BADEKER'S GUIDE BOOKS.


THE RHINE FROM ROTTERDAM TO CONSTANCE (THE SEVEN MOUNTAINS, MESSE, VULCANIC EIFEL, VOSGES MTS., BLACK FOREST, etc.), with 30 Maps and 22 Plans. Tenth Edition. 1886. 6 marks.


SOUTHERN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA INCL. BAVARIA AND 'SCHWEIZ.' Fifth Edition.


PARIS AND ITS ENVIRONS, WITH ROUTES FROM LONDON TO PARIS, AND FROM PARIS TO THE RHINE AND SWITZERLAND. With 10 Maps and 30 Plans. Eighth Edition. 1884. 6 marks.


PALESTINE AND SYRIA, with 18 Maps, 43 Plans, 1 Panorama of Jerusalem, and 10 Views. 1876. 20 marks.

THE TRAVELLER'S MANUAL OF CONVERSATION, IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ITALIAN. 3 marks.

August 1886.
'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.'

CHAUCER.
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 23rd in German and the 13th in French, has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date. For the article on Rhenish Art the Editor is indebted to Professor A. Springer of Leipsic.

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 'Hendschel's Telegraph' (2 marks), published
at Frankfort on the Main, and issued monthly during the summer season, and the 'Kursbuch' (2 m.), published at Berlin, issued eight times a year.

 heights are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0.3048 mètre = 0.938 Parisian ft. = 0.971 Prussian ft.), 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 stated in the handbook will enable the traveller to form a fair estimate of his probable expenditure. the value of the asterisks, which are used as marks of commendation, is relative only; those prefixed to town hotels and village inns signifying respectively that the houses are good of their kind.

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 forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his handbooks.
CONTENTS.

I. Language ........................................... xiii
II. Money. Travelling Expenses .................. xiii
III. Passports, Custom House ..................... xiv
IV. Railways. Diligences ............................... xiv
V. Steamboats. Fall, Breadth, Length, and Depth of the Rhine .......... xv
VI. Walking Excursions ............................... xvii
VII. Hotels ............................................ xvii
VIII. Geology of the Rhine ......................... xviii
IX. Climate. Grape Cure .............................. xx
X. Wines of the Rhine and Moselle ................ xx
XI. Rhenish Art ....................................... xxiv

Route...
1. From Brussels to Cologne ....................... 1
   Environsof Aix-la-Chapelle ........................ 11
   From Aix-la-Chapelle to Malmedy ................. 12
   From Stolberg to Jülich, Rheydt, Gladbach, and Morsbach 13
   The Valley of the Roer. Nideggen. Heimbach .... 14
   From Düren to Neuss and to Jülich .............. 14
2. From Rotterdam to Cologne ..................... 15
   Environsof Düsseldorf ........................... 23
   From Mülheim to Gladbach and Bensberg ........ 23
3. Cologne ............................................ 24
4. From Cologne to Neuss (Düsseldorf), Crefeld, and Cleve .......... 46
   From Neuss to Obercassel ......................... 47
   From Oppum to Essen and Dortmund ............. 47
   From Goch to Wesel ................................ 48
   From Cleve to Eiten and Zevenaar and to Calcar 49
5. From Aix-la-Chapelle by Gladbach to Düsseldorf ........... 50
   Schloss Dyck ...................................... 50
   From Gladbach to Antwerp ....................... 51
6. From Gladbach to Crefeld, Ruhrtort, and Essen ............ 51
   From Viersen to Venlo and to Crefeld and Mörs 51
   From Ruhrtort to Oberhausen and Sterkrade .... 52
7. From Cologne to Elberfeld and Hagen ............. 52
   From Elberfeld to Düsseldorf ................... 53
   From Hagen to Siegen ............................ 54
   From Letmathe to Iserlohn. Dechenhöhle ....... 54
8. From Cologne to Frankfort by Giessen ........... 55
   From Siegburg to Ründeroth ..................... 55
9. The Rhine from Cologne to Coblenz .............. 57
   Basalt Quarries of Dattenberg and the Minderberg 62
   From Neuwied to Monrepos and Altwied .......... 66
10. From Coblenz to Cologne. Railway Journey ......... 68
11. From Deutz (Cologne) to Obercassel (Bonn) and Ehrenbreitstein (Cobleng) ................. 70
    From Engers to Hachenburg .................... 73
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route.</th>
<th>Page.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12. Bonn</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. The Seven Mountains</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Valley of the Ahr</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Altenahr to Adenau</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. From Andernach to Mayen. Brohthal. Laacher See</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. The Rhine from Coblenz to Mayence</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Dachskopf</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Braubach to Ems and to Weilmich</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alte Burg near Boppard. Fleckertshöhe</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Boppard to Brodenbach on the Moselle. Schweizerthal. Reichenberg</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Steeger-Thal. From Bacharach by Stromberg to Kreuznach</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Wisperththal. From Lorch to Schlangenbad and Schwalbach. The Sauerburg</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Elisenhöhe. The Salzkopf</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walk in the Rheingau</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eberbach and the Steinberg</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiedrich. Gräfenberg. Scharfenstein</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. The Niederwald</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Rüdesheim to the German National Monument</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Assmannshausen to the National Monument</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. From Coblenz to Mayence. Railway Journey</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. From Coblenz to Wiesbaden. Schlangenbad and Schwalbach</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Eltville to Schlangenbad and Schwalbach</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Schlangenbad to Wiesbaden</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Schwalbach to Wiesbaden</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Wiesbaden</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Mayence</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. From Bingerbrück to Kreuznach, Saarbrücken, and Metz</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Kreuznach to Münster am Stein. Rheingrafenstein, Gans. Eberburg. Rothenfels</td>
<td>155, 156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altenbaumburg. Lemberg. From Münster am Stein to Kaiserslautern</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponheim. Meisenheim</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhaun. Simmern. Soonwald. Stein-Kallenfels. Wartenstein</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Oberstein to Idar</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunnenring. Tholey. The Schaumberg. The Brenneberg</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heights of Spicheren</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Battle Fields near Metz</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Metz to Nancy</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Metz to Luxembourg by Thionville</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. From Saarbrücken to Trèves and Luxembourg</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Clef. Castell</td>
<td>168, 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Wasserbillig to Diekirch</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Luxembourg to Trois Vierges</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Trèves to Thionville</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. The Moselle from Coblenz to Trèves</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Münster-Maifeld. Schloss Eltz</td>
<td>180-181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Pünderich to Trarbach-Traben</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Wengerohr to Berncastel</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kautebachthal</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiefenbachthal. Thron</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merterndorf. Grünhaus</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CONTENTS

### Route

26. From Cologne to Trèves. The Volcanic Eifel  
   From Düren to Euskirchen. Münstereifel  
   From Euskirchen to Bonn  
   From Call to Hellenthal  
   From Hillesheim to Adenau and Daun. Erensberg  
   From Gerolstein to Prüm  
   Bitburg  

27. From Coblenz to Wetzlar. Ems and the Valley of the Lahn  
   Excursions from Ems  
   Scheid. Geilnau  
   From Dietz to Zollhaus (and Schwalbach)  
   From Limburg to Hadamar; to Siershahn  

28. Frankfort  
   From Frankfort to Mayence  
   From Frankfort to Mannheim by the Riedbahn  

29. The Taunus  
   a. Taunus Railway from Frankfort to Castel (Mayence) and Wiesbaden  
   b. From Frankfort to Homburg and Cronberg  
   The Saalburg.  
   c. From Frankfort to Soden. Königstein. Falkenstein. Great Feldberg  
   d. From Frankfort to Eppstein and Limburg  

30. From Frankfort or Mayence to Heidelberg and Mannheim  
   From Darmstadt to Worms and Mannheim  
   The Melibocus  
   Environ of Auerbach and Bensheim  
   From Bensheim to Worms. Lorsch  

31. The Odenwald  
   a. Western Portion. Felsberg. Reichenbach. Lindenfels  
      From Lindenfels to Heppenheim; to Weinheim  
      The Dromm. Waldmichelbach. Schönau  
   b. Eastern Portion. Odenwald Railway  
      From Reinheim to Lindenfels  
      From Michelstadt to Reichelsheim  
      From Michelstadt to Amorbach and Miltenberg  

32. Heidelberg and the Valley of the Neckar  
   The Valley of the Neckar from Heidelberg to Neckarelz  
   From Heidelberg to Schwetzingen and Speyer  

33. Mannheim and Ludwigshafen  
   From Mannheim to Carlshue  

34. From Mayence to Ludwigshafen (Mannheim). Worms  

35. From Bingen or Mayence by Alzey to Kaiserslautern or Neustadt  
   The Donnersberg  
   From Monsheim to Langmeil  
   From Grünstadt to Eisenberg  
   Abbey of Limburg. Hartenburg. Heidenmauer  

36. From Ludwigshafen to Weissenburg and Strassburg  
   The Haardt. From Neustadt to the Maxburg
## CONTENTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gleisweiler, Bergzabern</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geisberg, Scherhöhl, Wörth</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>37. From Mannheim (Ludwigshafen) to Neunkirchen (Saarbrücken)</strong></td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Kaiserslautern to Lauterecken. Offenbach am Glan</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Landstuhl to Kusel</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Homburg to Zweibrücken; to Saarbrücken; to Saargemünd</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>38. From Mannheim to Speyer, and to Strasbourg, via Germersheim and Lauterburg</strong></td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Germersheim to Landau</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>39. From Landau to Zweibrücken. The Vosges of the Palatinate</strong></td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>40. Strasbourg</strong></td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>41. From Strasbourg to Saarbrücken and Metz</strong></td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Strasbourg by Saarburg to Metz</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Zabern to Hagenaue</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Saarburg to Saargemünd and Nancy</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Zabern to the N. Vosges Mts.</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>42. From Strasbourg to Bâle.</strong></td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Bollweiler to Ensisheim</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Müllhausen to Mülhausen and Belfort</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From St. Ludwig to Leopoldshöhe. Hünningen</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>43. From Strasbourg to the Bâle.</strong></td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Bollweiler to Ensisheim</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Müllhausen to Müllhausen and Belfort</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From St. Ludwig to Leopoldshöhe. Hünningen</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>44. The Central and Upper Vosges Mts.</strong></td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. The Central Vosges Mts.</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. From Strasbourg to Rothau by Molsheim. Nideck</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Schirmeck to the Donon</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Rothau to Urbach</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. From Zabern to Schlettstadt by Molsheim. Wangenbarg, Girbaden, Odilienberg. Hohwald</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grendelbruch</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environ of Hohwald. The Hochfeld</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>II. The Upper, or High Vosges Mts.</strong></td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. From Schlettstadt to Markirch. Hohenkönigsburg.</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rappoltsweiler</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Markirch to Rappoltsweiler. The Bressoir</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Rappoltsweiler to Reichenweier and Kaysersberg</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. The Weissthal. The Weisse See and Schwarze See.</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reisberg</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Kaysersberg to Rappoltsweiler via Billstein</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. From Colmar to Münster. The Schlucht. Metzeral</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Türkheim to the Drei Ähren. Galz, Hohenlandsberg</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the Schlucht to the Hoheneck and Géardmer</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Luttenbach to the Kable Wasen</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Metzeral to Wildenstein. The Rothenbachkopf</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. From Bollweiler to Gebweiler.</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murbach Abbey</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. From Müllhausen to Wesserling</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Gebweiler Belchen</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Sennheim to Masmünster. Wälsche Belchen</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>45. From Heidelberg to Baden</strong></td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Bruchsal to Germersheim</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Durlach to Pforzheim and Wildbad</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Carlsruhe to Landau</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CONTENTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route.</th>
<th>Page.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46. <strong>Baden and Environs</strong></td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. <strong>From Baden to Freiburg and Bâle</strong></td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bühlerthal, Plattig, Sand, Herrenwies</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasbach, Erlenbad, Brigittenshloss</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Appenweier to Kehl and Strassburg</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Kaiserstuhl</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excursions from Freiburg, Güntherthal, Schau-ins-Land, etc.</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Freiburg to Colmar</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. <strong>The Black Forest (Duchy of Baden)</strong></td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. From Rastatt to Gernsbach and Allerheiligen</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murgthal, Hornisgrinde, Mummelsee</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Favorite</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Gernsbach to Herrenalb and Wildbad</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Baden to Forbach direct</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freudenstadt</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Allerheiligen and Büttenstein Waterfalls</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Kappelrodeck to Allerheiligen</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Ottenhöfen to Allerheiligen by the Edelfrauengrab and the Blöchereck</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Allerheiligen to Rippoldsau direct</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Allerheiligen to Oppenau and to Sulzbach</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Renchtal Railway, Kniebis Baths</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Schapbachthal, Antogast</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Griesbach to Rippoldsau</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. From Offenburg to Constance, Kinzigthal, Rippoldsau</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Biberach to Lahr, Hohengeroldseck</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Wolfach to Schiltach and Alpirsbach</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Klösterle to Freudenstadt</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Hornberg to Elzach and Schramberg</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Triberg to Elzach by Schonach</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. From Triberg to Waldkirch via Furtwangen</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valleys of Simonswald and Elz</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Furtwangen to Waldau</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. From Freiburg to Neustadt, Höllenthal, Feldberg</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schluchsee</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Zarten to Todtnau, St. Magern, Ravennathal</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Schluchsee to Thiengen</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Badenweiler and Environs, Bürgein, Blauen</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Badenweiler to the Belchen, and through the</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Münsterthal to Krotzingen</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Schönau in the Wiesenthal to the Belchen</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Staufen to Utzenfeld in the Wiesenthal</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Wiesenthal, Wehratal, Albthal</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Todmoos to St. Blasien</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Geschwend in the Wiesenthal to St. Blasien</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. <strong>From Bâle by Schaffhausen to Constance</strong></td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Thiengen to Schluchsee by the Schlüchtthal</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Oberlauchringen to Weizen</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Falls of the Rhine</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hohentwiel, The Island of Reichenau</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Maps.
1. The Lower Rhine: RR. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; between pp. 18, 19.
2. The Rhine from Bonn to Coblenz: RR. 9, 10, 11, 14, 15; between pp. 55, 59.
3. The Seven Mountains: R. 13; between pp. 78, 79.
5. The Environs of Boppard: R. 17; p. 106.
8. The W. Taunus and Rheingau: RR. 17, 19, 20; between pp. 122, 123.
11. The Environs of Metz: R. 23; p. 163.
15. The Valley of the Lahn: R. 27; p. 201.
22. The Northern Vosges Mts.: RR. 42, 44; between pp. 292, 293.
23. The Central Vosges Mts.: RR. 441., 44 II.; between pp. 300, 301.
27. The Black Forest, Sheet II. (Kinzigthal): RR. 47, 48 c, 48 d; between pp. 362, 363.
29. The Black Forest, Sheet IV. (Southern Valleys): RR. 48f, 48g, 48h; between pp. 376, 377.
30. Railway Map of the Rhine, after the Index.

Plans of Towns.

Aix-la-Chapelle, p. 4; Baden, p. 333; Bonn, p. 79; Karlsruhe, p. 324; Coblenz, with Environs, p. 94; Colmar, p. 263; Cologne, p. 24; Darmstadt, p. 256; Düsseldorf, with Environs, p. 19; Frankfort, with Environs, p. 208; Freiburg, p. 344; Castle of Heidelberg, p. 243; Luxembourg, p. 175; Mannheim, p. 252; Mayence, p. 142; Metz, p. 162; Gardens of Schwetzingen, p. 252; Speyer, p. 271; Strassburg, p. 280; Treves, p. 174; Wiesbaden, p. 134; Worms, p. 257.

Abbreviations.

R. = room; L. = light; B. = breakfast; D. = dinner; S. = supper; A. = attendance. — N. = north, northern, etc.; S. = south, etc.; E. = east, etc.; W. = west, etc. — r. = right; l. = left. — M. = English mile; ft. = Engl. foot. — M, m. = mark; pf. = pfennig.

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 high-roads generally indicates their distance from the starting-point of the route.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.
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 the language 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.

II. Money. Travelling Expenses.

Money. The German mark (M, 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 banks which possess the privilege. The current gold coins are pieces of 10 ('Krone') and of 20 marks ('Doppelkrone'), the intrinsic value of which is somewhat lower than that of the English half-sovereign and sovereign (1l. 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 dollar), 2, 1, 1/2 (50 pf.), and 1/5 mark (20 pf.). In nickel there are coins of 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., and often a few pfennigs more). Those who travel with large sums should carry them in the form of circular notes of 5l. or 10l., rather than in banknotes or gold, as the value of circular notes, 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 expensive, 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 m. 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 m. daily.

III. Passports. Custom House.

Passports are now unnecessary in Germany, as well as in Austria, France, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland; but as they are occasionally required to prove the identity of the traveller, to procure admission to collections, and to obtain delivery of registered letters, persons who contemplate a prolonged tour had better provide themselves with these easily-obtained credentials. The following are the principal passport-agents in London: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; Dorrell and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 55 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street.

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. Railways. Diligences.

Railways. Railway-travelling is cheaper in Germany than in other parts of Europe, Belgium excepted, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortable. Those of the second class, with spring-seats, are often better than the first in England. The first-class carriages, lined with velvet, and comparatively little used, are recommended to the lover of fresh air, as he will be more likely to secure a seat next the window. The third-class travelling community are generally quiet and respectable, and the carriages tolerably clean. On a few railways there is even a fourth class, without seats. Smoking is permitted in all the carriages, except those ‘Für Nicht-Raucher’ and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes are about 1 3/4 d., 1 1/4 d. and 4/5 d. per Engl. M. respectively. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and the enormous traffic carried on in some parts of England, where hundreds of trains traverse the same line daily, is entirely unknown. These circumstances, coupled with the fact that the German railways are generally well organised and under the immediate supervision of government, render accidents of very rare occurrence. 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 trav-
eller 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 avail-
able for one to three days.

Diligences. The diligence-communication in most parts of
Germany is well-organised. The average speed is 5 Engl. M. per
hour, the fare 11/2d. per M. 'Extra-post' generally obtainable on
application at the post-offices: 6d. per M. for 1-2, 1s. per M. for
3-4 persons. Carriages to be had almost everywhere, at the rate of
10-15 m. with one horse, and 12-25 m. with a pair of horses, per day.

V. Steamboats on the Rhine.

The Rhine is navigated by upwards of 100 steamboats, from
the local vessels of fifteen or twenty horse power to the powerful
tug-steamers of upwards of four hundred. During the last few
years the average number of steamboat-passengers has exceeded
one million annually. The following six vessels of the united Co-
logne and Düsseldorf Companies are the best: 'Deutscher Kaiser',
'Wilhelm Kaiser und König', 'Humboldt', 'Friede', 'Hansa', and
'Niederwald', all saloon-steamers. The first two of these accom-
plish the journey from Mayence to Cologne in 7½ hrs., and that
from Cologne to Mayence in 12 hrs., touching, in descending, at
Biebrich, Coblenz, and Bonn only; in ascending, at Bingen also.
On Sundays and holidays Königswinter is also called at. The
ordinary steamers stop at numerous small places where passengers
are landed in boats. The charge for landing or embarking includ-
ing 100lbs. of luggage is 10 pf., except at Walluf and Rolandseck.
The vessels of the Netherlands Co. are too uncertain to be depended
upon for short distances, but are sometimes preferred by travellers
to or from Rotterdam, no change of boat being necessary.

The fares are very moderate, those for voyages up stream 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 re-
turn-tickets, one class of which is valid for a week, another within
the current year. Railway Circular Tickets (see above) are avail-
able 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 pass-
engers may travel in the saloon on paying the difference to the con-
ductor 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 conductor 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 worth 2 m. and upwards is at liberty to break his journey, provided he signify his intention to the conductor 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 steamer's are often unpunctual in consequence of the fogs which then prevail. Should the steamer be more than two hours behind time, the traveller is entitled to quit the vessel and demand repayment of the fare for the portion of the voyage still untraversed. 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 at 1 o'clock 3 m., children half-price; ices 1½ m. 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.

---

Fall of the Rhine.

Height above the level of the sea of —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feet.</th>
<th>The Rhine at Mannheim</th>
<th>Feet.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Toma-See, source of the Vorder-Rhein</td>
<td>7689</td>
<td>Mayence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Rheinwald Glacier, cradle of the Hinter-Rhein</td>
<td>7268</td>
<td>Coblenz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Lake of Constance</td>
<td>1305</td>
<td>Cologne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Rhine at Bâle</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>Dusseldorf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Breadth of the Rhine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yards.</th>
<th>At Bonn</th>
<th>Yards.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At Bâle</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Mannheim</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>Cologne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Mayence</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>Dusseldorf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Coblenz</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>&quot; Schenkenschanz (Dutchfront.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Length of the Rhine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engl. Miles.</th>
<th>From Bâle to Strassburg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Mannheim</td>
<td>55 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Mayence to Bingen</td>
<td>45 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Bingen to Coblenz</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Coblenz to Cologne</td>
<td>39 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Cologne to Dusseldorf</td>
<td>59 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Dusseldorf to Emmerich</td>
<td>31 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Emmerich to Briel (German Ocean)</td>
<td>67 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Bâle to the German Ocean</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average Depth of the Rhine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feet.</th>
<th>Between Bâle and Strassburg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Strassburg and Mayence</td>
<td>3-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Mayence and Bonn</td>
<td>5-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At the Lurlei</td>
<td>7-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Bonn and Cologne</td>
<td>10-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Cologne and Dusseldorf</td>
<td>12-66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VI. 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 Black Forest (R. 48), the Vosges (RR. 42, 44), the environs of Schaffhausen and Falls of the Rhine, and the neighbourhood of Constance. By consulting the Handbook the traveller will discover many attractive spots, both in these and other districts.

VII. 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: bed from 2½ m., plain breakfast 1 m., dinner 3 m., table wine 1 m., tea with meat 2 m., attendance 1 m., light 1 m., boots extra.

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.

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, mis-
understandings 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 endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country. For this purpose Baedeker's Manual of Conversation will be found useful.

Valets-de-place generally charge 2-3 m. for half-a-day, and 3½-5 m. for a whole day.

VIII. Geology of the Rhine.

For geologists Von Dechen's map of the Rhenish Province and Westphalia (Berlin, pub. by Schropp) is of great value. Scale 1:80,000. The map is divided into 34 sections, price 3 m. each.

From Bâle to Bingen the valley of the Rhine is lake-like and filled with comparatively recent deposits, but at the latter place it suddenly changes its character, and becomes so narrow that room is barely left for the high-roads and railways which traverse it. The river flows swiftly between almost perpendicular rocks of considerable height, intersected here and there by ravines. Towards Coblenz the valley gradually expands, the hills become less abrupt, and the rocks disappear. From Coblenz to Andernach a broad basin extends on both sides of the stream, which at the latter again enters a rocky defile. Near Bonn the river gradually widens, and the 'Seven Mountains' appear, forming the grand closing scene of the picturesque portion of the Rhine. This chain of mountains, in diminished proportions, accompanies the Rhine on its right bank as far as Cologne, Düsseldorf, and nearly to Duisburg. Below the mouth of the Ruhr the country is uniformly flat.

Between Bingen and Bonn the Rhine Valley thus intersects an extensive range of high land, consisting of upheaved and contorted strata of slatey-grauwacke and quartzose-rock, one of the oldest formations in which fossils are found. Since the fossiliferous strata have been more accurately classified, the Rhenish slate mountains are believed to hold the second place according to age among these formations, belonging to what is termed by Sir Roderick Murchison the Devonian System, while the oldest formation of this class is known as the Silurian.

From Bingen to the confluence of the Sieg below Bonn, all the strata intersected by the Rhine belong to the same epoch, as they contain the same organic remains. These strata consist of many different kinds of clay-slate, the purest of which is the roofing-slate. The latter is yielded in great abundance by various quarries on the banks of the Rhine, e.g. those of Caub (p. 113), whence it is sent in all directions, even as far as Switzerland. The clay-slate forms transitions to the species of sandstone termed grauwacke. It is generally fine-grained, and in combination with a quartzose cementing matter passes into quartzose-rock, which owing to its inde-
structibility often assumes grotesque shapes, and between Bingen
and St. Goar greatly enhances the beauty of the valley.

Between the period when the Rhine first began to force
its passage through the above-mentioned mountainous district,
and that during which the strata forming these highlands were
deposited at the bottom of what was then an ocean, a vast in-
terval must have elapsed. The formation of the valley from Bingen
to the sea is more recent than the deposits of the middle section
of the Tertiary system, the Miocene of Sir Charles Lyell, in
which the clays of Vallendar and the brown coals of the Wester-
wald, the Seven Mountains, and the neighbourhood of Brühl are
found. Of equal age with these tertiary formations are the basalt
of the Rhine (p. 62), which occur in the most fantastic shapes
near Linz, Kaisersberg, and Ockenfels, on the Erpeler Lei, on the
Birgeler Kopf, at Rolandseck (where the railway has laid bare some
curiously-situated columns), on the Oelberg, Petersberg, Nonnen-
stromberg, and other peaks of the Seven Mts.

The Rhine Valley is then, geologically considered, of very
recent formation; and the extinct volcanoes, of which numerous
cones may be seen from Neuwied, such as the Camillenberg and
the peaks of the Hummerich at Plaidt and Kruft, are still more
recent. From the peak at Fornich a stream of lava, whose large
perpendicular columns may be seen from the river (p. 64), descends
into the valley. The latter had nearly attained its present
depth when the eruption which produced this stream of lava
took place. This is proved by the fact, that all the other lava-
streams near the Laacher See and in the Eifel have been poured
into valleys already formed. The pumice-stone, which extends
over the whole basin of Neuwied (comp. pp. 67, 92), the only
place in Germany where this volcanic product is found, must have
been discharged at a still more recent date than most of the lava-
streams.

In the flat parts of the valley of the Rhine, are found beds
of loam and rubble, at first narrow, and then gradually widen-
ing, which have been deposited by the stream. Similar masses are
also met with on the terraces parallel with the river, at a height
of 400-800 ft. above the water. The strata could only have been
deposited by the agency of flowing water, and must have been
deposited long before the valley attained its present depth. These
terraces are distinguishable by their long horizontal ridges from
the peaks formed by the uncovered slate; they prove that the
Rhine Valley has been gradually hollowed out by the action of
water, though its rugged aspect might give rise to the conjecture
that it had been the result of some mighty convulsion of nature.
IX. Climate. Grape Cure.

The climate of the valley of the Lower Rhine is influenced by the proximity of the North Sea, which renders the temperature remarkably equable. To the same influence are due the mild autumns enjoyed by the districts on the central Rhine, where the mean temperature is 3-6° Fahr. higher than that of the corresponding portions of E. Germany. A tour in the Rhenish provinces is therefore 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 the 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. 266) 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. 262), Annweiler (p. 276), Edenkoben (p. 266), and Neustadt (p. 264) are also in great request. Good desert-grapes may, however, be procured almost everywhere on the Rhine, and the grape-cure may be undergone at Honnef, the Laubbach, Boppard, St. Goarshausen, Rüdesheim, Wiesbaden, Badenweiler, and numerous other summer-resorts.

X. Wines of the Rhine and Moselle.

Wine is a subject to which those who visit the land of the grape will naturally expect some allusion, and although it must necessarily be noticed but briefly in a work like the present, the following remarks may prove acceptable.

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. Dr. Prout, among
many others who have investigated the subject, may be mentioned as entertaining 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.

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.

The traveller who finds the table-wine of the hotels unpalatable, and whose eye wanders in bewilderment over the 'Weinkarte', is recommended to select a bottle of still Hock or Moselle at 3-4 marks 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 40 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. 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. 133), 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 ‘Hook’ 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 Engenhöll, Steeg, Oberwesel, and Boppard may be mentioned among the white. The Rheinbleicherte (i.e. ‘bleich rothe’, or pale red) of Steeg, Oberwesel, and Bacharach, and the light-red wines of Salzig, Camp, Horchheim, the Kreuzberg (near Ehrenbreitstein), and Urbar are also esteemed. Most of the wines grown below Coblenz are light-red. Linz produces excellent Rheinbleicherte.

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 Hessen produces the excellent Scharlachberger above mentioned, next to which rank Niersteiner, Oppenheim, Laubenhaimer, 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. 260) 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 Walporsheim, Ahrweiler, and Bodendorf.

The Moselle wines are chiefly grown amidst rugged and sterile-looking slate rocks, and owing to the narrowness of the valley and want of sun do not so frequently arrive at perfection as those of other districts. They are distinguished by their delicate, aromatic flavour, and are considered remarkably wholesome, being frequently recommended to persons of sedentary habits. The best are Brauneberger and Ohligeberger, which possess a delicious 'bouquet', next to which may be placed the wines of Zeltingen, Graach, Pisport, and Grünhaus.

The Saar wines possess less body than those of the Moselle, but surpass them in aroma, and contain a larger proportion of carbonic acid gas. 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 (pp. 234, 236) are almost entirely consumed in their respective districts. The Franconian wines which grow on the Main near Würzburg are abundant, but generally coarse and earthy in flavour. Leisten-Wein and Stein-Wein are, however, really good varieties.

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 present century on the Rhine have been 1802, 1804, 1807, 1811, 1815, 1819, 1822, 1825, 1827, 1834, 1835, 1842, 1846, 1848, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1861, 1862, 1865, 1869, and 1874, and good average vintages occurred in 1875, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1881 and 1884. 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. Thus the yield of the year 1865 was copious and of good quality except in the Rheingau, and the same district fell short in the vintage of 1875, which was unusually excellent at Deidesheim and Forst in the Palatinate. In a full 'autumn', which is hardly ever attained, a 'morgen' (about $\frac{3}{5}$ acre) of land, with 3500-4000 vines, should yield 5 'ohm' (about 150 gallons) of wine.

Sparkling Wines. The effervescing German wines were first manufactured at Esslingen (in 1826), Würzburg, and Trèves, and afterwards at Mayence, Hochheim, Rüdesheim, 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 six or seven shillings a bottle.

XI. 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 Franconian-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 Peutinger Tablet, the mediæval 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 the university of Bonn and at Cologne, 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 the Cathedral at Trèves and the church of St. Gereon at Cologne are almost the only authentic specimens, 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 Carlovigian 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 Einhard, who in consequence of his surname Berzaleel 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 (S. Vitale), but has been more judiciously and articulatey 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 Münster 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. — 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-Franconian 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 copied with varying success. The most curious instance of this is afforded by the Justinus-Kirche at Höchst, the columns of which, though executed in the 11th cent., look as if they had been borrowed from some ancient edifice. 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 Rhinelanderers 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 Spires, Mayence, 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 it is at least probable in the case of the cathedral of Spires that it was completely vaulted in during the 11th cent., to which period its huge crypt and massive articulation undoubtedly belong. 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 were 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 wall-pillars 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 Schwanz-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 practised 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 Liebfrauenkirche at Trèves 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 the cathedral of Strassburg, but that master's actual share of the work seems to have been limited to the façade and the raising of the nave and aisles, including the disposition of the windows. 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. Catherine 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-Haslach, 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 Barba-
rossa's residence at Gelnhausen, an imperial palace of the Romanesque period, there still exist considerable ruins. The palace of the same emperor at Hagena (1157) was entirely destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. Among the medieval Castles those of Alsace are very numerous and important. The most considerable are the three Castles of Rappoltswéiler, that of Hoh-Barr near Sa vene (1170), the Hohen-Konigsweiler, the Wasenburg, near Niederbronn, and the Lichtenberg near Neuwéiler, 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 medieval castles. In most cases the pinnacled Bergfried, or Donjon, which was used both for purposes of attack and defence, is still standing; remains of the Palace, 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 Liebfrauenkirche at Trévés 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 v. 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 Aspett, and Johann von Nassau, in the Cathedral of Mayence, and those of Günther von Schwarsburg and Holshausen 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. At this period, as in the 12th cent., Cologne continued to be the cradle of Rhenish art. 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 Rathhaus of Cologne (now preserved in the Museum). A number of easel-pieces, such as the altar-piece of St. Clara in the cathedral, are attributed to him with little or no foundation. There is, however, better authority for attributing to Meister Stephan Lochner the execution of the Dom-bild, 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 limbs, their undeveloped busts, and their childish expression of countenance, but he has failed to take the next step towards fidelity to nature in 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 Dom-bild and the somewhat earlier Seminary Madonna (preserved in the Archiepiscopal 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., collected by the brothers Boisserée and Hr. Wallraf, which were formerly ascribed to Netherlands masters, have recently been pronounced to be the works of painters of Cologne, not only from the fact that they were found in churches of Cologne, but owing to their marked Lower Rhenish characteristics. They present at the same time strong traces of Flemish influence, but the Flemish models are either exaggerated or but rudely imitated. 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 Museum of Cologne, but the subject is not one that will interest ordinary travellers. 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 Roger 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 Grunewald, 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.

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 Rathhaus of Cologne, the fragment of the Rathhaus 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 cent., but as a rule all other styles were completely overshadowed and obscured by that of the Jesuits.

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 Saarbrucken. A strikingly-beautiful work of a late period is the tomb of the saint in the Church of St. Ursula at Cologne, which was executed in 1619.

The dependence of the Rhineland on the Netherlands, which is often noticeable in the province of architecture, is still more ob-
vious 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 Junker, Seekatz, and Roos of Frankfort, 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 last century are the palaces in the Rococo or Baroque Style, 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. Boisserée's collection 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. The painter Cornelius, who was appointed director of the academy, and who usually spent the winter only at Düsseldorf (and the summer at Münich), 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 Lessing, have also chosen themes of the deepest national interest. Forty 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 Veit's studio at Mayence, the school of art connected with the Städel Gallery at Frankfort, and the academy of Carlsruhe, forming a kind of offshoot of the Düsseldorf School, at all of which modern German painting is taught and practised with considerable success.
1. From Brussels to Cologne.

138 1/2 M. By Express in 5 1/2-6 1/2 hrs. (fares 25 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 Bergisch-Mährisch Railway for Düsseldorf 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, etc.).

Brussels †. — Hotels in the Place Royale, in the upper part of the town: Bellevue, De Flandre, De L'Europe, Menelle, all expensive. In the lower part of the town: Grand Hôtel de Bruxelles, Boulevard Central; Hôtel de Suède, Rue de l'Evêque; De Saxe and De L'Univers in the Rue Neuve, leading from the station into the town. De la Poste, Rue Fossé-aux-Loups; De Vienne, Rue de la Fourche, less pretending.

English Church Service at the Church of the Resurrection, in the Rue Stassart; at Christ Church, Rue Crespel, Avenue de la Toison d'Or, and at the French Protestant Church, Rue Belliard.

Brussels, the capital of Belgium and residence of the king, contains, including the suburbs, about 400,000 inhab., 2/3 of whom speak Flemish, and 1/3 French. Like Paris it possesses its parks, boulevards, cafés-chantants, 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 to the *Hôtel de Ville. The E. half of the magnificent façade of the latter was begun in 1402, the W. in 1403; 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 last century. At the back of the Hôtel de Ville, at the corner of the Rue du Chêne and the Rue de l'Etuve, is the curious Manneken fountain, much revered by the populace. The *Galerie St. Hubert, an arcade near the Hôtel de Ville, is a handsome structure, 702 ft. long, 59 ft. high, and 78 ft. broad, containing some of the most tempting shops in the city. The Place Royale is adorned with the equestrian *Statue of Godfrey de Bouillon, in bronze, executed by Simonis in 1848. The adjoining *Park

† For a fuller description of Belgian towns, see Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.

Baedeker's Rhine. 10th Edit.
is the favourite promenade of the citizens. On the S. side rises the
Royal Palace, on the N. side the Palais de la Nation.

Not far from the latter, 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 13th-14th cent.,
but the choir and the unfinished W. towers are of the 15th, the
large (N.) chapel of the Sacrament of the 16th, the (S.) chapel of
Notre Dame de Délivrance of the 17th cent., and the whole was
restored in 1848-56. — The new *Palais de Justice, in the Place
Polaert, erected in 1866-83 after plans by Polaert, at an expense of
2,000,000 l., is one of the most imposing buildings of modern times.

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

18 M. Louvain, Flem. Loven or Loven (Hôtel de Suède; *Du
Nord; Du Nouveau Monde), pop. 38,100. The traveller who stops
here should not fail to visit the **Hôtel de Ville, a magnificent edifice
in the later Gothic style, erected 1448-63, and the Gothic
*Church of St. Peter, dating from the 15th cent., remarkable for
symmetry of proportion. The choir-stalls in the Church of St. Ger-
trude also merit inspection.

29 M. Tirlemont, or Thienen (Nouveau Monde; Hôtel de Flandre),
occupies an extensive area, nearly 6 M. in circumference, but is
thinly peopled (13,700 inhab.). The Church of St. Germain prob-
ably dates from the 12th century.

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

Between Esenael 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 and Louis Phi-
lippe (‘Egalite’) were defeated by the Austrians under the Duke of
Coburg, 18th March, 1793.

38 M. Landen 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. With him began the ascendancy of the Carolingian line.

Beyond (46 M.) Waremme, the line intersects the well-preserved
Roman Road, or ‘Road of Brunhilde’, from Bavay (Bavaeum Ner-
viorum) near Mons, to Tongres, 9 M. to the N.E. of Waremme. The
Hesbaye, a district of which Waremme was formerly the capital,
was noted for the strength and bravery of its inhabitants, as the
old proverb testifies: ‘Qui passe dans le Hesbain est combattu
l’endemain’.

The undulating, agricultural district of Brabant, with its phleg-
matic Germanic inhabitants, is quitted near (58 M.) Ans (490 ft.
higher than Liège) for a mining tract with a Walloon population of Celtic origin, remarkable for activity and vivacity of disposition.

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.

61 M. Liège, Flem. Luik, Ger. Lütich (*Hôtel de Suède; *Hôtel d'Angleterre, etc.), is a town containing 130,000 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 Benoît. 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. Chênée, the first station beyond Liège, is another manufacturing town.

66 M. Chaudfontaine (*Grand Hôtel des Bains) is a small, but picturesquely-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 used as a manufactory of gunbarrels, is perched on the rocks to the right. Farther on, to the right, is the castle of Fraipont.

Between (70½ M.) Nessonvaux and (73½ M.) Pepinster, to the right of the line, stands the Château de Masure (masure = ruined house), erected by a wealthy manufacturer of Verviers, and said to occupy the site of a hunting-seat of King Pepin. At Pepinster (‘Pepin's terre’) a branch-line diverges to Spa, the well-known watering-place, 7½ M. distant. The next stat. Ensival, to the left of the line, is almost contiguous to Verviers.

76½ M. Verviers (Hôtel des Pays-Bas, in the town; Hôtels du Chemin de Fer and d’Allemagne, both at the station; Rail. Restaurant), with 41,000 inhab., the junction for Bleyberg (see p. 1), is a busy commercial town of recent origin. Here and in the environs about 400,000 pieces of cloth, worth 3,400,000l., are manufactured annually.

On an eminence (*View) near stat. Dolhain, a modern town, picturesquely situated in the valley of the Vesdre, stands the ancient fortress of Limburg, almost the sole remnant of the once flourishing capital of the duchy of that name, destroyed by Louis XIV. in 1675. The castle was the family-seat of the powerful ducal family of Limburg, to which the emperors Henry VII., Charles IV., Wenceslaus, and Sigismund belonged. Pedestrians will be repaid by a walk (about 25 M.) from Dolhain by Verviers to Liège.

85½ M. Herbesthal, the first Prussian village, is the frontier station (branch line to Eupen). The custom-house formalities cause a detention of about 10 min. here. Beyond stat. 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 lies Hergenrath, and in the distance beyond, the Eineburg or Emmaburg, situated on the slope of wooded mountains (p. 12).

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

95 M. **Aix-la-Chapelle. — Railway Stations.** 1. **Rhenish Station** (Pl. D, 5), for Cologne, Verviers, and Liège. 2. **Templerbend Station** (Pl. A, 2), the main station of the Bergisch-Märkisch Railway for Gladbach, Düsseldorf, Verviers, Liège, etc. 3. **Marschier-Thor Station** (Pl. C, 5, 6), a second station of the Bergisch-Märkisch Railway. These three are all used by the trains of the Belgian Grand-Central line (for Mastricht, Antwerp, etc.).

4. Station of the 'Aachen-Jülicher Bahn', at the Köln-Thor (Pl. F, 1).

**Hotels.** 4. **Grand Monarque** (Pl. a; C, 3), Büchel 49-51; 4. **Hôtel Nuel- lens** (Pl. b; C, 3, 4), Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz 5, 6, opposite the Elisienbrunnen; both belonging to the same landlord, and of the highest class.
4. **Hôtel Bellevue** (Pl. c; C, 3), Holzgraben 3; 4. **Hôtel de L'Empereur** (Pl. d; C, 3), Edel-Str. 6; 4. **Hôtel Henrion** (Pl. e; D, 3), Comphausbad-Str. 13, adjoining the Curhaus.
4. **Hôtel Hoter, or Imperial Crowen** (Pl. f; D, 2), Alexander-Str. 34-36; 4. **Dragon d'Or** (Pl. g; C, D, 3), Comphausbad-Str. 9; 4. **Hôtel Zum Elefantnen** (Pl. h; C, 3), Ursuliner-Str. 11, well spoken of; 4. **König von Spanien** (Pl. i; C, 4), Kleinmarschier-Str. 52; 4. **Karlshaus** (Pl. k; C, 4), see p. 6. All these in the interior of the town. — Near the Rhenish Station: 4. **Hoyer's Union Hôtel** (Pl. 1; D, 5), Bahnhofs-Platz 1; 4. **Hôtel du Nord, Römer-Str.**; 4. **Hôtel Fickartz, Hoch-Str. 2 and Wall-Str. 65, with restaurant, commercial; Hôtel Düren, Bahnhofs-Platz 4; 4. **Graf, Wall-Str. 1; Bröcking, Marschierthor-Platz 2;** the last three unpretending. — Near the Templerbend Station: 4. **Kloubert, Templergraben 66,** with restaurant.

**Bath Establishments** (also hotels, and open throughout the whole year; no table d'hôte). 4. **Kaiserbad** (Pl. 36; C, 3), Büchel 26-30; 4. **König von Ungarn** (Pl. 35; C, 3), at the corner of the Büchel and the Edel-Str., a handsome new building; 4. **Neubad** (Pl. 39; C, 3), Büchel 34; 4. **Quirinusband** (Pl. 40; C, 3), Hot 7. These four are the bath-houses of the 'Upper Springs' (p. 9). The following are supplied by the 'Lower Springs': 4. **Rosenbad** (Pl. 41; C, 3); 4. **Corneliusbad** (Pl. 35; C, 3); 4. **Koehlsbad** (Pl. 37; C, 3); 4. **Comphausbad** (Pl. 34; C, 3), all four near the Curhaus. — **Cold and Warm Baths** at the Swimming Baths in the Kaiser-Platz.

**Restaurants.** 4. **Café, Wine.** 4. **Curhaus** (p. 9); 4. **D, 2½ m.**; 4. **Elisienbrunnen** (p. 9); 4. **Giesen** ('im Klüppel'), Holzgraben 1 and Ursuliner-Str. 21 (Pl. C, 3); 4. **Kegler**, Capuzinergraben 19; 4. **Scheufer, Hartmann-Str.** — **Wiener Hof-burg**, Adalbert-Str. 35; Bernarts, see below; Erholung, Fried. Wilhelms-Platz, a favourite place of amusement, with richly-decorated rooms. — **Oysters:** Lennertz, Klost-Str. 23. — **Beer:** 4. **Alt-Bayern**, Wirigsboungard 43 (Pl. D, 4); 4. **Bavaria**, Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz 2; 4. **Schell**, Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz 9; 4. **Kippers**, Theater-Platz 9; 4. **Passauer**, Capuzinergraben, opposite the theatre; 4. **Fickartz** (see above); 4. **Vandenessen**, Hochstrasse 32; 4. **Schmitz**, Hoch-Str. 17, with a pretty garden; 4. **Kaisersaal**, Wall-Str., with a handsome concert-room; 4. **Wolfgang**, Hoch-Str. 31; 4. **Scheidmann**, Wilhelm-Str. Several 'Bierkellers' at the foot of the Lousberg (Pl. B, 1), at the Frankenberg (p. 12), etc.

**Cafés:** at the **Curhaus** (see p. 9); at the **Elisienbrunnen** (p. 9); 4. **Wiener Café, Fried-Wilhelms-Platz, near Nuellen's Hôtel; at the Lousberg** (see p. 11). — **Confectioners:** Wahl, Theater-Platz 7; Geulen, Theater-Platz 13; Oellers, Damengraben 7.

**Cabs.** From 6 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 10 lbs. free, trunk 30 pf. — To the Belvedere Inn on the Lousberg, 1-2 pers. 1 m. 50 pf.; 3-4 pers. 2 m.; to the top of the hill 2 m., and 2 m. 50 pf.

(2) **By time:** Each ½ hr. 1-3 pers. 1 m. 30 pf.; 3-4 pers. 1 m. 50 pf.
AACHEN
1:18.500

1. Erholung C 4
2. Gymnasium B 3
3. Hauptsonamt. D 5

Hospitäler:
4. S. Elisabeth C 34
5. S. Stephan C

Kirchen u. Klöster:
6. Alphons-K. E 4
7. Augustiner-K. B 3
8. Evangelische-K. B 4
9. S. Victor C 3
10. S. Jacob A 4
11. Marien K. D 5
12. S. Michael B C 4
13. S. Paul B 3

14. Alexander-K. B 4
15. Larm. End. Jesu B 3
17. Franzisk. Frauen-K. C 4
18. Ursul. S. Leonard C 5
20. Königl. Regierung C 4
21. Kornhalle (Grashof) B C 3
22. Kriegsdenkmal D 5
23. Künstlerausstellung C 4
24. Landratsamt C 6
25. Markthalle C 3
26. Offizier. Casino C 4
27. Post- u. Telegr. B 5 D 2 D E 4
28. Realschule B C 3
29. Skating Ring E 3
30. Schlachthaus B 3
31. Syrane E 3
32. Turnhalle A 5

Bäder v. AACHEN:
34. Comptoirs B. C 3
35. Cornelius B. C 3
36. Kaiser B. C 3
37. Karls B. C 3
38. Königin v. Ungarn C 3
39. Neu B. C 3
40. Quirinus B. C 3
41. Rosen B. C 3

Bäder v. BURTSCHEID:
42. Johannis B. D 6
43. Karls B. E 6
44. Krebs B. D 6
45. Neu B. D 6
46. Rosen B. E 6
47. Schlagen B. D 6
48. Schwert B. D 6
Tramways traverse Aix-la-Chapelle and Burtscheid, in various directions; comp. the Plan.

Post-Office (Pl. 28; B, 3, 4), Jacob-Str. 23. — Telegraph-Office, Capuzinergraben 17, near the theatre (Pl. C, 4).

Theatres. Stadt-Theater (Pl. C, 4), performances in winter only; Bernards' Saison-Theater (Pl. D, 3), with a large concert-room, garden, and restaurant.

Visitors' Tax. For a year, 1 pers. 25; 2 pers. 40, 3 pers. 50 m., each additional pers. 10 m.; per month in summer, 12, 20 or 25 m. for 1, 2, or 3 pers., each additional person 5 m.; per month in winter, each pers. 3 m. Single admission to the Elisengarten, 50 pf.

Picture Gallery of M. Jacobi, Theater-Platz 17.

Consul of the United States, Henry F. Merritt, Esq.

English Church in the Anna-Strasse; services at 11.45 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Aix-la-Chapelle, German Aachen, a very ancient town with 95,669 inhab., the Aquisgranum of the Romans, lies in a fertile basin surrounded by gently sloping hills. It was a favourite residence of Charlemagne, who died here in 814. That monarch elevated the town to the rank of the second city in his empire, and the capital of his dominions N. of the Alps. From his death down to the accession of Ferdinand I. (1531) Aix witnessed the coronation of all the German emperors (37), 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'). The insignia of empire were preserved here till 1793, when they were transferred to the Imperial treasury at Vienna. Aix-la-Chapelle has frequently been the scene of Imperial diets, ecclesiastical convocations, and congresses. 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 1818 the German armies were recalled from France.

Externally this venerable imperial city has retained few relics of her ancient history. The cathedral, corn-exchange, Rathhaus, the mediæval fortifications, now converted into promenades, and the Marschier-Thor (Pl. C, 5) and the Pont-Thor (Pl. B, 2), dating from the 14th cent., are the only remains of the old town. Aix has become an entirely modern town, with broad, handsome streets, busy manufactories (of cloth, needles, and machinery), and attractive shops.

The open space in front of the Rhenish Station (Pl. C, 5) is embellished with the *WARRIORS' MONUMENT (Pl. 22), erected by subscription to the memory of natives of Aix and the neighbourhood who fell in 1866 and 1870-71. The dying warrior, to whom an angel presents the palm of victory, executed in bronze, was designed by Drake. — In the vicinity is the handsome Gothic Marienkirche (Pl. 11; D, 4, 5), in brick, erected by Statz, an architect of Cologne, in 1859, with good stained glass-windows and handsome interior. The Chapel of St. Leonhard (Pl. 18; C, 5) contains a Nativity by De Crayer.
Route 1. AIX-LA-CHAPELLE. From Brussels

To the right of the Marienkirche is the broad Theater-Strasse, in which rises the Theatre (Pl. C, 4), erected by Cremer in 1822-24. Opposite are the Government Buildings (Pl. 20). The Gothic Karlshaus (Pl. k; C. 4), in the Capuzinergraben, serves as the meeting-place for various Roman Catholic societies, and also as a lodging-house. — Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz and the Elisenbrunnen, see p. 9. Passing the latter on the left we reach the cathedral, which rises nearly in the centre of the town.

The *Cathedral, or Münster (Pl. C, 3), consists of two distinct parts in different styles of architecture. The portion erected by Charlemagne in 796-804, and consecrated by Leo III., a noble example of the Byzantine style, is an octagon copied from S. Vitale at Ravenna, and partly built by Italian workmen, 48 ft. in diameter, surrounded by a sixteen-sided passage, and terminating in a cupola, 104 ft. high. The eight gables of the central structure are of the beginning of the 13th cent., the lofty, fantastic roof is of the 17th. The octagon is surrounded by several chapels, built in the 14th and 15th cent., and afterwards partly altered. Adjoining the octagon on the E. is the lofty and elegant Gothic Choir, begun by Ritter Gerhard Chorus in 1353, and completed in 1413. A thorough restoration of the whole edifice has now been some years in progress, and a Gothic tower has been erected to the W. of the octagon, on the foundations of the low belfry that formerly stood here.

On the right and left of the principal entrance, borne by modern pillars, are a brazen Wolf (or she-bear), probably of Roman origin, and a Pine-Cone, dating from the 10th cent., both having doubtless once belonged to a fountain, the water of which flowed from apertures among the hair of the wolf, and from holes in the pine-cone. According to a mediaeval legend, the funds for the erection of the church ran short, whereupon the devil offered to supply the deficiency 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 Bronze Doors were cast about 804.

The *Interior of the Octagon is borne by eight massive pillars, which separate the central space from the surrounding two-storied passage. The lofty, round-arched openings of the upper story, or 'Hochmünster', 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. The most valuable were taken to Paris by the French in 1794, but restored in 1815; some of them were replaced by new ones in 1845. The capitals are all new, and unfortunately differ materially in ornament from the Byzantine originals. The large Mosaic in the dome, on a gold ground, representing Christ surrounded by the 24 Elders of the Apocalypse, was executed by Salvati & Co. from a design by J. Béthune, in the style of an old mosaic with which the dome was originally adorned.
AIX-LA-CHAPELLE. 1. Route. 7

The gilded Candelabrum was presented by Frederick Barbarossa in 1165. The inscription 'Carolo Magno' on the pavement beneath it is modern. The tomb of the great emperor was probably in a chapel adjoining the church. The so-called Ungarische Capelle, adjoining the octagon on the S. (to the right of the W. entrance), recently restored in the Gothic style, contains the treasury (see below). The Kreuz-Capelle, or Chapel of St. Nicholas, on the N.W. side, retains its Gothic architecture of the beginning of the 15th century. (The egress leads to the late-Gothic Cloisters, with the small 'Drachenloch', a relic of an interesting late-Romanesque edifice.)

The *Chorn is remarkable for its light and elegant proportions. The large windows are filled with richly-coloured *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 Charles the Great, the Virgin Mary, and the Twelve Apostles, of 1430, recently coloured. The *Reading Desk, consisting of an eagle on a rich stand of open-work, was cast in copper in the 15th century. Behind it is the stone which marks the Tomb of Otho III. (d. 1002). The Pulpit, adorned with gold, precious stones, and carved ivory, was a gift of Henry II. (d. 1024). The sacristan shows the pulpit, the imperial throne, and sarcophagus (1-1½ m.).

The Hochmünster, or gallery of the octagon, contains the Imperial Throne, composed of marble slabs, on which the remains of Charles the Great (d. 814) reposed for upwards of 350 years, having been found by Emp. Otho III. who opened the tomb in the year 1000. Frederick Barbarossa opened the tomb a second time in 1165, and transferred the remains to an antique Sarcophagus, while the throne was afterwards used for the coronation of the emperors. The sarcophagus, in Parian marble, with the Rape of Proserpine in relief, is also preserved here; but the remains of the emperor, who had been canonised in 1164, were placed by Frederick II. in a reliquary composed of gold and silver (see below) about 1215. The *Balustrade between the columns was cast about the year 804, and is perhaps of Italian workmanship.

The Carls-Capelle, which adjoins the Hochmünster on the N., dates from the beginning of the 14th cent.; the *Anna-Capelle, on the S., was consecrated in 1449. The ground-floor of the Matthias-Capelle, 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 festivals, from 10 to 12 and from 1 to 6 o'clock; ticket for 1-3 persons 3 m., for each additional person 1 m.; a single traveller will frequently find opportunities of joining a party) is contained in the above-mentioned Ungarische Capelle (Keeper, Herr Lennartz, Domhof 1). The chief objects of interest are the sumptuous late-Romanesque Shrine of the Four Great Relics, executed in the year 1230 (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 once only every seven years); Reliquary of Charlemagne, likewise a magnificent late-Romanesque work; the Bust of Charlemagne, in gold and enamel, 14th cent.; the Cross of Lothaire, presented by that monarch (d. 1137); several admirably-executed Gothic Reliquaries; sixteen Reliefs in gold, with scenes from the Passion, etc., in the Romanesque style; the 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 winged doors, on the insides of which are paintings of the early Flemish school, attributed to Hugo van der Goes, a pupil of the Van Eycks (15th cent.).

In the Fischmarkt, a little to the W. of the cathedral, is the dilapidated Kornhalle (Pl. 21; B, 3, 4), or Grashaus, perhaps the old Town Hall, completed in 1267, with statues of the seven Electors(?). — To the E., behind the choir of the cathedral, is the Church of St. Foilan (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 has recently been restored. — The Parish Church of St. Michael (Pl. 12; B, C, 4), built in 1618-1628, contains a Descent from the Cross by Houynhorst (1632).

To the N. of the cathedral is the Market (Pl. C, 3), adorned with a Fountain and a poor statue of Charlemagne erected in 1620. Here is situated the Rathhaus, or Town Hall (Pl. C, 3), a plain Gothic edifice, begun in 1358 by the burgomaster Ritter Gerhard Chorus, the builder of the cathedral choir, on the site, and partly with the fragments of the ancient Carolingian palace, and completed in 1376. The building was recently carefully restored, but was seriously injured by a fire in 1883. The two towers flanking the façade, of which that to the W., called the 'Granusthurm', belonged in part to the ancient palace, were almost entirely burned down.

A flight of steps, erected in 1878, leads from the market-place to the Vestibule on the first floor, from which we ascend the Gothic staircase, added in 1848 (view of the cathedral from the balcony), to the Kaisersaal (custodian 50-75 pf.; more for a party).

The Kaisersaal, a hall 55 yds. long and 20 yds. wide, with vaulting borne by four massive buttresses, 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. 1889); the others, designed by him, were executed, with more vigorous colouring, by Kehren: —

1. The Emp. Otto III. opening the burial-vault of Charlemagne;
2. Fall of the 'Irmenšäule'; 3. Battle with the Saracens at Cordova;

The Council-Hall contains portraits of Friedrich Wilhelm III., painted in 1817, the emperors Leopold I., Karl VI., Karl VII, the Empress Maria Theresa, an old portrait of Charlemagne, by an unknown master (16th cent.), and others. The stained-glass window, with a portrait of the Emp. William, is by M. H. Schmitz.

In the Pont-Strasse, which leads from the market to the N.W., is the Nicolauskirche (Pl. 7; B, 3), containing an altar-piece by
Diepenbeek, a pupil of Rubens. — In the Templergraben near the Düsseldorf Station, is situated the Rhenish-Westphalian Polytechnic School (Pl. B, 2, 3), erected by Cremer in 1865-70, and now attended by 400 students. The handsome staircase and hall should be inspected. — Adjacent is the Chemical Laboratory, a fine Renaissance edifice built by Ewerbeck and Intze in 1879, with accommodation for 120 students. — The Parish Church of St. James (Pl. 10; A, 4), a Romanesque edifice, built by Wiethase in 1877-82, is situated in the S.W. of the town.

The celebrated warm Sulphur Springs of Aix, which were known to the Romans, rise in Aix itself and the neighbouring town of Burtscheid 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', on the slope of the market-hill (Pl. C, 3), and supplies the Kaiserbad, Neubad, 'Queen of Hungary', and Elisenbrunnen. The Quirimusquelle (125°) rises in the bath-house of that name in the neighbouring 'Hof'. These two springs are called the 'Obere Quellen'. The 'Untere Quellen', as the Rosenquelle (116°) and Corneliusquelle (113°) are called, rise in the Comphausbad-Strasse, a little to the N.E. of the others. The baths of Aix-la-Chapelle are annually visited by about 8000 patients, besides passing travellers.

The Elisenbrunnen (Pl. C, 3, 4), as the drinking spring is named after the consort of Fred. William IV., is in the Friedrich-Wilhelms-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', above which is placed a bust of the queen by Tieck (Café-Restaurant in the pavilions and colonnade). — At the back of the colonnade is the Elisengarten, where a new Trinkhalle was erected in 1873, and where a band plays from 7 to 8 a.m. and 12 to 1 p.m. during the season. — The garden opens on the other side on the Ursuliner-Strasse, which is continued to the N. by the Edel-Strasse, with several of the bath-houses mentioned above. The cellar of the Königin von Ungarn (Pl. 38; C, 3), Edel-Str. 1, 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. 11). The discovery of stamps of the 6th legion (‘Victrix’) refers this building to between 70 and 120 A.D., when that legion was stationed on the lower Rhine.

From the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz several streets, flanked with handsome shops, lead to the N.E. to the Comphausbad-Strasse, in which, opposite the bath-houses, stands the Curhaus (Pl. D, 3), built in 1782 and forming the chief centre of attraction to visitors; it contains a large ball and concert-room, beautifully fitted up in the Renaissance style, a restaurant, and a reading-room (open
till 10 p.m.; adm. 50 pf., to concerts and celebrations 1 m.). Adjoining the Curhaus, but facing the Curgarten, is the *Cursaal*, in the Moorish style, completed in 1864. Concerts take place here weekly.

In the old 'Redoute', Comphausbad-Str. 11, a little above the Curhaus, is the *Suermondt Museum* (Pl. D, 3), the chief attraction of which is a collection of 150 valuable paintings of the early-German, Flemish, and Spanish schools, presented in 1882 to his native town by Herr Bartholomew Suermondt, a well-known connoisseur and patron of art. Adm.: Sun. 10-2, gratis; Tues., Wed., Thurs., 11-2 and 3-5 (in winter 10-2), 50 pf.; at other times 3 m. extra for 1-5 persons.

**Ground Floor.** Room I. (to the left), a broad corridor with ancient German and Oriental weapons. — R. II.: Large and well-arranged collection of German, Italian, Belgian and French Lace, dating from the 16th, 17th, and 18th cent.; French and Italian silk-broaides, 14th-18th cent.; Oriental examples still older. — R. III.: Gems, coins of Aix-la-Chapelle, views of the town, antique vases, a few Roman antiquities found near the town; casts of antiquities in Aix-la-Chapelle (continued in R. IV), including Charlemagne's sarcophagus, Otho III.'s altar-screen, and other objects in the cathedral. — We now return to the stair-case and ascend to the

**First Floor.** On the stair-case: altar-piece by Schadow, Assumption of the Virgin; Boucher, Portrait of Napoleon, and Lefebre, Portrait of Josephine, presented by Napoleon I. to the town. — To the left are Two Rooms containing a good collection of Rhenish stoneware of the 16th-18th cent.; ancient Roman fused glass, small Egyptian antiquities, antique table-implements (knives, forks, spoons), small ecclesiastical and other antiquities in gold, enamel, ivory, bronze, etc. — We cross the hall to the

to Cologne.

BURTSCHEID. 1. Route.


The building behind contains a Physical Collection (minerals, palaeontological specimens, etc.).

Near the Curhaus is the Church of St. Peter (Pl. D, 2), built in 1714 and recently restored, and the Synagogue (Pl. 32; D, 3), in the Moorish style, designed by Wickop. Farther to the S., in the Adalbert-Strasse, which runs off the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz (p. 9), rises the Church of St. Adalbert (Pl. E, 3), founded by Otho III. in 1001 in honour of St. Adalbert who was martyred in Prussia. 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 commemoration of the 'Golden Wedding' of the Emperor of Germany in 1879. — More 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 turret'd Gothic Prison (Pl. F, 4), by Cremer. — Opposite lies the Roman Catholic Cemetery (Pl. F, G, 3), containing a monument to the memory of the French and German soldiers who died at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1870-71.

To the N. of the Curhaus, in the Monheims-Allee and at the foot of the Wingertsberg, is the Mariahilf Hospital (Pl. D, 1, 2), built in 1850, with pleasant grounds, open to the public daily (closed 12-3). — On the Salvatorberg (Pl. C, 1), to the N.W., is a pilgrimage-church.

The *Lousberg (859 ft.), a wooded eminence to the N. of the town (Pl. B, 1; cab, see p. 4), and rising 200 ft. above it, ascended in 40 min. from the Marschier-Thor, or in 1/4 hr. from the Pont-Thor, is laid out in grounds and shady walks. The summit, on which rises a pyramid (Belvedere, with restaurant near it), commands a fine survey of the busy town and the wooded, undulating environs; to the E. lies the rich, grassy Soersthal, with numerous country-residences and coal-mines.

Adjacent to Aix on the S.E. side, and connected with it by promenades and new buildings, lies the town of —

**Burtscheid.** — Baths (comp. Pl., p. 4): Carlsbad, Rosenbad, both large establishments; Michaelsbad, Schwertbad, etc. — Visitors’ tax at the two first 2 m., at the others 1 m. per week.

**Burtscheid or Borcette**, with 12,144 inhab. and considerable manufactures of cloth and needles, also contains important baths. The principal springs are the **Victoriabrunnen** (Pl. E, 6; 140° Fahr.), the **Kochbrunnen** (Pl. D, 6; 158°), and a drinking spring (162°),
Route 1. BURTScheid. From Brussels

which together yield such abundance of hot water as to form a Warm Brook, adjoining which and separated from it by a footpath is the Cold Brook. On an eminence in the centre of the town rises the church of St. John the Baptist (Pl. I, E, 6), which formerly belonged to a Benedictine Abbey founded by Emp. Henry II. in 1018, but has been remodelled in the degraded taste of last century. The Church of St. Michael, with a lofty tower, also on the hill, was completed in 1751. — To the N.E. of Burtscheid is the long viaduct of the Rhenish Railway (see below).

The Franken berg (Pl. F, 5), past which a tramway runs, was once a hunting-seat of Charlemagne. There are now no remains of the original building, the principal part, lately restored, dating from 1642. The pond surrounding the castle was once a large lake, in which, according to tradition, was sunk the magic ring of Fastrada (p. 150), the third wife of Charlemagne. Attracted to this spot by its influence, the monarch is said to have sat here for days, gazing on the lake, and mourning for his lost consort. The ground round the castle has been laid out as a park (Restaurant; music frequently in the afternoon).

About 3/4 M. farther in the same direction, beyond the railway, is Trimborn, a grove where a Roman legion-stone and a gigantic sarcophagus were discovered. The artificial ruin at the entrance is constructed of the fragments of a chapel of the time of Charlemagne. Carriage 2½-3 m.

The promenades of the Garlshöhe, 1½ M. to the S.W. of Aix, 3½ M. from Ronheide (station on the line to Verviers and Liège), afford the finest view of the town. Best point the Kronprinzentrast. Carriage 3-4 m.

About 6 M. to the S.W. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the hill-side, stands the ancient Emmaburg, a castle from which Eginhard, the private-secretary of Charlemagne, is said to have abducted the princess Emma. It may be reached either from Hergenrath, the first railway-station towards Liège (p. 4), not far from the great Göhl Viaduct, or from Moresnet, the second station on the Welkenraedt line. The neighbouring cadmium-mines and zinc-foundries of the Vieille Montagne Company are in the parish of Moresnet, which is neutral ground belonging to Prussia and Belgium in common.

From Aix-la-Chapelle to Malmedy, 52 M., in 3½ hrs. 1½ M. Rothe Erde, see p. 13. Near (5 M.) Brand, with a new church, are the waterworks of Aix, erected in 1871-80, with a main reservoir capable of containing 53,000 cbm. of water. — 7½ M. Cornelymünster, with the handsome late-Gothic buildings of a suppressed Abbey (now a Roman Catholic seminary), in the picturesque valley of the Inde, at the foot of the Hohe Venn, on the Trêves road, is a favourite point for excursions. — 10 M. Watheim. — 13 M., Raeren, famous for its stoneware in the 16th and 17th cent. This place, as well as the next stations, (18½ M.) Roetgen, and (24 M.) Lammerdorp, carries on active trade in wood. — 27 M. Conzen.

29½ M. Montjoie (Hotel de la Tour; Hembach), a manufacturing town with 2110 inhab., lies about 1½ M. from the station, in a magnificent situation on both sides of the Roer, enhanced by two ruined castles. The fortress, founded here by Charlemagne on the ruins of a Roman stronghold (Mons Jovis), afterwards passed to the duchy of Limburg. 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 Reichenstein. — 31 M. Kalterherberg. — 39½ M. Sourbrodt is the highest point of the line (1830 ft.). — 43 M. Bütgenbach. At (46 M.) Weismes the line forks, the left branch (unfinished) leading to St. Vith, the right to —

60 M. Malmedy (Cheval Blanc), a town with 6074 inhab., in a picturesque valley, watered by the Warthe. 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. The W. half of
the territory belongs to Belgium. The water of the numerous chalybeate springs in this district is exported in large quantities. — A diligence plies twice daily from Malmedy to (5 M.) Stavelot, crossing the Belgian frontier about half-way.

Railway to Cologne (44 M., in 1½-2 hrs.; fares 6, 4½, 3 m.; express, 7½, 4½ m.). 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 Frankenbery (to the left, see above). At (1½ M.) Rothe Erde, the ‘Hohe-Venn’ Railway diverges to the S. (see p. 12). The train then passes through the Nirner Tunnel (1½ M.), traverses the Reichsbach wood, and stops at (101 M.) Stolberg Junction, near which are the remains of a Roman villa, excavated in 1881 (key kept at the station refreshment-rooms). A short branch-railway and a tramway run hence via (1½ M.) Stolberg-Mühle and (2½ M.) Stolberg-Hammer to Stolberg (Keller; Scheufen; Welter), a prosperous town with 11,000 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 cent., and drove a thriving trade. The old château is supposed to have once been a hunting-seat of Charlemagne.

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 so successfully prosecuted within so small a space.

Branch-line from Stolberg to (8 M.) Alsdorf in 1½ hr. — Another line runs from Stolberg by Eschweiler Aue and Eschweiler (see below) to Jülich (p. 14), whence, united with the Düren-Jülich railway, it goes on to Amelen, Hoch-Neukirch, Odenkirchen, Rheyd (see p. 50), and Gladbach (see p. 50). — A third line runs by Weiden, Würselen (whence there is a branch to Aix-la-Chapelle), and Grasen of to Morsbach.

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

104 M. Eschweiler (*Driefer), a busy and rapidly-growing town of 16,900 inhab., picturesquely situated in a valley, with a castellated hospital. The forges, foundries, puddling-works, and factories in the immediate neighbourhood employ 3000 workmen.

Farther on, to the left, near Nothberg, rises the Röttger Schloss, an ancient castle with four towers. Among the hills to the right are several villages, including Werth, the supposed birthplace of the celebrated Imperial general John of Werth (d. 1651), and Gressenich, the ancient royal residence of Grassiniacum, near which are extensive mines of cadmium, iron, and lead-ore, once worked by the Romans, as proved by Roman coins found in them.
109 M. Langerwehe (Schützenhof), a village with 1700 inhab., near which is a large needle-manufactory.

The route from Langerwehe through the Wehnthal, to the Roerthal is pleasanter than that from Düren (see below). Passing the needle-factory and the grounds of Herr Schleicher we reach (2 M.) Schönthal (Schönthaler Hof), which is much frequented in summer, and (5 M.) Weinau (Huppertz), with an old abbey-church. The way then leads through beautiful woods to (6 M.) Hiirtgen and (7½ M.) Bergstein (see below).

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, 11½ M. from Langerwehe, and 3 M. from Düren, with a handsome old turreted château, dating from the 13th cent., the seat of a wealthy Belgian family. The train crosses the Roer.

114½ M. Düren (Hôtel Mommer; Windheuser, moderate; Rheinischer Hof), the Marcodurum of Tacitus, a busy town of 19,800 inhab., with manufactories of cloth, paper, iron, etc., is situated on the Roer (pron. Roor) 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 Lunatic and Blind Asylums for the district, erected by subscription in 1842. The Rathaus contains a good Collection of Antiquities.

The Valley of the Roer presents some very picturesque points above Kreuzau, a village 3 M. to the S. of Düren, on the road to Nideggen (9½ M.; omn. 5 times daily). Pedestrians diverge here to the right from the road and ascend the valley, which gradually contracts and is bounded by lofty sandstone rocks, to (1½ hr.) Winden, (1½ hr.) Unter-Maubach, (1½ hr.) Ober-Maubach. We then descend to the left by the chapel, pass the first side-valley, and ascend, opposite the Mausaut rocks, to the village of Bergstein, which has long been visible (Jansen, unpretending). Before reaching the wooded summit of the Burgberg we have a fine survey of the Roerthal, and from the top we obtain a superb view of the ruins of Nideggen. We then descend the Roerthal to Zerkall, and again ascend to (1¾ hr.) Nideggen (Heitiger; Müller, moderate), situated on a rock rising precipitously from the Roer, and crowned with the conspicuous ruins of a castle dating from 1180, which was once a favourite residence of the Counts of Jülich (adm. 25 pf.). Following the valley beyond Nideggen, the traveller next reaches (1½ hr.) Abeuden, (20 min.) Biens, (20 min.) Hausen, and the strikingly-picturesque village of Heimbach (Post; Scheid) with the insignificant ruin of Hengebach. The church contains a carved altar of the 13th century. From Heimbach, Zulpich (p. 189) may be reached by diligence in 2½ hrs. A picturesque walk, chiefly through wood, descends from the Trappist convent of Maria-Wald near Heimbach, via Wolfsgarten to (14½ M.) Gemünd (p. 190).

From Düren to Neuss, 30½ M., railway in 1¾ hr.; stations Eitsdorf, Bedburg, Harff, Grevenbroich. Capellen-Wevelinghoven. Neuss, see p. 47.

From Düren to Jülich (9½ M.) in 25-30 min. (1 m. 29), 90, 70 pf. Jülich or Juliers (Dissmann; Quack), the capital of the ancient duchy of that name, has belonged to Prussia since 1814. The fortifications were dismantled in 1860. From Jülich to Gladbach, see p. 13. Jülich is now also connected with Aix-la-Chapelle (17 M.) by a direct line via Höngen and Würselein (p. 13).

From Düren to Euskirchen and Trèves, see R. 26.

120 M. Buir. 127 M. Horrem lies in the luxuriant vale of the Erft, which abounds with seats of the Rhenish noblesse. To the left the châteaux of Frenz and Hemmersbach, or Horremer Burg.
From Horrem a pleasant excursion may be made to (2½ M.) Schendorf ("Höt. Schendorf"); and thence either via the old convent of Königsdorf (now a farm) to the station of the same name (see above); or via Baron von Oppenheim’s château of Schlenderhahn to (1½ M.) Quadrath and on past (1½ M.) Bergheim, a pretty little town on the Erft, to (1½ M.) the station of Elsdorf (p. 14).

The Erftthal is quitted by the Königsdorf tunnel, 1 M. long. Then —

130½ M. Königsdorf, to the right beyond which, in the distance, is the village of Brauweiler, with an ancient Benedictine Abbey, now a reformatory. The old Abbey Church, erected in the 13th cent., in the late-Romanesque style, contains an interesting engraved tomb-stone of 1483, and some ancient frescoes on the vaulting of the chapter-house, both valuable in the history of art.

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.

133 M. Lövenich. — 137 M. Ehrenfeld, a busy manufacturing town with 18,245 inhab., founded 1840-45.

138½ M. Cologne, see R. 3.

2. From Rotterdam to Cologne.

Comp. Map, p. 18.

Railway (1) by Utrecht, Zevenaar, Emmerich, Oberhausen, and Dusseldorf; (2) by Utrecht, Zevenaar, Cleve, and Crefeld. Express by both lines in 6 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 1s. 8d., is divided into 100 cents.)

Steamboats daily (corresponding three weekly with steamers from London) in 30 hrs.; fares 4 fl. 42 c., or 3 fl.; 100 lbs. of luggage free. Prussian custom-house at Emmerich.

ROTTERDAM. Hotels. a Bath Hotel, near the steamboat-PIERS; b Victoria, Willemsplein; c Pays Bas, in the Korte Hoogstraat, similar charges. d St. Lucas, d Hotel de Holland, Hoogstraat, second-class.

Cab per drive without luggage, 1-2 pers. 60 c., 3-4 pers. 70 c.; per hr. 1 fl. 20 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, and is opposite that of the Harwich boat. Omn. to or from the hotels 25 c.

English Church, Haringvliet; Presbyterian Church, Schotsche Dijk.

ROTTERDAM, with 170,000 inhab., the second commercial town in Holland, is situated on the right bank of the Maas, about 14 M. from the German Ocean. It is intersected by numerous canals (grachten, or havens), which give the town a very picturesque appearance; and numerous drawbridges (ophaalbruggen) afford communication between the various quarters of the town.

A huge dyke or embankment runs through the centre of the town, protecting the lower quarters (Binnenstad) from inundation.

† For a fuller description of Dutch towns see Baedeker’s Belgium and Holland.
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.

About 4000 sea-going vessels annually enter and quit the port, and the traffic with the Upper Rhine by means of barges, towed by powerful tug-steamers, is very considerable. Rotterdam also contains a number of manufactories and distilleries.

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 1472, and containing the monuments of Admiral de Witt and other celebrated Dutchmen; and to Boyman's Museum, a very fair collection of pictures, open daily except Mondays. 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 —

12½ M. Gouda, or Ter Gouw (*De Zalm, in the market-place), on the Yssel, with 17,400 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.

3¾ M. Utrecht (*Pays Bas; de l'Europe; Bellevue; *Oude Kasteel van Antwerpen; Hotel de la Station, at 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. 74,300). 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 upwards of 500 students.

Beyond Utrecht the line crosses the canal (Rynvaart) which unites the town with the Lek. Pleasant retrospect of Utrecht. To the right and left are four intrenchments (lunettes), now disused. The country is fertile and well-cultivated. At (4½ M.) Zeist (near which is Driebergen) there is a Moravian colony; then stations Maars-
bergen, and Veenendaal, with numerous apiaries. The line intersects
the extensive moor of the Veluwe, which extends as far as the
Zuiderzee. Stat. Wolfhuisen, then —

73 1/2 M. Arnhem (*Zon, on the N.W. side of the town, nearest
the rail. stat. and the pier of the Netherlands Co.; Pays-Bas, in
the Groote Markt, not far from the pier of the Cologne and Düsseldorf Co.; *Zwynshoofd, in the town; Bellevue, 1/4 mile be-
yond the Zon, prettily situated; *De Pauw, near the station, 2nd
class), with 45,370 inhab. (nearly 1/2 Rom. Cath.), long the seat of
the Dukes of Guelders, is still the capital of that province. Al-
though 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 far surpass those of any other Dutch town in
attraction. The grounds of *Sonsbeek deserve a visit (entrance
near the station, 1/2 M. to the N. of the town). They are open to the
public (visitors ring the 'Bel voor den Poortier'). The custodian,
who also shows the Belvedere Tower, which commands a fine view,
lives at the entrance (fee for 1 pers. 1/2 fl., for a party 1-2 fl.).

Immediately below the town is the Reeberg, a slight eminence
with pleasure-grounds. Higher up is the country-seat of Heidenoord,
adjoining which are pleasant walks through the woods in all di-
rections. In the opposite direction, 3 M. to the E. of Arnhem,
lies the thriving village of Velp, on the hills near which are Roosen-
daal (with inn), Beekhuizen, and other beautiful parks and pleasure-
grounds, all open to the public. — Railway to Zutphen and Salz-
bergen, see Baedeker’s N. 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 (Hôtel Royal; Hof von Holland; Hôtel Bahnhof;
Rhein. Hof, R. & B. 21/2 M.) is a clean Dutch-looking town.
At the upper end rises the Gothic spire of the Aldegundis-Kirche,
at the lower is the Münster, in the transition-style of the 11th and
12th centuries.

95 1/2 M. Praest; 100 M. Empel (omnibus five times daily to Rees,
an old town on the Rhine, 1 1/2 M. distant); 102 1/2 M. Halderm;
106 M. Meerhoog; then —

114 M. Wesel (Dornbusch; Giesen, R. & B. 2 1/2 M., well spoken
of), a strongly-fortified town, with 20,663 inhab., situated at the
confluence of the Rhine and Lippe. The handsome Rathhaus, lately
restored, and embellished with modern statues on the façade, dates
from 1396. St. Willibrord’s Church, originally a fine Gothic edifice
of the 12th cent., but long little more than a ruin with a roof,
is now being restored. It contains a marble tablet recording that
Peregrine Bertie, son of Willoughby d’Eresby 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 unoccupied. In 1882 an iron tower was added to the Mathenakirche. Among the handsomest modern buildings are the Gymnasium and the Military Hospital. In the Exerzier Platz, near 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 town is joined by a bridge-of-boats with the island of Büberich and Fort Blücher, the tête-de-pont on the left bank. The river is also spanned here by the large railway-bridge of the Geldern-Ventlo and Goch-Boxtel lines, for which, as well as for the branch-line to Bocholt and Winterswijk, see Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.

The train crosses the Lippe and traverses a flat and bleak district. 122 M. Dinslaken lies 11/2 M. from the Rhine, on which, 3 M. higher up, is the old town of Orsoy, formerly fortified. 128 M. Sterkrade (with an extensive foundry).

131 M. Oberhausen (Hof von Holland; *Rail. Restaurant), a town of recent origin, with 20,377 inhab., is the junction of the Cologne-Minden, Mülheim, Ruhrort, Wesel-Emmerich, and Altenessen-Münster-Bremen lines. Extensive iron works in the vicinity (p. 52).

136 M. Duisburg (*Europäischer Hof; Hof von Holland; Harke; Kaiserhof; Prinz Regent), a very ancient town, situated near the Rhine and the Ruhr, is connected with both rivers by means of a canal. It is now a rapidly-increasing manufacturing town, with 47,517 inhab., and one of the chief dépôts of the Ruhr coal-traffic. The *Savatorkirche, of the 15th cent., restored in 1850, contains an epitaph to the memory of the geographer Gerhard Mercator, who died here in 1594. Fine view from the Kaiserberg (Wilhelmshöhe Inn), on the way to Mülheim, 1 M. from the station. Railway to Bochum and Dortmund, see Baedeker's N. Germany.

The following stations are Grossenbaum and Calcum.

151 M. Düsseldorf. — Railway Stations. The station of the Right-Rhenish Railway for Elberfeld, Troisdorf, and Speldorf is on the E. side (Pl. D, 2), those of the Cologne-Minden and the Bergisch-Märkisch lines on the S. side of the town (Pl. B, C, 4). The station of the last, a very handsome building, is connected with the first-mentioned station by a tramway-line. A large central railway station is in course of construction. — The Bergisch-Märkisch line has another station at Obercassel, on the left bank of the Rhine (Pl. A, 3).

Hotels. *Brechtenscher Hof (Pl. a; B, 3), R. 3, L. 1, A. 1/2, B. 1/4 m.; *Hötel Thüngen (Kaiserlicher Hof; Pl. d; B, 4), at the Bergisch-Märkisch Station. — Hötel Heck, Blumen-Str., between the Hofgarten and the Königssplatz (Pl. C, 3), new; *Römischer Kaiser (Pl. e; A, B, 3, 4), Benrather-Str. 3, with good cuisine and wine, R. 1 1/2, A. 1/2 m.; *Kölner Hof (Pl. c; B, 3), at the corner of the Flinger-Str. and Mittel-Str.; European Hotel (Pl. d; B, 4), Petzold, both opposite the Cologne-Minden Station; *Post (Kaleitach), Casernen-Str., opposite the post-office, with restaurant; Rügenberg, Benrather-Str. 14, R. 1 1/2-2 m.; Altes Kaffeehaus, Andreas-Str. 1. — *Frau Böhmer's Pension, Rosenstr. 49 (4 m. per day).
Restaurants. In the Breidenbacher Hof, see above; at the Cologne-Minden and Bergisch-Märkisch Stations. Köppers, Elberfelder-Str. 11; Seuten, Berger-Str. 35; Kaisergarten, Karls-Platz 18; Dick, Zoll-Str. 9. Tonhalle (Pl. 24; C, 3), a favourite place of recreation, with a large garden and concert-rooms (music several times a week, symphony-concert on Sat.). - Cafés. Geisler, confectioner, Allee-Str. 12; Neuhaus, on the Ananasberg (p. 22), also restaurant. - Beer. Ahmer, Hohe-Str. 32; Buscher, Ost-Str. 87; Schwickert (Kaiser-Saal), Casernen-Str. 29; Härte, Harold-Str. 18. - Eiskellerberg (Pl. B, 2), popular on summer evenings, with view.

Bath Establishments, in the Rhine, see Pl. A, 2.

Cabs. Per drive for 1/2 persons 60, for each addit. pers. 25 pf. - Tramways traverse the town and suburbs.

Post Office (Pl. 18), at the corner of the Kasernen-Str. and Harold-Str.

Telegraph Office, Königs-Allee 29.

Picture Galleries. Schulte's, Allee-Str. 42, where not only the finest new works of the Düsseldorf school, but a number of masterpieces of the earlier part of the present century are exhibited (most of them for sale). - Bismeyer & Kraus, Elberfelder-Str. 5: works of the Düsseldorf, and also of the Berlin, Munich, French, Belgian, and Dutch schools. Admission to each of these galleries 50 pf.


English Church Service at 10:30 a.m., in the smaller Protestant Church, Berger-Strasse.

Düsseldorf, the capital of the district of that name, with 115,183 inhab., lies on the right bank of the Rhine at the influx of the Düsselbach. It is of comparatively modern origin, and with the exception of some of the oldest streets is a pleasant and well-built town. At the beginning of the 16th cent. it was chosen 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 till 1716, who then transferred their seat to Mannheim, and afterwards to Munich. In 1806-13 Düsseldorf belonged to France, and in 1815 it became Prussian.

