingerbrück station in ½ hr., commands a fine view of the Rheingau and the Niederwald. — Other good points of view are the Prinzendorf and farther on, the Damianskopf, between Bingerbrück and Rheinstein. — From the Damianskopf a path leads to the Schweizerhaus (Valtsberger Hof, Burg Rheinstein, see p. 127) in ¾ hr.

On the E. bank, nearly opposite Bingen, lies Rüdesheim, of wine-growing celebrity.

1. Rüdesheim. — Hotels, all in the Rhein-Str. (some closed in winter). *Darmstädter Hof, R. 2-5, D. 3, pens. from 7 M; *Jung, at the station, R. 2-4, B. 1, pens. from 6 M; *Ehrhard, near the pier, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3 M. — *Weil, with frequented restaurant, D. 1½-2 M; *Hôtel Krass, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. from 2½ M; Hôtel-Restaurant Winzerhaus, Ober-Str. 1 (Metternicher Hof); Dörfer, R. 2-3, B. 1, pens. 5½-7½ M, well spoken of. — Bellevue, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. from 1½, pens. from 5 M; Träube, R. & B. 2½, D. 1½-2 M; Fluhmayers; Hot. Rest. Lill; all these plain.

Several of the hotels have good wine of their own growing.

Restaurants and Wine Rooms at the Hotels and at the Rheinish Station; Rheinhalte, opposite, on the Rhine (closed in winter); Metternicher Hof (wine of the Winzer-Verein), behind the Hotel Jung; J. F. Moos, on the Rhine, D. (12-4 p.m.) 2-2½ M, Old German Wine Room, D. (12-2) from 2 M, both at the station of the Zahrnradbahn; Joh. Müller, Drosselgasse 5.

Beer: Weils (see above); Krone, Rhein-St.; Zengler, on the Rhine; Schellinghaus; Hüttkötter, these three near the Zahrnradbahn.

Baths. Two establishments on the Rhine.

Carriages to the Niederwald, see p. 137; carr. with two horses to Schloß Johannisberg for 1-2 pers. 5, 3-4 pers. 6, there and back 7 and 8 M.

Zahrnradbahn to the Niederwald, see p. 137. The station is at the upper end of the town, ½ M. from the Rheinish railway-station and from the pier of the Dutch steamers, and ¼ M. from the pier of the Cologne and Düsseldorf boats. Omnibus between the stations, 10 pf.

Steam Ferry Boat to Bingen and Bingerbrück, starting from the lower end of the town, near the station (passage under the railway), see p. 123. — Steamer to Bingen and Assmannshausen, see p. 129.

Boats from Rüdesheim to Bingen, 1-10 persons 1 M; Bingerbrück, 1-5 persons 2 M, for each additional pers. 10 pf., trunk 10 pf.; to Assmannshausen 1-6 pers. 3 M, each additional pers. 10 pf.; to Rheinstein and Assmannshausen 5 M.

Rüdesheim (255 ft.), a district-town with 4772 inhab., most of whom live by the culture of the vine, lies in a sunny situation at the S. base of the Niederwald (p. 137), at the point where the valley of the Rhine expands into the broad basin of the Rheingau. The celebrated wine of the place can boast the longest pedigree on the Rhine, though some of its brethren of the Rheingau are now
considered superior. The best sorts are yielded by the vineyards behind the town, called the Hinterhaus, the Rottland, close to the station, and those of the Rüdesheimer Berg (p. 128).

At the upper end of the town are the Protestant Church, built in 1855, and the late-Gothic Adlerturm, a relic of the old fortifications. Adjacent is the station of the Niederwald railway (p. 137). — The Gothic Church of St. James (Rom. Cath.), in the market-place, built about 1390-1400, has interesting paintings from the Passion on the vaulting (ca. 1400), and contains an elaborate late-Renaissance altar (ca. 1590) and two fine Renaissance monuments of the Brömers of Rüdesheim (1543 and 1567), one of the most distinguished knightly families on the Rhine, which became extinct in 1678.

The Vorderburg, a fragment of a square tower near the market-place, 33 ft. in height, is a relic of one of the three castles of Rüdesheim. At the lower end of the town, near the Rhenish station, rises the Brömserburg, or properly the Niederburg, the property of Count Ingelheim, a massive rectangular structure. In the 10-12th cent. it belonged to the Archbishops of Mayence and it afterwards became the seat of the Knights of Rüdesheim, who became extinct in 1548. The Oberburg, or Boosenburg, behind the Brömserburg, was entirely rebuilt in 1868, with the exception of the keep.

The Brömserhof, a mansion of the 16-17th cent. (now a charitable institution), in the Obergasse, has a pointed tower covered with slates and contains ancient frescoes (1558).

From Rüdesheim to the ruin of Ehrenfels (p. 128), 1/2 hr.

A pleasant walk may be taken to the N.W. to (1 1/2 hr.) the forester's house of Kammerforst (1520 ft.; restaurant with rooms, pens. 4 1/2 M.), near the Teufelskädrich (p. 127). From Kammerforst a broad path leads through the wood to Lorch.

At Rüdesheim begins the *Rheingau*, a rich and beautiful district, which produces some of the most famous and costly wines in the world. The name is now applied to the tract on the E. (here N.) bank of the Rhine between Rüdesheim and Niederwalluf, about 12 M. in length and 5 M. in breadth. It formerly belonged to the Archbishopric of Mayence and extended down the river as far as Lorch. It was once completely enclosed by the 'Gebück', a densely interwoven and impenetrable belt of trees about 50 paces in width.

A walk through the Rheingau may be taken as follows. From Eltville to (2 1/4 M.) Kiedrich (p. 136), and then past the lunatic asylum of Eichberg to (3 M.) Eberbach; thence over the Bos and past the Steinberg to (2 1/4 M.) Hallygarten, and via Schloss Vollrads to (3 M.) Johannisberg; then back to the Rhine at (1 1/2 M.) Geisenheim. An excursion should also be made from Eltville to the Rubenhäuser Höhe and Rauenthal (see p. 143).

On the summit of the Niederwald, to the left, rises the National Monument (p. 138). — After passing Kempten and (rail. stat.) Gaulsheim, we reach —

1. Geisenheim (*Frankfurter Hof, R. & B. 2 1/4-3 1/2, D. 1-3, pens. 4-6 1/2 M.; Deutsches Haus; Germania, unpretending),
a pleasant little town with 3980 inhab., mentioned in history as early as the 8th century, and now boasting of a number of country-houses. The late-Gothic Church, completed in 1518, has a conspicuous portal, and open towers of red sandstone added by Hoffmann in 1838; the interior was modernised in 1745-52. The adjoining tower (100 ft. high) belongs to a factory of sparkling wine. The Rathaus was erected in 1856. At the upper end of the town are a new Romanesque church and the mansions of Counts Ingeleheim and Schoenborn. At the W., or lower, entrance to the town is the villa Monrepos of Herr von Lade, with an interesting garden and orchards. Near the station is the Enological and Pomological Academy, a government-institution for the scientific instruction of wine and fruit growers. Behind rises the red Roteberg, the slopes of which produce the best Geisenheim wine.

On the hill behind Geisenheim, near Eibingen (446 ft.; Schäfer’s Tavern), rises the old nunnery of that name, founded in 1148 and secularised in 1802; a little to the N. is the new nunnery of St. Hildegarde (1801). Farther to the N.E., on the hillside, is the former Capuchin convent of Noligotes (Agonia Domini), founded in 1621, now private property. About 3/4 M. to the N. (21/4 M. from Rüdesheim) is the former monastery of Marienthal.

1. Schloss Johannisberg, a conspicuous point in the landscape, picturesquely situated on a vine-clad eminence, 340 ft. above the Rhine, may be reached in 3/4 hr. by carriage-roads either from Geisenheim or from Winkel (p. 134). The extensive château was erected in 1757-59 by the Prince-Abbot of Fulda, on the site of an old Benedictine monastery founded by Archbishop Ruthard in 1090. In 1802, on the suppression of the Abbey of Fulda (which had purchased the Johannisberg from Mayence in 1716), the castle became the property of the Prince of Orange, in 1807 it was presented by Napoleon to Marshal Kellermann, and in 1816 it was conferred by the Emp. of Austria as an imperial fief on Prince Clemens of Metternich, who did not fully recognise the sovereignty of the Duke of Nassau till 1851. The far-famed vineyards (comp. p. xxii), in area about 55 acres, yielding, in good years, an income of 7000£., are most carefully cultivated, and take the lead among the vineyards of the Rhine, although of late years there has been a great rivalry between the wines of Johannisberg and Steinberg (p. 134). Visitors are not admitted to the interior of the château, though, when the family is absent, they may enjoy the striking view from the terrace in front. (Good Johannisberger may be procured from the steward at 4½ M and upwards per bottle.) The Chapel of the château, consecrated in 1130, rebuilt in 1717-30, and modernised in the 19th century, contains the tomb of the Rhenish historian Nicholas Vogt (d. 1836), the tutor of Prince Metternich. — To the E. of the château, on the road to Winkel, is the villa of Herr von Mumm of Frankfort. — On the Hanselberg, a hill lower down the Rhine, a little below Johannisberg, is the Villa Bauer.

A few minutes’ walk from the Schloss we reach Dorf Johannis-
(Zum Schloss Johannisberg, very fair). To the S.W. is Johannisberg im Grund (Kauter's Tavern), a village with a large manufactory of printing-presses. Near it, at the foot of the Schloss, lies the 'Klause', the remains of a nunnery founded about 1150, and suppressed in 1452. Fine view of Ingelheim (p. 140) to the left.

1. Winkel (Rheingauer Hof, with garden; Döring) and Mittelheim together form one long street, so long that Goethe has described it as very trying to the patience. Near the Rhine is the Graue Haus, in the Romanesque style (11th. cent.?). At the W. extremity is situated the country-house of Herr Brentano, mentioned along with Goethe in Bettina von Arnim's 'Correspondence of a Child', where memorials of the poet are still preserved.

1. Frei-Weinheim (pier) is the station (tramway) for Ingelheim (p. 140).

At (1.) Oestrich (*Schwan, on the Rhine; beer at Winkel's) the inhabitants of the Rheingau formerly swore fealty to each newly-elected Archbishop of Mayence, who was obliged first to confirm the privileges of the people. The village (2700 inhab.) with its projecting crane, and the Johannisberg in the background, affords a pleasant picture.

On the slope behind Oestrich lies Hallgarten (656 ft.; Kremer, plain), in the midst of vineyards; near it is the well-preserved château of Vollrads, probably erected in 1362 by a member of the Greifenklaus family, in whose possession it still is. Above Hallgarten (1 hr.) rises the Hallgarter Zange (1900 ft.; inn), with a view-tower, whence various attractive walks may be taken (numerous guide-posts).

Before reaching (1.) Hattenheim (*Ress, on the Rhine, R. from 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), D. from 1 M; beer at Noll's), a village of 1300 inhab., with extensive cellars for the storage of wine, the road passes Schloss Reichardtshausen, in a small park, 1 M. from Oestrich.

A road leads inland from Hattenheim to the (2\(\frac{1}{4}\) M.) once celebrated and richly-endowed Cistercian Abbey of Eberbach (restaurant at the entrance), founded in 1118, erected into an abbey by St. Bernard of Clairvaux in 1131, and situated in one of those sequestered valleys which this order always selected for their monasteries. ('Bernardus valles, montes Benedictus amabat, oppida Franciscus, celebres Ignatius urbes."

The Abbey (adm. 10-50 pf.), secularised in 1803, and now partly used as a prison, was built at various periods from the 12th to the 15th century. The extremely plain architecture of the Romanesque Abbey Church, consecrated in 1186 and recently restored, is characteristic of the earliest days of the Cistercian Order; it contains a number of *Monuments, most of them of abbots of the 12-18th centuries. The Gothic monument which encloses the tombs of Gerlach, Archbishop of Mayence (d. 1371), and Adolph II. of Nassau (d. 1474), particularly deserves inspection. The Library and Archives, above the sacristy, probably occupy the original quarters of the abbots; and above the Chapter House is the early-Gothic Dormitory, altered in the 18th century. The Refectory was rebuilt in 1720. The lay brothers' house (the W. wing) has been known as the Abtbau since the restorations of 1709. The Infirmary (so-called old church; to the W., beyond the brook), which is in the transition style, is now occupied by wine-presses. The vaults below these buildings are used as wine-cellers. Important wine-auctions take place here in spring.

Close to the abbey is the celebrated Steinberg vineyard, 60 acres in area, which was carefully cultivated by the industrious monks of Eber-
bach from the 12th to the 19th century, and is now the property of
government. The vines are tended with even greater care than those
of the Johannisberg, and their produce is not less highly esteemed. The
Bow (an old word for ‘hill’), an eminence close to the monastery, 880 ft.
above the sea-level, with a refuge-hut, commands a magnificent prospect,
embracing the Steinberg vineyard. To the E. of the Eberbach valley,
conspicuously situated on a hill, is the extensive Lunatic Asylum of
Eichberg.

Between Hattenheim and Erbach lie the islands of Sandau,
connected with the left bank, and Westphalen'sche Au, or Rheinau.
To the left of the road between these villages is the Marco-
brunnen (‘boundary-well’), near which are the vineyards yielding
Marcobrunner, one of the most highly prized Rhenish wines, and
chiefly belonging to Count Schönborn. The different-coloured posts
indicate the limits of the various properties; the white posts mark
the lands belonging to government.

1. Erbach (Engel, well spoken of, good wine; Wallfisch, plain;
Nassauer Hof), mentioned in history as early as 980, is partly con-
cealed from the steamboat-passenger by the island of Rheinau,
1 1/2 M. in length. At the W. end of the village is the château of
Reinhartshausen, the property of Prince Albert of Prussia, containing
a collection of pictures and sculptures; open from 1st May to 30th
Sept. on week-days, 10-6 (adm. 1 M. for a charitable object).

1. Eltville. — Hotels. "Hôtel Reisenbach, at the station, R. 2-3, B. 1,
D. 1 1/2-2 M.; Mainzer Hof, Wilhelm-Str. 13, at the station, both with re-
stores. — Beer at Cratz's, in the town. — Baths in the Rhine. — The
pier is 1/4 M. from the railway-station, where also the steam-tramway to
Schlangenbad (p. 143) stops.

Eltville or Elfeld (290 ft.), with 4063 inhab. and many hands-
some villas, was known in the middle ages as Altavilla and was once
the capital of the Rheingau. The German king Günther of Schwarz-
burg resigned his dignity here in 1349, when besieged and hard
pressed by his opponent Charles IV. In the 14th and 15th cent.
Eltville was a residence of the Archbishops of Mayence.

Near the pier are the formerly archiepiscopal institutions of
St. Peter and St. Victor, which now, like the Martins-Turm, the
last relic of the town-gates, belong to Count Eltz. — The Castle,
erected in 1332-50 by Baldwin, Archbishop of Treves, then governor
of Mayence, was destroyed in 1635, with the exception of the keep,
the watch-tower, and the moat; the ‘Palas’ is now used as a wood-
store. — The Gothic Church, built in 1353, contains a canopy of
the 15th cent., a font of 1517, and several Renaissance tombs.

The Lichtenstern House, in the main street, is a notable Renais-
sance structure of 1670 (upper story rebuilt). In the garden is a
late-Gothic dwelling-house, formerly known as the Sanecker Hof. —
The Frühmesseerei is designated by a tablet as the house where the
brothers Bechtermüntze established a printing-press about 1460
(probably with the aid of their kinsman Gutenberg, p. 162).

A charming excursion may be made from Eltville to the (9/4 hr.
Bubenhäuser Höhe and (1 hr.) Rauenthal; comp. p. 143.
About 1½ M. to the N.W., concealed amongst vine-clad hills, lies the large village of Kiedrich (440 ft.; Engel, very fair; Kron; Burg Scharfenstein, moderate), a resort of pilgrims. The Gothic church of St. Valentine (14-16th cent.), restored in 1874, with a pulpit of 1703 and other works of art, and the chapel of "St. Michael, erected in 1440-41 in the ornate late-Gothic style, restored in 1858, merit a visit; and there are many picturesque half-timbered houses. Near Kiedrich is the Grüfenberg, one of the most celebrated vineyards of the Rheingau; it is crowned by the castle of Scharfenstein, which was erected by the Archbishops of Mayence at the close of the 12th cent., dismantled by the Swedes in 1632, and finally by the French in 1682. A mineral spring rising near Kiedrich resembles the Wiesbaden springs, but its temperature is much lower. — Kiedrich is 1½ M. from Eberbach (p. 144) via Eichberg.

Beyond Eltvill several more villas are passed, the most conspicuous of which are Burg Crass, with a garden-restaurant, Villa Rheinberg, and the Steinheimer Hof, the last belonging to the Grand-Duke of Luxembourg. The island opposite, called the Eltviller Au, is occupied by a large farm.

On the opposite bank of the Rhine is Budenheim (p. 141).

1. Niederwalluf (Schwan, on the Rhine, with garden and view, much frequented by visitors from Mayence and Wiesbaden, R. 2½, B. 3/4, D. 2½, pens. 5½ M; Hôtel. Gartenfeld, also with garden; Zur Schönen Aussicht, at the station), a place with 1300 inhab., mentioned as early as 770, lies at the mouth of the Waldaffa or Walluf, near the ancient E. boundary of the Rheingau (p. 132). The Kuranstalt Reineck (pens. 6-10 M) is for nervous and other sufferers.

1. Schierstein (Seipel; Drei Kronen, R. 1½-2, B. 1½ M, both very fair), an old village (4460 inhab.), with a manufactury of sparkling wine and a large river-harbour, stands in the midst of a vast orchard. — About 1½ M. inland is the ruin of Frauenstein, with the village of that name (Goldenes Ross); 1½ M. to the S.E. of the latter is the Spitze Stein (835 ft.; p. 144), with extensive view.

1. Biebrich. — Hotels. *Kaiserhof, now Nassau & Kron, with garden-restaurant on the Rhine, R. 1½-3, B. 3½, pens. 6-8 M, good, both near the pier and the electric tramway terminus; Bellevue, above the pier, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 1½-3, pens. from 4½ M, good. — Cafe Restaurant Bavaria, Kaiser-Sir. 58.

Railway Stations. The Rhein Bahnhof, for the Taunus Railway (to Kastel and Frankfort) lies on the Rhine, 200 yds. above the pier. Bahnhof Biebrich, for the Railway of the Right Bank (Wiesbaden; the Rheingau) is at Mosbach (p. 143), near the N.E. gate of the park.

Electric Tramway from the steamboat-pier to Wiesbaden (Beausite; see p. 143), Mayence (p. 154), and Schierstein (see above). — Local Steamer to Mayence, see p. 164; pier below that of the large steamers.

River Baths: Ezelius, Schneiderhöhn, both on the Rettersberg-Au.

Biebrich (380 ft.), the steamboat-station for Wiesbaden, and now forming with Mosbach (p. 143) one town of 18,960 inhab., is a busy place, with various manufactories. At the upper end of the town is a School for Non-Commissioned Officers, and at the lower is the former Palace of the Dukes of Nassau, now in the possession of the Grand-Duke of Luxembourg, completed in 1706 in the Renaissance style. The extensive *Park contains a splendid chestnut avenue and other fine trees. The Moosburg, a miniature castle in
the park, built in 1806 in the mediæval style, occupies the site of the imperial palace of Biburk, where Louis the German resided in 874 (no admission). — From Biebrich to Wiesbaden, viâ the Biebrich Water Tower (fine view), see p. 153.

Opposite Biebrich lies the Retterbergs-Au and on the left bank, lower down, is Amöneberg, the first Hessian village, with cement and chemical works. The steamboat next passes between two islands, the Ingelheimer Au (restaurant in the hunting-lodge), now connected with the mainland to form the winter-harbour of Mayence (p. 159), on the right, and on the left the Peters-Au, over which passes the new Kaiser Brücke (930 yds. long; built in 1901-3) of the Mayence and Wiesbaden line. On the Peters Au, at his summer-residence, the Emp. Louis the Pious, son and successor of Charlemagne, expired in 840. His body was conveyed to Metz and interred there. On the Ingelheimer Au are the new electric works of Mayence.

The steamboat-pier at Mayence is above the imposing new bridge, through the central arch of which the steamer passes.

Mayence, see R. 22.

18. The Niederwald.

Zahnradbahnen (Rack-and-Pinion Railways). From Rüdesheim to the Monument on the Niederwald, and from Assmannshausen to the Jagdschloss in 10-14 min. (fares, ascent 1 M., descent 50 pf.). The former line is usually open from April to the end of Oct., the latter from the middle of April to the end of Sept. only.

Carriage-and-Pair from Rüdesheim to the Niederwald Monument and Jagdschloss in 2 hrs., 1-2 pers. 6, 3-4 pers. 7 M., descending to Assmannshausen, 9 or 10 M.; the same, returning along the Rhine, 10 or 11 M.; from Assmannshausen to the Niederwald 5 M.; by the Niederwald and Johannisberg to Rüdesheim 17 M.

Steamer 6-7 times daily in summer between Schloss Rheinstein, Assmannshausen, Bingen, and Rüdesheim; fares 50, 35 pf. Pier beside that of the Cologne and Düsseldorf boats.

With the assistance of the mountain-railway, 11/2-2 hrs. are sufficient for a visit to the Niederwald (Rüdesheim, the monument, the Rossel, the Jagdschloss, and Assmannshausen, or in the reverse order). Walkers also require little more than 2 hrs., although in both cases more time may be profitably devoted to the excursion.

The *Niederwald (1080 ft.), a wooded hill, clothed with vineyards on its S. slopes, which are known as the ‘Rüdesheimer Berg’ (p. 128), rises from the Rhine at the point where the river quits the Rheingau and suddenly turns towards the N. It lies at the upper end of the narrow part of the river, which begins at the Seven Mountains (p. 91), and vies with the latter as a point of attraction to excursionists.

From Rüdesheim (p. 131) to the Niederwald Monument. Most travellers now use the Rack-and-Pinion Railway (see above; station, p. 131), which ascends gently through vineyards, to the terminus (Jung’s Restaurant), about 3 min. from the monument and
near an old view-temple. The gradient is at first 1:12; at the top, before the wood is entered, 1:5.

Walkers reach the monument in 3/4 hr. either by a sunny path (closed when the grapes are ripe) through the vineyards to the N. of the railway-station or by the 'Kühweg', passing the Roman Catholic church. The first path ends about 200 yds. to the W. of the monument, the other leads to the temple.

The *National Monument on the Niederwald, erected in commemoration of the unanimous rising of the German people and the foundation of the new German empire in 1870-71, stands upon a projecting spur of the hill (985 ft. above the sea-level; 740 ft. above the Rhine), opposite Bingen, and is conspicuous far and wide. It was begun in 1877 from the designs of Johannes Schilling of Dresden and was inaugurated with great ceremony in 1883. The huge basis is 82 ft. high, while the noble figure of *Germania, with the imperial crown and the laurel-wreathed sword, an emblem of the unity and strength of the empire, is 34 ft. in height. The principal relief, on the side of the pedestal facing the river, symbolises the 'Wacht am Rhein'. It contains portraits of King William of Prussia and other German princes and generals, together with representatives of the troops from the different parts of Germany, with the text of the famous song below; to the right and left are allegorical figures of Peace and *War, while below are Rhenus and Mosella, the latter as the future guardian of the W. frontier of the empire. The fine reliefs on the sides of the pedestal represent the departure and the return of the troops. The total cost of this magnificent monument amounted to 1,100,000 £ (55,000 l.). An excellent model of it is shewn in the custodian's house behind the monument. — The terrace in front commands an admirable *Survey of the entire Rheingau, bounded on the S.E. by the Taunus Mts., on the S. by the Melibokus, and on the W. by the distant Donnersberg.

A finger-post immediately behind the custodian's house indicates the path, marked on the Map, to (25 min.) the 'Rossel' (p. 139). — The 'Tempelweg', beginning at the railway-station, leads past the back of the monument to (1 M.) the Jagdschloss.

Those who ascend from Assmannshausen (p. 128) enjoy a more striking development of the views. The station of the Railway of the Right Bank lies 1/4 M. above the village. From the Rhine we follow the main street leading through a gateway above the Anker Hotel. From the steamboat-pier we may also proceed in a straight direction through the garden of the Rhein-Hôtel and pass under the railway. About 50 paces beyond the church, to the right, at the end of the village, is the station of the Zahnradbahn (comp. p. 137). The line ascends the S. side of the valley, the opposite slopes of which, exposed to the influence of the morning sun, yield the esteemed red wine known as Assmannshäuser (p. 128). At
Aulhausen, about halfway up, the railway turns due S. towards the Jagdschloss, 100 paces short of which it ends. — Walkers diverge to the right from the cart-road (which remains in the valley) at a small shrine (guide-post) about 1/5 M. from the church, cross the Zahnradbahn, and ascend the winding path through wood to (3/4 hr.) the plateau.

The Jagdschloss (1085 ft.), an old shooting-lodge, belongs to government, but has been rented to a hotel-keeper of Assmannshausen (R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. in the ‘Logierhaus’ opposite from 5 1/2 M.). Picturesque silvan walks in the neighbourhood.

From the Jagdschloss the ‘Tempelweg’ leads direct to the Monument in 20 minutes. Walkers should select the path leading by the Rossel. Passing the ‘Logierhaus’ on the left, they reach in 10 min. the Zauberhöhle or ‘magic cave’, a small hut with three apertures commanding views, through clearings in the wood, of the Clemens-Kapelle, the Falkenburg, and Rheinstein.

About 5 min. walk farther on is the *Rossel (1125 ft. above the sea, 880 ft. above the river), an artificial ruin on the highest point of the Niederwald, commanding a beautiful prospect: to the left, Bingen, Hesse, and the valley of the Nahe, with the Donnersberg in the background (to the left); to the right the wooded heights of the Hunsrück (Soonwald). Far below, the Rhine rushes through the Bingerloch, past the ruin of Ehrenfels and the Mouse Tower. On the opposite bank lies Bingen with the castle of Klopp, sheltered by the Rochusberg. On the right, in the immediate vicinity, rises Rheinstein, with the Schweizerhaus; farther down stands the Clemens-Kapelle, beyond it the Falkenburg. — The Klippe, a point of view to the W. of and below the Rossel, commands a picturesquely framed view of the Rheinstein, Clemens-Kapelle, Burg Falkenstein, and Trechtingshausen, and is most conveniently visited from the Zauberhöhle before ascending to the Rossel.

A finger-post at the foot of the Rossel indicates the forest-path, marked on the Map, to (25 min.) the National Monument. Halfway is the Eremitage, an open blockhouse with a picturesque view of Bingen and the Nahe. At the stone-bench, 5 min. farther on, we keep to the right. — The National Monument, see p. 138. — To the Rhine at Rüdesheim walkers require about 1/2 hr.

19. From Coblenz to Mayence.

Railway on the Left Bank.

57 M. Railway in 1 1/2-3 hrs. (fares 7 M 40, 5 M 60, 3 M 70 pf.; express 8 M 30, 6 M 20, 4 M 30 pf.). — Views to the left.

Railway on the Right Bank, see R. 20. Return-tickets, available on either bank, allow the journey to be broken once in each direction, but must be shown to the railway officials at the selected stopping-place. The
following are the recognized corresponding stations: Capellen and Oberlahnstein; Rhens and Braubach; Boppard and Camp; St. Goar and St. Goarshausen; Niederheimbach and Lorch; Bingen and Rüdesheim; Mayence and Kastel (or Wiesbaden, p. 140); comp. p. 79. — Steamboat, see R. 17.

Coblentz, see R. 16. As far as Bingen the line generally runs close to the river, and passes the places more minutely described in R. 17. Many of the beauties of the scenery are of course lost to the railway-traveller.

Beyond Coblentz the line skirts the Karthause (r.), at a little distance from the river. A view of the island of Oberwerth and the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein is obtained to the left. 3 M. Capellen (steamb. stat.) lies at the foot of the castle of Stolzenfels (p. 114). Opposite are Oberlahnstein and the castle of Lahneck. After passing the Königstuhl, which rises to the left, the line intersects the old village of (5½ M.) Rhens (p. 116). Farther up, on the opposite bank, is Braubach with the Marksburg, and beyond it the château of Liebenbeck.

12½ M. Boppard (steamb. stat.; p. 117); 15½ M. Salzig (p. 119). A little farther on are the castles of Sterrenberg and Liebenstein and the convent of Bornhofen; still farther up are Wellmich and the Mouse.

21 M. St. Goar (steamb. stat.; p. 120). The station lies on a height at the back of the town. On the opposite bank is St. Goarshausen with the Cat. To the left, farther on, we obtain a view of the Lurlei. Three tunnels, beyond which is (25½ M.) Oberwesel (steamb. stat.; p. 123). We next have a view on the left of Caub, the Pfalz, and the ruin of Gutenfels (p. 124).

30 M. Bacharach (steamb. stat.; p. 125); 32 M. Niederheimbach (steamb. stat.; p. 127); 35 M. Trechtingshausen (p. 127). On the opposite bank, Assmannshausen and Lorch successively come in sight. At Bingerbrück the wider part of the valley is entered.

38 M. Bingerbrück (see p. 131) lies on the left (Prussian) bank of the Nahe, about ¾ M. from Bingen, and nearly opposite the Mouse Tower (p. 129). Travellers bound for Kreuznach (p. 165), Saarbrücken, Trèves, Metz, etc., change carriages here. — Steamboat to Rüdesheim (p. 131). Comp. Map, p. 137.

The train now crosses the Nahe. To the left a view of the Niederwald and the ruined castle of Ehrenfels (p. 128).

38½ M. Bingen (steamb. stat.), see p. 129. The line now skirts the base of the Rochusberg (several villas to the right), unites with the line from Alzey (R. 35), and begins to diverge from the Rhine. 41 M. Gaußheim. — 44 M. Gau-Algesheim is the junction for the so-called strategic railway to Kreuznach and Münster am Stein (15 M.; see p. 169), which is to be continued towards the Glantal. — A view of the Johannisberg to the left is sometimes obtained, but the country generally is flat and uninteresting.

46 M. Ingelheim, station for the two villages of Nieder-Ingelheim (Hirsch; Krone, R. & B. 2-2½ M.) and Ober-Ingelheim (395 ft.;
INGELHEIM. Maps, pp. 128, 122.—19. Route. 141

Lamm), each 2/3 M. distant. The steamboat-station is at Frei-Weinheim (p. 134). Nieder-Ingelheim was once the site of a celebrated palace of Charlemagne, described by ancient writers as an edifice of great magnificence (’domus alta centum perfixa columnis‘), to adorn which mosaics, sculptures, and other works of art were sent from Ravenna by Pope Hadrian I. between 768 and 784. It was burned down in 1270, but was restored by Charles IV. in 1354. Few relics of the building are now extant. The Protestant Church of St. Remigius was once the chapel of the palace, but as it has been repeatedly restored nothing of the original is now left except some parts of the N. transept. The handsome Protestant Church of Ober-Ingelheim dates from the 13th century. It was at Ingelheim, on 31st Dec., 1105, that the archbishops of Mayence and Cologne dethroned Emp. Henry IV. The red wine of Ingelheim is much esteemed. — The Waldeck (760 ft.), 1/2 hr. above Ober-Ingelheim, commands one of the finest views of the Rheingau; a Bismarck Tower was erected on the summit in 1903.

49 M. Heidesheim. From (521/2 M.) Budenheim the Leniaberg (p. 165) may be ascended in 1/2 hr. — 55 M. Mombach.

57 M. Mayence, see R. 22.

20. From Coblenz to Wiesbaden. Schlangenbad and Schwalbach.

Railway on the Right Bank.

58 1/2 M. RAILWAY in 2-3 hrs. (fares 7 M 60, 5 M 70, 3 M 80 pf.; express 8 M 60, 6 M 40, 4 M 50 pf.). Return-tickets, see p. 79. — Views to the right.

Travellers bound for Castel or Frankfort (R. 29a) need not go via Wiesbaden, as a direct line to these towns diverges between Biebrich-Mosbach and Curve (see p. 143; Map, p. 123).

Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein, see R. 16. — The station for the Railway on the Right Bank is at Ehrenbreitstein (p. 111). Passengers who start from Coblenz (Central Station, p. 106) cross the handsome railway-bridge (p. 111) at the island of Oberwerth and join the railway described below at Niederlahnstein.

The line from Ehrenbreitstein passes to the left of the old railway-bridge and runs at the back of Pfaffendorf (p. 113), commanding a fine view the whole way. — 21/2 M. Horchheim (p. 113).

4 M. Niederlahnstein (p. 113), the junction of the Lahn railway (R. 27). In the opposite direction, passengers bound for Coblenz change carriages here.

The line crosses the Lahn. View of Capellen and Stolzenfels to the right, and of Lahneck to the left.

4 1/2 M. Oberlahnstein (steam. stat., p. 114). Opposite lies the village of Rhens, with the Königsstuhl (p. 115).

7 M. Braubach, with the Marksburg (p. 116). Narrow-gauge line hence to Nastitten (Zollhaus), see p. 116. To the right Nie-
derspay, and farther on on the same bank, below the Marksburg, Osterspay. — 10 M. Osterspay (p. 116). Passing the small village of Filsen, we now obtain a view of Boppard, beautifully situated on the opposite bank. 13¹/₂ M. Camp (steam. stat., p. 119), a little above which are the pilgrimage-church and convent of Bornhofen, at the foot of the ruined castles of Sterrenberg and Liebenstein (the 'Brothers', p. 119). 17¹/₂ M. Kestert (p. 119), beyond which the train passes the village of Wellmich, with the 'Mouse' castle rising above it. Farther on are the extensive ruins of Rheinfels on the opposite bank.

21 M. St. Goarshausen (steam. stat.), with the ruined castle of the 'Cat' (p. 121). Narrow-gauge line hence to Nastätten (Zollhaus), see p. 122. Opposite lies the picturesque little town of St. Goar.
The train now passes through a tunnel under the Lurlei (p. 122), and through another under the Rossstein. On the opposite bank lies Oberwesel, a picturesque little town, commanded by the Schönburg.

28 M. Caub (steam. stat., p. 124), above which rises the ruin of Gutenfels. In the middle of the Rhine is the curious old château of the Pfalz. Higher up the river, on the opposite bank, lies the venerable town of Bacharach, overshadowed by the ruin of Stahleck; then the ruin of Fürstenberg and the village of Rheindiebach. The train intersects the village of Lorchhausen.

31¹/₂ M. Lorch (steam. stat., p. 126). On the opposite bank, farther up, is Niederheimbach, commanded by the round tower of the Heimburg; then the slender tower of the Sooneck, the ruin of Falkenburg, the Clemens-Kapelle, and the picturesque modernised castle of Rheinstein.

36¹/₂ M. Assmannshausen (see p. 128) is the starting-point of a rack-and-pinion railway to the Niederwald (p. 137). Opposite, a little higher up, is the mouth of the Nahe, immediately above which lies Bingen. The train passes below the ruin of Ehrenfels, opposite which lies the island with the Mouse Tower, where the stream is very rapid.

39 M. Rüdesheim (steam. stat., p. 131), the starting-point of another rack-and-pinion railway to the Niederwald (p. 137). On the left rises the Brömerburg. — Opposite rises the Rochusberg, with its chapel (p. 130).

41¹/₂ M. Geisenheim (steam. stat., p. 132). On the hill to the left are the village and monastery of Eibingen. — 44 M. Oestrich-Winkel (steam. stat., p. 134); the station is at Mittelheim, between these two places. To the left is Schloss Vollrads. From Winkel to Johannisberg an easy ascent of 3/₄ hr.

46¹/₂ M. Hattenheim (p. 134). On the hill to the left is Hallgarten, a famous wine-producing place; to the N.E., on the slope of the Bopf, is the still more famous Steinberg, and in the valley behind is the Abbey of Eberbach, to the right of which lies the Eichberg Lunatic Asylum. To the right are Schloss Reichartshausen, and the green islands in the Rhine. — 49 M. Erbach (p. 135).
50 M. Eltville (steamb. stat., p. 135); route to Schlangenbad and Schwalbach, see below. In the background rises the tower of Scharfenstein (p. 136). The train traverses vineyards and passes a number of country-houses. From the hill to the left peeps the church-tower of Rauenthal (see below). 52 M. Niederwalluf (steamb. stat., p. 136); 54½ M. Schierstein (p. 136), where the train begins to quit the river.

56 M. Biebrich-Mosbach (steamb. stat., p. 136). The N. entrance to the park is near the railway-station and the steam-tramway. On the opposite bank rise the towers of Mayence. Beyond Curve (p. 242) the train turns inland to the left, running parallel for some distance with the Taunus line, and soon reaches —

58½ M. Wiesbaden (see p. 146).

Schlangenbad and Schwalbach are most conveniently visited from Eltville or Wiesbaden.

From Eltville to Schlangenbad, 5 M., steam-tramway in 35 minutes. — Eltville, see p. 135 and above. The intermediate stations are (2 M.) Neuendorf (495 ft.; Krone), in the valley of the Waldaffa; Rauenthal, for the (9¼ M.) village of that name (see below); and Tiefenthal (hotel), an ancient convent, suppressed in 1803.

Pedestrians should select the somewhat longer route by Rauenthal (2 hrs.). The highroad is quitted 1 M. from Eltville, and the vineyards ascended by a footpath to the left (partly closed during the vintage); on reaching the summit of the plateau, we turn again slightly to the left; (25 min.) the Bubenhäuser Höhe (586 ft.), commanding a magnificent view of the entire Rheingau with the town of Eltville in the foreground. About 3¼ M. farther to the N., on the summit of the hill, is situated Rauenthal (556 ft.; Nassauer Hof; Rheingauer Hof; Restaurant of the Winzer Verein, all with gardens), a village with an ancient church (16th cent.), and celebrated for its wine. On the slope of the hill on the N. side of Rauenthal a shady promenade leads to Schlangenbad in 1 hr.

Schlangenbad. — Hotels, some with gardens and most of them closed in winter (between the middle of June and the middle of Aug. rooms must be engaged beforehand). *Royal Bath Houses (Königliche Kurhäuser): Nassauer Hof, with veranda and restaurant, Berliner Hof, Schweizerhaus, Oberes, Mülleres, & Unterer Kurhaus, and Gesellschafthaus. R. at these 2-13, B. 1¼, D. 3 M., pens. in May and June only. — Hôtel Victoria, R. 2-15, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 7½ M.; Russischer Kaiser, R. from 1½, B. 1¼, D. 2½ M., these two in the Rheingauer-Str., near the Bath Houses; Höt. Pens. Germania. — Less pretending: Waldfrieden, a little distant from the Bath Houses, R. 2-6, B. 1, pens. 6-10 M; Werner, Rheinland, R. from 1½, D. 2-2½, pens. 4½-5 M, both in the Rheingauer-Strasse. — There are also numerous lodging-houses and apartments to let.

Restaurants. Bremsner, Rheingauer Hof, Mühl-Strasse, with bedrooms to let.

Baths at the upper bath-house 1½ M., at the middle bath-house 1 M. 80 pf., at the lower bath-house 2 M. — Visitors' Tax (after ten days' residence), one pers. 15 M, each addit. pers. 10 M. — Band 3½ times daily. — Summer Theatre, twice weekly in July and August.

Carriages, two-horse 5 M., one-horse 3½ M. per hour; to Schwalbach 9 or 8, to Wiesbaden 12 or 9. — Donkey, per hour, 1 M. 50 pf.

English Church Service in summer.

Schlangenbad (985 ft.), charmingly situated in a richly-wooded valley, is annually visited by about 2000 patients, the great majority of whom are women. The water (10 springs; 80-86° Fahr.), which
belongs to the earthy-alkaline group of mineral waters, and is clear and free from odour, is most efficacious in skin complaints, nervous affections, and the maladies of women. The Upper Bath House occupies the site of one erected in 1694 by the Landgrave Karl of Hesse-Cassel, then lord of the soil; the Central Bath dates from the 18th cent.; the well-equipped Lower Bath House was completed in 1868. The Schlangen-Quelle and Marien-Quelle are used for drinking.

The environs afford a great variety of shady walks (e.g. to the Wilhelmsfelsen; via the Höt.-Restaurant Hohenwald (p. 153) and Georgenborn (p. 159) to the Chausseehaus (p. 153); to the Graue Stein (1115 ft.) and Frauenstein (p. 156); to the Hohe Wurzel (p. 153); to the Hansenkopf and the Wilde Frau; via Hausen to the Hailgarter Zange (p. 134; 2½ hrs.).

The road from Schlangenbad via Wambach to Schwalbach rises considerably for 2½ M., and then descends to (2½ M.) Schwalbach. Pedestrians may descend by a shady footpath (sign-posts).

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From Wirsbaden to Schwalbach and Limburg, 36 M., local railway in 2½ hrs. (fares 4 M. 60, 3 M. 50, 2 M. 40 pf.; to Schwalbach in 1 hr., fares 2, 1½, 1 M.). — The railway (p. 146) crosses the Biebrich and Schierstein road. To the left we have a view of Mayence and the plain of the Rhine. To the right are the Nerberg and the Platte. — 2½ M. Waldstrasse. — 4½ M. Dottshain (635 ft.; hence to the Spitze-Stein, p. 136, ¾ hr.). The line now leads through wood. — 7 M. Chausseehaus (950 ft.), see p. 153; omnibuses run to Georgenborn in connection with some of the trains. — The line now skirts the E. slope of the Schläferskopf (p. 153). 9½ M. Eiserne Hand (1380 ft.), on the top of the Taunus, whence we may walk in a N.E. direction to the Platte (p. 152) via the Altenstein (1643 ft.) in 1½ hr., or ascend the Hohe Wurzel (p. 153). — The line descends into the valley of the Aar and follows it to (10½ M.) Hahn-Wehen (1144 ft.), Bleidenstadt (12 M.), and —

15 M. Schwalbach. — The Railway Station (940 ft.) is about 1 M. from the Kurssaal, on the road descending the Aar valley. Motor-omnibuses (20 pf.) and carriages await the trains.

Hotels (most of them closed in winter). *Alleesaal, Neur-Str. 1, with dépendances, Villa Grebert and Villa Gartenlaube, first-class, R. from 4, B. 1½, D. 4½, pens. from 12 M.; *Herzog von Nassau, Neur-Str. 6, R. from 3 M., B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. from 8 M.; *Hotel Metropol. Reich-Allée 2, with four dépendances, R. 2½-10, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 8-15 M.; *Quellenhof & Post-Hôtel, Brunnen-Str. 53, with garden, R. 3½-3½, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. from 8 M.; *Victoria, Neur-Str. 2, with café and confectioners, R. 3-5, B. 1 M. 40 pf., D. 5, pens. 8-12 M.; Continental, Bad-Weg 8, R. 2½-3½, pens. from 7 M.; Taunus, Brunnen-Str. 45, R. from 2, B. 1½, D. 3, pens. from 8 M.; Wagner, Coblenz-Str. 20, R. 2-6, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 6½ M.; Russicher Hof, Adolf-Str. 36 (open in winter), R. 2-2½, pens. 5-7 M.; Berliner Hof, Brunnen-Str. 33. — Some of the Lodging Houses ("Kurhäuser") are very comfortably fitted up. In July and August it is advisable to secure rooms in advance.

Restaurants. *Kurssaal, D. 2½-3½, 8, 1½ M.; *Dille, at the Berliner Hof; *Bibo (Lowenbad), with a few bedrooms, Brunnen-Str. 4, D. 2 M.; Gartenlaube; Weidenhof, Kirch-Str. 2, D. 1½ M, very fair; Maleparius, Brunnen-Str. 43, also rooms.

Post and Telegraph Office, Rhein-Str. 1.
Baths in the Königliches Badhaus, Brunnen-Str. 20 (6 a.m. till 1.30 p.m., baths from 1 M 20 pf. to 3 M). At the Stadt Coblenz, Lindes, Zum Lindenbrunnen, etc., 1 M 20 to 2 M 50 pf. per bath.—Visitors’ Tax: 1-2 persons 12 M each, every additional member of a party 8 M; ‘Brunnenkarte’ for drinking the waters 2 1/2 M; Daily Tickets for admission to the Kurhaus 1/2 M. Music in the morning and afternoon, at the Stahlbrunnen, the Weinbrunnen, and the Trinkhalle alternately. Reunions (dancing, etc.) Wed. and Sat. evenings in the Kurhaus.

Carriages. One-horse 2 1/2, two-horse 4 M per hour, afternoon 3 and 6 M; to Eltville 9 1/2 and 15 M. — Donkeys 2 M per hour.

English Church (Christ Church), Frankfurter-Str.

Schwalbach, officially styled Langen-Schwalbach (1033 ft.), with 2837 inhab., is situated in a beautiful green valley, 9 1/2 M, to the N. of Eltville (p. 143). It has been known for at least 300 years, and was a fashionable watering-place in the 17th and 18th centuries, but is now regarded more as a health-resort and medicinal spa. The water, strongly impregnated with iron and carbonic acid, is adapted for internal and external use, and is especially efficacious in nervous and female complaints. The annual number of visitors is about 5000.

The two principal springs, the Stahlbrunnen in one of the valleys, and the Weinbrunnen in the other, are connected by promenades. The other springs are used only for bathing. A handsome Kursaal, with a restaurant, a reading-room, etc., was opened in 1879. Farther up, beyond the pond near the Weinbrunnen, there are extensive lawn-tennis courts.

Walks in the pleasure-grounds and adjacent woods. Also to the (1/4 hr.; donkey 60 pf.) Paulinenberg; the Platte (1330 ft.), the summit of which, with a fine view, may be reached in 15-20 min. more; and the Bräunchesberg, with a pavilion commanding a good view of the town and the valley of the Aar.—A road, known as the ‘Bäder-Strasse’ and recommended to cyclists, leads via Kemel (1696 ft.), Holzhausen auf der Heide (p. 122), Singhofen, and Nassau (p. 217) to (23 1/2 M) Ems (p. 213). A good road (also a favourite of cyclists) leads from Schwalbach down the picturesque *Valley of the Wisper to (20 M.) Lorch (p. 126).

The railway continues to follow the pretty valley of the Aar.—15 1/2 M. Adolpheck (Kling), with a picturesque ruined castle; 19 1/2 M. Hohenstein (780 ft.; Burg Hohenstein, very fair, pens. 3 1/2-4 M; Villa Alpin), with the picturesque ruins of a stronghold destroyed in 1657. Several small stations. — 26 1/2 M. Zollhaus (Railway Hotel), junction for the narrow-gauge line to Nastätten (St. Goarshausen, Oberlahnstein, p. 122), has a large cement-factory and the Johannisbrunnen, a spring exploited by the Apollinaris Co. (p. 98). Burg-Schwalbach, with a ruined castle (restaurant, pens. 3 1/2-4 1/2 M), 1 1/4 M. to the S.E., and the romantic ruin of Hohlenfels (p. 122) may also be visited from Zollhaus. — 28 1/2 M. Hahnstätten (465 ft.; Nassauer Hof, unpretending), with iron-ore deposits (siderites). — 29 1/2 M. Oberneisen; 31 M. Flacht. To the right is the ruin of Ardeck. — 33 1/2 M. Dietz, see p. 219. — 36 M. Limburg, see p. 219.

Railway Stations (until the opening of the new station, Pl. D, E, 8, in 1906 or 1907). 1. Taunus Station (Pl. E, 6; restaurant), Rhein-Str., for the Taunus Railway to Kastel (Mayence) and Frankfort (R. 29 a). — 2. Rhine Station (Pl. E, 6; restaurant), Rheinbahn-Str., for the Railway of the Right Bank (R. 20) and the Schwabach Railway (p. 144). — 3. Ludwig Station (Pl. E, 6), Rhein-Str., for the line to Niederhausen (Frankfort-Limburg; R. 29 e). — The hotels do not send omnibuses to meet the trains. Cabs, see p. 148. — Tourist Agency: Schottenfels, Theatre Colonnade. — Steamboats stop at Biebrich (p. 136; electric tramway, see p. 148).

Hotels (most of the first-class houses provided with elevators, hot-air heating, electric light, and thermal baths). *Nassauer Hof (Pl. a; E, 4), Kaiser-Friedrich-Platz and Wilhelm-Str., with dépendance Hôtel Oronien (Pl. 1, E, 5); Bierstädter-Str. 2a. R. 3-10, B. 1 1/2, D. (1 p.m.) 4, pens. from 9 M; *Hôtel Cecilie (Pl. g; E, 4) Wilhelm-Str., R. from 3, pens. from 10 M; *Platz Hotel (Pl. n; D, 4), Kranz-Platz 1, with good restaurant, R. from 4; *Hôtel Rose (Pl. c and 1; E, D, 4), at the corner of Taunus-Str. and Kranz-Platz, R. 4-12, B. 1 1/2, D. (1 p.m.) 4, pens. from 11 M; *Hôtel Wilhelm (Pl. v; E, 4), at the corner of Sonnenberger-Str. and Wilhelm-Str., with terrace and good restaurant, R. from 5, B. 1 1/2, D. (1 p.m.) 4 1/2, S. (from 7 p.m.) 3, pens. from 12 M; *Kaisers Hof (Pl. 1; F, 6), Frankfurter-Str. 17, with a large garden, connected by a covered passage with the well-equipped Augusta Victoria Bad (p. 150), R. 4-12, B. 1 1/2, D. (1 p.m.) 4 1/2, S. 3, pens. 10-20 M; *Hôtel du Parc et Bristol (Pl. v; E, 5), Wilhelm-Str. 30, with garden, R. from 6, B. 1 1/2, D. 4 1/2, board from 7 M; *Metropole (Pl. u; E, 6), Wilhelm-Str. 8, with restaurants (p. 147) and dépendance Hôtel Monopole (Pl. n; E, 6), R. 3-8, B. 1 M 40 pf., D. (1 p.m.) 3 1/2, pens. 9-12 M; *Höfernholz (Pl. k; E, 5), Paulinen-Str. 10; *Vier Jahreszeiten (Pl. b; E, 4), Kaiser-Friedrich-Platz 1, R. from 3-2, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3, D. (1 p.m.) 4 1/2, S. (7 p.m.) 3, pens. from 9 M; *Hôtel Quisisana (Pl. q; F, 4), Park-Str. 5, with several dépendances, a well fitted up family hotel, R. 4-12, B. 1 1/4, déj. 3, D. (1 p.m.) 4, pens. 9-20 M.

The following are somewhat less expensive: *Hôtel Astoria (Pl. 9; E, F, 4); *Hôtel Imperial (Pl. f; E, 4), R. 2-6, B. 1 1/2, D. (1 p.m.) 3, pens. 7-12 M; *Fürstenhof (Pl. f; F, 4); *Hôtel Villa Royale (Pl. f; F, 4), all these in the Sonnenberger-Str.; *Hôtel d'Angleterre (Pl. d; D, 4), Kranz-Platz 11, R. 3-7, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. 8-12 M; *Hôtel Aegir (Pl. z; E, 6), Thelemann-Str. 3, in a quiet situation; Victoria (Pl. z; E, 6), corner of the Rhein-Str. and Wilhelm-Str., R. 3-8, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2-4, pens. from 8 M; *Hôtel Continental (Pl. e; D, 4), Langgasse; *Hôtel Bellevue (Pl. y; E, 5), Wilhelm-Str. 26; *Hôtel Nizza, Frankfurter Str. 28, near the Augusta Victoria Bad, R. from 3, B. 1, D. 3, board from 5 M; *Hôtel St. Petersbourg (Pl. h; E, 5), Museum-Str. 3, frequented by Russians, R. 2-6, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. 8-12 M; *Hôtel-Hôtel (Pl. f; E, 6), Rhein-Str. 16; *Minerva (Pl. m; E, 6), Rhein-Str. 9, R. 3 1/2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, board from 5 M.

Second Class: Promenade Hotel (Pl. p; E, 5), Wilhelm-Str. 21, R. 2-4, B. 1, pens. from 5 M; *Dahlheim (Pl. d; D, 3), Taunus-Str. 15, with restaurant, R. 2-4, B. 1, pens. 5/4-8 M; *National, Taunus-Str. 21, pens. 5-8 M, with restaurant; Hôtel d'Europe, Langgasse 32, with beer restaurant, R. 2 1/2-5, B. 1, D. (1 p.m.) 2 1/2, pens. 7 1/2-12 M; *Alkeesaal (Pl. e; E, 4), Taunus-Str. 3, opposite the Kochbrunnen (to be reopened in 1906); Hamburger Hof (hôtel garini; Pl. h; E, 3, 4), Taunus-Str. 11; *Ritter, Taunus-Str. 45, pens. 5-8 M; *Führ (Pl. g; E, 3), Geibel-Str. 3, with restaurant; Savoy (Pl. s; D, 4), Bären-Str. 3, with thermal baths, Jewish; *Belgischer Hof, Spiegelgasse 3; Westfälischer Hof, Schützenhof-Str. 3, R. & B. 3-4, D 2 1/2, pens. 6 1/2-8 M; Schützenhof (Pl. s; D, 5), Schützenhof-Str. 4, with thermal baths and garden-restaurant; Bender, Häfnergasse 10, with thermal bath, R. & B. 2 1/2-5, pens. 4 1/2-7 M; *Rheinstein, Taunus-Str. 43; Haun, Spiegelgasse 15, R. 2-3, B. 1, pens. from 6 M; Beaufach, Saalgasse 3, with restaurant.
The following hotels are mainly frequented by passing travellers: Grüner Wald (Pl. k; D, 5), Markt-Str. 10, well fitted up; Hôtel Wein, Bahnhof-Str. 7 (Pl. D, 6), R. from 4½/; B. 1, pens. from 5/; Hôtel Tannehäuser, Bahnhof-Str. 8, with restaurant, R. 2½/; B. 1, pens. 5-6½/; Enkorn, Markt-Str. 32; Union, Neugasse 7 (Pl. D, 5), with wine-room, R. 2-2½, pens. 4-5/; Hôtel Vogel, Rhein-Str. 27, opposite the Taunus Station, with restaurant, R. 2-3, B. 1, pens. 5-7/; Reichspost, Nikolaus-Str. 16, near the Rhine Station, R. 2-3, D. from 1½, pens. from 4½/; Schwineberg, Rheinbahn-Str. 5, R. & B. 2½-3. — CHRISTLICHES HOSPITZ, Rosengasse 4 (Pl. F, 5), and Oranien-Str. 33 (Pl. D, 7), R. 2-7, board 3½/.

Outside the town (adapted for summer-quarters), all with open-air restaurants: Nerosberg (C03 ft; Pl. B, C, 1; p. 152), R. 2½-8, B. 1½, D. 3, pens. from 7½/; Bahnhof (865 ft; to the N. of Pl. E, 1; p. 152), R. 2-4, pens. 5-8/; Waldeck (N.W. of Pl. A, 2, 3), Aar-Str., in the Adams-Tal (p. 153); Wilhelmshöhe, on the Bingert (p. 153), 10 min. above Sonnenberg. — Hôtel Restaurant Taunusblick, see p. 153.

Bath Houses (also hotels and pensions). Schwarzer Bock, Kranzplatz 12 (Pl. D, 4), R. 3½-8, B. 1, board 5/; Kaiserbad (Pl. k; E, 4, 5), Wilhelm-Str. 43, R. 2½-5½, pens. 7½-10½/; Romerbad (Pl. m; D, 4), Koblenzen-Platz 3; Höt. Adler & Badhaus zur Krone (Pl. p; D, 4), Langgasse 36; Zum Spiegel (Pl. q; D, 4), Kranz-Platz 10; Pariser Hof, Spiegelgasse 9, R. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. (1 p.m.) 2, pens. incl. baths 6-7½/; Könnischer Hof, Kleine Burg-Str. 6, R. 3½-5, B. 1, pens. 8½-12/; Weisses Ross, Koblenzen-Platz 2, R. 2½-6½/.

— Private Hotels in the Taunus-Str., Gaisberg-Str., Kranz-Platz, etc.

Pensions (mostly near the Kur-Park, Pl. E, F, 4, 5). Pension Internationale (Mrs. Somerville and Miss Gratix), Mainzer-Str. 8 (5-8/); Villa Hertha (Miss Rodway and Frl. Andre), Neubauer Straße 3 (4½-8/), highly spoken of. In the Sonnenberger-Straße: Hôtel-Pension Biener, No. 11 (6½-13/); Kardina, No. 10 (7½-12/); Villa Princess Louise, No. 15; Winter, No. 14 (7-11/); Ruprecht, No. 17; Germania, No. 25 (6-10/); Villa Borussia, No. 29 (from 7/). Thuringia, Taunus-Str. 49 (7½-12/); Kaiser Wilhelm, Paulinen-Straße 7; Villa Roma, Garten-Str. 1; Violettta, Garten-Str. 3; Windsor, Leberberg 4 (5½-10/); Villa Olanda, Garten-Str. 18 (6½-12/); Columbia, Garten-Str. 14; Primavera, Bierstädter-Weg 5 (7½-12/); Mondiob, Erath-Str. 11; Villa Monrepos, Frankfurter-Str. 8 (5½-10/); Villa Grandpair, Emser-Str. 13, and others. At Wiesbaden an arrangement should always be made as to the length of notice required from visitors leaving a pension.

Restaurants. *Carlton, Wilhelms-Str., well fitted up (concerts at midday and in the evening), D. 3½, S. 2½/; *Métopole, D. 2½, S. 2/; both in the Hôtel Métopole (p. 146), Wilhelms-Str.; *Kurhaus (Paulinen-Schloss; p. 150), with wine-saloon (8½/) and beer-saloon (8½/); *Foyer-Restaurant, in the royal theatre (p. 149; also good wine), all these of the first class. — *Fürst Bismarck, Luise-Str. 2; Ratskeller, in the Rathaus (p. 150; enthr. from the Markt-Str.), D. 1½-3/ (badly ventilated); Rheinisch Wine Room, Spiegelgasse 4, often crowded at midday in summer; Meier, Luise-Str. 12. — *Pohl, Michelsberg 10; Rheingauer Winterstube (depôt of the Winzer-Verein), Bahnhof-Str. 5. — *Continental Bodega, Wilhelms-Str. 18; Central Bodega, Untere Webergasse 23 (also Engl. beer). — *Mutter Engel, Langgasse 46, D. 1½-2½/; *Europäischer Hof (p. 146), with terrace; Grüner Wald (see above), Markt-Str. 10; Deutscher Keller, at the Rhein-Hotel (p. 146), D. from 1½/; Poths, Langgasse 11; Friedrichshof, Friedrichs-Str. 35; Krokoüli (with bedrooms to let), Luise-Str. 37, D. 1½/.

— Open-Air Restaurants outside the town, see pp. 151, 152, 153.

Cafés. *Café Bohenzellern, Wilhelms-Str. 8 (also beer); *Blüm, Wilhelms-Str. 40; *Berliner Hof, Taunus-Str. 1, with garden (also beer); Kurhaus and open-air cafés, see above. — Confectioners. Café Blüm (see above); Lehmann, Wilhelms-Str. 42 and Grosse Burg-Str. 14.

Visitors’ Tax. The following tariff is paid for admission to the Kurhaus:
(a) For a year: 1 person 30/; for families, each additional pers. 10/.
(b) For six weeks: 1 person 15/; for families, each pers. additional 5/.
(c) For a day, 1 M. Extra-tickets required for large garden-fêtes, etc. The following charges are made for the use of the Kochbrunnen: daily tickets 10 pf., quarterly 3, yearly 5 M. — The Kurverein (office in the Kursaal) will supply visitors with any information they may desire.

Sanatoria. Dietenmühle (Pl. G, 3), Park-Str. 44 (Dr. Wätzoldt); Kurhaus Eden (Dr. Schmielau & Dr. Friedländer), Schöne Aussicht 50 (Pl. F, 3, 4); Bad Nerotal, at the entrance to the Nerotal (Pl. C, 2; Dr. von Herff & Dr. Schubert; R. 24, board 4 M.); Dr. Kurt Müller's Kuranstalt, Taunus-Str. 49; in these baths of all kinds, treatment by massage, electrotherapy, etc.; Lindenhof (Dr. van Meenen), Walkmühl-Str. 43 (Pl. A, 3). — Besides the above-mentioned, there are several other establishments for nervous complaints, maladies of the eyes, etc.

Theatres. *Royal Theatre* (Pl. E, 4; see p. 149), for opera, drama, and ballet; closed in July and August. — Residenz-Theater (Pl. D, 5), Bahnhof-Str. 20, for modern plays and farces, good; Walhalla (Pl. D, 5), Mauritius-Str. 1a, a theatre of varieties.

Concerts in the Kurhaus daily, 4-5.30 and 8-9 30 p.m.; also in summer at the Kochbrunnen, 6.30-8 a.m. (50 pf., 10 tickets 3 M. free to subscribers to the Kurhaus). — Orchestral Concerts in winter in the Kurhaus (ev. Frid. from Nov. to Feb.; 5, 4, 2 M) and at the Royal Theatre (six symphony concerts). The Verein der Künstler und Kunstfreunde gives concerts of chamber music in the Victoria Hotel.

Exhibitions of Pictures. R. Banger, Taunus-Str. 6, Victor, Taunus-Str. 1, adm. at both 1 M; Nassauischer Kunstverein, in the Museum (p. 151), adm. free.


Cab Tariff (double fares from 11 p.m. to 6 or 7 a.m.).

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By time: per hour within the town, 1-4 pers.

- beyond

Beausite (in each case the hirer may keep 1 M pf. free)

- Russian Chapel (the cab for 1/2 hr. and then re-"

- Neroberg or Fasanerie (turn at half these fares; each"

- Biebrich (additional 1/4 hr. 30-50 pf.)"

- To Neroberg, Platte, and back, with stay of 1/2 hr.

- To Schlangenbad, via Biebrich & Rauenthal (1/2 day)

- To Schwabach and back (whole day)

- To Schwabach, and back by Schlangenbad

- To Epstein and Königstein and back (1 day)

Trunk 20 pf., smaller articles free. — To or from the railway-stations 20 pf. extra.

The Taxameter Cabs, recognized by their red wheels, have a special tariff. 1-2 pers. up to ca. 1/4 M. 50 pf., each additional 1/4 M. 40 pf., 3-4 pers. up to ca. 1/2 M. 50 pf., each addit. 1/3 M. 10 pf.; to or from the railway-stations 25 pf. extra, trunk 25 pf.; extra charges outside the town also.

going on in summer between 4 and 7 p.m. to Unter den Eichen. — 5. (white board): From Bismarckring to Dottstein (comp. Pl. C-A, 6; p. 144).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 6), Rhein-Str. 25.
English Church (St. Augustine's), Frankfurter-Str. 5; services at 8 and 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. (summer 6 p.m.). Chaplain, Rev. E. J. Treble, Kaiser-Friedrich-Ring 36.

Wiesbaden (385 ft. above the sea-level, 90 ft. above the Rhine), with 100,955 inhab., lies on the S.W. spurs of the Taunus Mts., in a basin surrounded by orchards and vineyards. The pleasant town, with its attractive public grounds and beautiful environs, is annually visited by upwards of 150,000 patients and travellers. The excellence of its sanatory establishments, coupled with the mildness of the climate (mean annual temperature 51° Fahr.), renders it a favourite resort of strangers, even in winter, when living is moreover less expensive than in summer.

Wiesbaden, the Roman Aqua Mattiacorum, was one of the Roman forts to defend the frontier of the Main and may have existed as such from the time of Drusus. It was already a considerable settlement in the beginning of the first century of our era (canabae, see p. 155). This was probably destroyed by the Mattiachi in 90-70 A.D., but had again attained prosperity at the end of the century as the chief place of the Civitas Mattiacorum. In the reign of Domitian the Wiesbaden castle was still one of the advanced defences of Mayence, but Hadrian removed the garrison (Cohors II. Ratorum) to the Saalburg (p. 244). Pliny (Hist. Nat. xxxi. 2) refers to the warm springs in the following words: 'Sunt Mattiacci in Germania fontes calidii trans Rhenum, quorum haustus triduo servet'. — In the Frankish period and later 'Wisibada' appears as the capital of a district called 'Köngissundra-Gau'. It was the capital of the Counts of Nassau-Idstein and Nassau-Usingen from 1355 onwards, and of the duchy of Nassau from 1816 to 1866.

From the Railway Stations (Pl. E, 6) the traveller crosses the Rhein-Str. (p. 151) and enters the Wilhelm-Strasse (Pl. E, 6, 5, 4), the Corso of Wiesbaden, planted with trees and flanked with hotels, attractive shops, and the Museum (p. 151). To the right it is adjoined by the Wilhelms-Platz (Pl. E, 5, 6), with a bronze Statue of Bismarck, by Herter (1898), and by the Anlagen, or public pleasure-grounds, of the Warne Damm (Pl. E, 5), in which rises Schillings's Monument to Emp. William I. (1894). — The Royal Theatre (Pl. E, 4) was built in 1892-94 by Fellner and Helmer (new foyer by Genzmer, 1902). To the S. of it stands a Monument to Schiller by Uphues (1905), and to the E. are two columns of the old Kurhaus.

At the end of the avenue, to the left, lies the Kaiser-Friedrich-Platz (Pl. E, 4), adorned with a bronze Statue of Emp. Frederick III. by Uphues (1897). — On the right is the Kursaal-Platz, embellished with flower-beds and two fountains, and flanked by spacious Doric Colonnades (Pl. E, 4), which serve as a bazaar. The New Kurhaus here, now being built from Thiersch's plans, is expected to be finished in 1907. In the new colonnade is the entrance to the Royal Theatre (see above). Above the old colonnade is a bronze bust of the poet Bodenstedt, who died at Wiesbaden in 1892.

The *Kur-Park (Pl. E, F, 4, G, 4-3) is a favourite afternoon promenade. A fountain with a jet 100 ft. in height plays in the
great pond every afternoon. In the open gardens is a statue of
Gustav Freytag (by Schaper, 1905), who died in Wiesbaden in 1896.
On the Blumen-Wiese are lawn tennis courts. — To the S.E. of the
Kur-Park lies the handsomest residential quarter of the town, with
numerous attractive villas and gardens, especially in the Park-
Strasse, Rosen-Strasse, and Blumen-Strasse, and the Augusta
Victoria Bad (Pl. F, 6), a handsome Renaissance building erected
in 1890-94 (visitors admitted; 1 s). To the N. of the Kursaal-Platz, on the hill above
the Sonnenberger-Str. (p. 153), is the Paulinen-Schloss (Pl. E, 4), which serves
as a temporary Kurhaus. Restaurants and concerts see pp. 147, 148.

From the N. end of the Wilhelm-Str. the Taunus-Strasse
(Pl. D, E, 3, 4) runs to the N. towards the Nerotal (comp. p. 152). To the
left stands the Trinkhalle (Pl. D, 4), built by Bogler in
1888–90 and consisting of a central pavilion and three colonnades
enclosing a garden. Visitors drink the waters here from 6 or 7
to 8 a.m. and at intervals throughout the day (concerts, see p. 148).

Below the central pavilion is the Kochbrunnen, the combined outpour
of 15 hot springs, which rise within an area of a few square yards and
yield about 5000 gallons per hour; from these the adjacent bath houses
are supplied. The water has a natural temperature of 156° Fahr. and
contains 8.76 per cent of solid matter, chiefly chloride of sodium. The external
use of the waters is beneficial in cases of rheumatism, gout, neuralgia,
and other nervous diseases. Internally they are prescribed for chronic dys-
pepsia, excessive obesity, etc. In addition to the Kochbrunnen, which,
however, is almost entirely used for drinking, there are no fewer than
25 bathing-springs, the chief of which are the Schützenhof-Quelle and the
Adler-Quelle.

In the Kranz-Platz (Pl. D, 4), behind the Kochbrunnen, is a
marble Hygieia Group. The Langgasse (Pl. D, 4, 5), which issues
from the Kranz-Platz, and the first cross-street to the left, the
Untere Webergasse, are the main streets of the old part of the town.
In the former a new Municipal Bath House is under construction.

On the slope of the Heidenberg, to the W. above the Langgasse, stretches
the so-called Heidenmauer (heathens wall; Pl. D, 4), a line of Roman
masonry, 65 ft. long, 15 ft. high, and 9 ft. thick. It was probably part of
the defences erected under Diocletian soon after 300 A.D.

At the end of the Langgasse we turn to the left, along the Markt-
Str., cross the Schloss-Platz and the Markt-Platz (Pl. D, E, 5),
and regain the Wilhelm-Str. (p. 149).

The royal (formerly ducal) Palace (Pl. D, 5), on the W. side
of the Schloss-Platz, was built by Goerz in 1837-40, and renovated in
1883. Visitors are admitted daily from 10 to 4, or 6 (adm. 25 pf.).
The interior is adorned with statues by Schwanthaler, frescoes by
Posse, and pictures by modern masters. — Adjoining it is the Wil-
helms-Heilanstalt', or military hospital, built by Hoffmann (1871).

The Rathaus (Pl. D, 5) is a handsome building in the German
Renaissance style, erected in 1884–87 from Hauberrisser's designs.
On the balcony above the flight of steps are statues of four civic
virtues. — The bare Markt-Kirche (Pl. E, 5; Prot.), built of polished
Museum. WIESBADEN. 21. Route. 151
bricks in 1853-62, has five towers (the principal nearly 300 ft. high). The adjoining High School for Girls, a handsome Gothic edifice in sandstone, was built by Genzmer (1901).

The Museum (Pl. E, 5), Wilhelm-Str. 20, occupying a building erected by Zais in 1813-17 as a palace for the crown-prince, contains the municipal picture-gallery, collections of antiquities and natural history specimens, and a library. The rooms are small and badly lighted.

The Picture Gallery, on the groundfloor to the right, is open free on Sun. 10-1, Tues. and Sat. 11-1 (in summer also 3 to 4 or 5); catalogue 40 pf. — Rooms I-III. Old Masters. Dutch School: Jost van Groesbeek, Pieter de Ring, Phil. Wouwerman, Em. de Witte, W. van de Velde the Younger, Jan Wynants, etc. Flemish School: F. Snyders, Copy of Rubens' Battle of Amazons; B. Bruyn. German School: L. Cranach, Hans Schäufelin, Angelica Kauffmann. — Rooms IV-VI. Modern pictures by L. Knous, Count L. von Kalckreuth, K. F. Lessing, E. Lugo, F. Piloty, Hans Thoma, W. Trübner, Lenbach, etc.; also modern French and German plaquettes and medals.

The Collection of Antiquities, on the groundfloor, to the left, is open in summer on Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Frid. 11-1 & 3-5, on Sun. 10-1 (in winter on Wed. & Sun. 11-1 only); good catalogue 1. In the Ante-Room and Rooms I-IV: Prehistoric objects (in R. I carved bones etc. from the caves near Steeten on the Lahn) and Roman antiquities, as in other Rhinen collections. In R. II: Bronze door from Mayence; triangular bronze tablet, with a relief of Jupiter Dolichenus, from Hedderneim; in R. III: Jupiter Column from Schierstein, erected by a legionary in 221 A.D.; in R. IV: Model of the Roman thermes discovered in 1903 to the W. of the Kochbrunnen; in R. V: Inscription in bronze-gilt letters, in honour of Caracalla (213 A.D.), from the fortress on the Päßligraben at Holzhausen. In R. VI: Objects found in Alemannian and Frankish tombs (ca. 350-800 A.D.). In R. VII and VIII: Medival and modern objects, locks, mountings, bronze, glass, porcelain, earthenware, ecclesiastical sculptures, local costumes of Nassau; in the middle, tombstones of Diether III. (p. 120) and Diether IV. (d. 1315), Counts of Katzenelnbogen.

The first floor contains a Natural History Collection.

The Library (daily, except Sun., 10-1 & 3-8), in the upper story, contains 120,000 printed volumes and many valuable old MSS. Among its treasures are: Portion of an astronomical calendar of 1447, being the earliest printed work by Gutenberg to which a date can be assigned (discovered in 1901); and the Mayence Catholicon of 1460 (comp. p. 163).

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Bonifacius, in the Luisen-Platz (Pl. D, 6), on the N. side of the Rhein-Strasse (Pl. C, D, E, 6), was built by Hoffmann in 1844-49, and contains pictures by Steinle and Rehet. — In front of the church is a sandstone Obelisk, erected to the memory of the Nassovian soldiers who fell at Waterloo. — To the W. the Rhein-Str. ends at the Protestant Ringkirche (Pl. B, C, 6), a noteworthy edifice by Otzen, in the late-Romanesque style, consecrated in 1894 (sacristan, An der Ringkirche 3; fee 50 pf.).

The Old Cemetery (Pl. C, 3), contains a mausoleum of the Duchess Pauline (d. 1856) and other handsome monuments. — The Platter-Str. (p. 153; tramway) leads thence to the New Cemetery (Pl. A, 1), situated in the forest, and containing the tombs of Franz Abt (d. 1855) and F. Bodenstedt (p. 141). At the terminus of the tramway is the popular resort known as 'Unter den Eichen' (Pl. A 1), with the frequented garden-restaurants *Café Orient und Schützenhalle. A few minutes off is the charmingly situated Augusta Victoria Temple. To the Fish Breeding Establishment see p. 153.
The most popular open-air resort near Wiesbaden, frequented alike by walker, driver, and cyclist, is the charming *Nerotal (Pl. B, C, 2, 1). Two roads, the Echo-Strasse (left) and the old road (tramway, p. 148), affording pleasant views of the vine-clad Neroberg and the Greek Chapel, lead along the valley to (3/4 M.) the Café-Restaurant Beausite and the station of the Neroberg Cable Tramway (train ev. 1/4-1/2 hr. in summer; fare 25, down 15, up and down 30 pf.).

The road ascends to the Platter-Strasse, passing a large quartzite quarry, and the insignificant *Leichtweiss Cavern (see below).

The wooded *Neroberg (800 ft.; Pl. B, C, 1), to the N.E. of, and 1/4 hr. above Beausite, is ascended by the cable-tramway, by a steep zigzag path, and by the pleasant 'Philosophenweg'. At the top is a frequented Hôtel-Restaurant (p. 147). The tower (10 pf.) affords a fine view of the Taunus, with the Rhine valley and the Odenwald to the S.E., the towers and bridge of Mayence to the S. (beyond the Biebrich water-tower), and the distant Donnersberg (p. 287) to the W.

To the S.E., a few minutes below the summit, is situated the *Greek Chapel (Pl. C, 1; 607 ft.), erected in 1848-55 from the designs of Hoffmann as a mausoleum for the Duchess Elizabeth Michailowna, a Russian princess (d. 1845). This is reached from the Neroberg-Str. station of the tramway in 10 min.; but pleasanter routes (20-25 min.) lead by the Kapellen-Str. (Pl. D, 3, 2), lined with villas, or through the Dambach-Tal (Pl. E, D, 3, 2).

The richly-decorated chapel, in the form of a Greek cross, is covered by a large and four smaller domes, all gilded and surmounted by Russian double crosses. The highest cross is 180 ft. from the ground. The interior is entirely of marble. A rich altar-screen (*Ikonostasis), with numerous figures of saints on a golden ground, painted in Russia, separates the body of the chapel from the choir, to which the priests and their attendants alone have access. The beautiful Monument of the Duchess is by Emil Hopfgarten (d. 1856). Except during the Sun. service (11-1; in summer only), the chapel is shown by the sacristan, who lives near the Russian cemetery (1 M. several persons 50 pf. each).

Pleasant walks intersect the wood (fine beeches with a few old oaks) in every direction and extend past the Reservoir and the (35 min.) Trauerbuche to the (11/4 hr.) Platte. Other paths, also indicated by finger-posts, lead to the Speierskopf (1/4 hr.), the Felsengruppe (20 min.), the Leichtweiss Cavern (see above), and past the Melibokus Oak to the Hôtel-Restaurant Bahnholz (p. 147).

The Platte (1640 ft.), a hill to the N. of Wiesbaden, with a shooting-lodge of the Grand-Duke of Luxembourg, built in 1824, is frequently visited for the extensive view (finest by evening-light). The two fine stags at the entrance were modelled by Rauch. In the interior is a fine collection of antlers and furniture made from antlers (adm. 1 M. for a party 50 pf. each). Inn adjacent. Besides the above-mentioned footpath and the Nerotal road, the Platte is reached
by the Platter-Strasse (Pl. A, 1), which leads past the cemeteries (p. 151; 1 1/2 hr.; cab, see p. 148).

From the terminus of the electric tramway at ‘Unter den Eichen’ (Pl. A, 1; p. 146) we may walk to the N.W. through the Adams-Tal to the (1/2 hr.) Waldhauchen (garden-restaurant) and the (10 min.) Fish Breeding Establishment, to which visitors are admitted by the keeper (restaurant). We may return by the Platter-Str., or, crossing this road, by a footpath through the pine-woods, the pretty Rabengrund and the Nerotal.

About 2 M. to the W. of Wiesbaden, to the right of the old Schwabach (Emo’s) road, lies the nunnery of Clarenthal (rfmts.), founded in 1296 by King Adolph of Nassau and his consort Imagina of Limburg, and dissolved in 1559. A little farther up is a building formerly used as a Pheasantry (Fasanerie), with an old park. A shady footpath leads hence to (1 1/2 hr.) Chausseehaus.

The Chausseehaus (950 ft.), named after a forester’s house 1/2 M. above it, with the Höt. Restaurant Taunusblick, a summer-resort, is much frequented in the afternoon (railway see p. 144).

The (1/2 hr.) Schloskopf (1433 ft.) to the N., and the (1 hr.) Hohe Wurzel (2029 ft.; view-tower) to the N.W., may be ascended hence (finger-posts). A footpath leads to the N.E. from the Hohe Wurzel to (1 hr.) Eiserner Hand (p. 144).

From the Chausseehaus to Schlangenbad, 3 1/2 M., recommended to pedestrians and cyclists. At the Höt. Taunusblick the road diverges from the old Schwabach road, and thence ascends gradually through wood and meadow with fine views of the Rhenish plain. After passing Schloss Hohenbuchau, on the right, we reach the village of Georgenborn (1588 ft.; omnibus see p. 144). A few minutes beyond the village, to the left, is the Höt.-Restaurant Hohenwulfl (pens. 4 1/2-5 M.; R & B 2 1/2, D 1 1/2 M.), with a view-terrace. Thence a footpath diverges to the right for the Hohe Wurzel (see above). The road makes a wide bend (shorter paths should be avoided) past the Empress Augusta Temple, with a view of Bauenthal and Schlangenbad, down to Schlangenbad (p. 148).

Wiesbaden is connected with Biebrich (p. 186; 3 M. to the S.) by the Adolfs-Allée (Pl. D, 7), the Biebricher Strasse (Pl. D, 8), and the Wiesbadener Allée, each with a double avenue of horse-chestnuts. Halfway to the village, beyond the Adolfsböhöhe, are the Adolfsböhöhe and Rheinhöhö, two garden-restaurants. Farther on is the Biebrich Water Tower, built in 1897 (view extending to the Niederwald). Those who use the electric tramway should alight in Mosbach at the ‘Schloss-Park’ station and walk through the park to the Rhine (1/4 hr.).

By following the villa-lined Sonnenberger-Strasse (Pl. E, F, 4; tramway) and pretty footpaths skirting the Rambach, we reach (1/2 hr.) Sonnenberg (Nassauer Hof; Café Alteutsches Haus), a large village with a Roman Catholic church and a castle, which once belonged to the Counts of Nassau and was destroyed by the French in 1692 (tavern at the top). The tower (116 steps) commands a pretty view. From the ruins a road leads to the N.E. to the (1/4 hr.) Bingert (940 ft.; view), which is marked by three trees. Higher up the valley is the Stickel-Mühle, a garden-restaurant, a little beyond which is the charmingly situated village of Rambach (770 ft.).

From Rambach we may ascend (1 hr.) the Keilerskopf (1588 ft.; rfmts.; view-tower, 10 pf.), which rises to the N. The descent may be made to (1/4 hr.) Niedernhausen (p. 249).
22. Mayence.

Railway Stations. The Central Railway Station (Pl. E, F, 1; *Restaurant) for the trains to Bingen, Alzey (Palatinate). Worms, Mannheim, Wiesbaden, Frankfort (p. 240), and Darmstadt. Hotel-omnibuses meet the trains. — The S. part of the town is served by the S. MATENZ Station (Pl. A, 3, 4; formerly Neutor Station), which is connected with the Central Station by a tunnel under the citadel, 1300 yds. long. — Tramways and cabs, see below.

Hotels. Near the Rhine: *HÔTEL DE HOLLANDE (Pl. c; D, 5), Rhein-Str. 77, with hot-air heating. R. 2½-6, B. 1½-1½, D. (1-2 p.m.) 3½ M; HÔTEL DU RHIN (Pl. a; D, 5), Rhein-Str. 63; HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. b; D, 5), Rhein-Str. 89, R. 2½-8, B. 1½, D. (1 p.m.) 3 M; these three are of the first class, with lifts. — STADT COBLENZ (Pl. h; C, 4), Rhein-Str. 49, with wine-restaurant, R. 2½-3½, B. 1 M, very fair; GERMANIA (Pl. g; C, 4), Rhein-Str. 43, R. 1½-3 M, B. 80 pf., D. from 1½ M, well spoken of. — In the Town (commercial): KAPPKEN (Pl. k; C, 4), Am Brand, R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. (1 p.m.) 2½ M, omn. 60 pf.; LANDSEBERG (Pl. 1; D, 4, 5), Lörh-Str. 28, with wine-restaurant; HÔTEL ZUR POST (Pl. m; C, 4), Braungasse 14, R. 1½-2½, B. ½ M. — Near the Central Station: CENTRAL HOTEL (Pl. d, F, 2), Bahnhofs-Platz 8, with restaurant, R. 2-4, B. 1. D. 2 M; BAHNHOFRHINO (Pl. e; F, 2), Bahnhofs-Platz 6; PFÄLZER HOF (Pl. n; E, 2), Münster-Platz 5, with restaurant, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. (1 p.m.) 3 M; MAINZER HOF (Pl. r; E, F, 2), corner of Bahnhof-Str. and Parcurs-Str., R. 2½-5 M; TAUNUS HOTEL (Pl. i; E, 2), Bahnhof-Str. 17, with good restaurant, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2 M; RHEINGAUER HOF, Schott-Str. 5 (Pl. F, 2). — PEIL (Pl. f; E, 2), Bahnhof-Str. 15, R. 2-3 M, B. 80 pf.; GOLDENE KRONE (Pl. 5; E, F, 2), Bahnhof-Str. 12; WEIS (Pl. q; E, 2), Bahnhof-Str. 2; these three unpretending. — PENS. KRAUS, Feldberg-Platz 2.

Restaurants. WINE. *Casino zum Gutenberg, Grosse Bleiche 29; Rheingauer Weinstube, Dominikaner-Str. 8; *Alte Rheingauer Weinstube, Scharáhag, both in the Triton-Platz (Pl. D, 3). — WINE AND BEER. *Concerthaus, Grosse Bleiche 56 (p. 15); *Ratskeller, Alte Universitäts-Str. 11, behind the theatre; STADTHALLE (p. 159), Rhine Promenade, with view-terrace, much frequented in summer. — BEER. *Café de Paris, Wacker, both in the Gutenberg-Platz; *Heilige Geist (p. 159), Mailandsgasse, near the Rhein-Str.; Kötherhof, Schiller-Platz; Schöffner Hof, Schuster-Str.; Hohenzollern, Kaiser-Str. 93, near the Rhine; Rodensteiner, also in the Kaiser-Str. Beer-rooms of the Rheinische Brauerei and the Actien-Brauerei near the Central Station. — Confectioner. MÜLLER, Gutenberg-Platz 11.

Baths. APOLLO-BAD, Bilhildia-Str. 5; INSTITUT FÜR PHYSIKALISCHEN HEIL-METHODE, Neunbrunnen-Str. 8. — RIVER BATHS in the Rhine (comp. Plan).

Cabs (double fare from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., in winter from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One-horse cab</th>
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<td>Per drive within the gates</td>
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<td>Each 1/2 hr. more</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Zahlbach</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Kastel (pontage extra)</td>
<td>1 M</td>
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Each box 20 pf.; smaller articles free.

Electric Tramways (comp. plan; fares 10-15 pf.): From the Central Station to Kastel (p. 241), direct or round by the cathedral; also to Weinheim; to Mombach; from the Rhein-Str. (Stadthalle), Pl. D. 3; ca. every 1½ hr. via Kastel, Amöneburg, and Biebrich (p. 136) to Wiesbaden (comp. p. 143). — Steam Tramways. 1. From the Rhein-Str. ('Flachtor'; Pl. C, 4) via the Grosse Bleiche, Münster-Platz, Binger-Platz (Pl. E, 1), the Cemetery, and Zahlbach to Hechtsheim; 2. From the Rhein-Str. via the Binger-Tor, the Cemetery, Gonsenheim, and Lenneberg to KASTEL (p. 165).

Steamboats. 1. Steam-ferrys to the station at Kastel (p. 241) from the Eiserner Tor (Pl. C, 5), every 7½ min. (Sun. every 5 min.). fares 10 or 6 pf. — 2. To Biebrich (p. 136) hourly in summer, starting near the Stadthalle.
History. MAYENCE. 22. Route. 155

(Pl. D, 5) and calling at the Kaiser-Tor; fare (1st class) 40 pf., return 50 pf.
— 3. To Kostheim.

Post and Telegraph Office, in the Brand (Pl. D, 4).

Theatre (Pl. D, 3), in winter daily. — Music (in summer), on Sun., Wed., Frtd., and Sat. afternoons in the Anlage (p. 161); on Sun., Tues., and Thurs. evenings in the Stadthalle (p. 159); daily in the Schiller-Platz (p. 163), usually 12-1. — Orchestral concerts in the concert-room of the "Liedertafel" (Pl. E, 4).

The Carnival at Mayence is little inferior to the famous carnival at Cologne, which it resembles in its general features (humorous plays, public masked balls, processions, confetti battles, etc.).

The Verkehrsbureau, Schiller-Str. 50 (Pl. D, E, 2) supplies information to visitors.

American Consul, Walter Schumann, Esq.

Chief Attractions (one day). Cathedral (p. 159); the Rhine Promenade, with view from the Rhine Bridge (p. 159); Collection of Roman Antiquities and the Gutenberg Museum in the Palace (p. 159). Afternoon: Anlage and Railway Bridge (p. 164); Harbour.

Mayence, German Mains (270 ft.), the seat of a bishop, and a strongly fortified town with 91,124 inhab. (more than 1/3 Prot., 3200 Jews), including a garrison of 7500 soldiers, is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite and below the influx of the Main, and is connected with the small town of Kastel (p. 241) on the opposite bank by a bridge (p. 159). The old town was formerly limited by its fortifications, but since 1871 a new town almost twice as big has grown up outside the old circumvallation. Large new harbours were built in 1880-87. Mayence is one of the headquarters of the trade in Rhine wine and manufactures large quantities of sparkling wine; it is also well known for its leather goods and artistic furniture. Market-gardening is extensively carried on in the environs.

Mayence is historically one of the most interesting of the Rhenish towns. Its important strategic situation has in all ages attracted attention. The town and its most ancient name (Mogontium) are of Celtic origin. Between B.C. 14 and 9 Drusus, the son-in-law of Augustus, established a camp here, on the tableland outside the Taufer (p. 161), and this speedily attracted a colony of native residents, Roman traders, and veterans (canabae). Mayence became the seat of the legate, or governor, of Germania Superior, and thenceforward served as the base for the Roman campaigns in Central Germany. Domitian, who extended the Roman supremacy on the right bank of the Main as far as the Taunus and the Wetterau (83-89 A.D.), probably built the first bridge across the Rhine (afterwards repeatedly restored) and constructed the Castellum Mattiacorum (the present Kastel) to defend it.

Authentic accounts prove that Christianity flourished at Mayence in the fourth century (about 368), and the town afterwards became a bishopric. Under St. Boniface (or Winfrid, d. 755), the apostle of Central Germany, the see was raised to an archbishopric and made the seat of the primate of Germany. This prelate, the son of an English wheelwright, was so little ashamed of his parentage that he assumed a pair of wheels as his armorial bearings, which are retained to this day in the arms of the city. In 1284 Arnold Walpord (d. 1268), a citizen of Mayence and the chief of the patrician family of the "Lowenhaupter", founded the League of the Rhenish Towns. Mayence became the centre and leader of this powerful association, which ere long was strengthened by upwards of a hundred other towns, from Bâle on the S. to Bremen and Münster on the N. Such was the commercial prosperity of the town at that period that it was called the 'Goldene Mainz'. Two centuries later, however, it lost most of its extensive privileges in consequence
of a violent attack made upon it by Archbishop Adolph of Nassau in
1462, on which occasion 500 citizens were killed, and the most influential
banished. Thenceforth the once independent city was ruled by the arch-
bishops. Under Elector Albert of Brandenburg (1514-45), who was at first
inclined to the new learning, art and literature flourished for a period.
The university of Mayence, founded in 1477, boasted of such distinguished
men as Nicholas Vogt, John von Müller, Bodmann, and George Forster
among its members, but it was suppressed by the French.

In 1562 Margrave Albert Alcibiades of Brandenburg ravaged the town.
In the Thirty Years' War it was captured by the Swedes (1631), the
Imperialists (1635), and the French (1644). The strong fortress fell once more
into the hands of the French in 1688, but was recaptured in 1689. On 21st Oct.,
1792, the French republicans under Custine entered the town almost without
a blow, but it was retaken the following year by the Prussians. In 1797
it was ceded to France by the Peace of Campo Formio, and became the
capital of the Department of Mont Tonnerre. In 1803 the archbishopric
was secularised. In 1816 Mayence was assigned to the Grand Duchy of
Hesse and in the following year it was made a bishopric. The Fortress
of Mayence belonged to the German Confederation down to 1866, Austria
and Prussia having the joint right of providing the garrison. The demol-
ition of the inner fortifications was begun in 1905.

The Kaiser-Strasse (Pl. F, 2, 3), the main street of the new
town, a handsome avenue about 1000 yds. long and over 60 yds.
wide, embellished with trees and flower-beds, extends from the
central railway station to the Rhine. Among its buildings are the
Offices of the Hessian Railway (Pl. F, 2), the Provincial Savings-
Bank, the Oster-Gymnasium (Pl. G, 4), the Imperial Bank, and the
Christus-Kirche (Pl. F, G, 4), completed in 1903 from designs by
Kreyssig, with its conspicuous dome.

The Bahnhof-Str. (Pl. E, 2), to the right of the Kaiser-Strasse,
leads to the small Münster-Platz (Pl. E, 2), which occupies the
site of the Münster-Tor. The Schiller-Str., in which is the Erthalter
Hof (1735), now the Government Buildings, leads hence to the right
(S.E.) to the Schiller-Platz (p. 163), while the Grosse Bleiche runs
to the N.E. towards the Rhine, in a direction almost parallel with
the Kaiser-Strasse.

The Grosse Bleiche (Pl. E, 2, 3, 4) is the principal old street
in the N. part of the town. On the N. side of it (No. 15) is the for-
er Stadion'sche Hof (1728-33). In a small square to the left is the
Neue Brunnen, an obelisk with river-gods and lions below. Near
it is the handsome new Mayence People's Bank. — On the right, at
the E. end of the street, where it enters the Schloss-Platz, is the
*Church of St. Peter (Pl. E, 4), erected in 1756, with bold vaulting
and frescoes by Appiani.

In the Schloss-Platz (Pl. F, 4), a parade-ground until 1904,
several large buildings, including a new law court, are to be erected.

On the E. side of the square rises the former Electoral Palace
(Pl. F, 4, 5), a large red sandstone edifice, begun in 1627 and
hastily finished in 1678 on a much less grand scale than that origi-
inally contemplated. The wing facing the Schloss-Platz was com-
pleted in 1754; the main façade fronts the Rhine. The palace now
contains the municipal antiquities and art-collections; but owing
to the restoration of the building, begun in 1903, only a portion of the collections are accessible. The Library is open on Mon., Tues., & Thurs., 9-1, on Wed. & Sat. 9-4 (the reading-room from 2 to 5 or 6 also). The Gutenberg Museum (adm. free) is open daily 10-4 or 10-6. The other collections are open free on Sun. & Wed., 10-1 and 2-5, and Mon. and Thurs., 2-5 (in winter Sun. 10-4, Wed. 2-4); at other times (10 to 4 or 5) cards of admission (50 pf.) must be obtained. Entrance, Schloss-Platz 15.

The *Roman and Germanic Antiquities chiefly consist of objects found in or near Mayence, and the collection is one of the richest in Germany.

The Vestibule contains the original models of Thorvaldsen's statue of Gutenberg (p. 162) and Schiller's statue of Schiller (p. 163), a model of the pile-work of the Roman bridge (see below), and photographs of Roman buildings. — In the Ante-Room are Roman architectural fragments, and medieval and modern iron work. — To the right are Three Rooms, with prehistoric antiquities and smaller Roman and Germanic antiquities.

We first enter the Pavilion in the court-yard, containing the Roman, Frankish, and Mediaeval Inscriptions and the larger Sculptures (catalogue of the Roman and mediaeval inscriptions, 1875, 2 4; appendix, 1900, 3 4). Opposite the entrance and beside the end-wall: Roman sculptures, capitals, columns, sarcophagi, etc.; in the centre, fragments of a Roman fountain; 22a. Altar with figures of gods, erected by the vicarii Mogontiacenses vici novi. Beyond the third window are Roman tombstones: 241, 242. Children's tombstones, with affecting inscriptions; 247. Tomb of a slave, showing the symbol of death; 223, 224, 221. Tombs of Roman horsemen; in the centre, but for the reception of a cinerary urn (monolithic); 232. Tomb of Blussus, a sailor, with reliefs of the deceased with his wife and child and of his ship; soldiers' tombstones with reliefs: 202a, 222, 169, 167. Eagle-bearers, 176. Signum-bearer; 246a. Tombstone of the shepherd Jucundus, with a metrical inscription in which the Main is referred to as 'Moenus' 228a. Richly-decorated tombstone of a military tribune of the time of Tiberius. To the left, 117. Monument erected in honour of the Emp. Claudius by a Roman mercantile guild of Mayence. To the right, Roman milestones and building-stones with the stamps of Roman legions. Between the windows are Roman pottery and brick-stamps. — At the end are Frankish antiquities; architectural fragments from Ingelheim (p. 140). — Beside the end-wall: Medieval sculptures; figures from the portal of the Liebfrauenkirche, pulled down in 1804; reliefs (1317) of the seven electors, Emp. Lewis of Bavaria, and St. Martin, from the old Kaufhaus; to the right, archway, window, etc. from the old Fisch-Turm (ca. 1200).

We now return to the ante-room and, passing the staircase leading to the library and the Gutenberg Museum, enter — Room I, containing medieval and later objects (earthenware, wax seals, weapons, glass, etc.). — Room II, straight on, is the chief room. To the left of the entrance and in the middle of the room are Roman, to the right. Alemannian and Frankish antiquities. We first inspect the Roman Section. By the first window: Objects from the Roman civil cemetery at Mayence (3rd cent. A.D.); in the window-niche, skeleton of a woman with a wig, in the original leaden coffin; towards the middle of the room, *Goblet in perforated work (vas diatremum) and bottle with chased Bacchic scenes. In the first large case by the second window are the *Contents of a Roman shoemaker's workshop, with sandals, leather, and tools, found in 1897 in the Schiller-Platz. In the window-niche, two bronze water-spouts in the shape of lions' heads; writing materials; stamps; military diplomas, etc. In the second and third cases are ornaments, rings, household utensils, surgical instruments, weapons, etc. By the window, rings, hair-pins, and mirrors. The fourth case contains terracottas, lamps,
etc. In the last window-niche are fibulae, etc. In the middle of the room, under glass: funerary urns of legionaries. Farther on, to the right, Bronze female head (Diana?); small votive chariot with charioteer, in bronze-gilt. In the long central case, tools and weapons, keys, locks, trumpets. Between the pillars on the left are bronze statuettes, bronze vessels, and portions of armor. — The Frankish antiquities occupy the right side of the room. The cabinets contain an extensive collection of weapons, ornaments, utensils, and glass. By the second window, under glass: gold rings of the bronze period; Roman hand-mirror; mediaeval ivory carvings and ornaments, including a gold enamelled fibula, of the 11th century. — Room III. contains the remainder of the Frankish and Alemannian antiquities. At the entrance is the tomb of a Frankish woman (from Oberolm); in the first central case, a glass drinking-horn; by the first window, belt-buckles and ornaments; by the second window, Carolingian swords and lance-heads.

The *Roman-Germanic Central Museum*, which we next enter, consists of five rooms containing reproductions of the most interesting pre-Christian antiquities of Germany and the Netherlands, and affords a unique survey of the extant monuments of this kind.

We now ascend the staircase (with Veit’s cartoons for the cathedral paintings, p. 160) to the first floor, containing the Picture Gallery (catalogue 20 pf.). Some of the rooms are closed at present (comp. p. 157).


The pictures from the rooms that are closed are temporarily accommodated in the rooms opposite, on the other side of the landing. Red Room. Old German School. H. Baldung Grien, Schöffenstein, early copy of Dürer’s Adam and Eve (original at Madrid). French Masters of the 18th century. Mignard, Nattier, Rigaud, Pesne, mostly portraits. — Passing through the White Room, which has a fine rococo ceiling and contains some casts, we enter the Akademie-Saal, adorned with ceiling-painting by Januarius Zick. Here the pictures by Netherlandish and Italian Masters are temporarily housed: G. de Lafrance, J. M. Molenaer, Francken the Elder, De Vos, S. van Ruysdael (95. Landscape, *137. River-scene). C. Bega, Jan Lievens, Th. Wyck, J. van Goyen, C. Berchem, C. Decker, Neeffs the Elder, Dirck Hals; D. Teniers the Younger, Jac. Jordens (*389. Christ among the doctors, 1663); Phil. de Champaigne; Ensebio Ferrari (217-219. Winged altar-piece with St. Jerome, Adoration of the Child, The Young Tobias), Guercino, Guido Reni, Tiepolo, etc. This room also contains an astronomical clock of the 18th century.

On the second floor is the Natural History Museum. To the left of the staircase are the extensive ornithological section, the entomological collection, etc. To the right of the staircase are ethnographical collections from the South Sea Islands, a collection illustrating the fauna of the Mediterranean, and the geological collection.

The Municipal Library, the Gutenberg Museum, and the Collection of Coins occupy the first and second floors of the W. wing.

The Library consists of about 203,000 vols., including 4500 incunabula, and 1200 M°S. from the 8th cent. onwards. The reading-room contains portraits of nineteen electors.
The Gutenberg Museum, founded in 1901, is connected with the library. The anteroom contains documents relating to Gutenberg, writings referring to the invention of printing, and memorials of the Gutenberg festivals of 1837, 1840, and 1900. — On the staircase are Jutter’s designs for the procession of 1900; also a model of ancient Mayence, by N. Gobel. — Two rooms on the second floor contain an exhibition illustrating the history and development of printing, book-illustration, etc. In the cases by the windows are specimens of early printing by Gutenberg, Fust, and Schöffer, and a selection of the most important works to the present day.

The Coins (12,000 specimens) include a full set of those of Mayence, from the time of Charlemagne down to the overthrow of the electoral sway.

Opposite the Electoral Palace, to the S., is the Palace of the Grand-Duke (Pl. E, 5), formerly a Lodge of the Teutonic Order, built in 1731-39 in the baroque style; and connected with it is the Arsenal, which was erected by Elector Philip Charles in 1738-40.

A handsome *Esplanade (Pl. A-G, 5), 41/2 M. long, 100 yds. broad, and planted with trees, has been constructed along the Rhine, beginning on the S. at the railway-bridge mentioned at p. 164; it extends on the N. past the extensive harbour to the Ingelheimer Au (p. 137). — Opposite the arsenal, at the spot where the old Roman bridge once stood (p. 155), the Rhine is spanned by an iron *Bridge (Pl. E, 5; toll 4 pf.), erected in 1881-85 from designs by Thiersch. Of the five arches the central one has a clear span of 334 ft., and the others of 321 ft. and 282 ft. The bridge commands a fine panorama. Kastel, see p. 241.

The Stadthalle (Pl. D, 5) is a modern building in the Renaissance style, with a large hall, used for balls, concerts, and public meetings. Café-Restaurant, see p. 154; view of the Rhine from the terrace. Near it, Rhein-Strasse 59, is the so-called Iron Tower (‘Eiserne Turm’), and farther up the river is the so-called Wooden Tower (‘Holzturm’; Pl. B, 4), two fragments of the old fortifications, dating respectively from the 13th and the 15th century. — In the Mailingergasse, near the Iron Tower, is the old Church of the Holy Ghost (13th cent.), now a restaurant (p. 154).

The centre of the old town of Mayence is occupied by the market-place, in which are a fountain erected in 1526 by Elector Albert of Brandenburg (restored), and the imposing —

*Cathedral (Pl. C, 4; St. Martin’s). A cathedral is mentioned as having existed at Mayence as early as 406, and a new building, with a baptistery, was erected by Bishop Sidonius in the 6th century. A Romanesque church was built under Archbishop Willigis (975-1011), but it was burned down on the very eve of its consecration in 1009. It was restored by Abp. Bardo in 1036, but was again destroyed by fire in 1081. On its re-erection the building received a vaulted roof (see p. xxviii). In 1169 the church served as a fortress during the struggle between Abp. Arnold and the citizens. The upper part was yet again destroyed by fire in 1191. Between that date and 1243 were erected the W. transept, the main choir, the octagonal dome, the Memorie or chapter-house (p. 162), and the
cloisters. Gothic side-chapels were added after the close of the 13th cent., and the cloisters were wholly remodelled in 1397-1405. The wooden spire of the main W. tower was replaced in 1774 by a stone steeple in the Gothic style, by J. F. Neumann the Younger of Würzburg (p. 298). In the French period the church was used as a magazine and barracks, but in 1814 it was repaired and restored to its sacred uses. A thorough restoration of the E. part of the building was carried out in 1868-79, under the superintendence of Laske, Wessiken, and Cuypers. The middle tower was rebuilt in the Romanesque style in 1875, while the crypt under the E. choir and the two side-towers were renewed in harmony with the extant remains.

In consequence of all these vicissitudes the church possesses great value in the history of architecture. In its present form it consists of nave and aisles with chapels, an E. and a W. choir, and a W. transept. The groups of towers at the E. and W., especially the picturesque W. tower (270 ft.) above the cross, present an imposing appearance, somewhat injured, however, by the numerous additions. The lower portions of the E. round towers probably belong to the building of Willigis or Bardo. The transept, with its three huge windows, the W. choir (above which is an equestrian statue of St. Martin), and the three W. apses with their rich decoration of round-arched frieze and dwarf-galleries, show the flamboyant forms of the Transition period. All the additions, except the Memorie, are Gothic in style. The decoration of the interior shows the mark of each century in turn. — Comp. the ground-plan, p. 155.

The Main Entrance, which is reached between some of the houses in the market-place, is in the N. aisle. The two brazen doors were executed by order of Archbp. Willigis in 988, as the Latin inscription on the border of the valves records, and are the oldest in Germany after those of Aix-la-Chapelle. On the upper panels are inscriptions, engraved in 1135, enumerating the privileges granted to the town by Archbishop Adalbert I., out of gratitude for his liberation from the hands of Henry V. in 1153. — There are other entrances in the E. façade in the Liebfrauen-Platz, with interesting capitals at the S. portal, and in the S. transept, opening from the Leich-Hof. The cathedral is open daily, 8-9 and 9.30-12 a.m., and 2-6 p.m. The verger, who lives in the Leich-Hof, shows the W. choir, Memorie, cloisters, crypt, and St. Gothard's Chapel, at other times also on application (see 1/2-1 M.).

The Interior, the vaulting of which is borne by 56 pillars, is 122 yds. long, 50 yds. broad, and 90 ft. high in the nave. The slender pillars are separated by very narrow openings, and each alternate one is provided with a reauzau from which the vaulting springs. The W. choir, nave, and aisles have been painted dark blue and richly decorated, the dome of the W. choir and the nave being adorned with paintings designed by Ph. Veit. The subjects of the latter are (in the dome) scenes from Old Testament history
referring to the sacrifice of Christ, and (in the nave) scenes from the life of Christ. The E. choir retains the red coating applied to it in the 18th century. In other parts the red sandstone and the grey limestone have been restored to light by the removal of the whitewash.

The most interesting feature of the interior consists of the numerous *Tombstones it contains, ranging from the 13th to the 19th cent. (comp. p. xxxi). We begin to the right of the principal entrance.

N. R IV S E P T. Monuments of the Von Gablenz family (1593) and of Dean von Leidenbach (d. 1497). The font dates from 1338, the altar from 1601. The handsome Portal of the St. Gothard Chapel (p. 162), in the transition-style, formerly belonged to the Church of the Holy Ghost (p. 159).

N. AISLE. By the 1st pillar, *Renaissance Monument of Albert of Brandenburg, Elector of Mayence and Archbishop of Magdeburg (the statue, of Kelheim stone, admirably executed), 1545; adjacent is his tombstone, by the same pillar. The chapel opposite contains a Crucifixion of 1565.

By the second pillar, *Monument of Elector Sebastian von Heusenstamm (d. 1555). Opposite the 5th pillar, in the chapel of the Virgin, which was restored and embellished with painting and stained glass in 1875, is the tomb of Bishop Kelteler (d. 1677). — In the adjoining St. Magnus Chapel are an Entombment in stone and numerous reliefs in marble. The Raising of Lazarus, by the pillar, is a masterpiece of late mediaeval wood-carving (15th cent.). By the 6th pillar on the E. is a monument erected by Bishop Gerlach to St. Boniface in 1571, on the site of one still older; till 1829 it was in the church of St. John (colouring renewed). By the 9th pillar, *Monument of Elector Conrad III. of Daus (d. 1434), Gothic. — The Chapel of St. Barbara contains an early-Gothic winged altar-piece; the Chapel of St. Victor has a baroque altar dating from 1622. — On the wall of the E. choir, opposite, is the baroque monument of General Count Lamberg (d. 1689).

A flight of 19 steps ascends hence to the Pfarrchor, or E. Choir, the floor of which has been raised about 8 ft. by the restoration of the crypt. It contains a modern canopy and altar. To the right in the Nave, by the 10th pillar, Elector Peter von Aspelt, or Aichspalt (d. 1320), leaning with his right hand on Henry VII. and with his left on Lewis the Bavarian, the two emperors crowned by him; adjoining him, King John of Bohemia, also crowned by him. Several other monuments of archbishops and electors. By the 6th pillar on the N. side, *Elector Diether von Isenburg, 1482. Opposite is the Pulpit, executed in stone at the end of the 14th cent., with a modern covering in wood. By the 4th pillar on the N. side, *Albert of Saxony, administrator of the archbishopric, 1494, with a simple and noble figure of the youthful prince. Opposite (S. side), *Elector Berthold von Henneberg, 1504, probably by Tilman Riemenschneider, one of the finest late-Gothic monuments in the cathedral. By the 2nd pillar on the S., *Elector Jacob von Liebenstein, 1508, late-Gothic. The tomb of Elector Uriel von Gemmingen (d. 1614), opposite, is the earliest tomb showing the transition from Gothic to Renaissance.

S. AISLE. The Chapel of All Saints (1317) contains an altar in the Renaissance style, presented in 1604 by Phil. Cratz von Scharfenstein, afterwards Bishop of Worms. In the Chapel of St. John are a Renaissance altar presented by Canon Fried. von Fürstenberg (d. 1607), and a winged altar-piece in carved work on a gold ground representing the Twelve Apostles and the Coronation of the Virgin, 1517. The adjoining Chapel of St. Lawrence and St. Michael's Chapel have some fine stained glass (modern), and an altar of 1662 in the Renaissance style. — To the left of the handsome entrance-portal (14th cent.) to the 'Memorie' and cloisters (p. 163) is a Slab (16th cent.; built into the wall) bearing an inscription to the memory of Fastrada (or Fastradana), the third wife of Charlemagne; she died at Frankfort in 794, and was buried there in the church of St. Alban, destroyed in 1562.

BAEDERER'S Rhine. 16th Edit.
The S. TRANSPIJ contains several monuments to prelates of the 18th century. A fine head of Saturn on the monument of Canon von Breidenbach-Bürresheim (1743), and the noble Gothic Monument of Archbp. Conrad II. von Weinsberg, 1396, adjoining the W. choir, are noteworthy. Over the door opening on the Leich-Hof (p. 160) is a Romanesque relief.

The Bischofschor, or W. Chor, separated from the transepts by galleries of 1662, contains rococo Choir Stalls, erected in 1767. In the dome are the paintings already mentioned (p. 161).

From the S. aisle the portal above noticed (to the right, the old Romanesque portal) leads into the Memorie, erected in 1243, and roofed with wide groined vaulting. This was the old chapter-house, and owes its name to the memorial services held in it annually. By the W. wall (r.) is the episcopal throne in stone. Adjacent are several monuments of the years 1536, 1550, and 1558. — The Gothic Chapel of St. Nicholas, to the S. of the Memorie, dates from the 14th cent. and has been restored in the original style.

The Cloisters also contain several monuments. On the S. wall is Schwanthaler's Monument to Frauenlob, a female figure decorating a coffin with a wreath, erected by the ladies of Mayence in 1842 to Count Heinrich von Meissen (d. 1318), surnamed Frauenlob (women's praise), 'the pious ministrum of the Holy Virgin, and of female virtue'. Beyond it, on the E. wall, is a Gothic relief, with groups of saved and lost souls. Near it is an older tombstone of Frauenlob, erected in 1783, a copy of the original of 1318. By the buttresses on the garden-side are seated figures of the Apostles (late-Romanesque). The cloisters, which afford a good view of the church-towers, also contain sculptured fragments from other churches of Mayence, some of great beauty and interest.

A gloomy chamber to the S. of the cloisters contains fine Renaissance Choir Stalls and tapestry of the 14-17th centuries.

Between the N. transept of the cathedral and the Markt, partly concealed from view by surrounding buildings, is the Chapel of St. Gothard, a double church with aisles, a characteristic Romanesque building, erected in 1135-8. It originally formed the chapel of the archiepiscopal palace (entrance from the N. transept, p. 161). The dwarf-gallery on the exterior (comp. p. 69) and the pillars and columns within deserve notice.

A little to the W. of the Leich-Hof (p. 160) is the Prot. Church of St. John (Pl. C, 3), which occupies the site of the old baptistery. — Hard by, in the Augustiner-Str., is the Liebfrauen-Kirche (Pl. B, C, 4), of 1768-76, with rococo decoration and ceiling-paintings by Januarius Zick. In the Kapuzinergasse is the Church of St. Ignatius (Pl. B, 4), a baroque building of 1763-74.

Near the cathedral is the GUTENBERG-PLATZ (Pl. C, D, 3), which is embellished with a Statue of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, designed by Thorwaldsen, and erected in 1837. The inscription at the back by Ottfried Müller runs thus: —

\[ \text{Artem quae Graecos latuit, latuitque Latinos,} \\
\text{Germani sullers extudit ingenium.} \\
\text{Nunc, quidquid veteres sapient sapiente recentes,} \\
\text{Non sibi, sed populia omnibus id sapient.} \]

Owing to the obscurity which envelopes the inventor of printing, and to the fact that he had several contemporaries of the same name as himself, there is some difficulty in identifying him. Native and foreign writers, however, of the 15th cent. agree in naming as the inventor JOHANN GANSFLEISCH, surnamed GUTENBERG from his mother's name, who was born in Mayence about the end of the 14th cent., at the Hof Gutenberg, Christoph-
St. Stephen’s Church. MAYENCE.

Strasse 2 (Pl. D, 4), and not, in spite of the tablet, at the Hof zum Gänseleisch, Emmeran-Strasse 23 (Pl. D, 3). After a stay in Strassburg, Gutenberg seems to have established himself in his native city in 1444. The earliest book printed by him from moveable types to which a certain date can be assigned belongs to the year 1447 (p. 151), though the fragment ‘Vom Weltgericht’, preserved in the Gutenberg Museum (p. 159), and the 27-line fragment of Donatus, now in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, are earlier. His first work of importance was the 42-line Bible (1450-1455?). Johann Fust, who had assisted Gutenberg in this work, afterwards separated from him, and established a new printing-office in partnership with Peter Schöffer. Gutenberg’s subsequent career; his connection with the 36-line Bible, the types of which were in the hands of Albrecht Pfister of Bamberg from 1461 onwards; and the question whether Gutenberg printed the Mayence Catholicon (1460), the earliest long work in Italics characters, are all points still veiled in obscurity. After a residence in Eltville (p. 135), the date and duration of which are uncertain, Gutenberg died in Mayence in 1467 or 1468, and was buried in the Franciscan church, which was pulled down in 1742. — Gutenberg’s alleged first printing-office, at the Hof zum Jungten, Franziskanergasse 3, and those of Johann Fust and Peter Schöffer at the Hof zum Humbrecht, Schuster-Strasse 20, and the Schöffer-Hof, Korbgaasse 3, are all indicated by memorial tablets.

Opposite the monument is the Theatre, erected in 1833. — In the Schuster-Strasse, one of the chief business-streets, which runs off the old market-place, is the Gothic Church of St. Quentin (Pl. D, 4; 15th cent.), and near it the Church of St. Christopher, in the early-Gothic style. Between them is the large Pensioners’ Hospital and opposite is the Knebel’sche Hof (No. 2), with a rich oriel in ‘the Renaissance style. — From the Schuster-Str. the Stadionerhof-Str. leads to the W. to the Dalberger Hof (1715-18), now occupied by law-courts (Pl. D, E, 3, 4), and to the Church of St. Emmeran (Pl. D, 3), a tasteful late-Gothic building, erected in 1450 and restored in 1881 (old ceiling-paintings).

Following the broad Ludwigs-Strasse from the theatre towards the W., we reach the Schiller-Platz (Pl. D, 2; music, see p. 156), which is planted with chestnut-trees and embellished with a bronze Statue of Schiller, by Scholl (1862). The place is bounded on the S. by the Osteiner Hof (1747), now the residence of the Military Governor and of the Commandant, and on the W. by the Basenheimer Hof (1756; with café-restaurant), the Barracks, and the Military Casino or Schönborner Hof.

The broad Emmerich-Joseph-Strasse leads hence to the W. to a flight of 76 steps ascending to the Mathilden-Terrasse (Pl. D, 2), which affords an extensive view of the town and environs. Below the terrace is the wine-magazine of Kupferberg & Co., with a house indicated by a tablet as that occupied by Bismarck from Aug. 2nd to Aug. 7th, 1870, at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war. On the Küstrich (Castrum) a new and well-built quarter of the town has sprung up since the explosion of a powder-magazine here in 1857.

On an eminence in the neighbourhood rises the handsome early-Gothic *Church of St. Stephen (Pl. C, 2), erected in 1257-1328 on the highest site in the town (85 ft. above the level of the Rhine), and tastefully restored after the explosion in 1857. It consists of
nave and aisles of equal height, with a choir at each end, a pecu-
liarity rarely seen in Rhenish churches. The octagonal Tower, 170 ft.
high, commands a beautiful view (220 steps; visitors ring near the
flying buttress to the right of the N. door of the tower).

The Interior contains altar-pieces by Veit to the right and left of the
W. choir; behind the high-altar are a late-Gothic tabernacle of 1500 and
four exquisite brass altar-columns of 1509. — The treasury contains several
interesting Oriental and early-Romanesque objects, the dalmatic of St. Wil-
ligis, etc. — The late-Gothic Cloisters, dating from 1499, entered from the
right aisle, are remarkable for their tasteful vaulting and windows; by the
E. wall is the tombstone of Dean Wignandus (d. 1048).

The Stephan-Str. leads from the church to the S.E. to the
'Eisgrubweg', where the Windmühlenberg (Pl. B, 3), an eminence
planted with lime-trees, commands one of the finest views of the
cathedral, between the houses. — Beyond the Alarm-Bastion is the
entrance to the citadel.

The Citadel (Pl. A, 3; adm. by cards, obtainable at the office
of the Commandant, see above; 50 pf.), which occupies the site of
the Roman castrum, dates from the 17th century. In its S.W. cor-
ner rises the Drusus-Turm or Eigelstein, a dark-grey, circular mass
of concrete, 40 ft. in height, said by tradition to have been erected in
the year B.C. 9 by the 2nd and 14th Legions in honour of Drusus
(p. 155), who was killed by a fall from his horse. The monument was
once much higher than at present, but there is no evidence that it
ever had an outer casing of masonry. In 1689 it was furnished with
a spiral staircase in the interior.

The *Anlage (restaurant; music, p. 155), or public promenade,
on a slight eminence outside the Neutor (Pl. A, 4; tramway), on
the S. side of the town, occupies the site of the electoral château
of Favorite (removed in 1793). — The Railway Bridge, built in
1862, which here crosses the Rhine near its junction with the Main,
consists of four arches, each about 131 yds. in span. It commands
an admirable view of both rivers and of the town.

The Wall-Strasse (Pl. E, F, G, 1) begins behind the Central
Station, beyond the viaduct which carries the Binger-Str. over the
railway, and ascends the hill, commanding a striking view of
Biebrich, Wiesbaden, the Taunus, and the Rheingau. Near the
Mombacher-Tor are the large Military Stores Factory, and the Cavalry
Barracks (distinguished by a gilded horse from the former electoral
stables).

By proceeding to the W. from the Binger-Tor (Pl. E, 1), alongside
the Hechtsheim railway (p. 154), we soon reach the Cemetery, which was
once the burial-ground of the Roman legions and of the earliest Christian
church (St. Aureus). It deserves a visit for the sake of its situation and
its beautiful roses. In the new part is a large crematorium. — About
1¼ M. farther on, on a hill to the right of the village of Zahnbach, are
the remains of another interesting Roman structure, an Aqueduct, of
which 60 concrete pillars, some of them 23 ft. high, are still standing.
By this channel a supply of water for the use of the Roman castle was
conducted from the Königsborn (p. 169), a distance of about 6 M. We may
return to Mayence in 20 min. via the Gau-Tor (Pl. C, 2).
The steam-tramway (p. 154) to Finthen diverges to the right from the Zahlbach road near the cemetery, traverses the market-gardens of Gonsenheim (p. 286), passes the villa-colony of Lenneberg (Schloss Hotel, new) or Lenniaberg, and then ascends to Finthen (Fontanae), on the road to Bingen, 5 M. from Mayence. — From Finthen we proceed to the N. via (1/4 M.) Königshorn (inn), with the spring that furnished the main supply of the Roman aqueduct (p. 164), to the (1 1/2 M.) Forsthaus Ludwigshöhe (restaurant & pension) on the Lenniaberg, with view-tower, and to (3 M.) Budenheim (p. 144). A pleasanter route is offered by the direct wood-path from station Lenneberg to (20 min.) the Ludwigshöhe.

23. From Bingerbrück to Kreuznach, Saarbrücken, and Metz.

137 M. RAILWAY to (9 1/2 M.) Kreuznach in 1/4-1/2 hr. (fares 1 M 20, 90, 60 pf.); to (88 M.) Saarbrücken in 3-5 hrs. (fares 12 M 30, 9 M 50, 6 M 70 pf.); to Metz in 4 1/2-6 hrs. (fares 18 M 90, 12 M 90, 8 M 60 pf.).

The line begins at Bingerbrück (pp. 131, 140), on the left bank of the Nahe, skirts the S. slopes of the Hunrück, and traverses the pretty valley of the Nahe, with its vineyards and cornfields, via Münster, Sarmsheim, and (3 1/2 M.) Laubenheim. — From (5 M.) Langenlonsheim (Berliner Hof) a branch-line runs to Hermeskeil (p. 202; 73 M., in 4 1/2-5 hrs.; fares 9 M 50, 7 M 10, 4 M 75 pf.) via Stromberg (Post; Weinzheimer), Rheinböllen (Hochwald Hotel), and Simmern (Vollrath; Lamm; Post). — 7 M. Breitenheim.

9 1/2 M. Kreuznach. — There are two stations: 1. Stadt Kreuznach, 1/2 M. from the town, and 1 1/4 M. from the Kurhaus; 2. Bad Kreuznach, on the E. side of the island on which the baths are situated. Hotel-omnibuses and cabs (see below) await the arrival of the trains.

Hotels. In the town, on the left bank of the Nahe: Adler, Hoch-Str., with garden, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. 6-10 M; Pfalzher Hof, next the post-office, R. 2-6, B. 3/4, D. 2 1/2, pens. from 6 M, very fair. — Taube, with a popular wine-room, Deutsches Haus, in the Holzmarkt, both unperturbing but well spoken of. — On the right bank of the Nahe: Bahnhoft-Hotel, in Bad Kreuznach (p. 167), very fair, R. 11 1/2-1/2 M, with garden-restaurant; Berliner Hof, Bismarck-Platz, R. 1 1/4-2 1/2, B. 3/4, pens. 4-5 M; Huf's Goldener Hirsch, at the corner of the Mannheimer-Str. and Salinen-Str., R. & B. 2 1/2 M; these three second-class. — Bath-houses and hotels in and near the Bade-Insel, for patients, some of them closed in winter: *Englischer Hof and Hôtel Royal, with lift, R. 2-20, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, pens. from 7 M; *Oraniennhof, with lift, private spring, and park, R. 2 1/2-6, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. from 8 M, closed in winter; Kauzenberg, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. (130 p.m.) 3, pens. 6-9 M; D hell-Schmidt, well spoken of; Europäischer Hof, R. 2 1/4-4, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. 7-9 M; Grand-Hôtel du Nord, opposite the Elisabeth-Quelle, R. 3-8, B. 1 1/4, pens. 11 1/2-12 M; Kurhaus Hotel; Dr. Hermann's Private Baths, R. 1-5, board 4 1/2 M. — Numerous lodging-houses and pensions, nearly all with baths; highest charges from 15th June to 15th August.

Restaurants. At the hotels; Heilquelle, near the small Bade-Brücke; Park Restaurant, Bellevue, near the Kurhaus bridge; Kaiserhaus, above the island, at the foot of the Kauzenberg (p. 167), with garden.

Cabs. Drive in the town, 1-2 pers., with one horse 60 pf., with 2 horses 1 M 20 pf.; 3-4 pers. 1 M 20 and 1 M 50 pf.; per hour, in the town 2 or 3 M, outside the town 2 1/2 or 3 1/2 M; to the Theodorshalle 1 1/2 and 2, or 2 and 2 1/2 M. Carriages to the following places and back, with 2 hrs. stay: —
Route 23. KREUZNACH. From Bingerbriick

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<tr>
<th>Rheingrafenstein</th>
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<td>Rotenfels</td>
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Omnibus to Münster am Stein every 1/2 hr., 30 pf.

Steam Tramways (starting from the Holzmarkt) to Wallhausen and Winterburg, see p. 169. — Electric Tramway to Münster am Stein (p. 167).

Visitors' Tax, for one pers. 15 M, for each addit. member of a family 5 M; single ticket admitting to the grounds of the Kurhaus 50 pf.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 3), in the Neustadt, on the left bank of the Nahe.

English Church Service during the season at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Kreuznach (340 ft.), which from the 13th to the 15th cent. was the capital of the County of Sponheim, then belonged to the Palatinate, and since 1814 has been Prussian, lies on the Nahe, about 10 M. from the Rhine. Pop. 22,862, of whom two-fifths are Roman Catholics. The river separates the Altstadt and the 'Badeviertel', on the right bank, from the Neustadt, on the left, and above the town forms the Bade-Insel, or Bath Island (see below). In the Altstadt are the churches of St. William (Prot.; Pl. 6), St. Wolfgang (R. C.), and the Holy Cross (R. C.); in the Neustadt is that of St. Nicholas (R. C.; Pl. 7). Several bridges unite the different parts of the town. The old stone bridge, which crosses the lower part of the island, and on the buttresses of which several houses are built, affords a picturesque view. The Protestant Church of St. Paul (Pl. 5), on the island, replaces an earlier edifice, destroyed in 1689. The ruins of the Gothic choir of the latter, dating from 1330, were fitted up as an English Chapel in 1857-63 (Pl. 8). Adjoining the church is the marble statue, by E. Cauer, of Dr. Priefer (d. 1863); in the Bismarck-Platz is a Statue of Bismarck, by H. Cauer (1897); and in the Eiermarkt is a monument to Michel Mort (p. 167), by R. Cauer (1902). The Public School, in the Kreuz-Strasse (Altstadt), contains the municipal collection of Roman and mediaeval antiquities (apply to the janitor). — To the N. of the Altstadt, beside the glassworks, is the Heidenmauer ('Heathens' Wall'), the remains of a Roman fortification. A Frankish palace afterwards stood in this neighbourhood.

Kreuznach is a watering-place of considerable repute, and is visited by 7-8000 patients annually. The Salt Baths, which are particularly beneficial in cases of scrofula and cutaneous diseases, are situated on and near the Bade-Insel, or Badewörth. The principal street, flanked with hotels and lodging-houses, leads from the church in a straight direction to the Kurhaus, with the adjacent Badehaus or Bath House and the large Inhalatorium (a
to Metz KREUZNACH. 23. Route. 167
double ‘Gradir-Haus’, with a central passage). In the morning
and evening this is the rendezvous of the visitors, many of whom
drink the waters of the Elisabeth-Quelle, a spring containing bro-
mine and iodine, and rising from the porphyry rock at the S. end
of the island. In bad weather the promenaders take shelter in a
covered walk, 130 yds. long. Concerts are given here thrice daily
in the season. Agate wares from Idar (p. 172) are offered for sale.
Below the chief bridge, on the Marien-Wörth, is a hospital managed
by Franciscan monks.

Opposite the Kurhaus an iron bridge crosses the narrower arm
of the Nahe and connects the island with the pleasant ‘Badenviertel’,
consisting of baths and lodging-houses, on the right bank. The
street in a straight direction leads to the Bad Kreuznach Station
(pp. 165, 169), 1/2 M. from the Kurhaus. Near this station are a large
Deaconesses’ Institute and the studio (Pl. 2) of the brothers Cauer,
well known for their skilful treatment of subjects from the domains
of fairy-tale (‘Sleeping Beauty’, ‘Cinderella’, etc.). — The Cemetery,
on the road to Hackenheim, contains a Germania, in memory of the
war of 1870-71, and other specimens of their work.

On the N.W. side of the town, on the left bank of the Nahe
(ascent from the old bridge, or from the Bade-Insel, crossing the
iron suspension-bridge near the Kaiserau; toll 3 pf.), rises the
Schlosberg or Kauzenberg (490 ft.), with the ruins of a castle of the
Counts of Sponheim, destroyed by the French in 1689. The hill
is laid out as private pleasure-grounds, only the principal avenue
of which is open to the public. The vineyards on its S. slopes
yield an excellent wine, called ‘Kauzenberger’. The summit com-
mands a fine view of the valley. A lion hewn in stone, brought here
from Dhaun (p. 171), commemorates Michel Mort, a butcher of
Kreuznach, who sacrificed his life in the battle of Sprendlingen
(1279) to save his prince, Johann von Sponheim. Paths, with pictu-
resque views, lead hence by the wooded Huardt to the Rotenfels
(p. 169).

A fine *Roman Mosaic Pavement, 32 ft. long and 24/4 ft. wide, was dis-
covered in 1893, in a very fair state of preservation, on the Hüffelseheim
road, on the left bank of the Nahe, 3/4 M. from the old bridge (p. 166). It
represents combats of wild beasts and gladiators (entr. by No. 26; adm. 1 M).

On the right bank of the Nahe, the Salinen-Strasse leads past the
Hôt. Oranienhof (near which, to the right, is the suspension bridge)
and the Victoriaistift, a charity hospital for children, to (1 M.) the
salt-works and ‘Gradirhäuser’ (evaporating sheds) of Karlshalle
and Theodorschalle (Hôtel Tuillié, Hôtel Scheiber, both very fair,
R. 10-15 M per week; the Kurhaus Theodorschalle, with garden
extending to the wood is let to the Society of Prussian Civil Officials;
plain rftsms. in the Forsthaus). About 11/2 M. farther on lies —

Münster am Stein. — Hotels (all with baths). *Schmuck’s Kurhaus
Hotel, by the Kur-Park, with dépendance, R. 21/2-31/2, B. 11/4, D. 3, board
5½ M.; *Hotel Bubat-Löw, R. 3-8, B. 1, D. 3, pers. 5½-7 M., closed in winter; *Hotel-Restaurant Zipp, at the station, R. 2½-2½ M., with garden; Hotel Baum (Kabinett); Englischer Hof, R. 2-2½ M., pers. from 5 M.; Schwan, similar charges, well spoken of, etc. Numerous private hotels.

Restaurants. Kur-Garten and Kursaal; Rabel's Central-Café, between the station and the Kurgarten.

Visitors' Tax for 1 pers. 12, 2 pers. 17, 3 pers. 20, 4 pers. 23, 5 pers. 26 M. Adm. to the Kur-Garten 25 pf.

Münster am Stein (370 ft.; rail. stat., see p. 169), a village pleasantly situated at the foot of the Rheingrafenstein and the Gans, also possesses salt-springs, and has of late years acquired importance as a watering-place (4500 patients annually). The waters of the principal salt-spring (87°) are conducted directly to the baths, which are well fitted up. The well-shaded Kur-Garten is connected with the springs by a covered way. Münster am Stein is on the whole less expensive than Kreuznach.

The Rheingrafenstein (770 ft.), a picturesque cliff of porphyry, here rises 426 ft. almost perpendicularly from the Nahe. We cross the river by the ferry near the saline springs, and ascend the Hutten-Tal (restaurant) by a path which leads to the ruin in ½ hr. (the highest point is reached by a flight of stone steps ascending through the rocks). The boldly situated ruined castle, built in the 12th cent., once the residence of the 'Rheingrafen' (Rhenish counts), was blown up by the French in 1689.

From Kreuznach to the Gans, Rheingrafenstein, and Münster am Stein, a beautiful walk of 2½-2½ hrs.; route hardly to be mistaken. About 100 paces beyond the small temple on the Kuhberg (1½ M. to the S. of the Bad Kreuznach Station; comp. Map) a path diverges to the right from the road, leading through vineyards and wood, and joining the road again beyond the (½ hr.) Rheingrafenstein Hof (restaurant). About 5 min. farther on, near the Rheingrafenstein Schlüssel, a path ascends in ¼ hr. to the top of the Gans (1025 ft.), an indented ridge of porphyry, commanding an extensive view, embracing the Nahe-Tal as far as Bingen and part of the Rheingau. — From the Gans a field-road (direction-post) runs towards the S. through the wood to the (25 min.) Rheingrafenstein. Descent to the Nahe through the Hutten-Tal (see above; ¼ hr.). — By passing to the left of the Rheingrafenstein Hof we reach (35 min.) the Schäferplacken, where the boundaries of Prussia, Bavaria, and Hesse meet. Thence to the right to the Altenbaumburg (see below). ½ hr.

Opposite the Rheingrafenstein, to the W., about ½ hr. from the Münster am Stein station (carr. 2½ M., there and back 4 M.), rises the Ebernburg, once the stronghold of Franz von Sickingen (1481-1523), and at that time often an asylum for outlaws and fugitives, foremost among whom ranks Ulrich von Hutten, the reformer, who resided here in 1520-22. We cross the bridge (toll 3 pf.) and ascend to the right, passing several inns (near the station of Ebernburg, p. 170). The castle was fortified by the French in 1689, but was again dismantled at the Peace of Ryswyck (1698). Out of the ruins rises a quaint, pinnacled building, fitted up as an Inn. Below the castle is a Monument to Sickingen and Hutten, by K. Cauer, erected in 1889. Fino prospect of the grand environs.
The view from the Rotenfels (1035 ft.), a barren red porphyry cliff 3 M. from Kreuznach and 11/2 M. from Münster am Stein, surpasses that from the Gans, as it extends farther up the valley of the Nahe and embraces the Alsenz-Tal as far as the ruin of Landsberg.

A charming excursion from Münster am Stein may be made through the Hütten-Tal, and finally through beautiful woods, to the (11/4 hr.) Altenbaumburg (Restaurant), an extensive ruined castle destroyed by the French in 1699, the ancestral seat of the ancient 'Raugrafen', and formerly called the Boymeneburg, or Croneburg. Another route is by railway to Altenbamberg (see below) and then on foot to (25 min.) the Altenbaumburg (comp. the Map). — The ruins of the château of Montfort (destroyed in the 15th cent.) may be reached from Münster, by the villages of Ebernburg and Bingert, in 2 hrs. (refreshments at the Montforter Hof). — The Lemberg (1312 ft.), which rises precipitously from the Nahe, near Bingert (13/4 hr. from Münster), commands an extensive panorama. The descent may be made to the (20 min.) Duchroth-Oberhausen station (p. 297) or by the bridge of Oberhausen and through wood, finally traversing the Trumpbachtal to (11/4 hr.) stat. Niederhausen (p. 170).

From Kreuznach to Wallhausen, 51/2 M., steam-tramway in 1/2 hr. — About 11/2 M. beyond Wallhausen is Dalberg, with the ruins of the ancestral seat of the family of that name. Farther on are (3 M.) Weissenfels (view) and Argenschwang, with a ruined castle.

From Kreuznach to Winterburg, 11 M., steam-tramway in 1 1/4 hr. — 6 M. Burg-Sponheim, with the ruined castle of the Sponheim family. About 1 M. off is the village of Sponheim, with the fine Romanesque church (1123) of the former Benedictine Abbey, of which the learned Johannes Trithemius (p. 202) was abbot in 1484-1506. It occupies the site of an older structure and has been restored. — 11 M. Winterburg.

Railway to Saarbrücken and Metz. The district between Kreuznach and Waldböckelheim (p. 170) and the neighbourhood of Oberstein are the most picturesque portions of the line. Leaving the principal station at Kreuznach, the train crosses the Nahe, stops at the Bad-Kreuznach station (p. 165), and skirts the base of the Gans (p. 168). To the left, where the train next crosses the Nahe, rise the two curious pinnacles of the Rheingrafenstein (p. 168).

121/2 M. Münster am Stein (370 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, very fair, see p. 167), junction for Kaiserslautern and for the 'strategic' railway to Homburg (p. 296).

From Münster am Stein to Kaiserslautern, 371/2 M., railway in ca. 2 hrs. (fares 4 M 80, 3 M 20, 2 M 10 pf.). — The line crosses the Nahe, which here forms the boundary between Prussia and Bavaria, and beyond (11/2 M.) Ebernburg (p. 168), ascends the valley of the Alsenz. — 21/2 M. Altenbamberg lies at the foot of the Altenbaumburg (see above). — 31/2 M. Hochstätten.

7 M. Alsenz (Post), a village with sandstone quarries. From Alsenz to (41/2 M.) Gaugrheinweiler, diligence twice a day; then on foot through the valley of the Appel to Iben and via Wonsheim to Plonheim (comp. p. 286). — On the hill to the right of (91/2 M.) Mannweiler is the ruin of Randock: 10 M. Bayerfeld-Cöln; 12 M. Diekirchen.

14 M. Rockenhausen (Bahnhof Hotel), a considerable village, the best starting-point for the ascent of the Donnersberg (see p. 287). — 161/2 M. Immweiler.

20 M. Winnweiler (Zum Donnersberg), an industrious village, with iron-works and a copper-foundry, near the picturesque Falkenstein-Tal, with the ruin of Falkenstein. — 22 M. Lauchtl-Münchweiler, junction for the line from Alzey (see p. 286). — 241/2 M. Neuheimsbach-Sembach. From
(27 M.) Enkenbach the direct line to (33½ M.) Kaiserslautern (p. 286) diverges to the right via (31½ M.) Eselßturfth. — The main line continues to (31 M.) Hochspeyer, where it joins the 'Pfälzische Ludwigsbahn' (p. 294). — 37¼ M. Kaiserslautern, see p. 285.

Beyond a cutting the Eberburg (p. 168) appears on the left. The train next runs between the Nahe and the base of the precipitous Rotenfels (p. 169), and passes through two tunnels. From (16 M.) Niederhausen the Lemberg may be ascended in 1¼ hr. (p. 169). On the right rises an abrupt rock, crowned with the ruins of Böckelheim, destroyed by the French in 1688, in which the Emp. Henry IV. was kept prisoner by his son Henry V. in 1105. — 19½ M. Wald-Böckelheim lies 2 M. to the N. of the station (diligence thrice daily). The above-mentioned ruins are 1 M. from the station, and Burg-Sponheim (p. 168) is about 1½ M. from the village.

Emerging from the next tunnel, we observe on the left, beyond the Nahe (20 min. to the E. of Staudernheim), the ruins of Disibodenberg, a Benedictine (subsequently Cistercian) abbey named after the Irish bishop Disibodus (d. about 700), the first propagator of Christianity in this district, which was annexed during the Reformation by the Dukes of Zweibrücken and is now private property. Little is left of the buildings beyond the foundations. The abbey-church, consecrated in 1143, was an imposing edifice with pillars; the vaulting of the choir, which was composed of nave and aisles, was borne by imbedded columns. The secular portions of the monastery are in the Gothic style of the 13th century. Adjoining the church were the cloisters, and to the right of them the chapter-house. Farther to the W. was the residence of the abbot, with a view over the valley of the Nahe, and to the E. was the refectory, of which the gable-walls are still standing. The custodian shows a number of Gothic fragments (chiefly keystones) from the old building, which are collected in a vault. The pleasure-grounds around the ruins afford a good survey of the valleys of the Nahe and its affluent the Glan (rfmts. on Sun.).

22½ M. Staudernheim (460 ft.; Salmen, good and moderate) lies to the left, on the right bank of the Nahe, connected with the station by the five-arched 'Landgrafen-Brücke'. A branch-railway runs hence to (21½ M.) Odernheim (p. 297).

24 M. Sobernheim (500 ft.; Post; Adler) is a small town of some antiquity, partly enclosed by a wall. Pop. 3478. It possesses a late-Gothic church, an old Maltese Chapel adjoined by a former lodge of the order (now a school), and several picturesque old houses.

27 M. Monzingen (Dick's Hotel, fair) lies to the right, on the vine-clad slopes. From Monzingen a road leads through the Hoxtal to the pleasant health-resort of Waldfriede (1820 ft.; pens. 4-5 £), whence various excursions may be made.

29½ M. Martinstein (Seipel), curiously built on a rock, with its church on an eminence surrounded by a fine group of trees.
The station is \( \frac{1}{2} \) M. from the village. Beyond it, in a valley opening on the right, are situated the ruins of Schloss Dhaun. The Kellerbach traverses an imposing rocky gorge.

Schloss Dhaun, the seat of a branch of the Rheingrafen which became extinct in 1750, was erected in the 12th cent., and greatly extended in 1729. This strikingly-picturesque castle is situated 6 M. from Monzingen, 2\( \frac{1}{4} \) M. from Martinstein, and 3\( \frac{1}{2} \) M. from Kirn (see below; carriage 7\( \frac{1}{2} \) M.). A relief over one of the doors, representing an ape giving an apple to a child, commemorates the incident that a child of one of the Counts was carried off by an ape, but fortunately recovered. Magnificent view of the valley of the Nahe as far as the Lemberg, of the Simmer-Tal, and of the dark ravines of the Soonwald. Admission, including fee to attendant, 30 pf. Near the entrance is an inn.

On an eminence to the right stands the church of Johannisberg, which contains ancient tombstones of the Rheingrafen. The train next passes through a tunnel and reaches —

33 M. Kirn (595 ft.; Stroh, at the station, very fair, R. & B. 2\( \frac{1}{4} \)-2\( \frac{3}{4} \) M.), a thriving little town (6588 inhab.), with tanneries. In the 18th century it was the residence of the Princes of Salm-Kyrburg, the last of whom was guillotined at Paris in 1794. The old Romanesque church, lately restored, with a Gothic choir of the 15th cent., contains a fine tabernacle and several tombs of the Rheingrafen. Above the town, 1 M. from the station, is the ruin of Kyrburg (restaurant), surrounded with vineyards.

The valley now expands, but the line again enters a mountainous district at (35 M.) Kirn-Sulzbach, where the cliffs become more abrupt. The most interesting part of the line in point of construction is between Kirn and Birkenfeld, where there are no fewer than twenty bridges over the Nahe and ten tunnels, while the whole of the remaining part of the line has five bridges and five tunnels only. Near (38 M.) Fischbach (Post) the train crosses to the right bank. — 39 M. Nahbollenbach. Then follow two bridges, with a tunnel between them. To the right a *View of the 'Fallen Rock' is obtained, and then of Oberstein, situated most picturesquely on both banks of the Nahe.

42\( \frac{1}{2} \) M. Oberstein (870 ft.; *Restaurant at the station, with pavilion and view; Post, R. 1\( \frac{1}{2} \)-2, B. 3\( \frac{1}{4} \), D. 1\( \frac{3}{4} \) M., Stark, in the town, near the new bridge, both very fair; agates sold at many shops), a town with 9669 inhab., is one of the finest points on the Nahe. The precipitous cliffs, 400 ft. in height, which confine the town within narrow limits, are crowned with two ruined castles of the Barons of Oberstein, who became extinct in 1670. The best way to the castles (there and back 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.) is the 'Burgweg', ascending to the right beyond the 'Post'. By this route we first reach the Neue Schloss (restaurant; Hôtel Bach, higher up), which has only of late fallen to decay, and then, beyond a hollow containing a War Monument (1870-71), the *Alte Burg, situated almost perpendicularly above the town. About 5 min. higher is a pavilion commanding a very extensive *View. We may now return by the Protestant
Church, curiously built into the face of the rock about halfway down (200 ft. above the Nahe), and said to have been erected in the 12th cent. by a member of the Oberstein family with his own hands, as an atonement for fratricide; it was restored in 1482. The sexton lives close by. The Gothic Roman Catholic Church lies on the right bank of the Nahe, near the railway-station.

From Oberstein an electric tramway runs in 2½ min. to Idar (Hôtel Schützenhof, very fair, R. 1½-2 M.), a place with 4800 inhab., most of whom are occupied in cutting and polishing agates, an industry that dates back to the 16th century. Agates were formerly found here in abundance, but their place is now taken mainly by stones of similar character from Brazil and the East Indies. A process has been discovered by which colourless agates are converted into onyxes, sardonyxes, etc., by the addition of colouring matter. Idar possesses a Gewerbehalle, or industrial hall, in which these wares are sold at officially-regulated prices.

43½ M. Ensweiler; 46 M. Sonnenberg; 47 M. Kronweiler; 48½ M. Nohen; 50½ M. Heimbach; 52 M. Hoppstätten. — From (53½ M.) Birkenfeld—Neubrücke a branch-line diverges to (3 M.) Birkenfeld (1315 ft.; Post, R. 1¾-2½ M, Neue Post, both very fair), the capital (2258 inhab.) of the principality of Birkenfeld, now belonging to the Duchy of Oldenburg; with a ruined castle (11th cent.) of the Counts of Sponheim. — On the road to Berncastel, beyond (3½ M.) the small Hambach Sauerbrunnen (baths), lies (7 M.) Hüttgeswasen (2300 ft.; Gethmann, pens. 4½ M), the highest inhabited spot in the province of the Rhine, surrounded with wood, and visited as a summer-resort.

56 M. Nohfelden, with an old keep. — 57½ M. Türkismühle, the junction of a branch-line to (14 M.) Hermeskeil (p. 202), via (7 M.) Otzenhausen and (9 M.) Nonnweiler (to Neunkirchen, see below).

The Hunnenring, near Otzenhausen, with a circumference of nearly 1 M., is the largest and best-preserved of the prehistoric fortifications in the Rhineland. It consists of loose blocks of sandstone, and is highest (60 ft.) on the N. side.

The line now attains the culminating point (1270 ft.) between the Nahe and Blies at (59 M.) Wallhausen, and then descends rapidly via Namborn and Hofeld to —

66 M. St. Wendel (970 ft.; Knoll, R. & B. 2½-3½; D. 2½ M), a district-town of 6215 inhab., with a fine old Gothic church containing a pulpit of 1462.

About 7½ M. to the W. (diligence daily in 1½ hr.) is the small town of Tholey, formerly the seat of a Benedictine abbey, the early-Gothic church of which still exists, at the foot of the Schaumberg (1836 ft.), a volcanic hill commanding a fine view. Numerous Roman antiquities have been found in the environs.

69 M. Niederlinxweiler; 71 M. Ottweiler (860 ft.; Hôtel Haass), with 6100 inhabitants. The train now passes through the Wiebelskirchen Tunnel, 400 yds. in length, and reaches the important coal-mining district of the Saar. About 11,000,000 tons of coal are annually produced in this region, five-sixths of which are raised from mines belonging to the Prussian government.
751/2 M. Neunkirchen (845 ft.; Au, near the bridge; Post, near the station), a town with 32,358 inhab., is the junction of the Mannheim line (R. 37). Large iron-works (5000 workmen), in front of which rises a statue of the late proprietor Freiherr von Stumm-Halberg (d. 1901), by Schaper (1902).

Neunkirchen is also connected with Saarbrücken by another line (16 M.), passing Schiffersee, Quirschied, Camphausen, and Schleifmühle.

Beyond (771/2 M.) Reden (925 ft.) is the Bildstock Tunnel (517 yds.). — From (81 M.) Friedrichsthal (970 ft.) an electric tram runs to Saarbrücken. — 83 M. Sulzbach; 851/4 M. Dudweiler (760 ft.).

88 M. St. Johann-Saarbrücken. — Hotels (lifts, electric light, and hot-air heating in the larger houses). ①REINISCHER HOF, Bahnhof-Str., 1/3 M. from the station, R. 21/2-5, B. 1, D. 3 M.; ②MESSER, Victoria-Platz, near the station, with good wine-room ('Malepartus'), similar charges; ③SCHWAN, Kaiser-Str., near the station. D. 21/2 M., with restaurant; TERMINUS, opposite the station, R. 2-31/2 M., with restaurant; KORN, very fair, R. from 1 M 50 pf., D. 2 M. — In Saarbrücken, HÖF. BRISTOL, with restaurant and garden. — BEER at the ALTE and the NEUE MÜNCHER KINDL, both in St. Johann. — SCHLOSS-Café, by the New Bridge in St. Johann. — River Baths above the old bridge.

ELECTRIC TRAMSWAYS from St. Johann to Saarbrücken, either direct across the New Bridge, or via Malstatt-Burbach and the new Kaiser-Wilhelm-Brücke; continuation to St. Anual (p. 174).

St. Johann (24,126 inhab.), now united with Burbach-Malstatt (38,533 inhab.; p. 180), and Saarbrücken (26,942 inhab.) are two sister-towns on the right and left bank of the Saar, united with each other by three bridges.

St. Johann, with the railway-station, is entirely modern, dating its importance from the construction of the railway, which does not touch Saarbrücken. From the station the Reichs-Str. and Victoria-Str. lead to the NEUE BRÜCKE (new bridge), below which is the interesting coal-harbour (comp. p. 172). On the ALTE BRÜCKE (old bridge) is an equestrian Statue of Emperor William I., by Donndorf.

Down to 1793 Saarbrücken was the residence of the Princes of Nassau-Saarbrücken, whose Schloss, burned down by the French revolutionary army in that year, is now private property. The SCHLOSSKIRCHE contains monuments of the princes. In the Schloss-Platz is a Statue of Bismarck, by Donndorf. The hall of the Rathaus at Saarbrücken is decorated with frescoes by Werner, commemorating the events of 19th July to 9th Aug., 1870 (see below).

— A narrow road leads from the Schloss-Platz to the Triller, an eminence with gardens, commanding a fine view. — The Ludwigs-Kirche dates from 1762-75.

Railway to Trèves, see R. 24; to Saargemünd, Hagenau, and Strassburg, see R. 41; to St. Ingbert and Zweibrücken, see p. 303.

On the heights of Spicheren, about 3 M. to the S. of Saarbrücken, on 6th Aug., 1870, a sharp engagement took place between the Prussians and French, in which the latter, although numerically superior, were obliged to retreat. A visit to the battlefield occupies 3-4 hrs. (carr. ca. 12 M. at the station, etc.). The Metz road is followed, passing the (11/2 M.) Ehrental, the burial-place of the German soldiers who fell at Spicheren, and the (1 M.) toll
house and 'Goldene Bremm' inn, near which is the Spicherer Berg Hotel, with a collection of relics of the battle. On the left rises the Spicherer Berg (875 ft.), with its steep and scantily-wooded slopes, a strong position in which the French had entrenched themselves. The Germans began the attack from the right and left side of the road, and from the Winterberg, a hill about 1 M. to the S.E. of Saarbrücken. A tower erected here to commemorate the victory commands a good survey of the battlefield.

At St. Arnual, 1 1/2 M. to the S.E. of Saarbrücken, on the E. side of the Winterberg, is a "Church (1270-1315) in the best Gothic style, with remarkably fine font and pulpit, and interesting monuments of the Counts of Nassau-Saarbrücken. Opposite is the Haiberg, with the modern château of the late Freiherr von Stumm (p. 173).

The Railway to Metz crosses the Saar, traverses the battlefield of 6th Aug., 1870, and passes (5 M.) Stieringen and the little town of (6 M.) Forbach (Karsch, R. & B. 2 1/2, D. incl. wine 2 1/2 M.), with 8200 inhabitants. To the left, in the distance, rises the hill of Spicheren (see above). The country beyond Forbach is undulating. 9 M. Kochern. At (11 1/4 M.) Beningen diverge branch-lines for Saargemünd (p. 317) and for Teterchen (see below) and Diedenhofen (p. 190). Next (13 3/4 M.) Oberhomburg on the Rossel, (18 M.) St. Aboit, (23 M.) Tetingen, (25 M.) Falkenberg, (28 M.) Maiveiler, (31 1/4 M.) Herlingen, (35 1/2 M.) Remilly, and (41 1/2 M.) Courcelles, all frequently mentioned in the annals of the Franco-Prussian war. (Branch-line from Courcelles to Teterchen and Bous, 32 M., see p. 190.) 45 M. Pellre. — On the right rises Fort Goeben.

49 M. Metz. — Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel (formerly Hôt. de l'Europe; Pl. a, C, 4), Priester-Str. 4, R. 2 1/2-5, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 M.; *Grand-Hôtel de Metz (Pl. b; C, 4), opposite, R. 2 1/4, déj. 2, D. 3 M.; Hôtel Royal, Kaiser Wilhelm Ring, at the Central Station, new. — Hôtel d'Angleterre (Pl. d; C, 4), Korn-Str. 4, near the cathedral, commercial; Hôtel de Paris (Pl. c; C, 4), Kammer-Platz; Hôt. de LUXEMBOURG, Römer-Str. 55; HÔT. DU NORD, Steinweg 4, with restaurant and summer-theatre; Hôtel zur Post, Friester-Str. 38, R. from 1 1/2 M., B. 80 pf., D. 2 M.; Rheinischer Hof, Esplanaden-Str., with restaurant.

Restaurants. Moitrier, Kapellen-Str. 4, adjoining the Römer-Str.; Kaiser-Pavillon, see below. — Wine. Klassen, Tuch-Str.; Rheinische Weinstuben, Goldkopf-Strasse. — Beer. Germania, Römer-Allee (Pl. B, 5); Bürgerbräu, Kaiser Wilhelm-Platz, with garden; Löwenbräu, Steinweg (Pl. B, 4); Hofbräu, Bank-Str. (Pl. B, 4); Fränkiskaner, Kammer-Platz.

Cafés. *Kaiser-Pavillon, on the Esplanade (Pl. B, 5), with view of the valley of Moselle, the heights of Gravelotte, and Fort Friedrich Karl; Café Turc, Esplanaden-Str.; Café Central, Parade-Platz.

Electric Tramways from the Cathedral to Montigny; to Longeville and Moulins; to Devant-les-Ponts; and to other points (transfer-tickets).

Cabs. Taxis vom Cabs. For 1-2 pers. per 1000 mètres 50 pf., each addit. 500 mètres 10 pf.; 3-4 pers. per 750 mètres 50 pf., each addit. 375 mètres 10 pf.; at night, 1-4 pers. per 500 mètres 50 pf., each addit. 250 mètres 10 pf. Each box 20 pf. — Ordinary Cabs. Per drive within the town, 1-2 pers. 60 pf., to or from the rail. stations 1 M, each pers. additional 20 pf.; per 1/2 hr. for 1-2 pers. 1 M, 3/4 hr. 1 1/2 M, 1 hr. 1 3/4 M, 20 pers. addit. 20, 30, 40 pf. — Carriages to the battlefields, 12, 16, 20, or 24 M, with fee, according to the extent of the drive. Carriages should be hired at the hotels, especially if the tourist intends to cross the French frontier.

Post Office, Post-Str. 23. — Telegraph Office, Esplanaden-Strasse.

Maps and Descriptions of the battlefields are sold at the bookshops. Students of military matters will find Liebach's 'Taktische Wanderung über die Schlachtfelder' (2nd ed.; 3 M) of interest.
**Metz.**

The fortified capital of German Lorraine and the headquarters of the 16th army-corps, with 60,791 inhab., more than a half of whom are Germans, and a garrison of 25,600 men, lies in a wide basin on the Moselle, which, at the lower end of the town, is joined by the Seille on the right. It was the Divodurum of the Romans, the chief town of the Gallic tribe of the Mediomatrici. It was the seat of a bishop in the 4th cent.; became afterwards the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia; and in 870 passed into the possession of Germany. Subsequently Metz was a free city of the German Empire, until it was taken by the French in 1552, and successfully maintained by them against Charles V. By the Peace of 1556 it was ceded to the French, together with Toul and Verdun, and in 1871 it was again incorporated with the Empire of Germany. The town is surrounded by a ring of strong forts, and new advanced forts have been erected at a distance of 6 M. Great alterations have taken place since the inner walls on the S. and W. sides were pulled down. Roman graves of the 3rd cent. and masonry of the 11th and 12th were discovered near the station (Pl. B, 6) in the course of the demolition.

The *Esplanade* (Pl. B, 5), which extends towards the S.W. of the town, is laid out in pleasant walks. On the E. side stands a *Statue of Marshal Ney* (1769-1815), by Pêtre (1855). In the middle of the Esplanade is an *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.*, by Ferd. von Miller. Farther on, to the right, is a fountain with a figure modelled by Pêtre, and a bronze steed and other animals by Fratin. The W. part of the Esplanade affords a fine view of the valley and the heights of St. Quentin. — The Boufflers Garden, to the N., belonged to the residence of the French governor (1668), now the *Palace of Justice* (Pl. B, 4). In it rises a *Statue of Prince Frederick Charles*, who took Metz in 1870, by Ferd. von Miller (1898). — In the *Old Citadel* (Pl. B, 3) a church of the Templars (12th cent.?) has been laid bare. In the same neighbourhood stand the remains of the Church of St. Peter (7th cent.?)

The *Priester-Strasse* and *Römer-Strasse*, running to the N. from the Esplanade and the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz* (Pl. B, 5), are the chief seats of business. The Fabert-Strasse, continuing the Priester-Strasse, ends at the *Parade-Platz* (Pl. C, 4), between the cathedral and the *Stadthaus* (1771). The square is adorned with a *Statue of Marshal Fabert* (1559-1662), a native of Metz, who distinguished himself in the campaigns of Louis XIV.

The *Cathedral* (Pl. C, 4; *St. Stephen*), the finest edifice in the town, is a magnificent Gothic structure, begun under the influence of the Rheims school of architecture in the second half of the 13th century. The lofty nave was completed before 1392, the choir dates from the 15th and 16th cent. and was consecrated in 1546. A thoroughgoing restoration, under the superintendence of Tornow, has been in hand since 1875, and both the W. façade, with
its huge window and elaborately sculptured portal, and the Porte de Notre Dame (Parade-Platz) have been rebuilt. The interior (open to visitors on week-days only, after 10.30 a.m. and after 3 p.m.) produces a very harmonious effect. The fine stained-glass windows in the S. aisle date from the 13th cent.; those in the nave are of the 14th and 15th cent.; those in the transept and the choir are of the 15th and early 16th cent.; and several others are modern. Seven steps lead from the S. aisle to a chapel that was originally the choir of the independent church of Notre Dame-la-Rotonde. The chapel of the Sacrament, farther on, has rich vaulting. In the N. aisle is an old Roman bath used as a font. The crypt contains tombs of 14th cent. bishops. The tower is 357 ft. high (110 steps to the first gallery, 105 more to the huge bell called the Mütt, and 78 thence to the highest gallery).

On the Moselle island to the N.W. of the cathedral are the Provinzial Offices (Pl. C, 3), formerly the French prefecture (19th cent.), and the Theatre (18th cent.). Fine view of the cathedral. A Protestant church has been built at the S. extremity of the island. — On the opposite bank of the river rise the Church of St. Vincent (Pl. B, C, 3), a fine Gothic structure begun in the 13th cent., but disfigured externally with an unsuitable façade of the 18th cent., and the Prot. Military Church (Pl. B, 3), in the Gothic style, with a tower 318 ft. in height.

The Library (Pl. C, 3), in the Bibliothek-Strasse, contains many valuable works on the history of Lorraine and the town itself. The Museum, in the same building, is open on Sun. 10-1 and 2-4 and on Wed. 1-4, gratis; on other days 10-4, fee. It contains Roman monuments and other antiquities found near Metz, a few medieaval objects, a collection of coins, and an unimportant picture-gallery.

In the Geisberg-Strasse, adjoining the Library, is the Austrasian Palace, erected on the site and partly with the materials of a Roman palace in 1599. It has recently been rebuilt and now serves as a commissariat-store. — The early-German Church of St. Segolene (Pl. D, 3) has also been recently rebuilt.

The bridge between the Goldschmied-Strasse and the Deutsche-Strasse (Pl. C, D, 4) affords a view of the lofty tanneries characteristic of Metz. — The late-Gothic Church of St. Eucharius dates originally from the 12th century. Owing to the demolition of the town-walls, the stone-monuments belonging to the museum are to be preserved in the Deutsche Tor (Pl. D, 4; 1448, restored in 1892).

To the N. of the town is the Chambière Cemetery (adjoining Pl. D, 2), with a lofty Memorial to the French soldiers who died at Metz in 1870.

The railway from Metz to Verdun remains in German territory as far as Amanweiler (9½ M., in 3½-1 hr.). Stations: Longeville; Moulins (electric tramway, see p. 174), situated at the entrance of the valley of Monvaux, which the train ascends; Châtel-St-Germain. — Amanweiler (restaurant) is 1¼ M. from St. Privat.
Battle of Aug. 18th, 1870.

**Right wing of the French, flanked by the Guards and the 12th Corps.**

**Position of the French at the beginning.**

**Position of the Germans at the ceasing of the battle.**
Battle of Aug 14th, 1870.

- Positions occupied by the Germans towards the end of the battle.
- Positions occupied by the Germans at the beginning of the battle.
The Battle Fields of 16th and 18th August, 1870, lie to the W. of Metz, on the road to Verdun. A visit to them occupies a whole day, even by carriage (see p. 174). It is advisable to send on the carriage in advance and to join it at Novéant (p. 179) by an early train, and to return by a late train from Amanweiler (p. 176). From Novéant we proceed to Gravelotte (3 M.) Gorze; Vionville 3½ M.; Rezonville 2 M.; Gravelotte 2 M.; to St. Hubert and back (on foot) 3 M.; from Gravelotte to Vernéville 3 M.; Ste. Marie-aux-Chênes 3 M.; St. Privat 2 M.; Amanweiler 1½ M. Cyclists may adopt the following route: from Metz to Longeville, 3 M.; Les Moulins, 1½ M.; Maison Neuve, 1 M.; Château St. Germain and Amanweiler, 0½ M.; St. Privat, 1½ M., then by the Roncourt road to the (1½ M.) Saxon Monument and past the Monument of the 1st Guards Regiment to Ste. Marie-aux-Chênes (1 M.); Vernéville, 3½ M.; Gravelotte, 3 M. Then to Rezonville (2½ M.), Vionville (2½ M.), and Mars-la-Tour (3 M.), and back to Gravelotte; visit the ravine of St. Hubert (1½ M.) and return via (0½ M.) Les Moulins to Metz, 4½ M. — Information on all points connected with the battles is given by the keepers of the monuments and burial-grounds. — A commemorative ceremony is held yearly on Aug. 15th in the ravine at Gravelotte, and the graves are decked with flowers.

Those who desire to visit the Battle Field of the 18th August only should proceed by railway to Ars (p. 179); walk thence to (1½ hr.) Gravelotte; visit the ravine of St. Hubert (1 hr. there and back); go on to (1 hr.) Vernéville and via Habonville and St. Ail to (1½ hr.) Ste. Marie-aux-Chênes, proceed to (½ hr.) St. Privat and thence to (½ hr.) Amanweiler (50 min. direct from Vernéville), whence the return to Metz is made by railway.

Gravelotte (Cheval d'Or, Post, both very fair), formed the centre of the right wing of the German position, consisting of the 7th and 8th Prussian Corps (commanded by Zastrow and Goben under Steinmetz), which towards evening were supported by the 2nd Corps (under Franecky). At the E. end of the village is a large soldiers' cemetery, to which most of the graves scattered over the plain have been removed. Adjoining is a large Monument Colonnade, with an Angel of the Resurrection in bronze-gilt by L. Cauer, busts of the German leaders and generals round Metz, and memorials of the fallen (1905).

The road descends into the wooded ravine of Gravelotte, through which the 8th Prussian corps had to defile. Numerous regimental monuments bear witness to the terrible losses of the attacking party. The inn of St. Hubert was captured by the Germans in the course of the afternoon. The height of Point du Jour, now crowned by a fort and inaccessible, was the chief 'point d'appui' of the left wing of the French army (composed of the 2nd Corps under Frossard and the 3rd Corps under Lebeuf), the lines of which extended to Rozieries. The French maintained their position until nightfall, but retreated on the morning of the 19th.

In the middle of the village, the road divides, both branches leading to Verdun. On that to the right (N.) lies the farm of Mogador, near which is a rock with an inscription, marking the spot whence Emp. William witnessed the battle; it affords a good survey of the farms of Point-du-Jour, Moscow, Leipzig, Montigny-la-Grange, etc., on the opposite heights, then occupied by the French. Malmaison, the next farm on this road, was occupied by the 9th Prussian Corps d'Armée (under Manstein), the lines of which extended along the road diverging to the right as far as (1½ M.) Vernéville. To the W. of the village (reached by the road diverging to the left) is a handsome Monument to some of the fallen Germans. We now cross the field to the right and reach the road to Amanweiler. The villages of Habonville and St. Ail, from which the right wing of the guards (under Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg) and behind it the reserve of the 10th Corps (under Voigts-Rhetz) advanced, are on French territory; Sainte Marie-aux-Chênes, ½ M. farther on, the centre of the left wing of the guards, now belongs to Germany. Here there is a French monument. Farther N. are Montoir-la-Montagne and Malancourt, where the left wing of the German line of battle was terminated by the Saxon corps (under the Crown Prince of Saxony). The right wing of the French opposite (consisting of the 4th Corps under Ladamirault, and the 6th Corps under
Canrobert) was posted by the villages of Roncourt and St. Privat (inn), on the road, opposite Ste. Marie, both of which were taken in the evening by an attack of the guards and the Saxons, whereupon the right French wing retreated towards Metz in great confusion. Several monuments have been erected to the Germans on the road from Ste. Marie to St. Privat. — The eight German corps d'Armée engaged in this battle numbered about 230,000 men, opposed to whom were 180,000 French. The Germans lost 898 officers and 19,260 men; the French 699 officers and 11,705 men.

The Battle Field of the 16th August adjoins that above described, and may be conveniently visited by taking the train to Novant (p. 179) and the hotel-omnibus or motor-omnibus thence to (2½ M.) Gorze (Lion d'Or, very fair; open carr. to visit the battlefield 4-5 M.). Walkers proceed from Gorze via Flavigny to (1½ hr.) Vionville and thence to (¾ hr.) Resonville and back to (1¼ hr.) Gorze. — Mars-la-Tour is visited from Pagny (p. 179).

The object of the German attack was to prevent the French retreating towards the W. — The position of the French was principally supported on the left by the village of Rezonville, situated 3 M. to the N. of Gorze and 1¼ M. to the W. of Gravelotte; King William spent the night of 18-19th Aug. in the last house to the W. (tablet). (A little to the S. of the village, at the end of the ravine ascending from Gorze, mentioned above, is a monument to the commander of the 72nd Regiment, who fell at this spot; good view hence.) About 2 M. farther on lies Vionville, which was occupied soon after the beginning of the battle by detachments of the 3rd Corps d'Armée (Brandenburgers). Farther advance was, however, impossible in the face of the great numerical superiority of the French troops. To prevent the progress of the French, a desperate attack was made on their artillery and infantry by the German cuirassiers and uhlans, who, however, had eventually to retire before the overwhelming masses of the French cavalry. A monument to the N. of Rezonville marks the scene of this gallant episode. After 5 p.m. repeated attacks were made from the S. by the 8th Army Corps and the Hesse-Darmstadt Division, but the withering fire on both sides prevented any definite result. In the meantime a not less bloody act of the terrible drama was taking place to the W. of Vionville, near Troneville and Mars-la-Tour, where the 10th Army Corps, with part of the 9th, managed to hold the numerically superior enemy. About 6.45 p.m. took place the finest cavalry engagement in the whole war, when six regiments of French horse were routed by 21 squadrons of Prussian cavalry (Rheinbaben Division). Numerous monuments dot the battlefield, many of them on the French side of the frontier. Beyond Mars-la-Tour, near the rail station, is the chief French monument, by Bogino. — The battle of 16th Aug. was one of the bloodiest fought during the whole war. In the course of the day no fewer than 138,000 French troops and 476 guns were engaged at intervals, while the German forces amounted to 67,000 men with 222 guns. The French loss was estimated at 879 officers and 16,128 men, and the German loss at 711 officers and 15,079 rank and file. The advantage lay, on the whole, with the Germans, who prevented their opponents from re-opening the road to Verdun.

To the E. of Metz lie the battle fields of 14th Aug. and of 31st Aug. and 1st Sept., 1870. We take the diligence (thrice daily in 1¼ hr.) to Noisseville and walk via Servigny and Colomby to (4-5 hrs.) Peltre, where we reach the railway. — The former battle began between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, and ended at 9 p.m. by the French being driven back under the guns of Metz. The Germans have named it the battle of Colomby-Novillie, as the ground between these villages was the principal object of attack (see Map). The result of the battle was to cause a fatal delay in the intended march of the French to Verdun.

The battle of 31st Aug. and 1st Sept. was fought on the occasion of the first and most determined attempt of Marshal Bazaine to break through the German army which had surrounded Metz since 19th August. The chief object of dispute was the small village of Noisseville (see above), 5 M. from Metz, on the road to Saarlouis. The 4th and 6th Corps and the guards of the French took the place about 6 p.m., soon after the
beginning of the battle; they lost it about 9 p.m. and re-captured it at 10 p.m. On the following day the Germans took the village three times and lost it as often, but at length about noon they succeeded in gaining final possession of it. The principal German monuments rise to the S. of the village, and there are several others near Servigny to the N. of it, and near Colombey to the S. The German loss amounted to 129 officers and 2850 men, and the French loss to 141 officers and 2664 men.

To the N. of Metz, not far from the road to Diedenhofen, lies Woippy, where Bazaine's last sortie, on 7th Oct., terminated in the retreat of the French after a battle of nine hours' duration. — At the château of Frescati (now a barrack, see below), 2 3/4 M. to the S. of Metz, on 27th Oct., was signed the capitulation of Metz, whereby the fortress with 3 marshals, 50 generals, 6000 other officers, 173,000 men (including 20,000 sick and wounded), 58 eagles, 66 mitrailleuses, 541 field-pieces, and 800 fortress-guns, together with a vast quantity of other munitions of war, was surrendered to the Germans.

**From Metz to Pagny, 12 1/2 M., railway in 1/2-3/4 hr.** (fares 1 M 60, 1 M 10, 70 pf.) — The line ascends the picturesque and well-peopled valley of the Moselle, which flows between hills of moderate height. Soon after leaving Metz, at the point where the line to Diedenhofen branches off to the right, we pass on the left Fort St. Privat, now Prinz August von Württemberg, and then the château of Frescati (see above), embosomed in trees. A little farther on, the train crosses the river and reaches (5 M.) Ars-sur-Moselle, with several manufactories of sparkling wine. On the hill is the Kron-prins Fort. In the Moselle valley, between Ars and Jouy-aux-Arches (Hôtel de l'Aqueduc Romain, at the N. end of the village) on the right bank, about 6 M. from Metz, are situated extensive remains of a Roman Aqueduct erected by Drusus, which was once about 60 ft. in height and 3/4 M. in length, and conducted water from the hills on the left bank to Metz. At Ars there are seven, and at Jouy eleven pillars still standing. On the hill of St. Blaise (1195 ft.) above Jouy is the Graf Haeseler Fort. — 7 M. Ancy, on the Moselle. — From (8 1/2 M.) Novéant, the German frontier-station, an omnibus plies thrice daily (once on Sun.) to Gorze (p. 178). — 12 1/2 M. Pagny is the French frontier-station. Thence to Nancy and Paris, see Baedeker's Northern France.

From Metz to Trèves and Luxembourg, see pp. 190-188.

### 24. From Saarbrücken to Trèves, and thence to Luxembourg and Metz.

**Railway to Trèves (55 M.) in 1 1/2-2 1/2 hrs.** (fares 7 M 10, 5 M 30, 3 M 60 pf., express 7 M 80, 5 M 90, 4 M 20 pf.); from Trèves to Luxembourg (52 M.) in 1-1 1/2 hr. (fares 4 M 20, 2 M 90, 1 M 90 pf., express 4 M 75, 3 M 40, 2 M 40 pf.); from Trèves to Metz via Diedenhofen (66 M.) in 2-3 hrs. (fares 8 M 40, 6 M 90, 3 M 90 pf.; express 9 M 50, 6 M 80, 4 M 80 pf.; return-tickets available via Luxembourg are issued).

*Saarbrücken* see p. 173. The line follows the course of the Saar. Numerous coal-mines, iron-foundries, steel-works, glass-works,
and chemical manufactories are passed. — 2 M. Burbach-Mulstatt (p. 173), with a large foundry. 3 3/4 M. Luisenthal, also connected with Saarbrücken by tramway. From (6 M.) Völklingen (Kaiserhof; Müller-Etscheid), with a large foundry, a branch-line runs to Wadgassen, joining the line from Bous to Teterchen (p. 174). — 10 M. Bous, the junction of the line to Teterchen and Courcelles (p. 174); 12 1/2 M. Ensedorf, connected with Saarlouis by tramway. 14 1/2 M. Saarlouis (*Rheinischer Hof; Zwei Hasen), 1 M. from the rail. station, with 8300 inhab., formerly a fortress, constructed in 1680-85 by Vauban for Louis XIV., is now used as a military depot only. The town lies on the left bank of the Saar. The Rathaus contains tapestry presented by Louis XIV. About 2 M. to the N. (tramway) is Wallerfangen, prettily situated, with a park and the fayence manufactory of Messrs. Villeroy & Boch, who have another large establishment at Merzig (see below).

17 M. Dillingen, with large iron-works, is the junction for the Niedertal line to Busendorf on the Diedenhofen (Thionville) and Teterchen railway (12 1/2 M.; see p. 190), and for a branch-line in the Primstal to (8 M.) Primsweiler, a station on the railway from Wemmetswiller to Nonnweiler (p. 172). — 20 M. Beckingen; 22 1/2 M. Fremmersdorf.

24 M. Merzig (Hôtel Hoffmann, Trierscher Hof, both very fair; Bellevue; Post), an industrial town with 7500 inhab., on the wooded right bank of the Saar, is of ancient origin (Marciacum). The Roman Catholic Church, a late-Romanesque (transitional) basilica of the end of the 12th cent., with a lofty dome over the crossing, round-arched windows, and pointed arcades, was restored in 1887-88 and provided with a mosaic flooring. The Gothic Protestant Church was built in 1865. The Rathaus dates from 1625. About 1 M. lower is a large Lunatic Asylum, behind which rises the Galgenberg (view).

A light railway runs to Bischfeld (on the Wemmetswiller and Nonnweiler railway, p. 172).

The train now tunnels through the heights of Montclair, round which the Saar makes a considerable circuit.

29 M. Mettlach (560 ft.; Zur Saar, very fair), with 1530 inhab. and the imposing buildings of a suppressed Benedictine abbey (1737-71), originally founded in the 8th cent. by St. Ludvinus, and now occupied by the extensive earthenware factory of Villeroy & Boch (2000 workmen). The modern parish-church contains a reliquary of the 12th cent. and other valuable objects from the old treasury of the abbey. The 'Museum' at the factory (application for adm. at the hotel) contains specimens of the very tasteful productions of the works since their establishment in 1810, and also numerous pieces of ancient and modern pottery of all kinds. The pretty park, with the ruined choir of the Romanesque Chapel of St. Ludvinus (restored), is generally accessible to the public. Fine view from the Pavilion (1 1/2 M.; restaurant). — On the left bank of the Saar
lies Keuchingen, an artizan colony, connected with Mettlach by an iron bridge.

From the Pavilion (see above) a pleasant forest-path ascends to (¾ hr.) the ruined castle of Montclair (1050 ft.; *View), destroyed in 1350 by Elector Baldwin of Trèves (key kept by the park-keeper at Mettlach). — On the left bank of the Saar, opposite the N. point of the Montclair hills, rises the Oef (1475 ft.; rmts. on Sun.), reached from Keuchingen in 1½ hr. by a white-marked path ascending to the left from the highroad. The hill was once fortified as the key to this district.

The line follows the right bank of the Saar; picturesque scenery, particularly near (34 M.) Taben, high above which to the left is the Taben Chapel, commanding a fine view. — 38 M. Serrig is the best starting-point for a visit to the Klaus or chapel of Castel, rising on a precipitous rock on the right bank.

From the station we descend in 5 min. to the Saar, cross it by boat, and descend the left bank for about 100 paces until a narrow side-valley opens on the left. We ascend this to (25 min.) the entrance of the park surrounding the chapel (if the gate is closed, the key must be called for at the village of Castel, ½ M. distant). The Klaus', on a bold rock overhanging the Saar, is a chapel restored in 1838 by Frederick William IV., in which he deposited the bones of his ancestor, the blind king John of Bohemia, who fell at Crécy in 1346; the modern sarcophagus is of black marble. Fine views of the valley of the Saar and of Saarburg, which may be reached from Serrig by a pleasant walk along the river in 1 hr.

40½ M. Beurig is the station for —

Saarburg (*Post; Restaurant Thines, both with gardens), picturesquely situated in a basin, and commanded by the considerable ruins of a castle of the Electors of Trèves; a tunnel leads under the castle to the town. Pop. 2186. The Gothic Church of St. Lawrence was erected in 1856. The Leuk, which here unites with the Saar, forms a waterfall, 60 ft. high, near the 'Post'. The Pavilion, on the height to the S., opposite the castle, commands a fine view.

In prehistoric times the river below Saarburg described a number of long loops, now left dry by subsequent changes in the river-course. The celebrated vineyards at Okfen and Wawern lie to the E. and W. in one of these loops ending at (43 M.) Schoden. — At (45 M.) Willingen remains of Roman buildings were recently discovered. The lateral valley to the E., lower down, in which lie Scharzof and Ober-Emmel, celebrated for their wines, was another ancient river-loop, which joined the Moselle at Conz, while the present river-course bends to the W. — 46½ M. Cansem. — 49½ M. Conz (265 ft.; Post), with 3300 inhab., is the Roman Contionacum, whence several imperial edicts were dated. A few remains of the imperial villa mentioned by Ausonius (p. 190) are still recognisable near the church. Conz is also united with Trèves by a special branch-line (5 M.) passing the stations of Zewen and Euren.

50½ M. Karthaus (pp. 188, 189), on the right bank of the Moselle. — 53½ M. Trier Süd.

55 M. Trèves. — The Railway Station (Pl. D, 3) is on the E. side of the town. To the left, outside the entrance, is the station of the branch-
line to Berncastel (p. 201). — The station on the left bank of the Moselle serves merely for the local traffic to Conz and Ehrang.

**Hotels.** Porta Nigra (Pl. n; C, 3), in an open situation opposite the Porta Nigra, with restaurant and veranda, R. 3-7'/2, B. 1'/4, D. 3 M; Hôtel de Trèves (Pl. a; C, 4), Brod-Str., with restaurant; Venedig (Pl. d; B, 4), Brücken-Str. 30, commercial, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2'/2 M; Post (Pl. e; C, 4), in the Kornmarkt, R. 2-3, pers. 5-6 M; Hôtel de Luxembourg (Pl. c; C, 4), R. 2'/2-5, B. 1, D. 2'/2, pers. 6-9 M; Dom-Hôtel (Pl. b; C, 3), Markt, R. 2-3'/2, B. 1 M; Anker, cor. of Metzel-Str. and Johanns-Str. (Pl. b, 4), R. 1'/2, D. 1-4'/2 M, well spoken of; Höt. Kurfürst (Pl. k; B, 5), Kaiser-Str. 30, R. & B. 2'/2-5 M. — Near the rail. station: Reichshof, R. 2-4, D. 2 M, very fair; Bahnhofs-Hôtel, R. 1'/4-2'/2, D. incl. wine 2'/2 M; Hôtel du Rhin, R. 1'/2-2, D. 1'/2 M; Terminus.

**Restaurants.** Wine. Adlerhaus, Brod-Str. 36; Schmitz, Fleisch-Str. 52; Kufs, Neu-Str. 2. — Beer. Kaiserhof (rooms to let) and Bauer, both in the Fleisch-Str., with gardens; Zum Römer (rooms), Brod-Str. 2, D 1'/4 M; Franziskaner, Fahr-Str. 11, with garden; Münchener Kindl, Simeons-Str. 31. — Garden Restaurants on the heights on the left bank of the Moselle, see p. 188. — Casino (Pl. C, 4), in the Kornmarkt; Katholischer Bürgerverein (Pl. B, 5), Viehmarkt, these two clubs to which strangers may be introduced by members (good wine). Treveris (Rom. Cath. house of call; Pl. C, 3), Jacobs-Str. 29, with restaurant.


**Cabs.** Per drive within the town, including Amphitheatre and Zurlauben, for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60 pf.; each additional pers. 25 pf. more. — To the entrance of Bellevue, St. Matthias, Pallien, 1 pers. 75 pf., each addit. person 25 pf.; to Schneider's Hof and Weisshauf, 1 pers. 1'/2 M, each addit. pers. 60 pf. Longer drives according to bargain. To Igel (p. 188) two-horse carr. 6 M. — By time, for each 1'/2 hr., 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 75 pf.

**Electric Tramway** from the Railway Station (Pl. D, 3) via the Nord-Allée and Simeon-Str. to the Market (Pl. C, 3), and thence by the Fleisch-Str. to the Moselle Bridge (Pl. A, 4) and to Pallien; from the Market by the Brod-Str., Viehmarkt (Pl. B, 4), and Saar-Str. to St. Matthias; and from the Porta Nigra (Pl. C, 3) to the Cemetery.

**Post and Telegraph Office** (Pl. B, C, 4), Fleisch-Str. 75.

**Steamboat to Coblenz,** see R. 25.

**Trèves** (435 ft.), Ger. Trier, on the right bank of the Moselle, with 44,000 inhab. (5000 Protestants), said to be the oldest town in Germany, was a settlement founded by Augustus in the territory of the Treveri, a tribe of Belgic Gauls that had been conquered by Cæsar. This Augusta Treverorum was invested with the rank of a colony by Claudius or Vitellius, and during the 4th century it was frequently the residence of the Roman Emperors. The numerous relics of that age in the vicinity are among the finest on this side of the Alps. On the introduction of Christianity by Constantine, Agricium of Antioch was (314) elected first Bishop of Trèves, and for nearly 15 centuries the town continued to be the residence of the bishops, archbishops, and electors, till Clemens Wenceslaus of Saxony, the last elector (1768-1802; d. 1812), transferred his residence to Coblenz in 1786. On 10th Aug., 1794, the French captured the town, and in 1815 it was ceded to Prussia. The bishopric was re-established in 1802.

The surrounding vine-clad hills and wooded heights, and the rich plain in which the town with its red sandstone walls and numerous towers is situated, are strikingly picturesque.
'Trevir metropolis, urbs amoenissima, 
Quae Bacchum recolis, Baccho gratissima, 
Da tuis incolis vina fortissima 
Per dulcor!' 

From the Railway Station (Pl. D, 3) we proceed in a straight direction, passing the Baldwin Fountain (1897), commemorating Archbp. Baldwin (1307-54), to the —

*Porta Nigra* (Pl. C, 3), a well-preserved town-gate with towers of defence, and the finest of the Roman structures at Treves. This magnificent relic, dating from the second half of the 3rd cent. of our era, is 118 ft. long, 75-95 ft. high, and 52-69 ft. in depth. It consists of three stories, with two gateways, 23 ft. in height, and is constructed of huge blocks of lias sandstone, blackened with age and fastened with iron braces instead of mortar.

The Porta Nigra was a fortified city-gate, the exterior of which could be closed by a portcullis and defended by the two towers. If the enemy succeeded in storming the gate he found himself in a small enclosed court, secured on the side next the town by a barricade and exposed to a raking fire from all parts of the gate-house. — At both ends there are still traces of the junction of the gate with the walls, and at the W. end is a doorway, which opened on the ramparts. A portion of the old Roman wall has been uncovered on the N.E. side of the gate, underneath the medieval wall. In 1028-35 the E. tower was occupied by a Greek hermit named Simeon, and on his death the structure was converted into two churches, one above the other. In 1817 all the later additions were removed except the apse at the E. end, and in 1876 the original Roman structure was thoroughly disclosed. — Admission daily in summer, 9-11; at other times on application to the custodian of the Roman Palace (p. 187). Entrance on the W. side.

The Simeons-Strasse leads to the S. from the Porta Nigra to the Market-Place (Pl. C, 3). The Rotes Haus, situated here, a late-Gothic building of the 15th cent., was formerly the Rathaus and had an open arcade on the groundfloor. It bears the inscription: 'Ante Romam Treviris stetit annis MCCC', referring to a mediæval tradition that Treves was founded by Trebeta, son of the Assyrian king Ninus. Since 1900 the building has been converted into a municipal museum, containing works of art and collections illustrating the history of the town and the surrounding district (open free Sun. 11-1; at other times for a fee). An ancient Column in the Platz, supposed to date from 958, was renewed in 1723, and is surmounted with a cross with the Lamb of God. The Petersbrunnen, a beautiful Renaissance fountain, was erected in 1595. Behind it rises the spire of the St. Gangolphs-Kirche. — In the Dietrich-Str. (Pl. B, C, 3; beside No. 5) is the so-called Franken-Turm or Propugnaculum, dating from the early Romanesque period and said to be the oldest domestic building in Germany.

To the E. of the Market Place lies the Domfreihof, a small square with a Statue of Emperor William I., in bronze, by F. von Miller, erected in 1893.

The Cathedral (Pl. C, 4), the nucleus of which was a quadrangular basilica erected in the 4th cent. probably as a market,
is one of the oldest churches in Germany. This basilica, which was of the same breadth as the present edifice, and extended from the second pillar from the W. entrance to the E. apse, seems to have been converted into a Christian church during the Roman period. In the centre stood four huge granite columns, connected by arches, some remains of which lie in the cloister-garden (see below). The ancient edifice was partly destroyed by the Franks, but was restored in the original style by Bishop Nicetius (528-66). It was afterwards again devastated by the Normans, and restored by Archbishop Poppo (1016-47) and his successors, who increased its size by an addition of one-third at the W. end, in the style of the original Roman edifice, and also built an apse. The E. apse was added by Bishop Hillin (1152-69). The vaulting of the nave and aisles dates from the 13th cent.; the circular, dome-roofed treasury was not built till the 18th. — The various periods at which the structure has been built are all clearly visible on the N. exterior; the Roman work consists of red sandstone and bricks, that of Archbishop Poppo is partly of brick and partly of limestone. Several Roman arches and Frankish capitals have also been exposed to view in the interior by the removal of the stucco.

The interior is open the whole day except from 12 to 2 (verger's house behind the cathedral, No. 5). The organ and organ-case date from 1532. In the W. apse, is the monument of an archbishop of the 14th cent. (perhaps Baldwin, brother of Henry VII.), beneath which is a white marble font. The Pulpit, adorned with reliefs of the Beatitudes, the Last Judgment, the Sermon on the Mount, the Resurrection (above the steps), and the Five Senses (round the foot), dates from 1572. In the vaults repose 26 archbishops and electors. The finest monuments are those of Johann III. (von Metznenhausen, d. 1540; restored in 1898), to the left of the choir, on the wall of the N. aisle, and Elector Richard III. (von Greiffenklau, d. 1551), the successful opponent of Protestantism. On the latter are medallions with portraits of the elector on the left, and his most violent antagonist, Franz von Sickingen (p. 189), on the right. The two monuments are excellent specimens of the German Renaissance at its zenith, both in their general plan and in the conception and execution of the decoration and figures. — The choir-screens, the steps with statues of Constantine and St. Helena, and the imposing high-altar date from 1652-1700. To the left of the last is the bishop's throne. — The Treasury (adm. on week-days at 11.30, by tickets procured from the verger, 1 M. at other times 3 M. for 1-3 pers.) contains the Shrine of St. Egbert, a small enamelled altar of the 10th cent., and several Romanesque reliquaries with the heads of Matthew the Apostle and the Empress Helena, a nail from the Cross, relics of the 11th and 12th cent., a late-Romanesque censer, and some richly-bound Gospels of the 9-13th centuries. — In a room above the cloisters is preserved the 'Holy Coat' without seam, exhibited at rare intervals, and attracting vast crowds of pilgrims.

On the S. side of the cathedral are the beautiful Cloisters of the 13th cent. (shown by the verger). They are adjoined by the sacristy, built in 1900, and an early-Gothic double-chapel.

In other rooms opening off the cloisters is the Cathedral and Diocesan Museum (adm. Mon., Wed. and Frid., 11-1, 50 pf.), with old sculptures and mosaics from the cathedral (e.g. Roman glass mosaic), and smaller antiquities from other churches of the bishopric.

To the S. of the cloisters is the *Liebfrauen-Kirche (Pl. C, 4), one of the most interesting early-Gothic churches in Germany, built
after 1240, probably in imitation of the abbey-church of Braisne near Soissons, and lately restored. It is in the form (approximately) of a circle (54 yds. long, 42 yds. broad, 115 ft. high), intersected by a vaulted cross-structure, and supported by 12 slender pillars. The principal Portal is richly decorated with sculptures, symbolical figures of the Old and New Testament, etc.

The Interior is remarkable for its harmonious proportions. The figures of the Apostles painted on the pillars in the 15th cent. are visible all at once from a slab of slate in the pavement, about 8 paces from the entrance. The modern stained-glass windows, made at Brussels after Steinle's designs, depict the fifteen mysteries of the rosary. The church contains numerous monuments of ecclesiastical dignitaries, and the mummy of Bishop Theodulf, who died in the 6th century. The choir is frescoed with scenes from the life of the Virgin by Ehrich and Döringer (1895-97). The altar-piece to the right of the choir (St. Sebastian; closed) is wrongly ascribed to Guido Reni. Farther on is a sculptured group of the Holy Women at the Sepulchre in the late-Gothic style. The sacristy has an interesting old side-door with exquisite ornaments and contains the monument of Johann Segensis (d. 1564), with his portrait. — This church also is closed from 12 to 2; the sexton lives at Liebfrauen-Str. 2.

The Town Library, at the Gymnasium (Pl. C, 4; open on weekdays 9.30-12; adm. 50 pf.), contains numerous rare printed works and several valuable manuscripts.

Among the printed books are several 'incunabula' or works of the 15th cent. (when the art of printing still lay in its cradle, 'in cunabulis'), including the Bible of Fust and Gutenber of 1450, and the Catholicon of 1460. — One of the most interesting MSS. is the Codex Aureus, containing the four Gospels, presented by Ada (d. 809), a reputed sister of Charlemagne, to the Abbey of St. Maximin. It is illuminated with allegorical paintings, and the binding is superbly adorned with jewels and a cameo of uncommon size, probably representing the family of Constantine. The Codex Egberti, dating from about 970, is perhaps the finest extant specimen of the art of illumination at that period. The Liber Aureus contains documents of the convent of Prüm, ranging from the 9th to the 11th century, and admirably illustrating the advance of the illuminator's art. — Several letters of Luther, one from Blücher on the death of Queen Louisa, etc., are also interesting. The Ante-Chamber contains portraits of Electors of Trèves, the Duke of Alba, Huss, Sickingen, and others.

The Trinity, or Jesuits', Church (Pl. C, 4), is decorated with stained glass from Munich and wall-paintings by Steffgen.

In the S.E. Quarter there are several interesting relics of the Roman period and the Museum.

Bounding the Constantines-Platz on the E. are the Palace Barracks (Pl. C, D, 4), formerly the palace of the Electors, with late-Renaissance portals in the court, sculptures on the façade, and a baroque staircase dating from 1701. The building includes the old Roman Basilica.

The *Basilica (Pl. C, 4), built entirely of brick, probably in the reign of the Emp. Constantine (306-337), served originally for the administration of justice and for commercial purposes, like the similar ancient Roman structures at Rome itself and elsewhere. Early in the middle ages it was the seat of the governors appointed by the Frankish sovereigns, and in 1197 it was made over to the archbishops. In 1846-56 it was restored and consecrated as a Pro-
testant church. The imposing interior, terminating in an apse at the N. end, is lighted by a double row of windows. The verger is summoned by ringing the bell beside the guard-house in the Constantins-Platz (fee). The basilica is 225 ft. long, 100 ft. wide, and 98 ft. high.

The N.W. side up to the lower row of windows, the apse, and the lofty arch between the nave and the apse are all antique. The S. façade and the E. side, on the other hand, are almost entirely modern. Below the floor was a hypocaust, or heating-apparatus. The main entrance at the S. end, with its three doors, was preceded by a portico; while there was a smaller entrance in the N. part of each of the sides. — Over the altar is a tabernacle with four columns of yellow African marble, presented to Frederick William IV. by the Khedive of Egypt.

From the Constantins-Platz we reach the Ost-Alée, in which the Museum lies, by passing the Palace Barracks and through the Mus-Tor-Strasse.

The *Provincial Museum (Pl. C, 5), a handsome Renaissance building in red sandstone, erected in 1885-89, contains an extensive and highly interesting collection of Roman and other antiquities, a number of pictures, and a collection of art-industrial objects. Open free in summer on Sun. & Wed., 11-1, and on other days, at the same hours, for a fee of 50 pf.; at other times adm. is obtained for a fee of 75 pf. Short guide 20 pf.; illustrated catalogue, 1 M 60 pf. On the completion of the new wing the collections will probably be entirely rearranged.

Ground Floor. — To the left, Rooms I-IV: °Roman Tombs from Neumagen, dating from about 100-250 A. D. and depicting the ancient dwellers on the Moselle in their costumes and their daily life. Many of the sculptures illustrate the culture of the vine on the Moselle.

Rooms V and VI: Stone Monuments from the City of Trèves. In Room V: Inscription from a monument dedicated to L. Caesar, the adopted son of Augustus, the oldest inscription found in the Rhine districts. — Room VI: Heathen coffin with skeleton and sepulchral objects of the 3rd cent. A. D.; Christian Inscriptions, from the cemeteries of St. Paulin, St. Maximin, and St. Matthias, bearing testimony to the spread of Christianity at Trèves in the 4th and 5th cent.; reproduction of a wooden coffin with Christian emblems, found in 1883 in the church of St. Paulinus in the stone sarcophagus, which according to tradition contained the remains of St. Paulinus (d. about 350). — Room VII: Technical objects of Roman origin. — Room VIII: Most recent discoveries.

Sunk Floor. Room XI: Milestones of A. D. 121 and 139 from the Roman road from Trèves to Cologne; Votive Monuments from the environs of Trèves. Mercury with Bacchus as a child. — Room XII: Roman Tomb Monuments from the environs of Trèves. — Room XIII: Romanesque, Gothic, and later sculptures.

First Floor. Room XIV: °Roman Mosaic, probably from about A. D. 300, found during the erection of the Museum (upwards of one-third is lost), representing Muses teaching wise men, the Months with their gods, the Signs of the Zodiac, and the Four Seasons. — Room XV: Roman Antiquities found at Trèves. Antique marble columns; °Torso of Cupid; °Torso of Amazon, based on the same original as the Mattei Amazon in the Vatican; torso of an athlete; smaller objects from the Roman Baths, particularly combs and hair-pins; mural paintings; mosaics; statue of Jupiter. — Room XVI: Antiquities found in the Environs of Trèves. Mosaics from Roman villas; sixty °Hermes, with Roman and Greek portraits, popular types, and heads of divinities; Coins and Bronzes; plans of Roman buildings. — Room XVII: Bronzes. — Room XVIII: Earthenware vessels and lamps. — Room XIX: Objects from Roman Tombs. — Room XX: Roman Drinking Cups;
Amphitheatre.  

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terracottas; glass, rings, and cut stones. — Rooms XXI and XXII: Pre-Roman Antiquities. — Room XXIII, Frankish Antiquities. Collection of Coins: Roman coins minted at Trèves, in chronological order; coins of the Electors of Trèves.

Room XXIV. In the cabinets: ivory carvings; Limoges enamels; bronze dish of the 12th cent. with representation of the Good Samaritan. On the walls a number of pictures, mostly of the Rhenish and Netherlandish schools (largely copies). — Room XXV: Collection of Rhenish stoneware; majolica and porcelain; collection of glass (16-18th cent.).

The *Roman Palace (Pl. C, 5), entered from the Promenade and also from the Palast-Platz, lies at the S.E. corner of the town, and forms a picturesque group of ruins, part of which is 65 ft. high. In the middle ages the building was used alternately as a church and as a fortress. The rubbish in the interior accumulated to such an extent, that one of the windows was once used as an entrance to the town. — Visitors ring at the entrance.

The best-preserved part of the edifice is a Rectangular Room, with three apses, at the S.E. end, formerly lighted by two rows of arched windows, and heated by channels for hot air, many of which are still visible. To the right and left of this chamber stood two Towers, one of which is still extant and commands a fine view of the ruins and of the town (ascent by a steep spiral staircase). — At the N.W. end, where the excavations are still in progress, various circular and square rooms and subterranean passages have been brought to light. — The keeper (50 pf.) has also the key of the Porta Nigra (p. 183).

On a rising ground about ¼ M. to the E. of the Palace is the Amphitheatre (Pl. D, 5), locally known as the Käskeller, situated among vineyards. This arena, still in excellent preservation, with a diameter from N. to S. of 76 yds., and from E. to W. of 53 yds., was capable of accommodating 7-8000 spectators. (That at Verona held 20,000 spectators, the Colosseum at Rome 40-50,000.) The E. half is built into the rocky side of the hill, while the W. is raised to the same level by artificial means. At the N. and S. ends are gateways, each with three openings, that in the centre leading to the arena, and those at the sides to the seats for spectators. There are also two entrances for the public on the W. side. The dens for the wild beasts and the chambers for the gladiators are still traceable adjacent to the arena. The amphitheatre was probably built in the reign of Trajan or Hadrian. In 306 Constantine here sullied his fame by causing several thousand Franks, with their leaders Ascarich and Merogais, to be torn to pieces by wild beasts; and in 313, a number of captive Bructeri were barbarously sacrificed for the amusement of the people. — The later Roman wall ran along the top of the W. semicircle and was continued on the N. to the Porta Nigra, on the S. to the present city-limit between the Löwen-Brücke and St. Matthias. A fragment may still be seen to the W. of the S. entrance to the amphitheatre, itself beyond the line of wall. — The garden-restaurant of the Löwen-Brauerei, outside the N. entrance of the Amphitheatre, affords an excellent view of Trèves by morning-light.

Adjoining the Kaiser-Strasse are the Roman Baths (Pl. A, 5),
an imposing structure of the 4th cent. A. D., 564 ft. in length, excavated in 1877-85 (adm. 25 pf.; plan 10 pf.). The principal façade was turned towards the N. The masonry above the level of the ground has almost entirely disappeared, though at the beginning of the 17th cent. it was preserved up to the second story. The position of the cold baths (frigidarium), the tepidarium, and the caldarium, the large basin of warm water, the heating apparatus, and other parts of the building can still be traced.

Adjacent is the **Moselle Bridge** (Pl. A, 4; tramway, see p. 182), with eight arches, some of the buttresses of which are of Roman origin. The second and seventh buttresses from the town-side were blown up by the French in 1689, and restored in 1729. The bridge is 620 ft. long. — On the left bank of the Moselle is the **Local Station** mentioned at p. 182, and on the height above is a conspicuous **Column of the Virgin** ('Mariensäule').

The best View of Trèves in the afternoon is obtained from the hill on the left bank of the Moselle above the village of **Pallien** (Pl. A, 1), and opposite the suburb of Zurlauben (ferry; Pl. B, 1, 2). At the landing-place of the ferry is a board indicating the way to the **Café Bellevue** (Pl. A, 2). Beyond the Napoleons-Brücke, carrying the Aix-la-Chapelle road over the ravine of the Sirzenicher Bach, a path ascends to the right to **Schneider’s Hof** (Pl. A, 1) and the **Weisshaus** (Pl. A, B, 1), with a pretty park and a restaurant (cab, see p. 182). About 1½ M. higher up is the **Kockelsberg** (restaurant), commanding an admirable view.

About ¾ M. to the S. of Trèves is situated the venerable **Church of St. Matthew** (comp. Pl. B, 6; tramway), dating in its present form from the 12th cent., with alterations made in the 16th and 18th cent., and said to contain the sarcophagus of the Evangelist (a favourite resort of pilgrims). Beside it is a Roman cemetery. — About ¾ M. to the N. of the town is **St. Paulin** (Pl. D, 2), with an interesting church, originally Gothic but restored and richly adorned with frescoes in the early part of the 18th century. In the vicinity is a spot marked by a Cross where some of the early Christians suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Romans. Near it is the venerable **Abbey of St. Maximin**, now a barrack (Pl. D, 3).

The **Railway from Trèves to Luxembourg** (fares, see p. 179) is the same as that to Saarbrücken as far as (4½ M.) **Karthaun** (Railway Hotel; see p. 182), the seat of the German custom-house (p. 180). Opposite the station on the right is an old Carthusian convent, since 1884 occupied by Franciscan nuns, who have restored the handsome baroque church. The train now crosses the Moselle.

**7 M. Igel** (Willmerstedt), an inconsiderable village, contains one of the most interesting Roman relics to the N. of the Alps, the celebrated **Igel Monument**, popularly called the 'Heidenturm' (heathens' tower), and visible from the railway (to the right, below the church). The monument is a square sandstone column, 75 ft. in height, and 16½ ft. broad at the base, and was erected as a funereal monument by the rich mercantile family of Secundini, probably
in the latter half of the third cent. after Christ. It bears appropriate inscriptions, some of which are now illegible, and also several reliefs of scenes of daily life and mythological representations, such as Hylas and the Nymphs, Achilles being bathed in the Styx, Mars and Rhca Sylvia, the Apotheosis of Hercules, Perseus and Andromeda, and Hercules with the apples of the Hesperides. From the church on the hill behind the monument a fine view is enjoyed of the country around (best by evening-light). — Above Igel, which may also be visited from Wasserliesch (see below), are extensive gypsum-quarries.

Near (91/2 M.) Wasserbillig the line crosses the frontier of Luxembourg; scenery picturesque; the Sauer (Sure) here unites with the Moselle, after having for some distance formed the boundary between Prussia and Luxembourg. Near its mouth is the priory of Langsur. From Wasserbillig to Diekirch (301/2 M.), railway in 2-23/4 hrs. viâ Echternach, see Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.

Near (10 M.) Mertert the train quits the Moselle and ascends the valley of the Sure. 15 M. Wecker; 19 M. Roodt; 221/2 M. Münsbach; 241/2 M. Oetringen. The train then crosses the Pulvermühlen-Tal by a viaduct 275 yds. long and 100 ft. high. The station of Luxembourg, situated on the right side of the valley of the Pétrusse, is connected with the town by a handsome viaduct.

32 M. Luxembourg (Hôtels Brasseur, de Cologne, de l'Europe, des Nations, de Luxembourg), see Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.

The Railway from Trèves to Metz (fares, etc., see p. 179), a prolongation of that described in R. 25, ascends the valley of the Moselle above Trèves. — 11/2 M. Trier Süd. 41/2 M. Karthaupen, the junction of the Saarbrücken and Luxembourg lines (see pp. 181, 188). Below the bridge at Conz (p. 181) the train crosses the Saar, affording a view of the pretty valley of that stream. 8 M. Wasserliesch, 1/2 M. to the S. of Igel (see above); 13 M. Wellen. Near (15 M.) Nittel the train passes through a tunnel. 18 M. Winchenringen; 23 M. Palzem. On the right, close to the Moselle, the château of Thorn; farther on, to the left, the château of Bübingen.

25 M. Nennig. The station is at the village of Wies, 1 M. from the little Luxembourg town of Remich on the left bank of the Moselle, and as far from the village of Nennig (poor inn). In the last are the remains of a Roman villa, excavated in 1852, containing a remarkably fine *Mosaic Pavement, 49 ft. long and 33 ft. broad (now protected by a wooden covering; fee). It is nearly as large as the Mosaic of the Athletes in the Lateran at Rome, and perhaps surpasses that celebrated work in artistic execution. The principal scene represents a combat of gladiators, and is surrounded by seven medallions with animals, fencers, and musicians.

29 M. Perl (Greiveldinger's Inn), the last Prussian station. — 32 M. Sierck (Hôtel de Metz, very fair), a small and ancient town
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with 1200 inhab., picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Moselle, and commanded by the ruins of a castle of the Dukes of Lorraine. About 6 M. to the N.E. is Schloss Marlborough, popularly known as Schloss Mensberg, popularly known as Schloss Marlborough, from its occupation by the great British general in 1712-14. 36 M. Mallingen; 38½ M. Königsmachern.

43½ M. Diedenhofen, Fr. Thionville (Hôtel Terminus, at the station, R. from 2 M; Mehń; Post), a fortified town of 11,930 inhab., on the Moselle, is the junction for Luxembourg (see below) and of branch-lines via (23 M.) Teterchen (p. 174) to (43½ M.) Beningen (p. 317) or to (44 M.) Völklingen (p. 180), via Hayingen to (10½ M.) Fentsch, with numerous blast-furnaces, and to (16 M.) Bad Mondorf, with thermal saline springs.

From Diedenhofen to Luxembourg, 20½ M., railway in 1½ hr. (2 M 70, 1 M 50, 1 M 20 pf.). The line crosses the Moselle. Stations Gross-Hettlingen, Sufingen, and (13 M.) Bettenburg, the first place in the Grand-duchy of Luxembourg; then Berchem and (20½ M.) Luxembourg (p. 189).

47 M. Ueckingen; 49 M. Reichersberg; 51 M. Hagendingen; 53 M. Maizières, with blast-furnaces; 57½ M. Woippy (p. 179). — 59½ M. Devant-les-Ponts, outside the Porte de France of Metz. To the right, on the hill, lies Fort Friedrich Karl (formerly St. Quentin), and beside it is a monument to Bismarck. The train describes a wide curve round the W. side of the town, crosses the Moselle, and enters the chief station of (66 M.) Metz (p. 174).

25. From Coblenz to Trèves by the Moselle and by Railway.

Railway (69 M.) in 2-3½ hrs. (fares 9 M., 6 M. 80, 4 M. 50 pf.; express 10 M. 10, 7 M. 50, 5 M. 30 pf.). — Light Railway from Bullay to Trèves, see p. 198.

Steamboat (119 M.) four times weekly in summer from Coblenz to Trèves in 2 days, spending the night at Trarbach. The descent from Trèves to Coblenz takes 12-13 hrs. Fares for the ascent 9 or 6 M., descent 11½ M. or 7 M. 60 pf. Comp. the local time-tables. The river is sometimes so low that the steamboats have to cease running. Restaurants on board the steamers plainer than those of the Rhine steamers. — The steamboat-pier at Coblenz lies between the bridges over the Moselle; that at Trèves is near the Brücken-Tor (Pl. A. 4). There are also local steamers between Coblenz and Cochem and between Berncastel and Trèves.

The "Valley of the Moselle is not unworthy of comparison with that of the Rhine. The scenery is remarkably picturesque at places, the wooded and vine-clad hills present a great variety of form, and the valley is enlivened with smiling villages. The finest portion is between Coblenz and Berncastel. The prevailing stillness affords a pleasant contrast to the noise and bustle of the Rhine. Charming excursions may be made in the wooded and sometimes rocky lateral valleys, and magnificent views are afforded by the tops of numerous hills, often crowned by picturesque ruined castles. The region watered by the Moselle is also rich in political and historical associations, extending back to the time of the Romans; and a Roman poet, Decimus Magnus Ausonius (circa 309-92), has celebrated the praises of this river in a poem entitled "Mosella". The Moselle wines have long been famous for their delicate bouquet (see p. xxii). The pedestrian will find the valley admirably adapted for a walking-tour, which is greatly facilitated by numerous fairly-comfortable though small and unpretending inns.
The letters R.B. and L.B. denote the right and left banks with reference to the traveller descending the river. The places to which the mileage is prefixed are railway stations.

The best roads for cyclists are alternately on the right and left banks: from Coblenz to Treis R.B., then to Alf L.B., Bulay to Trarbach R.B., Traben to Kinheim L.B., Kindel-Berncastel-Thörnich R.B.; from there L.B., in dry weather, along the Moselle, otherwise via Becond and the Hohe Kreuz Inn to Schweich; thence R.B. to Trèves.

At certain steamboat-stations passengers are landed and embarked in small boats (fee 10 pf.).

Coblentz, see p. 106. The train skirts the base of the Karthause (p.111). To the right are the convent of Marienhof and the Kemperhof Orphanage; behind, on the left bank of the Moselle, is Metternich (p.208). Above (2 M.) Moselweiss (Rüsschen) we cross the Moselle.

21/2 M. Güls (Zillien), a prettily-situated village in an orchard-like district. Lay, a village on the right bank.

5 M. Winningen (Schwan, on the river, with garden-restaurant; Adler, both very fair), a market-town with 1900 inhab., once belonging to the county of Sponheim, and hence forming, like several other places on the Moselle (Enkirch, Trarbach, etc.), a Protestant 'enclave' in the midst of the Roman Catholic Electorate of Trèves. Wine is much grown in the environs. A Roman villa was discovered here in 1903.

Pleasant walks via the Distelberger Hof (inn) to (1/2 hr.) Blumslay, and up the Condertal, on the right bank (ferry) to Remstecken and the (1 1/2 hr.), Kühkopf; etc.

Farther up the river the left bank consists of lofty and precipitous rocks, called the Winninger and Coberner Ulen, producing the best flavoured wine of the Lower Moselle. — On the opposite (r.) bank lies Dieblich (inn), with a handsome church.

L.B. (91/2 M.) Cobern (Simonis, very fair), commanded by two castles of the Knights of Cobern, the last of whom was executed at Coblenz in 1536 as a disturber of the public peace. The rail. station lies above Cobern, near Gondorf (see below).

A steep footpath ascends through the vineyards (the path with the pilgrimage-stations is longer, but easier) to the (1/2hr.) picturesque Niederburg. It is, however, preferable to ascend direct to the (30 min.) Oberburg, following (20 min.) the finger-post pointing to the right at a bend in the road (fine view of the Niederburg and the valley). Within the Oberburg, or Alltenburg, is the Chapel of St. Matthias (key obtained from J. Reif, Scheidergasse 7, in the village), a hexagonal edifice measuring 58 ft. from angle to angle. It is the most elegant work of the late-Romanesque style in the Rhineland, dating from 1230 and probably inspired by the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, which had lately become known through the Crusades. The central portion rises above the rest, and is borne by six columns. The elaborate decorations are executed in a masterly style, and the acoustic properties of the chapel are excellent. It was restored in 1894, and the old painting has been renewed.

There is also an interesting Romanesque church (recently restored) at Lonnig, a village 21/2 M. to the W. of Cobern.

Farther up, on the same (l.) bank, lies Gondorf (Haupt, R. 2-21/2, pens. 33/4-4 M., very fair), with the Tempelhof, a recently restored Gothic castle, and an old château of the Counts and Princes Von der Leyen, now intersected by the railway. The village is mentioned as
early as 871 under the name of Condravia, and on account of the numerous Roman and Frankish tombs found here is supposed to have been the Roman harbour of Contrau.

On the opposite bank lie Niedersell (Anker) and Kühr.

10½ M. Lehmen (Zum Sterntenn), with a castellated manor-house. The river is bordered here with precipitous crags.


R.B. Alken (Sonntag), an old place with mediæval houses and fortifications, now comes suddenly into view. On the hill above it rise the towers of the old castle of Thuron, or Thurant, built by Count Palatine Heinrich about 1200, and a frequent object of quarrel between the Counts Palatine and the Electors of Cologne and Trèves. It was besieged by the two Archbishops in 1246-48, when 600,000 gallons of wine are said to have been consumed by the assailants. — 15 M. Loef (Sternburg) is the station for —

R.B. Brodenbach (Post, R. 1½-2, D. 1½-2 M., very fair), pleasantly situated at the base of lofty wooded hills.

Just above Brodenbach is the mouth of a narrow ravine, which expands about ½ M. from the river and contains a number of mills. Near the first of these a footpath diverges to the left between two rocks and leads past a (3 min.) point of view to the (½ hr.) Ehrenburg, the finest ruin on the Moselle, situated on an isolated peak. A vaulted, winding carriage-way leads to the foot of the two round towers, which command a beautiful panorama (unpleasant stair). Key and rmts. at the keeper's. — From the Ehrenburg to Boppard, 2½ hrs.; see p. 118.

An overhanging cliff is now passed on the left bank, beyond which the valley of the Moselle expands.

16½ M. Hatzenport and Boes (Heidger, R. & B. 2 M.; Krans, both very fair), two long contiguous villages, above which rises an old church. The railway-station is ¾ M. above Hatzenport.

About 3½ M. to the W. (diligence from Hatzenport twice daily in 1 hr.) lies Münster-Maifeld (8½ ft.; Soane, very fair; Maifelder Hof, well spoken of), an ancient town with 1700 inhab., from the 6th cent. onwards the chief place in the Meginolet, or Meginau, which extends hence to the Rhine. The conspicuous Church, formerly belonging to an abbey, is the successor of a basilica of St. Martin, said to have existed here as early as 633. The front with its two round towers, resembling a fortress, dates in plan from early in the 12th cent.; the choir is in the transition-style of 1225-30; the nave, in the early Gothic style, was followed by the transepts and the curious elevated chapel in the building between the towers; but the whole was finally completed in the developed Gothic style in the course of the 14th century. Attention should be paid to the statue of the Virgin (ca. 1250), to the ciborium of about 1480, and to the tombs of Kuno von Eltz (d. 1536) and his wife. — Carr. from Münster-Maifeld to (5 M.) Schloss Eltz (p. 198) and back 5 M.; diligence to Mayen (p. 208) daily in 2½ hrs.

L.B. (18 M.) Burgen, at the foot of the hill on which rises the massive tower of Bischofstein, erected in 1270. The village of Burgen lies on the opposite bank, at the mouth of the Beybach-Tal, in which, 7 M. farther up, is the ruin of Waldeck.

19½ M. Moselkern (Burgh Eltz, very fair; Balmes), at the mouth of the Eltz.
In the narrow, tortuous valley of the Eltz, 4 M. above Moselkern, lies Schloss Eltz, one of the best-preserved mediaeval castles in Germany, which may also be reached from Burgen (p. 192) in 1½-1¼ hr., or from Münde (see below) in 1 hr.; the road from Burgen (via Lasserg) is on the whole to be preferred on account of the fine view it affords of the castle. — Pedestrians from Moselkern pass by the church or below the railway-arch and ascend the left bank of the Eltz, crossing to the (25 min.) right bank a little on this side of the second mill (inn). Beyond the mill they proceed to the left along the garden-fence, cross the mill-stream by a small bridge, and (10 min.) follow the slope of the hill, finally crossing the bridge and ascending to the left to the castle.

*Schloss Eltz (950 ft.), the ancestral residence of the Counts of Eltz, is most picturesquely situated upon a lofty rock, surrounded by wooded hills. The different parts of the château, which has never been destroyed, date from the 12–18th centuries. The interior has been restored in mediaeval simplicity; admission is obtained between 10th Sept. and 15th July on written application to the estate-office in Moselkern 3 days beforehand. — Opposite Schloss Eltz are the ruins of Trutzelz, or Baldeneltz, erected by Archbishop Baldwin of Trèves to command the castle, with the counts of which he carried on a protracted feud.

Farther up the Elztal is the imposing ruined castle of Pyrmont, which is reached from Münster-Maifeld via Pillig in 1½ hr. Above the castle lies (½ hr.) the lonely Schwantkirche (1473; restored in 1830), a pilgrim-resort. The key of the church is kept in the adjacent inn. Thence to (1½ hr.) Carden (see below) via Brohl or Forst.

20⅔ M. Münde (inn), opposite the entrance of the pretty Lützer-Tal.

23 M. Carden (steamb. stat.; Brauer), below which is a cave in which St. Castor, whose bones now repose at Coblenz (see p. 108), is said to have dwelt in the 4th century. The present Church, once part of an abbey, was erected in 1183–1247 on the site of an earlier one founded by the saint. The interior contains several late-Gothic sculptures. Of the picturesque late-Gothic Cloisters nothing remains except one walk. To the N. is the Romanesque Chapter House. To the E. of the church, near the railway, is the Tuthe House, an interesting specimen of a Romanesque secular building of the 12th cent., with fine windows; it was restored in 1894. The Burghaus, at the lower end of the village, is a Renaissance structure of 1562.

R.B. Treis (steamb. stat.; Wildburg, R. & B. 2.6, well spoken of), with 1600 inhabitants. In the valley behind it are the ruins of the Wildenburg and Schloss Treis. The old church is of the late-Gothic period, the new church was built in 1830. — From Treis a road leads over the hill to (4½ M.) Bruttig (p. 194). In the Flaumbach-Tal is the ruined convent of Engelport.

24 M. Pommern, at the mouth of the Pommerbach, in the valley of which are the ruins of the nunneries of Rosental, founded in 1170. — 27⅓ M. Clotten (Sehl, good wine), with the ruins of a castle and an interesting old church.

29½ M. Cochem. — Hotels. *Union, near the landing-stage, ½ M. from the station, R. 1.6 70-2.6 70, B. 30 pt.; D. 2½, pens. 5¼. Schloss-Hotel, Schloss-Str. (good view); Stadt Köln, Raven-St. (with garden-restaurant); Zum Landknupft, R. & B. 2-2½, pens. 4-6.6, with popular wine-room and covered terrace, on the river; Germania; Kemp, R. & B. 2-2½, D. 1½-1¼, pens. 3¼-4, with covered veranda; Stadt Baedeker's Rhine. 16th Edit.
R. 25. — Map, p. 190. BEILSTEIN. The Moselle from Coblenz. R. 13'/2-2V2, B. 3'/4, D. 1'/2-2, pens. 3'/2-4 A; Zum Kaiser, with popular beer-room, all on the Moselle. — Restaurant on the Knüppchen. 

Motor Omnibus between Cochem and Sennals (p. 195) 4 times daily. 

Diligence to (8'/2 M.) Kaisersesch (p. 208) twice daily. 

Cochem (282 ft.; steamb. stat.), a district-town with 3819 in-hab., at the entrance of the Ender-Tal, is one of the prettiest places on the Moselle, especially as seen from the right bank. In the pleasure-grounds by the river is a War Monument. Adjoining the picturesque Ender-Tor is a timber house of 1625. 

The old *Castle, on the hill to the S. (1 M. from the station; reached from the pier via the Zollgasse and Schloss-Str.), destroyed by the French in 1689, was frequently occupied by the Archbishops of Trèves in the 14th and 16th centuries. It was restored in 1868-78 for Herr Ravené (d. 1879) by the Berlin architect Raschdorff, with the aid of ancient plans and views. The principal tower is adorned with a huge figure of St. Christopher, in mosaic. Visitors apply for admission in the restaurant at the entrance (1 pers. 75 pf., a party 50 pf. each); the sumptuously decorated rooms are shown only when the proprietor is not in residence. 

On the right bank, opposite Cochem, lies Cond (good wine at the Traube); fine view from (1/2 hr.) the ‘Conder Tempelchen’. 

In the Ender-Tal, on a hill about 3 M. from Cochem, rises the tower of the Winneburg, the most ancient seat of the Metternich family, destroyed by the French in 1689. The road to Kaisersesch (p. 208) ascends the Ender-Tal. A pleasanter route is to ascend via Cochem Castle to the Lescher Linde (view), go thence by the Lescher Hof to Faid, and return via the Winneburg. 

The train now passes through the Cochemer or Ellerer Berg to Eller (see below) by means of the Emperor William Tunnel (2 2/3 M. long, taking 6 min. to traverse), the excavation of which through the clay-slate occupied 3 1/2 years (1874-77) and cost about 200,000l.; it is vaulted throughout. 

The Moselle sweeps round the Ellerer Berg in a winding curve of more than 12 M. in length, which the steamer takes 2 1/2 hrs. to traverse in ascending and 1 1/2 hr. in descending. The banks here are particularly picturesque. 

At Sehl (left bank), 1 M. above Cochem, a fine retrospect is enjoyed of Cochem, its castle, and the Winneburg. — L.B. Ebernach, once a priory, now a lunatic asylum.

R.B. Valseig is noted for excellent wine. 

L.B. Nieder-Ernst and Ober-Ernst. Between them a modern church with two towers. Above the sharp bend which the river makes here, about 3 M. above Cochem, lies — 

R.B. Bruttig (steamb. stat.; Friedrichs, unpretending), a small town with quaint mediaeval houses. 

R.B. Fankel, lying somewhat inland. — L.B. Ellenz (Dehren, very fair). 

R.B. Beilstein (steamb. stat.; Lipmann, pens. 3'/2-1'/2 A; Burg Metternich), a quaint little town nestling at the foot of the rocks, is overlooked by the old imperial castle of the same name, which afterwards belonged to the Electors of Trèves, and then to the Counts (now Princes) of Metternich-Winneburg; it was destroyed in 1688. 


R.B. Senheim (steamb. stat.; Schneider, very fair), with a high-lying church.
Coblens to Trèves. ALF. Map, p. 190. — 25. R. 195

L.B. Senhals (Henrichs, Deis, both very fair); omnibus twice daily to (3¼ M.) Eller (see below). Farther on, Nehren, and the manor-house of Lehmen, with its old tower.

L.B. Ediger (steam. stat.; Friderichs), surrounded with old fortifications and possessing numerous mediaeval buildings and a late-Gothic church. There are extensive vineyards here. We now reach Eller (see below), 3¾ M. above Senhals.

33 M. Eller (Friedrichs), with old manor-houses. Above it, on the right bank, are the ruins of Stuben (see below), while on the left bank, at the base of the wooded Calmond, in the pretty valley of the Eller, is the mouth of the Emperor William Tunnel (p. 194).

The train crosses the Moselle, passes through a tunnel (370 yds. long), and skirts the right bank, with a fine retrospect of the vine-clad slopes of the Calmond. 34 M. Neef, with an old manor-house.

At the centre of the curve which the river describes round the Petersberg, on the right bank, are situated the ruins of the monastery of Stuben, founded in the 12th cent. and suppressed in 1788. Farther up, on the left bank, Bremm (Hutter, unpretending), with a late-Gothic church and quaint mediaeval houses, said to be the first place on the middle Moselle where vines were planted. Then Atdegund, with an old church and a handsome modern one.

36½ M. Bullay (Marienburg, R. & B. 2½, D. 2, pens. 4½-5½ M, very fair; Vier Türme, similar charges; Rail. Restaurant, very fair), on the right bank, the station for Alf and the baths of Bertrich (p. 196) on the opposite bank. — Direct railway to Trèves, see p. 197; Moselle Valley Railway via Zell and Berncastel, see p. 198. Steamboat journey, see p. 198.

From the Bullay station we may reach the ‘Vierseenplatz’ (Four Lakes View) on the König (iron finger-post by the roadside near the station) in about 1½ hr. Beautiful view of the Marienburg and the Moselle country, superior to that from the Marienburg itself. Descent in 1½ hr. to Merl. (Interesting walk from Alf or Bullay to the Marienburg, Kaimt, Zell, Merl, König, Bullay: 3 hrs.)

The road to the ferry turns to the right at the station of Bullay and then leads again to the right below the railway to the village of Bullay and the Alf ferry. — By following the railway a little farther and crossing the double iron lattice-bridge (of which the higher level supports the railway, the lower the ordinary roadway), we reach the foot of the Marienburg (p. 196), which is ascended hence by a good footpath to the left in 20 min. (path to the right to the Waldfrieden, see p. 196).

Alf. — Hotels. Post, R. & B. 2½-3½, D. 2½, pens. 4½-6 M, very fair; Bad Bertrich; Burg Akkas, R. & B. 1½-2½, D. 1½-2 M; Schöne Aussicht, on the Moselle, unpretending. — Pension Nollen, on the Moselle, 4½-5 M, very fair; Pens. Waldfrieden (p. 196), R. 1½-2 M, R. 60 pf., pens. 4-6 M. — Diligence to (7 M.) Bertrich (p. 196) via Alf twice daily in 1½ hr., starting from the railway-station of Bullay (fare 90 pf.); also Omnibus several times a day (1 M); diligence to (13½ M.) Lutzerath (p. 197) every morning. — Carriage to the Marienburg and back 4 M; to Bertrich, with one horse 5 M, two horses 7 M.

Alf, a village with 1300 inhab., well suited for a stay, lies at
the mouth of the picturesque valley of the Alf, on the left bank of the Moselle, opposite Bullay, to which a ferry plies (carriages cross the bridge mentioned on p. 195). — The road from Alf to the Marienburg (2 M.) ascends behind the Pens. Nollen to the Pension Waldfrieden (p. 195; view), passes the view-tower (fine panorama) on the Prinzenkopf (20 pf.), and then follows the narrow ridge (fine view on both sides).

The Marienburg (377 ft.; Restaurant, very fair, pens. 4½ M), with the ruins of a castle said to have once existed here, or of the nunnery erected on the same spot in 1146, is one of the finest points on the Moselle. The view embraces the wooded and vine-clad slopes of the Moselle, the smiling villages on its banks, the summits of the Hunsrück and the Eifel, and two detached reaches of the river, resembling lakes.

Pleasant walks may be taken from the Marienburg to Merl (p. 198) or over the Barl (928 ft.) to Kaimt (p. 199). — A steep, shadless path (beginning not easy to find) descends in 10 min. to the Pünderich Ferry, whence we follow the left bank to the (½ hr.) station mentioned on p. 197). — As Alf lies at the lower end of a loop of 7½ M. described by the Moselle, steamboat-passengers on the way up the river may quit the boat at Alf, ascend to the Marienburg, and regain the steamer at Pünderich (½ hr. in all). The steamer takes 1½ hr. to ascend from Alf to Pünderich, and passengers need not quit the Marienburg until after the boat comes in sight at Briedel.

A fine route, but one not easily followed without a guide, descends from the Marienburg to the Valley of the Alf and Bertrich (¼ hr.; see below). From the 'Schöne Aussicht' on this route a path leads to the chapel on the Reiter Hais (view), whence we may descend to Pünderich Station (p. 197).

From Alf to Bertrich, 5½ M. The road at first ascends the romantic Valley of the Alf, between the Sollig and the Prinzenkopf, and then, at (1½ M.) the 'Fabrik Alf' (now a rope-walk), ascends the valley of the Uessbach. At the top of the hill lie the ruins of Burg Arras, said to have been built by Abp. Robert of Trèves in 938 for a charcoal-burner and his two sons, who had distinguished themselves by their courage in the destruction of a band of Hungarians.

Bertrich. — Hotels. *Pitz, with dépendance, connected with the Kurhaus, R. 2-4½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. without S. 4½-9 M; *Drei Reichskronen, R. 1½-2½, pens. 6-7 M; *Adler, R. 2, D. 2½, pens. from 5 M; Kurfürst, R. 1½-3 M, B. 80 pf., D. 2½, pens. 4½-6 M, well spoken of; Dhein, R. & B. 2½, D. 2, pens. 4½-6 M; Zum Kurflatz, R. & B. 2-3½, D. (12.30) 4½, pens. 4-6 M; Traube, Villa Meduna, R. & B. 14-24½ M weekly; Villa Dillenburg, pens. 4½-5½ M; Römerbad, pens. 4½-5½ M; Haus Arndt, pens. 5½-7½ M; Marienhöhe, 1½ M. from the village, pens. from 4 M. — Beer in the Kurhaus; Restaurant Schweizerhaus.

Carriage to Alf and Bullay 5, with two horses 6 M., there and back 6 and 9 M.; two-horse carr. to Pulvermaar 12, to Manderscheid and back 24, Daun and Belvedere near Manderscheid 22, Daun and back 24-25 M.

Visitors' Tax, 1 pers. 9, a family 15 M.

Bertrich (540 ft.), a small watering-place with 400 inhab., delightfully situated in a secluded valley, and visited annually by 2000 patients, may be described as a kind of modified Carlsbad, the waters of which are specially efficacious in gout, rheumatism,
and nervous, liver, and intestinal complaints. The warm springs (90° Fahr.) contain Glauber’s salts. Pleasant walks have been laid out in all directions. On the Römerkessel, an eminence where the Roman relics now in the garden of the bath-establishment were found, is a small Protestant chapel.

The road to Lutzerath through the valley of the Uess crosses that stream about 1/2 M. from the Kur-Garten. To the left, beyond the bridge, is the Elfen-Mühle (restaurant). About 50 paces farther on we cross a bridge to the left and reach the Käskeller (‘cheese-cellar’), a grotto composed of basaltic columns, each formed of 8 or 9 spheroids, resembling Dutch cheeses. Near it is a Waterfall, (often dry in summer), crossed by a graceful bridge. A basaltic stream of lava is visible in several places in the bed of the Uessbach.

Pleasant walks may be taken from the Käskeller to the (1 hr.) Entersburg; to the (1½ hr.) Rödelheck (1385 ft.; refreshments at the adjacent forester’s), which commands an extensive panorama, and thence across the ridge to the E. to the (1½ hr.) Reinhardstust; to (3½ M.) Püntherich (see below); and to (3 M.) Springebach (p. 193).

If we follow the path marked with red crosses, which diverges from the road to Lutzerath beyond the Elfen-Mühle, we reach (in 40 min.) the Falkenlei (1360 ft.), a semi-conical hill, the S.E. side of which is a precipice 170 ft. in height, exhibiting the geological formation of the interior. At the bottom lie solid masses of lava; at the top scoriae and slag. Numerous caves and clefts have been formed in the rock, in which the temperature seldom exceeds 48° Fahr. The rocks are thickly covered with yellowish red moss and lichens. The summit (shelter-hut) affords an extensive view of the volcanic peaks of the Eifel; the highest are the Hohe Acht (p. 103), the Nürburg (p. 103), with a tower on its summit, and the Hohe Kelberg (2430 ft.); to the W. the prospect is circumscribed by the long isolated ridge of the Mosenberg (p. 212), a little to the left of which rises the Nerother Kopf with its ruin (p. 206).

As the starting-point for a Visit to the Eifel (p. 203), Bertrich is better adapted for drivers (carr., p. 196) than for walkers, as the first part of the route is rather featureless. From the Elfen-Mühle the road ascends to the left to (2½ M.) Hontheim, and then follows the ridge to the right to (3 M.) Strotzbüsch. From Strotzbüsch we may follow the road for about 2 M. more and then proceed to the left via the Römerberg to the (1½ M.) Pulvermaar (p. 210). — Walkers may descend to the N. from the Falkenlei to Kennfus and follow the high-road thence to (3½ M.) Lutzerath (Maas, very fair), which is about 4½ M. from the Pulvermaar.

Railway from Bullay to Trèves. (Light railway via Berncastel see pp. 198-202.) Beyond Bullay the train crosses the Moselle by the double bridge mentioned at p. 195, and penetrates the Prinsenkopf (p. 196) by a curved tunnel, 480 yds. in length, which emerges upon the river above Püntherich (p. 199). The railway is next carried along the hill by an imposing viaduct with 92 arches, each 24 ft. wide. — 3½ M. Püntherich, the station for the village on the right bank, 1½ M. farther down (p. 199; ferry), and junction for Enkirch and Traben (6½ M. in 1½ hr.; p. 199).

Beyond Püntherich the train quits the river, and enters the Alftal by means of another tunnel (530 yds.) through the Reiler Hals. (The valley of the Moselle is regained at Schweich, p. 198.)
To the right in the Alftal is seen the church of the old canonry of Springirsbach, founded in 1107, but rebuilt in the Italian style of the 18th century. Adjacent is Nicolay's Inn (pens. 3\(^{1/2}\) M.). To the N. is the beautiful Konzelwald, traversed by a path along the signal to Bertrich (p. 196). The line ascends the Alftal, past (44\(^{1/2}\) M.) Bengel and Kinderbeuren (Wirtz), and beyond a tunnel 635 yds. in length reaches —

44 M. Uersig (Koppelkamm, R. & B. 2-2\(^{1/2}\) M.), 2 M. from the village of that name on the Moselle (p. 200), to which an omnibus runs twice daily.

The train now descends into the valley of the Lieser.

From (47 M.) Wengerohr branch-lines run to Berncastel and to (21\(^{1/2}\) M., in 10 min.) Wittlich (Well, R. 2-3, B. 3/4, pens. 4-6 M.; Traube, R. 11/2-2, B. 3/4-1, D. 11/4-2, pens. 4-6 M., both very fair; Losen, similar prices), a district-town with 4400 inhab., prettily situated on the Lieser. Pleasant walks may be taken to the Pleiner Mühle, Kunowald, Affenberg (20 min.; Restaurant Philippsburg), etc. — Diligence to Manderscheid, see p. 211; daily to (10\(^{1/2}\) M.) Eisen- 

The Lieser is crossed. To the right lie the hamlet of Bürscheid, the village of Altrich, and the Haardter Höfe. Beyond the watershed between the Lieser and the Salm we reach —

52 M. Salmoehr, 11/2 M. from which is the pilgrimage-resort Eberards-Clausen, an old abbey with an interesting church (carved altar of the second half of the 15th cent.). — 57 M. Hetzerath (630 ft.; Paltzer), 41/2 M. from Clüsserath (p. 202).

59 M. Föhren. — 61\(^{1/2}\) M. Schweich (steamb. stat.; Denhart), 1 M. from the station, on the Moselle, opposite the Schweich Ferry station on the Moselle Valley Light Railway (p. 202). The train then passes through the tunnel of Issel, 850 yds. in length. — 63\(^{1/2}\) M. Quint, with iron-works (p. 202). — 65 M. Ehrang (Hei-

The Moselle from Bullay to Trèves.

MOSELLE VALLEY LIGHT RAILWAY on the right bank from Bullay to Trèves, 63 M., in 4 hrs. (fares 2nd class 4 M. 80, 3rd cl. 3 M. 10 pf.). This new line affords a fair survey of the river, surpassed, however, by that from the steamboat. The stations (including the more important places on the left bank) are indicated below by the mileage from Bullay preceding their names.
Coblens to Trèves. TRARBACH. Map, p. 190. — 25. R. 199

The first place passed by the railway and steamboat after leaving Alf is (2 M.) Merl (Cröff, well spoken of), on the right bank, 2 M. above Bullay (p. 196). At the lower end of the village rise the 'Eisturm', belonging to the former fortifications, and the Severinsturm, a clock-tower of the destroyed church of that name. — R.B. Corray, a suburb of —

3 M. Zell (steam. stat.). — Hotels. Fier, with terrace, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 4-6, very fair; Kaiserhof, R. 1½-2½, B. ½, D. from 1½, pens. from 3½, with garden on the river, well spoken of.

Zell, a district-town with 2730 inhab., surrounded by remains of old walls, presents an attractive picture and invites to a prolonged stay. The interesting old Electoral Château was built in 1543. Handsome new Town Hall. Fine view from the Hochcollis (E.) and from the Bummkopf. — Opposite (ferry) lies —

L.B. Kaimt, whence a picturesque path leads along the base of the Barl to (1 hr.) the Marienburg (p. 196).

R.B. (5½ M.) Briedel (Schneider), commanding a good view of the S. and W. sides of the Marienburg.

R.B. (7½ M.) Pùnderich (steam. and rail. stat.; see p. 197; Kallfelz, unpretending), a picturesquely-situated village. Opposite the steamboat-pier is the path mentioned at p. 196, which ascends to the Marienburg in ¼ hr. Farther on, high up on the left bank, are the mouth of the Prinsenkopf Tunnel (p. 197) and the viaduct of the railway, which then enters the Alftal (p. 196) by the Reiler Tunnel.

R.B. Reilkirch, 1¼ M. above Pùnderich, is the churchyard of the village of Reil (railway, see p. 197; Münich), which lies a little higher up on the opposite bank. Beyond Reil the left bank is very steep.

R.B. (9½ M.) Burg. — R.B. (11½ M.) Enkirch (steam. stat.; see p. 197; Anker, R. 1½-2, D. 1½, B. 60 pf.; Steffensberg, both very fair), a large village, named Ankaracha in the earliest documents. Good wine is raised on the Stephansberg.

L.B. Kövenich, a small group of houses, built chiefly with the ruins of Montroyal (see below). — L.B. Litzig.

On the top of the lofty rocks to the left (R.B.) lies Starkenburg, with the ruins of a castle, in which, about the middle of the 14th cent., the Countess Laurette von Starkenburg detained Archbishop Baldwin of Trèves in captivity for an attempted infringement of her rights, until he paid a large ransom for his liberation. On the left bank rises the Trabener Berg (892 ft.), on the flat top of which are traces of the fortress of Montroyal, constructed by Louis XIV. in 1686, but demolished in 1697 in pursuance of the Treaty of Ryswyck. The hill commands a beautiful view. — At the apex of the curve which the river makes round this hill lie —

L.B. (14½ M.) Traben (steam. stat.; branch-line to Pùnderich, see p. 197) and (R.B.) Trarbach.

Traben and Trarbach, connected by a bridge (toll 5 pf.), have formed since 1904 one town with 5419 inhab., most of whom are Protestants (comp. p. 191). Both have a large trade in wine, and the number of new buildings bears witness to their prosperity. — On the hill above Trarbach (reached in 20 min.) is the ruin of the Gräfinburg, built, according to the legend, by Countess Laurette von Starkenburg with the ransom of Archbishop Baldwin (see p. 199).

At Trarbach opens the Kautenbach-Tal, a valley enclosed by wooded and rocky slopes, in which is the small Wildbad Trarbach (pens. 5-6½ M., with restaurant; concerts on Wed. & Sun. afternoons), with thermal baths prescribed in cases of gout. About 1½ M. farther up is the older Bad Wildstein (Kass's Inn, R. & B. 2½, D. 2, pens. from 5½ M.), supplied from the same springs. — We may follow the valley to the village of Longkamp and descend through the Tiefenbach-Tal (p. 201) to Berncastel (in all 3½ hrs.), or we may ascend the hill above the older Bad for 1½ hr., proceed through wood for ½ hr., and then (guide-post) descend to (1 hr.) Berncastel direct.

At Trarbach begins the district of the 'Upper Moselle', which produces the 'Zeltinger Schlossberg', 'Berncasteler Doctor', 'Brauneberger', and other highly-prized varieties of Moselle wine.

L.B. Rissbach. — R.B. (17 M.) Wolf. The ruins on the hill are those of a monastery.

L.B. (18 M.) Cröff (Zur Gräfinburg, unpretending) possesses an interesting half-timbered house with two oriel-windows.

L.B. (20½ M.) Kinheim (Echternacher Hof).


On the left bank, below Uerzig, is a tower built into the red sandstone rock, formerly a castle, afterwards a hermitage, known as the Michaels-Lei or Nicolaus-Lei.

L.B. (22½ M.) Uerzig (steam. stat.; Post, very fair), a place of some importance, which once possessed an independent jurisdiction. It is 2 M. from the station mentioned at p. 198, the road to which first ascends somewhat steeply (finger-post at the top; diligence in 1½ hr.; omnibus 50 pf.).


R.B. (24½ M.) Zeltingen (steam. stat.; Post; M. Stroh), celebrated for its wine. The whole of the slopes from Rachtig to Berncastel are covered with vineyards, the best those on the Schlossberg.

L.B. (26 M.) Wehlen. — R.B. (27 M.) Graach (Velten). Adjacent to the church is a former convent. The Martinshof, or Josephshof, a little lower down, the Himmelreich, and the Kirchlei all produce esteemed varieties of wine.

**Berncastel** (360 ft.), a prosperous town with 4538 inhab., is connected with Cues on the left bank by an iron bridge. It carries on a large trade in wine and offers one of the most attractive pictures on the Moselle. The quaint old town is for the most part crowded into a narrow side-valley. In the market-place are the Ratshaus, containing three ancient drinking-cups, and the old Pillory. At the upper end of the town, on the river, are the new District Offices. A sunny path ascends to (20 min.) the ruined electoral castle of Landshut, now the property of Emp. William, which commands a beautiful view of the Moselle and of the picturesque valley of the Tiefenbach (key of the tower at the hotels; 20 pf.). The wines known as 'Berncasteler Doctor' and 'Badstub' are much prized. — Cues is the terminus of the branch-railway from Coblenz to Trèves mentioned on p. 198 (station straight on from the bridge). It was the birthplace of the learned Cardinal Nicolaus Cusanus (d. 1464), who founded a hospital here and bequeathed it to his library, containing some valuable MSS., a number of Codices, and rare old impressions. The hospital owns several of the vineyards in the neighbourhood.

The Tiefenbach-Tal, through which runs the road via the Hunsrück to Kirchberg and the Nahetal, vies with the valley of the Ahr (p. 98) in the grandeur of its rock-formations. There is a waterfall near a chapel, 1 M. from Berncastel; and from this point we may proceed to the right, through a lateral valley, to (¾ hr.) Monsfeld (view) and (1 hr.) Veldenz (see below). — From Berncastel to Trarbach, see p. 200.

R.B. (30 M.) Andel. — L.B. Lieser (steam. stat.; Mehn; Baum), a well-built village at the mouth of the brook of that name; rail. stat. see p. 198.

R.B. (31½ M.) Mühlheim (Fischer, very fair, R. & B. 2, pens. 4 M), a village of some importance, at the entrance to the picturesque Veldenz Valley, with Burg Veldenz and the villages of Veldenz (Böttler) and Tal Veldenz.


L.B. The Brauneberg, famous for its wine (p. xxiii). At the upper end of the Brauneberg, on the hill, lies Monsel, below which, on a small headland, is (34½ M.) Kesten (steam. stat.; Licht, plain but very fair; footpath in 1½ hr. to Pisport, see p. 202). The hills of Ohligsberg and Neuberg, on the other bank, also produce excellent wine.

R.B. (35½ M.) Winterich, beyond which the rocky slopes of the Geierslei approach close to the river.

L.B. (37½ M.) Minheim, at the apex of a sharp curve in the

L.B. Pisporth, the ancient Pingontius Portus, has been for centuries famous for its wine. Hence vià Clausen to the rail. stat. of Salmrohr (p. 198), 5½ M.

L.B. Ferres, the Boveriis of ancient charters.

On the right bank a branch of the Roman road mentioned below descends the hill. — A little higher up, the Thron, a rapid stream abounding in fish, flows into the Moselle on the left. The village of Thron or Dron (Feilen), in its narrow valley, is noted for its wine ("Hofberger").

R.B. (41¼ M.) Neumagen (steamb. stat.; Neumagener Hof, R. 2-3, B. ½ M; Hoffmann), the Roman Noviomagus, where Constantine had a palace, mentioned by Ausonius. Extensive excavations made in 1877–85 near the church (a building of 1190) showed that a large and strong fortress was afterwards erected on the site of the palace as a protection against the Germanic tribes. Many Roman tombstones (now at Trèves, p. 186) were used in the foundations.

L.B. (43½ M.) Trittenheim, with a handsome church, the birthplace of Johann Trithemius, the historian (d. 1516). — The carriage-road on the hills on the opposite bank, between the valleys of the Moselle and the Thron, follows the line of an ancient Roman road.


R.B. Thörnich. — R.B. Detzem (‘ad decimum’, i.e. the tenth Roman milestone from Trèves). Opposite, —


A little inland on the right bank, between the last-named two villages, on the side of the hill, lies (54½ M.) Röhl, the Rigodulum of Tacitus, where the Roman general Cerealis conquered the Treveri, and took their leader Valentinus prisoner, A.D. 70.


L.B. (56¾ M.) Schweich (steamb. stat.; p. 198). R.B. (31 M.) Schweich Ferry. — L.B. Between Issel and Ehrang (p. 198) is the iron-foundry of Quint (‘ad quintum’, i.e. 5 Roman miles from Trèves).

R.B. (60½ M.) Ruwer (Longen); in the valley of the brook of that name, through which ascends the railway from Trèves to Hermeskeil (33 M., in 2½ hrs.; Höt. Wagner; Post), lie Grünhausen and Casel, both famed for their wine.

L.B. Pfalzel (Palatiolum), where Adela, daughter of King Dagobert I., founded a nunnery in 655.

63 M. Trèves, see p. 181.
26. The Volcanic Eifel.

The Eifel is a bleak mountainous plateau, seamed with deep rocky ravines, situated between the Moselle, the Rhine, and the Roer, about 45 M. in length, and 25 M. in breadth. Geologically it consists of distorted strata of Devonian rocks, above which, at a very early period, a tolerably horizontal layer of sandstone was deposited. These formations were subsequently disturbed by considerable volcanic action, which has left interesting traces in the form of streams of lava, slag-hills, 'Maare,' or extinct craters filled with water, etc. — The E. part is called the Hohe Eifel, near Adenau and Kelberg, and comprises the Hohe Acht (2410 ft.; p. 103), the Nürburg (2130 ft.; p. 103), the Aremberg (p. 102), and the Erensberg (2265 ft.; p. 206); the W. part is the Schneefel (i.e. Schnee-Eifel), in the neighbourhood of Prüm (p. 205); and the S. part is the picturesque Vorder-Eifel, or Volcanic Eifel, extending as far as the Rhine (Laacher See, p. 105), and embracing Gerenstein, Daun, Manderscheid (p. 211), and Berch (p. 196). — Comp. Dronke-Süppe’s ‘Die Eifel’ (Cologne, 1900; 2 M.) and Dr. von Dechen’s ‘Geognostischer Führer durch die Vordereifel’ (2nd ed.; 1886; 8 M.). A pleasant account of the district is afforded by ‘In the Volcanic Eifel,’ by Katharine and Gilbert Macquoid (illus.; 1896).

a. Railway from Cologne to Trèves.

112 M. Railway in 3 1/4-5 1/2 hrs. (fares 1 M 40, 10 M 80, 7 M 20 pf., express 16 M 20, 12 M, 8 M 40 pf.).

Cologne, see p. 26. As far as (7 M.) Kalscheuren the line follows the direction of the Left Rhenish Railway (R. 10); it then turns to the right, and intersects the Vorgebirge (p. 81). 10 M. Kierberg; 13 3/4 M. Liblar, junction for light railways to Euskirchen (see below), to Horrem (p. 15), and to Brühl (p. 81) and Vochem; 18 M. Weilerswist, the station for Vernich; 21 1/2 M. Derkum.

25 1/2 M. Euskirchen (492 ft.; Rheinischer Hof, R. & B. 3 1/2 M; Traube, R. & B. 2 1/2 M; Pohé, all three very fair), a town of 11,350 inhab., with cloth-factories, lies on the Eifel. It is the junction of the Cologne line with branches to Düren and Bonn.

From Euskirchen to Düren, 18 1/2 M., railway in ca. 3/4 hr. (fares 2 M 40, 1 M 80, 1 M 80, 1 M 40 pf.). — 6 M. Züllich (Köln-Koln Hof, R. & B. 2 1/4 M), an ancient town (2106 inhab.), the Roman Tobiacium, where in 496 the Alemanni were defeated by the Franks, in consequence of which victory Clovis became a convert to Christianity. The handsome Romanesque church of St. Peter dates from the 11th and 12th centuries. — 18 1/2 M. Düren (see p. 15).

From Euskirchen to Bonn, 21 M., railway in ca. 1 hr. (fares 2 M 80, 2 M 10, 1 M 40 pf.). — The line crosses the Eifel. 2 M. Cuchenheim; 4 1/2 M. Odenorb. About 2 M. to the S.E. of (7 1/2 M.) Rheinbach (Wald-Hotel; Kauth, R. 1-1/4 M) rises the Tomberg, with a ruined castle, the round tower of which dates from the 13th or 14th cent. (view). — 10 1/2 M. Meckenheim (Dolf, Eichen, both well spoken of), a village with 1800 inhab., once fortified. — 21 M. Bonn, see p. 85.

From Euskirchen to Münstereifel, 8 1/2 M., railway in 3/4 hr. (fares 90, 60 pf.). — Münstereifel (918 ft.; Hillebrand, R. & B. 2 1/4 M, Di 1/4 M; Post, both very fair), a small town (3000 inhab.) prettily situated on the Eifel, has a late-Romanesque church of the 12th cent., with an older crypt and a good monument of the 14th century. The old walls and gates of the town are picturesque. — About 6 M. to the S.E. of Münstereifel (beyond Roden) rises the basaltic Michelsberg (1830 ft.), with a pilgrimage-chapel and fine view.

To the right rises the picturesque old castle of Veynau. 30 M. Satzvey; 34 M. Mechernich (980 ft.; Schührer), to the left of which
are extensive lead-mines and foundries, with tall chimneys, one 440 ft. high. Beyond a tunnel, the line steadily ascends.

39 1/2 M. Call (1235 ft.; Nessgen; Reinhard), a village with forges.

From Call to Hellenthal, 10 1/2 M., railway in 1 hr. — 3 1/2 M. Gemünd (*Bergmann, R. 1 1/4-3 1/2, D. 1 1/4 M; Breuer; Klapdacke, R. & B. 2 1/2, D. 1 1/2 M*), at the junction of the Urft and Olef, is the best starting point for a visit to the new Urftal Reservoir, at Malabenden, 2 M. from the station. A motor-boat plies in 40 min. to the huge dam (170 ft. high; 250 yds. long) at the end of the picturesque artificial lake, which extends down the valley for nearly 7 M. — From Gemünd to Heimbach, see p. 15. — 5 1/2 M. Olef. — 7 1/2 M. Schleiden (Kölner Hof, pens. 3 1/2-4 1/2 M, very fair; Büsch), with 660 inhab., two ancient churches, and a modern château. — 10 M. Blumenthal (hotel), a little above which rise the imposing ruins of the castle of Reifferscheid, mentioned as early as 975, the ancestral seat of the Princes and Counts of Salm-Reifferscheid-Dyck. — 10 1/2 M. Hellenthal (Schinck, very fair), picturesquely situated on the Olef.

42 M. Urft (Schneider). The old Premonstratensian abbey of Steinfield, founded in the 10th cent. and now a refectory, lies 1 M. to the S.W. (not visible); the church is large and well-preserved. — 45 1/2 M. Nettersheim (1475 ft.), on the Urft.

49 1/2 M. Blankenheim (1630 ft.), which lies 2 1/2 M. from the station (diligence thrice daily; Post; Kölner Hof), is situated in a narrow valley to the E., with the picturesque ruins of the ancestral castle of the knights of Blankenheim, built in the 12th century. The remains of a large Roman villa were discovered here in 1894. The Ahr (p. 98) rises at Blankenheim, where its sources are enclosed by a wall.

The line continues to ascend, until at (52 M.) Schmidtheim (1815 ft.), with an old château of Count Beyssel, it crosses the watershed between the Urft and the beautiful Valley of the Kyll, which it enters at (57 1/2 M.) Jünkerath (1415 ft.; Kreisch; Brinkmanu), the station for Stadtteydl (Post), 3 M. to the W. Jünkerath, which possesses a large foundry and an extensive ruined castle, probably occupies the site of the Roman station *Icorigium*. — 60 M. Lissendorf (1355 ft.). The train descends, passing between this point and Trèves over 44 bridges and viaducts, and through 10 tunnels.

63 1/2 M. Hillesheim (1285 ft.; Kloep, R. & B. 2 1/4-2 1/2 M; Fasen, both very fair), a small town with 1200 inhab., 2 M. to the E. of the station. The (1 M.) Kyller Höhe commands a beautiful view.

The Castle (p. 205) may be ascended from Hillesheim station in 1 1/4 hr. We descend the valley of the Kyll to (20 min.) Niederbeltingen and (1/2 hr.) Bewingen. We then take the footpath to the left, beyond the signalman's hut, and ascend to (1 1/2 hr.) the top.

From Hillesheim to Adenau by road, 17 1/2 M. The best plan is to leave the road at (3 M.) Kerpen, with a ruined castle, and proceed to (11 1/2 M.) Niederehe (Schmitz), with an old convent-church containing interesting monuments. Thence by a footpath, along the stream, to the Nöhrer Mühl, the ruin and waterfall of Dreimühlen, and Ahütte (Fasen). At Leudersdorf, 1 1/4 M. to the W., are the remains of a Roman villa. From Ahütte we follow the valley of the Ahbach to (1/2 hr.) the picturesque ruin of Neu-Blankenheim. Hence we ascend by a path to the right
(E.) to the (½ hr.) Nohn road, follow this to Kirnutscheid, and either take the road to the right via Wirft and Honnerath or proceed via Barweiler (Servatius), Wiesenscheid, and Nürburg to Andernach (p. 109); or we may go via Antweiler and Aremberg to Dümpelfeld (p. 102).

The most interesting part of the line begins below Hillesheim. The valley, which is fertile and well-cultivated, is enclosed by precipitous and partly wooded limestone rocks of most picturesque forms. To the right of the village of Pelm (Bahnhofs-Hôtel; Britz; station on the Andernach railway, 1⅛ M. to the N. E. of Gerolstein; see p. 209), famed for its 'Gerolsteiner Schlossbrunnen' waters, rises a wooded hill (1590 ft.) crowned with the ruined Casselburg (ascent by the road from the Kyll bridge in 20-25 min., from the Hillesheim railway station in 1⅛ hr.), once the ancestral castle of the knights of Kastelberg. The main tower, 164 ft. high, commands a splendid view of the Kylltal and the Eifel. The key is kept at the forester's opposite (rfmts.).

The Papenkaul (see below) may be reached from the forester's house in 40 min.; near it is a stalactite cavern, known as the Buchenloch, in which some colossal fossilised bones were lately found. From the Papenkaul we descend to Gerolstein in ⅛ hr., passing the lime-tree mentioned below.

The valley of Gees, to the S.E. of Pelm, abounds in fossils.


Gerolstein (1230 ft.), with 1300 inhab., one of the most picturesque places in the Eifel, is situated on the side of a rocky hill, and commanded by a ruined castle, built by Gerhard von Blankenheim in 1115, and afterwards in the possession of the Counts of Manderscheid. The Castle, reached from the station in ¼ hr., past the church, and then to the left, affords a fine view of the Kylltal and the lava-formations on the opposite side. The best view of Gerolstein itself is obtained from the Linden-Strasse, a few hundred paces beyond a large and venerable lime-tree, on the footpath to the Munter Ley, reached in 5 min. from the Kyll bridge by crossing the railway. The view from the (20 min.) flag-staff, higher up, is more extensive but less picturesque. Still farther up is the Papenkaul (1745 ft.), a small extinct crater, from which a narrow stream of lava descends by a grassy valley on the N. side into the Kylltal (from the Papenkaul to the Casselburg ⅛ hr.; red way-marks). The entire neighbourhood of Gerolstein is very interesting in a geological point of view. Besides the volcanic formations, aqueous limestone, containing innumerable fossil shells, also occurs. The best known of the numerous mineral springs are the Florabrunnen, the Sprudel, and the Hansabrunnen, the water of which is freely exported. — The volcanic Dietzenley (1905 ft.), 3 M. to the S., near Büscheich, commands an extensive view. — Railway from Gerolstein to Daun and Andernach, see p. 209.

From Gerolstein to St. Vith, 36½ M., by the 'Hohe-Venn-Bahn', railway in 2½ hrs. The chief intermediate station is (10 M.) Prüm (1395 ft.);
Goldener Stern, R. 4½, pens. 4½-5 M; Kaiserhof, pens. 3 M), situated on the brook of that name, at the S. end of the Schneifel (p. 203), anciently the seat of a Benedictine abbey founded by the Merovingians in 720, and once in the enjoyment of political independence, but suppressed by the French in 1801. Pop. 2700. The church, containing the tomb of Lothaire I. (d. 855), dates from the 16th century. About 5 M. to the N. are the picturesque ruins of Schönecken. — 27 M. Bietisf. — 30½ M. St. Vith, an old town with 2000 inhab., is the junction of lines to Maimedy and Aix-la-Chapelle (see p. 13) and of a military railway to Ulfingen (Luxembourg).

Walkers should choose the OLD ROAD FROM GEROLSTEIN TO DAUN (10 M.), which diverges to the right from the new road at the upper end of Pelm (p. 205). It ascends rapidly and soon reaches its highest point at (3 M.) Kirchweiler (Schleuem), whence the Eisenberg (2263 ft.) to the N. and the Scharteberg (2230 ft.) to the S., the latter even more distinctly recognisable than the former as an extinct volcano, may be ascended. The circular crater is surrounded with blistered masses of slag. About 100 ft. below the summit begin the lava-streams which descend towards the N. S., and E. The last of these, although almost everywhere covered with 'lapilli' (or 'lapilli', small round nodules of lava) and volcanic sand, is traceable by the occasional protrusion of the rock through its superficial covering, and may be examined in the quarries worked in it in the direction of Steinborn, where a transverse section of two streams lying one above the other is exposed to view. The lowest stratum consists of porous and but slightly cleft basaltic lava; above it lies slag, 3-4 ft. in thickness; next comes a layer of lapilli and volcanic sand; and finally, next the surface, basaltic lava again. A little farther to the S. is the Nerother Kopf (2420 ft.), a hill of slag crowned with a ruined castle and containing a picturesque grotto. — Beyond Kirchweiler the hilly road to Daun next passes Steinborn, where there is a mineral spring (to the left the Felsberg, to the right the Rimmerich, two craters with lava-streams), and Naunkirchen.

To the right, beyond Gerolstein, are the castle-like rock of Auburg and the steep crags of the Munter Ley (p. 205). At Lissingen are two castles, adjoining each other and still occupied. — 74 M. Birresborn (1100 ft.; Krone), a village of 1000 inhab. on the right bank of the Kyll, connected by a stone bridge with the railway station on the left bank. About 1½ M. above the village is situated the Mineral Spring of Birresborn, the strongest and best-known of the chalybeate springs of the Eifel.

76½ M. Mürlenbach (1050 ft.; Post very fair), a village (800 inhab.) with the ruins of a castle founded by the Merovingians and rebuilt in the 17th century. — 78 M. Densborn (1240 ft.), with two ruined castles. The limestone-rocks are now succeeded by variegated sandstone. The line traverses a pleasant wooded tract, and passes the villages of Zendscheid and Utah and the suppressed Cistercian nunnery of St. Thomas, built in 1185. The fine church was erected in the transition style about 1225. The train passes through a tunnel.


Kyllburg (890 ft.), another very picturesque place, with 1140 inhab., lies on an eminence partly enclosed by the Kyll. From the station we follow the road as far as the Kyll bridge and then, at the tunnel, the steep main street to the Stern Inn. Hence we may
ascend to the right to the Mariensäule (25 min.), a tower affording a fine view of Kyllburg. On a height to the left, reached by way of the ‘Eifeler Hof’, stands the handsome Gothic Stiftskirche (1195 ft.), built in 1276, with good choir-stalls, interesting tombstones, and stained glass of 1534, from designs after Dürer (key kept at the parsonage, the last house to the right, opposite the old watch-tower). The adjacent cloisters, recently restored, and the chapter-house, to the E. of the cloisters, date from the 14th century. A pleasant promenade (indicated by a finger-post at the upper well, to the left) leads round the slope of the hill for about 2 M.; another, the ‘Ringpfad’, runs along above the left bank and is reached by crossing the bridge and keeping to the right. Fine view from the ‘Wilsecker Linde’, to the S., also reached by crossing the stream and turning to the right.

On a height above the Kyll 11/2 M. to the W. of Kyllburg, rises the château of Malberg, incorporated with an old castle and commanding a fine view.

Via Eisenkist (71/2 M.; diligence) or via Oberkail, Bettenfoid, and the Mosenberg to Manderscheid, see p. 211.

The train now passes through a short tunnel and crosses the Kyll. The brook here describes a circuit, which the railway cuts off by means of the Wilseck Tunnel. — 88 M. Erdorf (765 ft.; Weinard) is the station for Bitburg (31/2 M. distant; diligence six times daily in 1 hr.).

The road to Bitburg crosses the Kyll. Immediately beyond the bridge a road leads to the right to (2 M.) Fliessem (Leonardy), near which, in the Odrang, are the remains of a Roman villa with several fine Roman mosaic pavements (fee to the keeper). The Odrang is 1/2 hr.’s walk from Erdorf by the path diverging to the left from the Fliessem road.

Bitburg (1005 ft.; Post, very fair; Junggeburth) was the Bedae Vicus of the Romans, and a station on their road from Trèves to Cologne, several of the milestones of which have been found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2800.

The line continues to follow the picturesque wooded Valley of the Kyll, bounded by sandstone-rocks. The brook now becomes navigable for rafts. Tunnels and bridges follow each other in rapid succession, and numerous mills are passed. At Hüttingen is a picturesque waterfall, 16 ft. high, but often scanty in summer. 93 M. Philippheim (645 ft.), the station for (11/2 M.) Dudeldorf, with an old castle. 95 M. Speicher; the village, with important potteries, lies on the hill, 11/2 M. to the E. 97 M. Auw, with a pilgrimage-church, erected in 1708-46. — 1011/2 Daumenbach, with sandstone quarries. — 1041/2 M. Cordel (475 ft.), with large quarries, where hundreds of flint-axes have been found. To the right of the station rises the ruined castle of Ramstein, erected in the 14th century. — 107 M. Ehrang, the last station, lies at the junction of the Kylltal with the valley of the Moselle, and is connected by a line of rails with the Quint (p. 202). Beyond Pfalzel, the Moselle is crossed; the station of Trèves is at the E. end of the town.

112 M. Trèves, see p. 181.
b. Railway from Andernach to Mayen and Gerolstein.

58½ M. Railway in about 4 hrs. (fares 5 M 70, 3 M 80 pf.). — From Coblenz to Mayen, 23 M., branch-line via Meilerich, Rubenach, (8 M.) Bassenheim, with a restored castle, Ochthundung, Kerben, Polch, and Hausen.

From Andernach to (9½ M.) Niedermendig, see p. 103. — 12½ M. Cottenheim (Rich; May). To the right is the Mayener Bellenberg, beyond which rises the Ettringer Bellenberg (see below).

14½ M. Mayen (780 ft.; Kohthaas, in the Markt, R. 1¼-2, B. 3/4, D. 1½ M.; Müller's, both very fair), a town with 13,500 inhab., is situated at the mouth of the Nettetal and is a convenient centre for excursions. It possesses a late-Gothic church and a castle (Genoveva-Burg) restored in 1893-94 but seriously injured by fire in 1902. To the N. of the station are several lava- quarries, but nearer the surface than those at Niedermendig.

The lava-bed in which they are worked is the outflow of the ancient volcano of Ettringer Bellenberg (1405 ft.), 1½ M. to the N. of Mayen. The E. side of the crater commands a fine view of the fertile plain of the Maifeld and Pellens between Mayen and Andernach, and of the Rhine Valley. A more extensive view is enjoyed from the Hochsimmer (1820 ft.), ascended from Mayen in 1½ hr., vià St. Johann. — A good road leads from Mayen to the N.W., through the pretty valley of the Nette, to (3 M.) the well-preserved turreted château of Bürgersheim, on a hill partly surrounded by the Nette. It is mentioned in history as early as the 12th cent., and now belongs to Count Renesse-Breitbach.

Diligences ply once a day from Mayen to (8½ M., in 2½ hrs.)ürnsburg (Müller) via Cürrenburg; and to (10½ M., in 2½ hrs.) Münster-Maifeld (p. 192).

The train skirts the town, crosses the valley of the Nette by a viaduct 115 yds. long, passes the station Mayen-West, and then penetrates the watershed between the Nette and Elz by a tunnel 525 yds. in length. A shorter tunnel follows.