Recently Düsseldorf has become an important industrial and commercial town, though the manufactories are comparatively unobtrusive. It is chiefly celebrated, however, as a school of art.

The Academy of Art, founded by the Elector Charles Theodore in 1767, which rose to some importance towards the close of last century, sustained a severe loss by the removal to Munich in 1805 (on the pretext of withdrawing it from the perils of war) of its celebrated picture-gal- lery, the chief source of art instruction at that period, and now the most valuable part of the Pinakothek at Munich. Under the French sway it declined still farther. In 1820 Peter Cornelius (born at Düsseldorf 1783, died at Berlin 1867), who had hitherto painted in Rome, was appointed director by the Prussian government, and under his auspices the Academy rapidly acquired new importance. But the monumental painting, which Cornelius exclusively cultivated, never became thoroughly naturalised here, because the master, along with the majority of his pupils, spent one half of the year in painting the frescoes of the Glyptothek at Munich, and the other half to a great extent in preparing cartoons for the same work. In the Rhinen towns, however, there are a few attempts at mural painting belonging to this period (e.g. at Bonn and Coblenz). The true golden era of the Düsseldorf school did not begin till 1827 when W. Schadow (b. 1789, d. 1862) became director, especially as he brought with him from Berlin his talented pupils J. Hübner, Hildebrandt, Lessing, Sonn, and Bendemann, while J. W. Schirmer, a classical landscape-painter of Cornelius's school, still remained at Düsseldorf. Several of Schadow's pupils and contemporaries soon rivalry or even surpassed their master, while he himself abandoned the monumental and classic
fresco style of Cornelius and devoted himself to a somewhat naturalistic genre style which was more congenial to him, and to the mastering of the technical difficulties of painting in oils. Shortly after his appointment the Academy could boast of three hundred pupils.

Towards the year 1840, however, there unfortunately sprang up religious dissensions, in which the Roman Catholic element obtained the mastery, and which proved destructive of the patriarchal peace and unanimity which had hitherto prevailed at the Academy. As early as 1838 Bendemann and Hühner had migrated to Dresden, while the rising generation of painters who remained at Düsseldorf compensated its loss by their vigorous and well-coloured landscapes and genre-pieces, adhering chiefly to French or Belgian types; but the old ‘esprit de corps’ and coherence of the school was gone. In 1854 Schirmer, and in 1858 Lessing quitted the Academy for appointments at Carlsruhe. In 1859, on the retirement of Schadow, whose eyesight had begun to fail, Bendemann was summoned from Dresden to undertake the directorate, but the condition of the school remained unaltered, and at length in 1868 this master also resigned his post. Since that period the most prominent members of the Academy have been Deger, the celebrated painter of religious scenes, and his followers Andreas and Carl Müller, Ittenbach, and Launstein, while Bendemann himself, the brothers Andreas and Oswald Achenbach, Kraus (who went to Berlin in 1875), Vautier, and other talented masters continued to paint at Düsseldorf independently of the present school. The Academy is now under the directorate of three professors elected by their colleagues, and at present there are signs of a revival of its reputation.

In the heart of the older part of the town, with its narrow and irregular streets, stands the old electoral Palace (Pl. 1; A, 3), long the seat of the Academy of Art (see p. 21), which was remodelled in 1710, restored in the Renaissance style in 1846, and almost entirely burned down in 1872. In front of the palace is the extensive National Library. In the palace-yard rises a Statue in marble of Elector John William (d. 1716), who was born at Düsseldorf. On the Rhine, to the W. of the palace-yard, is the Art-Industrial School, an edifice in the French Renaissance style, built by Westhofen in 1882; it contains an Industrial Museum (adm. daily, except Mon., 50 pf.; Wed., free).

In the Market Place (Pl. A, B, 3), in front of the Rathaus (Pl. 20), a building half in the Gothic and half in the Renaissance style, built in 1567, rises an equestrian Statue of Elector John William (Pl. 5), in bronze, over life-size, by Grupello, dating from 1711, erected according to the inscription by the citizens, but in reality by the elector himself. — In the neighbouring Bolker Strasse Heinrich Heine was born in 1799 (d. 1856).

The Maximilians-Pfarrkirche, formerly the church of the Franciscans (Pl. 15; A, 3), contains frescoes by Settegast (above the high-altar) and Molitor.

The Church of St. Lambert (Pl. 14; A, 2), a Gothic edifice of the 14th cent., with a tower partly Romanesque, contains at the back of the high-altar the Monument in marble of William IV. (d. 1382) and John William III. (d. 1609), the last two dukes of Cleve and Berg, and of other members of their family, erected in 1629. There is also an ‘Antependium’, on a gold ground, representing the
patrons of the church, painted and presented by A. Achenbach, on the occasion of his joining the Roman Catholic Church. Adjoining the sacristy a fine old mural painting has recently been discovered and restored. On the exterior of the N. side of the church is a crucifixion, with numerous figures, sculptured in stone in the 16th cent., successfully restored and partly renewed by the sculptor J. Kehl. — An inscription in the Ratinger-Strasse indicates the house in which Carl Immermann (b. 1796, d. 1840), the author, died.

The Church of St. Andrew (Pl. 11; B, 3), formerly the church of the court and of the Jesuits, completed in 1629, and connected with the old college which is now occupied by the government offices, contains the tombs of Count Palatine Wolfgang William (d. 1653) and Elector John William, mentioned above, in a chapel off the choir. Side-altars: left, Deger, Virgin; right, Hubner, Scourging of Christ. Side-chapel to the right of the choir: W. Schadow, Pietà, a painting in oils.

On the N. side of the old town rises the new Academy of Art (Pl. 16 a; B, 2), an imposing Renaissance edifice by Riffart, completed in 1879. The principal façade, 520 ft. long, is turned towards the winter-harbour, and is embellished with handsome windows and niches for statues. It contains several studios and lecture-halls, a room full of plaster-casts, etc. In the Aula, the mural decoration of which is not yet completed, are 141 works of the once famous Gallery of Old Masters, the greater part of which was removed to Munich in 1805 (adm. Sun. 11-1 gratis, at other times 50 pf.). The most valuable paintings are an *Assumption by Rubens, and Madonnas by Cima da Conegliano and 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 old town on the W. is separated from the Modern Quarters on the E. side by the broad Allee-Strasse, planted with trees, in which are situated Schulte's Picture Gallery (p. 19) and the Breidenbacher Hof. At the N. end of the Allee-Strasse and near the entrance to the Hofgarten is the handsome new Theatre (Pl. 23; B, 3), designed by Giese, and opened in 1875.

Opposite, in the Friederichs-Platz, is the Kunsthalle, an edifice in the French Renaissance style by Giese, completed in 1881; it contains the *Städtische Gemüldesammlung, or municipal gallery of modern Düsseldorf masters. Admission daily 9-6, 50 pf.; catalogue 30 pf.

Landscapes by A. Achenbach, executed between 1843 and 1866; O. Achenbach, Funeral at Palestina; A. Baur, Christian martyrs of the Roman imperial age; C. Begas, Exposure of Moses; Bever, Beheading of John the Baptist; W. Camphausen, 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; J. P. Hasenclever, Wine-tasting, the master's last picture; Ph. Hildebrandt, Portrait of Wappers, the Antwerp painter; J. Hübner,
Portrait of Prof. Keller; R. Jordan, The first child; L. Knaus, Card-players; Chr. Köhler, Hagar and Ishmael; C. F. Lessing, Landscape with warlike scene; Th. Minton, Holy Family; H. K. A. Mücke, Portrait; C. Müller, Annunciation; J. Niessen, Portrait of Schirmer; J. Rötting, Portraits of Schadow and K. F. Lessing; H. Solentin, Village sermon; J. W. Schirmer, Italian landscape, Dutch landscape, Twenty-six biblical scenes; A. Schrödier, Don Quixote before Dulcinea of Toboso; A. Seel, Church of St. Mark, Venice; K. F. Sohn, Tasso and the two Leonoras; A. Tidemand, Service of the Haugianer in Norway; B. Vautier, 'Little Obstinate'.

In the open space at the N. end of the Königs-Allee, near the entrance to the Hofgarten, rises the Statue of Cornelius (Pl. 7; R, 3), the most eminent of modern German painters, by Donndorf, erected in 1879. At the sides of the handsome pedestal are allegorical figures of Poetry and Religion; in front, Painting, upon the Sphinx; at the back, Germania and Italia, in relief. The frieze represents Faust and Helen. — The house in which Cornelius was born, in the Kurze-Strasse, is marked by a memorial-slab. — In the Königs-Allee is a monumental fountain, erected in 1882 after a design by Müsch. Farther on is the Schadow-Platz (Pl. B, C, 3), which is embellished with a colossal Bust of Schadow (Pl. 4), in bronze, designed by Wittig.

The handsome hall of the Realschule, or Commercial School (Pl. 21; C, 3), Kloster-Str. 7, is adorned with a Fresco-frieze by Bendemann, being an allegorical representation of Art, Science, Commerce, and Industry, the finest work of the kind at Düsseldorf. Admission 50 pf., the proceeds being devoted to the foundation of scholarships; explanatory notice by Dr. Heininen, 1 m.

In the Königs-Platz (Pl. C, 3) a new Protestant Church, in the Romanesque style, has been erected from plans by Kyllmann and Heyden. On the S.W. side of the Platz is the Justizgebäude, or court-house (Pl. 10), the Assisen-Saal, or assize-room, in which contains Schadow's last great oil-painting (Paradise, Hell, and Purgatory), painted by order of King Frederick William IV. — Adjacent are the new Archives, a brick building.

The Hofgarten (Pl. B, C, 2; café-restaurant on the Ananasberg, p. 16), which was laid out in 1769, but was extended and altered with artistic taste after the levelling of the fortifications in 1802 by the director Weihe, to whom a monument (Pl. 6) has been erected, affords the pleasantest walks at Düsseldorf. The well-kept grounds extend down to the Rhine on the W., and on the E. to the Jägerhof (Pl. 9; C, 2), once a hunting-lodge, and now occupied by the Prince of Hohenzollern. The stables in the Duisburger-Str. are tastefully adorned with sculptures.

Nearly adjoining the Hofgarten is the Jacobi'sche Garten Pempelfort, formerly the residence of the philosopher Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi (d. 1819), and visited by Goethe, Herder, Wieland, and other celebrities of that period. Since 1860 it has belonged to the 'Mulkasten' club of artists, and forms the centre of their social meetings, and the scene of their summer festivals. In the
new building (Pl. 17) in the garden, in the Renaissance style, is a
fine room with excellent paintings on wood. — To the N.W., in
the Stern-Str., is the Roman Catholic *Marien-Hospital* (Pl. C, 1), in
the Gothic style.

The handsome *Post Office* (Pl. 18; B, 4) is built in the Flo-
rentine palatial style. — In the vicinity are the *Neuen Anlagen*,
or new promenades, in which stands the new *House of the Estates*
(Pl. B, 5), built in the Italian style by Raschdorff. — By the Fürsten-
wall stands the *Protestant Hospital* (Pl. A, 5). — In the Bilker-Allee
(Pl. A, B, 6) is the new *Flora Garden*, with a fine concert-hall. In
the former village of Bilk, 1/2 M. to the S., now apart of Düsseldorf,
are the old Romanesque church of *St. Martin*, and the *Observatory.*
— The *Cemetery*, to the N. of the town (Pl. B, 1), contains several hand-
some monuments.

To the N.E. of the town, beyond the Rhenish station (Pl. D, 1, 2),
about 1 1/2 M. from the Königs-Platz, and reached by tramway, lies the
new *Zoological Garden* (adm. 50 pf.; band on Wed. and Sat.), tastefully
laid out from plans by Bodinus and the painter Professor Camphausen,
but as yet possessing few wild animals. — Adjoining the Zoological Gar-
den on the E. is the *Düsseltal 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 ancient town of *Kaiserswerth* (*Rheinscher Hof*), on the right
bank of the Rhine, 6 M. from Düsseldorf and 2 1/2 M. from *Calcum* (p. 18), is
the seat of a training school for Protestant Sisters of Charity, an extensive
institution, with branches in many different parts of Germany, founded
by the benevolent pastor *Fliedner* (d. 1864) in 1836. The old Romanesque
Church of Kaiserswerth, of the 12th and 13th cent., contains an admirably
executed *Reliquary* of the 13th cent., in which the bones of *St. Suitbertus*,
a native of Ireland who first preached the Gospel here in 710, are pre-
served. Of the palace from which the young Emp. Henry IV. was carried
off in 1062 in a vessel belonging to his austere guardian Archbishop Anno
nothing is now left but a few fragments, called the *Königsburg*.

**Railway to Cologne.** To the left rises *Schloss Eller*. Beyond
(157 M.) *Bentrath*, among the trees to the right, stands a handsome royal château erected in 1756-60 by Elector Palatine Charles. Beyond
(162 M.) *Langenfeld* the train crosses the *Wupper*, passes the château
of *Reuschenberg* (left), and at (146 M.) *Küppersteg* crosses the *Dhün*.
The Rhine is approached near *Schloss Stammheim*, a château of
Count Fürstenberg, beyond which the train reaches (172 M.) *Mül-
heim am Rhein* (*Bergischer Hof*), a thriving manufacturing town
with 24,991 inhab., which owes its prosperity to Protestant citizens
who emigrated from Cologne in the 17th century. Handsome modern
Gothic church near the station, by Zwirner.

From *Mülheim* to *Bergisch-Gladbach* and *Bensberg*, 83/4 M., branch-
railway in 1/2 hr. (1 m. 20 pf., 90, 60 pf.). — One of the finest existing Gothic
edifices, similar in plan to the Cologne Cathedral, is the church of the
suppressed Cistercian abbey of *Altenberg*, founded in 1255, consecrated
in 1373. This magnificent edifice, situated in the *Dühnthal*, 6 M. to the N.
of Gladbach, was judiciously restored by Frederick William IV., by whose
ancestors, the Counts Adolph and Eberhard von Berge, the abbey was
founded in 1133. Several members of the family are interred here. —
*Bensberg* (*Hôtel Bellevue; Rheinscher Hof*, well spoken of) possesses a
Route 3. COLOGNE. Hotels.

château built by Elector-Palatine John William in 1705, now a military school.

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

Below Mülheim the train intersects the fortifications of Deutz (p. 46), where the ordinary trains stop, while the express crosses the railway-bridge to (175 M.) Cologne.

Steamboat from Düsseldorf to Cologne tedious, although several places on the banks possess historical interest.

3. Cologne.

Railway Stations. 1. Central Station (Pl. F, 4; undergoing alteration) at Cologne, for all the trains to Bonn, Coblenz, Mayence, Ehrenbreitstein, Lahnstein, Aix-la-Chapelle and Belgium, Düsseldorf, Crefeld, and Cleve, and for the express trains to Minden, Hanover, and Berlin. — 2. The St. Pantaleon Station (Pl. B, 3), for local trains to Brühl. — 3. The Cologne-Minden Station at Deutz (Pl. E, F, 6), for the ordinary trains to Düsseldorf, Giessen and Niederlahnstein. — 4. The Station by the Bridge-of-boats (Bergisch-Märkischer Bahnhof) at Deutz (Pl. E, 6), for the trains to Elberfeld, Cassel and Berlin, and to Bensberg. — An Omnibus runs from the Central Station at Cologne in connection with the trains starting from the last-named station. — Porter into the town: for packages not exceeding 11lbs., 30 pf.; not exceeding 55lbs., 50 pf.; not exceeding 10lbs., 75 pf. Cabs, see p. 25.

Hotels. Hôtel du Nord (Pl. a : E, 5), Frankenplatz 6, near the iron bridge, with railway-ticket, luggage-despatch, and telegraph office, R. from 3 m., A. 80 pf., B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2 m.; Hôtel Disch (Pl. b : E, 4), Brucken-Str. 13-21, R. 3 m., A. 60, B. 1 m. 20, D. 3 m. 50 pf.; Mainzer Hof (Pl. c : E, 3, 4), Glockengasse 14-20; Victoria (Pl. d : D, 5), Heumarkt 46-50; Hôtel Ernst (Pl. e : F, 4), Trankgasse 3, between the station and the cathedral, R. 2 1/2, B. 1, D. 3 m.; Wiener Hof (Pl. f : E, 4), Glockengasse 6-10; Hôtel de Hollande (Pl. g : D, 5), Thurnmarkt 36-40, on the Rhine; Hôtel Weber, Hoch-Str. 21, in the Augustiner-Platz (Pl. 4 ; D, 4), good cuisine and wine. All these are of the first class: R. from 2-3 m., B. 1-1/2 m., D. 2 1/2-3 m., A. 60 pf. — Hôtel du Dôme (Pl. h : E, 4), Domhof 5-11, R. and B. from 2 m. 80, D. 2 m. 50 pf.; Russischer Hof (Pl. i : D, 5), Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str.; Hôtel de Cologne (Pl. k : D, 5), on the Rhine, well spoken of; St. Paul, Fettenhennen 19, by the cathedral, R. from 2, D. 2 m.; Hôtel de Paris (Pl. m : E, 4), Drususgasse 3; Laacher Hof (Pl. n : D, 2), Am Laach 6-8; Hotel Museum, Drususgasse 21; Rheinischer Hof, opposite the chief portal of the cathedral, R. 1 1/2-3 m. — Europäischer Hof, Comödien-Str. 2, near the cathedral, R. & A. 2 1/2 m., B. 1 m.; Hôtel Billstein, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 7, near the bridge-of-boats; Drei Könige, on the Rhine, opposite the steamboat quay, Hôtel Fischer, Burgmauer 3, both good, R. 2, D. 2, B. 3/4 m.; Bergischer Hof, Thurnmarkt 3-5, near the bridge-of-boats; Landberg, Marxellen-Str. 1; Union, Dominikaner 2; Antonetti, Comödien-Str. 8; Vandersteen-Bellen, Heumarkt 20, well spoken of; Obladen, unpretending; Berliner Hof, opposite the S. portal of the cathedral. Average charges in these: R. & B. 2-2 1/2 m., D. 2-2 1/2 m.

At Deutz: Grand Hôtel Bellevue, in the new station beside the bridge-of-boats (Pl. E, 6), with the Prinz Carl" garden restaurant (see below).

Restaurants at the railway stations. — Wine. Heuser, Herzog-Str. 10; Johnen, Breite-Str. 36 B; Berzdorf, Sandbahn 10; Freischütz, Am Hof 16; Restaurant at the Gürzenich (p. 39); Alldutsche Weinstube, Am Hof 14 (Pl. E, 4, 5); Deiss, Unter Goldschmidt 26, Moselle; Steigerwald, Lintgasse 9; Stockhausen, Budengasse 3; Hanspohn, Hochpforte 9; Kreutzer, Hochpforte 10; Ermisch, Martin-Str. 26; Carls, Stephan-St. 2. At Deutz: Prinz Carl, garden-restaurant (see above). — Beer. Werny, Salomonsgasse 18, between the Rathhaus and Hoch-Str., dinner 1 m. 50 pf.; Hamburger Restaurant, at the Stadt-Theater, see below; Kind, Am Hof 12; Fischer, in the
DER KÖLNER DOM.

Chorkapellen:
1. Engelbertus-K.
2. Maternus-K.
3. Johannis-K.
4. Dreiöögen-K.
5. Agnes-K.
6. Michaelis-K.
7. Stephans-K.
8. Marien-K.
10. Sacristei.
arcade near the Hoch-Str. (Pl. E, 4); Taverne d’Alsace, Laurenz-Platz 2 (Pl. F, 5), Strassburg beer; *Heuser*, Antonsgasse 4; *Kehl*, by the Museum; *Daniels*, Grosse Budengasse 2; *Biedermäzen*, Herzog-Str. 4; *Simons*, Mühlenbach, near the Neumarkt, and many others. — Oysters. G. Bettger, Kleine Budengasse 10. — Cafés. *Mosler*, Orientgarten, also the best confectioner in Cologne; *Reichard*, Hoch-Str. 10A, confectioner. — *Café Tivoli*, Hoch-Str., at the corner of the Perlenpfuhl; *Wiener Café*, Bruder-Str. 1; *Café du Dome*, Dombau 7-9; *Palant*, Hochstrasse 119, corner of the Minoriten-Str.; *Fischer* (see above).

**Plates of Recreation.** Zoological Garden, ¼ M. below the town, nearly opposite Mülheim (p. 23), see p. 46. Adm. 1 m., on Sundays 50 pf.; concerts on Sunday, Saturday, and Wednesday afternoons. Tramway-cars and steamers (see below) ply between the town and the gardens (*Restaurant). — *Botanical Garden of the Flora Society*, adjoining the Zoological Garden, see p. 46. Admission 1 m., on Sundays 50 pf.; Aquarium 50 pf.; good restaurant; concerts on Sundays and Wednesdays, and oftener in summer. — Kaiser-Garten, near the Thürmchen, at the N. end of the town (on the way to the Zoological Garden). — *Bayenhaus*, at the S. end of the town (comp. Pl. A, 6). — *Marienburg*, restaurant with pretty grounds (tramway from the Dombau, see below; steamboat in the afternoon, see below); adjacent, on the Rhine, the *Alteburger Mühle*, commanding a fine view. — Hohenzollern, garden to the W. of the new town (tramway from the Neumarkt). — *Städtischer Garten* (Pl. F, 1), with restaurant and *Trinkhalle* for mineral waters. — *Brühl* (p. 70) also attracts numerous visitors.

**Theatres.** *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 29; E, D, 3), Glockengasse (1st Sept. to 1st May). — *Summer Theatre*, near the Flora. — *Cirkus Carre*, Gertruden-Str. 4, near the Neumarkt.

**Music.** Cologne has of late years become one of the most musical places in Germany. The *Gürzenich Concerts* (p. 37; seats in the body of the hall 4 m. 50 pf., in the gallery 2 m., the latter often oppressively hot), ten in number, which take place annually in winter, have attained a justly merited celebrity, owing to the admirable choice of the music, as well as to the number and skill of the performers. The *Conservatorium of Music* (Wolfs-Str. 3), founded in 1851, is supported partly by government and the city, and partly by private subscription, and has numbered among its directors some of the most talented musicians of Germany. Another institution which has earned a high reputation is the *Männer-Gesangverein*, or Men’s Vocal Society, by which admirable concerts are given at the Wolkenburg (p. 42).

**Baths.** The *Hohenstaufenbad*, in the Hohenstaufen-Ring (Pl. C, 2), a handsome building, is excellently fitted up; large swimming-baths for ladies. — *Siegen*, Schildergasse 72 (also Russian baths, &c.). Baths in the Rhine, by the bridge-of-boats (also warm baths); *Schiffer*, in Deutz, near the bridge-of-boats, *Nolden*, at the Rheinau (Pl. A, 6), these two with swimming-baths and accommodation for ladies; *Pionier-Schwimmanstalt*, in Deutz, below the iron bridge; *Actien-Schwimmanstalt*, on the Rheinu (Pl. B, 6).

**Cab Tariff.**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Persons:</th>
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<td><strong>A. Per Drive.</strong></td>
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<td>Drive within the city of Cologne</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>75</td>
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<td>From a point within the city to the suburbs, as far as the new ramparts</td>
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<td>1. 25</td>
<td>1. 50</td>
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<td><strong>B. Drives from the City or Suburbs.</strong></td>
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<td>Zoological and Flora Gardens and Stadtgarten</td>
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<td>1. 25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bergisch-Märk. Station at Deutz, incl. bridge</td>
<td>1. 75</td>
<td>1. 75</td>
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<td>2. 25</td>
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<td>Villa-Colony Marienburg</td>
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<td><strong>C. By Time.</strong></td>
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<td>For ½ hr.</td>
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<td>For 1 hr.</td>
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<td>Each additional ¼ hr.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>75</td>
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For a trunk or heavy package 25 pf., each additional package 10 pf.; small articles in the hand free. — Double fares from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m.
Tramways. A. From the Cathedral (Pl. E, 4, 5): 1. From the bridge, by the Comödien-Str., Römerthurm, Aposteln-Str., Mauritius-Steinweg, Waidmarkt (Pl. C, 4), and Heumarkt (Pl. D, 5), and back; cars in each direction every 10 minutes (the line is to be extended through the new Ring-Str.); — 2. Along the bank of the Rhine to the Kaisergarten, Flora, and the Zoological Garden, every 20 minutes. — B. From the Eiglestein (Pl. H, 4) via Nippes to the Zoological Garden and the Flora. — C. From the Waidmarkt (Pl. C, 4), via Bayenthal to Marienburg and Rodenkirchen, every 20 minutes. — D. From the Neumarkt (Pl. D, 3): 1. Past the Städ- tische Garten to Ehrenfeld (p. 15), every 20 minutes; — 2. To Lindenthal and Melaten, every 20 minutes. — E. From Deutz to Kalk and to Mühl-heim-am-Rhein (p. 23).

Steamboats, see Introduction, p. xv. The piers are near the bridge- of-boats (Pl. D, 5, 6). Local Steamers ply frequently between Cologne and Mülheim (p. 23; 25 pf.), starting from the bridge-of-boats (Pl. D, E, 5, 6), and touching at St. Cunibert (p. 46), and (20 pf.) near the Zoological and Flora gardens (p. 46). Other steamers ply every half-hour in the afternoon from the Filzgrabentor (Pl. D, 5) to Marienburg, a group of suburban villas a little above Cologne (25 pf.; there and back 40 pf.).

Post Office (Pl. 19; E, 3), Glockengasse 25-27. Branch-offices for letters and parcels in the Marzellen-Str., to the N. of the Central Station, at 1 Hohe-Str., at 35 Klingelputz, and at the Hôtel du Nord. — Telegraph Office (Pl. 27), Caesarien-Str. 4; also at the Central Station, at the Hôtel du Nord, and at the office of the Kölnische Zeitung, Breite-Str. 76 and 78.

Eau de Cologne. The oldest firms are Johann Maria Farina, opposite the Julichs-Platz (Obenmarsphorten 23), and Johann Anton Farina at the 'Stadt Mailand', Hoch-Str. 129, opposite the W. portal of the cathedral (3 A); also at Julichs-Platz 4, &c. Case containing six bottles of the ordinary medium size, from 7 m. 50 pf.

Objects of Art and curiosities of all kinds are sold by Lempertz, Grosse Sandkau 4; and at the Kölner Kunst und Gewerbe-Bazar, Am Hof 14.

Exhibition of Paintings, at Ed. Schulte's, Richartz-Str. 16, near the Museum (adm. 50 pf.; comp. p. 16). — Castan's Panopticum (wax-works), Frohgasse, near the Zoological Garden.

American Consul: Dr. William D. Wamer, Esq., Hohenzollernring 34. English Church Service at No. 3 Bischofsgarten-Str. (11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.). Chaplain, Rev. Rob. Skinner, Hohenzollernring 84. American Dentist: Dr. Hervey C. Merril (of Boston), Mohren-Str. 3 (near tramway).

Principal Attractions: Cathedral, interior, and walk round the external choir-gallery (p. 28); Museum (p. 34), Hochstrasse; Rathaus (p. 38); Gürzenich (p. 39); Königshof in the Heumarkt (p. 40); St. Maria im Capitol (p. 40); thence proceed to the Neumarkt and past the Church of the Apostles (p. 43) to St. Germain (p. 44); then to the new Rhine Bridge (p. 34); Flora or Zoological Garden (p. 46). 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 9 o'clock. (Before that hour, and from 11 to 11.30 a.m. there is divine service.) The names of the streets leading to the Rhine (W. to E.) are painted red, of those parallel to the Rhine (N. to S.) black.

Cologne (130 ft. above the sea-level), 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 161,266 inhabitants (five-sixths of whom are Roman Catholics), including a garrison of 7000 men. It lies on the left bank of the Rhine, across which a bridge-of-boats and an iron bridge lead to Deutz, a town on the opposite bank (17,736 inhabitants). From a distance, and especially when approached by steamboat, the town with its numerous towers presents
History. COLOGNE. 3. Route. 27

a very imposing appearance, but most of the old streets are narrow, gloomy, and badly drained. Many of them, however, contain interesting specimens of domestic architecture, dating from the 16th, 15th, and even the 13th century. Of late considerable improvements have been effected; most of the narrowest streets have been swept away, and replaced by new ones, containing tasteful and substantial buildings. Room has recently been made for a great extension of the city by the removal of the mediæval wall, of which a few towers (pp. 42, 43, 45) now alone remain, and the purchase by the corporation, for 590,000£., of the space between it and the new glacis. The area thus acquired has been laid out in building lots and is nearly as large as that occupied by the old town. A handsome Ringstrasse, or series of boulevards, of which those in the centre (Hohenstaufen-Ring, Hohenzollern-Ring, Kaiser-Wilhelms-Ring) already contain a large number of fine buildings, will encircle the entire old town, from the Bayenthurm on the S. to the Eigelstein-Thor on the N., a distance of 3½ M.

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. In A.D. 51 Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus and mother of Nero, founded here a colony of Roman veterans, which at first was called Colonia Agrippinensis, and afterwards Colonia Claudia Agrippina. Of the strong walls of this settlement there are still some remains. It was the seat of the Legate of Germania Inferior. In 308 Constantine the Great began a stone bridge over the Rhine, which connected Marsporten with what was then the island of St. Martin, and thence crossed to Deutz. This bridge was afterwards destroyed by the Normans, and finally removed by Archbishop Bruno (see p. 43). From the end of the fifth century Cologne belonged to the kingdom of the Franks, and it was long occupied by the Riparian 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.

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 Anno II. (1056-75), Philipp von Heinsberg (1167-91), Konrad von Hochstaden (1238-61), Engelbert von Falkenburg (1261-74), and Siegfried von Westerburg (1275-97). The long contest was decided in favour of municipal independence by the battle of Worringen (1288; see p. 44), and the archbishops were compelled to transfer their residence to Brühl (p. 66), and afterwards to Bonn. 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. 38). In 1482, 1513, and on other occasions, the city was again the scene of revolutionary struggles. 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. 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 Apostelkirche, 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. For a period of about fifty years, dating from the close of the 14th century, Cologne enjoyed a second golden era of art, chiefly confined to the province of Painting. The municipal archives preserve the names of a great number of painters, but only in a few instances can any of these be definitely attached to existing pictures. Among the best known are Meister Wilhelm (died 1378), of whose mural paintings in the Hansa-Saal of the Rathhaus some remains are preserved (now in the Museum, p. 35), and Meister Stephan (Lochner) of Constance, who died in 1431. The most famous pictures of this school in Cologne are the Dombild (p. 32), the Madonna of the Priests' Seminary (p. 34), and the Madonna in an arbour of roses (p. 35). — The taste for architecture was not extinct even at a later period. The porch of the Rathhaus, for example, is an interesting specimen of the German Renaissance. Not only were old churches renovated, but occasionally new ones were built (e.g. the Church of the Jesuits). Prior to 1601, 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 last 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 Crefeld, 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, 5), which justly excites

† 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 (on week-days 9-10 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.). The following are the authorised fees (each person): (1). For opening the choir and choir-chapel, 1 m. 50 pf. (2). For the attendant who conducts visitors along the upper choir-gallery, round the exterior of the cathedral, and to the top of the tower, 1 m.
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 remains, near the Central Station. As early as the 9th century an episcopal church (see p. 27) 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. 32) it was never executed. His second successor Conrad of Hochstaden (see p. 32), 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, chiefly owing to the struggles between the archbishops and the citizens (see p. 27). The stone used in the building was quarried in the Drachenfels (see p. 82). On 27th Sept., 1322, the choir, which had been temporarily terminated by a lofty wall towards the west, was solemnly consecrated by Archbishop Heinrich, Graf von Virneburg. The builder soon proceeded to lay the foundations of the N. and (in 1325) S. transepts, while at the same time the old church, which was still used for divine service, 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 according to the original plan was abandoned. The unfinished building was provided with a temporary roof, and nothing more was done except the decoration of the interior. Some of these decorations, such as those of the high-altar, belong to the degraded style of the 17th and 18th centuries. 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 instructions for its restoration. The work of renovation, however, was not begun till 1823. It was at first carried on under the superintendence of Ahlert (d. 1833), and afterwards under that of the talented Zwirner, a thorough master of the Gothic style (d. 1861). On Zwirner’s death Herr Voigtel (b. 1829) succeeded to his office, and carried the work to completion. Zwirner was the first to form the project of com-
pleting 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 more than 15,000l. were afterwards spent yearly on the undertaking, the greater part of this amount being defrayed by government, the remainder by private subscriptions, societies, and the proceeds of a lottery. The entire sum expended between 1842 and 1880 amounted to upwards of 900,000l. The last stone of the huge S. tower was placed in position in August, 1880, and on the 15th Oct. of the same year the completion of the Cathedral was celebrated in the presence of the Emperor William and almost all the sovereign princes of the German Empire.

The cathedral is a cruciform structure (see Plan, p. 23), the nave being flanked with double, and the transept with single aisles. Total length 148 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 transept 357 ft. The towers, 512 ft. in height, are the loftiest in Europe. This enormous mass of masonry is enlivened by a profusion of flying buttresses, turrets, gargoylels, galleries, cornices, foliage, etc.

The *W. Façade, which has been completed entirely in accordance with the still extant original design of the 14th cent., with its two huge towers, the principal portal between them, and the vast middle window, 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 are octagonal, crowned with elegant open spires.

The Crane on the S. tower, which had stood there for 400 years and constituted one of the chief landmarks of Cologne, was removed in 1868.

The largest of the Bells in the S. tower is the Kaiserglocke, which was cast in 1874 with the metal of French guns, and weighs 25 tons. The next two in point of size, cast in 1447 and 1448, weigh 11 and 6 tons.

The principal portal is 93 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 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, while the *S. Portal is elaborately decorated, and embellished with statues designed by Schwanthaler and presented by the Emp. William (then Prince of Prussia).

The *Choir, completed in 1322, and flanked with seven chapels, exhibits in its lower parts the simple and dignified forms of the early Gothic style, while in the upper parts the full magnificence and bold outlines of the consummated art are 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 145 ft. in height; each of the inner
aisles is 7½ yds., each of the outer 9 yds. wide; each of the four
aisles is 60 feet high. The area of the interior is 7399 sq. yds.
In 1863 the partition which for centuries had separated the nave
from the choir (see p. 29) was removed. The effect produced by the
ensemble is now singularly impressive.

**Nave and Transept.** The large stained-glass window above the
W. portal, executed by Milde of Lübeck, was presented by the
Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Germany. The five stained-
glass windows in the N. (left) aisle, executed in 1508 and 1509, and
representing archbishops, saints, and armorial bearings, are fine spec-
cimens of the workmanship of that period. The beautiful modern
windows of the S. aisle, by Joseph Fischer and Hellweger, pre-
sented in 1848 by King Lewis I. of Bavaria, prove that the once
almost obsolete art has regained much of its ancient glory: 1st win-
dow, John the Baptist; 2nd, Nativity; 3rd, above, Last Supper, and
below, Death of Christ; 4th, Descent of the Holy Ghost; 5th, Stoning
of St. Stephen. Below are prophets, evangelists, and fathers of the
church in full figure. A sixth window, on the W. side of the S.
Transept, was in 1856 filled with stained glass, designed by Hess
and others, to the memory of Joseph v. Görres (d. 1848), 'catholicæ
veritatis defensori glorioso'. The modern stained-glass windows of
the S. Portal, presented by the Emp. William, were executed in
Berlin; those of the N. portal, commemorating the elevation of
Archbishop v. 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 partly from several ancient churches of Cologne, now
demolished, and partly from the chapel of the Virgin in the cathedral.

The Choir is separated from the nave by an iron screen, which
is to be replaced by a lofty rood-loft. We enter by the N. (left)
door. Immediately to the left is the fine tomb of Anton Keyfeld
(d. 1539). Consoles projecting from the fourteen pillars of the
central part, or High Choir proper, bear Statues of Christ, Mary, and
the Twelve Apostles, probably executed by the cathedral architect
Michael, and restored in 1842; these are overshadowed by artistic
canopies. The marble reliefs in front of the high-altar are the
work of the same hand. The modern statues in the transept were
put up in 1866. The nine frescoes in the arches of the choir,
executed by Steinle in 1844, represent Angel Choirs in the eccle-
siastical symbolic style, differently coloured in accordance with their
various stages of development; they are best viewed from the gal-
lery of the choir (p. 34). The walls behind the choir-stalls are
covered with tapestry worked by ladies of Cologne, illustrative of the
Nicene Creed and the Seven Sacraments. The handsome carved
Stalls are of the 15th century. Under brasses, with engraved full-
length figures, repose Archbishop v. Spiegel (d. 1835), and Cardinal
von Geissel (d. 1864). Above the triforium of the choir is a series
of admirable old Stained Glass Windows, representing the kings of Judah, etc., belonging to the end of the 13th or the beginning of the 14th century. The windows in the transepts are filled with stained glass presented by private individuals.

**Choir Chapels.** 1. The Engelbert Chapel (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 (p. 29), but they are now preserved in a magnificent silver reliquary in the treasury. The tombs of Archbishops Adolf and Anton von Schauenburg (16th cent.) are worthy of notice. — Before the sacristy is the sarcophagus of Archbishop Engelbert von der Mark (1364-68), with a fine figure in sandstone, executed during the lifetime of the deceased.

2. Maternus Chapel. Tomb of Archbishop Philip v. Heinsberg (d. 1191) in the form of a town-wall with towers, gates, and pinnacles; also a good statue. The altar-piece is by Barthel de Bruyn (1548). The original ground-plan of the S.W. tower of the cathedral and an original view of the S. tower from the E. side, found in Paris in 1816, are preserved here under glass (comp. 3rd chapel).

3. Chapel of St. John. *Tomb of Archbishop Conrad v. Hochstaden (d. 1261), founder of the cathedral, with the figure of the deceased in bronze, dating from the first half of the 13th cent., restored in 1847. The Altar of St. Clara, with excellent wood-carving, representing the Passion, and paintings on the wings belonging to the school of the Meister Wilhelm, presented by the brothers Boissereé, is worthy of inspection. 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 Three Kings. 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 Dassele, by whom they were removed to Cologne. The reliquary in which they are preserved is now in the treasury (p. 33). The marble mausoleum erected in this chapel dates from the second half of the 17th century. — Below the centre window is a valuable relief, in gilded bronze, of the Adoration of the Magi (1516). On the S. side is the tomb of Archbishop Ernst von Bayern (d. 1612). The other Electors of the House of Bavaria repose outside this chapel. The heart of Marie de Médicis (p. 42) 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), probably altered at a later date.

5. The Chapel of St. Agnes contains the celebrated *Dombild, a large winged picture 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 'weisspfennige' to see the picture which 'Meister Steffen' had painted at Cologne. It was this notice that led to the conjecture that Stephan Lochner was the author of the painting. There is no inscription on the picture itself, the supposed traces of writing being merely ornamental flourishes. 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.

In the middle of the chapel is the Sarcophagus of St. Irmgardis (11th cent.), adorned with Gothic arches and painted figures of saints.


7. Chapel of St. Stephen. Stone sarcophagus of Archbishop Gero (d. 976), of the 10th cent., a relic of the old cathedral, upon which was placed in 1802 the portrait-statue of the Imperial general Von Hochkirchen (who fell at Landau in 1703), by Fortini.

8. Chapel of the Virgin (properly speaking the last bay of the outer S. aisle). Tombstone of Archbishop Reinald von Dassele (d. 1167, see above), upon which the marble statue of Archbishop Wilhelm von Genney (d. 1362) was placed in 1842. Opposite is the sarcophagus of Count Gottfried von Arnberg (d. 1368). 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. — The altar, which was designed by Zwirner in 1856, is adorned with *Overbeck's Assumption, purchased in 1855 for 900£. On the next wall-pillar is the so-called Madonna of Milan, probably a German work of the 14th century. — The Stained Glass of this chapel, executed at Cologne in 1857, represents scenes from the life of the Virgin, copied from ancient mural paintings discovered in 1842 during the restoration of the choir.

By a pillar at the entrance to the S. Transept is the Statue of St. Christopher, about 10 ft. in height, dating from the 16th century.

The carved altar by the E. wall of this transept, in the late-Gothic style, is from the church of St. Maria ad Gradus.

The Treasury (entrance from the N. ambulatory) contains the golden *Reliquary of the Magi, a costly specimen of Romanesque workmanship, probably executed in the years 1190-1200. It was seriously injured in 1794, when carried away for concealment from the French, but was restored in 1807. The silver *Shrine of St. Engelbert, in the style of the Renaissance, dates from 1633. There are also several valuable Monstrances, including one of the 14th cent., another of the 17th cent., 19½ lbs. in weight, and thickly set with precious stones, and a third presented in 1848 by Pope Pius IX. Processional Cross of the 12th century. An 'Osculum Pacis', of the 16th cent, richly decorated with enamels, pearls, and precious stones; Sword of Justice; sacerdotal vestments; ten admirably-carved ivory tablets by Melchior Paulus (1703-1733), with scenes from the Passion, etc. — The Sacristy contains a fine ciborium.

BAEDERER'S Rhine. 10th Edit.
Route 3. COLOGNE.

Museum.

and old stained glass. — In the Cathedral Library are the Hildebold Codices, returned from Darmstadt in 1868.

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 (adm. by card, see p. 28; attendant at the S. portal, where the ascent begins), 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 Prospect over the sea of houses, the plain intersected by the Rhine, and the Seven Mts. in the distance.

The Archbishoppal Museum (Pl. 16: E, 5; admission in summer daily, 9-1 and 3-6; in winter on Wednesdays, Sundays, and holidays, 10-1; fee 50 pf.), opposite the S. gate of the cathedral, is established in a chapel, formerly belonging to the Archbishoppal Palace and re-erected in 1665. It contains a collection of ecclesiastical and other objects of mediaeval art, of which the most valuable is a Virgin belonging to the Priests' Seminary, by an able Master of the Old Cologne School (p. 28).

The Iron Bridge (Pl. F, 5, 6), which crosses the Rhine to the E. of the cathedral (completed in 1859), is broad enough for a double line of rails and a separate roadway for ordinary traffic. It is 453 yds. long, and 47 ft. above the average level of the water. Over the entrance on the left (Cologne) bank is an Equestrian Statue of Frederick William IV. 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. Deutz, on the right bank, see p. 46.

In an open space a little to the S.W. of the cathedral, rises the *Museum, or Wallraf-Richartz-Museum (Pl. 17; E, 4), built in the Gothic (Tudor) style by Felten in 1855-61, the funds for its erection (about 30,000£.) having been presented to the city by Herr Richartz, a wealthy merchant (d. 1861). The stately building faces the N., while at the back are two wings, with handsome late-Gothic cloisters, adjoining the church of the Minorites. The nucleus of the collections of pictures and antiquities is formed by those bequeathed by Professor Wallraf (d. 1824) to his native town. The statues which adorn the building externally, by Bläser, Fuchs, Mohr, and Werres, represent characters of distinction in the annals of the city. The museum is open on week-days, in summer 9-6, in winter 9-4, admission 75 pf. (Wed. gratis); on Sundays and holidays, 9-1, gratis; closed on Easter-day, Whitsunday, and Christmas-day. Handbook to the museum 1 m., catalogue of pictures 50 pf., of Roman antiquities 75 pf.

Ground Floor and Cloisters. Entrance-hall, on the right and left of the staircase, busts of Wallraf and Richartz, in marble by Bläser. — To the right we first enter a large Hall, in which modern sculptures are usually exhibited. The stands in the centre bear a series of admirable water-colours by Caspar Scheuren (Nos. 1008-1028), illustrating the scenery, traditions, history, and monuments of the province of the Rhine. To the left we obtain a view from above of the Roman mosaic pavement in the cloisters. — We next enter a Saloon containing the Roman Antiquities: statuettes, busts, masks (some of them spurious). — 4. Colossal marble head
of a Medusa found at Rome; 4. Epicurus; 9. Scipio Africanus; 21. Julius Caesar; casts of well-known antiques. — The adjacent Saloon contains a collection of Engravings, Drawings, Manuscripts, and also of Coins, Small Works of Art, Gems, Carvings, Remains of Sculptures, etc. 1030 A. Forty-two cartoons by Ramboux for the tapestry in the cathedral (p. 31); sketches by Theod. Minterop. The periods of the day, and the seasons.

The Upper Cloisters contain a valuable collection of German pottery from Siegburg, Frecham, and Raren; fine specimens of Venetian glass; Roman glass and pottery; cabinets in the German Renaissance style; a valuable collection of thirty scenes in Stained Glass, being modern copies of old masters of Cologne and the Netherlands, executed at Munich, and bequeathed by the brothers Boisseree. Also numerous photographs of celebrated works of art. — The Lower Cloisters contain Roman and mediaeval stone-monuments. Also Mosaic Pavements, one of which of considerable size, the ‘Mosaic of the Sages’ (No. 30), found during the construction of the new hospital, bears portraits of Diogenes, Socrates, Aristotle, Chilon, Plato, Cleobulus, and Sophocles; it consists in part of small squares of glass, and probably dates from the fourth century. No. 188. Remains of a wall, painted at fresco; 193. Sarcophagus, found at Cologne, with reliefs of Hercules liberating Hesione, Hercules stealing the Delphic tripod, Theseus and the Minotaur, and two dancing-girls; 198. Metrical inscription from the grave of a boy; Votive stones to Mercurius Cissionius (10), and Semele ‘et ejus sororibus’ (25); 1. Altar of Jupiter Saxonus, found in the Brohl Valley (p. 94), and erected by the Roman soldiers working in the quarries there; a hovering form with a smaller figure on the shoulder, recently discovered. Also remains of the mural paintings from the Hansa-Saal of the Rathaus by Meister Wilhelm v. Köln (p. 25), representing the ‘nine good heroes’.

To the left on the ground-floor are six rooms containing pictures of great historical interest of the Early Cologne School, which, however, will afford little satisfaction to the visitor who regards the collection from an artistic point of view only. The Virgin with the bean-blossom, the Madonna in an armour of roses, the Descent from the Cross by the Master of the Lyversberg Passion, and the Death of Mary by the Meister von Calcar are the most important works. We begin with Room I., entered from the upper cloisters. (a) Gothic Pictures (Nos. 30-39) of the years 1300-1370; 35. Passion in 27 sections; 36-39. Passion. — (b) Meister Wilhelm and his School, from about 1350 to 1420 (Nos. 40-117). 40. (Room II.) Meister Wilhelm, Triptych: the Virgin in the centre, with a bean-blossom in her left hand, and the Infant Christ on her right arm; on the left St. Catherine, on the right St. Barbara. 41. (Room II.) Meister Wilhelm (?), Christ on the Cross surrounded by Mary and eight Apostles; 98. St. Veronica with the napkin; 99. (Room I.) Legend of St. Ursula, with a view of the city of Cologne. — (c) Meister Stephan and his school, from about 1420 to 1460 (Nos. 118-46, in Room II.), 118. Madonna in an armour of roses; 119-120. St. Ambrose and St. Mark, wings of a picture by this master in the museum at Darmstadt (No. 48); 121. Last Judgment (the pictures of the martyrdom of the Twelve Apostles belonging to this work are in the Städel Gallery at Frankfort, and six saints, formerly at the back of these, are now in the Pinakothek at Munich). 122, 123. Scouring and Entombment of Christ. — (d) Cologne School, influenced by that of the Van Eycks, from 1430 to 1550 (Nos. 147-445, in Rooms III-VI.). 151-153. The ‘Lyversberg Passion’, an altar-piece formerly in the possession of a Herr Lyversberg, after whom several works by the same hand as this are usually named; 153-163. Triptych, Descent from the Cross (1480), on the wings Andrew and Thomas, on the outside the Assumption of Mary; 164. Christ on the Cross; 182. Glorification of Mary; 184. Last Judgment; 195. Adoration of the Magi; 196. Mass of St. Gregory; 197, 198. Wings with saints; 199. Triptych, Mystical marriage of St. Catherine with the Infant Christ; on the wings SS. Rochus and Gudula inside, and SS. Achatus and Cecilia outside. 205. So-called ‘Altar-piece of St. Thomas’, a triptych: in the centre Christ appearing to the doubting Thomas; inside the wings, the Madonna
with St. John, and St. Hippolytus with St. Afras; outside, in grisaille, St.
Symphorosa with her seven sons, and St. Felicitas with her seven sons.
206. Altar of the Holy Cross (by the master of the Boisserée St. Bartho-
lomew in the Pinakothek at Munich), a triptych; in the centre Christ on
the Cross, on the wings John the Baptist and St. Agnes. 207. Death of
Mary by the Meister von Calcar, a work after which several others by
the same hand are named, with the Donors on the wings. The other
pictures, by A. von Worms, B. Bruyn, and other later masters of Cologne
are interesting to connoisseurs only. — The antechamber adjoining the
entrance-hall contains a few modern works of art.

The Staircase is adorned with Frescoes by Steinhe, illustrative of
the history of art and civilisation at Cologne. The scenes begin with the
picture to the left as we look back from the topmost landing of the stair.
1. Roman and Romanesque Period: Constantine the Great (324-337) on
his throne, surrounded by warriors, artists, and others, some of whom
hold in their hands plans of the emperor's buildings at Trèves and
of his bridge at Cologne; on the other side, Charlemagne (716-814), also
enthroned, with his retinue, including Eginhard, Alcuin, and Paulus
Diaconus. Between the two emperors is St. Helena with her attendants.
In the corner adjoining Charlemagne are the most famous archbishops
of Cologne: St. Hildebold (d. 819) with the model 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 (d. 1075) with the church of St.
Gereon. Next to these is the Franconian queen Plectrudis (8th cent.)
with the plan of St. Maria im Kapitol. Below, in the adjoining scenes,
is the legend of Cologne: St. Maternus, the first bishop, baptising con-
verts in the Rhine, St. Gereon with his companions, St. Ursula and her
virgin followers, and St. Hermann Joseph in St. Maria im Kapitol. —
Opposite, on the wall to the right, is 2. The Medieval Period: in the
centre Albertus Magnus, the learned theologian of Cologne, with his
pupils, including Thomas Aquinas and Duns Scotus; beyond these are
mystics, humanists, and artists. On the other side, to the right of Albertus,
is Conrad of Hochstaden (p. 27), to whom the architect of the cathedral
 submits a plan of the edifice; farther on, Meister Wilhelm of Cologne and Meister
Stephan; then the two burgomasters welcoming a vessel of the Hanseatic
League. In the subordinate scenes, the popular Festival of St. John
(p. 40), the arrival of the relics of the Magi, a tournament, and the
industrial activity of Cologne. — On the central wall, to the left of the
door: 3. Renaissance and Modern Period: to the left, Rubens receiving the
order for the altar-piece of St. Peter's church (p. 42); Winckelmann
studying the Laocoon; in the centre the brothers Boisserée (p. 79) and
Friedrich von Schlegel; to the right, Wollraf and Richartz, the founders
of the museum. Below, the Carnival of Cologne. — To the right of the
door: 4. Continuation of the Cathedral: completion of the S. portal in presence of
Frederick William IV., the architect Zwirner, and the archbishop Joh-
nannes v. Geissel. Below, the society for advancing the building opera-
tions, and the vocal societies of Cologne. — Above the central entrance
door, in the upper part of the staircase, are the armorial bearings
of Cologne, with Marsilius, the hero of Cologne, and Agrippina, the Roman
empress. — From the highest landing we enter the rooms of the —

Upper Floor. In a straight direction is the ANTECHAMBER: right, 982 A.
Campenhagen, King William saluted by his troops after the battle of Sedan,
with Bismarck, Moltke, and Roon among his retinue; left, 955. Simon Meis-
ter. Fred. William IV. on horseback. — Busts of Michael Angelo by
C. Mohr, Rubens by Fr. Meynen, Wolfgang Müller by Hofmeister, the
brothers Boisserée and Alex. von Humboldt by Rauch, and Simrock by
Rob. Caun.

Rooms to the Right of the antechamber. COLLECTION OF MODERN PAINT-
ingS. Room I. 'Gustat Richter, Queen Louisa of Prussia, painted in 1879
and presented to the Museum by Herr Joest; opposite, A. von Werner,
Fieldmarshal Moltke. Then, Gronsveld, Scene from ‘Wieland the Smith’;
Bromar, Scene in the Roman Campagna. — CORNER ROOM. 903. Köhter.
Miriam's song of praise after the passage of the Red Sea by the Israelites.
Church of the Minorites. COLOGNE. 3. Route. 37

965b. Schwerdgeburth, Promenaders outside the gate; 987. Salentin, Pilgrims at a medicinal spring; Roybet, Sportsmen; C. Günther, Theologians disputing; Portraits of Goethe by Rabe and Kolbe; Ad. Schröder, Don Quixote; 942. G. Schick, Eve; *559. J. W. Schirmer, Italian landscape; 964. C. L. F. Becker, Hutten crowned with laurels; 970a. Theod. Mintry, 'Maiwein', with genius. — A cabinet with modern engravings (adjoining which are the exhibition rooms of the Kölner Kunstillerei, or art-union) leads to — Room III. (the last), the principal salon of the modern masters, E. of the staircase. No. 963. Lessing, Landscape; A. Achenbach, 971a.


Rooms to the Left. Room I. Works of the early Franconian, Saxon, and Swabian Schools (of little importance): 522. A. Dürer, Piper and drummer; Cranach the Elder, 534. Mary Magdalene, 555. Jesus as a boy. 551-553. Joachim Patinir, Portraits. — Room II. Netherlands and Italian Schools etc.; beginning to the right of the entrance: 652 A. Adrian Brouwer, Old peasant; *300 A. Franc. Francia, Madonna and Child, an admirable work presented by Boisseree; Franc. de Herrera, Peter's denial; Jan van der Kapelle, Sea-piece; Kupetzki, Portrait; N. Maas, Portrait; 817. Tintoretto, Ovid and Corinna; 654 A. Carl Fabritius (pupil of Rembrandt), Portrait; 652 c. J. Gerritz Cuyp, Portrait; 901. Ph. de Champaigne, Portrait of Jabach, the wealthy patron of art; *618. Rubens, Holy Family (probably by pupils); 624. Van Dyck, Portrait of Jabach; 941. David, Pierciles with the body of his son Paralus; 632. C. Honthorst, Holy Family; 617. Rubens, St. Francis receiving the stigmata; 801. Inn. da Imola, Madonna; 802. Giac. Francia, The Apostle Andrew; 812, 813. P. Veronese, Heads as studies; 633. Jordans, Prometheus. 634 A. Jordens, Portrait; G. van der Eeckhout, Esther and Haman; J. van der Meer, Landscape; Jansz van Keulen, Portraits; Ph. de Koninck, Landscape. — The following rooms contain numerous mediocre works by Italian and French masters.

At the back of the Museum is the Church of the Minorites (Pl. 56; E, 4), an early-Gothic building of simple but handsome proportions, probably commenced in 1220, but not completed till forty years later, and recently restored at the cost of the late Herr Richartz (p. 34). It is 65 yds. in length; the nave is 67 ft. high and 24 yds. broad. The large window above the portal in the principal façade and the elegant spire (of last century), restored in the style of the original, are specially striking. The fine sacristy has a round pillar in the centre. The church contains the tombstone of the celebrated theological disputant Duns Scotus (d. 1309), with the inscription: Scotia me genuit, Anglia me suscepit, Gallia me docuit, Colonia me tenet.

In an open space in the Comödien-Str. is the Appellhofgebäude (Pl. 1 ; E, 3), the seat of the Oberlandesgericht or court of justice for the Prussian province of the Rhine. The imposing new N. facade was completed in 1886. — Farther on, in the Zeughaus-Str., on the left, is the Arsenal (Pl. 33; E, 3) with the Guard-House, erected in 1601; on the right are the palatial Government Buildings (Pl. 92; E, F, 3), erected in 1830. Farther W. in the same direction, at the corner of the Aporn-Str., is the Römerthürm (Pl. 24; E, 3),
an ancient round tower inlaid with stones of different colour. It once formed an angle of the ancient Roman town, considerable fragments of the walls of which still exist in the vicinity (on the ‘Burgmauer’), and is undoubtedly to a great extent of Roman origin, but the upper part is modern. The Steinfeldergasse leads hence to St. Gereon’s, see p. 44.

The Synagogue (Pl. 63; E, 4), in the Glockengasse, an edifice in the Moorish style, designed by Zwirner, and built in 1859-61 at the expense of the banker Oppenheim, is covered with a handsome gilded dome. — Farther up the same street is the Theatre (Pl. 29; E, 3), designed by Raschdorff, and completed in 1872.

Between the cathedral and the Museum, at the small Wallrafplatz, begins the narrow Hochstrasse (Pl. D, E, 4), the busiest street in Cologne, which with its prolongations (Marzellen-Str. and Eigelstein to the N., Hochpforte and Severins-Str. to the S.) intersects the entire city from N. to S. The street is gradually being widened by the erection of all new buildings farther back than the old ones. To the right, in the centre of the Hochstrasse, is the Königin-Augusta-Passage (Pl. E, 4), an arcade with shops.

Between the Hochstrasse and the Rhine are situated several important buildings, not far from each other.

The Rathhaus (Pl. 21; E, 5), an interesting structure, built in different centuries and recently restored, stands on the substructions of a Roman stronghold (probably the Prætorium), of the arches of which some remains are still visible in the cellar. The oldest part of the present building (14th cent.) is the central portion (with the Hansa-Saal), looking towards the Rathhaus-Platz. In 1569-71 an elegant Portico in the Renaissance style was built in front of this, from the plans of Wilhelm Vernickel (whose designs, along with those of his competitors, are still preserved in the municipal archives), bearing long Latin inscriptions and reliefs alluding to the tradition of Burgomaster Gryn’s fight with the lion (see below). The handsome, five-storied Rathhausturm, formerly adorned with numerous statuettes, was built in 1407-14, from the proceeds of the fines imposed upon noble families in 1396. — 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, then newly introduced into Germany, is so named in reference to the tradition (above alluded to) that Archbishop Engelbert sought the life of Burgomaster Gryn, and threw the obnoxious citizen into a lion’s den in his palace, from which, however, his intended victim contrived to escape unhurt.

The Hansa-Saal, or Hanseatic Hall (30 yds. long, 8 yds. wide, 32 ft. high), on the first floor of the Rathhaus, recently restored, 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, Cæsar; Joshua, David, Judas Maccabeus; 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 those 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 principal apartment of the portion of the Rathhaus which was erected in 1450 (towards the Altenmarkt) is the room called the ‘Muschel’ (shell), completed in 1761. The Tapestry, with which it is adorned, was executed by Vos from drawings by Wouverman, and was purchased by the Town Council from the heirs of Elector Clement Augustus. — The former Rath-Saal is in the tower. The fine carved door was executed by Melchior Reidt in 1603; to the same period belong the stucco ceiling, ornamented with medallions of the emperors, and the door leading from the Arsenal into the committee-room.

In the Rathaus-Platz, opposite the Rathhaus, is the late-Gothic Chapel of the Rathhaus (now used by an Old Catholic congregation), which formerly contained the Dombild (p. 32), and was consecrated in 1426. The spire is of graceful proportions; the sacristy dates from 1474. — The handsome new Civic Library (Pl. 2), in the Portalsgasse, was erected by Hr. Weyer in the style of the Renaissance. — A bronze Statue of Field-Marshal Moltke, by Schaper, was erected in the adjacent Laurenz-Platz in 1881.

In the Altenmarkt (Pl. E, 5) is a monumental Fountain, in the German Renaissance style, after a design by Albermann. The chief figure is a statue of Johann von Werth (d. 1651; p. 13), 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 old Irish Church (‘Schottenkirche’) of Gross St. Martin (Pl. 54; E, 5), formerly situated on an island in the Rhine, dates originally from the Merovingian period. The existing church, built by Abbot Adelhard, after the repeated destruction of previous edifices, was consecrated by Archbishop 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 century, and was restored in 1437 and 1454-99. (The S.W. corner-turret fell in 1526, and was not restored till 1870.) Before the handsome, pointed W. portal stood a porch covered with groined vaulting, probably dating from the 14th century, one half of which was removed at the last restoration.

In the Interior, in the corner to the left of the entrance, is a marble font, adorned with lions’ heads and foliage, said to have been presented by Pope Leo III. in 803. On the upper side-altars are six modern statues by Hoffmann of Rome, on the left SS. Martinus, Elphius, and Brigitta, on the right the Virgin with angels. The N. aisle contains a fine Descent from the Cross, by Du Bois, and Christ before Anna, by Honthorst.

To the S. of the Rathaus is the *Gürzenich (Pl. 10; D, 5), with its pinnacles and turrets, built in 1441-52 at a cost of 80,000 florins, to serve as a ‘Herren Tanzhaus’ and banquet-saloon 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. Other festivals took place in 1486, 1505, 1521, and on several occasions in the 16th century. 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. Raschdorf, 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 Kleineritz in the ancient style, and erected in 1859 in place of the old ones, which had become injured by exposure to the weather.

Interior (adm. 50 pf.). On the ground-floor is the former magazine, converted by Herr Weyer in 1873 into a fine Exchange Hall. — 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 Julich, Cleve, Berg, and Mark, the mediaeval 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 16th century, richly carved with scenes from the early history of the town, are worthy of inspection. — The Antechamber ("Kleine Gürzenich" or "Isabellen-Saal") is adorned with mural paintings by Schmitz of Düsseldorf, representing the entry of the Empress Isabella (wife of Frederick II.), 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 1335). — Concerts, see p. 25.

In the Heumarkt (Pl. D, 5), to the E. of the Gürzenich, rises the Monument of Frederick William III., erected in 1878 by the inhabitants of the Rhenish provinces. It consists of a colossal equestrian statue of the king on a lofty pedestal, surrounded by statues of the principal statesmen and warriors who cooperated with him in raising Prussia to the rank of a first-class power and in freeing the Rhenish provinces from French domination (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 figures and the statues on one side are by Gustavus Bläser (1813-1874), those at the front and back by Drake, the rest by Schweinitz, Tondeur, and Büching. The pedestal was designed by Schivelbein (d. 1867).

— Turning to the right at the S. end of the Heumarkt, we reach —

The Church of *St. Maria im Capitol* (Zint Märfen in local speech; Pl. 50), consecrated in 1049 by Pope Leo IX., a cruciform edifice in the Romanesque style, constructed on an imposing and somewhat peculiar plan. The choir and transept (apparently of the 12th century) terminate in semicircular apses with an ambulatory round each, and impart to the end of the building the trefoil shape.
of which this is the earliest example at Cologne. The vaulting of
the nave dates from 1250. The church owes its name to the tradition
that this site was once occupied by the Roman Capitol, which
was succeeded by the palace of the Franconian kings. The original
edifice, of which no remains exist, is said to have been built by
Plectrudis, wife of Pepin of Hérinal, and mother of Charles Martel.

The interior has been decorated with modern frescoes, begun by Steinle (paintings in
the apse) and E. Gatzeke,
and completed by Goebbels under the superintendence of Essenwein of
Nuremberg. Several of
these are in the old Romanesque style, and
therefore somewhat unpleasing to modern taste.
The figures are from drawings by Klein of Vienna. — In the W.
vestibule and under the organ-loft are some tomb-stones belonging to
the Merovingian and Carlovingian periods.
The 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
1465) contains pictures of the School of Meister Stephan, and fine stained glass.
The richly sculptured organ-loft (originally a screen) of 1523, the font of
1594, and a late-Romanesque portable altar are well worthy of inspection. —
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, and some ancient mural paintings.

Near this church, to the S. of a new school, is the old Roman
arch of the Pfaffenthor, originally situated near the W. portal of
the cathedral; the inscription, ‘C. C. A. A.,’ stands for ‘Colonia
Claudia Augusta Agrippinensis’.

To the right, in the vicinity, is the Templars’ Lodge (Pl. 28;
D, 5), Rheingasse No. 8, 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’, and was bought by the town in
1836 and judiciously restored. It is now used as a Baptist chapel.

The Prot. Trinity Church (Pl. 44; C, D, 5), in the early Christian
basilica style, designed by Stüler, was consecrated in 1860.

St. George (Pl. 45; C, 4), consecrated in 1067, was originally
a plain columnar basilica, with a crypt of the same character (now restored). The porch dates from 1536. The objects of greatest interest are a Romanesque crucifix of wood, remains of Romanesque
and Gothic mural paintings and stained glass, and a tomb of 1545.
— Adjacent, No. 225 Severin-Str., is the Friedrich-Wilhelm Gymnasium, a handsome modern Renaissance edifice.

St. Severin's (Pl. 60; A, 5), at the S. end of the town, 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 has recently been thoroughly restored. 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, the Gothic choir-stalls, and some old mural and easel paintings will repay inspection.

The Severins-Thor (Pl. A, 5) is an interesting survival of the old town-wall (p. 27).

In the Augustiner-Platz, in front of the Casino (Pl. 4; D, 4), rises a Statue of Prince Bismarck, by Schaper, unveiled in 1879.

Farther to the S., in the Sternengasse (No. 10, right side) is a handsome house in which Rubens is erroneously said to have been born (comp. p. 54). 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 house No. 23-25 Sternengasse is that of the well-known patron of art, Eberhard v. Jabach, who died in 1636.

Following the same line of streets, we next reach the church of St. Peter (Pl. 58; entrance in the Sternengasse), of the 16th century.

Over the High Altar 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 repellant owing to its startling fidelity to nature, was painted by order of the Jabach family in memory of Herr Eberhard Jabach (see above). It is shown by the sexton for the somewhat exorbitant fee of 1½ m. Behind the altar reposes Johann Rubens, the father of the painter (see p. 54). — A late-Gothic carved altar (Bearing of the Cross, Crucifixion, Descent from the Cross), with fine pictures on the wings, is exhibited for an additional fee of 75 pf. — The brazen font, surmounted by an equestrian figure, dates from 1569.

The adjoining Church of St. Cecilia (Pl. 38; D, 3, 4), a very ancient building, was restored 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 door.

Opposite is the Wilkenburg (Pl. 32; D, 4), resembling the Gürzenich, the meeting-place of the Männer-Gesangverein (p. 25).

At the back of the two churches last described is situated the spacious Hospital (Pl. 3; D, 3), erected in 1846. It may be inspected in the afternoon; visitors, on entering their names in a book, usually contribute to the funds (small fee to the attendant).

In the N.W. angle of the Neumarkt (Pl. D, 3), a square planted
with trees (military parade at noon), the largest in Cologne, rises the *Apostles' Church (Pl. 37; D, 2), a remarkably handsome basilica with aisles and double transept. Over the E. point of intersection rises a dome flanked with two slender corner-towers, and over the W. intersection 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 church, begun about the year 1200, on the site of an older structure of the 11th cent., which had been burned down, was completed about the middle of the 13th cent. and has just been restored.

When the plague raged at Cologne in 1357, Richmodis von Lyskirchen, wife of the knight Mengis von Adocht, 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 gravedigger 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 propriis personis. 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.

To the W. of the Apostles' Church are the Apostel-Gymnasium, a fine modern brick structure, by Raschdorff, and the handsome Residence of the Commandant (Pl. 5; D, 2). — Outside the Hahnen-Thor (Pl. D, 2), another relic of the old wall (p. 27), rise the handsome new buildings in the finished parts of the new Ringstrasse (comp. p. 27); the Hohenstaufenbad was designed by Stubben, and the Art-Industrial School by Weyer.

The Mauritiuskirche (Pl. 55; C, 2) in the Mauritius Steinweg, built by Vincent Stots, in 1861-65, is a Gothic edifice, with a tower 230 ft. high; the interior contains a 'pietà' by Hoffmann. — To the W. of it the Arndt-Strasse leads to the Gewerbe-Schule, or industrial school, behind which is the Turnhalle (gymnastic hall).

The Church of St. Pantaleon (Pl. 57; now a military church, and also used by the Old Catholics) was constructed on the site of an older building in 964-980. 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. 27). The present building, recently restored, dates from the 12-13th cent., and partly also from the 16th; but the substructure of the tower in the centre, with its two-storied additions, seems to belong entirely to the 10th century. Archbishop Bruno and the Empress Theophano (d. 999) are buried in the church. There are some remains of Romanesque mural paintings in a side chapel.

On the way from the Apostles' Church to St. Gereon's we pass the Roman Tower, mentioned at p. 37.
The Church of *St. Gereon* (Pl. 46; F, 2), 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. The long Romanesque choir is adjoined by a decagonal nave in the Gothic style, with a quadrangular vestibule. The original structure, circular in form, traces of the undoubted Roman origin of which are still extant, is said to have been erected by the empress Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. Archbishop *Anno* (d. 1075) added the choir with its two square towers, and the spacious crypt. In 1219-27 the round part of the church, having become dilapidated, was converted into the present decagonal nave, 153 ft. in height, 20 yds. in length, and 18 in breadth, covered with groined vaulting; the eight shorter sides are adjoined by large round 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 disfiguring additions of the 17th and 18th cent. have recently been removed. The sacristan, who is generally to be found in the church (visitors knock), lives at the Gereonsdriesch 17, a 'Platz' planted with trees (1-2 pers. 1 m.; for more, 50 pf. each).

The Vestibule contains tombstones from the old cloisters (p. xxv).

The Interior, now that the central altar added in the 17th cent. has been removed, presents its original singular appearance. In small chapels in the recesses of the nave, above which runs a gallery borne by small 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 nineteen steps ascend. The handsome carved choir-stalls date from the 15th century. 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 octagonal Baptistery, with ancient mural paintings, are also worthy of note.

The Churr below the choir, with its three aisles borne by eighteen columns, dating principally, as already mentioned, 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 (not Joshua and Joseph as sometimes described), 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 successfully restored and supplemented by the painter Avenarius in 1869-71.

About a hundred paces to the E. of the church, in the Gereons-
Strasse, which is planted with trees, is situated the Archiepiscopal Palace (Pl. 6; F, 3), in front of which rises the Marienskule, a monument designed by V. Statz, and erected in 1858 to commemorate the promulgation of the new doctrine of the Immaculate Conception.

Farther N., in the Klingelpütz, is the Arresthaus (Pl. G, 3), a prison constructed in 1838 in a radiating form.

St. Ursula (Pl. 61; G, 4), occupies the site of a church of the 5th cent., but has been much altered. Interesting Gothic portal.

The N. aisle, near the choir contains a monument, by Johann Lenz, erected in 1658 to St. Ursula, an English princess, who, according to the legend, when on her return from a pilgrimage 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 wall beginning to the right of the entrance. 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 well-executed old Gothic sculpture, representing the bearing of the Cross. The sarcophagus of a child belonging to the family of the Franconian major-domo's is also worth inspection. — The Goldene Kamer, or treasury (admission 1½m., for 1-3 persons) contains the fine late-Romanesque Reliquary of St. Ursula, several other reliquaries of the Gothic period, and a carved rock-crystal casket of the Carolingian period.

The Jesuits' Church (Pl. 47; F, 4), erected in 1618-29, is a striking example of the Renaissance style, partaking of a Gothic character, peculiar to this order. The pulpit and high-altar are overladen with decoration. The bells were cast with the metal of cannons taken by Tilly at Magdeburg, and presented by him to the church.

St. Andreas (Pl. 36; F, 4), with Romanesque nave of 1220 and a raised Gothic choir of 1414, contains a fine brass-gilt reliquary (the 'Reliquary of the Maccabees'), of late-Gothic workmanship, with reliefs. — The neighbouring street 'Unter Sachsenhausen' contains numerous handsome buildings, including several banks.

On the Rhine, near the N. end of the town, is the Church of St. Cunibert (Pl. 40; G, 5), an excellent example of the transition-style, consecrated by Archb. Conrad in 1247, the year before he laid the foundation of the cathedral, and lately restored. It is a vaulted basilica with two transepts and three towers. The principal tower, over the W. transept, fell in 1830, but has also been restored.

The interior contains fine Stained Glass (in the choir) of the 13th century, remains of good Romanesque mural paintings, pictures of the Cologne school, and sculptures of the 14th and 16th centuries (relief of the Crucifixion). The choir has lately been decorated with encaustic Mural Paintings by Welter. Fine modern organ.

Opposite is the Marien-Hospital for incurables (Pl. 15).

Near the Bayentum (Pl. A, 6), a square pinnacled tower of the 13-14th cent., at the upper end of the town, is the Sicherheits-hafen ('safety-harbour', where vessels take refuge in winter from the dangers of the floating ice), which was formed in 1848 by connecting the Rheinau, then an island, with the mainland. Part of the Rheinau is now laid out as a promenade. The warehouses of
the Freihafen (Pl. E, 5), or free-harbour for goods in bond, immediately below the bridge-of-boats, were erected in 1838 in the style of the Gürzeichen. The traveller intending to cross the Iron Bridge (p. 34) approaches it by the Domthor to the N.

Issuing by the medieaval Eigelstein-Thor (Pl. II, 4) and then turning to the right, or passing the church of St. Cunibert (see above), where there is a pier of the steamboats noticed on p. 26, we reach the N. end of the town. Here we cross the entrance to the Old Sicherheitshafen, and skirting a number of gardens (Kaiser-Garten, see p. 25) and villas, arrive at the *Zoological Garden* (admission, see p. 25). A military band generally plays here thrice a week (p. 25). Grounds well laid out, fine collection of animals. *Refreshment-room. — Adjacent is the *Botanical Garden* of the 'Flora Co.' (adm., see p. 25; *Restaurant), with a handsome conservatory (magnificent collection of variegated leaved plants) and an *Aquarium* (Director, Herr Niepraschke). The Belvedere commands a good survey of Cologne and the Seven Mts. — The belvedere of Bruckmann's Restaurant, between the Zoological and Flora gardens, is another good point of view.

The extensive *Cemetery*, on the road to Aix-la-Chapelle, 1½ M. from the Hahnenn-Thor (cab for 1-4 pers. 2 m.), contains several fine monuments, including those of Prof. Wallraf and Herr Richartz (p. 34), memorial monuments of the wars of 1866 and 1870-1871, and a monument to the memory of French prisoners who died here. — About 3 M. W. of Cologne, at the village of Weiden, is an interesting vaulted Roman tomb, with a sarcophagus, niches, and busts.

On the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Cologne, lies Deutz (hotel, see p. 24; railway-stations, see p. 24), the tête-de-pont of Cologne, and the Roman *Castellum Divitense*. 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. The *Roman Catholic Church* contains the altar-tomb of St. Heribert, of the year 1147. The Protestant *Johanniskirche* was consecrated in 1861.

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

74½ M. **Railway to Clerc** in 2½-3½ hrs. (fares 9 m. 60, 7 m. 20, 4 m. 80 pf.); to Düsseldorf in 1-4½ hr. (fares 3 m. 70, 2 m. 80, 1 m. 90 pf.).


9½ M. Worringen. the *Buruncum* of the Romans, and one of their cavalry-stations. In a battle fought here in 1288 between the citizens of Cologne and the Brabanders under the Duke of Berg on one side, and the Archbishop of Cologne and the Duke of Guelders on the other, the struggle between the burghers and their archbishop was decided in favour of the former.
13 M. Dormagen, the Roman Durnomagus. About 2½ M. to the E., on the Rhine, lies Zons, the Roman Sontium, a small town with numerous towers, which once belonged to Cologne. The Premonstratensian abbey of Knechtsteden, with a beautiful Romanesque church begun in 1138, is situated 3 M. to the W.

18¾ M. Norf. To the right, farther on, is seen the railway-bridge of the Bergisch-Märkisch line in the distance (p. 51).

22½ M. Neuss (Rheinischer Hof), often 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. 20,077. In 1774 it was in vain besieged by Charles the Bold of Burgundy for forty-eight weeks, and in 1586 was conquered and treated with great severity by Alexander Farnese. It once lay on the Rhine, from which it is now 1½ M. distant. The *Quirinuskirche, an interesting building in the transition-style, begun in 1209 by the master Wolberio, is a basilica with nave and aisles, and with towers over the transept and over the W. side, which externally forms a second transept. Above the aisles run galleries, and some of the windows are peculiarly shaped. The niches of the W. portal are filled with statues of St. Peter and St. Paul by Bayerle of Düsseldorf. The E. tower, which was re-erected after its destruction by lightning in 1741, is crowned with a Statue of St. Quirinus, who was probably a Roman soldier. The Rathhaus contains a considerable collection of Roman Antiquities and a large hall, adorned with a series of historical paintings by Jaussen. The new Railway Station Buildings, in the Renaissance style, have also a handsome interior.

From Neuss to Aix-la-Chapelle and Düsseldorf, see R. 5; to Neersen-Neuerk and Rheydt, see p. 50; to Düren, see p. 14.

A branch of the Bergisch-Märkisch railway (change carriages at Neuss) leads by Heerdt to Obercassel, on the Rhine, opposite Düsseldorf, and connected with it by a bridge-of-boats. Düsseldorf, see p. 18.

28 M. Osterath. — 32½ M. Oppum, the junction for the line to Essen and Dortmund.

The Essen and Dortmund railway crosses the Rhine at (6 M.) Rheinhausen, by a bridge, 1040 yds. long, spanning the river in four handsome arches. From (8½ M.) Hochfeld a branch line diverges to Duisburg (p. 19). — 13 M. Speldorf; 16 M. Mühlheim an der Ruhr (p. 52); 21 M. Essen. Thence past several unimportant stations to (84 M.) Dortmund.

34 M. Crefeld. — Hotels. *Herts; *Beltz; Wilder Mann; Hilgert; all good. — Gompertz; Grüner Wald; Germany, at the station; these unpretending. — Ester's Restaurant, Stephan-Str. — Wine at Zahn's, Kraker's. — PLEASURE RESORTS: Stadthalle, with concert-room and garden; Thieergarten, with garden (military concerts).

Crefeld, with 73,872 inhab. (13,000 in 1830; ¼ Protestant), is the seat of the chief silk and velvet manufactories in Germany, which employ about 29,000 looms and produce fabrics of an annual value of about 3,850,000l., vying in excellence with those of Lyons, and largely exported to England, America, and other foreign countries. The Royal Textile Academy, opened in 1883, is attended by upwards of 250 scholars. The building contains an interesting
Textile Museum (open Sun., Frid., and Sat. 10-1), and the rooms
are decorated with frescoes by Baur referring to the silk-industry.
Crefeld presents the appearance of a prosperous modern town, with
regular streets, and several new Churches. In the Rathaus are good
frescoes (the battle of Arminius) by Janssen of Düsseldorf. Memorial
of the Franco-German war of 1870-1871, by Walger. There
are also monuments in honour of Cornelius de Greiff, the philan-
thropist, and C. Wilhelm, composer of the 'Wacht am Rhein'. The
art-industrial collection of the Museum Verein, including a number
of pictures, deserves a visit. Crefeld 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, under whom the foundation of
the town's prosperity was laid by the protection extended to Pro-
testants and Anabaptists banished from the Duchies of Jülich and
Berg. In 1702 Crefeld fell by inheritance to the crown of Prussia,
to which it has since belonged with the exception of 20 years (1794-
1814) when it was subject to France.

In 1758 Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, the general of Frederick the
Great, defeated the French under Count Clermont in the vicinity.
Crefeld is the junction of the lines to Aix-la-Chapelle and to Ruhrort
(R. 6), and of local lines to Viersen, Büchteln, etc.

41 M. Kempen (Herriger), an ancient town with a well-preserv-
ed Romanesque church, the supposed birthplace of Thomas a Kempis
d. 1471). The fertile district assumes a Dutch character. 46 M.
Aldekerk; 48 1/2 M. Nieuwkerk. — 53 M. Geldern (*Hüt. Holtzem),
once the capital of the Duchy of Guelders, has belonged to Prussia
since 1713. Our line here intersects the railway from Holland
(Venlo, Straelen) to Bremen and Hamburg.

The train crosses the Niers. 58 1/2 M. Kevelaar (frequented by
pilgrims); 62 M. Weeze.

66 1/2 M. Goch, 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 1 1/4-1 1/2 hr. (fares 4 m.,
3 m., 2 m.). — 5 M. Udem.

12 1/2 M. Xanten (Hövelmann's Hotel), a town of great antiquity, with
3700 inhab., the Castra Vetera of the Romans, founded by Augustus after
the defeat of Lollius (B.C. 13), whose camp was situated on the Fürstenberg,
near Birten, 1 1/2 M. to the S. The 'Nibelungenlied' mentions Xanten as
the birthplace of Siegfried the dragon-slayer (p. 82). The *Collegiate Church
of St. Victor, erected in 1213-1522, is a gem of Gothic architecture, and
is adorned with paintings by J. v. Calcar, De Bruyn, and other artists.
The choir, separated from the nave by an elegant bronze screen, is
worthy of notice. The cloisters contain some interesting tombstones. One
of the walls of an ancient building, apparently about 530 ft. square, was
excavated to the N. of Xanten in 1879, but it is uncertain whether it is of
Roman or of Frankish origin.

Beyond (18 1/2 M.) Böderich, also a station on the Wesel and Venlo line
(p. 18), the train crosses the Rhine, and reaches (24 M.) Wesel (p. 17).

69 M. Pfalzdorf, a large village, with 2566 inhab., founded
by emigrants from the Palatinate (Pfalz) in 1741.
74½ M. Cleve. — Hotels. 6 Maywald, on the S. side of the hill, with large garden; 6 Bad-Hôtel & Hôtel Styrum, belonging to a company, with gardens and baths, to the W. of and outside the town, in the Thiergarten, 'pension' 5 m., R. from 2 m.; 6 Robbers, also in the Thiergarten; 6 Prinzenhof (see below), in a large park, with a fine view; 6 Hôtel Louck, opposite the post-office; 6 Hôtel Holtzem, near the palace. — Beer: Deutscher Kaiser; Caspari.

Visitors' Tax, for a stay of more than a week, 5 m.; two pers. 8 m.; each additional member of a family 1 m.

Cleve, Dutch Kleef, pop. 10,173, once the capital of the duchy of that name, is beautifully situated on a wooded hill, 4½ M. W. of Emmerich, and is much frequented by Dutch families in summer. The chalybeate spring is an additional attraction. The Gothic *Stiftskirche, an imposing brick edifice, erected in 1345, contains monuments of Counts and Dukes of Cleve (the finest that of Adolph VI., d. 1394), and one of Margaretha von Berg (d. 1425).

The legend of the 'Knight of the Swan', made so widely known by Wagner's opera of 'Lohengrin', is localised at Cleve, where an appropriate monument has been erected in the small market-place. The Rathaus contains a few antiquities. — A Statue of the Elector John Sigismund (d. 1619) by Bayerle, erected on the road to the palace in 1859, is a memorial of the annexation of the district to the Electorate of Brandenburg in 1609.

On a picturesque eminence in the town rises the Palace of the former dukes, generally called the Schwanenburg (in the courtyard a Roman Altar found in the neighbourhood), with the lofty *Schwanenturm, erected by Adolph I. in 1439, on the site of an ancient tower supposed to have been built by Cæsar. The Schwanenturm and the Clever-Berg, ½ M. distant, command the most beautiful views on the Lower Rhine. Near the Schwanenburg rises the Prinzenhof, erected in 1663 by Maurice of Orange, Governor of Cleve (appointed by the Elector of Brandenburg), and now a hotel and pension. To the S. extends a range of hills, on which lies 'Berg und Thal' (*Restaurant), with the grave of Prince Maurice (d. 1679). Towards the W. lie the hills known as the Thiergarten, laid out with pleasant park-like grounds, which adjoin the road and railway to Nymwegen. The Roman camp Colonia Traiana, established by the Emp. Trajan, lay near Cleve. About 3 M. to the N. is a monument erected by Napoleon in 1811 to the memory of Johanna Sebus, a maiden whose heroism has been celebrated by Goethe.

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 Baedecker's Belgium and Holland.