21 M. Monreal (975 ft.; Lunnebach), charmingly situated in the valley of the Elz, has two ruined castles, the Resch and Monreal. The latter, the more important of the two, dates from 1229. The chapel in the cemetery contains some interesting remains of old frescoes.

Fine retrospect as we proceed. — 25 M. Urmersbach, in the Stellbach-Tal. — 26½ M. Kaisersesch (1495 ft.; Post, very fair; Schwan) lies 2/3 M. from the station. In the wood, near the latter, may be distinguished the broad embankment of a Roman military road, almost parallel with which are a moat and rampart, extending across the whole Eifel district. — Excellent slates are quarried near Kaisersesch.

From Kaisersesch to Cochem (p. 194), 8½ M., diligence twice daily in 2 hrs. (in the other direction 2½ hrs.). The road passes Landkern, with the small Dreifaltigkeits-Kapelle ("Chapel of the Trinity"), containing an ancient column, with curious reliefs of the Trinity, the Crucifixion, and the Virgin with her dead Son. Farther on the road joins the Ender-Tal and passes near the Winneburg (p. 194).

The railway ascends beyond the Wolfsberg (1780 ft.) to (30 M.) Laubach-Müllenbach (1575 ft.), with a view extending on the S.W. over the Vorder-Eifel, and on the S. over the hills of the Moselle to the

Hunsrück. — 33 M. Uersfeld. — 36 M. Ulmen (1450 ft.; Bahnhof-Hôtel; Fransen; Schlags), on the Ulmener Maar, with a ruined castle and a high-lying church. — 39 M. Utzerath.

From (411/2 M.) Darscheid (Kauth; Häs) a picturesque walk may be taken through the Lehwald and over the Hardt to (11/4-11/2 hr.) the Weinfelder Maar (p. 210; comp. the Map). The view from the Hardt resembles that from the Mäuseberg.

The line now descends along the Förmerich or Firmerich (1615 ft.), an extinct crater, into the valley of the Lieser.

44 M. Daun. — Hotels. *Schramm, in Ober-Daun, R. & B. 2-3, D. 11/2-3, pens. 4-5 M; Hommes, in Unter-Daun, similar prices. — Gandner, DAUNER HOF, near the station, R. & B. 2-21/2, pens. 31/2 M; Pauly, R. & B. from 11/2, pens. 3 M. — Bathing House at the Gemünden Maar (p. 210; key kept at Daun). Carriage to Manderscheid or Lutzerath, 10-12 M. — Diligence twice daily to (101/2 M.) Manderscheid and (91/2 M.) Gillenfeld. From the Railway Station the road to the left leads to Unter-Daun, the footpath to the right to Ober-Daun.

Daun (1310 ft.), a town with 1180 inhab., lies picturesque on the Lieser, on the slope of a hill which is crowned with the remains of the old Schloss of the Counts of Daun, a celebrated family, several members of which distinguished themselves in the Austrian service. The castle was stormed in 1352 by Baldwin of Trèves and William of Cologne. The building on the hill, which was formerly occupied by a bailiff of the Elector of Trèves, is now the chief forester’s residence. Several mineral springs.

To the S. of Daun rises the Wehrbüsch (1807 ft.), a lava-hill, crowned with a conspicuous monument in memory of the war of 1870-71. — To the W. of Daun is the Warth (1628 ft.). The Nerother Kopf, mentioned at p. 206, is 4 M. to the N.W.

The train ascends the valley of the Lieser to (46 M.) Rengen and reaches its highest point (1860 ft.) beyond (501/2 M.) Dockweiler-Dreis (Meyer’s Inn, at Dreis). The Dreiser Weier is a dried up Maar (p. 203), with emanations of carbonic acid gas. Then through a pretty valley to (531/2 M.) Hohenfels, in a volcanic basin, (57 M.) Pelm, and (581/2 M.) Gerolstein (see p. 205).

c. Walk from Daun to Kyllburg via Gillenfeld and Manderscheid.

First DAY. By the Dauner Maare, the Mäuseberg, and Mehren to the Pulvermaar, 3 hrs.; to Gillenfeld, 11/2 hr.; via the Belvedere to Manderscheid, 21/4 hrs. — Second DAY. Over the Mosenberg to Bettenfeld, 11/2 hr.; to Eisenschmitt, 11/2 hr.; thence to Kyllburg, 11/2 M.

Our first goal is the three DAUNER MAARE, or crater-lakes of Daun, which lie 21/2-4 M. to the S.E. of Daun, in an extensive bed of volcanic deposits, consisting of scoria, rapilli, and occasional strata of volcanic tuffa. We follow the Manderscheid road (from which, 11/2 M. from Daun, a road diverges to the left to the church of Weinfeld and Schalkenmehren) to the village of Gemünden (1 M.), which lies to the right on the Lieser. A finger-post indicates the
way (to the left) to the (5 min.) Gemünden Maar and the Mäusenberg. The *Gemünden Maar (1335 ft.) is the smallest of the crater-lakes of Daun. It lies in a partly-wooded basin, and is about 18 acres in area and 125 ft. in depth. — A guide-post beside the Moltke monument indicates the way to the Mäusenberg. In 10 min. the shady road emerges from the wood and affords a beautiful *View of the Gemünden Maar, with Daun and its wooded hills beyond it. We then ascend to (10 min. farther) the nearly barren summit of the Mäusenberg (1840 ft.), which commands a fine view, especially from the trigonometrical signal on the E. side. In the foreground lie the solitary Weinfelder Maar (1590 ft.), another of these crater-lakes, 42 acres in area and 170 ft. in depth, and the Weinfelder Kirche, the only relic of the village of Weinfeld, now used as a burial-chapel. (From the Mäusenberg back to Daun via the Weinfelder Kirche, 3/4 hr.) — To the S. E. of the Weinfelder Maar lies the Schalkenmehrer Maar (1380 ft.), the third of the lakes of Daun, 55 acres in area, 70 ft. in depth, and drained on the S. side by the Alfbach (p. 196). The bed of peat on the E. side is believed by geologists to be the site of a still older crater, which was afterwards partly filled in consequence of an eruption from the crater now occupied by the lake.

From the Schalkenmehrer Maar a path leads to the S. to (1 1/4 hr.) Eckfeld (p. 211). — A well-marked path leaves the Maar on the left for Trittscheid, and follows the Lisser down to Manderscheid (3 3/4 hrs.).

By proceeding towards the E. across the ridge between the two Maare, we reach (1 1/2 M.) the village of Mehren (Herbrand-Knott, very fair), situated on the highroad 4 1/2 M. to the S. E. of Daun and 3 M. to the S. of Darscheid (p. 209; a pleasant walk through the Lehwald). — Near Steineberg, about 1 1/4 M. from Mehren and 2 M. from Darscheid, is the Ringwall, an extensive prehistoric burial-ground commanding a fine view (best from the platform at the top).

We follow the road, parts of which are shaded by trees, for about 4 M. farther, take the Gillenfeld road to the right, and diverge by a footpath to the left to the *Pulvermaar (1350 ft.), the most beautiful and, after the Laacher See (p. 105), the largest of these crater-lakes, 95 acres in area and 245 ft. deep, situated in a basin fringed with woods. The hills (ca. 230 ft.) on its banks consist almost entirely of volcanic sand, which appears as a black powder in the water of the lake. On the S. side rises the Römersberg (1565 ft.), a considerable rock composed of slag. From this point to Strotzbüscher, see p. 197; to Lutzerath, 4 1/2 M.

About 1 1/2 M. to the W. of the Pulvermaar lies the village of Gillenfeld (1335 ft.; Zillgen, very fair; Clasen; diligence to Daun, p. 209; carr. to Manderscheid 8 M.).

At Strohn, 2 M. to the S. of Gillenfeld, the valley of the Alf cuts into the lava-deposits of the Wartesberg (1600 ft.), one of the largest volcanic hills of the Eifel. It is undoubtedly a crater, though its form is not easily recognized as such.
Eifel.  MANDERSCHEID.  26. Route. 211

FROM GILLENFELD TO MANDERSCHEID, 6 M. After about 1 M. the road leads for a short distance through wood, affording a view of the small Holzmaar to the right. Eckfeld is passed 2 M. farther on, and then (1 M.) Buchholz, with the church common to these two villages. Near Buchholz, beyond Hoffmann's Inn, a footpath diverges to the right, which is joined 10 min. farther on by another path coming from the church of Buchholz. Here we again turn to the right and after a walk of 10 min. more through trees reach the *Belvedere, one of the most beautiful points near Manderscheid, which affords a striking view of the castles of Manderscheid rising from the valley below, with the Mosenberg and other hills in the background. The stump of a column from a Roman villa on the Mosenberg commemorates the visit of Frederick William IV. in 1833. — From the Belvedere we may descend by a steep and fatiguing path to the (12 min.) Lieser and re-ascend in 12 min. more to the saddle by the upper castle, near which we enjoy to the left a charming view of the lower castle; thence by the ridge to a small view-temple and to (10 min.) Manderscheid. — Another path is indicated by a finger-post about 80 yds. before we reach the Belvedere, leading in 1/4 hr. to Nieder-Manderscheid, in the valley of the Lieser, where we regain the highroad. The road crosses the Lieser (fine view from the bridge) and ascends to (3/4-1 M.) Manderscheid.

FROM DAUN TO MANDERScheid, direct (10 1/2 M.; diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.). This road passes above Gemünden (p. 209) to Weyersbach, quits the valley of the Lieser, and ascends to Uedersdorf. The lofty and imposing masses of lava which the road traverses between these villages are believed to owe their origin partly to a volcano to the S. of Uedersdorf, which culminates in the Weberley (1590 ft.), a slag-hill near the valley of the Kleine Kyll, and partly to a volcanic mountain (1770 ft.) rising towards the N.W. Halfway between Uederdorf and Manderscheid lies Blechhausen.

Manderscheid. — Hotels. Müllejans, R. 1 3/4-2, B. 3/4, pens. 4-4 1/2 M.; Zens, R. & B. 2-2 1/2, D. 3 1/4 2, pens. 4-5 M; Heid, R. & B. 2-3, D. 1 1/4-2, pens. 4 M; all three fair. — Carriage to the Mosenberg 5, to Eisen schmitt 8, to Daun 8, to Wittlich 9-10, Bertrich 15, Gillenfeld 6, Kyllburg 14 (via Himmerod 16), Gerolstein via Neroth 12 M.

Diligence to Daun, see above; to (12 1/2 M.) Wittlich (p. 198) once daily in 2 3/4 hrs., via Gross-Lütgen and Minden-Lütgen.

Manderscheid (1270 ft.), a village of some importance, with 800 inhab., lies on a lofty plain between the Lieser and the Kleine Kyll. On the S. E. side, in a singularly picturesque situation, are two *Castles, perched on jagged slate-rocks rising precipitously from the deep valley of the Lieser, the ancient seat (first mentioned in 889) of the Counts of Manderscheid who became extinct in 1780. The upper castle now belongs to Count Brühl, the lower one to the Eifel Verein.

A pleasant Walk may be taken as follows (2 1/2 3 hrs.). From the post-office we follow the lane to the right to the Niedermanderscheid road, from which we turn to the right for the Konstantins-Wäldchen and its Pavilion. Returning to the road, we descend to Niedermanderscheid. About 250 paces beyond the bridge over the Lieser, a good but steep footpath,
beginning behind a shrine, ascends to the left, crossing the Buchholz road twice. We then follow this road as far as the wood, through which another road leads to the left to the (10 min.) Belvedere (p. 211). Thence we may return by woodland paths descending to the Lieser and ascending to the Friedrichsplatz (see below), or by the steep path mentioned at p. 211 leading down to the Lieser down and thence via the Oberburg to the View Temple (p. 211) and the *Friedrichsplatz, which commands another view of the castles. Hence to Manderscheid, 12 minutes.

The most interesting volcanic mountain of the Eifel is the conspicuous, three-peaked Moenzenberg, 1 hr. to the W. of Manderscheid. We first follow the Bettenfeld road, which descends into the valley of the Kleine Kyll, crosses the stream at the Heidsmühle (inn), and rapidly re-ascends. We take a path to the left at the second bend, which traverses fields, passes the marly Hinkelsmaar, and then leads to the left to the barren summit (shelter-hut built of slag).

The Moenzenberg (1720 ft.) is a long hill of lava extending from N. to S., wooded on the E. side but denuded by volcanic action on the W. It has four craters, the lava-walls of which rise fantastically to a height of 50 ft. The basalt and slag which form the summit have here protruded 250 ft. through the grauwacke. The most distinctly marked crater is the second, containing a small Maar, immediately to the left of the Manderscheid and Bettenfeld road. The huge lava-stream which has issued from an opening in the S. crater may be traced as far as the (3/4 M.) Horngraben, where it reaches the Kleine Kyll and rises in perpendicular lava-cliffs 100 ft. in height. The comprehensive view extends as far as the Hunsrück on the S. — By following the Horngraben from the Moenzenberg we may reach the (1 hr.) Kyllburg road near the Neumühle (see below).

On the plateau, 1 M. to the W. of the Moenzenberg, lies the village of Bettenfeld (Stadfeld, clean), whence a road leads to (4 1/2 M.; footpath shorter) Eisenschmitt (see below) and another (partly footpath; marked in blue) to (3/4 hr.) the Salmath, and so to (3/4 hr.) Oberkalt (p. 213).

About 1 1/2 M. to the N. of the Moenzenberg lies the Meerfelder Maar (1036 ft.; 60 acres in extent, 56 ft. deep), one of the largest craters of the Eifel, but containing no water except on one side. On the W. bank is the village of Meerfeld.

From Manderscheid to Kyllburg, 15 M. [Walkers should follow the path via the Moenzenberg and Bettenfeld, which is indicated by blue marks and from Bettenfeld on leads through wood.] The road soon descends into the valley of the Kleine Kyll, crosses the river, and passes the (2 1/4 M.) Neumühle, where the above-mentioned path from the Moenzenberg joins the road. Just beyond this point the Fischbach flows into the Kyll. The scenery of the valley here is picturesque and imposing. The road then winds up the left bank of the Fischbach, and after 1 1/4 M. divides, the left branch leading to Wittlich (p. 198), the right to Kyllburg. The latter leads through wood to (3 1/2 M.)

7 M. Eisenschmitt (Wagner-Jung, very fair; Müller, at both R. & B. 2 A), on the Salm. — In the valley of the Salm, 1/2 M.
to the S., on the road to Wittlich, is the cloth-factory of Eichelhütte (Inn, with garden, pens. 4-5 M). About 1 1/4 M. farther down are the extensive ruins of the Benedictine abbey of Himmerod, founded in 1139 by St. Bernard of Clairvaux; the Gothic cloisters are the chief remains (inn).

From Eisenschmitt to Kyllburg (diligence daily in 2 hrs.), 7 1/2 M. We ascend in windings, which pedestrians may avoid (steep path in 20 min.), to Schwarzenborn (Timpen). Farther on we pass Oberkail (Jabusch), with the scanty ruins of an old castle, a church erected in 1787, and fragments of a Roman wall, which once extended from this vicinity to Bitburg. We reach Kyllburg by the bridge over the Kyll (see p. 206).

27. From Coblenz to Wetzlar.

Ems and the Valley of the Lahn.

64 M. RAILWAY by Niederlahnstein to (10 1/2 M.) Ems in 1 1/2-3/4 hr. (fares 1 M 40, 1 M 10, 70 pf., to Wetzlar in 2 1/2-3 1/2 hrs. (8 M 40, 6 M 30, 4 M 20 pf.; express 9 M 40 pf., 7 M, & M 90 pf.). Nassau, Schaumburg, Limburg, Weilburg, and Wetzlar are the most picturesque points.

Coblenz, see p. 106. The train crosses the Rhine by the bridge mentioned at p. 111, and passes through a cutting on the landward side of Horchheim (comp. p. 113).

3 M. Niederlahnstein (p. 113; Railway Restaurant), the junction of the railways from Ehrenbreitstein and to Wiesbaden (p. 141). Travellers for these lines change carriages.

The train now skirts the Allerheiligen-Berg (p. 114), crosses the Lahn, and ascends on the left bank, where the line from Oberlahnstein (p. 114) is joined. Several iron-works are observed. The river is provided with numerous locks to facilitate the navigation of the barges which convey to the Rhine the ores yielded by this district. — 6 M. Friedrichsseggen, the station for the lead and silver mines of the same name, which lie about 1 1/2 M. to the E. — 8 1/2 M. Nievern, with the large Nievernere Hütte.

10 1/2 M. Ems. — Hotels (the large ones generally open in summer only; hotel-omnibuses at the station). On the right bank of the Lahn: *Hôtel d'Angleterre, at the lower end of the promenade, with large garden, R. 2 1/2-12, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. from 8 M; *Royal Kurhaus, with its dépendance Commissariats-Gebäude, R. 2 1/2-15, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, pens. from 7 1/2 M; *Hôtel des Quatre-Saisons et de l'Europe (comp. p. 215), R. 2 1/2-5, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, pens. 7 1/2-10 M; *Vier Tümer, in the grounds of the Kurhaus, R. from 2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, pens. from 7 1/2 M; *Darmstadt Hof, near the bridge and the Kurhaus, R. 2 1/2-5, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, pens. from 8 M; Hôtel de Russie, near the Wandelbahn, R. 2-6, B. 1, D. 3, pens. from 5 M. — Stadt Wiesbaden, opposite the Wandelbahn; Schützenhof, opposite the Vier Tümer, with its dépendance Rhenania, very fair; *Löwe, E. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5 1/2-7 M; Weisses Ross (p. 214), R. 2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2 M, very fair; Promenade, near the bridge, with café and open-air restaurant, R. 2-3 1/2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 6-8 M, well spoken of; Weilburger Hof, R. 1 1/4-2 1/4, B. 1/4, D. 1 1/4-2, pens. 4 1/4-6 M; Metropole; Goldenes Fass, with wine-room, opposite the Kurhaus; Hof von Holland, R. from 2, B. 3/4, pens.
5-8 M; Bristol, opposite the Vier Türme, with garden, R. 2-5 M, L. 40 pf., B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-10 M. — In the lower part of the town: Hôtel-Pens. Schloss Langenau; Hôtel-Pens. Soltau, pens. 6-8 M. — In the village of Ems: Ruhmischer Hof (good and moderate), and others. — On the left bank (cooler than the right bank): *Römberbad (Prince of Wales, Hôtel de Paris & Römberbad), with a private spring and bath-house (p. 215), R. 2½-15, B. 1½/4, D. 3½, pens. from 7½ M; *Hôtel Guttenberg, with garden, R. 2½/4, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. from 8 M; *Villa Bella Riva, with its dépendance Villa Petit Elysée, at the Kaiser-Brücke, R. 2-4, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. from 7½ M; *Schloss Balmoral & Villa Diana, R. from 2½, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. from 7½ M. — Hôtel de Flandre, opposite the station, with garden, R. 2-2½, B. 1, pens. 5-7 M; Hôtel-Pension Schloss Johannisberg, R. 2-3, pens. 5½-7 M, well spoken of; Hôtel Royal, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. (1 p.m.) 2, pens. 5-7 M; Hôtel de France, Jewish. — There are also numerous Lodging Houses, some of which are very comfortably fitted up, especially in the Villa Promenade. The more remote houses are of course the least expensive. Breakfast is provided at all of these, but dinner more rarely.

Restaurants and Cafés. Kurhaus, with table d'hôte, and Kursaal, both of the first class; Villa Beriot, with a garden, on the left bank of the Lahn; Alemannia (also R. & B. from 2 M), D. 1½-2 M; Café Ziepert, also confectioner, both near the station; also at all the hotels. — Rottmannshöhe (p. 216), prettily situated halfway up the Malberg, with view; Hohen-Malberg Restaurant (p. 216); Schweiterhäuschen, on the slope of the Malberg (p. 216); Lindenbach (p. 216); Süderau, at the end of the König-Wilhelms-Allée; Jungfernhohe, on the right bank of the Lahn, to the W. above the village. — Beer in the gardens of the Kursaal and in the Kurhaus; also at the Löhe, Weisses Ross, Goldenes Fass, Stadt Wiesbaden (for all these, see p. 213), Alemannia (see above), Weilburger Hof (p. 213); Villa St. George, Lahn-Str. 33, with garden, D. 1½-2 M.

Cabs. Drive within the precincts of the town, one-horse cab, 70 pf., two-horse cab, 1 M; per hr. 3 or 4½ M; to Kloster Arnstein and back, 10½ or 15 M; to Kemmenau and back 7½ or 11 M; to Ober-Lahnstein 7½ or 11 hr, there and back 5½ or 14; to Arenberg and back 10 or 15; to Nassau and back 6½ or 10 M. Cabs drawn by mules or ponies are cheaper.

Wire-Rope Railway to the top of the Malberg, starting near the Kaiser-Brücke, in 8 min. (fare 80, down 50 pf., return-ticket 1 M, subscription for a month 5 M); trains almost half-hourly.

Motor Boat from the lower end of Ems up the Lahn to Nassau, with numerous stopping-places.

Visitors' Tax, after a stay of 7 days, for 1 pers. 18 M, each addit. member of the same family 9 M. Day-ticket, admitting to the Kursaal and the afternoon and evening concerts, 50 pf., or, on special occasions, 1 M. — The charges for baths vary in the different houses from 1 M to 3 M. — For drinking the waters at the royal springs a ticket (Brunnenkarte; 6 M) is necessary.

Music 7 to 8.30 a.m., the hours during which the waters are drunk; 4 to 5.30 p.m. in the public grounds; and 8 to 9.30 p.m. in the Kursaal. At the latter symphony-concerts are also given. — Theatre, in the Hôtel Métropole (p. 213).

Post and Telegraph Office, Römer-Str. 24a, near the Wandelbahn.

Booksellers. Kirchberger, Unter den Colonnaden 15, and in the Nassauer Hof, Römer-Str. (also money-changer); Pfeffer, Lahn-Str. 33.

English Church Service in the English Church (Pl. 1), on the left bank, at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., and 5.30 p.m.

Ems (260 ft.) was known to the Romans, but is mentioned for the first time as a warm bath in a document of 1172. It is now visited annually by about 12,000 patients, while in 1823 the number was 1200 only. The height of the season is from the middle of July
to the end of August. The town (6790 inhab.) is prettily situated on both banks of the Lahn in a narrow valley, enclosed by wooded and vine-clad rocky heights. It consists of a street of lodging-houses on the right bank of the river, the original 'Bad Ems'; of a new quarter on the left bank, named 'Spiess-Ems', with numerous handsome villas at the base of the Malberg; and of 'Dorf Ems', or the old village, at the lower end of 'Bad Ems'. The English Church (services, see p. 214) is on the left bank. The river is spanned by four bridges.

The Kursaal, the Kurhaus, and the Kur-Garten adjoining them form the great centre of attraction to visitors, the pleasure-grounds of the latter being generally thronged with a fashionable crowd while the band plays in the afternoon.

The Royal Kurhaus (Pl. 6), erected at the end of the 18th century, and frequently enlarged since then, contains the most important springs and about 60 baths, the best of which are on the first floor. In the arcades, which were extended in 1854, are the springs used for drinking: the Kesselbrunnen (115° Fahr.), in the upper arcade, and the Krähnchen (95-97°), the Fürstenbrunnen (102-104°), and the Kaiserbrunnen (83°; the pleasantest to drink) in the lower. The waters are drunk chiefly between 6 and 8 a.m. — The so-called König-Wilhelms-Felsen-Quellen (viz. Victoria-Quelle, Augusta-Quelle, Eisen-Quelle, and Wilhelms-Quelle), four springs discovered in 1865-67 in the court of the Nassauer Hof and purchased by government in 1902, are used both internally and externally. The bath-house in connection with them is joined by covered passages with the Hôtel des Quatre-Saisons et de l'Europe. The handsome new building which has superseded the former Charity Baths, contains gargling-rooms on the ground-floor and dwelling apartments above. The bath-house Prince of Wales & Römerbad also possesses springs of its own (112° Fahr.). The chief ingredients of the water, which is most beneficial in female and pulmonary complaints, are bicarbonate of soda and chloride of sodium.

The Kursaal (Pl. 7), situated in the Kur-Garten and erected in 1839, is connected with the Kurhaus by means of a tasteful iron Colonnade, in which is a tempting bazaar. The Kursaal contains several magnificent saloons, a reading-room, a restaurant, and a café, which last, with its numerous tables in the gardens adjoining, attracts crowds of after-dinner loungers. Music in the evening. Near the pavilion of the band, at the upper end of the Kur-Garten, a marble slab in the ground indicates the spot, where, on 13th July, 1870, King William ordered his adjutant Count Lehndorf to give his memorable answer to the importunate French ambassador Benedetti. A covered iron bridge (Glitter-Brücke) connects this bank of the Lahn with the new bath-house (p. 216).

In the shady grounds at the back of the Kursaal is the Wandelbahn, or covered promenade for the use of visitors in wet weather.
A marble statue of Emp. William I., by Otto, was erected here in 1893. On the Lahn, at the lower end of the park, is the bath-house of the Vier Türme (Four Towers; Pl. 12), built at the beginning of the 18th century. Adjacent is the Roman Catholic Church (Pl. 4). Between the last two buildings the Kaiser-Brücke crosses the Lahn.

On the left bank of the Lahn, near the Gitter-Brücke, is the New Bath House (Neue Badhaus; Pl. 8), with baths supplied from the copious Neue Quelle, or New Spring, which was enclosed in 1850, the warmest (135-137°) of all the waters of Ems. On the hill above the railway rises the new Romanesque Kaiser-Wilhelm-Kirche. — From this point the shady König-Wilhelms-Allée descends along the bank of the river, passing the Russian Church (Pl. 5) and the Kaiser-Brücke (see above), to the Silberau (restaurant, see p. 214), where the Lahn is crossed by Remy’s Brücke, the lowest of the four bridges of Ems.

The so-called ‘Villen-Promenade’ is more attractive. Beginning at the New Bath House, it crosses the railway near the station of the wire-rope railway (see below), then passes the Hôtel Bella Riva and leads through wood to the open-air restaurant of Lindenbach (above the station of that name) and to the (3/4 hr.) Rottmannshöhe (hotel-restaurant, see p. 214).

Near the Kaiser-Brücke is the station of the Wire-Rope Railway (p. 214) to the top of the wooded Malberg (1090 ft.). Pedestrians reach the top in 3/4 hr. by beautiful walks either on this (W.) side or on the E. side, passing the English Church (Pl. 1) and the Schweizerhäuserchen (Pl. 10; p. 214); the W. side is in the shade in the morning, the E. side in the afternoon. At the top are a view-tower, the Hohen-Malberg Hotel-Restaurant (p. 214), and a statue of Emp. William I. Paths lead thence through wood to the forester’s house of Oberlahnstein (rfmts.) and to Frücht (comp. p. 217).

The nearer peak of the Winterberg (rfmts.), a hill on the left bank to the E. of the Malbergskopf, 1/2 hr. from Ems, commands a fine view of the valley of the Lahn. On the summit is a tower, built after a design on Trajan’s Column, on the foundations of an old Roman tower which formerly stood here. The Pfahlgraben (p. 76), which was provided at intervals with similar towers, is still traceable on the right bank of the Lahn.

On the right bank of the Lahn, immediately above the high-road, towers the abrupt Bäderlei, or ‘Sieben Köpfe’, a jagged rock of slate crowned with the Cordia Turm (865 ft.; rfmts.), a view-tower. Halfway up is the Mooshütte, a pavilion commanding an admirable survey of Ems, below which is a monument to the warriors of 1870-71. We reach the summit in 3/4-1 hr. by following the Graben-Strasse, above the Kurhaus, and then ascending by the stony footpath passing the war-monument and the Mooshütte, or by the broad road to the right farther on. The Bismarck Promenade,
diverging to the left at the beginning of the latter, leads round the Pfahlgraben to the (2¼ hr.) Bismarck Tower on the Klopp, whence we descend to Dorf Ems (fine views).

The Kemmenauer Höhe, or Schöne Aussicht (1440 ft.), 1½ hr. to the N. of Ems, is one of the highest points to the N. of the Lahn, and commands an extensive and interesting view of the valley of the Rhine, the Taunus, and the Eifel Mts.

On the hill between Ems and Braubach are situated the Oberlahnsteiner Forsthaus, ½ hr. from the station of Hof-Zollgrund (p. 116), and the village of Frücht, which contains the burial-vault of the famous Prussian minister Baron Stein (1757-1831; see below). The epitaph contains a tribute to the strong and upright character of the statesman. Frau Eppstein at Frücht keeps the keys of the chapel (gratuity). — A direct road leads from Ems to Frücht (3 M.); or we may reach it by woodland paths in ¾ hr. from the Malberg (p. 216). The route via the Schweizer-Tal to Miellen and the railway-station of Nievern (1 hr.) is recommended in returning.

Road to Schwalbach (Wiesbaden) via Nassau, see p. 145.

Railway to Wetzlar. From (13 M.) Dausenau, the first station beyond Ems, a bridge crosses the river to the town of that name (Nassau Hof, pens. 4-6 M), on the right bank, with an ancient octagonal tower, and still surrounded by old walls. The church (restored) dates from the 13th, its vestibule from the 15th century. Near Nassau we cross the Lahn.

15½ M. (from Coblenz) Nassau. — Hotels. Müller, at the station; Krone, R. 11½-2, B. 3/4, pens. from 4½ M; Hôtel Nassau, Bahnh.-Str. 2. — Bellevue, prettily situated on the left bank of the Lahn, R. 1½-2½, pens. 4-5 M. — Union Brewery, with garden.

Hydropathic and Fine-Bath Establishment, to the W., on the road to Ems, board and medical advice 5½, R. 1-5 M per day.

Nassau (290 ft.), a small and ancient town (2237 inhab.), believed to have existed as early as 790 under the name of Nasonga, is prettily situated on the right bank of the Lahn (which is here crossed by a suspension-bridge), and is much frequented by summer-visitors. It was the birthplace of the celebrated Prussian minister Baron Stein (see above), the last scion of a noble family that had resided here since the 13th century. The Schloss, though modernised, dates from 1621, and now belongs to the Countess von der Gröben. In 1815 Stein caused a Gothic tower to be added to commemorate the war of independence. This was a favourite resort of the illustrious proprietor, who embellished it with various reminiscences of that eventful period. Others connected with the war of 1870-71 have been added. (Admission on Mon., Wed., & Frid., 9-11 & 2-6; visitors deposit a donation for a charitable purpose in a box at the entrance.) The Schloss-Park is open to the public daily, except Sundays, 8-12 a.m. and 2-7 p.m.

On the opposite bank of the Lahn rises a wooded eminence (ascended from the station in 25 min.), crowned by the ruined Castle of Nassau, erected in 1101 by Dudo IV., Count of Laurenburg (p. 218), whose descendants henceforth assumed the name of
Route 27. OBERNHOF. From Coblenz

Nassau; it has been suffered to fall to decay since the end of the 16th century. Lower down on the same hill are the ruins of **Burg Stein** (1/2 M. from the suspension-bridge), the ancestral seat of the Barons Stein, the earliest mention of which is in 1158, and which was inhabited down to the end of the 17th century. The projecting rock in front of it bears a **Monument to Stein**, consisting of a highly characteristic statue in marble, by Pfuhl of Berlin, beneath a Gothic canopy of red sandstone, 66 ft. in height, inaugurated in 1872. In his right hand the great minister holds a scroll with the date 11th June, 1807, in allusion to his memorial regarding the reorganisation of the Prussian state. The terrace affords a survey of the valleys of the Lahn and Mühlbach.

The rocks of the **Lohe Lei**, reached from Nassau in 3/4 hr. (donkey 2 1/2 M.), command a beautiful view, including the monastery of Arnstein.

— Other walks may be taken to the pavilion on the **Nassauer Berg** (3/4 hr.); to the pavilion on the **Hainkopf**; to the **Mühlbach-Tal**; and on the left bank of the Lahn to **Kloster Arnstein** (see below).

Beyond Nassau the railway follows the right bank of the Lahn, and is soon carried through a series of tunnels. Before and beyond the second a glimpse is obtained on the right of **Burg Langenau** (3 M. from Nassau, 1 M. from Obernhof), built in 1244, the ancient seat of an Austrian family, the Rhenish branch of which became extinct in 1603. The watch-tower and external walls are well preserved; within the latter farm-buildings have been erected. Beyond the castle, on the opposite bank, rises the **Kloster Arnstein**, with its church of the 12th cent. (enlarged in 1359, restored in 1885) and other buildings, picturesquely situated on a wooded eminence. A castle of very ancient origin which once stood here was converted by the last Count of Arnstein or Arnoldstein into a Premonstratensian monastery in 1208 (suppressed in 1803). It is most easily visited from Obernhof (see below). On leaving the station we turn to the right, and after 300 paces we follow the path to the left, indicated by a finger-post, to (3/4 M.) Arnstein (refreshments at the Kloster-Mühle). A picturesque path leads hence to (4 1/2 M.) Nassau, via **Hollrich** and **Berg-Nassau**.

Near (18 1/2 M.) Obernhof are lead and silver mines. The station is on the left bank and the village (Kloster Arnstein Inn) on the right bank of the Lahn (bridge). A fine point of view in the vicinity (reached in 20 min., by an easy but shadeless path) is known as the **Goethe-Punkt**, from a visit made to it by Goethe in 1814.

The line now passes through a long tunnel, beyond which the valley contracts. Then a long curve. High up, on the slope of the left bank, is situated the '**Alte Haus**', a solitary fragment of wall belonging to the old nunnery of **Brunnenburg**.

23 M. **Laurenburg** (325 ft.), with silver-smelting works, a small château, and the ruins of the ancestral residence of the Counts of Nassau, who were originally Counts of Laurenburg (comp. p. 217). This castle is first mentioned in 1093 and was already a ruin in 1643.
The picturesque Rupbach-Tal debouches at Laurenburg. — From Laurenburg a road leads via the village of (25 min.) Scheid to (20 min.) Geilnau, with a mineral spring, in the valley of the Lahn, which here describes a wide bend.

Beyond the Kramberg Tunnel the train stops at (26 M.) Baldenstein (350 ft.; Noll); the imposing ruins of the castle of that name on the right, built in 1319, rise in a narrow ravine behind the village. A good road (carriages generally at the station in summer) leads through the village in 3/4 hr. to the castle of Schaumburg; walkers ascend the steep footpath in about 25 minutes.

On the right, a little farther on, the lofty-situated castle of Schaumburg (915 ft.), first mentioned in 1194, overlooks the valley from a wooded basaltic peak. It was once the seat of the princes of Anhalt—Schaumburg, at a later period that of Archduke Stephen of Austria (d. 1867), and is now the property of the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont. The castle was built before 1194, but the oldest parts of the present building date from the 18th cent.; the modern part, in the English-Gothic style, was erected for Archduke Stephen by the architect Boos of Wiesbaden. Picturesque view from the tower (adm. 20 pf.). Fine park. At the foot of the castle is a good Inn (with pension), with a picturesque garden. — We descend at first through wood, and then through the village of Birlenbach to (3 M.) Dietz.

28 1/2 M. Fachingen (375 ft.; Anker) derives importance from its mineral water, of which a large quantity is annually exported.

30 M. Dietz (365 ft.; Oranien, at the station, R. 21/2-31/2, pens. 6 M.; Hof von Holland, well spoken of; Victoria, R. & B. from 21/2, D. 11/2, pens. from 4 M., very fair; Rail. Restaurant), with 4300 inhab. and large marble-polishing works, picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Lahn, is commanded by an old Castle of the Counts of Dietz and Nassau, now a house of correction. The old Bridge (altered) across the Lahn is supported by piers erected on two others belonging to an earlier bridge (destroyed in 1552). The old Peters-Kirche, on a hill on the right bank, was restored in 1846. — Through the valley of the Aar, which joins the Lahn at Dietz, runs the Schwalbach and Wiesbaden Railway (see p. 144).

On the left bank, 1 M. from Dietz and connected with it by a beautiful avenue of limes, is Schloss Oranienstein, erected in 1676, now a Prussian military school.

321/2 M. Limburg. — Hotels. *Preußischer Hof, Obere Graben-Str.; Nassauer Hof, Neumarkt, with a small garden, R. 2, B. 3/4, D. (12.30) 1 1/2 M., very fair; Batrischer Hof, with garden, R. & B. 21/2 M., very fair; Alte Post, unpretending, all less than 1/4 M. from the station. — Beer at the Alt-Deutsche Bierstube, Barfüsser-Str., and at the Actienbrauerei, on the Wiesbaden road.

Limburg on the Lahn (400 ft.), an old town with 9917 inhab., a place of some importance in the middle ages, and now the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, with many picturesque old houses, is situated on the Lahn, which is crossed here by a bridge constructed in 1315.
Near the rail station are a new Protestant Church (Gothic) and a War Monument. — The narrow streets of the old town ascend direct to the *Cathedral, with its seven towers, the 'Basilica St. Georgii Martyris erecta 909', as the inscription above the portal records. It rises conspicuously above the river, from the right bank of which the best view of it is obtained. It was founded by Conrad Kurzbold, the powerful Salic count of the Niederlahngau, remains of whose Castle adjoin the church. The present structure (sacristan opposite the entrance), a remarkably fine example of the Transition style, erected in 1213-42, was skillfully restored in 1872-78. The ground-plan shows the 'centralising' tendencies of the Rhenish architects of the period. The interior has galleries, arcing, and richly articulated surfaces. The mural paintings of the 15th cent. have been freshened up. The church contains a font of the 13th cent., and a monument (also 13th cent.) to the founder (d. 948), with a recumbent figure, in front of the high-altar. The stained glass is modern. — The valuable treasury of the cathedral, preserved in the Parish Church, next door to the bishop's residence, is shown on Wed., 11-12 and 3-6 (1-5 pers. 3 M, at other times 6 M; apply to the dean).

From Limburg to Au, 51 1/2 M., railway in 31/2 hrs. This line traverses a fertile but somewhat uninteresting district. — 17 M. Montabaur (Goldene Krone), a district-town with 3140 inhab., refounded by the Archbishop of Treves in 1217 on the site of an ancient village and named Mons Tabor. — 21 1/2 M. Siershahn (955 ft.), the junction of the line to Engers (p. 84). — From (25 1/2 M.) Selters (540 ft.) a branch-line runs to Hachenburg (see below). — The train now enters the valley of the Hohenbach. The next stations are Marienrachdorf, Dierdorf, with a château and park of Prince Wied, Raubach, with the large paper-mill of Hedwigsthal, Puderbach, Setten, and Neidersen. — 46 1/2 M. Altenkirchen (*Luyken, R. 21/4-21/2, D. 11/2, pens. 4-4 1/2 M), an industrial town on the Wied, with 2244 inhab., near which the French under General Kleber defeated the Austrians in 1796. It is the junction of a line to Hadamar and Limburg (see below). — 49 M. Obererbach; 51 1/2 M. Brechtscheid. — 54 1/2 M. Au, see p. 67.

From Limburg to Altenkirchen, 40 1/2 M., railway in 21/2 hrs. — 7 M. Hadamar (420 ft.; *Nassauer Hof), a pleasant little town (2490 inhab.) with an old castle. — Several unimportant stations. Above (17 1/2 M.) Westerburg, on a conical basaltic hill, rises the château of Prince Leningen. — 23 M. Korb is the station for Marienberg (1590 ft.; Ferger, pens. 4-6 M), a summer-resort, 3/2 M. to the E. (diligence twice daily). — 31 1/2 M. Hachenburg (1245 ft.; *Krone; Nassauer Hof), a town of 1843 inhab., with a château of Prince Sayn, built in the 13th and restored in the 17th century. Railway to Selters, see above. About 13 1/4 M. to the N.W. of Hachenburg is the former Cistercian convent of Marienstatt, founded in 1222 by Heinrich III. of Sayn, with an interesting Gothic church. — 40 1/2 M. Altenkirchen, see above.

From Limburg to Wiesbaden, Höchst, and Frankfort, see R. 29 e.

Fine retrospect of the cathedral as the train leaves Limburg. The banks of the Lahn become flatter for a short distance. To the left lies Dietkirchen, with one of the oldest churches in the country, built before 801, on a rocky hill rising abruptly from the river. On the Lahn, 1 1/4 M. farther up, are the village and old castle of Dehn (steamboat from Limburg in summer). — 34 M. Eschhofen. 35 1/2 M. Kerkerbach, junction for Dehn and Heckholzhausen.
36½ M. Runkel (390 ft.; Zur Lahn bahn, unpretending but good), an ancient town with 1100 inhab., situated on both banks of the Lahn, commanded by an extensive old castle of the Princes of Wied, dating from about 1159, perched on a rocky height, and now occupied by the local authorities. On the hill opposite lies the village of Schadeck, with an old castle (10 min. from the station; pretty view). The vineyards on the steep banks of the Lahn below Runkel are the last in this region. — Near (38½ M.) Villmar (Basting) are considerable marble quarries. The Bodenstein, on the left bank of the river, bears a sandstone statue, 8 ft. high, of Conrad I. (911-918), by L. Cauer. — 43 M. Aumenau (410 ft.), with ironstone-mines and slate-quarries. Near (45½ M.) Fürfurt rises the ruined castle of Gräveneck. After a succession of tunnels, bridges, and viaducts, the train reaches —

50½ M. Weilburg (Deutsches Haus, Traube, both very fair; Nassauer Hof, clean, near the station), a small town with 3830 inhab., the residence of the Princes of Nassau-Weilburg down to 1816. Their château, built in the 16th cent. and enlarged in 1721, picturesquely situated on a rocky eminence, is worth visiting (fee). The Stadtkirche, near the château, built in 1707-11, contains the family vault of the ducal family.

To the S. is the entrance to the pretty Weiltal, up which a railway runs via (2½ M.) Freienfels, (4 M.) Essershausen, (6½ M.) Ernsthausen, (6½ M.) Weilmünster, and (6 M.) Rohstadt, to (10 M.) Laubus-Eschbach. From Freienfels, with a ruined castle, a pleasant walk (2 hrs.) may be made, past the deer-park of Prince Solms, to Philippstein, with the picturesque ruins of a castle, and Braunfels (see below). — About 3 M. to the N.W. of Weilburg, on a steep basaltic hill, rises the ruin of Merenberg (key at the village-school; 20 pf.).

The wealth of the district consists in the presence of red ironstone, yielding 45-50 per cent of pure metal, between the layers of slate. About 200,000 tons of ore are mined in the Weilburg district yearly, in procuring which upwards of 2000 miners are engaged.

52 M. Löhnberg; 56 M. Stockhausen. In the neighbourhood are several iron-mines. — 58 M. Braunfels.

On a hill 2½ M. to the S. of the station of Braunfels (local railway; diligence 50 pf., carr. 3 M) is the small town (1600 inhab.) of Braunfels (895 ft.; Schloss-Hotel, with a terrace, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 M; Schöne Aussicht; Hôtel Böhme, well spoken of; Solmsaer Hof, plain; several pensions), the residence of the Prince of Solms-Braunfels, whose extensive Schloss, dating in part from the late-Gothic period, contains interesting old armour, pictures, and other curiosities (adm. 50 pf.). Pleasant grounds; fine view from the tower. — Charming walks in the surrounding woods and longer excursions may be taken.

60 M. Burgsolms. From (61 M.) Albshausen (Deutscher Kaiser) we may walk in ½ hr. to the suppressed Premonstratensian abbey of Altenberg, with its fine early-Gothic church (end of 13th cent.).

64½ M. Wetzlar. — Hotels. HERZOGLICHES HAUS, in the town, near the Butter-Markt, R. & B. 29½, D. 2 M; HOTEL KALTWASSER, KESSEL, R. & B. 2-3½ M, both near the station. — Wine at Ortenbach’s Restaurant, Hausergasse; Schöne Aussicht, open-air restaurant on the Giessen road.
Wetzlar (500 ft.), with 12,280 inhab., a free imperial town until 1803, is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Lahn opposite the mouth of the Dill, 3/4 M. from the station. In consequence of the devastation of the Palatinate (p. 297) the Reichskammer-Gericht (imperial court of justice) was transferred to Wetzlar in 1693. The building with the imperial eagle, opposite the Herzogliches Haus (p. 221) was the earliest seat of the court. The building of the Archives, near the Häuser Tor, finished in 1806 contemporaneously with the abolition of the court, contains the 'indivisible remainder' of the state-papers which were (with this exception) distributed among the German states.

The museum of the Wetzlar Historical Society, Hausergasse 30, contains prehistoric remains, old weapons and banners, etc.

The most conspicuous building is the Cathedral (at present under restoration), the oldest part of which (W.) dates from the 12th century. The choir, which is essentially Gothic, and the S. side date from the 13th cent., while the N. side, the finest part, was erected mainly in the 14th. When the church was converted into a Gothic edifice, the two low Romanesque towers ('Heidentürme') were left standing within the large towers of red sandstone, of which one was left unfinished, while the other received its slate roof in 1561. The sculptured portals to the S. and W. of the towers were added in the 14th century. In the interior a handsome screen separates the nave of the cathedral, used by the Protestants, from the choir, used by the Roman Catholics. On the terrace to the N. is a War Monument.

Goethe resided at Wetzlar for some months in 1772, when he was engaged in professional work at the Reichskammergericht, and is said to have occupied a house, indicated by a marble tablet, in the narrow Gewandgasse, near the corn-market. Various events here and in the environs suggested his 'Sorrows of Werther'.

The original of Werther was a certain Herr Jerusalem, secretary to the Brunswick embassy, who shot himself in a house (with two bow-windows) in the Schiller-Platz, near the Franciscan church. The Deutsches Haus, or Lodge of the Teutonic Order (reached by the street to the left of the new guard-house, opposite the S. transept of the cathedral), was the residence of Charlotte's father, named Buff, the manager of the estates of the Order, and still contains a room with a few memorials of her. The house is distinguished by an inscription; key at Buttermarkt 1. Outside the Wildbacher Tor is the 'Goethe Brunnen', shaded by a venerable lime-tree, a favourite resort of Goethe, by whom the pretty environs of Wetzlar have been highly extolled. A broad road ascends on the left bank of the Lahn to (1 3/4 M.) Garbenheim, the Wahlheim of Werther, situated on a hill commanding a pleasant view of the valley. Most of the old houses in the 'Werther-Platz' in front of the church were burned down in 1866. A monument here marks a favourite seat of the poet. The traveller may return by the Bismarck Tower, commanding a fine view. — On the slope of the Stoppelberg (1315 ft.; view-tower), 3 M. from Wetzlar, lies the pleasant village of Volpertshausen, in a house in which (now a school) the ball described in Werther took place.

About 3/4 M. to the S.W. of Wetzlar rises the ruined castle of Kalsmunt, which is said to be built on Roman foundations. At the
foot of the hill is the Schützen-Garten (keys of castle at Waldschmidt's, Schiller-Platz; 10 pf.).

From Wetzlar to Cologne or Giessen, see R. 8; to Lollar, Cassel, and Berlin, see Baedeker's Northern Germany.

28. Frankfurt.

Railway Stations. The Central Station (Pl. B, 4, 5), a large and handsome building, with a good restaurant (D. from 12 to 2 p.m. 2 \(\$\)) and baths (1 \(\$\), lies on the W. side of the town. On the E. side of the town is the Ost-Bahnhof (Pl. H, 3) for trains to Hanau, Aschaffenburg, and Bavaria, which join the Central Station trains at Hanau, and also for trains to Eberbach (Stuttgart). The Sachsenhausen Station (Pl. E, F, 6), for the line to Hanau, Bebra, and Fulda, etc., is stopped at only by slow trains and a few express. The Offenbach Station (Pl. F, G, 5) serves the local trains to Offenbach. —Parcel Express Co., for delivering luggage in the town, at the Central Station. —Official Tourist Bureau at the Central Station; International Sleeping Carriage Co., Kaiser-Str. 1. —The hotels do not send omnibuses to meet the trains. Cabs and trams, see p. 224.

Hotels (all those of the first class have lifts and electric lighting, and are generally heated by hot air). At the Central Station. *Hôtel d'Angleterre (Pl. c: B, 4), opposite the station, corner of Kaiser-Str., R. 4-12, B. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), D. (1-3 p.m.) from 5, S. 4, pens. 12-20 \(\$\); Hôtel de Russie (Pl. k; B, 5), Bahnhofs-Platz 4, R. 3-6, B. 1\(\frac{1}{4}\), D. 4 \(\$\); Hôtel Bristol (Pl. v; B, 4, 5), with restaurant, café, and American bar, R. & B. from 4, D. from 4 \(\$\); Grand-Hôtel Continental (Pl. m; B, 5), R. 2\(\frac{1}{2}-5\), B. 1\(\frac{1}{4}\), D. 3 \(\$\); all first class. —Grand-Hôtel National (Pl. 1; B, 5), with restaurant; Deutsch's Kaiser (Pl. o; B, 5), R. & B. 3\(\frac{1}{2}-6\), D. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), pens. 7-10 \(\$\); Savoy Hotel (Pl. h; B, 5), R. 2\(\frac{1}{2}-5\), B. 1\(\frac{1}{4}\), D. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$; Hôtel Royal (Pl. x; B, 4, 5), Kronprinzen-Str.; Germany (Pl. q; B, 5), with garden, R. 2\(\frac{1}{2}-4\), B. 1, D. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\); Park-Hôtel-Garni, Wiesbätten-Platz 37, B. 2-3\(\frac{1}{2}\); Victoria, Kaiser-Str.; new; Prinz Heinrich, Scharnhorst-Str.; R. 2-3, B. 1 \$; Stadt Frankfurt (Pl. t; B, 5), Könler Hof (Pl. s; B, 5), R. 2-3, B. 1 \$, both in the Bahnhofs-Platz; *Stuttgarter Hof, Kronprinzen-Str. 59, R. 2-4, B. 1 \$, Basel Hof (Christliches Hospiz), Taunus-Str. 35, R. 1\(\frac{1}{2}-4\), B. 3\(\frac{1}{2}-4\), D. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$; In the Town. —Palast-Hôtel Fürstenhof (Pl. b; C, 4), Gallus-Anlage, with restaurant and American bar, R. from 3\(\frac{1}{2}\), B. 1\(\frac{1}{4}\), dép. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$; Holm Imperial (Pl. i; C, 3), Opern-Platz, with restaurant, R. from 3\(\frac{1}{2}\), incl. bath, dép. 4 \$; —Frankfurter Hof (Pl. a; D, 4), Kaiser-Platz, a large first-class establishment, with restaurant, American bar, post, telegraph, and railway-offices, R. from 3, B. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), dép. (12-3) in the restaurant 3\(\frac{1}{2}\), D. (1 p.m.) in the dining-room at separate tables 4, 8. (6-10.30) in the restaurant 4 \$, *Swan (Pl. d; D, 3), at which the peace of 10th May, 1871, was concluded. Steinweg 12, at the Theater-Platz, R. 3-6, B. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), D. 3-4, pens. from 8 \$; Hôtel Westminster, Theater-Platz, new; —Pariser Hof (Pl. e; D, 3), Schiller-Platz 5. —Hôtel Drei (Pl. i; F, 3), Grosse Friedberger-Str. 18, commercial; Taunus Hôtel (Pl. w; D, 3), Grosse Bockenheimer-Str. 6-10, with restaurant; Central Hotel (Pl. g; D, 4), Bismarck-Str. 52, near the Kaiser-Platz, well spoken of, R. 2\(\frac{1}{2}-3\), B. 1, D. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$; Hôtel de Bruxelles (Pl. u; D, 3), Grosse Gallus-Str. 14, R. 1\(\frac{1}{2}-3\) \$.

Pensions, all very fair. Miss White, Eschenheimer-Anlage 52; Mrs. Emerson, Westend-Str. 29; Pension Terminus, Hohenzollern-Platz 14 (Pl. A, 3, 4; 4\(\frac{1}{2}-8 \$\); Pens. Internationale Pfaff, Gallus-Anlage 9 and Taunus-Str. 1 (Pl. C, 4); Villa Métropole, Gärtnert-Weg 24; Kapp, Eschenheimer Landstr. 20 (Pl. F, 1; 5-6 \$); Vorster, Kettewoh-Hof 55 (Pl. B, C, 5; 4\(\frac{1}{2}-7\)\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$); Germany, Milnus-Str. 2 (Pl. B, 2; 6-10 \$); Pens. Métropole, Bockenheimer-Landstrasse, corner of Wiesbaden (Pl. B, 2); Westend, Wiesbaden 58 (Pl. B, 1, 2; 6-8\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$); Oden, Beethoven-Str. 71 (Pl. A, 2; 7-10 \$; Wiesl, Humboldt Str. 21 (11. F, 1; for ladies; 4-5 \$); Kehrmann, Westend-Str. 84.
Restaurants. Wines. *Buerose, Goethe-Str. 29 (1st floor), D. 2 & 3 M; *Malespartus, Grosse Bockenheimer-Str. 30, D. 2½ M; *Faistaff, Theater-Platz 7, D. 1½ M, good cuisine; Ratskeller (p. 228); Wolf, Börsen-Platz 1, D. 1¼ & 1½ M; Bernhard, Grosse Kornmarkt 10, with 'old-German' drinking-room on the upper floor. — Continental Bodega, Schiller-Platz 2 (Spanish and Portuguese wines). — Frankfurt Cider: Klip. Alte Mainzer-gasse 29; Teutonia, Pauls-Platz 11. — Beers: Tannhäuser, Bürgerbräugarten, 71 and 29 Kaiser-Str., near the station; *Münchner Hofbräu, Haus Alemannia, Schiller-Platz 4, D. 1½ M; *Kaisergarten, Opern-Platz 2a, with garden, much frequented in summer; Kaiserhof, Goethe-Platz 5, D. 1 M 70 & 2 M 70 pf. (Pilsner beer, Viennese cuisine); Taunus, Grosse Bockenheimer-Str. 6, D. from 1½ M; Zum Pfaust, in the New Theatre (p. 234); Löwenhof, Zeil 54; Fürstenberg, Bierschlagasse 8 and Börsen-Platz, D. from 1 M 20 pf; Stadt Um, Schäffergasse 9; Löwenbräu ('Braustübli'), Grosse Bockenheimer-Str. 2; Pilsener Bierhalle, Börsen-Platz 9; Krokovil. Zeil 45, popular. Automatic Restaurants in the Zeil. Kaiser-Str., etc. — Palm Garden, p. 235.

Cafés. *Café Bauer, Schiller-Str. 2, with mural paintings; *Bristol, Café Hauptwache, both in the Schiller-Platz; Windsor, at the Höt. d’Angleterre; Fahrig & Wolff, at the Höt. Bristol (p. 223); Kursaal, in the gardens at the Friedberger-Tor; Goldschmidt, Allerheiligen-Str. 83 (Jewish); Kaiser-Café, Kaiser-Str. 88. — Confectioners. *F. R. Bütschly, Kaiser-Str. 23; *A. Bütschly, Goethe-Platz; with ladies' café; Johner, Goethe-Str. 25; Lehr, Opern-Platz; H. Kurtz, Steinweg 4 ('Frankfurter Breitente'); De Giorgi, Liebfrauen-Str. 3 (chocolate); Von Houten's 'Kakaozubr', Goethe-Platz 3.


Cabs (from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fares).

a. TAXI-METER CABS (distinguished by the tall white hats of the drivers). First zone: 1-2 pers. for 500 metres 50 pf., each addit. 200 metres 10 pf.; 3-4 pers. for 500 metres 50 pf., each addit. 300 metres 10 pf. Second zone: 1-2 pers. for 600 metres 50 pf., each addit. 300 metres 10 pf.; 3-4 pers. for 400 metres 50 pf., each addit. 200 metres 10 pf. (the latter charges also hold good for 1-4 pers. at night). — For every 1 min. waiting 10 pf., for 1 hr. 1½ M. — Luggage, 25 pf. for each article over 22 lbs.

b. ORDINARY CABS.

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Luggage, 20 pf. for each article over 22 lbs.

Electric Tramways (10 pf. including transfers). The following lines need alone be mentioned: Central Station (Pl. B, 4, 5)-Kaiser-Str.-Zeil-Zoological Garden-Ost-Bahnhof (Pl. H. 3). — Central Station-Kaiser-Str.-Pauls-Platz (Pl. E, 4). — Central Station - Kaiser-Str. - Schiller-Platz (Pl. D, 3) - Eschenheimer-Landstrasse (Pl. D, 2, 3)-Mainzer-Landstrasse-OstrPrem-Platz (Pl. C, 3, 2)-PalmGarten (Pl. A, 1). — Other important tramway-centres are the Haupt-Wache (p. 226), the Konstabler-Wache (i.e. the corner of the Zeil and the Fahrgase, 11, E, F, 9), and the Opern-Platz (p. 233).

Baths. Warm at the *Städtische Schwimmbad (Pl. F, 3), Allerheiligen-Str. Turkish, etc., at Sachsenhausen, Schaumain-Kai 41. River Baths in the Main (Pl. F, G, 4 and C, D, 5).


Concerts. The Museums-Gesellschaft gives 22 orchestral concerts in the Saalbau (p. 233) on Frid. evenings and Sun. afternoons in winter, and also ten evening concerts of chamber-music. — The Manskof Museum, Wiesenbütt-Str. 18, contains a well-arranged collection relating to the history of music (upwards of 200,000 objects).

Permanent Exhibitions of Art at the Kunstverein (Pl. D, 3), daily 9.30-6, holidays 10.30-1 (1 M); Banger's Picture Salon, Kaiser-Str. 66;
History.

FRANKFORT.

28. Route. 225

Schneider’s Kunstratlon, Rossmarkt 23; Hermes & Co., Rossmarkt 15; Katharinenhof, Katharinenforte 6. — Panorama, near the Central Station (Pl. B, 4), 1 a.m.

British Consul: F. Oppenheimer; Consul General, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 8; C. W. Schwarz, Vice-Consul. — American Consul: Richard Guenther, Consul General, Kaiser-Str. 49.

English Church Service in the French Church, Goethe-Platz 7, at 11.15 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.; Chaplain, Rev. G. W. Mackenzie, Körner-Str. 13. — American Church Service, Sun. at 11 a.m. in the Hotel Imperial, Opern-Platz.

Chief Attractions (one day). In the morning the Rossmarkt and Goethe-Platz and the monuments there, Goethe’s House (p. 231), the Römer (p. 223), Cathedral (p. 229), the old bridge over the Main, and the Städte Institution (p. 256); afternoon, Palm Garden (p. 235); evening, Opera House (p. 239).

Frankfort on the Main (300 ft.), with 334,981 inhab. (including 32,000 Jews and a garrison of 2200 soldiers), formerly a free town of the Empire, lies in a spacious plain bounded by mountains, on the right bank of the navigable Main. On the left bank of the river lies Sachsenhausen, a suburb connected with Frankfort by five stone bridges, and by an iron suspension-bridge. From a commercial and still more from a financial point of view, Frankfort is one of the most important cities in Germany. The old part of the town contains many houses of the 15-18th cent. as well as public buildings. The town is surrounded by ‘Anlagen’, or public grounds, laid out on the site of the fortifications removed in 1806-12. Between these and the suburbs of Bornheim on the N.E. and Bockenheim on the N.W., the country is gradually being covered with streets. The most fashionable quarter is the West End, between the Taunus Promenades, the Bockenheim High Road, and the West-End-Platz. The industrial interests are mainly concentrated in the S.W. part. The air of wealth and importance which pervades the city affords an indication of the success and extent of its commercial relations.

Frankfort is first mentioned in 793 as the seat of the royal residence (‘Pfalz’) of ‘Franconofurd’ (ford of the Franks), and in 794 Charlemagne held a convocation of bishops and dignitaries of the empire here. After the erection of a new palace by Louis the Pious in 822 the town soon reached such a high degree of prosperity that at the time of the death of Louis the German (576) it was already looked upon as the capital of the East Frankish Empire. In 1333 Frankfort had become practically independent of the royal power, and in the 16th cent. it was officially recognized as a ‘free imperial town’. One of the most important of the privileges which it received was the confirmation of the Easter Fair in 1330; the Autumn Fair had been sanctioned by Frederick II. as early as 1240. To these fairs the town owed the importance it enjoyed during the 16th and 17th cent. as a centre of domestic and foreign trade. It was also the headquarters of the German book-trade down to the end of the 18th century. From the time of Frederick Barbarossa (1152) onwards most of the German sovereigns were chosen at Frankfort, and in 1356 it was recognized by the Golden Bull of Charles IV. (p. 230) as the permanent seat of the elections. On the dissolution of the Empire in 1806, Frankfort was made over to Karl von Dalberg, Primate of the Rhénish Confederation (previously Archibishop of Mayence), and in 1810 it became the capital of the grand-duchy of Frankfort, which included Aschaffenburg, Hanau, Fulda, and Wetzlar. From 1815 to 1866 it was one of the four free cities of the German Confederation and the seat of the Diet, and in 1866 it passed to Prussia. The formerly Hessian town of Bockenheim was incorporated with Frankfort in 1895.

Baedeker’s Rhine. 18th Edit.

The Central Railway Station (Pl. B, 4, 5), a large and handsome building by Eggert and Frantz (1883-88), is one of the finest and most convenient stations on the Continent. It is richly adorned with allegorical sculptures (Genius of Steam, Electricity, Agriculture, Industry, etc.) and cost about 1,650,000l. Its erection has completely changed the appearance of the S.W. part of the town. The principal approach to the inner town from this side is the imposing Kaiser-Strasse (Pl. B, C, D, 4). At the point where this street crosses the Gallus Promenade (Pl. C, 4) are a Clock Tower and (to the right) the New Theatre (p. 234). The street then leads via the Kaiser-Platz, with its tasteful fountain, to the Rossmarkt (Pl. D, 3), in the W. half of which rises the Monument of Gutenberg, erected in 1858, a fine group on a large sandstone pedestal, designed by Ed. von der Launitz. The central figure with the types in the left hand is Gutenberg, on his right Fust, on his left Schöffer (comp. p. 163). On the frieze are portrait-heads of fourteen celebrated printers, with Caxton among them. In the four niches beneath are the arms of the four towns where printing was first practised: Mayence, Frankfort, Venice, and Strassburg. Round the base are figures representing Theology, Poetry, Natural Science, and Industry.

The Goethe-Platz (Pl. D, 3), which adjoins the Rossmarkt on the N., is embellished with Schwanthaler's Monument of Goethe, erected in 1844, twelve years after the poet's death. The reliefs on the pedestal in front are allegorical; on the sides are figures from Goethe's poems. — On the left is the French Reformed Church of 1792 (French service on Sun. at 9.30; English services, see p. 225).

Adjoining the Rossmarkt on the N.E. side is the Schiller-Platz (Pl. D, 3), with the old Hauptwache, built as a guard-house in 1729 and now a café (p. 224), and a Statue of Schiller in bronze, from a model by Dielmann (1863). To the S. rises the Katharinen-Kirche (Pl. D, E, 3), built in 1680, with numerous old tombs (one of 1378) and modern stained-glass windows (verger, Katharinen-Pforte 11). The neighbouring Liebfrauen-Kirche (Pl. E, 3; R.C.), a late-Gothic church of the 15th cent., also contains interesting tombstones (one, in the left aisle, of 1322).

We now enter the Zeil (Pl. E, F, 3), a broad and handsome street, the busiest in Frankfort, consisting chiefly of attractive shops. To the left is the handsome General Post Office (Pl. E, 3), built by Ahrens and Prinzhausen in 1892-94 and adorned with groups in copper by Hausmann. The monument to Emp. William I. in the court, with a colossal bust, is by Krüger (1895). The old Palace of Prince Thurn and Taxis, built in 1731, which contained the assembly-hall of the German Diet (Bundestag) down to 1866, now also belongs to the post-office (entr., Grosse Eschenheimer-Str. 26).

In the Neue Zeil, to the left, are the Police Headquarters
b. Old Town. FRANKFORT. 28. Route. 227

(Pl. F, 3), beyond which are the Law Courts (Pl. F, 2, 3), a German Renaissance structure by Endell (1884-89). — Friedberg Promenade and Zoological Garden, see p. 236.

b. The Old Town. Streets on the Right Bank of the Main.

The picturesque network of streets in the Old Town affords a good idea of the original Frankfort, though some of them have now been cleared away to make room for new thoroughfares.

At Grosse Hirschgraben 23 is the *Goethe House (Pl. D, 4), where the poet was born (28th August, 1749) and spent his boyhood (open on week-days 8-1 & 3-6, on Sun. and holidays 10-1; adm. 1M). The house was purchased by the 'Deutsche Hochstift' in 1863, and has been restored to the condition in which it was after the alterations made in 1755 (see 'Dichtung und Wahrheit').

The Ground Floor contains the dining-room and kitchen. The former was also the room of Catharina Elisabeth Goethe (1731-1808), Goethe's mother. — On the staircase are the 'Roman Views' mentioned in 'Dichtung und Wahrheit'.

First Floor. The three rooms towards the street were those occupied by Lieut. Thorenz in 1759. The 'Karl August Room' (1.) was occupied for several days in 1779 by the Duke Charles Augustus of Weimar, when visiting Goethe's parents. — Towards the court is the music-room.

Second Floor. The middle front-room contains the picture-gallery of the poet's father, Councillor Johann Caspar Goethe (1710-82), arranged as it was in 1755. To the left is his study, from the corner-window of which he could watch the goings-out and comings-in of his son. To the right is the bedroom of the poet's parents, and beyond is the room in which their illustrious son Wolfgang was born. — At the back is the room of Goethe's sister Cornelia (1750-77).

Third Floor. The middle front-room was the young Goethe's study, where he created Götz, Clavigo, Werther, and the beginning of Faust. In the adjoining room to the left is his puppet-theatre.

The archway in the court leads to the Goethe Museum, containing reminiscences of the poet's boyhood and also of his later relations with his native town. On the walls are portraits of Goethe, his family, and others. — The rooms above the museum contain the Goethe Library of the Deutsche Hochstift (see above), a specialized collection of the classical period of German literature, with Goethe as its centre (20,000 vols.).

The Museum of Ethnology, Münzgasse 1 (Pl. D, 4; open free Sun. & Wed. 10-4; on other days 9-1 & 3-6, in winter 10-1 & 3-5, 50 pf.), contains ethnographical collections, models, and illustrations from Africa, Asia, America, and the islands of the Pacific. In the Pauls-Platz (Pl. E, 4) is the Church of St. Paul (bell to the right), a rotunda built in 1833, where the German parliament of 1848-49 held its meetings. In front of it is the Union Monument, by Kaufmann and Hessemer (1903), 'dedicated to the champions of German union in the years of preparation, 1815-63'. On the S. side of the square are additions to the Römer.

The Römerberg (Pl. E, 4), or market-place in front of the Römer, which down to the end of last century no Jew was permitted to enter (comp. p. 232), is the centre of the Old Town and was the scene of those public rejoicings after the election of an emperor which Goethe
so graphically describes in his autobiography. The Justitia Fountain in the centre, erected in 1543, and adorned with a stone figure of Justice in 1611, was completely renewed in 1887 and furnished with a figure in bronze. While the coronation banquet was being held in the Römer this fountain ran for 11/2 hr. with red and white wine.

The *Römer* (Pl. E, 4) is the name now applied to the Town Hall, which consists of a group of twelve separate old houses and various large new buildings between the Römerberg, the Römergasse, the Buchgasse, and the Barfüssergasse (open daily 8-7, on Sun. and holidays 8-1, in winter 9-6 and 9-1, 50 pf.; Mon. & Wed. 10-1, free). Three of the houses in the Römerberg were supplied in 1896-98 with new late-Gothic façades, with lofty gables, from the plans of M. Meckel. These are the so-called Alt-Limpurg, at the corner of the Limpurergasse, the seat in the 17th cent. of the influential patrician guild of that name; the Haus zum Römer, properly so-called, fitted up in 1405, along with the ‘Goldener Schwan’ behind it, as a town-hall, with large halls on the groundfloor; and the Haus Frauenstein. The Haus Frauenstein (r.), formerly the headquarters of another patrician society, has a painted façade in the taste of the 18th century. The Saalhaus, at the corner of the Wedelgasse, has its end-façade in carved wood. The Haus Wanebach, Wedelgasse 3, is a characteristic timber structure of the 16th cent., with a small and picturesque court; it was restored in 1888-90. The façade of the Goldener Schwan, Pauls-Platz 1-3, dates from 1731. Beyond the court, in the Limpurergasse, is the Haus Silberberg, restored in 1898. — The new buildings (1900-1903) were designed by Von Hoven and Neher. The ‘Südbau’, extending on the W. to the Buchgasse, with its lofty tower, is in the German Renaissance style; the smaller ‘Nordbau’, which is connected with it by a bridge over the Bethmann-Str., is in the baroque style.

Interior. The fine vaulting of the gateway in the Haus Silberberg and the winding staircase in the court of the Alt-Limpurg (1607) deserve attention. — From the front hall the handsome Kaiser-Treppe (1742) ascends to the left to the —

*Kaisersaal* (adm. see above), where the new emperor dined with the electors and showed himself from the balcony to the people assembled on the Römerberg. The hall, which is covered with tunnel-vaulting in wood, was completed in 1411, repeatedly restored, and thoroughly renewed in 1838-53. It is embellished with Portraits of the Emperors, by Veit, Beneckmann, Lessing, Rethel, Steinele, and other artists. Among the finest are Charlemagne (768-814) by Ph. Veit (W. wall), and Frederick I. Barbarossa (1152-1190), by Lessing, a figure full of majesty and repose. Above the portrait of Charlemagne is the Judgment of Solomon by Steinle (1844). The marble statue of Emp. William I. (d. 1886) is by Kämpert (1891). — We next enter the —

Wahlzimmer (election-room), remodelled in 1731-32, where the electors met to deliberate on the choice of an emperor.

The new building, entered from the front hall, contains the Ratskeller (p. 224); above this and adjoining the Wahlzimmer is the Bürgersaal, approached by the Fetttreppe, or grand staircase.

The S. side of the Römerberg is bounded by the Nicolai-Kirche (Pl. E, 4), an elegant church of the 13th cent., with one aisle only
Cathedral. FRANKFORT. 28. Route. 229

(N.), and a massive tower adjoining the choir. It was altered in the late-Gothic style in 1450 and restored in 1842-45. Altar-piece, a Relic of the old fortifications erected in 1455. Adjacent is the Saalhof (Pl. E, 4), probably occupying the site of an imperial palace of that name ("aula regia"), which was built by Charlemagne. The palace was rebuilt in 1717 and 1842; the only old part is the Romanesque chapel.

On the Main, a little lower down, is the Roman Catholic Church of St. Leonhard (Pl. E, 4), begun in 1219, probably on the site of the royal grange, with a late-Gothic choir built in 1434, the whole completed in 1507, and restored in 1808 and 1882. The two Romanesque towers of the choir belonged to the original structure. On that to the N. is seen the imperial eagle, said to have been bestowed by Lewis the Bavarian on the abbey for services rendered to him in defiance of the papal ban.

Interior (entr. in the N. aisle). The 'Salvator-Chörlein', or chapel to the left of the choir (1503), is notable for its vaulting with the detached ribs. The two Romanesque portals in the left aisle formed the entrances to the church before its extension. Over that to the E. is an old relief. Ancient mural paintings, including a Last Judgment (restored) above the triumphal arch. The Madonna to the right of the choir is by Steine. At the entrance to the side-chapel, is a Last Supper by Holbein the Elder (predella of the altar-piece mentioned at p. 231).

On the Untermain Quay (No. 15) is the Rothschild Library, open 11-1 and 4-8, Sun. 10-1.

The street called the Markt (Pl. E, 4) leads from the Römerberg towards the E. to the cathedral. At the corner, on the right, is the house Zum Grossen Engel, of 1562. To the left, Markt No. 44, the Steinerne Haus, a castle-like Gothic building (1464), with round-arch frieze and corner-turrets, a statue of the Virgin, and a fine vaulted gate. A side-street to the left leads to the Nürnberger Hof, a timber-built house with a Gothic passage and rich cross-vaulting. — In the narrow court of Markt No. 30, are two carved friezes representing the Fall and the Prodigal Son (16th cent.). Nearby opposite is the Tuchgaden, where the guild of butchers offered a draught of honour to the emperor when proceeding after his coronation from the cathedral to the Römer. Farther on, Markt No. 5, is the Goldene Wage, first mentioned in 1323, rebuilt in 1450, and restored in 1899, with a rich façade and a fine stucco ceiling on the upper floor (for adm. apply at the old furniture shop). Opposite is the Haus zum Rebstock, with a picturesque court.

The *Cathedral (St. Bartholomev; Rom. Cath.; Pl. E, 4), originally founded by Lewis the German about 870 and reconsecrated in 1289, is the oldest church in the city. The short Gothic nave and aisles date from 1235-39, the choir was rebuilt in 1315-38, and the unusually long transept was erected in 1346-53. The cloisters were
added in 1348-1477; the W. tower, begun in 1414-15, was left unfinished. The Wahlkapelle dates from 1355, having apparently been erected in connection with the Golden Bull (p. 225); the late-Gothic Scheidkapelle in the S. aisle, from 1487. The church was seriously injured by a fire in August, 1867, but was restored in 1869-81 by the architect Denzinger. On that occasion the vault of the nave was raised and the cloisters and tower were completed. The crowning of the tower with an octagonal cupola surmounted by a spire is from the designs of the architect Hans von Ingelheim (1483), which had been discovered in the municipal archives.

Interior. Visitors ring for the verger at the N. portal (best time, about 10-11 a.m., closed 11.30-2; good light necessary). — In the N. transept are the Tombs of Johann von Holzhausen (d. 1399) and Rudolph von Sachsenhausen (d. 1370). — The chapel adjoining the choir on the left contains a terracotta group of the Death of Mary, presented in 1880. The beautiful five-light window was executed by Dixon, after an ancient design from Cologne. — In the chapel to the right is a Resurrection, converted into an altar in 1885. Adjacent are a canopy (modern figure of the Virgin) and a fine terracotta ciborium (15th cent.). — By the S. portal is the tomb of Andreas Hirde (1518), with a relief of the Mocking of Christ. — The frescoes in the transept, by Steine and Linnemann, represent events from the history of the town: the Council of Frankfort (794); Reconciliation of Otho I. and his brother Duke Henry (941); Conrad III. and St. Bernard of Clairvaux (1147); Burial of Günther von Schwarzburg (1349); Capistrano preaching repentance (1434); Albert Achilles of Brandenburg carried into the meeting of the electors (1486); Coronation of Maximilian II. (1562); and the Imperial procession to the Römer. — The coronation of the emperors used to be solemnised by the Elector of Mayence beneath the crossing, originally before the altar that stood here until 1711. The rite of the 'raising to the altar' which took place immediately after the election, was celebrated at the high-altar.

The Choir is generally closed. The choir-stalls date from 1354. Above them are ancient frescoes, representing the life of St. Bartholomew, dating from 1407. The tabernacle to the left dates from the early 15th century. To the right is a Descent from the Cross by Van Dyck. Beside the high altar, to the right of the entrance to the Wahlkapelle (election chapel), stands the beautiful monument of the German king, Günther von Schwarzburg, who died in 1349 at Frankfort, where he had taken refuge from his opponent Charles IV. The armorial bearings around it belong to the families who erected the monument. The original inscription is in old-German, the new one in Latin.

The frescoes in the Nave, by Steine and Linnemann, represent the patrons of the church and other subjects. — The Scheidkapelle (see above), with stained-glass windows after ancient designs, contains representations of the Seven Works of Mercy, executed from Steine’s designs. — The Town commands a fine view (open in summer 7-7, in winter 9-4; adm. 25 pf., Wed. & Sat. afternoons free). The chamber at its base is painted as a vestibule or ‘Paradise’.

On the outside of the N. wall of the choir is a large Crucifixion, executed in tufa in 1509 for the Frankfort patrician Jacob Heller.

The house Dom-Platz No. 4, to the E. of the cathedral, bears a small relief of Luther, in memory of the tradition that on his journey to Worms he preached a sermon here.

To the S., Weckmarkt 1, are the Municipal Record Office (Archiv-Gebäude; Pl. E, 4), built in 1874-77 from designs by Denzinger, and the old Leinwandhaus (or Drapers’ Hall), dating from the end of the 14th cent., restored in 1892 and again in 1902. The upper story
of the former contains the historical archives, while the lower story
and the entire Leinwandhaus are devoted to the Municipal His-
torical Museum (open free on Sun. and Wed., 10-4; other days,
9-1 & 3-6, 50 pf.). Most of the rooms are poorly lighted. Director,
O. Cornill; good 'Guide' (1902) 50 pf.

Room I. (Entrance Hall of the Archive Building). Municipal banners
(16-18th cent.), civic uniforms and weapons of Frankfort; instruments
of torture; on the walls, tombs from the old St. Peter's Cemetery (p. 234)
and railings from the old Judengasse, etc.; stained glass of the 14-15th cent.;
'Giant's Column' from Heddernheim. — To the left, Room II. Costumes
of citizens and Frankfort official costumes; doll's house (1749); local costumes
from the neighbourhood of Frankfort; peasant's room from Hesse.
— Room III. Greek, Italian, and Egyptian antiquities; N. European stone-
ware; objects from lake-dwellings in Switzerland; objects from tumuli in
the vicinity of Frankfort. — Room IV. Objects from tumuli in the vicinity
of Bad Naunheim, and Frankish antiquities. — Room V. Roman antiquities,
mostly from Heddernheim; Mithras-relief; ancient helmets, weapons, orna-
ments, utensils; Roman mosaic (Helios). — Room VI. Armour and weapons.
— In the Passage leading to the Leinwandhaus are smaller weapons.

Room VII. On the ceiling, two large eagles from a canopy used at
coronations; eagle from the fountain on the Römerberg (p. 223); guild-
banners, guild-signs; state coaches and sleighs, an early type of veloc-
pede, etc. — Chapel (formerly the Debtors' Prison). Old choir-
stalls (1623); stained glass (13th cent.). — Through the corridor to the right we
reach Room VIII, which contains 'Paintings by early-German masters
(15-16th cent.), etc. On the main wall to the right are 10 sections of a large
altar-piece (the Passion) painted in the studio of Hans Holbein the Elder in
1501 for the former Dominican church. 2nd Central Section: 320-355. Lower
Rhenish School, Series of paintings (end of the 15th cent.), from the Carmelite
church. 3rd Section: 265. Old copy, by Jobst Harrich of Nuremberg, of
Dürer's celebrated Assumption, which was painted in 1508 for Jacob Heller,
purchased in 1614 by Elector Maximilian of Bavaria, and destroyed by fire
at Munich in 1674 (the wings are the original productions of Dürer's studio).
4th Section: 273-275. Hans Baldung Grien, Baptism of Christ. On the rear-
wall: 303, 309. M. Grünewald, SS. Cyriac and Lawrence (grisaille); 299.
Franconian School, Presentation in the Temple (16th cent.). In this room
are also chests and cabinets (16-17th cent.), small examples of ecclesiastical art
(12-16th cent.), albums (17-18th cent.), and patents of nobility (18-19th cent.).
— Through the corridor to the right we reach Room IX. Portraits of
citizens of Frankfort (17-18th cent.), ecclesiastical vestments (14-18th cent.),
etc. — Room X. Zinc, copper, and brass work (17-19th cent.), musical
instruments (16-19th cent.), etc. — We turn back to the Corridor. The
glass-cases contain articles connected with the Jewish ritual, guild parapher-
nalia, the old standard weights and measures of Frankfort when a free
city, etc. — Staircase: Old views and plans of Frankfort.

First Floor. The cabinets in the Corridor contain masonic insignia,
views of Frankfort, seals, coins, etc. Among the old documents is the 'Golden
Bull' (see p. 225). — Room XI. Iron-work; German stoneware and faience;
guild bowls and goblets; table-service by Wenzel Jamnitzer of Nuremberg.
The corner cabinet represents a citizen's room of the 18th century. — We
return through the corridor to Room XII. 1st Cabinet: French stovel in the
'Empire' style; room from the Neue Kräme in the same style; ivory carvings;
paintings by Frankfort artists (17-19th cent.). 2nd & 3rd Cab.: Paintings,
including (beside the first window in Cab. 3) several Madonnas of the Early
Cologne and Rhenish Schools. Here are also watches (48-19th cent.), snuff-
boxes, and trinkets (17-19th cent.). — Room XIII. Glass (15-19th cent.).
1st Cab.: Views of Frankfort, including a Panorama of Frankfort in 1811,
by Morgenstern (pen-and-ink sketch); miniatures. 2nd Cab.: Room from
the Kruggasse; in the centre a French pianoforte in the 'Empire' style.
3rd Cab.: Fans; memorials of Börne, the author (p. 231).
To the S.E. of the cathedral, in the Fahrgasse, is the late-Gothic Haus zum Fürsteneck (No. 17). — From the S. end of the Fahrgasse we enjoy a picturesque retrospect of its quaint old houses, with their projecting stories (16-17th cent.). Hence the Old Bridge (Pl. F, 4), constructed of red sandstone and 870 ft. in length, crosses the Main. It is mentioned in a document of 1222, but has been several times restored. The middle of the bridge is embellished with a Statue of Charlemagne (1843). Near it is a mediæval iron cross, with a figure of Christ. The presence of the cock which surmounts it is explained by the tradition that a cock became the victim of a vow made by the architect to sacrifice to the devil the first living being that crossed the bridge. — For Sachsenhausen, see p. 236.

The quay flanked with lofty houses, which extends along the right bank of the river, is called the Schöne Aussicht (Pl. F, 4). A tablet on No. 17 indicates the house in which the philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer (1788-1860) lived in 1843-59 (the dates on the tablet are wrong). At the upper end, the Upper Main Bridge, built in 1878 by Lauter, crosses the river. In front of it are a Bust of Lessing, in marble, by Kaupert, and the —

Town Library (Pl. G, 4), built by Hess in 1820-25, with a conspicuous Corinthian portico, and altered and enlarged in 1891-93 by Wolff. On the attic stories of the wings are eight statues of prominent citizens of Frankfort; and in the pediment is a fine group by Schierholz. Director, Prof. Fr. Ebrard.

In the Interior, at the foot of the staircase, is a marble Statue of Goethe, by P. Marcheschi (1838), besides which there are busts of other Frankfort celebrities. The ceiling-painting is by P. Kirchbach. — The library contains about 245,000 vols. (open Mon.-Frid. 10-1 & 4-8, Sat. 10-4). In the Reading Room is an exhibition of valuable MSS., printed works, bindings, etc. (open free, week-days 10-12, Sun. and holidays 11-1; catalogue 10 pf.).

At the back of the Library, Lange-Str. No. 4, is the Hospital of the Holy Ghost. In the grounds adjoining the Rechnei-Graben (pond; Pl. G, 3, 4) is a Bust of Schopenhauer (see above), erected in 1895. From the Rechnei-Graben the Rechneigraben-Strasse leads to the W. to the Börne-Platz, in which is a Synagogue, built in 1881. At the N.W. corner of the square diverges the Börne-Strasse (Pl. F, 3), formerly the Judengasse, the dingy houses of which have been removed with the exception of the old House of the Rothschild Family (No. 26, to the right).

Down to the régime of the Prince Primate (p. 225) in 1806 the Judengasse, or Jews' Street, was closed every evening, and on Sundays and holidays throughout the whole day, with lock and key, and no Jew might venture into any part of the town under a heavy penalty. In spite of this tyranny many denizens of these squalid purlieus flourished, and among them the now enormously wealthy Rothschild family.

Farther on is the old Synagogue, erected by Kayser in 1855-60. The Börne-Strasse joins the Fahrgasse (see above), which leads into the Zeil (p. 226).
c. Northern Part of the Inner Town.

From the S.W. corner of the Rossmarkt (p. 226) the Grosse Gallus-Strasse (Pl. D, 3, 4) leads to the old Taunus Gate. To the left is the house (No. 19; memorial tablet) in which Bismarck lived when Prussian ambassador to the Diet in 1852-58. — At the end of the street we turn to the right into the Neue Mainzer Strasse, in which, to the left (No. 49), stands the building of the Polytechnic Society, containing (on the 1st floor) the *Museum of Art and Industry (Pl. C, 3), a collection of considerable value enriched in 1904 by the addition of the W. Metzler Collection (open 10-1 and 3-5, on Sun. & holidays 10-1; adm. 50 pf., free on Sun. & Wed.; closed on Mon.).

Modern Art. Medals and plaquettes; wall-panels with landscapes in inlaid wood, by C. Spindler of Alsace. *Show-Case by Plumet and Schmersheim, with acquisitions from the Paris Exhibition (1900).

Ancient Art. *Panelling from the Haus zum Fürsteneck (p. 222), dating from 1615 (ceiling only a plaster cast). — Works in gold, silver, and tin; antique bronze vessels; smith's work. Textile Art. — Mediaeval Art. *Limousin incised enamels; ivory carvings; *Miniatures; aquamarine in the form of a cock; Rhenish gilded bronze diptych with the adoration of the Magi (ca. 1400); embroidered tapestry representing savages; Gothic choir-stalls from Damme in Oldenburg; German wood-carvings of the 16th century. — Italian Renaissance: *Majorica, bronzes, plaquettes, medals, chests, fountain in the style of Desiderio da Settignano, *Limousin painted enamels by Nardon and Jean Pénicaud. — German and Dutch Renaissance. Furniture (cabinet with intarsia work from Cologne, S. German cabinets. Dutch carved cabinets), Dutch linen-chest, silver-mounted ebony drug-chest from Augsburg, *German stoneware, glass, fayence. — 18th Century. *Private altar, from Mayence (ca. 1720), with fine intarsia work and (modern) silver reliefs; Entombment, a relief in lead by R. Donner; furniture and wood-carvings (carved cabinet from Liége, S. German console-table); porcelain from Dresden, Nymphenburg, and *Höchst (p. 241). — Oriental Work. *Albarello, Damascus, 14th cent.; Persian and Turkish fayence; Persian tiles; Spanish-Mauresque fayence, azulejos; Japanese pottery, bronzes, lacquer-work, and sword-guard; fabrics. — Linel Collection. Dutch lacquered cabinet; bronze-mounted furniture of the 18th cent.; Dresden and Frankenthal porcelain; *Book-bindings, intarsia reliefs by N. Haberstumpf of Eger (1714).

The adjoining building on the left contains the School of Art and Industry and the Library of Art and Industry (open Tues. to Sat., 10-1 and 6-9, in winter also on Sun., 10-1; Librarian, Dr. Stader).

Farther on are the Bank of Trade and Industry (1.), the Imperial Bank (r.), and the Frankfort Bank (l.). — In the Junghof-Str., which here diverges to the right, are the Saalbau, by H. Burnitz, for concerts and balls (Nos. 19, 20); the Deutsche-Vereins-Bank (No. 11), and the Frankfort Art Union (No. 8; adm., see p. 224). The Junghof-Str. ends at the Rossmarkt (p. 226).

Near the old Bockenheimer Tor rises the magnificent *Opera House (Pl. C, 2, 3), designed by Lucae (d. 1877), and opened in 1880. It can accommodate 2000 spectators. The sculptures in the pediment in front are by Kaupert, those at the back by Rumpf, both of Frankfort. Most of the mural paintings in the interior were executed from cartoons by Steinle; the drop-scene, representing the
Prologue to Faust, is by Beer and Grätz (after Steinle); and the proscenium-frieze by O. Donner von Richter. — Opposite the Opera House, in the Taunus Promenade (see below), is a Monument to Emp. William I., by Buscher, erected in 1896.

We now return through the Grosse-Bockenheimer-Str. or the new and busy Goethe-Strasse (Pl. D, 3) to the Theater-Platz. · The Börsen-Str. leads hence to the left to the New Exchange (Neue Börse; Pl. D, 3), built by Burnitz and Sommer in 1879, with a handsome Renaissance hall (business-hours 12-2). The N.E. and W. galleries contain a Commercial Museum (adm. 50 pf.). — The modest house at the end of the Börsen-Str. (No. 19) is the provisional abode of the Academy of Social and Commercial Science (founded in 1901).

The Schiller-Str., which starts from the Schiller-Platz (p. 226) and skirts the E. side of the Börsen-Platz, leads to the old Eschenheimer Tor (Pl. D, 2). The circular *Eschenheimer Turm (Pl. D, E, 2), erected in 1400-28, is the finest of the few ancient tower-gateways of the city now extant. — In the Bleich-Str., a few yards to the E. of the tower, is the Senckenberg Institution (Pl. E, 2; open free on Sun. and Frid., 11-1, and Wed., 2-4; on other days fee 50-75 pf.), founded in 1763 by Johann Christian Senckenberg, a physician of Frankfort. It comprises a fine Natural History Collection, a Library, a Botanic Garden, an Anatomical Theatre, and a Hospital.

Farther along the Bleich-Str. stands the Protestant Church of St. Peter (Pl. E, 2; 1893-95), built and fitted up in the Renaissance style that prevailed in N. Germany at the period of the Reformation. The tower is 255 ft. in height. The interior repays a visit (50 pf.). — On the terrace behind St. Peter's is a War Monument, erected to the memory of the natives of Frankfort who fell in 1870-71, cast in bronze from a model by Eckhardt. — To the S. is the old St. Peter's Cemetery (Pl. E, 2) containing the tomb of Goethe's mother (p. 227) and an ancient group of the Crucifixion.

d. The Promenades and Outer Quarters of the City.

The Promenades (p. 225) encircling the old town are embellished with statues of eminent and patriotic citizens of Frankfort (names, see Plan). Among them may be singled out that of Senator Guiollet, creator of the Promenades, in the Taunus Promenade (Pl. C, 3, 4; band in summer, 12-1), near the Emperor William Monument (see above), and Ludwig Börne (1786-1837), the author, by Kaupert, in the Bockenheim Promenade (Pl. C, D, 2).

In the Gallus Promenade (p. 226) rises the New Theatre (Pl. D, 4), built in 1900-2 after designs by H. Seeling. It holds 1200 spectators. The sculptured figures and reliefs on the façades are in-
spired by Goethe's 'Dichtung und Wahrheit'; the 'Dichtung' group on
the main façade and the reliefs on the S. façade are by Varnesii, while
the 'Wahrheit' group and the reliefs on the N. façade are by Haus-
mann. The sculptures in the pediment are by Klismch. The promi-
ment gilded dome, 169 ft. high, is surmounted by a copper statue
10 ft. in height, representing Frankfort as Protector of the Arts,
after Herold. Garden and restaurant see p. 224.

In the Bockenheimer Landstrasse (tramways see p. 224), 1 M.
from the old Bockenheimer Tor (p. 233), is situated the *Palm Garden
(Pl. A. 1), a pleasant park containing a large palm-house, extensive
conservatories, a rose-garden, an artificial rocky hill commanding a
view of the Taunus, cycling track, lawn tennis courts (skating in
winter), terraces (restaurant), assembly hall, etc. Adm. 1 M. Con-
certs, 4-6 & 7.30-10 p.m. — In the Beethoven-Strasse, opposite the
entrance to the Palm Garden, is the Christus-Kirche (Pl. A. 2),
built by Kauffmann in 1883. To the W. of it the Hohezolllern-
Platz, with gardens, stretches towards the station. — The Brentano-
Platz (Pl. B. 2) contains a monument to Clemens Brentano (1778-
1842), the poet.

Outside the Eschenheimer Tor, at Eschersheimer Landstrasse
No. 4, is Dr. Hoch's Conservatorium of Music.

The Eckenheimer Landstrasse (Pl. F. 1; electric tramway),
diverging to the N. from the Eschenheim Promenade, leads to the
(1 M.) Cemetery, which is entered by a Doric colonnade with an
imposing gate and contains a number of well-executed monuments.

The Arcades on the E. side contain the vaults of some of the prin-
cipal families of Frankfort. Near the middle is a relief by Pradier. The
last vault to the left (key kept by the custodian; 50 pf.), belonging to the
von Bethmann family, contains an admirable Relief by Thorwaldsen to the
memory of a Herr von Bethmann who died at Florence (1812) of an illness
cauised by his exertions on the occasion of a fire at Baden near Vienna.

On the N. side rises the Mausoleum of Elector William II. of Hesse
(d. 1847) by Hessemer, containing a crucifix in marble by Zweger, and two
marble sarcophagi with lifesize figures of the prince and his wife by
Launite. Two other monuments near it are to the memory of the soldiers
and insurgents who fell in 1848. To the left of the main entrance is the
tomb of the philosopher Schopenhauer (d. 1860).

Immediately to the E. of the new cemetery is the Jewish Burial
Ground, open daily except Saturdays. On the N. side is a large marble
sarcophagus with Hebrew inscriptions, by Launite, to the memory of Karl
von Rothschild (d. 1855).

The Hessian Monument (Pl. F. 2), outside the Friedberger
Tor, was erected by Frederick William II. of Prussia to the Hes-
sians who fell on 2nd Dec., 1792, in the attack on Frankfort, then
occupied by the French under General Custine.

On the opposite side of the Friedberg road is Bethmann's Mu-
seum (Pl. F. 2; open in summer 10-1 and 3-5, on Sun. & holidays
and in winter 11-1; fee 50-75 pf.), a circular building containing
several sculptures, among them Ariadne on the panther (1814), the
masterpiece of Dannecker of Stuttgart (d. 1841).
The Luther-Kirche (Pl. G, 1) was built in 1894, after plans by Kauffmann and Neher.

On the former Pfingstweide, outside the Friedberg Promenade (tramways see p. 224), is the Zoological Garden (Pl. H, 2, 3), with its extensive grounds, assembly hall, and terrace. The tower commands a fine view. In the sunk floor of the artificial ruin is a saltwater aquarium (50 pf.). Adm. 1 M; concerts in the afternoon and evening. — The Schützenbrunnen in the square to the W. of the Zoological Gardens commemorates the 'Schützenfeste', or national rifle competitions, held at Frankfort in 1862 and 1887.

e. Sachsenhausen.

On the left bank of the Main lies the suburb of Sachsenhausen (p. 225), said to have been founded by Charlemagne, and assigned by him as a residence to conquered Saxons. Beside the old bridge over the Main (p. 232), is the Deutsch-Ordenshaus (Pl. F, 5), or House of the Teutonic Order, erected in 1709. A little to the E. are the large Cattle Market and Slaughter House. To the right is the Church of the Magi (Pl. E, 4), rebuilt by Deuzinger.

Farther down the river, on the handsome Schaumain Quay, is the *Städel Art Institute (Pl. D, 5), an establishment to which Frankfort owes its high rank in the artistic world. It was founded by Joh. Fried. Städel (d. 1816), a citizen of Frankfort, who bequeathed his pictures and engravings, his houses, and his fortune to the town. The School of Art (founded by Phil. Veit), which is connected with the Institute, consists of a series of studios. The collections, which are continually being added to, consist of pictures, engravings, and drawings by eminent masters, and numerous casts. The handsome gray sandstone building, in the Italian Renaissance style, now occupied by the collections was erected from the designs of Oscar Sommer, and was opened in 1878. Open daily except Mon.; free on Tues., Thurs., Frid., & Sat. 10-1, Sun. 11-1, & Wed. 11-4, at other times 1 M; short catalogue 50 pf.; elaborate catalogue 1st vol. (the old masters) 2½ M, 2nd vol. (later masters) 1 M, illustrated edition in one volume 12 M.

Ground Floor. The octagonal Vestibule contains casts from the tomb of Maximilian I, at Innsbruck. — The rooms to the left of this are devoted to the Library and the collections of Drawings and Engravings; the latter collection, containing 60,000 specimens, is one of the finest in Germany (adm. Tues.-Sat. 11-1, and, except Thurs., 5-7). — The rooms on the right contain Oas of ancient, mediaeval, and Renaissance sculptures. In the middle of the room are a few Greek vases and (No. 131) a Shield of Hercules in bronze, modelled by L. von Schwantaler from Hesiod's description. The ante-room to the left contains (No. 99) a Terracotta Altar ascribed to Giorgio Andreoli of Gubbio (1511; colouring revived) and an admirable "Madonna (in sandstone) by T. Riemenschneider (No. 126).

Upper Floor. Straight in front of the staircase we enter an Ante-Room containing a bust of Städel, by Zwerger, and a few casts. The other rooms are occupied by the —
**Picture Gallery** (the old masters on the left and the modern works on the right). This comparatively small but choice collection is especially rich in specimens of the early-Flemish School (15th cent.; Room III) and in Dutch paintings of the 17th century, the most important of the latter being Rembrandt’s Blinding of Samson, acquired from the Schönborn Gallery in Vienna for the sum of 330,000 £ in 1905. The gem of the numerous North Italian works of the 15-16th cent. is the splendidly coloured masterpiece of Moretto (No. 45, Room II). The early-German schools are scantily represented. Among the modern works are numerous paintings of the older Düsseldorf School, and of the so-called ‘Nazarenes’, of whom Overbeck at Rome was the chief, and Steinle (d. 1886) the last important representative. A few examples of other German and foreign masters are included also. — The names of the artists appear on the picture-frames.

The Older Section has lately been rearranged. The most important pictures are classified below according to schools.

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**Room IX**, a large hall lighted from above, and the series of cabinets adjoining it on the left (X) and right (VIII-VI) accommodate the Dutch paintings of the 17th cent., including the recently acquired Rembrandt, Blinding of Samson or Triumph of Delila, realistically rendered in the taste of the period but masterly in composition and execution (dated 1636). Other works by Rembrandt are: 182. Margaretha van Bilderbeecq (1633), 183. David before Saul (ca. 1639), 181. School of Rembrandt, Parable of the Labourers in the Vineyard; 116. Flemish School (so-called Brunswick Monogrammist), Revellers (1550); 127. Rubens, King David playing the harp; 131. Cornelis de Vos, Child in a small chair (1627); A. Brouwer, 147, 148. Operations on peasants, 149. A bitter potion; D. Teniers the Younger, 151, Cattle, 152. St. Jerome, 153. The smoker, 155, 156. Rustic taverns (company pictures), 157a. Physician’s consulting-room, 157c. Amoretti in the workshop of an alchemist, 157d. Boors dancing; 173, 174. Frans Hals, Portraits (1638); 184. F. Bol, Portrait (1644); 193. Aert de Gelder, Portrait of the artist (1665); 195. Th. de Keyser, Equestrian portrait; 197. B. Fabritius, Portrait of a youth; 204. Gerard Terburg, Woman drinking wine; Adr. van Ostade, 205. Barn (1666), 206a. Pig-killing (1637); 208. G. Dou, Girl with a candle preparing supper; Jan Steen, 215. Man jesting with a girl, 216. Alchemist about to throw his last thaler and the silver ornaments of his weeping wife into the crucible; 217. P. Janssens, Lady at a writing-table; 217a. Jan Vermeer, The astronomer; 241. J. van Goyen, Haarlemmer Meer; 244. S. van Ruisdael, The ferry (1661); 243. S. de Vlieger, The salute; 245. S. van Ruisdael, River-landscape; 252. Phil. Koninck, Land-


Room I (corner-room) contains works by Frankfort artists of the 18th century.

We now traverse the domed ante-room and enter the E. half of the gallery containing PAINTINGS OF THE 19TH CENTURY.


In order to inspect the Modern Paintings in RR. XX-XV, we now return to Room XXI and pass through the second door in the right side wall.


Returning to Cab. XX we cross Room XXI and enter the S. Series of Cabinets XII, containing pictures by Frankfort artists of the 17-19th centuries. Cab. 2, Langefisch, Mignon, Roos and other masters of the 17th century. — Cab. 3: Seekatz, Pforr, Radl, Schütz, J. L. E. Morgenstern, and others of the 18th century. — In Cab. 4 we begin the 19th century: Karl Morgenstern, Dietmann; Burnitz, 583. Picnic in the woods near Cronberg, 457b. On the bank of the Nied near Frankfort. — In the fifth cabinet are several pictures by A. Burger, 525. Family prayer.


We ascend the staircase to the left to the cabinets on the Second Floor, which were added in 1905.

In the first three cabinets are water-colours by E. von Steinle (1810-1886, teacher at the Städel Institute): Cab. 1. ‘The Beatitudes’, sketches for frescoes at Burg Rheineck; on the entrance-wall, 507. Moses, 508. The Good Samaritan, 505. Christ and Mary Magdalene. — Cab. 2. Uncoloured drawings; 566. Design commemorating Antonie Brentano. — Cab. 3. *664. The Grand Penitentiary; 541. John the Baptist in the wilderness; *563. The return of Genevieve; 570, 571. Snow-white and Rose-red; *569. He who is lucky wins the bride. — The other three cabinets are used for temporary exhibitions, especially of engravings.

In the S.W. part of Sachsenhausen we may mention the Hippodrome (Pl. C, 6), opened in 1899, the Royal Institute of Experimental Therapeutics, and the Town Hospital. — In the Hühner-Weg (Pl. G, 6)
is the Willemer-Häuschen, and 11/2 M. to the E., on the Main near Oberrad (tramway), the Gerbermühle, celebrated through Goethe and Marianne von Willemer (1814).

From Frankfort to Nauheim and Cassel, see Baedecker's Northern Germany. The first stations are: (1 1/4 M.) Bockenheim, (5 M.) Eschersheim-Heddernheim, (6 1/4 M.) Bonames, and (8 1/2 M.) Villbel.

A little to the S.W. of Heddernheim, on the road to Praunheim, is the so-called Heidenfeld, where the remains of a Roman town, the chief place in the Civitas Taunensium, with a stone fort of the time of Domitian, were discovered in 1826. — At Villbel the remains of a Roman bath have been found in Messrs. Siesmayer's nursery-gardens.

From Frankfort to Mayence (Hessische Ludwigsbahn), 23 1/2 M., in 36 min.-1 1/4 hr. (fares 2 M. 90, 2 M. 20, 1 M. 40 pf.; express 3 M. 20, 2 M. 40, 1 M. 60 pf.). — The train starts from the Central Station (p. 223) and crosses the Main. 2 1/2 M. Frankfort-Niederrad (near the station of the 'Waldbahn' is the racecourse). — The line runs at first through the Frankfort 'Stadtwald', but afterwards affords a view of the Taunus to the right. 4 M. Goldstein, junction of the line from Sachsenhausen; 7 M. Schwanzheim; 8 1/2 M. Kelsterbach; 13 1/2 M. Rauheim; 15 1/2 M. Rüsselsheim; 18 M. Bischofsheim (p. 251). — 20 1/2 M. Gustavsburg-Kostheim. Gustavsburg was made a fortress by the Swedes in 1633 and is now a manufacturing suburb of Mayence; Kostheim lies on the opposite (right) bank of the Main. The train then crosses, by the bridge mentioned at p. 164, to the S. Station, and runs thence beneath the citadel to the central station in Mayence (p. 154).

29. The Taunus.

The name Taunus, in the wider sense, applies to the whole of the mountainous region between the Main, the Rhine, and the Lahn, but is usually restricted to the southern mountains of that district, extending from Nauheim on the E. to Assmannshausen on the W. Behind a narrow and fertile strip of lower hilly ground the mountains rise somewhat rapidly from the plain of the Rhine and Main, forming an abrupt termination to the slate mountains of the Rhine. Geologically, the range consists of clay-slate with grauwacke on the N. The hills are covered with forests. The highest points are the Great Feldberg (2887 ft.), the Little Feldberg (2710 ft.), and the Attkönig (2815 ft.). Numerous warm springs rise at the base of the range, between Wiesbaden and Nauheim.

One and a half or two days suffice for a glimpse at the most interesting spots in this district: Railway to Homburg, where the night is spent, 1/2-3/4 hour. Next morning, ascent of the Feldberg in 3 1/4 hrs., either via the Saalburg or direct; descent to Königstein 1 1/2 hr.; thence by Falkenstein to Cronberg 1 1/2 hr.; or by the Rossert to Eppstein in 3 1/2 hrs. Those who devote a single day to the Feldberg generally start from Cronberg or Königstein. — All routes and paths in the Taunus are marked with colours which are explained by 'Central Tablets' posted at the crossings and in the charts (1 M. 25 pf.) published by the 'Taunus Club'.
Cyclists may make a pleasant tour by riding from Homburg to (31/4 M.) Oberursel, (3 M.) Cronberg, (21/4 M.) Königstein, (31/2 M.) Fischbach, and (11/2 M.) Eppstein. The distance from Königstein to Höchst is about 61/4 M.; the portion before Soden (3 M.) takes careful riding.

a. From Frankfort to Kastel (Mayence) and Wiesbaden.

Railway to Kastel (201/2 M.) in 1/2-1 hr. (fares 2 M 80, 2 M 10, 1 M 40 pf.; express 3 M 10, 2 M 30, 1 M 60 pf.). — To Wiesbaden (28 M.) in 3/4-1/2 hr. (fares 3 M 40, 2 M 60, 1 M 70 pf.; express 3 M 50, 2 M 90 pf., 2 M).

The Taunus Railway from Frankfort to Wiesbaden, one of the oldest in Germany, was opened in 1839. Leaving the town the train skirts the Main, which flows into the Rhine between Kostheim (p. 240) and Kastel; the river is occasionally seen. The Nidda is now crossed.

51/2 M. Höchst. — Hotels. Schmitt, Humboldt-Str., at the railway station, R. 21/2, B. 3/4, D. 1 M 20 pf.; Hôtel Casino, Casino-Str.; Hirsch, Nassauer Hof, both in the Haupt-Strasse. — Wine at the Schöne Aussicht, also rooms.

Höchst am Main (290 ft.), a Roman frontier-fortress in the time of Augustus (p. 149), now a thriving town with 15,829 inhab., and large dye-works, has belonged to Mayence since 1352. The porcelain factory (1740), which once enjoyed considerable reputation, was destroyed by the French in 1794. The Rom. Cath. Church of St. Justinus, on the lofty right bank of the Main, beyond the Haupt-Str., a 9th cent. basilica, many times rebuilt, has a Gothic choir added in 1443. The Statue of Bismarck (1899) is by Alois Mayer. A palace of the Electors of Mayence here, built in the 15-16th cent., was destroyed by the Frankforters in 1634, but the handsome tower and the moat still remain. The building is now used as a municipal office. Behind it is the Rote Haus, which in the 18th cent. was a summer-residence of the Electors.

From Höchst to Königstein, see p. 246; to Soden, see p. 248; to Eppstein and Limburg, see p. 249.

91/2 M. Hattersheim. The white Hofheim Chapel (p. 249) and the Meisterturm can be seen on the nearer spurs of the Taunus.

At (131/2 M.) Flörsheim (Hirsch), a village on the Main, omnibuses and carriages are in waiting to convey travellers to the (11/2 M.) baths of Weilbach (sulphur-springs). The village of Weilbach lies 3/4 M. to the N. of the baths. Pleasing view from the 'Kanzel' (pulpit), a hill with four trees, 1/2 M. above Diedenbergen, and 3 M. to the N. of Weilbach.

171/2 M. Hochheim (405 ft.; Schwan, very fair; wine at Payer's), a small town with 3800 inhab., celebrated for its wines. The most esteemed is yielded by the vineyards of the old Domdechaniei (deanery). The sparkling 'Hock' made at Hochheim (whence the name), is much prized, and is largely exported to England (comp. p. xxiv).

201/2 M. Kastel (Anker), a town with 8762 inhab., was strongly fortified as a tête-de-pont for Mayence. The station is situated close to the bridge over the Rhine (comp. Plan of Mayence, p. 154).

Baedeker's Rhine. 16th Edit.
Through-carriages for the Rheingau are detached from the Wiesbaden train here (R. 20).

The pier of the Mayence Steamer lies about 300 yds. from the arrival platform (to the left; p. 154). — Tramway to the Central Station is Mayence, see p. 151. Cab to Mayence (preferable for travellers continuing their journey at once by steamer), one-horse 1 M, two-horse 1½ M (bridge toll extra); each box 20 pf.

23 M. Curve the junction for the line from Mayence to Wiesbaden (p. 148), is connected by a short branch-line with Biebrich (p. 136). — 26 M. Wiesbaden, see p. 140.

b. From Frankfort to Homburg.

12 M. Railway in 28-43 min. (fares 1 M 60, 1¼ M 20, 80 pf.). Trains start from the Central Station; best views on the left.

The Homburg line coincides with the Cassel line as far as (2 M.) Frankfort-Bockenheim (electric tramway), with a picturesque church, an old watch-tower, numerous factories, and large barracks. — We then cross the Nidda. 41/4 M. Rödelheim, junction of the Cronberg line (p. 245); 7½ M. Weisskirchen. — 9½ M. Oberursel (Schützenhof, very fair; Bä; Hôtel Alemannia), a small but very old town, is much visited by the Frankforters in summer. (Ascent of the Feldberg from Oberursel, see p. 247; electric tramway to the Hohe Mark.)

12 M. Homburg. — Railway Stations. 1. Central Station, Untere Luisen-Str., for the line to Frankfort. — 2. Friedberger Bahnhof, 2 min. walk farther down, for the lines to Friedberg and Usingen.

Hotels (all with electric light; most of the larger ones with garden and lift, closed in winter). — Hôtel du Parc, Kaiser-Friedrich-Promenade; Hôtel Victoria, Luisen-Str., R. 4½-12, B. 1½, déj. 4, S. at 7 p.m. 5, pens. from 10½ M; Grand Hôtel, with its dépendance Villa Fürstenruhe, in the same street, R. from 3½, B. 1½, déj. 4½, pens. from 10 M; Hôtel Augusta, in the same street, R. from 3½, B. 1½, déj. 4. D. at 1 p.m. 5, at 7 p.m. 6, S. at 7 p.m. 3, pens. from 9½ M; Bellevue, Ludwig-Str., opposite the Kur-Garten, R. 3½-10, B. 1½, déj. 2½-3, D. 4-5, pens. from 10½ M; Métropole & Monopole, Ferdinands-Platz, near the station, R. 3-8, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 4, pens. from 9½ M; Savoy, Kisseleff-Str., R. from 3½, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 4, pens. from 9 M; Hôtel Minerva, Kaiser-Friedrich-Promenade, corner of Ludwig-Str., R. 3½-10, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 10 M; Adler, Luisen-Str., open all the year round. All these are of the first class. — Central, Luisen-Str., opposite the Kurhaus; Windsor, opposite the Kur-Garten; Hôtel d'Angleterre, Luisen-Str., near the station. — Second-class (recommended to passing travellers): Strassburger Hof, Thomas-Str., R. 2-2½; Schützenhof, Auden-Str. 1; Saalbau, Untere Luisen-Str.; Frankfurter Hof, Elisabethen-Str. 19; Goldene Rose, Luisen-Str. 26; Eisenbahn-Hôtel, at the station, the last three quite unpretending. — There are also many private hotels (Albion-Haus, pens. 1½-12 M; etc.) and pensions. — The pleasantest Private Lodgings are in the Kaiser-Friedrich-Promenade and its cross-streets, the cheapest are in the upper part of the town. — There are also many Sanatoria.

Café-Restaurant at the Kurhaus. — Beer. Central Hotel, D. from 3½ M; Strassburger Hof, D. 1½ M; Hôtel Windsor; Schützenhof; Saalbau.

Confectioners: Brahe, Luisen-Str. 64, near the Kurhaus; Löcher, Elisabethen-Str. 49.

Music in summer, 7.30-8.30 a.m., by the Sprungs; at 3.30-5 and 8-10 p.m. in the Kur-Garten. Adm. for passing travellers 1 M, Sun. 50 pf. Also a theatre, concerts, and balls.
Visitors’ Tax: 1 pers. 20 pf., 2 pers. 30 pf., 3 pers. 38 pf., 4 pers. 44 pf., each addit. pers. 8 pf.; for those staying not more than a week, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24 pf. Adjoining the Central Station every 20 min. to Dornholzhausen (20 pf.), and to the Saalburg (1/2 hr.; 60 pf.; in winter on Sun. only). By branch-lines to the Gothic House, in the Grosse Allée, and to Kirdorf. At these stations, with 500 sittings; Sun. service during summer at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., and 3.30 p.m. Daily Matins at 8.45 a.m. Chaplain, Rev. G. F. Seaton, M.A.— Presbyterian Services in the Schlosskirche at 11.30 a.m. and 7.15 p.m. in July and August.

Homburg vor der Höhe (630 ft.), a town with 13,742 inhab. (incl. Kirdorf), situated amid the S.E. spurs of the Taunus Mts., was the residence of the Landgraves of Hesse-Homburg from 1622 to 1866, and is one of the most popular watering-places in the Rhineland (over 12,000 visitors annually, one-third of whom are English).

The uninteresting old town, with remains of the old town-wall and three towers, lies 1/2 M. above the rail. station. The visitors’ quarters lie in the new town, between the Kur-Park and the Luisen-Strasse, which begins at the station and in which is the Kurhaus with the Theatre (see below). In the Ferdinand-Strasse, which diverges to the right from the Luisen-Str. and runs to the Kaiser-Friedrich-Promenade, lies the English Church.

In the Kaiser-Friedrich-Promenade are marble busts of Emp. Frederick III. and his Consort, by Uphues. Near it is the elegant Russian Chapel, by L. Jacobi (1897).

The Kurhaus, the chief rendezvous of visitors, built in 1841-43 by the brothers Blanco, of Monte Carlo, and several times enlarged since 1860, contains a number of very handsome apartments (shown for 26 pf.) and, temporarily, some of the antiquities found on the Saalburg, etc. (‘Saalburg-Museum’, comp. p. 245). A terrace on the N. side, partly covered with glass, is a favourite resort in fine weather, and the corridors of the groundfloor afford a sheltered promenade during rain.

At the back of the Kurhaus is the Kur-Garten, to the right of which are the Kurhaus Baths, renovated in 1902. Hence we descend, crossing the Kaiser-Friedrich-Promenade, to the fine Kur-Park, which is about 125 acres in extent. Broad walks lead hence to the right to the Lawn Tennis Courts, the Solsprudel (bored in 1898), and the Whey Cave Institute, much frequented in the afternoon (café). This lies at the beginning of the ‘Brunnen-Allée’, containing the chalybeate and saline Sprungs, the chief of which is the Elisabeth-Brunnen, famous as a salt-spring even in Roman times. Near the two adjoining ‘Trinkhallen’ are well-kept flower-beds, a palm-house, and the band-stand. The Stahlbrunnen and the Luisenquelle are less saline than the Elisabeth-Brunnen but are richer in iron, especially
the first-named. The Kaiser-Brunnen, the Ludwigs-Brunnen, the Neue Quelle, and the Landgrafen-Brunnen are used chiefly for bathing. In front of the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Bad, built by L. Jacobi and opened in 1890 (bath-hours 7-1 and 4-6, Sun. 8-12) stands a statue of Emp. William I.

At the W. end of the town rises the Schloss, which was erected, partly of stone from the Saalburg, by Landgrave Frederick II. in 1680-85, was rebuilt in 1820-40, and was fitted up in 1866 for the use of the royal family of Prussia. Above a gateway in the upper court is the front half of an equestrian statue, and opposite to it a bust of the landgrave, who, under the leadership of the Great Elector, decided the victory of the Brandenburgers over the Swedes at Fehrbellin in 1675 by the spirited charge of his cavalry. In the N.E. corner is a Roman portico from Braunweiler (p. 16). The Weisse Turm, which rises here to a height of 174 ft., dates from the 14th cent. and commands an extensive view. The Palace Garden is open to the public. Adm. to the interior of the palace, June to Sept. 11-5, April, May, Oct. & Nov. 1-3, 50 pf.; to the tower 25 pf. — Adjoining the E. corner of the Schloss is the Old Protestant Church, with the burial-vault of the Landgraves.

Walks. Besides the Kur-Park mentioned at p. 243, the traveller may also visit the Hardt or Hardtwald, adjoining it on the N.E.; the Grosse Tannenwald, 1/2 hr. to the N.W. of Homburg, on the Grosse Allée, near the Gothic House, built in 1825 and used by the Landgrave as a hunting-seat (restaurant; elec. tramway, see p. 243); the Kleine Tannenwald (dairy), 20 min. to the W.; the Wildpark (restaurant) with its numerous deer, 1/4 hr. from the Gothic House; the Goldgrube (1935 ft.), 1 hr. from the Gothic House. — Ascent of the Feldberg, see p. 246.

An expedition to the Saalburg may be made by the electric tramway (p. 243). Beyond (1/4 M.) Dornholzhausen (Scheffer, R. 1/2-3, B 1, D 1 1/2 and 2, pens. from 1/2 M.; Deutsches Haus, unpretending) the tramway ascends rapidly (maximum gradient 1:15) to the (3/4 M.) terminus. Walkers from Dornholzhausen follow a path indicated by yellow marks, which leads straight on to the Saalburg (El. Restaurant Saalburg, R. 1/2-3, B 1/2, D 2 1/2 M.) in 1 hr.; or they may follow the blue-marked path via the Luther-Eiche to the *Hertzberg (1930 ft.; view-tower) and thence a path indicated by green marks in 1/4 4/4 hr.

The Saalburg (1888 ft.), on the ridge of the Taunus between the roads leading to Usingen on the right and to Oberhain on the left, was one of the forts belonging to the Pfahlgraben (Limes), a line of intrenchments 341 M. long constructed in the 2nd and 3rd cent. A.D. to protect the Roman territory in S.W. Germany. It extended from Kelheim on the Danube to Miltenberg on the Main, and from Krotnsburg (5 M. above Hanau) to the Taunus, and finally to Ems (p. 213) and Rheinbrohl (p. 73). — The Saalburg, which is the largest, so far as known, of the forts on the Pfahlgraben (measuring 725 by 452 ft.), was discovered in 1868 by the excavations of Cohausen and L. Jacobi, and has been reconstructed since 1897 on the lines indicated by the foundations. It has rounded corners and four gates (guide, by H. Jacobi, 50 pf.).

Leaving the station, and passing the ruined camp (taverns, wells, etc.) and the Roman commandant's house (left), we soon reach the main gate, the Porta Decumana (No. 4 on the inset in the Map, p. 240; 26 ft. wide). At the entrance are a modern inscription and a bronze statue of Emperor Antoninus Pius by J. Götz (1901). The fort has three main divisions: the Retentura, or rear-camp, with a large storehouse (Horreum) to the right
Taunus. CRONBERG. Map, p. 240.—29. Route. 245

and administrative offices to the left; the Praetorium; and the Praestentura, or fore-camp, with the barracks and a bath-house. In addition to the Porta Decumana there are two side-gates (Porta Dextra and Porta Sinistra; Pl. 3 and 2), and a rear-gate, the Porta Praetoria (Pl. 1), facing the Pfahlgraben. The Praetorium includes a cross-building in front, which served as a drill-hall in winter; storehouses for weapons and armour to the right and left of the inner court; and the military temple behind. Votive stones from altars dedicated to Hadrian and Alexander Severus were discovered, and the ancient statues of these emperors thus implied are represented by modern bronze figures. Mommsen (d. 1904), the distinguished historian, is commemorated here by a bust. The Saalburg Museum (p. 243) is to be opened in 1906 or 1907 in the Horreum (p. 214), which has been rebuilt. — The Roman military road leading from the Porta Decumana to Hedderheim (p. 240) was flanked, in the customary fashion, by tombstones. The mortuary house re-erected a little to the left, on the ancient foundations, contains a few sepulchral relics (key kept by the custodian of the Saalburg; fee).

At the Dreimühlenborn, 1/2 M. to the N.E. of the Saalburg, to the right of the Oberhain road, and also at the Drususkippel, some remains of Germanic-Roman open-air forges have been preserved. — A road, leaving the Usingen road to the right, about 250 yds. beyond the fort, descends via the Lochmühle (restaurant) to (20 min.) the Saalburg station (see below).

About 1/4 hr. to the E., beyond the mortuary house, rises the Fröhliche-Mannskopf (1580 ft.; belvedere), the path to which is indicated at first by red, then by blue marks. The blue-marked path goes on to the Gickelsburg (1535 ft.), with remains of an ancient circular fortification, and the Pelagius-Platz, where it rejoins the red-marked path (Rotlaufweg) by which we may return through the Hardtwald to Homburg.

The ascent of the Feldberg may be made in 2 1/2-3 hrs. from the Saalburg by following the path (indicated by yellow marks) outside the intrenchment. About 1 hr. from the top is the Sandplacken (p. 248). From the Saalburg inn the shortest route follows at first the path (green marks) via the Herzberg (p. 214).

From Homburg to Usingen, 14 1/2 M., railway in about 1 hr. — 2 1/2 M. Seulberg. — 3 M. Frickendorf (Adler; Weisser Turm, a restaurant above the town), founded by Huguenots in 1687, is a small industrial town, formerly belonging to Homburg, with 1360 inhab. who still retain their French tongue. A branch-line runs hence to (11 M.) Friedberg (see Baedeker's Northern Germany). — 4 1/2 M. Köppern. — 7 1/2 M. Saalburg, the station for the Saalburg (p. 244); 8 1/2 M. Wehrheim (1017 ft.); 11 M. Anspach, the station for (5 M.) Neu-Weinau and (5 M.) Schmitten (p. 250); diligences to both. — 14 1/2 M. Usingen (965 ft.; Adler), a small town with 1900 inhab., residence of the Princes of Nassau-Usingen from 1659 to 1774.

c. From Frankfort to Cronberg or Königstein. Feldberg.

From Frankfort to Cronberg, 10 M., railway in about 3/4 hr. (fares 1 M 40 pf., 1 M 70 pf.). — 4 1/2 M. Rödelheim (p. 242); 7 M. Eschborn; 7 3/4 M. Nieder-Höchstadt. 10 M. Cronberg. — Hotels. Kaiser Friedrich, nearest the station, with modern comforts. E. 2 1/2-6, B. 1 1/4, pens. 6-10 M.; Frankfurter Hof, with paintings by Frankfort artists in the dining-room; Schützenhof, R. 2-3 M., all with gardens and views. — Hahn's Restaurant, at the station, 1/2 M. from the town, very fair.

Cronberg (1015 ft.), a small town with 3050 inhab., is picturesquely situated on a hill, surrounded by orchards and chestnut-groves, and commanded by a Castle (1095 ft.) of the 15th cent. and by a Château of the 16th (restored). These belonged to the Knights of Cronberg, who resided here down to 1704, when the family became extinct.
They are now the property of Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse (no admission). Cronberg is a favourite summer-resort of the citizens of Frankfort, including quite a colony of artists, who possess a number of pleasant villas in the environs. About 1/2 M. to the N.E. is Schloss Friedrichshof, built in 1889-91 for the Empress Frederick (d. 1901), but now also belonging to Princess Frederick Charles.

At the entrance to Cronberg is a 'Central Tablet' (p. 240). — The road to (2 M.) Falkenstein (diligence daily; also omnibus) follows the main street of the village. After about 1 M. the road to Königstein (see below) diverges to the left. Walkers take the footpath through the woods to the right, immediately beyond this road, and in 20 min. more reach the village of

Falkenstein (ca. 1310 ft.), about 1 1/4 M. from Königstein. It contains the Kuranstalt Falkenstein, for consumptive patients, and close by are the Frankfurter Hof (pens. 5 M) and the Taunus Inn. The wooded hill to the W. is crowned with the ruin of Burg Falkenstein (1465 ft.), the path to which (12 min.) is indicated by a finger-post at the upper end of the village. This castle, the ancestral seat of the powerful Archbishop Kuno of Trèves, was erected in the 14th cent. on the site of the ancient fortress of Nüring, and was destroyed in 1688. Fine view from the tower (key at the village). The adjacent Teufelstein and the Dörrsche Häuschen are also good points of view.

The road from Cronberg to (3 M.) Königstein (diligence once daily; omnibus oftener) is at first identical with that to Falkenstein (see above). — From Soden to Königstein, see p. 248.

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From (Frankfort) Höchst to Königstein, 10 M., light railway in about 3/4-1 hr. (fares 1 M 60 pf., 1 M 10 pf.; through-carriages from Frankfort by certain trains); best views to the right. — From Frankfort to (5 1/2 M.) Höchst, see p. 241. — The railway diverges to the right from the main line and pursues a N.W. direction to the Liederbach-Tal, affording on the way fine views of the Taunus range (r.), and later of the Hofheimer Kapelle and the Meisterturm (p. 249). Chief stations: 4 1/2 M. (from Höchst) Münster (560 ft.); 5 1/2 M. Kellheim-Fischbach (p. 249), the latter 1 1/2 M. to the N.W., near the Staufen and the Rossert; 8 M. Schneidhain (900 ft.; p. 249). — We pass below the S. side of the castle.

10 M. Königstein. — The Railway Station (1115 ft.) lies about 1/3 M. below the town. — Hotels. *Hôtel Pfaff, with large garden; *Hôtel Colosseus, with garden, R. 11/2-3 1/2, B. 1, pens. 5-7 M. — Frankfurter Hof, R. 2-3, B. 9/4 M; Bender, R. 11/2-2 1/2, B. 3/4 M; Procasky, R. & B. 2 1/2 M. — Beer at Messer's. — Kurhaus Taunusblick, pens. 6-10 M; Dr. Ameling's Kuranstalt; Hydropathic Establishment. — Visitors' Tax, 1 pers. 5, families 8-10 M.

Königstein (1190 ft.), a picturesquely-situated little town with 2460 inhab., many pleasant villas, and a château of the Grand-Duke of Luxembourg, is one of the most popular resorts in the Taunus region. To the W. of the town rise the imposing ruins of the Castle of
Königstein (ca. 1310 ft.), which was destroyed by the French in 1796. This stronghold is mentioned in history for the first time in 1225; in 1581 it came into the possession of the Electors of Mayence, whose armorial bearings are still to be seen over the entrance; in 1792 it was captured by the French, and in 1793 by the Prussians. The vaults and casemates are still partly preserved. Fine view from the tower.

Excursions. From the E. end of the town we may ascend to (20 min.) the view-tower on the Hartenberg. The village of Mammothain, prettily situated 1/2 hr. farther on, amid fruit-trees, lies 20 min. above Cronthain (p. 248). — A path, indicated by green marks, leads from the E. end of the town to (35 min.) Burg Falkenstein. — From the N. end of the town a road leads through the pretty Billtal to (3 1/2 M.) Ruppertshain, 1 M. above which is Eppenhain. Near the latter is the Rossert (p. 249). — From Königstein to Empstein, 5 M., see p. 249.

The highest point of the Taunus Mts. is the Great Feldberg (2885 ft.), the top of which consists of quartzose rock, while the slopes are composed of clay-slate. The whole mountain, except the flat grassy plateau on the summit, is clothed with wood. The dining-room of the oldest of the three inns at the top (D. 2, pension 4 M) contains some good pictures by Frankfort painters. The view tower on the summit (98 ft. high), built in 1901-2, commands an admirable panorama in clear weather, which, unfortunately, occurs but seldom. The block of quartz, 10 ft. in height and nearly 39 ft. in breadth, near the inns, is mentioned in a document as early as 812, and has been known as the Brunhildenbett since 1043.

To the S.E. of the Feldberg rises the *Altkönig (2615 ft.), to the S.W. the Kleine Feldberg (2710 ft.). The summit of the former is enclosed by a huge double girdle of loose stones, with a rectangular outer rampart on the S.W. side. The outer circle has a circumference of 1518 yds.; the inner one of 1070 yds. The stones of this pre-Roman fortification were probably originally arranged in layers with trunks of trees between, so as to form a perpendicular wall.

Ascent of the Feldberg from Falkenstein (1 1/4 hr.). A broad road (white marks) ascends gradually from the upper part of the village to (2 min.) a finger-post indicating a path on the left to the Hattensteiner Schlag and the (5/4 hr. Fuchstanz (fmnts. at the refuge-hut in summer), and thence to the top. — A path marked with red leads to the right from the upper end of Falkenstein via the Streng-Hütte to the Altkönig. The path from the Altkönig to (35 min.) the Fuchstanz is marked at first with yellow (path to Oberursel), then with green marks.

Ascent of the Feldberg from Königstein, 2 1/4 hrs. (carriage 12 M). We ascend the Frankfort and Limburg road for about 2 1/2 M., then take the Reifenberg road to the right, which leads via the Seelenborn to the (1 1/2 M.) Rote Kreuz (inn). Thence we may either follow the red marks, to the right, via the (1 1/4 M.) saddle between the Little and the Great Feldberg, to the (20 min.) summit of the latter; or, following the blue marks, we may make a détour of about 1/2 M. via the remains of a Roman fort and entrencheds discovered in 1892.

From Oberursel (3 hrs.). The road, popularly known as the Kanonen-Strasse, ascends along the left bank of the stream. In 1 hr. we reach the Hohe Mark spinning-mill (restaurant), the terminus of the electric tramway (p. 243), beyond which the route is indicated by brown marks. In about 1 hr. more (about 100 yds. before a wide curve of the road) we ascend
a few steps to the right and follow the path (finger-posts) to the (20 min.) Buchborn, a fresh spring. Thence we proceed straight on, crossing the Kanonen-Strasse and skirting the intrenchment, to the Schieferbruch, which is within 1/2 hr. of the top. Numerous finger-posts.

From Homburg (3 1/4 hrs.). Leaving the (1/2 hr.) Gothic House (p. 244), we follow the straight ‘Elisabethen-Schneise’ (route marked with yellow crosses). At the top of the hill called the ‘Sandplucken’ (2 1/4 hrs.; refuge-hut; path to the Saalburg, see p. 245) a finger-post indicates the way to the Feldberg to the left. A finer path (marked by green crosses) diverges to the left about 1/4 M. from the S.W. exit of the Schloss-Garten, on this side of the bridge, and leads past the Frankfurter Forsthau and the Hohe Mark (p. 247).]

The Feldberg may be ascended also from Camberg (p. 250) and from Idstein (p. 249).

d. From Frankfort to Soden.

10 M. RAILWAY in 1/2-1 hr. (fares 1 M 30 pf., 1 M, 70 pf.; express 1 M 50, 1 M 10, 80 pf.).

From Frankfort to Höchst, see p. 244. — Thence by a short branch-line via Sulzbach to —

Soden. — Hotels (all with electric light, restaurants, and gardens). *Kuehau; *HOTEL COLLOSEUS, R. 2-6, B. 1, D. (1 p.m.) 3, pens. from 6 M; *EUROPAISCHER Hof, R. 2 1/2-5, B. 1, D. (1 p.m.) 3, pens. 6-10 M; *RUSSISCHER Hof, R. 2 5, B. 1, D. 2 1/2-4 M; SCHONE AUSSICHT, similar charges; Uhlich, ADLER, the last two suited for passing tourists.

Carriage per hour 3 M, to Königstein 3 1/2, to Cronberg 4 1/2, to the top of the Feldberg 20 M.

Visitors’ Tax for 1 pers. 14, for 2 pers. 20, for each addit. pers. 5 M.

Soden (490-655 ft.), a village with 1917 inhab., lies at the foot of the Taunus Mts., in the sheltered valley of the Sulzbach. On the Königstein road, which intersects the town from S.E. to N.W., are most of the hotels and the pleasant Kur-Park, with the Kurhaus, the Bath House (admirably fitted up), and the new Inhaling House. The baths are visited by about 2500 patients annually. The numerous warm Springs contain salt, iron, and carbonic-acid gas, and are chiefly prescribed for heart and bronchial affections and mild diseases of the lungs. They are used both for drinking and bathing, and rise in different parts of the valley. The Milchbrunnen, Warmbrunnen, Salbrunnen, and Champagner-Brunnen, which are chiefly used for drinking, rise in the Quellen-Park, in the so-called Haupt-Strasse.

Walks. To the Drei Linden (830 ft.; blue way-marks), a good point of view, near Neuenhain (see below); to the Altenhainer-Tal (red marks), 1/2 hr. to the N.W.; to the Sodener Wäldchen, etc.

From Soden to Cronberg, 3 M. The road diverges to the W., at the lower end of the Kur-Park. About 1/4 M. from Soden there is a finger-post indicating the footpath and the carriage-road (yellow marks) to (2 M.) Cronenthal, which possesses two saline springs, and to Cronberg.

From Soden to Königstein, 3 M. The road ascends rather steeply and passes (1 M.) Neuenhain (790 ft.), where there is another chalybeate spring used for sanitary purposes. — Königstein, see p. 246.
e. From Frankfort to Eppstein and Limburg.

46⅓ M. RAILWAY in 1⅓-2½ hrs. (fares 5 M. 80, 3 M. 90, 2 M. 50 pf.).

Frankfort, see p. 223. 6 M. Griesheim; 8½ M. Höchst, see p. 241. The line describes a curve and crosses the Taunus railway. 12½ M. Kriptel.

13½ M. Hofheim (445 ft.; Krone, R. 1⅓-2½ M., very fair, moderate charges; Pfälzer Hof), an early Roman settlement (comp. p. 149), is now a pleasant village of 3200 inhab. at the entrance to the Lorsbacher-Tal, a grassy valley, enclosed by wooded slopes and watered by the Schwarzbach.

Pleasant walks lead to the (½ hr.) lofty Hofheimer Kapelle (750 ft.) and on to the (¼ hr.) Meisterturm (958 ft.; key at Hofheim, open on Sun.), which affords an admirable survey of the extensive valley of the Main, the Taunus Mts., the Bergstrasse, and the Mts. of the Palatinate.

The line ascends the Lorsbacher-Tal and crosses the Schwarzbach several times. 16½ M. Lorsbach, a prettily-situated village.

19½ M. Eppstein. — Hotels. "HOTEL SEILER & KURHAUS BERTFRIEDE, at the station, R. 1½-2, B. ¼, pens. 4½ M., well spoken of; OELMÜHLE, outside the village, at the mouth of the Fischbach-Tal, with shady garden, very fair. — KAISER-TEMPEL (see below; open in summer only), ½ M. from the station, R. 1½-2, pens. 4½ M.

Eppstein (605 ft.), a straggling little town with 1100 inhab., lies in the Lorsbacher-Tal, above the mouth of the Fischbach-Tal and below those of the Draisbach-Tal and Goldberg-Tal. On a precipitous rock above the place rises the picturesque Castle of the same name, mentioned in history as early as 1120, the ancestral seat of a celebrated family, five members of which were archbishops and electors of Mayence between 1060 and 1305. It is now the property of Prince Stolberg-Wernigerode.

On a (25 min.) projection of the Staufen is the Kaiser-Tempel. Adjacent is the hotel mentioned above. Fine view. The summit of the Staufen (1480 ft.; ¾ hr. to the E.; yellow way-marks) is occupied by a private villa and a belvedere. — Good views are also obtained from the (¼ hr.) Materplätzchen and the (½ hr.) Kolossal-Bank.

The Rossert (1560 ft.), which is easily reached from Eppstein in 1 hr. by a path (yellow marks) ascending the valley and then by a road to the left, commands a fine view of the valleys of the Rhine and Main. Below the summit is a refuge-hut, shaded by trees (rftms. on Sun.). From the Rossert to Königstein 1½ hr., see p. 247.

Immediately below Eppstein the Königstein road ascends the Fischbach-Tal to (1½ M.) Fischbach (730 ft.; p. 246). Thence we cross (blue way-marks) a lofty plateau to (2½ M.) Schneidhain (p. 246), whence a light railway runs to (1½ M.) Königstein (p. 246).

Beyond Eppstein the train passes through a tunnel. — From (23 M.) Niedernhausen (850 ft.; Hôt. Villa Sanitas, R. & B. 2-3, pens. 4½-5 M., closed in winter) a branch-line runs to Auringen-Medenbach, Igstadt, Erbenheim, and (12½ M.) Wiesbaden in 1½-3½ hr.)

28 M. Idstein (872 ft.; Lamm, well spoken of; Herz, R. 1-2 M.; Deutscher Kaiser), a town of 3395 inhab., with many old houses, was once the residence of a branch of the Nassau family. The château, re-erected in the 16-17th cent., is to be restored; the
church, richly adorned with marble, dates from 1667. The Grosse Feldberg (p. 247) may be ascended hence in 3½ hrs. — 31 M. Wörsdorf. — From (34 M.) Camberg (700 ft., Gutenberger Hof, R. & B. 2 M.), a little town with 2,400 inhab., the top of the Feldberg may be reached in 4½ hrs.

About 9 M. to the E. lies Neuwiederau (1260 ft.; Zur Schönen Aussicht, R. 1½-2, pens. 4-6 M.), in the prettiest part of the wooded valley of the Weil. Opposite is Alt-Weinnau (1285 ft.), with a ruined castle. — From Neuwiederau a yellow-marked path leads via Treisberg to (3 M.) Schmitten (1510 ft.; Oehs, R. 4½-4, B. ½ M.), frequented by consumptives. Diligence to Anspach, see p. 245.

36½ M. Nieder-Selters (Casparry, R. 1-1½ M., B. 60 pf.), formerly belonging to the Electorate of Trèves.

Nieder-Selters has been celebrated since the 16th cent. for its mineral waters, in which carbonate of soda and salt are agreeably blended, widely known under the erroneous name of 'Selter Water'. The buildings of the spring are near the station.

39 M. Oberbrechen; 41 M. Niederbrechen.

46½ M. Limburg on the Lahn, see p. 219.

30. From Frankfort or Mayence to Mannheim and Heidelberg.

a. Via Lampertheim to Mannheim (Carlsruhe).

50½ M. (or 47 M.) RAILWAY in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares from Frankfort 6 M 50, 4 M 90, 3 M 30 pf.; from Mayence 6 M 10, 4 M 60, 3 M 10 pf.).

From Frankfort to (4 M.) Goldstein, see p. 240. The line traverses the plain watered by the Rhine and the Main. — 9½ M. Walldorf; 10½ M. Mörfelden. — 16 M. Dornberg is the junction for the Mayence and Darmstadt railway (p. 251). 18½ M. Dornheim; 20½ M. Lecheim-Wolfskehlen. — 21½ M. Goddelau-Erffelden is the junction for the Darmstadt and Worms railway (p. 255). 23½ M. Stockstadt, on the Rhine; 25½ M. Biebesheim.

28 M. Gernsheim (Post; Darmstädter Hof, R. & B. 1½ M.), a small and busy town on the Rhine, with 4,180 inhab., mentioned in history as early as 773 and destroyed by Mélaque in 1689. It contains a monument to Peter Schöffer, one of the inventors of printing (p. 163), who was born here. — 30½ M. Gross-Rohrheim. 33 M. Biblis, with a handsome church with two towers, is the junction for Worms (p. 255). 36 M. Bürrstadt, junction of the Bensheim and Worms railway (p. 257). — 39 M. Lampertheim (Rebstock; Schwan), the junction of a branch-line to Worms, is a town with 8,946 inhab. and a large new church. Our line divides here, the right branch leading by Waldhof to the (47 M.) Neckar suburb of Mannheim, while the left passes Waldhof and Küferthal and crosses the Neckar to the central station at (50½ M.) Mannheim (p. 276).

Continuation of the railway to Carlsruhe, see p. 279.
b. Via Darmstadt to Heidelberg and Mannheim.

From Frankfort to Darmstadt (161/2 M.) railway in 1/2-1 hr. (fares 1 M 95, 1 M 30, 80 pf.; express fares 2 M 30, 1 M 50, 1 M 10 pf.). From Mayence to Darmstadt (21 M.) railway in 3/4-1 hr. (fares 2 M 70, 2 M 10, 1 M 40 pf.; express fares 3 M 10, 2 M 30, 1 M 65 pf.). From Darmstadt to Heidelberg or Mannheim, 38 M., in 1-2 hrs. (fares to Heidelberg 4 M 30, 2 M 85, 1 M 90 pf.; express fares 5 M 20, 3 M 40, 2 M 50 pf.; to Mannheim 5-10 pf. less). Best views to the left (E.).

From Frankfort to Darmstadt. Beyond the imposing sandstone bridge over the Main a branch-line diverges to the left to Offenbach and Hanau, and farther on the ‘Hessische Ludwigsbahn’ to the right to Mayence and Mannheim (p. 240). On the hills to the left is the Sachsenhäuser Warte. 21/2 M., Frankfurt-Louisa. — The following stations are for the most part some distance from the unimportant villages after which they are named. The railway from Mayence to Darmstadt passes beneath our line shortly before we reach (161/2 M.) Darmstadt.

From Mayence to Darmstadt. Starting from the central station (p. 154), the train runs under the citadel to the S. Mayence station, and crosses the Ludwigsafen railway (p. 250) and the Rhine. 21/2 M. Gustavsburg-Kosheim (p. 240). 5 M. Bischofsheim is the junction for the Frankfort Railway (p. 240) and for the junction-line, now under construction, across the Main to Kastel (Wiesbaden). 10 M. Nauheim. From (121/2 M.) Grossgerau a branch-line runs to Dornberg, the junction of the line to Mannheim via Lampertheim (p. 250). — 131/2 M. Kleingerau; 161/2 M. Weiterstadt. — 21 M. Darmstadt, where carriages are usually changed.

Darmstadt (see Plan). — Railway Stations. 1. Central Station, consisting of the former Main-Neckar Station (Pl. A, 2; restaurant), on the W. side, and the former Ludwigsbahnhof (Restaurant on the 1st floor), on the N. side of the Bahnhofs-Platz, also for the Odenwald line. — 2. East Station, the former Rösenhöhe Station (Pl. E, 2), on the Odenwald Railway.

Hotels. Traube (Pl. a; B, 2), Luisen-Platz 6, R. 2 1/2-5, B. 11/2, D. 3 M; Britannia (Pl. d; B, 2), Rhein-Str. 35, with beer-restaurant, R. 3-6, B. 11/2, D. 3 M; Railway Hotel, at the Ludwigsbahnhof, E. 3-4, B. 11/2 M. — Hotel Köhler (Pl. c; A, 3), Rhein-Str. 48, R. 3-4, B. 1, D. 2 1/2 M; Prinz Karl (Pl. e; C, 3), Karl-Str. 1.

Restaurants. Wiener Café, Rhein-Str. 28; Burgbräu, Wilhelmstern-Str.; Palais Restaurant, Hügel-Str. 35; Stille, Karl-Str.; Fürstenhalle (wine and luncheon rooms), Elisabethen-Str. — Cafés. Wiener Café, see above; Eichelberg, Rhein-Str. 16, near the Ludwigs-Säule. — Confectioner. Ott, Hügel-Str.

Baths. Alice-Bad, Mauer-Str. 17; Nohl, Martin-Str. 22. — Swimming Baths in the Wöll (Pl. E, 2; 42 pf., incl. towel).

Cab with one horse for 1/4 hr., for 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 80 pf.; with two horses 80 pf., 1 M; for 1 hr. 1 M 40, 1 M 40, 1 M 80 pf.; 1 hr. 2 M, 2 M 40, 2 M 60, 3 M 10 pf. — From the stations 10 pf. extra.

Electric Tramways (see plan) ev. 7 min. in the town, 10 pf.; outside ev. 1/4-1/2 hr., 15 pf.

Steam Tramway to Griesheim (p. 255; comp. Pl. C, B, A, 2); and to Eberstadt (p. 255; comp. Pl. B, A, 2, 3, 4) and Arheilgen (comp. Pl. B, 2, 1).

Theatre (Hof-Theater; Pl. C, 2), closed in summer.
Art Exhibition in the Kunst-Verein, Rhein-Strasse. — The Verein zur Förderung Gemeinnütziger Zwecke, Stein-Str. 2, gives every information to strangers. — Post Office, Luisen-Platz (Pl. B, 2).

British Charge d'Affaires, A. C. Grant-Duff, Esq.

English Church Service in the Palace Chapel at 11 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.; H. C. on the 1st and 3rd Sun. in each month.

Darmstadt (480 ft.), the capital of the Grand-Duchy of Hesse, with 83,385 inhab., a town with broad, quiet streets and tasteful pleasure-grounds, was, though dating from the 11th cent. and the residence of the Landgraves of Hesse—Darmstadt since 1567, a place of no importance down to the close of the 18th century. The Grand-Duke Lewis I. (d. 1830) erected the new part of the town, and to him and his successors Darmstadt is indebted for its prosperity. Iron-foundries, boiler-factories, and engineering works may be mentioned among the industrial establishments.

The Rhein-Str. leads from the Central Station (Pl. A, 2), past the Stadthaus, to the Luisen-Platz (Pl. B, 2), which contains a Statue of Grand-Duke Lewis I., by Schwanthaler, erected to him by his 'grateful people' in 1844; the statue is borne by a column, 140 ft. in height, the summit of which affords a fine view (fee 50 pf.). In the same square are the Ständehaus, and the Kanzlei-Gebäude. In the Mathilden-Platz, close by, are a handsome fountain and a bust of Abt Vogler (1779-1814), the teacher of Weber and Meyerbeer.

The Grand-Ducal Palace (Pl. C, 2), begun in the 15th cent., was largely rebuilt by the Landgrave George I. at the end of the 16th cent.; the portals, belonging to that period, but finished after the landgrave's death, are a good specimen of the German Renaissance. The bulk of the building was erected in 1715-27, by Rouge de la Fosse. The tower contains a chime of bells (1671). — A flight of steps ascends from the Markt-Platz to the first floor, containing the Library, which consists of about 470,000 vols., 4000 MSS., and numerous typographical curiosities (open on week-days 11-12).

On application at the steward's office (first door to the right in the 'Kirchenhof'), visitors are conducted by an attendant to the Assembly Rooms and Imperial Rooms (decorated in the rococo and 'Empire' styles) and also to inspect the celebrated 'Madonna with the family of Burgomaster Meyer of Bâle, by Holbein the Younger', painted in 1526. A skilful restoration by A. Hauser (1888) has removed much of the repainting of some of the heads, and the work again shines with its original glory.

In the square in front of the Palace (Pl. B, C, 2) stands a bronze Equestrian Statue of Lewis IV. (d. 1892), by Schaper, unveiled in 1893. On the N. side of the square is the New Museum, in front of which stands the War Monument for 1870-71, by Herzig.

The new Museum (Pl. B, C, 2), built in 1901-5 from the designs of A. Messel, now contains the art and other collections formerly preserved in the Grand-Ducal Palace, and also collections of natural history. The picture-gallery includes several interesting examples of the early German and the Netherlands (Rembrandt) schools, while the collection of industrial art also merits inspection. Adm.
on Tues., Wed., and Frid. 11-1, and on Thurs. 3-5, free; also at other times for a fee. A catalogue is in preparation.

To the Right of the Vestibule. I. Industrial Art of the 16-18th cent., including admirable specimens of goldsmiths' work of the German Renaissance. — In the glass-roofed Court (II) and adjoining corridor are a Roman mosaic pavement, from Villa Bel near Frankfort, and a select Collection of Prehistoric, Ancient, and Frankish Antiquities. — From the glass-roofed Court (III) we enter the groundfloor rooms in which are the Scientific Archaeological Collection and the Ethnographical Collections. — IV The large hall in the E. wing contains the Plaster Casts; the Cabinet of Coins and Medals is on the first floor of the tower.

To the Left of the Vestibule. I. Weapons and Armour, including a richly damascened suit said to have belonged to Philip the Generous (16th cent.), inlaid guns and pistols, large ballista, and medieval shields. — The second door in the N. wall admits to the —

II. Medieval Ecclesiastical Rooms, which open off a court containing tombstones and coats-of-arms. The Romanesque Room, on the N. side, exhibits smaller examples of Rheinish and other early medieval art, including elaborately ornamented reliquaries, small altars, ivory carvings, etc. — In the Church Room adjoining on the W. is a Romanesque portal of stone, with admirable representations of animals; stained glass windows (choir 13th cent., nave and sacristy 15th cent.), altars, tombstones, and church plate of the Gothic period. — From the sacristy we return through the armour room to the S.W. staircase, leading to the —

III. Museum of Social History, in the lower story of the W. wing. This comprises costumes of the 16-18th cent., specimens of rustic art in Hesse, etc. — On the upper stories of the W. wing are the —

IV. Reproductions of Medieval Rooms and the Small Art Collections. Room with furniture, plastic decorations, and altars of the 15th cent., chiefly from the old imperial town of Friedberg in the Wetterau; Italian room, containing plaquettes and majolica (Della Robbia work); Nuremberg room of the 14th cent., with a Crucifixion by Riemenschneider; finely panelled room from Chiavenna (ca. 1680); Late-Gothic room from Tyrol; paneling of 1625, from the upper Rhine.

Straight on from the Vestibule are the collections in the main building. I. On the ground-floor is the Zoological Department, systematically and geographically arranged. — II. The entresol accommodates the Mineralogical and Geological Collections, with fine fossils. III. On the upper floor is the —

Picture Gallery. Early German Schools. The central glass-roofed room, which we enter first, contains 15th cent. altar-pieces from the Middle Rhine; School of Meister Wilhelm, Crucifixion with saints; portraits by B. Bruyn the Elder and G. Penz; Cranach the Elder, Saints; G. David, Madonna with angelic musicians. — In the cabinets: Ortenberg altar-piece, from the Middle Rhine (ca. 1410); *Stephan Lochner, Presentation in the Temple (1417); Master of the St. Bartholomew Altar-Piece, Madonna and saints; J. Patinir, Madonna in a landscape. — *Holbein the Younger, Portrait of a young man (1515); Cranach the Elder, Madonnas, Portraits, etc. On the walls are also some good wood carvings from the Middle Rhine (15th cent.).

Netherlandish Schools. On the left side of the second glass-roofed room: *Newchatel, Portrait of a physician; portraits, Biblical scenes, and genre paintings by B. Fabritius, G. Flinck, and other pupils of Rembrandt; *B. van der Helst (?), Full-length of an old woman; *Rubens, Diana hunting; landscapes by Aert van der Neer, Bril, Momper, and others. — In the cabinets: **Rembrandt, Scouring of Christ (1658); D. Teniers the Younger, Portrait of an officer; works by Ruisdael, Potter, Porcellis, Kalf, Gabron, P. de Hooch, and Adriaen van Ostade; *P. Brueghel the Elder, Dance beneath the gallows-tree (1668); Gonzales Coques, Portraits.

Italian and French Schools. On the left side of the third glass-roofed room and in the adjoining apartment: *Titian, Portrait (1565); A. Carracci, Portrait of Domenichino (1608); several excellent works of
the 17-18th cent., by C. Dolci, Feli, Schidone, Cortona, Arpino, Sassoferrato, Battioli, and others. — Examples of Rigaud, La Joue, Robert, Arp Scheffer, etc.

MODERN GERMAN SCHOOLS (17-20th cent.). On the right side of the second glass-roofed room. Portraits by Merian and Roos; landscapes by Schirmer, Lessing, Morgenstern, Radl, and Lucas; Steinbrück, Genoveva, Enhuber. Bavarian court of justice; Hofmann, Gethsemane; Noack, Religious disputation between Luther and Zwingli at Marburg. The two cabinets are mainly devoted to Frankfort and Darmstadt artists of the 17-19th cent.: Flegel, Roos, Junker, Schütz, Fiedler, Seekatz, etc. — On the right side of the third glass-roofed room and in the adjoining apartment: Landscapes by Becker, Roth, Munthe, Thomas, and Lugo; "Bracht, Shores of oblivion; three portraits by Lenbach; genre-works by Henseler, Raupp, Uhde, and Männchen; Foerbach, Iphigenia (1862). — In the cabinets, examples of Koch, Schwind, Kobell, Kaufmann, Bürkel, Achenbach, Schleich, "Heinz Hein, L. von Hofmann, and W. Trübner.

Opposite the entrance of the gallery is the approach to the Cabinet of Engravings, in the three rooms of which are exhibited selections (periodically changed) from the large collection of engravings, wood-cuts, and drawings.

Between the Museum and the Theatre (Pl. C, 2) are Statues, by Scholl, of the landgrave Philip the Generous (d. 1567) and his son George I. (d. 1596), founder of the grand-ducal family.

In the Herrn-Garten (Pl. B, C, 1), behind the theatre, an ivy-clad hill marks the resting-place of the Landgravine Henrietta Carolina (d. 1774), 'femina sexu, ingenio vir' according to the inscription on the urn dedicated to her by Frederick the Great. To the N.W. is the Goethe Monument (1903), with a fine bronze figure of a youth and reliefs by L. Habich. — To the E. is the Technical Academy (Pl. C, 1; 80 professors and about 2000 students).

In the Markt (Pl. C, 2) stands the Rathaus, a simple Renaissance building of 1600. In the Kirch-Strasse, to the S.E., is the Stadtkirche (Pl. C, 3), with a Gothic choir (1500) and the elaborate Renaissance monument of Landgrave George I. — Farther on, to the S.E., are the Real-Schule and the Gymnasium, founded in 1627. — In the Wilhelmminen-Platz (Pl. B, 3) is the modern Roman Catholic Church (usual entrance at the S.E. angle), containing the well-executed marble sarcophagus of the Grand-Duchess Mathilde (d. 1862), by Widmann. — On the W. side of the Platz is the New Palace of the Grand-Duke, built in 1865, in the Italian Renaissance style.

To the E. of the town, above the Alice Hospital (Pl. D, 1; station of the electric tramway), rises the Mathildenöhöhe (Pl. D, E, 1, 2), with the new Russian Chapel. The Mathildenöhöhe is the seat of an Artists' Colony, established by the Grand-Duke in 1901. Adjacent is the reservoir of the Town Water Works (view). A monument to Gustav Schurab (d. 1850), the poet, was erected here in 1905. — Farther to the E., beyond the Odenwald Railway (E. Station, see p. 263), is the Rosenöhöhe (Pl. F, 1, 2), with the Palace of the same name, and the Grand-Ducal Mausoleum, containing the remains of the Grand-Duke Lewis IV. (d. 1892) and his wife, Princess Alice of England (d. 1878). The *Tomb of the Princess Elisabeth, who died when a child, is by Rauch (1831).
Environsof Darmstadt. Pleasant walks may be made in the extensive woods. — Electric tramway from Ernst Ludwigs-Platz (Pl. B, C, 2) every 1/2 hr., in the afternoon every 1/4 hr., to the Fasanerie on the edge of the wood; thence on foot to (20 min.) the hunting-seat of Kranichstein, and (1 hr.) the forester's house of Emsiedel. To the S. the Ludwigshöhe (795 ft.; 40 min.), with view-tower and restaurant, and the Rabenflöskopf (1/2 hr.), with the Albrechts-Turm. To the S.E., opposite the Ludwigshöhe, the Dommerberg (948 ft.), with a monument to Bismarck.

From Darmstadt to Worms, 27 1/2 M. railway in 1-1/2 hr. (fares 3 M 60, 2 M 70, 1 M 50 pf.). 6 M. Griesheim, with an extensive artillery-range and camp (steam-tramway); 8 1/2 M. Wolfskehlen; 10 M. Goddelau-Erfelden, the junction of the Frankfort and Mannheim line (p. 250), which coincides with the Worms line as far as (20 1/2 M.) Biblis. 23 1/2 M. Hofheim (im Ried), the junction of the Bensheim and Worms line (p. 257). We cross the Rhine by means of an iron bridge to (25 1/2 M.) Worms-Rhein. The train makes a circuit round the N. side of the town. — 27 1/2 M. Worms (p. 292).

From Darmstadt to Mannheim, 38 1/2 M. (fares 5 M, 3 M 75, 2 M 50 pf.; express fares 5 M 60, 4 M 20 pf., 2 M 95 pf.). To Goddelau-Erfelden, see above; thence to Mannheim, see p. 250.

From Darmstadt to Eberbach, see R. 31b.

18 M. Darmstadt South Station for Bessungen, since 1888 a suburb of Darmstadt, with two gardens belonging to the Grand-Duke. — Near this point begins the Bergstrasse, an old road originally constructed by the Romans, skirting the fruit and vine-clad W. slopes of the Odenwald (to which the name ‘Bergstrasse’ is sometimes applied in a wider sense), and leading to Heidelberg. — 21 M. Eberstadt (Traube; Darmstädtter Hof), 1 M. to the E. of the station. A branch-line runs hence to (1 1/4 M.) the busy little town of Pfungstadt (Strauss, with garden), with 6300 inhab. and a well-known brewery. — On the hills to the left rises the ruined castle of Frankenstein (1300 ft.), commanding a fine view (inn). The chapel contains tombs of the 16-17th centuries. — 25 M. Bickenbach.

From Bickenbach to Seeheim, 3 M., branch-railway in 1/4 hr. — 1 M. Alsbach (Krone, R. 1-1/2 M.; Sonne, both plain). Above, to the right, 1/2 hr. from Alsbach and 3/4 hr. from Zwingenberg (see below), is Burg Bickenbach or the Alsbacher Schloss (775 ft.), with an embattled tower. From this point we may ascend the Melibokus in 3/4 hr., or follow the winding ‘Herrenweg’ (blue and white marks) to the (2 hrs.) Auerbacher Schloss, or walk on to (1 hr.) Jugenheim.

2 M. Jugenheim (550 ft.): “Goldene Krone & Alexander-Bad, Post, at both R. 1 1/2-3, pens. 4 1/4-6 M.; Deutsches Haus, R. 2-3, B. 1 M; Schloss-Hotel, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2 M), a favourite summer-resort, with pleasant villas. About 1 M. to the S.E. is the château of Heiligenberg (710 ft.), the residence of Prince Lewis of Battenberg (fine views in the park). On the way to it we pass a ruined convent, near which, are some (immured) gravestones of the 15th cent. and the ‘Cent-Linde’, an old lime-tree marking the site of a ‘Centgericht’ or Court of a Hundred. On an eminence to the W. are a conspicuous golden cross, erected by the Empress Mary of Russia (d. 1880) to her mother, the Grand-Duchess Wilhelmina (d. 1836), and the Mausoleum of Prince Alexander of Hesse (d. 1888).

2 3/4 M. Seeheim (450 ft.; Hufnagel, very fair), where there is a grand-ducal summer-château, the garden of which is open to the public. Above Seeheim rises the ruined castle of Tannenberg (1115 ft.), destroyed in 1399; it is scarcely visible from below.

27 1/2 M. Zwingenberg (318 ft.; Löwe, with garden, very fair), an old town, with 1650 inhab., lies at the foot of the wooded
Melibokus or Malchen (1690 ft.), the highest point of the Bergstrasse and entirely of granite. On the summit is a tower, erected in 1772 (small gratuity; rfmts).

The ascent of the Melibokus, often combined with that of the Felsberg, may be made from Alsbach, Zwingenberg, Jugenheim, or Auerbach. Paths all marked; carriage to the top 10-12 M. — From Alsbach (1 1/4 hr.) we may ascend either via the castle or by another path more to the E. — From Jugenheim (1 1/2-1 3/4 hr.) we proceed to the mouth of the Balthäuser Tal and then take either the old route (r.) via the Leserberg or the new route (l.; blue and white marks) via Robertaruhe. The two routes unite (1/2 hr.) near the Kattenberger Schneise. — From Zwingenberg (1 1/4 hr.) the steeper route leads to the E. from the 'Löwe' and ascends the hill; after 8 min. the path follows the water-conduit to the right, leads through a small fir-wood over the Luzieberg, and in 25 min. more regains the carriage-road, which is furnished with direction-posts. — From the Auerbacher Schloss (3/4 hr.; blue marks) we follow the 'Herrenweg' to the 'Notgottes-Sattel', and then ascend direct.

29 M. Auerbach. — Hotels. *Krone, established originally in the 17th cent., R. 1 1/4, B. 3/4, pens. 3 1/2-5 M; Bauer, R. 1 1/2-2 M; Thaube, R. 2-2 1/4, B. 1/2, pens. from 3 1/2 M. — Lodgings (R. from 7 M per week). — Beer at the Schützenhof. — Carriage-tariff at the hotels.

Auerbach (330 ft.), a picturesque village of 2400 inhab., mentioned as early as 795, is a favourite summer-resort, and affords good headquarters for excursions in the W. part of the Odenwald. Good wine is produced in the neighbourhood, the best quality being called Rottwein.

The *Auerbacher Schloss is situated on an eminence (1135 ft.; inn) to the N.E. of the village, whence footpaths ascend on the S. and W. sides of the hill in 1/2-3/4 hr. The carriage-road leading through the Hochstätter-Tal skirts the S. and E. sides. Said to have been founded by Charlemagne, the castle appears after 1257 as a fortress of the Counts of Katzenelnbogen, held at first as a fief of the monastery of Lorsch (p. 257), and then of the Electorate of Mayence. The present building dates from the 15th cent.; in 1674 it was blown up by Turenne. The view from the towers is less extensive but more picturesque than that from the Melibokus. — A little to the W., below the Notgottes-Sattel, the foundations of the ancient Capelle zur Heiligen Not Gottes were discovered in 1892, and the site of the altar marked by a new crucifix. From Auerbach the 'Neue Weg', which diverges to the left from the path to the castle at the upper end of the village, leads thither in 3/4 hr.

Environ. One of the prettiest points near Auerbach is the Fürstenlager, a small château built during the 18th century by the Landgraves of Hesse, and enlarged by Lewis I. (p. 252), with charming grounds. Coffee and milk may be had at the château. It may be reached by the road in 20 min. from the 'Krone' inn, or (pleasanter) by following the path to the right indicated by the finger-post opposite the inn. — The walk from the Auerbacher Schloss to the Fürstenlager is also pleasant: we follow the broad road to the E. as far as the (exhausted) mineral spring in the Hochstätter-Tal (refreshments at the forester's), pass the mill, and turn to the W. to the N-un Aussichten ('nine views'), a clearing in the wood, where nine different picturesque views are obtained through the nine forest-paths which converge here. Farther on we reach the Fürstenlager (1 1/4 hr. in all). — About 1/2 hr. to the E. of the Fürstenlager lies Schönberg (p. 260).
30½ M. Bensheim (330 ft.; Reuter’s Hotel, at the station, R. 1½—2½, B. ¾ A; Deutsches Haus, good) is a busy town (8200 inhab.) in a picturesque situation at the entrance of the Lauter-Tal, through which the road ascends to Schönberg and Reichenbach (p. 260). It dates as far back as the 8th century, and till 1802 belonged to Mayence. The two churches, Roman Catholic and Protestant, are modern.

From Bensheim to Worms, 14 M., railway in about ¾ hr. — 3 M. Lorsch (4000 inhab.; Hôtel Hartmann), on the Weschnitz, with ruins of a monastery (Laureshamense Monasterium), founded in 763 on an island in the Weschnitz and afterwards removed to its present site. In 788 Charlemagne assigned it as a place of banishment to Tassilo, Duke of Bavaria, who had been condemned to death as a traitor. To the E. of the Markt-Platz, ½ hr. from the station, is the Michaels-Kapelle, which is now recognized as the monastery-portal erected by Lewis the Younger, the son of Lewis the German, about 880 in the style of a Roman triumphal arch. This building, now used as a chapel, is one of the most elegant and best-preserved specimens of the architecture of the period. It is oblong in form, with a high-pitched roof and a round apse (now used for the staircase only). The two stories are separated by a leaf-pattern frieze resting on four composite columns. On the long sides large round-headed arches have been cut between the pilasters, but the upper story seems to be in its original condition. This story is adorned with an arcade of nine triangular-headed arches resting on Ionic pilasters. The flat surfaces of both stories are covered with a rough kind of mosaic work, in alternate squares of white and red. The interior has been much modernized. Lewis the German and his son, and Kunigunde, wife of Emp. Conrad I., are interred at Lorsch. Their stone coffins seem to belong to the Carlovingian era. The Nibelungen-Lied represents the vaults at Lorsch as the burial-place of Siegfried and Queen Ut (mother of Chriemhilde). Beyond the chapel are some portions of the nave of the convent-church, which was consecrated in 1136.

8 M. Bürsadt (p. 250); 10½ M. Hofheim im Ried, and thence to Worms, see p. 255.

Near (33½ M.) Heppenheim (328 ft.; Halber Mond; Darmstädter Hof; 6375 inhab.), to the left of the road, rises the Landberg, a hill crowned with three trees, where the provincial tribunals were held in the middle ages. The new domed church at Heppenheim occupies the site of one said to have been founded by Charlemagne.

The ruin of Starkenburg (965 ft.) is reached by a good path from Heppenheim in ½ hr. It was erected in 1064 by an abbot of Lorsch, captured by the Swedes and Spaniards in the Thirty Years’ War, and besieged in vain by Turenne in 1674. It gives its name to a province of Hesse. Fine view from the lofty square tower. — Branch-line to Lorsch (31/2 M.; see above).

The train now enters the dominions of Baden. 35 M. Landenbach. Beyond (36½ M.) Hemsbach we cross the small Weschnitz.

39½ M. Weinheim. — Hotels. Pfälzer Hof, a well-known house, with large garden, R. 1½—2, pens. 4-6 A; Vier Jahreszeiten, in the town, R. 1½—2, B. ¾ A, D. 1½—2 A; Prinz Wilhelm, at the station, R. 1½—2, B. ½ A.

Weinheim (355 ft.), a leather-making town of 12,536 inhab., lies at the union of the Gorzheim and Birkenau valleys. It once belonged to the Abbey of Lorsch, and is of ancient origin, though owing to its destruction during the Thirty Years’ War and in the
devastation of the Palatinate in 1689, there are few old buildings of any importance. A few towers belonging to the former fortifications, the House of the Teutonic Order (now a custom-house), and the Gothic Rathaus are the only relics of its former prosperity. The Gothic towers of the Roman Catholic Church and of the Berkheim-Schloss are modern, as also the Rodenstein-Brunnen in the Bahnhof-Strasse. — To the E. rises the old castle of Windeck (720 ft.), with its high conical ‘Bergfried’ tower (p. 125), mentioned as early as the 12th cent., and later the property of the Palatinate, commanding a beautiful view. Pleasant walks may also be taken to the Fuchsien-Mühle (garden-restaurant) in the Birkenauer-Tal, the Gorzheimer-Tal, the Kastanienwald, the Wachenberg (1320 ft.), Getersberg (1120 ft.), Hirschkopf (1145 ft.), etc.

From Weinheim to Heidelberg, 10½ M., steam-tramway in 1½ hr. along the Bergstrasse. 2 M. Lützel-Sachsen (Traube), known for its red wine; 2½ M. Gross-Sachsen (Zähringer Hof; also rail, stat., see below); 3½ M. Leutershausen; 5½ M. Schriesheim (Deutscher Kaiser), commanded by the ruins of the Strahlenburg (670 ft.; inn.). Then past the former stronghold of Schauenburg to (7½ M.) Dossenheim, with quarries of red porphyry. — 8½ M. Handschuchheim (Badischer Hof; Kronle; electric tramway, see p. 266) much visited by Heidelberg students, with a ruined castle and an old church. The line passes over the new Neckar bridge and reaches its terminus in the Bismarck-Platz at (10½ M.) Heidelberg (p. 265).

From Weinheim to Mannheim, 10½ M., steam-tramway via Käferthal (p. 250).

Railway from Weinheim to Fürth, see p. 261.

43 M. Gross-Sachsen (see above). — 46 M. Ladenburg (Rose), the Roman Lopodunum, to which the walls and towers, and the old Gothic church of St. Gallus (14th cent.) give an air of importance. The Neckar is crossed here by a bridge of red sandstone.

48 M. Friedrichsfeld, where the lines to Heidelberg and Mannheim separate. — A branch-line leads hence to (4½ M.) Schweizingen (p. 276).

54½ M. Heidelberg, see p. 265. — 54 M. Mannheim, see p. 276.

31. The Odenwald.

The Odenwald, a wooded mountain-district lying between Darmstadt and Heidelberg and extending on the E. as far as the Main, is about 25 M. in breadth. Orographically it stands in the same relation to the Haardt (p. 288) as the Black Forest to the Vosges. The Odenwald presents the appearance of a sloping plateau, on the W. side of which the older strata (granite, syenite, red sandstone) are in evidence, while the main mass of the range is formed of variegated sandstone overlying these. This variegated sandstone nowhere reaches the Rhine valley, except in the S., where the Neckar has hollowed out its lateral valley. The W. verge rises somewhat steeply from the plain of the Rhine; its fertile and well cultivated slopes are known as the Bergstrasse (p. 250). The ‘Hintere Odenwald’, essentially a wooded district, is less prosperous. The highest points are the Katzenbuckel (2005 ft., see p. 275), the Neunkircher Höhe (1935 ft., see p. 260), the Krehberg (1966 ft., see p. 251), the Tromm (1860 ft., see p. 262), the Melibokus (1890 ft., see p. 256), and the Felsberg (1875 ft.). This district is picturesque and interesting at places, although inferior to the Black Forest. The Odenwald Club has constructed paths (map published at Darmstadt, 1894; 1 ½ 70 pf.) and erected belvederes at various points.
a. Western Portion.

One Day: From Jugenheim via the Felsberg and Lindenfels to Furth (p. 262), 6 hrs.

Two Days. First day, as above to Lindenfels. Second day: by the Tromm to Waldmichelbach 3 1/2 hrs., thence by Ober- and Unter-Schönmattenschluchtweg to Hirschrann 4 hrs., or via Schönau to Neckarsteinach 5 hrs.

From Jugenheim (p. 255) to the Felsberg (1 1/2 hr.). Beyond the château of Heiligenberg (see p. 255) we ascend to the right through the grounds, and, at the finger-post indicating the way ('Wilhelminenweg') to the Felsberg, turn to the left round the hill, whence a pleasing glimpse of the Melibokus is obtained. We next ascend along the edge of the wood (view of the Auerbacher Schloss) to the Staffeler Kreuz (Kuralpe Inn), and then to the right (somewhat steeper) to the Felsberg (1645 ft.; *Hôtel Felsberg, with dépendance at the Forestier's, R. 1 1/2, pens. 3 1/2-4 fl.). The view to the E. embraces a great part of the Odenwald, and extends to the Spessart. — A rough cart-track (finger-posts behind the hotel) leads to (5 min.) the Altarstein, a cubical block of syenite, bearing traces of an attempt to hew it into lengths for a huge architrave. About 5 min. lower down, in a small gully, is the Riesensäule, a column of the same material, 30 ft. in length and 3-4 1/2 ft. thick, with a notch 1 1/2 inch deep in the middle. There is no doubt that an old Roman quarry once existed here, which perhaps also furnished the columns on the Schlossbrunnen at Heidelberg (p. 271). The Felsenmeer ('sea of rocks'), on the side of the road, below the Riesensäule, consists of blocks of syenite scattered in huge and confused masses, covering an area of 500 paces by 200. — A path, indicated by blue marks, descends past the Felsenmeer to Reichenbach (p. 260) in less than 3 1/4 hr.

From the Melibokus to the Felsberg is a walk of nearly 1 1/2 hr. The path (blue marks) ascends on the E. side of the hill (to the right the 'Neunkrömmweg', see below) to the saddle separating the Balkhäuser-Tal from the Hochstätter-Tal, and then follows the N. W. flank of the Felsberg.

Ascent of the Felsberg from Auerbach (p. 256), 2 1/2 hrs. One path (to the left as we quit the village; red and white marks) leads via Hochstätten, another (yellow marks) via the Fürstenlager (p. 256). The return should be made by the picturesque path leading towards the Melibokus (see above; blue marks) until we reach the Neunkrömmweg. We then follow the latter, on the height above the Hochstätter-Tal to the Notgottes-Sattel (p. 256), and then the 'Herrenweg' (blue; p. 255) to the (1 1/2 hr.) Auerbacher Schloss.

From Felsberg to Lindenfels via the Neunkircher Höhr, 3 1/2 hrs. This is the route usually chosen by tourists. We take the above-mentioned cart-track to the Altarstein, but diverge to the left before reaching this and follow the yellow way-marks to Beedenkirchen, taking care to go straight on beyond the church, and not to the right (to Lautern). Beyond Beedenkirchen guide-posts indicate the route to (ca. 1/2 hr.) Brandau (1040 ft.), whence a public vehicle plies twice daily to Ober-Ramstadt (8 M.; see p. 263). From Brandau to Neunkirchen we may either take the direct path (white way-marks) in 1 1/2 hr.; or choose the longer route (1 3/4-2 hrs.) via Lützel-
Neunkirchen, Odenwald.

bach (inn, very fair), near which, to the left of the road to Klein-Biebergau (white and blue way-marks), is a lofty precipice known as the Wildfrauhaus. — At Neunkirchen (1680 ft.; Grüner Baum, very fair) a monument commemorates Herr Ohly, the founder of the Odenwald Club.

A path indicated by white marks descends from Neunkirchen and then ascends through wood to the (1/2 hr.) 'Weinweg' (see below), whence it again descends to the (1/2 hr.) ruin and farm of Rodenstein (p. 263).

An easy path (red way-marks) ascends from Neunkirchen to the (1/2 hr.) top of the Neunkircher Höhe (1885 ft.), the highest point in the Hessian Odenwald, with a view-tower (79 ft.; 20 pf.) commanding an extensive survey as far as the Haardt, Taunus, Vogelsberg, and Spessart. A path (green marks), rough at first, descends hence to the S. to the road and (35 min.) Winterkasten and thence, passing the pavilion on the Litzelröder, to (35 min.) Lindenfels (p. 261).

Amongst the other paths radiating in all directions from the Neunkircher Höhe one (yellow and blue marks) leads to the S.W. to (3/4 hr.) Gadernheim (see below); and another (yellow) to the N.E. via Freiberg (a little beyond which, to the left, above, is the Wildweibchenstein) to (1 1/2 hr.) Rodenstein (p. 263) and (3/4 hr.) Nonrod. From the latter path, about 20 min. from the Neunkircher Höhe, the Weinweg (see above; red and white triangular marks) diverges to the left and leads through wood to the (1 1/4 hr.) saddle above Nonrod (fine view) and thence to (1 1/2 hr. more) Gross-Biebergau (p. 269).

High road from Bensheim to Lindenfels, 11 M., motor-omnibus twice daily in summer in 1 hr. The road ascends the valley of the Lauter to (1 3/4 M. from Bensheim) Schönberg (Sonne; Traube), a village with a château of Count Erbach-Schönberg. Fine view from the garden of the château and from the village-church. — Thence we proceed via Wilmshausen and Elmshausen to (2 1/2 M. farther) Reichenbach (625 ft.; Traube), a village of 1600 inhab., with a war-monument and a fountain in the market-place formed of hewn blocks of syenite from the Felsberg (p. 259). The way to the (1 hr.) Felsberg, past the monument, to the right, is indicated by a guide-post.

The road now ascends the gradually contracting valley, past the ultramarine works of Lautern, to (2 1/2 M.) Gadernheim (1155 ft.; Rettich's Inn) and, past Schmidt's Inn, to (1 1/4 M.) Kolmbach (1340 ft.), and finally crosses the Kolmbacher Höhe (1475 ft.; fine view) to (3 M.) Lindenfels.

A shorter footpath (1 1/4 hr.; blue marks) diverges to the left from the Lindenfels highroad to the E. of Reichenbach, and joins the road leading to Count Erbach's farm of Hohenstein. At the (1/2 M.) Hohe Stein, a quartz-crag projecting from the woods (beside which is a memorial stone to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria), we diverge once more to the left, and, beyond Unter-Raidelbach, we rejoin the highroad at a point between Gadernheim and Kolmbach.

Knoden, where the key of the view-tower on the hill (1755 ft.) is to be obtained at Reinig's Inn, lies 1/2 hr. to the S. of the farm of Hohenstein, 1 1/2 hr. to the E. of Schönberg (via Gronau and Schrammenbach), and
Odenwald. LINDENFELS. Map, p. 258. — 31. R. 261

3½ hr. to the S.W. of Gadernheim. To the S. of Knoden is the wooded Kreberg (1855 ft.).

**Lindenfels. — Hotels.** *Hessisches Haus*, with shady garden, in the town, R. 1½-2, B. 3/4, pns. 4½, M; **Victoria**, in the Bensheimer-Str., outside the town to the N., in an open, sunny situation; **Odenwald, Harfe**, both in the town, these three also good, pns. 4-5 M; **Taeube, Darmstädter Hoe**, to the S., both plain. — **Villa Maria** (for invalids; Dr. Schmidt); Dr. Weissmann's Lodging House, opposite the Hessische Haus, with pretty view, for ladies, pns. 4-5 M; Pns. Einsiedel, well spoken of.

**Lindenfels** (1170 ft.), a favourite summer-resort (1600 inhab.), the finest point in the Odenwald, with a modern Prot. church and an older Rom. Cath. church, is picturesquely situated on an eminence. It is surrounded by the remains of old fortifications and is commanded by a large ruined *Château* (1310 ft.), formerly the property of the Palatinate. — On the beautiful wooded hill 1 M. to the E. is the *Ludwigshöhe*, a small wooden temple commanding a fine view. Towards the E., the prospect is more extensive from a point 1/4 hr. higher up. — Attractive views are also obtained from the *Karolinen-Tempel*, 1/2 hr. to the N.W. of Lindenfels, in the 'Buch', above the road to Kolmbach and Gadernheim, and from the *Litzelröder*, 20 min. by a path diverging from the Bensheim road opposite the Hôtel Victoria.

From *Lindenfels* to *Heppenheim*, about 9 M., pleasant footpath (red and white way-marks). We take the path descending to the left at the last house before the gate of the château, and then the third path on the right. Beyond *Eisbach* we climb to the top of the hill on the other side of the valley and at the beginning of the wood turn to the left to (1/4 hr.) *Erlenbach* and (1/2 hr.) *Mittershausen*, a little beyond which we strike the highroad from Fürth to Heppenheim. Following this over the saddle, we then take the path through the meadows on the left to (3/4 hr.) *Kirschhausen* and in 3/4 hr. more reach Heppenheim (p. 257). A guide-post just beyond Kirschhausen indicates the route to the right to the Starkenburg (p. 257).

From *Lindenfels* to *Fürth*, highroad, see p. 262. A shorter footpath (green and white way-marks) descends to the S. from Lindenfels, enters the (10 min.) wood to the left, (25 min. farther) crosses a fir-clad eminence (avoid the path to the left here), and reaches Fürth in 10 min. more.

From *Weinheim* to *Fürth*, 10 M., branch-railway in about 1 hour. — *Weinheim*, see p. 257. The train passes the station *Birkennauer Tal* and ascends the picturesque valley, which is watered by the *Weschnitz*. — 2½ M. *Birkennau*, a village with 1900 inhab., possesses a Prot. and a Rom. Cath. church, and a château and park of Baron von Wambolt. — 3½ M. *Reissen*. — 5½ M. *Mörlenbach* (Krone), with 1050 inhabitants.

From *Mörlenbach* to *Wahlen*, 10 M., railway in ca. 1 hr. — 2 M. *Weihen*; 5 M. *Kreidbach*; 6 M. *Waldmichelbach* (see below); 7 M. *Unter-Waldmichelbach*; 7½ M. *Aschbach*; 8½ M. *Affolterbach*. — 10 M. *Wahlen*.

**Waldmichelbach** (1215 ft.; Odenwald, pns. 3-4 M; Starkenburg, pns. 3-4 M), a picturesquely situated little town (pop. 2053), and a capital centre for excursions. Fine view from the *Schimmelberg* (1840 ft.), 1 hr. to the N.W. (blue and white marks), near *Stallenkandel* on the highroad, 3 M. from *Zotzenbach* (p. 282; blue marks). — To *Hirschhorn* (p. 275), 12½ M., a diligence plies once a day from Waldmichelbach via *Schömattenwag* (Hirsch Inn at Unter-Schömattenwag), *Heddesbach*, and *Langenthal*. 
Another path, marked by white wheels, leads from Waldmichelbach to (1 hr.) Siedelbrunn (Morgenstern). Thence we may continue to follow the same path via Ober-Absteinach, Unter-Absteinach, the Eichelberg (1730 ft.), the Schriesheimerhof, and the Hochstrasse to (6½ hrs.) Heidelberg. Or we may take the path indicated by blue marks to (3½ hrs.) Heiligkreuz-Steinach (Löwe), whence another (red circles) leads to (1 hr.) Schönau (p. 274) and Neckarsteinach (p. 274).

7 M. Zotzenbach, 1/2 M. from the village of that name. — 8 M. Rimbach (Deutscher Kaiser, very fair) is a village with 1800 inhabitants. — 9 1/2 M. Lör zenbach - Fahren bach. — 10 M. Fürth (620 ft.; Adler, very fair), with 1450 inhab., 41/2 M. by road from Lindenfels (p. 261) via Krumbach (two-horse carriage 6 M.), and about 3 M. by the footpath (white and green marks).

Paths ascend from Rimbach (white triangular way-marks) and from Fürth (green and white marks) to the S.E. to the (11/2 hr.) top of the Tromm (1860 ft.), which commands an extensive view (belvedere on the top; key at the Inn zur Schön en Aussicht). We then proceed to the S. (green and white marks), passing several hovels, and at the point where the path enters an oak-plantation descend to the right to Gudern. Hence the route leads through a pleasant valley to (11/4 hr.) Waldmichelbach (p. 261).

b. Eastern Portion.

From Frankfort to Eberbach, 66 M., in 3-4 hrs. (fares 8 M 50, 6 M 40, 4 M 30 pf.). — From Darmstadt to Wiebelsbach, 17½ M., in 1 hr. (fares 2 M 30, 1 M 70, 1 M 20 pf.); at Wiebelsbach the two lines unite.

Frankfort, see p. 223; departure from the E. station. — 3 M. Mainkur. About 2 M. to the N., on the hill, is Bergen (Zur Schön en Aussicht, a garden-restaurant), a favourite resort of the Frankforters. To the N., on the road to Vilbel (p. 240), are the Bergener Warte (view) and the battlefield where Marshal Broglio defeated the Prussians under the Duke of Brunswick in 1759. — To the right, on the other side of the Main, are the village and chateau of Rumpenheim. — 6 M. Hochstadt-Dörnigheim. 8½ M. Wilhelmsbad, another favourite resort of the Frankforters, near which is a Bismarck column (1905).

10 M. Hanau, W. station; 11 M. Hanau, E. station (*Restaurant), the junction for the express-trains from Frankfort and Stuttgart to Berlin. Hanau (Adler, R. 2½-5, B. 1 M, well spoken of; Riese), situated near the confluence of the Kinsig and the Main, is a pleasant-looking town with 31,637 inhab. and flourishing manufactures of trinkets and tobacco. In the Neustädter Marktplatz is a monument to the brothers Grimm, who were born here (1785 and 1786). On the Main lies the chateau of Philippsruhe, belonging to the Landgrave of Hesse.

The Odenwald railway now crosses the Main. — 13 M. Klein-Auheim; 14 M. Hainstadt. — 17½ M. Seligenstadt, a small town with 4100 inhab., owes its name to a celebrated Benedictine abbey founded about 828 by Eginhard, the biographer of Charlemagne. The church has been entirely modernised in appearance, and few traces of the original building have been left.
23½ M. Babenhausen, the junction of the Darmstadt and Aschaffenburg railway. The Protestant church, an edifice in the Transition style with a late-Gothic choir and aisle, contains some interesting monuments of the Counts of Hanau and a late-Gothic carved altar of 1518. — 26 M. Langstadt; 28 M. Klein-Umstadt; 30½ M. Gross-Umstadt; 33 M. Wiebelsbach-Heubach (see below).

Darmstadt, see p. 251. Beyond (2½ M.) the E. Station (p. 254; branch-line to Grosszimmern) the line traverses extensive woods. — 5½ M. Nieder-Ramstadt-Traisa. We skirt the little Modau. — 7½ M. Ober-Ramstadt (Wiener's Inn; to Brandau, see p. 259); 10 M. Zeilhard. — 12½ M. Reinheim (528 ft.; Darmstädter Hof), an old town with 1900 inhab., on the Gersprenz, is the junction for Offenbach (23½ M., in 2-2½ hrs.) and for Reichelsheim.

From Reinheim to Reichelsheim, 11 M., railway in about 1 hr. (fares 1 Mark 10, 75 pf.). The line follows the busy Gersprenz-Tal. — 1¾ M. Gross-Biebergau (Post), with 1650 inhab., whence several footpaths lead via the Neunkircher Höhe to Lindenfels in 3½ hrs. — 7 M. Nieder-Kainsbach is the station for Fränkisch-Crumbach (Hörr zum Rodenstein), a market-town ¾ M. to the S.W., with a château. To the S.E. of Nieder-Kainsbach, overlooking the Kainsbacher-Tal, is the (1½ M.) ruined castle of Schnellert (see below). — 11 M. Reichelsheim (755 ft.; Goldener Engel; Swan; Adler), a prettily-situated village, commanded by the ruin of Reichenberg (1075 ft.). In a sequestered hilly and wooded region, ¾ hr. to the N.W. of this point, rises the ruined castle of Rodenstein, from which, according to the popular legend, when a war is about to break out, the Wild Huntsman and his train gallop with fearful din to the castle of Schnellert (see above). — From Reichelsheim to Lindenfels, 5 M. (diligence daily).

15½ M. Lengfeld (660 ft.; Krone). At the top of the Otzberg (1205 ft.; 40 min.), round which lies the little town of Hering, is the old castle of that name, with a massive tower (extensive view).

17½ M. Wiebelsbach-Heubach, where the line unites with that from Frankfort (see above).

36½ M. (from Frankfort) Höchst (520 ft.; Post, very fair, R. 1½-2, B. ½ Mark; Burg Breuberg), a town with 1900 inhab., lies in the valley of the Mümling, which the train now ascends to Erbach. About 2½ M. lower down the pleasant Mümling-Tal (diligence twice a day) lies Neustadt (Zum Ochsen), above which rises the imposing, partly ruined castle of Breuberg (1000 ft.; restaurant). — A marked path leads from Neustadt to (2½ hrs.) Wörth.

38 M. Mümling-Crumbach; 40½ M. König (Büchner); 42 M. Zell-Kirchbrombach. The valley contracts. To the right, farther on, is Schloss Fürstenau (p. 264).

44½ M. Michelstadt (680 ft.; *Hôtel Friedrich, R. 1½-2, B. ½ Mark; Löwe, in the market-place; Alt-Deutscher Hof; Fürstenauer Hof), a town with 3433 inhab., mentioned in history as early as 741, lies in one of the prettiest parts of the Mümling-Tal. The late-Gothic Parish Church contains monuments of the Counts of Erbach and an old library. The Rathaus (1484) and some other buildings are interesting examples of timber-archi-
tecture. The Market Fountain dates from 1541. A few relics of the old fortifications still exist. Near the station is Dr. Giggelberger's Hydropathic Establishment. — About 1/4 M. to the N. of the station is Schloss Fürstenau, partly built before 1270, with four towers and a shady park, which has been the seat of the Counts of Erbach-Fürstenau since the 14th century. To the W., at the beginning of the village of Steinbach, are the remains of an interesting convent-church, founded by Eginhard (p. 262) in 827. The nave, the apse, the smaller apse of the N. transept, and part of the crypt are preserved. — Marked paths lead to many fine points of view in the environs, such as the Hermannsberg, the Adalbertshöhe, and the Lärmsfeuer (990 ft.; 3/4 hr. to the W.).

From Michelstadt a road ascends to the E., passing Dorf Erbach and (4'/4 M.) Count Erbach's shooting-box Eulbach, with its fine deer-park, to (7'/2 M.) Amorbach. In the park of Eulbach the remains of lake-dwellings discovered here and at Würzberg, 3 M. to the S., have been re-erected. — Amorbach (555 ft.; Badischer Hof, B. 1/3, B. 3/4 M; Post, both very fair), a town with 2260 inhab., is the junction of railways to Aschaffenburg and to Walldürn and Seckach. It is the residence of Prince Leiningen, and contains a suppressed Benedictine abbey, the church of which (now Prot.) has two Romanesque towers and a nave rebuilt in the 18th century. In the convent building is a fine rococo library hall. In the neighbourhood are several Roman camps. — From Amorbach a diligence runs daily to (13 M.) Kailbach (p. 265), via Ernstthal (Prinz Ernst, R. 1'/2-2'/3, B. 1 M), 1'/2 M. from which is Wald-Leiningen, a modern château in the English-Gothic style, with a deer-park. Pedestrians should select the red-marked path via (1'/2 hr.) the Wildenburg (or Wildenfels), one of the most important ruins in the Odenwald, about 1'/2 hr. from Ernstthal. A pleasant walk may also be taken from Kailbach or Ernstthal via Eduardthal, Reisenbach, Mülben, Katzenbach, and the Katzenbucket (p. 273) to Eberbach.

From Amorbach to Miltenberg, 5'/2 M., railway in 1/2 hr. — 1'/2 M. Weilbach (Engel).

5'/2 M. Miltenberg (Engel; Riese), a busy little town with 3900 inhab., charmingly situated on the Main, with extensive quarries of red sandstone, which were known to the Romans. The old château of the Electors of Mayence, built in the 15th cent. and destroyed by Albert of Brandenburg in 1652, has been recently restored (private property). The town contains several curious timber-dwellings (e.g. the 'Riese' Inn) and gate-towers. — Lower down the river, on the right bank lies the Franciscan monastery of Engelberg (view), and opposite it Kleinheubach with a château. In the woods, to the W. of Miltenberg, are the so-called Heunen-Säulen ('columns of the Huns'), twelve gigantic columns of syenite, the remains of a quarry of the Roman period, which appears to have been suddenly abandoned. — From Miltenberg to Aschaffenburg, see Baedeker's Southern Germany.

47 M. Erbach (720 ft.; Schützenhof; Odenwald, very fair; Adler, unpretending), a town with 2080 inhab., situated in the Mümling-Tal, is the principal place in the dominions of Count Erbach. The Schloss, rebuilt in the Renaissance style in the 16th cent. on the site of a very ancient castle, and frequently restored, contains an interesting collection of armour, old fire-arms, valuable stained glass of the 13-17th cent., Etruscan vases, and other antiquities (the upper rooms, containing the antiquities, closed in winter; catalogue 50 pf.). In the court is a statue of Count Franz von Erbach (d. 1823), the founder of the collections. In the chapel is a stone sarcophagus
of the 13th or 14th cent, which once held the remains of Eginhard (d. 840; p. 262) and his wife Emma (d. 836), brought from the church of Seligenstadt in 1810 (see 75 pf.).

The train now crosses the Mümling and gradually ascends the E. side of the valley, high above the river. Near (51°1/2 M.) Hetzbach it traverses the Himbächel Viaduct, 820 ft. long and 145 ft. high. From Hetzbach (968 ft.) a branch-line runs to the little industrial town of Beerfelden (1300 ft.; Traube, R. 1-11/2, B. 3/4, D. 11/2), 3 M. to the S.W., whence the picturesque Gammelsbacher Tal stretches down to the Neckar. — Our line penetrates the Krähberg by a tunnel 2 M. long and follows the winding course of the itter. 541°2 M. Schölltenbach; 57°2 M. Railbach (p. 264); 61°2 M. Gaitmühle (to the Katzenbuckel 11/4 hr.; see p. 275). — 66 M. Eberbach, see p. 275.

32. Heidelberg and the Valley of the Neckar.

The Railway Station (365 ft.; Restaurant, D. 2 M.) is on the W. side of the town. The quick trains alone have through-carriages. The Neckar-Tal line has a second station at the Karistor; see p. 274.

Hotels: Near the Station: "Hôtel de l'Europe" (Pl. a), in the Leopold-Str., with garden, R. 4-6, B. 11/2, D. at 7 p.m. 4, pens. 91/2-12 M.; "Grand Hôtel" (Pl. g), Rohrbacher-Str. 11, also with garden, R. from 3 M., B. 1 M 20 pf., D. 31/2, pens. from 71/2 M.; "Victoria" (Pl. I), Leopold-Str. 6, with veranda, R. 3-4, B. 11/4, D. at 1 p.m. 31/2, pens. from 8 M.; Schreiber (Pl. b), at the station, R. 21/2-4, B. 11/4, D. 31/2, pens. from 7 M.; Métropole, Anlage 22, R. from 2, B. 11/4, pens. from 6 M. — Darmstädter Hof (Pl. i), near the Bismarck Garden, very fair, R. 21/4-3, B. 1, D. 11/2, pens. from 51/2 M.; the following with restaurants: "Hôtel-Pens. Lang" (Pl. I), Rohrbacher-Str. 13, near the station, R. 21/4-4, B. 1, D. 21/2, pens. 5-8 M.; Bayrischer Hof (Pl. b), Rohrbacher-Str. 2, near the station, R. 2-31/2, B. 1, pens. from 6 M.; Heidelberger Hof, Wrede-Platz (p. 267), R. 11/3, B. 3/4, pens. 4-6 M.; Hôtel Harber & Pens. Brau-Str. Anlage 32 & 39, with American bar, R. 2-4, B. 3/4, D. 2, pens. from 5 M.; Reichspost, next the post-office, R. 21/2-4, B. 1, D. 11/4-21/2 M.; very fair.

In the Town (1 M. from the station): *Prinz Karl" (Pl. c), in the Kornmarkt (p. 268), an old-established house, R. 3-6, B. 11/4, D. 9/2, pens. from 71/2 M. — With restaurants: Adler (Pl. d), in the Kornmarkt; Hôtel zum Ritter (Pl. k; p. 268), R. 2-6, B. 1 M, well spoken of; Badischer Hof, Haupt-Str. 113; Silberner Hirsch, in the market-place, good wine from the cask, R. 1 M 40 pf.-3, B. 3/4 M; Prinz Max, Marsfell-Str., R. 11/2, B. 11/2 M; Holländischer Hof, by the old bridge, R. 11/2-21/2, B. 3/4 M; both plain. — Perkeo, Haupt-Str. 75, hotel garni, R. 11/2-3, B. 3/4 M.

On the Hill, behind the Castle: Schloss-Hôtel (p. 272), commanding a fine view, first-class, omn. from the station 1 M. (closed in winter); Bellevue, belonging to the same company, R. 2-10 M., B. 1 M 30 pf., D. 4, omn. 11/4 M; "Schloßpark Hôtel & Pension. Wolfsbrunnenweg 12, a little higher up, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 7-9 M. — Kohlhofer (p. 273), reached from the station by cab in 11/4 hr. (10 M.).

On the right Bank of the Neckar: Schelfhaus, R. 2, B. 3/4 M.

Pensions. Pension Internationale et Anglaise (English), Anlage 8-10 (pens. 5-7 M); Shihana, Anlage 51a (31/2-51/2 M); Schlechter, cor. of the Bück-Str. and Theater-Str. (from 91/2 M.; Continentale, Anlage 90 (4-8 M); Flora, Anlage 24 (4-5/2 M); Al-Heidelberg, Rohrbacher-Str. 30; Frimost, Ried-Str. 3 (R. from 2, pens 4-6 M); Spitz, Schlierbach Road 188 (R. 11/2-2, pens. 41/2-51/2 M); Karistor, Haupt-Str. 248 (4-6 M); Quisisana, Blumen-Str. 9, at Neuenheim (p. 273; English; pens. 4-6 M).
Restaurants. *Perkeo* (p. 265), D. from 11/4; *Roter Hahn*, Haupt-Str. 34; *Stadthalle* (p. 273), and *Stadtagarten*, in the Anlage (concerts in the evening); *Rodenstein*, Haupt-Str. 118 and Sandgasse; *Luxhof*, Haupt-Str. 24. — Wine-Rooms. *Goldene Garete*, Haupt-Str. 93; *Badische Weinstube* (restaurant), Haupt-Str. 11. — *Schermers’ Luncheon Rooms*, Haupt-Str. 1. — Open-air Restaurants. *Bremennik*, in the new Schloss-Str., beside the cable-railway; *Schloss-Restaurant* (p. 272), D. 2-3; *Schiff*, beyond the new bridge; *Waldhorn* (Scheffelhaus, see p. 285).

Cafés. *Café Imperial*, Wrede-Platz; *Höblerlein*, Leopold-Str. 35, both in the Anlage (p. 267); *Theater Café*, Theater-Str. 2a.

Cabs (all with two horses). For a drive within the town, or beyond the bridges to Neuenheim: 1 pers. 60, 2 pers. 90, 3 pers. 1 ½ 5, 4 pers. 1 ½ 20 pf.; between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. double fares; each heavy box 25 pf. — By time: per ½ hr. 10, 90, 1 ½ 5, 1 ½ 20 pf.; each addit. ½ hr., 40, 50, 60, 70 pf. — Taximeter Cabs, with 4 seats: in the town, 1000 metres 50 pf., each addit. 500 metres 10 pf.; at night and on the hill, 200 metres 50 pf., each addit. 100 metres 10 pf. — To the Castle (direct) 1-4 pers. 2, there and back 4; *Schloss-Hôtel* 3 ½ 30 pf., there and back 4; *Castle and Molkenkur* 5, there and back 6; *Castle, Molkenkur, and Wolfenbrunnen* 7 or 8; *Castle, Molkenkur, and Königsthul*, 12 or 14; *Kohlhof*, 10 or 12.

Electric Tramway (10-40 pf.) from the principal station by the Haupt-Strasse and Kornmarkt (station of the castle-railway) to the Karlsort station (p. 268); from the Schlachthaus by the Bergheme Strasse and Bismarck-Platz to Handschuhachim; from the principal railway station to Wiesloch (p. 356), and to the Cemetery (p. 274).

Cable Railway from the Kornmarkt (p. 268) to the Castle in 8 min. (station 75 yds. from the entrance) and to the Molkenkur in 3 min. more (fare to the Schloss Station 35, to the Molkenkur 70 pf., return-fares ½, 1.). Trains run every ½-½ hr. Several tunnels.

Baths. *Plöck-Strasse* 32; river-baths in the Neckar, between the bridges.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 9), opposite the station.

Reading Room, with English newspapers, at O. Petter’s, Leopold-Str. 5.

English Church, Plöck-Strasse 46 (300 seats); services at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., and 5.30 p.m. Chaplain, Rev. E. T. Bird, Anlage 24.

Principal Attractions (½ day). We proceed from the rail. station through the Leopold-Str. to St. Peter’s and by the Schloss-Str. to the Castle (½ hr.) or we may take the tramway to the Kornmarkt and the cable-railway to the Castle. An inspection of the Castle takes 1 hr. at least. We next walk (20 min.) or take the cable-railway to the Molkenkur. We then descend via the Kornmarkt (½ hr.) and the Heilig-Geist-Kirche to the Old Neckar Bridge, and follow the right bank to the New Bridge, which crosses to the station (½ hr.). — In summer the Castle is often illuminated soon after dark; it is best seen from the right bank of the Neckar between the two bridges (cab 8/).

Heidelberg, with 49,150 inhab. (15,000 Rom. Cath.), is situated on the Neckar, at the point where that river debouches from the Odenwald in the plain of the Rhine. Few towns can vie with it in the beauty of its environs and its historical interest. Conrad of Hohenstaufen, who became Count Palatine of the Rhine in 1156, selected Heidelberg as his principal residence, and under him and his successors the insignificant little place soon became a town of considerable importance. It continued to be the capital of the Palatinate for nearly five centuries, until the Elector Charles Philip in 1721, owing to ecclesiastical differences with the Protestant citizens, transferred his seat to Mannheim. Since 1802 Heidelberg has belonged to the grand-duchy of Baden.
The old town of Heidelberg is squeezed in between the castle-hill and the Neckar, and consists mainly of the so-called Hauptstrasse, a street about 14/4 M. long. The newer residential quarters are built on the W. slope of the Geisberg and in the valley, partly in the district of Bergheim, which, like Neuenheim (p. 273), dates back to the Roman period. In this quarter are the Railway Station and the Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 9), opposite each other. On the river are several Medical Institutes and the Botanical Garden of the University, and lower down the river are factories.

From the Railway Station we may approach the Haupt-Strasse (tramway p. 266) via the Bismarck Platz, from which the Bismarck Garden (with a marble bust of the chancellor by Donndorf) extends to the left to the new bridge (p. 273); or we may turn to the right and follow the Leopold-Strasse, with the Anlage, or public promenade, which is the pleasanter way to the castle for pedestrians. In front of the Victoria Hotel is a fountain with a bust of the local poet K. G. Nadler (d. 1849). Farther on, in the Wrede-Platz, and near the Chemical Laboratory (Pl. 1), is a Statue of the Bavarian Field Marshal Prince Karl von Wrede (Pl. 2; 1767-1838) by Brugger, erected in 1860.

Near the E. end of the Anlage, on the left, is the Protestant Church of St. Peter (Pl. 3), built at the end of the 15th cent. and restored in 1865-70, with a fine open-work Gothic tower, several monuments, and, in the aisles, two pictures by Hans Thoma. — Opposite, on the other side of the railway, is the Klingentor (see p. 272), near which is a bust of Karl Mets (d. 1877), founder of the German volunteer fire-brigade system. From this point the street known as the 'Schlossberg' ascends to the entrance of the Schloss-Garten at the Elisabeth-Pforte (20 min.; see p. 269).

Turning to the left at the choir of St. Peter's Church, we pass the new University Library (Pl. 5; p. 268), erected in the French early-Renaissance style, and reach the Ludwigs-Platz, in which, in front of the university, stands an Equestrian Statue of Emperor William I., by Donndorf (1901).

The University (Pl. 4; about 1600 stud.), the famous Ruperto-Carola, the cradle of science in S. Germany, and after the universities of Prague and Vienna the oldest in Germany, was founded in 1386 by Elector Rupert I. Its period of greatest prosperity was in the latter half of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th cent., when, under Electors Otho Henry, Frederick III., and Frederick IV., it was the centre of 'Humanism', and the chief Reformed seat of learning in Germany. During the stormy times of the Thirty Years' War and the devastation of the Rhenish Palatinate by the French it survived with difficulty. It is indebted for its modern development to Charles Frederick of Baden, who in 1804 provided it with eminent professors and scientific collections. The aula was restored
in 1886, the five-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the university (apply to the janitor).

The Library (transferred to the new building mentioned on p. 267 in 1905) contains 400,000 vols., about 4000 MSS., 3000 papyri, and 3200 ancient documents. It is open 11-1 (during the holidays 10-12) on Mon., Tues., Thurs., & Fri., and 2-4 on Wed. & Sat. (from May to August, 3-5). Scarcely one-third of the MSS. in the famous Bibliotheca Palatina, which was transferred to Rome after the capture of Heidelberg by Tilly, have been returned. (Thirty-eight were restored in 1814, and eight hundred and thirty-eight in 1816, including some original MSS. of Luther.) A number of MSS. (many with miniatures, including the 'Manesse' Minnesänger MS. of the early 14th cent.), autographs, documents, incunabula, and portraits, are exhibited on the ground-floor, to the left; adm. gratis on Wed., 2-4 (summer, 3-5), on other week-days for 50 pf. (30 pf. for each member of a party); application is made in the lending-room.

The Jesuiten-Kirche (Pl. 7), dating from the beginning of the 18th cent., was decorated with polychrome ornamentation in 1873.

In the Market Place (380 ft.) rises the Gothic Heilig-Geist-Kirche (Pl. 8; sacristan, Augustinergasse 9), erected at the beginning of the 15th cent. under King Rupert (see below). In 1705 the nave was separated from the choir by a wall, in order that the Roman Catholics might worship in the latter (now used by the 'Old Catholics'), while the Protestants retained the nave. The choir contains the tomb of King Rupert and his wife Elizabeth, sister of the first Elector of Brandenburg. — Opposite the church, to the S., is the Hôtel zum Ritter (Pl. k), erected in 1592 in the style of the Otto Heinrichs-Bau (p. 270), almost the only house which escaped destruction in 1693. — Opposite the choir, on the E. side of the market-place, is the Rathaus (1703), containing a new hall adorned with paintings by Lindenschmit. — A few paces to the N., via the Steingasse, is the old Neckar Bridge (p. 273).

The last of the side-streets to the right of the Market Place is the Oberbadgasse, at the upper end of which begins the Schlossstrasse (p. 269), leading to the castle. — The station of the Cable Railway to the Castle (p. 266) is in the neighbouring Kornmarkt, beside the 'Prinz Karl' Hotel. — Pedestrians cross the Kornmarkt diagonally to the right, and ascend the Burgweg, which leads in 12 min. (long vaulted gateway near the top) to the great balcony (p. 271). A footpath diverges to the left from the Burgweg, leading along the Friesenberg. — A fourth route to the castle is to take the tramway to the E. end of the town near the Karls-Tor (built in 1776-81), and thence ascend the Friesenberg (to the right) on foot, proceeding at the top either to the left by the Karmeliter-Wäldchen, or to the right along the castle-hill.

The Castle (640 ft.), situated on the 'Jottenbühl', a wooded spur of the Königstuhl, may possibly have been founded by Conrad of Hohenstaufen (d. 1195; see p. 266), but more probably by Count Palatine Lewis I. (1214-31). A more imposing building was erected by Rupert III. (1398-1410), who was elected Roman king at Rhens in 1400. The castle and the fortifications were enlarged by the
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electors Frederick I. 'the Victorious' (1449-76), and Lewis V. (1508-44). The palatial parts of the edifice were afterwards erected by the electors of the 16th and 17th cent., particularly Otho Henry (1556-59), Frederick IV. (1583-1610), and Frederick V. (1610-21), King of Bohemia (husband of Elizabeth†, daughter of James I. of England). In 1622, when Heidelberg was taken by Tilly during the Thirty Years’ War, the castle escaped almost uninjured. It was afterwards restored by Charles Lewis (1632-80). After the death of Charles, the last Protestant Elector (in 1685), Louis XIV. preferred a claim to the Palatinate, and began the cruel and destructive war which involved the Castle of Heidelberg and so many others in one common ruin. On 24th Oct., 1688, the town and castle capitulated to Count Métac, the French general, who spent the following winter here. On the approach of the German armies, however, he determined to evacuate the place, and on 2nd March, 1689, he caused the fortifications to be blown up. These were subsequently restored, but in 1693 the imperial commander surrendered the place to the French almost without a blow, and Marshal de Lorge completely destroyed the castle and much of the town. The Electors Charles Philip (1716-42) and Charles Theodore (1742-99) made some attempts to render the castle once more habitable; but in 1764 it was struck by lightning and finally reduced to the ruinous condition in which we see it at present. Farther decay is prevented by careful preservation and (where necessary) restoration, and visitors may help this good cause by joining the Heidelberger Schlossverein (annual subscription 3 M). 

From the terminus of the funicular railway (p. 266), at the top of the Schloss-Strasse (p. 268), we pass through the W. entrance of the Castle (comp. the Plan; guide superfluous) into the Schloss-Garten, laid out in 1808 on the ruins of the fortifications. The paths to the left, of which the second passes through the Elisabeth-Pforte, erected by Frederick V. in 1615 in honour of his consort (see above), lead to the Stückgarten, an old bastion, which, together with the corner-tower, the so-called Dicke Turm, defended the castle on the W. side. A tablet here commemorates the visits of Goethe and Marianne Willemer (‘Suleika’) in 1814 and 1815. Between the Dicke Turm and the Friedrichsbau (p. 270) is the plain Englische Bau, or Elisabethbauer, which also was erected by Frederick V. 

We now cross the Bridge over the S. moat of the Castle, pass under the Great Watch Tower, and enter the *Schlosshof*, or castle-yard, the focus of the whole structure. Almost all the architectural ornamentation of the castle was lavished on the inner façades abutting on the court, as the external walls served chiefly for purposes of defence. The irregular grouping of the buildings reveals at once

† Her daughter Sophia was married at Heidelberg in 1658 to Ernest Augustus, afterwards Elector of Hanover, and became the mother of George I. of England.
the lack of any systematic plan in their construction. This, however, is directly responsible for the picturesqueness of the general effect, which is farther enhanced by the clinging ivy and the verdant trees. The two most interesting buildings are the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau, on the E., and the Friedrichs-Bau, on the N., both constructed of red Neckar sandstone, with sculptures and details in yellowish sandstone from Heilbronn.

The *Otto-Heinrichs-Bau, begun in 1556, the finest example of the German early-Renaissance style, rises in three stories, partly of the Ionic and partly of the Corinthian order, with a strong emphasis on the horizontal lines. The lower story, with the Kaisersaal to the left and the Elector's Rooms to the right, is of considerable elevation. It is at present fitted up for the exhibition mentioned at p. 271. The two upper stories, the first containing the large dining-hall, are each not more than half as high. The top ends in two small gables. The whole façade is richly adorned with beautiful sculptures, all recently restored. The cornice of the portal, to which a double flight of steps ascends, is supported by Caryatides. Above it is the bust of the founder, the Elector Otho Henry, with armorial bearings and inscription. In the niches of the façade are a number of statues, all having a symbolical meaning after the fashion of the Renaissance. In the four lower niches are Joshua, Samson, Hercules, and David, the representatives of force and courage, the foundations on which a princely house rests; in the middle niches, allegorical figures of Strength, Justice, Faith, Charity, and Hope, the virtues which adorn a princely family; in the upper niches, Saturn, Mars, Venus, Mercury, Diana, Apollo, and Jupiter, or the seven gods of the planets, symbolising the higher powers, who rule the destinies of all. In the window-arches are medallion-heads of eminent men of antiquity. The designer of this beautiful building is still uncertain; recent critics have ascribed it to Peter Flettner (d. 1546), of Nuremberg, i.e. to the reign of Frederick the Wise. The plastic ornamentation was executed first under the superintendence of Master Antoni, of whom we know nothing further, and afterwards (from 1558 on) by Alexander Colin of Malines (b. 1526), who, however, went to Innsbruck in 1562 to work on the Monument of Emp. Maximilian.

The *Friedrichs-Bau, erected in 1601-7 from Joh. Schoch's designs and restored since 1898, is an imposing building in the late-Renaissance style, and consists of three stories (Doric, Tuscan, and Ionic), surmounted by Corinthian pediments. In ornamentation it is inferior to the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau, which it perhaps surpasses in structural grandeur. In the niches are 16 statues of Charlemagne, Otho of Wittelsbach, and the Counts Palatine down to Frederick IV. These are replicas of the admirable originals executed by Sebastian Gölz of Coire. — Between the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau and the Friedrichs-Bau is the Gläserne Saalbau or Neue Hof, erected by
Frederick the Wise in 1549, and showing a quaint mixture of Gothic and Renaissance forms.

A vaulted passage (at Pl. K) leads under the Friedrichs-Bau to the *Balcony*, constructed in 1610, which commands a beautiful view (the back of the Friedrichs-Bau is here seen to advantage). The footpath (Burgweg; p. 268) to the town begins at the base of this platform.

Adjoining the Friedrichs-Bau on the left is the so-called Bandhaus or Königs-Saal, erected by Lewis V. for the ladies of the court, but afterwards altered. Farther back is the Library or Archives, usually called the Alte Bau, and farther on the Ruprechts-Bau, a simple Gothic structure erected by Rupert III., the upper part rebuilt by Lewis V. The imperial eagle with the arms of the Palatinate recall the election of Rupert to the sceptre of the Roman kingdom. Over the entrance is a garland of five roses borne by two angels; the half-open pair of compasses is a sign that the building is commended to the care of the Holy Virgin.

Opposite is a covered Well, with four columns of syenite (from the Felsberg, p. 259), which once adorned the palace of Charlemagne at Ingelheim, and were brought here by Count Palatine Lewis V.

Adjacent is the office in which tickets are issued for admission to the Interior: charge, 1 pers. 1, 2 pers. 1½ M, 3 or more pers. 50 pf. each; for the ‘Great Tun’ alone, each pers. 10 pf.; for the Collection of Antiquities 40 pf. each (extra); for the upper rooms of the Friedrichs-Bau, 50 pf. each. Visitors are first conducted to the groundfloor of the Ruprechts-Bau (see above), where the original sculptures of the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau and the Friedrichs-Bau are preserved; on the first floor is a fine Renaissance chimney-piece. — Thence they are led through the lower rooms of the Library and the dungeon to the casemates of the Englische Bau (p. 269) and to the Dicke Tum (p. 269); the last should be ascended for the sake of the view. They then return to the court by the Königs-Saal (see above), which has been restored for students festivals.

In the Friedrichs-Bau visitors are admitted to the Chapel and to the upper rooms (adm. see above), which are architecturally interesting and have been redecorated.

To the left of the Friedrichs-Bau is the entrance to the Cellar (Pl. K; adm. see above), containing the famous Heidelberg Tun, a monster cask capable of holding 49,000 gallons. The present tun was constructed in 1751 by the Elector Charles Theodore, as the successor to two others, the first of which was erected in 1591 by the Count Palatine Casimir, the second by the Elector Charles Lewis in 1662 and restored by Charles Philip in 1728. By the tun stands a grotesque wooden figure of Perkeo, court-jester of Elector Charles Philip. Another large tun bears numerous inscriptions.

We next cross the court to the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau (p. 270; Kaisersaal), and then pass to the left into the Gläserne Saalbau and to the octagonal tower, which may be ascended (125 steps). Finally, crossing the court once more, we visit the Kitchens and the Gesprengte Tum (p. 272; fine view from the platform).

The municipal Collection of Art and Antiquities (adm., see above; catalogue, 50 pf.), arranged in the lower story of the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau, was founded by Count Charles de Graimberg (d. 1864) — Room I. Views of Heidelberg by Sebastian Münster (1527), von Merian (1650), and Verhas (1843). Views of the castle by Ulrich Kraus (1833). Portraits of electors, Heidelberg professors, and other worthies. Frankenthal porcelain (p. 281). — Room II. Portraits of princes. Renaissance chimney-piece. Frankenthal porcelain. — Room III. 1st Sec. (r.): Por-
traits of electors, seals, weapons, early prints (Heidelberg, 1486). 2nd Sec.: Miniatures, model of the Castle (1851), portraits of Perkeo (p. 271). 3rd Sec.: Portraits. Documents, incl. a charter of 896 (No. 1020). Letters of Melanchthon (No. 1934), Tilly; etc. Luther's wedding-ring.

We leave the court by the Great Watch Tower, cross the moat (p. 269), and turn to the left in the garden. The 'Gesprengte Turm' (blown-up tower), or Pulver Turm, at the S.E. angle of the castle, in the fosse to the left of the exit from the court, is of masonry so solid that, when the French blew it up in 1693, one-half became detached and fell in an unbroken mass into the moat, where it still remains. The tower is 79 ft. in diameter, the walls 21 ft. thick; beneath it are long casemated passages. It was near this spot that Matthison composed his fine 'Elegie in den Ruinen eines alten Bergschlosses', an imitation of Gray's famous 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard'. — A few paces farther on is the Schloss-Restaurant (p. 266), where a band plays in the afternoon.

The *Great Terrace to the N.E., constructed in 1613, commands beautiful views of the castle itself and of the town. A Statue of Victor von Schefel (1826-86) was erected here in 1891. — The plantation of conifers on the Friesenberg (p. 268), below the terrace, contains many rare trees.

Behind the terrace is the Schloss-Hôtel (p. 265; 736 ft.), and a little higher up is the Hôtel Bellevue (p. 265); fine view from the terrace.

About 1½ M. farther to the E. is the Wolfsbrunnen (590 ft.; Restaurant), once a favourite resort of Frederick V. and his wife Elizabeth, and celebrated in a sonnet of Martin Opitz, who was a student at Heidelberg in 1619. According to tradition, the enchantress Jetta was here killed by a wolf, whence the name. In the vicinity is the reservoir supplying the water for the town-aqueduct. We may then proceed, enjoying a series of pleasant views, to (1½ M.) Schlierbach (p. 274), and cross the Neckar to Ziegelhausen (p. 274), where boats are always ready to take walkers back to Heidelberg by the river.

The Route to the Molkenkur (20 min.; finger-posts; railway in 3 min., see p. 266) ascends the steps opposite the Gesprengte Turm, passes through a small gate, and reaches the road which passes at the back of the castle (finger-post). We may now either ascend by the road or by the zigzag footpath. If we follow the latter, we may after a few minutes either diverge by the 'Friesenweg' to the right, or continue to follow the zigzag path. (Several finger-posts.)

The *Molkenkur (985 ft. above the sea-level; 345 ft. above the castle) is a restaurant (rooms also) which commands an admirable view, and is the only point from which the castle is seen from above.

A road leads from behind the Molkenkur to the S., and after a few yards reaches a point where four roads meet (finger-post). That on the left descends to the Schloss; the next ascends to the Wolfsbrunnen (see above) and (20 min.) the 'Bismarck-Höhe (1445 ft.; view-tower); the one straight on ascends to the Königstuhl (p. 273), while that to the right descends to Heidelberg, which it reaches at the Klingentor (p. 267). From the last, after ½ M., a road ('Speyerershof-Weg') diverges to the left and ascends in 5 min. to a Bench, commanding an excellent view of the upper part of the town and of the Schloss. A few paces farther on is the Kanzel ('pulpit'), a small projecting platform, with a parapet, affording a survey of Heidelberg and the plain. The Rodell (800 ft.), reached hence in 5 min.,
an open space in front of a covered seat, is also a charming point of view. From the Rondell a broad path (indicated by a guide-post 'nach dem Bahnhof') leads by the 'Sieben-Linden' and the Wolfsöhle to Heidelberg, emerging at the Victoria Hotel (Pl. C, 5). — Immediately beyond the Rondell is a footpath ascending to the top of the (20 min.) *Geisberg (1230 ft.), the tower on which commands one of the finest views near Heidelberg. — About 1 M. from the Geisberg is the Speyerershof (385 ft.; inn), a favourite point for a walk. Thence to the Heidelberg station about 1¼ M.

The Königstuhl (1865 ft.) is reached from the Molenkur by a shady path ('Plättlesweg') in ¾ hr., or by the carriage-road in 1 hr. The tower on the top, 95 ft. in height, commands a most extensive view of the Rhine, Neckar, Odenwald, Haardt Mts., Taunus, and the Black Forest as far as the Merkuriusberg at Baden. — About 1 M. to the S. of the Königstuhl, beyond the new University Observatory, is the Kohlhof (1580 ft.; *Hotel, with 100 beds, baths, electric light, etc., R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 6-10 M), a health-resort with pleasant shady promenades. The tower at the Posselstau (1580 ft.), 7 min. to the S.W., commands a good view.

The Old Bridge over the Neckar, constructed by Elector Charles Theodore in 1786-88, is embellished with a statue of the Elector and allegorical groups at each end. About 1300 yds. lower down is the handsome New Bridge, erected in 1877. Both bridges command beautiful views. Between the two bridges, on the left bank, is the Stadthalle (opened 1903), a large hall with an orchestra which can be sunk and a restaurant.

On the right bank of the Neckar are the Neuenheim Road with many villas, which also extend up the slope, and the suburb of Neuenheim (Schiff, with garden), near the New Bridge. The first road beyond the latter ascends to the right to the Philosophenweg, a beautiful walk extending along the slope of the Heiligenberg, and commanding a splendid view of the town and of the plain of the Rhine as far as the Haardt Mts. The pleasantest way back is through the small lateral valley of the Hirschgasse, past the well-known students’ tavern and duelling-place of that name (1 hr. in all; mostly without shade).

Those who have time should not fail to ascend from the Philosophenweg (beyond the quarry to the left), passing the Bismarck Tower (1903), to the (¾ hr.) *Heiligenberg, the ancient Mons Piri, an early-German sacrificial station, afterwards consecrated to Mercury. On the S. summit (1250 ft.) is a view-tower, commanding an admirable survey of Heidelberg, the Castle, the valley of the Neckar, and the Bergstrasse. Adjacent is the Heidenloch, an old cistern. On the N. summit (1455 ft.), 10 min. farther on, are the foundations of the Romanesque Abbey Church of St. Michael, established about 880 and discovered in 1866. Both summits are surrounded with double ring-walls of the prehistoric era. We return to Heidelberg via Handschuchesheim (see p. 268).

The road ascending the river to Ziegelhausen passes the restaurants Waldhorn (p. 266) and Ickrath, which afford an admirable view of the castle. — Farther on, 1½ M. from the Old Bridge, is the convent (secularized) of Neuburg (Stiftsmühle Restaurant).
Beyond it is the village of Ziegelhausen (Adler, very fair), a favourite resort of the Heidelbergers (ferry over the Neckar, 2 pf.).

The Heidelberg Cemetery, on the slope of the Geisberg (p. 273), to the S. of the railway-station, contains the tombs of Gervinus (d. 1371), Bluntschli (d. 1881), and other eminent professors. At the S. end is a Crematorium. — Tramway, see p. 256.

The Valley of the Neckar from Heidelberg to Neckarelz.

Railway to Neckarelz, 31/2 M., in 1-13/4 hrs.; fares 4 M 10, 2 M 80, 1 M 80 pf.; express fares 4 M 70, 3 M 30, 2 M 30 pf. — Besides the ordinary trains, there are in summer eight (on Sun. fourteen) local trains every day to Neckargemünd (fares 10-20 pf.; tickets obtained in the train), calling at Karlstor, Jägerhaus, Schlierbach, and Kümmbelbacher Hof (fine view). — When the state of the Neckar permits, a steamboat plies once or twice daily from Heidelberg to Neckarsteinach (up 2 hrs., down 1 hr.); fares 1 M, 60 pf. On Fri. it goes on to (13 hrs.) Heilbronn.

The train passes from the main railway-station to (2 M.) the Karlstor Station by a long tunnel under the castle-hill. The abbey of Neuburg and the village of Ziegelhausen (see above) are seen to the left, on the right bank of the river. — 33/4 M. Schlierbach (Restaurant and Pension Völker).

6 M. Neckargemünd (405 ft.; Pfalz, with garden on the Neckar; Elert, well situated, pens. 41/2-5 p; Hirsch; Stadt Athen, Greek wine-room), a pleasant little town with 2205 inhab., at the point where the Neckar is joined by the Elsenz, the valley of which is ascended by a railway to Neckarelz via Meckesheim. Walks may be taken to the Bockfelsen, the Tilly-Stein, and the castle of Reichenstein.

The Neckartal Railway crosses the Neckar, penetrates a tunnel leading into the valley of Schönau, and reaches —

10 M. Neckarsteinach (420 ft.; Hause, with garden on the river; Schiff; Schwätzenest, opposite the station), a small town with 1600 inhab., in a highly picturesque situation, once the seat of the valiant race of the Steinachs, who became extinct in 1653. The church contains numerous monuments of the family, several of whom bore the surname of Landschaden ('land-scorce'), perhaps from the perpetual feuds in which they were engaged. The four old castles still bear testimony to their power. A path leads via the Vorderburg, the Mittelburg (restored in the mediaeval style and surrounded with a park by its present proprietor, Baron von Dorth), and the Hinterburg, to (1/2 hr.) Burg Schadeck, or the 'Swallow's Nest', which frowns above a lofty precipice. A good view of the pleasing valley of the Neckar is obtained from the tower. A pleasant walk from the Swallow's Nest follows the 'Mittlere Bergweg' to (3/4 hr.) Neckargemünd.

In the Steinach-Tal, 3 M. above Neckarsteinach, lies Schönau (535 ft.; Löwe), with the ruins of a Cistercian convent, founded in 1136. The old refectory is now the Protestant church.

On the left bank of the Neckar, on a wooded eminence, rises the castle of Dilsberg (1090 ft.), unsuccessfully besieged by Tilly
during the Thirty Years' War. At the beginning of the 19th century it was used as a state-prison, particularly for Heidelberg students, and the rigour of the confinement is shown by the story that one day when some strangers, visiting the castle, desired to see the cells, they were told by the officer in command that he could not oblige them, as the prisoners were then making a tour in the Odenwald and had taken the keys with them.

12 1/2 M. Neckarhausen. — 14 M. Hirschhorn (430 ft.; Zum Naturalisten; Erbach-Fürstenauer Hof; beer at the Engel), a small town with 2180 inhab., the most picturesque point in the lower valley of the Neckar. Above the town (1/4 hr.) and connected with it by walls is the handsome and loftily-situated old Castle of the once powerful, but now extinct barons of Hirschhorn or Hirzhorn. The interior (remodelled in 1583-86) contains remains of Gothic windows and some old frescoes (13th cent.?). A path with steps descends to a monastery erected by the Hirschhorns in 1406, containing eight monuments of the 15-16th centuries. The Erschheimer Kapelle, rising above the river on the left bank (ferry), a late-Gothic building of 1517, also contains monuments of the Hirschhorns. — Two tunnels are passed through.

19 1/2 M. Eberbach (430 ft.; Bohrmann's Hotel, Leininger Hof, pens. 3 1/2-4 M., both very fair, with gardens; Brockenhof, pens. 3 1/2 M.; Rail. Restaurant), an old town with 6136 inhab., belonging to the Prince of Leiningen and carrying on a brisk trade in timber. Pleasant wood-walks in the vicinity. — From this point we may in 2 hrs. (finger-posts) ascend the Katzenbuckel (2055 ft.), the highest of the Odenwald Mts., either via Burghalde-Emichsburg or (somewhat longer) via Waldkatzenbach (Adler). The mountain is composed of sandstone, through which diorite protrudes at the top. The tower commands a fine view of the valley of the Neckar, Wurttemberg as far as the Swabian Alb, and the Black Forest. We may descend to Zwingenberg (see below) in 13/4 hr. — Railway to Eberbach, Höchst, and Darmstadt (or Frankfort), see R. 31.

Beyond Eberbach the train passes Stotseneck, on the left bank, the ruins of a castle of the 13th century. — 25 1/2 M. Zwingenberg (480 ft.; Anker; Schiff), on the right bank, lying close to the river, is commanded by a picturesque castle of the Grand-Duke of Baden, which was rebuilt in 1594-95, and has lately been restored and rendered habitable. Five of the eight towers are still preserved. The chapel contains some mediaeval wall-paintings. The Katzenbuckel may also be ascended hence (2 1/2 hrs.), the best route leading through the romantic Wolfsschlucht, behind the castle.

27 1/4 M. Neckargerach (Krone), on the left bank. On the hill above are the ruins of the Minneburg, which was destroyed in the Thirty Years’ War. The valley now expands. On the left bank is the Reiherhalde, so called from the flocks of herons (Reiher) which have established themselves here. A little above Obrigheim, on the
left bank, is the ruin of Dauchstein. At Diedesheim the river is
crossed by a bridge-of-boats. — Near (28 M.) Binau the train
passes through a tunnel 1/2 M. in length.

31 1/2 M. Neckarelz (605 ft.; Klingenburg, very fair, R. 1 1/2—
2 1/2, B. 3 1/4, pens. 4-6 $; Löwe; Rail Restaurant), on the right
bank, at the influx of the Elz into the Neckar, contains a late-
Gothic lodge of the Templars. Opposite the town rises the Neuburg.

Neckarelz is the junction for the Heilbronn and Meckesheim line, by
which we may return to Heidelberg (32 M. in 2 hrs.). The stations are
Asbach, Aglasterhausen, Heilbronn, Neckarsulm, Waiblingen, Neidenstein,
Eschelbronn, Meckesheim (junction for the Heilbronn line), Mauer, Bammental,
and Neckargemünd (p. 274), where it rejoins the line above described.

From Neckarelz to Würzburg and to Heilbronn via Jagstfeld, see
Baedeker's Southern Germany.

From Heidelberg to Speyer, 16 M., railway in 1 1/4 hr. (fares
3. $ 10, 2. $ 10, 1. $ 30 pf.). — 3 M. Eppelheim; 4 1/2 M. Plankstadt.

5 1/2 M. Schwetzingen (Hôtel Hassler, at the station; Hirsch,
Adler, Restaurant Ritter, all by the entrance to the château), a
pleasant little town with 6858 inhab., attracts numerous visitors
from Heidelberg. The Schloss (1 1/4 hr. from the station), erected by
Elector Charles Lewis in 1656, and destroyed by Mélac in 1689,
but afterwards restored, was the residence of the electors at the
beginning of the 18th century. The gardens (117 acres) were laid
out by Elector Charles Theodore in the middle of the 18th cent. in
the style of the grounds at Versailles and embellished with statues,
temples, artificial ruins, a mosque with lofty minarets, and other
objects in the taste of the period. In 1775 the beautiful old avenues
were surrounded with grounds in the English style. The fountains
play daily from the middle of April to the middle of October. A
walk round the whole of the gardens takes about two hours ('Guilde',
50 pf., at the entrance). — Hebel the poet (d. 1826) is buried in
the old churchyard.

Schwetzingen is the junction of the Speyer line with the railway
to Mannheim and Karlsruhe (p. 280), and of a branch-line to
Friedrichsfield (p. 258). All the express-trains stop here. — The
Speyer line passes (10 M.) Thalhaus and crosses the Rhine by a
bridge of iron pontoons near (13 M.) Alltlussheim.

Speyer, see p. 297. The Rhine Station (14 M.) is near the
cathedral; the Principal Station (16 M.) is reached in 10 min. more.

33. Mannheim and Ludwigshafen.

Railway Stations. The Central Station (restaurant) lies on the S. side
of the town (Pl. D, 6). A second station for the line to Lampertheim and
Frankfort or Mayence (R. 30 a), and the stations for the steam-tramways
to Weinheim (p. 257), Heidelberg (p. 265) and Feudenheim lie near the
Neckar Bridge (Pl. D, 2).

Hotels. *Park Hotel (Pl. p; D, 5), Friedrichs-Platz, R. 3 6, B. 1 1/4,
D. 3 4 $; *Präżen Hof (Pl. a; C, 4), Parade-Platz, a long-established
house of the first class, R. 2 1/2-6, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2 $; — *Deutscher Hof
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(Pl. c; C, 4), commercial, B. 21/2-4, B. 1 M. — KAISERHOF (Pl. b; C, D, 4), opposite the post-office; NATIONAL (Pl. e; D, 5), LEHN, both near the Central Station; VICTORIA, O, 6, 7. — SCHLOSS-HÔTEL (Pl. f; C, 5); NECKARTAL (Pl. h; D, 5), near the Neckar Bridge.

Restaurants. Haytheater-Keller, in the Theatre (Pl. C, 4); GOLDNER STERN, Café zur Oper, Café Française, these three near the Theatre; Festhalle (p. 279); Café VICTORIA, Wiener Café Central, near the Strohmarkt; Ballhaus, in the Schloss-Garten, in the W. wing of the Schloss; restaurant in the Stadt-Park, military music on summer afternoons. — WINE. ARCHE NOAH, F, 5, 2, much frequented; ZÄHRINGER HOF, near the Speisemarkt.

River Baths, above the bridge.

GABS. From the Station to the Town: With one horse 1 pers. 60, 2 pers. 80 pf., 3 pers. 1, 4 pers. 1 M 20 pf.; with two horses half as much again. — By time: Per ½ hr., one-horse, for 1-2 pers. 1, 3 or more pers. 1 M 50 pf.; per hr. 2 or 2 M 50 pf., etc. With two horses: 1-2 pers. per ½ hr., 1 M 50 pf., 3 or more pers. 2 M; per hr., 2 M 50 pf. or 3 M, etc. — Luggage: 22-55 lbs., 20 pf.; 55-110 lbs., 30 pf.; over 110 lbs., 40 pf.

Electric Tramways. From the Central Railway Station (Pl. D, 5) round the N. side of the inner town, and to the station at Ludwigshafen (Pl. A, 4); from the Waldhof (to the N. of the Neckar-Garten, Pl. C, 1) to Ludwigshafen (Aniline Factory, Hemshof, Friesenheim; Pl. A, 4); from the Gotard-Platz (Pl. C, D, 6) to KÄFERHAL (Pl. F, 2); from the Jungbusch quarter (Pl. B, C, 2, 3) to the Slaughter House (Pl. F, 6); from the Rhein-Strasse (Pl. B, 5) to Neckarau (Pl. E, 6).

Steam Ferry (Pl. B, 5) to Ludwigshafen, every 5 minutes.

Steamboat. The landing-place is below the bridge over the Rhine, ¾ M. from the station at Ludwigshafen, and 1 M. from the Mannheim station. Comp. the Plan. Steamboat to Mayence, via Worms, in 4 hrs.

British Consul: DR. PAUL LADENBURG. — American Consul: HEATON HARRIS, Esq.

Post Office (Pl. C, 4), Parade-Platz; another office at the Central Station.

MANNHEIM (310 ft.), a town with 162,607 inhab., situated on the right bank of the Rhine, near the confluence of the Neckar and connected by a bridge with Ludwigshafen (p. 279), was founded in 1606 by Elector Palatine Frederick IV. The castle he then built was destroyed along with the infant town in the Thirty Years' War, and again by the French in 1689. When, owing to ecclesiastical differences, Elector Charles Philip (1716-42) transferred his residence from Heidelberg to Mannheim in 1720, the latter enjoyed a period of prosperity that lasted until Charles Theodore (1742-99), the next elector, in his turn removed the court to Munich in 1778. For its more recent importance Mannheim is indebted to the development of the Rhine navigation, of which it is the terminus, and of railways. Within the last 50 years it has increased its population fivefold, and it is now the most important commercial town of the Upper Rhine, coal, grain, petroleum, rice, and coffee being the staple commodities. A considerable manufacturing industry (chemicals, machinery, etc.) has also sprung up. — Mannheim is the most regularly built town in Germany, being divided into 136 square sections like a chess-board. The streets are distinguished, according to the American system, by letters and numerals, only those outside the Ring-Strasse being named.

The Grand-Ducal Palace (Pl. C, 4, 5), a spacious building in the baroque style, was erected in 1720-29 and 1749-60 and
thoroughly restored in 1896-1903. It contains three courts and has a façade 656 ft. long. In the large court are a handsome Monument to Emp. William I., by Eberlein (1894), and two Monumental Fountains by the same sculptor (1898), representing the Rheingold and the legend of the Rhine. The interior is adorned with fine plaster-work and tapestry. Besides the apartments of the Grand-Duke the castle contains also several collections. All of these may be visited at any time on payment of 1/2-1 M; the Collection of Antiquities is open free in summer on Sun., 11-1 and 3-5; the Cabinet of Natural History on Sun., 11-1 and 3-5, and on Wed., 3-5; the Picture Gallery throughout the year on Sun. & Wed., 11-1 and 3-5.

The central structure (entr. in the S. angle of the court) contains the 
Antiquarian Collections. — Vestibule. Mediaeval sculptures in wood and stone. — Room I. Vases, terracottas, bronzes, marble sculptures, cinerary urns from Greece and Italy. — Rooms II. & III. Roman and Germanic antiquities, chiefly from the neighbourhood of Mannheim. — We return through the entrance-hall to Room IV. Weapons and military relics of the 17-19th centuries. — Room V. Plans and views of Mannheim; reminiscences of Schiller, Karl Sand, the murderer of Kotzebue (1819), and the Revolution of 1848. — Room VI. Objects relating to the Palatinate. — Room VII. Ethnographical collection. — Room VIII. Guild antiquities and recent acquisitions.

The E. wing (entrance in the court, near the monument) contains a Collection of Casts, acquired at Paris in 1803 and since enlarged. — In the same wing (entr. from the Karl-Theodor-Platz) is the Natural History Cabinet, in six rooms in the baroque style. — On the upper floor of the E. wing are the Public Library (11-1; 60,000 vols.), in a fine hall, richly decorated in the rococo style, and the —

Picture Gallery, founded in 1803 by Grand-Duke Charles Frederick and since combined with the Municipal Collection founded in 1874 (catalogue 30 pf.). The Corridor contains works of K. Kunts (1770-1830), a native of Mannheim, and other paintings. Rooms I and II are devoted to German works, including landscapes by F. Kobell (d. 1799). — In Room III are Italian paintings of the 17th and 18th centuries. — Rooms V-VII contain a number of good Netherlandish works by A. van Ostade, S. van Ruysdael, Phil. and Pieter Wouerman, Rubens (Isabella Brant, his first wife), D. Teniers the Younger, Snyders, and landscapes by Gaspard Poussin, and N. Poussin. — Room VIII is the chief room of the Municipal Collection and contains a number of good modern pictures by A. and O. Achenbach, Dieffenbacher, Dill, Feuerbach, Grützner, Gude, Gudin, K. Hoff, Lenbach, O. Meyer, Riefstahl, Rottmann, and others. — Rooms IX and X. Periodical Exhibition of the Kunstverein (50 pf.) and Engravings.

The Palace Garden (Pl. B, C, 4, 5), the Städtische Anlage, and the Town Park (Pl. B, 4) are pleasant resorts.

The Theatre (Pl. C, 4) was built in 1776-79. Schiller's first pieces, the ‘Robbers’, 'Fiesco', and 'Cabal and Love', were performed here with the co-operation of Iffland and partly under his own direction (1782-84). Schiller's Monument, by Cauer, in front of the theatre, was erected in 1862. Adjacent, on the right and left, are statues of Iffland (d. 1814), a distinguished actor and poet who began his career at Mannheim, and Von Dalberg (d. 1806), intendant of the theatre in 1779-1803, both by Widmann. — The Church of the Jesuits (Pl. 1; C, 4), with an elaborately adorned façade, was built in 1733-56. The former Arsenal (Pl. 8; C, 4)
was built in 1777-78. In front of it a bronze statue of Moltke, by Uphues, was erected in 1902. — The curious monument by Grupello in the Parade-Platz (Pl. C, 4) represents ‘Time’s Changes’ (1741); that in front of the Rathaus (Pl. C, 3, 4), erected in 1771, refers to the foundation of Mannheim. — By the old Rhein-Tor is a War Monument, by Volz (1896). — In the Kaiser-Ring, near the Central Station, is a Bismarck Monument by Hundrieser (1900). Near the Water Tower (Pl. D, 4), in the E. extension of the town, is the Städtische Festhalle (Pl. E, 4; adm. on week-days 2-4, Sun. 1-2, 50 pf., at other times 1 4 each), called the Rose Garden, erected in 1899-1903 in the modern baroque style by Prof. Bruno Schmitz; it contains the huge Nibelungen-Saal, with a frieze in relief representing the legend of Siegfried, and the smaller, richly adorned Musen-Saal. Farther N. is a Panorama (Pl. E, 3; 50 pf.). — The Neckar is spanned by the Friedrichs-Brücke (Pl. D, 3), constructed in 1890-91.

The spacious *Harbour (Pl. A, B, 4, 3, 2, 1), at the mouth of the Neckar below the town, has been greatly extended since 1897, and is admirably equipped with the docks, warehouses, railway connections, and so forth, that are required to deal with the important trade of the town (p. 20).

The Rhine Bridge (Pl. B, 5), built in 1865-68, and a steam-ferry connect Mannheim with Ludwigshafen. The former, used by the railway, tramway, and foot-passengers, has handsome portals designed by Durm and adorned with groups of figures by Moest.

**Ludwigshafen.** — Railway Station, near the Rhine (Pl. A, 4); trains to Neustadt, etc., see p. 294; to Worms, see pp. 282, 281; to Speyer, see p. 297. Passengers to or from Mannheim change carriages.

Hotels. Deutsche Haus, cor. of Ludwigs-Str. and Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str., R. from 2, B, 4, D. at 12.30 p.m. 2 1/2 4; PÄHLER HOF.

Restaurants. Gesellschaftshaus, opposite the Roman Catholic Church, with garden and baths, D. 1/4 4; HEIM’S BREWERY, Kaiser Wilhelm-Strasse.

**Ludwigshafen,** an important commercial and manufacturing town with 72,287 inhab., begun in 1843, was originally only the tête-de-pont of Mannheim. During the revolutionary war at the end of last century it was several times the scene of sanguinary contests. The Wharves are among the finest on the Rhine. The new churches, in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, are well worthy of inspection. The former (Roman Catholic) contains frescoes by Süssemeer. At the rail. station is a monumental fountain (1897). — Above the town is the Leopold Harbour, opened in 1897. — Branch-line to (8 M.) Dannstadt.

From Ludwigshafen to Grosskarlbach, 14 1/2 M., railway in 2-2 1/4 hrs.

Stations: Friesenheim (tramway, see p. 277), Oppau, Euligheim, Frankenthal (p. 281), Hessheim, Heuchelheim, Dirmstein, Laumersheim.

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**From Mannheim to Carlsruhe,** 38 M., Rhine Valley Railway in 1-4 3/4 hr. (fares 4 4 90, 3 4 30, 2 4 10 pf.; express 5 4
60 pf., 3 6 90, 2 6 80 pf.). The fast express between Cologne and Bâle traverses this line. — Immediately after leaving Mannheim, and again at Schwetzingen, we see on the left the mountains near Heidelberg. 2 M. Neckarau, an industrial suburb of Mannheim; 5 M. Rheinau, with a large new harbour. — 8 1/2 M. Schwetzingen, see p. 276. The line now traverses pine-forests; on the right the Palatinate Mountains are visible nearly the whole way. — Beyond (13 1/2 M.) Hockenheim we catch sight of Speyer Cathedral, across the Rhine. 15 M. Neutussheim. 19 1/2 M. Waghäusel, where the Baden insurgents were signally defeated in 1849. — 20 1/2 M. Wiesental. — 25 M. Graben-Neudorf, junction of the Bruchsal and Germersheim railway (p. 357), is connected with Carlsruhe by a local line also. — 28 1/2 M. Friedrichthal; 31 M. Blankenloch; 34 M. Hagsfeld. — 38 M. Carlsruhe (p. 358).

34. From Mayence to Ludwigshafen (Mannheim).

Worms.

42 M. Railway in 11 1/4-2 1/4 hrs.; fares 5 6 60, 4 6, 2 6 70 pf. Preussisch-Hessische Staatsbahn as far as Worms (in 1/4-1 1/2 hr.; fares 3 6 70, 2 6 80, 1 6 90 pf.; express 4 6 20, 3 6 10, 2 6 20 pf.) and beyond it the Pfälzische Bahn.

Mayence, see p. 154. — The train starts from the Central Station, traverses the tunnel under the citadel to the South Station, near the Neutor, and passes under the Darmstadt line (p. 261). — 4 1/2 M. Laubenheim; 6 M. Bodenheim, junction of a branch-line via Undenheim (see below) and Gau-Odernheim (p. 281) to (19 1/2 M.) Alzey (p. 286; 11 1/2 hr.); 8 1/2 M. Neckenheim. These three wine-producing villages lie on the vine-clad hills to the right, not far from the Rhine.

11 M. Nierstein (Deutscher Kaiser; Krone), a town with 4443 inhab., is noted for its careful vine-culture. 'Niersteiner' is one of the best-known and most wholesome of Rhenish wines; it is marked by a mildly-acid flavour with considerable aroma. Most of the wine of Rhenish Hesse is sold under this name. On the hill to the right rises an old watch-tower. Branch-line to (6 M.) Undenheim (see above).

12 1/2 M. Oppenheim (*Ritter, at the station, R. & B. 2-2 1/2 6), an industrial town with 3700 inhab., picturesquely situated on a hill rising above the river, is commanded by the church of St. Catherine and the ruined castle of Landskron. The town is mentioned in the Roman itineraries as Bauconica; it afterwards became a city of the empire and enjoyed the patronage of the Franconian emperors, particularly Henry IV. ; and at a still later period it was an important member of the league of the Rhenish towns. In 1689 the town was destroyed by the French.

On leaving the station we descend the avenue in a straight direction, then turn slightly to the left, pass the lofty round clock-tower, and go through an archway below one of the streets. We then
ascend, skirting the mediæval walls to the (10-12 min.) ruins of the once famous imperial fortress of Landskron, which was burned down by the French in 1699. It was erected in the reign of the Emp. Lothaire, and restored by Emp. Rupert, who died here in 1410. It commands a magnificent view of Oppenheim and the valley of the Rhine. — We next descend to the —

*Katharinen-Kirche*, a superb Gothic edifice, erected in 1262-1317 on the site of an older church, partly destroyed in 1689, and thoroughly restored in 1878-89 from the designs of the late architect Schmidt of Vienna. The E. part of the church forms a cruciform edifice with a tower over the crossing and two W. towers. The W. choir (abbey-church), which was consecrated in 1439, is now unused and shut off by a screen. The windows contain beautiful tracery; most of the stained glass is modern. The clustered columns with their delicate capitals should also be noticed. There are numerous monuments of the Dalberg, Sickingen, and other families. The details of the exterior repay a careful study. The sacristan lives on an upper floor to the left of the steps at the principal S. entrance (40 pf.). To the N., in the old churchyard, is St. Michael's Chapel (charnel-house).

In front of the S. portal of the church is the market-place, with a War Monument for 1870-71; the monument incorporates a column of syenite with an inscription, dug up on the Landskron, and probably found in the Roman quarry on the Felsberg (p. 259).

17½ M. Guntersblum (Krone), a small town with 2000 inhab., possesses a Romanesque church with helmet-shaped towers. On the N. side of the town is the château of Count Leiningen, with its gardens.

19 M. Alsheim; 21 M. Mettenheim. — From (23½ M.) Osthofen branch-lines run to Gau-Odernheim (12 M., in 1 hr.) and to Westhofen (3½ M.). On the Petersberg, near Gau-Odernheim, are the ruins of an old abbey (ca. 1200).

28½ M. Worms, see p. 282.

From Worms to Mannheim, see p. 250; to Darmstadt, see p. 255; to Bensheim and Heppenheim, see p. 257; to Monsheim (Bingen, Dürkheim, etc.), see p. 287; to Grünstadt, see p. 288.

31½ M. Bobenheim. — 35½ M. Frankenthal (Hôtel Lang; Pfaïzer Hof), a busy industrial town with 18,194 inhab., is known to have existed in the 8th cent. and after 1554 was the refuge of many Protestants who were banished from the Netherlands by the Spaniards. It was fortified in 1608-89 and afterwards completely rebuilt. An important porcelain factory flourished here from 1755 to 1799. The portal of the late-Romanesque Abbey Church, situated at the back of the Roman Catholic church, founded in 1119 and consecrated in 1224, is worth inspection.

From (Ludwigshafen) Frankenthal to Freinsheim (p. 288), 8 M., railway in ½ hr. (75, 50 pf.). Stations: Flomersheim-Eppstein, Lambsheim, Weisenheim am Sand.

39 M. Oggersheim (Krone), a town with 6100 inhabitants. The
Loretto Church here is a fine building. A tablet on a house in the Schiller-Strasse records that Schiller resided here in 1781. He was at that time engaged in writing his 'Kabale und Liebe'.

42 M. Ludwigshafen, see p. 279. — Passengers for Mannheim, Heidelberg, etc., change carriages here. Routes to Neustadt, Neunkirchen, Landau, Speyer, etc., see pp. 289, 290, 294, 297.

**WORMS.** — The Central Station (Pl. B, 2), for all the above-mentioned lines, is situated ¼ M. from the cathedral. The Rhine Station lies about ¼ M. to the N. of the town, near the railway-bridge, see p. 255.

**Hotels.** In the Town: Alter Kaiser (Pl. c; C, 3), Andreas-Str., near the cathedral, an old-established house with electric light and hot-air heating, R. 21/2-4, B. 1, D. 3, omn. 1/2 M; Hôtel Hartmann (Pl. d; C, 3), Kammerer-Str. 24, R. 2/4, B. 1/4, D. 21/2, omn. 1/2 M. — Wilder Mann (Pl. e; C, 3), Peters-Str. 11, near the market-place, patronized by Jews, R. 1/2 M. — Near the Station (with restaurants): Europäischer Hof (Pl. a; B, 2); Kaiserhof (Pl. f; B, 2); Rechnskrone (Pl. g; B, 2), Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 19, R. 2-3 M, B. 80 pf., well spoken of; Bahnhofs-Hotel (Pl. h; B, 2), plain.

**Restaurants.** Railway Restaurant, very fair; Café Weiss, Kammerer-Str. 23; Festhaus Restaurant (p. 288), with garden, R. 1/2 M; Zur Cäcilie, Woll-Str.; Zoöf Apostel; Ebersburg, Petersgasse; Casino Restaurant, Hardtgasse 4, with garden. — Wine Rooms. Zum Tochtermann, Hafergasse; Clemens, Woll-Str.; Malepartus, Grimhilden-Str., with small garden.

Electric Tramways from the station to the town and suburbs (e.g. to Pfulligheim-Hochheim, p. 287).

**Post & Telegraph Office** (Pl. C, 2), Kammerer-Strasse.

River Baths, below the Ernst Ludwig Bridge.

Steamboats to Mayence in 2½-3 hrs. The Cologne & Düsseldorf boats start near the Ernst Ludwig Bridge (comp. Pl. F, 2), those of the Netherlands line 1/2 M. lower down (Pl. E, 1).

Worms (325 ft.), one of the most ancient, and in the middle ages one of the most important towns in Germany, with 44,288 inhab. (nearly 2/3 Prot., 1/3 Rom. Cath., and 2500 Jews), lies in the rich plain of the Wonnegau, on the left bank of the Rhine. The large new harbour has an imposing warehouse in the old German style and there are manufactories of leather, wool, yarn, and sparkling wine, etc., in the town. Of the old fortifications only two towers (in the Ludwig-Str.; Pl. D, 3) and a portion of the inner wall are still extant.

Worms is the Roman *Borbetomagus*, the seat of the *Vangiones*. For a short time, during the period of the migrations of the barbarian hordes, it was the capital of the *Burgundians*, who had descended from the Baltic Sea, but the supremacy of that race terminated with the defeat of King Gundicar by the Huns in 437. The Frankish kings, and afterwards Charlemagne and his successors, frequently resided at Worms. The war against the Saxons was planned here in 772, and here the great contest concerning the investiture of the bishops with ring and staff was adjusted by the Concordat between the Emp. Henry V. and Pope Calixtus II. (1122). As a free city of the Empire, Worms, in the disputes between the emperors and the princes, always espoused the cause of the former, and was specially faithful to the unfortunate Henry IV. Its fidelity was rewarded by the grant of various privileges, chiefly of a commercial character. The union between Worms and Mayence laid the foundation for the Confederation of Rhenish Towns (1254). At Worms, in April, 1521, was held the Imperial Diet, at which Luther defended his doctrines before the Emperor Charles V., six Electors, and a large and august assemblage, concluding with the words; 'Here I stand, I cannot act otherwise, God help me! Amen.'
The Thirty Years' War proved very disastrous to Worms, which was repeatedly occupied and laid under contribution by Mansfeld and Tilly, the Spaniards, and the Swedes. In 1689 the town was treated with savage cruelty by Mélac and the young Duc de Créqui. After having been pillaged, it was set on fire, and, with the exception of the cathedral and synagogue, soon became one smouldering heap of ruins. The town retained its independence down to the Peace of Lunéville in 1801, and after the short-lived French supremacy was annexed to Hesse-Darmstadt in 1815, when its inhabitants numbered about 5000.

To Worms and to the Rosengarten (p. 286), on the opposite bank, attach many ancient traditions, preserved in the 'Nibelungenlied' and other heroic poems. Worms, indeed, is the centre of these romantic legends; as the city of the Burgundian King Gunther it was the scene of Siegfried's heroic achievements, of his death through the treachery of Hagen, and of the revenge of Chriemhilde.

From the railway-station the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse (Pl. B, C, 2; electric tramway, see p. 282) leads to the former Neu-Tor and to the Luther-Platz, situated at the entrance to the old town. The square is embellished with *Luther's Monument (Pl. C, 2, 3), designed by Rietschel (d. 1861) in 1856, and modelled by Kietz, Donndorf, and Schilling of Dresden (erected in 1868).

This imposing memorial of the great Reformer of Germany, the execution of which occupied 12 years and cost about 17,000l., merits examination. A massive platform, 16 yds. square and 9½ ft. high, bears in its centre a large pedestal, surrounded by seven smaller ones. The central base or pedestal is surmounted by another pedestal in bronze, adorned with reliefs from Luther's life, and medallion-portraits of his contemporaries who contributed to the Reformation. On it stands Luther's statue in bronze, a commanding figure, 10½ ft. in height. In his left hand he holds a Bible, on which his right hand is placed emphatically; while his face, on which faith is admirably portrayed, is turned upwards. 'He is surrounded by a row of bold spirits, who before, or along with him had fought the last struggle for the freedom of the Reformation, or were privileged to promote it in various positions of life.' At the corners of the chief pedestal, in a sitting posture, are four precursors of the Reformation: in front, r. Huss (d. 1415), l. Savonarola (d. 1498); at the back, r. Wycliffe (d. 1387), l. Petrus Walduis (d. 1197). On the side-pedestals in front are Philip the Generous of Hesse on the right, and Frederick the Wise of Saxony on the left; at the back Melanchthon on the right, and Reuchlin on the left (each 9 ft. in height). Between these, on lower pedestals, are allegorical figures of the towns of (r.) Magdeburg (mourning), (l.) Augsburg (making confession), and (at the back) Speyer (protesting). Between these figures are the arms of the 24 towns of Germany which first embraced the reformed faith. — Best light in the morning.

To the S. of the Luther-Platz is the *Heylshof, built for Baron Heyl in 1884 on the site of the Bischofshof, or episcopal palace, in which Luther made his defence in 1521, and which was destroyed by the French. The garden is open daily, 11-5 (entr. in the Schloss-Platz; gratuity).

The *Cathedral (Pl. C, 3; Rom. Cath.), dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is of very ancient origin, dating as to its ground-plan and its oldest part (lower half of W. towers) from the 11th and early 12th cent (consecrated in 1110); the remainder of the building was consecrated in 1181. The W. choir and towers are under restoration, while the dome over the cross has been rebuilt. The S. portal, richly adorned with sculptures of Scriptural subjects and alle-
gorical figures of the Church and the Synagogue, was re-erected in the Gothic style about the end of the 13th century. With its four slender round towers, two domes, and double choir, the cathedral ranks, like those of Speyer and Mayence, among the finest examples of Romanesque architecture in the Rhineland. The exterior in particular is strikingly effective.

The Interior (closed 12-2; entrance on the S. side; a boy may be sent for the sacristan; 1 pers. 30, 2 pers. 50 pf., 3-5 pers. 1 M) is 146 yds. long, 29 yds. wide, across the transept 40 yds. wide, nave 105 ft. high. Immediately to the right, in the second S. chapel (St. Joseph's), is a white-washed relief (12th cent.), representing Daniel in the lions' den. — The Baptistry, on the right side of the S. Portal, contains five large "High Reliefs" in stone, dating from 1487 and 1488, admirably executed, brought hither on the demolition of the old cloisters of 1484; they represent the Adoration of the Shepherds (1), Annunciation, Deposition in the Tomb, Resurrection, and Genealogy of Christ. The coats-of-arms and keystones placed here are also from the cloisters. The late-Gothic Font is from the chapel of St. John, taken down in 1807.

The Tombstone of the Three Frankish Princesses of the 14th cent., now in the N. aisle, is interesting. — To the left in the E. choir is a mutilated Romanesque relief of St. Juliana and the Devil, inscribed 'Otto me fecit'. The choir-stalls and roccoco high-altar should be noticed.

It may interest those versed in German lore to know that the space in front of the cathedral is said to have been the scene of the quarrel between Brunhilde and Chriemhilde, recorded in the 14th Adventure of the Nibelungenlied.

In the Dechaneigasse, to the S. of the cathedral-square, is the building of the District Court (1738) on the right, and the Town Library (Pl. C, 3), containing some rare impressions, on the left. — A little to the S.W. is the late-Romanesque Andreas-Kirche (Pl. B, 4; closed).

The streets to the E. lead from the cathedral to the MARKT PLACR, which contains the Dreifaltigkeits-Kirche (Pl. C, 3) or Church of the Trinity, built in 1724.

In the Hagen-Strasse, to the E. of the market-place, rises the STADTHAU (Pl. C, 3), rebuilt in 1883-84 after designs by Seidl. The large hall contains a fresco by Prell, representing Emp. Henry IV. conferring important commercial privileges on the town (1074). The extensive archives are housed in the pavilion in the court.

The KÄMMERER-STRASSE (Pl. C, 3, 2; electric tramway), leading N. from the market-place, is the chief business thoroughfare of the town. — We follow the Färbergasse to the E. to the —

Paulus-Kirche (Pl. D, 3), a Romanesque building of 1102-16, inferior in interest to the cathedral alone. The W. porch and the choir, in the form of a half decagon, date from the beginning of the 13th century. The interior, restored at the beginning of the 18th cent. in the baroque style, contains the Paulus Museum, an extensive and well-arranged collection of Germanic antiquities of all epochs, among which are particularly good examples of Roman glass, helmets, and swords. Adm. on Sun., 10.30-12.30, free; on
other days, on application to the custodian, 50 pf., for a party
25 pf. each.

The doors of the handsome Romanesque W. Portal are a copy of those
of Hildesheim Cathedral.

Interior. On the left and right side respectively of the Vestibule are
prehistoric antiquities of the earlier and the later iron age; also Roman
altars, milestones, piles of Roman bridges, etc. In the Nave are Roman
Antiquities, chiefly from Worms and its neighbourhood, including an ex-
tensive collection of Roman glass; three helmets, a military diploma of
90 A.D., terracotta vessels, etc. The Frankish Antiquities are also arranged
here: bronze vessels with early Christian representations; numerous ob-
jects found in tombs; mediaeval objects; tombstones of the 14-18th cent-
uries. — In the Choir are two panel paintings from the cathedral, perhaps
part of a reliquary (ca. 1250); late-Gothic wood-carvings, painted and
gilded (15th cent.); articles found in the tomb of Bishop Conrad of Worms
d. 1192. — The Sacristy contains works in iron and a collection of
coins, including about 2000 'bracteates' of the 13th century. — In the
Gallery are antiquities of the civic guilds; goblet, hat, gloves, and
heralds' staves used by the delegates from Worms to the Frankfort
'Pflejergericht', mentioned by Goethe in 'Dichtung und Wahrheit'. In the
side-rooms are ethnographical collections, views of the city, etc.

In the Cloisters are Roman well-heads, roof-tiles, vessels, etc. Roman
and Byzantine textiles (2nd-7th cent.); also prehistoric antiquities of the
stone age.

A room, furnished in the Gothic style, in the N. tower beside the W.
portal, contains the 'Luther Library', with rare early editions of the works
of Luther and his contemporaries and also three letters of Luther. — The
S. tower contains works printed at Worms in 1512 and later.

In the Ludwigs-Platz (Pl. C, 2) is an Obelisk to the memory of
Grand-Duke Lewis IV., erected in 1895. Close by, in the Martins-
gasse, stands the Church of St. Martin (Pl. C, 2), built in 1265,
partly destroyed by fire in 1689, and restored in 1883; it contains
old mural paintings (ruined). — In the Judengasse, to the right, is
the Synagogue (Pl. D, 2), an insignificant building dating from
the 11th cent., remodelled in the 13th cent., and now quite
modernised (key at No. 27, Judengasse; fee 50 pf.). Behind the
adjacent Raschi Chapel (which owns prayer-books of the Romanesque
period), the old Jewish Bath (11th cent.) was discovered in 1900.
The Jewish community of Worms is one of the oldest in Germany.

In the industrial Mayence suburb, which was destroyed by the
Swedes and French and has but lately been rebuilt, the noble late-
Gothic Liebfrauen-Kirche (Church of Our Lady; Pl. D, 1), alone
escaped (key at Liebfrauenstift 21). The church, which was restored
in 1882-83, is in the shape of a cruciform basilica, with an am-
bulatory and two W. towers. It replaces an older edifice and was
consecrated in 1467; the keystone of the vaulted roof bears the
arms of the different corporations of Worms who caused it to be
built. Inside, to the right of the entrance is a painted sculpture of
the Entombment (14th cent.). The stained glass is modern. Hand-
some choir-stalls. — The wine called Liebfrauenmilch is yielded by
vineyards near the church.

Worms is connected with the right bank of the Rhine by a railway-
bridge (p. 255) and by the Ernst-Ludwig-Brücke (Pl. F, 3; toll 3 pf.), an
iron bridge of three arches, erected in 1898-1900. From the centre of the
latter we command a good view of the Odenwald and of the Haardt. — 
The barren right bank of the river immediately below the bridge is all
that represents the famous *Rosengarten* (P.l. F, 2), once an island in the Rhine.
In the Festhaus-Strasse, 1/4 M. to the S.W. of the station, is the
municipal *Spiel & Fast-Haus* (Pl. B, 3), for popular recreations, with a
restaurant. — The Water Tower at the end of the Dallberger-Str. (Pl. A, 2),
in the new W. quarter of the town, commands a wide panorama (adm.
by order from the Director of the Town Water Works, Kloster-Str.).

On the branch railway from Worms to GUndheim (7 M. in 1/2 hr.) lies
(2 M.) Herrnsheim, with a beautiful private park, to which visitors are admitted.

35. From Bingen or Mayence via Alzey to Kaisers-
lautern, Worms, or Neustadt.

*Railway from Bingen to Alzey, 20 1/2 M., in 1 1/4 hr. (fares 2 M 80,
2 M 10, 1 M 40 pf.); to Worms, 39 M., in 2 1/4 hrs. (fares 5 M 20, 3 M 90,
2 M 60 pf.).* — *From Mayence to Alzey, 25 1/2 M., in 1 1/2 hr. (fares 3 M 40,
2 M 60, 1 M 70 pf.).* — *From Alzey to Kaiserslautern, 35 M., in 2 hrs.
(fares 4 M 60, 2 M 90, 1 M 80 pf.).* — *From Alzey to Neustadt (Hessische
Ludwigshafen) to Mosheim, and beyond it (Pfalzische Bahn), 38 M., in
2 1/2-3 hrs. (2nd cl. 3 M 40 pf., 3rd cl. 2 M 20 pf.).* — The route from Mayence
to Neustadt via Ludwigshafen is preferable (express in 2 hrs.).