To Nymwegen by railway via Groesbeck and Cranenburg in 40 min.; comp. Baedecker's Belgium and Holland.

From Cleve diligence once daily in 1¼ hr. to (7½ M.) Calcar, the Gothic church of which, of the 14th cent., contains a remarkably fine altar-piece by Johann of Calcar, and below it some admirably-carved woodwork. Calcar was the birthplace of the celebrated Prussian General Seydlitz (d. 1773), the conqueror at Rossbach, a handsome monument to whom adorns the market-place.
5. From Aix-la-Chapelle by Gladbach to Düsseldorf.

Comp. Map, p. 18.

53 M. Railway to Düsseldorf in 2-3 hrs. (fares 7 m. 50, 5 m. 60, 3 m. 80 pf.; express 8 m. 50, 6 m. 50, 4 m. 60 pf.).

This railway ('Bergisch-Märkisch' Co.) has two stations at Aix-la-Chapelle, one at the Marschier-Thor, the other at the Templerbend (comp. p. 4). At (3½ M.) stat. Richterich the Maasricht Line diverges to the left. The tall chimneys near (5½ M.) Kohlscheid belong to coal-mines. The train now descends into the pleasing and partly wooded valley of the Wurm.

At (8 M.) Herzogenrath (Zum Wurmthal), French Rolduc, a small town with an ancient castle, the buildings of the suppressed Abbey of Klosterath (now a school) look down from a height on the left. The Church was consecrated in 1209, and its crypt in 1108.

On the left near (12½ M.) Palenberg, rise the châteaux of Rimburg and Zweibrüggen, and at (15 M.) Geilenkirchen that of Trips. The train then traverses the undulating Duchy of Jülich, and between (20 M.) Lindern and (24½ M.) Baal crosses the valley of the Roer (p. 14). — 27½ M. Erkelenz, an old town with the picturesque ruins of a castle destroyed in 1674. The handsome church of the 14th cent. has recently been furnished with an iron spire 270 ft. high. — 33¾ M. Wickrath, with a government stud.

35½ M. Rheydt (Krüsemann; Jöbges), with 22,655 inhabitants, is the junction of the Gladbach-Roermond-Antwerp line (p. 51) and of the Left-Rhenish line to Gladbach, Neersen-Neuwerk, and Neuss (p. 47; 17 M. in 1½ hr.).

About 6 M. to the E. of Rheydt is situated Schloss Dyck, the château of Prince Salm-Reifferscheid-Dyck, with beautiful grounds, and a garden which boasts of the most complete collection of cacti in Europe. (Good inn, opposite the gate of the château.) — Schloss Liedberg, 3 M. to the N. of Dyck, commands an extensive prospect.

38 M. Gladbach (*Herfs, R. & B. 3m.; Kothen; *Lenssen's Restaurant) is a rising manufacturing town of 44,228 inhab., and one of the centres of the Rhenish cotton, woollen, iron, and engineering industries. To distinguish it from another place of the same name (p. 23) it is termed München-Gladbach, the epithet München (i.e. 'München' or monks) being derived from a Benedictine abbey, founded in 793 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 Münsterkirche, dating from the second half of the 13th cent., is supposed to have been built by Meister Gerard (p. 29); the treasury contains a fine late-Gothic portable altar and other interesting objects. The terrace of the Erholung Club (introduction by a member necessary), situated in a shady park, and the old Abbey afford commanding
views of the Gladbach manufacturing district ('Fabrikbezirk'), which includes the towns of Gladbach, Rheydt, Viersen, Odenkirchen, Dülken, and Süchteln, and presents a scene of great industrial activity.

Gladbach is the junction of the Crefeld and Ruhrort line (see R. 6). Gladbach is also on the Rheydt & Neuss Railway (Left Rhenish Line, see above), with two stations, Gladbach-Bokel and Gladbach-Speik.

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

Branch-line from Gladbach to Jülich, Eschweiler, and Stolberg, see p. 13.

The line now turns towards the E., traverses a flat, arable, and partly-wooded tract, and leads to (41 M.) Korschenbroich, (43 M.) Kleinenbroich and (43 1/2 M.) Neuss (p. 47), the junction of the Aix-la-Chapelle-Düsseldorf, Cologne-Crefeld, and Düren-Neuss lines. Soon after leaving the station, the train crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge completed in 1873 (see plan of Düsseldorf). To the left fine view of (53 M.) Düsseldorf (p. 18).

6. From Gladbach to Crefeld, Ruhrort, and Essen.

Comp. Map, p. 18.

42 M. Railway in 2 1/2 hrs. (fares 5 m. 40, 4 m. 10, 2 m. 70 pf.).

München-Gladbach, see p. 50. — 3 M. Helenabrunn; 5 1/2 M. Viersen (Bours; Dahlhausen; Hoursch), a town with 22,234 inhab. and extensive manufactories of silks and velvet ribbons. The Kaisermühle, with a park and restaurant, is a favourite place of recreation.

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

Viersen is also connected by a short branch-line with Neersen-Neuwirk on the Rheydt-Neuss railway (see R. 5).

A local railway, with numerous branches, runs from Viersen to Crefeld and Mörs. At (1 1/2 M.) Süchteln a branch line diverges via Süchtelnvorst (branch to Greifrath), Kempen (p. 48), and other unimportant stations to (15 1/2 M.) the N. station of Crefeld. The main line proceeds from Süchteln, via Vorst and St. Tonnis to (10 1/2 M.) the S. station and (12 1/2 M.) the N. station of Crefeld (see below). Thence the line continues via Hüls, Niep, and Cappelen to (24 M.) Mörs (Hol. Geerkenso; Königlicher Hof), an ancient town with 4504 inhab., formerly the capital of an important medieval dominion, which passed to Prussia in 1702. Branch line to (3 1/2 M.) Homberg (see below).

The Crefeld line next crosses the Nord-Canal, begun by Napoleon, but never completed. 9 M. Anrath. 14 M. Crefeld (p. 47).

18 1/2 M. Uerdingen (*Kellner), a commercial town on the Rhine, with several extensive liqueur and sugar manufactories, is the junction of lines to Oppum, Linn, Hochfeld, Essen, etc. (comp. p. 47). — 23 M. Trompet.

26 M. Homberg, whence travellers are conveyed by steamboat in 8 min. to Ruhrort, and landed at the station of the Cologne-Minden, or that of the Bergisch-Märkisch railway. The towers (128 ft. high) at the Homberg and Ruhrort harbours are used in placing laden trucks on the steam-ferry which here crosses the Rhine.
27 M. Ruhrort (*Cleve Hotel; Preussischer Hof; Rheinischer Hof), with 9840 inhab., lies on the Rhine at the influx of the Ruhr, and is one of the most important trading towns in the district. Its extensive harbour, 4 M. in length, is connected by branch-lines with the main railways. The export of coals from Ruhrort amounts to about 1 1/2 million tons annually, for the transport of which it possesses a number of powerful tug-steamers and 400 barges, some of them upwards of 500 tons burden. Half of the coal exported goes to the towns on the Upper Rhine, and as far as Strassburg, and the other half to Holland. The Quays of Ruhrort are of considerable extent. A granite obelisk on the quay is to the memory of Ludwig von Vincke (d. 1844), the president of the province, who materially improved the navigation of the Ruhr. Opposite the railway-station are the blast and puddling-furnaces of the Phoenix Co. — Branch-lines to (5 1/2 M.) Oberhausen and (7 M.) Sterkrade (p. 18).

29 M. Meiderich, a place with 16,105 inhab., important ironworks, and a monument in memory of the war of 1870-71.

35 M. Mülheim an der Ruhr (Hôtel Middendorf), a prettily situated town with 24,520 inhab. — 35 1/2 M. Mülheim-Eppinghofen, the second station of Mülheim.

42 M. Essen, see Baedeker's Northern Germany.

7. From Cologne to Elberfeld and Hagen.

43 1/2 M. Railway ('Bergisch-Märkisch'), express in 1 3/4, ordinary trains in 2 1/2 hrs.; fares 5 m. 60, 4 m. 20, 2 m. 80 pf.

Cologne, see p. 24. The terminus of the Bergisch-Märkisch railway is at Deutz, outside the fortifications to the N. of the town, on the right bank of the Rhine (20 min. from the central station at Cologne; omnibus, see p. 24).

2 M. Mülheim am Rhein, see p. 23; 7 M. Schlebusch; 9 1/2 M. Opladen; 12 1/2 M. Leichlingen; 16 M. Ohligs-Wald [branch-line in 1/4 hr. to Solingen (Bairischer Hof), an important manufacturing place]; 20 M. Haan, the junction of the Düsseldorf-Elberfeld line; 23 M. Vohwinkel, the junction of the line to Steele, an important coal-railway; 25 M. Sonnborn. The train now crosses the Wupper.

26 1/2 M. Elberfeld-Steinbeck, (27 M.) Elberfeld, (28 M.) Unter-Barmen, and (29 1/2 M.) Barmen, now together forming a single large manufacturing town, which fills the bottom and extends up the sides of the valley, and is intersected by the railway, the high-road with a tramway-line, and the Wupper.

Hotels in Elberfeld. Hôtel Bloem zum Weidenhof (Pl. a; F, 4); Victoria (Pl. d; F, 4); Post (Pl. c: E, 3), R., L., & A. 2 m., well spoken of; Mainzer Hof (Pl. c; E, 3); Rheinischer Hof (Pl. f; E, 4); Zweibrücker Hof (Pl. f; E, 4). — Hotels in Barmen. *Vogeler (Pl. a; D, 3); Prinz Wilhelm von Preussen; Evangelisches Vereinshaus, near the station; Zur Pfalz (Pl. b; E, 3), Schützenhaus (Pl. c; D, 3), in the town.

Restaurants at Elberfeld. Biermann, Alter Markt; Willemsen, König-Str., with a garden; Zwarg, Kirch-Str.; Himmelmann, Schwanen-Str. (wine).

— At Barmen. Salvator Keller, next door to the Hôtel Vogeler; Zur Pfalz.
The sister towns of Elberfeld and Barmen, which have risen to importance since the middle of last century, now contain 209,200 inhab. (Elberfeld, 106,300; Barmen, 102,900), and rank among the richest manufacturing 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 130 million marks annually. The old parts of the towns are irregular and confined, but the modern portions contain many fine private buildings. The finest part of Elberfeld is the quarter to the S.W., near the Nützenberg (Pl. A, 5), a hill with a belvedere commanding an extensive view. The König-Strasse (Pl. B, C, D, 5, 4), Briller-Str. (Pl. B, 4, 3), and Sadowa-Str. (Pl. A, B, 4), all in this neighbourhood, are three of the handsomest streets in the town. The principal public edifices are: the Rathaus (Pl. 16); the Reformirte Kirche (Pl. 10), designed by Zwirner; the Lutheran Church; the Landgerichtsgebäude (Pl. 12), or courts of law, with a picture of the Last Judgment in the principal court by Baur; the large Hospital (Pl. C, 6); the Head Offices of the Bergisch-Märkisch Railway (Pl. 22); the Neviandt-Stift, or alms-house; and the Slaughter-House, the last two on the Arrenberg. In the Königsplatz (Pl. D, 4) is a War Monument commemorating the campaigns of 1870-71, by Albermann. The Hardt (Pl. G, 3), 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, 1 1/2 M. to the S.W. of the town. At the base of the Kiesberg lies the Zoological Garden.

In Barmen the chief buildings are the Protestant Church (Pl. 10), designed by Hübsch; the Missionshaus (Pl. 22), and the Missionskinderhaus, containing an interesting collection of curiosities from foreign countries; and the new Theatre. On the way from the station of Elberfeld to that of Barmen, the train passes an iron monument to Frederick William III.

From Elberfeld to Düsseldorf, 17 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 m. 40, 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20 pf.). Stations Vohwinkel, Haan (p. 52), Hochdahl, Erkrath, Gerresheim, Düsseldorf (p. 18).

The line skirts the E. side of the valley of the Wupper. 30 M. Rittershausen. 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 Rhine-land from Westphalia. — 34 M. Schwelm (Rosenkrans), a town with 13,018 inhabitants. Farther on, the train passes the Schwelmer Brunnen, a chalybeate spring, and through several cuttings. — 36 1/2 M. Mitspe. Pleasing view up the valley of the Ennepe, which the train crosses by embankments and a viaduct, 100 ft. high. — 38 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. A kind of axe for felling the sugar-cane is also made here for export. At (41 M.) *Huspe* are extensive puddling-works and rolling-mills.

43½ M. **Hagen** (*Hôtel Lünenschloss, at the station; *Kaiserhof, Glitz, in the town), a manufacturing town with 29,426 inhab., and the junction for Dortmund, Cassel (see Baedeker's N. Germany), and Siegen.

**From Hagen to Siegen** in 3½ hrs. (fares 8 m. 60, 6 m. 50, 4 m. 30 pf.). This line (the **Ruhr-Siegbahn**), which connects the manufacturing regions of the Lenne and the Sieg with the coal-measures of the Ruhr, runs to the N. for a short distance in the valleys of the Volme and the Ruhr, and then turns to the S. at the foot of the Hohen-Syburg, into the picturesque and populous valley of the Lenne, which extends as far as Altenhundem. 5 M. **Kabel**. On a hill to the right rises a column to the memory of a Prince Bentheim. 11 M. **Hohenlimburg** (Bentheimer Hof, by the bridge; *Post*), a prettily-situated town with 5287 inhab., is commanded by the château of Prince Bentheim, situated on a bold wooded height, and affording a fine view. 12½ M. **Letmathe** (Hôtel Titz; Restaurant at the station), with 4033 inhab., is the junction for Iserlohn (see below).

19 M. **Altena** (Küncke, beyond the bridge; Quitmann, in the town), a very picturesquely situated little town of 8787 inhab., with the ancestral Schloss of the Counts von der Mark, which commands an admirable view: 25 M. Werdohl; 30 M. Plettenberg; 38 M. Finnentrop, whence a branch-line leads by Attendorn to the small town of Olpe (Deutscher Kaiser), with iron-works, and to Rothemühle; 42 M. Grevenbrück; 46 M. Altenhundem ('Plucker), where the line enters the **Hunden-Thal**. At (53 M.) Welschen-Ennest the watershed of the **Rahrbacher Höhe** (1312 ft.) is penetrated by means of a tunnel, beyond which the train reaches (90 M.) Creuzthal, (63 M.) Geitzweid, and (65 M.) Haaerd.

66 M. **Siegen** (*Goldner Löwe, R., A., & B. 3 m.; Deutscher Kaiser*), a busy old mining town, with a population of 15,024 souls, the centre of the iron manufactures of the district, and of a system of meadow-farming, with a special school for that branch of agriculture. The two castles belonged to the Princes of Nassau-Siegen who became extinct in 1743. The lower castle contains a monument to a Count of Nassau-Siegen, who was a Dutch governor of Brazil and afterwards, in the Brandenburg service, Stadtholder of Cleve (d. 1679; comp. p. 49). At Siegen, on the day of SS. Peter and Paul, 29th June, 1577, was born the eminent painter, Peter Paul Rubens, whose father Johannes Rubens, the Antwerp bailiff, with his wife Marie Pypeling, was then living here in exile (till 1578).

At Betzdorf the line joins the Cologne and Giessen railway, see R. S.

**From Letmathe to Iserlohn** by a branch-line in 10-18 min. (fares 60, 50, 30 pf.). Intermediate station **Dechenhöhle**, see below.

**Iserlohn** (Sander; Post), a manufacturing town of some importance, with 18,611 inhab., the chief products of which are iron and bronze wares, needles, and wire. The War Monument was erected in 1883. The picturesque environs are crowded with factories of every kind. The **Alexanderhöhe**, near the station, is a popular resort.

At the Grüne (Inn), a valley on the Lenne between Iserlohn and Letmathe, rise two detached rocks termed the 'Peter' and the 'Nonne', near which is the *Grimmmanshöhle*, a cavern containing numerous fossil remains of antediluvian animals. On the railway (see above), 30 min. to the E. of the Grüne, is situated the highly-interesting **Dechenhöhle**, a stalactite cavern discovered in 1868 (cards of admission, 75 pf. each, sold at the station), lighted with gas, and extending about 300 yds. into the hill.)
8. From Cologne to Frankfort by Giessen.

143 M. Railway from Cologne to (103 M.) Giessen in 4½-5½ hrs. (fares 13 m. 30, 10 m., 6 m. 70 pf.); from Giessen to (40 M.) Frankfort in 1½-3 hrs. (fares 4 m. 40, 3 m. 30, 2 m. 20 pf.; express, 5 m., 3 m. 60 pf.).

The train starts from the Right-Rhenish station at Deutz, and traverses a flat country at some distance from the Rhine. The great annual artillery practice of the 8th corps of the Prussian army takes place in June and July on the Wähner Heide, an extensive plain, 1/2 M. to the E. of (8 M.) Wahn. Beyond (12½ M.) Troisdorf, where the Right-Rhenish line diverges (p. 71), the line crosses the Agger, on the bank of which to the right is situated an extensive iron-foundry.

15 M. Siegburg (*Stern), with 7515 inhab., lies pleasantly on the slope of a hill at the confluence of the Agger and the Sieg. Above it 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 several interesting tombs, including that of St. Anno (d. 1075), Archbishop of Cologne, the stern guardian of Emp. Henry IV. Siegburg possesses a large government shot-factory, extensive calico-printing works, and other important industrial establishments.

Branch-line from Siegburg to Friedrich-Wilhelms-Hütte, see p. 71.

From Siegburg to Ründeroth, 23 M., railway in 2½-3 hrs. The line ascends the picturesque and industrial valley of the Agger, crossing the stream several times. Beyond (1½ M.) Driesch it traverses the Lohmar-Wald to (4½ M.) Lohmar. — Several unimportant stations. — 16½ M. Ehreshoven, with a château of Count Nesselröde, is situated in an important copper, zinc, and silver-mining region. — 20 M. Engelskirchen, at the mouth of the busy valley of the Leppen, contains large spinning-factories. — 23 M. Ründeroth, with 2978 inhab., is situated below the junction of the Wiel and the Agger, and has important smelting and puddling-works. Iron-mines in the vicinity.

Beyond Siegburg (view of the Seven Mountains to the right), the train crosses the Sieg for the first time, and ascends the valley of the river over 38 bridges and through 13 tunnels to Betzdorf and Siegen. — From (19 M.) Hennef, a branch-line diverges to Waldbroel. The castle of Allner, the property of Herr Cockerill, adjoining the wood to the left, stands at the confluence of the Broel and the Sieg. Farther on, to the left, the monastery of Bödingen, surrounded by vineyards, and the château of Attenbach. On the opposite side lies the village of Blankenberg (*Honrath, with a terrace commanding a beautiful view), formerly an important fortified town, with a ruined castle; it is now a popular summer-resort. Tunnel.

Beyond (27 M.) Eitorf (*Gerlach) 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.
36 M. Schladern (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.

40 M. Au; 44 M. Wissen. A little farther on, on the opposite bank of the Sieg, rises the old château of Schönstein, the property of Prince Hatzfeld-Wildenburg. — 46½ M. Niederhövels.

At (51½ M.) Betzdorf (Gobrecht) the line divides: the branch to the left runs to Siegen (in 1/2 hr., see p. 54 and Baedeker's *Northern Germany*); that to the right to Giessen.

The line to Wetzlar and Giessen ascends the valley of the Heller to (56 M.) Herdorf, (58 M.) Neunkirchen, and (63 M.) Burbach, crosses the watershed between the Heller and the Dill near Würgersdorf, and threads its way through the Hickengrund. It next enters the Dillthal. 69½ M. Niederdreseldorf; 73 M. Haiger.

77½ M. Dillenburg (Hirsch; Stadt Frankfurt; Schwan), a picturesque town of 3900 inhab., with iron mines and a mining school. The Wilhelmsthurn, 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. The tower contains several relics of the great patriot (adm. 30 pf.). Adjacent is the Wilhelmslinde, a lime-tree under which William received the Netherlands ambassadors in 1568.

80½ M. Herborn (670 ft.; Metzler), with an old castle, now a seminary; 84 M. Sinn. Beyond (89 M.) Ehringshausen the line enters the Lahnthal, and unites with the Nassovian Railway (from Lahnstein to Wetzlar, R. 27).

95 M. Wetzlar, see p. 207.

The line now ascends the Lahn, crosses the frontier of Hessen near Dutenhofen, and unites with the Main-Weser line at Giessen. The ruins of Gießberg and Fetzberg are seen on the left.

103 M. Giessen (*Kuhne, near the station; *Einhorn; Rappe; Prinz Carl; Rail. Restaurant; good beer and fine view at the *Felsen-keller*), situated on the Lahn, is mainly of modern origin, and contains 16,855 inhabitants. It is the seat of a university, founded in 1607, which is attended by about 500 students.

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

**Route 8.**

**GIESSEN.**

120 M. Nauheim. — Hotels. *Bellevue; Cursaal; Hôtel de l'Europe; Deutscher Hof; Goldener Engel.* — Private Apartments at the Villa Wagner; Villa Langsdorf, etc. — It is advisable not to arrive late in the evening, as the hotels are often full during the season.

**Restaurants.** Neuer Cursaal; Henkel; Reinhardt; Burk.

**Visitors' Tax** for a stay of more than 5 days, 1 pers. 12 m., 2 pers. 18 m., each additional member of a family 9 m.

**Cabs.** Per drive, one-horse, 1-2 pers. 80 pf., 3-4 pers. 80 pf.; two-horse 80 pf. or 1 m. Per hour: 2 m. 60, 3 m. 40, 3 m. 40 pf., or 5 m.

**Nauheim,** a small town of 2517 inhab., pleasantly situated on
the N.E. slope of the Taunus Mts., with regular streets, shady avenues, and pleasure-grounds, has of late become a favourite watering-place, visited by 5-6000 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. Extensive evaporating-houses and salt-ponds. 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 Curbrunnen, Carlsquelle (somewhat resembling the Rakoczy of Kissingen), and the Ludwigsquelle (alkaline) are drinking-springs. Adjoining the Trinkhalle, at the E. end of the town, are several greenhouses. At the foot of the Johannisberg, about 1/2 M. from the station, is the handsome Conversationshaus, with elegant rooms and a fine terrace overlooking the extensive grounds.

The train skirts the Gradihräuser (‘evaporating-houses’), crosses a lofty viaduct, and reaches —

122 M. Friedberg (*Hôtel Trapp; Restaurant Felsenkeller, with view), a Hessian district-town with 4825 inhab., once a free imperial town. The Protestant Liebfrauenkirche 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 1/2 M. Vilbel, near which the Nidda is crossed; 137 M. Bonames, station for Homburg (p. 224); 141 M. Bockenheim, with a handsome church, large barracks, and an ancient watch-tower.

143 M. Frankfort, see p. 208.

9. The Rhine from Cologne to Coblenz.
Comp. Mps., pp. 18, 58.

Steamboat (60 M.) in 7-8 hrs. (down 4 1/2-5 hrs.), fares 3 m. 60, 2 m. 40 pf. Piers at Bonn, Königswinter, Rolandseck, Remagen, Linz, Andernach, and Neuwied; small-boat stations at Flittersdorf-Godesberg, Unkel, Nieder-Breisig, Brohl, St. Sebastian, etc. — Cabs, etc., at Cologne, see p. 25. — Railway (57 M.) in 2-3 hrs. (7 m. 30, 5 m. 25, 3 m. 70 pf.), 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. 23), on an eminence 9 M. to the left, comes in sight. About 3/4 M. to the E. rises the Erdenburg, a hill surmountedit by remnants of a wall, believed to be of ancient Germanic origin. Several small-boat stations (Porz, Sürth, Wessling, Lülsdorf, Widdig, and Mondorf) now follow, which the express steamers pass without stopping. Opposite the island of Graupenwerth, at the mouth of the
Sieg, lies Grau-Rheindorf. On the hill-side, to the left, several miles inland, rises the suppressed Benedictine abbey of Siegburg (p. 55).

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. 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 distinctly 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 a few years ago during a restoration (comp. p. xxix). 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.

To the right we next observe the Jesuitenhof, and then the Wichelshof (p. 76). As the steamboat approaches Bonn, the charms of the scenery of the Rhine gradually begin to present themselves. 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.

r. Bonn, see Route 12.

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. 79).

1. Obercassel, and railway-ferry to Bonn, see p. 71.

r. Püttersdorf (Restaurant Mundorf, with ‘pension’), station for Godesberg (p. 69), 1 M. to the S.W.

1. Niederdollendorf, see p. 71.

On the right rises the handsome tower of the ruined castle of Godesberg (p. 69), on an eminence, 1½ M. from the Rhine. On the bank lies Rüngsdorf.

1. Königswinter (150 ft.; p. 80), beyond which rises the *Drachenfels. Ascent of the latter, and the Seven Mountains, see p. 81 et seq.

r. Mehlem (Stern; Krone), a small village, with a modern Romanesque church and numerous villas and gardens, is a railway-station (p. 69), and is connected with Königswinter by a ferry.

To the left, at first concealed by the islands, lie Rhöndorf, high above which towers the ruin on the Drachenfels (908 ft. above the Rhine) and on the N. slope of the hill the Drachenburg (see p. 81), Rommersdorf, farther back, on the slope of the hill, and the scattered village of Honnef (p. 72).

The steamer next passes the islands of (r.) Nonnenwerth, or Rolandswerth, and (l.) Grafenwerth. On the former, peeping from the midst of trees, stands an extensive nunnery of very ancient
origin, mentioned for the first time in a document of the 12th century. The nunnery was suppressed in 1802, but was reopened in 1845 as a girls' school under the auspices of Franciscan nuns (closed at present). The present buildings with the tower were erected after a fire in 1673, and a handsome new wing was added in 1869.

1. Rolandseck. Hotels. \*Rolandseck; *Roland; both with gardens and view; Billau, at the pier. — *Decker, unpretending, 'pens.' 4 m. — Railway Restaurant, with fixed but high charges, magnificent \*View from the terrace.

Boat to Nonnenwerth and back 1 1/2 m.; Rhöndorf and back 1 1/2 m.; Königswinter 2 1/2-3 m. Ferry to Honnef 5 pf. — Donkey to Roland's Arch 3/4, horse 1 m.; to the tower 1 1/2 m.; for the return 1 3/4-1 1/2 more.

Rolandseck (rail. stat.), 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 and pleasant gardens, 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 beside the railway, crossing the line at the pointsman's hut No. 76, and ascending to the left by the Hotel Roland (1/2 M. below the pier) we pass a shell-grotto (\*'Rolandsborn'), and following either the broad bridle-path or the foot-paths of Herr von Rath's garden (usually open to the public) past a pavilion on the hill, we arrive in 1/4 hr. at the Rolandsbogen, or *Roland Arch (500 ft. above the sea), the last relic of the Castle of Rolandseck, perched on a basaltic rock, 344 ft. above the Rhine. The \*View hence, which is seen to best advantage 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 Ronceval. 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 Rulchesewrth. 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 beautiful 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, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of the ruin, affords a wider prospect, embracing Godesberg, the spurs of the Seven Mts., and the plain between Bonn and Cologne. The key may be procured from the owner, Herr von Rath, who lives opposite the Hôtel Roland; on Sun. the custodian is generally at the tower (25-50 pf.).

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the tower is the Rodenberg, a crater, 340 yds. in diameter, and 60 ft. in depth, with a rounded margin. The bottom is now arable land, belonging to the farm of Bruchhof.

r. Oberwinter (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 (*Clouth, with ‘pension’ and garden), a favourite summer-resort, lies at the entrance to a wide valley, which extends from the Rhine to the Siebengebirge (comp. p. 72). Fine view from the (\(\frac{1}{4}\) M.) *Heilig*, a hill surmounted with a cross. The ancient copper and lead mines on the *Virneberg* are no longer worked.

1. Unkel (*Clasen, R. & B. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), ‘pens.’ 5 m., good wine, with garden and view-terrace) is a prosperous village, a favourite resort in summer and autumn (rail. stat., see p. 72). On the hill is a pavilion, affording a beautiful view. Between Unkel and Remagen the Rhine describes a wide curve. A little inland is the village of Scheuren. Of the numerous country-houses situated on both banks of the river, the most conspicuous is the château of *Marienfels*, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. below the Apollinariskirche.

r. Remagen. — Hotels. *Hôtel Fürstenberg and König von Preussen*, on the Rhine, belonging to the same landlord, with gardens, first-class; Rhein-Hôtel, on the Rhine, next door to the Fürstenberg Hotel, R. & R. 2 m. 80 pf.; Anker, also on the Rhine. — *Hôtel Fassbender, Hôtel Monjaud*, and Hôtel Cramer, all in the principal street, with restaurants; Bellinger, Horstmann, at the railway-station; Victoriaberg, Zum Apollinarisberg, a little below the town, unpretending.

Carriages. To the Apollinariskirche, one-horse 1 m. 25 pf., two-horse 1 m. 50 pf.; to Rolandseck 4 or 6 m., there and back 7 m. or 10 m. 50 pf.; to Altenahr 10 m. or 13 m. 50 pf., there and back 14 or 18 m., or spending a night there 15 or 21 m.; Laacher See and back 14 m. 50 pf. or 18 m., by Andernach 15 or 22 m.

Remagen (rail. stat.), a small town with 3200 inhab., situated 13 M. above Bonn and 22 M. below Coblenz, is an excellent starting-point for excursions. It is mentioned as *Rigomagus* in the Peutinger map of Roman roads (p. xxiv), and Roman mile-stones, now pre-
served at Mannheim and Bonn, have been found here. Remagen was a place of some importance in the middle ages, but declined after the Thirty Years' War. It once belonged, like Sinzig, to the duchy of Jülich; in 1624 it came into the possession of Pfalz-Neuburg, and afterwards into that of Pfalz-Baiern, or the Bavarian Palatinate.

At the lower end of the town is the Roman Catholic Church, with a Romanesque nave and a Gothic choir, consecrated in 1246. In the interior are a handsome Gothic canopy and several sculptures of the 15th century. The Romanesque Portal adjoining the Roman Catholic parsonage, adorned with grotesque sculptures of the 12th cent., is worthy of inspection. Whether it originally belonged to a palace or a church is unknown. 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. 86) is situated on the bank of the Rhine.

A road to the right near the Protestant church crosses the railway and the high-road and ascends through a hollow bordered by shady footpaths (donkey 1 m.; for the whole excursion 2½ m.) to the (20 min.) top of the *Victoria-Berg, with promenades, benches, and several different points of view (Victoria-Tempel, with a restaurant, Eremitage, Hofreiden, Ahrplatte), commanding a charming and varied prospect, best by evening-light. In the foreground is the Apollinariskirche, by which we may return to the town.

Immediately below Remagen a broad road, diverging to the left from the high-road, ascends the Apollinarisberg, a rock of clay-slate, rising abruptly from the road. On the way up is seen a Roman votive stone, now built into the wall, which was found during the construction of the railway, and bears an inscription referring to Mercurius Ambiomarcus. The Apollinarisberg is crowned by the elegant Gothic four-towered *Apollinaris Kirche, erected in 1839 by Zwirner, the late eminent architect of the cathedral of Cologne, 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 Dassele of Cologne, who was in the act of conveying it to Cologne, together with the relics of the Magi, 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 deposited in a chapel recently erected on the Apollinarisberg. (It is now in the crypt.)

The church is open daily 9½-12 and 2-6 o'clock; on Saturdays and the eves of festivals 9½-12 and 2-4, on Sundays and holidays 11-12 and 1-3 o'clock (admission, 30 pf.). The *Interior is adorned with ten large *Frescos in the best style of modern German religious painting.

On the left, scenes from the life of the Saviour, by Deger and Ittenbach, on the right, scenes from the life of the Virgin; in the centre, Women of the Old Testament, by Müller; below, Meeting of St. Joachim and St. Anna, and Mary ascending the steps of the Temple, by Ittenbach. In the
Route 9.  LINZ.  From Cologne

S. transept, St. Apollinaris consecrated bishop, and miraculous resuscitation of a girl; in the N., destruction of idols, death and beatitude of the saint, and a Crucifixion. In the choir on the right, Coronation of the Virgin; left, the Resurrection. On the external side of the arch, on the right, St. Joseph, on the left, Mary and the Child, by Deger. In the Chancel the Saviour with the Virgin and St. John the Baptist, by Deger. St. Peter and St. Apollinaris with the four Evangelists, by Ittenbach. — The Crypt contains the sarcophagus of the saint, of the 14th cent., surmounted by a modern statue by Stephan of Cologne. In the adjoining chapel is a painted crucifix carved by Veit Stoss.

Just before turning to the right to reach the chapel we pass a finger-post indicating the way to the top of the Victoria-Berg (p. 61; 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. 85) to Neuenahr (p. 86), a walk of 2½ hrs.]

Railway from Remagen to Ahrweiler; see p. 85.

Heppingen and the Landskron are reached by the road by which the traveller has ascended the Apollinarisberg, and which he follows to the right after returning to it from the church (see p. 85).

Opposite Remagen, near Erpel (rail. stat.; *Weinberg, with veranda), rises the Erpel 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 quarries (see below); fine view from the top (ascent from the N. side, in 25 min.). Above Erpel are (1.) Kaschab and Linzerhausen, the latter commanded by the ivy-clad ruins of Ockenfels.

1. Linz (rail. stat.; *Weinstock, near the station, with a garden on the Rhine, ‘pens.’ 4½ m.; Nassauer Hof; Hôtel Hammerstein; Deutscher Kaiser), an ancient town of the Electorate of Cologne with 3410 inhab., is still partly surrounded by walls and towers. The Romanesque *Church of St. Martin, dating from the 13th cent., with a Gothic spire and other Gothic additions of the 16th cent., contains fine stained glass and an admirable winged picture of the old Cologne school (1463), representing the Annunciation and Crucifixion on the outer wings, the Annunciation and Coronation of the Virgin on the inner, and the Nativity, Adoration, Presentation in the Temple, and Christ appearing to his mother in the centre. This picture and the old frescoes were restored in 1850. Fine view from the Donatusberg, or Kaiserberg, which is crowned with a chapel. 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 ascends the valley to the E., past the Sternerhütte. (Near the latter is a château of the Prince of Salm-Kyrburg; above it the Renneberg with a tower on the summit.) From the Sternerhütte the path ascends to the left, and the quarry soon comes in view. It is a spacious hall of beautiful black prismatic columns of basalt, square or hexagonal in form, 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 now return by the Kasbachthal towards the W., at the mouth of which there is a tramway for the transport of the stone from the hill down to the valley (guide needless). The whole excursion takes about 4 hrs.
The columns in the quarry of 'Dattenberg, situated in a side-valley about 1 M. above Linz, are as high as those at Minderberg, but much thicker. These basalts are chiefly exported to Holland, where they are used in the construction of dykes.

From (r.) Krippen, a small village on the Rhine, connected with Linz by a flying bridge, a path leads past the estate of Godenhaus to the Mineral Spring of Sinzig, which contains carbonate of soda, and is free from iron.

Between Remagen and Nieder-Breisig the Rhine describes a curve which the railway and road cut off. The beautiful church of (r.) Sinzig (p. 68, on the railway, 1½ M. from the river) is visible from the steamboat. Behind rises the Landskron (p. 85).

We now pass (r.) the mouth of the Ahr (p. 85). The village of Dattenberg (see above) is next seen peeping from a ravine on the left. On the same bank lies Leubsdorf with the Saalhof, a small building with four turrets, anciently a royal château. Near it Arien-dorf, with a château of Herr v. Lorch.

On the left we next observe the castle of Arenfels, erected by Henry of Isenburg, and named by him after his wife the Countess of Are. It is now the property of Count Westerholt, by whom it was handsomely restored under the directions of Zwirner, the architect of Cologne cathedral (open to visitors on Wed.). The Rittersaal contains some fine old weapons and pictures, and the grounds (open to the public) command beautiful views. — The Malbergskopf (1290 ft.; 1½ hr. from Hönningen), crowned with a cross commemorating the events of 1870-71, commands an extensive prospect.

1. Hönningen (Kraus, R. & B. 1½ m., good cuisine and wine; also rail. stat.), at the foot of Arenfels, and Rheinbrohl (Krone), with a fine modern Gothic Church, are large villages, situated in a fertile plain, beyond which the mountains to the left rise more abruptly from the river.

r. Nieder-Breisig (Bender; Weisses Ross; also rail. stat.; p. 68), near which are many pleasant villas, lies opposite Hönningen. Near the S. end of the village stands part of the Tempelhofer, an old Templars’ Lodge. About 1¾ M. higher up, a path ascends the wooded hill to the château of —

r. Rheineck, the carriage-road to which winds up the N. and W. sides of the hill; on the Rhine, far below, lies the hamlet of That Rheineck. The square tower, 65 ft. in height, on the E. side, is the only relic of the old castle, erected in the 12th cent., which was destroyed by the French in 1689, and by the troops of the Electorate of Cologne in 1692, and finally burned in 1785. The knights of the castle became extinct in 1548. The new château, in the round-arch style, the property of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg (d. 1886), was erected in 1832 by Lassaulx.

The Interior (to which visitors are generally admitted; fee for 1 pers. 50-75 pf., a party 2-3 m.) contains several works of art. Picture by Regis, representing Emp. Henry IV. in the court of the château of Canossa. In the chapel the Sermon on the Mount and the Beatitudes by Steinle,
frescoes, 1839-40. Crucified Christ in marble, by Achtermann of Rome. The View from the garden (always open) embraces the course of the Rhine from Andernach to the Apollinarisberg.

On the right, the Brohlbach falls into the Rhine at Brohl (*Peter Brohl; *Nonn Sen.; *Nonn Jun.; also railway-station), which adjoins the hamlet of Nippes, and is the depot for the tuffstone quarried in the Brohlthal. Excursion through the Brohlthal to Lauch (one-horse carriage 8 m.; gratuity extra), see p. 91.

I. Nieder-Hammerstein (Zwick), yielding good wine; then Ober-Hammerstein (Zur Burg Hammerstein), near which rises a massive rock of grauwacke, crowned with the ruin of Hammerstein. The Emp. Henry IV. resided in this castle for some time 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 by the Archbishop of Cologne, as being too powerful a neighbour to be tolerated.

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. 68) as far as the Seven Mts. (comp. p. 225).

Above (r.) Fornich rises the Fornicher Kopf, an extinct volcano (see p. xix).

r. Namedy, at some distance from the river, possesses a small Gothic abbey-church of the 15th cent., bisected by a row of slender columns, and an old mansion of the knights of Namedy. On the left lies the large village of Leutesdorf (Maasberg; Delvaux, unpretending; also rail. stat.), behind which rise productive vine-yards planted among the rocks. Below is an old Gothic church.

On the right rises the wooded Krahnenberg, now traversed by paths, which commands a splendid view of the river (25 min. from the railway station at Andernach is the *Krahnenburg Restaurant). The mountains which confine the river now recede.

r. Andernach (*Hackenbruch, Hoch-Str.; Glocke, in the Markt, with restaurant; Schäfer, on the Schänzchen, near the Rhine, at the lower end of the town; also rail. stat.), an ancient little town with 5700 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 Rheinthur, the crane, 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 Antunacum, or Antonaeo, one of the fifty forts of Drusus. Subsequently to the 6th cent. it is frequently mentioned as a royal Franconian 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.

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 runs a triforium. 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 re-decorated in 1556. Carved wooden pulpit brought in 1807 from the Abbey of Laach (p. 88). Late-Romanesque font.

At the upper end of the town, near the Coblenzer Thor, from a deep fosse, rise the ruins of the once fortified Castle of the Electors of Cologne, with its handsome towers, erected in the 15th cent., and destroyed by the French in 1688. — The Rathhaus, a late-Gothic building of 1564, contains a few Roman antiquities.

The lofty round *Watch-Tower on the Rhine, with an octagonal story above, adorned with a pointed frieze, was erected in 1451–68 and restored in 1880. The wide breach on the W. side was made by the French cannonade in 1688. — The picturesque Crane on the Rhine dates from 1554.

The lava millstones, the tufa, trass, and other volcanic products of the neighbourhood, form an important object of commerce. — About ½ M. inland from Andernach is the extensive Lunatic Asylum of St. Thomas.

Railway from Andernach to Mayen, see p. 90.

On the hill above the village of (1.) Fahr (Hufschmidt), which lies nearly opposite Andernach, is a handsome country-house. Farther up, on an eminence, stands the Romanesque Feldkirche, surrounded by fruit-trees; at its base lies the village of Irlich, near which the Wiedbach falls into the Rhine. The hill rising on the opposite bank, a little inland, is the Plaidter Hummerich (685 ft.). The steamboat next passes the mouth of the Nette (r.), on which, ½ M. inland, are the extensive mills of the Netter-Hof, and soon stops at the pleasant and thriving town of —

1. Neuwied (*Anker, *Wilder Mann, both on the Rhine, D. 2½ m.; *Moravian Hotel, frequented by English travellers; Mader, at the station of the right bank; Hommer, at the station of the left bank; railway on both banks, comp. pp. 68, 73). The town, with its 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. Under his auspices the town rapidly increased. The population (10,194) consists of Protestants, Roman Catholics (3800), 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 are attended by pupils from England as well as from all parts of Germany.

At the lower end of the town rises the spacious Palace of the Prince of Wied, with its fine Park. A building near the palace-gate, adjoining the street, contains a small Collection of Roman Antiquities, from Niederbiber (p. 66).

The Moravian Brothers, also called Herrnhuter from Herrnhut in Baedeker's Rhine, 10th Edit.
Saxony, where they had established themselves after their expulsion from Moravia during the Thirty Years' War, occupy a separate part of the town. Their establishments afford an insight into the habits of this sect and are worthy of inspection. 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. Visitors are readily admitted, and are first conducted to the magazine, where they are expected to make some purchase. The establishment for the sisters is similarly conducted. They are recognised by their peculiar white head-dresses, fastened with ribbons of different colours, according to their age and condition — girls dark red, young unmarried women pink, married women blue, widows white. 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.

Excursion from Neuwied to Monrepos and Altwied. From the station of the Right Rhenish line (p. 73) we proceed to (1/2 M.) Heddesdorf and turn to the left, following the road which ascends the valley of the Wied. At the (1 M.) Rasselstein Foundry, the oldest puddling-work in Germany, founded in 1824, walkers cross the stream and traverse the pleasant park of Nothhausen ('Restaurant), following the right bank to Segendorf, while the carriage-road leads by (1 1/2 M.) Niederbiber. Near the latter village in 1791, 1819, and 1857, were excavated extensive remains of a Roman castle, one of the largest on the Rhine, which, however, is not mentioned by any Roman author. The objects of interest found here are preserved in the museum of Neuwied, and include the silver standard of a cohort and a stone erected in 245 by the College of the Victorienses Signiferi, whence the fort was once erroneously supposed to have been named Victoria. The excavations have since been filled up. From (1 1/2 M.) Segendorf a broad 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 3/4 hr. The villa on the brow of the hill is the seat of the Dowager Princess of Wied.

Monrepos (569 ft. above the Rhine), a château of the Prince of Wied, stands in a beautiful park and commands an extensive prospect (refreshments at the Bahnhof, to the W. of the château). The Holzstoss (reached in 10 min. from the back of the Schloss by a path through the beech wood in a straight direction) affords a good survey of a side-valley of the Rhine. A finer point is the Altwieder Aussicht, the route to which is by the carriage-road to the E. of the Schloss, and then by the third path diverging to the right (stone way-post by a large oak). Footpaths descend hence in 20 min. to Altwied (Herbst's Inn, where the key of the castle is kept), a village situated on the Wied about 2 M. above Niederbiber, and commanded by the extensive ivy-clad ruins of the ancestral castle of the ancient Counts of Wied. — The Braunsburg, 1 hr. to the N.W. of Niederbiber (reached via Oberbiber), a ruined castle on a wooded height, commands a picturesque view.

Immediately above Neuwied, on the same bank, are the Hermannshütte, the property of Herr Krupp of Essen, and the Germania foundry. On the opposite bank we next observe the village of —

r. Weissenthurn, with its small modern church. At the N. end of the village rises a square watch-tower, erected in 1370 by Kuno von Falkenstein, the extreme point of the dominions of the Electors of Trèves, which here adjoined those of Cologne. Above the village stands an obelisk to the French General Hoche, who crossed the
Rhine here in 1797 with the army, and shortly afterwards died suddenly at Wetzlar, at the age of 30.

Above Weissenthurm are lime-kilns and a manufactory for preparing the Engers stone (see below); then Urmitz and Kainenengers, opposite —

1. Engers (Zur Römerbrücke; Restaurant Wettels, opposite the railway-station), formerly 'Kunosteine-Engers', the ancient capital of the Engersgau. In 1386 Archbishop Kuno von Falkenstein (p. 104) erected a castle here with a round tower (the ivy-clad trunk of which rises below the château), to protect the navigators of the Rhine from the rapacious Counts of the Westerwald. The adjoining château, now a Prussian military school, was erected in 1758 by Elector Johann Philipp von Walderdorff. To the left a retrospect of Monsrepos is obtained, to the right a view of the Camillenberg or Karmelenberg (1214 ft.; 41/2 M. from the river), near Bassenheim.

Near (1.) Mühlhofen, where the Saynbach falls into the Rhine, is the foundry of that name; farther back the Concordia Foundry. On a hill in the background of the valley rises the ruined castle of Sayn (p. 73).

On both banks of the river here is dug up a peculiar kind of pumice-stone conglomerate (p. 91). It is cut into squares, mixed with mortar, and dried, and is much valued as a building material for inside walls.

1. Bendorff (p. 74), at some distance from the river; farther up (r.), the villages of St. Sebastian and Kesselheim, opposite the Niederwerth, which conceals the town of (1.) Vallendar (p. 74).

On the long island of Niederwerth is a dilapidated village, with a convent-church built in 1500, containing a carved altar-piece 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. Vallendar. On the hill above the village stands Haus BessLich, once the property of the Knights Templar, and afterwards an Augustinian nunnery down to 1804, when it was secularised. On the hillside, higher up the river, is Urbar (Hôtel Moskopp), surrounded by fruit-trees.

r. Wallersheim, above it Neuendorf, chiefly inhabited by raftsmen. The smaller rafts generally halt here for the purpose of being formed into larger, which are sometimes 800-1000 ft. in length and 150-250 ft. in breadth; they are furnished with wooden huts for the crew, which frequently numbers 150 men.

The steamboat now passes the base of Ehrenbreitstein, opposite the influx of the Moselle, commanding a view of the picturesque old Moselle bridge, and stops at Coblenz (R. 16).
10. From Coblenz to Cologne.

Railway on the Left Bank.

Comp. Maps, pp. 18, 58.

56\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Railway in 2\(\frac{3}{4}\) hrs. (fares 7 m., 5 m. 30, 3 m. 50 pf.) — Railway on the Right Bank, see R. 11.

Return-tickets (for 2 days; comp. p. xv) taken on either side of the river are available for the journey both going and returning on the opposite bank, and the traveller (1st or 2nd class) may sometimes find it convenient to break his journey and cross and recross the river repeatedly. The following are the corresponding stations: Bingerbrück and Rüdesheim, Niederheimbach and Lorch, St. Goar and St. Goarshausen, Boppard and Camp, Rhens and Braubach, Capellen and Niederlahnstein, Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein (crossing the railway-bridge 50, 30, 20 pf. additional), Neuwied on the left and Neuwied on the right bank, Andernach and Leutesdorf, Niederbreisig and Höningen, Sinzig and Linz, Remagen and Unkel, Rolandseck and Honnef, Mehlem and Königswinter, Godesberg and Obercassel, Bonn and Beuel. Views to the right. — Steamboat, see R. 9.

Coblenz, see R. 16. As the train crosses the Moselle a fine view of Ehrenbreitstein is obtained to the right. At the foot of the fortified Petersberg (l.) is the pyramidal monument of Marceau (p. 99). The train now traverses the extensive and fertile plain which stretches from Coblenz to Andernach. At (5\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Urmitz are large stores of the Engers sandstone mentioned above.

8 M. Neuwied—Weissenthurm (steam. stat., see p. 65). The station is \(\frac{1}{2}\) M. from the town on the opposite bank, with which communication is maintained by a steamer and a ferry-boat. The train crosses the Nette, passes the lunatic asylum of St. Thomas (l.; p. 65), once an Augustine nunnery, and reaches —

10\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Andernach (steam. stat.), see p. 64. The station is \(\frac{1}{2}\) M. from the town, of which the church, the ancient tower, and walls are conspicuous. (Branch-line to Mayen, see p. 90.) Beyond Andernach the train skirts the river and commands a fine View in both directions (comp. p. 64).

Opposite (15 M.) Brohl (Brohthal, etc., see R. 15) is the church of Rheinbrohl; the train then passes the foot of Schloss Rheineck and (15\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Nieder-Breisig (p. 63), opposite (r.) the castle of Arenfels. The line now cuts off the wide curve which the Rhine describes between Niederbreisig and Remagen.

20\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Sinzig (Deutsches Haus), probably the Roman Sentiacum, a very ancient town with 2580 inhab., still partly surrounded by high walls, lies at the entrance to the Ahrthal (R. 14), 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. from the river. It was once the site of a Franconian palace, afterwards an Imperial residence, which latterly belonged to the Duke 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, and an octagonal tower rising over the centre. The interior has recently been restored and decorated. The N. transept contains a 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. On the Helenenberg, to the right of the line, and on the S. side of the town, rises another country-house with pleasant grounds.

The train now crosses the insignificant Ahr, from the valley of which rises the blunted cone of the Landskron (p. 85). This district is extremely fertile, and is called the 'Goldene Meil'.

23 M. Remagen (steamb. stat.) and the Apollinariskirche, see pp. 60, 61. This is the station for the Ahr Valley railway (R. 14). The train returns to the river here; beautiful *Retrospect. The peculiar stratification of the rocks is exposed to view in the railway-cuttings. The train runs close to the river, commanding a beautiful view of the opposite bank and the Seven Mountains (comp. p. 61).

27½ M. Rolandseck (steamb. stat.; Rail. Restaurant, with magnificent **View, see p. 59). In the river lies the island of Nonnenwerth, a little below which rise the picturesque Drachenfels and the Seven Mts. on the opposite bank, forming the most conspicuous feature in the landscape until Bonn is reached.

The train now quits the river entirely. 30½ M. Mehlem, the station for Königswinter on the right bank (p. 80; ferry), is ¼ M. from the Rhine. Comp. the Map, p. 78.

32 M. Godesberg. — Hotels. *Blinzler, a large establishment, with a garden much frequented on Sun., R., L., & A. 3, B. 1 m.; *Adler. Carriages to Rolandseck or Bonn, 1-2 pers., with one horse 3½, with two horses 4 m., each additional pers. 75 pf. more; to Remagen, 7 and 9 m., each additional pers. 1 m.

Godesberg, a village with 3049 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 Crefeld have erected a number of handsome villas, surrounded by pleasant gardens. The Romanesque Protestant Church was erected by a wealthy merchant of Crefeld in 1857; another, near the station, was built quite lately. The Roman Catholic Church, in the Gothic style, was completed in 1862 from designs by Statz. The Hydropathic Establishment is much frequented. The alkaline chalybeate Stahl-Quelle, sunk afresh in 1864, at the entrance to the small Gudener Thal, at the foot of the Draischeberg, was known to the Romans. Pleasant walks in the neighbourhood.

On an eminence (246 ft.), ½ M. to the N. of the station, stands the Castle of Godesberg (400 ft. above the sea), with a handsome tower, 98 ft. high, which is ascended by 150 steps. Fine view from the summit. The ruin belongs to the Empress of Germany. The Cemetery of the village lies within the precincts of the castle.

At the base of the hill a Roman colony is said once to have flourished, while at the summit rose a fort, supposed to have been founded by the Emp. Julian (A.D. 360), and a temple of Jupiter, afterwards a Christian church. The castle was erected in the 13th and 14th cent. by the
archbishops of Cologne as a place of refuge during their frequent feuds with their subjects, who on several occasions carried the war as far as Bonn. In 1583 the Bavarians, fighting in support of Archbishop Ernest of Bavaria against the deposed Gebhard of Waldburg, who had become a Protestant, blew up the castle, which was defended by Count Adolph of Neuenahr, the last of his family. The tower alone escaped destruction.

On the right, as Bonn is approached, immediately after the train has crossed the Bonn and Coblenz 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. 79), and farther off the Kreuzberg (p. 78). To the right appears Bonn with its conspicuous new Protestant church and its lofty minster-tower.

36 M. **Bonn** (steam. stat.), see p. 74; railway-ferry to Obercassel, see p. 71.

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

47 M. **Brühl** (Pavillon; Belvedere; Barion) 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 Palace of Brühl, a handsome building, erected by Elector Clement Augustus in 1728. During the French period Marshal Davoust resided in it for several years. It was restored in 1842 by Frederick William IV., and has since been frequently occupied by the royal family. The interior is shown by the castellan. The finely-decorated halls contain old portraits of Rhenish electors and other princes. The garden and park are favourite places of resort, and are always open to the public. Brühl itself is a small town with 4030 inhabitants. Near the station is a hydropathic establishment. — A branch-line runs from Brühl to the St. Pantaleon station (p. 24) on the S. side of Cologne.

50 M. **Kalscheuren**, junction for the Eifel Railway mentioned at p. 189. 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, intersects the old fortifications on the N. side, and enters the central station at —

56½ M. **Cologne**, see R. 3.

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**11. From (Cologne) Deutz to Obercassel (Bonn) and Ehrenbreitstein (Coblenz).**

*Railway on the Right Bank.*

*Comp. Maps, pp. 18, 58, 78.*

55 M. From Deutz to **Troisdorf** in ½ hr. (fares 1 m. 35, 1 m. 10, 80 pf.); from Troisdorf to **Ehrenbreitstein** in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 5 m. 60,
OBERCASSEL. 11. Route. 71

4 m. 20, 2 m. 80 pf.). The express train starts from the Central Station at Cologne. — From Bonn by steam-ferry to Obercassel; thence to Ehrenbreitstein in 1 1/2 hrs. (fares 5 m., 3 m. 80, 2 m. 45 pf.).

The traveller bound for Coblenz should take a ticket to Ehrenbreitstein only, the station of which is nearer the principal hotels of Coblenz than the station of the latter. The railway from Ehrenbreitstein to Coblenz crosses the river above the bridge-of-boats, describing a circuit of nearly 2 M. (fares 50, 30, 20 pf.). It should also be observed that all the quick through-trains from Cologne to Bonn, Coblenz, Mayence, and Frankfort run on the left bank of the river (R. 10).

From Cologne to (12 1/2 M.) Troisdorf, see R. S. — 14 M. Friedrich-Wilhelms-Hütte, an extensive foundry, is connected by a branch-line with the small town of Siegburg. The train crosses the Sieg, and returns to the Rhine at (18 M.) Beuel (Post; p. 75), opposite Bonn (p. 74; omnibus to the bridge-of-boats or the ferry 20 pf.).

The carriages for Bonn are conveyed across the river by means of a ferry. Bonn, p. 74.

20 1/2 M. Obercassel (*Wolfsburg, with veranda and garden, D. 2 m.), 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 (3/4 M. from the station; fine view), the quarries of the Rabenlei, Heisterbach (p. 83; 2 M.), and other picturesque points in the neighbourhood. At the village of Küdinghofen, 2 M. to the left of the station, rises the Ennert (518 ft.), crowned by the Foveaux-Häuschen, which commands a beautiful view. Adjacent are extensive basalt quarries. — Obercassel is connected with the Left Rhenish Railway by a steam-ferry, and our train is here joined by passengers from Bonn. Travellers bound for Siegburg, Troisdorf, and Deutz generally change carriages here, while those for Bonn keep their seats and are ferried across the river.

22 1/2 M. Dollendorf is a good starting-point for excursions among the Seven Mts. The station (Restaurant zur Weintraube) lies between the villages of Nieder-Dollendorf (Krone), on the Rhine, and Ober-Dollendorf (Thiebes), at the mouth of the Heisterbach valley. Heisterbach (p. 83) is 1 1/2 M. distant by the road. *View from the Pfaffenröttchen.

23 1/2 M. Königswinter (p. 80) is the favourite starting-point for exploring the beautiful scenery of the Seven Mts. 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 (Drachenfels, ‘pens.’ 5 m.; Wolkenburg, 31 1/2-4 m.; Broel, Theisen, unpretending), a pleasant summer-resort, 1 M. to the S. of Honnef. On the lateral wall of the church is a well-preserved tombstone, in trachyte from the Drachenfels, of the last knight of the Drachenfels, with armorial bearings and date 1530, brought here from the abbey of Heisterbach. — From Rhön-
dorft to the Löwenburg, 3½ M., see p. 84; to the Drachenfels 40 min., by a new bridle-path via the Kanzel and the Siegfrieds-höhe, indicated by a finger-post on the Löwenburg road, mentioned above p. 84; to Königswinter 1 M.

27 M. Honnéf. — Hotels. "HÔTEL KLEIN, with garden and view, ‘hens’. 4½ m.; HÔTEL DE BERGES, well spoken of, ‘hens’. 4-4½ m.; ZUM SIEBENBURG; WEINSTOCK; HÔTEL REST. BREUER. — Pensions: "Schotten, 6 m. per day, with large garden; Kercher, 5-6 m., also with garden; Ditges, Brahe, both 5 m.; Stang, 4½-5 m.; Buchbender, 4 m.; Chillingworth, 3½-4 m. — Rheingold-Restaurant, on the slope of the Reichenberg, with view.

River-Baths near the station.

Carriages. From the station to Honnéf, for 1-2 pers., one-horse 60, two-horse 80 pf., each additional pers. 25 pf.; to Rolandseck Ferry, one-horse 1½, two-horse 1¾ m.; to Königswinter 1½ or 2 m., there and back 2½ or 3 m.; to the Margarethenhof 4½ or 6 m.; to the Löwenburger Hof 6½ or 9 m., there and back 9 or 12 m.; for half-a-day 7 or 12, whole day 12 or 20 m.

Boats to Rolandseck or to Königswinter 2 m.

Honnéf, a scattered village with 4541 inhab., lies ½ M. to the left of the railway, in a luxuriantly fertile plain, about 3 M. long and 1 M. broad, which extends between the S.W. base of the Seven Mts. and the Rhine. It 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. Like Rhöndorf and Rheinbreitbach, it has increased considerably within the last few years, and owing to its genial climate and pretty scenery has become a favourite summer-resort. A number of villas, some of which are let to visitors, have lately sprung up here and at the adjacent villages of Sellhof, Beuel, Bondorf, and Rommersdorf.

Environs. Beautiful walks lead to the Annthal, the Augusthöhe, the Mooshütte, and the Rheingold (see above). One of the pleasantest excursions (2 hrs.) is as follows: by the farm of Zickelburg to Menzenberg (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. 60), and back by the road to Honnéf. Other excursions: by Menzenberg to the Hager Köppelchen (½ hr.; fine view); over the Heidenkamm to the "Hauenenburg (⅔ hr.), the tower of which commands a fine view; to the (1 hr.) Leiberg (1142 ft.), a basaltic hill commanding a beautiful view, the way to which is indicated by a guide-post at the S. end of Honnéf. — Near Rheinbreitbach (p. 60) are the old copper and lead-mines of the VIRNEBERG, which were known to the Romans.

From Honnéf to the Löwenburg, 1½ hr., see p. 84.

In the Rhine, to the right, lie the islands of Nonnenwerth and Trubenwerth; on the opposite bank are the picturesque arched ruin of Rolandseck and the village of that name. The village of Rheinbreitbach (p. 60) is next passed, opposite which is Oberwinter. At (24 M.) Unkel (p. 60) 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 APOLLINARISKIRCHE (pp. 60, 61).

34 M. Linz (p. 62) 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.) Hönningen (n 63) is Nieder-Bréisia, a little above
which rises *Schloss Rheineck*. The train passes *Rheinbrohl*, with its Gothic church (opposite the *Brohl Valley*, p. 91), and *Nieder- and Ober-Hammerstein*, at the base of the *Hammerstein*. On the opposite bank, a little above (43½ M.) *Leutesdorf* (p. 64), the picturesque and ancient town of *Andernach* (p. 64), with its round tower and handsome church in the background, comes in sight. The valley of the Rhine expands, and we obtain a pleasant view of Neuwied on the right, and Netterhof on the left bank. The train crosses the *Wied*, skirts the park of the Prince of Wied, and stops at —

47 M. **Neuwied** (p. 65). The station is a little 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.

49½ M. **Engers** (p. 67), the junction for the line to Altenkirchen and Limburg.

From **Engers** to **Hachenburg**, 47 M., railway in 4¼ hrs. (fares 4 m. 60, 3 m. 10 pf.). — The line crosses the Saynbach, and ascends the left bank of the stream.

19½ M. **Sayn** (*Friedrichsberg*), with extensive iron-works belonging to Herr Krupp of Essen, and a château and park of Prince Sayn-Wittgenstein-Sayn, commanded by the ruined castle of Sayn, has a population of 1500. — **Schloss Sayn** (generally shown on Sundays and Thursdays, 1-5 o'clock; proceeds of admission-fee devoted to charity; the attendant also expects a trifling fee) is handsomely fitted up and contains a good collection of modern pictures and sculptures, and a colossal wooden figure of Henry III. of Sayn, originally belonging to his sarcophagus in the neighbouring abbey of Sayn, of which he was the founder. The **Chapel**, a tasteful modern Gothic structure, with a crypt, contains a figure of Christ in ivory, said to be by *Giovanni da Bologna*, and stained glass from Munich.

— The **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. of Sayn rises the spire of *Heimbach*, near which 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 Aremberg, 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 *Mühlenbach*, over numerous viaducts and through several tunnels. To the left, before Grenzau, is the ruined castle of *Isenburg*, the ancient seat of a still-existing family.

From (7½ M.) **Grenzau** a branch line runs to (13¼ 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. The large factory of *Merkelbach & Wick* is situated near the station. The **Ceramic School**, with an interesting exhibition, and **MÜttenbach's Inn** are both in Höhr. — We may return to the Rhine on foot; to Vallendar (p. 74). 39½ M.

10½ M. **Rausbach**, a village with 1300 inhab., carrying on the manufacture of whet-stones, made of 'Naxos emery' imported from Greece and Asia Minor. — A steep incline leads hence to (13½ M.) *Stiershahn*, whence a branch-line to Limburg diverges (p. 206).

17½ M. **Selgers**. The train now enters the valley of the *Hohlbach*. The next stations are *Marienvachdorf*, *Dierdorf*, with a château and park of Prince Wied, *Raubach*, with the large paper-mill of *Hedwigsthal*, *Puderbach*, *Seifen*, and *Nettersen*.

40 M. **Altenkirchen** (*Luyken, Weissgerber*), an industrial village on the
Wied, with 1500 inhab., near which the French under General Kleber defeated the Austrians in 1796. — 42 M. Ingerbach; 44½ M. Hattert.

47 M. Hachenburg (Krone, well spoken of), with a château of Prince Sayn, built in the 13th, and restored in the 17th century. About 1½ M. to the N.W. is the former Cistercian convent of Marienstatt, with an interesting Gothic church, containing the tomb of Gerhard II. of Sayn (d. 1493).

50½ M. Bendorf (Nassauischer Hof), a small town with 4500 inhab., situated amidst orchards 3/4 M. to the E. of the line, with an interesting Romanesque church.

53½ M. Vallendar (Anker; Albert), a busy little town with 3800 inhab. who carry on a brisk river-traffic, lies on an arm of the Rhine opposite the island of Niederwerth (p. 67). On the banks of the river are large depôts of the Höhr pottery (see below). 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 stained glass, representing the Madonna enthroned, designed by Hess. Weilersburg, on the hill 1/2 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 on introduction by a member.

In the valley at the back of Vallendar rise (1/2 M.) the Romanesque towers of the nunnery of Schönstatt, which was abandoned in 1567, and afterwards destroyed by the Swedes. The nave of the church has entirely disappeared. Adjoining it is a cloth-factory. The road ascends to Höhr (see above).

A little farther on, a picturesque view is obtained of Coblenz and the mouth of the Moselle. The station at Ehrenbreitstein (p. 94) lies at the foot of the precipitous rock on which the fortress is situated.


Hotels (Plan, p. 78). *Goldner Stern (Pl. a; B, C, 4), in the marketplace; *Royal Hotel (Pl. b; A, 4), Coblenzer-Str. 11, with a garden on the Rhine; these two first class, with corresponding charges. — Bellevue (Pl. c; A, 4), Coblenzer-Str. 35, R. 2-3 m., B. 1 m.; *Hotel Kley (Pl. d; B, 5), Coblenzer-Str. 1, R., L., & B. 3½, D. 2 m. 50, also a restaurant and hotel garni; these last two also have gardens on the Rhine; *Rheineck (Pl. e; B, 5), on the Rhine, R. 1½, B. 2½ m., A. 60, D. 2 m. 50 p.f. — Hôtel Central (Pl. h; B, 4), Münster-Platz 2, R. 2 m.; B. 80 p.f.; Kronprinz, opposite the new station; *Rheinischer Hof (Pl. f; C, 4) and *Schwan (Pl. g), both in the Stern-Strasse, near the market, are good second-class inns; Hôtel Eintracht, Sandkaul 13, also a 'pension'. — Hôtels Garni and Pensions. Hôtel et Pension du Nord, Quantius-Str. 1, at the corner of the Poppelsdorfer Allee, near the station; Pension Lühmann, Evangelische-Kirch-Str. 3; Kaiser, Poppelsdorfer Allee 40; Pension Anglaise, Endenicher Allee 2; Groven, Erste Fahrgasse 2; Zilles, Coblenzer-Str. 27, at the Hoogarten; Rees, Venusberger Weg.

Newspapers and restaurant in the Lese- und Erholungs-Gesellschaft, opposite the University; the Academic Reading-Room contains upwards of 300 newspapers and periodicals; visitors may be introduced to either of these by a member.

Bathing Establishments on the Rhine, above the town, with swimming (40 pf.) and warm baths. There are also warm-baths at the Bonner Badeanstalt, at the entrance of the Baumschuler Allee.

Cabs. Per drive in the town, 1-2 pers. 60 pf., each additional pers. 25 pf., box 10 pf.; per 1/4 hr. 50 pf., with two horses 60 pf. To Poppelsdorf 75 pf., with two horses 1 m., each pers. beyond two, 25 pf. more; to Godesberg 2½ or 3 m., each pers. more than two, 50 pf.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 21), Münster-Platz.

English Church Service in the University Church at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. (4 p.m. in winter); chaplain, Rev. W. H. Webster.

Chief Attractions. Exterior of the Münster (p. 77), Monument of Beethoven (p. 77); view from the Alte Zoll (p. 77); walk to Poppelsdorf (p. 77).

Bonn, a town with 35,996 inhab., the seat of a University founded in 1818 and attended by about 1300 students, is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Rhine, at the N. entrance to the narrower and more picturesque part of the valley of the river. It has recently become a very prosperous place, and a favourite residence of English and other visitors. The pleasant villas with their gardens on the Rhine, situated on the Coblenzer-Strasse above the town, the shady promenades of the Hofgarten, the Poppelsdorfer Allee, and the view from the Alte Zoll, all contribute to render the town very attractive, while the fine towers of the Münster and the new Protestant church also enhance the general effect. Communication with the village of Beuel (1200 inhab.), on the right bank of the Rhine, is maintained by means of a ferry-boat and steamers.

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. The Roman Castrum, which was very extensive, stood near the end of the modern Steinweg or Herweg, at the Wichelshof, to the N. of the town, as is proved by excavations made in 1818 and by recent investigations. 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. 27). 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, Archbishop 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 1815 and the foundation of the Friedrich-Wilhelm University it has gradually revived.
The Railway-Station (Pl. C, 3) was built in 1883-85 after plans by Viereck and Unger.

The Knabengarten-Strasse leads direct from the station to the MÜNSTER-PLATZ (Pl. C, 3), which is embellished with a bronze *Statue of Beethoven (Pl. 4), executed by Hühnel of Dresden and inaugurated in presence of Queen Victoria in 1845. The celebrated composer (1770-1827) was born in the Bonngasse, No. 20 (Pl. 5; C, 4). His father was a tenor-singer, and his grandfather (a native of Antwerp) band-master to the Elector. No. 7 Rheingasse, to which Beethoven’s parents removed after his birth, also bears an inscription.

The *Münster (Pl. 12; B, 3), a cruciform church with two choirs, four small towers, and a lofty octagonal principal tower over the cross, is an imposing and picturesque example of the late-Romanesque style. It was formerly an archdeanery of St. Cassius and St. Flor-entius, 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, however, from the 11th, the end of the choir from the middle of the 12th, and the nave, transept, and chief tower from the 13th century. The building is undergoing restoration.

The Interior is remarkable for its handsome proportions. It contains a bronze statue of St. Helena, the mother of Constantine, in the mannerist style, cast at Rome in 1750; 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 of the 17th or 18th century. Near the chief portal is the Sarcophagus of Archbishop Engelbert von Falkenburg (d. 1274). The interesting old Crypt was recently restored.

The ancient Chapter House adjoining the church is now the parsonage. Cloisters, with pillars possessing beautiful capitals, of the 12th century. The Münstershule, built in the Romanesque style in 1885-86, was designed by Lemeke.

The central point of the business of the town is the triangular Market Place (Pl. B, C, 4), to 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 the last but one of the Electors of Cologne. The Rathhaus, with its lofty flight of steps, was completed in 1782. — The Gothic Minoritenkirche (Pl. 14; C, 4), with cloisters dating from the beginning of the 14th cent., the Jesuitenkirche (Pl. 13; C, 4; Old Catholic), and the Stiftskirche (Pl. 16; D, 4), are unattractive.

The University Buildings (Pl. B, 4, 5), originally the electoral Palace, erected in 1717-1730, and partly rebuilt after a fire in 1777, occupy the S. side of the town, and are the most extensive in Germany (600 yds. in length). They are well fitted up and contain the Lecture Rooms (with the exception of the agricultural and most of the medical), the Library (Pl. 6) of 250,000 vols., adorned with busts of Niebuhr, Schlegel, Arndt, etc., a valuable Collection of Coins (4000 Greek and Roman and 400 mediaeval), a Museum of Antiquities (see below), and a Physical Cabinet. The Aula or hall (keys kept by the head-porter, under the arcades
to the left; 75 pf.) is adorned with frescoes emblematical of the four faculties, executed by Cornelius’s pupils, Förster, Götzenberger, and Hermann. The ‘theology’ was begun by Cornelius himself in 1824. The old chapel of the Electoral palace is now a Protestant place of worship (Church of England service, see p. 75).

The *Museum of Antiquities (custodian in the Franziskaner-Str., see above; catalogue 2 m.) is an interesting collection of monuments and other objects, mainly of the Roman period, found in the Rhenish province and Westphalia, some of them being from the excavations at the Wichelshof (p. 58). The most interesting are the votive tablets to Mercurius Arvernus (Nos. 19, 20), to Hercules Saxanus (21-22), to the Germano-Celtic maternal deities (28-62), and to the Teutonic goddesses Alateivia (63) and Bitudana (64, 67); Votive stone of a legate, with a metrical account of his official career; 60-70. Mithras Reliefs; *82. Tomb-relief of a centurion and his two freedmen, who fell at the battle of the Teutoburgian Forest (‘bellum Varium’); *98. Relief of a Roman standard-bearer; 225. Relief of the flight of Iphigenia; Fragments of a Roman wall with frescoes of the battles of the Amazons; 204. Mosaic portrait of an Abbot of Laach; smaller Roman and Franconian antiquities.

Passing through the Coblenzer-Thor, which intersects the E. wing of the university (Pl. B, 4), and has its façade adorned externally with a figure of the Archangel Michael, we reach the newest quarter of the town, called the Coblenzer-Strasse, which skirts the E. side of the Hofgarten (Pl. A, B, 4) with its fine old avenues, and consists of hotels, villas surrounded by gardens, and other handsome buildings. Next the Royal Hotel, No. 9 in this street is the Villa Obernier, containing the ‘municipal museum’ (adm. daily 11-1, 50 pf.; Sun. free), bequeathed by Prof. Obernier (d. 1882). The collection includes a number of modern pictures and a few sculptures. Fine view of the Rhine and Siebengebirge. — No. 75 Fährgasse, the second cross-street to the left, was the residence of the poet Arndt, who died here in 1860 (now a school).

In the centre of the Hofgarten rises the new *Academic Museum of Art (Pl. A, 4), open free on Mon., Wed. and Frid. 2-4, at other times, fee (custodian in the central block, next the Coblenzer-Str.). The museum contains casts, reliefs, etc., some of them originals, and Greek vases and terracottas. Catalogue by Prof. R. Kekulé. 1 m. 50 pf. — On the W. side of the garden rises the Protestant Church (Pl. 18), a Gothic edifice of brick, erected by Dieckhof in 1866-71, with a lofty tower. — The modern-Gothic Herz-Jesu-Kirche (Pl. 17; A, 4) contains good stained glass, designed by Steinle.

Close to the Coblenz Gate is the entrance to the Alte Zoll (Pl. 1), an old bastion on the bank of the Rhine, commanding a fine View of the river and its opposite bank, including Beuel, Bensberg, Siegburg, and the Seven Mts. In the centre is a Monument (Pl. 3; B, 5) 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, captured in the late war, were presented by Emp. William. An inclined plane descends from the Alte Zoll to the Rhine.

The *Poppelsdorfer Allee (Pl. A, 2), the principal promenade of
the town, a quadruple avenue of beautiful horse-chestnuts, \( \frac{1}{2} \) M. long, and flanked with handsome villas and gardens, leads from the Kaiser-Platz, adjoining the Hofgarten and the University, towards the W. to the Poppelsdorfer Schloss. At the end next the town it is crossed by the railway. To the right is the Railway Station (Pl. B, 3). Farther on, to the left, a little back from the avenue, is the handsome Observatory (Pl. 23; A, 2) with its seven turrets, erected in 1839-46 under the superintendence of Prof. Argelander (d. 1875).

The collections of the Provincial Museum are at present exhibited in No. 34 in the neighbouring Baumschulen-Str. (Pl. B 2). They consist chiefly of antiquities discovered in the Rhine province, but include also a few mediaeval and modern objects of interest. Occasionally the museum is open only to archaeologists.

Roman stone-monuments. Objects found in Roman and Franconian tombs at Andernach and Meckenheim; large collection of black Franconian goblets with inscriptions; gold ornaments from Waldalgesheim (in an iron casket of the 15th cent.); fine enamels and engraved glass; valuable collection of Roman glass; a Vas diatrietum; Etruscan bronze vessels, clasps, keys, etc. Winged altar-piece by Meister Wilhelm of Cologne.

The Poppelsdorfer Schloss (Pl. A, 1), formerly a residence of the Electors, erected in 1715-46, but presented to the university in 1818, now contains the *Natural History Collections.*

The collection of minerals and fossils, originated by the indefatigable Prof. Nögerath and arranged by Prof. G. vom Rath, is particularly worthy of inspection, as the specimens illustrate the geology of the Seven Mts. (R. 13) and Eifel (R. 26). It was enriched in 1875 by the purchase for 144,000 M. of the collection of Dr. Krantz. The ‘Grottensaal’, fitted up in the time of the Electors, contains mining-models and also reliefs of the Rhine, Seven Mts., &c. Custodian’s lodge to the left of the entrance (fee 75 pf., for a party \( \frac{1}{2} \) M.

The Botanical Garden adjoining the palace (open Tues. and Frid. 3-7; at other times fee as above) is well kept and contains a palm-house and extensive hot-houses.

To the N. of the Poppelsdorfer Schloss rises the Chemical Laboratory (Pl. A, 1), a palatial building, designed by the architect Dickhoff and the Berlin chemist Hofmann, one of the most extensive and best organised in the world, completed in 1868. — Behind the laboratory is the handsome Anatomy Building (Pl. 2; A, B, 1), designed by Neumann, and completed in 1872. In the vicinity are the Physiological Institute, and the extensive buildings of the Agricultural Academy, comprising lecture-rooms, collections, a laboratory, etc. Wessel’s Porcelain and Stoneware Factory, employing 1000 workmen, dates its origin from a porcelain factory established by the Elector Clemens August in 1755.

Above Poppelsdorf, \( \frac{1}{2} \) M. from the Schloss, rises the *Kreuzberg* (400 ft. above the sea-level), 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.

Kessenich, a village with pleasant country-houses, about \( \frac{1}{2} \) M. from
Bonn, is reached by a road diverging from the middle of the Poppelsdorf Avenue to the left. On the slope of the Vorgebirge (p. 70), immediately above it, rises the Rosenburg, a small château with pretty grounds. The margin of the Kessenicher Schlucht (Casselsruhe), a gorge higher up, commands a charming View of Godesberg, the Seven Mts., etc. Beyond the gorge are the drill-ground and rifle-ranges of the Bonn garrison. Another favourite point of view is the Dottendorfer Höhe, a few minutes' walk farther in the direction of Godesberg, and about 1/2 M. from Bonn. Footpaths lead along the lower hills to Godesberg (p. 69). Another pleasant walk may be taken to Endenich, where there is an asylum for the insane, situated 1/2 M. to the W. of Poppelsdorf.

The *Cemetery (Pl. D, 2, 3), 1/4 M. from the Sternthor, 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 one in memory of the campaign of 1870-71 (in bronze).

By the wall on the right, Monument of Niebuhr (d. 1831), erected by Fred. William IV. to his "teacher and friend"; in front a relief in marble by Rauch, representing Niebuhr and his wife, being a copy of an ancient Roman tomb-relief preserved in the hall of the busts at the Vatican. Further along the same walk, on the right, the monuments of Ernst von Schiller (d. 1841), the second son, and Charlotte von Lengefeld (d. 1826), widow of the poet. Near the circular space is the monument of the brothers Boisserée, the famous connoisseurs of art (Melchior d. 1851, Sulpice d. 1854), a relief in marble with a head of Christ, by Rauch. The "Chapel in the middle of the cemetery, a beautiful Romanesque structure, built at Ramersdorf (p. 58) about the year 1200, was transferred thence to its present site in 1847. It contains stained glass presented by the Boisserées. Near the chapel are the graves of Schumann (d. 1856), the composer, with a "Monument by Donndorf, erected in 1880, of Argelander (d. 1875), the astronomer, and Karl Simrock (d. 1876), the poet. The monument of the poet Arnalt (d. 1860), is close to the E. wall of the cemetery. Beside it is that of Baron Bunsen (d. 1860), with a marble medallion.

To the N. of the town, and extending from the Rhine to the Köln-Thor, near which is the large Hospital of St. John (Pl. 10; D, 5), is the new University Clinical Institute (Pl. D, 5), with the Pathological Institute, built at a cost of 150,000 l., on an elevated enclosed site. — Outside the Köln-Thor is the new Provincial Lunatic Asylum and (1 1/2 M.) the New Cemetery.

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 Melem, 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) is the usual starting-point, but Honnef or Dottendorf, stations on the Right Rhenish line, may in some cases be more convenient. The Verschönerungverein für das Siebengebirge, a society founded in 1873, with its headquarters at Bonn, has done much towards facilitating access to the fine scenery of this district by the construction of paths and the erection of finger-posts and benches.

Walkers from Königswinter to the Drachenfels take 3/4 hr.; thence to the Great Oelberg 1 1/4 hr.; and to Heisterbach 1 1/4 hr. more; back to Königswinter in 3/4 hr., or to Nieder-Dottendorf in 1/2 hr. — From Honnef to the Löwenburg 1 1/4 hr.; thence to the Great Oelberg 1 1/4 hr., and via Heisterbach to Königswinter as above. In this case the Drachenfels is ascended last, from Königswinter. — From Nieder-Dottendorf the excursion is the same as the first-mentioned, but in the reverse direction.
Carriages, Horses, Donkeys, and Guides at Königswinter, see below; at Honnef, see p. 72. The whole tour from Königswinter to Heisterbach and the Margarethenhof (hence on foot to the Oelberg, 1½ hr.), and thence either to the Drachenfels or by the Löwenburger Hof to Honnef may now be accomplished by carriage.

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. v. Dechen's 'Geognostischer Führer in das Siebengebirge', with map, 7 m., sold by Cohen at Bonn.

The 'Seven Mountains, which form the N.W. termination of the Westerwald district, extend 3 M. inland from the Rhine, and from N. to S. about 9 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 alone 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, and the Stenzelberg, which adjoins the Nonnenstromberg on the S. The view from the Drachenfels is the most picturesque, that from the Oelberg the most extensive.

Königswinter. — Hotels. *Berlin Hotel, well spoken of; *European Hotel; both opposite the pier, and claiming to be of the first class, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1, D. 3 m.; *Hôtel Rieffel, in the principal street, R. and B. 2 m. 50 pf. — Kölner Hof, with terrace facing the river, above the steamboat-pier, R. & B. 2 m 80 pf., 'pens.' 5 m., well spoken of; Düsseldorfer Hof, on the Rhine, lower down than the large hotels, well spoken of; Eisenbahn Hotel, near the station. — Kirch's Pension, and other pensions at the upper end of the village.

Wine at the Winzer-Verein or Vintage-Club, in the Kirch-Str., near the Zahnradbahn, at the ascent to the Drachenfels, wine of the district 90 pf.—1 m. 80 pf. per bottle.

Beer in the groundfloor of the European Hotel (see above); Bockhalle, in the main street; Wellinghaus, on the river.

Café and Confectioner: Mortens, in the main street, below the Roman Catholic church.

Zahnradbahn, or Rack and Pinion Railway, to the top of the Drachenfels, see p. 81. There are 12-18 trains daily, with accommodation for 50-100 passengers; extra trips by previous arrangement; fare to the top 1 m., down 50 pf.; children under twelve half-price. The ascent takes 10-12 minutes. The starting-point 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 (comp. pp. 71, 81).

Carriages. From the station to the town, for 1 pers., one-horse 60, two-horse 70 pf., each pers. additional 20 or 25 pf., luggage 25 pf.; to the Drachenfels 4 or 5½ m., there and back within 3 hrs., 5½ or 7½ m.; Margarethenhof 5½ or 7 m.; Heisterbach 3½ or 5 m., there and back 5 or 7½ m.; Löwenburg via Heisterbach 6 or 8, by the new road 5 or 6½, there and back 7½, 10, 6½, or 8 m.; Honnef 1¾ or 2½ m., there and back within 3 hrs, 3 or 1 m.; drive through the Seven Mts. via Heisterbach, Margarethenhof, and Honnef (5 hrs.), with two horses, 11 m.

Donkeys and Horses. To the Drachenfels by the new road, donkey
Mountains.  Königswinter.  13. Route.  81

1½, horse 1¾ m., by the old road 1⅓ or 1½ m.; Wolkenburg and Drachenfels 2 or 2½ m.; Drachenfels, Wolkenburg, and Hirschberg 2½ or 3 m.; Heisterbach ⅓ or 2 m.; Löwenburg 2½ or 3 m.; Oelberg 2½ or 3 m.; whole day 5 or 6 m.; after sunset ½ or 1 m. extra in all cases.

Small Boats to Rolandseck, 2½ m.; to Plittersdorf, 2 m.

Königswinter (165 ft.), a thriving little modern town with 3049 inhab., is the best starting-point for a visit to the Seven Mountains, at the foot of which it lies. It is consequently much thronged by tourists in summer. It possesses extensive stone-cutting yards, which prepared much of the stone used in building Cologne Cathedral. The railway-station lies at the lower end of the town, and beyond its precincts. A pleasant walk extends along the bank of the Rhine. At the upper end of the town is a Monument erected in commemoration of the events of 1870-71.