*From Bingen (p. 129) to Alzey.* — The train leaves the Rhine at
(2 M.) Kempen (Krone), and turns southwards. — 3 1/2 M. Buedesheim-
Dromersheim is also a station on the strategic line mentioned at p. 140.
Both villages produce wine. — 7 M. Gensingens-Horweiler; 8 1/2 M.
Welgesheim-Zotzenheim; 10 M. Sprendlingen (branch-line to Woe-
stein-Furfeld); 12 1/2 M. Gaubickelheim; 13 1/2 M. Wallertheim. At
(16 M.) Armsheim, with a Gothic church of 1430, a branch-line di-
verges for Flonheim and Wendelsheim. 19 1/2 M. Albig.— 20 1/2 M. Alzey.

*From Mayence (central station; p. 164) to Alzey.* — 41/2 M.
Gonsenheim, a favourite resort of the Mainzers (pleasant excursion
through the Muhlbach-Val to the Lenneberg or Leniaberg, 1/2 hr., see
p. 165). To the left is the Roman aqueduct of Zahlbach; to the right
lies Finthen.— 6 M. Marienborn; 8 1/2 M. Klein-Winternheim; 11 M.
Nieder-Olm; 14 M. Nieder-Saulheim; 16 1/2 M. Wohrstadt (Krone);
20 1/2 M. Armsheim (see above); 24 M. Albig. — 25 1/2 M. Alzey.

*Alzey* (Darmstädter Hof; R. 13/4, D. 2 M.), a Hessian town
with 7484 inhab., on the Selz, possesses the ruins of a castle de-
stroyed by the French in 1687. It was the Altiaia of the Romans and
its name occurs in the Nibelungenlied. Alzey is the junction for
several railways.

*From Alzey to Kaiserslautern.* — 3 M. Wahlheim; 6 M.,
Morschheim-Ifbesheim. — 9 1/2 M. Kirchheimbolanden (880 ft.;
Trunk, R. & B. 21/4-21/2 M; Traube), a busy little town of 3647 inhab.
with a chateau of the former princes of Nassau-Weilburg, built in
1753 and restored after a fire in 1861 (interesting chapel).

*From Kirchheimbolanden to the Donnersberg.* A good road ascends
from the town to (41/2 M.) Dannenfels, situated on the slope to the S. of
the road, in the midst of beautiful old chestnut-trees, and visited as a
summer-resort. About 1/4 M. farther up through wood is the Villa Donners-
berg, a hotel and pension, with a view-terrace. Pleasant paths, well-provided with finger-posts, lead from the village and from the villa to various points of view on the E. and S. slopes of the Donnersberg. The tower (98 ft. high), on the top of the Donnersberg (2245 ft.), the Mons Jovis of the Romans, and the French Mont Tonnerre, commands an extensive view. Near the tower is a firmly constructed fragment of a Celtic fort. — From Rockenhausen (p. 169), a railway-station on the W. side of the mountain, the ascent occupies the same time. A road leads thence to (4 1/2 M.) the village of Marienthal, whence the tower is reached in 1 hr. more. The Donnersberg may also be ascended from Winnweiler (p. 169; through the Falkenstein valley, steep, 3 hrs.), or, most conveniently, from Börrstadt (see below; 1 1/2 hr.). — From Dannenfels to Göllheim (see below) via Jakobsweiler and Dreisen, 6 1/2 M.

13 M. Marnheim; branch-line to (8 M.) Monsheim (see below), via Albisheim, Harxheim-Zell, and Wachenheim.

15 M. Göllheim-Dreisen. Göllheim (Ochse, R. & B. 1 1/2, D. 1 1/2 M.), an old market-village with 1600 inhab., lies 1 1/2 M. to the S.E. of the station. Near it rises the Hasenbühl, where Emperor Adolph of Nassau was defeated and slain by Albert of Austria on 2nd July, 1298. At the S.W. end of the town, beside a venerable elm, is a modern Chapel, surrounded by gardens, into the walls of which is built the old ‘Königskreuz’, a figure of the Saviour in red sand-stone, erected on the battlefield in the 14th century.

18 M. Börrstadt (ascent of the Donnersberg, see above). — 21 1/2 M. Langmeil-Münchweiler (Frank). For the Alsenz line, see p. 169.

24 M. Neuhemsbach-Sembach. — 26 1/2 M. Enkenbach (Riess) contains the interesting late-Romanesque church of a Præmonstratensian abbey, founded in 1150 and suppressed in 1664. The church (restored since 1876) is adjoined on the S. by a cloister, one walk of which formed the S. transept of the church. Fine W. portal. — 31 1/2 M. Eselsfürth, with the Barbarossa Park, belonging to Kaiserslautern. The (2 1/4 M.) Bremerhof is a favourite pleasure-resort.

33 1/2 M. Kaiserslautern (N. Station); 35 M. Kaiserslautern (Principal Station), see p. 295.

From Alzey to Worms. — 2 1/2 M. Kettenheim; 5 M. Eppelsheim; 7 M. Gundersheim; 9 1/2 M. Niederlörnsheim. — 11 M. Monsheim, the junction for Neustadt and for Marnheim (see above). — 15 M. Pfeldersheim. — 16 1/2 M. Pfafflighem, with a very ancient elm (Luther-Baum); light railway (p. 282) hence to (3 1/4 M.) Hochheim. — 18 1/2 M. Worms, see p. 282.

From Monsheim to Neustadt. — 1 1/4 M. Hohensülzen; 2 1/2 M. Bockenheim; 4 1/2 M. Albisheim (p. 283).

5 1/2 M. Grünstadt (Jakobslust, with restaurant and garden, R. 1 1/2-1 3/4, B. 3 1/4 M.; Station Hotel; Goldener Engel), a town with 4514 inhabitants. The ruins of the old châteaux of Alt- and Neu-Leiningen, destroyed by the French in 1690, lie near villages of the same names, 2 3/4 M. and 6 3/4 M. to the S.W. (branch-railway).

From Grünstadt to Eisenberg and Heitenleidelheim, 5 1/2 and 6 M., in ca. 1/2 hr. — The train ascends the valley of the Eisbach, passing numerous clay-pits. 1 1/4 M. Asselheim. At (2 1/2 M.) Mertasheim diverges the line for Heitenleidelheim. — 3 1/2 M. Ebertsheim. — 5 1/2 M. Eisenberg (Derlinger), whence
a diligence plies thrice daily to Gollheim (p. 287). Gollheim may also be reached in 2½ hrs., by a pleasant détour via the old convent of Rosenthal, with an interesting late-Gothic church (16th cent.).

From GRÜNSTADT to WORMS, 10½ m., railway in 1¼ hr., via Alsbach (p. 287), Offstein, and Weinsheim.

8 M. Kirchheim-an-der-Eck. From (11 M.) Freinsheim a branch-line diverges to Frankenthal (see p. 281). 12½ M. Erpelshausen. Extensive vineyards in every direction.

A little farther on begin the Haardt Mountains, now including the entire mountain-region extending W. from Grünstadt and Weissenburg to Kaiserslautern and Pirmasens, though originally the name was limited to the district ending at Neustadt. The Haardt forms a W. counterpart to the Odenwald, from which it is separated by a broad depression running from SSW. to NNE., now covered with alluvial deposits from the Rhine and later tertiary rocks. With the exception of a few spots on the E. verge where older rocks occur, the entire Haardt consists of variegated sandstone, and presents the appearance of a plateau gradually sloping down to the Saar, furrowed with ravines at the edges. A considerable fault separates it from the coal-basin of Saarbruck.

15½ M. Dürkheim. — Hotels. Hôtel HAUSSLING, with small garden, near the Kur-Garten, R. 1½-2½, B. 3, D. 1½-2, pens. 4-5 M.; Kurhaus Park-Hôtel, also near the Kur-Garten, new, with steam-heating, garden and bath-house, pens. 5-9 M., both visited for the grape-cure. — Café-Restaurant Schüpple (R. & B. 1½ M.); wine at Bach-Meyer's and Dietz's, Gau-Str.

Dürkheim (435 ft.), with 6326 inhab., one of the busiest towns in the Palatinate, with its conspicuous new Gothic spire, is beautifully situated among the vineyards of the Haardt Mts. The town was almost entirely rebuilt after the ravages of the French in 1689. It afterwards enjoyed great prosperity as the residence of the Princes of Leiningen-Hartenburg, whose handsome palace, in which Iffland (p. 278) once acted, and which was burned down by the French in 1794, occupied the site of the present town-hall. There are a few antiquities in the town-hall. The neighbouring salt-baths of Philippshalle attract a few visitors in summer and autumn. The town is surrounded by pleasant promenades.

On an abrupt eminence at the entrance to the Isenach-Tal, about 1½ M. to the W. of Dürkheim, lie the picturesque ruins of the Benedictine Abbey of Limburg, once a château of the Salic Count Conrad the Elder, who was elected king of Germany in 1024 (Conrad II.). His eldest son Conrad having perished while engaged in hunting, the king determined to convert his ancestral castle into a religious house for the welfare of his son's soul. On 12th July, 1030, at 4 a.m., as the chroniclers inform us, he and his queen Gisela accordingly laid the foundation-stone of the church, and at a later hour on the same day he is said to have laid also the first stone of the Speyer cathedral. The Abbey of Limburg was completed twelve years later and presented to the Benedictines, who soon acquired large possessions. The abbots placed themselves under the protection of the Hertenburg Counts of Leiningen, but having quarrelled with them, their abbey was taken and destroyed by Count Emich VIII. in 1604. The buildings were partly re-erected between 1545 and 1554, but the abbey having been suppressed by Elector Frederick III. in 1574
they gradually fell to decay. The ruins of the imposing Basilica, which now belong to government, afford an admirable example of the style of the 11th cent., and are surrounded with pleasant grounds. The S.W. tower, dating from the beginning of the 16th cent., commands a fine view (137 steps). The walls surrounding the church, part of the original cloisters, and the burial-chapel, which is open at the E. side, are still preserved. Charming view in three different directions. (Twa at the top.)

We may now proceed towards the W., either by a hilly path along the heights, or by Hausen, to the Hartenburg, the conspicuous red ruins of which are situated in the Isenach-Tal, 21/4 M. from the Limburg. This extensive castle was erected by the Counts of Leiningen about the year 1215-20, and was afterwards enlarged; in 1510 it was restored in the Renaissance style, and in 1794 it was blown up by the French. The ruin is surrounded with pleasant promenades. On the E. side, on the path from the Limburg, there is a large grass-plot where tournaments were once held, planted with fine lime-trees, and commanding a pleasing survey of the valley. At the foot of the castle lies the village of Hartenburg (Hirsch), 3 M. from Dürkheim by the highroad. — A walk from Hartenburg up the pretty Isenach-Tal to Frankenstein (p. 295) takes about 3 hours.

To the N.W. of Dürkheim rises the wooded Kastanienberg, the summit of which is enclosed by a rude stone rampart, 60-100 ft. broad, 7-13 ft. high, and about 2 M. in circumference, called the Heidenmauer, and probably, like the similar structure on the Altkönig (p. 247), of ancient Germanic origin. On the right rises the Teufelsstein, a rock 13 ft. in height. The 'heathens' well' and the abbey of Limburg furnished Cooper with the background for one of his novels. The paths are provided with finger-posts, which indicate the way to several good points of view.

On the hill to the right, beyond Dürkheim, we observe the Limburg, and nearer the railway rises the 'Flaggenturm' (view). — 18 M. Wachenheim (Dalberger Hof), with 2400 inhab.; on the hill lies the ruined Wachtenburg or Geiersburg, once the property of the Salic dukes, and afterwards that of the Counts Palatine, destroyed in 1689. The handsome country-houses and gardens here belong to wealthy wine-merchants. To the right lies Forst (Krone), a village which yields excellent wine. — 20 M. Deidesheim (Goldene Kanne; Weidlauf; Bayerischer Hof; wine at all; Rail. Restaurant of the Weinserverein) is another wine-producing place (2700 inhab.) and the residence of many extensive vineyard-proprietors. 211/2 M. Königsbach, with large sandstone-quarries. — 23 M. Mussbach (Weisses Ross; wine at Nauert's), with the château of Burckshof, aluminium-works, and large vineyards; on the hill to the right lie the long villages of Lobtoch and Gimmeldingen (Hammel, very fair, with view-terrace).

25 M. Neustadt, see p. 290.

36. From Ludwigshafen to Weissenburg and Strassburg.

Railway to Weissenburg (48 M.) in 11/2-21/2 hrs. (fares 6 M. 20, 4 M. 10, 2 M. 65 pf.; express, 7 M. 10 pf. or 4 M.); thence to (41 M.) Strassburg in 11/2-2 hrs. (fares 5 M. 50, 3 M. 70, 2 M. 70 pf.; express 6 M. 10, 4 M. 90 pf.). — The quickest through-route to Strassburg is via Speyer, see R. 38.

Ludwigshafen, see p. 279. The train traverses the fertile plain of the Rhine, with its extensive vineyards and fields of corn and tobacco. — 3 M. Rheingönheim; 5 M. Mutterstadt.
7\1/2 M. Schifferstadt, the junction for Speyer (5\1/2 M., in 1/4 hr.), Germersheim, and Strasbourg (see p. 297).

The train approaches the Haardt Mts. - 10\1/2 M. Böhl-Iggelheim; 13 M. Hassloch; 18\1/2 M. Neustadt, junction for the lines to Dürkheim, Alzey (R. 35), and Kaiserslautern-Neunkirchen (R. 37).

Neustadt an der Haardt. - Hotels. *Löwe, near the station, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2-2\1/2 M., good wine, with café-restaurant; Railway Hotel, in the Saalbau (see below), with restaurant and garden, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 1\1/2 M., very fair; Lamm, opposite the Löwe, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2-3 M., fair; Bayerischer Hof, Pfälzer Hof, both near the station.

Restaurants. *Railway Restaurant; Old German Wine Rooms, Gabelsberger-Strasse, near the Saalbau; Alte Pfalz; Waldmannsberry, with view.

American Agent, Herr Leopold Blum.

Neustadt (450 ft.; 18,526 inhab.), situated at the entrance to the valley of the Speyerbach, the largest town in the Haardt district (p. 288), possesses several paper-mills, and carries on a considerable wine-trade. (Palatinate wines, see Intro.) Opposite the station is the Saalbau, built in 1871-2, with large halls for balls and concerts, a hotel, and a restaurant (see above). A monument in the small square behind it commemorates Herr Hetzel, a banker, to whom the town owes several benevolent institutions. The handsome Gothic Abbey Church, in the market-place, founded in 1354 and completed in 1489, contains the tombstones of several of the Counts Palatine, the founders of Neustadt; the choir is used by Roman Catholics, the nave by Protestants. In the market-place are also a monumental fountain and the Stadthaus, formerly a Jesuit college (1749). A house opposite has a carved wooden balcony of 1580. To the left, beyond the Stadthaus, is the modern Gothic Roman Catholic Church, separated by the Speyerbach from the Case-mirianum (1578), once a theological seminary. The Hetzel Anlage to the S.W. of the town contains a monument to Bismarck (1904).

About 1 M. to the W. of the station are the Schützenhaus (restaurant), affording a good view of Neustadt, and the new Realschule. Farther on, at about the same height above the valley, opens the Schönthal, with its beautiful fountains (restaurant); opposite rises the Wolfsburg (p. 291). A walk through the Schönthal brings us to the shady Kaltenbrunner Tal, which begins at the Königs-Mühle (restaurant). - A pleasant path leads past the (3 M.) Kathe Brunnen and through the Finster-Tal (numerous fingerposts) to (2\1/2 hrs.) the Schänzel (2020 ft.; view-tower; comp. p. 291), in defending which the Prussian General von Pfau fell in 1794. Refreshments may be obtained at the forester's house. Thence through the Triefen-Tal to Edenkoben (p. 291; 2 hrs.), or through the shady Hüttenbrunner-Tal (2\1/2 hrs.) or via Ramberg (Löwe) and Albersweiler (p. 301) to (3 hrs.) Annweiler (p. 301).

About 1\1/2 M. to the N. of Neustadt lies the village of Haardt, near which rises the château of Winzingen, or 'Haardter Schlösschen', rebuilt in 1835 in the French Renaissance style. - By the third house in Haardt is a finger-post, indicating the way, leading past the vineyards, and then to the right by the Kaiserweg, to the Wilhelms-Platz (2 M. from Neustadt), which commands a superb view to the S. A zigzag path leads hence in 40 min. to the tower on the Weinbiet (1820 ft.; always open), which commands an extensive view. A blue-marked path indicates the way thence to the (20 min.) Bergstein (1290 ft.), affording a beautiful view of Neustadt,
the Speyerbach-Tal, and the Schöntal. From the Bergstein we proceed to the (40 min.) ruin of Wölfenburg and thence to (40 min.) Neustadt.

From Neustadt to the Maxburg, 1¹/₄ hr. From the road to the W. of the station we cross the viaduct and follow the road to the S. to Ober-Hambach and (2 M.) Mittel-Hambach. At the ‘Engel’ Inn we turn to the right, at the W. end of the village-street to the left (under an archway), and after 8 min. take the zigzag path to the left, which leads to the (12 min.) saddle behind the Maxburg. A preferable route ascends the ‘Hambacher Treppenweg’ (steps), opposite the above-mentioned viaduct; after 5 min. we take the road to the right, and in 8 min. more follow the path to the left along the slope above Ober-Hambach, passing the Restaurant Waldmannsburg. Or about 20 paces beyond the path to the just-mentioned restaurant, we may ascend a path to the left, then after 10 min. (red way-marks) a path to the right; in 5 min. more, beyond a quarry, ascend to the left, and proceed along the slope above Ober-Hambach to the (1 hr.) Maxburg. — The Maxburg, or Hambacher Schloss, formerly called the Kestenburg (chestnut castle), is conspicuous situated on a spur of the Haardt, 1080 ft. above the sea, and about 600 ft. above the plain (shown by the custodian; no fee). The handsome château was re-erected in the Gothic style by Voit, by order of King Max II. of Bavaria, but is in a neglected condition. The mediaeval castle is said to have been built by Emp. Henry II. and was destroyed by the French in 1688.

A steep path descends from the Maxburg by Unter-Hambach to (1/₂ hr.) Diedesfeld and (1/₄ hr.) the railway-station of Maikammer (see below). — Or from the Maxburg we may proceed to (1/₂ hr.) the village of Maikammer, (1 hr.) Edenkoben, (1/₂ hr.) Rhodt, and the Villa Ludwigshöhe (see below).

Neustadt is a terminal station. The train next skirts the extensive vineyards of the Haardt district, commanding beautiful views, especially by morning-light. — 22¹/₂ M. Maikammer-Kirrweiler (Rail. Restaurant, very fair); to the right rises the Maxburg (see above; 1 hr. from here); farther distant is the Kalmit (2235 ft.), with a view-tower (2 hrs. from Neustadt). On a height more to the S., by the village of St. Martin (Goldener Wolf), are the ruins of the Kropsburg.

23¹/₂ M. Edenkoben (Goldenes Schaf, with garden; Waldhaus, at the mouth of the Edenkoben Valley, 2 M. from the station; omn. from the station to the town, 2³/₄ M., 25 pf.), a cheerful little town of 5144 inhab., with a sulphur-spring, is much frequented for the grape-cure in autumn.

Near the thriving village of Rhodt, 3 M. from Edenkoben, is seen the royal Villa Ludwigshöhe, built by King Lewis I. of Bavaria after Gärtner's designs (charming view), above which rises the ruined Rietburg or Rippburg. On the opposite (right) side of the Edenkobener Tal (3 M. from the station) stands a Monument of Victory and Peace unveiled in 1899, with statues and an allegorical relief. A pleasant route leads hence through the Hüttenbrunnen-Tal to the top of the (2½ hrs.) Schänzel (p. 290).

25¹/₂ M. Edesheim; 27¹/₂ M. Knöringen. The train crosses the Queich, which formed the boundary between Alsace and the Palatinate down to 1815, and separates the Vosges and Haardt Mts.

30 M. Landau (480 ft.; *Schwan, Gerber-Str., Körber, Reiter-Str., unpretending, both at the W. end of the town, 3¼ M. from the station; *Kronprinz, with garden, well spoken of, Bayrischer Hof, both in Ostbahn-Str., near the station), a town with 17,141 inhab., incl. a large garrison, was a fortified place at an early period. In the Thirty Years’ War and in the wars with Louis XIV. it was frequently besieged. From 1680 down to 1815 it remained in the hands of the
French, after which it was annexed to Bavaria. In 1871 the fortifications were removed. In front of the Commandant's Residence is the Luitpoldbrunnen, with an equestrian statue of the Prince Regent of Bavaria (1892). The late-Gothic Augustiner Kirche dates from 1407, the early Gothic Collegiate Church from 1285. The Museum, König-Str. 21, in an old convent, contains archaeological and historical collections (adm. 20 pf.).

From Landau to Germersheim and Zweibrücken, see R. 39. Branch-line to Heidelberg.

About 5 M. to the N.W. of Landau and 7 M. to the S.W. of Edenkoben (diligence daily from both, in 1'/4 and 2½ hrs.) is the village of Gleisweiler (10½ ft.), which lies at the foot of the Teufelsberg (1980 ft.; view of the Vosges), with a large Hydrophatic (whey, grape, and koumiss cures), which caters for tourists also. — Pleasant walk to the N.W. to the ruin of Schafeneck (1½ hr.), or to the W. to the Orensberg (p. 301), both with fine views.

To the right are visible the Madenburg, the Trifels, the Münzberg, and the Rehberg (comp. p. 301). — 33½ M. Insheim. — 35 M. Rohrbach.

From Rohrbach to Klingemünster, 6 M., railway in 35 minutes. 2'/2 M. Billigheim—Mühlhofen; 3 M. Ingenheim—Appenhofen; 4'/2 M. Klingemünster—Hochelheim. — Klingemünster (Ochsa), on the Klingbach, at the foot of the Hasrtd, had a Benedictine convent, founded in 660 by Dagobert II., of which only the church (rebuilt in 1736) remains. Klingemünster also contains the extensive District Lunatic Asylum. Above the village rises the imposing ruin of Landeck (1'/2 hr.). The tower on the Treitelskopf affords a fine view of the mountains of the Palatinate. — From Klingemünster we may go on to Mönschweiler and (3'/2 M.) Sitz, and then take a footpath (red and yellow marks) leading up the first side-valley to the right to (1'/4 hr.) the Lindelbrunner Schloss (p. 303).

38 M. Winden, junction for Maxau and Carlsruhe (see p. 365).

From Winden to Bergzabern, 6 M., railway in 1'/2 hr. (fares 80, 55, 35 pf.). — Intermediate stations: Barbelroth—Obersenhausen, Kapellen—Mederhorbach. — Bergzabern (Rössel, R. 1'/2-2, pens. 4-5'/2 M.; Bahnhof—Hotel), a town of 2600 inhabit, with old houses (e.g. Angel Brewery) and a castle, is of Roman origin. To the W. (1'/4 M.) is a new quarter, with the Kurhäuser (pens. from 3'/2 M.) and Dr. Boeser's Hydrophatic (R. 1'/2-3, B. 3'/4, D. 2-3, pens. 1'/2-7 M.). — The village of Dörrnbach, 1'/2 M. to the S., has an old Rathaus and a singular fortified church. To the W. of Dörrnbach rises the Steffelsberg (1880 ft.; view). — Diligence from Bergzabern to Klingemünster (see above; 5 M. in 35 mins.), twice daily to Weissenburg (see below; 6 M. in 1'/2 hr.), and once daily to (1'/2 M.) Dahn (p. 303) in 3'/2 hrs.

41'/2 M. Schaidl-Steinfeld; 44 M. Kapsweyer, the last Bavarian station. — The train enters Alsace and crosses the Laute. To the left is the Geisberg (p. 293). — The International train, with gardens; Engel, Schwan, in the town, very fair; Germania), a very ancient town with 6783 inhabit., mentioned in history as early as the Merovingian kings, was the seat of an independent abbey, founded by Dagobert II., down to 1534. Otfried, author of a poetic harmony of the Gospels, the earliest rhymed German poem
of any length, was a monk here about 860. The Abbey Church of St. Peter and St. Paul is a noble example of the early-Gothic style (13th cent.), with a tower above the crossing of the transept, a fine portal, and a beautiful chapel opening from the S. transept. In the interior are fine stained-glass windows of the end of the 13th (Romanesque; on the S. side) and of the 14th and 15th centuries. It is adjoined on the N. side by handsome Gothic cloisters, which have been recently restored and contain a few old carvings and tombstones. The Johannis-Kirche, partly Romanesque in style, and many of the private houses are also interesting edifices.

On 4th Aug., 1870, part of the German army under the Crown Prince of Prussia gained a decisive victory here over the French under Abel Douay. The town, defended by a simple wall, and the Geisberg, 2 m. to the S., were occupied by the French, but were attacked by Prussians from the E. and Bavarians from the N., and both taken after a severe struggle. In order to form an idea of the nature of the ground, the traveller should follow the Lauterburg road, turn to the right about 1 m. from the station, cross the railway, and proceed by a footpath to the (¼ m.) Gutleuthof and then (¼ m.) Château of Geisberg, now a farm-house (riment), round which the struggle was very hotly contested. Fine view from the terrace on the E. side. Douay fell at the top of the hill, on the way to which numerous graves of the fallen are passed. The traveller may now return by the Hagenau road on the W. side, a round of 2-2½ hrs. in all. Various monuments have been erected on the battlefield.

About 3 m. from Weissenburg a footpath (red and white marks), diverging to the right from the Bitsch road, ascends in ½ hr. to the view-tower on the top of the Scherbol (1660 ft.). From the top we descend to the left and regain the road near the 7th kilomètre-stone. Thence we may follow the footpaths running parallel with the road via Klein-Wingen and Klimbach to the Fleckenstein and the Wegelnburg (p. 304).

From Weissenburg to Lauterburg (p. 300), 13 m., branch-railway in ½ hr., via Scheibenthal, Salmbach, Niederlauterbach, and Scheibenhard.

On quitting Weissenburg the train describes a circuit round the Geisberg, and passes stations Riedelsel, Hunspach, and Hofen.

58½ M. Sult untern Wald (Rössle), the headquarters of the Crown Prince of Prussia, commander of the Third German Army, on Aug. 5-6th, 1870. — At Lobsann, Pechelbronn, and Schwabweiler, near Sulz, petroleum and asphalt are obtained. — The line now traverses part of the Forest of Hagenau, which is 35,000 acres in extent.

63½ M. Walburg, with a fine church of the 15th cent., is the junction for several branch-lines, including one to (5½ M.) Wörth (p. 204), via Bibliseim, Dürrtenbach, and Morsbronn.

Morsbronn is the best starting-point for a visit to the Battlefield of Aug. 6th, 1870 (9-9 hrs.). — The neighbourhood of Morsbronn was the scene of the attack of the 11th Prussian Army Corps and of the gallant onset (about 1 p.m.) of the French cavalry, which certainly covered the retreat of the infantry, but resulted in the destruction of the whole brigade of horse. The Germans then pressed forward and occupied the village of Elsasshausen (5 p.m.), which they afterwards maintained against the attempts of the French to retake it. The battlefield is now studded with monuments, the finest of which is the Statue of Emp. Frederick, by Max Baumbach, near Diefenbach (best view of the battlefield). Near Elsasshausen is the 'MacMahon Tree', where the French marshal had his stand during most of the battle.
The little town of Wörth (Weisses Ross; very fair; Post; old Roman altar in front of the Gemeindehaus), which has given its name to the battle, contains 1050 inhab., and lies on the right bank of the Bauer. The Germans found it unoccupied by the French, and at once took possession of it (7 a.m.), successfully resisting all attempts to dislodge them. Their efforts, however, to storm the strong position held by the French on the heights of Fröschweiler were in vain, until the success of the Prussians at Morsbronn made its influence felt on the French right wing. Fröschweiler (Jäger-Zusammenkunft; very fair), the centre of the French position, with the headquarters of MacMahon, was attacked from all sides almost simultaneously and captured between 4 and 6 p.m. Those of the French who escaped death or capture effected a disorderly retreat towards (2 M.) Reichshofen (p. 317). The church of Fröschweiler was destroyed, but a new one, the tower of which overlooks the whole of the battlefield, has been built. The largest French monument stands to the N. of the road from Wörth to Fröschweiler. — Comp. the Map.

68 1/2 M. Hagenau (Europäischer Hof, with garden; Post; Andreas, all near the station; Rail. Restaurant, very fair), with 18,700 inhab., was once a free town of the German Empire and a fortress, the works of which are partly preserved. The walls were erected by Emp. Frederick I. in 1164. The palace built by the same emperor, afterwards a favourite residence of the Hohenstaufen, was burned by the French in 1678. Part of the conspicuous Church of St. George dates from the 12th century. The choir contains a huge wooden figure of Christ, executed in 1488. The fine candelabrum of the 13th cent., and the modern stained glass also deserve attention. — To the E. of the town and S. of the Hagenauer Wald lie the artillery-ranges. — Railway to Saargemünd, Metz, and Saarbrücken, see pp. 316, 317.

71 1/2 M. Marienthal, with a nunnery, dissolved in 1789; 73 1/2 M. Bischweiler, with cloth-manufactories (branch-line to Oberhofen, see p. 301). The train now crosses the Zorn. — 76 M. Kurzenhausen; 77 1/2 M. Weyersheim; 79 1/2 M. Hördt.

84 M. Vendenheim, junction for the Saarburg-Zabern line (R. 42).

Then several unimportant villages, near which are some of the outworks of Strassburg. — 89 1/2 M. Strassburg, see p. 304.

37. From Mannheim (Ludwigshafen) to Neunkirchen.

72 M. Railway (Pfälzische Eisenbahn) in 21/4-3 hrs.; fares 6 M 80, 4 M 40 pf. (express 11 M 70, 8 M 30, 5 M 80 pf.).

The train crosses the Rhine by the Railway Bridge (p. 279), which affords a pleasing glimpse of the river, to (21/2 M.) Ludwigshafen (p. 279). Thence to (21 M.) Neustadt, see pp. 289, 290.

Neustadt is the junction of the line to Dürkheim (R. 35) and to Landau (R. 36). — The Saarbrücken line now enters the mountain district of the Westrich. For an hour the train winds up the beautiful wooded Ravine of the Speyerbach, and penetrates the variegated sandstone rocks by means of 12 tunnels. Beyond Neustadt, on a hill to the right, stand the red ruins of the Wolfsburg (p. 291).
25 M. Lambrecht-Grevenhausen (Pfälzer Hof, R. 1 1/2-2 M, very fair), two villages (3600 inhab.) founded by Walloon emigrants, with extensive cloth-factories. About 1 1/4 M. farther on, at Frankeneck, a paper-making village, the valley divides. The branch to the left, through which flows the Speyerbach, is named the Elmsteiner-Tal; that to the right is named the Frankenstein-Tal and is watered by the Hochspeyerbach. The train ascends the latter.

A pleasant excursion may be made up the Elmsteiner Tal, past various ruined castles, to (10 M.) Elmstein (Becker), whence the Eschkopf (1715 ft.) may be ascended in 2 hrs.

Farther on, on a height to the right, are the ruins of Neidenfels.

29 M. Weidenthal, with two new churches. — 32 M. Frankenstein (Haffenn), one of the most picturesque points in the valley, with the ruins of a castle of that name, beneath which the line passes. On the right are the Teufelsleiter, and in a sequestered side-valley, also to the right, the ruin of Diemerstein.

From Lambrecht (3 hrs.), Weidenenthal (2 hrs.), or from Frankenstein (2 hrs.) we may visit the Drachenfels (1875 ft.), commanding a fine view; ½ hr. below the top is the Siegfriedsbrunnen. Thence to Dürkheim, by the Hartenburg (4 hrs.) or via the Limburg (3 hrs.), see p. 289.

35 M. Hochspeyer (575 ft.), the highest station on the line, is the junction for the Alsenz-Bahn to Kreuznach (see p. 169). The line penetrates the Heiligenberg (watershed) by a tunnel 1780 yds. long.


Kaiserslautern (775 ft.), one of the chief towns in the Palatinate, situated in the hilly tract of the Westrich, with 52,300 inhab. and considerable spinning factories, iron-works, and breweries, was once a residence of Emp. Frederick Barbarossa, who erected a magnificent palace here in 1153. The building was destroyed during the Spanish War of Succession, and the site is now occupied by a house of correction. The Protestant Church with its three towers owes its foundation to the same monarch, but in its present form belongs to the 13th and 14th centuries. It contains a marble monument in memory of the union of the Protestant churches, by Knoll, with an allegorical figure and the statues of Luther and Calvin (1883). The Provincial Industrial Museum, a fine building in the Italian Renaissance style, with interesting collections, is open daily, except Frid., 10-12 and 2-4 (adm. 20 pf.).

From Kaiserslautern to Lauterecken-Grumbach, 21 1/2 M., railway in 1 1/2 hr. (fares 1 M 95, 1 M 25 pf.). The line follows the course of the Lauter. — 21/2 M. Kaiserslautern West Station. — From the station of 6 1/2 M.) Lampertsmühle a diligence plies four times daily in 1/2 hr. to (2 1/2 M.) Otterberg, with a Cistercian abbey founded in 1134 and now suppressed. The abbey-church, an imposing structure in the Transition style, was probably completed in 1225. — 10 1/2 M. Wolfstein, at the foot of the Königsberg (1780 ft.; ancient tombs, remains of Roman buildings). On the left are the ruins of Neuwolfstein, built by Rudolph I. in 1275, and of the for-
mer imperial castle of Altwolfstein. — 21 1/2 M. Lauterecken-Grumbach, the junction of the line to Homburg and Münster-am-Stein, see below.

From Kaiserslautern to Alzey (Bingen), see pp. 287, 289; to Münster-am-Stein, p. 183.

Beyond Kaiserslautern the line runs near the 'Kaiserstrasse', a road constructed by Napoleon, and skirts the Landstuhler Bruch, an extensive moor at the base of wooded hills. — 49 M. Kindsbach.

51 M. Landstuhl. — Hotels. Goldener Engel, 10 min. from the station, R. 1 1/4-4, B. 3/4, D. 2, omn. 1/2 M., with large garden and the Sickingen Hydropathic, pens. 4-6 M.; Schloss-Hotel, also with a Hydropathic, both in the forest; Burgard, at the station.

Landstuhl, a small town with 4444 inhab., was once a seat of the Sickingen family, whose castle, with its huge walls, 25 ft. thick, lies in ruins about 1/2 M. above the town. Franz von Sickingen (p. 168) was besieged here by the Electors of the Palatinate and Trèves in 1523, and lost his life by the falling of a beam. His tomb, erected by his sons, with a figure in full armour, is in the Roman Catholic church. Another monument to Sickingen has recently been erected, and the paths about the castle have been repaired. Keys at the forester's. Fine points in the environs are the Bismarck Tower, Fleischhacker's Loch, Kohlenberg (view-tower), and Bärenloch (a round of 3-4 hrs.).

From Landstuhl to Kusel, 18 M., branch-railway in 1 1/2 hrs. (fares 1 60 pf., 1 M.). The line intersects the Landstuhler Bruch (see above). 3 M. Ramstein; 5 M. Steinweenden; 7 M. Niedermohr. Beyond (8 1/4 M.) Glan-Münchweiler the attractive valley of the Glan is entered, and followed via Rehseiler, Eisbach-Maltenbach, and Theisingstegen to (15 M.) Altenglan. The line then turns in a sharp angle towards the W. and enters the Kuseler Tal. —

Kusel (Mainzer Hof, R. 1 60, B. 60, D. incl. wine) 2 M. 20 pf.; Pfälzer Hof), a busy town of 3100 inhab., with cloth and other factories. In the neighbourhood are large syenite quarries.

54 1/2 M. Hauptstuhl; 57 M. Bruchmühlbach. — 64 M. Homburg (735 ft.; Dümmler zum Pf/als, R. & B. 2 1/2, D. 2 1/2, pens. 4 1/2 M., very fair; Bach), a small town with 5491 inhabitants. About 3 M. to the N.E. is the ruined castle of Karlsberg, built in 1780 and destroyed by the French in 1793.

From Homburg to Münster am Stein, 53 1/2 M., railway in 2 1/4 hrs. (fares 4 M. 60, 2 M. 95 pf.). This line, which forms part of the strategic railway from Mayence to Saarbrücken (comp. p. 140), enters the fertile valley of the Glan by means of a tunnel at (8 1/2 M.) Elschenbach, and follows it to its junction with the Nahetal. — From (13 1/2 M.) Glan-Münchweiler (Quirnbach) to (14 1/2 M.) Altenglan we follow the line from Landstuhl to Kusel (see above). — 23 M. Ulmert has a late Gothic church. — 29 M. Offenbach-Hundheim. The *Abbey Church at Offenbach (Lowe, R. & B. 1 2 M., well spoken of; Gerlach), seen from the railway, is one of the most important examples of the Transition style. Of the original edifice, which was built about 1170-90, only the choir and two side-apses like chapels now remain. — 31 1/2 M. Lauterecken-Grumbach is the junction for Kaiserslautern (p. 293). — 33 1/2 M. Medard; 36 M. Odenbach.

38 M. Meisenheim (Pfälzer Hof; Engel), a Prussian district-town (1828 inhab.), prettily situated on the Glan. The old *Schloss-Kirche, a gem of late-Gothic architecture, was built in 1479 and restored in 1875-80. The tower dates from 1377-1404. The vaulted burial-chapel (restored in 1896) contains the interesting tombs of Duke Charles I. of Zweibrücken (d. 1600) and of Duke Wolfgang (d. 1560) and his wife and daughter.
39 M. Raumbach; 41 M. Rehborn. — 43 1/2 M. Odernheim (Blaisy-Bonnet; *Krone*), junction of a line via the Disibodenberg to Staudernheim (p. 170). Lies 1 M. from the ruined abbey of Disibodenberg (p. 170). — The railway now passes through a tunnel at the mouth of the Glan, and reaches the right bank of the Nahe, which it descends to (45 M.) Buchroth-Oberhausen. To the (1 1/2 hr.) Lemberg and Bingert. See p. 169. — Crossing the Nahe just before the Eberburg we finally reach (53 1/2 M.) Münster am Stein (p. 167).

From Homburg to Zweibrücken, 7 M.; railway in 1/2 hr. — Near (4 M.) Schwarzenacker is the former convent of Werschweiler. From (5 M.) Einöd to Saarbrücken and Saargemünd, see p. 303. — 7 M. Zweibrücken, see p. 302.

Beyond (68 M.) Bezbach the line enters a productive coal-district in Prussia. 69 1/2 M. Wellesweiler. — 72 M. Neunkirchen (p. 173).

38. From Ludwigshafen to Speyer, Lauterburg, and Strassburg.

81 M. From Ludwigshafen to (46 M.) Lauterburg, ordinary train in 2-3 hrs. (fares 5 M. 10, 3 M. 30, 2 M. 20 pf.); thence to (35 M.) Strassburg in 1 1/2-2 hrs. (fares 4 M. 50 pf., 3 M. 2 M.). — Express from Ludwigshafen to Strassburg in 2 hrs. (fares 12 M., 8 M. 40, 5 M. 90 pf.).

From Ludwigshafen to (7 1/2 M.) Schifferstadt, see pp. 289, 290. The line to Speyer diverges here to the left from the Landau line (R. 36).

13 M. Speyer. — Railway Stations. The Central Station (Pl. A, 1) is about 5/4 M. from the cathedral, to which the road leads in a straight direction; the Rhenish Station of the Schwetzingen line (Pl. E, 3) is only 1/4 M. from the cathedral. — Motor-Omnibus into the town, 10 pf.

Hotels. Rheinischer Hof (Pl. b; B, 3), Maximilian-Str. 44, very fair, R. 2-4, B. 3/4, D. 2 1/2, omn. 1 1/2 M.; Wittelsbacher Hof (Pl. a; C, 4), Ludwig-Str. 40, with garden-restaurant; Pfälzer Hof (Pl. c; C, 3), Maximi-nen-Strasse 18, well spoken of; Goldner Engel, near the Altpörtel (Pl. B, 3), second-class.

Restaurants. Gambrinus, at the station; Sonne, Maximilian-Str. 17; Zum Storchchen, facing the Altpörtel (p. 300). — Wine at Sick's, Königspf. — Café Waibel, by the Altpörtel.

Speyer, or Spires (325 ft.), the capital of the Bavarian Palatinate, lies near the left bank of the Rhine, at the influx of the Speyerbach. Pop. 21,857 (2/3 Prot.).

Speyer was the Roman *Augusta Nemetum*, became an episcopal see in the 4th cent., and was frequently the residence of the German emperors. The city prospered greatly under the Salic emperors, who repeatedly granted privileges to the loyal inhabitants, embellished the old palace, and built the celebrated cathedral, which was regarded as the burial-church of the German emperors for nearly five centuries. As a free city of the empire (from 1294 onwards) Speyer enjoyed a high reputation. Of the numerous imperial diets held here the most important was that of 1529, under Charles V., after which the princes and estates who had espoused the cause of the Reformation received the name of *Protestants*, from their protest against the resolution of the hostile majority (comp. p. 300). From 1527 onwards Speyer was, with few interruptions, the seat of the *Reichskammergericht*, until the devastation of the Palatinate in 1689 by the French, during which the city was destroyed, caused the removal of the courts to Wetzlar. — Edward VII. of England is said to have first met his future wife in Speyer Cathedral.

The *Cathedral* (Pl. D, 3), the great attraction of the place, is open 9-11 a.m. and 2-6 (in winter 2-4) p.m.; admission to the choir and crypt, and to the whole cathedral out of hours, by tickets
only (35 pf.), obtained from the sacristan. The old-German altar-piece and the cartoons in the Chapel of St. Catharine are shown for a fee of 85 pf. (several pers. 75 pf. each). — The cathedral was founded in 1030 by Conrad II. (d. 1039), continued by his son Henry III. (d. 1056), and practically finished by his grandson Henry IV. (d. 1106). The restorations necessitated by the fires of 1137, 1159, 1281, and 1450 scarcely modified the original character of the building. On 31st May, 1689, the town and the cathedral were ravaged with fire and sword by the hirelings of 'his most Christian majesty' Louis XIV., under Louvois, Montclar, and Mélac. After the restoration by the Würzburg architect Neumann (1772-84), the church was once more subjected to devastation on 10th-20th Jan., 1794, and was converted into a magazine. It was not till 1822 that it was at length restored to its sacred purposes. The Kaiser-Halle, or vestibule, with its three portals and large rose-window, was erected by Hübch in 1854-58 in place of Neumann's façade, while the W. towers (240 ft.) were completed on the model of the E. towers.

The church is a simple, but vast and imposing Romanesque basilica, with nave, aisles, transepts, two domes, and four towers. Length 147 yds., length of transept 60 yds., breadth of nave 15 yds., height of nave 105 ft. The handsome arcade at the top runs round the whole building. (Visitors with steady heads should walk round this arcade; sexton 75 pf.)

In the Kaiser-Halle are niches of gilded mosaic, in which stand sandstone statues of the emperors buried in the church.

The four reliefs are by Pils: Conrad laying the foundation of the cathedral; Rudolph and the priest with the host; Rudolph receiving the tidings of his election to the throne; the same emperor taking the cross from the altar in default of a sceptre at his coronation at Aix-la-Chapelle. Over the principal inner portal is represented the dedication of the church to the Virgin, on the left St. Bernard and St. Stephen, on the right John the Baptist and the painter Suhramialnh.
The *INTERIOR is adorned with 32 large *Frescoes, by Johann Schraudolph and his pupils (1845-53), representing Old Testament events prophetic of the Redemption, scenes from the lives of Christ, the Madonna, and St. Bernard of Clairvaux, and numerous single figures of prophets and saints.

In the KINGS' CHOIR, on broad pedestals, are two large statues: right, Rudolph of Hapsburg (d. 1291), in Tyrolean marble, by Schwanthaler; left, Adolph of Nassau (d. 1298; see below), in sandstone, by Ohnmacht. On the right and left of the approach to the principal choir two Reliefs, formerly in the crypt, are built into the walls, each containing likenesses of four emperors. The gilded chandeliers were put up in 1904. — The CHAPEL OF ST. AFRA was built in 1097-1103, but was afterwards altered. The body of Emp. Henry IV. lay here unburied from 1106 to 1111, when the papal excommunication was revoked. — The BAPTISTERY, in the S. aisle, dates from the 12th century. Above it (entrance from the S. transept) is the CHAPEL OF ST. CATHERINE, originally dating from the 13th cent., but almost entirely rebuilt in 1857; it contains the cartoons for Schraudolph's frescoes and an early-German altar-piece (adm., see p. 298).

The CRYPT beneath the choir and the transept, restored in 1857, belongs in its entirety to the old building, consecrated in 1039, and contains the entrance to the Emperors' Tomb, which was destroyed by the French in 1689. In 1900 careful researches were made, and since then the imperial vault has been reconstructed and the bones of the buried monarchs replaced, as far as possible, in their old positions.

Among the relics that escaped destruction were (on the E. side) the stone sarcophagi of Emp. Conrad II. (d. 1039) and his wife Gisela (d. 1043), Henry III. (d. 1056), Henry IV. (d. 1106) and his wife Bertha (d. 1087); and (on the W. side) the leaden coffin of Philip of Swabia (d. 1203). The coffin of Henry V. (d. 1125), the last of the Salic line, which rested above that of Henry IV., was ruthlessly desecrated. The following royal personages also were buried here: Beatrice (d. 1184), wife of Frederick Barbarossa, and their daughter Agnes; Rudolph of Hapsburg (d. 1281), whose tombstone has been preserved; and the rival monarchs, Adolph of Nassau (d. 1298) and Albert I. of Austria (d. 1308; p. 287). — The various relics brought to light (fragments of clothes, a sapphire ring, a cross of Henry IV., etc.) are exhibited in the vault.

The ancient Churchyard (Pl. D, 3, 4) is now a promenade, where a military band plays on summer-evenings. Opposite the N.E. corner of the church is the Domnapf, or cathedral bowl, a large vessel of sandstone, once marking the boundary between the episcopal and civic jurisdiction. Every new bishop was obliged, after binding himself to respect the liberties of the town, to fill the Napf with wine, which was then drunk to his health by the townspeople. The fragments of the 'Mount of Olives', to the S. of the cathedral, constructed in 1511, are the sole remains of the cloisters, which were built in 1437-44 and destroyed at the end of the 18th century. — Among the trees to the E. rises the Heiden-Türmchen (Heathens'
Tower; Pl. E, 3), the substructure of which may be of Roman origin. It belonged to the town-wall built in 1080 by Bishop Rudger. — A good view of the cathedral-choir is obtained from the bank of the Rhine, below the bridge-of-boats.

The devastations of the French have left few notable buildings of antiquity at Speyer. An unsightly wall by the Protestant church preserves the name of the ancient Retscher (Pl. D, 3), an imperial palace where the diets were held. The ‘Judenbad’ (Pl. D, 4), in a small garden at the end of the Judenbadgasse, dates from the early 13th cent. (key at the town-hall). The fine old gate-tower, at the W. end of the Maximilian-Strasse, is named the Altpörtel (Pl. B, 3). Adjacent is the ‘Protestations-Kirche’ (Pl. A, 4), a cruciform building in the Gothic style, erected in 1893-1903 to commemorate the Diet of 1529 (p. 297). The interior (adm. 20 pf.; ascent of tower 10 pf.) merits a visit. The bronze statue of Luther in the vestibule is by W. Hahn.

The Museum of Provincial Antiquities (Pl. B, 2) is in the building of the Real-Schule. Adm. 50 pf. (Sun., 2-4, free).

The first three rooms to the right contain the Natural History Collections. — Next come two rooms with Pictures, mostly of Netherlandish origin and of little value. — Antiquities. Room I. Roman Antiquities, including glass, weapons, bronzes (‘Bust, perhaps of Germanicus; ‘Head of a Centaur, a Greek original, ca. B.C. 300), and numerous ‘Sigillata Vases. — Room II. Smaller Roman antiquities. Cabinet of Coins. — Room III. Views of Speyer; representations of historical events in the Palatinate. — Room IV. Coins. — Room V. Prehistoric Antiquities, including objects in gold and bronze. Alemannian and Frankish Antiquities. — Room VI. MSS.; incunabula. — Room VII. Ancient views of Speyer; marble bust of himself by Verschaffelt (d. 1793). — Room VIII. Library. — Corridor IX. Wooden model of Speyer in 1630. Frankenthal china. — Corridor X. Prehistoric ‘dug-out’, found in the bed of the Rhine. Banners. French weapons of 1670-71. — To the left are two more rooms with pictures and the Heydenreich Collection (porcelain and tapestry).

In the basement is the Lapidarium, with Roman milestones, tombstones, and votive stones. — On the E. side of the building are two Roman equestrian statues.

From Speyer the railway proceeds past Berghausen, Heiligenstein, and Lingenfeld to (22 M.) Germersheim (Salm), an old town (6900 inhab.) at the confluence of the Queich (p. 301) and the Rhine, fortified since 1835. Rudolph of Hapsburg died here in 1291.

Railway to Landau and Zweibrücken, see R. 39; to Bruchsal, p. 357.

25 M. Sondernheim; 28 M. Bellheim; 30½ M. Rülsheim; 33½ M. Rheinzabern, on the Erlenbach; 35 M. Jockgrim.

39 M. Wörth, the junction of the Carlsruhe and Landau line (p. 365). 41 M. Hagenbach; 43 M. Neuburg; 45 M. Berg. The train then crosses the Lauter, which forms the boundary between the Bavarian Palatinate and Alsace.

46 M. Lauterburg (Blume) was once fortified, and is frequently mentioned in the annals of the old wars between the French and Germans. The Rathaus contains a Roman altar. Branch-line to Weissenburg, see p. 293.
49 M. Mothern; 53 M. Selz, with a Gothic chapel, the junction of a line to Walburg (p. 293). — 58 M. Röschwoog; junction of the strategic railway (p. 365) to Rastatt and Karlsruhe, continued towards the W. to Hagenau and Obermodern (p. 318).

62 M. Sessenheim (Oechs, well spoken of; Krone), the scene of Goethe's intimacy with Frederica Brion (1770-71).

The church and parsonage have since been rebuilt. The wooded hill with the arbour in which Goethe and Frederica used to converse has been purchased by a number of the poet's admirers, and the arbour has been renewed. On the S. side of the church are the tombstones of Frederica's parents (comp. p. 379). In the church is the bench on which Goethe, by Frederica's side, 'found a somewhat dry sermon none too long'.

65 M. Drusenheim; 68 M. Herlisheim, on the Zorn; 70 M. Gambesheim, with an old chapel; 74 M. Wansenau, with Fort Fransecky; 79 M. Bischheim. — 81 M. Strassburg (p. 304).

39. From Germersheim to Zweibrücken via Landau. The Vosges of the Palatinate.

58 M. Railway in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 7 M 45, 4 M 95, 3 M 20 pf.; express 8 M 55, 6 M 5, 4 M 25 pf.).

Germersheim, see p. 300. — The stations between Germersheim and Landau are unimportant: Westheim, Lustadt, Zeiskam, Hochstadt, Dreihof. — The railway ascends the Queich.

13 M. Landau (p. 291); the train stops at both the chief station and the W. station. — 16 M. Godramstein. From (18 M.) Siebelden (Adler) a road leads via Birkweiler, Rambsbach, and Leinsweiler to (3¼ M.) Eschbach, at the foot of the Madenburg (p. 302). — 19¼ M. Albersweiler. About 3½ M. to the N.W. is the village of Eusserthal (Hauck's Inn), with a Romanesque Cistercian church dating from the middle of the 13th century. The Orensberg (1905 ft.), 3½ M. to the N., is a good point of view.

22½ M. Annweiler (590 ft.; *Schwan, R. 1½-2, pens. 4-4½ M; Rehberg, similar prices, both with gardens), a small and ancient town of 4013 inhab. on the right bank of the Queich (the station is on the left bank), is a good centre for excursions among the mountains of the S. Palatinate (p. 303). The Krappensfels and Buchholzfels are easily accessible points in the neighbourhood. The *View Tower on the Rehberg (1890 ft.), to the S., is reached direct in 1½ hr., or via the Trifels path (see below) in 2 hrs. (guide-posts and blue way-marks).

From the E. entrance of Annweiler a road ('Burg-Strasse') diverges to the S. from the Landau highroad, and from it a good footpath (blue marks) ascends to the left through wood. The ancient imperial fortress of *Trifels (1615 ft.; 1 hr.; rfrnts.) was founded as early as the 10th cent., but the present scanty ruins date from about the middle of the 12th century. Trifels was not unfrequently
occupied by the German emperors. Its walls protected the unhappy Henry IV., when excommunicated by Pope Gregory VII. in 1076, and deserted by his nobles. It was here that Richard Cœur-de-Lion is said to have been confined for more than a year (1193-94) by the Emp. Henry VI., until his liberation was effected by the faithful Blondel. After the Thirty Years' War the castle fell to decay. The central tower, 33 ft. in height, and the chapel have recently been restored. In cleaning the castle-well, the spring, cut in the rock, was discovered at a depth of 270 ft. The view is similar to that from the Madenburg, but less extensive towards the E.

The hill occupied by the Trifels is the northernmost eminence of a range 1 M. in length, the other two summits of which bear the ruins of Anebos and Scharfenberg, the latter, with its square tower 66 ft. in height, being usually known as the Müns. A pleasant path (with blue marks) skirts the S.W. slope of this range, passing beneath these ruins. Farther on (white way-marks) it descends, but afterwards again ascends, leading through fragrant woods of beech and pine. The Wetterberg and the Schletterberg remain to the left. In 1½ hr. we reach the Madenburg (locally Eschbacher Schloß; 1520 ft.; rmts.), situated above the village of Eschbach to the S., the grandest ruin in the Rhenish Palatinate, formerly belonging to the counts of Leiningen. afterwards to the bishopric of Speyer, and burned down by the French general Montclar in 1689. The View from the Madenburg is one of the finest and most extensive in the Palatinate, comprising both plain and mountain.—From the Madenburg to Eschbach, 25 min.; to Königsmünster (p. 292), 1 hr.

The narrow green valley of the Queich beyond Annweiler is enclosed by wooded hills, from which the variegated sandstone protrudes in picturesque and fantastic forms. — 25 M. Rinnthal; 27 ½ M. Wilgartswiesen, with a handsome church by Voit.

30 M. Hauenstein. — 34 M. Hinterweidenthal-Kaltenbach (Gerstle, very fair; Rail. Restaurant), a good centre for excursions. Diligence four times daily from Kaltenbach to Dahn (41 ½ M., p. 303).

— The line now crosses the watershed between the tributaries of the Rhine and of the Saar. — 36 ¼ M. Münchweiler. 41 M. Rodalben. — 43 M. Biebermühle (805 ft.).

Branch-line to (4 ½ M., in 20 min.) Pirmasens (1205 ft.; Breit; Rail. Hotel; Pfälzer Hof), an industrial town with 30,000 inhab., named after St. Pirmin, who preached here in the 8th century. From 1764 to 1790 the Landgrave Lewis IX. of Hesse-Darmstadt had his residence in the town. The Protestant church contains the landgrave's monument. — Another branch-line runs N. to (3 M.) Waldfischbach.

Several unimportant stations. 55 M. Tschifflik, once a summer-residence of Stanislaus Leszcynski, King of Poland.

57 ½ M. Zweibrücken (730 ft.; Pfälzer Hof, R. 1 M 40-1 M 60, B. 70, D. 1 M 80 pf., pens. 4-6 M, omn. 40 pf.; Zweibrücker Hof, both near the Herzogs-Platz; Bahnhofs-Hotel, all very fair), formerly the residence of the Dukes of Zweibrücken, and known to the literary world as the place where the Editiones Bipontinae of classical authors were published. It is now a town of 14,700 inhab., and contains the chief court of the Bavarian Palatinate, which occupies the old castle. When Charles X. Gustavus of the Zweibrücken family ascended the Swedish throne in 1654, the duchy became subject to Sweden,
which it continued to be till the death of Charles XII. (1719). The Alexander-Kirche contains the burial-vaults of the ducal house.

From Zweibrücken to Saarbrücken, 21 1/2 M., railway in 3/4-1 1/4 hr. (fares 1 M. 95, 1 M. 25 pf, express 3 M. 20, 2 M. 30, 1 M. 60 pf.), via (2 M.) Einöd (p. 297) and (13 1/2 M.) St. Ingbert, an industrious town with 14,000 inhabitants. The other stations are unimportant. — Saarbrücken, see p. 173.

From Zweibrücken to Saargemünd, 23 M., railway in 1 1/4 hr. (fares 2 M., 1 M. 30 pf.). Unimportant stations. — 23 M. Saargemünd, see p. 317.

From Zweibrücken to Homburg, see p. 297.

From Annweiler (p. 301) a visit may be made to the picturesque mountainous district to the S. of the Queich, which belongs to the old Wasgau or Wasgenland (p. 329).

About 6 M. to the S.W. of Annweiler lies the Lindelbrunner Schloss, which is reached by the highroad to Völkersweiler and Gossersweiler, and thence by a path (blue marks) through the fields. Or we may follow the blue-marked path half-way up to the Rehberg (see p. 301; junction of the path from the Trifels), then descend and turn to the right to the highroad a little before Völkersweiler. A pleasant route but somewhat slower, a route (23/4 hrs.) diverges to the left at Sarnstall, 1 1/2 M. to the W. of Annweiler, and leads through the Rimbach-Tal, passing Lug, Schwanheim, and (1 3/4 hr.) Ober-Schlettenbach (Germann, 5 min. to the left of the path, good wine).

The Lindelbrunner Schloss (1445 ft.), the ruins of a castle of the Counts of Leiningen, stands on an isolated hill affording an unimpeded view in all directions. At the foot of the hill is the inn Zum Schlösschen.

About 2 M. from the Lindelbrunner inn lies Vorderweidenthal (rfmts. at the burgomaster's); 1 M. farther on a road diverges to the right for Busenberg and Dahn; and 1/2 M. farther is Erlenbach (Höt. Berwartstein), under the shadow of the castle of Berwartstein, recently rebuilt. From Erlenbach a footpath (yellow marks) ascends in 3/4 hr. to the massive ruined castle of Drachenfels, with steps and passages partly hewn in the solid rock. The ruin commands a fine view of Schloss Dahn (see below) and the castellated rocks of this district. We descend on the E. side to Busenberg (Zum Schlösschen), 3 M. from Erlenbach and 3 3/4 M. from Dahn. Hence we proceed (yellow marks) to Schindhardt and thence by a path (yellow and red marks), through the valley in which Erfweiler lies, to the saddle between Hochstein and the castle-hill. Thence (guide-post) we ascend to (1 1/2 hr. from the Drachenfels) the ruins of Schloss Dahn (1110 ft.), locally called the Erfweiler Schloss, which, like many other castles in the Palatinate, has incorporated portions of the solid rock in its structure. The top commands a striking view of the imposing and grotesque sandstone rocks around.

— About 1 1/2 M. to the W. lies the picturesque little town of Dahn (Sonnen, very fair; Pfalz, R. 11 1/2, B. 3 1/4, pens. 4 M.), whence diligences ply four times daily to (5 M.) Hinterweidenthal-Kaltenbach (p. 302) and once daily to Bergzabern and Weissenburg (p. 292).
Those who do not wish to visit the town of Dahn return from Schloss Dahn to the highroad, and descend to the S. through the Lauter-Tal to (3 M.) Bruchweiler (Löwe). On the left is the grotesque cliff known as the Fladenstein. One mile beyond Bruchweiler the Lauter-Tal is quitted by a road leading to the right to (1 M.) Rumbach (Post, plain but good), and through the picturesque valley of that name to (33/4 M.) Schönau (Löwe, very fair), a village on the Sauer, with pleasant environs. Diligence twice daily to Dahn (p. 303), via Rumbach. — From Rumbach we follow the road to Nothweiler and take a path (red marks) to the right at a finger-post, which leads to the (1 1/2 hr.) Wegelnburg. (Or we may reach the Wegelnburg from Schönau in 1 hr.)

The *Wegelnburg (1880 ft.), a hill crowned with the ruins of a castle destroyed by the French in 1679, is the finest point in the Vosges of the Palatinate. The view embraces the whole of the Vosges Mts. and extends to the Black Forest and the Odenwald. At the top is a mountain-indicator.

The frontier of Alsace runs a few hundred paces to the S. of the Wegelnburg. Just beyond it, about 3/4 M. from the Wegelnburg, is the Höhenburg, built of skilfully-hewn square blocks of stone, and commanding a view similar to that enjoyed from the Wegelnburg. We return to the ridge and descending to the left by a finger-post proceed by the Fleckensteiner Hof to the (1/2 hr.) Fleckenstein, another rocky fastness affording a fine view of the Sauer-Tal, and perhaps the most remarkable ruin in the whole district. Hence we descend to the (20 min.) Sauer-Tal and to (3 M.) —

Lembach (Weisses Rössel, plain but good), the terminus of a branch-line from Walburg (p. 293), and a good centre for excursions.

A path (red and white marks), diverging from the route between Wegelnburg and Fleckenstein, leads via Klein-Wingen, Klimbach (Engel), and the Scherhol (p. 293) to (4 1/2 hrs.) Weissenburg.

About 1/2 hr. to the S.W. of Schönau, in the woods, on the other side of the hamlet of Wengelsbach, is the ancient castle of Wasigenstein, mentioned in the old German Waltharius-Lied, and one of the most interesting ruins in the district; it is accessible also from Schönau in 1 1/2 hr. by a red-marked path over the Wengelsbacher Jochhöhe. We may descend hence in 1/4 hr. to Obersteinbach (Sensfelder; Fricker), at the foot of the ruined Klein-Arnberg; a massive rock behind the village bears the ruins of Lützeltardt. A path leads to the S. (to the left the ruined Winzach), via the hamlet of Windstein, below the imposing ruins of Alt-Windstein and Neu-Windstein, to (7 M.) Jägerthal (inn), with iron-works. From Jägerthal to Niederbronn (p. 317), 3 M.

40. Strassburg.

Arrival. The Central Railway Station (Pl. A, 2, 3; *Restaurant, D. 2 & A), a handsome building adorned with frescoes, is on the W. side of the town. Omnibuses of the larger hotels (70 pf.) and cabs (see p. 305) are in waiting. — Nendorf Station see p. 379.

Hotels. At the Central Station: *Hôtel National (Pl. k; A, 2), Bahnhofs-Platz 13, R. from 2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. at 1 p.m. 3 1/2; at 6.30 p.m. 4 A; *Hôtel Christoph (Pl. m; A, 2), Bahnhofs-Platz 15, L. 3 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2,
pens. 9-15 M; TERMINUS HOTEL (Pl. f; A, 3), with popular café-restaurant, R. 21/2 5, B. 1 M. — HÔTEL PFIFFER (Pl. h; A, 2), Bahnhofs-Platz 12, R. 21/2 4, B. 1, D. 3 M, with restaurant. — ELSÄSSER HOF (Pl. n; A, 3), cor. of Bahnhofs-Platz and Küss-Str.; VICTORIA (Pl. i; A, 3), Küss-Str. 7, E. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2 1/2 M, unpretending; SCHERMULT (Pl. o; B, 2). Kuhngasse, well spoken of; RHEINISCHER HOF (Pl. p; A, 3) Bahnhofs-Platz 7, fair.

In the Town: *VILLE DE PARIS (Pl. a; C, 3), Meisengasse 13, first-class, with lift and hot-air heating, R. 3-5, B. 1 1/4, D (1 and 6 o’clock) 4 M; MAISON ROUE (Pl. c; C, 3), Kleber-Platz, R. 3-5, B. 1 1/4, déj. 3, D (1-2.30 p.m.) 3 1/2-5 M, with café-restaurant. — HÔTEL DE L’EUROPE (Pl. d; C, 3), Blauwolkenkengasse 19, with small garden, good restaurant; HÔTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. e; C, 3), Jung-St-Peters-Platz; RESECK (Pl. g; B, 3), Gerbergraben 38-40, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, B. 1 M; Union (frequented by Roman Catholics), KELLER-MANN-STADEN 8 (Pl. C, 2), with restaurant, R. 2 1/4-4, B. 1, D. 3 M; WEBER’S HÔTEL KRONZ, KRONENBURGER-STR. 24, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2 1/2 M; STADT-BASSEI (Pl. 1; D, 4), METZGER-PLATZ; SCHMUTZ, ZÜRICHER-STR. 7, fair, R. 1 1/2-3 M; EVANGELISCHES VEREINSHAUS, FINKMATT-STR. 7 (Pl. C, 2), R. 1 1/2-2 1/2 M. — Pension Riedmann, Fischgart-Str. 12.

Cafés (also restaurants): Broglie, *Wiener Café, both in the Broglie; STEINL’s WIENER CAFÉ, Schlossergasse 31.

Restaurants. VALEN'TIN, Alter Weinmarkt 50, first-class, D. 5 M; RAFFFANTSTUBE, Alter Weinmarkt, near the Kleine Metzig; STIFTSTEILER, Dom-Platz 2 (p. 312); SCHREMPF, Fasanengasse 4; KEMPF, Kinderspielgasse 46; ZUM SÄNGERHAUS, JULIAN-STR. (Pl. D, 1). — BEER, GERMANY, Universitäts-Platz 1, with seats outside in summer; LUXHOF, Luxhofgasse 4, near the Broglie; MÜNCHEN KINDE, Brandgasse 12; PLOEN, Alter Karntmarkt 16; LOVENBRÜNN, Laternengasse 6; STADT MÜNCHEN, Kufferdasse 23, with a fine old façade; KROKODIL, SCHAUGASS. — BEER GARDENS. ORANGERIE, see p. 316; BÄCKENSCHLUS, outside the W. entrance of the Orangerie; TIVOLI, outside the Schiltigheim Gate, beyond the ‘Contades’ (Pl. E, 1); RHEINTUIN, see p. 316.

Cab Tariff.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During the day</th>
<th>In the evening (after the street-lamps are lit).</th>
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<tr>
<td>Drive within the town and to Tivoli</td>
<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>To the Orangerie from the station</td>
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<td>To the Orangerie from other parts of the town . . .</td>
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<td>By Time:</td>
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<td>Per 1/4 hr. . . .</td>
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<td>1 hr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>For each 1/4 hr. additional</td>
<td>40</td>
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Trunk, 20 pf. — Between midnight and 6 a.m. the fares are higher.

Taximeter Cabs. Within the town: 1-2 pers. per 1000 mètres 50 pf., each 500 m. more 10 pf.; 3-5 pers per 150 m. 60 pf., each 375 m. more 10 pf. Outside the circumvalation: 4-5 pers. 50 pf. per 750 m., 10 pf. for each 375 m. more. From 10 p.m. till 6 a.m. 50 pf. per 500 m., 10 pf. per each 250 m. more. — Luggage, 25 pf. per 55 lbs. (25 kg.).

Electric Tramways. From the Central Station (Pl. A, 2, 3) in various directions through the town and to the suburbs. Circular route down the Ill a d back by the Vogesen-Str (Pl. C-E, 1, 2). Other important starting-points are the KIEBER-PLATZ (Pl. C, 3) and the METZGER-PLATZ (Pl. D, 4); comp. the indications on the Plan. — The outer suburbs are served by Steam Tramways.

Baths. Rösenbad, Sand-Platz (Pl. D, 4), with vapour baths. River Baths (strong current) at the Kehl Bridge (tramway), on both banks, and also on the Kleine Rhein.

Theatres. STADT THEATER (Pl. D, 2, 3; p. 314), from 15th Sept. to 18th May: EDEN THEATER, at the Terminous Hotel (p. 301). — MILITARY MUSIC.
at midday in the Kleber-Platz or in the Broglie; in summer also towards evening in the Broglie or in the Contades.


Pâtes de foie gras (invented by the cook of Marshal Contades, Governor of Alsace in 1762-88). L. Henry, E. Doyen, Feyel, Münstergasse; A: Henry, Küss-Str. 12; F. A. Hummel, Lange-Str. 103; A. Michel, Krämergasse 11; Ed. Artzner, Schlossergasse 18. The geese-livers occasionally weigh 2-3 lbs. each.

Principal Attractions (one day): Minster (p. 308; ascend tower); Church of St. Thomas (p. 314); Collections in the Episcopal Palace (p. 312); Monuments of Kleber (p. 307) and Gutenberg (p. 303), and the Broglie (p. 314); Imperial Palace (p. 315); University (p. 315); Orangerie (p. 316). — Those who have time should take a ride on the circular route tramway (p. 309).

English Church Service at the Ober-Realschule, Manteuffel-Str.

Strasbourg (470 ft.), the capital of Alsace and German Lorraine, the seat of the governor and administration of that province, the headquarters of the 15th Corps of the German army, the seat of a university (p. 315), and the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, with 167,342 inhab. (in 1871, 78,130) including its garrison of 15,000 men, is situated on the Ill, 2 M. from the Rhine, with which it is connected by canals. As a medium of communication between Germany, France, and Switzerland, Strassburg has long enjoyed extensive commercial relations. Recently it has also become a manufacturing place of some importance, with tobacco factories, breweries, engine-works, foundries, and tanneries.

Argentoratum, the oldest name of Strassburg, denotes a Celtic settlement, which probably owed its origin to the intersection here of the road from Gaul to Upper Germany with that along the Rhine valley. The Romans established a castrum at this point (in A.D. 7?), which served, along with Mayence, as the headquarters of the legions on the Upper Rhine. The Emp. Julian gained a brilliant victory here over the Alemanni in 357. — The name Stratisburgum appears towards the end of the 6th cent., to which period the foundation of the bishopric is also ascribed. As an episcopal city, Strassburg attained great prosperity through its shipping and trade in wine. The inhabitants (30,000 in number) overthrew the bishop and acquired independence at the battle of Oberhausbergen in 1262. Their skill in the arts of war enabled them to maintain their position, and in 1445 they successfully defended their city against 50,000 Armagnacs who invaded Alsace under the Dauphin of France. The Reformation gained a footing at Strassburg in 1520, and for a century and a half thereafter the minster was almost uninterruptedly used for the Protestant service. On 30th Sept., 1681, in a time of peace, Louis XIV., who had already conquered the rest of Alsace during the Thirty Years’ War, seized the city of Strassburg, and France was confirmed in its possession by the Peace of Ryswyck in 1697. By the Peace of Frankfort, 10th May, 1871, the city was restored to the German Empire.

The University, founded in 1567, was closed at the time of the French Revolution, but was re-opened in 1872. Many distinguished men have been educated here, and Goethe, after a prolonged course of study in the society of Herder, Stilling, and other talented fellow-students, graduated here as a doctor of laws in 1771. In 1794 the National Convention suppressed the university as being a stronghold of the German element in Alsace, and in 1803 it was converted into a French academy, which in its turn was closed in 1870.

Strassburg has always been regarded as a place of the utmost strategical importance, and in a latter of Emp. Maximilian I. it is termed the bulwark of the Holy Roman Empire, and commended for its old-German
honesty and bravery. Strassburg artillery was famous in the middle ages. The Fortifications were much strengthened by the French, who constituted Strassburg their third great arsenal. The siege of 1870 began on 13th Aug., and the bombardment on 18th Aug.; and after a determined and gallant resistance the town capitulated on 27th September. The Citadel, erected by Vauban in 1682-84, was converted into a heap of ruins, while the Steintor on the N. and the Weissturm on the W. were almost entirely destroyed. The quarters of the town adjoining these gates suffered terribly, but no trace of the havoc now remains. The German fortifications consist of an extensive girdle of fifteen strong outworks, some of them 4-5 M. from the town (comp. pp. 294, 323), and of an inner rampart, enclosing a space more than twice the area of the former town.

The political vicissitudes of the city find their external counterpart in its Architectural Character. Its prosperity as a free imperial city is illustrated by the noble Minster and other old churches and by a few public buildings (pp. 308, 312) and private dwellings in the Renaissance style, chiefly in the side-streets near the cathedral (pp. 312, 313). A considerable layer of structures in the Louis XV. style was deposited by the 18th cent., when the noblesse of both banks of the Rhine were attracted by the brilliant court of the French Cardinal-Bishop (p. 312). The plans were furnished by Rob. de Cotte, Blondel, Pinot, and other Parisians, but the execution was entrusted to local architects. A third important building era set in with the recent expansion of the city under German rule. The monumental edifices, such as the University, the Emperor’s Palace, and the new churches, are accompanied by a growing number of new private residences, chiefly in the Renaissance style. — The numerous storks are an unfailing source of interest to British and American visitors.

From the Railway Station (Pl. A, 2, 3) we follow the Kuhngasse to the canalized Ill. In the Kleber-Plader, to the left, are the Synagogue, a Romanesque building (1898), and the old railway station, now a Market (Pl. B, 2), in the left wing of which is an Industrial Exhibition (open 10-12 & 2-6, on Sun. 10-12.30).

Crossing the Kronenburg Bridge, we reach the Alte Weinmarkt (Pl. B, 3), which contains a Monumental Fountain (1895, with reliefs of the Alsatian poets, Ehrenfried, August, and Adolf Stöber (d. 1835, 1884, & 1892). — A little to the S.W. is Old St. Peter’s Church (Pl. B, 3), a building of the 14-15th cent., with four large reliefs in wood (right and left of the entrance) by Veit Wagener (1501).

The Weinmarkt-Strasse, the Hohe Steg, its E. prolongation, and the Mbisengasse, ending at the Broglio (p. 314), form one of the chief arteries of traffic. — At the beginning of the Hohe Steg, to the right, is the small Eisern-Manns-Platz, deriving its name from the ‘iron man’, an ancient cognizance of Strassburg to be seen on a house here. — We pass the Kleine Metsig, recently rebuilt in the German Renaissance style, to the Kleeber-Platz (Pl. C, 3), which is adorned with a bronze Statue of Kleber, by Grass, erected in 1840. The inscriptions give a brief account of the career of the general, who was a native of Strassburg (b. 1753, murdered at Cairo in 1800). — The so-called Aubetto, on the N. side of the Platz, was totally destroyed by the bombardment of 1870, but has been tastefully restored, the former façade having been retained. It was originally used in part for military purposes, and its name is said to refer to the reveille or morning-call. The groundfloor now
contains Guard Rooms and some shops. The upper floor is devoted to the Conservatorium of Music. — A little to the E. is the Temple Neuf, or Neue Kirche (Pl. C, 3), a Dominican church of the 13th cent., entirely burned down during the siege of 1870, but rebuilt in an imposing Romanesque style. It contains a fine organ, and the tombstone of the mystic Johann Tauler (1290-1361). Adjoining the church is the Protestant Gymnasium, an institution of which the Strassburgers have been justly proud for more than two centuries. — A little to the N. is the Prot. Jung St. Peter Kirche (Pl. C, 2) erected in 1250-1320, and restored in 1897-1901, with an interesting interior (entr. in Jung St. Petergässchen).

From the Kleber-Platz the Gewerbslauben, a busy street with arcades under the houses on the E. side, leads to the S. to the Gutenberg-Platz (Pl. C, 3, 4), so called from the Statue of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, by David d'Angers (1840). The four bas-reliefs are emblematical of the blessings of the invention in the four quarters of the globe, and comprise likenesses of many celebrated men. The first Strassburg printer was Johann Mentelin, who flourished about 1458-73, and was perhaps either a pupil or assistant of Gutenberg (comp. pp. 162, 163). — The Gutenberg-Platz is bounded on the S. by the Hôtel du Commerce (Pl. 3; C, 4), formerly the town-hall, built in the Renaissance style in 1582-85, and extended towards the S. in 1867.

From the Gutenberg-Platz the Krämergasse leads to the E. towards the Minster, the W. façade of which, in red sandstone from the Vosges, produces a brilliant effect in the light of a clear afternoon.

The Minster (Pl. D, 3; Monasterium Sanctae Mariae Virginis) is the cathedral of the see of Strassburg, said to have been founded about 600 and dedicated from the very first to the Holy Virgin. The earliest building of architectural importance was begun in 1015 by Bishop Wernher von Hapsburg (1001-27) and continued by Bishop William I. (1028-47). The date of its completion is not known. Repeated fires gave occasion for the erection of a new church, which was begun in 1176 under Bishop Conrad I., mainly on the existing foundations, but after a design calculated to make it one of the most considerable Romanesque edifices in Germany. While the apse and the transept were slowly progressing, Gothic architecture had become established in France, and of course exercised an influence on all buildings in course of construction. This influence is apparent in the articulation of the S. transept, in the tracery of its round and pointed windows, and in its elaborate portal. The architecture of the nave, begun about 1250 (nearly the same time as the choir of Cologne Cathedral) and finished in 1290, is almost exclusively Gothic.† The name of the architect is unknown. We can gather, however, from analogies of style that he had been a diligent student

† In the accompanying plan the Romanesque parts of the building are shown in black, the Gothic shaded.
of French architecture (such as that of the church of St. Denis, finished in 1231). He was, however, by no means a mere servile copyist, but a thoughtful and original master, who pre-eminently surpassed his contemporaries in his keen sense of symmetry. His work may be characterized as the first important manifestation of the Gothic style on German soil. In 1277 the citizens, justly proud of their recently acquired independence (p. 306), took in hand the construction of the W. façade. It is in connection with the latter that we encounter the name of Erwin von Steinbach for the first time. Of the origin and training of this master we know nothing, and even the accuracy of his surname is questioned. That he was a stranger may be inferred from the discrepancy of the style of his work from that previously exhibited in the minster. Among the extant designs ascribed (with more or less certainty) to him is one
which accords with the execution up to the top of the gable of the side-portals. Erwin died in 1318. The office of cathedral-architect long remained in his family, the last scion of which is supposed to be Master Gerlach, who completed the third stage of the towers in 1365. Thereafter the idea of carrying through Erwin’s designs for the façade seems to have been given up, while an important innovation, the construction of the platform between the towers, was resolved on. In 1399 Ulrich von Ensingen of Swabia, who showed astonishing command of the constructive possibilities, began the erection of the octagonal story of the tower, with its lofty windows and bold corner-turrets. To him is due also the heightening of the octagonal tower by another low story (1419), which completed the substruction for the spire. The identity of the ‘Junker von Prag’, who also are credited with work on the tower, is uncertain. Equal technical ability is shown by the open-work spire, constructed by Johann Hültz of Cologne (1420-39).

The work of the following centuries was confined to renovation and small additions. Great damage was caused by a conflagration in 1759, by the fanaticism of the French Republicans in 1793, and by the German bombardment in 1870. All traces of the injury which the cathedral sustained during the siege have now been removed under the superintendence of the architect Rotz. The roof has been covered with copper, and a Romanesque dome was built over the crossing in 1878-79. From 1890 to 1895 the minster-architect was Fr. Schmitz, who completed Cologne Cathedral.

The *Façade, by Erwin of Steinbach, is justly the most admired part of the edifice, and presents a singularly happy union of the style of N. France (horizontal members, and fine rose-window, 44 ft. in diameter) with the perpendicular tendency peculiar to German cathedrals. The walls are covered with delicate tracery, and the entire building is embellished with numerous sculptures (many of them restored in the 19th cent.).

The niches of the gallery of the first story contain equestrian figures of Clovis (founder of the first minster), Dagobert (founder of the bishopric), Rudolf of Hapsburg (who invested the town with many privileges; these three erected in 1291, but since renewed), and Louis XIV. (erected in 1823). In the niches of the second and third stories are statues of 20 other emperors and kings. — Over the rose-window are the Virgin and Apostles, with the Saviour above them.

The sculptures of the three portals illustrate the Christian doctrine of the Fall and Redemption. On the Left Side Portal are scenes from the early life of Christ and figures of the Cardinal Virtues and the Seven Works of Mercy. On the Main Portal are scenes from the Passion and statues of prophets, with the Virgin and King Solomon, as the representative of the highest earthly wisdom. (The middle, beardless prophet to the left, in mediæval dress, is said by tradition to be a portrait of Erwin of Steinbach.) On the Right Side Portal is a relief of the Last Judgment, with figures of the Foolish Virgins and the Tempter to the left, and of the Wise Virgins and a prophet to the right.

The late-Romanesque S. Portal also merits examination. The sculptures with which it is adorned date from about 1250. Of the reliefs over the doors the Coronation of the Virgin has been restored, while the Death of Mary remains almost in its original condition. King Solomon between the doors is modern. The beautiful female
Minster.  STRASSBURG.  40. Route.  311

figures on the right and left are medieaval symbols of Christianity and Judaism. The statues of Erwin and Sabina (the more or less apocryphal daughter of Erwin) were erected in 1340.

On the N. side is the late-Gothic Chapel of St. Lawrence, with coarsely realistic sculptures from the martyrdom of the saint (restored), built in front of the Romanesque façade of the N. transept in 1495-1505. On the pillars to the left is the Adoration of the Magi; to the right are statues of St. Lawrence, Pope Sixtus IV., and others.

The *Interior (open 8-9, 10-12, and 2-6; best light about midday), consisting of a nave, 14 yds. wide and 99 ft. high, and aisles, with transept and a somewhat shallow choir, is 120 yds. in length and 45 yds. in width. It differs from that of other German cathedrals in possessing greater width in proportion to its height, and surpasses them in harmonious effect. The noble window-tracery and the open triforium are direct reminiscences of St. Denis. The subdued light enters through admirable stained-glass windows of the 14-15th cent., the subjects of which include apostles, saints, bishops, German sovereigns, and scenes from the lives of Christ and the Virgin. The middle window of the choir is modern. The fresco of the Last Judgment on the triumphal arch is by Steinheil (1875). In the nave is the Pulpit, richly sculptured in stone, and executed in 1485-87 for John Geiler of Kaysersberg (d. 1510; p. 345). The Font in the N. transept dates from 1453. — The Chapel of St. Catharine, at the E. end of the S. aisle, was added in 1349 and revaulted in 1547. — Opposite, at the E. end of the N. aisle is the Chapel of St. Martin, of 1515-20. — The Apse was frescoed by E. Steinle (p. 230) in 1877-80. — The Chapel of St. John (13th cent.), to which a few steps descend to the left of the choir, contains the Monument of Bishop Conrad of Lichtenberg (d. 1299), executed in Erwin’s workshop. The small figure of a man in a capacious cloak and hood (below, next the window) is said to represent Erwin. In the court behind this chapel is the Tombstone of Erwin, his wife, and one of his grandchildren. — The Romanesque Chapel of St. Andrew, to the right of the choir, was finished before 1190, but its upper part was altered at a later period. — The ‘Erwinspfeiler’, a pillar in the S. transept, is adorned with late-Romanesque sculptures (ca. 1250), representing eight angels and the four Evangelists.

The large astronomical Clock in the S. transept was constructed in 1838-42 by Schwindt, a clock-maker of Strassburg. It replaces a similar clock by Dasypodius, constructed in 1574, which was in use down to 1789, and which in its turn formed a substitute for a still older clock, made in 1362-64. Only a few parts of the interior and some of the decorative paintings of the old clock were used in making the present one. The exterior attracts spectators at all times, especially at noon (12.29 p.m. of Central Europe time); after the closing of the cathedral at midday visitors are readmitted by the door of the S. transept, except on festivals. On the first gallery an angel strikes the quarters on a bell in his hand; while a genius at his side reverses his sand-glass every hour. Higher up, around a skeleton which strikes the hours, are grouped figures representing boyhood, youth, manhood, and old age (the four quarters of
Route 40.

STRASSBURG.

Episcopal Palace.

the hour. Under the first gallery the symbolic deity of each day steps out of a niche, Apollo on Sunday, Diana on Monday, and so on. In the highest niche, at noon, the Twelve Apostles move round a figure of the Saviour. On the highest pinnacle of the side-tower, which contains the weights, is perched a cock which flaps its wings, stretches its neck, and crows, awakening the echoes of the remotest nooks of the cathedral. The mechanism also sets in motion a complete planetarium, behind which is a perpetual calendar. — The most wonderful feature of this piece of mechanism is that it is calculated to regulate itself and adapt its motions to the revolution of the seasons for an almost unlimited number of years.

At the end of the nave is the entrance to the Crypt (fee), the E. part of which dates from early in the 11th century.

The Minster Tower (p. 310) rises from the W. façade to a vast and dizzy height. The entrance is on the S. side of the unfinished tower; ticket to the platform 20 pf., up to the turrets 40 pf., to the top of the spire (steady head necessary) 2 M. The visitor ascends a tolerable staircase of 335 steps to the Platform, 216 ft. above the street, which affords a fine View of the town and the plain of the Rhine. To the E. is seen the Black Forest from Baden to the Blauen; W. and N. the Vosges Mountains; S. the isolated Kaiserstuhl, rising from the plain; beyond it, in the extreme distance, the Jura range. A good panorama is sold by the attendants.

Innumerable names are engraved on the parapet of the platform and on the tower itself. Among them are those of Goethe, Herder, and Lavater, on a stone to the right of the small E. door of the tower leading to the gallery. Voltaire's is also to be found in the neighbourhood, among many others.

From the platform to the summit of the tower is a height of 249 ft.; the entire height is therefore 465 ft. (one of the highest buildings in Europe; Eiffel Tower at Paris 985 ft., Moë Antonelliana at Turin 533 ft., Ulm Cathedral 528 ft., Cologne Cathedral 512 ft., Rouen Cathedral 486 ft., the Church of St. Olaf at Reval 475 ft., the Nicolai-Kirche at Hamburg 472 ft., St. Martin's at Landshut in Germany 462 ft., St. Stephen's at Vienna 446 ft., St. Peter's at Rome 435 ft., St. Paul's at London 404 ft.). The spire having been injured by lightning in 1833, it is now surrounded with a network of conductors. The unfinished turrets at the corners, which seem to cling precariously to the principal structure, contain winding staircases, leading to the 'Lantern', an open space immediately below the extreme summit. The massive cross on the top was bent by a projectile during the siege of 1870, but has been restored.

The Dom-Platz, in front of the W. façade of the cathedral, contains several ancient examples of half-timbered architecture, the finest of which is the Kammerzell'sche or Braun'sche Haus (15-16th cent.), recently well restored and fitted up as a wine-saloon (Stiftskeller, see p. 305).

In the Schloss-Platz (Pl. D, 3, 4), which lies on the S. side of the Minster, are situated the Lyceum, or grammar-school, and the Roman Catholic Seminary.

The old Episcopal Palace (Pl. D, 4), opposite the S. portal of the Minster, was built by Cardinal Armand Gaston de Rohan in 1728-41, and between that date and 1789 it was the seat of the brilliant court of three other bishops of the Rohan family. It was purchased by the town during the First Revolution, and from 1871 to 1895 was employed as a library and for university purposes. In
1898 it was fitted up for the *Municipal Museum of Art. The decoration of the 18th cent. rooms is noteworthy.

Court. To the right is the Collection of Alsatian Antiquities (open free on Sun. 10-12.30, and Wed. 11-12.30).

First Floor. With the Collection of Pictures, founded in 1889 and already containing upwards of 500 works (open on week-days, except Mon., 10-1 & 2-4, and on Sun. in winter 10-12.30 & 2-4, in summer only 10-1; adm. on Tues., Frid., and Sat. 50 pf., on other days free). The older section contains a few excellent examples of the Italian, German, and Netherlandish schools; the modern section is largely devoted to Alsatian works. Catalogue 50 pf.; with illustrations, 2 M 50 pf. A list hangs in each room.


Ante-Room III. Sculptures. Fine view of the Minster. — Room IV (to left). Examples of H. Baldung Grien, Zeitblom, Witt, and other early-German masters (15-16th cent.).

Room V. Italian Masters (15-16th cent.). To the left, 275. Cariani, Lute-player; *193. Cima da Conegliano, St. Sebastian. — 223. B. Montagna, Adoration of the Holy Child. — 271. School of Paolo Veronese, Head of Christ. — Farther on, passing through Vestibule VI. (325 L. van hram, Alsatian Antiqua, large coloured drawing) and Ante Room IX (363. Watteau, Cleaning the dishes), we enter —

Cabinet X. To the right; 28. Cranach the Elder, Fall. 53a. Imitator of Gerard David of Bruges, Madonna with the spoon; *34. H. Memling, Six panels from a travelling altar.

Cabinet XI. To the left; 362 Cornetile de Lyon, Portrait of a nobleman; 66. Unknown Dutch Master (15th cent.), Portrait.


Cabinet XIV. 90. Teniers the Younger, Card-players; 138. J. van der Meer, Sand-dunes.

Cabinet XV. 276. Cariani, Portrait; 270. Correggio, Judith.


The Maison de Notre Dame, or Frauenhaus (Pl. 2, D 4; adm. daily, 9-12 & 3-5, 20 pf.), Schloss-Platz 3, built in the 14-16th cent., contains an ancient plan of the cathedral, the model of the spire, several Gothic sculptures transferred from the cathedral, designs for the tower and façade (comp. p. 309), and remains of the old clock. The graceful winding staircase, in the latest Gothic style, merits attention.
Viâ the Ferkel-Markt (Pl. D, 4; No. 1, at the corner, a picturesque house of 1477 and 1602), we reach the Alte Fischmarkt (Pl. C, 4), which connects the Gutenberg-Platz (p. 308) with the Raben-Brücke. The house where Goethe lived when a student at Strassburg (1770-71; No. 36) is indicated by a bronze portrait-bust of the poet, in relief.

At the end of the Alte Fischmarkt, near the Raben-Brücke, is the Grosse Metzig (Pl. 6; D, 4), built in 1588, the groundfloor of which is used as a market, while the first floor contains the interesting Hohenlohe Museum, open daily, Mon. excepted, 10-12 and 2-4 (Sun. 10-1). Among its contents is a room in the rococo style from the Château of Linderhof, once belonging to King Lewis II. of Bavaria. — No. 1 in the Kaufhausgasse, which runs hence to the W., is a Renaissance structure of 1586.

The Protestant Church of St. Thomas (Pl. C, 4) consists, like the Minster, of a Romanesque and a Gothic part. The former, to the W., dates from about 1200-1240. The latter, consisting of a short nave with double aisles, was erected in the 14th century. Open daily; tickets, 40 pf. each, obtained from the sacristan, Thomas-Platz 5 (free on Wed., 10-12).

The choir contains a magnificent *Monument in marble, erected by Louis XV. to Marshal Saxe (d. 1750), son of Augustus I., Elector of Saxony (afterwards King of Poland), and the beautiful Countess Aurora von Königsmark. It was executed by Pigalle, who completed it in 1776 after twenty years' labour. The marshal is in the act of ascending into the tomb opened for his reception by Death, while a female figure representing France strives to detain him, and Hercules at the side in mournful attitude leans upon his club; on the left, with broken flags beneath, are the Austrian eagle, the Dutch lion, and the English leopard, symbolizing the three powers defeated by the marshal in the Flemish wars. The whole is an allegory in the questionable taste of the age, but its execution is of great delicacy and vigour. The stone sarcophagus of Bishop Adeloch (d. 830), in a side-chapel to the N., dates from the 12th century. The two mummies, in the same chapel, are of the 17th century.

To the S., reached by the Raben-Brücke (see above) or the Thomas-Brücke, is the old City Hospital, surrounded by various medical institutes connected with the university.

In the N.E. part of old Strassburg lies the Broglie (Pl. C, D, 3), a square named after the marshal of that name who laid it out in 1742, and much frequented as a promenade, especially in the evening (band, see p. 305). At the E. end stands the Theatre, burned down in 1870, but since restored in its former style. In front of it is the Reinhardbrunnen, by Hildebrand. On the S. are the Stadthaus (1730), the Military Headquarters (with a monument to Lewis I. of Bavaria, born here in 1786), and the Residence of the Governor of Alsace, rebuilt in 1872-74 with retention, so far as possible, of the old materials and appearance of 1730-36. At the corner is a bronze statue of the prefect Marquis de Lézay-Marnésia (1810-14), by Grass, erected in 1857.

The Lézay-Marnésia-Staden leads hence along the canalized Ill
to the Church of St. Stephen, dating from the 13th cent. but originally founded in the 8th century. The Café zum Ritter, Stephans-Plan No. 17, is a Renaissance building of 1598, with a painted facade.

Beyond the Ill a handsome new quarter has been laid out on and beyond the site of the old ramparts. In the Kaiser-Platz (Pl. D, 2), adjoining the river, stands the Imperial Palace, built in 1883-89 in the Florentine Renaissance style from Eggert's designs. The building (open daily 10-6, Sun. 11-6, in winter 11-4; adm. 25 pf.; entr. on the N. side), 240 ft. in length by 184 ft. in depth, with a portico in front and a half-round borne by columns at its back, is richly decorated with sculptures by Berlin and Frankfort artists. The dome above the audience hall is crowned by two colossal heralds and rises to a height of 115 ft. The palace is roofed with tiles after Olympian patterns. The imperial rooms, on the first floor, are decorated with paintings by Keuffel and Baum of Frankfort. The staircase, the audience room (under the dome), and the three reception rooms on the W. side are all very handsome. — To the right, opposite the palace and separated from each other by the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. (see below), are the Hall of the Provincial Diet and the University Library, both in the Renaissance style and built between 1888 and 1894. The latter contains the Provincial and University Library (over 845,000 vols.), founded in 1871 to replace that destroyed in the siege (open to visitors on week-days 2-3, Sun. 9-12 & 2-4). In the hall is a marble statue of Emperor William I., by Zumbusch.

On the N. side of the Kaiser-Platz, between the two Ministerial Offices (one of which is still unfinished), is the Kaiser-Friedrich-Str., leading to the Contades (Pl. E, 1, 2), a park laid out by Marshal Contades in 1764. — To the W. of the Imperial Palace is the conspicuous dome of the Neue-Jung-St.-Peter-Kirche or the Church of the Sacred Heart (Pl. C, D, 2), erected in 1889-93. — To the S.E., in the Hohenlohe-Str., is the imposing new Post Office (Pl. E, 3; 1899).

The wide Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse leads from the Kaiser-Platz to the S.E., crossing the Ill by the handsome Universitäts-Brücke (Pl. E, 3) and passing the Protestant Garrison Church (1892-97), to the Universitäts-Platz (Pl. E, 3; monument of Goethe as a Youth, 1904), which is bounded on the E. by the collegiate department of the University and on the S. by the building of the Germania Insurance Co. (restaurant, see p. 305).

The Collegiate Department (Collegien-Gebäude; Pl. E, F, 3), built in the early Italian Renaissance style in 1877-84, is adorned with 36 statues of men of learning. About 1400 students attend the lectures. The interior contains a handsome court, lighted from above, richly decorated vestibules, staircases, and aula, and extensive collections of casts and objects of antiquarian and artistic interest. — Adjoining are the Seismological Institute, the Chemical and Physical Institutes, the Botanical Institute, with a large garden and
hot-houses, the Geological and Mineralogical Institute, the Zoological Institute (at present containing the town collection of natural history), and the excellently equipped Observatory.

To the N.E., in the Arnold-Platz, are the Roman Catholic Garrison Church (Pl. G, 3), by L. Becker, and, opposite, the Pharmaceutical Institute. Close by is the Technical School. — In the W. part of the Schwarzwald-Str. are the District Archives (Pl. 1: F, 3), in the E. is the large Commissariat Department (Pl. G, 4) and the Protestant Teachers' Seminary.

The old part of the town to the S. of the University contains several military buildings. Near the old Academy building is the Mechanics' School of Art (Pl. 5; E, 3), the ground in front of which, with a monument, was used as a burial-place during the siege. At the W. end of the Wilhelmergasse is the old Wilhelmer-Kirche (Pl. 8; E, 4), with a fine Gothic monument of the 14th cent. and good stained glass (15-16th cent.). — The Zürich Fountain (Pl. 9; D, 4) commemorates an old legend told in a ballad by Fischart.

At the end of the villa-lined Ruprechtsauer Allée (tramway) lies the *Orangerie (Pl. G, H, 1, 2), a beautiful park, with a fine orangery (1806), a kiosque, once belonging to King Lewis II. of Bavaria, a bust of the composer Victor Nessler (of Strassburg; 1841-90), a restaurant (p. 305) with a large concert-room, and the 'Alsatan Peasant House' (wine).

From Strassburg to Kehl (p. 379) is a pleasant trip by tramway, starting at the Metzger-Platz (Pl. D, 4). The cars pass through the Metzger-Tor and skirt the harbours constructed to the S.E. of the town since 1891. The road leads over the Sporen-Insel, formed by the temporary divergence of the 'Little Rhine' from the main stream. The large new harbour-works here, with magazines of coal and petroleum, indicate the growing importance of the navigation of the Upper Rhine. Beyond the bridge over the 'Little Rhine', on the Sporen-Insel, to the right of the road, is a monument erected by Napoleon I. to General Desaix, who fell at Marengo in 1800. On the E. side of the Sporen-Insel, adjoining the new iron bridge over the Rhine (1887), is the favourite open-air pleasure-resort Rheinlust (p. 305), affording a fine view of the Black Forest. — Kehl, see p. 379.

From Strassburg to Colmar (p. 324) via Markolsheim, 47 M., steam-tramway in ca. 5½ hrs. (fares 3 M 30, 2 M 50 pf.). This line skirts the E. bank of the Rhine-Rhone Canal. The intermediate stations are unimportant.

41. From Strassburg to Saarbrücken (Metz).

84 M. RAILWAY in 4½-5½ hrs. (fares 10 M, 7 M 40, 4 M 80; express 13 M 50, 9 M 5 M 80 pf.). — From Strassburg to Metz, 4½-5 hrs. (fares 16 M 20, 10 M 70, 6 M 90 pf.); route via Saarburg, see p. 318.

From Strassburg to Hagenaue, 20½ M., see p. 294. At Hagenau the line diverges to the N.W. from that to Weissenburg, passes (23 M.) Schweighausen (branch-line to Zabern, p. 318), and traverses part of the forest of Hagenau (p. 293). 27½ M. Merzweiler, a busy little place with iron-works (branch-line to Wal-
burg, p. 293). 28\frac{1}{2} M. Mietesheim; 30\frac{1}{2} M. Gundershofen. —
31 M. Reichshofen Werk; 32\frac{1}{2} M. Reichshofen Stadt (Bellevue, at
the station; Dowler, well spoken of; excursion to the battlefield,
see p. 294), situated on the road from Wörth to Bitsch, by which
the remnants of MacMahon's army retreated on the evening of
6th Aug., 1870. — The line enters the mountains, and passes
through several cuttings.

34 M. Niederbronn. — Hotels. *Hôtel Matthis, R. 2-2\frac{3}{4}, D. (12.30)
2\frac{1}{2}, pens. 5-6\frac{3}{4} M; Doersch, R. 1\frac{1}{2}-2, D. (12.30) 2 M, very fair; Weissler;
Villa Bellevue; Pens. Sorg, 3 M 60 pf. - 4 M. — Visitors' tax, 10 M.

Niederbronn (650 ft.), with 3120 inhab., in the pretty valley of
the Falkensteiner Bach, is a popular summer-resort, with saline
springs, which were known to the Romans and are specially bene-

dicial for stomach and liver complaints. Pleasant walks. The hill
(1415 ft.), which rises abruptly to the W. of the town, commanding
a fine view, and easily ascended in 3\frac{3}{4} hr., is crowned with the
ruins of the Wasenburg, erected in the 14th century. Other ex-
cursions may be taken to the view-tower on the Grosse Wintersberg
(1800 ft.; 1\frac{1}{4}-4\frac{3}{4} hr.) and through the Jäger-Tal, past the ruins of
Alt-Windstein and Neu-Windstein, to Phillippsburg (4-4\frac{1}{2} hrs.). —
Jägerthal and the Wasingen, see p. 304.

38\frac{1}{2} M. Phillippsburg. About 3 M. from here, among the woods,
on a lofty rock, is the ruined castle of Falkenstein (12th cent.), with
a fine view. — 42 M. Bannstein.

48\frac{1}{2} M. Bitsch (1005 ft.; Hôtel de Mets), a small town and
fortress with 4758 inhab., is situated on the N. slopes of the Vosges,
and commanded by Fort Bitsch, the fortifications of which, partly
hewn in the rock, still command the valley. In the Franco-German
war of 1870-71 Bitsch capitulated only after the preliminary articles
of the peace had been signed.

54 M. Lemberg, with glass-works; 56\frac{1}{2} M. Enchenberg; 59 M.
Klein-Rederchingen; 61 M. Rohrbach; 66 M. Wölfingen.

72\frac{1}{2} M. Saargemünd, French Sarreguemines (660 ft.; Central
Hotel, very fair), a town with 14,932 inhab., at the confluence of
the Bties and Saar, the latter of which here forms the boundary be-
tween German Lorraine and Rhenish Prussia, possesses large manu-
factories of plush, velvet, dower, and earthenware.

From Saargemünd to Saarburg, see p. 320; to Zweibrücken, see p. 303;
to Mommenheim (Strassburg), see p. 318.

At Saargemünd the line divides: the branch to the N. runs by
Hanweiler (station for the small baths of Ritlingen), Klein-Blitters-
dorf, and Brebach to (83\frac{1}{2} M.) Saarbrücken (p. 173); that to the
W. by Hundlingen, Farschweiler, and Beningen (p. 174), to (128 M.)
Metz (p. 174).
42. From Strassburg to Metz via Saaralben or via Saarburg. The North Vosges Mts.

Railway via Saaralben, 106 M., in 3 hrs. (express); via Saarburg, 99 M., in 21/2-3 hrs. (express; fares 14 M 50, 10 M 30, 7 M 30 pf.).

As far as Zabern the scenery is uninteresting. 5 M. Mundolsheim. At (6 M.) Vendenheim the line to Weissenburg diverges to the right (p. 294). The train crosses the Zorn and passes the large lunatic asylum of Stephansfeld. 11 M. Brumath.

14 M. Mommenheim, the junction of the lines to Saaralben (Saargemünd) and Saarburg, which diverge from each other here.

Railway to Bensdorf via Saaralben. — 181/2 M. Altecken-dorf. — 24 M. Obermodern, the junction of the line to Schweighausen and Hagenau (see p. 316).

From Obermodern to Zabern, 14 M., railway in 3/4 hr.
31/2 M. Buchsweiler (Sonne), a small town with 3011 inhab., in the old 'Hanauer Ländchen', which belonged to Hesse-Darmstadt down to the French Revolution. The Rathaus has a handsome portal. The Gymnasium, established in 1612, stands on the site of the old château. Many of the houses have Renaissance balconies. An admirable view is obtained from the Bastberg (1255 ft.), a hill of curious geological formation, abounding in coal; its fossils attracted the attention of Goethe (refuge-hut on the summit). The Bastberg is the centre of numerous local traditions and was long believed to be a favourite trysting-place of witches and sorcerers. — From Buchsweiler branch-line to Ingweiler (see below).

7 M. Neuweiler (Anker, Wolf), good red wine) possesses two interesting churches: the Protestant St. Adelphi-Kirche, a late-Romanesque edifice of the 12th cent., and the Roman Catholic Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Romanesque with later additions, restored in 1852 (fine crypt). The double chapel of St. Sebastian of the latter church dates from the 11th cent. or even earlier. The N. portal of the nave deserves notice. Above the town (1/2 hr.) rises the ruin of Herrenstein, commanding a picturesque view (rmsfts.).

8 M. Dossenheim (Railway Hotel) lies at the entrance of the Zinzel-Tal, through which a pleasant excursion may be made to (33/4 M.) Oberhof (Mathias, very fair), and (11/2 M.) Graufthal (branch-line from Lützelburg; p. 320), with curious rock-dwellings. About 41/2 M. to the N. of Oberhof is Lützelstein (Pflug, very fair), with a picturesque old castle. Another walk from Dossenheim is the following: we ascend to the left at the beginning of the woods in the Zinzel-Tal to the Taubenschlagfels, above Ernolsheim; then cross the hill, viâ the so-called Heidenstadt and Langenthaler Kreuz, to the Michaels-Kapelle, above St. Johann (p. 321), and to Zabern.

91/2 M. Hattmatt; 12 M. Steinburg; 13 M. Zornhof. — 14 Zabern (p. 319).

The line ascends the wide valley of the Moder. — 261/2 M. Menchhofen; 28 M. Ingweiler (Hôtel des Vosges, very fair), connected by a branch-line with Buchsweiler (see above); 311/2 M. Wimmenau (1 hr. from Lichtenberg, at the foot of a fort destroyed in 1870); 34 M. Wingen (branch to Münsthal, 71/2 M.). Fine woods. Long tunnel. 38 M. Puberg; 41 M. Tiefenbach; 43 M. Adamsweiler. Near (451/2 M.) Diemeringen are the remains of a Roman villa. 47 M. Domfessel, with a fine Gothic church of the 14th cent.; 481/2 M. Völlerdingen; 511/2 M. Oermingen; 54 M. Kathausehn, junction of the line to Saargemünd and Saarbrücken; 561/2 M.
Herbitzheim. — 59 M. Saaralben, the junction of the Bensdorf and Saargemünd line (p. 320). — 64 M. Ottweiler; 70 M. Leiningen. 75 M. Bensdorf, and thence to Metz, see p. 320.

From Mommenheim (p. 318) to Bensdorf via Saarburg. — 171/2 M. Hochfelden; 201/2 M. Wilwisheim; 221/2 M. Dettweiler; 25 M. Steinburg (to Obermodern and Hagenau, see p. 318).

271/2 M. Zabern. — Hotels. Hôtel de la Gare, at the station, with restaurant and garden, very fair; Hôtel Central, well spoken of; Hôtel des Vosges, on the Canal, with beer-garden. R. 11/2 M.; Sonne, Haupt-Str. — Karpfen, good wine.

Carriage to Hoh-Barr and back 6, with two horses 8 M., incl. stay of 3 hrs.; to Pfalzburg 7 and 12 M.; to Wangenburg 18 M.; to Dagsburg and Wangenburg 20 M.

Zabern (610 ft.), also called Elsass-Zabern to distinguish it from Rhein-Zabern and Berg-Zabern (p. 292), the French Saverne, the Tres Tabernae of the Romans, and formerly the capital of the Wasgau, is now a dull town with 8937 inhab., lying at the entrance of the Zaberner Senke, a narrow defile of the Vosges, watered by the Zorn, and close to the base of the beautifully-wooded lower hills. On the latter appear the ruins of Greifenstein to the right (W.), and to the left (S.W.) Hoh-Barr (p. 321). The Rhine-Marne Canal also traverses the pass and intersects the town.

The former Schloss of the Bishops of Strassburg, with its conspicuous red sandstone walls, was erected in its present form in 1784 by Cardinal de Rohan who held a brilliant court here; it is now used as a barrack. The principal façade is turned towards the garden. An Obelisk in the planted square in front of the Schloss, erected in 1666, records the distances of 100 different towns from Zabern in German miles.

Ascending the Haupt-Strasse, we reach the Haupt-Kirche, chiefly in the late-Gothic style of the latter half of the 15th century. The pulpit dates from 1497. The decoration is modern. The court-gateway, to the N. of the church, leads to a Museum, in which are preserved Roman, Gallic, Celtic, and Frankish antiquities found in the neighbourhood, including several roof-shaped tombstones with Roman inscriptions from Kempel, Fallberg, and Dagsburg.

From Zabern to Schlattstadt, see p. 385; to Obermodern, see p. 313; to the N. Vosges, see p. 321.

Near Zabern the railway enters the narrow and picturesque valley of the Zorn, and intersects the Vosges range at its narrowest point, the Zaberner Senke (see above), which separates the Central from the Lower Vosges. The line runs parallel with the highroad, the brook, and the Rhine-Marne Canal. Bridges, embankments, viaducts, and tunnels follow each other in rapid succession. — From (301/2 M.) Stambach (A. Kling; E. Kling) a marked path leads through the Bärenbach-Tal to (3-31/2 hrs.) Dagsburg (p. 322). A prettier way, but about 1 hr. longer, is that by the forester's house of Haberacker (marked red and white to that point, and then red), comp. p. 322.
33 1/2 M. Lützelburg, the first station in German Lorraine, is separated by the Zorn from a bold rock crowned with the ruins of the Lützelburger Schloss, a castle dating from the 11th cent., under which runs a tunnel.

To Dagsburg, see p. 322. — Branch-railway (from which a line diverges for Pfalzburg, p. 321; 31/2 M.) via (7 1/2 M.) Grausthal (p. 318) to Druelingen, 12 1/2 M. in 1 1/2 hr.

The line soon quits the valley of the Zorn. A handsome bridge spans the river with one of its arches, and with the other the Rhine-Marne Canal, which here turns to the right side of the valley. — Beyond (36 1/2 M.) Arzweiler the railway penetrates the last of the obstructing hills by means of a tunnel, 2927 yds. in length, above which is another tunnel for the canal. — The hills now recede. Among the mountains to the left the two Donon peaks are prominent. 41 1/2 M. Rieding.

44 M. Saarburg (Hôtel Abondance, very fair; Hôtel de Bade; Hôtel-Restaurant Bayersdörfer, at the station), on the Saar, a small and ancient town, with 9800 inhab. and a strong garrison, enclosed by walls and gates. It must not be confounded with Saarburg near Trèves (see p. 181).

From Saarburg to Saargemünd, 33 1/2 M., railway in 1 1/2 hr. (fares 4 M. 30, 2 M. 90, 1 M. 90 pf.). — To Berthelmingen, where carriages are changed, see below. 10 M. Kissingen; 14 M. Wolfskirchen; 17 1/2 M. Saarwerden; 18 1/2 M. Saar-Union (Hôtel du Commerce, very fair), a place consisting of the two small towns of Bockenheim and Neu-Saarwerden. 24 M. Saaralben is the junction of the line from Mommenheim to Bensdorf (see p. 318). Then Willerwald, Hambach. Neuscheuern. — 33 1/2 M. Saargemünd, see p. 317.

From Saarburg to Alberschweiler, 10 M., railway in 1 hr. — Stations: Imlingen; 3 M. Oberhammer (branch-line to Vallerysthal-Dreibrunn, via Hessen, with interesting ruins of an old abbey-church); Lörchtingen, Nitting, Unter-Bareville, Wasperweiler-St. Quentin. — Alberschweiler (Hôtel Cayot, very fair) is a good starting-point for excursions into the Dagsburg district (p. 332) and the upper valley of the Saar.

From Saarburg to Nancy, 49 M., railway in 2 hrs. Stations: Hemingen, Ritzingen or Réchicourt, (12 1/2 M.) Deutsch-Arvicourt (the German frontier-station and seat of the custom-house; connected by a branch with Bensdorf, see below), (13 1/2 M.) Igney-Arvicourt (the French frontier-station); thence to Nancy, see Baedeker's Northern France.

At Saarburg the line to Metz begins, and follows the course of the Saar. — 46 1/2 M. Saarlattdorf; 51 1/2 M. Berthelmingen (see above). The line now diverges to the left, intersecting a hilly and wooded country, with several large ponds. Several unimportant stations. 58 1/2 M. Lauterfingen; 63 1/2 M. Nebing.

66 M. Bensdorf, the junction for the line from Mommenheim via Saaralben (p. 318).

Bensdorf is connected by branch-lines with (21 1/2 M.) Deutsch-Arvicourt (see above) and with (21 1/2 M.) Moncel (for Nancy).

68 1/2 M. Rodalben-Bermeringen; 71 M. Mörchingen, strongly garrisoned; 73 M. Landorf; 76 M. Brülingen; 80 M. Baudrecourt. — At (85 M.) Remilly we join the line from Saarbrücken to (99 M.) Mets (p. 174).
The North Vosges Mountains.

Zabern is a good starting-point for excursions among these mountains. — From Zabern to St. Johann and Dossenheim, 6 M., returning by railway or taking the train to Buchweiler (p. 318). — From Zabern to Pfalzburg, 7½ M., and by a branch-line to Lützelburg in 1½ hr. (see p. 320). — From Zabern to the top of the Greifenstein and back in 2½ hrs. — From Zabern via Hoh-Barr, Brotachberg, Haberacker, and Ochsenstein to Stambach (p. 319), 5 hrs.; via Hoh-Barr to Dagsburg and Wagenburg, 7½ hrs.

About 2½ M. to the N.E. of Zabern lies the village of St. Johann, Fr. St. Jean-des-Choux, formerly the seat of a Benedictine Abbey, the Romanesque church of which, re-consecrated in 1127, but partly disfigured in the 18th cent., deserves notice. The St. Michaels-Kapelle situated above it commands a fine view. Along the ridge, past the Taubenschlag rock, to Dossenheim, see p. 318.

From Zabern to Pfalzburg, 6½ M., the road ascends the steep slopes of the ‘Pfalzburger Steig’. Pedestrians turn to the left and pass the precipitous Karlsprung, above which they gain the road. — Pfalzburg (1035 ft.; Stadt Metz; Rappen, very fair), with 3716 inhabit., situated in an unattractive lofty plain, and fortified down to 1872, possesses a monument to Marshal Mouton, Comte Lobau, one of Napoleon’s officers, who was born here in 1770 (d. 1838).

To the W. of Zabern, on the summit of a wooded hill, to the right of the entrance of the narrower part of the valley of the Zorn, rises the ruin of Greifenstein (1255 ft.). In Zabern we follow the Greifensteiner-Strasse, which diverges from the main street to the N. of the canal (or we may go along the bank of the canal), and after about 3/4 M. turn to the right at the finger-post. We then cross the Zorn and the railway, and ascend through the wood to the left. The path (indicated by finger-posts) leads hence to the summit in about 1/2 hour. The ruins consist of two separate parts, chiefly dating from the 12th and 13th centuries, and command a pleasing view. On the slope to the S.W. of the fortress, and about 1½ M. distant, is the natural Grotto of St. Vitus (1280 ft.), formerly a chapel and hermitage to which pilgrimages were made. We may return to Zabern in 3/4 hr., or continue along the crest to (20 min.) the Rappenfels, and descend thence to (25 min.) Stambach (p. 319).

On the S. side of the Zorrental rises the ruin of Hoh-Barr (1505 ft.), which also occupies a wooded eminence. Starting from the main street of Zabern, on the S. side of the canal, and ascending a few steps, we proceed along the canal and then follow the finger-posts to the left until we reach (25 min.) the edge of the wood, through which a footpath (red marks) leads in 20 min. to the ruin (good inn). The fortress was built in the 10-11th cent., enlarged at a later period, and restored in 1583. The extensive ruins almost appear to grow out of the fantastic sandstone and conglomerate rocks. The small Romanesque chapel, in the court, is perhaps of the 11th century. The highest points of the huge rocks are made accessible by ladders and bridges.

Baedeker’s Rhine. 16th Edit.
An interesting mountain-walk may be made from the Hoh-
Barr. Continuing along the ridge (finger-posts and red marks), and
passing between the ruins of Gross-Geroldseck (1580 ft.), with a
huge tower, only half preserved, and Klein-Geroldseck, we reach
(20 min.) the so-called 'Hexentisch', where notices on the trees
indicate the route via the (20 min.) Brotschberg (1760 ft.; view-
tower) and past the Brotsch Grotto to (25 min. more) the Schäfer-
platz and also the direct route to the forester's house of Schäfer-
platz (1265 ft.). Thence we follow the Häagen und Haberacker road,
which, flanked by a shady footpath, descends to the S. and termin-
ates 11/2 M. farther on in a road coming from Reinhardsmünster.
We follow the latter to the right to (10 min.) the two forester's houses
of Haberacker (1575 ft.; in the first one a very fair restaurant, also
rooms). The ruin of Ochsenstein (1915 ft.; view), which rises above
(1/4 hr.), consists of three towers rendered accessible by ladders.
A footpath (red and white marks) leads via the Kruppenfels (1745 ft.)
to the Druidenstein, thence steeply down to the Stone Hut, and follows the
Bärenbach-Tal to Stambach (p. 319; 11/2-13/4 hr.). Stambach may be reached
in 1 hr. by the direct way.

We continue to follow the road above the forester's, and then
take the (6 min.) footpath to the left ('Hart, Hub, Dagsburg'),
which soon affords a view (r.) of the Dagsburg. We proceed past the
Geisfeldwasen (whence a red and white-marked path leads to the
Obersteigen and Wangenburg road) to the (40 min.) Hart, whence
by the wall of the farmyard, we descend to the right, following the
red way-marks. 1/2 hr. Auf der Hub (Kimmenau's Inn), the church
of which has been conspicuous for some time.

Passing the E. side of the church, we reach (20 min.) the Zollstock Inn,
on the road to Obersteigen-Wangenburg (ca. 6 M.; 11/2 hr. by the short-
cuts indicated by notices).

A route leads towards the wood from Kimmenau's inn, descends
into the valley, and then ascends again in 1 hr. to the Dagsburg
(1675 ft.), a lofty, isolated rock, commanding an excellent view.
The castle, 'hewn in a rock and inhabited by certain Counts of
Leiningen-Dagsperg' (Merian, 1663), was destroyed by the French
in 1675, and has left scarcely a trace behind. On its site stands
a chapel (with view-tower) erected in honour of Pope Leo IX.
(1048-54), who is said to have been born here. At the foot of the
castle-hill lies (1/4 hr.) the village of Dagsburg (Schlossberg-Hotel,
on the way down, very fair; Bour, Hôtel des Vosges, in the village).

The road from Dagsburg to (31/2 M.) Lützelburg station (p. 320) via
Schäferhof, Neumühl (near the pretty valley of the Zorn), and Sparsbrod,
is not recommended to pedestrians.

From Dagsburg to Wangenburg, a pleasant walk of 21/4 hrs. The
path, furnished with guide-posts, skirts the cliffs of Dagsburg (without
entering the village), and, after passing the forester's house on the ridge,
reaches (1 hr.) the Schleife, a clearing in the woods, where paths cross each
other. Continuing in the same direction by the path indicated by guide-
posts, we descend into the Engen-Tal, and then, ascending to the right,
reach Wangenburg (p. 331) in 11/4 hr. more.
43. From Strassburg to Bâle.

88 M. Railway in 2-5 hrs. (fares 11 M 40, 7 M 60, 4 M 90 pf.; express, 13 M 10, 9 M 20, 6 M 50 pf.). For travellers in the other direction the German custom-house examination takes place in Bâle.

Strassburg, see p. 304. The line to Kehl (p. 379) diverges to the left before we cross the fortifications. To the right lies Königs-hofen, where the capitulation of Strassburg was signed in a railway-van in Sept., 1870. The line to Molsheim (p. 331) diverges to the right beyond the fortifications. On the left the tower of the cathedral long remains visible.

4½ M. Grafenstaden, with important machine-factories. Close to the line, on the left, is Fort von der Tann. 5½ M. Geispolesheim; 7½ M. Fegersheim; 9½ M. Limersheim; 12½ M. Erstein (Löwe), a town with 5500 inhab. (steam-tramway to Strassburg; omnibus to Ottenheim, p. 379).

The line now runs nearer the mountains. The Odilienberg (p. 337), with its white convent, is long a conspicuous object. The land is fertile and well-cultivated, tobacco being one of the principal crops. The hill-slopes are covered with vineyards, the best wine being produced at Rappoltsweiler, Türkheim, Thann, etc.

14 M. Matzenheim; 16½ M. Benfeld; 20 M. Kogenheim; 22½ M. Ebersheim. On a hill to the right of the entrance to the Leber-Tal rise the old castles of Ortenberg and Ramstein (see p. 336).

26½ M. Schlettstadt. — Hotels. Adler & Bock, in the town, very fair; Goldner Lamm, at the entrance to the town; Hanser, near the station, R. 2-2½ M., B. 60 pt., D. 2½ M. — Omnibus daily at 9 a.m. from the station to the Hoh-Königsburg (1½ M.), returning at 5 p.m. (there and back 2 M.; carr. 20 M.).

Schlettstadt (575 ft.), a town with 9700 inhab., once a free city of the German Empire, attained the height of its prosperity during the 13-15th centuries. It was fortified by Vauban after its capture by the French, but was taken by the Germans on 25th Oct., 1870. The church of St. Fides, founded in 1094 by the Hohenstaufen, but completed at a later period, an edifice in the Romanesque and Transitional styles, with a porch, is a memorial of the town's former importance. So, likewise, is the cathedral of St. George, one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in Alsace, a cruciform church with an octagonal tower, founded early in the 13th cent., and lately restored. The choir was begun in 1415. Fine stained glass. At the entrance of the choir are two carved stone pulpits, and below it is a good crypt. — Railway to Markirch and Weiler, see p. 339; to Zabern, see pp. 336, 335, and 331, 330.

Farther on, to the right, halfway up the hill, is the ruin of Kinsheim (p. 340). 30½ M. St. Pitt; the village (Krone) is about 1½ M. from the station (omn.), and is commanded by the ruins of the lofty Hoh-Königsburg (p. 341); farther on is the Tännchel (p. 342).
33 M. Rappoltsweiler (603 ft.), 2½ M. from the station (tramway), lies at the foot of the mountains. Above it rise three castles (p. 342).

35 M. Ostheim; 36½ M. Bennweier, to the right of which is the opening of the Weisstal (Kaysersberg, see p. 345). To the right is the Galz (p. 348), beside it Drei Ähren (p. 348), and behind are the Kleine Hohnack (p. 348).

40½ M. Colmar. — Hotels. *HÔTEL TERMINUS (Pl. A; A, 4), opposite the station, R. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. (at 12.30) 2½ M. — DEUX CLERFS (Pl. b; C, D, 3), at the corner of the Schlüssel-Str. and Langen-Str., R. 2½-3, B. 1, D. incl. wine 3 M., with restaurant; HÔTEL CENTRAL (Pl. c; B, 3), Rufacher-Str. 8, R. & B. 2½, D. incl. wine 1½-2½ M., with restaurant; SCHWARZES LAMM (Pl. d; B, 3), in the Rapp-Platz, R. 2-3½, B. 3½, D. (at 12.15) 2½ M.; SONNE, Rufacher-Str. 26, R. 1 M. 60 pf. - 2, B. 3½, D. 2½ M. — Wine at the Kopfhaus (Pl. 2; B, 3). — Beer at the Café zum Marsfeld, beside the Fountain Monument, and the Luxhof, near St. Martin's. — Pâtés de foie gras at Schaeffer's, Pfaffengasse 14.

Electric tramway from the Station (Pl. A, 4) via the Marsfeld, Theater-Platz (Pl. B, 2), Schlüssel-Str., Vauban-Str., and Breisacher-Str., to the Canal Harbour.

Colmar (643 ft.), a town with 41,582 inhab., is the capital of Upper Alsace and the seat of the court of appeal for Alsace and German Lorraine. It is situated on the Lauch, a tributary of the Ill, and the Logelbach (p. 344), which flow through the town, and is about 2 M. from the mountains and 10½ M. from the Rhine, nearly in a straight line with Freiburg in the Breisgau.

Colmar was declared a free town of the Empire by the Emp. Frederick II. in 1226, and became so powerful that in 1474 its inhabitants refused admittance to Charles the Bold. In the Thirty Years' War it was occupied by the Swedes, and in 1673 by the French. — In the history of Rhenish art Colmar is a place of some importance. Caspar Isenmann (d. 1466), who flourished here after 1436, learned oil-painting in the school of the Van Eycks and painted a large altar-piece for St. Martin's Church (1463). His pupil Martin Schongauer, the scion of an artist-family of Augsburg, was born at Colmar about 1450 (d. 1491), and, after also visiting the Netherlands, settled in his native town about 1470-75. He is considered the greatest German artist of the 15th cent., but, as few of his paintings have been preserved, he must be judged mainly by his engravings.

The road from the station leads direct to the pleasant grounds in the Champ de Mars, or Marsfeld, with a Fountain Monument to Admiral Bruat (born in Colmar in 1796, d. 1855), by Bartholdi (p. 325). The large building to the S. is the Bezirks-Präsidium (Pl. A, B, 4), or office of the President of the District. On the W. is the new Post Office. The Monument of General Rapp, another native of Colmar (1771-1821), is also by Bartholdi.

In striking contrast to this quite modern part of the town is the inner town, with its narrow, picturesque streets and numerous handsome secular buildings of the 16th and 17th centuries (the most important are marked in the plan). In the centre rises the restored Church of St. Martin (Pl. C, 3), a fine cruciform Gothic building, with marks of French influence, begun in 1237. The choir, with a narrow ambulatory and good stained glass of the 15th cent.,
dates from 1350. The fine carved reredos at the high-altar is modern. Of the two W. towers, that on the S. alone is partly completed. The S. side-portal has interesting sculptures, which are, however, inferior to the contemporary work at Strassburg Minster (13th cent.). The sacristy, to the right of the choir, contains a ‘Madonna in an arbour of roses’ by Schongauer, an excellent, though harsh work, the earliest (1473) and best-authenticated production of the master (retouched).

The buildings of the old Dominican Nunnery of Unterlinden, founded in 1232, famous in the history of the German Mysticism of the 13th and 14th cent., and suppressed during the French Revolution, were restored in 1849-58, and, together with the early Gothic church, have been tastefully converted into a *Museum (Pl. B, 2), which is of some importance to students of German art (open 9-12 & 2-6 in summer, in winter 10-12 & 2-4, 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 M, 5 and more 1½ M, free on Sun. and Thurs.; entr. on the W. side, opposite the theatre).

To the left of the entrance is the Fleischhauer Room, containing antiquities from Colmar and other Alsatian towns, Roman, Celtic, Alemannian, and Frankish antiquities, models of Alsatian buildings, and old furniture.

In front are the fine early-Gothic Cloisters, which contain a collection of Roman-Gallic and mediaeval stone monuments, including a number of interesting Roman tomb-reliefs from Horburg, Kempel, etc., tombstones from Colmar and neighbourhood, and mediaeval wood-carvings. In the centre is a fine Monument to Schongauer, by Bartholdi (1880).

To the S. is the old Abbey Church, containing a few modern paintings and the *Collection of Early German Pictures.

To the left (N. side of the church), 171, 170, 167, 165. Painted wings of the ‘Isenheim Altar’ (from the monastery of Isenheim near Gebweiler), to which Nos. 163, 161, 166 and Nos. 190-192 also belong. This was the masterpiece of Matthias Grünewald (d. after 1528), the chief Rhenish painter at the beginning of the 16th cent., who worked mainly in Mayence and Aschaffenburg. 171. Madonna with the Child (monastery of Isenheim in the background), on the back (170) Temptation of St. Anthony, St. Anthony and St. Paul the Hermit; 167. Ascension and Annunciation, on the back (165) Crucifixion. In the apse, 180-182. Three painted and carved wooden Figures of SS. Anthony, Jerome, and Augustine. Below is another piece of painted wood-carving, representing Christ and the Apostles (according to the inscription by Des. Beychel, 1493), also from Isenheim. Below, 166. Entombment (easel-picture), above to the left and right 164, 163. SS. Anthony and Sebastian, two other wings of the Isenheim altar. — To the left: 161. Pietà, by an unknown master; 157, 158. Wings of the so-called ‘Staufenberg Altar’ (Annunciation and Adoration); 112. Portrait of Schongauer. — In the middle, Wooden panel of 1512 painted on both sides, with SS. Martin, Eucharius and Sebastian, Maurice, Martin and Ursula, from Rappoltsweiler; 132-135. Schongauer, Altar-wings with the Madonna and St. Anthony Abbas inside and the Annunciation outside; 173-182. Scenes of martyrdom, on the back SS. Catherine and Laurence (painted at the Monastery of Isenheim and dated 1506). — On the N. side, 137-143. Caspar Isenmann, Scenes from the Passion, almost burlesqued in their crude realism; 116-130. Passion scenes by M. Schongauer and his assistants, among others, Entry into Jerusalem, Christ on the Mount of Olives, Christ at Gethsemane, Bearing of the Cross, Entombment, all partly repainted. — Rembrandt, Lady with dog (ca. 1665). — The Roman mosaic pavement is from Bergheim.

Adjoining the cloisters to the E. is a room with Plaster Casts and the Bartholdi Room. F. A. Bartholdi (1834-1904), well known for his Statue of Liberty in New York Harbour, was a native of Colmar.
On the Upper Floor of the monastery are a Natural History Collection, an Ethnographical Collection, a Cabinet of Engravings, and the Library.

Railway from Colmar to Münster, see p. 347; to Freiburg, see pp. 389, 385. — Steam-tramways to Winzenheim (3 M.; p. 345), to Schnierlach (p. 346), and to Strasbourg (p. 305).

Beyond Colmar we observe on the right the castle of Hohlandsburg (see p. 348). — 43 1/2 M. Egisheim. The village (1700 inhab.), which is 1 M. from the station, contains a recently restored palace ("Pfalz"), that is said to date back to the 8th cent. (the chapel, dedicated to Pope Leo IX., is modern; comp. p. 322). Above the village stands the castle of Hohen-Egisheim or Dreien-Egisheim, with its three towers, which have been for some time visible in the distance: the Dagsburg, of the 12th, and the Wahlenburg and Weikmund, of the 11th cent., together known as the 'Drei-Exen'. The route from the station to the castle is by the village of Häusern, whence a footpath ascends through wood. — The descent may be made to the S. by the Augustine abbey of Marbach (now a farm and inn), founded in 1094, of which part of the church-choir and a few Romanesque columns of the cloisters are still extant.

44 1/2 M. Hertlisheim. To the right rises the wooded Staufen (2950 ft.). — 49 M. Ruffach (670 ft.; Bär, very fair), the Rubeacum of the Romans, a town of 2916 inhab., with an agricultural school. The *Church of St. Arbo gast, a cruciform vaulted basilica, with an octagonal tower over the crossing, erected at the close of the 12th cent., partly in the Transition, and partly in the Gothic style, has lately been restored. The choir dates from the beginning of the 14th century. In the late-Gothic Franciscan Church is a collection of tombstones of the 14th, 17th and 18th centuries. Close to the town is a hill, which is crowned by the castle of Isenburg, a modern erection on the foundations of one of the oldest castles in Alsace, frequently occupied by the Merovingian-Frankish kings.

52 M. Merzheim. To the right, in the distance, are the Kahle Wasen (p. 349) and, beyond it the Grosse Belchen (p. 363). — 56 1/2 M. Bollweiler (784 ft.), the junction for Lautenbach (see p. 362). The Baumann Arboricultural Schools here are the oldest and most extensive in Alsace.

A narrow-gauge railway runs from Bollweiler, via Feldkirch and Ungersheim, to (4 1/2 M.) Ensisheim (Krone, very fair), a small town with 2600 inhab., once the capital of the Austrian possessions in Alsace. It is interesting for its many specimens of secular edifices of the 15th and 16th centuries, chiefly in the Renaissance style, especially the imposing Rathaus, with its handsome oriel, containing a meteoric stone, which fell here in 1482. The Jesuit college is now a penitentiary. The railway continues N. to (17 1/2 M.) Colmar (p. 324). — Steam-tramway to Mühlhausen (10 M.; p. 327).

The Thur is now crossed. — 59 M. Wittelsheim; 63 1/2 M. Lutterbach (junction for Thann and Marxmünster, p. 353). Here the train leaves the mountains, turns to the E., and reaches (65 M.) Dornach, an industrial suburb of Mühlhausen. The photographs of Braun, Clément, & Co. of Dornach are well known in France and Germany.
67 M. Mülhausen. — The Station (restaurant) lies on the S.E. side of the town.


Cab. 1 M 60 pf. per hour. — Electric Tramway through the town. — Steam Tramways to Ensisheim (10 M.; p. 326), Pfafftatt (3 M.), and Wittenheim (5 M.).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, F, 6), near the station.

Braun's Photographs, Baseler Tor 18 (Pl. E, 5, 6).

English Church Service at 3 Rue de la Loi from October to June, Chaplain from Freiburg (p. 382).

Mülhausen (785 ft.), in the Sundgau, once a free city of the German Empire, and from 1515 to 1798 allied with the Swiss Confederation, is now the most important manufacturing town in Alsace (cotton goods, chemicals, paper, iron-ware, machinery, etc.). It is the seat of government for the district, with a provincial tribunal and 91,116 inhabitants.

Leaving the Railway Station (Pl. E, F, 7) and proceeding a few paces towards the right, we cross the Rhine-Rhone Canal and enter the New Quarter of the town, with its large but unattractive houses, many of which have wide, arched porticoes on the groundfloor. Here on the right is situated the large building of the Société Industrielle (Pl. E, 6), an association formed in 1825 for the promotion of industrial and scientific interests of all kinds. It contains natural history collections and a library. Adjacent, in the Nordstaden, is the Post Office (Pl. E, F, 6). The Museum (Pl. F, 6), established by the Société Industrielle in 1882, contains an interesting collection of Romano-Celtic antiquities, most of them found in Alsace, and a collection of objects illustrative of local history. On the second floor is a picture gallery, with a few good specimens of modern French masters.

Proceeding straight on we enter the Baseler-Tor-Strasse, the main street of the Old Town. A street, diverging to the left, leads to the Rathaus-Platz, in which is the Rathaus (Pl. D, 6), erected in 1552 after a fire and restored in 1846, a solitary witness of the ancient importance of Mülhausen as a free imperial city. The whole of the façade was painted by Christian Vacksterfer of Colmar. Opposite the Rathaus is the modern-Gothic Protestant Church (Pl. D, 5, 6), with a very showy façade. — The Stephans-Kirche (Pl. D, 7; 14-15th cent.) contains remarkable stained-glass with representations from the Old and New Testaments (restored in 1905). — The School of Design (Pl. B, C, 5, 6) contains an interesting and extensive collection of patterns and designs for dress goods, chiefly produced by Mülhausen firms.

The Arbeiterstadt (Pl. A, B, 3, 4), or artizans' colony, to the
N.W. of the town, founded in 1853 at the suggestion of Mayor Dollfus (1800-87), was one of the earliest attempts to provide cheap and good houses for the working classes. There are also large bath and washing houses, an infant school, etc. The Arbeiterstadt, however, is now largely occupied by small shopkeepers and the like.

Near the station (to the S.E.) rises the *Koenigswinter*, with pretty villas and gardens belonging to Mulhausen manufacturers, the town-reservoir (view), and the Zoological Garden (best reached by the Brubacher-Str. or by the Reservoir-Str. and the Winderhüttenweg; Pl. E, F, 7, 8). Higher up is the *Tannenwald*, which commands a beautiful view.

From *Mülhausen* to *Mühlheim* (in Baden), 13½ M., railway in ca. 40 min (fares 2 M 3, 1 M 50, 95 pf.); — 3 M. Napoleon-Isel, on the Rhine-Rhône Canal, with large paper-mills. The train then traverses the extensive *Hartwald*. 7 M. Grünhütte. — 8½ M. Banzenheim, 2½ M. to the S. of which lies *Ottmarsheim*, with an interesting octagonal chapel, consecrated in the middle of the 11th cent., and belonging to a suppressed Benedictine abbey. It is built on the model of the Carlovignian cathedral at Aix-la-Chapelle. — The Rhine is then crossed. 12 M. *Neuenburg*. — 13¾ M. *Mühlheim*, see p. 383.

From *Mülhausen* to *Belfort*, 31 M., railway in 1¼-2 hrs. (fares 4 M 20, 2 M 60, 1 M 80 pf.; express 4 M 60, 3 M 20, 2 M 20 pf.). The railway ascends the smiling valley of the *Ill*. There were formerly about 20 castles in the district traversed by this line, which, with numerous villages, have all been destroyed by the ravages of war. At many points traces of Roman fortifications and roads are noticeable. — 4½ M. *Zillisheim*; 6 M. *Illfurth*.

10½ M. *Altkirch* (954 ft.; *Geber*; *Blume*), picturesquely situated on the slope of the hill, is the capital of the Sundgau in the narrower sense of the name. Pop. 3493. A fine view is obtained from the vicinity of the church. Small collection of antiquities in a medieval tower. Pottery is extensively manufactured here. — Almost the whole of the Sundgau belonged to the Counts of Pfirt, whose castle, now in ruins, is in the Jura Mts., above the little town (500 inhab.) of *Furt*, Fr. *Ferette* (1510 ft.; *Stadt New York*, very fair), 15 M. to the S. of *Altkirch* (branch-line in 1½ hr.). Pfirt lies on the Swiss frontier, and is a good centre for excursions in the Alsatian Jura, recently opened up by the *Vosges Club*.

16 M. *Dammerkirch*, Fr. *Dannemarie* (1010 ft.). The train then crosses an imposing viaduct with 35 arches, and reaches (21 M.) *Alt-Münstertal*, Fr. *Montreux-Vieux* (1135 ft.), the German frontier-station. 23 M. *Petite-Croix*, the French frontier-station. — 31 M. *Belfort* or *Béfourt* (*Hôtel de l'An- cienne Poste*; *Hôtel Thann*, at the station), a town and fortress on the *Savoyeuse*, built by Vauban under Louis XIV., and memorable for its long siege by the Germans from 3rd Nov., 1870, to 16th Feb., 1871. *See Baedeker's Northern France.*

From Mulhausen to Wesserling and *Masnifiant*, see p. 353.

70½ M. *Rixheim*; 71¼ M. *Habsheim*; 77½ M. *Sierents*; 79½ M. *Bartenheim*. Beyond (84½ M.) St. Ludwig (or St. Louis) the line enters Switzerland.

From St. Ludwig to *Leopolds höhe* (in Baden), 39 M., railway in 1½ hr. (fares 70, 45, 30 pf.). — 1½ M. Hünningen (Hôtel de l'Arles), fortified by Vauban in 1679 and dismantled by the Austrians in 1815. About 3 M. from the town lies the famous piscicultural establishment of Hünningen, which since 1852 has been of great service in replenishing the waters of Alsace with fish. A visit is most interesting in the breeding-season (Jan.-April). — 3½ M. *Leopolds höhe*, see p. 390.

88 M. *Bâle*, see p. 390.
44. The Central and Upper Vosges Mts.

The Vosges (Lat. Mons Vosegus, Ger. Vogesen, or more correctly Wasigen or Wasgenwald) form the western boundary of the basin of the Upper Rhine, and run parallel with the Black Forest, with which they for the most part coincide in orographical and geological characteristics. They are generally divided into the Upper, Central, and Lower Vosges. The Upper or High Vosges Mts. are separated from the Jura on the S. by the depression of Belfort (the Trouée de Belfort), and on the N. extend to the Leber-Tal (p. 339). The highest summits are the Grosse Belchen (4680 ft.; p. 353), the neighbouring Storkenkopf (4468 ft.), the Hohneck (4465 ft.; p. 350), the Klinskopf (4358 ft.; p. 349), the Rotenbachkopf (4305 ft.; p. 351), and the Kahle Wasen or Kleine Belchen (4160 ft.; p. 349). The Central Vosges Mts. stretch from the Leber-Tal to the Zaberner Senke (p. 319), the highest points being the Hochfeld (3605 ft.; p. 339), the Mutzigfels (3310 ft.), the Donon (3307 ft.; p. 334), the Climont (3170 ft.; p. 333), and the Odilienberg (2470 ft.; p. 337), a spur running out towards the W. The Lower or Northern Vosges run northwards from the Zaberner Senke as far as the Queich (p. 303); and they are sometimes considered to include the Haardt Mts. and the Donnersberg, and thus to extend to the Nahe.

In contrast to the Schwarzwald (p. 390), the Vosges present their steepest side, seamed with picturesque ravines, towards the Rhine, on the E., while on the W. they gradually slope down towards the valleys of the Moselle and Saar and finally merge imperceptibly into the plateau of Lorraine. Geologically they consist of granite, slate, and older formations between the Belfort depression and the Breusch-Tal, while the crests of the High Vosges are granitic, rising in rounded summits displaying wide rocky expanses. Tarns occur in the deep depressions of the main ridge (p. 347). Throughout the entire N. region the granite is overlaid by a massive layer of variegated sandstone, which determines the long, coffin-shaped form of the heights. Seen from their narrower side the summits often exhibit a pointed triangular appearance (e.g. Hoh-Königsburg). Up to a height of about 3600 ft. these mountains are covered with luxuriant forests of beech and pine. The highest summits, on which only grass grows, afford excellent pasturage, and are extensively used for cattle-rearing and dairy-farming. The abrupt E. side is preceded by a narrow belt of sedimentary foothills, which expands into a broader zone only at the Zaberner Senke. The Vosges are poorer than the Schwarzwald in minerals and mineral springs. In the valleys, iron-working, ore-smelting, weaving, and other industries are actively prosecuted. The slopes towards Alsace are covered with vineyards (comp. p. 323). The most beautiful points in the Vosges are the following: the vicinity of Zabern, the Odilienberg, the Hoh-Königsburg, the castles of Rappoltsweiler, the
Münster-Tal with the Schlucht, the St. Amarin-Tal, and the Maria-
münster-Tal.

The 'Voges Club', instituted in 1872, has done much to facilitate a
tour among these mountains by the construction of paths, the erection
of finger-posts, etc. A Main Route, traversing the entire range from N.
to S. and passing all the finest points, is indicated by red rectangles. From
Schönau (p. 304) this leads via Niederbronn, Zabern, Wangenbourg, Donon,
Hohwald, Barr, Kastelholz, Rappoltweiler, Schlucht, Melzerthal, the Grande
Bach, St. Amarin and Maria-Münster, to Sewin. Side Routes that join this
main route are indicated by red rectangles with a white bar, while other
colours indicate Local Routes. — The Club is publishing a map of the
district on a scale of 1:50,000, of which 16 sheets have appeared (2 M
each). The best detailed guidebook is C. Mündel's 'Handbuch für die
Vogesen' (5 M).

Good Inns are to be found at all the most frequented points; average
charges: R. 1½-2 M, B. 80 pf., D. incl. wine 2-2½, S. incl. wine 1½-2 M.

I. THE CENTRAL VOSGES MTS.

PLAN OF TOUR. The most interesting points in the Central Voges
can be conveniently visited in five days by following the above-mentioned
' Hauptroute', or 'Main Route'. — 1st Day: From Zabern via Bih-Barr, Haber-
acker, and Davgsby (comp. pp. 321, 322) to Wangenbourg, 7½-8½ hrs. —
2nd Day: Via the Schneeburg and the Nideck to Urmalt (p. 332), 5-5½ hrs.;
in the afternoon ascent of the Hahnemberg. — 3rd Day: Thürgesiel, Mutzig-
fells, Donon, and Schirrmeck (pp. 334, 332), 8-9 hrs. — 4th Day: Struthof,
Münsfeld, Hochfeld, and Hohwald (p. 332), 6-7 hrs. — 5th Day: Odilienberg,
Männelstein, the ruin of Landsberg, and Barr (p. 337), 6-7 hrs.; railway to
Schlettstadt.

a. From Zabern to Molsheim. — Wangenbourg, Schneeberg.

From Zabern to Molsheim, 20 M., Railway in about 1 hr. (fares 1 M 70,
1½ M 10 pf.). — From Romansweiler to Wangenbourg, Omnibus thrice daily
in summer in 1½ hr. (1 M).

Zabern, see p. 319. — 2½ M. Ottweiler. On the right rises
the Hoh-Barr (p. 321).

5 M. Marmoutier, Fr. Marmoutier (Krone, very fair; Zwei
Schlüssel), a small town with 1760 inhabitants. The Church of
St. Maurus, which belonged to an ancient and once powerful Bene-
dictine abbey, now suppressed, possesses a handsome late-Roman-
esque façade and a vaulted vestibule (a favourite style in Alsace;
comp. the church of St. Fides at Schlettstadt, and the church at

8½ M. Romansweiler. (Route to Wangenbourg, see p. 331.) —
10 M. Papiermühle, with large cement-works.

11 M. Wesselheim, French Wesselonne (Railway Hotel, well
spoken of), a town with 3836 inhab., situated on the Mossig, with
extensive stocking-factories. — 12½ M. Wangen; 13½ M. Marlen-
heim, the traditionary home of the Nibelungen hero, Hagen von
Troneck.

Marlenheim is the junction of a Light Railway from Strasbourg
(13½ M.; departure from the Markt-Halle; Pl. B. 2) which proceeds (3½ M.
in 17 min.) via Kirchheim to Westhofen (fine Gothic church of the 14th cent.).

14½ M. Kirchheim; 15½ M. Scharrachbergheim. — 17½ M.
Sulzbad. — 18 M. Avolsheim, a village with an interesting parish
church of the 15th century. About 3/4 M. to the S.E. is a Romanesque church of the 11th cent. ('Dom-Peter'), the nave of which has a flat roof.

20 M. Molsheim, the junction of the Strassburg and Saales, and of the Strassburg, Molsheim, and Schlettstadt railways, see below and p. 335.

**From Romanswiller to Wangenbourg, 7 M. (omnibus, see p. 330).** The road crosses the Mossig, and then ascends the wooded and confined valley watered by that stream. Pedestrians may save about 2 M. by short-cuts.

From Zabern to Wangenburg, 10 M., see pp. 321, 322.

Wangenbourg (1485 ft.; Hôtel Wangenbourg, R. from 1 1/4, D. with wine 2 1/2, pens. 4 M 60 pf. - 5 M., very fair; Schneeberg, pens. 4 M.), a small, scattered village, commanded by the ruins of the castle of that name and beautifully situated among meadows surrounded by pine-forest, is an unpretending but favourite summer-resort.

The route from Wangenburg to (1 1/2 hr., red marks) the top of the Schneeberg (3150 ft.) diverges to the left near the church, passes a new red house, and, by a solitary house on the margin of the wood, ascends to the left (footpath; finger-post) to the rocky summit, just below which a shelter-hut has been built. The top (mountain-indicator) commands an extensive view over Alsace (to the E.), the plain of Lorraine (to the W.), and the Vosges. The 'Lottelfels', at the W. corner, is a 'rocking-stone' which may be set in motion by stepping on it. Between the summit and the hut is a finger-post showing the way to the Donon (red marks).

A good path (not to be mistaken) descends to the S. in 3/4 hr. to the forester's house of Nideck (p. 334). Thence to Nideck Castle (see p. 334), 1/4 hr.: on quitting the house, we turn to the right along the carriage-road, from which a path diverges to the left in 7 min., reaching the castle in 6 min. more. To Urmatt, see p. 333.

**b. From Strassburg to Saales. — Breuschtal. Donon.**

381 1/2 M. Railway in 23/4-3 1/2 hrs.; fares 4 M 95, 3 M 30, 2 M 15 pf.

Strassburg, see p. 304. — 3 M. Lingolsheim, with a large tannery; 4 M. Hollenheim; 6 M. Enzheim; 8 M. Düppigheim; 8 1/2 M. Düttlenheim; 10 1/2 M Dachstein.

12 M. Molsheim (575 ft.; Zwei Schlüssel; Rait. Restaurant), a small town with 3164 inhab. on the Breusch, at the foot of the Vosges, a fortified place in the middle ages. In the church (formerly the property of the Jesuits) and the handsome meat-market (16th cent.) here the forms of the Renaissance are combined with the articulation of Gothic architecture. — Molsheim is the junction for the Zabern and the Schlettstadt lines (see above and p. 335).

The Saales line ascends the pleasant green valley of the Breusch,
which is enclosed by wooded heights and rocks of red porphyry. The stream descends from the Winberg or Climont.

13 M. Mutzig (615 ft.; Felsburg; Zur Post), a small town of 3425 inhabitants. To the right, on the Molsheimer Berg, is the large Fort Emperor William II. — 15½ M. Greisweiler. — 17½ M. Heiligenberg is the most convenient starting-point for a visit to the ruin of Girbaden (1½ hr.; finger-posts.)

From the railway-station a footpath leads to the W. and enters the wood. 40 min. Finger-post pointing to the Grauschlagfel. In 40 min. more, latterly on the Urmatt road, we reach the forester’s house of Girbaden, whence the road (better views than from the footpath) leads in 10 min. to the ruin.

Schloss Girbaden (1855 ft.), one of the oldest and most extensive fortresses in Alsace, is said once to have possessed 14 gates and 14 courtyards, and is still an imposing ruin. The inner castle dates from the 10th, the imposing outer castle from the early part of the 13th century. In the W. portion a hall, the handsome windows of which are bordered with clustered pillars, is still traceable. Beside the square W. tower is the Chapel of St. Valentine. Good view from the E. wall of the ruin.

On the S. slope of the ridge, 2½ M. from Girbaden, lies Grendelbruch (Hôtel Weber, pens. 4.), a favourite summer-resort. A pretty walk through the wood leads hence to (1¼ hr.) Urmatt station; on the way another path branches off to the Hahnenberg (view-platform).

20 M. Urmatt (765 ft.; Post, in the village, very fair) is the starting-point for a visit to Nideck Castle, and for the ascent of the Donon (see p. 334). — Above this point French is the language of the valley. The curious mixed patois of French, German, and Celtic, now rapidly disappearing, is of interest to philologists (grammar by Oberlin).

From Urmatt via the Hahnenberg to Grendelbruch, see above.

22½ M. Lützelhausen (838 ft.; Zwei Schlüssel), a large village, whence a pleasant excursion may be made via the Grande Côte (in German Langenberg), between the Mutzigfels and Narionfels, to the Albersweiler-Tal (p. 320; 8 hrs.). — 23½ M. Wisch (Donon Inn). — 24 M. Russ-Hersbach.

26½ M. Schirmeck-Vorbruck (1030 ft.; Hôt. Vogt, R. 11½-2, D. incl. wine 2½ A, in Vorbruck, opposite the station, very fair; Hôt. Donon, in Schirmeck, ¼ M. from the station, very fair), two busy little places, separated by the Breusch. Vorbruck, Fr. Labroque, with the rail. station and 1600 inhab., is on the left bank, at the mouth of the Framont (p. 334); Schirmeck (1700 inhab.) lies on the right bank and is commanded by the (¼ hr.) Schlossberg, on which are a ruined castle of the Bishops of Strassburg and a modern statue of the Virgin (view).

From Schirmeck to Hohwald, 4½-5 hrs. We ascend, following the red marks, to the (1¼ hr.) Struthof (2390 ft.; good rustic inn). Farther on we follow cart-road, and after ½ hr. ascend by a footpath to the right to (20 min.) the Münsef eld (3380 ft.). At (35 min.) the cross-roads we may either follow the red marks (straight on) to the Rathsamhausen-Stein and (½ hr.) Hochfeld (p. 339), or the red and white marks (left) to the solitary inn of (½ hr.) Hollach (p. 339), then via the Neunstein (p. 339) to (1½ hr.) Hohwald (p. 339). — From the Neunstein we may proceed to (20 min.) the forester’s house of Welschbruck (p. 338), whence a new road leads to (4½ M.) the Odilien Convent (p. 337). To Barr, see p. 338.
28 M. Rothau (1105 ft.; Zwei Schlüssel, very fair), a busy village, with 1600 inhabitants. The ruined castle of Salm, 41/2 M. to the W., was the seat of the Princes of Salm, to whom the whole district belonged. About 1/2 M. from the castle is the hamlet of Salm. The view-tower on the Katenstein, or Chatte Pendue, 2 M. farther on, affords a good view of the Hochfeld, the valley of the Breusch, and the valley of the Rhine.

From Rothau to Hohwald, 41/2-5 hrs. A pleasant path leads, via (3 M.) Natzweiler and past the Cascade de Serva and the farm of Morel (rfts.), to the (3 hrs.) Hochfeld (p. 339). Descent to Hohwald (p. 339), 1 1/2 hr.

31 M. Urbach, French Fouday (Post), at the union of the Cher-goutte with the Breusch.

Urbach belongs, like Rothau and five other villages, to the ancient lordship of Steinhain, Fr. Ban de la Roche, which has been a desolate and sparsely-peopled district since the time of the Thirty Years' War. The places named owe their prosperity and comparative populousness to the praiseworthy philanthropic exertions of Johann Friedrich Oberlin (b. at Strassburg 1740, d. 1826), who is buried in the churchyard of Urbach.

The Hochfeld may be reached from Urbach in about 3 hrs., via Waldersbach, where Oberlin was a Protestant pastor, and the forester's house Schirrgut (rfts.).

32 1/2 M. St. Blaise-Poutay; 34 M. Saulxures (1476 ft.); 36 1/2 M. Bourg-Bruche (1627 ft.).

38 M. Saales (1830 ft.; Hôt. de l'Europe; Hôt. du Commerce), the terminus of the railway, lies close to the frontier. — A pleasant walk may be taken hence to Weiler (p. 340), via Voyemont, the Climont (3170 ft.; view-tower), and the ruin of Bilstein; or from the farms of Climont we may follow the frontier to the St. Diedeler Höhe and thence descend by road to Markirch (p. 340).

Haslach Valley. Nieder-Haslach is fully 1 1/2 M. by road from the station of Urmatt (p. 332). Pedestrians who have already visited the church of Nieder-Haslach should take the footpath (red marks) diverging to the right a few paces to the W. of the station at Urmatt, which leads through meadows and wood and joins the undermentioned road in 1 3/4 hr., shortly before the mouth of the valley of the Nideck.

Nieder-Haslach (730 ft.; Delcominet, R. 1 1/2-2 M, very fair; Goldener Apfel; Krone), formerly the seat of a convent. The large Gothic church of St. Florian possesses beautiful old stained-glass windows, and fine Gothic sculptures on the W. portal. The body of the church and the tower date from the 14th cent.; the choir was begun in 1274 and rebuilt in 1290 after its destruction by fire. A side-chapel to the right contains the tombstone of a son of Meister Erwin ('Filii Erwini magistri'; d. 1330).

The road continues to ascend the Hasel, and at the end of (1 1/4 M.) Ober-Haslach (beer at Fuchslock's) it divides. We follow the branch to the right, leading through a beautiful and gradually contracting dale to the (21/2 M.) fifth saw-mill from Ober-Haslach.
A few paces on this side of it a broad footpath ascends to the right into the beautiful pine-clad *Valley of the Nideck, enclosed by rocks of porphyry, which vies with the finest scenery of the Black Forest. At the (1 M.) upper end of the valley the Nideck forms a waterfall, 80 ft. in height. High above it stands the square tower of the (25 min.) Castle of Nideck (13-14th cent.), called by an old tradition the 'plaything of the giants', to which a zigzag path ascends to the right, crossing the brook to the left above the waterfall. The tower (85 steps) commands a fine view of the valley. The relief of Chamisso over the entrance refers to his ballad dealing with the legend of the castle. From this point to the forester's house of Nideck (Inn, very fair), 15-20 min., see p. 331.

From the forester's house the Schneeberg (p. 331) is ascended in 1 1/4 hr. A few paces to the right we enter a narrow cart-road (finger-post), which presently degenerates into a footpath. In about 3/4 hr. we emerge from the wood and reach the hill, 20 min. below the summit. — Another path (numerous finger-posts), avoiding the Schneeberg, leads direct to Wangenburg (p. 331) in 2 hrs. In good weather, the route over the Schneeberg is preferable (p. 331).

The Donon, the most frequented summit in the Central Vosges, commanding an extensive prospect, may be ascended from Nideck in 4 1/2, from Urmatt via the Mutzigfels in 6 1/2-7, or from Schirmeck in 2 1/2-3 hrs.

From Nideck to the Donon (4 1/2 hrs.), a fine forest-excursion (finger-posts). About 100 yds. to the W. of the forester's house we diverge from the road to the right (finger-post); 20 min., fork, where the Schneeberg route diverges to the right (see above); 20 min., another path to the Schneeberg; 10 min., saddle; 20 min., the Urstein (3105 ft.; fine view). In 25 min. we join the road and follow it to the left; at the (1/4 hr.) fork we proceed to the left, on the E. slope of the Grossmann (3235 ft.), to (40 min.) the flat saddle of the Altmatt. A little farther on, the Noll (see below), we descend a little to the left, where we join the path from the Mutzigfels, enjoying a view of the Haut du Narion (2415 ft.). 1 1/4 hr. Fork (left to Schirmeck, right to the Donon). In 1 1/4 hr. more we reach the road between the Donon and Alberschweiler (p. 335). Here we follow the old road to the left to (20 min.) the saddle between the Great and the Little Donon, 1/2 hr. from the summit (see p. 335).

From Urmatt to the Donon. From the station we proceed through the village and along the road to the (11/4 M.) Eimerbach-Tal, which we ascend on the left bank of the stream, through wood (red marks), to Kappelbronn (1 1/2 hrs. from the station). An easy path ascends hence to the (4 1/4 hr.) Thiergestell, a curiously shaped rock on the saddle below the Katenberg (2938 ft.), whence the commanding Mutzigfels (3310 ft.) is reached in 35-40 min. more. We descend to the Haut du Narion, and thence either take the shadeless path (fine views), via the Narionfels (3278 ft.) and the top of the Noll (3250 ft.), or skirt these two heights to the S. through the wood to (fully 1/4 hr.) the W. side of the Noll, where we again strike the road from Nideck described above.

From Schirmeck to the Donon, 2 1/2-3 hrs. (several routes). — A finger-post near the station shows the shortest way (blue marks). We cross the Framont and (6 min.; 1.) the railway, and then ascend through pasture-land and a wood to the Kohlberg road, following which we arrive at the saddle between the Grosse and Kleine Donon (p. 335).

The carriage-road from Schirmeck ascends the valley of the Framont (omnibus to Grandfontaine, 40 pf.). At a quarry, just beyond the first kilometre-stone, a good path (red marks) diverges to the right, leading to the Höf. Velleda (p. 335); and farther on (1 1/2 M. from Schirmeck),
immediately beyond the church of Wackenbach, another route (red and white marks) diverges, leading straight to the saddle proper. The latter is the best route of all. — The carriage-road (no shade), with a tramway for the transport of timber, continues to ascend the left bank of stream. At a (23/4 M.) custom-house we cross the bridge to Grandfontaine, and we ascend thence, passing the church, to (8/4 hr.) the Platform of the Donon (2426 ft.; Hôt. Velleda, B. 2 M 40 pf. - 3, B. 1, D. at noon 2½, pens. from 6 M., very fair; telephone to Schirmeck), 5½ M. from Schirmeck. The road describes a wide bend and crosses the stream higher up. Beyond the Hôtel Velleda it divides: the left branch enters France, the right branch skirts the W. slope of the Donon and follows the valley of the Rote Saar to Alberschweiler (p. 320). The top is reached in ¾ hr. by a footpath, diverging to the right from the Alberschweiler road, about 250 yds. beyond the Hôtel Velleda.

The *Donon (3310 ft.) affords an extensive survey of the surrounding mountains, of Alsace towards the W., and of the hills and plain of Lorraine on the E. In clear weather the Bernese Alps can be distinguished to the S. On the summit is the ‘Mussée’, a small sandstone ‘temple’, built in 1869 and containing some Roman architectural fragments discovered in the neighbourhood. About 30 yds. below the summit, amid the rocks on the side next the Kleine Donon, there is a refuge-hut whence we may descend on the N.E. to the saddle (2625 ft.) between the Great and the Little Donon (3160 ft.), see p. 334.


21 M. Railway in 1¾ hr.; through-carriages from Strassburg.

*Molsheim* is the junction for railways to Zabern (p. 330), Saales (for Strassburg; p. 331), and Schlettstadt (p. 323). — 1¼ M. *Dorlisheim*, with a Romanesque church. In the distance, farther on, is Girbaden (p. 332).

2½ M. *Rosheim* (*Pflug*, plain but good), a small town with 3160 inhab., once a free city of the empire, has several times suffered destruction, but the mediaeval fortifications are in good preservation, and the ancient tower-gates are still standing. The Romanesque Church of SS. Peter and Paul was consecrated in 1049; the present edifice dates from the 12th cent., and has been added to in Gothic times. Several of the old houses are very picturesque. — For the branch-line to St. Nabor and the path to the Odilienberg see p. 336.

3½ M. *Bischofsheim*. In the distance are the castles of Ottrott (p. 337), farther on the Odilienberg (p. 337) and the Männelstein (p. 337).

5½ M. *Ober-Ehnheim*, French *Obernai* (*Wach*, Vormwald, R. 2-3 M, both at the station; *Dubs*, formerly Wagner, R. 1 M 60 pf. - 2 M; wine at the *Ratskeller*), with 3930 inhab. and several manufactories, is encompassed by walls. It was raised to the dignity of a free imperial town by Emp. Frederick II. The *Town Hall* of 1523, restored in 1849, contains an interesting old council-chamber; in front of it is a draw-well. There is an old *Corn-Hall* and several other picturesque houses. The *Gothic Church* is modern. — From Ober-Ehnheim to the Odilienberg, see p. 336.

7½ M. *Goxweiler* produces a good variety of white wine (*Klevner*); the station affords a fine view of the mountains, with their
numerous ruined castles. Pleasant walk through the 'Heiligensteiner Au' to Heiligenstein (p. 337). — 91\(\frac{1}{4}\) M. Gertweiler; to the right the ruin of Landsberg (p. 337), opposite Schloss Andlau (p. 338).

10 M. Barr (660 ft.; Rotes Haus, in the town, D. 21/2 M., very fair; Goldner Apfel, near the rail. station; Bühl Hydropathic, to the W. of the town, pens. 3 M. 60 pf. - 4 M., also receives passing visitors; Rail. Restaurant), a busy little town of 5024 inhab., with extensive tanneries, is prettily situated at the mouth of the Kirneck-Tal. The Town Hall was built in 1640.

12 M. Eichhofen, station for Andlau (2 M.; p. 338) and Stotzheim, 21/2 M. to the W. Then (13 M.) Épfig, with 2400 inhab.; at the E. end is the early-Romanesque Margareten-Kapelle. To the right, in the background, rises the Ungersberg (p. 339).

16 M. Dambach (Krone, very fair), a small town of 2474 inhab., with the remains of old fortifications and several late-Gothic houses. The Chapel of St. Sebastian to the W., with its Romanesque tower and Gothic choir, contains a richly-carved wooden altar. Passing the chapel, we reach in 40 min. the extensive ruins of the castle of Bernstein, whence we may proceed (red marks) by the castle of Ortenberg, with its bold pentagonal tower of the 13th cent., and that of Ramstein (the two locally known as the 'Scherweiler Schlösser'), to Weilerthal station (p. 340).

18\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Scherweiler, where the insurgent peasants were defeated in the Peasants' War of 1525. In the background, to the right, the Altenberg (2885 ft.) and the ruined Frankenburg (p. 340). — 21 M. Schlettstadt, see p. 323.

Ascent of the Odilienberg. — A branch-railway runs from Rosheim (p. 335) via (3\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Börsch and (5\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Ottrott (see below) to (7\(\frac{1}{2}\) M., in 3/4 hr.) St. Nabor (Stern), the best starting-point.

The road ascends to the right about 1/2 M. from Ober-Ottrott before reaching the N. entrance to St. Nabor. A finger-post indicates the footpath (blue marks) to the left, leading along the W. slope of the Dachsbach-Tälchen, to the (1 hr.) Odilienbrunnen, welling up in a grotto close to the new road, the water of which has been used by thousands of devotees as a cure for diseases of the eye. Thence to the convent in 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr. — Another route leads straight on, instead of following the blue-marked path; after crossing the Dachsbach we take the path to the left at the first bend, to the Hotel St. Jakob (p. 337; 1 hr.). — The convent may also be reached (in 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) from the St. Nabor station across the quarry railway to the direct road from Ober-Ottrott (see below).

From Obere-Einhaim (p. 335; carriage there and back 10-12 M) the road leads to the W. by (2\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Nieder-Ottrott, and then winds round the eminence (1640 ft.) which is crowned by the ruins of Lützelburg and Rathsmahausen. Beyond Kingenthal (Schwan) we ascend to the S., through the valleys of the Ehnbach and Vorbach, to (9\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) the convent. — Walking will also do well to shorten the shadeless and hilly road to (2\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Nieder-Ottrott (786 ft.; Schwan; Grüner Baum) by the use of omnibus (four times daily; 40 pf.) or carriage (seat 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)-4 M.). This village lies at the foot of a hill on which grows good red wine. At the end of Ober-Ottrott a finger-post (r.) indicates the way to the (2\(\frac{1}{4}\) hrs.) top of the Odilienberg via the
"Otrott Castles' and the Elsberg (fine view), a charming walk through woods. The direct route (1½ hr.; white marks) ascends through wood, passes (1 hr.) above an old Roman causeway, skirts the meadow below the convent, and again traverses wood.

From Barr (p. 336) to the Odilienberg (2½ hrs.) the route is more picturesque than from Ober-Ehnheim. — The road leads from the station direct to the N., via (1 M.) Heiligenstein (Stern, opposite the Rathaus; Rehstock; good 'Kleve'ner' at both; ¼ M. beyond which a finger-post indicates the way (left) to (¾ M.) Travettenhausen and (3¾ M.) Ste. Odile. The suppressed Augustine abbey of Travettenhausen (1230 ft.) was founded in 1184; it is now, along with the ruins of the Gothic abbey-church, dating from 1490, private property. — To the S.W., situated on the slope of the Bloss, of which the Männelstein is the highest point, we observe the ruins of the castle of Landsberg (1915 ft.; key and rblems. at the forester's), erected in the 13th century. — A few hundred paces beyond Travettenhausen, at the beginning of the wood, is a finger-post, pointing in a straight direction to Ste. Odile, and to the left to Landsberg. About ½ M. farther on, in a clearing in the wood, which affords a view of the convent above, is the large Hotel St. Jakob (opened in 1903, very fair, fine view; telephone). To the right a path leads to the N.W. to Niedermünster (¼ hr.), with the ruins of a church consecrated in 1180. To the left of the hotel a finger-post indicates the way to the Odilienbrunnen (p. 336) and the (¾ hr.) convent.

Another route from Barr leads past the Protestant church and through the 'Anlagen' (pleasure-grounds) on the Kirchberg to the forester's house of Mönkalb; thence to (1 hr.) the ruin of Landsberg (see above), whence we may either proceed to the Männelstein, or go direct to the convent.

The *Odilienberg forms a plateau-like ridge about 6 M. in circumference, surrounded by the Heidenmauer, a prehistoric fortified wall, parts of which are still 6-10 ft. high and 6½ ft. thick; it is supposed to be one of the Gaulish places of refuge (like Alesia, Bibracte, etc.) mentioned by Cæsar. The sandstone blocks of which the Heidenmauer is built are merely rough-dressed, not hewn, and were secured by oak braces in the form of a double dovetail. On the N.E. spur (2500 ft.) of the central saddle stands a Nunnery, founded by Ste. Odile in the 7th century. The abbey-church, which is much frequented by pilgrims, and has even been visited by emperors and popes, contains the tomb of the foundress. Tradition relates that Odile, the daughter of Eticho, Duke of Alsace (7th cent.), was born blind, but gained her sight on being baptised, and afterwards spent a long life here in all the odour of sanctity. The convent-door is closed at 9.30 p.m. Superb view from the convent-garden. In the inner court (ring) is an Inn (R. 1-3, B. 1, D. (12.30 p.m.) 2½, pension 4-7 M.)

The highest point of the ridge is the Männelstein (2664 ft.), which rises to the S.E., and may be ascended from the nunnery in 40 min. (finger-posts), the last part of the route passing extensive remains of the Heidenmauer (see above). In clear weather the Männelstein commands a view embracing almost the whole of Alsace, the Breisgau as far as the Black Forest, the Vosges (to the S. the Kirneck-Tal, the Andlauer Schloss, and the Speisburg), the Rhine, and, towards the S., the Alps. — At the N. extremity of the Odilienberg lies the ruin of Waldsherg, or Hagelschloss, which may be reached in ¾ hr. (the ruin itself is difficult of access). To the

Baedeker's Rhine. 16th Edit.
W. is the ruin of Dreistein, buried in wood, consisting of three castles of the 13th cent., situated on two crags.

From the Odilienberg we reach (2 1/2 hrs.) Hohwald by proceeding for 8 min. in a straight line from the nunnery-gate and then turning to the left, along a new road, passing (1 1/2 hr.) the forester's house of Welenschbruch (see below). On the way a path turns off to the right, leading to the ruin of Birkenfels, and subsequently rejoining the road.

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From Barr to Hohwald, diligence in summer twice daily in 1 3/4-2 hrs., (fare 1 M 60 pf.; carr. for 1-2 pers. 61/2, for 3 pers. 8, carr. & pair 13 M).

The Carriage Road from Barr to Hohwald (83/4 M.) leads by Mittelbergheim to Andlau (Ochsen, R. 11/2-2 M), a small town with 1700 inhab., prettily situated at the entrance to the Andlau-Tal, with several old timbered houses, and a Romanesque Abbey Church of the 12th cent., with Gothic additions, altered in 1701, and judiciously restored in 1866. The crypt (11th cent.) is borne by columns. The façade is ornamented with rude, fantastic reliefs, and the choir-stalls are very handsome. — The road then ascends the valley of the Andlau, through beautiful woods, passing the ruins of Andlau (1480 ft.) and Spesburg (1560 ft.) on the right, and numerous saw-mills.

Pedestrians (31/2 hrs.) should walk through the straggling town of Barr, about 11/4 M. in length, and ascend the road on the left bank of the Kirne as far as the (2 M.) 'Holzplatz', and then proceed by a good footpath, frequently crossing the railway (p. 335), to (11/4 hr.) the forester's house of Welenschbruch. — As an alternative route we may turn to the left at the W. end of Barr (11/2 M. from the station), cross the bridge, and pass to the N. of, and below, the ruins of Andlau and Spesburg. Beyond the (11/4 hr.) forester's house of Hungerplatz (1790 ft.; rfmts.) we follow a cart-track to (3/4 hr.) the forester's house of Welenschbruch (2540 ft.; rfmts.), where several paths cross (comp. above). — From Welenschbruch the new road to the Hohwald takes 3/4 hr.; we may also go via the Neuntenstein (see below); white, then red and white marks) in 1 1/2 hr.

Hohwald (2000 ft.; Hôtel Kuntz, very fair, with electric light and baths, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 21/2, S. 13/4, pens. 61/2-71/2 M; Stauffer, plain, but also very fair) is a straggling village with 700 inhabitants. Its healthy and at the same time sheltered and picturesque situation has made it one of the most frequented summer-resorts in the Vosges. The Roman Catholic Church stands on a height to the E. of the Hôtel Kuntz; the Protestant Church lies farther up the valley.

The wooded 'Environs of Hohwald afford many pleasant excursions, which are greatly facilitated by numerous way-posts. To the Waterfall (30-40 min.) and the Grosse Tanne (1 hr.). We ascend to the right from the road up the valley, near the old Prot. church. — From the Grosse Tanne ('Great Fir'; ca. 2790 ft.) we may proceed to the N., by the new r-ad, to the (91/4 hr.) Rathenhausen Stein (3440 ft.), affording a view of the Donon and the upper valley of the Brensche. Hence we may return by the forester's house of Melkerei, and past the Kirchbühl Fels (1-1 1/4 hr.). We may also
follow the ridge to the E. from the Rathsamhausen Stein to the (25 min.) Rollach Inn (3125 ft.; comp. p. 332) and (3/4 hr. more) the Neuntenstein. — To the Neuntenstein (3186 ft.; 1 hr., back in 3/4 hr.), a fine point of view, a good path ascends from the garden of the Hôtel Kuntz. — To the Schön Leite (or 'Grosse Bellevue'; 1 hr.): we turn to the right at (5 min.) the first saw-mill below the hotel, cross the bridge, and skirt the wood for about 10 min., until we reach the beginning (on the left) of a narrow, partly grass-grown road, which afterwards widens and winds gradually round the mountain, chiefly through wood, and keeping at nearly the same elevation. At the exit from the wood we obtain a fine view of the valley of the Breitenbach, and 5 min. farther on of the Weiler-Tal. Thence to the (11/4 hr.) Ungerberg (2985 ft.), with view-tower. — The Tannenstein, or Pelage (3115 ft.). another favourite point, is reached by a shady new footpath, which intersects the Holzwald and Breitenbach road at the forester's house of Kreuzweg (rmt.s.).

The Hochfeld, French Champ-du-Feu (3605 ft.), is ascended from Hohwald in 2 hrs. The route (red marks) leads to the W. from the Grosse Tanne (p. 338). At the top is the 'Hohenlohe Tower', 65 ft. high. In returning we may follow the footpath (blue marks) towards the E. via Kälberrütte, Tannenstein, and Kreuzweg (see above): 2 hrs. — Ascent of the Hochfeld from Schirmack and from Rothau, see pp. 332-333.

From Hohwald to Weiler, 2 1/4 hrs. (car. 10, with two horses 16 M). We follow the above-described route to the Schöne Leite, and then descend to (11/4 hr.) the railway station of Weiler (p. 340) by the so-called Eselsweg ('donkey-road'), which traverses the ridge dividing the valleys of Breitenbach on the right and Erlench on the left (fine views, but shadeless).

II. The Upper or High Vosges Mts.

Plan of Tour. The 'Main Route' ('Haupt-Route') of the Vosges Club (comp. p. 330) takes six days. — 1st Day: By railway to Kestenhols (see below), ascend the Hoh-Königsburg, and proceed via Tannenkirch to Rappoltsweiler (p. 342), 5 1/2-6 hrs. — 2nd Day: Via Altwieer to the Brézouard (p. 341), descending thence via Diedolhausen to the Weisse See (p. 347), 9-10 hrs. — 3rd Day: Along the crest of the mountain, past the Schluft, to the Hohnecker (p. 350), and down to Metzeral (p. 351), 7 1/2-8 1/2 hrs. — 4th Day: Via the forester's house of Herrenberg to the top of the ridge again, and on to the Grosse Belchen (p. 353), 7-8 hrs. — 5th Day: Descent to St. Amarn and by the Belacker dairy and the Rosberg to Masminter (pp. 354, 355), 7-8 hrs. — 6th Day: By railway to Oberbruck (p. 356), walk via Herben and Rimbach to the Stern-See and thence to the Welsche Belchen (p. 356), descending again to Seven (p. 356), 7 1/2-8 1/2 hrs.


13 1/2 M. Railway in 1 hr.; fares 1 M 80, 1 M 20, 75 pf.

Schlettstadt, see p. 323. — The line ascends the Leber-Tal, a picturesque, industrial valley enclosed by wooded hills. On the N. rise the Scherweiler Schlösser (p. 336; reached from Weilertal).

3 M. Kestenhols, French Châtenois (650 ft.; Weisses Lomm, at the station; Adler, in the village, well spoken of, good wine; *Kurf-Hôtel Badbronn, with 80 rooms, very comfortably fitted up, R. 11/2-8, D. 2 1/2, board 4 M), a place with 2580 inhab., situated at the beginning of the narrower part of the valley. A pleasant walk may be taken through the park, and then to the left from the
route to the Hoh-Königsburg (p. 341), to the (1 hr.) top of the Hahnenberg (1740 ft.).

A road leads to the S. from Kestenholz to (1 M.) Kinsheim, an ancient village, commanded by a castle of the same name, a ruin since the Thirty Years’ War. The Hoh-Königsburg may be ascended hence in 1 1/2 hr.

3 3/4 M. Weilerthal (660 ft.), French Val-de-Ville, a small group of houses, lies at the entrance of the valley of its own name. Above it to the right, on the hill where the two valleys unite, rises the ruin of Frankenburg (11-12th cent.), with its massive round tower. On the slope are remains of a prehistoric ring-wall. — A branch-railway ascends, in 35 min., through the Weiler-Tal, passing Gereuth, Thannweiler (with a 16th cent. château, restored in the 18th), St. Moritz, and Triembach, to (5 1/2 M.) Weiler (820 ft.; Stadt Nansig, Post, both very fair), the chief place in the valley, with 1000 inhab. and two churches (to Hohwald: either by the Breitenbach road or via the Schöne Leite, see p. 339).


Markirch, French Ste. Marie-aux-Mines (1180 ft.), the capital of the valley, with 12,400 inhab., has considerable wool and cotton factories. The once productive silver-mines have been, lately re-opened. The boundary between the French and German languages formerly passed exactly through the middle of the town, the right bank of the Leber or Lièpvrette being German, the left French, but it is now less strongly defined. The German-speaking portion embraced the Reformation and was subject to the Counts of Rappoltstein, while the French inhabitants were Roman Catholic and under the sway of the Dukes of Lorraine.

A pleasant walk may be taken by the St. Dié road (the bends may be avoided by shortcuts) to the forester’s house of Pfanschule (fair inn) and (3 M.) the frontier (2500 ft.; Pfister’s Inn, good red wine), and then to the right, in a N. direction, along the frontier to (7/8 M.) the Château de Falle (2500 ft.), situated exactly upon the boundary-line, which commands a fine view of the valley of the Meurthe, and of St. Dié and its environs. — The limestone-quarries of (1 1/2 M.) St. Philip, in the gneiss rock, are interesting.

From Markirch to Rappoltswiller, 11 1/4 M., there is a good road ascending to the right about 1/4 M. below the rail. station. The old road, diverging to the left from the new, 1/4 M. from Markirch, effects a considerable saving, and rejoins the new road in about 1 1/4 M. Fine retrospect of Markirch. The summit of the hill (1600 ft.) is about halfway. The road then descends into the valley of the Stiepngbach, and leads through wood nearly the whole way to Rappoltswiller. About 1 1/2 M. from the
summit, and 3½ M. from Rappoltsweiler, a road ascends to the right (S.), to (3 M.) Altweier (p. 314). About 3½ M. farther on (1 M. from Rappoltsweiler) we reach the entrance (I.) of the Dusenbach-Tal, through which the three castles of Rappoltsweiler are easily reached in ¼ hr. (comp. p. 344).

The Ascent of the Brézouard, which may be accomplished from Markirch in 3-3½ hrs., is a very pleasant excursion. We follow the road ascending the Leber-Tal to (1¼ hr.) Eckkircb or Eschény (1405 ft.), where we turn to the left into the Rauen-Tal. Farther on we twice turn to the right at finger-posts marked 'Haicot' and ascend through wood to (2 hrs.) the saddle and (6 min.) the farm of Haicot (rfmts.). In ½ hr. more we reach the ridge connecting the two summits, whence the top is gained in ¼ hr. The Brézouard, Brezoihr, or Brüsch böckel (4030 ft.), commands a most extensive view, including the Alps in clear weather. — The Brézouard may also be ascended from Altweier (p. 344) via the Dreibannstein, in 2½ hrs., or from Schwiertach, via the Grande Roche (red marks). — Diedtshausen (p. 340) is reached from the Brézouard either direct from the summit over the Le Plat saddle (1½ hr.) or by turning to the right a little below the W. summit, proceeding past the farm of Haicot to the Diedtshausen Höhe (inn), and then following the short-cuts across the bends of the road (2 hrs.).

The Hoh-Königsburg may be reached by road (shadeless), with a short-cut through wood, from the station of St. Pfitt (p. 326); by a carriage-road from Weilerthal (p. 340) through the wood (5 M.); or by pleasant footpaths from Kestenholz (p. 339) and Wanzel (p. 340). Omnibus from Schlettsstadt see p. 323.

From the station of Kestenholz (2-2½ hrs.; red marks) we may either turn at once to the right along the main road, and then, in 5 min., to the left by the guide-post, or we may go through the Bronnbad park, skirting the N. side of the Hahnenberg (comp. p. 340) to the forester's house of Wick, which is about 1 hr. from the hotel. — The shortest route is that from Wanzel (red and white marks), which leads through woods the whole way, twice crossing the Weilerthal road, after which we proceed either direct to the ruin (1¾ hr.) by the 'Kaiser-Wilhelm-Pfad', or by the 'Hohenlohe-Pfad' to the hotel (1½ hr.).

About ½ hr. below the top is the Hoh-Königsburg Hotel (R. 2 M. per day, board 22½ M. per week, very fair), commanding a view of the valley of the Rhine, the slopes of the Vosges, and (in clear weather) the Alps. An easy path leads from the hotel to the principal entrance of the castle.

The *Hoh-Königsburg (2475 ft.), after Girbaden (p. 332) the largest castle in Alsace, was presented by the town of Schlettsstadt to Emp. William II. in 1899, and is now being thoroughly restored at the public expense ('guide', 50 pf.). Its huge walls and towers of sandstone, towering above the dark-green chestnut wood, are strikingly picturesque. The W. portion (Pl. 5, 6) served for purposes of defence, while the dwelling-rooms were in the E. part. The principal entrance (Pl. 8) leads to a Court Yard, from which we pass through the round-arched Löwen-Tor (Pl. 11) to the Inner Quadrangle. The imposing main building here (Pl. 10; 15th cent.) consists of four stories, the lowest of which was the kitchen, the others the dwelling-rooms.

The castle is first mentioned in 774, as the 'Stephanberch' (i.e. Staufenberg). About 1147 it belonged to the Hohenstaufen family (p. 345); later it was held in fee by the Counts of Werd, and in 1462 it was destroyed by
the Confederation of the Rhenish Towns (p. 282). Rebuilt in 1479, it passed through the hands of various owners, and was again destroyed in 1633, this time by the Swedes. It subsequently belonged to the Sickingen family until 1770.

From the Hoh-Königsburg a red-marked path leads to the S.W., passing (20 min.) the forester's house of Schänzel (rfnts.) to the right, which has been already visible from above, to (1-11/4 hr.) Tannenkirch (1730 ft.; Hôtel Tännchel), a scattered village, lying at the foot of the Tännchel (2955 ft.; with curious rock-formations, and a fine view). Rappoltsweiler may be reached hence by two routes. From the fork, 3/4 M. from Tannenkirch we may proceed either to the right, following the red marks past the castles (2 hrs.), or to the left via the saddle of Renk direct to the town (11/4 hr.).

From the rail. station of Rappoltsweiler (p. 324) a steam-tram-way (35, 25 pf.) runs to the town, 21/2 M. to the W.

**Rappoltsweiler.** — Hotels. *Hôtel de Nancy*, at the foot of the main street, the nearest to the station. R. 11/2-2 M., B. 60 pf., D. incl. wine 21/2-3, pens. 41/2-51/2 M., good wine: *Lamme*, in the upper town. Similar charges. *Carola-Bad*, 3-4 M. to the N.E. of the station (omn. 10 pf.), on the road to Bergheim, a well-equipped bathing establishment, with excellent mineral water (swimming-bath 30 pf.), hôtel-restaurant (pens. from 5 M.), and beautiful garden, also frequented by transient guests, closed from Oct. to mid-May. *Zahnacker* is the best local wine.

**Rappoltsweiler** (locally called Rapperschwiier), French Ribeauville (820 ft.), an old town, with 6000 inhab., and partly preserved walls of the 14-18th cent., lies at the entrance of a short but beautiful valley, watered by the Strengbach, and bounded by productive vineyards. On the rocks above, to the right, rise the 'Three Castles' of the Counts of Rappoltsweiler, a family often mentioned in the mediaeval history of Alsace.
The Count of Rappoltstein was the 'king' of all the musicians and minstrels of the Upper Rhine, who recognised him as the head of their brotherhood and paid him a yearly tax, while he in return extended to them the benefit of his protection. Every year on 8th Sept. (which is still the date of a local feast) these wanderers assembled at Rappoltsweiler to celebrate a joyous festival, called the 'Pfeifertag'. On the death of the last Count of Rappoltstein in 1673, this singular jurisdiction, along with the title of 'king of the pipers', was conferred on the Counts-Palatine of Birkenfeld (afterwards Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld), who were in the service of France. Max Joseph, Duke of Pfalz-Zweibrücken, a colonel in the French service (1777), and afterwards King of Bavaria (d. 1825), resided in the château (now a school) down to 1782.

A long street, containing many fine old houses of the 15th and 16th centuries, intersects the town from E. to W. The Metsgerturn, in the market-place, is a remnant of the inner fortifications, which once separated the adjacent parishes, now forming the town of Rappoltsweiler. The Rathaus contains an interesting collection of goblets and other antiquities. Handsome fountain of 1536; farther up a modern one, with a figure representing Alsatia, by Friedrich. The Gothic Parish Church (R. C.) was completed in 1473.

In order to visit the three castles, we take the red marks as our guide, pass the choir of the Roman Catholic church, follow to the left (finger-post) the walk in the Lützelbach-Tal, crossing the stream, and then ascend to the right through the coppice. In 1/4 hr. we cross a footpath leading from the forester's house of Lützelbach to Giersberg, and soon after the plain of the Rhine is disclosed to view. About 1/2 hr. from the church we turn sharply to the left (to the right a path to the Lützelbach-Tal), and reach in 1/4 hr. more the ruin of Giersberg (13th cent.), perched boldly on a precipitous cliff (1780 ft.). A fine path leads hence, past a bench commanding a superb prospect, to (5 min.) the *St. Ulrichs-Burg (1710 ft.; view), the most modern of the three castles, erected in the 15th, and enlarged in the 15th cent., and abandoned since the Thirty Years' War. It is remarkable for its artistic architecture, best exhibited in the spacious 'Rittersaal', with its beautiful double windows, surrounded by niches. From the entrance to the St. Ulrichs-Burg a footpath leads to (25 min.) the saddle to the W. of the highest point (hence to Tannenkirch, 1 1/4 hr., see p. 342) and, turning to the right, to (10 min.) Hoh-Rappolts (2045 ft.), with its lofty tower, constructed in the 14th cent. on the site of an earlier building, and affording a good view. — The best route for returning to Rappoltsweiler leads from the just-mentioned saddle (finger-post) through the Dusenbach-Tal, past the Dusenbach-Kapelle (pilgrimage-resort; rfmts.), recently rebuilt from the mediaeval remains, and along the Route de Calvaire (fine retrospects), to the (1/4 hr.) Markirch road (p. 340), and by it to (1 M.) Rappoltsweiler.

From Rappoltsweiler to Kaysersberg (6 M.). The road leads through vineyards on the hillside to (1/2 M.) Hunawieier (Rebstock, Traube, good wine at both), containing a church of the 15th cent., surrounded by a wall and bastions. To the E. we observe the ancient Zellenberg, a
village and castle, also surrounded with a wall. About 1½ M. beyond Hunnweier we reach —

Reichenweier (Hirsch, Goldene Granate, good wine at both), a small and ancient town with 1700 inhab., surrounded by vineyards yielding excellent wine. Its walls and gates are among the finest works of the kind in Alsace, particularly the Obertor, on the W. side of the town, with its double gateway. Near the Obertor is a fine Fountain of the 17th century. The old Château of the Counts of Württemberg-Mömpelgard, to whom the town was subject, is now a school. The town contains a number of handsome private dwelling-houses, built in the 16th and 17th cent. in the Gothic and Renaissance styles.

From Reichenweier to Kaysersberg (p. 345), 3 M.

FROM RAFFOLTSWEIER TO ALTWEIER, 5½ M., diligence from April to the end of September twice daily in 2 hrs. (2 M.; down in 1½ hr., 1½ M.; carr. 6 M. 40, with two horses 12 M. 80 pf.). The road ascends the valley of the Strengbach, with the Raffoltsweier Castles to the right and the ruin of Bilstein (2486 ft.) to the left. At the kilomètre-stone 6.19 (reckoned from Markirch, p. 340), the road to (2 M.) Altweier diverges to the left. — Walkers may, with advantage, diverge to the left by the new red-marked ‘St. Morandsweg’, pass the forester’s house of Bärenhütte (rfmts.), below the Bilstein, and go on thence by the N. slope of the Seeburg to Altweier in 3 hrs.

Altweier, French Aubure (2625 ft.; Hôtel du Brézouard, R. 2-2½ M. 1, D. 2½ M., S. 2, pens. 4-5 M., with baths, very fair; Raffner, plain; also pensions), with 300 inhab. and two churches (Prot. and Rom. Cath.), is the highest village in Alsace and is a popular summer-resort. — The road is continued towards the S. Fine view on the (1½ M.) ridge. The road to the left leads to (6 M.) Kaysersberg (p. 345) and to (2 M.) Urbach (p. 345), that to the right to (1 M.) a Sanatorium, pleasantly situated in a sheltered valley.

The Brézouard (p. 341) may be ascended from Altweier, by quitting the road at the last house in the village (finger-post; 2½-3½ hrs.) or by going as far as the Sanatorium and then following the red-marked winding path behind it. The latter (2½-3 hrs.) affords the better views. The two paths converge at the forest-clearing of the Dreibannstein.


Steam Tramway from Colmar via Kaysersberg to Schnielbach, 12½ M., in 1½ hr. (fares 1 M. 30, 90 pf.). Those who desire to visit the lakes leave the tramway at Eschelimer and walk or take the omnibus (trice daily; 50 pf.) to (40 min.) Urbeth, and then proceed on foot (2 hrs. direct, or 2½ hrs. via the Schwarze See) to the Weisse See; thence to the Schlucht (3½ hr.).

Colmar, see p. 324. The tramway starts from the principal railway station. 2 M. Logelbach (p. 348). Immediately after crossing the Fecht we reach (2½ M.) Ingersheim, whence a good road leads via Niedermorschweier to Drei Ähren (p. 348). — 3½ M. Katsental; on the left the castle of Winck.

5 M. Ammerschweier (820 ft.; Zwei Schlüssel), an old town with 1600 inhab., and a number of interesting buildings, among which may be named the late-Gothic parish church. The Gothic
Kaufhaus (1538), the Renaissance Rathaus (1552), and a fountain of the 16th century. There are also several handsome dwelling-houses of similar dates; and the walls and towers, of the 16th cent., particularly the Schelmen-Turm of 1535, merit attention.

From Ammerschweier to Drei Ehren (p. 348), 4½ M. by road. Walkers should take the path via the Meiweierer Köpfchen and the Gaitz (p. 343).

The tramway next crosses the Weiss, a tributary of the Fecht. — 5½ Sigolsheim. The village, which lies ½ M. to the E., possesses a fine late-Romanesque church, with interesting sculptures on the portal; the tower over the cross is late-Gothic. Near Sigolsheim is the so-called 'Red Field', where the degenerate sons of Louis the Pious took their father prisoner in 833, after they had seduced his army from its allegiance. In consequence of this event the spot is sometimes termed the 'Lügenfeld' (i.e. field of lies).

6 M. Kiensheim is one of 'three towns in one valley' (the other two being Kaysersberg and Ammerschweier), mentioned in a verse quoted by Merian (1663) as characteristic of Alsace along with 'three castles on one hill, and three churches in one churchyard'.

7 M. Kaysersberg (Zwei Schlüssel, very fair; Sonne; Rail. Restaurant, very fair), an old town with 2640 inhab. and several cotton-factories, lies at the point where the picturesque Weisstal contracts and is commanded by the ruins of the ancient Kaiserburg, the residence of the imperial Landvogt of Alsace during the 13-14th cent., which was destroyed during the Thirty Years' War (view from the platform). The town was founded by Emp. Frederick II. of the Hohenstaufen family, who were Dukes of Swabia and Alsace and were solicitous for the welfare of their land. The famous preacher John Geiler (p. 311) was brought up here. The ancient walls, the numerous quaint houses of the 15-16th cent., and the old fountain (with inscription) combine to give the town a particularly pleasing air of antiquity. The handsome Town Hall, in the Renaissance style, dates from 1604. The spacious Church, dating from the 12th cent., but subsequently altered, possesses a fine Romanesque portal, and contains a sculptured Pietà, of the 15th cent., and a winged altar-piece, of the early 16th century. The Sommerhaus (¼ hr.) and the Wetterkreuz, somewhat higher up, are good points of view.

From Kaysersberg to Drei Ehren (p. 348) a blue-marked path leads in 2½ hrs.; a shorter path, marked in yellow, is more fatiguing and less attractive (¾ hr.). — To Rappoltsweiler see p. 343.

The steam-tramway skirts the S. side of the old town-wall of Kaysersberg, and ascends on the right bank of the Weiss. 8½ M. Weibel. — 9½ M. Alsach, formerly a Clarissine nunnery, now a factory. — 10 M. Urbach. The village of that name, French Fréland, lies in a side-valley, 1½ M. to the right.

12 M. Eschelmer, French Hachimette (Simon), just within the bounds of the French-sneaking district, which embraces the country
on the E. slope of the mountains, watered by the Weiss and its tributary streams. Crossing the stream, we pass, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, on the left, the road (indicated by a finger-post) leading to Urbeis (see below; omn. in connection with the mail-trains). The line ascends the valley of the Béchine.

12½ M. Schnierlach, French La Poutroie (Post; Krone, both very fair), the tramway-terminus, possessing considerable cotton-factories. — To the S.W. of Schnierlach, beyond Goutte, a path ascends to the left to (1 hr.) the top of the Faudé (2583 ft.). — From Schnierlach to the Weisse See (2½ hrs.): the blue-marked and shadeless path leads via Goutte to the saddle of Bermont (2105 ft.), and then via Remomont to (1 hr.) La Matrelle, where it joins the route from Urbeis (see below).

The road continues to ascend along the Béchine. 3 M. Diedols-hausen, French Le Bonhomme (2200 ft.; Hôt. des Lacs, R. 1-2, D. incl. wine $\frac{1}{2}$ M; Cheval Blanc, both very fair), with a new church, 2½ M. from the French frontier (Col du Bonhomme, 3120 ft.). A red-marked path (fine views; road under construction) leads from Diedolshausen to (1½-2 hrs.) the Weisse See.

From Eschelmer we proceed towards the S.W. by the road mentioned above, up the valley of the Weiss, to (2 M.) Urbeis or Orbey (1575 ft.; Cornelius, R. 1½-2½ M, very fair; Hôt. Vogesia, plain), a scattered mountain-village, with various industries and a conspicuous new church. — At the beginning of the village diverges a road to the left, ascending the Tannacher-Tal (fine mountain-view) to the (7½ M.) Drei Ähren (footpath shorter). — The road running to the S. from Urbeis and then (1 M.) bending to the left ascends via Unterhütten to the Wettsteinhöhe (2885 ft.) and then descends to the Schlucht road above Sulzern (p. 350; Sulzern is 10½ M. from Urbeis).

Most travellers pay a visit from Urbeis (or from Schnierlach) to the two lonely mountain-lakes, the Weisse See and the Schwarze See, which lie to the W. of it, nearly on the summit of the granite ridge separating Alsace from France. — The direct, but shadeless path (2 hrs.; blue marks; road under construction) from Urbeis to the Weisse See diverges to the right in the village, passes the 'Nouveu Martinet' (forge), and follows the right bank of the brook, via Basse Grange, to the hamlet of La Matrelle. Hence we follow the path from Schnierlach (see above), via Blanc Rupt. We may cut off the last wide bend of the road by ascending direct to the left about 1½ hr. after leaving Urbeis. — The route via the Schwarze See (1½-2 hrs.; to the Weisse See 2½-3 hrs.) is pleasanter. We follow the above-mentioned Sulzern road for 1 M. and then take the road to the right, which passes (1 M.) the hospital of Pairis (2130 ft.; on the site of a Cistercian abbey founded in the 12th cent.) with a new church, and the Hôtel Pairis. In 25 min. more we reach the
edge of the wood, whence a steep footpath to the left ascends to 
(\(1/2\) hr.) the Schwarze See. The road runs to the N., ascends in a 
sharp curve, and then (2 M.) forks. The branch to the right leads 
to the Weisse See and along its E. bank to (2 M.) the hotel. The 
left branch leads to \(3/4\) M.) the refuge-hut on the Schwarze See, on 
the S. bank of which we may ascend (steep) to (50 min.) the Sul-
zerner Eck (see below).

The *Weisse See, or Lac Blanc* (3460 ft.), which derives its name 
from the quartz at the bottom, is the largest lake of the German 
Vosges (ca. 3 M. in circumference); it is bounded on two sides by 
lofty precipices, and on a third by huge masses of granite piled 
together. High over its N. end stands the Hotel zum Weissen See 
(3680 ft.; R. 2-3, B. 1, D. at 12.30 p.m. 3, pens. 5-7 M; tele-
phone to Urbeis). — The Schwarze See, or Lac Noir (3115 ft.; 
accommodation at the keeper's), about half the size of the other, 
lies only \(3/4\) M. to the S., but the two lakes are separated by a huge 
wall of granite. The discharge of the two lakes forms the Weiss.

On the W. side of the lakes rises the Reisberg (4278 ft.), the 
northernmost eminence of the range called Les Hautes Chaumes, 
which extends to the Schlucht (about 9\(1/2\) M.; fine mountain-walk 
of 3\(1/2\)-4 hrs.). The ridge, along which runs the boundary of Alsace, 
may be attained from the Weisse See Hotel in about 20 minutes. 
The view extends over the Vosges, a great part of Lorraine, the 
Black Forest, and the entire plain of the Rhine. The path keeps 
mainly on the German side of the boundary. Beyond the boundary-
stone 2772, about 40 min. from the hotel, is a finger-post indicating 
(1.) the (\(1/4\) hr.) See-Kanzel ("Pulpit"), commanding a view of both 
lakes. At the Sulzerner Eck (4272 ft.; stone 2779) a survey is ob-
tained to the S. of the Münster-Tal, with the Swiss Alps in the 
distance. Farther on we pass the Taubenklingsfels or Roche du Gazon 
de Faing (stone 2782) and the Ringbühlkopf or Gazon de Faîte 
(4270 ft.; stone 2786). Beyond stone 2789 a path leads to the left 
to the Sulzerner See (to Sulzern 2 hrs., comp. p. 350). We now 
traverse a low wood of beech and pine, and about 50 paces to the 
left obtain a view of the Sulzerner See or Daren-See (3425 ft.), a 
small, pine-girt mountain-lake, 415 acres in area. At the Tanneck-
fels, or Roche du Tanet (4243 ft.; stone 2800), we have our last 
retrospect of the lake. At stone 2816 a path leads to the left to 
(40 min.) the Hôtel Altenberg (p. 350). From this point we require 
\(1/2\) hr., passing the Krappenhöfels (4115 ft.; stone 2826), to reach the 
Schlucht (see p. 350).

c. From Colmar to Münster and Metzeral. The Schlucht.

15 M. RAILWAY to (12 M.) Münster in \(3/4\) hr. (fares 1 M 60 pf., 1 M, 
65 pf.); to (15 M.) Metzeral in 1\(1/4\) hr. (fares 2 M, 1 M 30, 85 pf.).

To the W. of Colmar (p. 324) opens the fertile *Münster-Tal, 
formerly called the St. Gregorien-Tal, watered by the Fecht. Its in-
habitants, most of whom are Protestants, carry on manufactures of various kinds and cattle-farming. The 'Münster cheese' resembles the highly-esteemed Camembert.

The line skirts the Logelbach, an old canal, conducted from the Fecht at Türkheim, on which numerous cotton-manufactories are situated. 2 M. Logelbach (p. 344). In the plain between Colmar and Türkheim, on 5th Jan., 1675, Turenne surprised and signally defeated the German imperial army, which had gone into winter-quarters here. This decisive engagement drove the Germans across the Rhine and effectually expelled them from Alsace.

3 3/4 M. Türkheim (775 ft.; Deux Clefs, a picturesque old house, R. 1 Fr. 60 pf.-2, pens. from 3Fr. 1/2 M., with wine-room; Cerf Blanc, nearest the station), lies the village of Winzenheim (Meyer, well spoken of). A footpath, not to be mistaken, issuing from the W. end of the village, ascends in 1 hr. to the ruin of Hohlandsburg (2055 ft.), consisting of little more than the outer walls of an extensive castle, which was destroyed by the French in 1635. Fine view. — In returning we may either proceed by the Flixburg or by a direct and easy path to stat. St. Gilgen (p. 349), or, taking the direction indicated by the finger-post on the S. slope of the Hohlandsburg, pass mostly through wood to (3 M.) the ruins of the Drei-Exen (p. 328).

From Türkheim to Drei Ähren, 6 M., electric tramway in 40 min. (fare 1 Fr. 20 pf., down 50 pf., there and back 1 M. 50 pf.). The line follows the highroad for about half the distance, then traverses the Türkheim Wood, and at the top reaches the Niedermorschweiler road. — Pedestrians (1 1/4 hr.) follow the road to the W., up the valley, for about 1 1/4 M., and then take the shorter footpath to the right.

Drei Ähren, French Notre Dame des Trois Épis, German Unsere Liebe Frau zu den drei Ähren (1910 ft.; Hôtel des Trois Rois, with terrace; Hôtel des Trois Épis, good cuisine, pens. at each 5-7 M.; Notre Dame, Bellevue, with view, pens. 4Fr. 2-5 M., both very fair), is a resort of pilgrims, and also a favourite summer-resort. The village consists of an unpretending Gothic church, containing a number of votive tablets, with a few houses adjacent. The view embraces the lower Münster-Tal, the slopes of the Vosges, the plain of the Rhine as far as the Black Forest, and the distant Alps to the S. To the W. of the village is the Belvedere.

A more extensive view, especially towards the N., is gained from the Galz (2385 ft.), 1/2 hr. to the N.E. (finger-post behind the Hôtel Trois Épis).

— The Grosse Hohneck (3200 ft.), 2 1/2 M. to the S.W. of Drei Ähren (finger-post at the W. end of the village), also commands a pleasing view, with the Münster-Tal in the foreground, and opposite, on the N., the Kleine Hohneck (3015 ft.), crowned with the ruins of a castle restored in the 13th cent. and destroyed in 1656. — From Drei Ähren to the lakes (p. 347),
Vosges. MÜNSTER. Map, p. 344.—44. Route. 349

passing between the two Hohnacks, 4½ hrs.; by Hohrodberg to Münster (see below) 3½ hrs.; to Urbis (p. 316) 2½ hrs.

Drei Ähren may also be reached by pleasant routes from Ingersheim (p. 344), Ammerschweier (p. 344), and Kaysersberg (p. 345).

5½ M. St. Gilgen; 61/4 M. Walbach.—8 M. Weier im Thal (1013 ft.; good inn at the station), about 1 M. to the S. of which is a small bath-establishment near the small and ancient town of Sulzbach. (From Sulzbach to the Kahle Wasen, 4 hrs., see below.) The village of Weier im Thal, with a conspicuous new church, lies 1 M. to the N. of the station, and is commanded by the pilgrimage-chapel of Heiligkreuz. —10 M. Günsbach, with a large cotton-factory, at the foot of the Schlosswald (see below). The train then crosses the Fecht to —

12 M. Münster (1256 ft.; *Grand Hôtel Münster, near the station, R. 1½-3½, B. 1, D. 2¼, pens. 5-8 M, with garden; Storch), a manufacturing town with 6100 inhab., situated at the base of the Mönchshof (Höf. Mönchshof, R. 1 M 40 pf. - 2 M, D. 2 M 20 pf., well spoken of) at the union of the Kleintal (p. 350) with the Grosstal (see below). The place owes its origin to a Benedictine abbey founded here by King Childeric about 660, and in the 13th cent. it was a free town of the German Empire. Numerous modern buildings, among which the handsome Protestant church (in the Romanesque style) and the theatre are conspicuous, testify to the prosperity of the town.

The Schlosswald, 1¼ M. to the E., an eminence laid out in pleasure-grounds, and crowned by the ruin of Schwabenburg, is open to the public. *View.

From Münster to the Kahle Wasen, 3 hrs. The path (finger-post at the station; farther on red and white marks) winds upward to the Furche, a ditch or trench filled with water, which it skirts, to the right, as far as the Voltaire Oak. Here it joins the road from Lüttenbach (see below), which we now follow (avoiding the wide curve by short-cuts), via the Rieth dairy (rfmsts.), where a path to Sulzbach diverges on the left, to the (2¼-2½ hrs.) dairy of Kahlenwasen (inn). Thence to the top, 1½ hr. The Kahle Wasen, or Kleine Belchen (4160 ft.), commands a view of the Münster-Tal and the Lauchtal. In June the mountain is covered with a carpet of Vosges violets (Viola elegans). — The descent is made to (2-2½ hrs.) Lautenbach (p. 35?), by a path indicated by red and white marks leading via Bönles Grab (2840 ft.; inn), or we may go from the dairy-house via the Steinberg to the forester's house of Latern (red rectangle with yellow disk), and by the road through Lundersbach to Metzeral (p. 351) in 2¼-2½ hrs. — A fine walk of 6-7 hrs. may be taken by following the ridge towards the W. to the Klinzkopf (4355 ft.; *View) and proceeding to the S. to the Grosse Belchen (p. 355).

The train turns to the S.W. and ascends the Grosstal, which is watered by the Fecht. — From (12½ M.) Luttenbach the above-mentioned road leads to the dairy on the Kahle Wasen. — 13¾ M. Breitenbach; 14¾ M. Mühlbach. — 15 M. Metzeral, see p. 351.

The Road from Münster through the Schlucht (41 M.; omnibus to Altenberg from June to end of Sept. 2 M 80 pf., in the reverse direction 1 M 60 pf.; carr. 12, carr.-and-pair 20 M; electric
tramway contemplated) ascends the Kleintal towards the N. W. The distance to the frontier is 11 M., which may be accomplished in this direction in 3-3½ hrs. At (2 M.) Stossweier (Schlucht Inn; Hôtel Hittelbach, above the village) the road turns towards the N. to (1¼ M.) Sulzern, and ascends the hill in a long curve. At the N. angle of this bend, 4½ M. from Münster, a road to (9½ M.) Urbeis (p. 346) diverges to the right. The road continues to ascend through fine wood.

Pedestrians cross the stream at a saw-mill 2¼ M. beyond Stossweier (see above), follow its left bank to Ampfersbach and Schmelzwasen, and regain the (3 hrs.) road about 1¼ M. below the Schlucht. Or they may select the attractive route from Schmelzwasen via the Stolze Ablass and the Hohneck (5-6 hrs.; comp. the Map).

About 9½ M. from Münster and 1¼ M. from the top of the pass, above the road to the right, stands the *Hôtel Altenberg (3610 ft.), a comfortable house with electric light, hot-air heating, and baths, open in summer only (R. 2½-6½, B. 1½, D. at 12.30 p.m. 5, S. at 7.30 p.m. 3 hrs.; rooms should be ordered in advance). Adjacent is a restaurant for passing tourists (D., 11-2 p.m., 1½ hrs.). Fine view of the Münster-Tal. Pleasant walks ascend through the woods at the back of the hotel to the Krappen-Fels and the top of the pass.

From this point onward the road is cut through the granite rocks, and a few hundred paces below the summit it passes through a tunnel.

The *Schlucht, French Col de la Schlucht (3735 ft.), a picturesque mountain-pass, surrounded by precipitous rocks and beautiful pine-forest, lies between the Lundenbühl or Montabe (4125 ft.) on the S. and the Spitzenfeldkopf (4115 ft.) on the N., two heights of the Central Vosges Mts. The summit of the pass forms the boundary between Germany and France. On the German side are a house in the 'Swiss Chalet' style and a good inn, and on the French side is the popular Hôtel de la Schlucht (R. from 2½, B. 1½, Luncheon 3, D. 4, S. 3½, in the restaurant D. or S. 2½ fr.), the terminus of the mountain-railway from Gérardmer (see p. 351).

From the chalet a good club-path, passing the Quellenfels, ascends to the left to (1½ hr.) the summit of the *Hohneck (4465 ft.; rfrms.), which is reached in the same time also by a path from the French hotel. The mountain-railway from Le Collet (see below) reaches the summit thence in 20 min. (2½ M.; 1 fr.). The view (mountain-indicator) extends far beyond the Vosges Mts., embracing the plain of the Rhine as far as the Black Forest, the Jura and the Alps towards the S., and the French Department of the Vosges towards the W. In the foreground towards the E. is the beautiful Münster-Tal, towards the W. the valley of Gérardmer with the Retournemer and Longemer lakes. The Hohneck is also of great interest to the botanist.
FROM THE SCHLUCHT TO GERARDMER (101/2 M., an interesting day's excursion), road and mountain-railway (there and back 4 fr. 5, ascent 2 fr. 40 c.). The road gradually descends past the source of the Meurthe to (11, M.) Le Collet (3610 ft.), and then in a curve to the N.W. with a fine view of the lakes, passing through a short tunnel below the (3 M.) Roche du Diable, and then running above the banks of the lake of Longemer. The railway quits the Schlucht road beyond Le Collet (junction for the branch to Hohneck, see above) and follows a road diverging to the left, which runs in a curve to the S. to the pretty little lake of Rétournemer (2553 ft.; by footpath from the Schlucht road, 30-25 min.; small hotel on the lake). It then skirts the Vologne (pretty waterfall) and the lake of Longemer (2448 ft.; 11/4 M. long), near the N. end of which it rejoins the Schlucht road (French custom-house). Hence we ascend along the Vologne, which forms a fine fall (Saut des Cues) above the bridge, by which the road and the railway cross to the left bank (Café-Restaurant du Saut-des-Cues). About 31/2 M. farther on is —

GERARDMER (final r silent; Hôtel de la Poste, déj. 31/2, D. 4 fr.; Grand Hôtel du Lac, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; Hôtel Beau Rivage; Hôtel Châte-Terminal; Hôtel de la Providence; Hôtel des Vosges, etc.), an industrial town with 5000 inhab., at the E. end of the lake of that name (2485 ft.) and a favourite summer-resort of the French. From the station we cross an open space to the S.W. and reach the lake. Fine walk round the lake in 11/2 hr. — Comp. Baedeker's Northern France.

On the summit of the Hohneck is a finger-post pointing to the Fischbödle on the S.E. Proceeding in this direction, we pass Schiessrottied (rfmts.), where a pond has recently been dammed in, and reach the (11/2 hr.) Fischbödle, a small lake surrounded by wild rocks, and probably the moraine of an ancient glacier once occupying the Wolmsa-Tal. From the Fischbödle to Metzeral 11/2 hr. (a beautiful walk, seen to greatest advantage in ascending).

METZERAL (1572 ft.; Railway Hotel, by the station, plain; Sonne, unpretending but comfortable), with 1600 inhab., lies at the union of the two streams which form the Fecht. — To the Fischbödle, see above.

FROM METZERAL TO GROSSE BELCHEN (red marks; 7-71/2 hrs.). We ascend the valley by the road to (ca. 1 hr.) the forestier's house of Herrenberg; then traverse a pretty wood, past the Herrenberg dairy, to the (2 hrs.) ridge, along which runs a good track made by the Vosges Club. This we follow to the left, past the dairies of Gross-Bahnbrunn (rfmts.) and Markstein (rfmts.); 11/2 M. beyond the latter we join the 'Pionier-Weg' from the Lauchenweiler, and pursue it to the foot of the Grosse Belchen (See-Sattel). A footpath finally leads to the inn at the top (p. 353).

FROM METZERAL TO WILDESTEN (p. 355), 4 hrs. We mount to the ridge above the dairy of Herrenberg (see above), and proceed thence to (11/4-11/2 hr.) Wildenstein (finger-posts) by a rugged and often steep path. — The attractive ascent of the Rotenbachkopf (4320 ft.) may be combined with the passage to Wildenstein by making a digression of 1-11/4 hr. On the ridge we follow the club-path to the right (not to the left, as for the Grosse Belchen), later again diverging to the right and thus reaching the pointed top (extensive view of the Münster-Tal, etc.). We may descend either by the ridge as we came, or by the frontier-wall as far as the dairy of Rotenbachhof, whence a club-path leads to Wildenstein (comp. p. 355).

d. FROM BOLLWEILER TO LAUTENBACH. GROSSE BELCHEN.

8 M. RAILWAY in 3/4-1 hr. (fares 1 M. 10, 75, 50 pf.)

BOLLWEILER, see p. 326. The line traverses a fertile district. — 3 M. OBER SUITS, a town of 4400 inhab., with silk-factories, contains an
unpretending but tasteful parish-church, chiefly in the Gothic style, with a lofty tower above the crossing, begun in 1278, and finished in the 14th and 15th centuries.

From Obersulz there is omnibus connection, via Jungholz, with St. Anna (1450 ft.; 1 hr.) which has lately come into vogue as a health-resort (Hôtel-Pension Schuller, very fair).

4½ M. Gebweiler (930 ft.; Engel, at the station, R. 13½-2, D. incl. wine 2½ M; Goldene Kanone, in the town, very fair), with 13,300 inhab., situated at the entrance to the Lauchtal, is an important manufacturing place, the products of which are cotton goods, cloth, sugar, and machinery. The road from the station leads straight to the Neue Kirche, a handsome building in the baroque style, erected in 1759 by the Prince-Abbots of Murbach, when they transferred their residence to Gebweiler. The main street leads to the right past the late-Gothic Rathaus to the *Parish Church (St. Leondegari), a fine example of the Transition style, begun in 1182 and lately restored. It possesses double aisles, a transept, three towers of unequal height, and a fine Romanesque porch occupying the whole breadth of the W. front. The choir is Gothic. The sculptures on the W. central portal merit inspection. One of the best wines of Alsace ('Kitterle') is produced near Gebweiler.

A good path, indicated by red and white marks, beginning at the W. end of Gebweiler (4½ M. from the station), ascends via the saddles of Peternith (1345 ft.) and Münsterdickerle (2150 ft.) and the refuge-hut on the mountain-pasture known as Judenhutplan to (3½-4 hrs.) the Belchen (p. 353).

5½ M. Heissenstein (1015 ft.), the upper station for Gebweiler. — The railway ascends the pretty Lauchtal, passing the ruin of Hugstein. — 7 M. Bühl (1115 ft.).

At Bühl the road from Gebweiler enters the valley of the Murbach, passes the Höt. Wolff (good), and leads S. to the (2 M. from Bühl station) Romanesque abbey church of Murbach. This Benedictine Abbey, founded by Duke Eberhard of Swabia in 727, became one of the most powerful on the Upper Rhine and possessed extensive domains, in which three towns (including Gebweiler) and thirty villages were situated. It was presided over by an abbot of princely rank, who bore as his device a black greyhound ('haughty as the Murbach hound' was a mediæval saying). The church, of which the nave has disappeared, was consecrated in 1139, and ranks, like that of Maursmünster (p. 330), as one of the oldest and finest Romanesque buildings in Alsace. The S. transept contains a handsome Gothic tombstone of the 13th century. The house to the left, about 50 paces beyond the archway across the road, with its groundfloor borne by Romanesque columns, is an inn.

The Belchen is ascended from Murbach in 3 hrs. by a path crossing the brook to the left above the church and joining the 'Neuweg', which leads to the Judenhutplan (see above).

The terminus of the railway is (8 M.) Lautenbach (1300 ft.; Weisses Lamm), a large industrial village, with cotton and thread factories. In the neighbourhood is the Chapel of St. Gangolf. Opposite, on the right bank of the Lauch, is the village of Lautenbach-Zell.

From Lautenbach to the Grosse Belchen, 3¾-4 hrs. This is the pleasantest ascent from the Lauchtal. We follow the road up the valley to the (60 min.) forester's house of Sägmatten, whence
we ascend the track (red and white marks) through the woods, to the left, to the piles of cut timber. Here we again bear to the left past the (1 hr.) falls of the Seebach, and continue along the left bank of the stream, crossing it above the falls, and then following the right bank until we reach the Belchensee (3236 ft.; 35 min.), picturesquely situated at the foot of the peak. Skirting the W. side of the lake, we gradually climb to the (50 min.) See-Sattel, between the Storkenkopf on the W. and the Belchen on the E.; and then, crossing the 'Pionier-Weg', we round the N. side of the peak and reach (1/2 hr.) the Belchenhaus, belonging to the Vosges Club (enlarged in 1905; good accommodation; telephone to Gebweiler), with a meteorological station and a garden of Alpine plants. This is 5 min. below the peak of the *Grosse Belchen, French Ballon de Soultz (4670 ft.), the highest point of the Vosges, commanding a wide panorama (mountain-indicator). In clear weather the Alps, from the Sentis to Mont Blanc, are plainly visible.

For travellers wishing to continue their walk farther S. the descent to St. Amarin is recommended (red marks; 1 3/4 hr.; see p. 354).

e. From Mülhausen to Wesserling and Krüt.

23 1/2 M. Railway in 1 1/2 hr. (fares 3 M 10, 2 M 10, 1 M 30 pf.).

Mülhausen, see p. 327. This railway connects the main line with the important manufacturing places in the St. Amarin-Tal, the industrious valley of the Thur, and opens up to visitors an exceedingly picturesque tract of country. — 2 M. Dornach; 3 1/3 M. Lutterbach (823 ft.), see p. 326; 9 1/4 M. Sennheim (987 ft.), Fr. Cernay (Borot, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2 1/2 M; Zwei Schlüssel), where a branch-line diverges for Masmünster and Sewen (see p. 356).

12 1/2 M. Thann (1095 ft.; Höt. Moschenross, at the rail. station, R. 2-3 M, B. 80 pf.; Restaurant Poinet, with garden, Munich beer; good wine at the Weisser Bär), a town with 7800 inhab., a large chemical manufactory, and thriving machinery, cotton, and silk factories, is picturesquely situated at the mouth of the narrow valley of the Thur, the mountains enclosing which are covered with wood on their upper, and vineyards on their lower slopes. The *Church of St. Theobald, the choir (1351-1421) of which is first visible in approaching from the station, is a gem of Gothic architecture. Its bold and elegant open tower, begun in 1430 and completed in 1516 by Meister Remigius Walsh (inscription on the spire at the top), is one of the finest specimens of later Gothic. The handsome double portal on the W. side also deserves attention. The interior is adorned with carved work of the 16th cent., Gothic stained glass, and a fine painting, of the school of Martin Schongauer, of Christ amid several apostles. — The church is seen to advantage from the Engelburg, a castle crowning an eminence on the left bank of the Thur (which is crossed by two bridges), and commanding the town and entrance to the valley. (The route to the
castle diverges to the right from the main street, opposite the church.) The overthrown tower of the castle, which was destroyed by Turenne in 1674, somewhat resembles a huge cask. The district to the E. of the Engelburg yields the 'Rangener wine', which is mentioned by the German historian Münster as early as 1550. —

The Staufen (1685 ft.), 1 1/2 M. from Thann, is a fine point of view.

From Thann to the Grosse Belchen, 5 hrs., by an easy and attractive route. Starting from the rail-station, we proceed to the N., crossing the Thur and ascending the Kattenbach-Tal, via the Fastetten-Platz, to (2 1/4 hrs.) the Thomanns-Platz (2982 ft.), whence a visit may be made, to the left, to (4 min.) Oestenfels, commanding a splendid view of the Belchen. From the Thomanns-Platz we ascend in 1 1/2 hr. to the Mollenrain (3690 ft.; wide view), and thence in the same direction to the dairy of Freundstein (rfmts.), and, passing below the ruin of the same name, to the (1 1/4 hrs.) Firstacker, the saddle between the Sudel (3310 ft.) and the Belchen. Finally we traverse the flat pastures on the ridge to the Belchenhütte (rfmts.) and the (1 1/4 hr.) Belchenhaus (p. 333).

From Thann to St. Amarin or Masmünster (red and white marks as far as the Rossberg). We keep to the W. over the three saddles Napoleon-Platz, Dieboldscheuer's Ebene, and Hundsrieken; then proceed to the N.W. to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Mittlere Rossberg-Hütte or Kolbs-Hütte (2992 ft.; rfms.), situated between the Rossberg (3906 ft.) on the left and the Thanner Huel (3876 ft.; ascent recommended in clear weather) on the right. We then ascend to the ridge of the Rossberg and proceed along the 'Hauptroute' (see below) either to the N. to (2 hrs.) St. Amarin (see below) or to the S. to (2 1/2 hrs.) Masmünster (p. 355).

14 1/4 M. Bitschleuter, 15 1/2 M. Weiler (1215 ft.), two industrial villages, with modern Gothic churches. — The line now skirts the left bank of the stream. 17 1/2 M. Moosch.

18 1/2 M. St. Amarin (1380 ft.; Goldener Löwe, R. 1 1/2-2, D. 2 M 40 pf., very fair; Kämmerlin), one of the most ancient places in the valley, was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War.

The Grosse Belchen (p. 333) is ascended from St. Amarin by a pretty and shady path (marked red) in 2 1/4 hrs.

From St. Amarin to Masmünster, 5-5 1/2 hrs. by the 'Hauptroute' (red marks) of the Voges Club. We leave the station, cross the Thur, and ascend the E. slope of the Hirschbachkopf to the Drei-Marksstein (2493 ft.); then through wood, in about 2 hrs., to the meadow of the Belacker dairy (rfmts.; 1 1/2 hr. to the W. is the Sternsee-Sattel, mentioned on p. 355). Proceeding via the Falkenstein or Vogelsteine (3870 ft.; superb view from the rocks), and continuing along the ridge, we reach the Rossberg (3906 ft.) in 1 hr. We next pass the Hintere and the Vordere Hirzenstein (3350 ft.; good view) and descend through the Willerbach-Tal to (2 hrs.) Masmünster (p. 355). — The Mittlere Rossberg-Hütte (see above) lies about 3/4 hr. to the E. of the Vogelsteine, in the direction of Thann.

20 1/2 M. Wesserling (1433 ft.; Hôtel de Wesserling, very fair; Benz's Inn, at the station), a place of modern origin, on the site of a hunting-lodge of the abbots of Nurbach and built partly on what was once the moraine of a huge glacier, is a colony of extensive cotton-factories, etc., with ca. 1000 inhabitants.

From Wesserling to Bussang, 9 M., by the road ascending the valley which diverges to the W. from the St. Amarin-Tal. 2 1/2 M. Urias (1476 ft.; Couronne; German custom house), 1 1/2 M. beyond which, to the left, opens the Brückenbach-Tal (p. 355). The road becomes steeper with sharp bends. 6 1/4 M. Col de Bussang, which is pierced by a tunnel with a boundary-stone in the middle (highest point of the road, 2362 ft.); at the
entrance to the tunnel is a small inn, at the exit the French custom-house. The old road diverges to the right from the road leading to the village of Bussang, passes near the source of the Moselle (to the left, indicated by a tablet), and reaches the little mineral bath of Bussang (Grand Hôtel des Sources), 1¼ M. above the village (Deux Clefs, D. 3 fr.). Comp., Baseler's Northern France.

From Wesserling to Oberbruck (6 hrs.). Via Urbis to the Brückenbach-Tal, see p. 354. We ascend through the latter to (2½ hrs.) the Sternsee-Sattel (3610 ft.). Thence, skirting the basin of the Sternsee (3370 ft.), which lies far below, we proceed along a level path, past the Obere Berl Dairy, to the Neuweher, two little lakes in an imposing setting (2703 ft.). Following the outflow of these, we reach (2 hrs.) Oberbruck (p. 356). — From the Obere Ber to the frontier on the crest of the hill to the Welsche Belchen (p. 356), in 2½ hrs.

21 M. Fellersingen (Ocher, very fair). — 23 M. Oderen (Fischer's Hotel), between the granite cones of Mürleberg (1790 ft.) and Börberg (1845 ft.) which rise above the valley. The Uhufels, 1½ M. to the N., affords a fine view.

23½ M. Krüt (Sonne), the terminus of the railway.

The road (recommended to pedestrians) continues to ascend the valley of the Thur. About 1¼ M. beyond Krüt suddenly rises the wooded Schlossberg (2185 ft.; 410 ft. above the valley), with the river Thur on the W., and, on the E., separated from the slope of the Griebkopf by a dale through which the road runs. On it stand the scanty ruins of Wildenstein (entrance from the N. side; restaurant in summer). This stronghold formerly belonged to the Abbey of Murbach and was taken by the French during the Thirty Years' War. In 1644 it was destroyed by the Weimar troops. About 3¼ M. from Krüt the road reaches —

Wildenstein (1968 ft.; Sonne), the highest village in the valley. It then makes a sharp bend to the E., crosses the Thur, and ascends in many windings to the Col de Bramont (3145 ft.; 4½ M. from Wildenstein), which forms the frontier. Thence to La Bresse, 5 M.

A good path leads from Wildenstein to the Rotenbachhof and the Rotenbachkopf (p. 351). Thence a pleasant walk along the crest of the hills, either to the N. via the Rheinkopf and the Holneck (p. 350) to the Schlucht (p. 350) in 4½-5 hrs., or to the S. to the Grosse Belchen (p. 353).

From Wildenstein across the Herrenberg to Metzeral in 4½ hrs., see p. 351.

f. From Sennheim to Sewen. — Welsche Belchen.

17½ M. RAILWAY from Sennheim to Sewen in ca. 1½ hr.

Sennheim, see p. 353. — The line runs to the S. via (3 M.) Aspach, to the entrance of the Doller-Tal, crosses the Doller, and continues along its right-bank to (5 M.) Burnhaupt, (7 M.) Gewenheim, and (8½ M.) Sentheim. It then crosses to the left bank. 10½ M. Aue. — 12 M. Masmünster, Fr. Massevaux (1365 ft.; Adler), an old town with 3676 inhab., the principal place in the Doller-Tal, a picturesque valley, with imposing ramifications.

From Masmünster, via the Rossberg, to Thann or St. Amarin, see p. 354. — About 1½ M. to the S. of Masmünster lies the popular Schimme Inn (1705 ft.).
13 3/4 M. Niederbruck; 15 M. Kirchberg. — 16 1/4 M. Oberbruck (Sternsee), at the entrance to a side-valley on the N., the road through which leads to (11/2 M.) Rimbach (Krone).
From Rimbach we may ascend to the Sternsee (p. 355) in 1 1/2 hr.
17 1/2 M. Seewen (Krone, very fair; Hirsch), the terminus of the line and the best starting-point for the ascent of the Welsche Belchen (31/4 hrs.). A guide-post beside the church, 1/2 M. from the station, indicates the path.
We cross the Seebach and follow the road ascending on the right bank, which leads past the Sewensee (1645 ft.) to the (1 hr.) Alfeldsee. Half-way a finger-post indicates the path to the right over the stream to the Holdenbachfälle, where some glacier cauldrons are to be seen. The Alfeldsee (1968 ft.; inn at the keeper's), the largest of the reservoir-lakes in the Vosges (24 acres), occupies a lonely situation. We go on by the road on the S. side of the lake until we come to (3/4 M.) an ascending path on the left. In 1 3/4 hr. more we reach the ridge, which forms the frontier (French custom-house), and strike, on the French side, the highroad that runs from Belfort to St. Maurice, following it past the (3/4 M.) Hôtel du Ballon (very fair; D. 4 fr.) to the (1 M. more) Auberge à la Frontière. Here we turn to the right across meadows and ascend in 10 min. to the top of the Welsche Belchen or Ballon d'Alsace (4083 ft.). The view (mountain indicator) is magnificent, especially in the direction of Belfort; to the N.W. it is somewhat limited by the Ballon de Servance (3900 ft.), which is strongly fortified.
From the Welsche Belchen a route leads along the crest of the hill to the dairy of Obere Berz and the Sternsee-Sattel (p. 355). — From the custom-house (see above) a path leads to the S. along the ridge past the frontier-stones to the Trémont (3570 ft.), thence to the E. by the Ferne-mattkopf (3478 ft.) and the Bärenkopf (3518 ft.) to (2 1/2 hrs.) a finger-post near the Südteufel (3000 ft.). We may descend thence via Stocken to (2 1/4 hrs.) Masmünster (p. 355).

45. From Heidelberg to Baden.
56 1/2 M. RAILWAY in 1 3/4-3 1/4 hrs. (fares 7 M. 40, 4 M. 90, 3 M. 20 pf.; express, 8 M. 40, 6 M. 4 M. 20 pf.). Carriages generally changed at Oberr, the junction for Baden.

Heidelberg, see p. 265. 21/2 M. Kirchheim; 31/2 M. Leimen; 5 M. St. Ilgen; 63/4 M. Walldorf-Nussloch. 8 M. Wiesloch, junction for local railways to Meckesheim (12 M.; p. 276) and Waldangelloch (10 M.). The village is 3/4 M. from the line. — 12 M. Roth-Malsch; 13 1/2 M. Mingolsheim. Before reaching Langenbrücken, we pass, on the right, Kislau, formerly a hunting-seat of the Prince-Bishops of Speyer, and now a penitentiary. 15 M. Langenbrücken (360 ft.; Ochs; Sonne), a small village with sulphur-baths (Amalienbad); 17 1/2 Ubstadt.

Bruchsal (370 ft.), a town with 14,930 inhab., was once the residence of the Bishops of Speyer. Turning to the left from the station we follow the Bahnhof-Str. to the right and then the Schloss-Str. to the left and in 1/4 hr. reach the *Schloss, built in 1722-70 (restored in 1904) by J. B. Neumann (architect of the Würzburg Palace) with a fine staircase, state apartments in the most elegant rococo style, adorned with stucco-ornamentation by J. M. Feichtmeier and frescoes and oil-paintings by Zick, and an old garden. The Church of St. Peter contains the burial-vault of the last bishops. — Bruchsal is the junction for the Wurtemberg line; comp. Baedeker's Southern Germany.

From Bruchsal to Germersheim, 16 M., railway in 3/4-1 1/2 hr. (fares 2 M. 80, 1 M. 90, 1 M. 20 pf.). Stations: 2 1/2 M. Karlsdorf; 5 1/2 M. Graben-Neudorf (p. 230); 8 1/2 M. Hüttenheim; 11 M. Philippsburg; 13 M. Rheinheim. The train then crosses the Rhine. — 16 M. Germersheim, see p. 300.

On the Michaelsberg, near (23 1/2 M.) Unter-Grombach, stands the old Michaels-Kapelle (855 ft.; restaurant and view). On a hill near (26 M.) Weingarten rises the tower of the ruin of Schmalienstein.

31 M. Durlach (380 ft.; Karlsruhe; Amalienbad, 1/4 M. from the station), a small town with 12,700 inhab., the residence of the Margraves of Baden-Durlach from 1565 to 1715, was almost entirely burned down by the French in 1688. The Turmberg (840 ft.; cable-railway to the summit) commands a splendid view.

From Durlach to Heilbronn, see Baedeker's Southern Germany.

From Durlach to Pforzheim, 16 M.; thence to Wildbad. 14 1/2 M. more. Railway to Wildbad in 2-3 hrs. (fares 4 M. 40, 3 M. 1 M. 90 pf.). — The train traverses the fertile valley of the Pfühz. 1 M. Grötzingen; 3 M. Berghausen; 4 1/2 M. Sollingen; 6 M. Kleinsteinbach; 7 1/2 M. Wilferdingen (Krone); 9 1/2 M. Königsbach; 12 M. Ersingen; 13 1/2 M. Ispringen.

16 M. Pforzheim (918 ft.; Railway Restaurant; Hôtel International, Post, Schwarzer Adler, Goldener Adler, all four near the railway-station; Hydro-pathic, pens. 3-6 M.), a thriving manufacturing town, with 59,300 inhab., lies at the confluence of the Enz, the Würm, and the Nagold. The manufacture of gold and silver wares carried on here employs upwards of 12,000 workmen. Close to the station is a monument to the Emperor William I. The Schlosskirche (12-15th cent.) contains a number of monuments of the Margraves of Baden of the 16th century. In the Karl-Friedrich-Str. is a Statue of Margrave Ernest (1533-53), the founder of the now extinct Baden-Durlach-Ernstine family. — From Pforzheim to Wildbad via the Bächenbronner Höhe (2004 ft.) 6 1/2 hrs.; beginning of the so-called 'Höhenweg' (p. 391). — Light railway from Pforzheim to Carlsruhe, see p. 359. — A branch-line connects Pforzheim with Mühlacker, where it joins the Bruchsal line to Stuttgart. — Railway to Calw, Tübingen, and Constance, see Baedeker's Southern Germany.

The Wildbad Railway continues to follow the pleasant, grassy valley of the Enz, which now contracts. 18 M. Brötzingen; 19 1/4 M. Birkenfeld. 22 1/2 M. Neuenbürg (Bär; Sonne), a picturesquely-situated little town, is commanded by a Schloss (now occupied by public offices), erected in 1688 by Duke Christopher of Wurtemberg, on a wooded height encircled by the Enz. Adjoining the Schloss is a ruined castle called the Frachtspeicher, with Roman (?) foundation-walls.

The train crosses the Enz, passes under the Schlossberg by a tunnel, and again crosses the stream. 25 M. Rothenbach, with a large saw-mill. 28 1/2 M. Höfen; diligence daily in summer to Herrenalb (12 M.; p. 392). 28 1/2 M. Calmbach (Sonne, very fair. R. 1-1 1/2. R 3 1/2. M.).
30½ M. Wildbad. — **Hotels.** *Royal Bath Hotel* (Pl. a), with lift. R. 3½-6½, B. 1½., D. 3½ M.; *Klumph* (Pl. b), opposite the bath-house, with lift. R. from 3½, B. 1½, D. at 1 p.m. 3½, S. 2½, pens. from 10 M.; *Bellevue* (Pl. c), R. from 3½, B. 1½, D. 3½ M.; *Post* (Pl. d), R. 2-6, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6½-12 M.; *Hôtel de Russie* (Pl. e), R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-10 M.; *Hôtel Pfeiffer* (Pl. f), R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 6-8 M.; *Graf Eberhard; Kur Platz; Goldenes Ochs* (Pl. f); *Goldenes Ross. — *Pension Villa Montebello*, with dépendances. 6½-9½ M. There are also many hôtels garnis and lodgings. — Visitors' Tax, 4 M. per week, 12 M. for four weeks. — Post Office at the station. — *English Church Service*, see below.

Wildbad (1475 ft.), a much-frequented watering-place with 3720 inhab., lies in the pine-clad ravine of the Enz, on both sides of the stream. The principal street, the bath-establishments, and the hôtels are on the right bank; the railway-station lies on the other bank, at the N. or lower end of the town. In the Kur-Platz rise the Royal Bath Hotel or Kurhaus, with restaurant and the large Bath House. The slightly alkaline thermal springs (84-180° Fahr.), which are beneficial in cases of gout and rheumatism, rise immediately from the sand in the baths for each sex, capable of containing 20 persons each (1½ M.; 30 private baths. 2 M.). Annual number of patients about 13,000. From beside the Katharinsen, or bath for the poor, a bridge leads to the König-Karl-Bad, a domed structure in the Renaissance style, with reading-rooms and accommodation for 17 bathers. Adjacent is an elegant iron Trinkhalle (with music-pavilion), and farther on is a small Theatre. The English Church is open for service during the season. Walks and pleasure-grounds extend on both sides of the river; on the S. (upper) side of the village, past the Roman Catholic church, as far as the (1 M.) Windhof, a café, and on the N. side, opposite the railway-station, to the much-frequented garden-restaurant 'Zum Kühlen Brunnen.'

Excursions. A road ascends the valley of the Enz, passing (3 M.) the Kälber-Mühle, where there is a large pumping-station supplying water to no less than 50 communities in this part of the Black Forest, to (7½ M.) Enzklosterle (p. 393; Waldhorn) and (3 M.) Gömpelscheuer (Lamm), and hence to (17 M.) Freudenstadt (p. 412). — From the Hotel Bellevue we may ascend (Hohenweg, p. 391) via the Fünf Bäume to the (2½ hrs.) Wildsee, which tradition has peopled with water-sprites, and thence proceed to the (4 hrs.) shooting-lodge of Katzenbronn (3870 ft.; fair inn; carriage-road to Reichenthal, p. 396), and the (½ hr.) Hohloh (3250 ft.; view-tower). The descent via the Latschig to Forbach (p. 397) takes 2 hrs. — By the (4½ M.) Eyach-Mühle to (2½ M.) Dobel (p. 392) and (3 M.) Herrenalb, see p. 392.

Beyond Durlach, on the right as we approach Carlsruhe, is Schloss Gottesauge (p. 364).

34½ M. Carlsruhe, see below. The through-trains to Switzerland generally stop here for dinner. Railway beyond Carlsruhe, see p. 365.

Carlsruhe. — The Railway Station (Pl. E, 3; Restaurant, D. 2½ M.) is on the S. side of the town. On the W. side of the town there is a small station ('Mühlburger-Tor'; Pl. B, 2) for the trains to Maxau (p. 365) and the local trains to Leopoldsafen and Graben-Neudorf.

**Hotels.** _Near the Station:* Germania (Pl. a; D, 3), at the corner of the Krieg-Str. and Karl-Friedrich-Str., R. from 3, B. 1½, D. at 1 p.m. 3½, pens. from 7½ M.; *Victoria* (Pl. i; E, 3), Krieg-Str. 22. — *Monopol* (Pl. m; F, 3); Friedrichs-Hof (Pl. e; D, 3), Karl-Friedrich-Str. 7, very fair; Hotel Lütz (Pl. 1; E, 3); Grüner Hof (Pl. d; E, 3), very fair; National (Pl. n; E, 3), all these also in the Krieg-Str., near the station; Leicht (Pl. o; D E, 3), Kreuz-Str. 19. — _In the Town:* Hôtel Grosser (Pl. c; D, 2), in the Markt-Platz, with electric light and hot-air heating, R. from 2½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-10 M.; Erbprinz (Pl. b; D, 2), Kaiser-Str., with café, very fair; Goldener Adler (Pl. f; D, 3), Karl-Friedrich-Str. 22; Rotes Haus (Pl. g; D, 2), Wald-Str. 2, not far from the theatre, well spoken of. — Hotels Garnis.
Park Hotel (Pl. p; D, E, 3), Kreuz-Str. 37, with café-restaurant; Tannhäuser (Pl. h; C, 2), Kaiser-Str. 146, R. 1½-3, B. 1 M.

Restaurants. Erbprinz, see p. 355; Montinger, Kaiser-Str. 142; Krokodil (Pl. K; C, 2, 3), Ludwigs-Platz, D. 1½-1¾ M; Friedrichs-Hof, see p. 358; Stadt-Garten, D. 2-3 M, see p. 365; Kühler Krug, Bannewald-Allee 2, to the W. outside the town. — Wine. Ratskeller, Lamm-Str., below the Café Bauer; Vier Jahreszeiten, Hebel-Str. 21; Rodensieker, Herren-Str. 10. — Café. Café-Restaurant Bauer, Lamm-Str. 7d (Pl. D, 2, 3).

Electric Tramways. From the railway-station to the market-place, etc.; to the Durlacher-Tor, etc.; through the Kaiser-Str., etc.; comp. the Plan.

Steam Tramways. 1. From the Mess-Platz (Pl. D, 3, 4) via Rüttlingen (p. 365) to Herrenaib (p. 392) or to Pforzheim (p. 357). — 2. Through the Krieg-Str. (Pl. B-E, 3) to (9½ M.) Durmersheim on the W., or to the E. past the Durlacher Tor to (10 M.) Speck.

Cabs. To or from the station, 1 pers. 60, 2 pers. 80 pf., 3 pers. 1 M, 4 pers. 1 M 20, each package of luggage 20 pf. — Drives within the town: one-horse, 1-2 pers. for 1/4 hr. 50, 3-4 pers. 70 pf.; for 1/2 hr. 1 M or 1 M 20 pf.; two-horse 80 pf., 1 M, 1 M 30, 1 M 70 pf. — After dusk 10 pf. more for each 1/4 hr.; double fares from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. (in winter 7).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 30; C, 2), Kaiser-Str. 217.

Theatres. Court Theatre (Pl. 12; D, 2), five times a week. The theatre is closed from July to September. — Summer Theatre in the Stadt-Garten (p. 364). — Colosseum, Wald-Str. 16, a variety-theatre. — Badischer Kunstverein (Pl. 22, D, 2; Art Union) containing a collection of modern pictures, chiefly by artists of Carlsruhe (open daily, 11-1, and on Sun., Wed., & Sat. 2-4; 50 pf.).

Baths. Städtisches Vierordtsbad (Pl. D, 4), with large swimming-bath; Friedrichsbad, Kaiser-Str. 138, with swimming-bath. — In the Rhine, at Maxau (p. 365), to which special trains convey bathers in summer.

British Chargé d'Affaires, A. C. Grant-Duff, Esq.

English Church Service in the Old Catholic Church, Mühlburg-Tor, fortnightly at 11 a.m.

Carlsruhe (380 ft.), the capital of the Grand-Duchy of Baden (112,200 inhab., including Mühlburg, p. 365, and a garrison of 4000 men), situated 6 M. from the Rhine, on the W. outskirts of the Hardtwald, owes its origin to the Margrave Charles William of Baden-Durlach (1709-38), who transferred his residence hither from Durlach in 1715 (comp. p. 357). The plan of the old town resembles a fan, the streets radiating from the palace, but the wide new streets on the W., S., and E. are less regular in plan. The importance of Carlsruhe as an industrial town has increased very rapidly since 1870, its principal manufactures being engines and railway-carriages, furniture, and plated goods.

The development of modern German architecture may be very distinctly traced in Carlsruhe. The palace and the other older buildings are in the French style prevalent at the beginning of the 18th century. The structures of the next period exhibit the simple and harmonious classical forms introduced by Friedrich Weinbrenner (1766-1826), an architect who received his training in Rome. His principal successors were Hübsch (1793-1863) and Eisenlohr (1805-54), who erected many handsome buildings in the modern Romanesque (round-arched) style, and long determined the tone of Carlsruhe architecture. The stately edifices erected in recent years by Berckmühler (d. 1879) and Durm form a fourth period, together with the still more modern buildings (in the Kaiser-Str. and elsewhere) by Curjet & Moser, Billing, Katsd, and others.

The School of Art, founded at Carlsruhe in 1853, has contributed not a little to the development of the German school of landscape-painting. Its first director was the classical painter J. W. Schirmer (1807-63), of Düsseldorf.
dorff, a disciple of Lessing, who was succeeded by H. Gude. The present
director is Hans Thoma (b. 1839).

The railway-station is situated outside the former Ettlinger-
Tor (Pl. D, 3). Near it are a bronze statue of Winter (Pl. 6;
d. 1838), the minister, designed by Reich, a War Monument (Pl. 5)
in memory of 1870-71, by Volz, and other monuments.

At the entrance to the Karl-Friedrich-Strasse (Pl. D, 3, 2),
which extends hence northwards to the palace (3/4 M.), stands a hands-
ome Fountain (Pl. 25). In the Rondel-Platz, farther on, rises an
Obelisk ('Verfassungssäule'; Pl. D, 3), with a medallion of Grand-
Duke Charles (1811-18); on the right is the Margrave's Palace, by
Weinbrenner. Farther on to the right is the Landes-Gewerbehalle
(Pl. 23); admission daily, except Mon., 10-12 (on Sun. 11-12) and
2-4. Adjoining, at the corner of the Hebel-Str., is the Bezirks-Amt
(Pl. 11), built in 1897-98.

On the left side of the Markt-Platz (Pl. D, 2) is the Town
Hall (Pl. 31), built in 1821, in front of which are two colossal bronze
figures of Baden and Carlsruhe, by Hirt (1900). On the right is the
Protestant Church (Pl. 17), with a Corinthian portico, the burial-
church of the grand-ducal family. Both these edifices are by Wein-
brenner. The fountain with a Statue of the Grand-Duke Lewis
(1818-30; Pl. 3), by Raufer, is to be replaced by an equestrian
statue of Margrave Charles William (p. 359), whose grave is marked
by the Pyramid (Pl. 7) to the N. of it. At this point the Karl-
Friedrich-Str. is intersected by the Kaisser-Strasse (Pl. B-F, 2),
one of the main arteries of traffic, flanked with handsome modern
houses and attractive shops, and running through the centre of the
town from E. to W.

In front of the palace, in the centre of a square embellished
with gardens and fountains, is a bronze Statue of the Grand-Duke
Charles Frederick (Pl. 2; d. 1811), by Schwanthaler (1844), with
allegorical figures of the four former divisions of Baden at the
corners.

The Palace (Pl. D, 1), erected in 1750-82 from L. Retti's designs,
is in the form of a semicircle, and surmounted by the Bleiturm
(135 ft.), which affords an extensive view. The interior is shown
by the castellan (gratuity). — The E. wing contains the Zähringen
Museum (Pl. 27; D, 1), a collection of art-objects and curiosities
connected with the ducal house (adm. May, June. and Sept. daily,
11-1), and also the Ducal Stables (open 12-4).

On the W. side of the Schloss-Platz is the Court Theatre (Pl. 12),
erected in 1851-53, by Hübseh. The reliefs in the pediment are
by Reich.

Arched passages in the wings of the Schloss lead to the Palace Garden
(Pl. D, 1), embellished with fountains, sculptures, etc. Among the sculpt-
tures are a small monument to Hebel (Pl. 4; p. 431) and a group of Her-
mann and Dorothea. The garden extends into the Hardtwald (p. 361) and
the Wild-Park.
to Baden.

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Behind the Court Theatre is the Botanic Garden (Pl. D, 1, 2; closed on Sat. and Sun., and from 12 to 2 on other days), with a Winter Garten (Pl. 43; open on Mon., Wed., and Frid., 10-12 and 2-4).

Adjacent is the Hall of Art (Pl. D, 2), built by Hübsch (1836-45) in the modern Romanesque style, with a new wing (1896) by Durm. The entrance is in the Linkenheimer-Strasse. The sculptures at the entrance are by Reich; those on the rear-facade by Ad. Heer. The collections are open to the public on Wed. and Sun. (also Frid. in summer), 11-1 and 2-4; at other times fee 50 pf. — The paintings are arranged in schools; catalogue 50 pf. Director, Hans Thoma.

Ground Floor. Extensive collection of casts, some modern models and original works.

Staircase. Frescoes by Schwind (1840): Consecration of Freiburg Cathedral by Duke Conrad of Zähringen. — The allegorical paintings in the lunettes are by Schwind and Gleichauf: that in the middle represents Art protected by the Church and State.

First Floor. First Corridor (to the right): Early German Schools (15-16th cent.). Right Wall: above, Multscher, 32. Death of the Virgin, SS. Crucifixion (ca. 1460); 44. Bart. Zeitblom, Priest bestowing the blessing; above, 48. Upper Swabian School, 'Landenberg Altar' (ca. 1500), with Crucifixion in the centre and SS. Pelagius and Conrad at the sides; B. Strigel, 60. Mocking of Christ, 59. Pietà; 97. Hans von Kulmbach, Winged altar-piece, with four saints in the centre, and on the sides the massacre of 10,000 Christians by King Sapor of Persia (after Dürer) and the miraculous raising of a dead man to life; 84. Schäufelin, Crucifixion (1515); 103. B. van Orley, Winged altar-piece, a late work; 198. N. Neuchatel, Portraits of a married couple (1572).

Passing through Cabinet 1, in which are pictures by Ad. Elsheimer, L. Cranach the Elder, De Vos, and H. Holbein the Younger (67. Erasmus), we enter —

Cabinet 2, containing some of the finest examples of the early-German school: 991, 993. M. Grünewald, Crucifixion, Bearing of the Cross, from the church at Tannberg; 36. M. Schöngauer, Coronation of the Virgin; Holbein the Younger, 64. Bearing of the Cross (with numerous figures, painted in 1515 in his father's studio), 65. St. Ursula, 66. St. George (1522); Hans Baldung Grien, 87. Margrave Christopher I. of Baden, 88. Margrave Christopher I. and his family kneeling before the Virgin and St. Anna (1511), 90. St. Joseph and the Madonna (fragment of an Adoration of the Child; 1539); 130. G. Pencz, Veit Hirschvogel the Younger, glass-painter of Nuremberg (1545).


Cabinet 5. 372. Decker, Stag; Rieffel, 833. Forum Romanum, 834. Palms in Sicily; 705. A. Achenbach, Winter landscape. — Cabinet 6. 525. W. Lindenschmit the Elder, Battle of the Teutoburgian Forest; 789. J. A. Koch, Historical landscape; *251. M. von Schwind, Ritter Kurt's Bridal Procession (Goethe), a humorous composition in the old-German manner, bearing the motto, 'Widersacher, Welber, Schulden, ach! kein Ritter wird sie los' (Of foes, women, and debts, alas! no knight can get rid);


Room III. Rottmann, 594. Lake Copais, 595. Delos; 937. A. Achenbach, Norwegian landscape; 793. Fr. Adam, Horse-catching on the Pushta; 647. A. von Bayer, Freiburg Cathedral.


Room VII. Nos. 790, 856, & 859 are water-colours, illustrating the costumes of Baden peasants at the procession in honour of the silver-


The Cabinet of Engravings (open. Thurs., 10-12) contains Hans Baldung Grien's sketch-book, etc.

Near the Kunsthalle, in the Linkenheimer-Str., is one of the entrances to the Botanic Garden (p. 361). Beside it is a colossal bust of the architect Hübsch (p. 359). On the other side of the street rises the handsome Court of Justice (Pl. 16; C, 2), built by Kircher. Opposite is a bronze Statue of Prince William of Baden (1829-97), by Volz.

Farther on, in the Bismarck-Strasse, which diverges to the left, are the Headquarters of the XIV. Corps d'Armée (Pl. 42; C, 1). — Two buildings at the W. end of the street contain the School of Art (Pl. B, 2; see p. 359). In the Platz in front of it, a statue of the poet Victor von Scheffler (see p. 364), by Volz, was erected in 1892. — The adjoining streets contain numerous handsome villas. In the Moltke-Strasse are the Building School (Pl. 1; C, 1), the Industrial School (Pl. B, 1), with a museum (open Sun. 11-1, Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Frid. 10-1 and 2-4), the Cadet School (Pl. A, 1), and the Grenadier Barracks.

The Riefstahl-Strasse and the Westend-Strasse lead to the S. from the Moltke-Strasse, passing Christ Church (Prot.) and a Monument to Wilhelm Lübke (1826-93), the historian of art, to the square in front of the Mühlburger Tor, which is embellished with a bronze Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I., by Ad. Heer (1896). — Near the Tor are the Old-Catholic Church of the Resurrection (Pl. A, B, 2), in the early-Gothic style, by Schäffer, the office of the Carlsruhe Life Insurance Co., the Supreme Court (Pl. B, 2), and other public buildings. — We return to the Kaiser-Str. (p. 360) and thence reach the Stephans-Platz, to the S. behind the large Post Office (Pl. 30; C, 2). In the Platz is the Stephan Fountain (1905), by Billing and Binz. The Douglas-Strasse, passing the post-office, leads to the N. to the Palais Prinz Karl, at the corner of the Stephanien-Strasse. The Palais Prinz Max rises a few yards to the E., at the corner of the Akademie-Strasse and Karl-Strasse.

The Friedrichs-Platz (Pl. D, 2, 3) is embellished with gardens, fountains, and a marble group of Orestes and Pylades by Steinhäuser. On the N.W. side is the Roman Catholic Church (Pl. 18; D, 2), built by Weimbrenner in the style of the Pantheon. On the N. is a row of arcades and shops; and on the E. side are the Central Offices of the Baden Railways (Pl. 9; D, 3).

On the S. side of the square is the imposing building of the
United Grand-Ducal Collections (Vereinigte Sammlungen; Pl. 41, D, 3), with its conspicuous central portion somewhat resembling a triumphal arch, erected by Berckmüller in 1865-71. The four marble figures are by Steinhäuser. The staircase is adorned with frescoes by Keller and Glechauf. Adm. free on Sun. and Wed., 11-1 and 2-4 (antiquities also on Fri.); at other times for a fee (50 pf.).

Ground Floor. At the foot of the staircase are a gilt statue of Jupiter, from the Rastatt Palace, and a Renaissance fountain from Salzburg (ca. 1600). Straight in front are the larger stone monuments and the stairs leading up to the library (see below). — In the E. wing (left) are the Mineralogical, Geological, and Zoological Collections. — In the W. wing (right) are the Antiquarian, the Ethnological, and the Medieval and Modern Art Collections. Room I. Egyptian Antiquities. Greek Vases and Terracottas (good catalogue). — Room II. To the right and left of the entrance, Mithraic Reliefs. Bronzes, including Greek and Etruscan Armour, statuettes, mirrors, etc. Marble Sculptures found in Italy (*Torso of Cupid). — Room III. Prehistoric, Roman, and Alemannian Antiquities found in Baden. In the second section, the Ethnological Collection (5000 objects). — Room IV. Collection of Weapons, chiefly Turkish spoils of war captured by Margrave Lewis William (p. 362). — Room V (a flight higher). Modern weapons. Collection of Baden Costumes. — Room VI. Art-Industrial Collection: stoves, cabinets, musical instruments, church-utensils, carvings, and vestments, glass-paintings, etc.; also coins and medals. — We return to the vestibule, and thence enter a hall containing Roman and Medieval Stone Monuments found in Baden.

The Library contains about 190,000 volumes and a handsome reading-room (open Sun. 11-1, week-days 10-1 & 6-8), and the Cabinet of Coins.

Behind the building just described lies the Erbprinzen-Garten, with a bronze group of nymphs by Weltring (1891). The Palace of the Crown Prince (Pl. 37; D, 3), in the Krieg-Str., was erected in the late-Renaissance style by Durm in 1891-96. The façades, in light greyish-green sandstone, are freely adorned with sculpture.

In the E. half of the Kaiser-Strasse (p. 360), at the corner of the Kronen-Str., rises the Synagogue (Pl. 38; E. 2), built by Durm in the Oriental style with Renaissance details. Farther to the E. is the Polytechnic School (Pl. E, 2), erected by Hübsch in 1836 and enlarged in 1863. This institution is the oldest of the kind in Germany (founded 1825). Adjoining the main building are the Aula, added by Durm in 1898 and adorned in the interior by Schönleber, Heer, and others, and the Electric, Physical, and Botanical Institutes. — At the end of the Kaiser-Strasse is the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Bernhard, by Meckel.

About 1½ M. from the Durlacher Tor (tramway) is the Schloss Gottesaue (Pl. G, 3), erected by Margraves Charles II. and Ernest Frederic in 1583-89 on the site of a Benedictine abbey dating from 1103. The interior has been fitted up as an artillery-barrack. — To the N.E., the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. leads from the Durlacher Tor to (3'/4 M.) the handsome New Cemetery, in which repose the statesman Karl Mathy (d. 1865) and the poet J. Victor von Scheffel, a native of Carlsruhe (1826-86).

Among pleasant resorts for walking are the Hohwald (Pl. A, B, C, 1); the Wild-Park, tickets for which are obtained at the Hotzhalamnt, Schloss-Platz 1 (50 pf.); and the *Stadt-Garten (Pl. D, 4, 5; adm. 30 pf.), beginning beyond the Vierordtsbad (p. 359), with the Fest-Halle (*Restaurant), several hot-houses, the Tiergarten, and the Lauterberg (*View).

From Carlsruhe to Landau, 25 M., railway in 1½ hr. — 11/4 M. Mühl-
to Baden. RASTATT. 45. Route. 365

burgertor. — 2½ M. Mühlburg, with the River Harbour of Carlsruhe (1898-1901; 48 acres in area), connected with the Rhine by a canal 2000 yds. in length. — 4 M. Knieblingen; 6½, M. Maxau (Rheinischer Hof; baths, see p. 359), where the Rhine is crossed by a bridge-of-boats; then Maximiliansau; 8 M. Wörth (p. 300); 12 M. Langenkandel; 17 M. Winden, where the line joins the Palatinate railway. — 25 M. Landau, see p. 291.

On leaving Carlsruhe, the train crosses a viaduct spanning the Alb, the strategic railway to Rastatt, and a goods railway. To the right are Beiertheim and the two towers of the church of Bulach.

38 M. Ettlingen (Sonne, Hirsch, both very fair, with gardens; Krone), with 8068 inhab., possesses large shirting, velvet, and paper manufactories (paper has been made here since 1482). A pretty path leads hence via the Redoute (1055 ft.) to Schlutenbach (1115 ft.) and thence to the platform on the Steinig (1310 ft.; 13/4 hr.). Ettlingen is also a station on the Albtao railway (p. 392) and on the light railway from Carlsruhe to Pforzheim (p. 369).

393/4 M. Bruchhausen. — From (43 M.) Malsch a picturesque road leads to (9 M.) Herrenalb (p. 392), via Freiolsheim, Moosbrunn, and Bernbach. — 451/2 M. Muggensturm.

48½ M. Rastatt (390 ft.; Railway Hotel, at the station, 10 min. from the town, R. 2-3, B. 3/4 M; Schwert; Kreuz, in the marketplace), a town with 14,000 inhab., burned by the French in 1689, but soon afterwards rebuilt by the celebrated Imperial general Margrave Lewis of Baden (d. 1707), was the residence of the Margraves till the line became extinct in 1771. The large Palace is conspicuous for its high tower.

In one of the apartments the peace between France and Austria, which terminated the Spanish War of Succession, was signed on 6th May, 1714, by Prince Eugène of Savoy and Marshal Villars. A congress held here in 1797-99 between Austria and Germany on the one side and France on the other led to no result, and at its close Roberjot and Bonnier, two of the French delegates, were barbarously murdered by Austrian hussars in an adjacent wood, but at whose instigation it was never discovered. — The Baden revolution began at Rastatt in 1849 with a mutiny of the soldiers, and it was also terminated here by the surrender of the fortress to the Prussians after a siege of three weeks.

From Rastatt to Gernsbach and Weisenbach, see pp. 395, 396; strategic line to Carlsruhe and Alsace, see above.

The train now crosses the Murg, and reaches —

54 M. Oos (410 ft.; Stern; Engel), whence a branch-line ascends the Oostal, passing Badenscheuern, to (56½ M.) Baden.
46. Baden and Environs.

Arrival. The Railway Station (600 ft.; Pl. A, 1), is on the N.W. side of the town, 1½-20 min. from most of the hotels. Porter from the train to a cab, 5 pf. for each article of luggage; for carrying a trunk into the town 30 pf., more than one 20 pf. each, light articles 10 pf. each; after 11 p.m. 35, 30, 20 pf. — Cab ('Packdroschke'; at the first exit on the left); ½ hr. for 1-2 pers. 70 pf., for 3-4 pers. 1.40 20 pf.; for ½ hr. 1.70 or 1.80 pf. (to Lichtenthal 1.40 or 1.70 pf.; after 9 p.m. 1.70, 2.20 pf.) from 9 to 12 p.m., 1.20, 1.50, 1.50), and 1.80 pf.; from midnight to 5 a.m., 1.40, 1.70, 1.70, and 2.20 pf.; each box 20 pf. — Omnibus to Lichtenthal, see p. 368.

Hotels (generally good). Pension-rates are granted at all, except the Hôtel Stephanie, for a stay of some time. The larger houses are usually closed from Nov. until the beginning of March. — Hôtel Stephanie (Pl. b; C, 4), two houses in an open situation on the right bank of the Oos, surrounded with gardens; Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. f; B, 3), Kaiser-Allee 2, in a fine situation opposite the Kurpark and the Trinkhalle, R. from 4, B. 1½, D. 4½, pens. 11-14 M.; Hôtel Messmer (Pl. s; B, 3), Werder-Str., near the Conversationshaus, with three dépendances and a large garden, R. 4-5, B. 1½, D. 4½, pens. 11-15 M.; Hôtel Regina, similarly situated, with garden and dépendance, R. from 4, D. 4½ M.; Hôtel d'Angleterre (Pl. e; C, 3), Sophien-Str. 2, by the Promenaden-Brücke, with garden, R. from 4, B. 1½, D. 4½, pens. from 11 M.; Belle Vue (Pl. d; C, 5), in an open situation on the right bank of the Oos, with garden; Minerva (Pl. c; C, 4), similarly situated, R. 3-8, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. from 9 M.; Cour de Bade (Pl. n; B, 2), Lange-Str. 47, at the entrance to the town, with baths and garden, open in winter also: Hôtel de Russie (Pl. k; B, 2), Kaiser-Allee 4, with garden, R. 4-12, B. 1½, D. 6, pens. from 10 M.; Hôtel de Hollande (Pl. h; C, 3), Sophien-Str. 14, with the dépendance Pension Beauté-jour (Pl. 1; C, 3), R. from 3, pens. from 10 M.; Victoria (Pl. g; C, 3), Leopolds-Platz, comfortable, but not showy. — Hôtel de France (Pl. 1; B, 2), Luisen-Str. 32, with garden, open in winter also, R. 2½-6, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. from 8 M. — Park Hotel, Fremersberg-Str. 2, overlooking the Lichtenhaller Allee, R. 3-8, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. from 9 M.; Zähringer Hof (Pl. m; B, 2), Lange-Str. 46, with baths and large garden, R. 2½-6, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 6½-12 M. All the above are of the first class, with lifts, electric light, and other modern conveniences.

The following houses are somewhat less expensive: Hôtel Hirsch (Pl. t; B, C, 2), Hirsch-Str. 1, with baths and lift, open in winter also, R. 2½-4½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. from 7½ M. — Terminus (Pl. o; A, 1), R. 2½-5, B. 1, pens. 6½-9 M.; Ville de Bade (Pl. p; A, 1), R. 2-4, B. 1½, D. 3, pens. 6-8 M.; Batrischer Hof (Pl. q; A, 1), Lange-Str. 90, with restaurant, garden, and covered terrace, R. 2½-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-8 M.; these three are near the station and convenient for passing travellers. Petersburger Hof (Pl. s; C, 3), Gernsbacher-Str. 42, with restaurant; Drei Könige (Pl. u; C, 3), Lange-Str. 11, with restaurant and covered terrace; Deutscher Hof (Pl. v; B, 2), Lange-Str. 60, with restaurant, R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. from 7½ M. — Stadt Paris (Pl. z; C, 3), Sophien-Str., near the Friedrichsbad, with lift, R. from 4, B. 1½, D. 5, pens. from 11 M. — Stadt Strasbourg (Pl. w; C, 3), Sophien-Str., with restaurant and covered terrace, R. 2½-4, B. 1, pens. 7-10 M.; Römerbau, Räder-Str. 1, R. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6½-8½ M.; Stahlbad, Lichtenthaler-Str. 27, R. 1½-3, B. ½, pens. from 6 M.; Germania (Pl. y; C, 4), Ludwig-Wilhelm-Platz, R. 2-6, B. 1, pens. 6-9 M.; Müller, Lange-Str. 34, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 6 M., well spoken of; Goldenes Ehrenhorn, Lange-Str. 7, with beer and wine restaurant. R. 2½, B. 1, D. 2½ & 2½, pens. 5½-7½ M., well spoken of. — Central Hotel, Jewish, R. 2½-5 M.