Ascent of the Drachenfels (carriages in waiting at the station). The well-constructed new road crosses the railway and coincides for some distance with that to the Margarethenhof; it then turns to the right, skirts the Hirschberg (p. 85; to the left the new road to the Oelberg, p. 83), and ascends in a curve to the terrace. Walkers turn to the left on the platform at the 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 (see below). — Other pleasant paths ascend by the Saurenberg or through the pretty Nachtigallenthal, quitting the carriage-road where it turns to the left, 200 paces beyond the railway. The way through the Nachtigallenthal is that to the left; after 5 min. it crosses a bridge to the right. At the Kuckstein, on the top of the hill, it unites with the Saurenberg path.

The traveller arriving by Steamboat passes between the two chief hotels and to the left of the Church and District Court, crosses the railway, and soon reaches the station of the new Zahnradbahn, or cog-wheel railway, and the donkey-station at the foot of the hill. Walkers follow the bridle-path on the side of the road next to the Rhine, leading in ¾ hr., partly through wood, to the terrace near the top. Several cabarets by the wayside: (10 min.) Zur Schönen Aussicht, and beyond it 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 Nachtigallenthal (recommended to those returning to the railway-station). The path then skirts the embankment of the Zahnradbahn, passes the handsome Gothic château of *Drachenburg, the property of Baron von Sarter, built in 1883, and elaborately decorated within with frescoes and stained-glass, and soon after reaches the top.

The easiest mode of ascending the Drachenfels, however, is now afforded by the Mountain Railway, constructed on the same system as that at the Rigi and opened in 1883 (fares, see p. 80). It 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 it rise 740 ft.; the steepest gradient is 1:5. About halfway up is a viaduct which affords a good view of the château of Drachenburg.

The Terrace (968 ft.; *Inn, R. 2-2½ m., B. 1 m., D. 3-4 m., also 'pension'), a levelled rocky plateau about 100 ft. below the summit, is embellished with a Gothic Obelisk commemorating the patriotic spirit of the Rhinelanders 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. 71).

The castle of *Drachenfels (1066 ft.), or 'dragon's rock', 908 ft. above the Rhine, which is reached in a few minutes from the plateau just mentioned, 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. The wine yielded by the vineyards on its slopes is known as Drachenblut, or dragon's blood. In the Thirty Years' War the half-ruined castle was occupied by the Swedes, but was besieged and taken from them by Duke Ferdinand of Bavaria, Elector of Cologne, who completed its destruction.

The Cavern among the vineyards, visible from the Rhine about half-way 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.

*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. 62), and the Hemmerich (p. 80), 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. 92), in the vicinity Oberwinter, 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').

From the Drachenfels to the Great Oelberg (1¾ hr.). The new carriage-road, which affords a series of charming views, di-
verges from the Drachenfels road in the saddle between the Wolkenburg and the Hirschberg (594 ft.; see p. 85), about 1 M. from the Drachenfels, and then leads in windings by the Schallenberg, Geisberg, and Lohrberg to the Margarethenhof (see below). The footpath across the Wolkenburg, indicated by a finger-post at the second bend of the road, is not at present available, as notices have been put up forbidding access to the quarries. The ancient stronghold on the Wolkenburg (1075 ft.) has long since been demolished to make way for the extensive quarries of trachyte which have been worked here for centuries.

The Margarethenhof (1096 ft.) is a good inn on the highest part of the road from Königswinter to Ittenbach, at the foot of the cone of the Oelberg. On a cross near the inn is a relief of St. Margaretha and the dragon.

The Road to Königswinter (1 1/2 M.) just mentioned leads through the valley of the Mittelbach. About half-way, two broad paths diverge to the left to the quarries of the Ofenkanten-Berg, which yield a trachyte conglomerate known as oven-stone.

Just beyond the Margarethenhof is a stone guide-post, indicating the path to the top of the Oelberg, which leads between the two carriage-roads. Farther on the path follows the road, which leads to the basalt quarries (see below), for some distance, and then diverges again to the left. The top of the Oelberg is reached in 1/2 hr.

The *Great Oelberg (1522 ft.; Restaurant, plain) is a basaltic mountain 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 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 now the most important in the Seven Mountains, and are interesting for the curious displacement of the basaltic columns, which are visible to a height of 100 ft.

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 Heisterbach carriage-road, from which, farther on, the footpaths to Königswinter and the Petersberg diverge to the left, and one to Heisterbach to the right. To the left rise the Rosenau (1063 ft.) and Nonnenstromberg (1105 ft.); to the right, the Stenzelberg (945 ft.), with extensive trachyte quarries.

In 50 min. after leaving the top of the Oelberg we reach the 'Heisterbacher Mantel', a beautiful valley in which are situated the remains of the venerable Cistercian Abbey of *Heisterbach (475 ft.). 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 1202-33, the end of the choir, with its slender basaltic pillars, is alone extant, forming a singularly picturesque ruin. The abbey itself was sold and almost entirely removed in the year 1806. Some of the finest old German pictures in the Pinakothek at Munich were brought from Heisterbach. The abbey-lands now belong to Count zur Lippe (refreshments at the farm).

The road passing Heisterbach terminates at Dollendorf (railway-station, p. 71), 1 1/2 M. distant.

From Heisterbach to Königswinter. The well-trodden path leads from the gate of the abbey to the left, and then along the N. and W. slopes of the Petersberg (1096 ft.), on the summit of which are a chapel commanding a fine view and a good restaurant. It traverses the wood and finally vineyards, and reaches Königswinter in 40 minutes. [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.] On the N.E. side of the Petersberg is a basalt quarry, whence the stones are conveyed to the (3/4 M.) road near Dollendorf by a wire-robe railway. Another basalt quarry, on the W. side of the hill, belonging to the provincial authorities, is exploited so briskly that serious injury to the landscape is feared, and a 'Society for the Protection of the Seven Mountains' has been formed.

The ascent of the Petersberg from Heisterbach takes half-an-hour. On passing through the old gate of the convent we turn to the right and then ascend along the wall. Numerous guide-posts make it impossible to miss the way.

The LÖWENBURG is usually ascended from Honnef or Rhöndorf. From Honnef a new carriage-road ascends through the wooded Schmelzerthal or Asbacher-Thal to the top in 2 hours. — The shortest way for walkers (1 1/4 hr.) leads through Rommersdorf and along the brook. At the second bench the shorter way leads to the right; that to the left skirts the foot of the Breiberg (see below). Numerous finger-posts.

From RhÖNDORF (p. 71; railway-stat.; cross the bridge to the right of the 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 Volkenburg, the Pulverhahn, Schallenberg (1007 ft.), and Geisberg (1080 ft.), and on the S. by the broad Breiberg (1043 ft.; finger-post to the right; view from the top), and reaches the LÖWENBURGER Hof in 1 1/4 hr. Another path leads off hence to the left, passing the Gierscheidsquelle to the Margarethenhof (p. 83). — The LÖWENBURGER Hof (1180 ft.) is a forester's house with a restaurant, 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 the ruins of an ancient castle, most of which had to be levelled in 1881 to forestall a threatened collapse. It was once the
scene of the conferences of Hermann, Elector of Cologne, with the reformers Melancthon and Bucer, before he became a convert to Protestantism in 1541 (p. 75). Here, too, in the troublous times of 1583, Elector Gebhard resided with his wife, the beautiful Countess Agnes von Mansfeld, whom he had abducted from the convent of Gerresheim. The summit commands an admirable view.

From the Löwenburger Hof a road, forming the continuation of the road from Honnef, leads towards the N. along the E. slope of the Lohrberg (1443 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. 83) in 25 min. more.

The Hirschberg (836 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.

14. Valley of the Ahr.

Comp. Map, p. 58.

The Ahr rises at Blankenheim (p. 190) in the Eifel, traverses a winding, picturesque, and generally narrow valley, 54 M. long, and falls into the Rhine below Sinzig. The river is always rapid and often overflows its banks in rainy weather.

The full-flavoured, dark-red wines produced by the vineyards of the Ahr, which in good seasons yield upwards of 600,000 gallons (the best are those of Walporzheim, Ahrweiler, and Bodendorf), are still termed 'Ahrbleicherf', 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. At the principal places in the Ahr valley the Winzerverein, or Vintage Club, has established good taverns, where the wine is supplied in its native purity.

From Remagen to Ahrweiler, 8 M., branch-railway in ½ hr. (fares 1 m. 10, 80, 60 pf.). A continuation to Altenahr is to be opened in 1885.

Remagen, see p. 60. — The train describes a circuit round the Victoria-Berg and enters the fruitful and well-cultivated district at the mouth of the Ahr, known as the 'Goldene Meil'. 3 M. Bodendorf, a village about 1½ M. from Sinzig (p. 68), 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. Along the river grow numerous willows, which are used for basket-making.

The train now skirts the Landskron (912 ft.), a lofty-basaltic hill, which may be ascended in ½ hr. either from Lohrsdorf (at its S.E. base, 1½ M. from Bodendorf) or from Heppingen (to the W., 1½ M. from Neuenahr).
The castle on the summit 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 1877 and again in 1882 by Elector William of Cologne. The richly-endowed chapel on the S.W. side of the summit has been spared; a basaltic grotto serves as a sacristy. Near it is a quantity of massive basalt, overlying columnar basalt. The view embraces the Ahrthal from Ahrweiler to the Rhine, the higher peaks of the Seven Mts., to the S. a portion of the Eifel with the castle of Olbrück, and to the W. the ruin of Tomberg near Meckenheim.

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, is the property of the Kreuzberg family and rented by an English company (p. 61), which has made its name familiar throughout the world. About 50,000 bottles are filled daily, and 750,000 are despatched every month to America alone. The water is conveyed to London directly by ships belonging to the company.

On the right bank of the Ahr, 2 M. from Neuenahr, lies Heimersheim, the small, but handsome church of which, with its fine octagonal tower over the centre of the transept, closely resembles that of Sinzig. Choir richly adorned. Stained glass of the early-Gothic period.

6 M. Neuenahr. — Hotels. On the right bank of the Ahr: Curhaus, with 150 apartments, post and telegraph-office, baths in a building on the E. side; Concordia, R. & B. 2 1/2, D. 2 1/2 m.; Victoria; Heimes; Walburgisstift, unpretending, 'pens.' 4 1/2 m. On the left bank of the Ahr, near the station: Hôtel de Hollande; Krone; Germania, these three well spoken of; Hôtel Mann; Flora; Traube; Rheinischer Hof; Hotel Bonn; Schröder’s. Private apartments may also be procured.

Wine-Room of the Winzer-Verein (p. 80), near the station. — Beer at the Burg Neuenahr, with garden.

Café. Bellevue, with garden.

Donkey to Burg Neuenahr, 1 m., there and back 1 m. 75 pf.; to the Landskron, 1 m. 20 pf. and 2 m.; horse dearer.

Carriages. From the station to the village, 1 pers. 60, each additional pers. 30 pf. To Walporzheim, etc., same charges as at Ahrweiler.

Neuenahr, a flourishing modern watering-place, containing 2027 inhab. and visited by 3000 patients yearly, consists of two formerly separate villages, Wadenheim, on the left bank of the Ahr, and Beul, on the right. The railway-station, the post-office, and the new Protestant church lie on the left bank, while the Curhaus and the Roman Catholic church are on the opposite side of the river. The water of the five copious thermal springs (86-104° Fahr.), resembling that of Ems, is a weak solution of carbonate of soda, with an insignificant admixture of carbonate of magnesia and carbonate of lime, and strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. The most important of all is the Grosse Sprudel, discovered in 1861. It occasionally rises in a thick jet, 8-10 ft. in height. The springs are beneficial in cases of chronic catarrh, derangement of the pulmonary and digestive organs, enlargement of the liver, and uric acid diathesis. The climate of Neuenahr is admirably suited for lung-diseases of a non-
irritable nature. Pleasant walks surround the Curhaus and extend along the stream. A road near the Victoria Hotel and a footpath at the Roman Catholic church ascend to the top of the wooded basaltic hill which is crowned with the scanty ruins of the Castle of Neuenahr, built by Otto von Are about 1226. The Are family became extinct in 1353, and the castle then came into the hands of the Knights of Rodesberg, who afterwards assumed the title Count of Neuen-Are. It was destroyed in 1371 by Archbishop Siegfried of Cologne with the help of the inhabitants of Ahrweiler. The small tower at the top commands a fine view.

Beyond Neuenahr the train passes Hemmessem, and then reaches—

8 M. Ahrweiler. — Hotels. Stern; Drei Kronen; Deutsches Haus.
— Kreutzberg's Restaurant. — Winzer-Verein (p. 80), near the Walporzheimer Thor.

Carriage Tariff. From the station to the town, 1 pers. 60, each additional pers. 30 pf.; to the Calvarienberg 1 m., each addit. pers. 10 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 within seven hours 7 or 10, spending the whole day 10 or 13, passing the night there 14 or 18 m.; to Adenau 12 or 15, there and back 15 or 18 m.; to the Luscher See 15 or 16 m., there and back 17 or 22 m.

Ahrweiler (340 ft.), the terminus of the railway, is a thriving little town with 4318 inhab., surrounded by old walls, 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 1689 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 century. Fine view from the Calvarienberg, a rocky height 1/2 M. to the S., 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.

Ahrweiler lies near the entrance to the narrower part of the Ahr Valley, which is one of the most picturesque districts on the Rhine and especially well suited for walkers (to Altenahr 7 1/2 M.). The contraction of the valley begins at Walporzheim (*St. Peter, with garden, good wine; Winzer-Verein), 3/4 M. from Ahrweiler, a place mentioned under the name of Walpredeshoven in a document of 893, and long celebrated for its wine. The railway to Walporzheim will soon be opened.

The road now enters 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 either from Ahrweiler or Walporzheim. To the right of the road are the ruins of the nunnery of Marienthal (11/4 M.),
near the hamlet of that name. About $3/4$ M. farther is Dernau (*Brenig, plain*), with a railway station soon to be opened.

The Kraus, $11/2$ hr. to the S. of Dernau, the highest mountain in the vicinity, commands an extensive prospect, reaching as far as Cologne.

Beyond Dernau a footpath, destitute of shade, but preferable to the dusty high-road, diverges and follows the bank of the Ahr, passing (but not crossing) an old stone bridge, and traversing a more open part of the valley, to $(11/2)$ M. Rech, where the valley again contracts. The Ahr winds through a wild, rocky district. The road follows the course of the stream, rounding the precipitous Saffenburg, to $(11/4)$ M. Mayschoss (new station) and the $(1/2)$ M. Lochmühle (see below).

The pedestrian may prefer the following route from Rech to the Lochmühle, which is not longer than the above $(13/4)$ M. Near the bridge (on the right bank), a path ascends to the right through the vineyards (closed from the end of August till the end of the vintage) to the top of the hill, on which stand the fragments of the Saffenburg (846 ft.), the view from which is picturesque, although limited. The castle was captured by the French in 1702 and destroyed by the Imperial troops in 1704. On the W. side of the Saffenburg the path descends rapidly to the road at the bridge of Mayschoss, near the Lochmühle.

The Lochmühle (61/2 M. from Ahrweiler; *Inn, R., B., & S. 31/2 m.*) lies at the entrance of a deep cutting through the projecting grauwacke rocks, in which an oblique vein of basalt, 21/2 ft. thick, is perceptible. A grotto formed in the rock in 1882 is accessible from the inn-garden. The valley is narrow, and the road is partly hewn in the rock, and partly supported by masonry on the brink of the stream. The Guckley, a huge rock resembling a tower, may be ascended by steps.

The road next passes the hamlets of Laach and Reimerzhofen, at the latter of which, 1 M. from the Lochmühle, pedestrians should ascend a path through the vineyards to the right (see below). The road remains in the valley and soon reaches the Durchbruch, a tunnel about 70 yds. long, constructed in 1830-33, by means of which the circuit of 11/2 M. described by the valley is cut off. At the end of the tunnel, 31/4 M. from Reimerzhofen and 2 M. from the Lochmühle, lies the ancient village of Altenahr (*Caspari, D. 3 m.; Rheinischer Hof, with garden on the Ahr, R. & B. 21/2, D. 21/2 m.; Weisse Kreuz, plain*), the finest point in the Ahr valley, situated amidst very picturesque scenery. The prettily-situated Romanesque church has a Gothic choir. Pleading view from the churchyard.

It is, however, much preferable to quit the road at Reimerzhofen, and ascend the above-mentioned path to the right through vineyards (closed during the vintage) to the so-called *Weisse Kreuz* ('White cross'; 11/4 hr.), visible from the road. It stands on a rocky ridge, 361 ft. above the stream, and commands a strikingly-picturesque view, sur-
passing that from the castle of Altenahr, as the latter itself forms the foreground of the wild, rocky landscape. The path descends on the other side to Altenahr in 8 minutes.

The *Castle of Altenahr* (892 ft. above the sea-level; 371 ft. above the village), the ruins of which are perched like an eagle's nest on a bold, jagged cliff, rising immediately above the village, was once the seat of the powerful Counts of the Are 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). On one occasion when the castle was captured, the chivalrous Count von Are is said to have thrown himself down the precipice adjoining the principal tower to avoid being taken prisoner. Admission 30, for a single visitor 50 pf. (custodian generally at the ruin in summer).

Another fine point of view is the *Horn*, above Altenahr: to Altenburg, 3/4 M., thence to the pavilion with guide, an ascent of 3/4 hr.

**From Altenahr to Adenau,** 12 1/2 M., diligence twice daily. — There are several picturesque points in the valley of the Ahr above Altenahr. One of the best views is obtained from the bridge over the Ahr: to the left are the rugged rocks of the Teufelskanzel (Devil's Pulpit); then the grand mass of rocks known as the *Alte Burg* (old castle), with the hamlet of Altenburg; on a bold eminence near *Kreuzberg* rises a picturesque château. Another fine point of view is the hill beyond the village of Pützfelde, about 3 1/2 M. from Altenahr. About 1/2 M. farther on is *Brück* (Nachtshem), at the entrance to the picturesque rocky *Kesselinger Thal*, through which a carriage-road leads to (8 1/2 M.) *Kaltenborn* (Langenfeld; hence to the *Hohe Acht* 1/2 hr.), etc. The road through the Ahrthal next passes *Höningen* and *Liers*, and reaches (4 M.) *Dümpefeld*, where it quits the Ahr. [The picturesque new road that continues hence through the Ahr valley leads by *Insel*, the picturesque-situated (2 M.) *Schoel*, the (2 M.) *Laufenbacher Hof* (Inn, plain), and *Fuchshofen* to the (3 M.) *Wascholder Hof*. Hence we may ascend in 1 1/2 hr. to the top of the *Aremberg*, a basaltic cone crowned with the ruins of the ancestral castle of the Dukes of Aremberg and a watch-tower, 50 ft. in height. On the W. side is the hamlet of *Aremberg*. About 3/4 M. beyond the Wascholder Hof lies *Antweiler* (Neubusch), on the road from Blankenheim (p. 150) to Adenau (see below; from Adenau to Antweiler 6 M.).] — Our road continues from Dümpefeld to (4 1/2 M.) —

12 1/2 M. (from Altenahr) **Adenau** (960 ft.; *Halber Mond; Krone; Löwe*), the principal village of the district, with 1500 inhab., near which rise two basaltic peaks, the highest points in the Eifel. The nearer of these is the *Nürburg* (2181 ft.), 1 1/2 hr. to the S., surmounted by a ruined castle mentioned as early as 943, with a lofty tower commanding a beautiful panorama (ascent from Quiddlebach, on the Kelberg road, 3 M. from Adenau, turning to the left beyond the village, 20 min. key of the tower at the inn). The *Hohe Acht* (2410 ft.), 2 hrs. to the E., commands an even more extensive view over the Eifel as far as the mountains of the Rhine, and even the cathedral of Cologne. At the top is a small refuge-hut. Guide from Adenau 1-1/2 m. — From Adenau diligences ply once daily in 20 hrs. via *Kelberg* (*Pauli's Inn) to Cochem (p. 181), and once daily, in 3 3/4 hrs., to Mayen (p. 91).

The Laacher See may be visited either from Niedermendig (1 hr.) or from Brohl (3 hrs.). Distances: from Brohl to Tönissstein 31/2 M., Wassenach 21/2, Abbey of Laach 3, Niedermendig 3 M.

Carriage Tariff. From Andernach via Niedermendig and Laach to Brohl 15 m., with one horse 12 m.; to Laach Abbey in 2 hrs., thence to Brohl in 2 hrs. more. — From Brohl to Tönissstein, one-horse 3, two-horse 5, there and back 5 or 8 m.; to Laach 8 or 11, there and back 10 or 131/2 m.; per day 11 or 16 m. — From Niedermendig (Joh. Höner) to Laach 4 or 6; Tönissstein 7 or 9; Brohl 10 or 15 m. Omnibus from Niedermendig to Laach 1 m.

From Andernach to Mayen, 14 M., branch-railway in 1 hr. (fares 2, 11/2, 1 m.; to Niedermendig in 3/4 hr., 1 m. 20, 90, 60 pf.).

Andernach, see p. 64. 4 M. Plaidt; the village (360 ft.; Zillien) lies a little to the S. of the station. From the station we reach in 1/4 hr. the Rauschermühle (Inn), where the Nette is precipitated over blocks of lava, forming a series of small cascades. In the vicinity are extensive trass-quarries (comp. p. 91). On a rock rising abruptly from the Nette, 3/4 M. 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 and the Krusnethal Ofen (1558 ft.; with a fine view of the Laacher See. 1 M. distant); to the left, the Plaidter Hummerich (968 ft.), with its saddle-like summit, and the Korretsberg (984 ft.). — 6 M. Kruft (Werle). Farther on, to the left, in the plain, is the Frauenkirche, or church of St. Genovefa, where according to the legend the saint was found by her husband Siegfried, Count Palatine of Hohen-simmern. The church contains monuments of both. Numerous mineral springs bubble up on the road-side, near the brook which crosses the road, the water of which is now bottled and exported.

91/2 M. Niedermendig (*Gute Quelle, with a garden; *Post), a village with 2884 inhab., famous for the extensive *Quarries of Basaltic Lava in its neighbourhood. The subterranean strata, occupying an area 3 M. in length and 11/2 M. in breadth, extend to the Krusnethal Ofen (see above), but the lava-stream, which was probably ejected by the Hochstein (1772 ft., to the W.), is thickest at Niedermendig. The quarries, which are chiefly under ground, and were probably once worked by the Romans, are almost all connected, and communicate with the surface of the earth by wide shafts. The roof is supported by massive pillars left for the purpose. The descent is by narrow flights of steps. A guide (1 m.) precedes visitors with a torch; the inspection occupies an hour. The temperature in these mines is so low that even in summer masses of ice are seen in all directions. The hardness and durability of the lava adapt it admirably for millstones, as well as for paving and building purposes. The deserted galleries are used as beer-cellars, to which the beer of Niedermendig is chiefly indebted for its reputation. — Omnibuses
and carriages meet all the trains to convey travellers to the (3½ M.) Laacher See (p. 92). 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.

The train continues to wind its way among hills. — 12½ M. Cottenheim (May). To the right is the Mayener Beilenberg, beyond which rises the Ettringer Beilenberg (see below).

14 M. Mayen (780 ft.; *Kohlhaas, in the Markt), a town with 8435 inhab., possesses a late-Gothic church and a partly-preserved castle of 1280 (Genoveta-Burg). To the N. of the station are several lava-quarries, but nearer the surface than those already mentioned, and some of them partly open.

The lava-bed in which they are worked is the outlet of the ancient volcano of Ettringer-Beilenberg (1407 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 Pellenz between Mayen and Andernach, and of the Rhine Valley. A more extensive view is enjoyed from the Hochsimmer (1883 ft.), ascended from Mayen in 1½ hour.

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 *Bürresheim, on a hill partly surrounded by the Nette. It is mentioned in history as early as the 12th cent., and now belongs to a Count Renesse-Breitbach. Below the castle, to the S., lies the hamlet of St. Johann. — About 3¼ M. to the S.W. of Mayen is Monreal (Kircher), charmingly situated in the Elzthal, with two ruined castles, the larger and more modern of which dates from 1229. — A pleasant round may be made from Mayen as follows: to the Hochsimmer, 1½ hr.; St. Johann and Bürresheim, ¾ hr.; then across a bridge below Bürresheim and through the first wooded valley to Cürünenberg, ¾ hr.; thence by Reudelsterz to Monreal, 1 hr.; back to Mayen, 1¼ hr.

From Brohl to the Laacher See, 9 M. (carriage, see p. 90). Brohl (p. 64; 184 ft. above the sea) lies at the mouth of the Brohlthal, a deep winding valley, enclosed by wooded mountains, and enlivened with numerous mills and houses. An object of great interest is the extensive stratum of Tufa, 50-100 ft. in thickness, of which the floor of the valley consists, and above which rise slopes of Devonian slate (p. xviii). This tufa is an important article of commerce, and is extensively excavated from quarries and mines on both sides of the valley. When pounded (‘trass’) and mixed with lime it possesses the invaluable property of hardening under water, and is largely exported to Holland for the construction of dykes. Numerous springs strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas, near the Laacher See, and especially in the Brohlthal, still afford indication of slumbering volcanic agency.

The road which ascends the valley, skirting the Brohlbach, is flanked on both sides with numerous tufa-quarries, some of which are open, while others are driven like mining-shafts into the hill. After 2 M., in the middle of the valley, rises the small castle of Schweppenburg (311 ft.), probably erected in the 16th century. The garden contains a Roman altar found here.
92 Route 15. TÖNNISSTEIN.

The Heilbrunner Thal, which diverges here to the S., contains the Heilbrunner Tiial (384 ft.), a mineral spring of saltish, but refreshing taste, similar to the Kreuzbrunnen of Marienbad.

About 12/4 M. from Schweppenburg, a road diverges to the left through a side-valley to the Laacher See; the main road to the right leads to Olbrück (see below). By the former we soon reach Bad Tön-

nisstein (410 ft.), the water of which, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid, resembling that of Selters, was collected in a tank as early as 1700. Good accommodation during the season at the Cur-

haus (R., L., & A. 2 m., B. 80 pf.; table d'hôte at 1 p.m.).

The road through the Brohl Valley leads on to (1 M.) Burgbrohl (480 ft.; Bell), picturesquely situated, with an old castle, once the seat of a family of that name. The road next passes (3 M.) Nieder-Zissen, at the foot of the Rausenberg, which rises to the N. of the village. The summit of this hill forms the most perfectly defined crater in the vicinity of the Laacher See; the inner margin consists of precipitous slag-rocks, 80 ft. in height, opening towards the N.W. The hollow is occupied by a farm.

The next places are (1/4 M.) Ober-Zissen, (1 M.) Hain, and (1 M.) the castle of *Olbrück (1552 ft.; now the property of Herr von Ekespare), one of the highest points in this district, with an extensive view of the volcanic peaks of the Eifel, the hills towards the Rhine (with Cologne), and the Seven Mts. The peak on which it stands consists of clink-stone or phonolite, also a volcanic product. The castle was destroyed by the French in 1809. From Olbrück to the abbey of Laach, via Engein, 8 M. — From Nieder-Zissen (see above), a road leads past the volcanic peak (9/4 hr.) of Herchenberg (1063 ft.), (25 min.) Ober-Lützingen, and (25 min.) Nieder-Lützingen, to (40 min.) the castle of Rheineck (p. 63), where we reach the Rhine, a walk of about 71/2 M. in all. — From Nieder-Zissen to Neuenahr (p. 80), about 12 M.

The road to the Laacher See diverges to the right below the Cur-

haus, before the bridge is crossed, passes (1/3 M.) the ruins of the (1.) Carmelite monastery of Antoniusstein (hence the corruption 'Tönisstein'), again ascends to the right to (13/4 M.) Wassenach (915 ft.; Zum Laacher See, tolerable), and then descends through wood towards the Laacher See. On the right rises the wooded Veits-

kopf (1381 ft.), a volcanic peak with a double crater opening on the W., and a broad, abruptly-inclined lava stream. The view hence of the lake surrounded by wooded hills is very striking.

The *Laacher See (902 ft.) occupies a nearly circular basin, 12/3 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. 197), and, though not itself a crater, has doubtless been formed by volcanic action. The road skirts the W. bank of the lake.

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 sur-

rounded by five craters: the Veitskopf (see above), the Laacherkopf (1508 ft.), the Laacher Rotheberg (1672 ft.), the Teiberg (1328 ft.), and the Krutler Ofen (p. 99). Upwards of forty different streams of lava, the chronolo-

gical order of which has been established with more or less precision, have been counted in the environs of the lake. There also occur ex-

tensive masses of tufa of various kinds, particularly in the valleys de-

scending towards the Rhine, as at Plaidt and Kruft (where it is called Duckstein), and in the Brohlthal. The older theory, which Oeynhausen was one of the last to maintain, was that these deposits of tufa were
emitted from the volcanoes in the form of mud; but more recent investigations (by Humboldt, Nögerath, and Dechen) tend to show that the tufa, as well as the extensive beds of pumice-stone in this region (p. 64), was gradually formed by showers of volcanic matter. After an inundation in the 12th cent. had threatened the abbey lands with destruction, the monks of Laach sank a shaft on the S. side of the lake, by which the superfluous water was conducted to the Nette. A similar shaft, constructed in 1845, lowered the level of the lake 2 ft.

Oeynhausen's geognostic-oroigraphic maps of the neighbourhood of the Laacher See (Berlin, 1847) and Dr. v. Dechen's geognostic guide to the Laacher See (Bonn, 1864) are recommended to scientific travellers.

On the S.W. bank rises the Benedictine Abbey of *Laach, founded in 1093 by Count Palatine Henry II., and secularised in 1802, once one of the wealthiest and most celebrated in Germany. In 1863 it became the property of the Jesuits, who established a school here for pupils of the order, but were compelled to abandon it, in consequence of the law of 1872 excluding Jesuits from the Empire of Germany. The *Church (now the property of government), completed in 1156, with dome, five towers, and crypt, is a noble example of the Romanesque style, being most impressive externally (p. xxviii). The beautiful *Porch in front of the W. façade, restored in 1859, belongs to the close of the 12th century. 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. The curious monument of the founder, a sarcophagus with a recumbent figure, beneath a hexagonal canopy supported by columns, dates from the end of the 13th century. The two front columns are monoliths of variegated 'calsicrner', found in the Roman aqueduct through the Eifel Mts. On the road-side, outside the monastery walls, is the *Hôtel Maria Laach (R. 2 1/2, D. 2 1/2, 'pension' 4 m., A. complained of), where the keys of the church may be obtained.

On the E. side of the lake, nearly opposite the abbey, is another extensive building, erected by the Jesuits. Near it, about 20 ft. above the water, is a 'mofette', 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 pleasant excursion may be made from Laach via Bell to the top of the (1 1/2 hr.) Gänsehals (1873 ft.), which commands an extensive view of the Laacher See, the Pellenz, the mountains of the Rhine and the Moselle, Olbrück and the Seven Mts. to the N., etc. From Bell to Niedermendig by Obermendig ('Spitzlay, plain), 1 hr. On the way interesting view to the right of the Etringer Bellenberg (p. 91), the volcanic character of which is clearly discernible from this side.


Railway Stations. Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein (p. 99) together possess three railway-stations. 1. Station of the Rhenish Railway at Coblenz (Pl. A, 2, 3) for the railway on the Left Bank of the Rhine, and for the trains to Ehrenbreitstein (comp. p. 71). — 2. Moselbahnhof (Pl. A, 4, 5), at the foot of the Karthause, 1/4 M. from the town, for the Moselle railway (R. 25) and the Lahn railway (R. 27); the trains of the Left Bank also stop here. Cab from either of these stations into the town, 1-2 pers. 75 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 1/4 m., with two horses 1 m. or 1 1/2 m., box 10 pf. —
3. Station of the Rhenish Railway at Ehrenbreitstein (Pl. E, 2), for the railway of the Right Bank; it is nearer to the Coblenz hotels situated on the Rhine than either of the other stations, but the hotel-omnibuses are not sent to meet the trains. Car with one horse to Coblenz, 1-1/4 pers., 1-1/2 m.; with two horses 2 m.; bridge-toll 45-60 pf. extra.

**Hotels. On the Rhine:** Giant (Pl. a; D, 2), R. from 21/2 m., A. 60 pf., B. 1 m. 20 pf., D. 3 m.; Bellevue (Pl. b; D, 2), similar charges, two houses of the first class. — Anker (Pl. e; D, 2), R., L., & A., from 2 m., B. 1 m. 20, D. 21/2 m.; Traube (Pl. g; D, 2), in the Rhein-Strasse, near the Rhine; Victoria Hotel, opposite the Rhine bridge, unpretending. — In the Town: Wildes Schwein (Pl. f; B, 2), in the Plan, 2nd cl., R. & B. 21/2, A. 1/2 m.; Berliner Hof, near the Rhenish station, unpretending, R., L., A., & B. 3 m.; Hôtel de Liege (Pl. e; B, 2), near the Moselle pier, R. & B. 2 m.; Engels, see below; Kölnischer Hof, by the Moselle bridge; Thiesscher Hof (Pl. d; C, 3), in the Clemens-Platz. — **Pensions. Ernen** (frequented by English visitors), Beausjour, Chardon, ‘pens.’ with R. 4-6 m., all situated on the Rhine Promenade, and well spoken of.

**Cafés.** Trinkhalle (Pl. C, 5) on the Rhine Promenade, military music on Thursday afternoons; Rhein-Pavillon, on the Rhine Wharf, in summer only; Hubelt, opposite the post-office (Pl. C, 3). Beer in all. — Wine. Tillmann, Unter'm Stern, at the N. end of the Kornpfort-Str. (Pl. C, 2), with a view of the Moselle; Vogelsang, Carmeliter-Str. and Regierungs-Str. (Pl. D, 3); Scheid, in the Fruchtmarkt; Civil-Casino (Pl. 4), introduction by a member necessary. — Beer. Zum Franziskaner, Kleiner Parade-Platz 2; Engels, Schloss-Str.; Grebauer, near the Mainzer Thor, with garden. — Confectioners. Schaaf, Firmung-Str.; Laidbacher, Clemens-Str.

**Baths** in the Rhine (Pl. E, 2), attached to the bridge-of-boats (bath 50 pf.). — Warm at Fischer’s, Lohr-Str. 85, near the station, and at Henster’s, Castorhof.

**Post and Office Telegraph** (Pl. 30; C, 3), at the corner of the Clemens-Platz.

**Carriages.** (Stands on the Rhine, near the bridge-of-boats; in the Schloss-Rondel, Pl. C, 3, 4; and at the stations.) One-horse: per drive within the town, to Lützel-Coblenz (Pl. B, 1), to the Rondel on the Mainzer Chaussee (Pl. C, 6), or to the foot of the Karthase (Pl. A, 5), or to or from the Coblenz stations, 1-2 pers. 75, 3-4 pers. 11/4 m.; luggage, 10 pf. for each heavy package; to Capellen (Stolzenfels), or Niederlahnstein, or Vollen-der 3 m., there and back with stay of 2 hrs. 5 m.; to Pfaffendorf or the Laubbach 11/2 m., there and back with stay of 2 hrs., 31/2 m.; fort of Ehrenbreitstein, or to the top of the Pfaffendorfer Höhe (Asterstein), 4 m., and back with 2 hrs. 5 m.; Horchheim 21/2 or 31/2 m.; by time, for the 1st hr. 11/2 m., each additional 1/2 hr. 1 m. 25 pf. — Two-horse carriages about one-half more. Bridge-toll (45-60 pf.) saved by taking a carriage in Ehrenbreitstein for excursions on the right bank. Double fares from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. — Carriages from the hotels are dearer.

**Porterage** of luggage from the steamboat to the hotel, each article 40 pf.

**English Church Service** at 11 a.m. and 6 (in winter 5) p.m. in the English Chapel in the Palace; chaplain, Rev. A. W. Antenbring.

**Principal Attractions.** Walk from the Holz-Thor through the Rhine Promenade to the (1 M.) Rondel, return as far as the Schonkendorf monument, follow the glacies to the left as far as the Mainzer-Thor, enter by this gate, cross the Railway Bridge, ascend the Asterstein (p. 100), or Ehrenbreitstein (p. 100), and finally return by the bridge-of-boats, a walk of 3-1/2 hrs. in all. — To obtain a glimpse at the town itself: walk from the steamboat-pier down the Rhine to the confluence of the Moselle, turn to the left, enter the gate and visit St. Castor’s Church (see below), then, if time permit, proceed to the Moselle Bridge (p. 96).

Coblenz, 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. 31,674; garrison 5000, Ehrenbreit-
stein not included (see p. 99). Coblenz carries on an important wine-trade and manufactures large quantities of champagne, most of which is exported to England and the British Colonies. The town is surrounded with a wall, and the neighbouring heights of Ehrenbreitstein, the Asterstein, Karthause, and Petersberg are all strongly fortified with outworks, but compared with the fortresses of Mayence, Cologne, Strassburg and Metz, Coblenz is no longer in the first rank. 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.

No ancient writers mention a Roman town on the site of the present Coblenz, and no remains have been found to give colour to a belief that one existed. It appears to have been originally only a posting-station (‘Ad Confluentes’) on the great Roman road, and was not made a ‘castrum’, or fortress, till the 5th century. In 1864, when the Moselle was unusually low, numerous remains of a Roman bridge-of-piles were discovered below the Moselle bridge, probably dating from the 5th century. Down to the establishment of the Rhenish Towns’ Confederation, Coblenz was a place of little importance. 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, Marshal Boufflers was compelled to retreat without effecting an entry. On the completion of the palace in 1788 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. On 1st Jan., 1814, the French were compelled by the allies to evacuate the town, and the following year it became Prussian.

The side of the town towards the Rhine consists of a row of large buildings: the palace, government-offices, hotels, and dwelling-houses, and lastly the venerable church of St. Castor and the simple Gothic Teutonic Lodge (Pl. 7), now a magazine, at the angle between the Rhine and the Moselle.

The *Church of St. Castor* (Pl. 18; D, 1, 2), 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 Rhine; but from the quay itself it is concealed by the town-wall. The W. portal was restored in 1862 in the style of the rest of the building.

The *Interior* (closed in the middle of the day), 62 yds. long and 23 yds. wide, is roofed with rich Gothic groined vaulting, which was substituted in 1498 for the originally flat ceiling. The Choir is richly decorated with gilding and paintings. On the arch is the Coronation of Mary; in the apse the Trinity with saints, both by Settegast (1849); to the right the Adoration of the Child by Gassen (1871). Under this is the Monument of Archbishop Werner (d. 1418) of Trèves, in a Gothic sarcophagus-niche. Opposite (N. side) is the much more important Monument of Archb. Kunol von Falkenstein (d. 1388; see p. 108), also in a Gothic sarcophagus-niche with fresco (Adoration of the Saviour, on the right St. John and St. Castor, on the left the archbishop kneeling, Mary, and Peter), ascribed to the old master Wilhelm of Cologne (p. 28). The Transept contains sixteen early German oil-paintings, executed about 1500. The N. Aisle, with frescoes by Kindler, contains a modern Monument of St. Riza, who according to tradition was a daughter of Louis the Pious.
To the W. of the church stands the Castor-Brunnen (Pl. 6; D, 1), erected by the last French prefect in commemoration of the French campaign against Russia, with the inscription: 'An 1812. Mémorable par la campagne contre les Russes. Sous le préfetur de Jules Douzan'. The Russian general St. Priest, who entered the town on 1st Jan., 1814, with exquisite irony added the words: 'Vu et approuvé par nous Commandant Russe de la ville de Coblenz. Le 1. jan. 1814'. — Adjacent to the Castorplatz is the General-Commando (Pl. 10), formerly the seat of the Counts of Leyen. During the French régime it was modernized.

In the middle ages and until the 18th cent., the greater part of the town lay on the Moselle; but the narrow, crooked streets of that period which are still extant present few features of interest. The (Prot.) Florinskirche (Pl. 19; C, 2) was built early in the 12th cent., and was furnished subsequently with a Gothic choir and (in 1791) spires in poor taste. The adjoining sacristan's house contains a room with Romanesque vaulting. The Kaufhaus (Pl. 6), close by, was built in 1479 as a Rathhaus; restored in 1688 (p. 95), it is now used for a commercial school. On the side next the Moselle is an elaborate jutting story. The Liebfrauenkirche (Church of Our Lady; Pl. 22; B, 2), or chief parish church, completed in 1431, contains modern stained glass and a modern Gothic high-altar. It occupies the site of the first Christian church built at Coblenz, on the hill on which lay the Roman castrum.

The Moselle Bridge (Pl. B, 1) with its 14 arches, erected by Elector Baldwin about 1344. restored in 1440 (tower added in 1832), and widened in 1884, commands a fine view of Ehrenbreitstein. As the town is re-entered, the ancient Burg (Pl. 3; B, 2), or Archiepiscopal Palace, built in 1276, stands on the left. The fine staircase of the tower next the town dates from 1599. It was a favourite residence of Elector Lothar of Metternich, who here founded the Roman Catholic League in 1609; it is now a manufactory.

The spacious and regular Neustadt, the S. part of the town, with its large open squares planted with lime-trees, owes its foundation in the end of the 18th cent. to Clemens Wenceslaus, the last elector of Trèves (see below). — The busy Rhein-Str. (Pl. D, 2) leads from the river to the Paradeplatz (Pl. C, 2), in which rises a *Monument to General von Göben* (Pl. 38; b. 1816, d. 1880), with a statue modelled by Fr. Schaper. The Post-Str. leads hence past the Post-Office (Pl. 30), in the Renaissance style, to the Clemens-Platz (Pl. C, 3), the centre of which is embellished with an Obelisk, commemorating the construction in 1791 of the aqueduct which supplies the town with water from the heights of Metternich, 21/2 M. distant. To the W. is the Theatre (Pl. 37), built at the end of last century, and containing a small Picture Gallery, with a few old paintings of the Netherlands School (Sun. 11-1). At the N.E. corner of the square is the handsome Espen-
the road to the k., passing the Festungsbaurof (Pl. 9), leads to the Holz-Thor (see below). Adjacent are the Regierungsgebäude (Pl. 32), or government-offices, and the new Courts of Justice (Pl. 8; Dicasterialgebäude), two large buildings in the German Renaissance style.

The Palace (Pl. D, 4), a large building of no architectural merit, with a lofty ionic portico, was erected by Clemens Wenceslaus (p. 170), last Elector of Trèves, in 1778-86, and occupied by him till 1794. The French converted it into a hospital and a barracks. It was afterwards restored by the Prussian government, and fitted up as a palace in 1845. The N. wing (on the left as the visitor approaches) contains the Palace Chapel, in the Renaissance style, used as the Protestant church of the garrison. Over the altar is a large copy of Leonardo da Vinci's 'Last Supper'. Adjoining it is the English Chapel, which was liberally dedicated to the use of the English residents by the Princess of Prussia, now the Empress of Germany (chaplain supported by voluntary contributions). The upper apartments, to which a broad staircase ascends, are occupied in summer by the Empress (visitors ring for the castellan in the lower corridor of the N. wing, near the entrance to the chapel; fee 1 m., more for a party).

The Electoral Hall contains portraits of the last Electors of Trèves, from Richard v. Greiffenklau (1511-31) to Clemens Wenceslaus (1768-1802); an album with portraits of distinguished persons connected with the town of Coblenz from 1792 to 1866, &c., and the writing-table of Frederick the Great. In the large Festsaal are busts of the royal family; that of the empress was modelled by the crown-princess Victoria. — Several of the other apartments contain specimens of work done by the empress, her daughter the grand-duchess of Baden, and her daughter-in-law the crown-princess; also portraits of the royal family, Gobelin's tapestry presented by Louis XVI. to Frederick the Great, several modern pictures by Deschwanden, Settegast, &c., and gifts presented by the Rhenish towns on the occasion (1854) of the 'silver wedding-day' (25th) of the present emperor. All these rooms afford fine views of the Rhine, the hills of Pfaffendorf, and Ehrenbreitstein.

The handsome S. gates, the Mainzer-Thor (Pl. C, 4) and Löh-Thor (Pl. A, B, 3), serve as barracks. The glacis to the left, outside the Mainzer-Thor, leads in 5 min. to the Rhine Promenade (see below). Near the Mainzer-Thor, within the town, is the approach to the *Rhenish Railway Bridge (Pl. D, E, 4, 5) over the Rhine, built in 1862-64, an elegant structure of three iron arches, each with a span of 106 yds., resting on massive stone buttresses, and commanding a beautiful view. A walk across this bridge and back by the bridge-of-boats is strongly recommended; and the Asterstein may also be ascended (p. 100).

At the Holz-Thor (Pl. D, 3) begins the beautiful *Rheine Promenade (Pl. C, 5, 6), extending along the river nearly as far as the Laubbach (p. 98). These grounds (Rhein-Anlagen), which were tastefully laid out under the auspices of the Empress Augusta, should be visited for the sake of the charming views they command. From the Hotels on the Rhine a footpath leads due S., through
the court of the custom-house (Pl. D, 3; finger-post) to the Holz-Thor. — From the Mainzer-Thor, see p. 97. — There is a direct route from the Moselbahnhof (Pl. A, 5; p. 93): after a few yards in the direction of the town we cross the railway, turn to the right, and continuing to the E. along the road from the Karthause (see below), pass a chapel and then the drill-ground (comp. Pl. B, C, 5), and reach (1/2 M.) the Trinkhalle (see below).

Beyond the Holz-Thor we pass under the railway-bridge, above which, to the left, at the end of the glacis (1/4 M. from the Mainzer-Thor, see above), rises a lofty Column, with an inscription commemorating the construction of the bridge. On the right is a bust of the poet Max von Schenkendorf (Pl. 33; D, 4), who died at Coblenz in 1817. Farther from the town a number of villas and summer-houses extend along the bank of the river. Among them is a café called the Trinkhalle (Pl. C, 5; p. 94). The grounds terminate opposite the island of Oberwerth (p. 101), 1 1/2 M. from the Holz-Thor, 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 *Railway Bridge ('Staatsbahn-Brücke'), which spans the wider arm of the river, between Oberwerth and the E. bank, was constructed by Altenloh in 1877-79, and is 1300 ft. long. It consists of three brick arches, each 80 ft. in span, and of two light and elegant iron arches, each with a span of 350 ft. Except at night and during very foggy or stormy weather it is open to pedestrians, who enjoy from it an admirable *View in all directions. The bridge reaches the E. bank at the lower end of Horchheim (p. 101), 1/2 M. below the station of the Right Rhenish railway at the upper end (p. 199), and 1 1/2 M. above the bridge-of-boats at Coblenz.

Beyond the embankment at the upper end of the Promenade (see above) a pleasant path leads along the river to the (1/2 M.) mouth of a small valley, in which lies the hydropathic establishment of Laubbach ('pens.' 5, R. from 1 1/2 m.), 2 M. from the Mainzer-Thor by the high-road (carr., see p. 94). Beyond the garden of this establishment the Coblenzer Stadtwald extends along the base of the Kühkopf (see below). — Another footpath, turning to the left at the entrance to the valley and again to the left beyond the buildings, leads to the (1/4 hr.) *Rittersturz, a hill laid out with promenades (refreshments) and commanding a beautiful view of Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein, Lahneck, Marksburg and Stolzenfels.

A path from the Rittersturz gradually ascends through wood and crossing the Hunsrück road, in 40-50 min. to the top of the *Kühkopf (1230 ft.; 1/2 hr. from Coblenz), which commands an imposing view, embracing the Rhine and Moselle, the volcanic peaks of the Vorder Eifel (L.), and the hills enclosing the valley of the Rhine. We descend by (1 hr.) Capellen, returning first to the Hunsrück road, which we follow for a short distance to the right, then turning to the left by the road (finger-post) past Stolzenfels (p. 102).

The Karthause, rising above the Moselbahnhof (Pl. A, 5), also commands a fine view, but its popularity has waned since the laying
out of the promenades on the Rittersturz. The hill, on which are situated Fort Alexander (at the top) and Fort Constantine, derives its name from an ancient Carthusian monastery. The road to the Hunsrücken crosses the railway by a viaduct immediately beyond the station and ascends along the hill-side. The plateau, 1½ M. from Coblenz, employed as a military drilling-ground, was occupied by an encampment of 10,000 French prisoners of war in 1870-71. Their cemetery is on the W. side, in the direction of Moselweiss.

At the foot and on the N. slope of the Karlhouse is the picturesque Cemetery (Pl. A, 5), where repose the remains of Max v. Schenkendorf (p. 98) and General von Göben (p. 96).

Beyond the Moselle Bridge rises the Petersberg, a slight eminence crowned by Fort Frans. At the E. base of the fort, ½ M. from the Moselle bridge (see Map of Environs), rises a blunted pyramid of lava to the memory of General Marceau, who fell at Altenkirchen in 1796, with a long French inscription (soldat à 16 ans, général à 22 ans). His monument and remains were originally on the hill, but on the construction of the fortifications by Fred. William III. were removed to their present site. Byron's lines —

'By Coblenz, on a gentle rise of ground,
There is a small and simple pyramid,
Crowning the summit of the verdant mound;
Beneath its base are hero's ashes hid,
Our enemy, — but let not that forbid
 Honour to Marceau!' &c.

refer to the monument in its original position. The French soldiers who died in the prisoners' camp on the Petersberg in 1870-71 are interred on the slopes behind the monument.

**Ehrenbreitstein and Asterstein.**

Cards of admission to Ehrenbreitstein (50 pf. each, proceeds destined for charitable purposes) may be procured in summer (1st Ap. - 31st Oct.) at the office of the second commandant (Pl. 40; E, 2). Visitors are received at the top and conducted over the fortress by a sergeant. Two hours suffice for the walk from Coblenz to the summit and back.

View from the Asterstein (p. 100) similar to that from Ehrenbreitstein. No permission necessary.

A *Bridge-of-Boats* (Pl. D, E, 2), about 400 yds. in length, connects Coblenz with Thal Ehrenbreitstein (Hôtel zur Schönem Aussicht), a small town with 5300 inhab., prettily situated in a valley between the heights crowned with the fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein and Asterstein. Along the river runs the unsightly embankment of the Right Rhenish Railway (to Vallendar, Bendorf, etc.; see p. 74).

The road to the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein leads through the Hof-Strasse, in which, to the left, is the Office of the Commandant (Pl. 40), recognisable by its flight of steps (tickets, see above). The last house in the street on the same side was once occupied by M. de la Roche, chancellor of the electorate of Trèves, to whom Goethe paid a visit in 1774. Farther on are the Railway Station (Pl. E, 2), and a handsome Renaissance building (Pl. 39), erected by the Elec-
tors in 1747 as a residence for the governors, now used as a Provision Magazine. Beyond the next gate the road diverges to the right and ascends the hill in windings.

Opposite the influx of the Moselle rises the majestic fortress of *Ehrenbreitstein*, sometimes called the Gibraltar of the Rhine, situated on a precipitous rock, 387 ft. above the Rhine, and 573 ft. above the sea, inaccessible on three sides, and connected with the neighbouring heights on the N. side only. The massive fortifications, constructed in 1816–26 by General v. Aster, were long considered a marvel of military engineering. The *View* from the top is one of the finest on the Rhine. It embraces the fertile valley of the Rhine from Stolzenfels to Andernach, and the numerous volcanic peaks of the Maifeld and the Eifel (p. 90). Far below are the Rhine and Moselle, and between them the triangular town of Coblenz.

Whether this important military point was fortified by the Romans is uncertain. The Castle of Ehrenbreitstein is said to have been presented by the Frankish king Dagobert to the archbishops of Trèves in 636, and their possession was confirmed by Emp. Henry II. in 1018. As it afforded them an excellent asylum in troublous times, they repeatedly strengthened and extended it, and about the middle of the 12th cent. their commandant added the Hiltenstein, or Helfenstein, a castle on the lower S. projection of the rock, which last name exists down to the present day.

In the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries the castle was gradually converted into an extensive and powerful stronghold; and so important was it considered that its commandant had to swear allegiance to the emperor as well as to the princes of the country. The fortress has only thrice succumbed to an enemy. On the first of these occasions it fell into the hands of the French in 1631 through the treachery of Elector Philip Christopher. In 1637 the Imperial general Johann von Werth invested it with his troops, and the garrison was forced to capitulate through hunger. During the war of the French Revolution, Ehrenbreitstein was unsuccessfully besieged four times, but on 27th Jan. 1799 it was surrendered by the gallant Col. Faber after all the provisions had been exhausted. In consequence of the Peace of Lunéville the fortifications were dismantled. In accordance with the provisions of the second Peace of Paris, 15 million fr. were paid by the French to Prussia for the restoration of the works, but upwards of 24 million marks (1,200,000f) have been expended on them.

*Fort Asterstein*, situated on the Pfaffendorfer Höhe, to the S. of Ehrenbreitstein, completes the fortifications of this bank of the Rhine. A projecting terrace on the N.W. side of the fort bears an Obelisk (Pl. F, 4; fine view) to the memory of the soldiers of the 8th army-corps who fell in the campaign of 1866. The Louiseenthurm on the W. slope of the hill derives its name from the Grand-Duchess Louisa of Baden, daughter of the Emperor of Germany, who spent some of her early years at Coblenz. — 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 (see Pl. F, 2), and follow the road to the right. Where the latter turns to the left, a shorter route ascends by the steps to the right, crosses the road which leads up from the *Promenade* (Pl. F, 3), and again ascends by steps. Half-way up, the Café Rheinlust, and beyond it the Louiseenthurm (see above) are passed. We then follow the road to the summit.
The following route is recommended to the traveller approaching from the railway-bridge. After crossing the bridge turn to the right, following the road to Pfaffendorf, and here take the road to the left, past the church, ascend the course of the brook, pass to the left under the railway, and gradually ascend the hill. On the height (1/4 hr. from Pfaffendorf church) this road is quitted by a new road intersecting the fortifications of the Glockenberg to the left (see Plan), and afterwards skirting the brow of the hill and commanding a fine view of Coblenz. In 12 min. more the Obelisk (see above) is reached.

The post-road which ascends the valley at the back of the town of Ehrenbreitstein leads by Niederberg to (2 M.) Arenberg (Zur Schönen Aussicht), a village with a large new pilgrimage-church, the stations connected with which command a beautiful view. The road diverging to the right beyond Arenberg passes a forester's house and leads to (41/2 M.) Ems (p. 200).

17. The Rhine from Coblenz to Mayence.

Steamboat in 71/2 (down in 43/4 hrs.; piers at Oberlahnstein, Boppard, St. Goar, Bingen, Rüdesheim, Eltville, and Biebrich; small-boat stations Capellen, Spay, Camp, Hirzenach, St. Goarshausen, Oberwesel, Caub, Bacharach, Lorch, Niederheimbach, Geisenheim, Oestrich, and Walluf. An omnibus runs from Biebrich to Wiesbaden in connection with every boat in 1/2 hr., fare 1 m. — From Coblenz to Mayence both banks are Prussian.


Beyond the bridge-of-boats the steamer passes the palace on the right, and then steers under the Rhenish Railway Bridge. On the right extend the beautiful promenades of the W. bank, opposite which is the picturesque village of Pfaffendorf (Thomm, favourite summer quarters, 'pens'), with its slender church-spire.

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 handsome Railway Bridge mentioned at p. 98, below which the steamer passes. The buildings on the island, now private property, belonged to a nunnery suppressed by the French in 1798. Beautiful retrospect as the vessel passes the upper end of the island.

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, well spoken of; Nott; Hermann, Bender, at the station; Bungartz, all with gardens), on the right bank of the Lahn, 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 Lahnthal a path diverges to the left, passing several shrines, to (1/2 hr.) the top of the Alterheiligen-Berg, which commands fine views of the valleys of the Lahn and the Rhine. Two of the best points of view are known as the ‘Lahnblick’ and the ‘Schöne Aussicht’. Below Niederlahnstein
at the mouth of the Lahn, stands the solitary late-Romanesque church of St. John, partly destroyed during the Thirty Years' War, but rescued from total ruin in 1857. The village is said once to have extended as far as this point, when this venerable building was its parish-church. The Lahn is crossed near its mouth by an unsightly railway-bridge, and by another for the traffic of the road.

1. Capellen. — Hotels. *Stolzenfels, *Bellevue or Fey, both with gardens and 'pension'. — Lahneck, unpretending. — Müller's Restaurant. Carriage to Coblenz, see p. 94. — Small Boat to Coblenz, 3 m.
Donkey to the Castle of Stolzenfels 50 pf.; there and back 1 m. 20 pf.
Steamboat to Oberlahnstein every hour (20, 10 pf.), starting above the station.

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 (1¼ hr.), crossing a viaduct, and passing two Roman mile-stones. Beyond the Kleuse (now stabiling), a drawbridge is crossed and the castle entered.

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. Down to 1689, when it was destroyed by the French, it was garrisoned by the Electors of Trèves. In 1823 the ruin was presented by the town of Coblenz to Fred. William IV., when crown-prince, who caused it to be restored in accordance with the designs of Schinkel, Stüler, and Persius. The château now belongs to the Emperor of Germany.

The interior is open daily. In summer the number of visitors is usually very large, and the custodian performs his functions as showman very rapidly (fee 50 pf., more for a party).

We first enter the Gothic Chapel with its two towers. It is decorated with *Frescos on a gold ground by E. Deger, representing the Creation, Fall, First Sacrifices, &c. — On the external wall, above the garden-hall, is a fresco by Lasinsky: the Emp. Rupert and his nephew the Count of Hohenzollern visiting the Archbishop of Trèves at Stolzenfels, 20th Aug., 1400. — In the Winter Garden is a bronze statue of Siegfried, by Hartung. — Adjoining the entrance flight of steps is an ancient sculptured chimney-piece with reliefs, bearing the arms of Cologne. —

The walls of the Kleine Rittersaal are embellished with six *Frescos, by Professor Stüke of Düsseldorf, illustrative of the principal attributes of chivalry: 1. Faith: Godfrey de Bouillon at the Holy Sepulchre after the conquest of Jerusalem; 2. Justice: Rudolph of Hapsburg sitting in judgment on the robber knights; 3. Poetry: Minstrels accompanying King Philip of Swabia and his queen Irene on a pleasure excursion on the Rhine; 4. Love: The Emp. Frederick II. welcoming his bride Isabella of England; 5. Loyalty: Hermann von Sybeneichen, sacrificing his life to save the Emp. Fred. Barbarossa; 6. Bravery: The blind King John of Bohemia at the battle of Crecy. — The Grosse Rittersaal contains a valuable collection of goblets, armour, and weapons. — In the Upper Rooms a winged picture of the tradition of Teggenburg by Boyer; Gutenberg, at three different periods, by Herbig; a copy of the Dombild of Cologne (p. 32) by Beckenkamp; pictures on a gold ground by Heideloff, representing the altar of the order of the swan at Ansbach; about 50 small pictures by old masters, Düer, Holbein, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, and others, an ancient Byzantine cross, antique furniture, and other curiosities.
The **View**, which is enjoyed to greatest perfection from the small S.W. tower (entrance to the right in the court), is scarcely equalled by any other on the Rhine.

To the S. rises the castle of **Marksburg**, with **Braubach** and **Rhens** below. In front of us is the castle of **Lahneck**, looking down on the grey towers and walls of **Oberlahnstein**. On the other side of the Lahn is **Niederlahnstein**, and farther up the Lahn valley rises the **Alteheiligenberg**, with its pilgrimage-chapel. At the confluence of the Lahn and Rhine stands the Romanesque Church of St. John. Further down the Rhine is the island of **Oberwerth**, which is traversed by the new Railway Bridge; beyond it, the three arches of the old railway-bridge. In the background the fortress of **Ehrenbreitstein** is one of the most conspicuous objects; opposite to it is **Fort Constantine**, and between them **Coblentz**; farther distant the heights of **Vallendar**.

Two bridle-paths, diverging to the right from the Stolzenfels road (one at the viaduct mentioned at p. 102 and the other above the castle), lead to the *Augustahöhe*, a turf-hut commanding a magnificent view of Stolzenfels and the Rhine (there and back 1 1/4 hr.; donkey 2 m.).

1. **Oberlahnstein** (200 ft.; *Hôtel Weller, Hôtel Lahneck, both with garden and view, also ‘pension’; **Weiland**, opposite the rail. stat.; **Deutsches Haus**; steamboat hourly to Capellen, 20 or 10 pf.), a very ancient town with about 5800 inhab., formerly belonging to the Electors of Mayence, and mentioned in a charter as early as 890, is surrounded with well-preserved walls, towers, and fosses, which, notwithstanding the sad havoc committed by the railway, still afford some idea of the appearance of a fortified town of the middle of the 14th century. The handsome 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 Protestant Church, at the lower end of the town, was built by Zais in 1872–75. Two engine-works and foundries and several other manufactories bear witness to the rapid progress of Oberlahnstein since the completion of the railways. It is also a busy depôt of the iron-ores yielded by the mines on the Lahn (comp. p. 200), and possesses a large new harbour. Oberlahnstein is the steamb. stat. for Ems and is a good centre from which to make excursions.

On a rocky eminence behind Oberlahnstein rises the picturesque castle of *Lahneck*, mentioned for the first time in 1224, having probably been built by Archbishop Gerhard of Mayence. According to an unfounded tradition, it was once in possession of the Knights Templar. The castle, which was destroyed by the French in 1689, has been recently restored with considerable taste. The pentagonal pinnacled tower commands a charming view, for which the morning light is most favourable. Gothic chapel. 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 she side next the Lahn, beginning opposite the upper end of Niederlahnstein (p. 101).

About 1 1/4 M. above Capellen, between the high-road and the
Rhine, is the Königsstuhl (‘king’s seat’), partly concealed by walnut-trees from the steamboat-passenger. It was originally erected in 1376 by the Emp. Charles IV., but at the end of last century had fallen to decay. In 1843 it was rebuilt, partly out of the old materials, by a patriotic society at Coblenz. The structure is octagonal in shape, somewhat resembling a pulpit, 22 ft. in diameter, and 18 ft. in height. The Electors held their meetings on the stone seat on the top. The situation was chosen from its proximity to the dominions of the four Rhenish Electors, Braubach belonging to the Palatinate, Rhens to Cologne, Stolzenfels to Trèves, and Lahnstein to Mayence. Here many emperors were elected, decrees issued, and treaties concluded. Near the Königsstuhl is the Rhenser Mineralquelle, a mineral spring rising in the bed of the Rhine, which was known in the 18th cent. and re-discovered in 1857; the water resembles that of Seifers and is used as a table-beverage as well as medicinally.

On the fertile bank of the Rhine opposite the Königsstuhl, a small white chapel, near the S. gate of Oberlahnstein, is visible among the trees, where, on 20th Aug., 1400, the Rhenish Electors deprived the Bohemian king Wenzel of the imperial crown. On the following day they crossed to the Königsstuhl, and elected Count Palatine Rupert III. emperor in his stead. Adjacent is the Victoriabrunnen, another mineral spring.

Above the Königsstuhl (3/4 M.) lies the small town of (r.) Rhens (Königsstuhl, with garden, on the river; Stern, in the town), once belonging to the Electorate of Cologne, and still surrounded by the walls and fosses constructed in 1370 by Archbishop Frederick III. of Cologne. A footpath to (1 hr.) Boppard ascends to the right at the way-post, outside the S. gate (comp. p. 106). On the bank of the river, 1 M. above Rhens, is a cotton-mill with a tall chimney. Beyond it, surrounded by fruit-trees, is the small village of (r.) Brey.

1. Braubach (Hôtel Arzbächer, on the Rhine; Rheinischer Hof, ‘pens.’ 31/2-4 m.; Nassauer Hof; Deutsches Haus, with beer-garden, near the station, R. 1 m. 20 pf.; all good), an ancient town with 1841 inhab., invested with municipal privileges by the Emp. Rudolph in 1276, the once picturesque appearance of which has been marred by the railway. It is commanded by the imposing castle of *Marksburg (Restaurant), originally called the Braubacher Schloss, 485 ft. above the river, the only old fortress on the Rhine which has escaped destruction. In 1437 Count Philip of Katzenellenbogen founded a chapel in the castle and dedicated it to St. Mark, after whom the castle has since been named. It belonged to Hessen-Darmstadt from 1651 to 1803, and was then used by the government of Nassau as a state-prison down to 1866. The summit affords a pleasing survey of the grassy dales at the back, and of a portion of the Rhine. Two routes ascend to the fortress: to the N. a footpath, shorter but steeper than the other, beginning opposite the old church (25 min.); to the
S. the road, leading at first to the left through the town in the direction of Nastätten, then to the right past the ancient Chapel of St. Martin (existing in 1242), and lastly round the E. side of the hill (35 min.).

The Dachskopf. In the fresh green valley behind the town, enclosed by beautiful wooded hills, a road gradually ascends to a (1½ m.) finger-post, where a road to the left leads to Dachsenhausen. We, however, take the road to the right, and at the (2 m.) top of the hill traverse the pine-wood to the right in the direction of the two barren summits, the second of which is the higher. In 1½ hr. more we reach the Dachskopf, an eminence with a trigonometrical signal for surveyors, commanding an extensive view of the Rhine as far as a point below Andernach, the Eifel, the Taunus, the Seven Mts., &c. A good road descends thence to (5 m.) Camp (p. 107). Those who are not disposed for so long a walk will be rewarded by penetrating about 1½ m. into the valley behind the Marksburg. The contrast is very striking when the valley of the Rhine is quitted by the narrow rock-hewn track passing the chapel of St. Martin, parallel to the Rhine, and also leading to the castle.

To Ems. From Braubach a road leads over the hills to the (7½ m.) Baths of Ems (p. 200), passing Goldschmidt's Foundry and (3 m.) the Oberlahnsteiner Forsthaus (refreshments), 1 m. from Frucht (p. 203). Fine view of Dausenau and the valley of the Lahn in descending.

To Welmich. The first valley above Braubach contains the Dinkholder Brunnen (see below); the second is traversed by a path which ascends the hill, commanding a fine view, and leads to Welmich (7½ m.), passing the village of Prath, and emerging from the wild and rocky ravine at the back of Welmich near the 'Mouse' (p. 108).

Above Braubach are the (r.) villages of Niederspay and Oberspay (Rindsfüsser), 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. The pleasant valley on the opposite bank contains the Dinkholder Brunnen, a chalybeate spring similar to those at Schwalbach; the bath-house is visible from the steamer.

On the wooded height above (l.) Osterspay (Müller's Inn) stands the château of Liebeneck, one of the prettiest spots on the Rhine.

From Liebeneck to Camp (p. 107), the shortest route is by a path traversing the lofty table-land beyond the château, and commanding a striking view from its S. margin.

On the hill to the right, a little above Osterspay, stands the Jacobsberger Hof, a farm-house 523 ft. above the Rhine, whence a cart-road leads to Rhens, 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 village of Filzen, with a modern church.

r. Boppard. — Hotels. SPIEGEL, R. 2½, D. 2½, B. 1 m.; Rheinhôtel, similar charges; Hirsch, cheaper, good wine; Krone, Ackermann, unpretending; these five on the Rhine; Closmann, an old established house in the town, with garden, D. 2 m. — Hentzer's Pension, in the upper part of the Mühthal.

Hydropathic Establishments. Marienberg (p. 106), 'pens', 6-12 m. per day; Mühbath, at the lower end of the town. — Comp. the Map.

Boppard (210 ft.), the ancient Bondobrica, founded by the Celts, was afterwards fortified by the Romans and used as a depôt for their 'slingers' ('Balistarii Bondobriciæ'). 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. This pleasant little town, above which rises the handsome old nunnery of Marienberg, has of late attracted numerous visitors owing to the beauty and healthiness of its situation. Many of the picturesque old houses with their quaint, wooden beams have unfortunately been displaced by modern buildings, while numerous villas have sprung up in the environs. Pop. 5600.

The handsome Pfarrkirche, in the late-Romanesque style, founded early in the 13th 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 Carmeliterkirche, in the pointed style, contains the monument of a Countess von Eltz (d. 1500), with a good marble relief representing the Trinity, and carved stalls of the 15th century. Several old mural paintings were discovered during the restoration of the church. The adjoining convent is used as a school.

In an open space on the Rhine, to the E. of the church and near the ferry, rises the old Castle of the archbishops of Trèves, with a tower, now occupied by law-courts and a school. Beside the moat, close by, are considerable remains of a Wall constructed of Roman concrete (‘opus spicatum’), and probably dating from the reign of Valentinian I. (A.D. 364-375). 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 1050 ft. in length by 490 ft. in width.

The suppressed Franciscean Monastery with its church at the upper end of the town has been converted by government into a seminary for Roman Catholic teachers. — Boppard, like St. Goar and Bacharach, once boasted of a Lodge of the Knights Templar, fragments of which with round-arched windows lie in a neighbouring side street. Knights Templar of Boppard are mentioned among the crusaders at the siege of Ptolemaïs (1191). — The old monastery of St. Martin, farther to the E. beyond the town, now a reformatory for Protestant children, was seriously damaged by fire in 1884.

The Protestant Church, built in 1851, is said to have been designed by Frederick William IV.

The Marienberg (Mons Beatæ Mariae Virginis), a large building which rises at the back of the town, 100 ft. above the Rhine, formerly a Benedictine nunnery, is now a hydropathic establishment. The water is supplied by the Orgelborn, a spring renowned for centuries for its purity and unvarying temperature.

Below Boppard, near the Miühlthal (p. 105), opens the Miihlthal, a valley enclosed by wooded hills and affording a number of
picturesque walks. One of the finest points is the *Alte Burg (960 ft.), a hill at the mouth of the valley (reached by ascending to the right), which commands a beautiful view. Near it is the 'Vierseenplatz', or 'place of the four lakes', whence four apparently-unconnected parts of the Rhine are visible. Farther up the valley, beyond the Restaurant & Pension Hentzler (p. 105), is the Bopparder Stadtwald, a magnificent forest of oaks and beeches, the most interesting points in which are indicated by way-posts, and made accessible by paths constructed by a society in Boppard.

The finest excursion from Boppard is to the *Fleckertshöhö (1673 ft. above the sea, 1480 ft. above the Rhine). 5 M. distant, 1½ M. to the left of the road to the Hunsrücker, which must be left at the pine-wood, soon after passing the mile-stone marked '7.4'. The very extensive view comprises the Seven Mts., Eifel, Hochwald, Idar and Taunus, and Monrepos (p. 66). From the E. side of the summit, on which there is a landmark, a small part of the Rhine is visible near Bornhofen (see below). A few min. walk below the summit are several poor cottages, in the highest of which good water may be procured. The path descending to (1 hr.) Sulzeig (p. 103) through meadows and woods cannot be missed. The traveller may avail himself of the diligence from Boppard to Simmern (9 a.m.; see p. 159) as far as the point where the road to the Fleckertshöhö diverges. — A direct footpath leading through pleasant woods ascends to the summit in 1½ hr., but cannot easily be found without a guide.

From Boppard to Brodenbach, on the Moselle, 10 M., carr. in 2½ hrs. (fare 20 M.). The new road ascends the Fraubach-Thal (walkers should quit it at the second bend and follow the old road over the Kreuzberg, crosses the Sabelsberg, and leads through the Burbach-Thal to (4½ M.) the Hunsrücker road. We follow this to the right to (1 M.) Buchholz, pass near (1½ M.) Windhausen (to the left), and reach (¾ M.) the castle of Schöneck, with the ruined Rausenschluss in the background; ½ M. Herschwiesen; ¾ M. path on the left descending to the Ehrenburg; ¾ M. Brodenbach, see p. 180.

From Boppard to Simmern (p. 159), 22 M., diligence daily in 4½ hrs.

Above Boppard, on the left, lies Camp (Kauth, on the railway; Anker, on the Rhine, with 'pens.') so called from the remains of a supposed Roman intrenchment on the hill, which however more probably dates from the Thirty Years’ War. The village is healthily situated and frequented as a summer-residence. (Path over the hills to Liebeneck, see p. 105.) A road shaded with walnut-trees leads along the bank from Camp to the (¾ M.) convent of —

1. Bornhofen (*Gasthof zum Marienberg, ‘pension’, D. 1½ 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. Hildegard 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 Hilde-
garde, 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 per-
fidy, resolved to avenge his foster-sister's wrongs. He accordingly chal-
lenged Conrad to single combat, but before the brothers' swords had cross-
ed, Hildegarde interposed between them and insisted on a reconciliation,
to which they reluctantly consented. Hildegarde then retired to the con-
vent of Bornhofen, at the base of the rock on which the castles stand. Con-
rad'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 estrange-
ment ended, and the brothers thenceforth lived together in harmony and
retirement at Liebenstein, while Sterrenberg was for ever deserted.
Sterrenberg was held as early as the 12th cent. as a fief of the
empire by the knights of Boland, and in 1317 came into the pos-
session of the Electors of Trêves. The date of its abandonment is
unknown. It lies on the extreme brink of the rock, separated from
Liebenstein by a massive wall. The ruins are interesting and com-
mand a fine view of the rocky ravines beneath (restaurant).
Satzig (Schloss Liebenstein), so called from its weak saline
spring, lies in the midst of a vast orchard, whence ship-loads of
cherries are annually exported to the Lower Rhine, Holland, and
England. Further up (1.) lies the village of Nieder-Kestert (Stern).
Hirschbach; at the upper end of the village is a small Gothic
synagogue. 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.
Above is the Prinzenköpfchen, with a view-pavilion.
Ehrenthal is a small village inhabited by miners who work
the lead-mines in the vicinity.
Welmich (Adler), a picturesquely-situated village, with a
small Gothic church, is commanded by the ruins of the Thurn-
berg, or Deurenburg. This stronghold, begun by Archbishop Boe-
mund of Trêves, and completed in 1363 by his successor Kuno von
Falkenstein, was derisively called the Mouse (Maus) by the Counts
of Katzenellenbogen, in contradistinction to their 'Cat' (p. 110).
Ascent fatiguing, but there is a fine view from the summit,
especially towards St. Goar. The interior contains a few points of
architectural interest. (Path over the hills to Braubach, see p. 105.)
St. Goar — Hotels. Schneider, at the lower end of the town;
Rheinfels, opposite the pier, good wine. — Löwe; Traube; Zum Kalten
Keller, these three unpretending. — Brewery Zur Rose, with garden
restaurant.
Steam-ferry to St. Goarshausen, 10 pf.
English Church Service in summer.
St. Goar, a town with 1450 inhab., the handsomest of the small-
er 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, and whose aid was after-
wards often invoked by distressed boatmen. Down to 1794 it was
the capital of the lower county of Katzenellenbogen, which lay
chiefly on the opposite bank of the river, and reached to the Lahn.
(The upper county lay to the S. of the Main, p. 230.)

The Protestant Church, built about 1468, contains monuments
of the Landgrave Philip (d. 1583) and his countess. A flaw in the
altar is said to have been made by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632,
who, indignant at the damage done to the church by the Spaniards,
violently struck the altar with his sword. The crypt on the E. side
once contained the bones of St. Goar. — The Roman Catholic church
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-ordal. If the
former was selected, a good ducking was the result; the pleasanter alter-
native consisted in drinking a goblet of wine to the memory of Charle-
magne, the sovereign of England, the reigning prince, and the members
of the society which enforced obedience to the custom. The traveller
was then crowned and invested with the rights of a citizen and 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, 377 ft.
above the Rhine (1/4 hr. from the pier), is the most imposing ruin
on the river. It was founded in 1245 by Count Diether III. of Katzen-
ellenbogen, a friend of the Emp. Frederick II., and a new Rhine-toll
was established here. Ten years later a confederation of twenty-six
Rhenish towns (p. 143), dissatisfied with the newly-imposed burden,
attacked the castle, but after a siege of fifteen months were com-
pelled to withdraw. 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 sur-
prised 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 re-
volutionary army (2nd Nov., 1794). Three years afterwards it was
blown up, and in 1812 it was sold for the paltry sum of 100£. The
ruin now belongs to the Emp. of Germany, who bought it in 1843. The
interior contains little worthy of note; view limited. The custodian
is generally at or near the castle (fee 1/2-1 m., more for a party).

The *Spitzenstein (1315 ft. above the sea-level; 1134 ft. above the
Rhine), a hill to the S.W., crowned with a refuge-hut, and command-
ing a magnificent view from Caub to Oberwesel, may be ascended from
the Rheinfels via Biebernheim (1/4 hr.; or by a zig-zag path direct from
the railway station at St. Goar in 25 min.) in 1 hr. Pleasant descent by
Niederburg to (1 hr.) Oberwesel (p. 112).

1. St. Goarshausen. — Hotels. *Adler, two houses, the newer of
which is slight and noisy, with garden, R., L., & A. 2½, R. 1, D. 2½ m.,
110 Route 17. ST. GOARSHAUSEN. From Coblenz.

'pens.' 4½ m., A. & S. extra, carriage to Reichenberg 8 m. — Lamm, D. 2 m. 'pens.' 4½ m.; Krose; Zum Hohenzoller; Nassauer Hof, R. 1½, D. 2. 'pens.' 1 m., well spoken of; Rheinischer Hof, good wine. — Pension Uniker, 3½-5 m., well spoken of.

Steam-ferry to St. Goar, 10 pf.

St. Goarshausen (715 ft.), a small town with 1450 inhab., chiefly consisting of a single row of new houses, is a pleasant place for a stay of a few days. The upper part of the town 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 new Protestant church in the round-arch style was completed in 1863. There is a good school for boys here. Comp. the Map, p. 107.

Above St. Goarshausen, about halfway up the hill, rises the castle of Neu-Katzenellenbogen, commonly called the Cat (Katz), erected in 1393 by Count Johann of Katzenellenbogen, whose family became extinct in 1470. It then belonged to the Hessian princes, and was occupied by a Hessian garrison down to 1804, when it was destroyed by the French. A few rooms have been restored. (Guide with keys from the Rheinischer Hof at St. Goarshausen, 50-7½ pf.)

The 'Schweizerthal,' or 'Swiss Valley,' extending about 2 M. inland from the foot of the Katz at the back of St. Goarshausen (reached by proceeding to the left at the upper end of the village, and passing below the railway), contains picturesque rocks, miniature waterfalls, and pleasant shady walks. To the left in the background, on the brink of the vine-clad slope, stands the village of Patersberg (800 ft.), to which a steep path ascends in ½ hr. from St. Goarshausen; thence to Reichenberg (see below) about 2½ M. more. — Those who wish to visit the Lurlei from the Schweizerthal follow the cart-road in the valley for about ½ M. (the 'Pro- menadenweg' not recommended), and at a projecting rock surmounted by a pavilion ascend the Hühnerberg by a steep footpath and part of the way by steps, to the 'Mannchen' (view of the Schweizerthal). Then cross the hill to (25 min.) a point commanding a View of the basin of St. Goar. From this point follow the cart-road on the height in a straight direction, soon, entering low wood; after ½ hr. the footpath to the Lurlei (not easily recognised from this side) descends to the right, and the rock itself is reached in ¼ hr. more. A steep path (see p. 111) descends from the Lurlei to the Rhine in 7 min.; thence by the road to St. Goarshausen 1 M. (the whole excursion from St. Goarshausen to the Hühnerberg, Lurlei, and back occupying about 2½ hrs.).

Excursion to Reichenberg, 3½ M. inland from St. Goarshausen. The road (diligeence-route to Nastätten) leads through the Haselbachthal, a valley which opens a little below St. Goarshausen (where a carriage may be hired for the excursion). Walkers ascend through the Swiss Valley to Patersberg (see above), from which Reichenberg is 2 M. distant. A shady footpath, provided with numerous benches, diverges to the right from the road through the Haselbachthal just at the entrance to the valley, follows the windings of the road, and rejoins it near the Reichenberg. A pleasant way back is by the road through the Haselbachthal, and past the Offenthaler Hof on the hill about 1½ M. to the S. of Reichenberg; then through the upper part of the Swiss Valley to the Lurlei. (Through this part of the valley there is no direct path to St. Goarshausen, but on the opposite side of the valley a narrow path descends thither from the point where the Lurlei path begins.)

The castle of Reichenberg: erected in 1281 by Count Wilhelm I. of Katzenellenbogen, 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 edifice with a lofty tower, and in better preservation than most of the other Rhenish castles. The approach to the Courr (see also p. xxxi) is striking. Here on the left we observe the chief entrance to the castle flanked with two columns of granite. The vaulted chambers of the ground-floor in the Interior are well-preserved. A memorial tablet has been placed here in honour of the archivist Habel, who devoted himself with most praiseworthy industry to the preservation of this and several other Nassovian castles. The castle has been restored, and is now the property of Baron Oettingen (guide, 50-75 pf.). A number of the rooms are decorated with old weapons, armour, domestic utensils, etc. The old Chapel consisted of three stories, but the dividing beams have been broken away; the Romanesque columns, however, placed one above the other, which bear the lofty pointed vaulting, are still preserved. The Tower, which is ascended by wooden steps, commands a view of the neighbourhood. A second tower to the E., connected with each other by a lofty retaining wall, is half destroyed. The village of Reichenberg at the foot of the castle is a very poor place. — Comp. the Map, p. 107.

Immediately above St. Goar, and nearly in the middle of the stream, lies the 'Bank', a sunken ledge of rock running out from the W. bank, over which the water rushes and seethes in rapids and miniature whirlpools (Gewirre). The E. channel is the safest.

On the left rise the imposing rocks of the Lurlei, 433 ft. above the Rhine. On the N. side of the precipice a steep path leads to the summit. Ascent 20 min.; view limited. The well-known legend of the nymph 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 Nibelungen treasure lies hidden beneath the 'Lurlenberg'.

From the entrance of the tunnel through the Lurlei (p. 132), a steep path ascends (sometimes by stone steps) to (25 min.) the top of the rock, which commands, however, only a limited view. To the traveller descending the river the edge of the Lurlei rocks presents the appearance of a human profile, supposed to resemble that of Napoleon I. Three tunnels cut off the rocky angles on the opposite bank (p. 130).

In this rocky basin is carried on the once very lucrative salmon-fishery of St. Goar. The cool, shady depths and sandy bottom of the river at this point appear peculiarly suited to the habits of the fish. They are captured in nets only. The yield, formerly 8000 lbs. per annum, has dwindled to barely 1000 lbs., most of the fish having been frightened away by the noisy steamboat and railway traffic. The Rhine salmon are highly esteemed, and realise 2-3s. per pound and upwards.

This is the narrowest 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 Rossstein, 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.
r. Oberwesel. — Hotels. Rheinischer Hof, opposite the pier and not far from the station; Goldener Pfropfenzieher, at the lower end of the village, in a retired situation. B. 11/2 m., A. 30 pf., D. 2, 'pens'. 3½-4 m., good; Deutsch's Hatt, on the high road.

Oberwesel, an ancient town with 2545 inhab., named Vosavia in Peutinger's map of Roman roads (p. xxiv), and once a town of the empire, was afterwards ceded by Henry VII. (1308-14) to his brother Archbishop Baldwin of Trier, whereupon it degenerated into a mere country-town of the electorate of that name. Its churches, walls, and pinnacled towers (like those at Bacharach, p. 114), over which frown the ruins of the Schönburg, render Oberwesel one of the most picturesque spots on the Rhine.

At the S. end of the town rises the conspicuous *Frauenkirche, or Church of Our Lady, a fine Gothic edifice, erected in 1307-31. The narrow and lofty choir and nave rise high above the aisles.