Among the less pretentious houses may be mentioned: Bock (Pl. B; B, 2), Lange-Str. 46, B. 1½-2½, pens. 4½-6 M.; Baldreit, Küfer-Str. 6, near the market-place, with baths; Salmen, Löwe, Geist, all in the Gernsbacher-Str.; Stadt Karlsruhe, corner of Baldreit-Str. and Bütten Str.;
Practical Notes. BADKJN. 46. Route. 367

Stern, Kiifer-Sfr. 2; Gruner Baum, Markt-Platz 22, R. 1/2-2, B. 3/4, D. at 12.30 p.m. 2 1/2, pens. 4/2-6 \( \text{M} \); Rose, also in the Markt-Platz; Stadt Nacht, Sophien-Str. 22, BAHNOFS-HOTEL, with garden.

Outside the town: Freienwald, Werder-Str. 20, on the Beutig, Gretel (a sanatorium); Kaiserin Elisabeth, and Hot. Restaurant Panorama, Lichtenthaler Allée 18 (R. 2-5, B. 1, dej. 2 1/2, D. 3-5, pens. 5-10 \( \text{M} \); large garden), see p. 373; Hotel Korbmatteisen, Hotel Freh, see p. 371; Kurhaus Schirmhof, well-managed, R. 2 1/2-6, B. 1, D. 3-5, pens. from 6 \( \text{M} \). — Pension Waldeneck, Fremersberg-Str. 40, R. 2-3, D. 2 1/2, pens. 6-1 \( \text{M} \). — Gunzenbacher Hof (Pl. C, 6). R. 2 1/2-3 1/2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. 6-8 \( \text{M} \), see p. 373. — Zur Morgenröte und Waldschlösschen, see p. 376. — Inns at Lichtenthal, see p. 373.

Pensions. Alth-auto, Lichtenthaler Allee 6 (pens. 6-10 \( \text{M} \)); Alsen, Senfur-Allee 2 (6-10 \( \text{M} \)); Villa Bellavista, Yburg-Str. 19 (6/2-9 \( \text{M} \)); Bücher, Gernsbacher-Str. 90 (5-7 \( \text{M} \)); Chandon, Werder-Str. 16; Fürst Bismarck, Bismarck-Str. 14 (6 1/2-3\( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \text{M} \)); Glover, Bismarck-Str. 3 (6 1/2-10 \( \text{M} \)); Heeser, Moltke-Str. 3 (5 1/2-7 \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \text{M} \)); Hohenstein, Friesenberg-Str. 4 (6-10 \( \text{M} \)); Jäger, Friesenberg-Str. 2 (3-8 \( \text{M} \)); kalender, Kronprinzen-Str. 2 (R. 2 1/2-5\( \frac{1}{2} \), B. 1, pens. 7-10 \( \text{M} \)); Kloss, Sophien-Str. 33 (pens. 5-8 \( \text{M} \)); Luisenhöhe (Bosco), Werder-Str. 12 (R. 3-10, pens. 8-16 \( \text{M} \)); Mangin, Luisen-Str. 20 (pens. from 6 \( \text{M} \)); Villa Marguerite, Senfur-Allee 6 (pens. 5-8 \( \text{M} \)); Villa Monbijou, Werder-Str. 18 (6-10 \( \text{M} \)); Nagel, Luisen-Str. 22; Schneider, Schiller-Str. 11, near the Lichtenthaler Allee; Volt, Schloss-Str. 11 (from 4 1/2 \( \text{M} \)). — Sanatorium. Quissiana (Dr. Baumgärtner), Bismarck-Str. 15 (R. & A. 2-12, board 6 \( \text{M} \)); Dr. Emmerich's Sanatorium, Quettig-Str., for nervous patients; Sanatorium of Dr. Frey, Lange-Str., for heart and nervous patients; Dr. Burger's Sanatorium, Maria-Viktoria-Str. 10, for internal complaints; Dr. Ebers' Sanatorium (Friedrichshöhe), Bernhard-Str. 32, pens. 8-15 \( \text{M} \); Ludwig-Wilhelm-Stift (pens. 5-6 \( \text{M} \)), see p. 370. — Swedish Medical Gymnastics (Kellgren System), Maria-Viktoria Str. 5.

Restaurants. In addition to the above-mentioned hotels: *Conversationshaus*, of the first class, D. 4/2-7 \( \text{M} \) (wine, etc., cheaper at the uncovered tables); *Café Palais*, in the former Palais Hamilton (Pl. C, 3; p. 372), with beautiful garden, also of the first class; *Mangin*, Luisen-Str. 20 (see above); *Goldenes Kreuz*, Lichtenthaler-Str. 13, popular. D. 1 1/2-2 \( \text{M} \); Zur Post, Lichtenthaler-Str. 4; Bayrischer Hof (see above); Krokoöil, Mühlgasse 4, between Nos. 25 and 27 in the Lange-Strasse, very fair, D. 1 1/2-2 \( \text{M} \); Stadt Straßburg (see above); Ritter, Gernbach-Str. 11, with garden, D. 2 \( \text{M} \); Blitzer, Lichtenthaler-Str. 35; Sinner's Schaffhau, Lichtenthaler-Str. 44.

Cafés and Confectioners' Shops. Conversationshaus, see above; *Rumpelmayer*, Augusta-Platz (Pl. C, 3), first-class, with garden; *Villa Sorrento* (Pl. C, 5, 6), Lichtenthaler Allée 14; *Panorama* (with rooms), above the Lichtenthaler Allée (Pl. C, 6), see p. 373; *Zabier*, Lichtenthaler-Str. 12, with garden. — There are also several good cafés and milk-gardens in the environs, such as the Gunzenbacher Hof (p. 373); Mölkenamstalt, Quettig-Str. 9; Gretel, see p. 372.

Cabs (*Packdroschken* at the rail. station, see p. 366). 1-2 pers. 3-4 pers. 1/4 hour 3/4 hour 1 hour

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Each additional 1/4 hour 50 pf. or 75 pf. outside the cab-radius, which includes the whole of the town shown in our plan, with the exception of the hills to the S.W. of the Greek Chapel and Schloss Krupp and the hills to the N.E. Cabs discharged beyond the radius are entitled to half-fare for the return. — To Lichtenthal 1 1/2 or 2 \( \text{M} \); to the pensions Waldeneck, Schirmhof, Korbmatteisenhof, or Kaiserin Elisabeth, 2 1/2 or 3 1/2 \( \text{M} \). In summer after 9 p.m., and in winter after 8 p.m.; per drive (1/4 hr.), 1-4 pers. 1 \( \text{M} \) 50 pf., each additional 1/4 hr. 1 \( \text{M} \). Each large box 40 pf.
b. DRIVES AT FIXED CHARGES (1-4 persons).

Under Class I carriages may be kept for 2 hrs.; under Cl. II, 3 hrs.; under Cl. III, 6 hrs.; under Cl. IV, 10 hrs.; and under Cl. V, 14 hrs. | M | pf.
---|---|---
I. | To the Fish Breeding Estab. 4 M, there and back | 6 |
To the Seelach 4 M, there and back | 5 |
To the Gerolssauer Mühle 3 M, there and back | 5 |
To the Gerolsau Waterfall 5 M, there and back | 7 |
Jagdhaus 5 M, returning via the Fremersberger Hof, or vice versa | 6 50 |
II. | To the Alte Schloss 5 M, there and back | 7 |
By the Yburg road, the Seelighöfe, and the 'Verbindungs-Weg' to Lichtenthal, and back to Baden | 8 |
To the Alte Schloss and back via Ebersteinburg, or vice versa | 9 |
To Ebersteinburg and back | 9 |
To the Fish Breeding Estab. and Schloss Eberstein and back | 11 |
The same, returning via Gernsbach | 13 |
III. | To the Fish Breeding Estab. and Gernsbach and back | 14 |
To the Fremersberg-Turm and back | 12 |
To the Fremersberg-Turm via the Katzenstein, and back via the Jagdhaus | 14 |
To the Favorite and back via Oos | 9 |
To the Yburg and back | 11 |
Vià Gerolsau to the Plattig (19 M), Sand (20 M), and the Hundseck, and back | 21 |
Vià Gerolsau to Bühlerthal and the Geltelbach-Schlucht, and back via Bühl and Steinbach, or vice versa | 20 |
IV. | To the Alte Schloss, Ebersteinburg, Teufelskanzel, and by the new road below the Mercurius-Turm to Nüllenbild and back, or vice versa | 14 |
The same, including Gernsbach or Schloss Eberstein | 18 |
The same, including Gernsbach and Schloss Eberstein | 21 |
V. | Vià Gerolsau to Bühlerthal and the Geltelbach-Schlucht, and back via Sand and Plattig | 26 |


Visitors' Tax. Tickets of admission to the Conversationshaus and grounds (sold at the entrance to the grounds) are necessary for afternoon and evening concerts (3-4 & 8-10 p.m.; the morning concert, 7-8 a.m. is free): for one day, 1 pers. 1 M; for a fortnight 10 M; for one month, 1 pers. 20 M, 2 pers. 30 M, each additional person 6 M more. Balts every Sunday during the season. Good Concerts frequently.

Baths. *Friedrichs-Bad, open all the year round 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., and *Augusta-Bad, open in summer only, see p. 370; Dornstädter Hof (Pl. r; C, 3), Gernsbacher-Str. 5, also rooms and pension. *River Baths and Swimming Baths (Pl. C, 5), on the right bank of the Oos.
Baths Office (Grossherzogliche Kommission der Badeanstalten), in the Grossherzogliche Amtshaus (Pl. C, D, 2). — Municipal Baths Committee (Städtische Kuranstalt), in the Conversationshaus, to the left.

Theatre. From June to Sept. performances on Mon., Wed., and Frid., in winter only on Wednesdays.

Races at Iffezheim (near Oos, p. 365), at the end of August and the beginning of September.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Leopolds-Platz 12.

Tourist Agency Offices. F. W. Schick, Sophien-Str. 5; F. Trapp, Hirsch-Str. 2.

English Church (All Saints'), Berthold-Str. 5, close to the Grand-Hôtel Bellevue; Sun. services at 8.30 a.m., 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Chaplain, Rev. T. Archibald S. White, M. A., Lange-Str. 33.

Baden has the reputation of being an expensive watering-place, and probably is so to those who live at the first-class hotels, attend all the numerous concerts, and liberally patronise the shops and bazaars; but many of the advantages of the place may be enjoyed without very serious inroad on the finances by visitors who are content to put up at the less pretending hotels. A month may be very comfortably spent at Baden for 10l. or 12l. — Baths cost 40 pf. to 2 M 50 pf. and upwards. The Thermal Water may be drunk at the Trinkhalle and Friedrichs-Bad free of charge; other kinds of mineral water are supplied at fixed rates. Whey or goats' milk, 20 pf. per glass. — The Friedrichs-Bad and the Trinkhalle are open throughout the year. The Season proper lasts from April to October and is at its height from June to August, while the town is crowded also at the time of the races (see above). The atmosphere is mild and healthy, though somewhat damp.

Baden (600 ft.), or Baden-Baden (to distinguish it from the Baden near Vienna and that in Switzerland), lies at the entrance of the Black Forest, among picturesque, well-wooded hills, in the delightful valley of the Oosbach or Oelbach, and vies with Heidelberg and Freiburg in the beauty of its situation. It is one of the most popular watering-places in Europe, and is rivalled in Germany by Wiesbaden only. The population is 16,300 (chiefly Roman Catholics) and the number of visitors is over 77,000 annually.

The efficacy of the waters was known to the Romans, who called it Civitas Aurelia Aquensis. For six centuries Baden was the seat of the Margraves of Baden, of whom Hermann II. (d. 1130) first resided in the old castle. The new castle, above the town, was erected by the Margrave Christopher (1475-1527), but both town and castles suffered so much during the Thirty Years' War and the war of the Palatinate (1689), that the Margraves transferred their residence to Rastatt in 1706. The modern reputation of Baden as a sanatorium dates from the beginning of the 19th century. The first 'Conversationshaus' was opened in 1808, and the gaming-table, which was immediately set up, became a favourite resort of European wealth and fashion. The suppression of public gambling in 1872, however, has given Baden more of the character of a health-resort.

The Old Town, with its narrow streets, is situated on the right bank of the Oosbach, and extends up the slope of a spur of the Battert, the summit of which is crowned by the grand-ducal château. Farther to the S. rises the Gothic —

Pfarrkirche or Stiftskirche (590 ft.; Pl. C, 2; always open in the morning), erected in the 7th cent., raised to the dignity of an abbey-church in 1453, destroyed by fire in 1689, repaired in 1753, and restored in the original style in 1866. The choir contains interesting Monuments of the Margraves of Baden, from Bernhard I. (d. 1431) downwards, notably those of Bishop Frederick of Utrecht.
(d. 1517), brother of Christopher I. (bronze monument in a Gothic
niche, to the left), and of Margrave Lewis William (colossal tomb,
on the right). The lower part of the W. tower is Romanesque. —
Opposite the portal lies the Rathaus (Pl. C, 3), formerly the Jesuits'
College and then the Conversationshaus (1809-24).

Adjacent to the church, on the S.E. slope of the Schlossberg, are
the Hot Springs, the chief of which have been united in two chan-
nels, the Hauptstollen and the Kirchenstollen. They yield about
110,000 gallons per day, and vary from 111° to 147° Fahr. in tem-
perature. The efficacy of the water is chiefly due to its high natural
temperature, the solid ingredients, chiefly chloride of sodium,
amounting only to three per cent. The latest analysis has detected
slight traces of arsenic. Close to the springs are the two chief bath-
houses in which the springs are put to their fullest use.

The Friedrichs-Bad (Pl. C, 2) is an imposing sandstone edifice
by Dernfeld (1869-77), embellished with statues, busts, and me-
dallions. In summer it is reserved for gentlemen, in winter it is
used by ladies also.

The first floor contains hot and cold plunge-baths (6 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1
20 pf., 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. 80 pf.), sitz-baths (private bath, morn. 3, alt.
2½); general bath, 1 50 and 1 20 pf.), electric baths (3), an
inhaling room (50 pf.), etc. On the second floor is the division set apart
for curative gymnastics and 'massage' (15 tickets, valid for 1 month, 15 ).
On this floor also are baths for bathing in company, vapour and douche
baths, Turkish baths, and large swimming-baths with cold and warm
water. A bath takes from 1½ to 2 hrs. (charge, morn. 2½, aft. 2 ).
On the third floor are the Fürstenbäder, or baths of the most luxurious
description (10 ), and also vapour baths (2 or 1½ ); inhaling room
(50 c.); and massage (2-5 ). — Admission to view the interior, after
6 p.m., 1 .

On the E. the Friedrichs-Bad is adjoined by the Kaiserin-
Augusta-Bad, a handsome Italian Renaissance building, erected by
Durm in 1891-92 and adorned with sculptures by Hör. It is reserved
for ladies, but is open in summer only. The main vestibule con-
tains busts of the Grand-Duke and Grand-Duchess Frederick and
two oil-paintings representing favourite walks of the Empress
Augusta. The handsome staircase is adorned with a bust of the Em-
press by Moest and a frieze by Gleichauf. The general equipments
and charges resemble those of the Friedrichs-Bad.

Between these two bath-houses are the remains of Roman Baths (open
11-12 & 6-7; steps lead down from the Augusta-Bad). — To the N. of the
Platz is the Institut zum heiligen Grab with a church.

To the E. of the Augusta-Bad are the Spital-Kirche, used by
the Old Catholics, and the Old Cemetery (Pl. D, 2), now trans-
formed into a promenade and containing a fine crucifix by Nicolaus
Lerch of Leyden (1467) and a late-Gothic 'Mount of Olives' with
stone figures. To the left, at the foot of the Schlossberg, are the
Landes-Bad (Pl. D, 2), for poor patients, and the new Inhalatorium.
To the right are the Ludwig-Wilhelms-Stift, a home for ladies,
and Dr. Ebers's Sanatorium (higher up; p. 367).
The **Neue Schloss** (Pl. C, 2; 675 ft.), on the hill to the N. of the town, is most conveniently reached via the Schloss-Strasse and Burg-Strasse, ascending from the Pfarrkirche (p. 369). It was founded in 1479, enlarged in 1530 and 1570-80, seriously damaged in 1689, and partly restored. In 1842 it was fitted up as a summer-residence for the Grand-Duke. The Schloss is open all day, except 12-1 (fee 1-11/2 m). The W. gateway, with its Gothic vaulting, leads into the court (bell to the left for the castellan), on the E. side of which is the handsome Renaissance château. It contains a number of handsome saloons and the apartments of the Grand-Duke, adorned with several good modern pictures, carving, family-portraits, etc. The winding-staircase (ca. 1575) in the Dagobert-Turm is interesting. The curious subterranean vaults with stone and iron doors were probably once used as dungeons. — The tasteful Garden, with view-terrace, on the S. side of the Schloss, is always open (entrance at the N.E. angle of the Schloss; steps descend to the town).

The chief resorts of visitors are in the new quarters, and the beautiful Pleasure Grounds, extending along the left back of the Oos, which flows for a long distance through an artificial channel. The busiest point is the Conversationshaus.

The **Conversationshaus** (525 ft.; Pl. B, 3), designed by Weinbrenner, erected in 1824, and considerably enlarged in 1854, is 125 yds. in length and is preceded by a portico of 8 columns.

The Interior is gorgeously fitted up by Parisian masters. Immediately within the colonnade is the Great Saloon, where the band plays in the evening in unfavourable weather. To the left are the so-called Landscape Saloon, the Italian Saloon, and the Flower Saloon; to the right the Renaissance Saloon. The New Saloons, opened in 1854, are fitted up in the Renaissance style of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV., and contain from April to Oct. a good International Exhibition of Art (weekdays 10-6; Sun. 11-6; free to holders of tickets, p. 368). — In the N. wing of the building are the well-stocked reading-rooms. The S. wing contains the restaurant (p. 367).

The band which plays on the ‘Kaiser-Promenade', in front of the Conversationshaus, always attracts a large assemblage of the fashionable world, and on fine Sunday afternoons the grounds are crowded with visitors from Strassburg, Karlsruhe, and other neighbouring places. The short avenue leading to the Leopolds-Brücke is flanked with stalls of various wares.

A few paces to the N. of the ‘Kaiser-Promenade' is the **Trinkhalle** (Pl. B, 3), designed by Hiibsch, and erected in 1839-42. It is most frequented from 7 to 8 in the morning, when the band plays and the waters are drunk. The relief in the tympanum, by Reich, represents the nymph of the springs administering health to sufferers of every kind. The somewhat faded frescoes in the arcades, by Götsenberger, illustrate legends of the Black Forest. — The grounds in front of the Trinkhalle are adorned with a marble *Bust of Emperor William I.*, by Kopf (1875).

On the S. side of the Promenade is the **Theatre** (Pl. B, 3), built
by Derchy in 1861, and richly fitted up from designs by Couteau. — Between the Conversationshaus and the Hôtel Mesmer ascends the Werder-Strasse, in which, to the right, is the studio of Professor J. von Kopf, the sculptor (d. 1903), to which visitors are admitted on Tues. & Thurs., 3-6 p.m., on Sun. 11-12 and 3-6 (free), from July to October. — The Kunsthalle (Pl. B, C, 3), behind the theatre, contains an exhibition of pictures (adm. 8-6, Sun. & holidays 11-6; 50 pf.). Near it is the International Club. Farther on, in the Lichtenthaler Allée, is a marble bust of the Empress Augusta, by Kopf (1894). — In the Kronprinzen-Strasse, farther up the hill, is the Künstlerhaus (Pl. B, 4), with the studios of several painters.

Crossing the Leopolds-Brücke we see immediately to the left the former Palais Hamilton, bought by the town in 1900, with a pretty garden (café-restaurant, see p. 367). The palais contains the Archducal Picture Gallery (open 11-1), founded by Herr Louis Junke (d. 1900) who presented 100, mostly excellent, pictures by German, Spanish, French and Italian painters of the 19th cent. (catalogue 20 pf.), and the Municipal Collection of Antiquities.

The Leopolds-Platz (Pl. C, 3), close by, is embellished with a bronze Statue of Grand-Duke Leopold (d. 1852). On the right is the Post-Office with a pretty telephone tower. — The Sophie-Strasse, to the E. of this Platz, is bordered with trees. From it diverges the Stephanien-Str. to the S. in which is the handsome Synagogue. — In the new S. quarter of the town, in the Ludwig-Wilhelm-Platz, are the Gothic Protestant Church (Pl. C, 4), by Eisenlohr, and the English Church (Pl. C, 5). The latter contains some good stained-glass windows, a fine candelabrum presented by the Empress Augusta, and a lecctern given by the Grand-Duchess of Baden. In the Lichtenthaler-Str. is the Russian Church (Pl. C, D, 5), with a gilded dome. — On the S.W. slope of the Annaberg lies the Cemetery (Pl. D, 4), with many tasteful monuments.

On the Michaelsberg rises the Greek Church (685 ft.; Pl. B, 2), erected in 1863-66 from designs by Klenze of Munich in memory of a son of the Roumanian prince Michael Stourdz, who died at Baden in 1863, in his 17th year. The roof and dome are gilded; the interior, which contains the tombs of the family, is sumptuously decorated with gold, marble, and painting. Key at the house No. 2; fee 50 pf. (service on Sun., 10-11). — A little to the S. is the Château of Baron Venninger-Ullner (Pl. B, 3), built by Oppler in a medieval style. — Farther up is the Friesenberg (940 ft.), the pretty forest-paths on which afford beautiful views; it is reached by following the Werder-Str. (see above) or the Beutig-Str., or direct from the Greek church. — The Beutig-Str. is continued to the Cross on the Beutig (770 ft.; Pl. A, 4), opposite which is the Villa Meineck. Farther on, to the left of the road, is the Hôtel-Café Gretel, and still farther on, 11/4 M. from the Conversationshaus, is the Hôtel Kaiserin Elisabeth (comp. p. 377). — Pretty paths lead from the Friesenberg to the Waldsee (655 ft.), in the valley of the Michelbach.
Environs of Baden.

The most attractive walk in the vicinity of Baden is the *Lichtenthaler Allée (Pl. B, 3, 4, C, 5, 6), ascending the left bank of the Oosbach, and much frequented in the afternoon by pedestrians, cyclists, and carriages. The fine old trees are surrounded with flower-beds and shrubberies. On the left beyond the brook are numerous lawn-tennis courts and sumptuous hotels, and on the right are a number of handsome villas. About 1/4 M. from the theatre, beside the Allée-Haus (No. 6), the roads to the Fremersberg and the Yburg (p. 377) diverge to the right; and about 1/2 M. farther on the road to Gunzenbach (Pl. D, 6) also runs off to the right.

Following the above-mentioned Fremersberg road and then turning to the left, we may reach the Sauersberg (815 ft.); pleasant view from the Birkenkopf) in 1/2 hr., and the Whey Cure Establishment (refreshments) in 10 min. more. — The Gunzenbach-Tal, with a prettily situated garden-restaurant and the Gunzenbacher Hof (pension; Pl. C, 6), is interesting to mineralogists. At the entrance to the Gunzenbach-Tal a guide-board indicates the way to the Leopoldshöhe, above the Hôt.-Café Panorama (p. 367), commanding a fine view. — Paths lead from the Allée and from the Gunzenbach-Tal to the top of the Caecilienberg (see below).

About 11/2 M. from the Conversationshaus we reach — Lichtenthal. — Hotels (all with gardens and restaurants). *Bär; Ludwigshof, with a chalybeate spring; Löwe, R. 1 1/2-2, B. 3/4, D. 2 1/4, pens. 5-6 M; Goldnes Kreuz, similar charges. — Caecilienberg Beer Garden.

Omnibus to Baden, the Fish Breeding Establishment, etc., see p. 368.

At Lichtenthal (610 ft.), formerly called Unter-Beuern, a village with 4700 inhab., is situated the Nunnery of Lichtenthal (to the right, beyond the bridge), which was founded in 1245 by Irmen-gard, granddaughter of Henry the Lion and widow of Hermann V. of Baden. The convent, taken by the Margraves of Baden under their special protection, has escaped the devastations of war and the ravages of time, and is still occupied by Cistercian nuns. The Church, which has no aisles, contains the 14th cent. tomb of the foundress (d. 1260), by Wölfelin von Rufach (14th cent.). Ad-joining the church and connected with it by an archway is the Toten-Kapelle (martyrury chapel), built in the Gothic style in 1288, and restored in 1830. It contains tombstones of Margraves of Baden-Durlach, and two altar-pieces (retouched) of the Upper Rhenish School (1496). The Orphan Asylum, within the precincts of the convent, was founded by the wealthy and benevolent London tailor Stulz (p. 380), who was afterwards ennobled. In front of the nun-ery is a War Monument for 1870-71.

The pine-clad Caecilienberg (755 ft.), immediately behind the nun-ery, a spur of the Klosterberg (1360 ft.), affords pleasant walks and charming views. Higher up rises the new Parish Church.

On the Seeulach (900 ft.), on the E. side of the Gerolsau (ascended from the nunnery in 1/2 hr.; road to the right of the parish-church, footpath to the left), stands the villa of Princess Bariatinska, in the medieval style, a fine point of view (restaurant, adjacent; omn., see p. 365). — The broad road ascends, skirting the Baden aqueduct, to (1 3/4-2 hrs.) the Scherrhof
(2225 ft.), whence the top of the Badener Höhe may be reached by footpaths in 1 1/2 hr.

From Lichtenthal the road, which is destitute of shade, ascends the Beuern-K-Tal, passing several houses and hamlets, to Ober-Beuern (Waldhorn). — The valley now contracts and trees become more numerous. About 1 1/2 M. from the convent the road divides, the main branch, to the left, proceeding by Müllenbach to Gernbach and Schloss Eberstein (comp. p. 377). To the right, on the branch leading to Gaisbach and Forbach (p. 397), is the Gaisbach Fish Breeding Establishment (the ‘Fischkultur’; 875 ft.; fair inn and restaurant; adm. to breeding-ponds 20 pf.), situated in a cool and shady nook of the valley, and a favourite point for excursions from Baden (omnibus, see p. 368).

Near Lichtenthal, on the S.W. (to the right at the Löwe Hotel), opens the Gerolsau, a pretty grassy valley watered by the Grobbach, and fringed with wood, where (1 1/4 hr.) the Gerolsauer Mühle (open-air restaurant) and the straggling village of Gerolsau (740 ft.; Auerhahn; Hirsch) are situated. A road a little beyond the Auerhahn inn (1 3/4 M. from the nunery) leads to the right from Gerolsau by Malschbach (860 ft.) to Neuweyer (p. 378; 6 M. from Lichtenthal). We, however, follow the road to the left. A footpath, more picturesque than the road, diverges to the right from the latter on the other side of the bridge over the Grobbach, and ascends the right bank of the stream. About 2 3/4 M. from the Lichtenthal nunery we reach the pretty Gerolsau Waterfall (990 ft.; restaurant; omnibus, see p. 368).

From the Gerolsau Waterfall to Schwanenwasen and Plattig (1 1/2-2 hrs.; carriage from Baden-Baden in 3 hrs., see p. 366; omnibus, see p. 363). The road from the waterfall crosses the Grobbach to the right (1/4 M.) and ascends round the Lanzenkopf to (4 1/2 M.) the top of the Schwanenwasen (p. 363). The Ober-Plattig (p. 393) lies about 2 M. farther on. — Walkers may follow the carriage-road (or they may skirt the stream by a footpath which rejoins the road 1/4 hr. farther up), but beyond the bridge, at the first sharp curve, they should quit the road and ascend the ‘logging road’ to the left for 6 min., then take the footpath to the left, which rejoins the road in 1/4 hr.; it then ascends steeply, and farther on again touches the road several times (numerous guide-posts).

To the Badener Höhe, 2 hrs. At the fork, 3/4 M. from the Gerolsau Waterfall, carries take the branch to the left, which remains on the right bank of the Grobbach and 3/4 M. farther on turns once more to the left into the valley of the Urbach. After crossing the (1/4 M.) Grimbach, the road ascends the Urbach valley in numerous windings to the Herrenwieser Sattel (2593 ft.), whence the road to the Badener Höhe leads to the left. — Walkers should choose the road (2 1/4 M. from the waterfall) ascending the valley of the Grimbach and passing the Neuhaus; 1 M. farther on is a footpath to the right, skirting the Falls of the Grimbach. Above the falls we cross the road; 1/2 M. farther on, beside a solitary house (left), a second road is crossed. From the (1/2 M.) fork the left branch leads to the Herrenwieser See, the right branch to the Badener Höhe (p. 394).

The Alte Schloss (1 hr.; comp. Pl. C, 2, D, 2, 1, and the Map; omn., see p. 368), is reached by a carriage-road ascending at first through meadows and orchards and afterwards through fragrant pine-woods. Walkers should, however, ascend the Schloss-Str. (p. 371),
and above the Schloss-Garten follow the short-cuts avoiding the curves of the road. About halfway is the Sophienruhe (1145 ft.), a projecting rock with a pavilion, beyond which is a fresh spring. (The path diverging to the left at the next bend leads to the Kellersbild, see below) — From the station we take the Leopold-Str., passing the Schiesshaus (comp. Pl. A, B, 1), and then follow the direction-posts (40 min. to the Schloss).

The *Alte Schloss Hohenbaden* (terrace, 1330 ft.; *Restaurant and inn with official tariff and shady seats in the open air) is an extensive structure situated on a buttress of the Battert, the walls of which probably date in part from the 3rd cent., when the Romans constructed some fortifications here. From the 11th cent. until the construction of the Neue Schloss (p. 371) it was the seat of the Margraves. The so-called Rittersaal dates from the end of the 14th century. Since its destruction by the French in 1689 the castle has been a complete ruin, but the tower has been rendered accessible by steps (10 pf.). The **View from the top embraces the valley of the Rhine from Speyer to a point far beyond Strassburg (not itself visible); in the foreground lies the charming valley of Baden, with its bright villas, its light-green woods of beech and oak, and its sombre pine-forests; to the S. is the Black Forest with the Badener Höhe (morning light most favourable).

Finger-posts on the terrace in front of the Schloss, and behind it, opposite the inner entrance, indicate the way to the summit of the Battert (1355 ft.), round which towards the S. rise the precipitous Felsen ('rocks'), a number of fantastically-cleft masses of porphyry. The Felsen-Brücke, 20-25 min. from the Schloss, commanding a magnificent view, is the finest point. An easier route leads from the castle-terrace by an almost level path along the base of the Felsen. At the (3/4 M.) fork we turn to the right and after 10 paces to the left to (1 M.) Ebersteinburg; or we may continue by the path to the right ('Teufelskanzel and Merkur') and rejoin the old Gernsbach road. — The road from the Schloss to Ebersteinburg leads along the N. side of the Battert.

About 2 M. to the N.W. of the Alte Schloss, on the Haräberg, is the Dreihüben-Blick, affording a view of the Alte Schloss, the Yburg, and the Ebersteinburg. It may be reached from Baden via the Kellersbild (see above) or via Badenscheuern.

From the Alte Schloss at Baden and from Ebersteinburg pleasant paths lead through the woods (comp. Map at p. 372; the paths eventually quit the woods) to (6 M. from Baden; 1 M. to the S.W. of the station of Kuppenheim) the Favorite (430 ft.), a château of the Grand-Duke, erected in 1725, in the rococo style, by the Margravine Sibylla Augusta, widow of the Margrave Lewis William (d. 1707), who after the death of her husband superintended the education of her sons for nineteen years, and then retired to this spot. The interior is decorated in the taste of the period and contains a valuable collection of porcelain. Small restaurant.

The Route from Baden to Ebersteinburg (2 1/2 M.) is by the old Gernsbach road (Pl. D, 2), ascending the valley to the E. between the Battert and the Merkurstäuben. About 1/2 M. from the Old Cemetery
(p. 370), at the Morgenröte Inn, a pleasant path diverges to the right to the Teufelskanzel. Farther on is the Waldschlösschen Inn. Near the saddle of the hill (1225 ft.; Wolfsschlucht Inn) are two rocks known as the Teufelskanzel (1245 ft.) and Engelskonzel (1280 ft.), both affording good views. At the inn the roads cross; that to the right leads through wood to the Merkuriusberg and the Müllenbild (p. 377; pleasant return-route over the Annaberg and Friedrichshöhe). The Ebersteinburg road leads to the left. A little farther on is a finger-post, also on the left, indicating the way to the romantic Wolfsschlucht, through the woods of which we may ascend to the village of Ebersteinburg.

From the village of Ebersteinburg (1398 ft.; Krone, R. 2-4, D. 21/2, pens. 5 M; Hirsch) we ascend in 10 min. to the top of the isolated eminence which bears the ruins of the castle of *Ebersteinburg, or the Alt-Eberstein (1605 ft.; restaurant). Fine view from the tower (10 pf.). The castle stands on Roman substructures, and the present edifice dates from the 10-14th centuries. It was once the seat of the Counts of Eberstein, and afterwards belonged to the Margraves of Baden. Visitors should be familiar with Uhland's ballad of the Count of Eberstein and the Emperor's daughter.

The Merkuriusberg, the highest mountain near Baden, may be ascended in 1 1/2 hr. by one of several different routes. The carriage-road diverges on the above-mentioned saddle of the hill to the right from the old Gernsbach road, passes near the Teufelskanzel, and leads to the top in long windings in less than an hour. — The shortest route starts from the Scheiben-Strasse in Baden (Pl. C, D, 3), and crosses the Annaberg (995 ft.), a spur of the Merkuriusberg. At the top is the reservoir of the Baden water-works, near which are the Hôtel Friedrichshöhe and the Karlschof Restaurant, with a garden commanding a fine view. At the Hof Annaberg we keep straight on, through wood (numerous finger-posts). The easiest ascent quits the old Gernsbach road above the Morgenröte Inn (see above) and leads to the right over the Maisenköpfle (1120 ft.). From Lichtental we mount to the left by the Kreuz Inn, leaving the Schaufenberg (1060 ft.) to the right, and then ascend the Falkenhalde. — The summit of the Merkuriusberg, or Grosse Staufen (2205 ft.), is occupied by a tower 75 ft. in height, which commands a very extensive view (restaurant). The mountain derives its name from a Roman votive stone found here, now preserved in a small niche made for its reception. — The above-mentioned carriage-road passes near the summit of the Merkuriusberg, skirts the W. slope of the Kleine Staufenberg (2050 ft.), and at the Müllenbild joins the new road to Gernsbach (p. 377). Pedestrians may reach Gernsbach from the Merkuriusberg in 1 hr. via Staufenberg (p. 377), by taking the path to the E. at the bifurcation of the roads on the Binsenwasen (1695 ft.; finger-post).

From BADEN to GERNSBACH (p. 395) by the new road via
Lichtenthal and Beuern (p. 374), 61/2 M. About 3/4 M. from the Fish Breeding Establishment the hamlet of Müllenbach is reached, after which the road ascends very circuitously (pedestrians effect a saving by proceeding straight on from the inn) to the Müllenbild (1255 ft.; 41/2 M. from Baden), where it is joined on the left by the road from the (21/2 M.) Merkuriusberg. It then divides into two branches, that to the left descending to (21/2 M.) Gernsbach, and that to the right leading along the hill to (3 M.) Schloss Eberstein (p. 396; omn., see p. 368). — The old road (6 M.) as far as the saddle (1225 ft.) between the Teufelskanzel and the Engelskanzel is described on p. 376. Fine view of the Murgtal in descending. On the right, after about 11/4 M., where the road again ascends a little, is the Neuhaus, a solitary inn. The road then descends and in 10 min. makes a sharp bend to the right into the valley; 1/4 hr. Staufenberg, where strawberries are largely cultivated; 1/2 hr. farther on Gernsbach (p. 395; 33/4 M. from the saddle). Pedestrians proceed straight on at the bend and descend along the edge of the wood (40 min.).

To the Fremersberg, carriages either follow the Werder-Str. and Moltke-Str., passing the Hôtel Kaiserin Elisabeth; or they may leave the Lichtenthaler Allée by the Fremersberg-Str. (Pl. B, 5; p. 373), which diverges to the right, and in little more than 1/2 M. passes a group of houses known as Tiergarten. About 1/2 M. farther on the two routes unite, beside the Hôtel Früh and the Hôtel Korbmattfelsen. The road then forks, the left branch leading to the Korbmattfels (1700 ft.) and the Yburg (see below), and the right through wood to (3 M.) the Fremersberg (1730 ft.; Inn; view-tower). — Pedestrians ascend from Baden in 13/4 hr. by an attractive route past the Waldsee (p. 372). We return by the (21/4 M.) Jagdhaus (800 ft.; omn., p. 368), with a frequented restaurant (also pension) commanding a fine view of the Rhine valley, to (33/4 M.) Baden.

To the Yburg, another favourite excursion (5 M.; omn., see p. 368). The road ascends from the Allée-Haus (p. 373) among gardens (view), skirts the E. slope of the Korbmattfels (see above), traversing fine woods, and reaches (4 M.) the shelter on the Lache (1490 ft.), a narrow saddle, where numerous paths diverge. Hence to the Yburg, about 1 M. The ancient Yburg (1695 ft.; Inn, very fair) was, like the Ebersteinburg, once a Roman watch-tower. Wide view from the tower (10 pf.) of the Black Forest Mts. and the Rhine valley, best in the morning. From the Yburg to Steinbach (p. 378), 41/2 M. A road and footpath descend to the Hôtel zum Korbmattfelsen (see above) in 3/4-1 hr.

From Baden to Forbach, see p. 397.
47. From Baden to Freiburg and Bâle.

Railway to Freiburg (66\frac{1}{2} M.) in 2\frac{1}{2}-4\frac{3}{4} hrs. (express fares 9 \text{M} 80, 6 \text{M} 95, 4 \text{M} 80 pf.; ordinary 8 \text{M} 70, 5 \text{M} 85, 3 \text{M} 70 pf.); to Bâle (105 M.) in 3\frac{1}{2}-7 hrs. (express fares 15 \text{M} 50, 10 \text{M} 95, 7 \text{M} 60 pf.; ordinary 13 \text{M} 70, 9 \text{M} 15, 5 \text{M} 80 pf.). Finest views to the left.

Baden, see p. 366. — 2\frac{1}{2} M. Oos, see p. 365. — To the left rise the Black Forest Mts.; in the foreground the Yburg (p. 377). — 4\frac{1}{2} M. Sinsheim. — Near (7 M.) Steinbach (Stern, pens. from 4 \text{M}), on a barren hill to the left, is a statue of Erwin, the architect of Strasbourg Cathedral (p. 308), supposed to have been a native of Steinbach (d. at Strassburg, 1318). A road leads hence to the E. to (6 M.) the Yburg (p. 377). In the valley of the Steinbach, about 2 M. from the station of that name, lies the village of Neuweier (605 ft.; Lamm, very fair), with an ancient castle and excellent wine ('Mauervein'). Hence to Baden, via Malschbach (p. 374), 6 M.; to the Yburg 4\frac{1}{2} M. — Affenthaler, one of the best red wines of Baden, is produced around (1\frac{1}{2} M.) Affenthal (Auerhahn), to the S.E. The Schartenberg (1710 ft.) is ascended from Affenthal in \frac{3}{4} hr.

10 M. Bühl (445 ft.; Rabe, Badischer Hof, Stern, R. 11\frac{1}{2}-2 \text{M}, all very fair), a thriving place with 3490 inhabitants. The new Gothic church has a handsome pierced spire; the old church, with a tower dating from the 16th cent., is now the Rathaus. On the hill to the S.E. rises the ruined castle of Alt-Windeck (1235 ft.; 11/4 hr.), with two towers, once the seat of a powerful race which became extinct in 1592 (inn). A steam-tramway plies from Bühl to (24 M.) Kehl (p. 379) in 2 hrs. — About 6 M. to the N.W. of Bühl lies Schwarsach, with a late-Romanesque abbey-church of the 12th cent. (well restored). Local railway up the Bühler-Tal to Oberthal, and road thence to the Sand, Plättig, etc., see p. 393.

11\frac{1}{4} M. Ottersweier (Adler; Sonne), with 2400 inhabitants.

15 M. Achern. — Hotels. Railway Hotel, at the station, well spoken of; Post, well managed, R. 1 \text{M} 60 pf.-3, pens. 4-7 \text{M}; Adler, R. 1\frac{3}{4}-3, both in the town, about \frac{1}{4} M. from the station. — Beer at the Engel and the Rüssie (also confectioner's with rooms). — Baths in the Achter, 20 pf. Carriages at the station and hotels according to tariff: to Allerheiligen 16 \text{M}; Brüttenschloss 12 \text{M}; Breitenbrunnen 16 \text{M}.

Achern (470 ft.), a thriving little town with 4600 inhab., lies at the mouth of the Kappeler-Tal. The market-place is adorned with a monument to the Grand-Duke Leopold (d. 1852). The Lunatic Asylum of Illenau, near Achern, accommodates about 500 patients.

Branch railway from Achern through the Kappeler-Tal to Ottenhöfen (Allerheiligen), see p. 399. At Sasbach, 1\frac{1}{2} M. to the N. of Achern, the French Marshal Turenne fell in 1675 during an engagement with the imperial General Montecuccoli. The granite obelisk was erected by the French government in 1829.

Pleasant walk (1 hr.) past the Erlenbad (now a seminary for lady-missionaries), 3/4 M. to the E. of Achern, and on to the ruins of Neu-Windeck or Laufer Schloss, perched on a precipitous rock above the village of Lauf. From Lauf by Neu-Windeck or Glaßküttle and by a path via the Breiten-
brunnen Kurhaus (p. 394) to the top of the Hornisgrinde (p. 391); 3-3'/2 hrs. — The Briggenschloss (or Hohenroder Schloss; 2500 ft.), picturesquely situated 7'/2 M. to the E. of Achern, is insignificant as a ruin, but commands a noble prospect. Halfway the road passes through Sasbachwalden (547 ft.; Rebstock, Stern, well spoken of), a beautifully-situated village, above which is the Gaishöhle, with waterfalls (inn).

18'/2 M. Renchen (Sonne; Engel), with 2200 inhab., at the mouth of the Renchtal, with a monument to H. J. von Grimmelshausen, the author of 'Simplicissimus', who died here in 1676. — 22'/2 M. Appenweier (450 ft.; Railway Hotel), a village with 1700 inhabitants. The railways to Strassburg and to Oppenau (see p. 401) diverge here from the main line (change carriages).

From Appenweier to Kehl and Strassburg, 13 M., railway in 3/4 hr. The line traverses the plain of the Kinzig, which falls into the Rhine at Kehl. 3 M. Legelhurst; 5 M. Kork. — To the right is Fort Bose.

8'/2 M. Kehl (460 ft.; Salmen, near the station, Blume, at both R. 13'/2-2'/2 M.; American Consul, Joseph I. Brittain), a small Baden town (3000 inhab.), was erected by the French as a tête-de-pont of Strassburg in 1688. Since the bombardment of Strassburg in 1870 Kehl has been largely rebuilt. Excellent baths on the Rhine below the bridges. — Steam-tramway to Bühl, see p. 378. Another runs in 1'/4 hr., via (3'/2 M.) Altheim (branch to Offenburg, see below), Ichenheim, and Meissenheim, to (5'/2 M.) Ottenheim (station 1'/4 M. from the Rhine bridge), where it joins the Lahr tramway (p. 380). — In the graveyard of Meissenheim rests Frederike Brion (d. 1813), Goethe's early love (see p. 334). ‘Ein Strahl der Dichtersonne fiel auf sie, so reich, dass er Unsterblichkeit ihr lieh.’

At Kehl the Rhine is crossed by two iron bridges (p. 316). The train traverses the lower of these, with a view (on the right) of the new Strassburg harbour and the Sporen-Insel. — Beyond (11 M.) Neudorf it enters the large station of (13 M.) Strassburg (see p. 304).

From Appenweier to Oppenau, see p. 401.

The line now runs parallel with the mountains of the Black Forest. In the distance to the left rises the castle of Staufenberg (1256 ft.), founded in the 11th cent. by Otho of Honenstein, Bishop of Strassburg, and now the property of Prince William of Baden. It is much visited (1'/2 hr.) for its splendid view from (24 M.) Windschläg, the next station, via (3 M.) Durbach (Ritter; Linde).

27'/2 M. Offenburg. — Hotels. Railway Hotel, with garden, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2'/2 M; Offenbürger Hof, R. & B. 2'/4-2'/>2, D. 1'/>4-1'/>4 M; Ochs, R. 1'/>2-2'/>2, D. 1'/>2 M; Rheinischer Hof; Schwarzer Adler or Post; Sonne, good wine; the last four in the town. — Railway Restaurant. — Steam-tramway to Althenheim, see above.

Offenburg (530 ft.), a busy town on the Kinzig, with 15,434 inhab., was a free imperial town in the Middle Ages; in 1330 it was pledged to the Bishop of Strassburg, in the beginning of the 16th cent. it became the capital of the district of Ortenau, from 1701 to 1771 it belonged to the Margraves of Baden, and till 1805 it was again Austrian. It contains a statue of Sir Francis Drake, 'the introducer of the potato into Europe, 1580,' by Friederich, a monument with the bust of the naturalist Oken (d. 1851), and a modern Gothic Protestant Church in red sandstone with an openwork tower. Offenburg is the junction for the Black Forest railway
(p. 404). — A pleasant excursion may be made to the E., via Zell, to the top of the Brandeckkopf (2270 ft.; view-tower).

The train crosses the Kinzig. On a hill to the left rises Schloss ortenberg (p. 404). 33 M. Nieder-Schopfheim; 35 1/2 M. Freisenheim. — 38 1/2 M. Dinglingen (530 ft.; comp. Map, p. 404), the junction of a branch-line to (2 M.) Lahr (550 ft.; *Sonne; Krauss; beer at the Rappen), an industrial town with 14,800 inhab., in the Schutter-Tal. Lahr contains a venerable Abbey Church, a modern Roman Catholic Church, an old Rathaus, and a War Monument. In the Dinglingen suburb, beyond the Christus-Kirche, is the Stadt-Park, containing the municipal collections and library and monuments to Bismarck and the poet Eichrodt (1827-92). Near the old Storchen-Turm are the remains of a reservoir of the 12th century.

A steam tramway runs from Lahr to Dinglingen and (7 1/2 M.) Ottenheim (see pp. 323, 379), and in the other direction, up the Schutter-Tal, to (3 M.) Reichenbach and (4 1/2 M.) Seelbach. From Reichenbach a road leads to the E., via Hohen-Geroldseck, to Biberach (p. 405).

44 1/2 M. Kippenheim (530 ft.; Anker), a market-town, lying 1/2 M. from the station, was the birthplace of Stuls, the rich tailor (p. 373), and possesses a monument to him. — The castle of Mahlberg, on a basaltic hill to the left, above the small town of that name (595 ft.; Prinz), was once the seat of the old Baden governors. In the middle ages it belonged to the Hohenstaufen family.

From (44 M.) Orschweier (545 ft.; Krone) a narrow-gauge railway runs via Grafenhausen and Kappel to (5 M.) the Rhine (opposite Rheinau, on the left bank, whence there is a steam-tramway to Strassburg); and, in the other direction, through fine woods, to Ettenheim (Deutscher Hof), Münchweier, and the (5 M.) small baths of Ettenheimmünster.

A melancholy interest attaches to Ettenheim as the spot where the Duc d'Enghien was arrested by order of Napoleon on the night of 13th March, 1804, to be shot at Vincennes six days later.

46 M. Ringsheim (view from the Kalenberg, 1020 ft.; 3 1/4 hr.). Between (48 M.) Herbolsheim and (49 1/2 M.) Kensinghen the line crosses the Bleiche. Farther on it crosses the Els twice. Above Hecklingen are the ruins of Lichtenegg, once a seat of the Counts of Tübingen. To the W. is the Léopold Canal, which conveys the Elz into the Rhine.

53 M. Riegel (590 ft.), the station for the Kaiserstuhl Railway, which runs to (1/2 M.) the small town of Riegel (Kopf, pens. 31/2-41/2 M.), where it forks, one branch skirting the E., the other the N. and W. slopes of the Kaiserstuhl-Gebirge, a basaltic and vine-clad hill-district about 42 sq. M. in area, which rises from the plain in upwards of 40 peaks between the Dreisam and the Rhine.

Kaiserstuhl Railway. The E. branch of the railway runs via Balingen, Nimburg, Eichstetten, and Büttlingen to (8 M.) Gottenheim (p. 388). From Büttlingen a road ascends via (1 1/2 M.) Oberschaffhausen (Krone; Bad) to (1 hr.) the saddle between the Eichelspitze (1200 ft.) and the Neunlindenberg (1825 ft.), whence we may ascend the Todtenkopf (1835 ft.; view), the highest point of the Kaiserstuhl. We may descend via the stud-farm of Lütenthal to (4 1/4 hr.) Ihringen (p. 388). — The stations on the N. and W. branch
are more interesting. 2½ M. Endingen (Hirsch; Pfauen), a small town (2000 inhab.) with a Rathaus of the 16th cent., is a good starting-point for a walk through the Kaiserstuhl-Gebirge. From (6 M.) Sasbach (Löwe) we may visit (1½ hrs.) the extensive ruin of Limburg (580 ft.; view), the birthplace of Rudolph of Hapsburg (1218). On the Rhine, 1½ M. from (8 M.) Jechingen, is the ruin of Sponeck (inn). 9½ M. Burkheim (Adler); 11 M. Rothweil; 13 M. Aacharren; 1½ M. Breisach (p. 393).

54½ M. Kindringen. On the hill (3½ hr.) is the ruined castle of Landeck.—57 M. Empfendingen (Post, very fair; Sonne), with two modern churches. Beyond it, on a hill to the left, are (3½ M.) the extensive ruins of the Hochburg, dismantled in 1689 by order of Louis XIV.

The train now crosses the canalized Elz. 60 M. Kolmorkrsreute. — 61 M. Denzlingen; branch-line to Eltzach, see p. 446.

The Glotterbach is then crossed, the pretty wine-growing valley of which, with the scattered farms of Unter-Glottertal and Ober-Glottertal, extends to the foot of the Kandel. In a side-valley, 5 M. from Denzlingen, are the chalybeate baths of Glotterbad. — Near Freiburg (left) stands the watch-tower of the ruined castle of Zähringen, once the seat of a powerful race, which became extinct in 1218 on the death of Count Berthold V. We pass now a large prison (left) and reach —

66 M. Freiburg. — Hotels. Near the Station: *Zähringer Hof (Pl. a), opposite the station, R. from 3, B. 1½, pens. from 8½ M.; *HÔTEL DE L'Europe (Pl. b), a few min. to the N. of the station, R. 3½-4, B. 1½, D. 3, pens. 7½-10 M. — HÔTEL VICTORIA, Eisenbahn-Str. 54, next door to the Post Office, very fair, R. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. from 7 M.; HÔTEL CONTINENTAL ZUM PFUEN (Pl. e), Friedrich-Str. 61, with garden-restaurant, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 3, pens. from 6 M. Roseneck, Fahnenberg-Platz, beside the Hôtel de l'Europe, R. 2-3. B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-8 M. — The following are unpretending: BAHNHOF-HÔTEL, Bismarck-Str. 3; SALMEN, to the S. of the station, Berthold-Str. 60; Hirsch, Berthold-Str. 10. — In the Town: *KÖMISCHER KAISER (Pl. h), Kaiser-Str. 120; ENGEL (Pl. c), Engel-Str. 3, near the Minster; HÔTEL KOPP, Engel-Str. 5 (see below); HÔTEL GRIST (Pl. g), Münster-Platz 5, opposite the W. portal of the Minster; RHEINISCHER HOF (Pl. i), Münster-Platz 15, these four are old-established houses, with a local and commercial connection (R. from 1½, B. 3-4, D. 2-3 M.). *FREIBURGER HOF, Kaiser-Str. 130, to the S. of the Martinstor; *HÔTEL THOMANN, Belfort-Str. 12, opposite the Allée-Garten, with café-restaurant, R. from 2 M., B. 80 pf., pens. from 5½ M. *HÔT.-RESTAURANT GASS, Garten-Str. 6, R. 1½-2½, B. 9½, pens. 4½-6 M.; HÔT.-RESTAURANT HOHENZOLLERN, Günterstal-Str. 57, R. 2-3, B. 3½, pens. 4½-6 M. — The following are unpretending: WILDER MANN (Pl. f), Salz-Str. 30; BREISGAUER HOF, Kaiser-Str. 137; MARKGRÄFLE HOF, Gerberau 22, very fair; DEUTSCHER KAISER, Günterstal-Str. 38.

Pensions. Bellevue, Günterstal-Str. 59 (pens. 5-7 M.); Beau-Séjour, Werder-Str. 8 (5-7 M.); Uts, Friedrich-Str. 57 (4-7 M.); Tüte, Friedrich-Str. 39; Von Lamezan, Leopold-Str. 4; Villa Minerva, Günterstal-Str. 56 (5-7 M.); Hohenzollern, also in Günterstal-Str.

Restaurants & Cafés. *Kopf, Engel-Str. 5, to the N. of the Minster, with drinking-room, dining-room, ladies' room, garden, and many newspapers; *Zum Martinstor, close to the gate of the same name (p. 386), wine upstairs, beer down stairs; Alte Burse, Berthold-Str. 5; Wiener Café, Franziskaner, both near the war-monument; DIETSCHE-HEITLER, Salz-Str. 26; Rommel's Schilfschen, above the Schwabentor (view). — Wine: Brien, Schiff-Str. 5; Hammel, Münster-Platz 22; Binz, Kaiser-Str. 134; Döttler, Schlossberg 1 (p. 387), with view.

The *Stadt-Garten, with fine grounds, good restaurant, and a large hall for concerts, is a favourite summer-resort. Annual subscription 10 M;
for a week, for 6 weeks 3.6, one day 20 pf., on Sun. free after 1 p.m.; adm. to concerts in the afternoon and evening, 30, 40, 60 pf.

**Baths at the Marienbad, Marien-Str. 4. Swimming Baths on the Dreisam and at the Lorettoberg. Special 'Bathers' Trains' run to the Rhine Baths at the bridge of Alt-Breisach (p. 388).**

**Cabs.** Per 1/4 hr., one-horse, for 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 1 M, two-horse, 70 pf., 1 M; 1/2 hr. 1 M, 1 M 50, 1 M 40 pf., or 2 M; 3/4 hr. 1 M 50 pf., 2 M, 2 M, 2 M 80 pf.; 1 hr. 2 M, 2 M 60, 2 M 60, 3 M 40 pf. From 10 p.m. (in winter 9 p.m.) to 6 a.m., double fares. — To the Schlossberg (Kanonen-Platz), one-horse 31/2-4, two-horse 5-6 M; Lorettoberg, 2 M 2 M 60, 3 M 3 M 80; Güntersthal, 1 1/2-2, 2 M 60-3 M; Kyburg, 2 1/2-3, 4-5 M. For a tour comprising Lorettoberg, Waldsee, Littenweiler, Ehnet, Karthaus, 8 M; Schlossberg, St. Othilien, Karthaus, 9 M; Lui-enhöhe, Horben, Bohrer, Güntersthal, 10 M. — Luggage, beyond 22 lbs., 20 pf. per package.

**Electric Tramways** (10 pf.) from the station to the Schwarzwald-Str. (red sign C); to the Wiehre station (white sign B), changing cars at the Kaiser-Str. to the Rennweg, on the N., and Lorettoberg, on the S. (yellow sign A); to the Wonnhalde-Str. (Rebhaus, 15 pf.) and Güntersthal (20 pf.; green sign D).

**Post and Telegraph Office** (Pl. 14), Eisenbahn-Strasse 58.

**United States Commercial Agent**, Mr. E. T. Liefeld.

**English Church** (St. George & Boniface), Thurnsee-Strasse 59, beyond the Dreisam; services at 8 (H. C.), 11, and 5.30. Chaplain: Rev. B. G. Wilkinson, M. A., Bromberg-Strasse 36.

**Principal Attractions.** The traveller should follow the Eisenbahn-Strasse from the station through the town as far as the Kaiser-Strasse, then turn to the right, follow the Salz-Str. to the Schwabentor, and ascend the Schlossberg, a walk of 25 minutes. On the way back cross the Karls-Platz to the Münster and Kaufhaus (exterior), traverse the broad Kaiser-Strasse (Fountains, War Monument, Protestant Church), and return to the station by the Friedrich-Strasse. The best View is obtained from the Lorettoberg by evening-light (cab from the station and back in 1-1/2 hr.).

**Freiburg** (850 ft.), situated in the Breisgau, 11 M. from the Rhine, vies with Baden and Heidelberg in the beauty of its environs. The mountains of the Black Forest, the picturesque hills in the vicinity, the populous and fertile plain, bounded by the vine-clad Kaiserstuhl, and the lovely valley of the Dreisam, all combine to render the situation highly attractive.

The town owes its origin to Duke Berthold II. of Zähringen, who founded it about 1091, and it remained in possession of his successors till the line became extinct in 1213. For over 400 years Freiburg belonged to the House of Hapsburg; it suffered much in the Thirty Years’ War; it was taken by the French in 1677, fortified by Vauban, and confirmed to them by the Peace of Nymwegen in 1678; by the Peace of Ryswyck in 1697 it was given back to Austria, but it was captured by Villars in 1713, after an obstinate defence. It was again restored to Austria by the Peace of Rastatt in 1714, plundered and to a great extent destroyed by the French in 1746, and then, after the destruction of the fortifications, once more made over to Austria by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. The Breisgau, a hereditary possession of the house of Austria, of which Freiburg was the capital, was annexed to Baden by the Peace of Pressburg in 1806, and the town thus restored to the representatives of the house of Zähringen.

Freiburg is the chief city of the upper Rhenish province of Baden, and since 1456 has been the seat of a university, now attended by about 2000 students, and since 1827 of an archbishop. Population, including the suburbs of Zähringen and Herdern (N.), Wiehre and Güntersthal (S.), Haslach and Stühlinger (W.), about
76,285, of whom 20,000 are Protestants and 1000 Jews. Silk, cotton, pottery, buttons, machinery, etc., are largely manufactured in and around the town, which is also the chief market for the productions of the Black Forest. The streets are supplied with streams of pure water from the Dreisam, which gives them an agreeable freshness in summer, and the town is surrounded with a girdle of pretty promenades and villas.

The railway-station is connected with the town by the Eisenbahn-Strasse, which passes the monument of Rotteck, the historian (d. 1840; Pl. 3). Crossing the Rotteck-Str., which leads to the right to the Allée-Garten (p. 386), and the Rotteck-Platz, which diverges to the left, we reach the Franziskaner-Platz, in which is a statue of the Franciscan Berthold Schwarz (Pl. 4), the alleged inventor of gunpowder (1300; at Freiburg). Here stands also the Gothic Church of St. Martin (Pl. 11), with a new tower and part of the ancient cloisters. Opposite is the Rathaus (16th cent.), adorned with frescoes, and connected by an archway over the Turm-Str. with the newer portion, which was used until 1904 as the university. The relief on the S. oriel window, representing a unicorn-hunt (1543), should be noticed. The interior is shown by the caretaker (to the right in the court; on the left are the municipal collections of sculpture and of coins, open free Sun. 11-12.30). — Close by, Berthold-Str. 17, is the present University, formerly a convent. A new building is being erected between the library and the synagogue.

We next reach the broad and handsome Kaiser-Strasse, which intersects the town from N. to S. In the centre rises an old Fountain of the late-Gothic period, embellished with a number of old and modern figures. To the S. of it is a modern fountain, with a statue of Berthold III., and inscriptions to the memory of that prince, the law-giver of Freiburg (1120), of his brother Conrad, the founder of the Minster (1123), of Archduke Albert, the founder of the University, and of Charles Frederick of Baden, the ‘Nestor of princes’, in whose honour the fountain-column was erected in 1807. To the N., in the same street, is another modern fountain (1868), with a statue of Archduke Albert VI. — No. 54, on the E. side of the street, is the Basler Hof, now a government office, with a handsome frescoed façade of the 15-16th centuries. — A little farther to the N. is the War Monument, p. 386.

The Münster-Strasse leads straight to the W. portal of the Minster, in front of which rise three lofty Columns (1719) bearing statues of the Virgin, St. Alexander, and St. Lambert, its patron-saints.

The Cathedral or Minster is one of the finest Gothic buildings in Germany, and has justly been admired from a very early period. The church, which is constructed entirely of dark-red sandstone, was begun at a period when the Gothic style had not as yet
become naturalised in Germany. We accordingly find that the transept with the side-towers, the oldest part of the edifice, dating from the 12th cent., is in the Romanesque style. The nave was begun before 1250, and the difficulty found in bringing the new Gothic forms into harmony with the older style is clearly illustrated in the two E. bays, adjoining the earlier transept. The completion of the nave (after 1260) was accomplished by some younger architect of marked ability, who also added the final stories and spires to the side-towers, and about 1270 began the main tower, which was carried above the bell-chamber before 1301. The construction of the choir was begun in 1354 by Johannes of Gmünd, but it was not completed till the beginning of the 16th cent. (1513). The Renaissance portico of the S. transept was added in the 17th century.

The most artistic part of the whole building is the **Tower (380 ft. high), the earliest and most perfect of its kind. The three bold and simple stories at once reveal their structural significance; the massive square basement, the lofty octagonal bell-tower, and the airy pyramid of perforated masonry, which the octagon, both in form and ornamentation, serves harmoniously to connect with the square base. When viewed cornerwise the entire tower has the appearance of an uninterrupted pyramid. — The four knightly figures on the buttresses are supposed to be the last members of the Zähringen family. On the N. buttresses are carved standard-measures for loaves of bread, bricks, etc., along with the dates, the earliest of which is 1270.

The Portico is richly adorned with allegorical sculptures of varying excellence; some of the female figures are specially fine. The colouring was renewed in the 17th cent. and again in 1879.

On the Central Pillar of the portal is the Madonna and Child; on the sides are representations of the Annunciation and Visitation (right) and Adoration of the Magi (left), also of Judaism overthrown (right) and the Church triumphant (left). In the pediment over the portal is portrayed the farther history of the Saviour down to his return at the Last Day. In the niches are angels and Biblical and allegorical figures. — On the right of the portico are the Foolish Virgins, the Seven Liberal Arts, and SS. Catharine and Margaret. On the left are the Wise Virgins, the Heavenly Bridegroom, Abraham, John the Baptist, Mary Magdalen, Zacharias with the angel, and finally Wantonness (a nude female form) and Worldliness (a fashionable youth, with a rose-crowned goblet).

Among the other sculptures on the exterior of the Minster may be mentioned a Romanesque bishop at the S. portal, the Death of the Virgin above the S. choir-door, and the Creation (14th cent.) above the N. choir-door.

The **Interior (410 ft. long, 98 ft. wide, 88 ft. high), consisting of nave and aisles, transept, choir, and ambulatory, produces an impression of greater antiquity than the contemporaneous cathedral of Strassburg, which it resembles in several particulars (e.g. in the fine rose-windows inserted in square frames at the W. end of the aisles). The progress of the construction (see above) may be traced in the increasing elegance, from E. to W., of the capitals in the
blind arcades of the aisles. The late-Gothic choir terminates in a
wreath of chapels, so arranged that the central axis of the cathedral
is occupied by a pillar. The church has been restored since 1880.
It is open daily after 9.30 a.m. (the sacristan, Münster-Platz 29,
adopts visitors to the choir; fee 50 pf.).

Nave. On the central column of the portal is a fine early-Gothic
Madonna with angels. The twelve Apostles, by the pillars, are somewhat
rough specimens of sculpture. The Pulpit, executed by Jerg Kempf
in 1561, is said to be hewn out of a single block of stone; the portrait of
the artist is introduced under the steps. — The arch at the intersection of
the nave and transept is embalmed with a fresco by L. Seitz, executed in
1877, and representing the Coronation of the Virgin.

Aisles. The windows contain good stained glass, chiefly of the 14th cent.,
but largely re-arranged in modern times and patched with glass from other
churches. Two of the windows are modern. — N. Aisle (left). The so-
called Grafen-Kapelle, with a Mt. of Olives by J. Kempf (1558), had no
entrance from the interior of the cathedral until 1839. Tombs with modern
marble statues of archbishops of Freiburg. The sculptured groups in the
Chapel of the Eucharist are by Xav. Hauser (1805). — S. Aisle. To the
right of the Sepulchral Chapel (14th cent.; exterior 1578) is the tomb of
a knight (14th cent.), said to mark the grave of the last Zähringer (p. 392).

Transfers. The Renaissance arcades, removed to their present pos-
tion in 1789, were originally erected in 1530 by H. Böringer, as screens
between the choir and transepts. The carved wood-work of the side-altars
is old. That on the right with the Adoration of the Magi, by J. Wydym
(1508), is the finest. — The curious Romanesque frieze with scenes from
the mediaeval bestiaries, at the S. entrance to the ambulatory, should be
noted. In the passage is a Romanesque relief representing Samuel anoint-
ing David.

Cairoa. On the wall (right) a monument of General de Rodt (d. 1743);
on the left, tombstones of a Count and Countess of Freiburg (14th cent.);
farther on, modern statues of the last scions of the Zähringen family, by
Xav. Hauser (19th cent.). — The *High-Altar-Piece is the chief work of
Hans Baldung Grien (1511-16): in the centre, Coronation of the Virgin with
the Apostles on each side; on the left wing, Annunciation and Visitation; on
the right wing, Nativity and Flight into Egypt; below, a carving of the
Adoration of the Magi; on the outside, SS. Jerome and John the Baptist
(left) and SS. Lawrence and George (right). On the back is a Crucifixion,
with portraits of the donors and painter below.

Church-Chapels. The stained glass (first half of the 16th cent.) is dam-
aged; in some cases the originals have been replaced by copies, and
several of the windows are entirely modern. — 1st Chapel. Winged altar-
piece (early 16th cent.): in the centre SS. Augustine, Anthony, and Rochus,
SS. Sebastian and Christopher on the wings; as antependium, a wall-
tapestry of 1501, with the Adoration of the Shepherds. Other portions of
this tapestry in the next two chapels. — 2nd (University) Chapel. *Holbein
the Younger, Nativity, and Adoration of the Magi, painted about 1520,
brought hither from Bâle after the Reformation; the paintings on the out-
side are of later date and little value. Next to it, the Portrait of Mich.
Küblin, dated 1600 (covered). Near it are memorial stones to former pro-
fessors. The second Imperial Chapel, to the left behind the high-altar,
contains the remains of the so-called 'Snowlin Altar-piece', by Hans Baldung
Grien, with the Baptism of Christ and St. John in Patmos. — The next
or Bücklin Chapel has a Romanesque Crucifix in silver-gilt (11th cent.). —
The Locherer-Chapel contains an interesting carved altar-piece, by J. Sixt
(1623), representing the Madonna, with her protecting robe outspread, and
SS. Anthony and Bernard.

Tower (open 5.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.). Entrance in the church to the
right of the portal; 328 steps to the highest platform; ticket, 20 pf., ob-
tained at the top. The clock was made by Schwilgué in 1882 (comp.
p. 311); the oldest of the bells dates from 1528.

BAEDERKERR's Rhine. 16th Edit.
Opposite the S. portal of the Minster are the plain Archiepiscopal Palace, and the Kaufhaus, or Merchants' Hall (Pl. 10). The latter was completed in 1532. In front is a vaulted round-arched portico, resting on five pillars, and above it a balcony with two projecting turrets, covered with coloured tiles and painted arms in relief; on the outer wall, four small statues of Emperors of Germany. — The Kornhalle, on the N. side of the Münster-Platz, contains a handsome concert-hall.

A little to the S. of the Kaufhaus is the Theatre (Pl. 17), in the former Augustinian Church. The adjacent convent now contains the Municipal Collection of Antiquities, comprising a few Roman and numerous mediaeval antiquities from the neighbourhood of Freiburg (altar-pieces and gospels from the convent of Adelhausen), fine axes from Jutland and other prehistoric objects, and a numismatic cabinet (adm. free on Sun., 11-1; at other times, 20 pf.). — The Palace of the Crown Prince (Pl. 7) is in the Salz-Strasse, which runs from the Kaiser-Str. to the Schwabentor (see below).

In the N. part of the Kaiser-Strasse (p. 383), opposite the Infantry Barracks (Pl. 9), built by the Austrian Government in 1776, rises a large War Monument, erected in 1876 to the 14th German Army Corps and its leader, General von Werder. It consists of a large granite pedestal, surrounded by figures of soldiers, and surmounted by a bronze figure of Victory, by C. F. Möst. — A little farther on is the Protestant Church of St. Lewis (Ludwigs-Kirche), in the Romanesque style, erected in 1829-38 with materials from the ruined abbey-church of Thennenbach. Richly-ornamented portal. Interior simple and chaste, with paintings by Dürr. — In the Albert-Str., diverging to the left farther on, and in the adjacent streets are the various buildings of the Medical and Scientific Faculties of the university, and the Botanic Garden (Sautier-Str. 2). — To the E., in the Karl-Strasse, lies the Old Cemetery; the vestibule of the chapel (No. 37) contains a Dance of Death, of the 18th century. The collections of the Art Society (Karls-Platz 35, near the Stadt-Garten, p. 381) include a few ancient paintings, and domestic utensils from the Black Forest (adm. free on Sun., 11-1; at other times, 20 pf.).

The Kaiser-Strasse ends, to the S., at the Martinstor (Pl. 20), restored and provided with a turreted roof in 1901. On the wall is represented St. Martin sharing his cloak with a beggar. — By turning to the right (W.) and following the Belfort-Strasse, we reach the new University Library, built in the Gothic style, and the Allée-Garten, pleasantly laid out, and embellished with an artificial waterfall, the three genii above which represent the three tributaries of the Dreisam and the industries carried on on their banks.

Passing through the Gerberau, to the E. of the Martinstor, and skirting a bit of the old town-wall, we reach the Schwabentor (Pl. 21; restored in 1901), on which is an ancient fresco, representing a
Swabian peasant driving a wagon laden with wine. From the Schlossberg-Str., which runs hence to the left, a broad path to the right leads through vineyards and past the reservoir of the town water-works to the *Schlossberg, once defended by two castles, which were destroyed by the French in 1744, during the Bavarian War of Succession. The ruins are surrounded with pleasure-grounds. Above the so-called ‘Kanonen-Platz’ (famous view of the Minster), where a road from Immatal joins ours, we reach the Ludwigshöhe (1235 ft.), commanding a fine view; morning-light most favourable. To the N., on the ‘Saltpetre Rock’, is a Bismarck Column, erected by the students. — One route back to the town leads from the Kanonen-Platz down some steps, passing Rommel’s Schlösschen (beer-saloon, p. 381); another leads by the ‘Kreu’ (wine-restaurant) and Gut Schöneck (milk) to the Stadt-Garten (p. 381). — Guide-posts indicate the path to the highest point of the Schlossberg (‘Mond’; 1490 ft.), the Hohe Brücke, with the (1/4 hr.) Feldberg-Blück.

From the Hohe Brücke footpaths lead to the N.E. via the Säuberbrunnen to (1 1/4 hr.) St. Ottilien (1515 ft.), with a chapel and inn, also reached from the Schlossberg road by a road above the Immen-Tal. — Thence we may proceed to the (1 1/4 hr.) Roskopf (2425 ft.), with an iron belvedere, and to the castle of Zähringen (p. 381; 2 1/2 hrs.). — From the Immen-Tal a path leads to the N. to the Jägerhäuser (1030 ft.; garden-restaurant). The hill of Hebeck, to the W., commands a fine view of Freiburg.

To the W. of the railway-station lies the new suburb of Stühlinger, reached by a viaduct, 185 yds. in length, crossing the line between Berthold-Str. and Sedan-Str., and commanding a view of the hills to the W. The conspicuous Herz-Jesu-Kirche, with its two towers, dates from 1892-97.

At the S. end of the Kaiser-Str. the Kaiser-Brücke, decorated with four statues of emperors, spans the Dreisam. On the left bank an attractive residential suburb, with two new churches and an English Chapel, has sprung up at Wiehre. The station of that name (p. 417) lies about 1/2 M. from the Kaiser-Brücke. Electric tramway, see p. 382.

On the other side of the railway, to the S.W., 1 M. from the bridge, rises the Lorettoberg (1090 ft.), with a chapel dating from 1657, and a view-tower (inn). View best by evening-light. — At the foot of the Lorettoberg, on the margin of the Bodlesau, is the health-resort of Rebhaus, surrounded by pleasure-grounds (pens. 61/2-16 M). Electric tramway, see p. 382.

The *Schönberg (2120 ft.), to the W. of the Lorettoberg, reached from Freiburg in about 2 hrs. via the village of Merzhausen and the Jesuiten-Schloss (inn), or from the station of Uffhausen (p. 389) in 1 1/2 hr., affords the best panorama of the Black Forest chain. Near the Schöneberger-Hof is the ruined Schneeberg.

From Wiehre a shaded path leads by the small reservoir and the ‘Franzosen-Schanze’ (Glümershofe) in 1/2 hr. to the Waldsee, with a good garden-restaurant. Thence to Littenweiler (p. 417), 1 1/2 M.

Between the Lorettoberg on the W. and the Bromberg on the E. lies the charming Güters-Tal (tramway and cabs, see p. 382). At the entrance to the valley footpaths diverge to the left from the road, and lead along
the wooded slopes of the Bromberg. The electric tramway ends about 2 M. from the Kaiser-Brücke (p. 387) at Güntersthal (Schauinsland; Hirsch; Zum Kybfeisen), with an old convent—now an orphanage. About 3/4 M. farther on is the Kyburg Hotel (very fair; pens. from 61/2 M.), whence we may return through the beautiful pine-forests on the S.W. side of the valley, via the (11/2 h.) Lutisenhöhe (Inn, pens. 5-5 M.) and the Lorettoberg, to Freiburg. Attractive paths lead through the woods, both from the entrance of the Günters-Tal. near the Villa Mitscherlich, to the S.E., and to the E. of the mountains, or to the Kybfeis (2750 ft.; view), 71/2 M. from Freiburg.

The "Schau-ins-Land, or Erzkasten (4220 ft.; comp. Map, p. 444), the nearest of the higher mountains of the Black Forest, commanding a view resembling that from the Blauen (p. 427), may be ascended in 41/2 hrs. (driving practicable). The route leads by Güntershal (electr. tramway see above), beyond which we follow the Horben road through the picturesque valley watered by the Bohrerbach to the Bohrer Restaurant, 45-50 min. from the terminus of the electric tramway. The carriage-road then ascends by the Sägendobel (8 M.; gradient 3:7). Walkers remain in the valley for 1/4 hr. more, then ascend to the left, by the new 'Hairbrains-Weg', cutting off the first great bends of the road, follow the road for about 1/4 hr. more, and then avoid a curve by another footpath. The Ratthauss, a small but good inn, 2 hrs. from the Bohrer Restaurant, lies 10 min. below the summit.

The Schau-ins-Land is rich in minerals (argentiferous lead and zinc-blende) for the extraction of which a tunnel has been made to a distance of 11/4 M. The S. end of the tunnel is in the Hofegrund, about 11/4 hr. to the S.E. of the summit, and the N. end at the head of the Kappeler-Tal. whence a suspension-railway, nearly 41/2 M. long, brings the ore down to the works to be treated.

About 3/4 hr. to the S. of the summit is the Halde (3840 ft.), a popular health-resort, with a good inn (pens. 41/2-51/2 M.) Thence to the Notschrei (p. 418), 3/4 hr.; from it direct to the Feldberg (p. 422), 21/2 hrs. — The Belchen (p. 429) lies 31/2 hrs. to the S.W. of the Schau-ins-Land, see p. 423.

FROM FREIBURG TO COLMAR (271/2 M.), railway in 11/4-21/2 hrs. (fares 4 M 20, 2 M 90, 1 M 80 pf.).

The line traverses the Mooswald, a marshy tract, crosses the Dreisam Canal, and turns to the W., between the undulating slopes of the Tuni-Berg on the left, and the Kaiserstuhl (p. 380) on the right. 41/2 M. Hugstetten (Kreuz). — 71/2 M. Gottenheim (Adler; Deutscher Kaiser) is the S. terminus of the railway skirting the E. side of the Kaiserstuhl (p. 380). — 91/2 M. Wasenweiler; 111/4 M. Ihringen (Hirsch; Ochs), with noted vineyards.

141/2 M. Breisach or Alt-Breisach (626 ft.; Deutscher Kaiser or Post; Salmen, both very fair), the Roman Mons Brisiacus, a picturesque old town, with 3600 inhab., lies on and at the foot of a rock rising abruptly to a height of 260 ft. above the Rhine, which was an important fortress, regarded as the key of Germany. After 1301 it belonged to Austria; in 1638 it was taken after a long siege by the Swedes under Bernhard von Weimar; after his death (1639) it was garrisoned by the French until 1697. After varying fortunes it was restored to Austria in 1714, and destroyed by the French in 1793.

On the highest point in the town (745 ft.) rises the Minster of St. Stephen, a cruciform edifice, recently restored. The choir (supported by an open substructure), the S. tower, and the W. half of the nave are Gothic, dating from the 14th cent.; the transept and N. tower
are Romanesque. In the interior are a beautiful rood-loft of the latter part of the 15th cent., and a large Gothic winged altar-piece (Coronation of the Virgin) in carved wood (1526). Two large pictures in the choir by Dürr, 1851. The treasury contains some interesting works of art. Fine view from the terrace. — In the ‘Schloß-Garten’ (Wihler’s Restaurant) is a tower erected in honour of Colonel Tulla (d. 1828), an officer of engineers. To the S. rises the Eckardsberg, with fragments of an old fortress. — A pleasant walk may be taken across the bridge-of-boats to the left bank of the Rhine (Restaurant zur Rheinbrücke), which commands a fine view of the town, the Black Forest, and the Vosges.

Kaiserstuhl Railway to Burkheim (Sponeck), etc., see pp. 380, 381.

The railway now crosses the Rhine by means of an iron bridge. — 16 M. Neu-Breisach, a small fortress, constructed by Vauban in 1703, and taken by the Germans in 1870, after a siege of eight days. — 22 1/2 M. Sundhofen. — 27 1/2 M. Colmar, see p. 324.

From Freiburg to Bâle (38 1/2 M.), railway in 1-2 1/4 hrs. (fares 5 M., 3 M. 30., 2 M. 10 pf.; express-fares 5 M. 70., 4 M., 2 M. 80 pf.). The train skirts the vine-clad W. spurs of the Black Forest. Stations Uffhausen (for local trains only; fare 10 pf.), St. Georgen, and Schallstadt.

9 1/2 M. Krotzingen (Badischer Hof, at the station) is the junction for a branch-line via (11 1/4 M.) Ober-Krotzingen, (3 M.) Staufen (p. 430), Grunern (4 1/2 M.), and (5 1/2 M.) Baldrechten-Dottingen, to (7 M.) Sulzburg (1115 ft.; Zum Markgrafen; Hirsch), a town with 1230 inhab. and a church belonging to a Benedictine abbey founded in 995. The environs are prettily wooded, and good wine is grown on the Kastelberg. A pretty road leads from Sulzburg to (2 1/2 M.; cab 2 M.) Bad Sulzburg (1515 ft.; Kurhaus, very fair), situated 6 1/2 M. from Badenweiler (p. 425), by a pleasant route through the wood. Ascent of the Belchen from Bad Sulzburg, 4-4 1/2 hrs., see p. 429.

From Krotzingen onwards the Belchen (p. 429) is visible on the left. The small town of (13 M.) Heitersheim (740 ft.; Kreus), once the seat of the Master of the Maltese Order, is 3 1/4 M. from the station. — 15 M. Buggingen.

18 1/2 M. Müllheim. — Hotels. Bahnhof-Hôtel, at the station, with garden and restaurant, R. 1 1/4-2, B. 3/4 M., very fair. — Post, Löwe, in the town, R. 1/2, D. 1 1/2-2 M. — Railway Restaurant. — Steam-tramway to Badenweiler, see p. 425. Travellers arriving late are recommended to pass the night at Müllheim, as the hotels at Badenweiler are often full.

Müllheim (760 ft.) is a thriving little town of 3170 inhab., lying on the hillside, 11 1/4 M. from the station, and extending for about 1 M. up the valley of the Klimmbach, through which runs the road to Badenweiler. It has new Prot. and Rom. Cath. churches, and is noted for the Markgräfler wine produced in the neighbourhood. — Branch-railway to Müllhausen, see p. 328.
191/4 M. Auggen (Bär), with a handsome church; 211/2 M. Schliengen (790 ft.). — The line now approaches the Rhine, which is here divided by islands into several arms. Best views to the right. 231/2 M. Bellingen; 26 M. Rheinweiler; 28 M. Kleinmehrs. — The line winds along the hillside high above the river. Three short tunnels pierce the 'Isteiner Klots', a limestone cliff with new fortifications, to (30 M.) Istein, a picturesque village with a château of Baron Freystedt. 31 M. Efringen-Kirchen. — Beyond (331/2 M.) Eimeldingen (875 ft.) the train crosses the Kander; fine view. 35 M. Haltingen is the junction for a branch-line to Kandern (p. 428).

36 M. Leopoldshöhe, whence branch-lines diverge to the right to St. Ludwig (p. 328) and to the left to Lörrach (p. 432). The train now crosses the Wiese, and stops at the station of (381/2 M.) Klein-Basel, 3/4 M. from the Rhine-bridge and connected with the central station at Bâle (3 M.) by a junction-line.

Bâle. — Hotels: *TROIS ROIS, on the Rhine; *SUISSE, *NATIONAL, *VICTORIA, *EULER, etc., near the central station. — In the town: HÔT. DE L'EUROPE; METROPOL; CENTRAL; BAUER AM RHIN; WAGÉ; STORCH. — At Klein-Basel: HÔTEL KRAFFT, on the Rhine; BASLER HOF; SCHRIEDER, near the station.

Bâle (870 ft.; pop. 121,000), a busy commercial place, is first mentioned in 374 as Basilea. In the middle ages it was a free city of the empire, and in 1501 it became a member of the Swiss Confederation. The Minster was erected in the Transition style after 1185, and was consecrated in 1365. The towers and the adjoining cloisters date from the 15th century. Extensive view from the Pfats, a terrace behind the Minster. The Museum (open daily, fee 1 fr.), in the street leading from the Minster to the bridge, is chiefly valuable for its collection of paintings and drawings by Holbein the Younger (b. at Augsburg 1497, d. at London 1543), who lived at Bâle in 1515-26 and 1528-32. There are also a number of good works by modern painters (Vautier, Calame, Girardet, Böcklin, etc.). The Historical Museum in the old Barfüsser-Kirche is very interesting. Bâle contains several other interesting buildings, such as the Rathhaus of 1508, and the Spahlentor, built in 1400, formerly one of the town-gates. For farther details, see Baedeker's Switzerland.

48. The Black Forest (Duchy of Baden).


The Schwarzwald-Verein (annual subscription 5 M) has greatly facilitated pedestrian excursions throughout the entire district, by making footpaths, erecting guide-posts, etc. The so-called Höhenweg, which runs from Pforzheim (p. 357), via Wildbad (p. 358), Sand (p. 393), Hornisgrinde (p. 394), Ruhestein (p. 395), Kniebis (p. 403), Hausach (p. 405), Schonach (p. 408), Brend (p. 414), Thurner (p. 418), Titisae (p. 419), to the Feldberg (p. 422), and thence either via the Belchen (p. 429), Blauen (p. 427), and Kandern (p. 428), or via the Herzogenhorn (p. 423), Blössling (p. 434), Hochkopf (p. 423), Hohe Möhr (p. 431), and Schweigmait (p. 431) to Bäle, is marked throughout by a red parallelogram on a white ground. The approach-routes, e.g. from Baden-Baden to Sand, are marked with a blue parallelogram on a white ground. Comp. Bussemers 'Der Höhenweg' (Ferd. Spies, Baden-Baden, 50 pf.).

Cyclists find excellent roads, not only in the valleys but also in the more elevated regions of the Black Forest, though, of course, the gradients are often steep.

Inns. Good inns are found practically everywhere. Living, even in the remotest districts, is no longer so remarkably cheap as formerly; the following is the average scale: R. 1½-2½ M, B. 60 pf. to 1 M, D. 1½-2½ M, pens. from 4 or 5 M. In engaging rooms beforehand it is almost necessary to follow up the preliminary letter or telegram with a second, definitely accepting the terms offered by the landlord.

Of all the wooded districts of Germany, none presents so beautiful and varied landscapes as the Black Forest or Schwarzwald, especially the W. portion, belonging to Baden, the spurs of which decline precipitously towards the plain of the Rhine, whilst the E. slopes are more gradual. The Kinzig-Tal (p. 404) divides the mountains of the Black Forest into two portions, which are also distinct in regard to their geological formation: viz. the LOWER BLACK FORBST to the N., consisting chiefly of variegated sandstone, and culminating in the Hornisgrinde (3825 ft.; p. 394); and the UPPER BLACK FORST to the S., in which granite and gneiss predominate, and of which the Feldberg (4400 ft.; p. 422), the Herzogenhorn (4650 ft.; p. 423), the Belchen (4640 ft.; p. 429), and the Bärhalde (4930 ft.) are the highest mountains. The lower heights are covered with fragrant pine-forests; at about 3250 ft. trees become sparser; and above 3950 ft. grass only is found. The populous valleys are generally fertile and well cultivated, and mineral springs are numerous.

The staple commodity is timber, which is floated down the principal streams to the Rhine, where larger rafts are constructed and navigated to Holland. The great timber-merchants, locally called 'Schiffer', have been for centuries formed into the so-called 'Schiffer-Gesellschaften' (p. 396), whose profits are divided in shares termed 'Stämme'. Their extensive forests are known as 'Schifferwald' in contradistinction to the 'Herrschaftliche Wald', or private property. The chief branch of industry in the Black Forest is clock-making, while straw-hats, brushes, and wooden wares are also largely manufactured. In this prosperous district beggars are unknown. In some of the remotest valleys the women still wear their national costume, especially on Sundays.
a. From Carlsruhe and Ettlingen or from Gernsbach to Herrenalb.

From Carlsruhe, 16 M., ELECTRIC RAILWAY (Albtalbahn) in about 1½ hr. (fares 2 M. 50, 1 M. 70 pf.; from Ettlingen 1 M. 20, 80 pf.).

From Gernsbach, 7¼ M., DILIGENCE twice daily in summer in 2 hrs. carriage-and-pair 12 M.

The Electric Railway, starting at the Mess-Platz, near the central railway-station (Pl. D, 3) in Carlsruhe, runs via Rüppur to (5 M.) Ettlingen (p. 365), where it enters the industrial valley of the Alb. — From (7 M.) Busenbach a branch-line runs via Ittersbach to Pforzheim (21½ M.; p. 357). — Beyond (12 M.) Marxzell, at the mouth of the Maienbach, the Alb-Tal contracts. — 13¼ M. Frauenalb (Klosterhöf), with a convent, founded in 1138 and suppressed in 1803, now private property. At the Steinhäusle we cross the boundary of Wurtemberg. — 16 M. Herrenalb.

The Road from Gernsbach (p. 395) to Herrenalb ascends to the N.E., crosses the Wurtemberg boundary, and reaches (3 M.) Loffenau (1050 ft.; Adler; Löwe), a long village with a new red sandstone church. Thence we may ascend the (13¼ hr.) Teufelsmühle (2975 ft.; refuge-hut; from Herrenalb, see below). — From Loffenau the road ascends to the (21½ M.) Käppele (1745 ft.), shortly before which a finger-post indicates the way to the (11½ M.) Heukopf (2195 ft.), commanding another fine view. From the Käppele to Herrenalb is a descent of 2½ M. A considerable saving is effected by the footpath which diverges to the left (finger-post) about 100 paces beyond the church.

Herrenalb. — Hotels. *KURHAUS HERRENALB (Dr. Mermagen), a hydro-pathic establishment, pens. 60-70 M. weekly; KUR-HÔTEL & SANATORIUM HUMMELSBUrg, with baths, pens. 5-8 M.; FALKENSTEIN, pens. 6-10 M.; HOTEL OCHSEN OR POST, R. 1½-4, pens. 5½-10 M.; SONNE, pens. 5-7 M.; *BELLEVUE, pens. 5-7 M.; STERNEN; KÜHLER BRUNNEN, pens. 5 M., very fair. — Private Apartments. — Visitors' Tax, ¼ M. for 5-13 days, 6-8 M. for a fortnight or more. — Conversationshaus, with reading and entertainment rooms, on the left bank of the Alb.

Herrenalb (1200 ft.), a village with 1300 inhab., on both banks of the Alb, is frequented on account of its equable and somewhat moist climate. The once celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in 1148, was destroyed by the Swedes in 1642. The steward's offices are now incorporated in the Kurhaus. The church contains the tomb of the Margrave Bernhard of Baden (d. 1431), with a recumbent figure. In the churchyard are remains of cloisters of the 12th cent., with tombs of the abbots and a portal of the 15th century.

Pleasant walk of 20 min. to the Falkenstein (1425 ft.), a huge granite rock rising from the valley. — Other excursions may be made via the Rüsswasser (1855 ft.) and the Grosse Loch (2540 ft.) to the (2½ hrs.) refuge-hut on the Teufelsmühle (see above); to the S.E. via Gaisthal to the (3½ hrs.) Hohloh (p. 353); and to the view-tower on the Malberg (2005 ft.), etc.

From Herrenalb to Wildbad (p. 358), 8 M. The road runs via Dröhl (Sonne, pens. from 4½ M., very fair; Waldhorn; extensive view from the Signal, 2370 ft., ¼ M.) and the Eyach-Mühle (1570 ft.). Shorter footpaths through the woods. — Diligence to Höfen, see p. 357.
b. From Bühl through the Bühler-Tal to the Sand (Plättig) and Hundseck, and to Allerheiligen via the Hornisgrinde and the Ruhstein.

From Bühl to Oberthal, 3½ M., branch-railway in 22 min. (fares 45, 30 pf.); thence omnibus every morning to the Gertelbach-Tal (80 pf.), Wiedenfelsen (1 M 80), Sand (2 M 20), and Hundseck (2 M 50 pf.). Families with luggage should hire from Bühl (or even from Baden-Baden): to the Wiedenfelsen (2 hrs.) 14 M., Sand (2½ hrs.) 16, Plättig 16, Hundseck 18 M. — On Foot: from Oberthal to the Sand or direct to the Hundseck, 2½ hrs.; ascent of the Hornisgrinde from the Hundseck, 2¼ hrs.; thence to Ruhstein 3-3½ hrs., and to Allerheiligen 1¼ hr. more.

Bühl, see p. 378. The railway, mainly used for goods-traffic, ascends the industrial Bühler-Tal, or valley of the Bühlott. From (1½ M.) Koppelwindeck we may reach the ruin of Al-Windeck (p. 378) in 1 hr., via Riegel, and then follow paths through wood to the (2¼ hrs.) Hundseck (p. 374). — 2¼ M. Altschweier; 3 M. Bühlerthal (Grüner Baum; Engel). — 3½ M. Oberthal (Badischer Hof; Wolf) is the terminus.

The road forks here, the left arm leading to the Schwanenwasen (2115 ft.; Kur-Hotel, R. 1½-3½, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 1½, pens. 6-8 M; omnibus from Baden-Baden 2½ M, p. 374), the right to the Sand and Plättig. We follow the latter. About 1 M. from Oberthal a road diverges on the right for (1½ M.) Buchkopf, a summer-resort. Farther on, on the right, is the Schindelpeter Inn, and to the left is a picturesque footpath ascending via the Falkenfels and Fohrenfels to the (1¼ hr.) Plättig (see below). The road continues to ascend the valley of the Wiedenbach, and beyond a sharp curve (3 M. from Oberthal), where a footpath for the (40 min.) Sand diverges to the left, makes a bend and reaches the *Kurhaus Wiedenfelsen (2270 ft.; R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-8 M), which commands a beautiful view down the valley.

Walkers take the narrow road which diverges to the right about 2½ M. from Oberthal and leads in 20 min. to the Waldhorn Inn, at the mouth of the *Gertelbach-Schlucht. An easy footpath ascends through the picturesque ravine, at the (35 min.) head of which is a guide-post indicating the route to the (40 min.) Hundseck (p. 394). We, however, turn to the left and reach the (5 min.) road, ¼ M. from the Kurhaus Wiedenfelsen.

About ¼ M. beyond the Kurhaus the road again curves to the N. (to the right is the above-mentioned path to the Gertelbach-Schlucht), and, after passing the Bärenfels (Schwarzwald Hotel, pens. from 6 M), it reaches its highest point (2715 ft.) at the Sand (4½ M. from Oberthal, 1½ M. from Wiedenfelsen). The *Inn am Sand (R. 2-6, D. 3, pens. 6½-10 M), the oldest of the many summer-resorts in this part of the Black Forest, is situated at the intersection of the roads from the Bühler-Tal to the Murgtal and from Baden to the Hundseck via the Plättig. — About 1 M. to the N. is the Plättig (*Hotel, pens. 5½-8 M), known also as Ober-Plättig to distinguish it from Unter-Plättig, a forester’s house ½ M. to the N.E. Hence to Baden-Baden via the Gerolsau Waterfall, 11 M., see p. 374.
On the Murgtal road, 1 1/2 M. to the E. of the Sand, lies the small village of Herrenwies (2,490 ft.; Auerhahn, R. 1 1/2-2, D. 2 1/2, pens. from 5 M., very fair), in an upland plain watered by the Schwarzenbach. The road descends the valley of that stream to (5 M.) Raumünzach (p. 397).

The road leading to the S. from the Sand passes the (1 M.) Hundseck (2,900 ft.; Kurhaus, R. 2-4, D. 3, board 4 1/2 M.), on the road leading from Bühl via the Windeck to Hundsbach (Kurhaus, unpreferring) and the Raumünzach-Tal.

Pleasant forest-paths radiate from all these summer-resorts. From the Plättig (in 1 1/4 hr.) and the Sand (in 1 hr.; less from Herrenwies) we may ascend to the tower (100 ft. high) on the Badener Höhe (3,287 ft.), which commands a most extensive panorama. We may then descend to the N., via the Neuhaus and the falls of the Grimbach, to (1 3/4 hr.) the Gerolste Fall (p. 374); or via the Scherrhof to Lichtenthal (p. 373); or, skirting the Seekopf (3,284 ft.), we may proceed to the E. to the Herrenwieser See (3,730 ft.; 4 1/2 acres) and return to the S.W. along the slope to (2 1/2 hrs.) Herrenwies. — The Mehlskopf (3,310 ft.; view-tower) may be ascended from the Sand or the Hundseck in 3 1/4 hr.; and the Hohe Ochsenkopf (3,460 ft.; view) in 1 hr. from Herrenwies.

From the road to Bühl via the Windeck the 'Höhenweg' (p. 391) diverges opposite the Hundseck Kurhaus and leads in 50 min. to the cross-roads at the Untersmatt (3,050 ft.; stone hut). A guide-post here indicates the routes to Breitenbrunnen and Aichern (right) and (straight on) to the Hornisgrinde (2 1/2 M.; after 1 1/2 hr. we diverge to the right from the road; footpath to the tower, 1/2 hr. more). The route via Breitenbrunnen (2,655 ft.; Inn, R. 1 1/4-2 1/2 M., B. 83 pf., pens. 4 1/2-7 M.), a summer-resort 1 1/2 M. to the S.W., on the road to Aichern (8 M.; carr. 10-14 M.), is not much longer than the direct route. We follow the cart-road immediately to the left of the inn, cross the (20 min.) bed of a torrent (usually dry), and in 40 min. more reach the summit of the Hornisgrinde.

The bare and marshy summit of the Hornisgrinde (3,820 ft.), on which a tower 82 ft. in height is being erected, is the highest point in the N. portion of the Black Forest. The view is extensive, but frequently shrouded in mist: to the E. the Swabian Alb and the cones of the Höbgau; S. the heights of the Black Forest, and beyond them the Alps; S.W. the Kaiserstuhl and Voges; W. the vast plain of the Rhine; nearly opposite rises the spire of Strassburg Minster, and on a mountain in the foreground the extensive ruins of the Brigittenschloss; N. the mountains around Baden. Guide-posts indicate the numerous routes from this point.

From the Hornisgrinde to Allerheiligen (4 hrs.; 10 1/4 M., to the Ruhstein 6 1/4; via the Höhenweg, p. 391). The path descends in windings to the S. to (20 min.) the Mummelsee (3,385 ft.; 7 1/2 acres), a gloomy little lake, surrounded by pine-clad mountains, and popularly believed to be inhabited by water-sprites (Mümmelchen). By the Seebach, the brook issuing from the lake on the S., is an Inn (pens. 4 1/2-6 M.).
From the Mummelsee we may descend in 3/4 hr. to the Wolfsbrunnen Inn on the Ottenhöfen and Ruhstein road (p. 399).

Following the road, we reach in 1/2 hr. the two huts on the mountain-saddle at the Seibelseckl (3140 ft.), on the road from Schönmiinzach to the Mummelsee. A stone here marks the boundary between Wurttemberg and Baden. Numerous guide-posts. Our route ('besser Weg nach Wildsee', 23/4 M.) leads to the S., skirting the Schwarzenkopf (3520 ft.) and the Alte Steigerskopf (3585 ft.), to (1 hr.) a refuge-hut (3350 ft.), 360 ft. above the picturesque and isolated Wildsee. (Comp. also Map, p. 398.) After 1/4 hr. more we cross a broader path and follow the footpath straight on through wood to (1/2 hr. farther)

**Ruhstein** (2995 ft.; *Klumpp's Inn, D. 21/2, pens. 5-61/2 M., often quite full in summer), situated at the highest point of the road from Achern to the Murgtal (p. 394), on the saddle between the Alte Steigerskopf and the Vogelskopf, 6 M. from Ottenhöfen, 101/2 M. from Baiersbronn, and 151/2 M. from Freudenstadt (p. 412; diligence daily in summer).

The Höhenweg (p. 391) ascends from Ruhstein to the Vogelskopf, then follows the frontier to the (11/2 hr.) Schliffkopf (31/2 M.; p. 401), and in another 11/2 hr. reaches the Zuflucht (41/2 M.; p. 401).

**From Ruhstein to Allerheiligen, 11/2 hr.** We follow the road to the W., cross the boundary in a few minutes, ascend the broad carriage-road to the left for 8 min., take the footpath to the left, and in 6 min. reach a fork. We avoid the path to the left ("Allerheiligen 6.4 km.") and follow the easier path to the right ("Allerheiligen 7.1 km."), which skirts the Melkeretikopf (3333 ft.) and joins the (31/4 hr.) Ruhstein road a little short of its junction with the road from Ottenhöfen (p. 399). From the junction a short-cut, to the right, crossing the road twice, leads to Allerheiligen (p. 400) in 1/2 hr.

c. The Murgtal from Rastatt to Baiersbronn and thence to Freudenstadt. From Schönmiinzach to the Hornisgrinde.

**From Rastatt to Weisenbach,** 13 M., Railway in 11/2 hr. (fares 1 M 60, 1 M 10 pf.). — Road from Weisenbach to Schönmiinzach, 11 M. (diligence twice daily in 3 hrs.); thence to Baiersbronn, 81/2 M. (diligence twice daily in 21/2 hrs.); and thence to Ruhstein 101/2 M. (diligence daily from June 1st to Sept. 15th). — Ascent of the Hornisgrinde from Schönmiinzach on foot, 41/2 hrs.; thence to Allerheiligen via Ruhstein 4 hrs. (81/2-9 hrs. in all).

**Rastatt,** see p. 365. The railway ascends the right bank of the Murg. — 21/2 M. Kuppenheim (Ochs), a small town with 2000 inhab., on the left bank of the Murg, which is here spanned by an iron bridge. The Favorite (p. 375) lies 1 M. to the S.W.

The valley now begins to contract. — 51/2 M. Rothenfels, with a small château of Princess Sophia of Lippe-Detmold and a mineral spring (*Bath House, pens. 5-6 M.). — 61/4 M. Gaggenau (Grüner Hof), with considerable iron-works; 8 M. Hördten.

10 M. Gernsbach. — Railway Station below the town, on the right bank of the Murg. — **Hotels. At the Station: Wilder Mann,** with large
beer-garden; Löwe, near the bridge. — In the Town (on the left bank of the Murg, near the bridge): Goldener Stern, R. from 1¼, B. ⅔, D. 1¼ & 2½, pens. from 4½, R. Köre, R. 1¼-2, pens. 4-½; these two very fair. — To the S. of the Town (near the station of Scheuern, see below): Pfeiffer’s Bad-Hotel, with garden and baths of all kinds, R. 2-3, pens. 5½-8. — Lodgings obtained by application to the 'Kur-Comité', Bleich-Str. 7.

Carriages (no tariff, previous arrangement recommended). To or from the station, with two horses 1½, with one horse 1. — To Schloss Eberstein, with two horses 6, with one horse 4; to Baden direct, 9 or 7; to Baden via Schloss Eberstein, 12 or 8; to Herrenalb, 18 or 12; to Wildbad, 30 or 20. Gernsbach (525 ft.), on the Murg, is an ancient and thriving little town, with 2740 inhab., and frequented as a summer residence. It is the headquarters of the ‘Murtal-Schiffer-Gesellschaft’, a company which has existed for centuries and owns 16,000 acres of forest (comp. p. 391). The Rathaus, with its corner-oriel, built in 1617 (restored in 1886), is a good example of the Renaissance style. The Protestant Church contains the tombs of a Count and Countess of Eberstein (16th cent.).

From Gernsbach to Herrenalb, see p. 392. The attractive ascent (2½ hrs.) of the Teufelsmilnhe (p. 392) may also be made from the station of Scheuern (see below) via the Fechtenbuckel or via Scheuern and the Rockertfels.

From the road ascending the valley of the Murg (p. 377), at the upper end of Gernsbach, a road diverges to the right to (1¼ M.) *Schloss Eberstein (1015 ft.), mentioned in the 13th cent., afterwards destroyed, and in 1798 rebuilt under the name of 'Neu-Eberstein'. Pedestrians may choose the path diverging from the road 5 min. farther on, at the Klingel-Kapelle, and ascend by the cliff of Grafen-sprung (view-temple). The castle is delightfully situated on a wooded eminence, high above the Murg, and commands a beautiful and extensive view. It contains ancient relics, weapons, paintings, etc. Refreshments at the steward's.

A footpath descends to the S. from the castle to Obertsroth (see below). — Pedestrians may reach (7½ M.) Baden from Schloss Eberstein in 5½ hrs. by the road mentioned at p. 377, via Müllenbild, and Lichtenthal. Carriages take 1½ hr. The road leads through fine woods.

The Railway next reaches the stations of (10½ M.) Scheuern (Stern; Auerhahn), Obertsroth (11 M.; Blume, very fair, pens. 4½-6), the village of which name is on the left bank of the Murg, and (12 M.) Hilbertsauf, on the right bank, to which also the high-road here crosses. — 12½ M. Reichenhalter-Strasse is the station for the village of Reichenthal (1330 ft.; Auerhahn), 2½ M. to the E.

A pleasant road leads from Reichenthal via the shooting-lodge of Kaltbromm (p. 355) and past the Hohloh (3245 ft.; view-tower), on the right, to (5½-6 hrs.) Wildbad. The footpath via the Hornberg and the Hornsee (2980 ft.) is shorter.

13 M. Weisenbach (635 ft.; Grüner Baum, pens. 3½-4, very fair), with a modern Gothic church, saw-mills, etc., is the terminus of the railway.

The High Road (diligence, see p. 395; railway under construc-
tion) follows the right bank of the Murg, the valley of which, as far as Schönmunzach, is wild and beautiful. Pedestrians are recommended to take the picturesque path on the left bank. The rocks are granite. The brown stream flows at the foot of the valley amid grey rocks and green meadows, while the slopes are richly wooded with pines, firs, and a few beeches. The hamlet of Au lies picturesque on the left bank.

The valley becomes narrower and wilder. Beyond a large wood-pulp and paper mill we reach (13/4 M. from Weisenbach) Langenbrand (870 ft.; Ochs). Tunnel. 2 1/2 M. Gausbach (1000 ft.; Waldhorn, very fair). Near (3/4 M.) Forbach the road crosses the Murg.

5 M. (from Weisenbach) Forbach (1090 ft.; *Grüner Hof, Friedrichshof, near the new bridge; Krone or Post, farther on), a thriving village (1800 inhab.), with a picturesque Romanesque church on a hill (1889), is the finest point in the valley.

The Direct Route from Baden to Forbach (12 M.) follows the new road at the Fish Breeding Establishment (p. 374; 4 1/2 M. from Baden) to (1 1/2 M.) Gaisbach and (1 1/4 M.) Schmalbach (1325 ft.), beyond which we take the path through the woods, indicated by finger-posts, surmounting the Rothe Lache (2290 ft.; refuge-hut), to (4 1/2 M.) Bermersbach (1360 ft.; Blume, very fair) and Forbach.

From Forbach to Herrenwies, 4 hrs., via the 'Höhenweg' (p. 391). About 1/2 M. above Forbach we leave the road for the zigzag path to the right, which ascends through fine woods to (2 1/2 hrs.) the Herrenwieser See (p. 394), and thence in 3/4 hr. to the Badener Höhe (p. 394). — Via the Höhloh and Kallenberg to Wildbad, see p. 358.

Beyond Forbach the Murgtal, although more secluded, continues grand and beautiful, especially when viewed downstream at the saw-mills on the Holderbach, 1 1/4 M. from Forbach. About 2 1/2 M. farther on, at the village of Raumünsach (1305 ft.; Grüner Baum), the river of that name falls into the Murg.

About 1/2 M. above the confluence the Raumünsach is augmented by the Schwarzbach, which forms a picturesque waterfall below the 'Fallbrücke'. — Hundsbach (p. 394) lies 2 hrs. farther up the valley of the Raumünsach.

A road leads through the valley of the Schwarzbach to (5 1/2 M.) Herrenwies (p. 394).

6 M. (from Forbach) Schönmunzach (1500 ft.; Waldhorn, R. 1-3, pens. 5-7 M.; Post, R. 1-2 1/2, B. 3 1/4 M.; very fair; Schiff, unpretending but very fair), the first village in Wurtemberg, contains glass-works, and is a favourite summer-resort. The Schönmunzach falls into the Murg here. To the Hornsgrinde, see p. 398. Numerous walks in the woods. Carriage to the Seibelseckle 14, to Ottenhöfen 20, to Allerheiligen 28 M.

A woodland-path diverging after 7 min. from a road to the right, about 1/4 M. above Schönmunzach, ascends to the (40 min.) Schloss Inn, on the site of the former castle of Rauenefels (view). Thence a footpath descends to the (1/4 hr.) Saw Mill, beyond which we have another fine view. — Among the hills to the W. lies the (1 1/2 hr.) Schurm-See (2580 ft.). Thence to Hundesbach (p. 391), 1 1/2 hr.

The Murg, 1 1/4 M. beyond Schönmunzach, penetrates a precipitous wall of rock, beyond which the valley loses its wild character, as granite gives place to gneiss. On the height to the left lies Schar-
zenberg. For about 1 1/4 M. the road runs among the houses of Hutzenbach (Bär; Krone). From (1 1/4 M.) Schönegründ (inn) a road leads to the N. by Besenfeld, Urnagold, and Gompelscheuer to (10 1/2 M.) Enzklösterle (Waldhorn, very fair), and thence to Wildbad (p. 358).

The next village in the Murgtal is (6 3/4 M. from Schönmuinzach) Kloster-Reichenbach (1705 ft.; Sonne, very fair), with a suppressed Benedictine abbey, founded in 1082; the church (restored) is a flat-roofed Romanesque basilica with a portico.

From Kloster-Reichenbach a branch-railway, partly on the rack-and-pinion system, ascends the Murgtal to (2 M.) Baiersbronn, a little below the village of that name (1910 ft.; Ochs, R. 1-13/4 M., B. 60 pf., pens. 31/2-4 1/2 M.; Station Hotel), situated on the old road. Thence it proceeds up the valley of the Forbach, passing the (3 3/4 M.) foundries of Friedrichsthal and Christophsthal, to (5 1/2 M.) the town station and (7 1/2 M.) the central station of Freudenstadt (p. 412).

The Murgtal Road (comp. also Map, p. 401) first follows the branch-line just mentioned, crosses (1 1/4 M. from Kloster-Reichenbach) the Murg, and ascends the left bank, leaving on the left the Baiersbronn road, which diverges at the confluence of the Forbach. About 4 1/2 M. from Reichenbach, at the straggling village of Mittelthal (Tannenburg, very fair; Lamm), a road leads to the left by the Elbach-Tal to the (4 1/2 M.) Rossbühl, joining the road described at p. 402, near the Schwedenschanze. About 1 1/2 M. farther up the Murgtal, into which several brooks descend from the Kniebis, are the Schwan Inn and the hamlet of Tannenfels, in the woods opposite which is the ruin of that name. We now soon reach the first houses of Oberthal (Sonne; Adler, both very fair), whence a road leads to the left through the valley of the Rechte Murg to (1 1/2 M.) Buhlbach (2040 ft.; Inn zur Glasbütte, very fair; omn. thus far from Baiersbronn) and thence through wood to the (4 1/2 M.) Rossbühl (p. 402).

The road in the Murgtal continues to ascend, forming long windings, to its highest point at the (6 M.) Ruhstein (p. 395).

From Schönmuinzach to the Hornisgrinde. Two roads ascend the Schönmuinzach, the Baden road on the left bank, and the Wurtemberg road on the right. Following the latter, which diverges at the Schiff Inn, beyond the bridge, we reach (3 M.) Zwiegkabel (inn), cross the brook, and ascend to the right along the Langenbach, which unites at Zwiegkabel with the Schönmuinzach. The road then passes (1 1/2 M.) Vorder-Langenbach, and at (2 1/4 M.) Hinter-Langenbach (Auerhahn, kept by the forester, R. 1-1 1/4 M., B. 70 pf.) ascends to the left. About 1/4 M. farther on is a way-post, indicating the route to the (3 3/4 M.) Wildsee (p. 395) and (12 M.) Allerheiligen. The road now ascends more rapidly to the (3 M.) Seibelseckle (p. 395), on the frontier of Baden, beyond which it descends to the road from Baiersbronn to Ruhstein and Ottenhöfen, which it reaches beside the (21/4 M.) Wolfsbrunnen Inn (p. 395).

The Hornisgrinde may be ascended from the Seibelseckle either by a route diverging to the right from the last-mentioned road and
passing the Mummelsee (p. 394; 13/4-2 hrs.), or by a route beginning opposite the log-cabins and following the boundary-stones to the N.W. The latter path leads past the (1/2 hr.) Drei-Fürstenstein, a large block of sandstone bearing the arms of Baden and Württemberg, about 1 hr. below the tower on the Hornisgrinde (p. 394).

d. From Achern via Ottenhöfen to the Ruhstein or Allerheiligen.

From Achern to Ottenhöfen, 63/4 M., Railway in 40 min. (fares 85, 55 pf.). — Thence on foot to Allerheiligen, 13/4-21/4 hrs.; from Allerheiligen to Oppenau 2½ hrs., to Rippoldsau 5 hrs.

Achern, see p. 378. The railway ascends the Kappeler-Tal, a pleasant green dale watered by the Acher (to the left on the hill, the Brigittenschloss, p. 379). — 1½ M. Oberachern. — 4½ M. Kappelrodeck (725 ft.; Erbprinz; Löwe), commanded by the château of Rodeck (965 ft.), dating as far back as the 8th cent., and recently altered and restored, with fine grounds and views (for adm. apply to the gardener).

From Kappelrodeck to Allerheiligen, 4½ hrs., by a path through wood, commanding fine views. This route, steep at first, leads under the château of Rodeck to (1½-3/4 hr.) the wooden tower on the Käferwaldkopf (1580 ft.; view), the rocks of the (1½ hr. farther) Bürstenstein, and (2 hrs.) the Allerheiligensteig, which begins at Lautenbach. Thence we follow the ridge via the Sohlberg (p. 400).

63/4 M. Ottenhöfen (1020 ft.; Linde; Engel, R. 11/4-2. M.; Pflug; Wagen; all very fair), the terminus of the railway, a prettily-situated village, forming suitable headquarters for a number of pleasant excursions. The road forks here, the left branch leading to Vorder-Seebach and the Ruhstein, the right to Allerheiligen.

The Road from Ottenhöfen to the Ruhstein (Baiersbronn continues to ascend the valley of the Acher, crossing to the left bank by the Hagen-Brücke, below the Bosenstein. From the hamlet of Vorder-Seebach (1280 ft.; Hirsch) a road leads to the left through the wooded Grimmerswalder-Tal to (4½ M.) Breitenbrunnen (p. 394). From the Adler Inn at Hinter-Seebach, a little farther on, a steep path leads past the Schergen-Fels to (21/4 hrs.) Allerheiligen, the last part of the way being on the Ruhstein road. Our road turns to the left at Achert, 3 M. from Ottenhöfen (the steep old road, 4 M. to Ruhstein, keeps to the right), crosses the Acher, and 11/4 M. farther on reaches the Wolf'sbrunnen Inn (2200 ft.; to the Mummelsee 1 hr.; see p. 394; guide-post). Thence it ascends in long curves, commanding extensive views, to the (23/4 M.) Ruhstein (p. 395).

The Road from Ottenhöfen to Allerheiligen (6 M.) ascends the Unterwasser-Tal towards the S. to the (21/4 M.) Erbprins Inn. Here the new road describes a wide curve in the valley towards the left, while the old road ascends the steep slope on the right, on the summit of which the roads again unite. Fine retrospective views from the new road; 1½ M. from the Erbprinz a way-post indicates the way to the Edelfrauengrab by Blöchereck. From the
top of the hill (from which a short-cut descends by steps to the right) the road descends in windings to (21/4 M.) Allerheiligen.

From Ottenhöfen to Allerheiligen by the Edelsfrauengrab and the Büchereck (21/4 hrs.), a very attractive walk. In front of the church we turn to the left, then follow the footpath immediately to the right, and the road to the left higher up, which diverges from the road to Allerheiligen at a point about 300 yds. beyond the church. After 10 min. we follow the middle road in a straight direction, traverse the pretty Gotschläg-Tal (Edelsfrauengrab Inn, pens. 4-5. M.), cross the brook several times, and finally ascend by steps to the (20 min.) Edelsfrauengrab ('grave of the noble lady'), a small grotto to which a romantic legend attaches. The environs are very picturesque, especially the path ascending beyond this point past numerous pretty cascades, to the (1 hr.) Büchereck. Farther on the path leads through wood and soon reaches the road; 1/2 hr., Allerheiligen. The pretty footpath from the Büchereck via the saddle known as 'Bei St. Ursula' is 1/4 hr. longer. — Travellers coming from Seebach (p. 394) may diverge to the left at the Hagen-Brücke (p. 399), beyond the Kreuz Inn, 1/2 M. before reaching Ottenhöfen.

*Allerheiligen (2030 ft.; Mittenmaier's Inn, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 21/2-3, S. 2, pens. from 6 M.), with the ruins of a Præmonstratensian abbey, founded by the Duchess Uta of Schauenburg in 1196, and partly destroyed by lightning in 1803, is one of the most frequented spots in the Black Forest. The church was a Gothic edifice with polygonal side-choirs to the E. of the transept and a square tower over the crossing.

Immediately below the convent is a rugged cleft in the rocks, through which the Gründenbach is precipitated into the valley beneath in a series of falls, 270 ft. high in all, called the *Büttenstein Falls or Büttenschroffen. The waterfalls and their picturesque accessories are seen to most advantage in ascending, and by evening light. The best way of approaching them is, accordingly, to take the footpath to the 'Luisenruhe, Engelskanzel, and Teufelstein', which diverges to the right of the barn, opposite the new Logierhaus, and leads through wood to the (1/2 hr.) road at the foot of the falls. We then ascend the path to the (1/2 hr.) inn.

Way-posts at the above-mentioned view-point Luisenruhe indicate paths leading via the picturesque Sohler (2570 ft.; p. 399) to Oberkirch, and via the Braunberg (2150 ft.) to (2 hrs.) Sülzbach (p. 402).

The Rote Schliffkopf (3165 ft.) may be ascended in 11/4 hr. from Allerheiligen by a path diverging to the left from the Oppenau road a few min. above the ruin beyond the bridge (guide-post). We turn to the right on quitting the wood and in 1 hr., at the refuge-hut on the Steinmauerle (3230 ft.), reach the Höheweg (p. 391) which here skirts the Wurtemberg frontier. On the (10 min.) summit is a view-platform. — The Höheweg leads hence to the N. to the (1 1/4 hr.) Ruhstein (p. 395), while to the S. from the Steinmauerle it leads via the Schwabenschance to (4 M.) the Zuflucht (p. 401). The steep path descending to the S.E. from the Steinmauerle passes the (1/4 hr.) source of the Rechte Murg (2875 ft.), and in 1 1/2 hr. more joins the road from Buhlbach (p. 398) to Kniebis, which we follow to the right (short-cuts for walkers) to the (1 1/2 hr.) view-platform beside the Zuflucht Inn at the Schwabenschance (p. 401).

From Allerheiligen to Oppenau, 7 M. The carriage-road, which affords the shortest and best route, diverges to the right from the Ottenhöfen road a few min. beyond the ruin, crosses the brook,
and descends in windings to (13/4 M.) the foot of the waterfalls. Once more crossing the stream, it passes (1/2 M.) the Wasserfall Inn (pens. from 4 M.; same landlord as the Allerheiligen inn), and follows the right bank of the Lierbach (as the Grüdenbach is now called), high on the slope of the hill. Near Oppenau, 1 M. beyond the Taube Inn (p. 402), the Kniebis-Strasse and the road to (3 M.) Antogast (p. 402) diverge to the left. — Oppenau, see p. 402.

From Allerheiligen to Rippoldsau over the Kniebis, 5 hrs. Below the new Logierhaus we take the path which diverges to the left at a finger-post (‘Zur Zuflucht’), crosses the Oppenau road, and ascends, crossing a wide woodcutters’ path, through pine-woods. In 1/4 hr. more we reach another woodcutters’ path (2405 ft.), which leads along the slope of the Schliffkopf (see above) to (1/4 hr.) the Friederichs-Brücke (2520 ft.), spanning the Hirschbach, and then along the Schurkopf or Schauerkopf (3205 ft.), finally (3/4 hr.) narrowing to a footpath (numerous guideposts). Farther on we come to the Wurtemberg frontier and to the ‘Höhenweg’ (p. 391), descending on the left from the Schliffkopf (p. 395). Immediately afterwards we see the Röschenschanse or Schwabenschanse (‘Swabian intrenchment’), an ancient earthwork (3170 ft.; belvedere) on the highest point of the Rossbühl (p. 402). About 1/4 M. farther on we reach the humble inn Zur Zuflucht (3120 ft.), on the road from Oppenau to Rippoldsau and Freudenstadt; and 21/4 M. to the S.E. is the Alexanderenschanse Inn (p. 403; the Höhenweg is not advisable in wet weather), where the Oppenau road joins that from Griesbach to Freudenstadt. Thence to Rippoldsau, see p. 403.

e. From Appenweier to Oppenau and the Baths in the Renchtal.

Railway from Appenweier to Oppenau, 11 M., in 3/4-1 hr. (fares 1 M 90, 1 M 50, 95 pf.). — Diligence from Oppenau via Petersthal to Griesbach, 71/2 M., thrice daily in summer (June 1st-Sept. 15th) in 11/4 hr.; and from Griesbach to Freudenstadt via the Kniebis, 13 M., once daily in summer in 23/4 hrs. The omnibuses from the baths ply only when specially ordered.

Appenweier, see p. 379. The train approaches the Renchtal. 21/2 M. Zusenhofen. — 51/2 M. Oberkirch (625 ft.; Schwarzer Adler, well spoken of; Linde, pens. from 41/2 M., both with gardens), situated in an extremely fertile district on the slope of the hill, at the entrance to the narrower Renchtal. Pop. 3300.

About 1 M. farther on, beyond the Rench, to the right of the line, is the ruined castle of Fürstenbeck. A road ascends on the left bank of the Rench from Oberkirch to Oedsbach, whence the Moosturm (p. 404) may be reached in about 3 hrs. About 23/4 M. to the N.E. of Oberkirch lie the ruins of Schaunenburg, whence a fine view is obtained; Von Haber’s Hölhof, 5/4 M. to the E., is another good point of view. To the N. of Oberkirch are the villages of (1 M.) Gaisbach (Lamm) and (3 M.) Ringelbach (Salm), both noted for their wine.

71/2 M. Lautenbach (705 ft.; Schwan, very fair; Kreuz; Stern), with a late-Gothic church (1471-83) containing an interesting screen and stained-glass windows. The tower was added in 1898. Hence to the Moosturm via Oedsbach, ca. 3 hrs.
8½ M. Hubacker is the station for Sulzbach, a small bath 1½ M. to the N. (R. 1½, pens. from 5 M.) with a saline spring (70°Fahr.). From Sulzbach a picturesque road, soon splitting into two arms, passing respectively to the E. and W. of the Kutschenkopf (2495 ft.) and the Eeiskopf (2630 ft.), leads to (5 M.) Allerheiligen (p. 400). Walkers should choose the E. arm via the Braunberg, 2 hrs.

11 M. Oppenau. — Hotels. Hôtel Post, with garden, pens. 4-6 M.; Goldener Adler, also a posting-house; Ochs, pens. 3½ M.; Hirsch, with beer-garden. — Fortuna, at the station, unpretending. — Taube, with mineral baths, 1½ M. from Oppenau, on the road to Allerheiligen (p. 400), well spoken of. — HOTEL ZUM FINKEN, see below.

Carriage to Antogast 5, Freiersbach or Petersthal 7, Griesbach 10 M.; to the waterfall at Allerheiligen 7, to the convent 10 M. — DILIGENCE, see p. 401.

Oppenau (885 ft.), a busy little town, with 2080 inhab., is frequented as a summer-resort. In the market-place is a War Monument. — A conspicuous belvedere near the town commands an excellent view; it is reached in 20-25 min. by passing the N. side of the church.

From Oppenau to the Moosturm (p. 404), about 2 hrs. We follow the Renchtal road (see below) for 6-8 min., then turn to the right (way-post) and ascend to Kutt.

Close by the Oppenau station the highroad divides, the right (S.) branch being the Renchtal road (see below), and the left (E.) arm being the Rossbühl Road, formerly known as the Kniebis road. The latter passes through Oppenau. Immediately beyond the town the road to (4 M.) Antogast (1585 ft.; *Huber), with chalybeate baths, charmingly situated in the pretty Maisach-Tal, and known as St. Arbogast in the 16th cent., diverges to the right, and crosses the Lierbach; the road in a straight direction leads to Allerheiligen (p. 400). Footpath to (1½ hr.) Griesbach (see p. 403).

The road diverging to the left from the Antogast road gradually ascends (in ¾ hr. footpath to the left, returning in 1½ hr. to the road again), and finally traverses some fine woods (in ½ hr. footpath to the left) to the summit of the Rossbühl (3470 ft.), on which, to the left, is the Schwabenschanze (p. 401). It then makes a wide curve, past the Schwedenschanze (on the right), to the Zuflucht Inn (p. 401).

The road continuing to ascend the valley of the Rench (diligence, see p. 401) passes through a small part only of Oppenau, and leads southwards to the baths of Freiersbach, Petersthal, and Griesbach. Near (1½ M.) Ibach (985 ft.) is the picturesquely-situated Gasthaus zum Finken. — 2 M. Löcherberg (Pflug).

A carriage-road, commanding fine views, gradually ascends from Löcherberg through a fertile valley via the Harmersberg to (4½ M.) Ober-Harmersbach (p. 405). — A slightly longer route to Zell, via Nordrach, diverges to the right from the above-mentioned road, about 2¾ M. from Löcherberg. This route divides after 20-25 min. into two arms, which, however, reunite 20-25 min. farther on, at Fabrik Nordrach or Nordrach Colonie (1475 ft.; Dr. O. Walther’s Establishment for Consumptives, pens.
10 M., so called from a disused glass-factory. Fine pine-woods. — About 3½ M. down the valley of Nordrach lies the chief village Nordrach (Linde, pens. 3-4 M., very fair), whence the Hochkopf (2015 ft.; fine views) may be ascended (descent to the W. to Gegenbach, p. 404). The road continues to follow the Nordrach valley to (3½ M.) Zell (p. 405; omnibus twice daily).

Farther on in the Renchtal, 2½ M. from Löcherberg, is Bad Freiersbach (1260 ft.; Meyer's Hotel, with baths, pens. from 5 M., very fair), with sulphureous springs, situated in a pretty dale, enclosed by lofty hills. Then (3/4 M.) —

5 M. (from Oppenau) Petersthal. — Hotels. Bär; Hirsch, with dépendance. — *Bad Petersthal, at the upper end of the village, well equipped, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6½-8½ M., closed in winter; visitors' tax 2½ M. per week. — Numerous private apartments.

Petersthal (1265 ft.), the most important of the small baths in the Renchtal, occupies a sheltered situation, embellished with well-kept grounds. The four springs contain iron and carbo- noch acid gas. The baths, which were known in the 16th cent., are frequented by about 1500 patients annually.

A pleasant route leads to the S.E. from the Bear Hotel in Petersthal through the Freiers-Tal and past the (1½ hr.) village of Freiersbach to the (1½ M.) saddle (1875 ft.) to the E. of the Große Hundskopf, and thence down the valley of the Wildschapbach to (1½ hr.) Schapbach (p. 411). — The route diverging by the side-valley to the S., beyond the village of Freiersbach, crosses the (1½ hr.) brook and reaches the (1½ hr.) saddle to the W. of the Große Hundskopf, whence, following the guide-posts, we may descend the Rankach-Tal, passing the Bear Inn, to (1½-2½ hr.) Ober-Wolfach (p. 410). Thence to the railway-station of Wolfach, 3½ hr. more.

A pleasant footpath leads from Petersthal to Antogast in 2 hrs., passing the hamlet of Döittelbach on the roadside; at the telegraph-post numbered 483 we ascend through the archway.

The Renchtal now turns to the N.E. In 3½ hr. we reach — 2½ M. (from Petersthal) Griesbach (1665 ft.; *Kurhaus, Adlerbad, Tannenhof, R. 1½-2, pens. 5½-8½ M.; Linde, well spoken of), possessing a chalybeate spring, which has been highly valued for 400 years, and pine-cone, mud, and other baths. About 1800 patients annually. Pleasant grounds surround the village, and the Haberer Turm commands a good view.

A footpath leads from Griesbach to Rippoldsau (p. 411; 2½ hrs.), diverging from the Kniebis road at a sharp bend about 1 M. from the Kurhaus, and ascending past a waterfall and via the Sophie rue to the Hilda Hut on the Holzwälder Höhe (3005 ft.). Thence a gradual descent brings us to the road to Rippoldsau. — The Höhenweg (p 391) runs from the Holzwälder Höhe via the Litsberger Höhe, the Freiersberg, the Littweger Höhe, the Kreuzsattel, Hirzwass, Ebenacker, and Kreuzbühl (hence to the Höhenlochen, 10 min.) to (7½ hrs.) Hausach (p. 405).

The beautiful road (diligence once daily) now ascends in windings to the Kniebis, the summit of which is reached immediately beyond the Wurtemberg frontier at the (4½ M.) Alexanderschanze Inn (3170 ft.; R. 1½-2, pens. 3½-4½ M.), where the Rossbühl road joins ours (p. 402). At the inn Zum Lamm (3060 ft.; very fair, carriages on hire), 1½ M. to the E. of the Alexanderschanze, on the Rossbühl road, the roads to Rippoldsau and Freudenstadt diverge. The road to Rippoldsau (1½ hr.; p. 411), to the right, leads via the
(1/2 M.) Baden village of Kniebis (Zum Schwarzwald; shorter footpath beyond the village, to the left) and winds down the E. side of the Holzwälder Höhe (p. 403). The road to Freudenstadt (7 M.; p. 412) leads straight on, via the Wurtemberg village of Kniebis (Ochs), and descends along the left bank of the Forbach, which it finally crosses before ascending to the town. Pedestrians take the path on the right bank of the stream.

Walkers from the ALEXANDERSCHANZE INN TO RIPPOLDIAU follow the Griesbach road for 1/2 M., then take the path which leads to the left through the wood (‘Höherweg’, p. 391) to the (3 M.) Hilda Hut on the Holzwälder Höhe (p. 403).

f. Schwarzwald Railway from Offenburg to Constance.

111 M. RAILWAY in 5-6 hrs. (fares 14 M 40, 9 M 60, 6 M 20 pf.; by express 16 M 30, 11 M 50 pf.; ‘Aussichtswagen’, see below).

The ‘Schwarzwald Railway’, opened in 1873, is one of the most striking in Germany, both in point of scenery and construction. The most interesting part is that between Hausach and Villingen (pp. 405-409). Carriages constructed so as to command a view in all directions (‘Aussichtswagen’) are attached to the express-trains between Offenburg and Singen, and may be used by second-class passengers on payment of 1 M extra; tickets are obtainable at Offenburg, Hausach, Trimbach, Villingen, and Singen, or from the guard of the train. The line attracts numerous travellers, and the inns at Hausach, Hornberg, Trimbach, and other picturesque points are often full.

Offenburg, see p. 379. — The line traverses the populous and fertile Kinzig-Tal, a valley enclosed by gently-sloping mountains. 21/2 M. Ortenberg (Krone), above which, on a vine-clad hill, rises the château of Ortenberg (710 ft.), built by Eisenlohr in 1834-40 on the site of an ancient stronghold destroyed by Marshal CrÉqui in 1668.