Interior. The Rood-loft, of the 14th cent., which separates the choir from the nave, deserves particular inspection. The ancient wood-carvings of the high-altar, coeval with the foundation, and two pictures said to have been painted by Canon Lutern in 1504, are also interesting. The lower part of an altar-piece in the N. chapel represents the landing of the 11,000 virgins (p. 45); on the N. wall is a series of small pictures representing the End of the World and the Last Judgment. The N. chapel contains monuments of knights and counts of Schönburg, in the Renaissance style. By the W. wall is the late-Gothic monument of Canon Lutern (d. 1505). On the pillars are Mural Paintings of the Gothic period, which have recently been discovered under the whitewash.

The Gothic Chapel on the town-wall, on the side next the Rhine, is dedicated to St. Werner (p. 115). The Town Hall, in the mediaeval style, with red sandstone pinnacles, was erected in 1849. The handsome round Ochsenthurm, at the lower end of the town, with its lofty pinnacles, formerly belonged to the fortifications of the town.

Upon the hill lies the late-Gothic St. Martinus-kirche, with its castle-like tower with turrets at the corners. The S. aisle contains, under a modern canopy, a coloured and gilt figure of the Virgin, of Gothic workmanship.

The road from Oberwesel to (3 M.) Niederburg and the (11/2 M.) Spitzenstein (p. 109) ascends to the left, near the Ochsenthurm, immediately outside the town-walls.

Above Oberwesel rise the extensive and picturesque ruins of (r.) Schönburg, 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 1688, 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 was sacked.
by the French. The ruins, now belonging to Baron Laffert, deserve
a visit for their own sake as well as for the view. — The Engehöll
valley, on the W. side of the Schönburg, yields an excellent wine.

1. Caub (705 ft.; Zum Grünen Wald, well spoken of; Adler;
Thurm, good wine), an ancient town with 2180 inhab., still
surrounded with mediaeval fortifications, and a wine-growing
place of some note, is chiefly important on account of its pro-
ductive subterranean slate-quarries. A visit may be paid to the
Wilhelm Erbstollen, with the permission of Herr Obersteiger Kern
in Caub (small fee). The slates ('leyen') are split in a large build-
ing on the spot. A landslip, which had been long feared, took
place on the night of 10th March, 1876, and destroyed several
houses, burying 25 persons in the ruins. In 1878 another landslip
occurred, on a smaller scale and fortunately doing no injury; but
all danger of a recurrence of similar disasters has now been ob-
viated by the withdrawal of the water collected in the interior of
the hill.

At the back of the town rises the picturesque castle of Gutenfels
(key at one of the hotels), with its lofty square pinnacled tower,
named Cube in the middle ages, which was sold together with the
little town of Caub by the barons of Falkenstein to the Palatinate
in 1277. The building was not destroyed until 1807. 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.
In 1504 the castle was unsuccessfully besieged for six weeks by the
Landgrave of Hessen, an event recorded in a metrical inscription on
a slab of stone built into a wall at Caub. In 1508 it was strengthen-
ed and received its present name; and in 1647 it was taken by the
Hessians under General Mortaigne.

The ascent of the valley which begins at the Adolfshöhe, a hill to the
S. of Caub, as far as the Sauerburg (p. 116) is recommended.

Above Caub on a ledge of rock in the middle of the Rhine rises the
*Pfalz, or Pfalzgrafenstein, a small hexagonal building, well
preserved externally and internally. It has a pentagonal tower covered
with an unsightly roof, numerous turrets and jutting corners, loop-
holes in every direction, and one entrance only, situated about 6 ft.
above the rock, and reached by means of a ladder. The sharp S.
(upper) angle of the building with its stanchions and grappling-irons
serves to break the force of the floating ice in winter. On this side is
seen the lion of the Palatine as bearer of the escutcheon of the
ancient lords of the castle. To the right of the entrance is a tablet
commemorating the passage of the Rhine on 1st Jan., 1814.

The Interior (keys kept by a boatman at Caub, who ferries visitors
to the building; fee 75 pf.) is unattractive. The small Court is sur-
rounded with vaults. The Tower commands a good view of the river in
every direction. The Well is said to be quite independent of the river
for its supply of water. The different chambers in the interior were
last inhabited by invalid soldiers of the Elector Palatine, whose duty
was to signal to the custom-house at Caub the approach of laden vessels. As early as the 13th cent., a watch-tower was erected here for the purpose of levying toll on passing boats. For the same purpose King Lewis the Bavarian (1314-47) erected the present stronghold, which has since been restored, but his exactions were so heavy that Pope John XXII. in a bull of 1326 commanded the Archbishop of Trèves to destroy the castle. According to an early tradition, the origin of which is involved in obscurity, the Countesses Palatine were in the habit of repairing to the castle to await their accouchement in a small chamber which is still pointed out to the curious.

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. A small monument in sandstone on the road on the W. bank, a little above the Pfalz, commemorates this event, informing us that the marshal was on his way to effect the 'regeneration of Prussia and the German Fatherland'.

r. Bacharach. — Hotels. *Hôtel Wasum, at the station, with a garden, R. and B. 3 m., also a 'pension'; Bastian, R. 1 m. 20 pf., D. 11/4-
11/2 m.; Lippert, R., L., & A. 1 m. 30 pf., B. 1/2 m., 'pens.' 3/2 m., well spoken of; Zum Blücherthal, in the town.

Bacharach, a town with 1840 inhab., lies picturesquely at the entrance to the narrow Steeger Thal, 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 towers at intervals of 100-150 paces, afford a good example of mediaeval 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. (Eneas 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 tunns of the same wine.

At the point where the road through the Steeger Thal diverges from the main street of the town rises the Church of St. Peter, or Templars' Church, a late-Romanesque edifice of elegant proportions, with a round choir towards the main street, 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 church has been restored since the damage done by the fire of 1872. The large ancient building with a tower, now the Parsonage, was formerly a Capuchin convent. The Kellerei was the old seat of the Electoral government.

On a slight eminence (path on the S. side of the church of St. Peter) stands the *Church of St. Werner, erected in 1293 in the finest 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. It was erected to commemorate the canoni-
sation 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. Within the precincts of the church is a burial-ground. Above the chapel (10 min. walk) rises the castle of Stahleck (see below).

The Steeger-Thal at the back of the town, sometimes called the Blücher-Thal 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, affords a pleasant walk. After $\frac{1}{2}$ M. we take the road diverging to the right, and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther reach Steeg, which yields an excellent red wine. Above the village rises the ruined castle of Stahlberg, which like those of Stahleck and Fürstenberg (see below) once belonged to the Counts Palatine.

From Bacharach by Stromberg to Kreuznach (20$\frac{1}{2}$ M.; Bacharach to the Rheinböller Foundry 8, Stromberg 5, Kreuznach 7$\frac{1}{2}$ M.). From Bacharach through the valley of Steeg to Steeg (1 M.), see above. At the tower ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) with the small pond, we select the middle of the three paths, which cuts off the long windings of the high-road. At the last sharp bend of the road in the Steeger Thal ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the tower) the footpath ascends to the right and enters the wood; the road is afterwards regained, and followed for a short way; the footpath then re-enters the wood, and finally crosses the meadows to (3$\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Distelbach (thus far a guide is desirable, although not indispensable). Beyond the village we follow the same direction (S.W.), and cross the meadows to the (1$\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Rheinböller Foundry (*1111 ft. above the sea-level. The road leads hence through the beautiful wooded ravine of the Guldengbach. On the slope to the right rises the modern château of Carlsburg. Farther on is the Sählen Hütte, another extensive foundry. Immediately before (5 M.) Stromberg (*Fustenberg; *Post; Hirsch) is reached, the ruined castle of Goldenfels rises on the height to the right; and beyond the village, almost contiguous to it, are the extensive ruins of the Fustenberg. Beyond Stromberg the scenery soon becomes uninteresting; (2$\frac{1}{4}$ M.) Schweppenhausen; (2$\frac{1}{4}$ M.) Windesheim. At the point (3 M.) where the road begins to descend into the Nahethal, called the *Hungrige Wolf* (714 ft.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Kreuznach, a magnificent and extensive prospect is enjoyed. — If we follow the high-road through the Steeger Thal instead of the above-mentioned footpath, we first reach the village of Rheinböllen, and then the Foundry, 1$\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther (a route longer by 2$\frac{1}{2}$ M.); diligence from Bacharach to Rheinböllen (9 M.) twice daily, in 2 hrs.

Above Bacharach rises the once strongly-fortified castle of Stahleck, the extensive ruins of which extend down to the valley, erected about the year 1156, and the principal residence of the Counts Palatine down 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, commanding a picturesque but limited view. Nearly opposite the castle lies the village of Lorchhausen, with a modern Gothic church.

On a rocky eminence on the right, near the village of Rheindiebach, rise the handsome ruins of Fürstenberg, made over to the Palatinate in 1243 as a fief of Cologne. In 1292, when Adolph of Nassau was on his way to be crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, the vassals of the robber-knight 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 1689 was destroyed by the French.

The brook which falls into the Rhine here was anciently the boundary between the dominions of the archbishops of Mayence and Trèves. Farther up the valley are the villages of Oberdiebach and Manubach, famous for their wine.

Opposite the Fürstenburg, on the right bank of the Wisper, which falls into the Rhine here, stands the ruined castle of Nollingen, or Nollich, mentioned in 1110, 581 ft. above the Rhine. 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 Wisperthal is unenviably known for the keen 'Wisperwind', which blows through it towards the Rhine.

1. Lorch (*Schwan, with a garden on the Rhine, good wine and cuisine, R. and B. 2 m., D. 2¾ m., 'pension' from 5 m., generally full in summer; *Krone), a small town with 2152 inhab., forming a long street on the bank of the river, the Roman Laureacum (?), mentioned in a charter as early as 832, was in the middle ages a favourite residence of noble families, who founded a school here for the exclusive education of their sons. The lofty Gothic Church of St. Martin, of the 13-15th cent., which possesses the finest bells in this district, was entirely restored in 1876-80. The high-altar with rich late-Gothic carving of 1483, a fine late-Gothic font of 1464, and several monuments of knightly families of the Rheingau, especially that of Joh. Hilchen, companion in arms of Sickingen, merit inspection. The inscription on the latter records that Hilchen distinguished himself against the Turks, and as field-marshal in 1542-44 against the French. His house, a handsome Renaissance building of 1546, adorned with sculpturing, is situated on the Rhine about the middle of the village.

The road through the Wisperthal to Schwalbach (20¾ M.; carriage with one horse 20, with two horses 30 m.; there and back 25 or 30 m.) leads by (6 M.) the Kammerberger Mühle and the (2¾ M.) Laukenmühle (Inn) to (2¾ M.) Gerolstein. About 1½ M. farther on, beyond the Greutingsmühle, the road quits the Wisperthal and enters the Fischbach-Thal. After passing the (1½ M.) Riesenmühle 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'), and descend to (¾ M.) Schwalbach (p. 134).

In the valley of the Sauer, which unites with the Wisper ¾ M. above Lorch, is the Sauerburg, 4½ M. from Lorch or Caub, once in the possession of the Sickingen family, and destroyed by the French in 1689. The last direct descendant of Franz von Sickingen died in great poverty in the neighbouring farmhouse in 1836. In the churchyard at Sauerthal is a cross with the Sickingen arms and an inscription, erected 'by a friend of German history'.

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.
At the mouth of a ravine on this bank are the vineyards which yield the Bodenthaler wine.

r. Niederheimbach (rail. stat.; Schiffchen; Pfälzer Hof), a long village, commanded by the massive tower of Hoheneck, or Heimburg, a castle of the 13th and 14th cent., recently restored, next comes in view. Extensive retrospect as far as Bacharach.

Ascent of the Salzkopf, 2 hrs. From Niederheimbach the route leads by Oberheimbach (Lammerhof; Zehnhof) and ascends thence to (1/2 hr.) a clearing among the pines, where the path to Stromberg (p. 115) diverges to the right. Our path leads through wood to (1/2 hr.) the forester's house of Lauschhütte and (10 min.) the tower at the top of the hill (p. 124).

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 King Rudolph of Hapsburg as a robbers' stronghold, but rebuilt in the 14th century. The ruin, which has been restored since 1834, now belongs to the German emperor.

r. Trechtlingshausen (rail. stat.; Stern). 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 relentlessly consigned to the gallows the robbers whom he found in possession. Its present owner, General von Rehfuss, has caused the ruin to be again restored.

At the foot of the hill is the entrance to the *Morgenbachthal, which to a distance of about 1 M. is one of the most romantic lateral valleys of the Rhine. Just above the mill a path to the left ascends in 3/4 hr. to the Swiss House mentioned below. — From Trechtlingshausen to the Salzkopf by the Jägerhaus (3 hrs.), see p. 121.

On the right we next observe the venerable Clemenskapelle, a small late-Romanesque edifice, lately restored by the Princess Frederick of Prussia. The history of the church is unknown, but it is on record that it was once visited by Emp. Maximilian I. 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. The choir-stalls in the interior are in the late-Gothic style.

A little above the church, on the same bank, rises the picturesque castle of *Rheinstein, 262 ft. above the Rhine. It was formerly called the Faitsberg, Vautsberg, or Voigtsberg. Its origin is unknown, but it is mentioned as early as 1279, and after 1348 was frequently a residence of Kuno von Falkenstein, Archbishop of Trèves, since whose time it has disappeared from the pages of history. In 1825-29 Prince Frederick of Prussia caused the castle to be restored in the medieval style, and he was afterwards (d. 1863)
interred in the chapel on the S. side. Rheinstein is a very interesting example of a mediaeval castle, of which the massive pinnacled towers called the 'Bergfriede', the 'Herrenhaus', or 'Palas', and the substantial 'Schildmauer' on the side exposed to attack are well represented. A Collection of armour and antiquities is shown in the interior (adm. 1 m., a party 50 pf. each, for 20 or more visitors 30 pf. each). The view from the castle as well as from the Swiss House (good inn) on the height towards the S. is limited.

1. Assmannshausen. — Hotels. 'Krone', 'Krone'. 6 m., good wine; 'Anker', 'pens'. 5½ m., Reutershan, Germania, Lam, the last plain; all on the Rhine; Burg Rheinstein, near the rail. station, not expensive; Niederwald, in the village, second-class. — 'Curhaus', on the Rhine, R. from 2½ m., board 5 m., baths 2-3 m. Bath physician, Dr. Mahr.

Zahnradbahn, or Cog-Wheel Railway, to the top of the Niederwald; the station is at the E. end of the village, near the church.

Small Boats. To Rheinstein, 1-5 pers. 1 m., each additional pers. 20 pf.; there and back with stay of one hour, twice as much; to Rudesheim or Bingen (Bingerbrück), 1-6 pers. 3½ m., each additional pers. 50 pf., there and back, 1½ more; to Lorch 1-6 pers. 4½ m., each additional pers. 60 pf., there and back 1½ more.

Assmannshausen (262 ft.), a village with 960 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, which was known as far back as the Roman period, has recently again come into vogue for baths. Assmannshausen is the best starting-point for an excursion to the Niederwald (p. 127), and affords opportunity for many other pleasant walks and drives.

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 1830-32, when the last blasting operations took place. The completion of the work is commemorated by a monument on the W. bank. The passage is now free from danger, but in descending the larger rafts require to be piloted with extreme caution.

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 Orleans 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. 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 immediately attacked by mice, which tormented him day and night. He then sought refuge on this island, but was followed by his persecutors, and soon devoured alive. The tower, however, was in reality erected in the middle ages as a watch-tower, and the name is derived from the old German "*müsən*", to spy. 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. 130. The steamers do not touch at Bingerbrück. Nearly opposite Bingen, near the E. bank, is the *Mühlstein*, a quartz-rock in the Rhine marked with a black cross, in which the heart of the Rhenish historian Vogt (d. 1836) was deposited by his own desire.

**r. Bingen. — Hotels.** *Weisses Ross*, lately well spoken of, and *Hôtel Victoria*, nearest the station, both on the Rhine and both of the first class, with charges to correspond. *Bellevue*, also on the Rhine. R. & B. 3, D. 2 m.; *Goldner Pflug*, near the market-place. — *Englischer Hof*, Mainzer Strasse; *Karpfen*, on the Rhine; *Pariser Hof*, Gau-Strasse, near the Nahe; *Adler*, *Distel*, both well spoken of, and *Deutsches Haus*, these three on the Rhine; *Germania*. — **Hôtel Rochsburg** (p. 121), D. 21/2, 'pens.' 6 m., omnibus from the station 50 pf. — At **Bingerbrück**: *Hôtel Mohrmann*, opposite the station. — *Café Soherr*, with restaurant, in the market-place; *Heilmann*, confectioner with café, on the Rhine. Beer at the *Aktienbrauerei*, with a garden, in the town.

**Steam Ferry Boat** ('Traject') from Bingen and Bingerbrück to *Rüdesheim* (p. 116), making about 16 trips in each direction daily (fares 20, 10 pf.); on Sundays and holidays extra trips to Assmannshausen, Rheinstein, etc.

**Boats.** To the Mouse Tower, 1-2 pers. 1 1/2 m., each additional pers. 25 pf.; to Assmannshausen, 1-6 pers. 3 m.; to Rheinstein and Assmannshausen, with 2 hrs. stay at the former, 5 m.

**Carriages.** To the Rochuscapplelle, one-horse, 1-2 pers. 3 1/2, 3-4 pers. 4 m.; two-horse 4 or 5 m.; to the Scharlachkopf, one-horse 4 or 5 m., two-horse 5 or 6 m.; to Rheinstein and back, one-horse 6 or 7 m., two-horse 7 or 8 m.

**Railway** to Mayence and Coblenz, see R. 19; to *Kreuznach* and *Saarbrücken*, see R. 23.

**Bingen**, a Hessian district-town with 7100 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 the middle ages it was a free town of the empire and one of the earliest members of the confederation of Rhenish towns (p. 143). 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. The late-Gothic Pfarrkirche of the 15th cent., with a Romanesque crypt of the 11th, has been modernised. The Gothic font dates from the 15th century. The Rathaus was restored in 1863 in the mediaeval style.

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. The towers afford a beautiful view. Bell at the door (fee). Roads and footpaths ascend to it both from the Rhine (diverging from the Rochus-Strasse beyond the Englischer Hof) and from the Nahe (diverging from the Schloss-Strasse beyond the Pariser Hof).

The finest points in the neighbourhood of Bingen are the Rochuscapelle (E.) and the Scharlachkopf (S.E.), each about 1/2 hr. from the town. In order to reach the Rochuscapelle we ascend the street at the back of the Englischer Hof, and pass the Cemetery, which contains monuments in memory of Napoleon's veterans and of the campaign of 1870-71. Near the lower entrance is a tombstone with an epitaph in verse, beginning 'Wohl auch die stille Hauslichkeit', and containing an *equivoque* which will amuse the visitor who understands German. The complimentary tenor of the inscription as a whole is contradicted by that of the initial words when read by themselves. From the upper gate of the cemetery we reach the *Hôtel Rochusberg* (p. 119), with a terrace, commanding a fine view, in 1/4 hr., and thence follow the road on the margin of the Rochusberg, which leads to the chapel in 5 min. more.

The *Rochuscapelle*, a chapel on the E. brow of the Rochusberg, which descends abruptly to the Rhine, stands 341 ft. above the river, and commands a noble prospect. It was founded in 1666 at the time of the plague, destroyed in 1795, and restored in 1814. The interior contains a representation of St. Roch leaving his dismantled palace, painted in commemoration of the restoration of the chapel, and presented by Goethe and others. At the festival of St. Roch (first Sunday after 16th Aug.), charmingly described by Goethe, thousands of persons congregate here and celebrate certain solemnities, to which open-air dances, music, and the ringing of glasses form a lively sequel. At the base of the Rochusberg is the imposing country-house of Prince William of Hessen-Philippsthal-Barchfeld, with a large veranda.

From the Hôtel Rochusberg a good carriage-road leads along the N.W. brow of the hill to the Scharlachkopf, 1 M. to the S.W., the S. slopes of which, situated in the district of Bündesheim, yield the fiery Scharlachberger, the best of the Nahe wines. A fine view of the valley of the Nahe is obtained from a pavilion near the summit.

Near its mouth the Nahe is crossed by a Railway Bridge, which is also open to foot-passengers. The old Bridge, with its seven
to Mayence.  

RÜDESHEIM.  

17. Route.  121

arches, about 1/2 M. farther up, was constructed by Archbishop Willigis on the foundations of the old Roman bridge, and was afterwards repeatedly restored. Below the bridge is a plain Romanesque chapel, with a semicircular apse at the E. end, which may be entered from a house on the right bank.

On the left or Prussian bank of the Nahe, which here forms the boundary between Hessen-Darmstadt and Prussia, lies Bingerbrück, a village with 900 inhab., and the station of the Rhine and Nahe Railway (p. 153).

On the road to the Hunsrücken, which ascends from the left bank of the Nahe to Weiler, is situated the Rondel, 1 1/4 M. from the railway station, a spot which commands an excellent view of the Rhine and Nahe, with Bingen and the Klopp forming a picturesque foreground. Leaving the Bingerbrück station, we cross the rails of the Rhein-Nahe-Bahn (R. 25) and reach the high-road by a flight of steps. The Rondel, being a conspicuous point planted with trees, is easily recognised. A little below it is a modern Gothic villa.

The *Elisenhöhe (575 ft. above the Rhine), 1/2 hr. from the Bingerbrück station, commands a still finer view than the Rondel. A new zigzag path ascends from the road at the edge of the wood. At the top is a pavilion, erected in 1878. The view embraces the Rheingau, the Niederwald with its monument (opposite), and, down the Rhine, the Falkenburger (p. 117). A finger-post on the way to the Elisenhöhe points out the path to the Prinzenkopf, another fine point of view. The Donnanakopf, also with view, between Bingerbrück and Rheinstein, is most conveniently reached via the forester’s house of Heiligkreuz.

The Salzkopf (2004 ft.; to the W. of the Franzosenkopf, marked on the map at p. 122) commands an extensive view up and down the Rhine, embracing the Pfalz and Hunsrück, the Odenwald, the Siebengebirge, and the Ilse Eifel (tower at the top). Refreshments at the adjacent forester’s house of Lauschütte. From Bingen the Salzkopf may be ascended in 3 hrs., via Heiligkreuz; from Trechtingshausen (p. 117) the ascent through the Morgenbachthal and past the Jägerhaus, also takes 3 hrs.; from Niederheimbach, see p. 117.

On the E. bank, nearly opposite Bingen, lies Rüdesheim, of wine-growing celebrity.

1. Rüdesheim. — Hotels. *Darmstädtler Hof, R. from 2-3, B. 1, D. 3 m., also ‘pension’, good wines; *Jung, at the station, R., L., & A. from 2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2 m.; *Rheinstein, R. from 1 1/2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2 m.; *Erhard, new; Bellevue; *Hötel Krass; Massmann; Traube; Dörhöfer, plain and moderate; all on the Rhine.

Restaurants at the station and the *Rheinhalle, opposite, with view. — Wine at the Rüdesheimer Winzer Verein, Drösselgasse; *Joh. Müller, in the same street; Wallmack’s Old German Wine-Room, at the station of the Zahnradbahn; at the Rüdesheimer Wine Room, etc. — Beer at the Germania, on the Rhine.

Baths. Two establishments on the Rhine.

Carriages to the Niederwald, see p. 127; carr. with two horses to Schloß Johannisberg 6, there and back 9 m., via Schloß Johannisberg to Oestrich 10 m.

Zahnradbahn, or Cog-Wheel Railway, to the Niederwald Monument, see p. 128. The station is at the upper end of the town, 1/2 M. from the other railway station, and 300 yds. from the steamboat pier. Omnibus between the stations, 10 pf.

Steam Ferry Boat to Bingen and Bingerbrück, almost every hour, starting from the lower end of the town, near the station, in connection with the trains (fare 20 pf.).

Boats from Rüdesheim to Bingen or Bingerbrück, 1-4 persons 2 m., for each additional person 10 pf., trunk 10 pf.; to Assmannshausen 1-6 pers.
3 m., each additional person 10 pf.; to Rheinstein and Assmannshausen, with stay of 2 hrs. at the former, 5 m., without respect to the number of persons. Two boatmen must accompany each boat.

Rüdesheim (256 ft.), a district-town with 4040 inhab., most of whom live by the culture of the vine, lies in a sunny situation at the S. base of the Niederwald (p. 127), 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 Berg extending below the town to Ehrenfels. At the upper end of the town are the Protestant Church, built in 1855, and the Adlerthurm, a medieval watch-tower. Adjacent are a spacious winter-harbour and the lower station of the Niederwald railway (p. 127). — The Gothic Roman Catholic Church in the market-place, built in 1390-1400, has interesting vaulting and contains two Renaissance monuments of the Brömers of Rüdesheim (1543 and 1567), one of the most distinguished knightly families on the Rhine, which became extinct in the 17th century. Of their old castle the only relic is the Vorderburg, a fragment of a square tower near the market-place.

At the lower end of the town, near the station, rises the Brömserburg, or properly the Niederburg, the property of Count Ingelheim, a massive rectangular structure, 108 ft. long, 70 ft. broad, and 64 ft. high. The three vaulted stories belong to the 12th cent., when they were built with the remains of an earlier edifice. In the centre is a small well-like court (described by Goethe in 1814). The castle was originally the seat of the Knights of Rüdesheim, who in 1282 were compelled to become vassals of the Archbishop of Mayence as a punishment for brigandage. Down to the 14th cent. it was frequently occupied by the Archbishops of Mayence, who afterwards preferred the more modern Ehrenfels. Part of it was destroyed in 1640. The interior has been restored and handsomely fitted up by the Counts of Ingelheim. The Oberburg, or Boosenburg, an old tower of tapering form behind the Brömserburg, which for 300 years belonged to the Counts Boos, is now the property of a wine-merchant. In the Obergasse (No. 42), behind the Boosenburg, is the ancestral Mansion of the Brömser; the building, with a tower and a turret at the side, is still well-preserved, and is now used as a poor-house and asylum for children.

Pleasant walk of 1 1/2 hr. to the Kammerforst, a forester's house (refreshments), near which are the Teufelskäuderich and the Jägerhorn, two good points of view. From the Kammerforst a broad track leads through the woods to Lorch. From Rüdesheim to the ruin of Ehrenfels (p. 118), 1/2 hr.

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 Arch Bishopric 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. 126), and then past the large 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 Vollraths 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 Budenhäuser Höhe and Rauenthal (see p. 133).

On the summit of the Niederwald, to the left, rises the National Monument (p. 128). — After passing Kempten and (rail. stat.) Gaulsheim, we reach —

1. Geisenheim (*Frankfurter Hof, R. & B. 2 1/4 m., also 'pens.); Germania, good wine at both), a pleasant little town with 3125 inhab., mentioned in history as early as the 8th century, and now boasting of a number of country-houses and handsome buildings. The late-Gothic Church, completed in 1510, has a conspicuous portal, and open towers of red sandstone added by Hoffmann in 1838. The Rathhaus was erected in 1856. At the E., or upper, entrance to the town is a château of Count Ingelheim, the Villa Rheinberg, now occupied by a wine-merchant, and the residence of Count Schönborn, and at the W. end is the villa of Consul von Lade, with an interesting garden and orchards. Near the station is the Oinological and Pomological Academy, a government-institution for the scientific instruction of wine and fruit growers. Behind rises the red Rotheberg, the slopes of which produce the best Geisenheim wine.

On the hill behind Geisenheim near Eibingen (Schöfer's Tavern), rises the old nunnery of that name, founded in 1148, secularized in 1802, and used as an arsenal down to 1835. The church has since been restored to its sacred uses. Further to the N.E. are the remains of the monastery of Nottgottes (Agonia Domina), consecrated in 1390, now a farm. About 3/4 M. farther N. (2 1/4 M. from Rüdesheim) is the monastery of Martenthal, now suppressed, picturesquely situated among woods.

*Schloss Johannisberg, a conspicuous point in the landscape, picturesquely situated on a vine-clad eminence, 341 ft. above the Rhine, may be reached in 1/2 hr. by a good road either from Geisenheim or from Winkel (see below). The extensive château with its two wings was erected in 1757-59 by the Prince-Abbot of Fulda, on the site of an old Benedictine monastery founded by Archbishop Ruthard in 1106. The abbey-church was rebuilt in 1717-30. In 1802, on the suppression of the Abbey of Fulda (which purchased the 'Berg' 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 recognize the sovereignty of the Duke of
Nassau till 1851. His son, Prince Richard Metternich, is the present proprietor. The far-famed vineyards (comp. p. xxi), in area about 40 acres, yielding, in good years, an income of 7000L., 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. 125). 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 or 7 m. per bottle.) The Chapel of the château, consecrated in 1130, and now completely modernised, contains the tomb of the Rhenish historian Nicholas Vogt (d. 1836; comp. p. 119), the tutor of Prince Metternich. — To the E. of the château, on the road to Winkel, is the villa of Herr Mumm of Frankfort. — On the Hünselberg, a hill lower down the Rhine, a little below Johannisberg, is the villa of Consul Bauer of Moscow.

A few minutes' walk from the Schloss we reach Dorf Johannisberg ("Zum Schloss Johannisberg, also a 'pension'), with an establishment for nervous patients. To the S.W. is Johannisberg im Grund ("Kauter's Tavern), a village with an extensive manufactory of printing-presses, whence we may now descend to the railway. Near the latter village, at the foot of the Schloss, lies the 'Klaues', the remains of a nunnery founded by Rucholf, the brother-in-law of Archbishop Ruthard (see p. 123), and suppressed in 1452.

1. Winkel (Rheingauer Hof, with garden; Döring) and Mittelheim (Ruthmann's Inn) together form one long street, so long that Goethe has described it as very trying to the patience. 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.

At (1.) Oestrich (Steinheimer, Schwan, both on the Rhine; Krämer) the inhabitants of the Rheingau formerly swore fealty to the newly-elected Archbishops of Mayence, who came here for the purpose, but were obliged first to confirm the privileges of the people. The village with its projecting crane, and Johannisberg in the background, forms a picturesque scene. Near the railway stands the pretty villa of Herr von Stoch, the Prussian ex-minister.

On the slope behind Oestrich lies Hallgarten, in the midst of vineyards; near it is the well-preserved château of Vollraths, probably erected in 1362 by a member of the Greiffenklau family, in whose possession it still is. Above Hallgarten rises the Hallgarter Zange (1900 ft.; View).

Before reaching (1.) Hattenheim (Ress; beer at Noll's), a village of 1400 inhab., with extensive cellars for the storage of wine, the road passes Schloss Reichartshausen, in a small park, 1 M. from Oestrich, the seat of the Countess Benkendorf.

Between Hattenheim and Erbach lie the islands of Snandau, connected with the left bank, and Westfälische 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; Wallfisch; Nassauer Hof*), mentioned in history as early as 980, is partly concealed from the steamboat-passenger by the island of Rheinau, 1 1/2 M. in length. Near the railway-station is the Villa of General Fransecky. At the W. end of the village is the château of Reinhardshausen, the property of Prince Albert of Prussia, containing a collection of pictures and sculptures; adm. from 1st May to 1st Oct. on week-days, 10-6 (1 m., for a charitable object).

A broad path leads inland from Erbach to the (2 1/2 M.) once celebrated and richly-endowed Cistercian Abbey of Eberbach, founded in 1116, 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, secularised in 1803, and now used as a House of Correction, was erected at various periods from the 12th to the 15th century. The Romanesque *Abbey Church*, consecrated in 1158, recently restored, 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 Refectory of the 15th cent., now occupied by wine-presses, the Gothic *Chapter House* of the close of the 14th cent. (restored), the large *Dormitory* (partly altered), and a part of the cloisters which is still preserved are all deserving of notice. The vaults below these buildings are used as wine-cellar. The important wine-auctions which take place here every spring are attended by all the most noted Rhenish wine-merchants.

Close to the abbey is the celebrated **Steinberg** vineyard, 60 acres in area, which was carefully cultivated by the industrious monks of Eberbach from the 12th to the 19th century, and is now the property of government. The vines are tended with even greater care than those on the Johannisberg, and their produce is not less highly esteemed. The *'Bos* (an old word for 'hill'), an eminence close to the monastery, 875 ft. above the sea-level, 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.

1. **Eltville** (290 ft.; *Hôtel Reisenbach*, at the station, R. 1 1/2-2 m., B. 70 pf.; restaurants at the *Mainzer Hof*, Bahnhof-Str., and Crat's in the town; *Burg Crus*, see below), or Elfeld, with 3200 inhab., was once the capital of the Rheingau. The German king Günther of Schwarzburg 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, to which they often resorted to escape from civic broils. As early as 1465 a printing-press, established by Gutenberg himself after the unfortunate termination of his lawsuit with Fust (p. 151), was in active operation here, only 25 years after the invention of the art. The handsome and lofty watch-tower, bearing the arms of the founder, with the adjoining castle-wall, is all that now remains of
a castle erected in 1330 by Baldwin, Archbishop of Treves, then governor of Mayence. The church-tower belongs to the same date. The church contains a Renaissance monument. In and about the town are a number of villas and country-houses which give a handsome appearance to the place; that of Count Eitz, in the Haupt-Strasse, in the German Renaissance style, is among the most imposing. On the Rhine is a War Monument. Omnibus and diligence to Schlangenbad and Schwalbach, see p. 133.

A charming excursion may be made from Eltville to the (2 1/2 hr.) Bubenhäuser Höhe and (1 hr.) Rauenthal; comp. p. 133.

About 13/4 M. to the N.W., concealed amidst vine-clad hills, lies the large village of Kiedrich (Engel; Kronen), a great resort of pilgrims. The Gothic church of St. Valentine, and the chapel of "St. Michael," erected in 1440 in the ornate late-Gothic style, restored in 1858, merit a visit. Near Kiedrich is the Gräfenberg, one of the most celebrated vineyards of the Rheingau; it is crowned by the castle of Scharrenstein, 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. — Kiedrich is 1 1/2 M. from Eberbach (p. 125).

Beyond Eltville several more villas are passed, the most conspicuous of which are Burg Crass, with a large garden-restaurant, Villa Rheinberg, and the Steinheimer Hof, the last belonging to the Duke of Nassau. The island opposite, called the Eltviller Au, is occupied by a large farm. The church-tower of Rauenthal (p. 133) is visible on the hills in the background.

On the opposite bank of the Rhine is Budenheim (p. 131).

1. Niederwalluf (*Schwan, good wine, *Gartenfeld, both with gardens; *Zur Schönen Aussicht, at the station), a place with 1200 inhab., mentioned as early as 770, lies at the upper end of the rich wine-district of the Rheingau (p. 122). The road from Niederwalluf to Schlangenbad and Schwalbach unites at Neudorf with the high-road from Eltville (p. 133).

1. Schierstein (Drei Kronen; Seipel), an old village, with a manufactory of sparkling wine and a large river-harbour constructed in 1858, stands in the midst of a vast orchard. About 1 1/2 M. inland is the ruin of Frauenstein with the village (Weisses Ross) of that name; on the hill, 5 min. to the E. of the latter stands the Nürnberg Hof (refreshments) with extensive view.

1. Biebrich. — Hotels. *Europäischer Hof; *Bellevue, with a garden-restaurant; *Krone; all with gardens on the Rhine; Nassau Hof, open in summer only. Beer at Wuth's, Kasernen-Str.

Omnibus to Wiesbaden from the steamboats, see p. 136.

Railway Stations. That of the Taunus Railway (for Castel and Frankfurt) lies on the Rhine; that of the Railway of the Right Bank (Wiesbaden, the Rheingau) is at Mosbach (p. 133), near the N.E. gate of the park.

Steamboat to Mayence (p. 142), every hour.

Biebrich (250 ft.), which with Mosbach (p. 133) now forms one town of 9667 inhab., is a busy place, with iron, cloth, glass, and various other manufactories. Down to the Prussian occupation in 1866 it was a summer-residence of the Duke of Nassau. At the upper end of the town is a School for Non-commissioned Officers,
built of red brick as a barrack in 1859, and at the lower the Palace of Duke Adolf of Nassau, completed in 1706 in the Renaissance style. The extensive and well-kept garden and *Park* abound with beautiful walks. The *Moosburg*, a miniature castle in the palace-garden, built in 1806 in the mediaeval style, occupies the site of the imperial palace of *Biburk*, where Louis the German resided in 874 (fee 40 pf.). Near the pier is a *Monument* in commemoration of the war of 1870-71, by Hoffmann. — The *Elisabethenhöhe*, near Curve (p. 224), a hill provided with benches, affords a fine view of Biebrich and the Rhine.

Beyond Biebrich the steamboat passes between two islands, the *Ingelheimer Au* on the right and the *Petersau* on the left. On the latter, 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.

The steamboat-pier at Mayence is at the lower end of the town, below the bridge-of-boats, and 1/2 M. from the railway-station, which is situated on the Rhine at the upper end.

**Mayence, see R. 22.**

**18. The Niederwald.**

*See Map, p. 122.*

**Zahnradbahnen (Rack-and-Pinion Railways).** From *Rüdesheim* to the Monument on the Niederwald, and from *Assmannshausen* to the Jagdschloss in 10-12 min. (fares, ascent 1 m., descent 1/2 m., return-ticket to starting point 1 m. 25, with option of returning either to *Rüdesheim* or to *Assmannshausen*, 1 m. 50 pf.; children, half-fare; subscription for 10 trips, 5 m., for a year, 15 m.).

**Carriage-and-Pair** from *Rüdesheim* to the Niederwald and Jagdschloss within 2 hrs., 1-2 pers. 6, 3-4 pers. 7 m., there and back, within 3 hrs., 7 or 8 m., descending to *Assmannshausen*, 9 or 10 m.; the same, returning along the Rhine, 10 or 11 m.; same excursion from *Assmannshausen*, and then by the *Johannisberg* to *Rüdesheim* 17 m.

With the assistance of the mountain-railway, from 1 1/2 to 2 hrs. is sufficient for a visit to the Niederwald (*Rüdesheim*, the monument, the *Kossel*, 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* (1083 ft.), a wooded hill, clothed with vineyards on its S. slopes, which are known as the ‘*Rüdesheimer Berg*’, 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 Mts., and vies with the latter as a point of attraction to excursionists. The new National Monument forms an additional object of interest.

**From Rüdesheim (p. 121) to the Niederwald Monument.** Most travellers now use the *Rack-and-Pinion Railway* (see above; station, p. 121), which ascends gently through vineyards, to the terminus (restaurant), about 3 min. from the monument. The gradient is at first 1:12; at the top, before the wood is entered,
1:5. The Temple, near the end-station, once a famous point of view, has been completely superseded by the terrace of the monument.

Walkers reach the monument in 3 hours either by the 'Hohlweg', to the N. of the railway-station, or by the 'Kuhweg', passing the Roman Catholic church. Both these paths pass the Temple (see above), but the first is closed in Sept. and Oct., during the vintage.

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 (980 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 Prof. Schilling of Dresden and was inaugurated in 1883 in presence of the Emperor and numerous other German princes. The huge architectural basis is 78 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 33 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 m. (55,000£.). 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 Melibocus, 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 Rosel (see below). — 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. 118) enjoy a more gradual and striking development of the views. Leaving the Rhine, we follow the street leading through a gateway above the Anker Hotel and immediately afterwards passing the railway-station (p. 132) and then the church. About 50 paces farther on, to the right, at the end of the village, is the station of the Zahnradbahn (comp. p. 127). 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. At Aulhausen, about half-way 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 about 1/4 M. from the church, cross the Zahnradbahn, and ascend the winding path through underwood to (1/2 hr.) the plateau.

The Jagdschloss (1086 ft.; R., L., & A. 2 1/2 m., D. 3 m., 'pens.' in the 'Logirhaus' opposite 10 m.) belongs to government. 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 'Logirhaus' 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 Clemenscapelle, the Falkenburg, and Rheinstein. The effect may be heightened by approaching the point of view through a narrow and dark passage, 50 or 60 paces long.

Five min. walk farther 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 W. the valley of the Nahe, with the Donnersberg and Soonwald in the background; to the right the wooded heights of the Hunsrück. 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 Swiss house; farther down stands the Clemenscapelle, beyond it the Falkenburg. — The Klippe, a point of view to the W. and below the Rossel, commands a picturesque framed view of the Rheinstein, Clemenskapelle, Burg Falkestein and Trechtlingshausen, 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. At the stone-bench, 5 min. farther on, we turn to the right. — The National Monument, see p. 128. — To the Rhine at Rüdesheim walkers require about 1/2 hr.

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19. From Coblenz to Mayence.

Railway on the Left Bank.

Comp. Maps, pp. 100, 122.

Railway to Bingerbrück, 39 M., express in 1 1/3 hr. (fares 5 m., 3 m. 70, 2 m. 50 pf.). — From Bingerbrück to Mayence, 20 M., in 36 min. (fares 3 m., 1 m. 70 pf., 1 m.). View to the left.

Railway on the Right Bank, see R. 20. Return-tickets, available for 1-2 days and allowing the journey to be broken once in each direction, may be used on either bank as far as Bingerbrück and Rüdesheim (see p. 68).

Steamboat, see R. 17.

Coblenz, 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 the Moselbahnhof at Coblenz 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. 33/4 M. Capellen (steam. stat.) lies at the foot of the castle of Stolzenfels (p. 102). Opposite are Oberlahnstein and the castle of Lahneck. After passing the Königstuhl, which rises to the left, the line intersects the old village of Rhens (p. 104). Farther up, on the opposite bank, is Braubach with the Marksburg, and beyond it the château of Liebeneck.

12½ M. Boppard (steam. stat.; p. 105); 15½ M. Salzig (p. 108). A little farther on are the castles of Sterrenberg and Liebenstein and the convent of Bornhofen; still farther up are Welmich and the Mouse.

22 M. St. Goar (steam. stat.; p. 108). 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 (26 M.) Oberwesel (steam. stat.; p. 112). We next have a view on the left of Caub, the Pfalz, and the ruin of Gutenfels (p. 113), and then reach —

30 M. Bacharach (steam. stat.; p. 114); 32 M. Niederheimbach (steam. stat.; p. 114); 35 M. Trechtlingshausen (p. 117). On the opposite bank, Assmannshausen and Lorch successively come in sight. At Bingerbrück the wider part of the valley is entered.

39 M. Bingerbrück (see p. 121) lies on the left (Prussian) bank of the Nahe, about 3/4 M. from Bingen, and nearly opposite the Mouse Tower (p. 119). Travellers bound for Kreuznach (p. 153), Saarbrücken, Trèves, Metz, etc., change carriages here. — Steamboat to Rüdesheim (p. 121). Comp. Map p. 122.

The train now crosses the Nahe. To the left a view of the Niederwald and the ruined castle of Ehrenfels (p. 118).

39½ M. Bingen (steam. stat.), see p. 119. 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. 42 M. Gaulsheim. 44½ M. Gau-Algesheim. A view of the Johannesberg 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) and Ober-Ingelheim (Lamm), each 2/3 M. distant. 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 (syenite columns of the fountain at the castle of Heidelberg, see p. 247). The Protestant *St. Remigiuskirche* 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, recently restored, dates from the 13th century. It was at Ingelheim, on 30th Dec. 1105, that the convocation of the bishops of Mayence, Cologne, and Worms dethroned Emp. Henry IV., an event which is quaintly described by the old German historian Sebastian Münster (1550). The red wine of Ingelheim is much esteemed. — The *Waldeck* (590 ft. above the Rhine), about 1 M. beyond Ober-Ingelheim, with a pavilion and grounds, affords a charming view of the Rheingau.

49⅓ M. *Heidesheim*, where good wine is produced. At (53 M.) *Budenheim* and (55¼ M.) *Mombach* (as also at Weisenau, p. 255) there are numerous quarries of shell-limestone, consisting of myriads of *litorinelli*, which is exported to the Lower Rhine and Holland, and supplies numerous limekilns on the banks of the river. The *Leniaberg* (p. 260) may be ascended from Budenheim in ½ hr.

59 M. *Mayence*, see R. 22.

20. From Coblenz to Wiesbaden. Schlangenbad and Schwalbach.

**Railway on the Right Bank.**

*Comp. Maps, pp. 102, 122.*

58½ M. Railway to *Niederlahnstein* (3 M.) in 10 min. (fares 50, 40, 30 pf.); thence to Wiesbaden in 2½-3 hrs. (fares 7 m. 60, 5 m., 3 m. 20 pf.). Return-tickets, see p. 68. — Views to the right.

Travellers bound for Castel or Frankfurt (R. 29a) need not go via Wiesbaden, as there is a direct line from stat. *Curve* (p. 224) to stat. *Mombach* (see below; Map, p. 122).

Journey from Cologne to Coblenz, see R. 10; from Deutz to Ehrenbreitstein, see R. 11. Description of Coblenz, and Ehrenbreitstein, see R. 16.

Passengers who start from Coblenz cross the handsome new railway-bridge (p. 98) at the island of Oberwerth. The line from Ehrenbreitstein passes the old railway-bridge (which is now used only for local trains between Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein), and runs at the back of *Pfaffendorf* (p. 101), commanding a fine view the whole way. Opposite the island of Oberwerth it unites with the Coblenz line (see above). — 2½ M. *Horchheim* (p. 101).

4 M. *Niederlahnstein* (p. 101), the junction of the Coblenz—Cologne and Moselle lines, the Ehrenbreitstein and Deutz line (R. 11), and the Lahn railway (R. 27).

The line crosses the Lahn. View of Capellen and Stolzenfels to the right, and of the Lahntal and Lahneck to the left.

9*
4½ M. **Oberlahnstein** (steamb. stat.). Opposite lies the village of **Rhens**, with the Königstuhl (p. 104).

7 M. **Braubach**, with the **Marksburg** (p. 104). 11 M. **Osterspay** (p. 105). Passing the small village of **Filsen**, we now obtain a view of Boppard, beautifully situated on the opposite bank. 15 M. **Cimp** (steamb. stat., p. 107), a little above which are the pilgrimage-church and convent of **Bornhofen** at the foot of the 'Brothers', as the ruined castles of **Sterrenberg** and **Liebenstein** are usually called (p. 107). 17½ M. **Kestert** (p. 108), beyond which the train passes the village of **Welmich**, with the 'Mouse' castle rising above it. Further on are the extensive ruins of Rheinfels on the opposite bank.

22 M. **St. Goarshausen** (steamb. stat.), with the ruined castle of the 'Cat' (p. 110). Opposite lies the picturesque little town of St. Goar. The train now passes through a tunnel under the **Lurlei**, and through another under the **Rossstein**. On the opposite bank lies Oberwesel, a picturesque little town, commanded by the Schönburg.

29 M. **Caub** (steamb. stat., p. 113), above which rises the ruin of **Gutenfels**. In the middle of the Rhine is the curious old château of the **Pfals**. 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**.

32½ M. **Lorch** (steamb. stat., p. 116). 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 Clemenskapelle, and the picturesque modernised castle of Rheinstein.

37 M. **Assmannshausen** (steamb. stat., see p. 118) is the usual starting-point for an excursion to the **Niederwald** (p. 127). 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.

40 M. **Rüdesheim** (steamb. stat., p. 121). On the left rises the Brömserburg. Ferry to **Bingerbrück** (junction for Kreuznach), situated immediately below Bingen on the opposite bank, 20 or 10 pf. — Opposite rises the Rochusberg, with its chapel (p. 120).

42½ M. **Geisenheim** (steamb. stat., p. 123). On the hill to the left are the village and monastery of Eibingen. — 45 M. **Oestrich-Winkel** (steamb. stat., p. 124); the station is at **Mittelheim**, between these two places. To the left is Schloss Vollraths. From Winkel to Johannisberg an easy ascent of 35 minutes.

47½ M. **Hattenheim**. On the hill to the left is Hallgarten, a famous wine-producing place, immediately below which are the still more famous Steinberg, the Abbey of Eberbach, and the Eichberg Lunatic Asylum. To the right is Schloss Reichartshausen, and the green islands in the Rhine. — 49 M. **Erbach** (p. 125).
SCHLANGENBAD. 20. Route. 133

50 M. Eltville (steamb. stat., p. 125); route to Schlangenbad and Schwalbach, see below. In the background rises the handsome tower of the Scharfenstein (p. 126). The train traverses vineyards, and passes a number of country-houses. On the hill to the left rises the church-tower of Rauenthal (p. 126). 52 M. Niederwalluf (steamb. stat., p. 126); 54½ M. Schierstein (p. 126), where the train begins to quit the river.

56 M. Biebrich-Mosbach (steamb. stat., p. 126). The N. entrance to the park is near the railway-station. On the opposite bank rise the towers of Mayence. Beyond Curve (p. 224) the train turns inland to the left, running parallel for some distance with the Taunus line, and soon reaches —

58½ M. Wiesbaden, see p. 135.

SCHLANGENBAD and SchwALBACH are most conveniently visited from Eltville, Wiesbaden, or Dietz (p. 205).

From Eltville to Schlangenbad 5 M., to Schwalbach about 4½ M. farther (in summer omnibus 4 times daily in connection with the trains; diligence twice daily in summer to Schlangenbad in 1¾ hr., fare 50 pf., and to Schwalbach in 2½ hrs., fare 1 m. 50 pf.). Carriage from Eltville to Schlangenbad with one horse 5-7 m., with two horses 8-9 m., to Schwalbach 9½ m. or 15 m.; return-fare, with 3 hrs. stay, one-half more.

From Wiesbaden to Schwalbach, 12 M., diligence twice daily in 2½ hrs., fare 1 m. 90 pf. — From Zollhaus to Schwalbach, 14 M., diligence twice daily during the season, at other times once daily, in 3 hrs. (comp. p. 206).

Eltville, see p. 125. The road from Eltville traverses the plain of the Sulzbach, and gradually ascends, skirting the foot of the Rauenthal vineyards, to (13½ M.) Neudorf (Krone), where it unites with the road from Niederwalluf and Schierstein. It next passes the suppressed monastery of Tiefenthal (now a mill) and the handsome new Villa Grainger, and leads through an attractive, shaded valley, enlivened by numerous mills, to (33¼ M.) Schlangenbad.

Pedestrians should select the somewhat longer route by Rauenthal. The high-road is quitted 1 M. from Eltville, and the vineyards ascended by a footpath to the left; on reaching the summit of the plateau, turn again slightly to the left; (25 min.) the Bubenhäuser Höhe (546 ft.), commanding a magnificent view of the entire Rheingau from Mayence as far as below Johannisberg; in the foreground lies the attractive town of Eltville. About 3/4 M. farther N., on the summit of the hill, is situated Rauenthal (Nassauer Hof, with garden; Rheingauer Hof), a village with an ancient church, and celebrated for its wine. The carriage-road to it from Neudorf (see above) ascends to the left at a direction-post ½ M. beyond the village, leading to Rauenthal in ½ hr. On the slope of the hill on the N. side of Rauenthal a shady promenade leads to Schlangenbad in ¾ hr. Those who prefer the high-road descend to the right by a way-post about ¾ M. from the village. To the road ¾ M., to Schlangenbad 1½ M. more.

Schlangenbad. — Hotels. *Nassauer Hof, R. from 1½, D. 3, B. 1 m.; Hôtel Victoria; Hôtel Planz; Germania; Russischer Kaiser, D. 2 M.; Rheingauer Hof, unpretending; all these have gardens. There are also the Royal Bath Houses (R. 1-10 m., board 5 m.), and numerous lodging-houses with 'pension'.

Baths 1½ m.; those at the new bath-house better, 2 m. — A Tax of 12 M. for the season is exacted from a single patient, with 9 M. for each additional member of a party.
Carriages, two-horse 5 m., one-horse 3½ m. per hour, after 11 p.m. 7 and 5 m. — Donkey, per hour, 1 m. 20 pf.

Schlangenbad (826 ft.) is charmingly situated in a richly-wooded valley, refreshed by a constant, invigorating current of air. The water (84-90° Fahr.), which is only used externally, and is clear and free from odour, and smooth and oily to the touch, is most efficacious in skin complaints, convulsive affections, debility, and similar maladies; the baths are principally visited by ladies. The old bath-house, or Curhaus, was erected in 1694 by the Landgrave Carl of Hessen-Cassel, then lord of the soil; the spacious new Bath House was completed in 1868. The terrace is the chief rendezvous of visitors. A covered iron promenade connects the bath-house, thermal spring, and Cursaal. The environs afford a great variety of shady walks (e.g. Wilhelmsfelsen, the Graue Stein, etc.).

The reader will find an interesting description of this locality in Sir Francis Head's 'Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau.'

From Schlangenbad to Wiesbaden (7¾ M.; two-horse carr. there and back 15-18 m.). The carriage-road by (1¾ M.) Georgenborn (1187 ft.) is the best route for pedestrians. From the highest point there is a magnificent view, extending from Frankfort as far as the confluence of the Main and Rhine, and from Worms to Bingen, with the Donnersberg in the background. To the Chausseehaus (p. 141) 2¼ M., thence via Clarenthal (p. 141) to (3½ M.) Wiesbaden by the old Wiesbaden and Schwalbach road.

The high-road from Schlangenbad by Wambach to Schwalbach (4½ M.) rises considerably for 2½ M., commanding a fine view from the culminating point, and then descends to (2 M.) Schwalbach. Pedestrians may descend by a shady footpath, which is indicated by sign-posts.

Schwalbach. — Hotels. *Alleesaal, D. 4 m.; *Herzog von Nassau, D. 3 m.; *Kikelhof, D. 3½, R. from 2 m., B. 1 m., 'pens.' 7-10 m.; *Hotel Metropole, with large dépendance, R. 3, B. 1½, D. 4, 'pens.' 6½ m.; Tivoli, opposite the bath-house, 'pens.' 7 m.; Prince of Wales; Berliner Hof, 'pens.' from 5 m.; Taunus Hotel, Russischer Hof, *Wagner, D. at the last three 2 m. — Some of the Lodging-Houses are comfortably fitted up. In July it is advisable to secure rooms in advance.

Restaurants. *Cursaal, D. 3 m.; *Dille, at the Berliner Hof; *Gartenlaube, moderate; Weidenhof, Marktplatz, D. 1½ m.; Löwenburg.

Baths in the Königliches Badhaus (6 a.m. till 1½ p.m., 1 m. 80 pf. or 2 m.). At the Stadt Coblenz, Englischer Hof, Linde, Zum Lindenbrunnen, etc., 1 m. 20 to 1 m. 50 pf. per bath. Bath Tax 10 m. for 1 person. — Music in the morning and afternoon, at the Stahlbrunnen and Weinbrunnen alternately. — Fee to the girl at the wells discretionary.

Carriages. One-horse 3/2, two-horse 6 m. per hour, after 11 p.m. 2 m. more; to Eltville 9½ and 15 m.; to Wiesbaden 10 and 15 m. — Donkeys 1½ m. per hour; for excursions there is a fixed tariff.

Telegraph Office at the post-office.

English Church (Christ Church); service during the season at 8 and 11 a.m. and at 6 p.m.

Schwalbach (951 ft.), officially called Langenschwalbach, 12 M. to the N.W. of Wiesbaden, 9½ M. to the N. of Eltville, and 14 M. to the S. of Zollhaus (p. 206), is situated in a beautiful green valley. It was known as early as the year 300, and it 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,
**WIESBADEN**

**Maßstab 1:14300.**

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<td>Dietomühle</td>
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<td>Palais König (Bedins)</td>
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<td>Palais Pauline</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Polizeiamt</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Post u. Telegraph</td>
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<td>Rathaus</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>Regierungsgebäude</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>Schiltzen (Benzin)</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>Synagoge</td>
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<td>Theater</td>
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<td>Trinkhalle</td>
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*Tramway*
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 Cursaal, with a restaurant, a reading-room, and other conveniences, was opened in 1879.

Walks in the pleasure-grounds and adjacent woods. Also to the (10 min.; donkey 50 pf.) Paulinenberg; the Platte (1329 ft.), the summit of which, with a fine view, may be reached in 15-20 min. more; and the Bräunchesberg, commanding a good view of the town and the valley of the Aar. — Longer Excursions may be taken to the ruins of Adolphseeck (Kling), 2 1/2 m. down the valley of the Aar, on the road to Dietz, and to Hohenstein (Inn at the ruins), 3 m. farther on. A good road leads from Schwalbach down the picturesque valley of the Wisper to Gerolstein and (20 M.) Lorch (p. 116).

From SCHWALBACH to WIESBADEN (diligence and omnibus twice daily in 2 hrs.) there are two roads. The new road, now almost exclusively used, ascends by the course of the Aar to Bleidenstadt and Hahn, then quits the valley, and traverses wooded heights towards the S.E.

21. WIESBADEN.

Arrival. The stations of the Right Rhenish Railway (R. 20), Taunus Railway (R. 29a), and Hessische Ludwigsbahn (to Idstein, p. 229) are all on the S. side of the town (Plan E, 8). Cab from the stations into the town, one-horse, 1-2 pers. 60 pf., 3-4 pers. 80 pf.; two-horse, 90 or 1 m. 10 pf.; each box 20 pf., small articles free. The Steamboats stop at Biebrich (see p. 126). Omnibus, see p. 136.

Hotels. a NASSAUER Hof (Pl. b; E, 5), in the Theater-Platz, with a handsome dépendance, called the Villa Nassau, Sonnenberger-Str. 1 (Pl. F, 5); a VIER JAHRESZEITEN & HÔTEL ZAIS (Pl. a; E, 5), also in the Theater-Platz; a ROSE (Pl. d; E, 5), Kranz-Platz 7-9, with a large garden; a PARK HOTEL, Wilhelm-Str. 30; all these fashionable and expensive. a ENGLISCHER Hof (Pl. k; E, 5), Kranz-Platz 11; a ADLER (Pl. c; D, 5), Langgasse 32, near the Kochbrunnen; a BÄR (Pl. 1; E, 5), Langgasse 41, with 'pension'; a GRAND HÔTEL, Schützenhof-Str. 3 and 4, opposite the old post-office (Pl. 16; D, 6), with 'pension'; a HOTEL BLOCK, near the Trinkhalle (Pl. 22; E, 5); a HOTEL BELLEVUE, Wilhelm-Str. 26; a RHEIN-HÔTEL, to the left on leaving the station, at the corner of the Rheinbahn-Str. (Pl. E, 8), R. 2 1/2-3 m., L. 60, B. 1 m. 20 pf., D. 3 m.; a HÔTEL DU NORD, Wilhelm-Str. 6 (Pl. E, 6), R., L., and A. from 2 1/2 m.; all first-class and with baths. — Second Class: a HOT. ALLEESAL, Taunus-Str. 3, opposite the Trinkhalle (Pl. 22), D. 2 M.; Hotel on the NEORBERG, see p. 141. For one night: a TAUNUS HOTEL (Pl. e; E, 7), Rhein-Str. 3, first class, R., L., & A. from 2 m., D. 3 m., B. 1 m., good wine. — Second class: a GRÜNER WALD (Pl. h; E, 6), Markt-Str. 10, R. from 2 m., B. 1 m., A. 50 pf.; a HÔTEL WEINS, Bahnhof-Str. 7 (Pl. E, 7), R., L., & A. from 1 1/2 m., D. 2 m.; a SPEKNER, Wilhelm-Str. 28, R. & A. from 1 1/2 m., with baths; a HÔTEL VOGEL, Rhein-Str. 11 (Pl. D, E, 7); these three near the stations; a CENTRAL HOTEL, De La Spéic-Str. 3; a NONNENHOF, Kirchgasse 41 (Pl. D, 7), R., L. & A. 2-2 1/2 m., D. 1 m. 70 pf., B. 80 pf., unpretending, good cuisine; a EINHORN, unpretending. — HOTELS GARNIS: a BERTLINER Hof, a HOTEL DASCH, both in the Wilhelm-Str., comfortable but expensive. — PENSIONS. QUISSANA (Dr. Roser), Park-Str. 8, 4-8 M., also R. without pension; MONREPOS (Frau Dr. Pfeiffer), Frankfurter-Str. 6, 4 1/2-8 M.; a FRAU HAUSSMANN, Taunus-Str. 9; a E. C. SCHWEICHER, Villa Panorama, Park-Str., 4-6 M.; a INTERNATIONALE, Mainzer-Str. 8; a VILLA BEATRICE (Frau Ahlers), Garten-Str. 12; a GERMANIA
(Doutrelepont), Sonnenberger-Str.; Fiserius, Leberberg 1. Most of the hotels also give 'pension', at 3-8 m. per day.

**Bath Houses.** Europäischer Hof (Pl. 1; E, 5), Kochbrunnen-Platz 5; Kaiserbad, Wilhelm-Str. 42 (Pl. E, 7); Römerbad (Pl. m; E, 5), Kochbrunnen-Platz 3; Engel (Pl. n; E, 5), Kranz-Platz 6; Weisser Schwan (Pl. o; E, 5), Kochbrunnen-Platz 1; Krone (Pl. p; E, 5), Langgasse 26; Schwarzner Bock, Kranz-Platz 12 (Pl. E, 5), well spoken of; Köllnischer Hof, Kleine Burg-Str. 6; Spiegel (Pl. q; E, 5), Kranz-Platz 10; Stern (Pl. r; E, 5), Webergasse 8; Weisses Ross, Rheinstein, etc. Charges vary with the season.

**Restaurants.** At the *Cursaal*, not expensive; *Christmann*, Untere Webergasse; *Dahlheim*, Taunus-Strasse 15; *Nonnenhof*, p. 135. Table d'hote at all during the season. Zinsertag, Kirch-Str. 19. — Beer, Bier-Salon, in the Cursaal; *Nonnenhof*, p. 135. *Central Hotel* (p. 139); Deutscher Keller, in the Rhein-Hotel (p. 135); *Engel*, Langgasse 46, with garden, D. 1½ m., also wine, moderate; *Taunus Hotel* (p. 135), with garden; Poths, Langgasse 11; *Vogel*, Rhein-Strasse 11. — *Beer Garden* (Felsenkeller) on the Bierstadt Road, to the E. of the town, with a view near it the Bierstadter Warte, with a still more extensive view. *Beer Site* at the terminus of the tramway in the Neronthal, see p. 141; *Schissenthal, Unter den Eichen*, 1½ M. farther on, near the new cemetery. In winter the Grand Hotel opens a 'biersalon' which is much frequented. — Confectioners. *Röder*, Webergasse 12; *Jaeger*, Grosse Burg-Str. 10; *Weisse*, Spiegelgasse 4; *Brenner & Blum*, Wilhelm-Str. 42.

*Cursaal* (Pl. 11). 'Réunions dansantes' on Saturdays, during the season; tickets issued by the bath authorities. Concerts on Fridays, performers of the highest class, adm. 2-5 m.

**Visitors' Tax.** (a) For a year: 1 person 20 m., for a family of 2 persons 30 m., for each additional pers. 3 m. — (b) For six weeks: 1 person 10 m., for a family of 2 pers. 15, each pers. additional 3 m., children and servants included. Payment of this tax entitles the visitor to the use of the various public sanitary establishments (Kochbrunnen, Trinkhalle, etc.), and of the well-supplied Reading Room (p. 138), and to attend the ordinary Concerts (in the Curtgarten, daily in summer, 6.30 to 8 a.m. and 1 to 5.15 p.m.; and also 8-10 p.m.), Wednesday balls, etc. Passing travellers may procure day-tickets, admitting to the Cursaal, for 50 pf. — The Curtverein (office in the Cursaal), which publishes the 'Badeblatt' daily in summer, will supply visitors with any information they may desire.

**Theatre** (Pl. 21; E, 5), one of the best on the Rhine, managed by the general direction of theatrical performances at Berlin, daily, except Mondays and Fridays, beginning at 6.30 p.m. (closed in June or July).

**Cab-Tariff** (double fares from 11 p.m. to 6 or 7 a.m.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drive in the town or to any of the villas as far as the Dietenmühle</th>
<th>One-h.</th>
<th>Two-h.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1-2 persons</td>
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<td>- 90</td>
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<td>3-4 persons</td>
<td>- 80</td>
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<td>By time: per hour within the town</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>1-4 pers.</td>
<td>2.80</td>
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Beau Site (In each case the hirer may keep the cab for 1½ hr. and then return at half these fares; each additional ¼ hr. 30-50 pf.)

| To the Platte and back, with stay of 1½ hr. | 6.90 | 9 |
| To Schwabach and back (whole day) | 15.00 | 18.50 |
| To Schwabach, and back by Schlangenbad | 16.00 | 20 |

From the railway-stations to the town, see p. 135. Hotel-carriages one-fourth to one-third more.

**Tramways.** From the stations to the Artillery Barracks, and in the other direction through the Wilhelm-Str., Taunus-Str., and the Neronthal to Beau Site. Fare 20-30 pf.

Omnibus at 8 a.m. from Langgasse 20 to the steamboat-pier at Biebrich, 80, with baggage 90 pf.
History.

WIESBADEN. 21. Route. 137

Baths of all kinds, with swimming basin, at the Nerothal Hydropathic Establishment (p. 141; tramway); Turkish Baths in the Dietenmühle (p. 140).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 16; E, 7), Rhein-Str. 9. Branch-offices at Schützenhof-Str. (Pl. 16; D, 6) and in the Cursaal, in the centre of the new Colonnade. — Railway Tickets may be procured at some of the principal hotels.

English Church (St. Augustine’s) in the Wilhelm-Strasse; services at 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. (summer 7 p.m.). Chaplain, Rev. L. P. Williams, B.A.

Wiesbaden (377 ft. above the sea-level, 92 ft. above the Rhine), with 55,457 inhab., formerly the capital of the Duchy of Nassau, and now the chief town of the Prussian district of Wiesbaden, lies on the S.W. spurs of the Taunus Mts., in a basin watered by the Salzbach, and is surrounded by productive orchards and vineyards. It is a very pleasant, and for the most part well-built town. A number of handsome streets have sprung up within the last fifty years in the neighbourhood of the Cursaal and the railway-stations, while the public grounds together with the gardens of the ‘Landhäuser’, or villas where apartments are let, greatly enhance the attractions of the place. Wiesbaden is annually visited by upwards of 60,000 patients and travellers. The excellence of its sanitary establishments, coupled with the healthiness of the climate, render it a favourite resort of strangers, even in winter, when living is moreover less expensive than in summer. Many of the neighbouring villas are private residences.

Wiesbaden is one of the oldest watering-places in Germany. ‘Sunt et Mattiaci in Germania fontes catidii trans Rhenum, quorum haustus iriduo fervers’ is Pliny’s account of Wiesbaden (Hist. Nat. xxxi. 2). On the Heidenberg, which rises to the N. of the town, traces of a Roman fortress were discovered in 1838, which according to the inscriptions was garrisoned by the 14th and 22nd Legions. The Heidenmauer (heathen’s wall), 650 ft. long, 10 ft. high, 9 ft. thick, was perhaps a connecting line between the fort and the town. Various objects found here are exhibited in the Museum (p. 139).

From the Railway Stations (Pl. E, 8) the traveller enters the Wilhelm-Strasse (Pl. E, 7, 6), planted with trees, and about \( \frac{1}{2} \) M. in length, bounding the E. side of the town, and adjoined by the Anlagen, or public pleasure-grounds, in which is situated the English Church (Pl. 7). Among the buildings in the Wilhelm-Str. are the Museum (p. 139) and the new Kaiserbad.

At the end of the avenue, to the left, lies the Theater-Platz, adorned with flower-beds and a Bust of Schiller (Pl. 19; E, 5), a copy of Dannecker’s. Three sides of this Platz are occupied by the Vier Jahreszeiten Hotel, the Hotel Zais, the Nassauer Hof, and the Theatre (Pl. 21). On the right is the square in front of the Cursaal, embellished with flower-beds and two handsome fountains, which are illuminated at night, and flanked by spacious Doric Colonnades (Pl. 3; F, 5), restored since a fire in 1877, which serve as a bazaar. Merkel’s Picture Gallery is worthy of a visit (adm. daily 9-4, 50 pf.; family season-ticket 15 m.).

The *Cursaal (Pl. 11, F, 5; adm., see p. 136), completed in 1810 from designs by Zais, and dedicated ‘Fontibus Mattiacis’, is the
chief resort of visitors. The façade consists of an Ionic hexa-
style portico, while at the sides are long colonnades supported by
24 Doric columns. The principal hall, restored with great taste in
1863, is 132 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 48 ft. high. The orchestra
galleries are supported by handsome Corinthian columns of the red
and grey marble of the country. The other saloons are all handsomely
fitted up. On the N. side is the restaurant, on the S. side the
concert and ball-rooms and the well-supplied reading-rooms.

The *Park at the back of the Cursaal, with which it communi-
cates by an iron arcade, is the favourite after-dinner lounge of visi-
tors to the baths, as well as of numerous excursionists from Mayence
and the neighbourhood, who, especially on Sunday afternoons,
flock to these shady grounds to sip their coffee and enjoy the music.
A fountain with a jet 100 ft. in height plays in the great pond
every afternoon.

On the *Adolphsberg, to the N., are situated the *Palais Pauline
(Pl. 14; F, 5), a building in the Moorish style, erected in 1842,
and a number of pretty villas surrounded by gardens.

The *Kochbrunnen (Pl. 10; E, 5), or boiling spring (156° Fahr.),
the most important of the thermal springs (of which chloride of
sodium is the chief ingredient), is connected with the Curgarten by
a long iron *Trinkhalle (Pl. 22) in the form of a veranda. The
visitors assemble here in great numbers between 6 and 8 a. m. The
external use of the waters is beneficial in cases of rheumatism,
gout, neuralgia, and other nervous diseases, their action resem-
bling that of the Wildbad springs, like which they contain very little
salt. Internally they are prescribed for chronic dyspepsia, excessive
obesity, etc. In addition to the Kochbrunnen, which, however, is
almost entirely used for drinking, there are no fewer than 28 bath-
ing-springs. Most of the more important bath-houses, including
the *Römerbad (the oldest of all), *Rose, *Schwan, *Europäischer Hof,
*Englischer Hof, and *Adler, have each a spring of their own. The
marble *Hygieia Group (Pl. 6; E, 5) in the Kranz-Platz is by Hoff-
mann of Wiesbaden.

The Langgasse, which issues from the Kranz-Platz, and the first
cross-street, the Webergasse, are the main streets of the old part
of the town and contain many hotels and handsome shops. Keeping
to the left (S.), we reach the *Markt-Platz (Pl. E, 4), enclosed by
the Protestant Church, the Palace, and the Wilhelms-Hospital.

The Gothic *Protestant Church (Pl. 8; E, 6), with its five
lofty towers, built of polished bricks in 1852-60, is the most con-
spicuous edifice in the town. The choir is adorned with colossal
marble statues of Christ and the four Evangelists, by *Hopfgarten.
The principal tower, nearly 300 ft. high, commands a fine view.
Bell for the sacristan on the right of the main entrance.

The royal (formerly ducal) Palace (Pl. 13; E, 6), at the corner
of the Market and the Markt-Str., was built by *Joerz in 1837-40,
and renovated in 1882. Visitors are admitted daily after 9 a.m., in the absence of the emperor. The staircase is adorned with eight sandstone statues by Schwantaler, and in the dining-room are two Spanish dancers, over life-size, by the same sculptor. The reception and ball rooms are embellished with frescoes by Pose, and some of the other rooms contain good pictures by modern masters. Adjoining it is the 'Wilhelms-Heilanstalt', or military hospital, a building in the Italian style, by Hoffmann, finished in 1871.

The Roman Catholic Church (Pl. 9; D, 7), also built by Hoffmann, is a handsome modern structure in the Romanesque style, with groined vaulting. Altar-piece on the right, Madonna and Child, by Steinle; left, St. Boniface, by Rethel. At the high-altar are fifteen figures of Saints, by Hoffmann, Vogel, and Hopfgarten. — In the Luisen-Platz (Pl. D, 7), in front of the church, an Obelisk (Pl. 23) was erected in 1865 to the memory of the Nasso-ovian soldiers who fell at Waterloo.

The Museum (Pl. 12; E, 6, 7), Wilhelm-Str. 20, occupying a building erected by Zais in 1812 as a palace for the crown-prince, contains the municipal picture-gallery, collections of antiquities and natural history specimens, and a library.

The Picture Gallery (open 11-1 and 2-4), in summer daily, except festivals; in winter on Mon., Wed., Frid., and Sun.), on the ground-floor to the right, contains some good modern pictures (Catalogue 35 pf.): Lessing, Forest scene; J. Becker, Village on fire, a sketch in colours; C. Triebel, Swiss landscape; A. Achenbach, View of Porto Venere near Spezia; F. Pi-rotly, Sir Thomas More in prison; W. Sohn, Different paths of life; C. Triebel, Lake of Lucerne; L. Knaus, Tavern scene; F. Hiddemann, Jealousy; O. Achenbach, Coast near Naples; Oehmichen, Sad news; Sondermann, Our heroes. Also several Dutch and Italian pictures of the 17th and 18th cent., and several early German works. — The last rooms also contain the Exhibition of the Central Rhenish Kunstverein.

The Collection of Antiquities (Mon., Wed., Frid., 3-6) is on the ground-floor to the left. Vestibule. Roman stone monuments. — Room I. Flint and bronze implements; objects found in the caverns in the Leer near Steeten on the Lahn, some of the bones ornamented. — Room II. Roman sandals, found at Mayence. Collection of glasses, historically arranged. — Room III. Mithras monument, found at Hedernheim; bronze door, found at Mayence. — Room IV. Models of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman buildings. Bronze pyramid of Jupiter Dolichenus. — Room V. Franco-conian antiquities. — Room VI. Stone monuments; Jupiter, from Igstadt; three portrait-statues from Nieder-Ingelheim. — Room VII. Models of a Roman villa at Marienfels and of the fort of Wiesbaden. — Room VIII. Mediaeval curiosities, including a gilded and carved wooden altar of the 13th cent., from the abbey of Marienstadt.

The first floor contains an admirably-arranged Natural History Collection, including Gerning's celebrated Collection of Insects and a complete series of the minerals of Nassau (adm. on application at Friedrich-Str. 1).

The Library (daily, except Sat. & Sun., 10-2), in the upper story, contains valuable old MSS., including 3 interesting parchment codices of the 12-13th cent. (Visions of St. Hildegarde), with initials and miniatures.

On the Michelsberg, on the E. side of the town, rises the Synagogue (Pl. 20; D, 6), in the Moorish style, erected by Hoffmann, and completed in 1869. It is covered by a central dome about 120 ft. in height, and four smaller domes at the sides, adorned
externally with a kind of red and white mosaic, and internally in
the style of the Alhambra. — Two new Schools in the vicinity. —
The Promenade adjoining the Heidenmauer (Pl. 24; p. 137) was
formerly a cemetery; it commands a good view of the town.

The Protestant Bergkirche (Pl. D, E, 5), a brick edifice built
by Otzen in 1877-79, is a worthy example of Hanoverian Gothic;
the interior is adorned with appropriate frescoes by Schmidt. Sa-
cristan next door.

The Old Cemetery (Pl. C, 3), on the old Limburg road, 3/4 M. from
the town, contains a number of handsome monuments, the best of which
are by Gerth. The Mausoleum (to the S. of the dead-house) of the Duchess
Pauline (d. 1856), by Boos, is embellished with sculptures by Drake of
Berlin. Monument to the fallen of 1870-71, with a bronze Victory by Schiess.
— The New Cemetery, pleasantly situated in the wood on the way to the
Platte (Pl. A, 1), also contains several fine monuments. — In the woods
to the left is the Schiesshalle.

Wiesbaden possesses excellent educational establishments, the
chief of which is the Chemical Laboratory of Fresenius.

Environs of Wiesbaden.

The promenades of the 'Curpark' (p. 138) ascend by the Ramb-
bach in 20 min. to the Dietenmühle (Pl. II, 3), where there is a good
Hydropathic Establishment (with restaurant). About 1/4 hr. beyond
it is Sonnenberg (Jacquemart's Inn), a village with a castle which
once belonged to the Counts of Nassau, and was destroyed in 1689
(tavern at the top). A little higher up the valley is the Stückel-
mühle, a favourite garden-restaurant, near which, at Rambach, a
Roman fort was excavated in 1859.

To the N. of Wiesbaden, about halfway up the Neroberg, 1 M.
to the N. of the Cursaal (pleasantsest route through the Dambachthal,
Pl. D, E, 2), is situated the Greek Chapel (Pl. D, 1; 538 ft.), erected
from the designs of Hoffmann as a mausoleum for the Duchess
Elizabeth Michailowna, a Russian princess (d. 1845). The terrace
in front of it affords a fine view of Wiesbaden and Mayence; to the
S. rises the Melibocus, to the S.W. the long Donnersberg. Adjacent
is the Russo-Greek Cemetery, with several handsome monuments.

The richly-decorated Chapel, 90 ft. in height, in the form of a Greek
cross, is covered by a large, and four smaller domes, all gilded; the highest
is surmounted by a Russian double cross, 190 ft. from the ground, secured by
gilded chains. The interior is entirely of marble. A rich altar-screen (Ikono-
stats), 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 altar, above which is
a window with a stained-glass figure of the Saviour, is visible only during
divine service. A pentagonal recess on the N. side contains the beautiful
Monument of the Duchess. The recumbent figure of white marble, rest-
ing on a sarcophagus, at the sides of which are statues of the Twelve
Apostles, and at the corners Faith, Hope, Charity, and Immortality, was
executed by Prof. Hopfgarten of Berlin. The circle of angels in the
dome and the four prophets and four evangelists in the angles between
the arches are by Hopfgarten, the painter. Divine service on Sundays, 10-
11. 30 a.m.; the public are not admitted. At other times the chapel is
shown by the sacristan (fee for 1-2 pers. 75 pf., 3+ pers. 1/2-1 m.)
.
On the wooded *Neroberg (Pl. C, 1), to the N.W. of, and 1/4 hr. above the chapel (road indicated by sign-posts), is an open Temple (725 ft.), commanding an extensive prospect. Beside it is a large oak, amid the branches of which a gallery has been constructed, reached by easy steps. The *Hotel (‘pens.’) built by Lemcke, is suited for a stay of some time. Promenades intersect the wood in every direction, and extend as far as (3½ M.) the Platte (see below), the way to which is shown by a guide-post. Other paths, also indicated by finger-posts, lead to the Speierskopf (10 min.), the Felsengruppe (20 min.), the Leichtweissöhle (25 min.), the Trauerbuche (35 min.), and various other points. — We may now return to the town by the Nerotal, a pleasant grassy valley, in which lie the garden-restaurant of ‘Beau Site’ (Pl. B, 2; tramway, p. 136) and the popular hydropathic establishment of Nerotal (Pl. C, 3; see also p. 137). At the entrance of the Nerotal from the town are a Monument (Pl. D, 3) to Nassovian soldiers who fell in 1870-71, and Pagenstecher's Ophthalmic Hospital.

The *Platte (1640 ft.), a shooting-lodge of the Duke of Nassau, built in 1824 on a height about 4½ M. to the N. of Wiesbaden (comp. the Map, p. 122), is frequently visited for the extensive view (finest by evening-light), embracing the Spessart, Odenwald, and Donnersberg, and the valley of the Rhine as far as the Haardt Mts., with Mayence in the foreground. The two fine stags at the entrance were modelled by Rauch. Inn adjacent. The prettiest route from Wiesbaden is through the Nerotal, and by the Neroberg, the Wildkanzel, and the Trauerbuche, a walk of 13/4 hr. (finger-posts). The carriage-drive to the Platte is the old Limburg road. — Pedestrians may descend from the Platte to the S.E. to (3 M.) Sonnenberg (p. 140). The path, which diverges from the main road to the left by a grove of oaks, is distinctly visible from the platform. Wiesbaden lies 1½ M. to the S.W. of Sonnenberg.

About 2 M. to the W. of Wiesbaden, to the right of the old Schwalbach (Ems) road lies the ancient nunnery of Clarenthal, founded in 1295 by King Adolph of Nassau and his consorts Imagina of Limburg; above it is a building formerly used as a Pheasantry (restaurant). — About 1 1/2 M. farther on (4½ M. from Wiesbaden), another fine view is obtained from the Chausseehaus, a forester's house, at the point where the road to Schlangenbad diverges (p. 131). Near it rises the Schlüferskopf (1492 ft.), and the Hohe Wurzel (1995 ft.), both commanding an extensive prospect. In a valley to the right of the Schwalbach road, is the extensive fish-breeding establishment of Capt. Forst (restaurant with view).

Another very pleasant excursion may be made to the Kellerskopf (1568 ft.; belvedere and inn), which is reached from Wiesbaden via Rambach in 2 hrs., and may be ascended from Niedershausen (p. 229) in one hour. A beautiful forest-path that leads to it, diverging from the old Idstein road, can scarcely be found without help.

Wiesbaden is connected with Mosbach (p. 126) by a double avenue of horse-chestnuts. Half-way to the village is the Adolphshöhle, a restaurant which affords a beautiful survey of the Rheingau as far as the Rochus-Capelle near Bingen.
22. Mayence.

The Central Railway Station (Pl. E, F, 1; Restaurant, good wine) for the lines of the "Hessische Ludwigsbahn" to and from Bingen, Worms, Frankfort (by the left bank of the Main), and Darmstadt, is situated at the W. end of the town. Hotel-omnibuses meet the trains. The S. part of the town is served by the Neuthor station (Pl. A, 3), which is connected with the Central Station by a tunnel under the citadel, 1300 yds. long. — By means of omnibuses passengers and luggage are conveyed from the Central Station to the station of the Taunus and Right Rheinisch Railway at Castel (comp. Plan), for the trains to Frankfort, Wiesbaden, Rüdesheim, Lahnstein, etc. The omnibus fare is included in the price of through tickets. There is also a tramway between the stations. — Ferry-boat to Castel, see p. 229.

Hotels. On the Rhine: *Hof von Holland (Pl. c; D, 5), Rhein-Str. 77; *Rheinischer Hof (Pl. a; D, 5), Rhein-Str. 61; *Englischer Hof (Pl. b; D, 5), Rhein-Str. 89; these three are of the first class; R. from 2/1/2, B. 4/1/4, D. 3 m. — Kölner Hof (Pl. d; B, 4), Rhein-Str. 13; Taunus Hotel (Pl. e; C, 4), Rhein-Str. 37; Stadt Bonn (Pl. g; C, 4), Rhein-Str. 41; germania (Pl. f; C, 4), Rhein-Str. 43; B, 2, R. 1 m.; *Stadt coblenz (Pl. h; C, 4), Rhein-Str. 49; Hôtel de Paris (Pl. i; C, 4), Rhein-Str. 21, R. 1/3-3, D. 1 1/2 m., well spoken of. — In the Town: *KARFEN (Pl. k; C, 4), opposite the post-office, R., A., & B. 2 m. 65 pf., D. 2 m. 25 pf., commercial; landsberg (Pl. 1; D, 4), Lohrgasse 29, R. 2 m., B. 80 pf., D. 2 1/2 m., well spoken of; Hôtel zur Post (Pl. m; C, 4). Brandgasse 14; Schwan (see below). — In the New Town: Pfälzer Hof (Pl. n; F, 2), close to the Central Station, with restaurant; MAINZER Hof, Bahnhof-Str. — At Castel: Anker, opposite the new bridge, with small garden, moderate (good beer).

Restaurants. Wine. *Casino (Pl. D, 4), Schuster-Str.; *Volk, near the theatre; Schwab, Liebfrauen-Platz 7, with an old German drinking-room; kirsch, Liebfrauen-Platz 12, and good; moderate; *Hanaczik, Jacobsberger-gasse 1 (Pl. B, 4), good cuisine; Kaib Restaurant (see above). — Beer. Bavaria, Dominikaner-Eck, both in the Triton-Platz (Pl. D, 3); Heilige Obst, near the Rhein-Str.; Meid, Käästrich 55-57; Dreikönigshof, Schuster-Strasse 20; Greifenklauer Hof, Emmerans-Str. 12, with garden. Beer-rooms of the Rheinische Brauerei and the Actien-Brauerei near the Central Station. *Anker Hotel at Castel, see above. — Cafés. Café de Paris, Gutenbergs-Platz, with restaurant; café in the Neue Anlage, see p. 132; Wocker, Triton-Platz (Pl. D, 3); Schard, Dominikaner-Str., near the theatre; Café Verf. Insel-Str. (Pl. D, 3); Café Boulevard, in the Boulevard in the new town; Café-Restaurant in the Stadthalle, p. 147. — Confectioner. Folk, Theater-Platz.

Baths, hot and cold, on the quays on the Rhine; also Swimming Baths. In winter at Martin's, Mauriitiusbogen; also at Kellerweg 3.

Oabs. One-horse for 1/4 hr., 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 70 pf.; for 1 hr. 2 m. or 2 m. 30 pf.; each box 20 pf., travelling-bag 10 pf., smaller articles free; Neue Anlage or Cemetery 80 pf. or 1 m.; Zahlbach or Weisenau, 1m. or 1 m. 20 pf.; to Castel, incl. bridge-toll, 90 pf. or 1 m. — Two-horse about a third more. — For each hour of waiting half the above charges per hour; for return-journeys one-half fare more than the single journey. In summer double fares from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.; in winter a fare and a half from 7 to 9 p.m., and double fares from 9 p.m. to 7. 30 a.m.

Steamboats to Biebrich every 1/2 hr. in summer, and to Kostheim, starting near the new bridge.

Tramways, see the Plan.

Post and Telegraph Office, in the Brand (Pl. D, 4), and at the Central Station.

Music. On Sun., Tues., Frid., and Sat. afternoon in the Neue Anlage (p. 152); on Sun., Wed., and Thurs. evening in the Stadthalle (p. 147).

Chief Attractions. Cathedral and its monuments (p. 147), the Gutenberg monument (p. 150), the Eigelstein (p. 152), and the collection of Roman Antiquities in the Palace (p. 114); the Rhine-quay and the new bridge (p. 147).
Mayence, or Mentz, German Mainz (268 ft.), a strongly fortified town with 66,700 inhab. (20,000 Prot., 3500 Jews) and a garrison of 8000 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 Castel on the opposite bank by a bridge opened in 1885. The old streets of the town were for the most part narrow and crooked, but a number of handsome buildings and new streets have sprung up of late, while ample space for a ‘Neustadt’, almost tripling the size of the old town, has been afforded by the recent widening of the line of circumvallation. The railway, which formerly skirted the Rhine, was transferred to its present course in 1884. Large new harbours have also been built.

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 (Mogontiacum) are of Celtic origin. In B.C. 14 Augustus sent his son-in-law Drusus to the Rhine as commander-in-chief, and to him the fortress of Mayence owes its foundation. His camp (castrum) occupied the entire table-land between Mayence and Zahlbach (p. 153), and was adjoined on the side next the Rhine by a colony consisting chiefly of traders and veterans. In order more effectually to protect the passage of the Rhine, a second smaller Castellum was soon afterwards constructed by Drusus on the opposite bank, whence the present Castel derives its origin and name. Mayence was the seat of the legate, or governor, of Germania Superior.

Authentic accounts prove that Christianity flourished at Mayence in the early Merovingian period (about 550), and the town afterwards became a bishopric. Under St. Boniface (or Winfried, 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 1254 Arnold Walpoden (d. 1263), a citizen of Mayence and the chief of the patrician family of the ‘Löwenhäupter’, 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 archbishops. Its university, founded in 1477, boasted of such distinguished men as Nicholas Vogt, John v. Müller, Bodmann, and George Forster among its members, but it was suppressed by the French.

On 22nd 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 1814 it was assigned to the Grand Duchy of Hessen. The Fortress of Mayence belonged to the German Confederation down to 1866, Austria and Prussia having the joint right of providing the garrison. Since 1866 the works have been considerably strengthened and extended.

The new Central Railway Station (Pl. E, F, 1) was built by Berdellé and ornamented by Schott and Barth. — The ‘Boulevard’, the main street of the new town, a handsome avenue over 60 yds. wide, embellished with trees and flower-beds, and flanked for part
of its length by imposing houses, extends from the station to the Rhine.

The Bühlhof-Str. (Pl. E, 2), to the right of the Boulevard, leads to the Kleine Münster-Platz (Pl. E, 2) which occupies the site of the Münster-Thor. The Schiller-Str., in which are the Government Buildings, diverges hence to the right to the Schiller-Platz (see p. 151), while the Grosse Bleiche runs eastwards towards the Rhine, in a direction almost parallel with the Boulevard.

The Grosse Bleiche (Pl. E, 2, 3, 4) is the principal street in the old town of Mayence. On the N. side of it, at the corner of the Gärtnergasse, is the Residence of the Commandant, where permission to visit the Eigelstein (p. 152) is obtained (gratis). In a small square to the left is the Neubrunnen, an obelisk with symbolic reliefs and river-gods and lions below.

On the right, at the E. end of the street, where it enters the Schloss-Platz, is the Church of St. Peter (Pl. 18), erected in 1751, with bold vaulting and frescoes by Appiani. — On the N. side of the large Schloss-Platz (F, 4), which is surrounded with avenues of trees and is used as a drilling-ground, are the extensive infantry-barracks, formerly a military hospital.

On the E. side of the square rises the former electoral Palace (Pl. E, 4, 5), a large red sandstone edifice, begun in 1627 and hastily finished in 1678 on a much less grand scale than that originally contemplated. The wing facing the Schloss-Platz was completed in 1754; the main façade fronts the Rhine. It was the residence of the electors down to the French occupation (p. 143) of the town. It is now occupied by several collections, including that of Roman and Germanic Antiquities, chiefly consisting of objects found at Mayence or in the environs, and one of the richest in Germany, the Roman-Germanic Central Museum, the Picture Gallery and the Public Library. — The collections are open on Sundays, 9-1, and Wednesdays and Thursdays 2-5 free; at other times cards of admission (1/2 m.) must be obtained. Catalogue 1 m.

The Entrance, indicated by an inscription, is on the W. side of the building, in the Schloss-Platz.

The Vestibule contains the original models of Thorwaldsen's statue of Gutenberg (p. 150) and Scholl's statue of Schiller (p. 151), and an altar with reliefs of various divinities, erected by the 'Vicini Mosonicenses vicini novi'. On the wall is the tombstone of the herdsman Jucundus, with a metrical inscription in which the name of the river Main occurs as 'Menus'. Beyond this we enter a suite of four halls containing Roman and mediaeval monuments in stone (Catalogue of the Roman inscriptions, 1 m.). HALL I.: Roman altars and tombstones; 222, 167, 169, 244. Military tombstones, with reliefs; 130. Drusus Germanicus. — HALL II. 241, 242. Tombstones of a child, with appropriate inscription; 247. Tombstone of a slave, with a representation of the symbols of mortality. — HALL III.: 232. Tombstone of Blussus, a ship-master, with reliefs of himself, his wife, and child on the one side, and his vessel on the other. The same hall contains sculptured fragments, tiles and pipes stamped with the marks of different legions, etc. — HALL IV.: Mediaeval objects, including reliefs of the seven electors, of Emp. Henry VII., and of St. Martin, dating from 1312, brought from the old Merchants' Hall; Jewish tombstones of the
13th and 14th centuries. — Returning to Hall I., and crossing the staircase (on which are stakes from the Roman bridge over the Rhine; mosaic pavement; 228a. Richly ornamented tombstone of a Roman officer; 130a. Public monument erected in honour of the Emp. Claudius, by the Roman merchants at Mayence), we next reach —

Room I., containing mediaeval objects (armorials bearings, weapons, vases), and in the centre the objects found during the removal of the Roman bridge over the Rhine in 1880-82; also a model of the bridge. — Room II., adjoining this on the right, contains Germanic antiquities (both native German objects and ancient imported Italian articles discovered in German tombs). Clay vessels from the most primitive times; weapons and implements of flint and horn; ornaments; bronze and iron weapons.

Room III. In the middle, Germanic antiquities (interesting collection of bronze articles; Etruscan candelabra, brazen shields, helmet and morion, vessels). To the left of the entrance are Roman, to the right, Franconian antiquities. We first inspect the Roman section. By the first window: "Objects from the Roman civil cemetery discovered in 1883 in the Neue Anlage; body of a woman with a wig, in the original leaden coffin; in the tall adjoining glass-case two other well-preserved Roman wigs, fine glass, etc. In the separate case (V) the contents of a Roman shoemaker's workshop, with sandals, leather, and tools, found in 1857 in the Schillerplatz. By the second window: remains of a goblet in perforated work ('vas diatretum'); bottle with chased Bacchic scenes; to the right, head in bronze; chariot with figure in bronze-gilt; weapons and utensils of various kinds. In the window recesses, two bronze water-taps, in the shape of lions' heads, rings, keys, pins, glass vessels, surgical instruments, military diplomats, etc. Below a large glass-covering: funereal urns of five legionaries. Beside them, stone-coffins. On and in the cases on the wall, clay-vessels of all kinds; funereal urns. — The Franconian antiquities occupy the right side of the room. On the pillars the most ancient Christian inscribed stones found on the Rhine. Under a glass covering, the entire tomb of a Franconian woman, from Oberolm. The cabinets contain an extensive collection of Franconian weapons, ornaments (partly enamelled and inlaid), utensils, etc. On a revolving stand, under glass, is a gold enamelled 'Pibula', with the Roman eagle, found in the Stadthaus-Str. in 1880, and early mediaeval objects in gold and ivory.

The *Roman-Germanic Central Museum,* which we next enter, contains reproductions of the most interesting anto-Christian antiquities of Germany, and affords a unique survey of the extant monuments of this kind. It is partly supported from imperial funds.

Room I.: Germanic antiquities (both native and imported Etruscan). Models of German and Roman weapons; models of a lake-dwelling, and of a 'Heidenschanze' (such as the Heidenmauer mentioned at p. 137); models of altars and tombs. Tools of flint and bone, urns, bronze implements. Brazen and stone moulds for bronze knives and 'celts'. The wall-cases to the left and right of the entrance contain bronze weapons from Germanic and Gallic tombs, trumpets; Etruscan utensils found to the N. of the Alps; small bronze chariot with figures of men and animals, found in a tomb at Judenburg in Styria, and probably used as a stand for some kind of vessel; objects from Württemberg (including two painted Greek dishes and ornamental golden horns) and from tombs at Rodenbach and Dürkheim. Two golden hats (?), of similar workmanship, the one found at Schifferstadt near Speyer, the other at Corinth; Chariot ('Kesselwagen') from Peckatel in Mecklenburg. On the wall and at the windows overlooking the Rhine, Collection of all known forms of Germanic bronze implements. Gold objects found at Vettersfeld. On the walls, Egyptian and Assyrian sculptures. — Room II.: Roman Antiquities. In the passage, to the right, phalere, or military decorations, worn as indicated on the stones placed beside them, found at Lauersfort. On the other side, silver-gilt ornaments for horses, parts of chariots, horse-shoes, etc. In the show-cases, implements and utensils (plane, Roman case of surgical instruments; ornaments). In
the cases at the wall, Roman weapons, reproductions of the silver objects found at Hildesheim, urns, bronze pail, statuettes in clay and brass, etc. Above one of the cases, models of the Porta Nigra at Treves (p. 170) and the Igel monument (p. 175). In the last window-recess, "Figure of a Roman legionary in full uniform. — Room III. Franconian (Alemannian and Burgundian) Antiquities. In the wall-cases to the right, casts from the cathedral at Aix-la-Chapelle; glass vessels, shoes, weapons and ornaments from the tomb of Childeric I., discovered at Tournay in 1555 and now at Paris. In the show-cases, ornaments and utensils of various kinds. In frames, golden Lombard Processional Cross, found at Monza; golden necklace with barbaric figures, etc. Roman and Norman objects. — On the Staircase: model of a Roman catapult, and tombstones with scenes from Roman domestic life.

We now ascend the staircase (cartoons of Veit’s paintings in the cathedral, p. 149) to the second floor, on which is the Picture Gallery. The best pictures were presented by Napoleon I.


Opposite the picture-gallery, on the other side of the landing of the staircase, we pass through two rooms containing casts from the antique, and enter the Akademie-Saal, built by F. Karl v. Erthal, the last elector, in 1775, with ceiling-painting by Januarius Zick of Coblenz. Opposite the portrait of the founder is that of Grand Duke Lewis II., by E. Heuss.

The Library and the Collection of Coins occupy the second and third floors of the W. wing.

The former consists of 150,000 vols., including 1200 MSS. from the 8th cent. onwards, and 4500 incunabula, among which are early impressions by Gutenberg, Fust, and Schöffer, from 1459 onwards. The reading-room contains portraits of nineteen electors. In the left room, in front, is a collection of pictures connected with Gutenberg and the invention of printing, and a case containing typographical medals. There are also placed here a model in cork of the Roman amphitheatre at Nimes, and a model
of the railway bridge. — 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.

The collection of the Rhenish Natural History Society on the 3rd and 4th floors is extensive and well-arranged, the biological collection of insects being particularly interesting.

The Court contains the remains of an old Roman bridge, which connected Mayence with Castel, removed from the Rhine in 1881. The bridge was probably built in the 1st cent. of our era and was afterwards repeatedly restored. From a view of it on a leaden medal found at Lyons, the upper part seems also to have consisted of stone.

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 at the beginning of the 18th cent., and connected with it is the Arsenal, which was erected by Elector Philip Charles in 1736.

A handsome new *Esplanade, 100 yds. broad, has been constructed along the Rhine, beginning on the S. at the railway-bridge mentioned at p. 152; it is to be extended on the N. past the new harbour (p. 143) to the Ingelheimer Au (p. 127). Part of it is planted with trees. — Opposite the arsenal, at the spot where the old Roman bridge once stood, the Rhine is spanned by a new iron *Bridge (Pl. E, 5), erected in 1881-85. 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. *Castel, see p. 223. — The *Stadhalle (Pl. D, 5) is an elegant modern building in the Renaissance style, surrounded with a garden, and used for balls, concerts, and public meetings. Café-Restaurant, see p. 142.

The centre of the old town of Mayence is occupied by the market-place, in which is a fountain erected in 1526 by Elector Albert of Brandenburg, and the imposing cathedral.

The *Cathedral (C, 4) was built under Archbishop Willigis (975-1011) on the site of a church of St. Martin, mentioned as early as 735, but it was burned down immediately after its consecration in 1009. It was then restored, but again destroyed by fire in 1081, 1137, and 1181, after each of which occasions it was reerected on a grander scale than before. In the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries various Gothic additions were made to the edifice. In 1767 it was injured by lightning, and in 1793 again damaged during the siege, after which it was repeatedly used as a magazine. In 1814 it was at length repaired and restored to its sacred uses. A thorough restoration of the E. part of the building was carried out in 1868-78, under the superintendence of Herr Cuypers of Amsterdam. The Romanesque middle tower was erected in place of a Gothic tower with a dome, 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 above the cross, present an im-

10*
posing appearance, somewhat injured, however, by the numerous additions. The E. round towers date from the early part of the 11th cent.; the Chapel of St. Godehard at the N. end dates from 1136 (p. 150); the slender pillars of the nave, each alternate one of which is provided with a ressault, were erected after 1137; the pointed vaulting and the W. choir (above which is an equestrian statue of St. Martin) were built at the end of the 12th and beginning of the 13th cent., the chapels in the 13th-15th, and the handsome cloisters in 1397-1412, while the upper part of the principal W. tower was restored after a fire in 1767. — The main entrance, which is reached between some of the houses in the marketplace, is in the N. aisle.

The two brazen doors, which formerly belonged to the Liebfrauenkirche (a church taken down in 1804), were executed by order of Archb. Willigis in 988, as the Latin inscription below records. 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. (p. 276). — There are other entrances in the E. façade in the Liebfrauen-Platz, with interesting old 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 Memorie, cloisters, crypt, etc. at other times also on application (fee).

The *Interior, the vaulting of which is borne by 56 pillars, is 174 yds. long, 58 yds. broad, and 110 ft. high in the nave. The vaulting of the W. choir, nave, and aisles has been painted dark blue and richly decorated, the dome of the W. choir and the nave...
being adorned with paintings. 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. Designed by Ph. Veit, they have been executed by Hermann, Lasinsky, and Settegast. By the removal of the whitewash the red sandstone, the colour of which materially enhances the architectural forms, has been restored to light.

The most interesting feature of the interior consists in the numerous *TOMBSTONES it contains, ranging from the 13th to the 19th century. We begin to the right of the principal entrance.

N. TRANSEPT. The Font, cast in pewter, with reliefs by Meister Johannes, in 1528, has been temporarily transferred hither from the E. choir. Monuments of the *Von Gablenz family, 1592, and of Canon Von Breidenbach. The handsome Portal (closed), in the transition-style, formerly belonged to the Heil. Geistkirche.

N. AISLE. By the 1st pillar, *Monument of Albert of Brandenburg, Elector of Mayence and Archbishop of Magdeburg (the statue, and especially the head, admirably executed), 1535; adjacent is his tombstone, by the same pillar. In a chapel opposite, the monument of the family of Brendel von Homburg, a well-executed Adoration of the Cross in stone, 1563. By the 2nd pillar, *Elector Sebastian v. Heusenstamm, 1555. By the 3rd pillar, *Elector Daniel Brendel v. Homburg, 1552. By the 5th pillar, *Elector Wolfgang v. Dalberg, 1601. Opposite, in the chapel of the Virgin, which was restored in the Gothic style and embellished with painting and stained glass in honour of Bishop Ketteler's 25th year of office, is the monument of that prelate (d. 1877). By the 7th pillar, to the right, *Canon Wolfgang von Heusenstamm (d. 1594); to the left, Bishop Humann, 1834. Opposite, in the chapel of the Waldbott v. Bassenheim, are an entombment in stone and numerous reliefs in marble. The Raising of Lazarus, by the pillar, is a masterpiece of late medieval wood-carving. By the 8th pillar on the E. is a monument erected in 1539 on the site of one still older, by Bishop Gerlach to St. Boniface; till 1829 it was in the church of St. John. The last chapel but one contains a Gothic winged altar and paintings by Settegast. In the last chapel is a Renaissance altar of 1623, presented by Canon Jod. von Riedt. On the wall of the Pfarrchor, opposite, the monument of Count Lambert, an imperial general who fell at the siege of Mayence in 1689. — Beneath is the entrance to the crypt, see p. 150.

A stair 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 is not now used for divine service. To the left of the steps is the monument of Canon v. Buchholz, of 1609, and to right in the —

NAVE, by the 10th pillar, *Elector Peter v. Aspeil, or Aichspalt, 1320, coloured, 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. The colouring has been restored. By the opposite pillar on the S. side, monument (coloured) of Archb. Matthew v. Buchack, 1328; monument of Archb. Siegfried III. v. Eppstein, 1249, by whom Count William of Holland and Landgrave Heinrich Raspe of Thuringen were crowned as Roman Kings. By the S. pillar, to the S. side (or the 2nd to the left when we approach from the E. choir), *Elector Adolph I. of Nassau, 1390; opposite (N. side), *Elector John II. of Nassau, 1414, a rich Gothic monument. By the 6th pillar on the N. side, *Elector Dietrich v. Isenburg, 1482. Opposite is the Pulpit, executed in stone at the end of the 15th cent., with a modern covering in wood. By the 4th pillar on the N. side, *Adalbert of Saxony, administrator of the archbishopric, 1484, with a simple and noble figure of the youthful prince. Opposite (S. side), *Elector Berthold v. Henneberg, 1504, one of the finest monuments in the cathedral. By the 2nd pillar on the S., *Elector Jacob v. Liebenstein, 1508, late-Gothic. Opposite (N. side), *Elector Uriel v. Gemmingen, 1514.
S. Aisle. On the wall of the Pfarrchor, the monument of Landgrave George Christian of Hessen (1677). The beautiful Chapel of All Saints, recently restored, contains an altar in the Renaissance style, presented in 1604 by Phil. Cratz von Scharfenstein, afterwards bishop of Worms. By the 9th column, Elector Anselm Franz v. Ingelheim, 1695. By the 7th pillar, Elector Damian Hartard v. d. Leyen, 1678. Bishop Colmar, 1818. In the chapel opposite is a Renaissance altar presented by Canon Fried. v. 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. St. Michael's Chapel has some fine stained glass, an altar of 1662 in the Renaissance style, and the tombs of Canon Mosbach v. Lindenfels and Canon Jos. Heinrich v. Wallbrunn (1573). — To the left of the handsome entrance-portal (12th cent.) to the Memorie and cloisters (see below) a Slab is built into the wall bearing an inscription to the memory of Fastrada (or Fastradan), the third wife of Charlemagne; she died at Frankfort in 794, and was buried there in the church of St. Alban which was destroyed in 1552. — At the other side of the entrance is the monument of Canon v. Holzhausen, an Entombment of 1583.

The S. Transpt contains several monuments to prelates of the 18th cent. and also that of George v. Schönenburg, Bishop of Worms, 1529, gilded and painted. A fine head of Saturn on the monument of Canon von Breidenbach-Biirresheim (1745), and the noble Gothic monument of Archb. Conrad II. v. Weinsberg, 1396, adjoining the W. choir, are noteworthy.

The Bischofschor, or W. Choir, separated from the transepts by choir-stalls erected in 1767, contains nothing of interest. Above the stalls rise two monuments of electors, which possess little artistic merit. In the dome are the paintings already mentioned (p. 148).

From the S. aisle the late-Romanesque (13th cent.) portal above noticed (closed, sacristan for one visitor 40-50 pf.) leads into the Memorie, once the chapter-house or episcopal council-chamber, erected in 1243, and roofed with wide grained vaulting. To the right here is the old entrance, a beautiful Romanesque portal of the 11th century. 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, possesses some elegant Gothic ornamentation of the 11th cent., choir-stalls in the Renaissance style, and modern stained glass.

The Cloisters, erected in 1397-1412 in the Gothic style, also contain several monuments. On the S. wall is Schanthalter'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 minstrel of the Holy Virgin, and of female virtue'. Beyond it, on the E. wall, is a relief, with good heads, brought from the garden of the Capuchins in 1393, and erroneously supposed to represent the submission of the rebellious citizens of Mayence to the Archbishop in 1332. Near it is an older tombstone of Frauenlob, erected in 1783, a copy of the original of 1318, which had been accidentally destroyed. Here too is the tombstone of the court-jester Henne Neffe, known as 'Witze-Henne' (d. 1467). — Good view of the towers.

The Crypt, under the E. choir (entrance p. 149; verger has key), restored in 1872, contains some very antique Romanesque round pillars, with square capitals.

Between the N. transept of the cathedral and the Markt, concealed from view by surrounding buildings, is the Chapel of St. Godehard, a double church with aisles, a characteristic Romanesque building, completed in 1136. It originally formed the chapel of the Archiepiscopal palace, but is now disused.

Near the cathedral is the Gutenberg's Platz (Pl. C, D, 3) which is embellished with a *Statue of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, designed by Thorwaldsen, executed at Paris, and erected in 1837. At the sides of the pedestal are two reliefs. The inscription at the back by Ottfried Müller runs thus: —
Artem quae Graecos latuit, latuitque Latinos,
Germani sullers extudit ingenium.

Nunc, quidquid vetères sapiunt sapiuntque recentes,
Non sibi, sed populis omnibus id sapiunt.

JOHANN ZUM GENSFLIEß, surnamed GUTENBERG, was born in Mayence about the end of the 14th cent. at No. 23 Emmerangasse, or 'Hof zum Gensfleß' as it is called by the inscription. The 'Hof zum Gutenberg', which once belonged to his mother's family, now the 'Civil Casino' (Pl. D, 4), is in the Schuster-Strasse (see below), and also bears an inscription. Gutenberg's first printing-office was at the Hof zum Jungen, Franziskanergasse 3, near the Stadt-Strasse, and those of Johann Fust and Peter Schöffer at the Hof zum Humbrecht, Schuster-Strasse 20, and the Schöffer-Hof, Korbgasse 3, all indicated by memorial tablets. The second possesses a late-Gothic staircase. — 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 the above-mentioned Gutenberg as the inventor. His first attempts were made between 1440 and 1450; and the earliest book printed with moveable types was the famous 2-line Bible (1450-1455). Johann Fust, who had assisted Gutenberg in this work, succeeded in obtaining a judicial decision in his favour, on Nov. 5th, 1455, confirming him in the sole possession of the printing-office, which he thereafter managed till 1466 with the aid of Peter Schöffer.

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 Church of St. Quentin (Pl. D, 4), with curious Romanesque ceiling-paintings.

Following the broad Ludwigs-Strasse from the theatre towards the W., we reach the Schiller-Platz (Pl. D, 2, 3), planted with lime-trees, bounded on the S. by the Military Government Buildings, and on the W. by the Barracks and Military Casino, and embellished with a bronze Statue of Schiller, designed by Scholl, and erected in 1862. The Fountain Pillar, of Felsberg syenite (p. 238), was brought from the palace of Charlemagne at Ingelheim (p. 130).

— To the Central Station via the Schiller-Str. see p. 144.

The broad Emmerich-Joseph-Strasse leads hence westwards to a flight of 76 steps ascending to the Mathilden-Terrasse (Pl. D. 2), which commands an extensive view of the town and environs. On the Kästrich (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 Gothic Church of St. Stephen (Pl. C. 2), erected in 1257-1318 on the highest site in the town (98 ft. above the level of the Rhine), and tastefully restored after the explosion mentioned above. It consists of nave and aisles of nearly equal height, a peculiarity rarely seen in Rhenish churches. Among the objects of interest it contains are the bones and sacerdotal vestments of Archbishop Willigis, several monuments in stone, and altar-pieces by Veit over the altars on the left. The altars, pulpit, and organ-loft, in gilded and varnished wood, are executed in the Gothic style. Behind the high-altar are a
late-Gothic canopy of 1500 and 4 bronze candelabra of 1509. The octagonal Tower, 216 ft. high, should be ascended for the sake of the *View it commands. Visitors ring near the flying buttress to the right of the N. door of the tower. The late-Gothic Cloisters, dating from 1499, entered from the right aisle, are remarkable for their tasteful vaulting and windows.

The Stephan-Str. continues from the church to the new ‘Eis-grubweg’, 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.

Within the Citadel (Pl. A, 3; adm. p. 144), which occupies the site of the Roman castrum, rises a dark-grey, circular mass of stone, called the Eigelstein, or Eichelstein, a monument said by tradition to have been erected in the year B.C. 9 by the 2nd and 14th Legions in honour of Drusus, who was killed by a fall from his horse. The name, which was in use early in the middle ages, is connected with the Latin aquila, or eagle. The external masonry has long since disappeared, and the monument has undergone many changes in height and form. At the beginning of the 16th cent. it was 82 ft. high, or about double the present height. In 1698 it was furnished with a spiral staircase in the interior; the top commands a good survey of the town and environs. The key is kept by the inspector (fee of 30-50 pf. to the attendant who accompanies the visitor).

The *Neue Anlage (restaurant; music, p. 142), or public promenade, on a slight eminence near the Neuthor (Pl. A, 4; tramway), on the S. side of the town, occupies the site of the electoral château of Favorite. The grounds are intersected by the railways to Frankfort, Darmstadt, and Ludwigshafen. The former crosses the Rhine by the Railway Bridge, which lies obliquely between the Mayence bank and the opposite, ‘Mainspitze’. This bridge, which consists of four arches, each about 137 yds. in span, was constructed in 1862 on Pauli’s (‘fish-belly’) system. It commands an admirable view up and down stream.

The new *Wallstrasse (Pl. E, F, G, 1) begins behind the Central Station, beyond the viaduct which carries the Binger-Str. over the railway, and ascends to the right along the inner side of the new fortifications. It leads past the Gonsenheimer-Thor, a military stores factory, the Cavalry Barracks (distinguished by a gilded horse from the former electoral stables), to the Mombacher-Thor, and commands a striking view of Wiesbaden, the Taunus, and the Rheingau. The Gonsenheimer-Thor is about 1/2 M. from the Central Station, via the ‘Gonsenheimer Höhle’.

About 3/4 M. from the Gau-Thor (Pl. C, 2), and about the same distance from the Binger-Thor (Pl. E, 1), on a hill to the right of the village of Zahlbach, are the remains of another interesting Ro-
man structure, an *Aqueduct*, of which 62 concrete pillars, some of them 30 ft. high, are still standing. By this channel a supply of water for the use of the Roman castle was conducted to a reservoir on the site of the present Entenpfuhl (‘duckpond’), a distance of about 6 M. The spring called the *Königs-Born*, which the aqueduct connected with the Castrum, is at *Finthen* (*Fontanae*), on the road to Bingen, 5 M. from Mayence.

The Cemetery, which was once the burial-ground of the Roman legions and of the earliest Christian church (St. Aureus), lies outside the Binger-Thor. It occupies an eminence near Zahlbach (see p. 152), and deserves a visit for the sake of its situation and its tasteful arrangement. Several Roman monuments found here are preserved in the so-called *Eiserne Thurm*, Löhr-Strasse 12 (Pl. D, 4); we ascend a narrow stone stair and are met at the top by the keeper, through whose house we descend.

23. From Bingerbrück to Kreuznach, Saarbrücken, and Metz.

Comp. Map, p. 122.

137 M. Railway to Neunkirchen in 2½-3½ hrs., to Saarbrücken in 1½ hr. more; thence to *Metz* 1½ hr. (fares to Saarbrücken 11 m. 50, 8 m. 70, 5 m. 80 pf.; to Metz 17 m. 90, 13 m. 10, 8 m. 70 pf.).

The line begins at Bingerbrück (p. 119), on the left bank of the Nahe, skirts the Hunrück, traverses vineyards and corn-fields, and passes several small stations, the most important of which is (5 M.) *Langenlonsheim* (Berliner Hof). 7 M. *Bretzenheim*, 1½ M. to the N. of which is a hermitage with a church hewn in the rock.

10 M. *Kreuznach*. — There are two stations: 1. Stadt Kreuznach, ½ M. from the town, and 1 M. from the Curhaus; 2. Bad Kreuznach, on the E. side of the island on which the baths are situated. Hotel-omnibuses and cabs await the arrival of the trains. Cab with two horses for 1-2 pers. 1 m., with one horse 80 pf., for each additional person 25 pf.

Hotels. In the town: *Adler*, Hochstrasse, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1, D. 2½ m., ‘pens’. from 6 m.; *Pfälzer Hof*, next the post-office, R. 2 m. 50, B. 1 m., A. 50 pf., both with gardens; *Berliner Hof*, in the Kornmarkt, on the right bank of the Nahe. *Taube*, near the Binger-Thor, on the left bank of the Nahe, R. and B. 1 m. 80 pf.; *Huff*, unpretending. All these hotels are often crowded in the height of summer. Bath-houses and hotels in and near the Bade-Insel, for patients, mostly closed in winter: *Curhaus*, *Englischer Hof*, *Kauzenberg*, *Oranienhof*, *Dheil-Schmidt*, Hof von Holland, *Europäischer Hof*, *Hôtel Royal*, *Hôtel Riedel*, Grand *Hôtel du Nord*, opposite the Elisabeth-Quelle, *Taunus*, Löw, Dr. Schultz’s *Private Baths*, etc., and many other lodging-houses, nearly all with baths; ‘pens’. at these 7-10 m.; highest charges from 15th June to 15th Aug. An ordinary salt bath costs 1 m. 20 pf.

Restaurants, with gardens: *Clüsserath*, café-restaurant, near the bridge, and at the Kaiserbau, at the foot of the Kauzenberg (p. 159); *Gravius*, on the right bank of the Nahe; *Birkenbusch*, on the Bade-Insel; *Taube*, at the Stadthaus, wine; *Wörth*, with shady garden.

Cabs. Drive in the town, 1-2 pers., with 2 horses 1 m., with one horse 80 pf.; 3 pers., 1 m. 25, and 1 m.; 4 pers., 1 m. 50 and 1 m. 25; per hour, 3 m. and 2 m. Carriages to the following places and back, with 2 hrs. stay: —
From Bingerbrück

Rheingrafenstein . . . . 1-horse 2-horse
m. pf. m. pf.
Rheingrafenstein via Münster . . . . 7,50 9 —
Münster . . . .
Münster (without returning) 2,50 3,50
Rheingrafenstein, Münster, and the Ebernburg . . . .
9 — 12 —
Ebernburg or Altenaumburg 6 — 9 —
Rheingrafenstein, Münster, and the Ebernburg . . . .
10 — 13,50
Rothenfels 9 — 12 —
Disibodenberg 10 — 15 —
Schloss Dhaun 18 — 21 —
Per hour . . . .
2,50 3,50

Visitors' Tax. The 'Brunnen Karte' for the season costs for one pers. 12, for each additional member of the same family, 5 m. more; single ticket admitting to the grounds of the Curhaus 50 pf.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 3), in the Neustadt, on the left bank of the Nahe; during the season also at the Curhaus.

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. 16,400, of whom one-third are Roman Catholics. The river separates the Altstadt, with the larger Protestant church (Pl. 6) and the Roman Catholic church of St. Wolfgang, on the right bank, from the Neustadt, with the Roman Catholic church (Pl. 7), on the left, and above the town forms the Bade-Insel, or Bath Island (see below). A stone bridge, on the buttresses of which several houses are built, crosses the lower part of the island, affording a picturesque view, and unites the three different parts of the town. The Protestant Church of St. Paul (Pl. 5) on the island, near the bridge, was consecrated in 1777, to replace an earlier edifice which was destroyed by the French 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 of Dr. Priefer (d. 1863), by whom the baths were first brought into notice, by Cauer. The Protestant School, in the Kreuz-Strasse, contains the municipal collection of Roman and mediæval antiquities (apply to the school-janitor). —

To the N. of the Altstadt, beside the glass-works, is the Heidennmauer ('Heathens' wall'), the remains of a Roman fortification erected probably by Drusus. A Franconian palace afterwards stood in this neighbourhood.

Kreuznach has lately become a watering-place of considerable repute, and is visited by upwards of 6000 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 Badewirth, where a new and attractive quarter of the town has sprung up. The principal street, flanked with hotels, lodging-houses, and gardens, leads from the church in a straight direction to the Curhaus, with the Badewirth or Bath House, built in 1872, and forming the rendezvous of patients and visitors, and the new Inhalatorium. Many of the former drink the waters of the Elisabeth-Quelle, a
spring containing bromine 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. The agate wares of Oberstein (p. 160) are among the most attractive of the various objects offered for sale here.

Opposite the Curhaus an iron bridge crosses the narrower arm of the Nahe and connects the island with another new quarter, consisting of bath and lodging-houses, which has recently sprung up on the right bank. The road in a straight direction leads to the Bad Kreuznach Station (p. 153), 1/2 M. from the Curhaus. Near this station is the studio (Pl. 2) of the Messrs. Cauer, well known for their skilful treatment of subjects from the domains of fairy-tale ('Sleeping Beauty', 'Cinderella', etc.). — Many of the monuments in the cemetery, which lies on the road to Hackenheim, are by these sculptors, including a memorial of the war of 1870-71 by Robert Cauer (d. 1885).

On the N.W. side of the town, on the left bank of the Nahe, rises the Schlossberg or Kauzenberg (500 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 avenues of which are open to the public. The vineyards on its S. slopes yield an excellent wine, called 'Kauzenberger'. The summit commands a fine *view of the valley from the Rheingrafenstein to Bingen. A lion hewn in stone, brought here from Dhaun (p. 159), commemorates the devotion of Michel Mort, a butcher of Kreuznach, who sacrificed his life in a battle against Archbishop Werner of Mayence in 1279, to save his prince, Johann von Sponheim. Paths, with picturesque views, lead hence by the wooded Haardt to the Rothenfels (p. 156).

From the new quarter beside the Bad-Kreuznach Station, the Salinen-Strasse leads past the Oranienhof (near which, to the right, is a suspension bridge over the Nahe) and the Victoriastift, a charity hospital for children, to (1 M.) the saline springs and salt-works (with bath-house) of Carlshalle and Theodorshalle (Hôtel Rees; Hôtel Schreiber, R. 10-15 m. per week; Restaurant in the Curgarten; Refreshments at the forester's house in the wood). These baths, the property of the Grand-duke of Hessen, may also be reached by a shady path along the Nahe. About 21/2 M. farther on lies —

Münster am Stein. — Hotels. *Curhaus; Hôtel Löw; Hôtel Baum; Stolzenfels, well spoken of; *Schwan; Adler; Pariser Hof. The two first are closed in winter. Numerous private hotels.

Restaurants. Cursaal; Trumm's Restaurant, in the Huttenthal, on the right bank of the Nahe (see p. 166).

Visitors' Tax the same as at Kreuznach.

Münster am Stein (370 ft.; rail. stat., see p. 157), 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. The waters of the principal salt-spring (870) are conducted directly to the baths, which are well fitted up. The Curgarten is connected with the springs by a covered way. Münster am Stein is on the whole less expensive than Kreuznach.

The *Rheingrafenstein* (803 ft.), a picturesque cliff of porphyry, here rises 432 ft. almost perpendicularly from the Nahe. The river should be crossed by the ferry near the saline springs, and the Huttenthal ascended for about 1/4 M., when a good new path diverges to the right and leads to the ruin in 1/2 hr. (fine view). The boldly-situated ruined castle, built in the 11th cent., once the residence of the 'Rheingrafen' (Rhenish counts), was blown up by the French in 1689.

The *Gans* (1024 ft.), an indented ridge of porphyry, 3/4 M. to the N.E. of the Rheingrafenstein, commands a more extensive view, embracing the Nahethal as far as Bingen and part of the Rheingau. At the top are an iron indicator and a conspicuous pavilion.

From Kreuznach to the Gans, Rheingrafenstein, and Münster am Stein a beautiful walk of 21/4-21/2 hrs., a route hardly to be mistaken. Following the road in a straight direction from the Bad Kreuznach Station, and passing a rock-cellar, we reach the conspicuous 'Tempelchen' on the Kuhberg in 1/2 hr., about 100 paces beyond which a path diverges through the wood to the right, leading to the (1/4 hr.) Rheingrafenstein Hof. Several footpaths ascend hence to the Gans. The route from the latter to the Rheingrafenstein is by a field-road towards the S. provided with a direction-post, and leading through the wood to the ruin, to which steps ascend. Descent to the Nahe through the Huttenthal, see above. To the left, past the Rheingrafenstein Hof, we reach the Schäferplacken, where the boundaries of Prussia, Bavaria, and Hessen meet. Thence to the right to (1 hr.) the Altenbaumburg (see p. 157).

Opposite the Rheingrafenstein, to the W., rises the ruined *Ebernburg*, once the stronghold of Franz von Sickingen (b. 1481, d. 1523), and at that time often an asylum for outlaws and fugitives. Under his roof several of the early Reformers found shelter, and Ulrich von Hutten here composed (1520-22) his letters to Charles V., to the German nobility, and to the German nation. The castle was fortified by the French in 1689, but was again dismantled at the Peace of Ryswyk (1698). The ruin remained in the possession of the Sickingens till 1750, when it was annexed to the Palatinate. Out of the ruins rises a quaint, pinnacled building, fitted up as an inn, and embellished with portraits of Sickingen and his wife, Ulrich von Hutten, and others. Old weapons and bullets, which have been dug up, are preserved in the castle-yard. A monument to Franz von Sickingen and Ulrich von Hutten is being erected. The model, by Robert Cauer, is exhibited in the castle-yard. Fine prospect. — At the foot of the hill lies Dorf Ebernburg (Schneider's Restaurant; Sickinger Hof).

The view from the *Rothenfels* (918 ft. above the sea), a barren red porphyry cliff 21/2 M. from Kreuznach, surpasses those from the Gans and Ebernburg, as it embraces the valley of the Nahe as far
as the Lemberg, and the Alsenzthal as far as the Moschellandsberg.

A charming excursion from Münster am Stein may be made either via the Rheingrafenstein Hof and the Schäferplacken (p. 156), or through the Huttenthal, a valley on the opposite bank of the Nahe (ferry, already mentioned), then across arable land, and finally through beautiful woods, to the (1 1/4 hr.) Altenbaumburg (Restaurant), an extensive ruined castle destroyed by the French in 1669, the ancestral seat of the ancient 'Raugrafen', and formerly called the Boyneburg, or Cronenburg. Another route is by railway to Altenbaumburg (see below) and then on foot to (25 min.) the Altenbaumburg. — Schloss Montfort may be reached from Münster, by the Ebernburg and Bingert, in 2 hours. The extensive castle (refreshments at the Montforter Hof), once a robber's stronghold, was destroyed in the 15th century. Turning to the right from Bingert, the traveller may ascend to the summit of the Lemberg (1312 ft.), which rises precipitously from the Nahe and commands an extensive panorama. Restaurant at the top, open in summer three days weekly. The descent may be made by a good path to the (20 min.) Oberhausen ferry, whence stat. Waldböckelheim (see below) is reached in 1/2 hr. — The Lemberg may also be ascended from stat. Niederhausen, with a guide, in 1 1/2 hr.

Railway to Saarbrücken and Metz. The district between Kreuznach and Waldböckelheim (see below) 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. 153), and skirts the base of the Gans (p. 156). To the left, where the train next crosses the Nahe, rise the two curious penants of the Rheingrafenstein (p. 156).

12 1/2 M. Münster am Stein (370 ft.), see p. 155.

From Münster am Stein to Kaiserslautern, 37 1/2 M., railway in 2-2 1/4 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 (1 1/2 M.) Ebernburg (p. 156), ascends the valley of the Alsenz. — 2 1/2 M. Altenbaumburg lies at the foot of the Altenbaumburg (see above); about 3 1/2 M. hence, beyond Fürfeld, is the Ibener Kapelle, a fine example of Gothic architecture, recently restored. — 3 1/2 M. Hochstätten.

7 M. Alsenz (Post), a village with a coal-mine. From Alsenz to (4 1/2 M.) Gaugrehweiler, diligence twice a day; then on foot through the valley of the Appel to Ibmen and via Wonsheim to Fionheim (comp. p. 260). — In a pleasant lateral valley to the W. of Alsenz (3 M., diligence thrice daily) lies the small town of Obermoschel (Knobloch), with the large ruined castle of Landsberg, which was destroyed by the French in 1669. Diligence hence twice a day to (7 1/2 M.) Meisenheim (p. 158). — On the hill to the right of (9 1/2 M.) Mannweiler is the ruin of Randeck, 10 M. Bayerfeld-Cölln; 12 M. Dietkirchen.

14 M. Rockenhausen (Deutsches Haus), a considerable village, the best starting-point for the ascent of the Donnersberg (see p. 261). — 16 1/2 M. Immsweiler.

20 M. Winnweiler (Zum Donnersberg), an industrious village, with iron-works and a copper-foundry, near the picturesque Falkenstein Thal, with the ruin of Falkenstein. — 22 M. Langmeil, junction for the line from Alzey (see p. 261). — 25 M. Neuheimsbach-Sembach. From (27 M.) Enkenbach the direct line to (33 1/2 M.) Kaiserslautern (p. 269) diverges to the right via (31 1/2 M.) Eselshürt. — The main line continues to (31 M.) Hochspeyer, where it joins the 'Pfälzische Ludwigsbahn' (p. 269). — 37 1/2 M. Kaiserslautern, see p. 269.

Beyond a cutting the Ebernburg (p. 156) appears on the left. The train next runs between the Nahe and the base of the preci-
pitous Rothenfels (p. 156), and after going through two tunnels, passes the villages of Norheim, Niederhausen, and Oberhausen, and an abrupt rock rising on the right, 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. 191/2 M. Waldböckelheim lies in a side-valley, 2 M. to the N. of the station; the above-mentioned ruins are 1 M. from the station.

The castle and abbey of Sponheim, the ancestral seat of one of the oldest Ehenish families (comp. p. 155), lie 1/2 hr. to the N. of Waldböckelheim. The church, consecrated in 1123, occupying the site of an older structure, and belonging to the former Benedictine Abbey, is a fine example of the Romanesque style, and has been restored. Johann Trithemius (p. 188), the learned chronicler, was abbot here from 1484 to 1506.

Emerging from a tunnel beyond Waldböckelheim, we observe on the left, beyond the Nahe, the extensive ruins of *Disibodenberg, a monastery founded by the Irish bishop Disibodus (d. about 700), the first propagator of Christianity in this district (20 min. to the E. of Staudernheim). It was rebuilt in 1150, but abandoned in 1559, and soon fell into decay. 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 cent., when it had come into the possession of the Cistercians. 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 key-stones) 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.

221/2 M. Staudernheim (*Salmen) lies to the left, connected with the station by the five-arched 'Landgrafen-Brücke'.

Diligence from Staudernheim twice daily in 1 1/2 hr. (carr. 4 1/2 m.) to Meisenheim (Engel), a Prussian district-town, 7 M. to the S., pleasantly situated on the Glan. The old *Schlosskirche, a gem of late-Gothic architecture, built in 1479 and restored in 1878-80, contains the handsome Renaissance monument of Prince Charles I of Pfalz-Zweibrücken (d. 1620), and the tombs of several other members of the same house. — Diligence from Meisenheim to Lauterecken (p. 269; 7 M.) twice daily; thence to Kaiserslautern (21 M.), railway in 2 1/4 hrs. (see p. 269); to Offenbach-am-Glan (p. 269; 3 M.), diligence daily in 1/2 hr.

24 M. Sobernheim (*Post; Adler, well spoken of) is a small town of some antiquity, enclosed by a wall. It possesses a late-Gothic church and an old chapel, parts of which perhaps date from the 10th century, and several picturesque old houses, the most noticeable of which is one in the Renaissance style with a tasteful oriel, bearing a quaint inscription in old-fashioned German. In the N. part of the town, 1/4 M. from the station, are an old Chapel and Commandery of the Knights of Malta, the latter now used as a school.
27 M. Monzingen (Wick's Hotel; Pflug), on the slope to the right, yields one of the best wines of the Nahe. On the right, farther on, is (30 M.) Martinstein (Seipel), curiously built on a rock, with its church on an eminence surrounded by a fine group of trees. The station is ½ M. from the village. Beyond it, in a valley opening on the right, are situated the grand ruins of Schloss Dhaun.

Schloss Dhaun, the seat of a branch of the Rheingrafen which became extinct in 1790, was erected in the 12th cent., and greatly extended in 1729. This strikingly-picturesque castle is situated 6 M. from Monzingen, 2½ M. from Martinstein, and 3½ M. from Kirn (see below; carriage 7½ 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 Simmerthal, and the dark ravines of the Soonwald. Admission, including fee to attendant, 30 pf. Near the entrance is the Hôtel Dhaun.

The traveller who visits Schloss Dhaun from Martinstein should return from Dorf Dhaun to the valley of the Nahe by Johannisberg (see below).

From Martinstein a new road leads through the picturesque valley of the Simmerbach or Kellenbach to (11 M.) Gemünden (Post). From Gemünden a pleasant excursion may be made to the (1 hr.) ruined castle of Koppenstein, which commands a splendid panorama of the upper Nahegau, the Soon and the Lützelsoon, and the heights of the Hunsrück (to the N.). To the E. of Koppenstein is (3 M.) the Altenburg (2210 ft.; View), rising above the Soonwald, a wooded district abounding in all kinds of game; the E. part of the forest, with the lofty Opel and the Weissee (View), is more easily accessible from Stromberg (p. 115) or Kreuznach. About 3 M. to the N. of Gemünden is Ravengiersburg, which possesses an interesting abbey-church.

The most important of the small towns and villages which sprinkle the Hunsrück is Simmern (Lamm), containing an interesting church (p. xxxiii) and the well-known reformatory Auf’m Schmiedel. Simmern may be reached from Gemünden in 2½ hrs. (diligence from Martinstein daily in 4 hrs.; to Oberwesel, 15 M., twice daily in 2½ hrs.; to Bacharach, see p. 115; to Boppard, see p. 107; to Bullay, see p. 183). — From Simmern excursions may be made to the N.W. through the Kützthal to (9 M.) Kastellaun, and to the S.W. to (7 M.) Kirchberg.

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; Kothen), a thriving little town, with manufactures of cloth and leather, and a brewery. During last century it was the residence of the Princes of Salm-Kyrburg, the last of whom was guillotined at Paris in 1794. The ancient church (nave Romanesque, choir Gothic, added in the 15th cent.) contains a good ciborium, and several tombstones of Counts Palatine. Above the town, 1 M. from the station, is the ruin of Kyrburg (restaurant), which, in 1861, was freed from the disfiguring buildings around it, and embellished with pleasure-grounds.

A road ascends from Kirn through the valley of the Hahnenbach, which falls into the Nahe here, by Böchenbeuren to Berncastel (p. 187) and Trarbach (p. 186) on the Moselle. About 1½ M. up the valley, which on the night of 5th Aug. 1875, was visited, along with Kirn, by a terrible inundation occasioned by a water-spout, are the ruins of Stein-Kallenfels, curiously perched on the rock like a swallow's nest. At the entrance to the valley are severalagate-polishingmills. In the background is the white castle of Wartenstein, on a wooded height. Farther to the N. is the Schmid-
From Bingerbrück

OBERSTEIN.  From Warteustein by Oberhausen to Dhaun, and from Dhaun by Johannisberg, or through the woods to Kirn, a pleasant walk of 3½ hrs.

The valley now expands, but the line again enters a mountainous district at (35 M.) 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. Before (38 M.) Fischbach the train crosses to the right bank. — 39 M. Nahbollenbach. Then follow two bridges between which is a tunnel. To the right a *View of the 'Fallen Rocks' is obtained, and then of Oberstein, situated most picturesquely on the opposite bank.

42 M. Oberstein (Restaurant at the station, with pavilion and *View; *Post, in the town, near the new bridge; agates sold at several shops), a town with 5000 inhab., is the finest point 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 1½ hr.) is the 'Burgweg', ascending to the left of the 'Post', opposite Wild's brewery. By this route we first reach the Neue Burg (Restaurant), which has only of late fallen to decay, and then, beyond a hollow containing a War Monument, 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, built of grey 'melaphyre', lies on the right bank of the Nahe.

Most of the inhabitants of Oberstein are occupied in cutting and polishing agates. These stones were formerly found here in abundance, but are now imported from Brazil and Montevideo. A process has been discovered by which colourless agates are converted into onyxes, sardonyxes, etc., by the addition of colouring matter. On the Idarbach, which falls into the Nahe near Oberstein, there are 50 polishing mills.

Idar (*Hôtel Veeck, or Schützenhof), 1½ M. to the N.W. of Oberstein (diligence thrice daily in 20 min.), a place with 3800 inhab., also possesses a Gewerbehalle, or industrial hall, in which these wares are sold at officially-regulated prices. At Idar and Oberstein upwards of 100 'goldsmiths' are engaged in setting the stones in silver and other metals. — Beautiful excursion to the Widenburg (2½ hrs.) by the Katzenloch; guide necessary.

43½ M. Ensweiler; 46 M. Sonnenberg; 47 M. Kronweiler; 48½ M. Nohen; 50½ M. Heimbach; 52 M. Hopstdieten. — From (53½ M.) Birkenfeld-Neubrücke a branch-line diverges to (3 M.) Birkenfeld (Emmerich), the capital (26,000 inhab.) of the principality
of Birkenfeld, now belonging to the Duchy of Oldenburg. In the neighbourhood is the small Bad Sauerbrunnen (Curhaus, 'pens.' 7 m.), near the village of Hambach, with a spring strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas.

56 M. Nohfelden. — From (57½ M.) Türkismühle a diligence runs in 7¼ hrs. to (32 M.) Trèves via Hermeskeil (*Post).

From Türkismühle a pleasant excursion of 2½ hrs. may be made to the Hunnenring, near Otzenhausen. We follow the Trèves road to the brick-kilns between Söltern and Otzenhausen, and ¼ M. farther on turn to the right by a bye-road. After 500 paces we again turn to the right and at the top of the plateau follow the lane to the left. The Otzenhausen Ring, with a circumference of 1¼ M., is the largest and best-preserved of the prehistoric fortifications in the Rhineland. On the S. side, where the hill falls away, it is strengthened by an additional circle in front. The enclosure is highest (65 ft.) on the N. side, where the hill affords no natural fortification. It consists of loose blocks of sandstone, which, however, were perhaps originally fastened together in an upright position.

The line now attains the culminating point (1030 ft.) between the Nahe and Blies at (59 M.) Namborn-Wallhausen, and then descends rapidly to the district-town of —

66 M. St. Wendel (970 ft.; Jochum), a town with 5060 inhab., a fine old Gothic church and pulpit of 1462. Large absinth-factory.

About 7¼ M. to the W. of St. Wendel is situated the small town of Tholey (knoll), formerly the seat of a Benedictine Abbey, the simple early-Gothic church of which is still preserved. Above it rises the Schaumburg (1837 ft.), a volcanic eminence (porphyry), which affords a fine view. Numerous Roman antiquities are found in the neighbourhood.

— From Tholey to Saarlouis (p. 188), 19 M., diligence in 4½ hours.

69 M. Niederlinxweiler. 71 M. Ottweiler (Hôtel Haass). The handsome building on the hill to the right is a Protestant Training School. The train now passes through the Wiebelskirchen Tunnel, which is 400 yds. in length.

75½ M. Neunkirchen (Mester, near the bridge; Simon, at the station), a town with 17,655 inhab., is the junction of the Mannheim line (R. 37). Large foundry belonging to Messrs. Stumm (2700 workmen).

Neunkirchen is also connected with Saarbrücken by another line (16 M.), passing Schiffweiler, Quirscheid, Camphausen, and Scheidmühle.

Beyond Neunkirchen is the Bildstock Tunnel (517 yds.). The numerous cuttings here expose to view strata of coal, often curiously dislodged. The coal-mines all belong to the Prussian government.

77½ M. Reden; 81 M. Friedrichsthal; 83 M. Sulzbach; 85¼ M. Dudweiler, the long row of glowing coke-furnaces at which forms an imposing spectacle at night.

Between the stations of Sulzbach and Dudweiler, in a wood ¼ M. to the left of the line, is situated the 'Brennende Berg', or burning mountain, a coal-bed which ignited spontaneously at the beginning of last century. Slow combustion still takes place, and the bed, 400 by 40 yds., is gradually sinking. Smoke is seen, especially after rain, issuing from the fissures, in which eggs are sometimes cooked by visitors.

88 M. St. Johann-Saarbrücken (*Rhein. Hof; *Köhl; Korn; *Zie, unpretending; beer at the Münchener Kindl, and the Alemannia, near the station), two sister-towns on the right and left.

Baedeker's Rhine. 10th Edit.
bank of the Saar, united with each other by two long bridges. St. Johann (13,600 inhabitants), containing the railway-station, is entirely modern, dating its importance from the construction of the railway, which does not touch Saarbrücken. Down to 1793 Saarbrücken (10,450 inhab.) 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 palace-church contains monuments of the princes. The hall of the Rathhaus at Saarbrücken has, by order of the Emperor, been decorated with frescoes by Werner, commemorating the events of 19th July to 9th Aug. 1870 (see below). — Saarbrücken is the centre of a very important coal-mining district, producing in 1880 six million tons of coals and employing 25,000 miners.

Railway to Trèves, see R. 24; to Saargemünd, Hagenau, and Strassburg, see R. 41; to St. Ingbert and Zweibrücken, see p. 270; to Neunkirchen and Ludwigshafen, see R. 37.

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 battle-field occupies 3-4 hrs. (carr. 12 m.). The Metz road is followed, passing the (11/2 M.) Ehrenthal, 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 (575 ft.), with its steep and scantily-wooded slopes, a strong position in which the French had intrenched 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. of Saarbrücken. A tower erected here to commemorate the victory commands a good survey of the battle-field.

At St. Arnaud, 11/2 M. to the S.E. of Saarbrücken, on the E. side of the Winterberg, is a 'Church in the best Gothic style, with remarkably fine font, pulpit, and interesting monuments of the princes of Nassau-Saarbrücken. Opposite is the Hallberg, with a modern château.

The RAILWAY to Metz crosses the Saar, traverses the battle-field of 6th Aug. 1870, and passes (5 M.) Stieringen-Wendel, and the little town of (6 M.) Forbach, with 7200 inhabitants. To the left in the distance rises the hill of Spicheren (see above). The country beyond Forbach is undulating. 9 M. Kochern. At (111/4 M.) Beningen diverge branch-lines to Saargemünd (p. 289) and to Teterchen (see below) and Thionville (p. 168). Next (133/4 M.) Oberhomburg on the Rossel, (18 M.) St. Avold, (23 M.) Tetingen, (25 M.) Falkenberg, (311/4 M.) Herby, (351/2 M.) Remilly, (411/2 M.) Courcelles-sur-Nied, all frequently mentioned in the annals of the Franco-Prussian war. (Branch-line from Courcelles to Teterchen and Bous, 32 M., see p. 168.) Then (45 M.) Peltre, which was entirely destroyed in consequence of a sally on 23rd Sept. 1870. On the right, before the station of Metz is entered, rises Fort Queuleu, now called Fort Goben.

481/2 M. Metz. — Hotels. *Grand Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. b; C, 5), Rue des Clercs 4, R. from 2, H. 1/4, D. 4 m., L. 80, A. 90, omn. 80 pf.; *Hôtel de Metz (Pl. a; C, 5). Rue des Clercs 3, similar charges. — Hôtel de Paris (Pl. c; C, 4), Place de Chambre, near the cathedral,
unpretending and tolerable, R. 2, B. 1 m., omn. 75 pf.; Hôtel Dannhofer (formerly de Londres), Rue au Blé 4, near the cathedral, R., L., & A. from 1½, D. 2½ m.; Hôtel Luxembourg, Rue Serpenoise 55; Hôtel du Nord (Pl. d; C, 5), Rue Pierre Hardie 4, with restaurant; Hôtel de la Poste (Pl. g; C, 5), Rue des Clercs 38, R. from 1½ m.; Rheinischer Hof, Rue de l’Esplanade, with restaurant.

Restaurants. *Moitrier, Rue Chapelue 4, adjoining the Rue Serpenoise; Nachbaur, Rue Fabert 2, confectioner and luncheon-rooms; at some of the hotels, see above. — Cafés in the Esplanade (Pl. B, 5, 6), in View of the valley of the Moselle, the heights of Gravelotte, and Fort Friedrich Karl. — Beer. Huber, Rue des Allemands 1b, and Rue Marcel 4; Germania, Avenu Serpenoise, with entrance in the Rue Serpenoise, with garden.

Tramways to all the city-gates, and to Montigny, Longeville, and Moulins.

Metz, the capital of German Lorraine, with 54,716 inhab., more than a fourth of whom are German settlers (pop. before the Franco-German war 55,000), and a German garrison of 16,000 men, lies in a wide basin on the Moselle, which flows in several arms through the town, at the lower end of which it is joined by the Seille on the right. It was the Divodurum of the Romans, the chief town of the Gallic tribes of the Mediomatici, and in the 5th cent. began to be known as Mettis. In 406 it was plundered by the Vandals, and in 451 it suffered the same fate from the Huns. It afterwards came into the possession of the Franks, and in 512 became the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia. 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 an army which besieged it under 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.

Metz has always been strongly fortified (at one time by Vauban), and under the later French régime was rendered one of the greatest fortresses in Europe by the construction of forts on the neighbouring heights. Until its surrender to the Germans on 27th Oct. 1870, the fortress had never succumbed to an enemy, and even on that occasion it is probable that mismanagement on the part of the French contributed mainly to its downfall. The Germans are now actively engaged in restoring and completing the fortifications. The outworks form a girdle round the town of about 15 M. in circumference; the most distant (Plappeville) is about 4 M. from the cathedral, the nearest (St. Quentin) about 1 M., the rest 2-3 M. To the W., commanding a wide surrounding tract of country are: Fort St. Quentin, consisting of two parts, that to the E. being now called Friedrich Karl and that to the W. Manstein; and Fort Plappeville, now named C. v. Alvensleben; on the N.E. are Fort St. Julien, now Manteuffel, and Fort Les Bottes, now Zastrow; to the S.E. Fort Queuleu, now Göben; to the S. Fort St. Privat, now Prinz August v. Württemberg, Bellecroix, now Steinmetz, and Moselle, now Voigts-Rhetz.

The *Cathedral* (Pl. 7; C, 4), the finest edifice in the town, is a magnificent Gothic structure, begun in the 13th century. The nave was completed before 1392, the choir dates from the 16th and 16th cent. and was consecrated in 1546, and the unsightly portal was added in the degraded taste of the 18th century. The whole was thoroughly restored in 1830-35. The roof caught fire in 1877, during the visit of the Emperor William, but has since been restored. The choir contains fine stained-glass windows, the oldest of which,
of the 13th cent., are on the S. side; those in the middle are of the
14th and 15th cent., and several others are modern. The tower,
387 ft. high (110 steps to the first gallery, 105 more to the huge
bell called La Muette, and 78 thence to the highest gallery), com-
mands a fine view of the town and the fertile 'Pays Messin'. The
Marché Couvert (Pl. 23; C, 4), to the W. of the cathedral, should
be visited by the traveller in the morning for the sake of seeing
the magnificent display of vegetables and fruit yielded by the remark-
ably fertile environs.

The Place d'Armes (Pl. C, 4), adjoining the cathedral on
the W., is adorned with a Statue of Marshal Fabert (d. 1662),
a native of Metz, who distinguished himself in the campaigns of
Louis XIV. The Hôtel de Ville (Pl. 20) contains the Musée Migette,
a collection of cartoons and paintings by the artist Migette, illustrat-
ing the history and architecture of Metz and the district around;
also a few Roman and Franconian antiquities.

The Church of St. Vincent (Pl. 14; C, 3), a fine Gothic structure
begun in the 13th cent., with traces of the Romanesque style, is
disfigured externally with an unsuitable modern façade.

In the Rue Marcel (Pl. B, 4), in the vicinity, is the handsome
modern Romanesque Church of Ste. Constance, with good mural
paintings of 1861 by Hussenot, a native of Metz. The church be-
longs to the extensive Orphelinat, or orphan asylum, where visitors
apply for admission to the church. Near the adjacent gate is the
Military Church, a new building in the Gothic style, with a lofty
tower.

The Library (Pl. 2; D, 4), in the Rue Chèvremont, contains
many valuable works on the history of Lorraine and the town itself.
The Museum, in the same building, is open on Sun. & Thurs. 1-4.
gratis; on other days 10-4, fee.

Ground Floor. Galerie Archéologique (catalogue 2 m.). Room I.
Greek and Roman vases. Room II. Stone monuments from the environs
of Metz: 9, 10, 35-40. Roman tombstones; 27. Altar of the goddess Epona;
79. Altar of Mercury and Rosmerta; 89. Monument from Arlon, with relics
of children; 99. Relief of a shop; 170. Fine statue of a woman, found at
Metz; portions of a monument found at Mertens; richly-decorated column,
which supported an equestrian statue; figure of Victory and other objects
found at Sablon. — Medieval Collection. 415. Gothic chimney-piece from
the convent of St. Elisabeth, 16th cent.; 140. Bas-relief of the Twelve Apostles
and the martyrdom of St. Agatha. — The First Floor contains a collection
of smaller Roman antiquities, a Cabinet of Coins (one room), a Natural
History Cabinet, and the Picture Gallery (three rooms).

In the same street, adjoining the Museum, is the Austrasian
Palace, erected on the site and partly with the materials of a Roman
palace in 1599. It has recently been incorporated with a new
building and now serves as a commissariat-store. The tower, which
is easier to ascend than that of the cathedral, commands an exten-
sive panorama.

The handsome Church of St. Eucharius (Pl. 8; E, 5), with a plain
interior, near the Porte des Allemands, dates from the 12th century.
The Esplanade, which extends towards the S.W. of the town, is laid out in pleasant walks. In front of the Esplanade stands a Statue of Marshal Ney (by Pêtre), who was born at Saarlouis in 1769, created Duc d'Elchingen by Napoleon in 1805, and Prince de la Moscowa in 1812, and shot in 1815 in consequence of his defection from the royal cause to that of Napoleon after the return of the emperor from Elba. — Farther on, to the right, is a fountain with a figure modelled by Pêtre, and a bronze Steed by Fratin.

To the N. of the Porte Chamibiere, or Schlauchthaus-Thor (Pl. E, 3), is a lofty Memorial to the French soldiers who died at Metz in 1870.

Metz is the junction of the Saarbrücken Railway with the lines to Pagny and Nancy (p. 167), to Thionville (Diedenhofen; p. 168) and Luxembourg (p. 176), and to Amanvillers and Verdun. (To Amanvillers, 10 M., in 45-50 min., passing Moulines, situated at the entrance of the valley of Monvaux, which the train ascends; the station of Amanvillers is 11/4 M. from St. Privat).

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 (9-10 hrs.), and may be most conveniently accomplished by taking the following route (either entirely by carriage: two-horse carriage 30-40 fr., the best at the principal hotels; or by train to Novéant and by omnibus to Gorze, and the rest on foot): up the valley of the Moselle to Novéant (p. 167); thence to Gorze 33/4 M.; Vionville 33/4 M.; Rezonville 2 M.; Gravelotte 2 M.; St. Hubert 1/4 M.; back to Gravelotte 1/4 M.; from Gravelotte to Vernéville 2 M.; Ste. Marie-aux-Chênes 23/4 M.; St. Privat-la-Montagne and Amanvillers, which is a railway-station (see above), 29/4 M.; in all about 173/4 M. from Gorze. Information on all points connected with the battles is given by the keepers of the monuments and burial-grounds.

Those who desire to visit the Battle Field of the 18th August only should proceed by railway or tramway to Moulines, and thence follow the road via Gravelotte to St. Privat-Amanvillers, or take the train (or carriage via Woippy and Saulny) all the way to Amanvillers, and begin the walk there. This last method is to be recommended because in this case the midday meal can be taken in the good inn at Gravelotte. — The road from Moulines ascends the valley of Monvaux to the right; for walkers the better route ascends via Ste. Ruffine to Point du Jour. Before we cross the brook, which flows through the valley, at Maison Neuve, we pass a road diverging to the right, which, like the railway, runs through the valley of Monvaux by Châtel to Amanvillers and St. Privat. By the village of Rozerielles, farther up the hill on the main road to Gravelotte, began the left wing of the French army (composed of the 2nd Corps under Frossard and the 3rd Corps under Lebeuf), whose chief point d'appui was the farm of Point du Jour situated on the hill. The Germans who opposed them consisted of the 7th and 8th Prussian Corps (commanded by Zastrow and Göben under Steinmetz), who towards evening were supported by the 2nd Corps (under Fransecky). The French maintained their position until nightfall, but retreated on the morning of the 19th. The inn of St. Hubert, somewhat lower down the hill, had, however, previously been captured by the Germans in the course of the afternoon. The sanguinary nature of the struggle is shown by the numerous tombstones of the different regiments. The road descends into a ravine, and then ascends to the plateau of Gravelotte ("Hôtel du Cheval d'Or, expensive), 5 M. from Moulines-les-Metz. In the middle of the village the road divides, both branches leading to Verdun. On that to the right (N.), about 1 M. farther, lies the farm of Malmaison, near which a good survey is obtained of the farms of Point du Jour, Moscou, Leipzig,
Montigny-la-Grange, etc., on the opposite heights, then occupied by the French. Malmaison 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 (1/4 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. Good view from the height. To the N. of Vernéville French territory is crossed for a short distance. In the vicinity are several other German monuments. The villages of (1/4 M.) Habonville and (3/4 M.) St. Ail, from which the right wing of the guards (under Prince Augustus of Württemberg) and behind it the reserve of the 10th Corps (under Voigts-Rhetz) advanced, are French; Ste. Marie-aux-Chènes, 3/4 M. farther, the centre of the left wing of the guards, now belongs to Germany. Here there is a French monument. Farther N. are Montois-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 Ladmirault, and the 8th Corps under Canrobert) was posted by the villages of Roncourt and St. Privat-la-Montagne, on the road, opposite Ste. Marie, both of which were taken in the evening by an attack of the guards and the Saxons, whereas 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. From the latter the traveller may now return to (1 M.) Amanvillers, which contains two German monuments, and by the above-mentioned railway to (5 M.) Moulin-les-Metz, or by footpaths passing the farms of Montigny-la-Grange, La-Jolie, Leipzig, Moscow, and Point du Jour. — 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 899 officers and 19,260 men; the French 609 officers and 11,705 men.

The Battle Field of the 16th August adjoins that above described. The position of the French was principally supported on the left by the village of Rezonville, situated on the left (S.) branch of the road from Grave-lotte, and 1/2 M. distant from it; the Emp. William spent the night of 16-17th Aug. in the last house to the W. (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.) The French line of battle extended in a semicircle towards the N.W. as far as St. Marcel and Briveille, while the Germans advanced from the woods towards the S., in the direction of the road. Near Rezonville, where the monuments have been erected, the French batteries planted on the N. side of the road were gallantly attacked by the German cuirassiers and uhlans. About 2 M. farther lies Vionville, which was occupied soon after the beginning of the battle by detachments of the 3rd Corps d'Armée (Brandenburgers) and successfully maintained by them in spite of vehement attacks by numerically-superior French troops, so that the S. branch of the road to Verdun was rendered unavailable for the French retreat. Here also rise numerous monuments to the fallen. Between Vionville and Mars-la-Tour a spirited attack was made by the Dragon Guards and the Rheinbaben Cavalry Division in aid of the harassed infantry of the 10th Corps. Mars-la-Tour itself, with its monument, lies within the French frontier. — 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.

To the E. of Metz lie the Battle Fields of 24th Aug. and of 31st Aug. and 1st Sept. 1870. The former 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-Novilly, 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 Noisette, 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 126 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 Thionville, 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 Freischat, 2 1/4 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), 53 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 Nancy, 35 M., railway in 2 1/4-2 3/4 hrs. (fares 5 m. 40, 4 m., 2 m. 90 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 Thionville branches off to the right, we pass on the left Fort St. Privat, now Prinz August v. Württemberg, and then the château of Freischat, embosomed in trees. A little farther on, the train crosses the river and reaches (5 M.) Ars-sur-Moselle. A little above the village, and also at Jouy-aux-Arches on the right bank, about 5 1/2 M. from Metz, are situated extensive remains of a Roman Aqueduct erected by Drusus, which was once about 60 ft. in height and 3 1/4 M. in length, and conducted water from the hills on the right bank to the Roman town of Divodurum, the modern Metz. At Ars there are seven, and at Jouy eleven arches still standing. 8 1/2 M. Novéant, connected by a suspension-bridge with Corny, the headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles during the siege, is the German frontier-station. 12 M. Pagny is the French frontier-station. 17 1/2 M. Pont-a-Mousson, a picturesquely-situated little town, with 11,000 inhab., commanded by the ruined castle of Mousson on a hill. Then Dieulouard, Marbach, and (30 M.) Frouard, where the Rhine and Marne Canal is crossed, and the line to Paris diverges to the E.

35 M. Nancy (Hôtels de Paris, de France, du Commerce, d'Angletierre, the last near the station), the capital of the Département de la Meurthe, formerly that of the Duchy of Lorraine, with 73,225 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated in a fertile and vine-clad plain, not far from the left bank of the navigable Meurthe. The town contains broad, well-built streets, handsome places adorned with fountains, and a number of imposing buildings. The chief objects of interest are the Gates, built in the style of triumphal arches; the Place Dombasle, the Cours Léopold, and the Place Stanislas, which are all embellished with statues; the Hôtel de
de Ville, with a collection of modern paintings; the Chapelle Ronde, the burial-church of the dukes; and the new church of St. Epré. See Baedeker's Paris.

From Metz to Luxembourg, 41 M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 5 m. 40, 3 m. 60, 2 m. 30 pf.; express 6 m. 15, 4 m. 35 pf.). The line describes a curve on the W. side of the town, crossing the Moselle. To the left the large Fort St. Quentin (Manstein, see p. 163). — 5 M. Devant-les-Ponts (outside the Porte de France of Metz); 11¾ M. Maisières; 13¾ M. Hagendingen; 17½ M. Ueckingen. — 20½ M. Thionville (Hôtel Lefèbvre, St. Hubert, both mediocre), or Diedenhofen, a small fortified town on the Moselle, which was taken by the Germans on 24th Nov. 1870. [From Thionville a branch-line runs to (28 M.) Teterchen (p. 162).] Then Gross-Hettingen, Bettembourg, Berchem, and (41¼ M.) Luxembourg (p. 176).

24. From Saarbrücken to Trèves and Luxembourg.

Comp. Map, p. 178.

Railway to Trèves (55 M.) in 2½ hrs. (fares 7 m. 10, 5 m. 30, 3 m. 60 pf.); to Luxembourg (57 M.) in 3½-5 hrs. (fares 11 m. 40, 8 m. 30, 5 m. 50 pf.).

Saarbrücken, see p. 161. The line follows the course of the Saar. Picturesque scenery, especially between Saarbrücken and Saarlouis, at Mettlach, and at Saarburg. Numerous manufactories are passed. 2 M. Burbach; 4 M. Louisenthal; 6 M. Völkingen; 10 M. Bous, the junction of the line to Bolchen and Courcelles (p. 162); 12½ M. Ensdorf.

14 M. Saarlouis (*Rheinischer Hof; Zwei Hasen), with 6800 inhab., a Prussian fortress, constructed in 1680-85 by Vauban for Louis XIV., was the birthplace of Marshal Ney (p. 165), the house of whose parents is indicated by a marble tablet. The town lies on a peninsula formed by the Saar, at a considerable distance from the station of Fraulautern. About 2 M. to the N. is Wallerfangen (Vaudrefange), once a fortified place, with an extensive porcelain-manufactory and a park. — Diligence to Tholey and St. Wendel. see p. 161.

17 M. Dillingen; 20 M. Beckingen; 22½ M. Fremmersdorf.

24½ M. Merzig (Trierscher Hof), with a pointed basilica of the 12th century. About 1 M. lower is a large Lunatic Asylum. Before (29 M.) Mettlach (*Zum Saarstrom) a long tunnel. The buildings of a suppressed Benedictine abbey, founded in the 7th cent., are now occupied by the extensive earthenware-factory of Villeroy and Boch. 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. Fine park.

At Mettlach the Saar makes a considerable circuit, which the line avoids by the above-mentioned tunnel. The N. point of the hill which
it penetrates (1½ hr. to the N.W. of Mettlach, and reached by a shady path) is the *Clef (probably from clavis, the round tower which once stood here having formed the key to this district), affording a fine survey of the two arms of the valley of the Saar, separated by a narrow strip of land. On the latter stands the ruined castle of *Montclair, destroyed in 1350 by Elector Baldwin of Trèves.

One mile W. of the Clef (path through the wood) lies Orscholz ('Thielelemons), from which a carriage-road leads to Weitzen, 2½ M. to the N. A mile farther is the old castle of *Freudenburg, and 1 M. beyond it a finger-post indicating the way to *Castell. Near this village, on a bold rock overhanging the Saar, is a chapel restored 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 cell hewn in the rock contains some Roman antiquities. The castellan lives in the village below.

The line follows the right bank of the Saar. Near Saarburg the chapel of *Castell (see above) is seen on a precipitous wooded rock on the right bank. 40¹⁄₂ M. Béurig is the station for —

**Saarburg (Post; Trierscher Hof)**, picturesquely situated in a basin, and commanded by the considerable ruins of a castle of the Electors of Trèves. Pop. 3900. 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 line descends the valley of the Saar, passing (1.) Wiltingen, (r.) Scharzhof, and Ober-Emmel, celebrated for their wines, to (49¹⁄₂ M.) Conz, below which it enters the valley of the Moselle. Conz is the Roman Contionacum, whence several imperial edicts were dated. A few remains of the imperial villa mentioned by Au- sonius (p. 178) are still recognisable near the church. The bridge over the Saar was built in 1782. Conz is also united with Trèves by a special branch line (5 M.) passing the stations of Zewen and Euren.

50 M. Karthaus, the junction of the Metz and Luxembourg lines (pp. 168, 175). — The railway crosses the Moselle by a massive stone bridge, beyond which the line to Trèves turns to the right. 531⁄₂ M. Löwenbrücken.

55 M. Trèves. — Hotels. *Trierscher Hof* (Pl. a; F, 5); *Rothes Haus* (Pl. b; F, 3; see p. 170). — *Luxemburger Hof* (Pl. c; F, 4); R. & L. from 2, A. ¹⁄₂, D. 2¹⁄₂, R. 1 m.; *Stadt Venedig* (Pl. d; E, 5), R. and B. 2¹⁄₂, D. 2 m.; Post (Pl. e; E, 4), opposite the post-office.

Restaurants. Zum Stern (Pischer), in the market; Laven's Altleicde Weinstube, opposite the church of St. Anthony; Kuff, Neue-Str. 222 (good Moselle wine); Café Germania, with garden, Steinhaus, and Bau, in the Fleisch-Str. — *Café Bellevue; Schneider's Hof, Weisshaus*, with splendid view (comp. p. 174). — Beer: Münchener Kindl, Simeons-Str.; Franziskuner, Nagel-Str., with garden; Götschel, at the Amphitheatre, with view.

Cabs. Per drive within the town, to the station, amphitheatre, and Zurlauben, for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60 pf.; each additional pers. 25 pf. more. Per hour 1½ or 2½ m.; each addit. 20 min., 50 or 75 pf. — Longer drives according to bargain. — To Igel (p. 178) two-horse carr. about 6 M.

**Railway Station.** The station for all passenger-trains is now on the right bank of the Moselle, on the E. side of the town (comp. Pl. II, 2).

**Post Office** (Pl. 22; E, 4), Fleisch-Str. 75.

Steamboat to Coblenz, see R. 25; to Berncastel, see p. 178.

Trèves, Ger. Trier, a town on the right bank of the Moselle, with 26,200 inhab., said to be the oldest in Germany, belonged to the
Civitas Treverorum, or territory of the Treveri, a tribe of Belgic Gauls conquered B.C. 56 by Caesar. It is uncertain whether there was a settlement here in pre-Roman times. The Roman town, Colonia Augusta Treverorum, was probably founded by Claudius, and rapidly rose to importance. In the reign of Diocletian Trèves became the capital of Belgica Prima, 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, Agricius of Antioch was (328) 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, the last elector, a Saxon prince (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 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 amenissima,
Quæ Bacchum recolís, Baccho gratissima,
Da tuis incolis vina fortissima
Per dulcior!' Old Saying.

The Market lies nearly in the centre of the town. The 'Rothes Haus' Hotel (Pl. b; F, 3), situated here, a late-Gothic building of the 15th cent., was formerly the Rathhaus, and bears the inscription: 'Ante Romam Treviris stetit annis MCCC', referring to a mediæval tradition that Trèves was founded by Trebeta, son of the Assyrian monarch Ninus. 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 St. Petersbrunnen, a beautiful Renaissance fountain, was erected by Elector John of Schönberg in 1595.

The Simeons-Strasse, leading out of the market-place towards the N., terminates in the *Porta Nigra (Pl. 21; F, 1), also named Porta Martis, Römerthor, or Simeonsthor, a gate with towers of defence, and the finest of the Roman structures at Trèves. This magnificent relic is 115 ft. long, 75-93 ft. high, and 29 ft. in depth. It consists of three stories, with two gateways, 23 ft. in height, and is constructed of huge blocks of liais sandstone, blackened with age and fastened with iron or copper braces instead of mortar. Opinions vary as to its age, but the fact of its never having been finished seems to point to an origin during the last years of the Roman empire. The interior is open to the public daily in summer from 9 to 11 (entrance on the W. side), and may be visited at other times on application to the custodian of the Roman Palace (p. 172).

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 the 'propugnaculum', 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. 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 1847 all the later additions were removed except the apse at the E. end, and in 1876 the original Roman structure was thoroughly disclosed.

To the E. of the Market Place rises the *Cathedral (Pl. 10; F, G, 3), one of the oldest churches in Germany, the nucleus of which was a quadrangular basilica erected by the Emp. Valentinian I. (364-375), either for a court of law or as a baptistery. This building, 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 church was partly destroyed by the Franks, but was restored in the original style by Bishop Nicetius, who held the see from 532 to 561. 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, domed-roofed treasury was not built till the 17th. — The various periods at which the structure has been built are all clearly visible on the N. exterior; the Roman work consists of sandstone and bricks, that of Archbp. Poppo is partly of brick and partly of limestone. Several Roman arches and Franconian 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). In the vaults repose 26 archbishops and electors. The finest monument is that of Johann III. (von Metternich, d. 1540), on the wall of the N. aisle. On the tombstone of Elector Richard III. (von Greiffenklau, d. 1531), the successful opponent of Protestantism, are medallions with portraits of the elector on the left, and his most violent antagonist, Franz von Sickingen (p. 270), on the right. In the high-altar are deposited some highly-prized relics, among which are the 'Holy Coat' without seam, exhibited at rare intervals, and attracting vast crowds of pilgrims. The *Treasury (adm. on Mon., Wed., Frid. at 11-30, by tickets procured from the verger 1 m.; at other times 3 m. for 1-3 pers.) contains several Romanesque reliquaries with the heads of Matthew the Apostle and the Empress Helena, a nail from the Cross, relics of the 12th and 13th cent., a late Romanesque censer, and richly-bound gospels of the 9th-13th centuries. — By the steps leading to the high-altar are statues of Constantine and St. Helena, and on the pulpit in stone of 1572, representing the eight Beatitudes and the Last Judgment. Under the organ-loft is a monument to Abp. Baldwin, brother of Emp. Henry IV.

Adjacent to the cathedral, and connected with it by beautiful *Cloisters of the 13th cent. (accessible only from the cathedral, apply to the verger), is the *Liebfrauenkirche (Pl. 15; F, G, 3), one of the most interesting early-Gothic churches in Germany, built, it is supposed, in 1227-43, probably in imitation of the abbey-church of Braisne near Soissons. It is circular in form (60 yds. long,
49 yds. broad, and 124 ft. high), intersected by a lofty, vaulted cross, and supported by 12 slender pillars, on which the 12 apostles are represented, probably painted in the 15th cent. (visible simultaneously from a slab of slate in the pavement, about 8 paces from the entrance). The church contains numerous monuments of ecclesiastical dignitaries, and the mummy of Bishop Theodulf, who died in the 6th century. To the right of the high-altar is an altar-piece (St. Sebastian) ascribed to Guido Reni. The sacristy possesses an interesting old side-door and contains the Monument of Johann Segensis (d. 1564), with a portrait. The Portal is richly decorated with sculptures, symbolical of the Old and New Testament, etc., dating from the erection of the church. This church also is closed from 12 to 2; the sexton lives opposite. — The other churches of Trèves are comparatively uninteresting.

In the S.E. Quarter there are several interesting relics of the Roman period.

The Basilica (Pl. 9; G, 4, 5), built entirely of brick, probably in the reign of the Emp. Constantine, 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 bishops. When the town became Prussian, it was used as a barrack, but after 1846 it was restored by order of Frederick William IV., and in 1856 consecrated as a Protestant church. The interior, terminating in an apse at the N. end, is lighted by a double row of windows. 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. facade and the E. side, on the other hand, are almost entirely modern. The entrance for the public was at the S. end; the two smaller entrances near the apse were probably for the use of the judges. The interior was richly decorated with painting, some relics of which may be inspected in the museum. Below the floor was a hypocaust, or heating-apparatus.

The Roman Palace (Pl. 24; H, 6), entered from the Promenade, and also from the Exercier-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, which was long incorrectly supposed to be a Roman bath, 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.