51/2 M. Gengenbach (570 ft.; Adler, Sonne, both very fair), with 3054 inhab., an independent town down to the Peace of Lunévile (1801), still exhibits traces of its former importance in its walls, gates, and towers, although most of the buildings have been erected since the destruction of the town by the French in 1689. The handsome Benedictine Abbey, founded in the 8th cent., to which the town owes its origin, is now a preparatory school for teachers. The Romanesque abbey-church has rococo choir-stalls. The Rathaus is a handsome 18th cent. building, lately restored. Opposite is a fountain with a statue.

Walks and Excursions. In the Nolienwald; to the (1/4 hr.) St. James’s Chapel on the Kastelberg and thence to the (1/2 hr. more) Teufelskamel; vià Einach (Rebstock, unpretending) up the right bank of the Kinzig, then (1/4 hr.) to the left up the Hüttenbach-Tal, and to the right to the (1 1/2 hr.) Hochkopf (p. 403). — A pleasant excursion leads to the 3 hrs.) Moosturm on the Gaisschleifkopf. The path (marked by blue parallelograms) ascends the Haigeracher-Tal from Gengenbach, passing the (5/4 hr.) Waldhorns Inn, and follows the ‘Kapellen-Weg’ through wood to the (1 1/2 hr.) Kornlebene (2130 ft.) and the (10 min.) ‘Dürre Brunnen’ (2095 ft.), where the routes divide. We follow the route to the N. vià the Siedigkopf (2875 ft.) to the (1 hr.) summit of the Mooskopf or Gaischleifkopf (2870 ft.). The view from the stone Moosturm, 65 ft. in height, embraces a considerable part of the Black Forest, especially the valleys of the Rench and the Kinzig.
From the Moosturm the walk may be continued to the N.E. past the Edelmankopf (2823 ft.) to Kutt (r.m.) and thence via Bürskritt to (2 hrs.) Oppenau (p. 402). Or we may return to the Dürre Brunnen and follow the E. path, which leads to Nordrach (p. 403).

9½ M. Schönberg. — 11⅓ M. Biberach (635 ft.; Krone; Sonne), at the mouth of the Harmersbach.

From Biberach to Ober-Harmersbach, 7 M., railway in 37 min. up the valley of the Harmersbach. 2 M. Zell (Hirsch, Löwe), a small manufacturing town at the mouth of the Nordrach-Tal, was almost entirely burnt down in 1904. 2½ M. Birach; 3 M. Unter-Harmersbach (Adler, very fair); 5½ M. Ober-Harmersbach (Drei Schweinköpfe); 7 M. Ober-Harmersbach-Rieversbach. From the platform on the Brandenkopf (3060 ft.) a fine view is obtained. — To Löcherberg and Nordrach see p. 403.

From Biberach to Lahr (9½ M.) a road leads over the Schönberg. On the top (1310 ft.), 2¾ M. from Biberach, is the Löwe Inn, beyond which a footpath diverges to the right, leading in 40 min. to a lofty and precipitous rock, crowned with the extensive ruins of the castle of Hohen-Geroldseck (1725 ft.), first mentioned in 1139. This castle has been partially restored and commands a fine view. From the Schönberg the road descends into the Schutter-Tal, where, at (3 M.) Reichenbach, we reach the steam-tramway mentioned at p. 380. Lahr, see p. 380.

Before (14⅓ M.) Steinach is reached, the line crosses the Kinzig. — 16¼ M. Haslach (710 ft.; Kreuz, pens. from 4 M.; Europäischer Hof; Vollmer, open air restaurant), a prosperous little town with 2230 inhab. and some manufactures, was destroyed, with the exception of the church, by the French in 1704, after their defeat at the battle of Höchstädt.

An attractive road runs to the S. from Haslach, via Hofstetten, to (9 M.) Elzach (p. 416), passing halfway near the scanty ruins of the castle of Heilburg (to the left).

20½ M. Hausach (790 ft.; Bahnhof-Hotel; Hirsch, R. 1⅓-2, B. 3½ M.) is a small town with 1750 inhab., commanded by the ruins of an old castle of the Princes of Fürstenberg, destroyed by the French in 1643. — From Hausach to Wolfach (Rippoldsau), Schiltach, and Freudenstadt, see pp. 410-12.

The railway quits the Kinzig-Tal above Hausach, turns to the right at Am Turm, and ascends the picturesque and fertile valley of the Gutach. — 23 M. Gutach (920 ft.; Löwe). The Farrenkopf (2590 ft.; picturesque view) may be ascended hence in 2 hrs., by a good path diverging to the W. from the highroad between the station and the Löwe inn. It may also be ascended in the same time from Hausach via Breitenbach.

26½ M. Hornberg. — Railway Station (1260 ft.) on the right bank of the Gutach, above the town. The chief hotels send omnibuses to meet the trains.

Hotels. *Hotel & Kurhaus Schloss Hornberg (see below), R. 2⅓, 5⅓, B. 1⅓, D. 3, pens. from 6½ M., omn. 80 pf. — In the town: *Post, R. from 1⅓, pens. from 5 M.; *Bär, R. 1⅓-2½, pens. 5-6 M.; Rössle, well spoken of, Adler, at both R. 1⅓-2, B. ¾, pens. from 4½ M.

Hornberg (1480 ft.), an old town of 2880 inhab., is situated at the mouth of the Offenbach-Tal, opposite the Reichenbach-Tal, and is commanded by a precipitous hill crowned by a Château (1500 ft.), destroyed by the French in 1703. It is one of the most picturesque
spots in the Black Forest and attracts numerous summer-visitors. The chateau is reached in 20 min. by a road ascending the Öffnach-Tal, then turning to the right, or by a shorter footpath direct from the town. The top of the hill, on which is the hotel, commands a fine view.

Walks. To the N. to the (3'/4 hr.) Markgrafenschanze (1605 ft.), with a view-pavilion; to the E. to the (1 hr.) Windeckfels (2020 ft.), on the way to Althornberg (see below); to the Reichenbach-Tal (and via the Benzenebene to Thennenbronn, p. 412) or to the Schwanenbach-Tal; through the Schwanenbach-Tal to the (2 hrs.) top of the Windkappf (3030 ft.), and back via Althornberg; via the chateau of Hornberg to the (3'/4 hr.) Ziegelkopf (2365 ft.); to the (1'/2 hr.) top of the Storenwaldkopf (2515 ft.), to the S.

The most attractive excursion is that to the (2 hrs.) rocky height of Althornberg (2930 ft.). About 250 paces to the S. of the railway-station we cross the line, and thence ascend rapidly to the wood. We turn to the right in the wood, follow the finger-posts and way-marks, and finally pass round the upper end of the Althornberg ravine and reach the (1'/2 hr.) hamlet of Althornberg. Thence the path (marked II in red) ascends to the summit in 20 minutes. The view hence of the Gutach-Tal is probably the finest in this part of the Black Forest, and embraces a specially interesting survey of the curves and tunnels of the railway. — The path marked III in red leads to the (8-10 min.) Rappenhöf, commanding a similar view. — Thence via the Schameck and through the Röthenbach-Tal to Triberg, see p. 406.

From Hornberg to Elzach (p. 416), 13'/2 M. At the houses of Steingrün, about 1'/2 M. below Hornberg, our road diverges to the W. from the Hausach road and gradually ascends. Near Landwasser it reaches the Prechtal, in which it then descends. Elzach, see p. 416. A guide-post on the saddle between the Gutach-Tal and the Prechtal indicates the route (to the right) to the Farrenkopf (p. 405), which may be ascended hence (ca. 2 hrs. there and back).

From Hornberg to Schramberg (p. 412), a charming, though shadeless, walk of 10'/2 M. through the Schonach-Tal, by the Fohrenbühl (2515 ft.; Schwan; Adler; view) and Lauterbach (p. 412).

The most interesting part of the line is between Hornberg and (17'/2 M.) St. Georgen. For some distance the railway runs parallel with the road, which, like the line itself, is in many places hewn in the rock, and then ascends the narrow, wooded Gutach-Tal. Above the village of (32 M.) Niederwasser (1800 ft.; Sonne) is the 'Niederwasser Kehr-Tunnel', where the first great curve begins. Tunnels (of which there are 26 between Hornberg and St. Georgen), viaducts, and bridges follow in rapid succession. The gradient varies from 1:58 to 1:50. — The best general survey is commanded by the Althornberg (see above), which is seen from the line on the E. side of the valley.

35 M. Triberg. — The Station (2025 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, D. 1'/2 A) lies below the 'Kreuz-Brücke', at the junction of the roads from St. Georgen and Furtwangen, and about 1'/2 M. from the town (2250 ft.), to which omnibuses run (50-70 pf. to the lower hotels, 80 pf. - 1 A to those higher up). Porter, for luggage under 55 lbs., 50 pf.; to the Schwarzwald and Belleuve hotels 60 pf. — From the station to the market-place 1 M.; thence to the Falls 10-15 min. more; so that the walk from the station to the Falls and back takes 1'/2-2 hrs. The road passes a monument to Rob. Gerwig (1820-85), builder of the Schwarzwald and Höllental railways. Visitors who desire to spend at Triberg only the interval between two trains should visit the waterfall first and then dine at the railway restaurant.
Hotels (often uncomfortably crowded in summer). *Schwarzwald Hotel (2345 ft.), in a beautiful situation, 1/4 M. from the Falls, with view of the valley, R. 2-7, B. 11/4, D. 4, pens. from 8 M. — Bellevue, in an open situation at the upper end of the town, on the Schönwald road, R. 2-4, H. 1, D. 23/4, pens. 6-81/2 M. These two are closed in winter. — *Hotel Wehler, in the principal square, R. 2-8, B. 11/4, D. 3, pens. from 6 M. — Löwe & National, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 23/4, pens. from 6 M.; Engel, near the hotel, with beer-restaurant; Bräueri Martin, opposite the kindergarten, B. 174, pens. from 6 M. — Sonne, with wine-room, R. 11/2-21/2, pens. from 5 M., at the lower end of the town. — Adler, with brewery, opposite the hotel; Post, R. 11/2-21/2, B. 3/4, D. 21/2, pens. 41/2-61/2 M., well spoken of. — Lilie, at the upper end of the town, Bär, both unpretending. — Überm Wasserfall (see below). — Pensions: Wetzel (R. 13/4-3 M. B. 80 pf.; D. not supplied), and many others, in the upper part of the town, near the Schwarzwald Hotel. — Dr. Kuhnemann’s Sanatorium and Convalescent Home. — Numerous private lodgings.

Baths. Municipal Swimming Bath, above the town, near the Protestant church; Jägerhaus, on the Schönwald road (p. 413), 1/2 M. beyond the Hotel Bellevue. — Beer. Café Pfaff, in the upper part of the town. — Brauerei Martin, at the Kreuz-Brücke.

English Church. Service in summer.

Visitors’ Tax, daily 30 pf., per week 1 M.

Triberg lies in the heart of the Black Forest and is one of the principal centres of the trade in clocks, numerous specimens of which may be seen in the Industrial Exhibition (adm. 30 pf.). Pop. 3715. The lofty and yet sheltered situation of the place, and the fine waterfall attract many summer-visitors. It contains a Roman Catholic, a Protestant, and a small English church. The streets and waterfall are lighted by electricity.

At the upper end of the long main street stands a finger-post, the left arm of which indicates the way (Hoflehen-Str.) to the waterfall, past the Schwarzwald Hotel, while the right arm points across the bridge to the Industrial Exhibition. Beyond the Schwarzwald Hotel we take the lower path to the right, and in 5 min. reach a projecting rock, from which the best general view is obtained. The *Waterfall, formed by the Gutach, is the finest in W. Germany. The stream, which is here of considerable volume, is precipitated from a height of 500 ft., and divided into seven distinct leaps by huge blocks of granite. The cascade, like the fall of the Giessbach in Switzerland, is picturesquely framed by dark pines. A footpath ascends on the right bank, with several fine points of view. Visitors who are pressed for time need not go beyond the (10 min.) bridge. In 20-25 min. more, above the falls, and close to the Inn Überm Wasserfall (2930 ft.), we reach the road to Schönwald and Furtwangen (p. 414), by which we return, passing the Wallfahrts-Kirche (2410 ft.).

Other walks: from the Hoflehen-Str. to the left, before the Prot. church, and past the Olga Pavilion to the (20 min.) Dreikaiserfels (2525 ft.), on the Retchen (rmt.); the height to the E. of the town; thence by the Rassenbuche, Pulverhaus, and Schützenhaus to the lower part of Triberg. — A finger-post in the Schwendi-Str., which begins near the Löwe Hotel, indicates the route to the Pfeilen-Pavillon, and another in the lower town, near Siedle’s clock-factory, that to the Bahn-Aussicht on the Riffhalden, the height to the W. of Triberg. — From the Hoflehen-Str. to the Hofeck, shortly before which a path ascends to the right to the (1/4 hr.) Deutsche (2380 ft.; inn) and on to
the (3½ hr.) Stöcklewaldkopf (3505 ft.), with a belvedere (view of the Alps); thence to the (½ hr.) Kesselberg (3390 ft.) and to St. Georgen (see below).

From Triberg to Hornberg via the Althornberg, 4 hrs. (no inns). From the Kreuz-Brücke, at the lower end of Triberg, we follow the high-road, passing the (20 min.) Hirsch Inn and (½ hr.) Forelle Inn, and 20 min. farther on turn to the right to the Gremmelsbach road. We then ascend the road to the left, turn (10 min.) to the left, and proceed via Röthenbach to the (40 min.) crucifix at the cross-roads at the Schameck. Selecting the central route of the three leading to the left to the (¼ hr.) Rappenfeld, we descend (6½ min.) to the rocky Althornberg. Thence to Hornberg, see p. 405.

From Triberg to Elzach via Schonach, 4½ hrs. The road, from which the Furtwangen road diverges to the left by the Waltzfahrts-Kirche (p. 407), a few hundred paces above Triberg, ascends the Unterital to the N.W. to (3 M.) Schonach (2910 ft.; Ochs, clean). About 1 M. above Schonach the road forks, the right branch leading to the 'Prechtal' (p. 408), the left crossing the 'Höhenweg' (p. 391) and descending to (2 M.) the Elzhof. From the Elzhof a cart-track (right) leads up to the (¼ hr.) Ochs Inn on the Rohrhardtsberg; then descends via (1½ hr.) Yacht to (¾ hr.) Elzach (p. 416).

The train now crosses the Gutach, and in the great 'Triberg spiral tunnel' turns direct to the N., towards the top of the hill. Several tunnels and viaducts. For some distance we observe to the left below us the portion of the line which we traversed before reaching Triberg. The train turns to the S., passing through tunnels and over viaducts. Beyond (391½ M.) Nussbach (2460 ft.; Krone) it again turns to the E. Among the next tunnels is one 1850 yds. in length, which penetrates the hill (2855 ft.) of (43 M.) Sommerau (2735 ft.), the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. Many passengers alight here (or at St. Georgen), and travel back direct, or walk to Triberg (1½ hr.; behind the station is a restaurant).

44 M. St. Georgen (2640 ft.; Zur Brigach). The busy clock-manufacturing town (Deutsches Haus, pens. 5-8 M; Hirsch, pens. 4½-5 M, Adler, both very fair), with 3520 inhab., is prettily situated on a height on the left bank of the Brigach, 200 ft. above the station. The old Benedictine abbey, founded at the end of the 11th cent., was suppressed in 1806.

From St. Georgen to Triberg, 2½-3 hrs. We follow the Triberg road for some min. to the W. from the station, cross the railway-embankment to the left before a pond, skirt it for some distance, and turn to the left to Brigach. Thence we proceed via the Hirswald (inn), with porphyry-quarries, or via the Kesselberg (see above), to the (1½ hr.) Fochsfälle Inn. To the Stöcklewaldkopf, ¼ hr.; to Triberg, 1 hr. — Ascent of the Ruppersberg and route to the Berneck-Tal, see p. 412.

The line now traverses the plateau, not far from the Brigach. — 46½ M. Peterzell (2550 ft.; Krone), with a small church, partly Romanesque and partly Gothic, is the station for (2½ M.) Königsfeld (Gasthof der Brüdergemeinde, pens. from 4½ M; *Kurhaus Doniswald, R. 1-3, board 4 M), an interesting little Moravian settlement. — 51 M. Kirnach (2390 ft.; *Wald-Hotel, R. 1½-6, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6½-9½ M; *Burg-Hotel, near the ruin of Kirneck, with similar prices and mud-baths; Hôtel Kirnack, at the station, pens. 5-6 M; Waldblick), whence a road runs through the pictur-
esque Kirnach-Tal to Vöhrenbach (8 M.; p. 410), passing the ruin of Kirnach and the village of Unter-Kirnach (21/2 M.; Rössle). Kirnach lies on the edge of the Villinger Stadtwald, which is traversed by paths in all directions from this point.

531/2 M. Villingen (2295 ft.; *Blume or Post, R. 13/4-21/2, pens. 5-7 M; Flasche; Deutscher Kaiser, nearest the station; Falke; Rail. Restaurant), an ancient manufacturing town (9580 inhab.), mentioned as early as the 9th cent., and a centre of the Black Forest clock-making industry, is partly surrounded with walls and gates, which successfully resisted sieges in the Thirty Years’ War (1633-34) and the War of the Spanish Succession (1703-4). A War Monument for 1870-71 rises on the promenade between the station and the town. Gothic Münster-Kirche with two towers (of 1420), a Gothic pulpit, and some good plate. The Rathaus contains well-preserved rooms in the mediaeval style, and a few antiquities (40 pf.). The St. Michael's-Turm, with a portrait of the 'Landsknecht' Romeius (d. 1513), is the most interesting of the old towers. The Tower of the Altstadt-Kirche, beside the (1/3 M.) cemetery, is a relic of the old town of Villingen which was removed to its present site about 1119. The Wanne (2510 ft.), a neighbouring hill, commands a view of the Alps in clear weather. About 11/4 M. to the S. of Villingen is the ruined Warenburg. — Villingen is the junction for the railway to Rottweil; see Baedeker’s Southern Germany.

551/4 M. Marbach (2280 ft.), the junction for the branch-line to (31/2 M.) the village and baths of Dürrheim (2315 ft.; *Kurhaus & Salinen-Hotel, a large new building comfortably fitted up, pens. from 6 M; Kreuz), whence a road leads to (51/2 M.) Donaueschingen. — 561/2 M. Klengen; 581/2 M. Grüningen.

62 M. Donaueschingen. — Hotels. In the town: °Schütze, with saline baths, R. 11/4-4, D. from 21/2, pens. from 5 M, old established; Falke zur Post, also very fair; Lamm, pens. from 41/2 M; Linde, plain. — Railway Restaurant, D. 11/2 M; Zur Burg, beyond the Brigach. — Small Saline Bath.

Donaueschingen (2220 ft.), an ancient town with 3834 inhab., has been the residence since 1723 of the Princes of Fürstenberg, who possess a celebrated library and valuable collections. From the station, we follow the main street, past the ‘Fürstliche Kammer’, to a bridge, beyond which, to the right, is the gate of the princely Park. The latter, with its fine trees and ponds, is always open to the public, but the Palace only occasionally.

A descent leads down from the choir of the church to a round, walled-in basin, with a spring of clear water, which is led by a subterranean channel to the Brigach, about 100 ft. distant. An inscription styles this spring the ‘Source of the Danube’ (2225 ft. above the sea-level; 1763 M. from the sea), but the name Danube (Donau) is usually first applied to the stream formed by the union of the Brigach and the Brege.

On an eminence behind the church and the palace stands the
Karlsbau (1868), containing collections of science and art. The
most important pictures are those of the Swabian and Franconian
Schools of the 16th cent., including examples of Zeitblom, Holbein
the Elder, Barthel Beham, etc. The Armoury, which occupies a sepa-
rate building, embellished with a frieze with hunting-scenes, con-
tains a number of old implements of the chase and a few modern arms.

In the Halden-Str., to the W. of the church, are the Library
and Archives. The library consists of 90,000 vols. and about 1000
MSS., including the finest MS. of the Nibelungenlied after those
of Munich and St. Gallen, and several others of early-German
origin. The same building contains the collections of Engravings
(Dürer, Mantegna, etc.) and Coins.

From Donaueschingen to Furtwangen, 20 M., branch-railway in 1 1/2 hr.
— 1 1/4 M. Hüfingen, junction for the line to Neustadt (p. 420). — 6 M.
Wolterdingen, with glass-works. — 12 M. Hammerweisenbach (Hammer Inn).
— 15 1/2 M. Vöhrenbach (2620 ft.; Eisenner Kreuz; Reichsadler), with 1800
inhab., is a seat of the clock-industry. — 18 M. Schönenbach. — 20 M. Furt-
wangen, see p. 414.

The railway now follows the grassy valley of the Danube. Stations: Pfohren,
Neudingen (with mausoleum of the Princes of Fürsten-
berg), Gutmadingen, Geisingen, Hintschingen. — 74 M. Immendingen
(2160 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Falke), with 1000 inhab., is the junction
for Waldshut (p. 437) and for Tuttlingen and Rottweil (see Baedeker's
Southern Germany). — The line traverses a short tunnel and beyond
(77 M.) Hattingen intersects the watershed between the Danube and
the Rhine, by a tunnel 985 yds. long. — 80 1/2 M. Thalähle. —
83 1/2 M. Engen (1705 ft.; Post or Stern), a quaint village, is the
central point of the Höhgauf, the volcanic cones of which are seen
(2185 ft.) to the right; 89 1/2 M. Hohenkrähen, with the hill of the same name
and a ruined castle. The railway runs past the Hohentwiel (p. 440) to
(93 M.) Singen (p. 440). Thence to (111 M.) Constance, see p. 440.

g. From Hausach to Freudenstadt via Schiltach. Rippoldsau.

24 M. Railway in 1 1/4-2 hrs. (fares 3, 20, 2, 20, 1 40 pf.). From
Wolfach diligence and omnibus thrice daily to Rippoldsau in 2 1/4 hrs.
(3 ; one-horse carr. 12, two-horse 18); from Freudenstadt diligence
and omnibus to Rippoldsau in summer in 2 3/4 hrs. (1 60 pf.)

Hausach, see p. 405. The train ascends the Kinzig-Tal, and at
(2 M.) Kirnbach crosses the stream of that name.

3 M. Wolfach. — Railway Station on the left bank of the Kinzig,
to the S. of the town. — Hotels. Salmc, R. 2-2 1/2, B. 3/4.; Kronbe,
R. & B. 2 1/2, pens. from 3 1/2, both very f.d.r. — Roten Ochs, pens.
from 4 ; Adler; Zähringer Hof; these three good second-class houses,
with similar prices. — Zeitblombad, with baths of various kinds, 3/4 M.
from the station, B. 1 1/4-2, D. 1 1/4-2 1/4, pens. 4-4 1/4.

Wolfach (860 ft.), an ancient town with 2060 inhab. and a
handsome old 'Amtshaus', at the entrance to the town, is situated
among abrupt mountains at the confluence of the Wolfbach and the Kinzig. Walks may be taken to the St. Jacobs-Kapelle (1280 ft.), 25 min. from the upper Kinzig bridge, and to the (3/4 hr.) Alte Schloss (1135 ft.), with view.

The comparatively uninteresting road to (13½ M.) Rippoldsau ascends the valley of the Wolfbach, which it crosses several times. About 2½ M. from the station of Wolfach it reaches the church of the scattered village of Ober-Wolfach (935 ft.; Linde), with the ruin of Walkenstein (view). Here a road (p. 403) diverges through the Rankach-Tal to Petersthal.

At the entrance to (6 M.) the scattered village of Schapbach (1375 ft.; Ochs, very fair, at the lower end of the village; Adler, Sonne, farther up), the Wildschapbach-Tal, through which leads another road to Petersthal (p. 403), opens to the left.

Near the (2½ M.) Seebach Inn the Seebach, formed by the discharge of the sequestered Glaswaldsee, a lake situated 4½ M. from the road below the Letterstätter Höhe (view), emerges from a wild side-valley on the left. About 1 M. farther on, huge granite rocks rise to the right of the road; near them is the waterfall of the Burbach, only visible after rain. We next reach (3½ M.) the —

Klösterle (1780 ft.; Höt. Klösterle, R. from 1½, pens. from 5 M; Erbprinz, both very fair), formerly a Benedictine priory, with a church with two towers, founded in the 12th cent. by the Benedictines of St. Georgen (p. 408). It lies 3½ M. below Rippoldsau, visitors to the baths of which often lodge here.

From the Klösterle to Freudenstadt, 8½ M. The road passes Reichenbach, ascends the Schwabach-Tal, and traverses the Pfaffenwald to Oberzwieselberg (2790 ft.; Jägerruhe). Thence it proceeds in wide curves, round the valley of the Kleine Kinzig, to join the road from Schömberg, which it follows to the left to Freudenstadt (p. 412). — There is also a pleasant footpath (2½ hrs.) through the woods. Passing the church, we turn to the right, cross the brook, and take the broad and shady forest-path to the right (stone finger-post). At Oberzwieselberg the path forks, the left arm leading to Freudenstadt (p. 412), the right to Schenkenzell (p. 412).

Rippoldsau (1855 ft.; Göringer’s Hotel and Bath House, R. 3-7, B. 1¼, D. 3, board 6, bath 1½-2 M, closed in winter; Rosen-garten, pens. 4½-7½ M), a village with 700 inhab., lies at the S.E. base of the Kniebis (p. 403), in a very narrow part of the Wolftal. It is the most frequented and best organised of the Kniebis Baths (1500 visitors annually). The water of the four springs, containing iron, earthy ingredients, and Glauber’s salts, is considered beneficial in cases of internal complaints. It is exported in bottles (800,000 annually), and the salt is also sold under the name of ‘Rippoldsau Salts’. The environs afford many pleasant walks (Katteistein on the Sommerberg, Badwald, etc.).

About 1½ M. above Rippoldsau lies Holzwald. Thence across the Holzwälder Höhe to Griesbach, see p. 403; across the Kniebis to Oppenau, see p. 402.
The train continues to ascend the picturesque Kinzig-Tal, which again turns to the E. — Beyond (5¼ M.) Halbmeil (Engel; Löwe) the train crosses to the right bank. Tunnel. The houses on the left bank are called the Vordere Lehengericht (Pflug).

8½ M. Schiltach (1070 ft.; Bahnhof-Hotel, R. 1 M, B. 60 pf., very fair; Krone; Engel), an old town (1860 inhab.) carrying on a brisk timber-traffic, situated at the union of the Schiltach and the Kinzig, with a modern Prot. church, and a ruined castle on a hill.

From Schiltach to Schramberg, 5½ M., branch-railway. The line ascends the Schiltach-Tal, and traverses the Hintere Lehengericht, with the station of (2½ M.) Lehengericht. At the Wurttemberg frontier, above, to the right, is the ruined castle of Schilteck. — 5½ M. Schramberg (1360 ft.; Post-Krone, pens. 4-5 M; Hirsch), an industrial town of 10,000 inhab. (straw-plaiting, clock-making, and potteries), is prettily situated on the Schiltach, commanded by the ruined Nippenburg (1459). — About 2½ M. from Schramberg, on the Hornberg road (p. 406), which skirts the Lauterbach waterfalls, is the village of Lauterbach (Kurhaus and Hydropathic; Sonne), a health-resort.

A picturesque road proceeds from Schramberg farther up the Schiltach-Tal, traversing the romantic defile of the Berneck and passing the ruins of Faulenstein (lately restored), Berneck, and Ramstein, and the Teufels-Küche, to (6 M.) Themenbromm (2140 ft.; Krone). There we may turn to the W., cross the Benzebene, and reach the Reichenbach-Tal, in which a road descends to (6 M.) Hornberg; or, turning to the S., we may proceed over the Ruppersberg (2855 ft.) to (7 M.) St. Georgen (p. 403).

The railway (belonging to Wurttemberg from this point) passes through a tunnel, beyond which we have another view of Schiltach. On the hill above the tunnel are the ruined Schenkenburg and a Kur-Hotel. — We ascend the valley of the Kinzig. — 11 M. Schenkenzell (1170 ft.; Ochs; Sonne), another timber-trading place, with a ruined castle, is situated at the mouth of the Kleine Kinzig, in the pretty valley of which lies (ca. 2 M.) Reinersau (Linde). The line next passes the Krähenbad (for nervous patients), crosses the river several times, and threads two tunnels.

14½ M. Alpirsbach (1425 ft.; Löwen-Post, pens. 4-5 M, very fair; Schwan), with 1531 inhab., who carry on a considerable traffic in timber and straw-hats, is the first station in Wurttemberg. The Protestant church, a Romanesque building begun in the 11th cent. with a Gothic choir, once belonging to a Benedictine abbey, contains the tombs of a Count and Countess of Zollern and late-Gothic cloisters.

20½ M. Lossburg-Rodt, near the source of the Kinzig.

24 M. Freudenstadt. — The main railway-station (2150 ft.; unpretending inn close by) lies ¼ M. from the town; near the town is a second station for the branch-line from Kloster-Reichenbach (p. 398).

Hotels. (It is advisable to engage rooms beforehand in the summer.) At the main station: *Schwarzwald Hotel, with large garden and view, R. 2-5, B. 1½, pens. from 6. — In the town: *Post, with dependance, R. 1½-3, B. ¾, D. 2½, pens. 6-7½ M; *Krone, new, R. from 1½, D. 2, pens. 5-6 M; **Rappen, R. 1½-2½, D. 2, pens. from 4½ M; **Linde, pens. from 4½ M; Herzog Friedrich; Rüsele, pens. 4½-6 M; Schützen. — Kurhaus Walldust, pens. 8-11 M; Kurhaus Palmenwald. R. 1½-3 M, L & A 5%, pens. 5-8 M; Hôtel-Café Stokinger, all three to the S.E. above the town (comp. p. 413); Kurhaus Waldeck, with the dependance Christophau, R. from 1½, R. 1, D. at 1 p.m. 2½, pens. 6½-8½, omn.
1 M. — Dr. Lieb's Sanatorium for nervous patients, pens. 5-7 M. — Lodgings and Pensions abundant, R. 6-9 M per week. — Visitors' Tax, 2 M. — Carriages to be had at all the hotels.

Freudenstadt (2395 ft.), a lofty-situated town of Wurtemberg (7915 inhab.), with cloth-factories and an extensive traffic in timber, was founded in 1599 by Duke Frederick I. of Wurtemberg for expelled Salzburg Protestants, and is a favourite summer-resort (ca. 5000 visitors annually). The plan of the town is unusual, the centre being occupied by a large open space (now partly occupied by gardens), surrounded by houses with arcades, and adjoined by the Rathaus, the School, the Protestant Church, the Oberamt, and the new Post Office. The curiously-constructed church, built in 1601-8, and restored in 1887-96, consists of two naves at right angles to each other, in one of which the male, and in the other the female members of the congregation used to sit, while the altar and pulpit are placed at the angle. The parapets of the galleries are embellished with stucco-reliefs of Biblical subjects; the Romanesque font was brought from the convent of Alpirsbach; the choir-stalls date from 1488; the crucifix should also be noticed (sacristan, Trauben-Str. 316, behind the church). Freudenstadt is surrounded by fine pine-woods, including the so-called Palmenwald. On the Kienberg (2525 ft.) is the Herzog Friedrich Tower (view; inn).

Branch-railway from Freudenstadt to Kloster-Reichenbach via Baisersbromm, see p. 398. — Good roads lead from Freudenstadt to the W. over the Kriebis (p. 403) to (12½ M.) Griesbach (p. 403; one-horse carr. 10, two-horse 18 M; diligence daily in 2¾ hrs.); to the S.W. via the Zwieselberg to (7½ M.) Rippoldsau (p. 411; one-horse carr. 7, two-horse 12 M).

The Wurtemberg railway goes on, passing several small stations, to Eutingen (see Baedeker's Southern Germany).

h. From Triberg to the Simonswälder-Tal (Waldkirch) via Furtwangen.

28 M. From Triberg to (9½ M.) Furtwangen, diligence twice daily in 2½ hrs. and motor-omnibus twice daily in 1¼ hr.; from Furtwangen to (18½ M.) Waldkirch, diligence twice daily in 3¾ hrs. (back in 4½ hrs.). — A good route for pedestrians is as follows: from Triberg past the waterfalls to the Wasserfall Inn and via Schönwald to the forester's house of Martins-Kapelle, 2½ hrs.; thence via the Brénd to Gütenbach, 2½ hrs.; and past the Zweibach Waterfall to the top of the Kandel, 4½ hrs.

Triberg (2250 ft.), see p. 406. The road to Furtwangen first ascends the 'Untertal' to the W., and at the Wallfahrts-Kirche (p. 407) turns to the left, and ascends the hill in long windings, crossing the Gutach before reaching the (21½ M.) Inn überm Wasserfall (p. 407); the carriage-road in the Untertal leads to Schonach, see p. 408). About 1½ M. farther on are the Linde Inn and the Pension Beausite, and in 1¼ M. more, beyond a road on the right leading to Schwarzenbach and Weissenbach (p. 414), we reach —

4½ M. (from Triberg) Schönwald (3260 ft.); *Kur-Hotel Schönwald, R. 1½-3, D. 2, pens. 4-7 M; *Hirsch, R. from 1½, D. 2,
pens. 4-7 m; Adler; Ochs), a frequented summer-resort with a
church, amid meadows and pine-woods.

The above-mentioned road (from the Wasserfall Inn) leads via Schwarzenbach and Weissenbach to the (1½ hr.) forester's house of Martins Kapelle (3645 ft.; simple rms.), on the water-shed between the Rhine and the Danube. Routes lead hence on the right via Rohrhardeberg and Honnelberg to Blesbach (p. 416), or via Griesbach to the Simonswald Valley (p. 415); and on the left to Furtwangen (4 M.; see below). — Footpaths lead to the S. from the Martins-Kapelle, along the slope, to (9/4 hr.) the *Brend (3770 ft.), one of the finest points of view in this part of the Black Forest. Thence we descend to the S. to (1/2 hr.) the farm of Alte Eck (3550 ft.), on the old Kilpen road, 21/2 M. from Furtwangen, 41/2 M. from Simonswald, and 3 M. from Gütenbach.

Beyond Schönwald the road ascends in a wide curve. Pedestrians take the old road, diverging to the right a little before the last houses of Schönwald, and joining the new road by the (1/2 hr.) inn Zum Kreuz, at the Escheck (3370 ft.), or the top of the pass, which forms the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. The new road descends circuitously. Pedestrians may shorten the distance considerably by taking the steep old road, which diverges to the right at the kilomètre-stone marked 10.5.

5 M. (from Schönwald) Furtwangen (2860 ft.; Sonne, Roter Ochs, both very fair, R. 11/2-21/2, pens. 4-6 m; Bahnhofs-Hotel), on the Brege, a prosperous little town with 5280 inhab., where the best clocks in the Black Forest are manufactured. The 'Gewerbehalle', or industrial hall, contains an interesting collection of old Black Forest clocks, from the end of the 16th cent. onwards (adm. 50 pf.). There is a training-school for wood-carvers and clock-makers, and another for straw-plaiting. New church. — Railway to Donaueschingen, see p. 410.

To the (1½ hr.) Brend via the Alte Eck, see above. — Following the Simonswald road for about 1 M., then the Linach road for 1/2 M., and beyond the Bregebach, where the road bends to the left, taking the footpath ascending over the Kaltenherberg (3380 ft.; inn), we reach (7½ M.) Waldau (Traube; Sonne), a favourite summer-resort. Good echo at the neighbouring Lachhäuser. Thence down the Langenordrach-Tal (also reached direct from the Kaltenherberg) to (4½ M.) the railway-station of Hölzlebruck, near Neustadt; comp. p. 420.

The road to Simonswald and Waldkirch (18½ M.) ascends from Furtwangen to the S.W. About 11/4 M. from the church of Furtwangen a road diverges to the left to Linach (see above). About 500 yds. farther on the Simonswald road turns abruptly to the E. (left). Pedestrians choose the route across the hill to the right and at the Neue Eck (3230 ft.; Freiburger Hof, unpretending but very fair) rejoin the road, the farther windings of which may also be cut off. In about 1½ hr. we reach (4½ m. from Furtwangen) Gütenbach (2860 ft.; Zur Hochburg, R. 11/4-1½, pens. 4-5 m, very fair; Post, unpretending), another busy, clock-making and straw-plaiting place, with 1900 inhab. and a pretty church. A way-post, beyond the Post Inn, indicates the route, descending to the left, to Wildgutach and St. Märgen (2½ hrs.; comp. p. 418).
The road, which is partly hewn in the solid rock, continues towards the W., then turns to the N., and descends in long windings, affording numerous beautiful views, into the valley of the Wildgutach. A footpath cuts off the widest curve (about 1 1/4 M. from Güttenbach), and rejoins the road at the Sternen Inn (2035 ft.), about 3 M. from Güttenbach.

To the Zweribach Fall, which is seen beyond the Wildgutach-Tal, from the road, 1 1/2 hr. We take the footpath to the left beyond the Sternen Inn; 10 min. cross the Wildgutach; ascend the grassy slope towards the high-lying cottage for ca. 10 min., cross the Zweribach, and ascend on the right bank; cross the brook twice and pass through several farms, ascending more steeply at the end, to the (1 hr.) Zweribach Fall (2525 ft.) consisting of an upper and a lower fall, which, except at the height of summer, present a charming picture in a romantic frame — The path (guide-posts) continues to ascend to the (3/4 hr.) Plattenhof (3220 ft.; restaurant), and thence leads through wood to (3/4 hr.) a wooden hut, where we cross the carriage-road from St Peter (p. 417). Hence through wood to the (1 hr.) refuge on the Kandel (p. 416; 2 1/2 hrs. in all).

About 1 1/4 M. farther down the valley, about 13/4 hr.'s walk from Güttenbach, and beyond another path descending on the left to the Zweribach Fall, is the inn Zum Engel (1470 ft., very fair), at the junction of the road with the old Kilpen Road (p. 414).

The road descends the picturesque valley of the Wildgutach, here called the Simonswald Valley. The villages of Ober-, Alt-, and Unter-Simonswald consist of scattered houses. On the right, by the church of Ober-Simonswald, 1 M. from the Engel Inn, is a finger-post, indicating the way through the Griesbach-Tal to Schönwald and Triberg (p. 413). About 23/4 M. farther on lies the inn Zur Krone, or Post (pens. 3 1/2-6 d.), near the prettily-situated church (1225 ft.) of Alt-Simonswald. A way-post near the Ochs Inn indicates a broad path leading, nearly the whole way among wood, through the Eitersbacher-Tal to (2 hrs.) the Kandel (p. 416); after about 1 hr. it ascends on the right bank of the stream. Passing Bleibach (p. 416), the road reaches the Elztal, about 11 M. from Güttenbach; thence railway to Waldkirch (see below).

i. Waldkirch and the Elztal.

From Denzlingen to Elzach, 12 1/2 M., railway in 1 1/4 hr. (numerous local trains to Waldkirch in 20 min.; fares 60, 40 pf.). — Road from Elzach to (5 M.) Ober-FrechtaI, and thence to (6 1/2 M.) Steingrün in the Gutach-Tal.

Denzlingen, see p. 381. — The line crosses the Elz. Near (2 1/2 M.) Buchhols a strong variety of wine is produced. On the opposite (left) bank of the Elz are the baths of Suggenthal (815 ft.; Tritscheller-Reich's Inn, very fair, pens. from 4 1/2 d.).

5 M. Waldkirch. — Hotels. Kastelburg, at the station, at the foot of the Schloßberg. — In the town, 1 1/4 M. from the station: Löwe (Post), R. 1 1/2-2, B. 9/4, D. 2, pens. 4-5 d. — Rebstock, with brewery; Adler; Krone; Goldener Engel, all near the market-place. — Garden-Restaurant zur Arche, near the station. — Baths in the Elz.

Waldkirch (865 ft.), a busy and prettily-situated little town of 5183 inhab. on the left bank of the Elz, with silk and cotton
factories and glass and stone-polishing works, is a favourite summer-resort on account of its picturesque environs. The station lies on the right bank, to the N. of the town, at the foot of the Schlossberg (1215 ft.), which is crowned with the ruin of Kastelburg, and may be ascended in 20 minutes. — Among the other view-points in the vicinity are the Schänzle, to the S. (to the highest pavilion, \( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.), whence the walk may be extended to Dettenbach (there and back in 2\( \frac{3}{4} \)-3 hrs.); and the Thomas-Hütte on the Kleine Kandelwels, reached in 1\( \frac{1}{4} \) hr. by woodland paths passing the ruin of Schwarzenberg.

The ascent of the *Kandel (4075 ft.; 2\( \frac{1}{2} \)-3\( \frac{1}{2} \) hrs.) may be made from Waldkirch by various routes. The road leads past the Rathaus to the S.E. end of the town, and after 3\( \frac{1}{4} \) M. we take the narrow footpath to the right. From the fork, 1 M. farther on, one route leads to the right, by the so-called 'Damen-Weg', to the Thomas-Hütte on the rugged Kandelwels and thence direct to the summit. An easier cart-track leads to the left at the fork and proceeds via the Vordere Holzplatz in the Altersbach Tal (1535 ft.; inn) to the (1\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.) Hintere Holzplatz (1900 ft.), whence a footpath ascends to the (3\( \frac{1}{4} \) hr.) Albin-Hütte (2803 ft.) and the (1 hr.) top. A third route crosses the Altersbach a little above the Vordere Holzplatz and ascends the right bank of the stream to join the preceding path at the Albin-Hütte. On the top is a trigonometrical pyramid and a direction-table, indicating the chief points in the view, which includes the central Black Forest as far as the Swabian Alb, the Vosges, and the Jura. About 10 min. from the top, to the N., is a comfortable Rathaus (R. 1 \( \frac{1}{2} \) M 50, B. 80 pf.; telephone to Waldkirch).

The descent may be made on the N.E. to Unter-Simonswald (p. 415); on the E. via the Plattenhof and the Zwirbachfall to the Engel Inn in Ober-Simonswald or to Gütenbach (p. 414); or on the S. to St. Peter (p. 417).

From Waldkirch through the Simonswald Valley (p. 415) to Gütenbach, 4\( \frac{1}{2} \) hrs.; thence to Furtweangen, 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.; comp. p. 414.

From Waldkirch through the Simonswald Valley (p. 415) to Martinskapelle, 5 hrs.; thence to Triberg via Schönwald, 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) hrs.; comp. p. 414.

The railway crosses to the left bank of the Elz, which it thenceforth follows. — 5\( \frac{1}{2} \) M. Kollnau (900 ft.), with large cotton-factories. — 7 M. Gutach, with its silk-factories, lies below the influx of the Wilde Gutach (to the Simonswald Valley, see p. 415).

7\( \frac{1}{2} \) M. Bleibach (985 ft.; Sonne, R. 1\( \frac{1}{2} \)-1\( \frac{3}{4} \), pens. 3\( \frac{1}{2} \)-4 \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{1}{2} \) M), with an old church. The village extends on the right to the Simonswald road.

The Hörnleberg (2970 ft.; chapel on the summit), ascended hence in 2\( \frac{1}{4} \) hrs., commands a fine view; the descent to the Krone Inn, at Unter-Simonswald (p. 415), may be made in 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.

9\( \frac{1}{2} \) M. Niederwenden; 10\( \frac{1}{2} \) M. Oberwenden.

12\( \frac{1}{2} \) M. Elzach (1190 ft.; Zum Bahnhof, clean; Hirsch, pens. from 4 \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{1}{2} \) M) with 1282 inhab., has a 16th cent. church and a silk-factory. — From Elzach to Haslach, see p. 405.

The valley now contracts. We proceed on foot via Unter-Prech-
thral to the Sonne and Adler Inns in Ober-Prechthal (1510 ft.; 41½ M. from Elzach), whence a carriage-road leads to the right through the Hintere Prechthal (Zum Gemeindesegen) to Schonach (p. 408; 15 M. from Elzach). The main road continues to ascend to the N.E. via Landwasser, whence the Schwedenschanze on the Hirschlake (2745 ft.; 3½ hr. from Ober-Prechthal; view) may be visited, crosses the watershed between the Elz-Tal and the Gutach-Tal in long curves (shortcuts for walkers), and joins the Gutach-Tal road at the houses of (51/2 M.) Steingrün (Rössle), 13¼ M. below Hornberg (p. 405).

k. Höllental Railway (Freiburg to Donaueschingen). Feldberg.

From Freiburg to Donaueschingen, 54 M., railway in ca. 3 hrs. View generally to the right, i.e. opposite the side by which the carriages are entered at Freiburg. — The first part (completed in 1887) of the Höllental Railway commands for a short distance as grand and beautiful scenery as any part of the older Schwarzwald line. A day’s excursion from Freiburg may be conveniently arranged as follows: take the train to Höllstein (p. 419); walk through the Ravena-Schlucht to (1½ hr.) Hinterzarten (p. 419); take the train to the Titisee (p. 419) and back to Hirschsprung (p. 418); walk via the (10 min.) Hirschsprung to (9½ hr.) Himmelreich (p. 418). The ascent of the Feldberg is also a day’s excursion: to the Titisee by rail in 1½−1¾ hr., thence on foot to the top of the Feldberg in 3½ hrs., descent to Posthalde 2½ hrs., rail to Freiburg 1 hr. 20 minutes. — From the Feldberg to Schuchsee 3½ hrs., thence to St. Blasien 2¾ hrs.

The inns near the Feldberg, particularly at Titisee, are often overcrowded in summer, and rooms should be secured beforehand (comp. p. 391).

Starting from the principal station at Freiburg (p. 384), the train crosses the Dreisam, and halts at (2 M.) Wiehre, the S. suburb of Freiburg (p. 387). It continues to ascend the broad valley of the Dreisam to (3½ M.) Littenweiler (1040 ft.), with a chalybeate spring, the station for Ebnet, a village with an old château, on the right bank of the Dreisam. — In the Kappeler-Tal, to the right, the ore mined on the Schau-ins-land (p. 388) is smelted.

7 M. Kirchzarten (1265 ft.; Restaurant zur Post, at the station; Adler, Löwe, in the village, 1/4 M. from the station), a village with 1000 inhab., 3¼ M. to the N.W. of which, on the right bank of the Dreisam, is Zarten, with traces of the Roman fort Tarodunum.

From Kirchzarten to St. Märgen, diligence twice daily; either via Buchenbach (p. 418) or via St. Peter (12 M.; in 3½ hrs.), comp. Map on p. 414. The latter route passes Zarten and at Stegen enters the valley of the Eschbach, which it ascends to (7½ M.) St. Peter (2370 ft.; Hirsch), rebuilt since a fire in 1899, with a Benedictine abbey, now a Catholic seminary, and an interesting church. Thence over the hills to (3 M.) St. Märgen (p. 418). — Pedestrians, starting from the station of Kirchzarten, walk to the N.E. via the Brandenburg Inn to Burg, and thence ascend the Ibental via the Lindenberg (2670 ft.; pilgrimage-chapel, with view) to St. Peter, in 3 hrs. — From St. Peter the Kandel (p. 416) may be ascended in 2 hrs. We follow the road running to the N. into the Glotter-Tal (p. 381) for about 3/4 M.; then, at the Eckle, we turn to the right at the guide-post and proceed via the Haldenhof to the Sägendorf (inn). Thence we ascend to the N. (guide-posts).

From Kirchzarten to Todtnau, 13 M., diligence twice daily in 4½ hrs. (returning in 3½ hrs.). The road at first ascends the broad valley between the Brugga and the Osterbach. At (2½ M.) Oberried (1500 ft.; Stern or Post, Baedeker’s Rhine. 16th Edit. 27
very fair), at the mouth of the Zastler-Tal (p. 422), a wood is entered; farther on, on a lofty rock, the ruins of the Schneeburg. About 3½ M. from Oberkirch the St. Wilhelms-Tal (p. 422) diverges to the left. The memorial stone known as the Notschrei (8½ M. from Kirchzarten) marks the culminating point (3695 ft.; Kur-Hotel Waldheim, very fair) of the route; a new road to the right leads to the Halde (p. 388). The main road (comp. Map, p. 417) now quits the wood and descends through the upper Wiesen-Tal by Muggenbrunn (Grüner Baum; 1/4 hr. farther on, finger-post on the left indicating the way to Todtnauberg, p. 430) and Aftersfeg to (5/4 M.) Todtnau (p. 430). Between Aftersfeg and Todtnau a footpath diverges to the Todtnauberg Waterfall (see p. 430).

The railway crosses the Rotbach. — 81/2 M. Himmelrech (1490 ft.), a farm with an inn at the entrance of the Höllen-Tal proper. A guide-post opposite the station indicates the way to the (3/4 hr.) Frauensteigfels (2540 ft.), which commands an attractive view of the valley of the Dreisam. Thence to the Nessellache (see below), 3/4 hr.

From Himmelrech to St. Märgen, 81/2 M., diligence daily in 2½ hrs. (starting from Kirchzarten; comp. Maps, pp. 417, 414). Pedestrians, following the highroad, proceed via (1 M.) Buchenbach (1470 ft.; Hirsch; Adler), to the left of which is the ruin of Wiesneck, and ascend the Wagensteig-Tal (numerous shortcuts) to (6 M.) St. Märgen (2590 ft.; Hirsch; Krone, pension in both 4 M.), a frequented health-resort, with 1400 inhab. and a conspicuous church with two towers. — A picturesque road ascends via (1/2 hr.) Hinters Travass (Hirsch) in 1/4 hr. to the Thurmer (3395 ft.; inn), and then descends to (31/2 M.) the Gasthof zum Löwen at Breitnau (p. 419), or, diverging to the right about 1/4 M. from Thurmer, to the Ravenna-Schlucht (p. 419). An alternative route leads from the Thurmer via the Weisstannhöhe (p. 419) to (3½ hrs.) Tüisee (p. 419). — Picturesque route from St. Märgen through the Wildgutach-Tal to (71/2 M.) Gütenbach (p. 414).

The train now passes the straggling village of Falkensteig (Zwei Tauben; Löwe, pens. 41/2-5 M.), crosses the Engebach, passes through a tunnel below the ruin of Falkenstein, and enters the Höllen-Pass, the finest part of the valley, a defile with towering and overhanging rocks, partly overgrown with firs and underwood. The line passes through the Lower and Upper Hirschsprung Tunnel. The road winding through the defile, side by side with the railway and the foaming Rotbach, was constructed by the Austrian government in 1770, and was shortly afterwards traversed by the Archduchess Marie Antoinette when on her way to France to marry the Dauphin, the future Louis XVI. The pass also witnessed the celebrated retreat of Moreau (Oct., 1796), when pursued by the Archduke Charles.

The Höllen-Tal now expands. 11 M. Hirschspring (1835 ft.). A footpath, leading to the right 4 min. above the station, ascends through the Laubbrunnendobel to (11/4 hr.) the fine viewpoint of Nessellache (3410 ft.; rmts.).

Beyond this station the train ascends for about 41/2 M. by means of a 'rack-and-pinion' arrangement (no change of carriages necessary). After passing through a tunnel 220 yds. long we reach (13 M.) Posthalde (2155 ft.; Adler, very fair), pleasantly situated.

From the Adler Inn to Breitnau (p. 419) via the Neuhof, 11/4 hr. A little short of the Neuhof a pretty forest-path leads to the left to the (11/2 hr.) Nessellache (see above). — A path, turning to the right at the Neuhof, outside the wood, leads to the Kaiserwacht (3405 ft.) and the Piketfels (3925 ft.),
whence we may descend to Höllsteig. — Ascend of the Feldberg from Posthalde, see p. 421.

13¼ M. Höllsteig (2430 ft.), the station for the well-known *Sternen Inn (R. 13¼-3, D. 23½, pens. 6-7), with baths and several dependencies, which lies on the road 80 ft. below. It is a good starting-point for excursions in the Höllen-Tal and for an ascent of the Feldberg (p. 421 ; numerous finger-posts).

A footpath constructed by the landlord of the ‘Sternen’, beginning opposite the inn and passing the post-office, leads under the railway-viaduct to the *Ravenna Schlucht, a wild ravine with a fine cascade. After 12 min. the path forks: the left branch leads to the upper Ravenna-Tal (Breitnau, see below); or we may cross the entrenchment to the road, which we follow back to the inn (in all 1¼ hr.). Or we may prolong the walk to Hinterzarten (1½ hr. in all). — A pleasant route from the ‘Sternen’ to Hinterzarten is as follows: we keep to the highroad for 1½ M.; beyond the bridge, where it makes a sharp curve to the left, we take the road to the right, which ascends the picturesque Löffel-Tal, now traversed by the railway, to (1¾ M.) the first houses of Hinterzarten (see below).

The railway crosses the Ravenna Schlucht (view of it to the left) by a lofty viaduct, while the road ascends the Höllsteig in bold windings. The last view of the Höllen-Tal is cut short by a tunnel (275 yds. long), whence we emerge in the Löffel-Tal. The train then passes through the seventh and last tunnel and reaches the top of the plateau and the station of —

15¼ M. Hinterzarten (2900 ft.; Hotel Bahnhof, Linde, at the station; Adler, near the church, pens. 5; Weisses Rössel, ½ M. to the N.W., pens. 4; lodgings), a favourite summer-resort, where the rack-and-pinion railway ends. — The road passing the church leads via Erlenbruck (3080 ft.; Schwan), pleasantly situated among firs, to the Titisee and Bärental (see below). The plateau is studded with farm-houses.

About ½ M. to the W. of the Weisses Rössel a road, diverging to the N. from the Höllen-Tal road, leads via Oedenbach to the (3 M.) Gasthof zum Löwen in Steig (3285 ft.). Hence we may proceed to the left to (¾ hr.) Breitnau (Kreuz) and (½ hr.) the Hochwart (3675 ft.), with an old entrenchment (view of the Alps). Or we may go to the right to (1 hr.) the Weisstannhöhe (p. 420). — From the Löwe to the Thurner (p. 415), 1½ hr. Ascend of the Feldberg from Hinterzarten, see p. 421.

18 M. Titisee (2815 ft.; Bär, at the station, R. 13¼-3½, B. 1, D. 2½ ; lies about ¼ M. from the small lake of the same name, on the bank of which lie the Schwarzwald Hotel and the Hôtel Titisee (R. 2-4, D. 3, S. 13¼, pens. 6½-9), two pleasant hotels with gardens on the lake, and both often full in summer. — The Titisee (2780 ft.; area 265 acres; 150 ft. deep), occupying, like all the Schwarzwald lakes, the bed of a former glacier, is fed by the Seebach (p. 421) and drained by the Gutach, called Wutach farther down. The surrounding hills are partly wooded.

At the old Seebauernhof, a few min. from the Hôtel Titisee, on the Lenzkirch and Schluchsee road (p. 423) which skirts the E. side of the lake, the steep old road to (40 min.) Saig diverges to the left (new road, see p. 423). Saig (3250 ft.; Ochs, with baths, pens. from 4½, very fair) is a summer-resort. — From the first bend on the road, 7 min. from the Seebauernhof, a forest-path leads to the left to (25 min.) the lonely Kalte
**Herberge,** on the Saig and Neustadt road. Crossing the latter diagonally, we ascend in 1/2 hr. to the wooded summit of the *Hohfirsch* (3900 ft.), on which is a view-tower with mountain-indicator (adm. 20 pf.; rfmts.). — From Saig to the Hohfirsch, 3/4 hr.; from Neustadt, see below.

At the first important bend on the Lenzkirch road (3165 ft.), 2 M. from the station and about 19/4 M. from the Hôtel Titisee, is a notice-board on a tree to the right, indicating the footpath to the *Feldberg.* This path (very muddy in wet weather) leads to (1 1/4 hr.) the ‘Adler,’ in Bärenthal (p. 421).

Ascent of the *Feldberg,* see p. 421; post-gig daily (2 3/4 M.), return journey 2 M.; carr. and pair 18 M., returning via Menzenschwand and St. Blasien, 83 M.

Another good point of view is the *Weisstannhöhe* (3390 ft.), 2 hrs. to the N.W. of Titisee. From the station we follow the Hinterzarten road; 12 min., ascend to the right (way-post); 50 min., *Heitger Brunnen* (3515 ft.), with chapel and inn; thence we follow the way-posts, turning to the left at the top.

Farther on the train crosses the Wutach or Gutach and skirts the spurs of the Hohfirsch (see above). — 20 M. *Höflebruck,* at the mouth of the Langenordnacher-Tal, in which lies (5 1/2 M.) Waldau (p. 414). Near Höflebruck is the *Posthäuser,* with brewery and garden-restaurant.

21 1/2 M. **Neustadt** (2640 ft.; *Adler-Post; Krone,* both very fair; Station Hotel), an ancient town, with 3559 inhab., engaged in the timber-trade, tanning, and gold-embroidery, is situated at the confluence of the Reichenbach and the Gutach.

Walks may be taken to the (1 M.) *Posthäuser* (see above); to the (1 hr.) Hohfirsch (see above), by the Saig road for 1/2 hr., then footpath to the left; and via Rüdenberg to (1 1/4 hr.) *Friedenweiler* (2965 ft.; *Kurfürst,* R. 1-3, pens. 41/4-6 1/2 M., very fair), a favourite summer-resort. On the last excursion we follow the Löffingen road for 3 M. and then diverge to the left (omn. 1 M., carr. with one horse 4, two horses 6 M, in 3/4 hr.).

From (31 1/2 M.) *Kappel* (2578 ft.) a branch-line to Bonndorf (see below) has been planned. The railway crosses the Gutach and traverses four tunnels. Beyond (36 M.) *Rüttenbach* (2722 ft.) we see a new pilgrimage-church (Zum Schneekreuze) on the left. — 39 M. *Löffingen* (2630 ft.; Löwe; Sonne), with 1100 inhab., is mentioned as early as 886. — 40 1/2 M. *Reiselfingen* (2567 ft.).

Löffingen and Reiselfingen are the stations for *Bad Boll* (2034 ft.; Kurhaus, pens. 51/2-8 M.), which is situated in the romantic gorge of the Wutach, 3/4 M. from the former and 21/4 M. from the latter (carriages to meet the train must be ordered in advance). Boll is surrounded with pine-woods (good paths), and in the vicinity are a ruined castle and some waterfalls. — About 3 M. to the S. is the little town of *Bonndorf* (2778 ft.; Hirschi), reached from Kappel by diligence twice a day (131/4 M., in 3 1/4 hrs.) via Lenzkirch (p. 424).

42 *Bachheim; 44 1/2 M. Unadingen.* — The train passes over a viaduct and through a tunnel. — 47 M. *Döggingen* (2453 ft.); 49 1/2 M. *Hausen vor Wald;* 52 M. *Hüfingen,* with 1700 inhab. and an old castle, now converted into a hospital. — 54 M. *Donaueschingen* (p. 409).

The *Feldberg* may be ascended from the Höllen-Tal by various routes, all indicated by finger-posts and coloured marks. The easiest routes are those from Hinterzarten and Titisee.

Ascent of the *Feldberg* from Kirchzarten via the *Giersberg,* or from the station of *Himmelreich* via *Sonneck,* *Hinterwaldkopf,* and the *Rinken* (see...

below), 4½ hrs. in each case. The descent towards Freiburg is the most picturesque.

Ascent of the Feldberg from Posthalde (p. 413), 3½ hrs. The footpath crosses the Höllbach beyond the Adler Inn and ascends (white marks), steep at first, in view of the Ravenna viaduct, to (40 min.) the W. farms of Albersbach (to the left, a path to the Fürsatz, see below). It then proceeds via the Haspeläge to the (1½ hr.) Lochritte (3515 ft.) and (9 hr.) the cottages on the Rinken (3800 ft.). The road forks here (large finger-post); we follow the left branch, soon diverging by a path to the right, which ascends via the Baldenweger Viehhuette to the top in 1½ hr. Or we may diverge to the left, below the Scoebuck, by the so-called ‘Felsenweg’, leading to the (1½ hr.) Feldberg Hotel.

Ascent of the Feldberg from Höllsteig (p. 419), 3-3½ hrs. We may either take the footpath indicated by the notice-board at the Sternen Inn or follow the road for 1¼ M. and ascend to the right by the finger-post (‘über Bisten’, etc.). We ascend rapidly through wood. At the (30 min.) Bisten (3070 ft.) we join the road from Hinterzarten, which we now follow, cutting off one of its bends by a footpath. At (1 hr.) the Fürsatz (3575 ft.) the road forks, the right branch leading to Lochritte and the Feldberg (see above), the left to Zastler. We follow the latter. 2¼ hr. Klemsenhütte (3046 ft.). A large way-post here points out the routes to various points. We follow the path to the left (in the direction we have hitherto followed), cross (20 min.) the Seebach by stepping-stones, and soon reach the Feldsee (3650 ft.), a gloomy little lake enclosed by precipitous pine-clad mountains. Thence an easy zigzag path ascends to the Feldberg Hotel, 1½-1¾ hr.

Ascent of the Feldberg from Hinterzarten (p. 419), 2½-2¾½ hrs. We may follow the highroad to the right from the station, and after a few hundred yards, at a finger-post (‘Albersbach, Feldberg’; 2885 ft.), follow the road in a straight direction, which joins the above-described route at (1½ hr.) the Bisten. Or we may follow the road to Erlenbruck (p. 419), 1¼ M. beyond which is a finger-post (right), indicating the forest-path to Bärenthal and Feldberg (see below).

The good road from the Titisee to the Feldberg (9 M.; carr. and diligence, see p. 420) diverges to the S.W. from the road coming from the station, a little on this side of the Schwarzwald Hotel. After about 1¼ M. we reach the upper end of the lake (rowing-boat from the hotel thus far, 40 pf.). Our road is joined by that from Erlenbruck and Hinterzarten (see p. 419) ¾ M. farther on, and by the forest-path from Erlenbruck (p. 419) after ¾ M. more. Beyond a saw-mill we cross the Seebach, continue to follow the road (from which a private road to the Feldsee diverges after ½ M.), and ascend through wood, passing between the houses of Bärenthal, to the Adler Inn (3205 ft.; 4¾ M. from the station of Titisee), where the road forks, the Feldberg road ascending to the right (30¾ M.; 1½ hr.), while the main road leads in a straight direction via Neu-Glashütten and Alt-Glashütten to (9 M.) Schluchsee (p. 424).

About ¾ M. from the Adler Inn a path ascends on the left to the (1½ hr.) ‘Zweiseenblick’ (view of the Titisee and Schluchsee) on the Bärhalde (4330 ft.); hence to the Feldberg Hotel ¾-1 hr.

The Feldberg road continues to ascend, commanding for some distance a fine survey of the Bären-Tal and the Titisee, and then enters beautiful pine-forest. About 3 M. above the Adler a new road diverges through wood to the left (Zweiseenblick, 1½ M.; St. Bla-
sien, 12 M.; Schluchsee, 7 3/4 M.), and 3 min. farther on an old road to the (3/4 M.) Feldberg Hotel leads off to the right, passing the Menzenschwander Viehhütte. The Todtnau road goes on via the (8 min.) Jägermatte Inn (4100 ft.; R. from 1 1/2, pens. 5-6 M.), where the new road to the Feldberg Hotel (1 1/4 hr.) begins.

The *Feldberg Hotel (4195 ft.; R. 2-6, B. 1, D. 2 1/2 M.; post-office and telephone), where the road ends, is situated on the S.E. side of the bare Feldberg ridge (2 1/2 M. long, 1 3/4 M. broad), which culminates to the N.W. in the Feldberg proper, to the N. in the Baldenweger Buck, and to the S.E. in the Seebuck, while on the S. it is connected with the Herzogenhorn by a saddle.

Two paths lead from the hotel to the (1 hr.) top, diverging from each other above the (5 min.) cattle-shed. The ‘Felsenweg’ to the right, high above the Feldsee (p. 421), skirts the slope of the Seebuck, to the N. of which it rejoins the older path. The older path to the left, ascends in windings to the (20-25 min.) top of the *Seebuck (4755 ft.), on which is a tower bearing a large bronze relief of Bismarck (1896). To the E. we have a picturesque view of the Bären-Tal and the wooded basin of the Feldsee; and to the S. (in clear weather; rare in summer) a distant survey of the Alps from the Säntis to Mont Blanc, with the Bernese Alps rising conspicuously to the left of the Hornberg. — In 1/2 hr. more we reach the top of the Feldberg proper.

The *Feldberg (4905 ft.; 1000 ft. lower than the Rigi-Kulm) is the highest mountain in the Black Forest, and, with the exception of the Bavarian Alps, the Schneekoppe (5260 ft.) and two other peaks (5120 and 4950 ft.) in the Riesengebirge, also the highest in Germany. On the highest point (the ‘Höchste’) are the Friedrich-Luisen-Turm (adm. 20 pf.) and the *Feldberg-Turm Inn (R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2 M.). The view from the tower includes the Vosges and the Alps as seen from the Seebuck (mountain-indicator). The Feldberg, which is visited at all seasons, is frequented in winter by numerous snow-shoers, who use the Swedish ‘skis’.

Ascent of the Feldberg from Oberried (p. 417) through the St. Wilhelms-Tal (5 hrs.). We follow the Todtnau road for 3 M. to a finger-post, indicating the way to the picturesque, wooded, and rocky St. Wilhelms-Tal. The broad track crosses the brook four times; beyond the last bridge (2 hrs.) is the humble inn Zum Napf, where carriages must stop. The footpath to the left is to be followed hence; 12 min., we ascend to the left, at first gradually, afterwards in rapid zigzags; 1/4 hr., the wood is quitted (way-post; we again ascend to the left (35 min.) St. Wilhelmer Hütte (4620 ft.; 1 rmsrs. and nightquarters), from which the tower is attained in 1/2 hr. more.

From Oberried through the Zastler-Tal (4 hrs.). The road is quitted at Oberried, and the Zastler-Tal, a narrow and wild valley, is ascended. In 23 1/4 hrs. we reach Auf dem Rinken, and in 1 1/4 hr. more the top, by the route described at p. 421. We may also ascend to the top from the Zastler Hütte.

From Todtnau (p. 430; 3 1/2 hrs.). The Titisee road ascends the Wiesental via the hamlets of Brandenberg (Hirsch) and (1 1/2 hr.) Fahl (2790 ft.; Adler), and then makes a wide curve to the pass of the Zeiger (4035 ft.), where several roads meet. Walkers may avoid the last curve by following
Juf XarnmljiiiS 7-eduziert steflen sirJi dip Bohetv/.aJUen tier Kttrte urn 't in tief'ei-
EitgL Miles "Wagner A- Deties, Leipzig."
the ‘Hebelsweg durch das Fahler Loch’, a footpath to the right, 3/4 M. above Fahl. From the summit of the Zeiger pass a path diverges to the left to the Feldberg Hotel (11/4 hr. from Fahl). — A direct footpath from Fahl to the (13/4-2 hrs.) tower on the top leads to the left in the village to the right bank of the Wiese, ascends to the curve of the road, and proceeds thence to the left to the Todtnauer Hütte (4336 ft.; rmts.; bed from 1 M), 1/2 hr. below the tower.

From Todtnauber (p. 430) the ascent takes 3 hrs.; the route unites at the Todtnauer Hütte with that above described. — From the Notschrei (p. 418) to the top of the Feldberg 21/2 hrs.; numerous way-posts.

From Menzenschwand (p. 434; 2-21/2 hrs.) At the Hirschen Inn in Hinter-Menzenschwand the road reaches the right bank of the Alb, which it follows. The final wide bend of the road before the Zeiger is avoided by a zigzag footpath to the right at the top of the wood, which rejoins the road at the Jägermatte.

From St. Blasien (p. 434; 31/2 hrs.) we may either follow the road via Menzenschwand (carr. 25 M), or take the following walk. About 1 M. above St. Blasien a road diverges to the right from the Menzenschwand road, mounts the Bötberg, and leads to (11/4 hr.) Muchenland (3515 ft.) and (20 min. farther) the Krummenkreuz (3770 ft.). Beyond it the path forks, to the right to Aule and Ahn, to the left, always on the same level, to the (11/2-2 hrs.) Auelmer Kreuz. Hence we ascend the W. side of the Feldberg and the Bürkleide to the Bärenthal road in 11/4 hr., or, making a détour by the Zweiseneblick (p. 421), reach the Feldberg Hotel in 21/4 hrs.

From Schluchsee (p. 424). The road by Unter-Aha, Ober-Aha, and Altglashütten unites at the Adler in Bärenthal with the road from the Titisee described at p. 421. Walkers may quit the road at Unter-Aha (p. 424; 41/2 M. from Schluchsee) for the path indicated by a finger-post to the right, on the road to Aule.

From the Zeiger (p. 422; 11/4 hr. below the Feldberg Hotel) the Höhenweg (p. 391; ‘Herzogshorn, 4-5 km’) leads to the S.W., ascending at first, across the Grafenmatt (4445 ft.), at the (21/4 hr.) S. end of which (the so-called Glockenführ, 4855 ft.) is a finger-post pointing to the left to St. Blasien (91/2 M.; via the Spiesshorn. 2 M.). Here we turn to the right (Höhenweg) and in 20 min. reach the Herzogshorn (4650 ft.; refuge-hut), which affords a fine view of the valleys to the S. — From the Herzogshorn we may return to the Glockenführer and descend to the right (E.) through wood; then at the (1 hr.) clearing on the Rossrücken cross the cart-track, keeping to the left, to the Spiesshorn (4450 ft.) and Menzenschwand (p. 434). Or we may take the Bernau path (finger-post), but at ‘An der Eck’, instead of descending to the left to Bernauhof, we follow the ridge to the S. to (11/2 hr.) the Wacht, on the road from St. Blasien to Geschwend (p. 434); thence by the Blüssling (p. 434), the Hohe Zinken (4075 ft.), and the Hochkopf (4150 ft.) to Todtmoos (p. 433).

A fine mountain walk leads from the Feldberg via the Todtnauer Hütte (see above), and the Stübelwoasen (4553 ft.) to the (2 hrs.) Notschrei (p. 418); thence either over the Halde to the (11/4-2 hrs.) Schau-ins-Land (p. 388), or via the Trubelsmattkopf and the Hörnle to the (11/4 hr.) Wiedenereck (p. 430) and on over the Krinne to (21/2 hrs.) the top of the Belchen (p. 429).

To Lenzkirch diligences ply twice daily from Titisee (p. 419) and from Schluchsee (p. 424), and four times daily from Kappel (p. 420). The road from Titisee (51/2 M.; diligence in 11/4 hr.) doubles the E. end of the lake and ascends through a fine pine-forest (footpath to the left, 11/2 M. beyond the hotel). At the (21/2 M.) Rotenkreuz (3285 ft.), beyond the first bend, the road forks. The left branch leads to Saig (p. 419), and the right to Falkau and Altglashütten (p. 424), while that in the middle descends through the valley of the Haslach. — The road from Kappel station (31/2 M.;
diligence in 3/4 hr.) passes through the village of Kappel and over the hill.

Lenzkirch or Ober-Lenzkirch (2655 ft.; Adler or Post, pens. 41/2-5  afflict, well spoken of; Wilder Mann, rustic), a village with 1250 inhab., is one of the chief clock-making places in the Schwarzwald. Adjoining it is Unter-Lenzkirch (2630 ft.), with 550 inhabitants. Pleasant wood-walks may be taken from Lenzkirch to the Stöckleberg, the Hochschirm (1/2 hr.), and the ruin of Alt-Urach (1/4 hr.).

1. From Titisee to Schluchsee and St. Blasien.

Diligence twice daily to (10 M.) Schluchsee in 21/4 hrs., to (181/2 M.) St. Blasien in 41/2 hrs. (also motor-omnibus). Schluchsee has also daily communication by diligence with Lenzkirch (see above) and with Thiengen (p. 438). Carriage from Titisee to Schluchsee 9, with two horses 14  afflict., to St. Blasien 22 and 25  afflict.

From Titisee to (21/2 M.) the Rotenkreuz, p. 423. We now follow the right branch. At the Löwe Inn, in Falkau, walkers may descend to the left, through the wood, to the Windgfäll-Weiher.

51/2 M. Alliglashütten (3260 ft.; Hirsch, well spoken of), where the road from the 'Adler' in the Bären-Tal joins ours on the right (2 M.; see p. 421). We then descend to the E. and S.E., mostly through wood, and passing the Windgfäll-Weiher, to the Auerhahn Inn (3057 ft.). The road leading hence to the W. runs via Aeule (3375 ft.) to (51/2 M.) Menzenschwand (p. 434), while that to the S. (recommended to walkers) leads via Muchenland (p. 423) to (3 hrs.) St. Blasien.

The road to St. Blasien soon forks. The new road, to the right, runs via Unter-Aha to the Schluchsee (2955 ft.); the old road, to the left, which is followed by the diligence, ascends to the village and summer-resort of —

10 M. Schluchsee (3120 ft.; *Stern, pens. from 61/2  afflict.; Schiff, R. 11/4-21/2, pens. 4-6  afflict.), situated 1/2 M. from the lake in the midst of pine-forest. Pop. 600. The lake, 2 M. long and 1/2 M. broad, is well stocked with fish (boats for hire). On the bank is a bath-establishment.

The (11/4 hr.) Hochstaufen or Wagnersberg (3555 ft.), to the S. of Seebrugg, is ascended by convenient paths; it affords a view of the Alps. — The Faulenfürst (3405 ft.), to which a road leads from Schluchsee in 1 hr., commands a similar view. — The expedition may be extended by descending on the E. side of the Faulenfürst to (21/4 hr.) Rothhaus (inn, opposite), a brewery founded by the Abbots of St. Blasien and now government-property (Alpine view).

From Schluchsee to Thiengen, 21 M., diligence once daily in 51/4 hrs., see p. 438. The picturesque Schlucht-Tal is the only interesting part of the road. — A road descends the Mettma-Tal from Rothhaus, ascending to the right, after about 31/2 M., to Brenden. Thence to the Schlucht-Tal via Berau, 41/2 M. — From Schluchsee to Lenzkirch (see above), 51/2 M., diligence daily in 11/2 hr.

From Schluchsee the road descends to the new road along the lake, which divides beyond (11/2 M.) Seebrugg (inn, very fair), at the foot of the lake, the left branch leading to Rothhaus and Bonn-
dorp (p. 420), the right to St. Blasien. The latter crosses the Schwarsach, the brook by which the lake is drained, and leads through pine-forest. About 3/4 M. farther on a finger-post indicates a path to the right, leading by Blasiwald (Sonne) and Althütte to St. Blasien (6 M.; 1 1/2 M. shorter than by the road). The high-road now enters the Schwarshalde, a deep and romantic valley, which it follows nearly to (41/2 M.) Häusern (p. 435). A little beyond the village it divides (comp. p. 435), the branch to the left leading to (11/2 M.) Höchenschwand, that on the right to (21/4 M.)

18 1/2 M. St. Blasien (p. 434).

m. Badenweiler and Environs.

From Müllheim to Badenweiler, 41/2 M., narrow-gauge railway in 1/2 hr. (fares 75, 50 pf.). — Carriages take 1 1/2 hr.; fare 4 M 10 pf., with two horses 5 1/2 M., fee included (luggage up to 110 lbs. 60 pf.).

Müllheim, see p. 389. The line ascends the valley of the Klemmbach.

— 23 1/4 M. Niederweiler (970 ft.; Löwe, plain), with a large brewery.

3 1/2 M. Oberweiler (1120 ft.; Ochse, with garden, R. 11 1/4-1 1/2, B. 70 pf., D. 11 1/2-2, pens. 4-4 1/2 M; Wilder Mann, both unpretending; Pens. Venedey), a village with 670 inhabitants. — 41/4 M. Hasenburg (1180 ft.), the station for the Hasenburger Hotel (r.; pens. 4-5 M) and for the Kurhaus Oberweiler (pens. 40-50 M per week; with baths and large garden), in a sheltered situation at the S.W. base of the wooded Lausberg, much frequented in spring and autumn.

About 1 M. to the E. of Hasenburg is the Schwärze (1480 ft.), commanding a picturesque view of Badenweiler. Hence we may proceed to the right to (40 min.) the ruin of Neuenfels (1960 ft.), returning via Holden and Schweighof (p. 428).

The railway skirts the Hasenburg and reaches the station of (41/2 M.) Badenweiler, 1/4 M. below the village.

Badenweiler. — Hotels. *Römerbad, 1/2 M. from the rail. station, at the main entrance of the Kur-Park, R. 3-6, B. 1 1/4, D. 4, pens. 6-14 M; *Hôtel Sommer, 1/4 M. from the rail. station, at the E. entrance of the Park, R. 1 1/2-5, B. 1, D. 3 1/2, pens. 6 1/2-10 M, both first-class with gardens and baths; *Hôtel-Pension Säufe, also at the W. end of the village, with garden, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2 1/4, pens. from 6 1/2 M; Schwarzwald Hotel, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. 6-9 M, very fair; Meissburger, well spoken of, pens. from 6 M. — Sonne; Markgräfler Hof, near the rail. station. — Pensions: Engler; Joner; Pflöger (6-8 M), Windscheid, etc. — *Haus Baden (p. 427), in an open situation on the edge of the wood, 1 M. to the S. of Badenweiler, R. 2-3 1/2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. from 6 M (closed in winter). — Private Apartments 6-25 M per week.

Visitors' Tax at Badenweiler 50 pf. per day, 2 M per week, or 20 M for the season; in the environs half as much. — Baths at the Marmorbod 1 1/2 M, tickets per dozen 16 M; at the Freibad 1 M, tickets per dozen 8 M. Gentlemen use the Freibad from 7 to 9.30 a.m. and the Marmorbad 9.30 to 12, ladies vice versa. The Freibad is also used in the afternoon.

English Church Service during the season.

Carriages. By time: first hour 3 1/2 M, each additional hour 2 1/2 M, with gratuity of 40 pf. per hour. To the top of the Blauen, one-horse 9 M 80 pf., two-horse for 2-3 pers. 14, for 4-5 pers. 19 M, gratuity 1 1/2 M; to Bürgeln 7 M 40 pf., two-horse 10 1/2 or 12 M, gratuity 1 M; to Kandern, 8 M 40 pf., two-horse 12 M, gratuity 1 M. — Donkey to the Blauen 3 1/4 M, Belchen 8 M, Sophienruhe 70 pf.; Horse in each case 1/8th more.
Badenweiler (1450 ft. above the sea, 690 ft. above the Rhine), a village with 650 inhab., lies among the W. spurs of the Black Forest, on a buttress of the Blauen, and commands an unimpeded view across the valley of the Rhine to the Vosges. The thermal springs (77°-80°), which are almost destitute of mineral ingredients, were known to the Romans. Badenweiler, however, owes its present prosperity to its fine air, its sheltered situation, its equable temperature, its beautiful walks, and its important whey-cure. It is patronised by over 6000 visitors annually, including many sufferers from pulmonary and nervous ailments. The season lasts from mid-March to the end of October.

The Kurhaus, built in 1853, contains concert, ball, and reading rooms, and a restaurant (D. at 12.30 p.m. 21/2 cl). A band plays here morning, afternoon, and evening.

Adjoining the Kurhaus is a *Park, 15 acres in extent, laid out in 1825 and enlarged in 1865. It is remarkable for the luxuriance of its vegetation, the native trees being neighboured by fine conifers, cedars, pines, laurels, and yews. A broad walk (fine views) encircles the castle-hill, on the E. side of which, near the Kurhaus, is a Wandelbahn or covered promenade. The hill is crowned with the ruins of the Castle (1500 ft.), which was originally built by the Dukes of Zähringen in the 11th cent. and was destroyed by the French in 1688. Its foundations are possibly of Roman origin. The ruin is reached by flights of steps, and a fine prospect is enjoyed from the ivy-clad walls.

In the E. part of the park rises the handsome Bath House (Marmorbad), with a colonnade, 108 ft. long and 69 ft. broad, built by Leonhard of Carlsruhe. The arrangement of the interior somewhat resembles that of the ancient Roman baths, all the rooms being vaulted and lighted from above. Visitors admitted in the afternoon; fee 20-50 pf. Behind the Marmorbad is the Freibad, also well fitted up.

The ancient *Roman Baths to the W. of the Marmorbad, discovered in 1784, are among the finest in existence and were probably constructed in the second century of our era. They are sheltered by a wooden roof (open 8-12.30 and 2-6.30; adm. 20 pf.).

The structure (77 yds. long and 22-27 yds. wide) is divided into two corresponding parts, the larger of which, to the W., was reserved for the men, that to the E. for the women. On each side there is a spacious forecourt, used for walking and gymnastic exercises. In the W. court is a pedestal with an inscription showing it to have supported a statue of Diana Atonoba. The W. vestibule is adjoined on the S. by the dressing-room (apodyterium) and on the N. by the vapour or hot-air bath (sudatorium). Further to the E. lay two tepid swimming-baths (piscinae), the larger of which is 40 ft. long by 24 ft. broad. Beyond the smaller of these were other warm baths (two tepidaria and a caldarium), which were heated by means of hypocausts in the adjoining chambers. The exact use of the circular rooms here (laconica?) is not quite certain. — The women's department is separated by a wall from the men's baths and contains corresponding chambers arranged in inverted order from W. to E.
On the S. side of the Kur-Platz, in front of the main entrance to the Park, is the Grand-Ducal Palace, built in 1586 and remodelled in the German Renaissance style in 1887-88. — The new street to the right, with numerous villas and the small Roman Catholic Church, leads to Niederweiler. The street to the left passes above the Parish Church (Prot.; 1897) and leads to Kandern.

In the environs of Badenweiler are numerous picturesque and well-kept Forest Paths, leading to beautiful points of view and provided with guide-posts.

From the first bend on the Kandern road we may ascend straight on to the 'Pfarrwald', or following the road a little farther, turn to the left beyond the last villa and then enter the wood. In the highest part of the wood, ascending to the left from the second entrance to it, we reach the (15-20 min.) Sophienruhe (1690 ft.), a refuge-hut above an ancient mine, commanding a picturesque view of Badenweiler. — A no less attractive view is afforded by the Alte Mann (2005 ft.), a rocky height about 20 min. to the S. of the Sophienruhe, whence we may either descend to (1/4 hr.) Haus Baden, or ascend farther via the Schuberg-Fels (2165 ft.) and the Prinzen-Sitz to the (3/4 hr.) Vogelbach-Tal, and return through the last to (1/2 hr.) Badenweiler.

A few min. beyond the last villa on the Kandern road, the road to the Blauen diverges on the left, from which, farther on, a road, on the right leads to the (20 min.) Haus Baden (1720 ft.; see p. 425), the name of which refers to an old silver-mine.

Pleasant walks may be taken in the lower Au, on the W. side of the Kandern road, e.g. Lipburg to (1/2 hr.) Vögisheim (905 ft.; Ochs).

From Badenweiler to Bürgeln (5 M.). The best route is by the Kandern road to (2 M.) Schlingen. About 1/2 M. farther on (beyond kilomètre-stone 4) a path diverges to the right to the (10 min.) ‘Alpenansicht’, on the wooded S. flank of the Hörne, commanding in clear weather a view of the Bernese Alps. The road to Bürgeln diverges to the left at kilomètre-stone 6 and leads through wood to the foot of the hill, where it bends sharply to the right and ascends.

Schloss Bürgeln (2190 ft.; Inn, very fair, D. at 12.30 p.m. 13/4-21/2, pens. 41/2-5 F.), 6 M. to the E. of Schliengen (p. 390), was formerly a château of the wealthy Benedictine abbey of St. Blasien (p. 434), and was founded in the 12th century. The stag which figures in the arms of St. Blasien still serves as a weather-cock. The present building, adorned with stucco-ornaments and figures of the tutelars of St. Blasien, dates from 1762. The church is used for Roman Catholic worship. Bürgeln commands a striking and uninterrupted view, resembling, though less extensive than, that from the Blauen, at the S. base of which it lies.

From Bürgeln to the Blauen, 2-3 hrs. At the above-mentioned bend on the Bürgeln road stands a finger-post, pointing to ‘Vogelbach and Hochblauen’. The route to the Blauen diverges to the left from that to Vogelbach. The windings of the cart-track may be avoided by pedestrians.

The *Blauen (3830 ft.), one of the highest points of the Black Forest, and the nearest to the Rhine, is easily ascended by the above-mentioned road in 21/2 hrs. A pleasanter walking route leads via the Alte Mann, Prinzensitz, Hohe Eiche, Schrellnengraben (3018 ft.;
refuge-hut), Wankersfels, and Hirzenmätte. The distance, however, is only slightly shortened towards the very end, 26 min. below the summit, where the road is crossed (5 min. farther on, on a saddle, we reach the 'Höhenweg', p. 391). On the summit, surrounded by wood, are the *Kurhotel Hochblauen (R. 1 1/2, D. 2 1/2, pens. 5-6 M) and an iron platform which commands an unimpeded view of the Alps from the Glärnisch to the Matterhorn and Mont Blanc, the Jura, the plain of the Rhine, the Vosges, and the Black Forest.

About 1/3 M. below the inn, beyond the second bend of the carriage-road, is a finger-post indicating the above-mentioned route to (1 1/2-1 3/4 hr.) Bürgeln.

At the first bend of the road, about 3 min. from the inn, a footpath diverges to the right, leading, as mentioned above, to the 'Höhenweg', where a finger-post shows the way to Sulzbg and the Belchen. This offers a fine high-level *Walk of about 4 1/2 hrs. (way-posts). Passing to the left of the Stockberg (3515 ft.; early-German ring-wall), we reach the saddle of Egarten (3085 ft.; 35 min. from the inn). Here we cross the road from Badenweiler and Schweighof to Marzell (23 0.0 ft.; Sonne), to the Friedrichsheim, a sanatorium for consumptives, and to the Sernitz, and ascend from the refuge-hut to the right. Farther on we skirt the slope of the Brondeck (3610 ft.) by a fairly level path, above the road just mentioned, to (50 min.) the saddle of Stühle (3435 ft.) whence a footpath to the left leads into the Klemm-Tal and so to Schweighof. A few paces farther on, two roads diverge, that to the left to the Sernitz, that to the right to Marzell. In 1 1/4 hr. from the refuge-hut, where we turn to the left, we come to the Späneplatz (3450 ft.), and in a farther 10 min. we cross a road and then a stream, after which we ascend in a curve to the left, reaching in 10 min. the cross-road on the Sernitz-Sattel (see below).

About 3 1/2 M. to the S. of Bürgeln lies Kandern (1160 ft.; Krone; Blume; Ochs), a busy little town with 2000 inhab., to which a pleasant détour of about 2 1/2 hrs. may be made via Bürgeln, Kasacker, Vogelbach, and the ruins of Sausenberg (2195 ft.; key at Vogelbach), destroyed by the French in 1678. Below Kandern is the Wolfsschlucht, a picturesque rocky ravine.


data from Badenweiler to the Belchen, and through the Münster-Tal to Staufen.

One Day: from Badenweiler to the Belchen in 5 hrs. (numerous finger-posts; horse or donkey, see p. 425); down to Staufen, 3 hrs.

A good road leads from Badenweiler to the E. to (1 3/4 M.) Schweighof (1610 ft.; Sonne), the highest village in the valley of the Klemmbach (1 1/4 M. from Oberweiler), where roads diverge to Marzell (r.) and Sulzberg (l.). (About 1/2 M. along the latter road a footpath diverges on the right for the Brudermatt-Fels, 2250 ft.).

The new road (to Schönau, p. 430) ascends the valley of the Klemmbach (shortcuts by footpaths and the old road) to the (4 1/2 M.) unpretending Auerhahn Inn, on the Sernitz (2955 ft.), where another road to Marzell diverges to the right, while the Schönau road ascends to the left. Walkers follow the old road, which ascends between the inn and the 'Felicitas Hut', and on the (30 min.) Sernitz
Sattel (3,480 ft.) regain the highroad where it emerges from the wood (to the right is the footpath to the Blauen, p. 428; to the left appears the Belchen). In 20 min. more by the short-cuts we reach the rustic Inn zum Haldenhof (3,055 ft.) at Hinter-Heubronn, where finger-posts indicate the routes to (6½ M.) Bad Sulzburg (1.; p. 389) and (a few steps farther on) to the Münster-Tal. It takes about 2½ hrs. to walk from the Haldenhof to Wembach (p. 431) by the road via Neuenweg, Oberböllen, and Niederböllen.

To reach the top of the Belchen we take the 'Schattige Weg' ('Hohenweg', p. 391), which, after 20 min., joins the older route beginning 5 min. beyond the Haldenhof. We quit the latter in 2 min., but rejoin it once more ½ hr. later; from this point to the cattle-shed 8 min.; 25 min. beyond this, along a shadeless path, we reach the Hohe Kelchsattel (4,090 ft.); near the rocky Hochkelch, 4,135 ft.), where finger-posts point to Badenweiler and Sulzburg and to the Unter-Münster-Tal; 6 min., finger-post pointing to the summit and (r.) the Belchenhaus (¼ hr.).

Ascent of the Belchen from Schönau (p. 430) in the Wiesen-Tal; three routes. (1.) Carriage-road via Schönenschulen (passing Utzenfeld halfway, p. 430), then to the left up the valley of the Aiterbach, via Aiterm and Holsinhaus (3,008 ft.), to (3 M.) the upper end of Unter-Münten (3,295 ft.). Here the new Belchen road (1894) diverges from the carriage-road via Ober-Münten and the Krinze to the Unter-Münster-Tal (p. 430) and reaches the summit in about 1 hr. (footpaths also). — (2.) A more convenient route is the footpath (2½ hrs.), indicated by a guide-post to the right of the Sonne Inn in Schönau; 1 hr., Holsinhaus; at the last house, guide-post on the left; then straight on up the right bank of the Aiterbach through wood; 1 hr., view of the Belchen, to the summit of which (¾ hr.) we follow the guide-posts. — (3.) The older and shadeless route, leading to the left at the 'Sonne' ascending via (½ hr.) Schönenschulen, and later uniting with the other routes, is about ½ hr. shorter.

Ascent of the Belchen from Bad Sulzburg (1,515 ft.; p. 389), 4½-4½ hrs. Passing the hotel, we ascend to the right (guide-post) along the Sulzbach. 1½ hr., Footpath to the left ascending in zigzags. Several fingerposts. At (½ hr.) the finger-post pointing to the Behaghel-Fels (2,215 ft.; 1.) we ascend to the right, quitting the wood in ½ hr. more. At (¼ hr.) the Käbelscheuer (cattle-shed) we gain the saddle between the Kaibengeflof (3,075 ft.; N.) and the Sirmitzkopf (3,430 ft.). The Belchen is now visible. Hence we proceed to the right, through wood; ½ hr., bench, with fine view of the Münster-Tal and the Belchen; ¼ hr., Haldenhof, see above.

The Belchen (4,640 ft.), perhaps the finest point of view in the Black Forest, commands a most picturesque and uninterrupted survey of the surrounding valleys, especially the attractive Münster-Tal towards the W., the Wiesen-Tal to the S., and the Rhine Valley stretching far into the distance to the W. In clear weather a magnificent distant prospect is enjoyed. Four mountain-chains are visible: to the E. the Black Forest with its numerous peaks, W. the Vosges, S. the Jura and the snow-clad Alps. About 180 ft. below the summit is a Hotel (R. 1½-2, D. 2-2½ M.; post-office and telephone).

From the Belchen to the Münster-Tal. We follow the Badenweiler-Sulzburg route to (¼ hr.) the saddle mentioned above, where a guide-post indicates the way (r.) to the lower
Münster-Tal. This leads over the ridge of the Langeck and descends its N. slope to the road that reaches the Unter-Münster-Tal above the (1$^{1/2}$ hr.) Inn zur Krone. We follow the highroad (from Staufen to Neuenweg and Schopfheim) to the right. At (20 min.) the hamlet of Wasen (see below) the Staufen and Schopfheim road unites with the Ober-Münster-Tal road. From this point we descend the valley of the Neumagen-Bach to —

3 M. Staufen (940 ft.; Kreuz & Post, very fair; Krone), an ancient town with 1800 inhab., overshadowed by the ruined Staufenburg, the seat of a powerful race which became extinct in 1602. Rathaus of the 16th century. The vineyards on the hill yield good 'Burghalder' wine.

Staufen is a station on the branch-line from Sulzburg to Krotzingen (p. 385).

From Staufen to Utzenfeld in the Wiesen-Tal, 19$^{1/2}$ M. To (3 M.) Wasen, see above. Ascending the Ober-Münster-Tal to the N.E., towards the Schau-ins-Land (p. 386), we pass the ancient monastery of St. Trudpert (Linde, a few yds. farther on, pens. 3-5 $\mathcal{M}$) and reach (4$^{1/2}$ M.) the inn Zum Hirsch, at the Spielweg (1795 ft.). The road ascends hence in long windings towards the S. through wild and romantic scenery. After 2 M. the Scharfenstein, a precipitous rock of porphyry, crowned by the scanty remains of a robbers' castle, rises on the left, the finest point on the route. The road then passes Neuhof (inn) and reaches (5$^{1/2}$ M.) the culminating point of the Wiedener Eck (3395 ft.), where the road from the Notschrei, mentioned at p. 383, ends. [A footpath leads hence by the Krinne (p. 429) to (2$^{1/2}$ hrs.) the Belchen.] The road descends hence in numerous windings (commanding a fine view of the Alps) by the village of Wieden (Tanne) to (4$^{1/2}$ M.) Utzenfeld in the Wiesen-Tal (see below).

O. The Wiesen-Tal and the 'Strategic Line'.

The source of the Wise is on the S. slope of the Seebuck, not far from the Feldberg Hotel. The uppermost part of the valley is traversed by the road leading from the Titisee to Todtnau (p. 422; from the Feldberg Hotel to Todtnau 3 hrs.; by the footpath, p. 422, 1$^{1/2}$ hr.).

Todtnau (2130 ft.; Ochs, R. 1$^{1/2}$-2, B. 3/4, pens. 4-6 $\mathcal{M}$; Bär, both very fair; Hirsch, R. 1$^{1/4}$-2$^{1/4}$, pens. 4-6 $\mathcal{M}$; Sonne), a thriving little town in a picturesque situation, with 2372 inhab., is the highest in the Wiesen-Tal (road to Kirchzarten, see p. 417). Pleasant excursion to the Todnauberg Waterfall, formed by the Bergerbach descending in several leaps, altogether 300 ft. in height, and to Todnauberg (3350 ft.; Stern; Engel), whence we may return to Todtnau by Aftersteg (p. 448; a circuit of 9 M.). Comp. Map, p. 422.

From Todtnau to Schoppheim, 15$^{1/2}$ M., railway in 1$^{1/2}$ hr.; fares 2 $\mathcal{M}$ 10, 1 $\mathcal{M}$ 40 pf., 1 $\mathcal{M}$. — The line descends the Wiesen-Tal, passing through picturesque rocky gorges. 1 M. Schlechtanau (Lamm); 1$^{1/2}$ M. Geschwend (Rössele), at the mouth of the Prädgbach (via Präd to Todtnau and St. Blasien, see p. 434). 2$^{1/2}$ M. Utzenfeld (Eiche), where the Münster-Tal road (see above) descends from the Wiedener Eck. — 4$^{1/2}$ M. Schönanau (1780 ft.; *Sonne, R. from 1 $\mathcal{M}$ 60 pf., B. 3/4, pens. from 5 $\mathcal{M}$, with large garden; Ochs, R. from 1$^{1/2}$, pens.
from 4½ M., also very fair; Adler; Krone; Vier Löwen), a busy little town with 1912 inhab., prettily situated. Pleasant walks on the Buchenbrand (S.) and Galgenhalde (S.), and in the Fuchswald (1 M. to the S.E.). Ascent of the Belchen, see p. 429.

The valley expands. The stream is employed in the irrigation of the land and for the supply of numerous mills and factories. From (5¼ M.) Wembach (1702 ft.; Rabenfels Kurhaus) a carriage-road leads to the W. through the Böllen-Tal, by Neuenweg, to Badenweiler and Müllheim (see p. 429). — 7¼ M. Hepschingen. From (8½ M.) Mambach a route diverges to the E. through the Angenbach-Tal by Rohmatt to Todtmoos (p. 433; 8 M., 3 hrs. walking). — 10 M. Atzenbach (Adler).

11¼ M. Zell (1405 ft.; Löwe, R. 1 M. 60 pf.–2 M; Krone) 'im Wiesental', a prosperous manufacturing place with 3628 inhab. and important spinning and weaving works. Extensive views of the Black Forest and the Alps are commanded by the Zeller Blauen (3540 ft.), 1½ hr. to the N.; the Gresgener Höhe (2550 ft.), near the village of Gresgen, 1¼ hr. to the W.; and still better from the belvedere on the *Hohe Möhr (3230 ft.), 1½ hr. to the S.E. (to the right 3 min. from the station, cross the meadow, and ascend in windings).

13 M. Hausen (1330 ft.; Linde), on the right bank of the stream, where Hebel (b. at Bâle 1760, d. 1826), the poet of the Black Forest, spent his early years. A Statue of Hebel was erected in front of the church in 1860. Opposite to it, to the right, is the house of the poet's parents (now an almshouse), indicated by an inscription. The valley here 'changes its creed', the inhabitants of the upper part of the valley being Roman Catholics, those below Hausen Protestants. — 14½ M. Fahrnau, has another station, on the 'strategic railway' (see below).

Among the beautiful pine-woods on the slope of the Hohe Möhr (see above), 4½ M. to the N.E. of Fahrnau and 3 M. to E. of Hausen, lies the health-resort of Schweigmatt (2560 ft.; Kurhaus, pens. 6½ M.). Carriages should be ordered to meet the traveller at Schopfheim or Hausen.

15½ M. Schopfheim (1230 ft.; Pflug, Drei Könige, both very fair) is a small town (3828 inhab.), with two new churches and considerable manufactories of cotton, paper, and earthenware. The Hebelshöhe, with a temple and bronze bust of Hebel (see above), is ½ M. from the railway-station. At Eichen, 3 M. from Schopfheim, is the Eichener See, a periodic lake.

Schopfheim is the junction of the 'Strategic Railway' built in 1887–90, which avoids the Swiss territory near Klein–Basel, and in connection with part of the Wiesen-Tal railway and with the line from Immendingen to Waldshut (p. 483), now permits through-communication on German soil between S. Germany and Upper Alsace.

From Bâle to Säckingen, 26½ M., in 1½–2 hrs.; fares 3 M. 60, 2 M. 60, 1 M. 70 pf.
Bâle (870 ft.), see p. 390. The line diverges to the left from the Schaffhausen and Constance railway and enters the Wiesental, to the N.E. On a hill to the right is the church of St. Chrischona, formerly a resort of pilgrims, now a Protestant missionary institution. — Beyond (3 M.) Richen (Oehs), with its pleasant villas, the German frontier is crossed. From (4½ M.) Stetten (945 ft.; Adler) we may ascend in 1½ hr. to Ober-Tüllingen (restaurant near the church), situated on a hill (Tüllinger Höhe) which commands a magnificent view of the Baden Oberland and the mountains of Alsace and Switzerland.

5½ M. Lörrach (970 ft.; Hirsch, R. 1³/₄-2½ M., very fair; Krone; Markgräßer Hof; Bahnhof-Hôtel), the most important place in the valley, with 10,794 inhab., contains extensive shawl, cloth, chocolate, and other factories. The Schützenhaus (1085 ft.) on the Schädelberg commands a fine view.

From Lörrach to Leopoldshöhe, 3½ M., railway in 16 minutes. This line forms the W. end of the 'Strategic Railway' (p. 431). Beyond (1 M.) Stetten (see above), the line passes under the Tüllinger Höhe (see above) by means of a tunnel 945 yds. in length. 2½ M. Weit, with numerous villas, vineyards, and orchards. — 3½ M. Leopoldshöhe, see p. 590.

Farther on, on a wooded eminence to the left, rises Schloss Röteln (1355 ft.), one of the largest in the Duchy, commanding a fine view, once the residence of the Margraves of Hochberg, afterwards that of the Margraves of Baden. It was taken by Bernhard of Weimar in 1638, dismantled and blown up by the French in 1678, and restored in 1867. Fair inn at Röttlerweiler, at the foot of the hill, 1¼ M. from Lörrach; thence to the top 1½ hr.

7 M. Haagen (987 ft.; Krone), with cotton-factories; on the right, Brombach, with the ruins of a castle destroyed in the 17th century. 10 M. Steinen; 12 M. Maulburg, industrial villages.

14½ M. Schopfheim, the junction of the Zell and Todtnau line (p. 431).

The strategic line now cuts the Wiesental and, beyond (16 M.) Fahrnau (1½ M. from the station of the same name mentioned at p. 431), pierces the Dinkelberg, the watershed between the Wiese and Wehra, by means of a tunnel 2 M. in length. — 17½ M. Hasel (1320 ft.; inn). Near the village is the Erdmanns-Höhle, a stalactite cavern, interesting also to the zoologist on account of its white flies and blind spiders (electric light; the inn-keeper at Hasel has the key; 1½ h., members of a party 50 pf. each).

The line descends the Wehra-Tal (p. 433). 19½ M. Wehr (1205 ft.; *Wehrahof, at the station; Adler, well spoken of; Krone), an industrial village with 3663 inhab., commanded by the ruined castle of Werrach (station for Todtmoos, carr. p. 433). — 21 M. Ofilingen (1085 ft.); 22½ M. Brennet (Wehratal; Kreuz), about 1/₉ M. from the station of the same name mentioned at p. 436. — 26 M. Säckingen (p. 436).

The traveller who desires to descend from the Feldberg to the Rhine by the *Wehra-Tal should turn to the E. at Geschwend (station of the Todtnau and Zell railway, p. 430) and ascend the course of the Prägbach. For the first 2½ M. we follow the road leading over the Wacht to St. Blasien (comp. p. 434), from which we diverge to the right beyond the Hirsch Inn, by a steep road ascending to the hamlet of Präg (2505 ft.). Then, leaving the road to Herrenschwand to the right and the Hochkopf (see below) to the left, we proceed to the Weissbach-Sattel and descend past Weg to (3 hrs.) Todtmoos.

**Todtmoos. — Hotels.** *Hötel Kurhaus*, with hydropathic appliances, pens. 7-11 M; Pens. Adler, pens. 5-8 M; Pens. Schmidt; *Hötel Bellevue*, new, on the Wehra road, R. 2½-8, B. 1, D. 2½ M; Löwe. recommended for passing visitors, R. from 1½, pens. from 5 M. About ½ M. to the W. is the *Sanatorium Wehrawald* (2821 ft.; Dr. Lips), the highest situated of its kind in Germany, specially adapted for sufferers from lung-diseases; pens., including medical attendance, 10½-16½ M — Visitors' Tax from June 15th to Sept. 15th 1 M per week, before and after 50 pf.

The railway-station for Todtmoos is Wehr (p. 432); diligence twice daily in 3 hrs., down in 2 hrs., also other vehicles (1 M 60 pf. per person); two-horse carr. 16 M.

Todtmoos (2695 ft.) is a village and summer-resort of 1550 inhab., with a church, much resorted to by pilgrims from the S. portion of the Black Forest and from Switzerland. It lies at the upper end of the Wehra-Strasse, which is here joined from the W. by a road from Mambach through the Angenbach-Tal (p. 431) and by a road from Schönau (p. 430), and from the E. by a road from St. Blasien via Mutterslehen (p. 435). Another road to the S. goes to Herrischried, etc. (see p. 437). — The ascents of the Blössing (p. 434) and the Hochkopf (p. 423; 1½ hr.), and other attractive excursions may be made from Todtmoos.

The next village in the Wehra-Tal is (3 M.) Todtmoos-Au (2270 ft.; Hirsch), commonly called the Au. The next portion of the Wehra-Tal is a magnificent rocky ravine, the most striking of all the valleys in the Black Forest. The bold pine-crowned cliffs enclosing the valley are clothed with luxuriant vegetation, broken here and there by imposing masses of barren rock. At the bottom of the valley the stream dashes impetuously over the blocks of granite which obstruct its narrow channel, frequently leaving but little space for the road. The most striking point is about halfway, at a bridge which carries the road, beyond a tunnel, to the left bank of the Wehra. On a precipitous cliff to the left at the outlet of the valley rises the ruin of Bärenfels (view-tower). — 10½ M. Wehr (see p. 432). About 1½ M. before entering Wehr we may cross the Wehra at a saw-mill, and ascend through the wood to (2½ M.) Hasel.

Travellers approaching from the S. (as in the plan suggested at p. 390) quit the Wehra-Tal 7½ M. from Wehr (see above) at Todtmoos-Au and follow the highroad diverging to the W. to the (9 M.) 'Neusäge', where

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they turn to the right by the old road. This brings them in 3/4 hr. to Gersbach (2810 ft.; Krone, pens. 4/2-6 M), where they rejoin the highroad. Beyond the village, where the road forks, they turn to the right towards 'Kaisbach, Schopfheim' (p. 431). About 1/2 hr. later descend to the right through wood on the E. branch of the Höhenweg (p. 391; finger-post 'Kurhaus Schweigmatt', ca. 1 hr., p. 481) to the 1/4 hr. refuge-hut on the Sandwürfe (2720 ft.); then follow the finger-posts to (1/2 hr.) the summit of the Hohe Mühr (p. 431) and descend in 1/4 hr. to Zell (p. 431).

**ALBTAL.** Another very interesting route is that from the Feldberg to St. Blasien, and through the Albtal to the railway. From the Feldberg down to (1 1/2 hr.) Menzenschwand, see p. 423.

Menzenschwand consists of Hinter-Menzenschwand (2900 ft.; Hirsch) and Vorder-Menzenschwand (2805 ft.; *Adler, with good baths, R. 1 1/2-2, pens. from 5 M). It is well-sheltered and much frequented in summer. Ascent of the Spiesshorn 1 1/2 hr., of the Feldberg 2 1/2 hrs.

About 2 M. below Vorder-Menzenschwand the Albtal road joins that from the Wiesen-Tal.

The latter crosses the Alb by the Bernau Bridge (2755 ft.) and ascends through the Bernau. 1 1/4 M. Bernau-Kaiserhaus (3055 ft.); 3/4 M. Bernau-Riggenbach (Adler), 5/4 M. from St. Blasien. At (1 M.) Bernau-Dorf (Löwe) a road diverges on the right for Bernau-Hof. The Wiesental road ascends to the W. to the mountain-saddle of the Wacht (3200 ft.; comp. p. 423), between the Giestboden (4100 ft. ; to the N.) and the Blüssing (4050 ft.; 1 1/4 hr. to the S.). It then descends the wooded valley of the Prügbach to the Hirsch Inn and Geschwend (p. 430; 7 M. from Bernau-Dorf).

Walkers may cross the bridge of the Bernau road and descend to the left on the right bank of the Alb. The road crosses from the left to the right bank just before reaching St. Blasien (4 1/2 M. from Vorder-Menzenschwand).

**St. Blasien.** — Hotels. *Hôtel & Kurhaus St. Blasien, first class, with three dépendances and a well-fitted-up hydropathic (closed from Oct. to May); *Hirsch, R. 1 1/2-3, D. 2 1/2 M; Krone, opposite the church, with garden, pens. 5-7 M, very fair. — The St. Blasien Sanatorium (Dr. Sander), close to the woods, well-equipped with baths, shelters, and other conveniences, is frequented by consumptive patients all the year round (R. 2 1/2-7, board 5 1/2, or inclusive of medical treatment 7 1/2 M). — Pension Waldeck (from 5 M), at the S. end of the village; Pens. Kehrwind, R. 2 1/2-4 1/2, board 4 M; Pens. Lieder, at the N. end of the village, very fair. — Municipal Hospital, at the S. end. — Numerous Private Apartments. — Restaurant Felsenkeller. — Visitors' Tax (June 15th to Sept. 15th), 30 pf. per day, 2 M per week, 15 M for the season.

Diligence to and from (15 1/2 M.) Titisee, twice daily in 4 1/4-4 1/2 hrs., see p. 424; to and from (16 M.) Albruck (p. 436), twice daily in 3-4 hrs.; to and from (15 1/2 M.) Waldshut (p. 437), once daily in 4 1/4 hrs., also motor once daily to Waldshut. — Two-Horse Carriage to Albruck or Waldshut 20 M. Titisee 22 M, to Brennen through the Wehra-Tal 25-30 M; fee 10 per cent of the fare.

**St. Blasien** (2530 ft.), a village with 1800 inhab., was once celebrated for its wealthy and learned Benedictine abbey, founded in the middle of the 10th cent. and secularised in 1805, and is now frequently resorted to both in summer and winter, owing to its healthy situation, which affords an agreeable mixture of mountain and forest air, and is specially favourable to lung-diseases. The
possessions of the abbey extended over the whole of the S. part of
the Black Forest; in 1611 it attained the freedom of the Empire,
and in 1746 its abbot was raised to the dignity of a prince of
the Empire. The buildings are now used principally as a cotton-mill
(600 hands). In the Kur-Garten is a fountain, throwing a jet nearly
165 ft. high.

The handsome Church, built by Ixnard in 1768-83, after the
model of the Pantheon, was almost entirely burned down in 1874,
but has been restored. The central dome is 165 ft. in diameter.
The upper part of the rectangular choir, originally intended for the
monks but now used for the general congregation, is decorated with
Ionic columns and galleries.

The paths in the neighbourhood are distinguished by marks, for
the purposes of the ‘Terrain Cure’. The Tusculum waterfall (10 min.),
the Gross-Hersogen-Luisen-Ruhe (3/4 hr.), the Calvarienberg (3465 ft.),
the Sandboden (3270 ft.; view of the Alps), on the slope of the
Bötsberg (3970 ft.), and the Lehenkopf (3410 ft.; 11/4 hr.; view of
the Alps from the tower) afford pleasant objects for walks.

To Schloßhüsler (81/2 M.), see p. 424, by the Titisee road. The shorter
route by Blasiwald is indicated by a finger-post 4 min. below the Krone
Inn, on the left of the Albtal road.

To Todtmoos (p. 433; 8 M., 3 hrs. on foot). The road leads from
St. Blasien by Mutterslehen and past the cross on the Hörnleberg (3490 ft.),
finally descending rather steeply.

On the plateau, 41/2 M. to the S.E. of St. Blasien, lies Höchenschwand (see below). This may be reached either by the highroad
via (21/2 M.) Häusern (2920 ft.; Adler; Deutscher Kaiser), or by the
footpath, which leads to the left into the wood (finger-post ‘Wind
bergfälle-Häusern’) at the ‘Steinerne Kreuz’, below St. Blasien.
This path rejoins the road above Häusern, but another path (‘Wald-
weg’) soon diverges to the right (11/2 hr. in all).

Höchenschwand (3315 ft.; Hotel Kurhaus; with baths, R. 11/2-2,
B. 1, D. 21/2, pens. 5-8 M; Hirsch, Krone, unpretending), one of
the highest villages in Baden (300 inhab.), is now a popular
health-resort. Pleasant walks in the adjacent pine-forest. From
the roof of the Kurhaus and from the Belvedere, 10 min. from the
village, a magnificent View (finest at sunrise and sunset) is en-
joyed in clear weather, comprising the Algäu and Vorarlberg Mts.,
and the entire chain of the Alps. The sunsets are often superb. Key
of the belvedere at the hotels.

The road from Höchenschwand to (101/2 M.) Waldshut (p. 437), com-
manding fine views, leads via (11/2 M.) Frohnschwand, (23/4 M.) Tiefenhäusern
(2935 ft.; Rössl), (43/4 M.) Bannholz, (6 M.) Waldkirch (3260 ft.; Storch) and
(81/2 M.) Espach. — Beyond Tiefenhäusern, at a lonely farm, a narrow road
leads to the right into the Albtal, passing (11/2 M.) Brunnadern beyond which
we turn to the right at a chapel and reach (11/2 hr.) Niedermühle (p. 436).

From St. Blasien to Albruck, 16 M. (diligence, see p. 434).
— The road descends the valley of the Alb, between wooded heights.
21/4 M. Schmelze, with abandoned iron-works; 21/4 M. Kutterau
Route 49. — Map, p. 430. RHEINFELDEN.

(Engel). — 1 1/2 M. Immeneich (2090 ft.; Adler), with a new chapel. About 1 1/4 M. farther on is the hamlet of Niedermühle (2005 ft.; Sonne), where the Höchenschwand road joins ours (p. 435).

From this point downwards the *Albtal becomes narrower and wilder. The road passes between perpendicular rocks, high above the impetuous brook, and affords occasional views of the grand and rocky ravine. The most imposing part of the route is beyond Tiefenstein (Post, on the road, near the bridge), situated on the right bank, about 5 M. below Niedermühle, with a large silk-spinning mill. Beyond Tiefenstein five tunnels follow each other in rapid succession. About 2 M. farther on we pass the Hôtel zum Hohenfels (1510 ft.; very fair), charmingly situated high above the river and surrounded with grounds (fine view of the Albtal and the Lower Alps). Near (2 M.) Albbruck (p. 437), on the Bâle-Waldshut Railway, the valley opens into that of the Rhine.

49. From Bâle to Constance via Schaffhausen.

89 1/2 M. Railway in 4 1/2-5 hrs. (fares 11 M 60, 7 M 70 pf., 5 M). Views on the right.

Bâle, see p. 390. The line, from which the 'Strategic Railway' (p. 431) diverges to the left outside the town, traverses the fertile valley of the Rhine, here flowing in a channel of considerable depth. 33/4 M. Grenzach, where excellent 'Markgräfler' (p. 389) is produced. 5 M. Wyhlen; 7 1/2 M. Herthen. The line now approaches the Rhine, which dashes impetuously over rocks and stones, forming the Höllenhaken and other rapids. Considerable numbers of salmon are caught here. The opposite Swiss bank is precipitous and wooded.

91/2 M. Badisch-Rheinfelden (*Bellevue, with salt-baths, R. from 1 1/4, pens. from 4 1/2 M; Oberrheinischer Hof; Railway Restaurant, with garden, very fair), with important electric works and factories. — On the opposite bank lies the Swiss town of Rheinfelden (865 ft.; *Grand-Hôtel des Salines, above the town, pens. 9-13 fr.; *Dietschy, pens. 6 1/2-9 fr., with garden on the Rhine; Schützen; Engel; Schiff, all with salt-baths), which was in ancient times strongly fortified and repeatedly besieged.

To the right of (12 M.) Beuggen is a former lodge of the Teutonic Order, used since 1817 as a seminary for teachers and reformatory for children. — 15 M. Nieder-Schwörstadt. — 17 M. Brennet (p. 432).

20 M. Säckingen (960 ft.; Bad-Hôtel zum Löwen, R. 1 1/4-1 1/2, B. 3/4, D. 2, pens. 4-4 1/2 M; Schütze, R. 1 1/2-2, B. 3/4, D. 2 M, also with baths; Goldener Knopf, with a terrace on the Rhine; beer at the Schwarze Walfisch; Löwenbräu, at the station), a silk-manufacturing and timber-trading town with 4223 inhabitants. Near the station is a bronze War Monument by A. W. Menges. The old Abbey Church, with its two towers, rebuilt in 1726, contains the
remains of St. Fridolin, the apostle of this district (6th cent.). Over
the portal of the church are statues of the saint and of Count Urso
of Glarus whom he had restored to life. To the left, on the ex-
terior of the choir, is the tombstone of Werner Kirchofer (d. 1690)
and his wife Maria Ursula of Schönauw (d. 1691), which formerly
stood behind the château-garden and suggested the composition of
Scheffel's 'Trompeter von Säckingen'. The abbey, subsequently a
nunnery, was secularised in 1801. In the market-place is a monu-
ment to Scheffel, by Menges. The château of Schönau on the Rhine
is now the property of Herr Th. Bally. To the right of the entrance
to the covered bridge (fine view of the castle) is the house in which
Scheffel lived. — Excursion to the (1½ M.) Schwarze or Scheffel-
see, to the N. of the station, on the road to Herrischried (see below).
— Line to Schoppfeim and Lorrach, see p. 432.

To the left of the railway stands the church of Ober-Säckingen.
— 23½ M. Murg (1025 ft.; Zum Murgtal), situated at the mouth of
the Murg, in the picturesque valley of which a road ascends to
(6½ M.) Hottingen (Sonne); on a hill to the left rises the Harpo-
linger Schloss. Beyond Hottingen the road leads to (3 M.) Herrisch-
rried and (7½ M. farther) Todtmoos (p. 433).

Opposite (25½ M.) Klein-Laufenburg (Post, unpretending but
very fair, R. 1-1½, pens. 4-5 M) is the Swiss town of Laufenburg
(Rheinsoolbad, with salt-baths and a terrace on the river, R. 1-2,
pens. 5-7 fr.; Adler; beer at the Pfau, with view), picturesquely
placed on the left bank, with its ancient castle, below which the
Rhine dashes impetuously over its narrow and rocky bed. These
raptids have more than once been successfully navigated, but the
experiment is of course extremely perilous.

The eighth Lord Montagu, the last of his family, perished here in 1793,
and by a singular coincidence his ancestral mansion of Cowdray House
in Sussex was burned down almost on the same day, and has never
been rebuilt. Below the cataract, salmon are caught in considerable
numbers. Down to 1863 Klein-Laufenburg and Gross-Laufenburg formed
a single Austrian town, but the former now belongs to Baden, the latter to
Switzerland. *View of Gross-Laufenburg from the Schlossberg.

The line passes through a tunnel, and beyond (28½ M.) Alber-
hausenstein crosses a lofty viaduct.

30 M. Albbruck (1060 ft.; Zum Albtal, R. 1½-3, D. 1½-3 M,
very fair), with a large pulp-mill, at the mouth of the Albtal

35 M. Waldshut (Railway Hotel, R. 1½-2½, D. 2, pens. from
4½ M; Blume, at the beginning of the town; Reibstock, Haupt-
Str. 83, with a terrace on the Rhine, both with similar prices;
Rheinischer Hof; beer at the Löwenbrauerl, at the station), a quaint
old town with 3824 inhab. and many industries, lies at a con-
siderable height above the right bank of the river. Diligence to
St. Blasien (p. 434). Railway to Turgi (Zürich) and Winterthur,
see Baedeker's Switzerland.
From Waldshut to Immendingen, 46 M., railway (a section of the strategic line mentioned at p. 431) in 2½-3½ hrs. — 3 M. Thiingen; 6 M. Oberlauchringen, see below. Diverging to the left from the Rhine valley, the line ascends. 8 M. Horheim; 10½ M. Offeringen; 12 M. Untereggen; 14½ M. Ebergingen. — 17 M. Stühlingen (1430 ft.; Hirsch, very fair; Adler), an old town, commanded by the castle of Höhenrugfen (extensive view). Pleasant excursions to Schleitheim, near which excavations in an ancient Roman camp have brought to light a number of interesting antiquities; to Unterhallau, etc. — 18½ M. Weizen (diligence to Bonndorf; p. 420). The valley contracts. The line passes under the ruin of Blumegg by a spiral tunnel 1900 yds. in length, and crosses the Wutach by a lofty bridge. 23 M. Grimmelshofen. Beyond a short tunnel, the line enters the spiral Stockhalden Tunnel, 1860 yds. in length, by which it ascends in corkscrew fashion. From the station of (26½ M.) Fütten (1930 ft.) we enjoy an interesting survey of the line just traversed. Several viaducts are passed, high above the Wutach valley. 31 M. Epfenhofen. The line reaches its culminating point at (33 M.) Zolthaus-Blumberg (2300 ft.) and descends past Riedötschingen, Leipferdingen, Aufingen, Kirchen-Hausen, and Hintschingen to (46 M.) Immendingen (p. 410).

From Waldshut to Höchenschwand by road, see p. 435.

Quitting Waldshut, the train passes through a tunnel, and skirts the hills to the left. The Schlucht is crossed.

38 M. Thiingen (1140 ft.; Krone; Ochs, R. 1½-2, pens. 5-7 M.), an industrial town with 2448 inhabitants.

A road from Thiingen up the «Schlucht-Tal (diligence to Schluchsee via Birkendorf once daily in 5½ hrs.) offers a very interesting walk for part of the way. At (2 M.) the Bruckhaus Inn (1310 ft.; pens. 4-5 M.; baths) a covered bridge crosses the ravine; ½ M. farther on a path descends to the left to the Haselbach Waterfall, ½ M. beyond which is the Guttenburg saw-mill, at the foot of a rock (1460 ft.) crowned with a small ruined castle. About 2¼ M. farther on is the Witznauer Mühle (1430 ft.; inn, very fair), at the junction of the Schlucht-Tal and Schwarza-Tal. From this point the Schlucht-Tal vies in picturesque beauty with the Wehra-Tal and the Albtaal. On each side are lofty and partly-wooded rocks. At one place the stream occupies the whole width of the valley, so that after its junction with the Meltma a passage for the new road had to be hewn through the rocks. — Farther on the valley again expands. — 9½ M. (from Thiingen) Uehlingen (2120 ft.; Posthorn, very fair). — 12 M. Birkendorf (2580 ft.; Hirsch; Post). — 15 M. Grafenhausen (2940 ft.; Hirsch). — 17 M. Rothhaus (319 ft.; inn). — 18½ M. Schluchsee, see p. 424.

40½ M. Oberlauchringen, on the Wutach (‘Strategic Line’ to Immendingen, see above). The train crosses the Wutach. The ruined castle of Küssenberg, on a wooded eminence to the right, is now passed. — 44 M. Griessen. Beyond (47 M.) Erzingen (customs examination) the train enters Swiss territory. 49½ M. Wilchingen; 50½ M. Neunkirch; 54½ M. Beringen.

57 M. Neuhausen. Besides the Baden Station, at which we arrive, there is a ‘Swiss Station’ of the same name on the Swiss railway, to the E. of the village below. — Electric Railway to Schaffhausen, p. 439.

Hotels. *Schweizerhof, R. 4-8, B. 1½, D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr., with large garden and beautiful views of the falls and the Alps; *Bellevue, R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 4 fr., with similar view. — In the village of Neuhausen: *Hôtel-Pension Germania, R. 3-4, B. 1½, D. 2½-3, pens. 6-10 fr.; Hôtel Oberberg, R. 2-2½ fr.; Hôpital Bâchern, Hôtel Rheinfall, R. 2-3 fr.; Hôpital Schweizer Bahnhof, 3 min. from the Swiss station. — English Church in the ‘Schweizerhof’ grounds. — About 1½-2 hrs. are sufficient for a visit to the falls. In summer the falls are illuminated every evening with electric light, for which a charge of 3½-4 fr. is made in each bill.
Neuhausen (1443 ft.) is the station for the *Falls of the Rhine*, one of the finest cascades in Europe, locally called the 'Laufen', which descend in three leaps over a ledge of rock of unequal height. The breadth of the river above the falls is about 126 yds. The height of the unbroken fall is 62 ft. near the left bank and 49 ft. by the right. If the rapids above and below are taken into consideration the whole fall is nearly 100 ft. high. The river is largest in June and July, owing to the melting of the snow.

From the Baden Station we follow the road to the left, and after a few paces descend by a path to the right to the village of Neuhausen. At the Hôtel Rheinfall we descend to the right by a finger-post, and after 100 paces take the shady path to the left, passing the Waggon Factory, to the (1/4 hr.) Rheinfall-Brücke, which carries the Swiss 'Nordostbahn' over the Rhine to the left bank. On the left bank a path ascends in 5 min. to the Schloss Laufen (inn), picturesquely situated on a wooded rock above the falls; the garden (adm. 1 fr.) affords the best points of view: viz. the Pavilion, the Künstli, and in particular the Fischetz, a gallery projecting almost into the roaring cataract. From the lower entrance to the Schloss-Garten we ferry across (50 c. each) to the Schlösschen Wörth (inn), on an island commanding another fine view of the falls. A boat to the central rock in the falls, which may be ascended without danger, costs 3 fr. for 1 or 2 persons. — From the Schlösschen Wörth we may either return to the station direct, or follow the path ascending on the right bank (benches at intervals), passing an Aluminium Factory (left), to the road, when we descend slightly to the right to a stone parapet, affording another good survey of the falls. Comp. Baedeker's Switzerland.


Schaffhausen (1320 ft.; pop. 16,000), a free imperial town down to 1501 and now capital of the Swiss canton of Schaffhausen, retains many of its ancient characteristics. It is most picturesque when seen from the village of Feuerthalen, on the left bank of the Rhine (two bridges), or from Villa Charlottenfels, on the right bank. Herr Moser (d. 1874), builder of the latter, originated the great Water Works in the Rhine for the supply of the factories in the town. The early-Romanesque Münster, a basilica supported by columns, was built in 1052-1101, and has lately been restored. The Schloss Munot, which commands the town, dates from 1564-82 (view from the tower, 50 c.; restaurant on the platform). The Fäsenstaub Promenade affords a beautiful view of the Rhine and the Alps.
61 1/2 M. Herblingen; 20 min. above it is the Schloss of the same name (1970 ft.; view). 64 M. Thaingen. The train now re-enters Baden. 67 M. Gottmadingen. — 71 M. Singen (1405 ft.; Krone, 1/2 M. from the station, R. 11 1/4-2, D. 2 M, unpretending but good; Ekkhard, R. 11 1/4-11 1/2, B. 3/4, D. 11/2-2 M; Schweizer Hof, R. 11 1/2-2, B. 3/4 M; Adler, nearest the station, plain; Railway Restaurant), a small town of 5720 inhab., on the Ache, is the junction of the Black Forest Railway (R. 487) and of the Upper Neckar line (see Baedeker's Southern Germany). Luggage examined here.

The ruined fortress of Hohtentwiel (2236 ft.), an 'enclave' of Wurtemberg within the Bavarian dominions, which was bravely and successfully defended by the Wurtemberg commandant Wiederholt in the Thirty Years' War, lies 3 1/2 M. from the station. Turning to the right 1/2 M beyond the Krone Hotel, we pass (20 min.) the Hohtentwiel Inn (clean), and in about another 1/4 hr. reach the entrance to the fortress (adm. 20 pf.). The castle, destroyed by the French in 1800, is situated on an isolated basaltic rock, commanding a fine prospect of the Tyrolean and Swiss Alps as far as Mont Blanc.

75 M. Rickelshausen. — 77 M. Radolfzell (1305 ft.; Schiff, very fair; Krone, Sonne, plainer), an ancient town of 5211 inhab., with walls and gates, is situated on the Untersee. The Gothic church, dating from 1436, contains the tomb of St. Radolf and a fine reliquary (left side-altar), dating substantially from the 9th century. At the Villa Sechale is a monument to its former owner, the poet Victor von Schefel (d. 1886). Radolfzell is the junction of the line to Mengen (Sigmaringen) and Ulm (see Baedeker's Southern Germany).

79 M. Markelsingen; 82 1/2 M. Allensbach; 84 M. Hegne. — 85 1/2 M. Reichenau, the station for the island of that name, which is connected with the mainland by a long causeway (1 M.) and has for some time been visible to the right.

The island of Reichenau, belonging to Baden, is 3 M. long and 1 M. wide. It was formerly the seat of a famous Benedictine Abbey, founded in 724 and suppressed in 1799. It may be visited by the causeway (see above), by row-boat from Hegne or Allensbach (1/4 hr.), or by the Constance steamer. — Approaching from the causeway, we pass the ruined tower of Schöpfeln, the abbot's residence, and reach Oberzell, a hamlet with a Romanesque church of the 9-10th cent., containing the oldest extant church-frescoes in Germany (10th cent.). — In the middle of the island lies its largest village (1000 inhab.), Mittelzell or Münstert (Mohr; Bär), the church of which, consecrated in 806 and dating in its present form from the 11-12th cent. (choir, late-Gothic, 1443-1501), was the church of the above-mentioned abbey. Charles the Fat, great-grandson of Charlemagne, who was dethroned in 887, was interred in this church. The sanctuary contains some fine reliquaries. A fine view is obtained from the W. tower of the Königsegg, a 16th cent. château, recently restored. — The church of Unterzell, at the N.W. end of the island, is another columned basilica of the 9-12th centuries. In the apse are some frescoes of the 11th cent., discovered in 1900. — Fine view from the belvedere on the Friedreichshöhe (key kept at the Mohr inn at Mittelzell).

The train crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge and stops at —

89 1/2 M. Constance. — Hotels. — Insel Hotel, in the old Dominican monastery, with a restaurant and garden, and view of the lake, R. 9-6, R. 11/4, D. 4, S. 31/2, pens. from 8 M, closed from Nov. 1st to April 1st;
to Constance. CONSTANCE. 49. Route. 441

*Hôtel Halm, R. from 2½, B. 1, D. 3 Mr; *Schönebeck, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2-3 Mr, both opposite the station; HECHT, to the N. of the station, very fair, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6½-7½ Mr, with wine-room. — KRONE, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-7 Mr; SCHETZER, both in the market-place, very fair. — English Church Service in summer. — Baths in the lake, well fitted up (bath 40 pf., ferry 10 pf.).

Constance (1335 ft.), with 24,818 inhab., a free town of the Empire down to 1548, lies at the N.W. end of the Lake of Constance, at the efflux of the Rhine. The episcopal see, founded in 781, and held by 87 bishops in succession, was made an archbishopric and removed to Freiburg in 1827.

The *Cathedral, founded in 1052, originally a cruciform Romanesque edifice, was rebuilt in its present form in 1435 and 1680. The Gothic tower (250 ft. high), designed by Hübsch, was erected in 1850-57; the open spire, with a platform on each side, commands an excellent survey of the town and lake (mountain-indicator at the top; adm. 20 pf.).

The Stadtkanzlei or town-hall, erected in 1593 in the Renaissance style, and embellished in 1864 on the façade with frescoes by F. Wagner, relating to the history of Constance, contains the Municipal Archives in the lower rooms (2800 charters, chiefly from the Reformation period). Handsome inner court.

The Rosgarten, the old guildhouse of the butchers, contains the Rosgarten Museum of lacustrine remains, antiquities of Constance, and natural history specimens (open free on Wed., 2-5, and Sun., 10.30-12; at other times 50 pf.).

The Kaufhaus, on the lake, erected in 1888, contains the large hall, 52 yds. long, 35 yds. wide, and borne by ten massive oaken pillars, where the conclave of cardinals met at the time of the Great Council (1414-18). The hall has been restored and was adorned in 1875-85 with frescoes by Pecht and Schwörer from the history of the town (adm. 20 pf.).

Other objects of interest are the Wessenberg-Haus (with artistic collections), the late-Gothic church of St. Stephen, and the points associated with the martyrs John Huss and Jerome of Prague.

A pleasant excursion may be made to the island of Mainau (1½ hr.), formerly the seat of a commandery of the Teutonic Order and now a summer-residence of the Grand-Duke of Baden. For fuller details, see Baedeker's Southern Germany or Baedeker's Switzerland
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