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 custodian keeps the key of the Porta Nigra (p. 170).
On a rising ground about 1/4 M. to the E. of the Baths (comp. Pl. II, 7) is the Amphitheatre, locally known as the Kaskeller, 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 30,000 spectators. (That at Verona held 70,000 spectators, the Colosseum at Rome 87,000.) 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 captive Franks, with their leaders Ascarich and Ragais, to be torn to pieces by wild beasts; and in 313, thousands of the Bructeri were barbarously sacrificed for the amusement of the people.

The Town Library, at the Gymnasium (Pl. 26; F, 5; adm. 11-12.30), contains some rare printed works and numerous 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 Gutenberg 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 miniatures combine the best traditions of Carolingian art with the new influences of the classical Italian school. 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 Alva, Huss, Sickingen, and others.

The Provincial Museum in the same building contains an interesting collection of Roman and mediæval antiquities. It is open daily in summer from 11 to 1, on Wed. also 3-5, Sun. and Wed. free, at other times 50 pf.; in winter on Sun. 11-1, Wed. 2-4, free, at other times 75 pf.

To the Right. Room I. Mosaic pavement, found at Oberweis; Torso of Cupid, found at Trèves; Portrait-herma from Welschbillig; Torso of an Amazon in marble, found in the Therme of Trèves (p. 174). Extensive collection of Roman glass; shallow early-Christian vessel with a representation of Abraham and Isaac; goblet with caterpillars in high relief. — Rooms II. & III. contain sculptures from Neumagen (p. 188), chiefly from tombs. In R. II.: Relief, with battles of Tritons and sea-monsters; Two galleys laden with wine-casks (noticeable the cleverly-depicted humorous expression of one of the steersmen). On the walls, frescoes from the Basilica (p. 172), and imitations of Roman mosaics found at Trèves. In R. III.: Reliefs of captured warriors, and ladies at their toilette; Youths counting
money; Statue of a Human peasant, found at Langsur (p. 175). At the wall: Frescoes of a stag and a lynx, found at Trèves. In the middle of the room, *Mosaic of the 4th cent., found at Trèves in 1844, representing the Muses instructing artists and scholars (Calliope instructs Homer, Clio Cadmus, etc.), busts of Hesiod, Ennius, Cicero, Virgil, Menander, and representations of the months and seasons. — Room IV. Objects found in a Roman burial-place outside the Porta Nigra; to the right by the window is part of the burial-place arranged as it was when discovered. The case to the left contains the more valuable articles. — Roman lamps and other objects in clay, chiefly from the Roman Baths (see below). — Objects of decorative art: enamel; ivory articles; Italian majolica; collection of pottery from Nassaü and Siegburg, Venetian and Bohemian glass, etc. Early-German pictures; Greek and Egyptian antiquities; a mummy.

To the left. Bones of the prehistoric period, with traces of human workmanship, found in the Buchenloch, near Gerolstein. Etruscan vessels and other objects from pre-Roman graves, most of them from the banks of the Saar and the Nahe. Christian inscriptions of the 3rd and 4th cent. from the churches of SS. Matthew, Maximin, and Paulin. Sarcophagi, with relief of Noah's Ark. Roman coins and moulds for false coins. Collection of the coins of the Electorate of Trèves.

In the suburb of St. Barbeln, adjoining the new Kaiser-Strasse (Pl. C,D,7), are the Roman Baths, an imposing structure, 660 ft. in length, recently excavated. Adm. 25 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. B, 7), 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 (620 ft. long) has recently been skilfully widened and levelled. — The Railway Station on the left bank of the Moselle is now used for goods traffic only.

The best survey of the town and its beautiful environs is obtained from the garden-restaurant about 3/4 M. behind the Amphitheatre (comp. 173) and from the *Mariansäule*, a tower with a colossal statue of the Virgin, situated on the bank of the river opposite Trèves, between the bridge and the village of Pallien (Pl. A, 1; p. 185), and about 1 1/2 M. from the former. The traveller should return through the entrance to the Pallien-Thal, a picturesque glimpse of which is obtained through the arch of a bridge built by Napoleon. A little below the ferry which connects Pallien with Zurlauben (Café-Restaurant Mettlauch) on the opposite bank, on the hill, lie the Bellevue, Schneiders-Hof and Weisshaus restaurants, with pretty park and views. A little higher up is the Kockelsberg (Restaurant), commanding an admirable view. Farther down the stream is a second ferry.

About 3/4 M. to the S. of Trèves is situated the venerable Church of St. Matthew, 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). — About 3/4 M. to
ECHTERNACH. 24. Route. 175

the N. of the town is St. Paulin, with an interesting rococo church of the early part of the 18th cent., richly adorned with frescoes. 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. H, 1).

The Luxembourg Line follows the right bank of the Moselle as far as Karthaus. — 56½ M. Löwenbrücken.

60 M. Karthaus, the junction of the Metz and Luxembourg line (p. 168). Opposite the station is an old Carthusian convent, still partly preserved, with the ruins of a church. The train now crosses the Moselle.

62 M. Igel, an inconsiderable village, containing one of the most interesting Roman relics to the N. of the Alps, the celebrated *Igel Monument, popularly called the 'Heidenthurm' (heathens' tower), and visible from the railway. The monument is a square sandstone column, 75 ft. in height, and 16½ ft. broad at the base, and was erected as a funeral 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 Rhea 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. Above Igel, which may also be visited from Wasserliesch (p. 177), are extensive gypsum-quarries.

Near (64½ 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 Langour.

From Wasserbillig to Diekirch, 30 M., railway in 1¾-2¾ hrs. (fares 4 fr., 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 35 c.). The line follows the pretty valley of the Sure, but at some distance from the river. — 4½ M. Born; 8 M. Rosport.

13 M. Echternach (*Hirsch, also 'pension'; Kill), a small town, with a well-preserved Benedictine abbey, which maintained its independence down to 1801. The abbey-church of *St. Willibrord is a Romanesque edifice of 1017-31, skillfully restored since 1861. The walls of the nave are supported alternately by pillars and columns, as in St. Michael's at Hildesheim and other churches of Lower Saxony. The proportions of the interior are very light and elegant, and the capitals of the columns are beautifully executed. Echternach is noted for the singular 'Leaping Procession', which takes place every Whit-Tuesday and is participated in by 12-15,000 persons from the country round. Picturesque walk on the left bank of the Sure, with view of the town and its pretty environs. — 17 M. Bollendorf; on the left bank of the Sure; 24 M. Reisdorf; 27 M. Bettendorf.

30 M. Diekirch (*Hôtel des Ardennes; Hôtel de l'Europe), a small town prettily situated on the Sure. Pleasant excursions may be made hence to the ruin of Brandenburg, to Burscheid, and to Vianden (Hôtel de Luxembourg), a small and ancient town, 8 M. to the N., in the valley of the Our, a
tributary of the Sure. Vianden is commanded by an imposing ruined castle of the Counts of Nassau; the elegant decagonal chapel was restored in 1849. The church contains a few tombstones of the 15-16th centuries.

From Diekirch to Ettelbrück (p. 177), 2½ M., railway in 15-20 minutes.

Near (65 M.) Mertert the train quits the Moselle and ascends the valley of the Sire. To the right Manternach, with a large paper-manufactory. 70 M. Wecker; 74 M. Roodt; 79 M. Oetringen. The train then crosses the Pulvermühlenthal by a viaduct 275 yds. long and 100 ft. high. The station of Luxembourg, situated on the right side of the Petrusthal, is connected with the town by a handsome viaduct (tramway to the Neu-Thor 20c; omnibus to the hotels 1 fr.).

87 M. Luxembourg. — Hotels. *Hôtel Brasséur, at the corner of the Rue de l'Arsenal and the Rue Aldringer; Hôtel de Cologne, Hôtel de l'Europe, both well spoken of; Hôtel de Luxembourg. — *Faber's Restaurant.

Cafés. Italien; Meister; Café de la Place; etc. Comp. the Plan.

Photographs at Brück's book-shop.

Luxembourg, formerly Lüttelburg, at one time a fortress of the German Confederation, a town with 16,700 inhab., is the capital of the grand-duchy of Luxembourg, which is united to Holland by a personal union. The situation of the town is peculiar and picturesque. The Oberstadt, or upper part, is perched upon a rocky tableland, which is bounded on three sides by abrupt precipices, 200 ft. in height. At the foot of these flow the Petrusbach and the Alzette, which are bounded by equally precipitous rocks on the opposite bank. In this narrow ravine lie the busy Unterstädt or lower portions of the town, consisting of Pfaffenthal, the N., Clausen, the E., and Grund, the S. suburb, separated by a rocky ridge in the valley of the Alzette. The view of the town with its variety of mountain and valley, gardens and rocks, military edifices and groups of trees, obtained from the Trèves road, is singularly striking, and is enhanced by the huge viaducts of the railway and the road to the station.

The fortifications, which were partly hewn out of the solid rock, were condemned to demolition by the Treaty of London in 1867, and the glacis has now been converted into a public park, commanding an admirable view. The construction of the works gradually progressed during 500 years under various possessors, — Henry IV., Count of Luxembourg, afterwards German Emp. as Henry VII. (d. 1312), his son John, the blind king of Bohemia (killed at Crécy, 1346), the Burgundians, the Spaniards, the French (whose celebrated engineer Vanpan constructed a great part of the fortress), the Austrians, the French again, and finally the German Confederation, by whom it was evacuated in 1866.

Apart from its curious situation and pretty environs, Luxembourg offers little to detain the traveller. The old Hôtel de Ville in the vegetable market contains an interesting collection of Roman glass, bronzes, and other antiquities, found chiefly in the Roman camp at Dahlheim; also Franconian and later antiquities. — A small
collection of pictures was bequeathed to the town in 1855 by M. J. P. Pescatore, and is always open (Pl. 21; fee). — A Monument of Willem III, king of the Netherlands, was unveiled in 1884. — Of the magnificent castle of the Spanish Governor Count Mansfeld (1545-1604), in the suburb of Clausen (Pl. D, 1, 2), on the right bank of the Alzette (to the N.W.), no vestige is left, except a small portion of the wall and two gateways, into which several interesting Roman sculptures are built. Adjacent is the Park-Höhe, a fine point of view.

From Luxembourg to Trois Vierges (Pepinster, Liège), 48 M., railway in 2¼-3 hrs. (fares 5 m. 60, 3 m. 70, 2 m. 40 pf.). — The line ascends the valley of the Alzette. 2½ M. Dommeldange; 4½ M. Wolferdange; 7½ M. Lorentzweiler; 9 M. Lintgen.

11 M. Mersch (Petite Croix d'Or), at the confluence of the Eisch, Mamer, and Alzette, the valleys of which afford pleasant excursions. To the W. are the château of Hollenzels and the ruined convent of Marienthal in the valley of the Eisch, and the handsome château of Schönfels in the valley of the Mamer; to the E. lie the château and park of Mersch, the property of Prince Arenberg.

14 M. Kruchten, whence a branch-railway leads to the picturesquely-situated little town of (10 M.) La Rochette. 16 M. Colmar-Berg, with an old château of the Counts of Nassau, now royal property, at the confluence of the Alzette and Attert.

18½ M. Ettelbrück, a small town, pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Warcke and the Alzette. Fine view from the Herrenberg. Branch-railway to Diekirch, see p. 176.

25 M. Michelau, whence a visit may be paid to the (¾ hr.) imposing ruins of the castle of Burnscheid, below which is a tunnel. The finest scenery on the line is at this point. — 25½ M. Goebelsmühle, at the confluence of the Wiltz and the Sure (p. 173). — From (25 M.) Kautenbach, at the confluence of the Wiltz and the Wolz, a branch-line runs to (6 M.) Wolz. — 31½ M. Wilwerwiltz; to the right is the ruined castle of Schleizerburg. — 38 M. Clairvaux (Ger. Clerf), a picturesquely-situated place (Hôtel Köner) to the E. of the line, with an old castle, visible before and after the passage of the tunnel, but not from the station. The castle was formerly in the possession of the Seigneurs de Lannoy, the most famous of whom was Charles V.'s general, Charles de Lannoy, the conqueror of Francis I. at the battle of Pavia. The interior has been modernised. — 40 M. Mautzwülflé.

43 M. Trois Vierges, Ger. Ulfingen, the frontier-station of Luxembourg.

— Hence to Stavelot, Spa, Liège, etc., see Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.

From Luxembourg to Thionville and Metz, see p. 165.

From Luxembourg to Remich (Nennig), see p. 178.

From Trèves to Thionville, 43½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 5 m. 80, 4 m. 20, 2 m. 80 pf.). — The line, a prolongation of that described in R. 25, ascends the valley of the Moselle above Trèves. 1½ M. Löwenbrücken. 5 M. Korthaus, the junction of the Saarbrücken line (p. 169). Below the bridge at Conz (p. 169) the train crosses the Saar, affording a view of the pretty valley of that stream. 8 M. Wasserliesch, ½ M. to the S. of Igel (p. 175); 13 M. Wellen. Near (15 M.) Nittel the train passes through a tunnel. 18 M. Winchringen; 23 M. Palzem.

25 M. Nennig (Zur Römischer Villa); the station is 1 M. from the village, in which are the remains of a Roman villa, excavated in 1852, containing a remarkably fine Mosaic Pavement, 49 ft.
long and 33 ft. broad. 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.

Near Nennig, on the left bank of the Moselle, lies the little Dutch town of Remich, connected with Luxembourg by a branch railway (16½ M. in 1½ hr.). Mondorf (6 M.), the third station on this line, possesses warm springs (77° F.), strongly nitrogenous, and efficacious in scrofula, and nervous and bronchial affections. — Luxembourg, see p. 176.

29 M. Perl (Greveldinger), the first place in Lorraine. 32 M. Sierck (*Hôtel de Luxembourg), a small and ancient town with 1300 inhabit., picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Moselle, and commanded by the conspicuous ruins of a castle of the Dukes of Lorraine. About 6 M. to the N.E. is Schloss Menenberg, popularly known as Schloss Marlborough, from its occupation by the great British general. 36 M. Mallingen; 38½ M. Königsmaichern. 43½ M. Thionville, see p. 168.

25. The Moselle from Coblenz to Trèves.

Railway (69½ M.) in 2½-3¼ hrs. (fares 9 m., 6 m. 80, 4 m. 50 pf.; express, 10 m. 10, 7 m. 50, or 5 m. 30 pf.). The trains start from the Moselbahnhof (p. 93). — View to the left.

Steamboat (140 M.) four times weekly in June and July, daily in August and September (fares 6 M., 4 M.). The steamers ascend from Coblenz to Trèves in 1½ day, spending the night at Trarbach and reaching their destination about 3 p.m. on the second day. The descent from Trèves to Coblenz occupies 11-12 hrs. A saloon steamer starts from Coblenz on Mon. and Thurs., from Trarbach on Tues. and Frid. for the ascending voyage, and returns from Trèves on Wed. and Sat.; fares, ascending 7 m. 50 pf. or 5 m., descending 10 m. or 6 m. 60 pf. The river is sometimes so low that the steamers have to cease running. Restaurants on board the steamers; table d'hôte at 1 p.m., 3 m. — Local Steamboats: between Coblenz and Cochem daily in summer, except Friday, leaving Coblenz at 1 p.m. and Cochem at 5 a.m. (1 m. 80, 1 m. 20 pf.); between Berncastel and Trèves daily, except Thurs., leaving Berncastel at 4 a.m. and Trèves at 3 p.m. (fares 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20 pf.). — The steamboat-pier at Coblenz lies between the bridges over the Moselle (Pl. A, 2), and is reached by descending to the left of the approach to the old bridge and passing through the gateway.

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 and ruined castles. The finest portion is between Coblenz and a point a little above Berncastel. The prevailing stillness affords a pleasant contrast to the noise and bustle of the Rhine. Charming excursions may be made in the wooded lateral valleys, the beauties of which are often enhanced by picturesque ruins, and magnificent views are afforded by the tops of numerous hills. 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, Decius M. Ausonius (circa 309-392), 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. xxiii). 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 train skirts the base of the Karthause (p. 98), and above Moselweis (*Rösschen, with ‘pens.’) crosses the Moselle by a handsome iron bridge with three spans of 213 ft. each.

2½ M. Güls (steamb. stat.; Zillien), a prettily-situated village, much frequented by the Coblenzers when the cherry-trees are in blossom. The train traverses the orchard-like district of Güls, skirting the vine-clad hills, and passes Lay, a village on the right bank.

5 M. Winningen (steamb. stat.; *Schwan; *Adler; Anker; Hofbauer), 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.

Beautiful walk past the Distelberger Hof (Inn) to the (½ hr.) Blumalay and the (¼ hr.) Rothe Lay, two fine points of view. — On the right bank of the Moselle above Winningen opens the Conderthal, with a mineral spring, a pleasant walk through which brings us in 1½ hr. to the Kühkopf (p. 98; refreshments at the Remstecker Hof, a forester’s house).

Farther up the river the left bank consists of lofty and precipitous rocks, called the Winninger and Coberner Ulen, every available spot on which is planted with vines, producing the best-flavoured wine of the Lower Moselle. — On the opposite (r.) bank lies Dieblisch (Nörtershäuser), with a handsome church.

L.B. (9½ M.) Cobern (steamb. stat.; *Simonis), commanded by two castles. The railway-station lies above Cobern, on the Gondorf road. Near it is a large Roman stone sarcophagus, one of several found in this neighbourhood in 1878 during the construction of the railway. A steep footpath ascends through the vineyards (the path with the pilgrimage-stations is longer, but easier) to the picturesque Niederburg, once the seat of the knights of Cobern, the last of whom was executed at Coblenz in 1536. Higher up is situated the Ober- or Altenburg, within which is the interesting *Chapel of St. Matthias (key in the village), a hexagonal edifice in the late-Romanesque style, begun in 1230, and measuring 53 ft. from angle to angle. The central portion rises above the rest, and is supported by six columns. The very elaborate decorations are executed in a masterly style, and the acoustic properties of the chapel are excellent. It was restored by Frederick William IV. Fine view of the valley.

Farther up, on the same (l.) bank, lies Gondorf (*Haupt), with the Tempelhof, a Gothic castle, recently restored, and an old electoral château, partly destroyed, and now used as a parsonage.

On the opposite bank lie Niederfell (Fassbender) and Kühr. The church at Niederfell contains the altars formerly in the abbey of Marienroth, 3 M. from the river, which was destroyed by the peasants in 1794.

10½ M. Lehmen (steamb. stat.), with a modern castellated château. The river is bordered here with precipitous crags.

R.B. Oberfell. Above (13 M.) Katenes the river flows through a narrow gorge, in which are several mills.
R.B. Alken (steamb. stat.; Comes, unpretending), an old town with medieval houses and fortifications, now comes suddenly into view. On the hill above it rise the towers of the old castle of Thuron, or Thuran, built by Count Palatine Heinrich (p. 93) about 1200, and a frequent object of dispute 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. The chroniclers also relate that the townspeople, discovering that the governor mediated a treacherous surrender, shot him from a catapult across the valley into the enemy’s camp, where he arrived without scath! The chapel on the Bleidenberg, to the N., is a memorial of the fact, and of the governor’s gratitude for his miraculous escape. — 14 M. Loef.

R.B. Brodenbach (steamb. stat.; *Post), pleasantly situated at the base of a lofty wooded hill.

Just above Brodenbach is the mouth of a narrow ravine, which expands about 1/2 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 (1/2 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 towers, which command a beautiful panorama (unpleasant stair). The knights of Ehrenburg waged frequent feuds with the town of Coblenz. The castle now belongs to the Countess von Kielmannsegge (p. 203). — From the Ehrenburg to Boppard, 2 1/2 hrs.; comp. p. 107.

An overhanging cliff is now passed on the left bank (*Hattonis Portu), beyond which the valley of the Moselle expands.

16 M. Hatzenport (steamb. stat.) and Boes (*Heidger, moderate), two long contiguous villages, above which rises an old church. The railway-station is 3/4 M. above Hatzenport.

About 3 M. inland (diligence from Hatzenport twice daily in 1 hr.) lies Münster-Maifeld (*Sonne), a small and ancient town, from the 6th cent. onwards the chief place in the Meginorelt, or Megingau, which extends hence to the Rhine. The conspicuous *Church, formerly belonging to an abbey, is the successor of a basilica of St. Martin, which existed here as early as 633. The front with its two round towers, resembling a fortress, and a curious elevated chapel in the interior, perhaps date from the 10th cent. (or the 12th?); the choir and choir-chapels are in the transition-style of 1225-30; while the nave, in the developed Gothic style, was erected at the beginning of the 14th century. The church contains a statue of the Virgin (about 1350), a Ciborium of about 1450, and the tomb of Kuno von Eltz (d. 1530) and his wife (d. 1531). View from the towers. — From Münster-Maifeld to (3 M.) Schloss Eltz, see below; carr. 5 m.

R.B. Burgien (steamb. stat.; *Kaiserswerth, plain), at the mouth of the Beybachthal. Opposite rises the massive tower of Bischofstein, an electoral castle erected in 1270. — In the Beybachthal, 7 M. farther up is the ruin of Waldeck.

19 M. Moselkern (*Deiss, moderate; Zur Burg Eltz, well spoken of), at the mouth of the Elz.

In the narrow, tortuous valley of the Elz, 4 M. above Moselkern, lies Schloss Eltz, which may also be reached from Münster-Maifeld (see above) via Wierschem in 1 hr., or from Hatzenport (see above) on foot via Lasserg in 1 1/4 hr., or from Muden (see below) in 1 hr. A visit to Schloss Eltz also forms a pleasant excursion for one day from Coblenz. — The Footpath

The Moselle from

R.B. Aiken (steamb. stat.; Comes, unpretending), an old town with medieval houses and fortifications, now comes suddenly into view. On the hill above it rise the towers of the old castle of Thuron, or Thuran, built by Count Palatine Heinrich (p. 93) about 1200, and a frequent object of dispute 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. The chroniclers also relate that the townspeople, discovering that the governor mediated a treacherous surrender, shot him from a catapult across the valley into the enemy’s camp, where he arrived without scath! The chapel on the Bleidenberg, to the N., is a memorial of the fact, and of the governor’s gratitude for his miraculous escape. — 14 M. Loef.

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R.B. Burgen (steamb. stat.; *Kaiserswerth, plain), at the mouth of the Beybachthal. Opposite rises the massive tower of Bischofstein, an electoral castle erected in 1270. — In the Beybachthal, 7 M. farther up is the ruin of Waldeck.

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Coblenz to Trèves.

COCHEM. 25. Route. 181

From Moselkern passes the church and ascends the left bank of the Elz, crossing to the right bank a little on this side of the second mill. Beyond the mill it skirts the slope of the hill, traverses meadows for a short distance, and then ascends into the wood, through which it leads up and down hill to the castle. Milk may be procured at the last mill.

*Schloß Eltz*, an ancient residence of the Counts of Eltz (p. 126), is most picturesquely situated upon a lofty rock, surrounded by wooded hills. The different parts of the château date from the 12th-16th cent., and have been to a great extent restored. The rooms are furnished in the styles of different centuries, and are adorned with family-portraits, armour, and weapons. In the Rittersaal (knights' hall) is a visitors' book, which contains the autograph of the Prince of Wales. Admission on written application, Sundays and holidays excepted. Opposite Schloß Eltz are the ruins of Trutzeltz, or Baldeneltz, erected by Archbishop Baldwin of Trèves to command the castle, with the counts of which he carried on a protracted feud. Best survey of Schloß Eltz and Baldeneltz from the cross on the path to the château from Wierschem, beyond its junction with that from Lasserg and Neuhof (see above).

About 3 M. farther up the Elzthal, and the same distance from Münster-Maifeld, rise the imposing ruins of the castle of Pyrmont, near which the Elz forms a fine waterfall. Beyond the castle we ascend (good echo) to the Pyrmont Höfe, and then proceed to the left to the (2 M.) solitary Schweinkirche, a pilgrimage-church, built in 1473 and restored in 1880. Thence by Bröh or Forst to Carden (see below), 1 1/2 hr.

L.B. Müden (*Höfer*), opposite the entrance of the Lützer-Thal.

23 M. Carden (steamb. stat.; *Brauer; Weins*, at the station), below which is a cave in which St. Castor, whose bones now repose in the Castorkirche at Coblenz, 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 choir and transept are in a late-Romanesque style, the nave is early-Gothic. The interior contains an interesting terracotta group of the Magi and Saints at the high-altar, several other late-Gothic sculptures, and old tombstones. — Higher up, on the other bank of the river, lies —

R.B. Treis (steamb. stat.; *Conzen*, well spoken of), a village with 1600 inhabitants. In the valley behind it are the ruins of the Wildenburg and Schloß Treis. Tasteful church by Lasaulx, 1830. The (2 M.) Treiser Schock commands a fine view. — A path crosses the hill from Treis to Bruttig (p. 182) in 1 1/2 hr.; in the Flaumbachthal is the ruined monastery of Engelport.

25 1/2 M. Pommern, with an old castle, at the mouth of the Pommerbach, in the valley of which are the ruins of the nunnery of Rosenthal, founded in 1170. — 27 M. Clotten (steamb. stat.), with the castle of that name. Clotten is the depôt for the excellent slate yielded by the curious subterranean quarries of Müllenbach, 9 M. inland.

30 M. Cochem. — Hotels. **Zur Union**, well-appointed, 1/2 M. from the station, R., L., & A. 2 1/2, D. 2 1/4, B. 1 m.; **Germania**, well spoken of; **Stadt Coblenz, Zum Kaiser**, both unperturbing. — Beer at Stammel's. **Omnibus** to Bruttig, Beilstein, and Poltersdorf (p. 183), twice daily.

Cochem (steamb. stat.), a district-town with 3200 inhab., is one of the prettiest places on the Moselle (beautiful view from the railway-station). The old castle, destroyed by the French in 1688, was frequently occupied by the Archbishops of Trèves.
in the 14th and 16th centuries. It was restored in 1868-78 by Ravené (d. 1874) after plans by Raschdorff, with the aid of a view of the building taken in 1676. The principal tower is adorned with a huge figure of St. Christopher, in mosaic, by Salviati. Visitors apply for admission in the restaurant at the entrance (1-4 pers., 1 m.). The finest rooms are the armoury, the dining-hall, and the ‘Rittersaal’, the last decorated with frescoes by Ewald and Münster. The Restaurant Knüppchen, below the castle, affords a fine view. The old Capuchin Monastery, now a school, which is picturesquely situated on an eminence, once numbered among its inmates Pater Martin of Cochem (d. 1712), a well-known German devotional writer. At the influx of the Endertsbach into the Moselle stands a Monument in memory of the war of 1870-71. In the background, on the summit of a hill about 11/2 M. up the valley of the Endertsbach, rises the tower of the Winneburg, the most ancient seat of the Metternich family, destroyed by the French in 1689. — On the right bank, opposite Cochem, lies Cond.

The train now passes through the Cochemer or Ellerer Berg to Eller (p. 183) by means of the Kaiser Wilhelm Tunnel, the longest tunnel in Germany (22/3 M.), the excavation of which through the clay-slate occupied 31/2 years (1874-77) and cost 4,000,000 m.; 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 21/2 hrs. to traverse in ascending and 11/2 hr. in descending. The banks here are particularly picturesque.

At Sehl, on the left bank, 1 M. above Cochem, a fine retrospect is enjoyed of Cochem, its castle, and the Winneburg. — L.B. Ebernach, once a priory of Laach (p. 93).

R. B. Valwig. Picturesque groups of rocks.

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 1 hr. above Cochem, lies —

R. B. Bruttig (*Friedrichs, plain), a small town with quaint mediæval houses (interesting interiors), formerly under the joint sway of the Counts of Winneburg and Beilstein and the Electors of Trèves, a curious division of authority which also existed in other places on the Moselle. The church contains some Gothic sculptures from an earlier edifice. Bruttig was the birthplace of the grammarian Petrus Mosellanus (d. 1524). A walk on the right bank from Bruttig to Senheim is recommended to lovers of the picturesque.

R. B. Funkel, lying somewhat inland.

L. B. Ellenz (Dehren). Fine view of Beilstein from a point near the mediæval church.

R. B. Beilstein (steam, stat.; Lipmann). 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, under whose protection numerous Jews settled here. Omnibus daily to Cochem (p. 181).


R.B. *Senheim* (steam. stat.; Schneiders), picturesquely situated on the slope of the hill, with a high-lying church and an imposing old castellated dwelling-house (the 'Burg'). (From Senheim to Bullay via the König, 2½ hrs.) — Opposite lies —

L.B. *Senhals* (Deis), and a little farther up is *Nehren*. About 3/4 M. from the latter is a hill with a Roman tomb (the 'Heiden-keller'), commanding an admirable view of Senheim. — The next places are *Lehmen*, with an old tower, and —

L.B. *Ediger* (steam. stat.; *Löwen*), surrounded with old fortifications, and possessing numerous mediaeval buildings and a late-Gothic church which contains a fine late-Gothic monstrance. The Rathhaus is adorned with quaint reliefs. We now reach Eller (comp. p. 182), 3½ M. above Senhals.

Just above Eller, at the base of the wooded Calmond, in the pretty valley of the Eller, is the mouth of the tunnel mentioned at p. 182.

33½ M. *Eller* (*Moselbahn; Friedrich*), with old houses of the feudal ages. Above it, on the right bank, are the ruins of Stuben (see below).

The train crosses the Moselle, passes through another tunnel (370 yds. long), and skirts the base of the precipitous Petersberg, on the right bank. 34 M. *Neef* (steam. stat.).

On the summit of the Petersberg are the Chapel of St. Peter and the burial-ground of Neef, commanding a beautiful Panorama. (A picturesque footpath leads from the chapel via the Eulenkopf and Stuben to Bremm in 25 min.)

At the centre of the curve which the river describes round the Petersberg, to the left, are situated the ruins of the monastery of Stuben, founded in the 12th cent. and suppressed in 1788. On the left bank, a little farther on, is *Bremm* (*Amlinger*), with a late-Gothic church and mediaeval houses, where the vine is said to have been cultivated on the central part of the Moselle for the first time. The next place is *Aidegund*, near opposite Neef.

36½ M. *Bullay* (*Marienburg*, moderate; *Zu den Vier Thürmen*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant*), on the right bank, the station for *Alf* and the baths of *Bertrich* (see p. 194) on the opposite bank, and also for *Zell* (p. 186). The road to the ferry turns to the right at the station, and then leads again to the right below the railway. By following the railway a little farther and crossing the bridge
mentioned below we reach the foot of the Marienburg (p. 185), which is ascended hence by a good footpath in 20 minutes.

Opposite the Marienburg hotel is a road leading to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) road to Merl which we follow to the left for $\frac{1}{2}$ M. and then diverge to the right. After another $\frac{1}{2}$ M. we reach a point where the path forks, the branch to the left leading to Senheim and the other to Merl. Following the latter we reach (5 min.) the "Vierseenplatz" on the König, which commands a splendid view of the Marienburg and the Moselle, surpassing that from the Marienburg itself. The descent to Merl takes $\frac{1}{2}$ M. (A pleasant walk of 2$\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. may be taken to Alf, the Marienburg, Kaimt, Zell, Merl, the König, and then back to Bullay.)

STEAMBOAT JOURNEY FROM ALF TO TRÉVES, see p. 185.

RAILWAY. Beyond Bullay the train crosses the Moselle by a huge double bridge resting on iron girders, of which the higher level supports the ordinary roadway. The central opening has a span of 290 ft. The train then penetrates the Prinsenkopf by a curved tunnel, 480 yds. in length, which emerges upon the river above Pünderich (p. 186). The railway is next carried along the hill by an imposing viaduct with 92 arches, each 24 ft. wide. 38$\frac{1}{2}$ M. Pünderich, the station for the village on the right bank, 1$\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther down (p. 186).

FROM PÜNDERICH TO TRARBACH-TRABEN, 7 M., branch-railway in 34 min. (fares 90, 70, 50 pf.). 1 M. Reil (p. 186); 2 M. Burg (p. 186); 4$\frac{1}{4}$ M. Enkirch (p. 186); 7 M. Trarbach-Traben (p. 186).

Beyond Pünderich the train quits the river, and reaches the Alfthal by means of another tunnel (530 yds.) through the Reiler Hals. (The valley of the Moselle is regained at Schweich, see below.)

To the right in the Alfthal, half concealed by the trees, is seen the church of the old canony of Springirsbach, founded in 1107, an edifice in the Italian style of the 18th cent., and now the parish-church of Bengel. To the N. is the Kondelwold, through which a picturesque path leads via the Signal to Bertrich (p. 188). The train ascends the valley, passes Bengel (Zimmer) and Kinderbeuren (Wirz), and, beyond a tunnel (635 yds.), reaches — 44 M. Uerzig (Seiler), 2 M. from the village of that name on the Moselle (p. 187), to which a diligence runs twice daily.

The train now descends into the valley of the Lieser.

From (48 M.) Wengerohr a branch-line (2$\frac{1}{2}$ M. in 10 min.; fares, 40, 30, 20 pf.) runs to Wittlich (*Zum Wolf; *Post; Losen, unpretending), a district-town with 3400 inhab., surrounded with walls. The old château, of which all traces have vanished, was often occupied by the Electors of Trèves. Diligence to Kyllburg, see p. 192.

FROM WENGEROHRED TO BERNCASTEL, 10 M., railway in 2$\frac{1}{4}$-1 hr. (fares 1 M. 30, 1 M., 70 pf.). The train descends the pretty valley of the Lieser. 2 M. Platten; 5 M. Stebenborn, the station for Nürting; 5$\frac{1}{2}$ M. Maring. Near (7 M.) Lieser it reaches the Moselle, opposite Mühlenheim (p. 188), 9$\frac{1}{2}$ M. Cues (p. 188), opposite Berncastel (p. 188).

The Lieser is crossed. To the right lie the hamlet of Börscheid and the village of Allrich, to the left the Huurdter Höhe. Beyond the watershed between the Lieser and the Salz we reach —
53 M. Salmrohr, 1 1/2 M. from which is the pilgrimage-resort Eberhards-Clausen (Klein), an old abbey with a fine church, containing a carved altar of the 2nd half of the 15th century. — 57 M. Hetzerath (630 ft.; Paltzer); hence to Clüsserath (p. 189), 1 1/2 hr.

62 M. Schweich (steam. stat.; Johantgen; Denhard), on the Moselle. The train then passes through the tunnel of Issel, 850 yds. in length. — 64 M. Quint, with an iron-work (p. 189). — 65 M. Ehrang, a station on the Eifel railway (p. 193), is also connected with Trèves by a branch-line (5 M.) passing Biever and Pallien (p. 174). The Moselle railway crosses the river at Pfalzel, and reaches —

69 1/2 M. Trèves, see p. 169. The station lies to the E. of the town.

The Moselle from Alf to Trèves.

Alf (*Post, with steamboat-office), a village with 1300 inhab., lies at the mouth of the picturesque valley of the Alf, between the Sollig and the Prinzenkopf. Through the valley runs the high-road to (4 1/2 M.) Bertrich (see p. 194). In the background rises Burg Arras (p. 194).

Alf lies at the lower end of a circuit of 7 1/2 M. described by the Moselle round the saddle of the Marienburg (360 ft.) and the Barl, a tongue of land only 550 yds. in width, on the farther side of which lies Pünnderich (see below), 1 1/2 M. from Alf. The steamer takes 3/4 hr. with, and 1 1/2 hr. against the stream, to accomplish this detour, so that walkers may quit the river at Alf, ascend to the (1/2 hr.) Marienburg, and regain the steamer at (1/4 hr.) Pünnderich. There is still ample time to descend after the boat comes in sight at Briedel. Carr. from Alf to the top of the Marienburg and back 4 m. — A walk from Bullay to the Marienburg, across the bridge mentioned at p. 184, takes 20 minutes.

The *Marienburg (*Restaurant), with the ruins of a castle said to have once existed here, or of the monastery 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 the top of the Barl (see above), and to the Reiterhals, which affords a view of the valleys of the Moselle and the Alf.

A picturesque route leads direct from the Marienburg to the (3/4 hr.) Alfthal and Bertrich (difficult to find without a guide). Diverging to the right from the footpath to Alf, we skirt the Prinzenkopf, and in 10 min. reach the road from Alf to Riel and Bengel, which we follow to the left, through beautiful woods. In a few minutes we reach a path descending to the right and soon joining another, which leads along the steep side of the hill. We now proceed in the direction of the conspicuous castle of Arras (p. 194). On reaching the saddle we may either descend to the left to Hellenthal and Springirsbach (p. 181), or to the right...
to the confluence of the Alf and the Uesbach, on the road from Alf to Bertrich (p. 194).

The distance from Alf to Trèves by the river is about 62 M. The first place passed by the steamboat after leaving Alf is Merl (Croff, well spoken of), a small village on the right bank, 2 M. above Bullay, with an old Minorite abbey.

R.B. Corray. — R.B. Zell (*Fier; Scheuer, unpretending, well spoken of), a district-town with 2500 inhabitants, surrounded by remnants of an old wall, suffered severely from a conflagration in 1848. The old Electoral Château, built in 1543, offers many points of interest. Handsome new Town Buildings. — Opposite lies —

L.B. Kaimt, whence a picturesque path leads along the base of the Barl to (3/4 hr.) the Marienburg.

R.B. Briedel (Schneider), commanding a good view of the S. and W. sides of the Marienburg. A rough short-cut leads from Briedel across the hill to Enkirch (see below).

R.B. Pünderich (Hoep, Engel, Schneider, all unpretending), a picturesquely-situated village. Opposite the steamboat-pier is the path mentioned above, which ascends to the Marienburg in 1/4 hour. The mouth of the tunnel through the Prinzenkopf, the imposing railway-viaduct, and the entrance to the tunnel by which the train quits the valley of the Moselle are also visible from the steamboat (comp. p. 184).

R.B. Reilkirch, 1 1/4 M. above Pünderich, is the church of the village of Reil (Nalbach, Barzem), which lies a little higher up on the opposite bank. Beyond Reil the left bank is very steep.

R.B. Burg. — R.B. Enkirch (*Anker), a large village, named Ankaracha in the earliest documents, most of the inhabitants of which are Protestants.

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. To the right rises the Trabener Berg, 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 lies —

L.B. Traben (*Clauss, R. & B. 2 m. 25, D. 1 m. 80, S. 1 m. 40 pf.), a village with 1600 inhab., seriously damaged by fire in 1857 and 1878. — Opposite (7 1/2 M. from Pünderich) is —

R.B. Trarbach (*Bellevue, R. 1 1/2, A. 1/4, S. 1 m.; Brauneberg, unpretending, well spoken of; Gräfinburg), burned down in 1857, and since rebuilt, the most prosperous little town on the Moselle, with 1800 inhab., most of whom are Protestants (comp. p. 179). It
is commanded by the ruin of the Gräfinburg, erected according to tradition by the Countess von Starkenburg with the ransom she exacted from the Archbishop of Trèves (see above), but more probably built by her son, Count Johann III. (d. 1387). The castle was dismantled by the French in 1734.

At Trarbach opens the Kautenbachthal, a valley enclosed by wooded and rocky slopes, through which runs the high-road to Fischbach (p. 160). The most picturesque part is above (2½ M.) the baths of Wildstein, where there is a thermal spring (83° Fahr.). Good accommodation in the Curhaus and the Hôtel Wildstein (pens. 5 m.). — Walkers may reach Berncastel in 3½ hrs. by following the Kautenbachthal to Longcamp and then descending the Tiefenbachthal (p. 188). Carriage from Trarbach to Berncastel by these two valleys, 12 m.

At Trarbach begins the district of the 'Upper Moselle', which produces the 'Zeltinger Schlossberg', 'Berncasteler Doctor', 'Braunberger', and other highly-prized varieties of Moselle wine.

L.B. Rissbach. — R.B. Wolf. The ruins on the hill are those of a monastery.

L.B. Cröff (*Zur Gräfinburg, unpretending), capital of the old 'Cröffer Reich', which included several villages in the valleys of the Moselle and the Alf. Cröff was originally a Carolingian freehold, but afterwards came into the possession of the Emperors. In 1171 Frederick I. gave it in pledge to the Counts of Sponheim, and the inhabitants suffered no little injury from the disputes between these nobles and the Electors of Trèves, who acted as the imperial representatives.

L.B. Kinheim (*Neidhöfer, good wine).

On the left bank, below Uerzig, is a tower built into the rock, with a large sun-dial, formerly a castle, afterwards a hermitage, known as the Michaels-Lei or Nicolaus-Lei.

R.B. Uerzig (*Post), a place of some importance, which once possessed an independent jurisdiction. It is 2 M. from the station mentioned at p. 184, the road to which first ascends somewhat abruptly and then descends (diligence in ½ hr.; omnibus 50 pf.).


R.B. Graach. Adjacent to the church is an old abbey. The Martinshof, or Josephshof, a little lower down, the Himmelreich, and the Kirchlei all produce esteemed varieties of wine.

R.B. Wehlen, also a wine-growing place.

R.B. Berncastel (*Drei Könige, in a side-street, R. & B. 2 m. 40 pf., D. 2½ m.; *Post, moderate), the capital of the district, with 2400 inhab., was partly burned down in 1857. The ruined electoral castle of Landshut, now the property of Emp. William, commands a beautiful view of the Moselle and of the valley of the Tiefenbach. The wine known as 'Berncasteler Doctor' and those of the 'Lei' are much prized. Diligence daily to (28½ M.) Fischbach (p. 160), in 7 hours. Local steamer to Trèves, see p. 178.
The "Tiefenbachthal, which opens at Berncastel and is ascended by the road to the Hunsrück, resembles the Ahrthal (p. 85) in the grandeur of its rocky scenery. About 1 M. above Berncastel are a chapel and a waterfall, where a lateral valley diverges to the right, through which we reach (5½ hr.) Monsfeld (fine view). Hence to Veldenz (see below), 1 hour.

Berncastel is connected by a stone bridge with —

L.B. Cues, the birthplace of the learned Cardinal Nicolas Cusanus (d. 1464), who founded a hospital here and bequeathed to it his library, containing some valuable MSS., a number of Codices, and rare old impressions. The hospital owns several of the vineyards in the neighbourhood. Cues is the terminus of the branch-railway mentioned at p. 184.

R.B. Andel, the first place in the old Protestant county of Veldenz, which was finally incorporated with the Palatinate.

L.B. Lieser (Jung), a well-built village at the mouth of the brook of that name.

R.B. Mühlheim (*Karsch), a village of some importance at the entrance to the picturesque Veldenz Valley, in which lie the villages of Veldenz (Bottler) and Thal Veldenz, and the ruins of Bury Veldenz (fine view).


L.B. The Brauneberg, famous for its wine. At the upper end of the Brauneberg, on the hill, lies Monsel, below which, on a small headland, is Kesten (*Licht, unpretending), whence a footpath leads in 1⅓ hr. to Pispert (see below). The hills of Ohligsberg and Neuberg, on the other bank, also produce excellent wine.

R.B. Winterich, where the hills approach close to the river.

L.B. Minheim, at the apex of a sharp curve in the river.


L.B. Pispert (*Hayn), perhaps 'Pisonis Portus', has been for centuries famous for its wine. A road leads hence via Clausen to (6½ M.) Salmrohr (p. 185), on the Moselle railway.

L.B. Ferres, the Boverijs of ancient charters, about ¾ M. above Pispert.

A little higher up, the Thron, a rapid stream abounding in fish, flows into the Moselle on the left. The village of Thron (Feilen), in its narrow valley, is noted for its wine ('Hoffberger'). A provostry of the abbey of Tholei, which lay here, was presented by Napoleon to Marshal Bertier, Prince of Wagram. At the head of the valley rises the ruined castle of Thronck, near which is the 'Singende Thal'.

R.B. Neumagen (Hoffmann), the Roman Noviomagus, where Constantine had a castle, mentioned by Ausonius. In 1877-78 an immense quantity of Roman sculptures from tombs was discovered here; some of the reliefs refer to the wine-trade carried on on the Moselle by the Romans. The church, erected in 1190, was probably built with the stones of the castle. Opposite is a footpath leading over the hill to (1 hr.) Clüsserath.

Above Neumagen the Moselle makes a wide curve. Here, to the right, lies Tritzenheim, the birthplace of Johann Trithemius,
an eminent historian, and Abbot of Sponheim (d. 1516), who persuaded the Elector Joachim of Brandenburg to found the university of Frankfurt on the Oder.


R.B. Thörnich. — R.B. Detsem (*ad decimum*, i.e. the tenth Roman milestone from Trèves). Opposite,—


A little inland on the right bank, between the two last-named villages, on the side of the hill, lies Riot, the Rigodulum of Tacitus, where the Roman general Cerealis conquered the rebellious Treveri, and took their leader Valentinus prisoner.


Pedestrians should quit the river at Longwich and walk to (9 M.) Trèves via Merzersdorf and the fortified village of Grünhaus (good wine) in the Ruwerthal. Indeed on the upper Moselle the paths along the hills, affording numerous views, are generally preferable to those on the banks of the river.

L.B. Between Issel and Ehrang (p. 185) is the iron-foundry of Quint (*ad quinimum*, i.e. 5 M. from Trèves).

R.B. Ruwer; in the valley of the brook of that name lie Eitelsbach and Casel.

L.B. Pfalzel (Palatiolum), where Adela, daughter of King Dagobert, founded a nunnery in 655.

Trèves, see p. 169.

26. From Cologne to Trèves. The Volcanic Eifel.

113 M. Railway in 4½-5½ hrs. (fares 14 m. 60, 11 m., 7 m. 30 pf.).

Cologne, see p. 24. As far as (6½ 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. 15). 10 M. Kierberg; 13³/₄ M. Liblar; 17½ M. Weilerswist, the station for Vernich; 21 M. Derkum.

From Düren (p. 14) to Euskirchen, 18½ M., railway in ¾ hr. (fares 2 m. 10, 1 m. 60, 1 m. 10pf.). — 5 M. Bubenheim; 8 M. Vettweis. 12½ M. Züllich, an ancient town, the Roman Tolbiacum, 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, of the 11th and 12th cent., contains carved Gothic altars of the 16th century. The four gates of the old fortifications of the town, dating from the 15th cent., are also worthy of notice. 14½ M. Dürscheven.

24½ M. Euskirchen (Brinkmann), a busy little town of 8120 inhab., with cloth-factories, lies on the Erft. It is the junction of the Cologne line with branches to Düren (see above) and Bonn.

From Euskirchen diligence twice daily in 1½ hr. to Miünstereifel, a small town on the Erft, with a late-Romanesque church of the 12th cent., containing several good tombstones of the 16th cent. and a winged altarpiece of the school of Lucas van Leyden.
From Euskirchen to Bonn, 21 M., railway in 1½ hr. (fares 2 m. 80, 2 m. 10, 1 m. 40 pf.). — The line crosses the Erft, 2 M. Cuchenheim; 4½ M. Odendorf. To the right the extensive Flammersheim woods. — 7½ M. Rheinbach (Adenauer; Kanth), situated in a fertile plain. About 2 M. to the S.E. rises the Tomberg, with a ruined castle, which belonged to the Counts Palatine from 950 to 1156; the round tower is probably of Roman origin. Fine view.

10½ M. Meckenheim (Eiche, well spoken of; Nierdorf), a village with 2000 inhab., and once fortified. Opposite rises the Tomberg. — From Meckenheim a road leads by Geisdorf to (11 M.) Allendorf (p. 88); the Kaleusbander Höhe, about 6 M. from Meckenheim, is a fine point of view. Another charming view is enjoyed at the entrance to the Ahrthal.

Beyond (13 M.) Kottenforst the train traverses part of the forest of that name, passes (16 M.) Winterschlick, and descends to (17 M.) Duisdorf. — 21 M. Bonn, see p. 74.

29½ M. Sätzwey; 33 M. Mechernich, to the left of which are extensive lead-mines and foundries. Beyond a tunnel, the line steadily ascends.

39½ M. Call (Nässchen; Reinhard), a village with some disused forges.

From Call to Hellenthal, 11 M., railway in 1 hr. 3½ M. Grundweil (Bergenmann), a busy little town on the Urft; hence to Heimbach and Nideggen, see p. 11. The line ascends the picturesque valley of the Olef, passing (5½ M.) Olef, to (7½ M.) Schleiden, with 501 inhab., the smallest district town in Prussia and once the capital of an independent dominion. It contains an ancient church and a ruined castle. — 10 M. Blumenthal, 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. Farther on, to the left, is the Wildenburg, 3 M. from the station of Blankenheim (see below). — 11 M. Hellenthal, picturesquely situated on the Olef.

42 M. Urft (Schneider). The old abbey of Steinfeld, founded in the 10th cent. and now a reformatory, lies 1 M. to the S.W. (not visible); the large, well-preserved church contains an altar-piece of 1530 and a monument of 1732. — 45 M. Nettersheim, on the Urft.

49½ M. Blankenheim, which lies 2½ M. from the station (diligence four times daily; Schwartz's Inn), 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 parish church contains the burial-vault of the Counts of Manderscheid, to whom the castle afterwards belonged. The Ahr (p. 85) rises at Blankenheim, where its sources are enclosed by a wall. — From Blankenheim a diligence runs daily to (18½ M.) Adenau (p. 89).

The line continues to ascend, until at (52 M.) Schmidheim, with an old castle, it crosses the watershed between the Urft and the beautiful *Valley of the Kyll, which it enters at (57½ M.) Jünkerath (1450 ft.), the station for Stadtjyll (Post), situated 3 M. higher up (diligence four times daily). Jünkerath (Brinkmann), which possesses a large foundry and an extensive ruined castle, probably occupies the site of the Roman station Icorigium. 60 M. Lissendorf.

The train now descends the valley, passing over 14 bridges and viaducts, and through 10 tunnels.
63 M. **Hillesheim** (1433 ft.; *Schmitz; *Kloep), a small town with 1200 inhab., 2 M. to the E. of the station. The (1 M.) Kyll Höhe commands a beautiful view.

A pleasant walk may be taken from Hillesheim station down the Kyllthal to the (1/4 hr.) **Casselburg**. After passing (20 min.) **Niederbettingen** and (1/2 hr.) **Bewingen** we take the footpath to the left beyond the pointsman’s cottage, and ascend to the (1/2 hr.) Casselburg (see below).

Hillesheim is about 17 M. from **Adenau**, to which a good road leads (see Map). On this road, 3 M. to the N.W. of Hillesheim, lies Kerpen, with a beautiful ruined castle. Here we may quit the road for a walk to (1/4 M. to the E.) **Niederehe** (Schmitz, tolerable), a village in a basin of shell-limestone, with an old abbey-church containing the tombs of Philip, Count of the Mark, and his wife. A footpath ascends hence, following the course of the brook, to the **Nohmer Mühle**, the ruin of Dreimühlen with a waterfall (fossils), and Ahütte (*Fasen, by the bridge*). A Roman villa was discovered in 1878 at Leudersdorf, 1 1/4 M. to the W. of Ahütte. From Ahütte we continue to follow the pretty valley of the Ahbach to (1/2 hr.) the picturesque ruin of Neu-Blankenheim. Thence we ascend a footpath to the (1 1/2 hr.; to the W.) road coming from the Nohn, which we may follow to **Kirmsmutscheid**, and then proceed to the right by Wirft and **Honne russath** to Adenau (p. 89). Or we may choose the route by Barweiler (Servatins), a resort of pilgrims, Wissenscheid, and **Nürburg**.

**From Hillesheim to Daun**, 12 1/2 M. The road leads by (4 1/2 M.) Oberweh and (2 1/2 M.) Dreis, between which places, to the right of the road, lies the **Dreiser Weiher**, a marshy meadow remarkable for its strong carbonic acid exhalations. On the E. and S. sides of it are frequently found nodules of olivine, which have been thrown up by volcanic agency. The next village is (1 M.) **Dockweiler**, to the S. of which rises the **Erensberg** (2267 ft.), an extinct crater, from which a thick stream of basaltic lava, beginning about 200 ft. below the summit, descends towards the N. to Dockweiler and Dreis. The ascent of this hill is also interesting on account of the view it commands and the extensive millstone-quarries situated on it. The path diverges from the road at the point where it divides beyond Dockweiler. The Daun and Gerolstein road passes the base of the Erensberg on the S. side. **Daun**, see p. 196.

The most interesting part of the line begins below Hillesheim. The valley, which is exceedingly 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**, which the train passes, rises a wooded hill (1560 ft.) crowned with the ruined *Casselburg* (ascent 20 min.), once the ancestral castle of the knights of Castelberg. The principal tower, 164 ft. high, is easily ascended, and commands a splendid view of the Kyllthal and the Eifel. Key at the forester’s house (refreshments).

The **Papenkaul** (see below) may be reached from the forester’s house in 1/2 hr.; near it is a cavern, known as the **Buchenloch**, in which some colossal fossilised bones were lately found. From the Papenkaul we descend to Gerolstein in 1/4 hr., passing the lime-tree mentioned below.

The **Ice Cavern of Roth**, 3 M. to the N.W. of the Casselburg, near the village of **Roth**, is an old pit, on a volcanic hill, about 16 ft. deep, in which ice is found in summer.

The valley of **Gees**, to the S.E. of Pelm, abounds in fossils.

69 M. **Gerolstein** (1300 ft.; Rail. Rest; *Post; *Eis, near the railway station; **Heck**, well spoken of), the finest point in the Kyllthal, and one of the most picturesque places in the Eifel, is confined within narrow limits by the rocks and the river, and commanded by a ruined castle, built by Gerhard von Blankenheim in
1115, and afterwards in the possession of the Counts of Manderscheid. A fine view of Gerolstein is obtained from a large lime-tree on the road leading to the N. from the station. On the top of the limestone rocks opposite the village is the Papenkaul, a small extinct crater, from which a narrow stream of lava descends by a grassy valley on the N. side into the Kyllthal. 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. From Gerolstein to the Casselburg (see p. 191) a walk of 1 hr. Diligence from Gerolstein to (13½ M.) Daun (p. 196), twice daily in 23/₄ hrs. (fare 2 m. 20 pf.; carr. 12 m.).

From Gerolstein to Prüm, 12 M., railway in 1¼ hr., via Mültenborn, Büdesheim, Gondelsheim, and Wilwerath. Prüm (*Goldener Stern, or Post), situated on the brook of that name, at the S. end of the Schneifel (p. 194), was 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. The present buildings, dating from 1756, are occupied by the local authorities. The church, with its two towers, has been frequently altered. (The line is being continued to Aix-la-Chapelle, comp. p. 12.)

Beyond Gerolstein the train passes Lissingen, with two castles, adjoining each other and still occupied. On the right bank of the Kyll, about 1½ M. above (74 M.) Birresborn, is situated the Mineral Spring of Birresborn, the strongest and best-known of the chalybeate springs of the Eifel. The gaseous cavity or 'mofette', called the Brudeldreis, on the left bank of the Kyll, is now covered in, and the gas is conveyed down the hill in pipes.

76¼ M. Mürlenbach (*Krumpten), a small village with the ruins of a castle founded by the Merovingians and re-erected in the 17th century. — 78 M. Densborn, with another ruined castle. The limestone-rocks are now succeeded by variegated sandstone. The line traverses a pleasant wooded tract, and passes the villages of Zenderscheid and Utzch and the suppressed Cistercian monastery of St. Thomas, built in 1185 and now employed as a house of discipline for Roman Catholic priests. The Gothic church was completed in 1225. Near the village of Neidenbach, 3½ M. to the W., are extensive remains of the embankment of an old Roman road.

84½ M. Kyllburg (Leinen, Schulle, both good; Schweitzer; Marquet), another very picturesque place, with 1200 inhab., lies on an eminence partly enclosed by the Kyll, and is commanded by an old watch-tower and the handsome Gothic Church of St. Thomas, built in 1276, with stained glass of 1534, from designs after Dürer. The fine adjacent cloisters and the suppressed abbey-buildings are of later date. On a height on the Kyll, 1½ M. below Kyllburg, rises the château of Milberg, incorporated with an old castle and commanding a fine view. — Diligence to (15 M.) Manderscheid (p. 198) daily in 3¼ hrs., to (17 M.) Wittlich (p. 184) daily in 4 hrs.

The brook now describes a circuit, which the railway cuts off by
means of the Wilseck Tunnel, 1 1/4 M. in length. 88 M. Erdorf
(Weinert) is the station for Bitburg, a small town on the hill to
the S.W., 4 M. distant (diligence five times daily).

Bitburg ("Bell") was the Bedae Vicus of the Romans, and a station on
their road from Tréves to Cologne, several of the mile-stones of which
have been found in the neighbourhood. The Kobenhof, or house of the
Kob von Rüdingen family, is a curious building of 1576. The castle to
the N. of the town, on the road to Prüm, was the ancient residence of
the knights of Bitburg. To Prüm (p. 142) diligence daily (25 M., in 5 1/4 hrs.).
— At the Odrang, near Fliessem, 2 1/2 M. farther N. (1 1/2 hr. from Erdorf)
there are several fine Roman mosaic pavements (inferior, however, to
that at Nennig, p. 177) and other antiquities.

The line continues to follow the picturesque wooded *Valley of
the Kyll, bounded by sandstone-rocks. The brook now becomes na-
vigable for rafts. Tunnels and bridges follow each other in rapid
succession, and numerous mills are passed. At Hüttingen is a pic-
turesque waterfall, often scanty in summer. 93 M. Philippshem,
the station for (1 1/2 M.) Dudeldorf, with an old castle. 95 M.
Speicher; the village lies on the hill, 1 1/2 M. to the E. 97 M. Auw,
with a pilgrimage-church, erected in 1708-46 in memory of three
maids, who here miraculously escaped their pursuers on an ass.
100 M. Cordel, with valuable quarries; the ruined castle of Ram-
stein, erected in the 14th cent., is situated at the station, which is
a considerable way from the village. 108 M. Ehrang, the last station,
lies at the junction of the Kyllthal with the valley of the Moselle,
and is connected by a line of rails with the Quint (p. 189). To
the left, before Tréves is reached, a fine view is obtained of the town
on the opposite bank. The station is on the left bank, near the bridge.
113 M. Tréves, see p. 169.

The Volcanic Eifel.

From the Eifel Railway. With the aid of the railway described in
this route the finest points in this very interesting district may be most
conveniently visited as follows: 1st Day. Railway to Hilleshheim or Gerol-
stein (p. 191); walk by Bewingen or Pelm to the Casselburg in 1 1/2 hr.
(p. 191); walk or drive to Daun, 10 M.; ascend the Erenberg and the
Scharteberg by the way, if time permit. — 2nd Day. Walk by Gemünden,
the Dauner Maar, and the Mäuseberg to Gillenfeld, in 2 1/4 hrs.; to the
Pulvermaar and back, 3 1/4 hr.; Strohn, Sprink, 1 1/4 hr.; by the Belvedere to
Manderscheid, 2 1/4 hrs. — 3rd Day. Walk over the Mosenberg to Bettenfeld,
1 1/2 hr.; to Eisenschmitt, 1 1/2 hr.; walk or drive to Himmeroth, Grossitgen,
and (9 M.) Wittlich (p. 184), which is 2 M. from the station of that name
on the Moselle railway. — Travellers who have not visited Kyllburg
should proceed thither from Eisenschmitt.

From the Moselle Railway the Eifel is best explored as follows:
1st Day. From Bullay to the Marienburg (p. 185), 20 min.; Alsey (p. 185),
1 1/2 hr.; Bertrich, 2 hrs.; environs of Bertrich. — 2nd Day. To Honsheim,
3/4 hr.; Strotzbusch, 1 1/2 hr.; walk to Strohn, and visit to environs, 1 1/4 hr.;
Gillenfeld, 1/2 hr.; by Eckfeld and the Belvedere to Manderscheid, 2 hrs.;
the ascent of the Mosenberg may be added. — 3rd Day. Walk by Block-
hausen and (6 M.) Uedersdorf (route as far as this uninteresting) to Daun,
4 hrs.; afternoon, environs of Daun. — 4th Day. By the Erenberg or the
Scharteberg to Pelm, 4 hrs.; by the Casselburg to Gerolstein, 1 1/4 hr.
— 5th Day. To Kyllburg, where the railway is reached.

The Eifel is a mountainous district situated between the Moselle, the
Baedeker's Rhine. 10th Edit.
Rhine, and the Roer, about 45 M. in length, and 24 M. in breadth. The E. part is called the Hohe Eifel, near Adenau and Kelberg, and comprises the Hohe Acht (2410 ft.; p. 89), the Nurburg (2181 ft.; p. 89), the Aremberg (p. 89), and the Erensberg (2267 ft.; p. 191); the W. part is the Schneefel (i.e. Schnee-Eifel), in the neighbourhood of Prum (p. 192); and the S. part is the Vorder-Eifel, or Volcanic Eifel, extending as far as the Rhine (Laacher See, p. 92), and embracing Gerolstein, Daun, Mander- scheid (p. 198), and Bertrich (see below). The district, though somewhat bleak and barren, is very picturesque at places, especially in the Vorder-Eifel. The latter is also very interesting in a geological point of view owing to the numerous traces it bears of former volcanic action, such as the streams of lava, slag-hills, ‘Maare’, or extinct craters filled with water, &c. — The Inns are unpretending, but as a rule comfortable and moderate (R., S., & B. about 3 m.).

From Alf (p. 185) to Bertrich, 4½ M., omnibus several times daily (fare 1 m.; one-horse carr. 5, two-horse from 8 m., fee extra). The road leads at first through the romantic Valley of the Alf, and then at 1½ M.) a disused iron rolling-mill, ascends the valley of the Uesbach. At the top of the hill lie the ruins of Burg Arras, said to have been built by the Archbishop 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 (525 ft.; *Pitz, next door to the Curhaus, D. 2½ m.; *Adler, D. 2 m.; *Klerings, D. 2 m.; *Schneider, unpretending, D. 1 m. 20 pf.), a watering-place, delightfully situated in a secluded valley, and visited annually by 1000 patients, may be described as a kind of modified Carlsbad, the waters of which are specially efficacious in gout, rheumatism, and nervous, liver, and bowel-complaints. The warm springs (90° Fahr.) contain Glauber’s salt. 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.

About ½ M. to the W. of Bertrich the road crosses the Uesbach to the Elfenmühle. Ascending to the left before reaching the mill, and after 20 paces following the lower path to the right, we reach the *Käskeller (‘cheese-cellars’), a grotto composed of basaltic columns, each formed of 8 or 9 spheroids, resembling Dutch cheeses. Near it is a scanty Waterfall, 16 ft. in height. A basaltic stream of lava is visible in several places in the bed of the Uesbach.

A pleasant walk may be taken from the Käskeller to the (1 hr.) Nantesburg; thence to the (1½ hr.) *Rödelheck (1584 ft.; refreshments at the adjacent forester’s), which commands an extensive panorama; and lastly to the (½ hr.) *Reinhardslust, on the path leading from the Rödelheck to the mouth of the Uesbach (see above).

If we follow the new road to Lutzerath on the left bank of the Uesbach as far as the kilometre-stone 11.20, in a part of the valley called the Maischaue, diverge here to the right by the old road, and pass to the left of the Maischaftelle, we reach (in ¾ hr. from the Grotto) the Falkenlei (1315 ft.), a semi-conical hill, the S. 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 scoriæ and slag. Numerous caves and cliffs 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 affords an extensive view of the vol-
canic peaks of the Eifel; the highest are the Hohe Acht (p. 89), the Nürburg (p. 89), with a tower on its summit, and the Hohe Kelberg; to the N.W. the prospect is circumscribed by the long isolated ridge of the Mosenberg (p. 198), a little to the left of which rises the Neroither Kopf with its ruin (p. 196). A very steep path descends to the high-road on the side of the hill opposite to that by which we ascended. Following the road to the right, we reach (1/4 M.) Kernfus and (3 M.) Lutzerath (1295 ft.), a post-station on the Coblenz and Trèves road. Diligence twice daily between Lutzerath and Alf (12 M.), via Bertrich.

A road passing the Käskeller (see p. 194) leads to the W. to (2 M.) Hontheim (Zum Bad Bertrich), whence footpaths lead to (3 1/2 M.) Schutzalf, a hamlet in the Alfthal. We then ascend the picturesque valley, which here forms a deep cutting through the lava rocks and is sometimes called the 'Strohn Switzerland', to Sprink and (40 min.) Strohn. (Another path from Hontheim to Strohn leads by Strotzbüsch and Trautsberg in 2 hrs.) On the E. side of the Alfthal, between Sprink and Strohn, rises the Wartesberg (1597 ft.), one of the largest slag-hills of the Eifel, and probably an extinct crater, although not now distinguishable as such. From Strohn we ascend the valley to (1/2 hr.) Gillenfeld (p. 197).

From Gerolstein to Daun, 13 1/2 M. The road traverses a district of great geological interest, about 60 sq. M. in area, extending N.W. as far as Hillesheim (p. 191) and Steffen, and from the former towards the S., down the Kyllthal to Birresborn (p. 192), to the E. to Daun (p. 196), and again to the N. to Dockweiler and Dreis (p. 191). Proofs of volcanic action, which are more numerous here than in any other part of the Eifel, are afforded by preserved craters, or portions of craters, overflowed by masses of slag and streams of lava overlying the grauwacke and limestone-rocks, and by conical basaltic formations which protrude from the surrounding rocks. The scenery of the lower part only of the valley of the Kyll is picturesque, but this is well worthy of a visit.

Pelm and the Casselburg, see p. 191. The old road (see below) leaves the Kyllthal here. The new road follows it a little farther, and then gradually ascends, passing near Rockeskyll, and by the villages of Essingen, Hohenfels, which lies in the basin of a crater surrounded by precipitous walls of slag, and Betteldorf to Dockweiler (8 M. from Gerolstein), where it joins the road coming from Hillesheim (6 M.; comp. p. 191).

The old road, rougher, but more interesting than the new, ascends to the right from Pelm, and reaches its highest point at Kirchweiler, whence the Erensberg to the N. (p. 191) and the Scharteburg (2158 ft.) to the S., both extinct craters, the latter most distinctly recognisable, may be ascended. The summit of the latter consists of blistered masses of slag which surround the circular crater. 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 'rapilli' (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 (near a mound of earth by the road side). 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 rapilli and volcanic sand; and finally, next the surface, basaltic lava again (comp. p. 93). A little farther S. is the Nerother Kopf (2060 ft.), a hill of slag crowned with a ruined castle, 4½ M. to the W. of Daun. 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 Neunkirchen.


Carriage to Geroistein, Manderscheid, or Lutzerath, 10-12 m. — Diligence twice daily to (14 M.) Geroistein, once to (10½ M.) Manderscheid, once to (15 M.) Lutzerath, etc.

Daun (1230 ft.), a small district-town, with 900 inhab., lies picturesquely in the valley of 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 modern building on the hill, which was formerly occupied by a bailiff of the Elector of Trèves, is now the chief forester’s residence. Adjoining it is the modern Protestant Church. The Roman Catholic Church, in the village, contains two painted coats-of-arms of the Counts of Daun. Several mineral springs in the neighbourhood.

About ½ M. to the N.E. of Daun rises the Förmerich (1614 ft.), the abrupt margin of a crater covered with slag. The crater itself, which is filled with volcanic ashes, is easily distinguished from the surrounding masses of lava. The Dauner Leyen, a broad stream of lava, descends from it towards the W. The eminent geologist Dechen (p. 93) is of opinion that the columnar lava on which the castle of Daun stands belongs to this stream, that a passage was forced through it by the Lieser at a later period, and that the picturesque rocks of the Leyen and those near the castle were thus exposed to view. — About 7 M. to the N.E. of Daun lies the Velmener Maar, 13 acres in area, with the village and ruined castle of Uelmen (*Franzen).

To the S.W. of Daun rises the Wehrbüsch (1555 ft.), another lava-hill, crowned with a conspicuous monument to the natives of the district of Daun who fell in the war of 1870-71.

To the N.W. of Daun is the Wart (1623 ft.). The Nerother Kopf mentioned above, is 4 M. to the N.W.

The *Dauner Maar, or crater-lakes of Daun (comp. p. 197), lie 2½-4 M. to the S. of Daun in an extensive bed of volcanic deposits, consisting of scoria, rapilli, and occasional strata of volcanic tufa. We descend the valley of the Lieser by the road to (1½ M.) Gemünden; here (guide advisable) we diverge from the road to the left, and in a few minutes reach the Gemünder Maar
(1358 ft.), 126 ft. above the village. This is the smallest of the crater-lakes of the Eifel. It lies in a deep and partly-wooded basin, and is about 18 acres in area and 200 ft. in depth. On the E. bank of the lake rises the precipitous and barren *Mäuseberg (1844 ft.), which may be ascended from Gemünden in 1/2 hr., and commands a very fine view of a great part of the Eifel. The E. slope of the hill descends abruptly to the Weinfelder Maar (1568 ft.), another of these crater-lakes, 40 acres in area, and 220 ft. in depth. — On the N. bank of the lake rises the Weinfelder Kirche (1686 ft.), the only relic of the village of Weinfeld, now used as a burial-chapel for the cemetery of Schalkenmehren (see below). The traveller should now follow the E. bank of the lake and traverse the natural barrier which separates the Weinfelder Maar from the Schalkenmehrer Maar (1384 ft.), the third of the lakes of Daun, 55 acres in area, and 100 ft. in depth, drained on the S. side by the Alfbach (p. 194). 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. This Maar, unlike the two already mentioned, is well stocked with fish and crayfish. At the S. end lies the village of Schalkenmehren (Inn, very poor), 3½ M. from Daun, and the same distance from Gillenfeld.

A hilly and shadeless road leads from Schalkenmehren, following the direction of the Alfbach, but at some distance from the brook, and passing through several curiously-formed basins, to the villages of Saxler and Gillenfeld (1335 ft.; Clasen, D. 2 m.), the latter of which was almost totally destroyed by fire in 1876. The *Pulvermaar (1348 ft.), the most beautiful and, after the Laacher See (p. 93), the largest of these crater-lakes, 90 acres in area, and 300 ft. deep, lies in a picturesque basin fringed with woods on a hill about 1 M. to the E. of Gillenfeld. The banks consist of volcanic sand, tufa, and scoriae. On the S. side rises the Römersberg (1565 ft.), a considerable rock composed of slag, at the S. foot of which, scarcely ½ M. from the Pulvermaar, lies the small Strohner Maar. — In the Alfthal, 1½ M. to the S. of Gillenfeld, lies Strohn, see p. 195.

From Gillenfeld to Manderscheid, 6 M. The road leads past the Diëre Maar, with fine vegetation, and the Holsmaar, two very small lakes, and by the villages of Eckfeld and Buchholz. Near the church of the latter village is a finger-post pointing out the way to the right, through wood, to 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. An easy path, provided with direction-posts, and reached by retracing our steps for a few yards from the Belvedere, descends the ravine in windings, joining the road near the bridge over the Lieser. The path and the bridge afford very picturesque views. (A precipitous
path leads direct from the Belvedere down the ravine to the Lieser, which can be crossed by means of stepping-stones if the water is low; it then ascends, passing the more modern of the two castles, with a fine view, direct to Obermanderscheid.) The Tempelchen, near Manderscheid, commands a fine view.

From Daun to Manderscheid, direct (diligence daily). The road descends the valley of the Lieser, passing (1¼ M.) Gemünden (p. 196) and (1½ M.) Weyersbach. On the right side of the valley, farther on, rise lofty and imposing masses of lava, almost entirely encircling the village of (1¼ M.) Uedersdorf, which lies 286 ft. above the Lieser. They are believed to have owed their origin partly to a volcano to the S. of Uedersdorf, which culminates in the Weberlei (1528 ft.), a slag-hill near the valley of the Kleine Kyll, and partly to a volcanic mountain (1770 ft.) rising towards the N.W. The last part of the road, after it has quitted the Lieserthal, is uninteresting; 3 M. Bleckhausen, 3 M. Manderscheid.

Manderscheid (1214 ft.; *Fischer; *Zens; carriages for hire at both), a village of some importance, lies on a lofty plain between the Lieser and the Kleine Kyll. On the S. side, in a singularly picturesque situation, are two *Castles, perched on jagged slate-rocks rising precipitously from the Lieser, the ancient seat of the Counts of Manderscheid who became extinct in 1780. Pleasant walk to the ‘Constantinswäldchen’ (there and back 3¼ hr.), which affords a fine view.

Travellers who wish to visit the above-mentioned Belvedere (35 min.) take the new footpath to the left, immediately beyond the bridge over the Lieser, which ascends the ravine and passes the ruins.

From Manderscheid by Schwarzenborn (see below) to Kyllburg, 15 M.; diligence once daily in 3¾ hrs.; to Wittlich (p. 184), 12½ M., daily in 3½ hours.

The most interesting volcanic mountain of the Eifel is the three-peaked Mosenberg, 1 hr. to the W. of Manderscheid. We first follow the Bettenfeld road (see below), cross the Kleine Kyll, and take a path to the left at the second bend.

The *Mosenberg (1719 ft.) is a long hill of lava extending from N. to S., with 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 N. crater, formerly filled with water, was drained in 1846, and now yields peat. The huge lava-stream which has issued from an opening in the S. crater may be traced as far as the (3¼ M.) Horngraben (footpath), where it reaches the Kleine Kyll, and rises in perpendicular lava-cliffs 100 ft. in height. The hill is surrounded with beds of slag and scoria, and is but scantily covered with grass. View very extensive. A new footpath diverges to the right about 1 M. below Manderscheid, passes the Horngraben, and leads through the Kyllthal to the road near Neumühlen.

On a lofty plain, 1 M. to the W. of the Mosenberg, lies Bettenfeld (Gierder, clean and moderate), whence a path leads to (1½ hr.) Eisenenschmitt (see below). The Kyllburg road leads straight from Bettenfeld to the S.W. through forest, crossing two other roads, and after 3¼ hr. descends into the Salmthal to the right. The (1½ hr.) Cornesbiide lies on the right. We then cross a small bridge, pass a stone cross, ascend a steep path through wood, reach another cross-road (guide-post), and in 3¼ hr. come
to Ober-Kail (*Diedenhofen), with the scanty remains of a castle, said to have been erected by Maria Theresa. Thence a good high-road leads to (4½ M.) Kyllburg (p. 192).

About 1½ M. to the N. of the Mosenberg lies the Meerfelder Maar, formerly one of the largest of the Eifel lakes, now almost entirely drained. On the W. side of the Maar is the village of Meerfeld.

From the Mosenberg a path to the S. descends into the valley to the Neumühlen (3 M.), where the Kleine Kyll falls into the Lieser, and here reaches the road which descends in numerous windings from (2½ M.) Manderscheid. The scenery of the valley here is picturesque and imposing (path, see above). The road then winds up the left bank of the stream, and after 1 M. divides. The road to the right leads through wood to (2½ M.) Eisenschmitt (Jung) and (1½ M.; steep footpath in 20 min.) Schwarzenborn (Zens), whence a diligence runs twice daily (seats not always obtainable) to Kyllburg (6½ M.; p. 192).

The branch of the road which at the above-mentioned bifurcation turns to the left soon descends from the wood into the valley, and passes the Eichelhütte and the buildings of the Benedictine abbey of Himmerod, founded by St. Bernard of Clairvaux in 1139; the church was unfortunately almost entirely removed at the beginning of this century. The road then leads through a bleak and hilly district to (4½ M.) Gross-Litgen (Heck), where it unites with the Wittlich and Kyllburg road, which ascends towards the E. The country becomes more fertile. Beyond (2½ M.) Minder-Litgen (1131 ft.), whence a good retrospect of the Mosenberg is enjoyed, the road descends into the valley in windings, but a footpath ½ M. from the village cuts off nearly half the circuit of 3 M. which the road describes. The *View over the rich plain sloping towards the Moselle, and the mountains of the latter, rendered more picturesque by the red sandstone which here supersedes the grauwacke, forms a pleasant conclusion to the tour.

Wittlich, see p. 184.

27. From Coblenz to Wetzlar.

Ems and the Valley of the Lahn.

Comp. Map, p. 100.

64 M. RAILWAY by Niederlahnstein to Ems in 1½-3/4 hr. (fares 1 m. 50, 1 m., 70 pf.), to Wetzlar in 2½-3½ hrs. (8 m. 40, 6 m. 30, 4 m. 30 pf.; express 9 m. 40 pf., 7 m.). Nassau and the district as far as Schaumburg, Limburg, Weilburg and Wetzlar, are the most picturesque points.

The Rhenish railway is not in direct connection with the Lahn Valley railway, but travellers from Coblenz by the former line reach the latter at Niederlahnstein (p. 97), where they change carriages. Travellers arriving at Coblenz by the railway of the Left Bank, or at Ehrenbreitstein by the railway of the Right Bank, may either drive to the Moselbahnhof, or take the train to Niederlahnstein and there await the train for the Lahn Valley.

The train, starting from the Moselbahnhof, crosses the Rhine by the bridge mentioned at p. 98, and passes through a cutting on the landward side of Horchheim (comp. p. 130).

3 M. Niederlahnstein (p. 101; railway restaur.), the junction of the Staatsbahn with the Rhenish railway from Ehrenbreitstein and the Railway of the Right Bank (for Wiesbaden, p. 130). Travellers for these lines change carriages.

The train now skirts the Allerheiligenberg (p. 101), affording
a fine view of Lahneck (p. 103) to the right. It then crosses the Lahn, and ascends on the left bank, where the line from Oberlahnstein (p. 103) is joined. Several ironworks 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. Friedrichssegern, the station for the lead and silver mines of the same name, which lie near Frücht (p. 203), in a side valley, about 1 1/2 M. to the east. Ems only becomes visible when the train is close to the town. The Four Towers and the Cur- saal with its pleasure-grounds are the most conspicuous objects.

12 1/2 M. Ems. — Hotels (most open in summer only). "Englischer Hof, at the lower end; "Russischer Hof, in the centre of the town; "Vier Jahreszeiten Hotel & Europäischer Hof, near the Curasal; "Darmstädter Hof, near the bridge and the railway-station, L. & L. 3, B 1 1/4 m., A. 60 pf.; these all of the first class. Hôtel Bristol, near the Four Towers (p. 202). — "Hôtel de Flandre; "Hôtel Guttenberg. R. 2 1/2 m., L. 50, A. 50, B. 1 m. 20 pf.; "Hôtel de France, with the dépendance Schweizerthal and a garden, open in winter also, L. 2-4, A. 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, 'pens' 6-9 m.; these three on the left bank of the Lahn, near the station. "Weilburger Hof, moderate: "Gödeke, with good garden-restaurant, near the old bridge over the Lahn, D. 2 1/4 m.; "Mainau, plain, 'pens' from 4 1/2 m.; Sporkenburg, Rheinischer Hof (moderate), in the village of Ems.

There are also numerous Lodging Houses and Private Hotels, most of which also receive passing travellers. Those on the left bank of the river are preferable in the height of summer, owing to their shady situation. Some of them are very comfortably fitted up. The more remote houses are of course the least expensive. Breakfast and tea are provided at all of these, but dinner more rarely. The most important is the Curhaus, with several dependencies, where prices are fixed by tariff. Others are the Braunschweiger Hof; Prince of Wales & Römerbad; Vier Thürme; Schloss Langenau, 'pens.' 4 1/2-8 m. according to the season, well spoken of; Johannisberg; Goldene Traube; Stadt Strassburg; Roth; Villa Bella Riva; Wilhelmsburg; Britannia and Villa & Pavillon Monrepos, well spoken of; Villa Reale; Schloss Balmoral and Villa Diana; Weisses Ross; Ritzmann. Charges are somewhat high at Ems, as at all the principal watering-places, but have sunk a little lately and are reduced at the beginning and end of the season.

Restaurants and Cafés. Curhaus, with table d'hôte, and Curasal, both of the first class; Villa Beriot, with a garden, on the left bank of the Lahn; Café Walter, at the station; also at all the hotels. Schweizerhauschen, halfway up the hill on the left bank; Silberau, at the end of the König-Wilhelms-Allee; Lindenbach (p. 202), 1 1/4 M. from the Curasal. Wine at the Wilhelmsburg (see above), with a room in the old German style.

Beir in the gardens of the Curasal, at the Löwe (with rooms to let, plain but comfortable), Hôtel Gödeke (see above), Goldene Fass, Schützenhof, Café Alemannia, etc.

Carriages with one mule 2 m., with two 3 m. per hour. A drive within the precincts of the town 70 pf., after 9 p.m. 1 1/2 m.; carriage with one horse to Kloster Arnstein and back, 10 1/2 m., with two horses 15 m.; to Coblenz 10 or 15, and back 12 or 18 m.; to Ehrenbreitstein 8 or 12, and back 12 or 17 m.; to Kemmernau and back 7 1/2 or 11 m.; to Niederlahnstein 6 or 9, Ober-Lahnstein 7 or 11 m.; to Nassau and back 6 or 10 m. — The drivers must exhibit their tariff when desired.

Donkeys or Mules per hour 1 1/2 m., Horses 2 1/4 m.; to the Oberlahnstein Forsthaus direct (and back, including a stay of 1 hr.) 2 1/2 m.; to the Sporkenburg 2 1/2 m.; Kemmernauer Höhe 2 1/2 m.; Mooshütte 1 m., summit of the same 2 m.; by the new promenade to the Lindenbach 1 1/2 m. Horse in each case about 1 1/2 m. more. — All these charges include the return-route.
Tariffs of the various charges, fares, and fees may be purchased for 20 pf. — A tax of 15 pf. is levied on each single patient after a stay of a week; for 2 pers. 21, for 3 pers. 27 m. — The charges for baths vary in the different houses from 1 m. to 3 m. — No charge is made for drinking the waters at the thermal springs, but a fee of 50 pf. per week is usually paid to the girl in attendance.

Music 7-8.30 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 Cursaal. At the latter theatrical performances and concerts are also given.

Post and Telegraph Office, adjoining the Darmstädler Hof, near the principal bridge.

English Church Service in the English Church on the left bank at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. (communion at 8.30 a.m.). Chaplain, Rev. W. G. Parminter, of Stuttgart.

Ems (242 ft.) was known to the Romans, as the vases, coins, etc., found in the vicinity, prove, but is mentioned for the first time as a warm bath in a document of 1172. It is now visited annually by 10-12,000 patients, besides 5000 tourists, while in 1823 the number was 1200 only. The height of the season is from the middle of July to the end of August. From 1803 to 1866 it belonged to the Duchy of Nassau, and is now Prussian. It is a curious fact, showing to what an extent Germany was formerly subdivided, that from the bridge over the Lahn, which commands but a limited view, the dominions of eight different independent princes could be seen.

The town (6730 inhab., 2/7 Rom. Cath.) 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 is on the left bank. The river is spanned by four bridges.

The Cursaal, the Curhaus, and the Kurgarten 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 Curhaus, erected at the end of last 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 principal springs used for drinking: the Kesselbrunnen (125° Fah.). in the upper arcade, and the Krähnchen (95-97°), the Fürstenbrunnen (102-104°), and the Kaiserquelle (81°; the pleasantest to drink) in the lower. The waters are chiefly drunk between 6 and 8 a.m. — The König-Wilhelms-Felsen-Quelle, the Augusta-Quelle, and the Victoria-Quelle, three springs discovered in 1865-67, in the court of the Nassauer Hof, are used both internally and externally. The bath-house in connection with them is joined by covered passages with the Vier Jahreszeiten Hotel and the Europäischer Hof. The bath-house Prince of Wales
also possesses springs of its own. The chief ingredients of the water, which is most beneficial in female and pulmonary complaints, are bi-carbonate of soda and chloride of sodium. About two million bottles are exported annually.

The Cursaal, situated in the Curgarten and erected in 1839, is connected with the Curhaus by means of a tasteful iron Colonnade, in which is a tempting bazaar. The Cursaal 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 Curgarten, a marble slab in the ground indicates the spot, where, on 13th July, 1870, King William ordered his adjutant Count Lehn-dorf to give his memorable answer to the obtrusive French ambassador Benedetti. A covered iron bridge connects this bank of the Lahn with the new bath-house (see below).

In the shady grounds at the back of the Cursaal is the new Wandelbahn (generally called the Trinkhalle), or covered promenade for the use of visitors in wet weather. On the Lahn, at the lower end of the park, is the bath-house of the Four Towers (Vier Thürme), built at the end of last century. Adjacent is the new Roman Catholic Church, near which an iron bridge crosses the Lahn.

On the left bank of the Lahn, near the iron bridge, and also surrounded by pleasant grounds, is the New Bath House (Neue Badhaus), erected in 1853, each of its courts being embellished with fountains of mineral water worked by steam. The baths are supplied from the copious Neue Quelle, or New Spring, which was disclosed in 1850, the warmest (135-137°) of all the waters of Ems.

On the left bank there are also shady walks skirting the river, the chief being the König-Wilhelms-Allee, on which is a Russian Chapel, built in 1876. At the end of the Allee a bridge crosses to the right bank (Restaur. Silberau, see p. 200). — Beautiful, shady walks intersect the slopes of the wooded Malberg, at the foot of which are the favourite Schweizerhäusern and Villa Beriot cafés, commanding good views. The top of the hill, called the Malbergskopf, which may be reached in 3/4 hr., is crowned with a belvedere and a restaurant. We may now descend by the Lindenbach (*Inn), a silver-mine, 1 1/2 M. below Ems, where the Lahn is crossed by an iron bridge.

The nearer peak of the Winterberg (Restaurant), 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. 225), 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-
to Wetzlar.      NASSAU.      27. Route. 203
road, towers the abrupt *Bäderlei, or ‘Sieben Köpfe’, a jagged rock
of slate crowned with the Concordia Thurn (refreshments), a tower
built for the sake of the view. 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 hr. by following the Grabenstrasse, above the Curhaus, and
then ascending by the broad path to the right.

The *Kemmenauer Höhe, or Schöne Aussicht, 1 1/2 hr. to the N. of
Ems, may either be reached by the footpath ascending a small side-valley
to the left at the upper end of the Grabenstrasse, or by the road from
the lower end of Dorf Ems (restaurant at the top). This 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
Miss.; far below in the foreground stands the castle of Sporkenburg, and
to the right rise the two curious trachytic Arzbacher Köpfe. An equally
fine view towards the E. is obtained from the neighbourhood of a large beech
near the village of Kemmenau, 1 m. to the N., on the way to Montabaur.

On the hill between Ems and Braubach is situated the village of
Friicht, which contains the burial-vault of the famous Prussian minister
Baron Stein (d. 1831), the last scion of a noble family which had resided on
the banks of the Lahn for seven centuries (see p. 204). The epitaph contains
a tribute to the upright and pious character of the deceased. The forester
at Friicht keeps the keys of the chapel (1/2-1 1/2 m.). — A direct road leads
from Ems to Friucht (3 m.); or we may descend on the left bank of the
Lahn to Müllen (2 m.) and ascend thence through the Schweizerthal, a
valley with beautiful woods and picturesque rocks, to Friucht (1/2 hr.);
the latter route is specially recommended in returning. Friucht lies about
1 m. to the N. of the route from Ems to Braubach mentioned at p. 105.

Other excursions may be made to the Lahnsteiner Forsthaus, the Cob-
lenzer Forsthaus, to Nassau, to the monastery of Arnstein, the castle of
Schaumburg, etc. (see below).

**Railway to Wetzlar.** Leaving Ems, the train passes Dausenau (Lahnthal), on the right bank, with an ancient octagonal
tower, and still surrounded by old walls. The church dates from
the 13th, its vestibule from the 15th century. Near Nassau we
cross the Lahn.

15 1/2 M. (from Coblenz) Nassau. — Hotels. *Müller, at the sta-
tion, R. & B. 2 1/2 m.;Hôtel Nassau, on the left bank of the Lahn,
similar charges; Pension Villa Beilstein, board 3 m., R. extra; Kilp’s
Private Hotel.

Beer at Kilp’s, and at the Bellevue, opposite the suspension-bridge.

Hydropathic and Pine-Bath Establishment, ‘to the W., on the road to
Ems, ‘pens.’ with medical advice 5 1/2 m., R. 1-5 m. per day extra.

Donkey from the suspension-bridge to Burg Stein 70 pf., to Burg
Nassau 1 1/2 m.

Nassau (265 ft.), an ancient little town, 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 (d. 1831;
see above), whose family had resided here since the 15th century.
His Schloss, though modernised, dates from 1621, and now belongs
to his grand-daughter the Countess Kielmannsegg. In 1815 Stein
caused a Gothic tower to be added to commemorate the war of inde-
pendence. This was a favourite resort of the illustrious proprietor, who embellished it with various reminiscences of that eventful period. Others connected with the last war have been added. (Visitors deposit a donation for a charitable purpose in a box at the entrance.) The Schlosspark is open to the public daily, except Sundays and festivals, 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. 205), whose descendants henceforth assumed the name of 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 statue in marble one-half over life-size, by Pfuhl of Berlin, beneath a Gothic canopy of red sandstone, 61 ft. in height, inaugurated in 1872. The figure of the minister, who wears the costume of his age, successfully expresses his personal character. In his right hand he holds a scroll with the date 11th June, 1807, in allusion to his treatise regarding the reorganisation of the Prussian state. The terrace affords a survey of the valley of the Lahn.

The rocks of the *Hohe Lei*, reached from Nassau in 3/4 hr. (donkey 2 1/2 m.), command a beautiful view, including the monastery of Arnstein. — Pleasant walks may also be taken to the (3/4 hr.) pavilion on the Nassauer Berg, the pavilion on the Hahnkopf, the Mühlbachthal, etc.

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 a modern dwelling-house has been erected. Beyond the castle, on the opposite bank, rises the *Kloster Arnstein* (from Nassau a pleasant walk of 4 M. on the left bank; from Obernhof 1/4 hr.; refreshments at the Klostermühle), with its church in the Transition style of the 12th cent. (enlarged in 1359), 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 follow the path to the left, indicated by a finger-post, to (1/2 M.) Arnstein. Refreshments at the Klostermühle. A picturesque path leads hence to (4 1/2 M.) Nassau, via Hültrich and Schuern.

Near (18 M.) Obernhof (Bingel, unpretending; Lotz), where
several trains stop in summer, are lead and silver-mines, the working of which has lately been resumed. The station is on the left bank and the village on the right bank of the Lahn. A fine point of view in the vicinity is known as the Goethepunkt, from a visit made to it by Goethe in 1814.

The line now passes through a long tunnel, and skirts the village of Kalkofen. Then a long curve. High up, on the slopes of the left bank, is situated the 'Alte Haus', a solitary fragment of wall belonging to the old nunnery of Brunnenburg.

$24\frac{1}{2}$ M. Laurenburg (Bingel), 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. 204); this castle is first mentioned in 1093 and was already a ruin in 1643.

A pleasant excursion may be taken hence to the wooded and rocky Rupbachthal (there and back $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), with its foundries and slate-quarries.

Before the church is reached, a road to the left ascends to (1$\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Scheid, and about 8 min. farther again leaves the main road and descends to the left to (1 M.) Geilnau on the Lahn. The river describes a circuit of many miles between Laurenburg and Geilnau, which this route cuts off. The mineral spring of Geilnau is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the village; it is not resorted to by patients, but the water is exported. The valley between Geilnau and the (2$\frac{1}{4}$ M.) ferry of Balduinstein is very picturesque.

Beyond the Cramberg Tunnel the train stops at (28 M.) Balduinstein (Noll); the imposing ruins of the castle of that name, built in 1319, rise in a narrow ravine behind the village. A good road (carriages at the station) leads through the village in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the castle of Schaumburg; walkers ascend the steep foot-path in about 25 minutes.

On the right, a little farther on, the loftily-situated castle of *Schaumburg* (915 ft.) overlooks the valley from a wooded basaltic peak. It was once the seat of the princes of Anhalt-Schaumburg, and afterwards that of Archduke Stephen (d. 1867), grandson of the last prince (d. 1812); it is now the property of Duke George Ludwig of Oldenburg. 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. Fine view from the tower. The collection of minerals is worthy of notice. The hothouses contain a number of rare plants. Bear-garden. Fine park. Below the castle is a good restaurant with a picturesque garden. — We descend at first through wood, and then through the village of Birkenbach to (3 M.) Dietz.

29 M. Fachingen (Anker) derives importance from its mineral spring, of which 90,000 bottles are annually exported. The process of filling and corking is interesting.

32 M. Dietz (334 ft.; *Holländischer Hof*; *Hôtel Lorenz*), a thriving little town with 4169 inhab., picturesquely situated on the hillside, close to the Lahn, is commanded by the Peterskirche, built in the 13th cent., and by an old castle of the Counts of Dietz,
now a house of correction, where marble is cut and polished by the prisoners. The old stone bridge across the Lahn is supported by buttresses erected on two others belonging to an earlier bridge (destroyed in 1552) which lie unbroken in the bed of the river.

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.

From Dietz to Zollhaus, 7 M., railway in 25 min. (fares 90, 70, 40 pf.). The line ascends the pretty valley of the Aar, which falls into the Lahn at Dietz. To the left, near (3½ M.) Flacht, stands the ruin of Ardeck. 3 M. Oberneisen; 5½ M. Hahnstätten (Nassauer Hof); 7 M. Zollhaus. Pleasant excursions may be made from the latter two to the ruined castles of Hohnfels and Burg Schwalbach. A good road leads in the valley of the Aar from Zollhaus to Michelbach and (14 M.) Schwalbach (p. 134); diligence daily in 3 hrs.

31½ M. Limburg (360 ft.; Preussischer Hof; Nassauer Hof; Alte Post, all about 1¼ M. from the station; beer at the Actionbrauerei, on the Wiesbaden road), an old town with 6485 inhab., a place of some importance in the middle ages, and now the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, is situated on the Lahn, which is crossed here by a bridge constructed in 1315. The *Cathedral, with its seven towers, the *Basilica St. Georgii Martyris erecta 909*, as the inscription above the portal records, 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, whose Castle adjoins the church. The present structure, a remarkably fine example of the Transition style, consecrated in 1235, was skilfully restored in 1872-78. It contains an antique font, and a monument to the founder (d. 948), with a recumbent figure, in front of the high-altar. The old paintings have been renewed by Wittkopf. The valuable treasury of the cathedral, preserved in the parish church, next door to the bishop's residence, is shewn only on Wednesdays (1-5 pers. 3 m., 6 or more pers. 6 m.; apply to the vicar). — Near the station is a new Protestant Church in the Gothic style. The War Monument for 1870-71 is a fountain also in the Gothic style.

From Limburg to Hadamar, 5 M., by a branch-line in 20 min. (fares 65, 45, 30 pf.). Hadamar (423 ft.; Nassauer Hof; Ross) is a pleasant little town with an ancient castle. About 6 M. to the N. is situated the basaltic Dornburg (1298 ft.), a cavern on the S. side of which contains a considerable mass of ice remaining unmelted throughout the summer.

From Limburg to Siershahn (Engers), 20 M., railway in 1½ hr. (fares, 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20). The line traverses fruitful tablelands and woods, of no outstanding landscape beauty. — 1¼ M. Staffel (see above); 4½ M. Nieder-Erbach. — 9 M. Wallmerod, an unimportant place mentioned at the beginning of the 13th cent. In the neighbourhood is the château of Molseberg. — 12½ M. Goldhausen. — 15 M. Montabaur (Schlemmer), a district town with 3461 inhab., on the site of an ancient village refounded by the archbishop of Trèves and named Mons Tabor. — 18 M. Wirges. 20 M. Siershahn, see p. 73.

From Limburg to Wiesbaden, Höchst, and Frankfort, see K. 29 d.

The banks of the Lahn now become flatter. To the left lies
Dietkirchen, with the oldest church in the Duchy, built before 801, on a rocky hill rising abruptly from the river. 34½ M. Eschhofen.

36½ M. Runkel (368 ft.; Wied'scher Hof; Zur Lahnbaun), an ancient town 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; *View). — Near (33½ M.) Villmar (Basting) are considerable marble- quarries; then (43 M.) Aumenau, with ironstone-mines and slate-quarries. After a succession of tunnels, bridges, and viaducts, the train reaches —

50 M. Weilburg (*Deutsches Haus; *Traube; *Böhm, in the valley opposite the castle, moderate), a small town with 3700 inhab., the residence of the Dukes of Nassau-Weilburg down to 1816. Their château, built in the 16th cent. and enlarged in 1721, picturesquely situated on a rocky eminence, and still habitable, is worthy of a visit. 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 Weithal. — 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. Löhnb erg; 55 M. Stockhausen; 58 M. Braunfels. In the neighbourhood are several iron mines, the ores from which are brought to the main line by small wire- rope railways.

On a hill 2½ M. to the S. of the station of Braunfels is the small town of Braunfels (Solmser Hof; Höt. Seyb), the residence of the Prince of Solms-Braunfels, whose extensive Schloss, dating in part from the late-Gothic period, contains interesting old armour and other curiosities. Pleasant grounds. A well known breed of dogs is also raised here.

From (61 M.) Albshausen (Deutscher Kaiser) we may walk in 1½ hr. to the suppressed Premonstratensian abbey of Altenberg, the early-Gothic *Church of which was completed at the end of the 13th cent., and contains ancient tombstones and wood-carving.

64 M. Wetzlar (475 ft.; Herzogliches Haus, in the town; *Hôtel Kaltwasser, near the station; *Ortenbach's Restaurant, wine), with 7847 inhab., once a free imperial town, is picturesquely situated on the Lahn opposite the mouth of the Dill, 3/4 M. from the station. The town extends along a height on the left bank. The most conspicuous building is the *Cathedral, the oldest part of which (N. W.), called the Heidenthurm by the townspeople, dates from the 11th cent., while the N. side, the finest part, was erected in the 14th and 15th, and the portals in the 15th and 16th centuries. The terrace planted with limes is adorned, on the S. side, with a monument to soldiers who fell in the Franco-Prussian war, by Lehr. To the S. of the cathedral, in the Buttermarkt, which is embellished with a bust of Goethe by Lehr, rises the guard-house, built of red sandstone. The Reichs-
kammergericht (courts of justice), with the imperial eagle, is opposite the Herzogliches Haus. The building of the Archives, near the Häuser Thor, finished in 1806, contains those state papers and documents of the German Confederation which remained over after the distribution among the different states in 1845-52, and also the share assigned to Prussia.

About 1/2 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 Schützengarten. Other fine points in the environs are the Metzeburg (restaurant) and the Gasthaus zur Schönen Aussicht, on the road to Giessen, commanding an admirable view.

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 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; apply for admission to the custodian, who lives behind the cathedral. Outside the Wildbacher Thor is the 'Werther 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 1/2 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 1856. A monument here marks a favourite seat of the poet. The traveller may return by the Garbenheim watch-tower, commanding a fine view. On the slope of a hill, 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.

From Wetzlar to Deutz or Giessen, see R. 8; to Lollar, Cassel, and Berlin, see Baedeker's Northern Germany.

28. Frankfort.

Railway Stations. Frankfort has seven stations, which, however, are about to be superseded by a new Central Station, now in course of construction. On the W. side of the town (Pl. B, 5) are: — (1). MAIN-WESER-BAHNHOF, for Giessen, Cassel, Homburg, and Cronberg (II. 29a); (2). Taunus BAHNHOF, for Castel (opposite Mayence), Wiesbaden (R. 29a), and Soden (R. 29c); (3). MAIN-NECKAR-BAHNHOF, for Darmstadt, Mannheim, and Heidelberg (R. 30), for Mayence and Mannheim (p. 252), and for the quick trains to Offenbach, Hanau, Bebra, Berlin, and Leipsic. — On the E. side of the town: — (4). HANAUER BAHNHOF (Pl. R, 5), for Hanau, Aschaffenburg, and Bavaria, and for Limburg (R. 29d); (5). BAHNHOF AM FAHRTHOR (Pl. E, 5), for Limburg. — At Sachsenhausen: — (6). OFFENBACHER BAHNHOF (Pl. D, 7), for the local trains to Offenbach; (7). HANAU-BEBRAK-BAHNHOF, the first stopping-place for the trains to Hanau, Fulda, Bebra, etc. The hotels do not send omnibuses to meet the trains.

Hotels. 'FRANKFURTER HOF (Pl. a; C, D, 4), a large establishment in the Kaiser-Str., near the western stations; R. with L. & A., on the first
Restaurants. — FRANKFORT. 28. Routel 209

floor 4-81/2, on the second 3'/2-7'/2, on the third 3'-6'/2, on the fourth 2'/2-7'/2, on the fifth 3'/2-7'/2, on the sixth 1'/2, on the seventh 3'-5'/2, on the eighth 2'/2-6'/2, on the ninth 3'/2-7'. — Restaurants, 4th floor, 3'/2-7'/2, 4th floor, 3'/2-7'/2, 4th floor, 3'-6'/2, 4th floor, 2'/2-7'/2, 4th floor, 2'/2-6'/2, 4th floor, 1'/2, 4th floor, 3'-5'/2, 4th floor, 3'/2-7'. — Items discharged as incurred, 'pens.' in winter from 10 m.; post, telegraph, and railway-offices on the premises. — Hôtel de Russie (Pl. b; E, 3), Zeil, R. L., & A. from 3 m., B. 1 m. 40 pf., table d'hôte at 1 p.m. 3'/2 m., other items discharged as incurred, 'pens.' in winter from 10 m.; post, telegraph, and railway-offices on the premises. — Hôtel du Nord (Pl. f; C, 4), Grosse Gallus-Str. 17, R., L., & A. 41/2; B. 11/2 m., well spoken of; Westernhalle (Pl. g; B, 5), near the western stations, well spoken of; Hôtel de l'Union (Pl. h; D, 3), Steinweg 9, near the Theater-Platz; Römischer Kaiser (Pl. e; F, 3), a Jewish house. — Landsberg (Pl. i; E, 3, 4), near the Liebfrauenberg; Hôtel Drexel (Pl. k; F, 2, 3), Grosse Friedberger Strasse 20-22, these two commercial. — Second-class: Brüsseler Hof (Pl. m; C, 4), Grosse Gallus-Str. R. 2'/2-3 m.; Hôtel Jacoby, Stift-Str. 6, R., L., & A. 2-2'/2, D. 1'/2 m., good cuisine; Hôtel Ernst, R., L. & A. from 2'/2 m., B. 1 m. 20 pf.; Hôtel Hohenzollern, these two near the western stations; Württemberger Hof (Pl. n; F, 4), Fahrgasse 41; Hôtel Holland, Grosse Hirschgraben 2, quiet and unpretending, R. & B. 2 m. 80 pf.; Augsburger Hof, Vogelsgangsasse, unpretending but clean; Grüner Baum, Böhm ('Zum Stift'; see below), Grosse Fischergasse; Hôtel Werner, at the Hanau Station; Gasthof zur Eisenbahn, near the western stations, R., L. & A. 2 m., D. 2 m., B. 80 pf. — Hotel Garni zum Erlanger Hof, Bornhassel 11, unpretending.

Pensions. — Frau Niederheittmann, Kettenhofweg 83; Frau Vorster, Lindenstr. 17; Frau Valentin, Wöhler-Str. 13; Frau Camozzi, Liebig-Str. 12; Frau Weissenborn, Lindenstr. 32, for ladies only.

Restaurants. — Café Casino, opposite the Frankfurter Hof, dear; Bierbauer, Grosse Gallus-Str. 5; Hôtel du Nord, Hôtel Jacoby (see above); Zur Oper, near the opera-house; Hartmann, Neue Mainzer-Str. 58, with garden; Menzer's Greek Wine-Room, Bockenheimer-Str.; Restaurants in the Zoological Garden and Palm Garden. For ladies only: Restauration des Frauenbildungs-Vereins, Töngesasse 40 & Holzgraben 11, entrance by the Zeil 37. — Cafés. — Café Bauer, Schiller-Str. 2; Milani, Zeil 72; Cursaal, in the pleasure-grounds near the Friedberger Thor; Goldschmidt, Allerheiligen-Str. 83. — Confectioners. — A. Bütschly, Goethe-Platz, ices; Kiefer, Schiller-Platz; De Giorgi, Liebfrauen-Str. 3, chocolate. — Beer. — Neue Börse, near the theatre; Tannus, Grosse Bockenheimer-Str.; Stadt Umm, Schäfergasse, fitted up in the old-German style; Café Neu, Bibergrasse 8 and Borsenplatz; Wintergarten, Goethe-Platz 13; Pfeiffer, Schäfergasse; Tentonia, Paulsplatz 16; Pfähler, Grosse Eschenheimergasse 25. — Wine. — Phil. J. Böhm ('Zum Stift'), Grosse Fischergasse 7, near the Cathedral; Val. Böhm, Grosse Kornmarkt 10, with 'old-German' drinking-room on the upper floor; Encke ('Fahrlauff'), Theaterplatz 7; Prinz von Aschaffenburg, Grosse Bockenheimer-Str. 9 (D. 4 '/2 m.); Schmitz, Kirchgasse 6; Bauer, Kaiserhof-Str. 3; Stadt Athen, Gr. Bockenheimer-Str. (Greek wines) Continental; Bodega Comp., Schillerplatz 2 (Spanish & Portuguese wines, American iced drinks).

Post Office and Telegraph Office (Pl. 35; E, 3), Zeil 52; also several branch-offices.

Cars. Each vehicle ought to contain a copy of the tariff. From any of the stations into the town, 1-2 pers. 90 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 m. 20 pf.; drive within the town, 50 or 70 pf.; returning from the Palm Garden or Zoological Garden after 9 p.m., 90 pf. or 1 m. Each box 20 pf.; small articles free. By time: 15 min. 50 or 70 pf., 20 min. 70 or 90 pf., 25 min. 90 pf. or 1 m., 1 hr. 1 m. 70 or 2 m. Drives from the so-called outer 'zones' (districts) to the inner zones, or vice versa, 10 pf. extra. Double fare from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Tramway from Bockenheim past the Palm Garden and along the Zeil to the Zoological Garden and the Ost-Bahnhof, with branch-lines to the western stations, Sachsenhausen, Nordsend, and Bornheim. Comp. the Plan. — Electric Railway from Sachsenhausen to Offenbach over the old Main bridge and stopping at Oberrad, every 15 min. (fare 20 or 10 pf.).

Baedeker's Rhine. 10th Edit.
Baths. Warm at Greb's, Leonhardsthor, and at All's, Alte Mainzer Gasse. Baths (Turkish, etc.) at Sachsenhausen. River Baths near the Unter-Main-Brücke and the Ober-Main-Brücke.

Theatres. Opera House (Pl. B, C, 2; p. 217) and Town Theatre (Pl. 44; D, 3; p. 211), both the property of the town, performances on alternate days.

Concerts given by the Museums-Gesellschaft in the Saalhau (p. 211) every Fri. evening in winter, alternately orchestral (6-30 p.m.) and chamber music (7 p.m.). Tickets to be obtained of the custodian.


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.

Chief Attractions (one day). In the morning the Rossmarkt and Goethe-Platz and the monuments there, the Römer (p. 212; see), Cathedral, and old bridge over the Main; after 11 a.m. the Städel Institution (p. 218), and in the evening the Palm-Garden (visiting the opera-house on the way) or the Zoological Garden. — The numbers of the houses in the streets running at right angles to the Main are painted on a blue, those in the streets parallel with the Main on a red ground.

Frankfort on the Main (300 ft.), with 154,504 inhab. (including 15,000 Jews and a garrison of 1800 soldiers), formerly a free town of the Empire, and down to 1866 one of the free towns of the German Confederation and the seat of the Diet, now belongs to Prussia. Old watch-towers in the vicinity indicate its ancient extent. The city 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 four stone bridges, and by an iron suspension-bridge. In a commercial and particularly a financial point of view, Frankfort is one of the most important cities in Germany.

The old part of the town consists of narrow and unattractive streets, but the Zeil, the Neue Mainzer-Str., Kaiser-Str., Frieden-Str., etc., boast of many handsome modern buildings. The town is surrounded by 'Anlagen', or public grounds, where many tastefully-built residences are situated. The air of wealth and importance which pervades the city affords an indication of the success and extent of its commercial relations.

Frankfort dates from the time of Charlemagne. In 794 that emperor held a convocation of bishops and dignitaries of the empire in the royal residence 'Franconafurd' (ford of the Franks). After the erection of a new palace (now the Saalhau) 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 (876) it was already looked upon as the capital of the East Franconian Empire. Under this monarch, who frequently resided here, the city was considerably enlarged. During the reign of Louis the Bavarian, who conferred on the town the freedom of the empire and many other privileges, Frankfort was again much extended and almost reached the present limits of the inner city. 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. From the time of Frederick Barbarossa (1152) onwards most of the German emperors were chosen at Frankfort, and in 1350 it was recognised by the Golden Bull of Charles IV. (p. 215) as the permanent seat of the elections. On the dissolution of the Empire in 1806,
Frankfort, with Aschaffenburg, Hanau, Fulda, and Wetzlar, was made over as a Grand-duchy to Carl von Dalberg, Primate of the Rhenish Confederation, and previously Archbishop of Mayence. From 1814 to 1866 it was one of the four free cities of the German Confederation, and in 1866 it was taken by the Prussians.

New and imposing buildings are rapidly springing up near the railway-stations on the W. side of the town. The principal approach to the town is formed by the handsome *Kaiser-Strasse (Pl. C, 5, 4), which leads directly to the Rossmarkt. The first street running at right-angles to it is the Neue Mainzer Strasse, in which, on the left (No. 35), is the building containing the art-industrial exhibition of the Mitteleinische Kunstgewerbe-Verein (adm. 50 pf., Wed. 20 pf.).

The Rossmarkt (Pl. D, 4), at the end of the Kaiser-Str., the largest Platz in the city, is an open space of irregular shape, in the W. half of which rises the Monument of Gutenberg (Pl. 13), erected in 1858, a fine group on a large sandstone pedestal, designed by Ed. v. d. Launize. The central figure with the types in the left hand is Gutenberg, on his right Fust, on his left Schöffer. 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, which adjoins the Rossmarkt on the N., is embellished with Schwanthaler's Monument of Goethe (Pl. 11; D, 3), erected in 1844. The reliefs on the pedestal in front are allegorical; on the sides are figures from Goethe's poems. — Opposite is the French Reformed Church (French service on Sun. at 9.30, English at 11.15 a. m.).

In the Theater-Platz (Pl. D, 3) rises the Theatre (Pl. 44), erected in 1782. Behind the theatre stands a building for containing the theatrical scenery and other properties, adjoining which is the Neue Börse, or Exchange (Pl. 4; D, 3), built by Burnitz, with a handsome Renaissance hall (business-hours 12-2). The Goethe-Strasse, to the W., contains the new Gewerbekasse, or Artizans' Savings Bank, and the Elisabethenschule.

To the W. of the Rossmarkt, Junghof-Strasse 8, is the Kunstverein with its picture-gallery (Pl. 32: C. 3; open daily 9-6, 1 m.). Nos. 19, 20 in the same street form the Saalbau (Pl. 9), in the handsome rooms of which concerts, balls etc. take place (see p. 210).

To the S. of the Rossmarkt, Grosser Hirschgraben 23, is the house in which Goethe was born (Pl. 19: D, 4; adm. 1 m., daily except Sun. afternoon), with an inscription recording that event (28th August, 1749). The house, where some of the adventures mentioned in his 'Fiction and Truth' took place, was purchased by the 'Deutsche Hochstift' in 1863, and has been restored. It contains some busts and portraits of Goethe, a few works of art, and various curiosities.
Adjoining the Rossmarkt on the N.E. side is the Schiller-Platz (Pl. D, 3), with the Hauptwache or guard-house (Pl. 21), and a Statue of Schiller in bronze (Pl. 16), from a model by Dielmann. To the right rises the Katharinenkirche (Pl. 25), built in 1680, the tower of which affords a good survey of the city. — The house Zum Kaiser Karl at the corner of the Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse is a quaint and interesting edifice.

We next enter the *Zeil (Pl. E, F, 3), a broad and handsome street, the busiest in Frankfort, consisting chiefly of attractive shops.

The Liebfrauen-Strasse, the first cross-street on the right, leads across the Liebfrauenberg towards the Römerberg. The Roman Catholic Liebfrauenkirche (Pl. 27) contains several old tombstones. The Liebfrauen-Str. is continued by the Neue Kräme, in which, on the right, stands the old Exchange (Pl. 3; E, 4), erected in 1844; the principal façade is turned towards the Pauls-Platz. — In the Pauls-Platz, opposite the Exchange, rises the Church of St. Paul (Pl. 29; E, 4), a circular building completed in 1833. It was used in 1848-49 for the meetings of the 'German National Assembly for remodelling the Constitution', but was again fitted up as a place of worship in 1852. (Bell for the sacristan at the right side of the entrance.)

The *Römer (Pl. 36; E, 4), the most interesting edifice at Frankfort in a historical point of view, is a late-Gothic structure, erected as a town-hall by Friedrich Königshofen about the year 1406, and afterwards frequently altered. The principal façade, with its three lofty gables and broad pointed doorways, looks towards the Römerberg. The five windows in the centre belong to the Kaisersaal. The back of the building, in the Pauls-Platz, dates from 1602 and 1731.

Entering the arcades of the ground-floor from the Römerberg, we ascend a handsome stair to the right; built in 1740 (painting recently restored), to the first floor, on which is situated the —

*Kaisersaal (adm. free from the beginning of May till the end of Sept. on Mon., Wed., Fri. 11-1, and from Oct. till the end of April on Mon. and Wed.; at other times fee. 50 pf. to 1 M. for one or more persons; visitors ring), 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 restored in 1843 and embellished with Portraits of the Emperors, presented by German princes, art-associations, and private individuals. The following are among the finest. On the central wall, opposite the windows, and larger than the others, Charlemagne (768-814) by Ph. Veit; then, beginning at the corner diagonally opposite the entrance, Conrad I. (911-915), by Ballenberger; Otho I., the Great (936-973), by Veit; Otho III. (983-1002), by Settegast; Conrad II. (1024-1039), by Linsenhen; Henry III. (1039-1066), by Stolle; Henry V. (1106-1125), by Diederich; Lothaire (1125-1137), by Bendemann; Frederick I., Barbarossa (1152-1190), by Lessing, a figure full of majesty and repose, perhaps the best of the series; Philip of Swabia (1198-1208), by Retzel; Frederick II. (1215-1250), by Veit; Adolph of Nassau (1292-1295), by Stolle; Albert I. (1298-1308), by Steinle; Henry VII., of Luxembourg (1308-1314), by Veit; Frederick III. (1440-1493), by Jul. Hübner; Maximilian I. (1459-1519), Charles V. (1519-1556), and Maximilian II. (1564-1576), by Retzel; Rudolph II. (1576-1612), by Hemerlein; Ferdinand III. (1637-1657), by Steinle. — We next enter the —
Wahlzimmer (election-room), decorated in red, where the electors met to deliberate on the choice of an emperor, and which has been left in its original condition. It contains a portrait of Emp. Leopold II.

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. 216), 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, formerly in stone, has recently been re-erected in bronze. The southernmost of the three gables of the Römer belongs to the Haus Limpury, which possesses a handsome vaulted gateway (at the side) and an imposing winding-staircase of the year 1607 (visible from the court). At the corner of the Römerberg and of the Wedelgasse is the Salzhaus, the ground-floor of which is provided with rustica pillars and handsome lattice-windows, while the upper story shows traces of rich painting. The narrow gable-sides are carved entirely of wood. — The S. side of the Römerberg is bounded by the Nicolaikirche (Pl. 28), an elegant church in the early-Gothic style of the 13th cent., with one aisle only (N.), and a massive tower adjoining the choir. It was restored in 1847. Altar-piece, a Resurrection by Rethel.

A little to the S. of the Römerberg is the old Fahrthor, to the left of which rises the Rententurm, erected in 1455. On the side of the tower next the Main is marked the height attained by an inundation. Opposite is an iron Suspension Bridge, on the approach to which are also marked exceptional heights reached by the river.

Adjoining the Rententurm, farther up the river, rises the façade of the Saalhof (Pl. 38; E, 5), built in 1717, and occupying the site of an imperial palace of that name, which was built by Charlemagne and renewed by Louis the Pious in 822. The palace was mortgaged by the emperors in the 14th cent., and was frequently altered, particularly in the 18th and 19th centuries, so that no external trace of the original edifice now remains. The old chapel in the tower (now a private room, visible from the side next the river) dates from the beginning of the 13th cent., and once served as a receptacle for the imperial jewels. The building is now occupied by the Conservatorium of Music.

On the Main, a little lower down, is the Roman Catholic Church of St. Leonhard (Pl. 26; E, 5), begun in 1219, with a late-Gothic choir built in 1434, the whole completed in 1507, and restored in 1808. Some ancient paintings discovered during the restoration, including a Last Judgment above the triumphal arch, have been restored. On the N. tower and on the stone pulpit immur ed in the N. wall (exterior) is seen the imperial eagle, said to have been bestowed by Lewis the Bavarian on the abbey in acknowledgment of services rendered to him in defiance of the papal ban. The chief objects of interest in the interior (N. aisle) are the two Romanesque portals, which formed the entrances to the
church before its extension in the 14th cent.; the vaulting with the detached girders in the chapel to the left; a Last Supper by Holbein the Elder; and finely-coloured glass windows of the late-Gothic period.

The street called the Markt (Pl. E, F, 4), leading from the Römerberg towards the E. to the cathedral, contains several handsome old dwelling-houses. No. 44, on the left, known as the Steinerne Haus, with round-arch frieze, corner-turrets, and handsomely vaulted gateway, dates from the 15th cent.; nearly opposite, next the Römerberg, is the Haus zum Kleinen Engel, half Gothic, half Renaissance, of 1562. In the court of No. 30 (to the left) are two galleries with friezes of the 16th cent., representing the Fall and the Prodigal Son. No. 5, on the right, called the Goldene Wage, is adorned with rich rustica-work and fine lattice-windows, and stucco ornamentation on the upper story.

The Cathedral (St. Bartholomew, Rom. Cath.; Pl. 23; F, 4), a Gothic edifice, was founded in 1238; the choir was erected in 1315-38. The church was seriously injured by a fire in August 1867, but has since been restored under the superintendence of the architect Denzinger. On that occasion the tower, left unfinished in 1514, and now 312 ft. high, was completed from the early plans.

Interior. Access to the church is obtained by the N. portal (best time, 10-4). By the wall, to the right, are tombstones of the Holzhausen and Sachsenhausen families, of the 14th and 15th centuries. The chapel adjoining the choir on the left contains a group of the Death of Mary, sculptured in stone in the 14th century. — At the high-altar the coronation of the emperors used to be solemnised by the Elector of Mayence. To the right is the Wahlkapelle (election-chapel), where the actual election of the emperors took place; at the entrance 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 choir and the transepts were executed from cartoons by A. Linneweber and Steinte. They represent: Christ judging the world (above the main arch) etc.; and scenes from the history of the cathedral (on the W. wall), including 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); Capistran preaching repentance (1434); Albert Achilles of Brandenburg carried into the meeting of the electors (1436); Coronation of Maximilian II. (1564); and the Imperial procession to the Römer. — In the choir, to the right, is a "Painting by Van Dyck", presented by the Brentano family. The altarpiece, a Virgin enthroned, is by Veit. — In the chapel adjoining the choir on the right is a Sepulchre with the sleeping watchmen beneath, of the 15th century; also a fine Tabernacle of the same period. To the right of the S. portal is the tomb of Andreas Hirde, with a relief representing the Mocking of Christ (1518).

On the outside of the N. wall of the choir is a large Crucifixion, executed in tufa in the style of Durer for the cloth-merchant Jacob Heller.

At No. 4 in the Domplatz, to the E. of the cathedral, is a Statue of Luther, commemorating a sermon said to have been delivered here by the Reformer when on his way to the Diet of Worms.

To the S. of the cathedral is the new building for preserving
the Municipal Archives (Pl. 1; F, 5), completed in 1878 from designs by Denzinger. The ground-floor contains a Historical Museum (adm. 10-1, Sun. and Wed. free; other days, 50 pf.), formed of the combined collections of the municipality and the Antiquarian Society.

The Ante-Room contains armour, weapons, and architectural fragments, including a colossal Roman Column, exhumed at Hedderheim. — Room I. contains pictures from suppressed Frankfort monasteries. In the first cabinet, on the left: Pietà, a large group of the Cologne school; opposite, C. Vioz (?), Altar-piece; to the right of the entrance, Holbein the Elder, Genealogy of the Virgin and the Dominicans. In the second cabinet, to the left: Old copy, by Johst Harrich of Nuremberg, of Dürer's celebrated Assumption, which was painted in 1509 for Jacob Heller (p. 214) of Frankfort, purchased in 1615 by Elector Maximilian of Bavaria, and destroyed by fire at Munich in 1674; the wings are the original productions of Dürer's studio. On the right, two works in grisaille by Math. Grünewald (?); altar-piece by Hans Baldung Grien. In the 3rd Ca.: Two animal-paintings by J. H. and J. M. Roos; Ascension, by M. Merian the Younger; Portrait of Zach. Stengin (1674); Sandrart, Portrait of the patrician Maximilian zum Jungen (1680); David Sulzer, Portrait of Börne (1812). — Room II. contains the Prehn Collection of cabinet-works; to the right of the window, Meister Stephan of Cologne (?), Virgin in a garden; below, Offenbach (Elsheimer's teacher), The Magi. Among the Dutch paintings in the adjoining cabinet, the best are a Physician by Teniers and two Church Interiors by Van Vliet. Another cabinet contains a Panorama of Frankfort in 1812, by Morgenstern (pen-and-ink sketch). The last cabinet is devoted to modern works: on the right, Peter Cornelius, Holy Family; several fine landscapes. — The Antiquarian Collection, including prehistoric, Roman, and Frankish antiquities, is also interesting. The Doll's House of the 18th cent. is curious. Among the old documents is the 'Golden Bull' of 1356 (see p. 210). There are also Egyptian and Ethnographical Collections.

Adjacent is the old Leinwandhaus, or Drapers' Hall, dating from the 14th cent., which has recently been provided with turrets and pinnacles and is used for municipal offices.

In the Fahrgasse, to the S.E. of the cathedral, is the Fürsteneck (No. 17), a late-Gothic house, with a room on the first floor with late-Renaissance decoration (visitors admitted). At the S. end of the Fahrgasse is the handsome old Bridge over the Main, constructed of red sandstone in 1342. The middle of the bridge is embellished with a Statue of Charlemagne (Pl. 15), erected in 1843. Near it is an old iron cross, with a still earlier 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.

On the left bank of the Main lies the suburb of Sachsenhausen (p. 210), said to have been founded by Charlemagne, and assigned by him as a residence to the conquered Saxons, from whom it derives its name. To the left, on the Main, is the Deutsch-Ordenshaus (Pl. 18; G, 6), or House of the Teutonic Order, erected in 1709, and now a Roman Catholic Mission House. To the right is the Church of the Magi (Pl. F, 6; Prot.), rebuilt by Denzinger.

The quay flanked with lofty houses, which extends along the right bank of the river, is called the Schöne Aussicht (Pl. G, II, 5),
and is traversed by the junction-railway. At the upper end of it, where the Ober-Main Bridge crosses the river, is situated the —

**Town Library** (Pl. 41, H, 5; adm. Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Fri., 10-3; Wed. and Sat., 12-2), built by Hess in 1825, with a conspicuous Corinthian portico. It contains over 200,000 volumes. At the foot of the staircase is a marble *Statue of Goethe*, in a sitting posture, by P. Marchesi (1838), besides which there are numerous busts in marble of Frankfort celebrities. In front of the library is a **Bust of Lessing**, in marble, by Kaupert.

Behind the Library, Lange-Str. 4, is the **Hospital zum Heiligen Geist**, a model institution of its kind. Farther to the N. is the **Rechnei-Graben**, opposite which is the Rechnigruben-Strasse leading to the Börne-Platz, in which is a Synagogue, built in 1881. At the N.W. corner of the square diverges the old and once picturesque **Judengasse** (Pl. G, 4; now Börne-Strasse), the dingy houses of which have of late been removed.

Down to the régime of the Prince Primate (p. 211) 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 purliens flourished, and among them the now enormously-wealthy **Rothschild** family, who originally resided at No. 148. Their offices are now in the corner-house, Fahrgasse 146 and Bornheimer-Str. 16.

At the end of the Judengasse stands the old **Synagogue** (Pl. 43; G, 3), erected by Kayser in 1855-60. The Bornheimer-Strasse leads hence, intersecting the Fahrgasse, to the **Market Hall** (Pl. F, 3), an iron and glass structure, 416 ft. long and 111 ft. broad. From the Market we regain the Zeil.

Near the Römische Kaiser Hotel (Pl. e; F, 3) diverges the **Schäfergasse**, in which is situated the old **PrÉÈ's Cemetery** (Pl. F, 2) containing the tombstone of Goethe's mother (d. 1808). In the centre is the **War Monument**, erected in 1878 to the memory of the natives of Frankfort who fell in the war of 1870-71, cast in bronze from a model by **Eckhard**.

The flight of steps at the N. end of the cemetery ascends to the **Bleich-Strasse**, in which, a little to the W., is the **Senckenberg Institution** (Pl. 39; E, 2; adm. Sun. and Fri. 11-1, Wed. 2-4, gratis; on other days fee 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**.

Adjacent, at the end of the **Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse**, rises the circular **Eschenheimer Thurm** (Pl. E, 2), erected in 1400-28 on the site of a square tower of 1346, the only one of the ancient tower-gateways of the city now extant. The large house at the corner of the Stifts-Strasse and the Eschenheimer-Str. (No. 74), the residence of the Archduke John in 1848-49, when 'Regent of the Empire', now belongs to the **Bürgerverein**, or citizens' club.
Opera House.  FRANKFORT.  28. Route.  217

(Pl. 7). On the same side, No. 26, is the Palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis (Pl. 45), built in 1740, which contained the assembly-hall of the German Diet (Bundestag) down to 1866.

On the site of the old fortifications around the city, with the exception of the side next the Main, extend pleasant, park-like Promenades, adorned with several monuments, including those of the patriotic Bethmann (Pl. 10), who died in 1826, Guiollet (Pl. 12), who laid out the promenades, Senckenberg (Pl. 17), the founder of the hospital, Börne, the poet, and Kirchner, the historian.

The Hessian Monument (Pl. 14; G, 1), outside the Friedberger Thor, was erected by Frederick William II. of Prussia to the Hessians 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 the Ariadneum, or Bethmann's Museum (Pl. G, 1; adm. daily 10-1, from June 1st to Sept. 30th also 3-5; fee 50-75 pf.; Sun. gratis), a circular building containing the exquisite group of *Ariadne on the panther, the masterpiece of Dannecker (d. 1841), a sculptor of Stuttgart, who is likewise famous for his bust of Schiller. This work was purchased for 20,000 fl. The building also contains a few other works of art.

At the N. corner of the Eschenheimer Anlage (Pl. F, 1) a finger-post indicates the way by the Eschenheimer Strasse (in which No. 57, on the left, in the Greek style, contains Vanni's exhibition of casts) to the (1 M.) *Cemetery, which is entered by a Doric colonnade and contains a number of well-executed monuments.

The Arcades on the E. side contain the vaults of some of the principal families of Frankfort. Nearly in the middle of them is a relief by Pradier of Geneva. The last vault to the left, belonging to the v. Bethmann family, contains an admirable Relief by Thorvaldsen to the memory of a Hr. v. Bethmann who died at Florence (1812) of an illness caused by his exertions on the occasion of a fire at Baden near Vienna. The hurried presentation of an oak-wreath to the dying man is an allusion to a letter of thanks written to him by the Emperor of Austria. The vault is closed. Custodian (50 pf.) at the entrance to the cemetery (right).

On the N. side rises the Mausoleum of Elector William II. of Hessen (d. 1847) by Hessemer, containing a crucifix in marble by Zwerger, and two marble sarcophagi with life-size figures of the prince and his wife by Launitz. 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 Launitz, to the memory of Carl M. v. Rothschild (d. 1855).

Outside the Eschenheimer Thor, near the Eschenheim road, is the Irrenanstalt or lunatic asylum, a large Gothic edifice. To the right, nearer the town, is an Institute of Deaconesses.

Near the Bockenheimer Thor (Pl. B, C, 3), rises the magnificent *Opera House, designed by Lucae (d. 1877), and opened in 1880. 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.

On a height to the right of the Bockenheimer Landstrasse, 1 m.
from the town, is situated the *Palm Garden*, a pleasant park con-
veniently reached by tramway, containing extensive hot-houses. Con-
certs every afternoon and evening, adm. 1 m. Restaurant, see p. 209.
— In the Cornelius-Strasse, to the left of the Bockenheim road, is a
Panorama. The subject is changed from time to time; at present
it is the ‘Battle of Weissenburg’, painted by Braun of Munich.
Adm. 9-5, 2 m., Sun. 1/2-1 m.

The *Zoological Garden* (Pl. K, 2, 3; *Restaurant), with its ex-
tensive grounds, is situated on the Pfingstweide, on the E. side of
the town. The tower commands a fine *View. In the ruin is a
salt-water aquarium (50 pf.). Adm. 1 m.; concerts in the after-
noon and evening; tramway, p. 209; comp. Plan, p. 209.

The *Städel Art-Institute* (Pl. 40; C, 7), an establishment to
which Frankfort owes its high rank in the artistic world, was
founded by Joh. Fred. Städel (d. 1816), a citizen of Frankfort,
who bequeathed his pictures and engravings, his houses, and
1,200,000 fl. (100,000 l.) to the town, in order to found a School
of Art (now attended by about 200 students). The former directors
were Veit and Passavant (d. 1861); the present director is Herr
Steinle. The collection consists of pictures, engravings, drawings
by eminent masters, and numerous casts. The handsome building
now occupied by the collections, situated on the Schaumain-Quai at
Sachsenhausen, was erected with the surplus funds of the institu-
tion from the designs of Oscar Sommer, and was opened in 1878.
It consists of a large central building in the Italian Renaissance
style, with a fine portal approached by a broad flight of steps, a
dome, and two projecting wings. The material is gray sandstone.
The six large reliefs above the round-arched windows are very
effective. Admission gratis, Sun. 11-1, Wed. 11-4, other days
11-2; catalogue 1 m.

**Ground Floor.** The entrance opens on an octagonal *Ante-Chamber*,
which contains casts from the tomb of Maximilian I. at Innsbruck. —
The rooms to the left of this are devoted to the *Library* and the collec-
tions of *Drawings* and *Engravings*; the latter collection, containing 30,000
specimens, is one of the finest in Germany (adm. Tues. & Frid. 11-1 &
4-6, Mon. & Thurs. 11-1). — The rooms on the right contain *Casts*
of ancient, medieval, and Renaissance sculptures. Also a "Terracotta Altar
by Giorgio Andreoli of Gubbio (1511), and a "Shield of Hercules" in bronze,
modelled by L. von Schnawenthaler from Hesiod’s description, and a number
of antique vases.

**Upper Floor.** From the staircase we first enter an *Ante-Room con-
taining a bust of J. Fr. Städel, the founder of the Institute, by Zwerger,
and a few ancient sculptures. The other rooms are occupied by the —
*Picture Gallery*, the most important municipal collection in Germany.

The **Early Italian Schools** are somewhat poorly represented, but there
are a number of good works by the Venetian masters. The best of these is
the Four Fathers of the Church by Moretto (da Brescia, properly Alessan-
dro Bonvicino, d. 1569). The St. Sebastian attributed to Antonello da
Messina is probably a copy of the picture at Berlin. — A most attractive
work, notwithstanding its insignificant size, is the Cardinal Borgia of Velasquez, finely coloured and admirably individualized. — Among the finest works of the Early Flemish School of the 15th cent. are a Madonna by John van Eyck, the Tiburtine Sibyl showing the Emperor Augustus a vision of the Virgin in Heaven by Dierick Bouts, and the softly-coloured portrait of a man by Memling. A number of later Flemish works have also recently been purchased by the directors. The St. Jerome before the crucifix and the Annunciation, the latter perhaps by Gerard David, are works of more of mediocre value. — Among the works of the Early German School several by the Cologne Masters, by Dürer, and by the two Holbeins are conspicuous, but the genuineness of the Fürliger and of the elder Dürer is disputed. The Passion Scenes by the Elder Holbein are genuine, but harsh and repellent in style. On the other hand the profile of a young man with a carnation (Simon George of Cornwall) by the Younger Holbein is remarkable for delicacy of conception. — The gallery has also been much enriched of late years by the purchase of works of the Dutch School of the 17th cent., the merits of which have recently begun to be duly appreciated. The most valuable of these is Rembrandt's Parable of the labourers in the vineyard, painted in 1656, and purchased from the King of Holland's collection. The picture at first sight presents a monotonous appearance, but on closer inspection we observe that the master has most skillfully relieved the prevailing yellow tone with shades of brown and gray, delicately blended with red. Frans Hals of Haarlem, the greatest of the other Dutch masters, is admirably represented by a large portrait of a lady and the busts of a young married couple. — Most conspicuous among the Modern Pictures in the Städel Gallery are numerous works of the older Düsseldorf School, and of the so-called 'Nazarenes', of whom Overbeek at Rome was the chief. That master's large picture representing the Triumph of Religion in the Arts, which would have been more suitable as a mural painting, forms an excellent exponent of the views of his school. Though executed but a few decades ago, many of these works are almost more foreign to modern taste in their style and touch than the pictures of the old Dutch masters. Not only do the works of Olivier, Ramboux, Pforr, Passavant, and the earlier Düsseldorf masters present a most primitive style of execution, but their subjects are of a character which is now but little appreciated. There is also a marked difference between the various schools in their colouring, as for example in the treatment of the red used by Lessing in his Council of Constance, as contrasted with that used by the Belgian Gallait, and still more with that used by Velasquez. The names of the artists appear on the picture-frames.


Room II. Italian and Spanish Masters. To the left: 54. Morletto, Madonna enthroned, with SS. Anthony and Sebastian; 30. Sassoferrato, Girl praying; 49. P. Veronese (?), Mars and Venus; 11. Sandro Botticelli, Portrait ('a tempera'); 57. Velasquez, Cardinal Gaspar Borgia; 43a. Titian,

Room III. (to the left of Room II.). Later Italian and French Masters.

51, 52. Canaletto, Palace of the Dukes at Venice.

Room IV. (to the right of Room II.). Earlier Flemish and German Masters. To the left: 62, 63. School of Cologne (ascribed to Stephan Lochner, p. 28). Martyrdom of the Apostles (twelve scenes); 100. Roger van der Weyden, Virgin with SS. Peter, John, Cosmas and Damianus, perhaps painted about 1450 for Piero and Giov. de Medici in Florence; 102-106. School of R. van der Weyden, Trinity (in grisaille), St. Veronica, Madonna and Child, The Malsefactors crucified with Christ, Crucifixion; 83. A. Dürer, Job’s wife pouring water on him to alleviate his sufferings; 99. Petrus Cristus (a pupil of Hubert van Eyck), ‘Madonna of Lucca’, so-called from the Duke of Lucca, its former proprietor (the date, 1447, erroneously changed to 1417); 98. Jan van Eyck, Madonna, formerly in the possession of the Duke of Lucca; 73. Hans Baldung Grien, Heavenly and earthly love; 101. Roger van der Weyden, Three sections of an altar-piece of St. John; 110. Gerard David, Annunciation; 71. Holbein the Younger, Simon (George of Cornwall); 97. Dierick Bouts, The Sibyl foretelling the birth of Christ to the Emp. Augustus.


Room X., the copying-room, which contains a bust of Prof. J. Becker, by Kaupert.

The following five cabinets contain examples of Flemish and Dutch masters of the 16th and 17th cent., and of the cognate Frankfort painters of the same period. CAB. XI.: 213. Jan Wierix, Tinker. — CAB. XII. : 232. Mieris, Old woman with a flask; 373. 371. Seekatz (p. 231). Boy and
Städel Gallery. FRANKFORT. 28. Route. 221

Room XVI. is devoted to modern German masters from 1810 to 1840. To the left of the door: 415. Ramboux, Capuchin preaching in the Colosseum at Rome. To the right of the door: 411. Passavant, St. Hubert; 412. Pforr, Rudolf of Hapsburg presenting his horse to the priest; 422. Schworr von Carolopolis, The Good Samaritan; 404. J. A. Koch, Noah after the Flood. — 413. Overbeck, The Triumph of Religion in the Arts (1840); one of its chief points of interest is its wealth of allusion, to understand which the visitor should consult the catalogue.

Room XVII. The whole of the farther wall is occupied by a large "Fresco by Philip Veit (No. 416), representing the 'Introduction of the Arts into Germany', with figures of 'Italia' and 'Germania' on thrones. This work, the masterpiece of the painter, completed in 1836, was skil-

fully sawn out of the wall in the old building and transferred hither. —
The room also contains ten Biblical cartoons (Nos. 503-512) by Steinle.

Room XVIII. 414. W. Schadow, The Wise and Foolish Virgins; 458a. Fr. Brentano, Costume picture. — We now retrace our steps through Room XVII., and enter —


Room XX. 472-481. Ramboux. Ten coloured sketches from Dante; 471. Overbeck, Joseph sold, and 482. Ph. Veit, The seven years of plenty, two cartoons of the famous frescoes in the Casa Bartholdy at Rome. The remainder of this room, and Rooms XXI., XXII. contain a selection
Route 28.

Gernsheim.

(changed weekly) of engravings and drawings, including drawings and coloured sketches of Raphael's frescoes in the Vatican. Room XXI. also contains the design for Veit's ceiling-painting of the 'Shield of Achilles' as described by Homer, in one of the rooms of the building now occupied by the Mittelheimischen Kunstgewerbe-Verein (p. 211).

Room XXIII. 485-495. Schnorr, Cartoons for the frescoes in the Villa Massimi at Rome; 470. Cornelius, Last Judgment, coloured sketch for the picture at Munich.

From Frankfort to Nauheim, Giessen, and Cassel, see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'. The first stations are: Bockenheim (see p. 57), Bonames (6 M.), and Vilbel (81/2 M.), where the remains of a Roman bath have been found.

From Frankfort to Mayence (Hessische Ludwigsbahn), 221/2 M., in 34-1 hr. (fares 2 m. 90, 2 m. 20, 1 m. 50 pf.; express 3 m. 20, 2 m. 40). — The train starts from the Main-Neckar station (p. 208), crosses the Main, and joins the line from Sachsenhausen near (21/2 M.) Forsthaus. It runs at first through wood, but afterwards affords a view of the Taunus to the right. The intermediate stations, all of which express trains pass without stopping, are Goldstein (see below); 1 M. Schwanheim; 9 M. Kelsterbach; 14 M. Raunheim; 16 M. Rüsselsheim; 181/2 M. Bischofsheim (p. 230). The train then crosses the bridge mentioned at p. 152, to the Neustadt station, and runs thence beneath the citadel to the central station in Mayence (p. 142).

From Frankfort to Mannheim by the 'Riedbahn', one of the lines of the Hessische Ludwigsbahn (50 M., in 11/2-21/2 hrs.; fares 6 m. 25, 4 m. 15, 2 m. 70 pf.). From Frankfort to Forsthaus, see above. 4 M. Goldstein; 9 M. Walldorf; 11 M. Mörfelden. From (17 M.) Dornberg a branch-line diverges to Grossgerau (p. 230). 19 M. Dornheim; 201/2 M. Leechen-Wolfskehen. 22 M. Goddelau-Erfelden is the junction for the Darmstadt and Worms railway (p. 234), which coincides with the Mannheim line as far as Biblis (see below). 231/2 M. Stockstadt, on the Rhine; 26 M. Biebesheim. 28 M. Gernsheim (Karpfen; Weisses Ross), a small and busy town on the Rhine, mentioned in history as early as 773 and destroyed by Mélac in 1689. It contains a monument to Peter Schöffer, one of the inventors of printing, who was born here. At (33 M.) Biblis, with an imposing church with two towers, the line to Rosengarten and Worms diverges to the right (p. 234); 36 M. Bürstadt, junction of the Bensheim and Worms railway (p. 236). At (40 M.) Lampertheim (branch-line to Rosengarten and Worms) the Riedbahn divides, the right branch leading by Waldhof to the (48 M.) Neckar suburb of Mannheim, while the left passes Waldhof and Küferthal and leads to the central station at Mannheim (p. 252).
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 Labn, but is usually restricted to the southern mountains of that district, sloping down to the Main and Rhine, and extending from Nauheim on the E. to Assmannshausen on the W. The highest points of this range are the Great Feldberg (2900 ft.), the Little Feldberg (2713 ft.), and the Altkönig (2386 ft.).

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, 50 minutes. Next morning by an early train to Oberursel and thence to the top of the Feldberg 3 hrs., or from Homburg to the Feldberg direct, also in 3 hrs.; descent to Königstein 11/4 hr.; thence by Falkenstein to Cronberg 11/2 hr.; or by the Rossert to Eppstein in 21/2 hrs., at either of which the railway is again reached.

a. Taunus Railway from Frankfort to Castel (Mayence) and Wiesbaden.

Railway to Castel (20 1/2 M.) in 3/4-1 hr.; fares 2 m. 80, 2 m. 10, 1 m. 40 pf., express 3 m. 10, 2 m. 30 pf. — To Wiesbaden (26 M.) in 1-11/2 hr. (fares 3 m. 40, 2 m. 60, 1 m. 70 pf.; express 3 m. 80, 2 m. 90 pf.).

The Taunus Railway, one of the oldest in Germany, was opened in 1839. Leaving the town, the train passes the Gallenwarte on the left, and Bockenheim on the right. The Homburg line diverges to the right (p. 224). The Nidda is now crossed, and the train reaches —

51/2 M. Höchst (290 ft.; Frankfurter Hof; Goldner Adler; Landsberg, at the station), a thriving little town, with 6518 inhab., and possessing an interesting *Church of St. Justinus, erected in 1090, with a Gothic choir added in 1443. A palace of the Electors of Mayence here was destroyed by the Frankforters in 1634, but the handsome tower is still standing.

From Höchst to Soden, see p. 226. — From Höchst to Hofheim, Eppstein, and Limburg, see p. 228.

91/2 M. Hattersheim. A good view to the N. is obtained of the principal peaks of the Taunus Mountains. The white Hofheimer Chapel (p. 228), on the hill-side, is also conspicuous.

At (13 1/2 M.) Flörheim (Hirsch), a village on the Main, omnibuses and carriages are in waiting to convey travellers to the (1 1/2 M.) baths of Weilbach (sulphur Springs), with its Curhaus and pleasant grounds. 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.

17 1/2 M. Hochheim (401 ft.; *Schwan), a small town with 2814 inhab., celebrated for its wines. The most esteemed is yielded by the vineyards of the old Domdechanie (deanery), now a shooting-box of the Duke of Nassau. The sparkling 'Hook' made at Hochheim, whence the name, is much prized, and is chiefly exported to England.

On entering (20 1/2 M.) Castel (p. 142), the line intersects the fortifications.

Steamboats from Castel to Mayence start close to the station. Omnibus and Tramway to the Central Station in Mayence, see p. 142. Car
to Mayence (preferable for travellers continuing their journey at once by steamer), one-horse, 1-2 pers. 1 m., 3-4 pers. 1 m. 40 pf.; two-horse, 1 m. 40 or 1 m. 80 pf.; each box 20 pf.

23 M. Curve, where the through-carriages to the Rheingau are detached (p. 133), and which is connected by a short branch-line with Biebrich (p. 126). 26 M. Wiesbaden, see p. 135.

b. From Frankfort to Homburg and Cronberg.

Railway to Homburg, 11 M., in 33-43 min. (fares 1 m. 50, 1 m. 10, 80 pf.) to Cronberg, 9½ M., in 45 min. (fares 1 m. 30, 90, 60 pf.) — The trains start from the Main-Weser Station.

Soon after quitting the town the train diverges from the Taunus line (p. 223) and crosses the Nidda. 2 M. Bockenheim, a manufacturing suburb of Frankfort with 17,452 inhab., contains a picturesque church, an old watch-tower and large barracks. It is connected with Frankfort by tramway and electric railway. 3 M. Rodelheim, junction of the Cronberg line (p. 226); 7 M. Weiskirchen. 9 M. Oberursel (Schützenhof; Bär), a very old town, is much visited by the Frankforters in summer, and possesses a Gothic church consecrated in 1481. (Ascent of the Feldberg from Oberursel, see p. 228.)

11 M. Homburg. — Hotels. *Russischer Hof, *Vier Jahreszeiten. *Victoria, *Bellevue. *Hôtel du Parc. All houses of the first class, with prices to correspond; *Hôtel Riechelmann; *Europäischer Hof, suitable for tourists. — Second class: Prince of Wales; *Hôtel Windsor, moderate; Hôtel Feustner, moderate; Englischer Hof; *Adler, well spoken of, convenient for a single night; Eisenbahn Hôtel (at the station); Hôtel Rieser.

Restaurant at the *Curhaus, D. at 1 o'clock 3, at 6 o'clock 4 m. — Beer. Goldene Rose; Lauer, in the main street; *Kladderadatsch, near the post-office (also wine-room).

Music in summer, 8.30 a.m., by the Elisabeth-Brunnen; at 3.15 and 7.30 p.m. in the Curgarten. Also a theatre, concerts, and balls. Tax for persons staying more than five days: 1 pers. 12 m., 2 pers. 20 m., 3 pers. 25 m., for a larger party 30 m.

Carriage with one horse from the station to the town, 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 90 pf., box 20 pf.; within the town or to the mineral springs, with one horse 50 or 70, with two horses 80 pf.; to Cronberg with one horse 7 or 9, with two horses 12 m.; to Saalburg with one horse 4½ or 5½, with two horses 7m. (via König-Wilhelms Weg 1 m. more in each case).

English Church, Ferdinand-Str., near the railway station, with accommodation for 500 people; services at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.; chaplain, Rev. C. B. Wright, M. A. — Presbyterian Services in the Schlosskirche at 11.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. in July and August.

Homburg vor der Höh, a town with about 8650 inhab., situated on a spur of the Taunus Mts., the residence of the Landgraves of Hessen-Homburg, a collateral line of the grand-ducal family of Hesse, from 1662 to 1866, when this branch of the family became extinct, is one of the most popular watering-places in the Rhineland (11,000 visitors annually). In the Louisen-Strasse, the main street, which runs to the N.W. of the station, are situated the principal hotels, the theatre, and the Curhaus.

The Curhaus, the chief rendezvous of visitors, built in 1840 and extended in 1863, contains a number of very handsome apart-
ments, a well-supplied reading-room, and the 'Saalburg Museum' (adm. 50 pf.), a well-arranged collection of antiquities found on the Saalburg (see below), a good model of the Saalburg, and a reconstruction of a Roman watch-tower. A terrace on the N. side, partly covered with glass, is a favourite resort in fine weather, and the corridors of the ground-floor afford a sheltered promenade during rain. The large adjacent Bath House contains baths of every kind.

At the back of the Curhaus, to the N.E., extend beautiful *Pleasure Grounds, in which, to the right (E.), we observe the sparkling chalybeate and saline Springs (chiefly prescribed for disorders of the digestive organs), 3/4 M. from the Curhaus. The chief of these is the Elisabeth-Brunnen, farthest to the E., the water of which, containing more salt than the Rakoczy mineral-water at Kissingen, is exported in considerable quantity. Near the adjoining 'Trinkhalle' are well-kept flower-beds, a palm-house, and an orangery. The Stahlbrunnen and the Louisenquelle are less saline than the Elisabethbrunnen, but are much richer in iron, especially the first-named. The Kaiserbrunnen and the Ludwigsbrunnen are used chiefly for bathing.

At the W. end of the town (ascend the main street and turn to the left) rises the Schloss, which formerly belonged to the landgraves. It was erected at the beginning of the 18th cent., and has been recently fitted up for the use of the Emperor and Crown-prince of Germany. The Weisse Thurm, which rises in the court at the back to a height of 188 ft., commands an extensive view (fee 50 pf.). Above a gateway here is the front half of an equestrian statue, and opposite to it a bust of Prince Frederick, 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. The Palace Garden (open to the public) contains an orangery, some fine old cedars, and a fish-pond.

Walks. Besides the pleasure-grounds above mentioned, the traveller may also visit the Harz or Hardwald, adjoining the Curhaus grounds; the Grosse Tannenwald, 1/2 hr. to the N.W. of Homburg, and the Kleine Tannenwald, 20 min. to the W.; the Luthereiche, 1/2 hr. beyond the Grosse Tannenwald; the Wildpark, 1/4 hr. from the Grosse Tannenwald, with its numerous deer; the Höllstein; the Rabenstein, etc.

Archæologists should visit the Saalburg, the remains of the walls of a Roman castle, brought to light by excavation, situated on a wooded height of the Taunus, 13/4 hr. to the N. of Homburg, 1340 ft. above the sea-level, and a few hundred paces to the left of the Usingen road. Walkers should follow the Elisabethenschneise and the Lindenweg (also called the Kaiser Wilhelmweg; comp. Map of the Taunus). The Saalburg formed one of the forts belonging to the Pfahlgraben (Limes), an extensive line of intrenchments constructed about 70 A.D. to protect Rhaetia and the Germanic provinces against the warlike Germans and fulfilling this function for about two centuries. It extended from Ratisbon to the Hohenstaufen, then turned nearly due N. to Wetzlar, and finally stretched westwards to Ems and the Seven Mts. (p. 64).—The Saalburg is the largest, so far as known, of the forts on the Pfahlgraben, measuring 725 by 480 ft., and is generally regarded, though without definite proof, as the fortress re-erected by Germanicus, son of Drusus, *super vestigia paterni.
praesidii in monte Tauno'. The antiquities found here are preserved in the 
Homburg Curhaus (p. 225). The Pfalzgraben itself is distinctly recognisable at a point about 300 yds. to the N. of the Saalburg, reached by following 
the alley cut through the wood.

Ascent of the Grosse Feldberg, see p. 228.

The Cronberg Railway diverges from the Homburg line at 
Rödelheim (p. 224). Stations (5½ M. from Frankfort) Eschborn 
and (7 M.) Nieder-Höchstadt.

9½ M. Cronberg. — Hotels. *Frankfurter Hof, with good paint-
ings by Frankfort artists in the dining-room; *Schützenhof, both at 
the lower end of the town, with gardens and views. — Restaurants. 
Hahn, at the station; Germania, in the upper part of the town, on the 
road to Königstein.

Cronberg, a small town with 2400 inhab., is picturesquely 
situated on a hill, surrounded by productive gardens, and commanded 
by Schloss Cronberg, with its conspicuous and lofty tower. This 
castle was built in the 13th cent. by the Counts of Cronberg, who 
resided here down to 1704, when the family became extinct. Part 
of it is still occupied. The old chapel contains tombstones of the 
14th cent.; the windows of the tower (132 steps, fatiguing) com-
mand a beautiful view. 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, and, like 
Königstein, it is also well adapted as headquarters for excursions 
into the Taunus region. — To Falkenstein 2 M.; to Königstein also 
2 M. (omnibus; see below).


Great Feldberg.

Railway to Soden, 10 M., in ½ hr.; fares 1 m. 30, 1 m., 70 pf.; express 
1 m. 50, 1 m. 10 pf.

From Frankfort to Höchst, see p. 223. — Thence by a short 
branch-line via Sulzbach to —

Soden. — Hotels. *Curhaus; *Hôtel Colloseus, R. 2-2½, D. 2-2½ m.; 
*Europäischer Hof; *Frankfurter Hof, quiet; Holländischer Hof, 
small; Hôtel Unrig, with restaurant. These hotels are all good and 
comfortable. — Beer at Pfaff’s.

Carriage per hour 3 m., to Königstein 3½, to Cronberg 4½, to the top 
of the Feldberg 20 m.

Visitors’ Tax for 1 pers. 12, for 2 pers. 18, for 3-4 pers. 24 m.

Soden (460 ft.), a small town with 1400 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, the post-office, and the pleasant Curpark, with the 
Curhaus and the New Bath House, admirably fitted up. The baths 
are visited by about 2500 patients annually. The Springs, twenty-
three in number, and varying in temperature from 52° to 81° Fahr., 
contain salt, iron, and carbonic-acid gas, and are chiefly prescribed 
for nervous complaints and derangement of the mucous membrane.
They are used both for drinking and bathing, and rise in different parts of the valley. The Milchbrunnen, Warmbrunnen, Soolbrunnen, and Champagner-Brunnen, which are chiefly used for drinking, rise in the so-called Haupt-Strasse, near the old Bath House.

**Walks.** To the Drei Linden, a good point of view, 20 min. to the N., near Neuenhain (see below); to the Altenhainer Thal, 1/2 hr. to the N.W.; to the village of Sulzbach; to the Soderer Wäldchen, etc.

From Soden to Cronberg, 3 M. — The road diverges to the W., at the lower end of the Curpark. About 1/4 M. from Soden there is a finger-post indicating the footpath and the carriage-road to Cronthal, which possesses two saline springs (water exported), and to Cronberg.

From Soden to Königstein, 3 M. (post-omnibus twice daily). The road ascends gradually, and passes (1 M.) Neuenhain, where there is another chalybeate spring used for sanatory purposes.

**Königstein.** — Hotels. Post or Löwe, with garden, omn. to Cronberg station 70 pf.; "Stadt Amsterdam, with garden; "Hirsch, plain. — Beer at the Felsenkeller. — Pingler's Hydropathic Establishment. — Baths and pension at the Hainbad.

Königstein (1190 ft.), a picturesquely-situated little town with 1714 inhab., and a number of pleasant villas in the environs, 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 (1490 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, especially from the tower, the custodian of which lives in the town.

From Königstein to Eppstein, 5 M., see p. 229.

The wooded hill to the N.E. of Königstein is crowned with the ruin of **Burg Falkenstein** (1490 ft.), the path to which (35 min.) is indicated by a finger-post at the lower end of the town. 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. *View from the tower, a key of which is kept at Königstein, and another at the village of Falkenstein (Inn 'Zur Schönen Aussicht'), on the S. side of the hill. Adjoining the village is the Curanstalt Falkenstein (1310 ft.; R. for a week or upwards 1-9½ m. per day, board 6 m. per day), to which an omnibus plies regularly from (2 M.) Cronberg.

The highest point of the Taunus Mts. is the *Great Feldberg* (2900 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 beautiful woods. The *Feldberghaus*, an unpretending inn at the top (R. 1 m. 20 to 1 m. 70 pf., D. at 12.30 p.m. 1 m. 75 pf., 'pension' 4½ m.; ascent of the tower 20 pf.), commands an admirable panorama in clear weather (see Ravenstein's panorama in the dining-room; also some
good pictures by Frankfort painters). The block of quartz, 12 ft. in
height, near the inn, is mentioned in a document as early as 812,
where it is called the Brunhildenbett.

To the S. of the Feldberg rises the Altkönig (2386 ft.; ascent
more fatiguing). The summit 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 1660 yds., the inner one of
1260 yds. These works were probably thrown up by the aboriginal
inhabitants of the Main Valley as a place of defence in time of
war. The stones were probably originally arranged in layers with
trunks of trees between, so as to form a perpendicular wall.

Ascent of the Feldberg from Königstein. 2 hrs. (carriage 12 m.;
guide unnecessary, 1 m. 70 pf.). We ascend the Frankfort and Lim-
burg road as far as (13/4 M.) a finger-post, which indicates the road to
the right to Reifenberg and the Feldberg; this road passes the Seele-
born, and reaches the (13/4 M.) so-called Rothe Kreuz (finger-post),
where the Feldberg road diverges to the right. About 1 M. farther we
reach the saddle between the Great and the Little Feldberg, where our
route joins the road from the Fuchstanz (see below). In 1/4 hr. more we
reach the top.

From Falkenstein (2 hrs.). A broad road ascends gradually from
the upper part of the village in 1 hr. to the Fuchstanz, an open space
in the wood, where several paths meet, and whence the top is reached
in 1 hr. more (finger-post). We may avoid the long circuit made by
the road by following the path to the left at the church of Falken-
stein, which ascends the course of the Reichenbach and then joins the
footpath to the Fuchstanz (not easy to find without a guide). — [The
path to the Altkönig diverges from the Feldberg path about 20 min.
before the latter reaches the Fuchstanz.]

From Oberursel (3 hrs.). Leaving the station (p. 224), we pass
through the village and follow the road ascending on the left bank of
the brook. Beyond the (11/2 hr.) Hohe Mark spinning-mill, we quit the
road at the finger-post inscribed 'Feldberg über den Buchborn', whence
the ridge is reached in 40 minutes. We then follow the Pfahlgraben,
passing the Stockborn, a Roman tower, after 1/2 hr., and attaining the top
in 1/2 hr. more.

From Homburg (3 hrs.). Leaving the W. exit of the Schlossgarten
we follow the poplar avenue and the 'Elisabethenschneise' (a cutting in
the wood) in a straight direction. At the top of the hill called the 'Sand-
plücken' (21/4 hrs.) a finger-post indicates the way to the Feldberg to the
left. [A finer route, but less easy to trace, leaves the Schlossgarten about
1/4 M. from the exit, diverging to the left on this side of the bridge, and
ascending via the Frankfurter Forsthaus.]

d. From Frankfort to Eppstein and Limburg.

461/2 M. RAILWAY in 21/2 hrs. (fares 6 m. 30, 4 m. 10, 2 m. 70 pf.)
This line forms the shortest route from Frankfort to Ems.

The train starts from the Ost-Bahnhof, stopping at the (21/2 M.)
Fahrthor Station (comp. p. 208). 6 M. Griesheim; 9 M. Höchst, see
p. 223. The line now describes a curve and crosses the Taunus
railway. 121/2 M. Kirfel.

14 M. Hofheim (*Krone; Hydropathic Establishment of Frau
Ripps, 'pens'. 40-60 m. per week), a pleasant village at the entrance
to the Lorsbacher Thal, a grassy valley, enclosed by wooded slopes
and watered by the Schwarzbach. The lofty *Hofheimer Capelle
(750 ft.), reached by the new promenades in about 1/2 hr., 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 Thal, and crosses the Schwarzbach several times. 16 M. Lorsbach (Taunus Inn), a prettily-situated village.—18 1/2 M. Eppstein (605 ft.; Hôtel Seiler, at the station; Zur Oelmühle, outside the village), an ancient little town with scarcely 700 inhabitants. 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 1080 and 1305. It is now the property of Count Stolberg. The Protestant church contains several tombstones of the old family, which became extinct in 1535. A good View of the castle is obtained from the hill opposite to it, to the S., reached by the 'Kriegerweg'.

The 'Rossert (1700 ft.), which is easily ascended from Eppstein in 1 hr. by a path turning to the left just beyond the 'Oelmühle' (but from Fischbach very steep), commands a fine view of the valleys of the Rhine and Main. Near the top, behind a group of trees, is a chalet of the Taunus Club, a key for which may be obtained at Eppstein and other villages in the neighbourhood. From the Rossert to Königstein 1 1/4 hr. — The Staufen (1493 ft.), 3/4 hr. to the E., is crowned by a tower commanding an extensive view.

Immediately below Eppstein the Königstein road diverges to the N.E. from the Lorsbach valley, ascending the Fischbachthal to (1 1/4 M.) Fischbach. It then traverses a lofty plateau to (2 1/4 M.) Schneidhain, and ascends thence to (1 1/2 M.) Königstein (p. 227).

Beyond Eppstein the train passes through a tunnel. — From (23 M.) Niedernhausen a branch-line diverges to Auringen-Medenbach, Igstadt, Erbenheim, and Wiesbaden (p. 135). — 28 M. Idstein (Lamm, well spoken of; Merz), a town of 2358 inhab., with many old houses, was once the residence of a branch of the Nassau family; the château dates from the 16th cent., the church, richly adorned with marble, from 1667. — 31 M. Wörsdorf; 34 M. Camberg. — 36 1/2 M. Niederselters (Caspari), formerly belonging to the Electorate of Trèves.

Niederselters has been celebrated since the 16th cent. for its mineral waters, in which carbonate of soda and salt are agreeably blended, and widely known under the erroneous name of 'Seltzer Water'. The buildings of the spring are near the station. From 3 1/2 to 4 million bottles are annually exported.

39 M. Oberbrechen, with large marble quarries; 40 M. Niederbrechen. 46 1/2 M. Limburg, on the Lahn, see p. 206.

30. From Frankfort or Mayence to Heidelberg and Mannheim.

From Frankfort to Darmstadt (17 M.) railway in 1/2-1 hr. (fares 1 m. 90, 1 m. 25, 85 pf. ; express fares 2 m. 30, 1 m. 55, 1 m. 10 pf.). From Mayence to Darmstadt (21 M.) railway in 3/4-1 hr. (fares 3 m., 2 m., 1 m. 30 pf. ; express fares 3 m. 40, or 2 m. 40 pf.). From Darmstadt to Heidelberg or Mannheim, 38 M., in 1 1/4-2 hrs. (fares 4 m. 25, 2 m. 80.
From Frankfort and from Mayence to Mannheim by the ‘Riedbahn’, see p. 222.

From Frankfort to Darmstadt. Beyond the imposing sandstone bridge over the Main a branch line diverges to the left to Offenbach and farther on the ‘Hessische Ludwigsbahn’ to the right to Mayence and Mannheim (p. 222). On the hills to the left is seen the Sachsenhäuser Warte. From (2 M.) Louisia a branch line runs via Sachsenhausen (p. 215) to (5 M.) Offenbach. — 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 (17 M.) Darmstadt.

From Mayence to Darmstadt. Starting from the central station, the train runs under the citadel to the Neuthor station, and crosses the Ludwigsafen railway (p. 255), and the Rhine. 5 M. Bischofsheim is the junction for the Frankfort Railway (p. 222), 10 M. Nauheim. From (12½ M.) Grossgerau, the junction of the Riedbahn (p. 222), a branch line runs to Dornberg. — 13½ M. Kleingerau; 16½ M. Weiterstadt. — 21. M. Darmstadt, where carriages are usually changed.

Darmstadt (see Plan, p. 236). — Hotels. Darmstädtter Hof (Pl. 1.; B. 3), Traube (Pl. a; C, 3), at both R. & A. 3 m., B. 1 m. 20 pf.; Railway Hotel, at the Hessian Station, R. 2, D. 2 m.; Hôtel Köhler (Pl. c; A, 3), near the station, with restaurant, unpretending; Prinz Carl (Pl. d; D, 3), unpretending.

Restaurants. *Saalbau (Pl. B. 4), concerts almost daily; Schmitz, near the station; Schmitz, Louisen-Str. 14; all with gardens. — Café: Eichberg. Rhein-Str. — Beer: Formhals, Grafen-Str.; Mongeringhausen, Hugel-Str.

Darmstadt, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Hessen, with 49,000 inhab. (including the suburb of Bessungen), a town with handsome broad streets, spacious squares, and tasteful pleasure-grounds, was, though the capital of the Counts of Katzenellenbogen and afterwards of the Landgraves of Hessen-Darmstadt, a place of no importance down to the close of the 18th century. The Grand Duke Ludwig I. (d. 1830) erected the new part of the town, and to him Darmstadt is indebted for its prosperity. A Statue (Pl. 17; C, 3), by Schwanthaler, erected to him by his 'grateful people' in 1844, is borne by a column, 140 ft. in height, the summit of which affords a fine view.

The Residenzschloss (Pl. 29; C, 2, 3) was begun 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 present building dates chiefly from the beginning of last century, but did not quite attain its present dimensions till 1833. The tower contains a chime of bells. The valuable Library consists of 500,000 vols., 4000 MSS., and numerous typographical curiosities (open 9-12 a.m. and
2-4 p.m.; closed on Sun., and on Sat. afternoon). The other *Collections (pictures, antiquities, natural history, costumes, and coins) are open free on Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Fri. 11-1, and on Sun. 10-1; also at other times for a fee. The entrance is in the archway in the Markt-Platz, opposite the Rathaus. A flight of 58 steps ascends to the first floor, where the library is to the left and the other collections straight in front (p. 232). Another flight of steps leads hence to the —

*PICTURE GALLERY, which occupies the upper floor of the palace. Catalogue 1 m. 50 pf.

The collection has been almost entirely formed during the present century, the nucleus having been the collection of a Hr. v. Hübsh. The chief boast of the gallery is the large Rubens (Nymphs and Satyrs with fruit and game) from the old Düsseldorf gallery, presented by King Max Joseph of Bavaria. Van Dyck's portrait of a lady with a fan, dating from 1635, and Rembrandt's Scourging of Christ, painted in 1668, the year before his death, are also very valuable works. The portrait of a woman, No. 338, is an early work of Rembrandt, whose pupils (Eckhout, Flinck, etc.) and contemporaries (Van der Helst, Pieter de Hooch, and others) are also well represented. To an earlier period of art belong a Madonna by Lucas van Leyden, a portrait of Cardinal Albrecht of Mainz by Lucas Cranach, a landscape by P. Brueghel, and several works of the Early Cologne School (Presentation in the Temple, etc.). The Italian works are chiefly of the 'Academic School' of the 17th century.

Room I.: Modern pictures, chiefly of the 18th cent., by Schmidt, Seekatz (d. 1768), Fiedler, Schütz, Kobell, Morgenstern, &c., the earlier of which should be inspected in order to contrast them with the most modern school. To the left on entering (1st transverse partition): 126. Schilbach, Castel Gandolfo. Second partition: 136. Schirmer, Heidelberg Castle; 148, 149, 150, 151. Achenbach, Four small Dutch landscapes. Principal wall: 157. H. Hofmann, Betrayal of the Saviour; 129. Steinbrück, Genovefa; Roatl, 121. Cronberg, and 122. Falkenstein, both in the Taunus; 59. Seekatz, Children in the poultry-yard; 105. Schönberger, Sunset; 157b. Carl Otto, Court ladies paying their respects to Marie Antoinette.


232 Route 30. DARMSTADT. From Frankfort

Bol, Holy Family; *296. Rubens, Satyrs and Nymphs with game and fruit; the nymph with the red robe is the master's first wife, the one with the hare his second (copy in Dresden). *386, *387. Gerbr. van den Eeckhout, Portraits.


Room VII. French works of inferior value: 482. J. Jouvenet, Madonna and Child; 475. Le Sueur, Christ raising the widow's son at Nain; 489, 490. Van Loo, Portrait of Louis XV. and his Queen Maria Leczynska; 511. Sonntag, View of Darmstadt in 1746 (taken from the window opposite); 488. Rigaud, Portrait of Cardinal Fleury; 492. F. Boucher, Sleeping nymphs and satyrs.


The two adjoining rooms contain the valuable collection of objects of Natural History. Halfway up the staircase to the next floor are two rooms containing Plastic Casts.

The other Collections are on the second floor.

Room I. Roman Antiquities: a Mosaic Pavement, 30 ft. in length, 20 ft. in breadth, excavated near Vibel in 1849; model of an apparatus for evaporating salt, excavated at Nauheim in 1851, with a clay vessel which formed part of it; bronze tools and a helmet from a tomb near Nauheim; smaller Germanic and Roman antiquities. — Room II. Cork Models of Roman edifices, ancient ornaments in gold and silver, goblets, enamels of the early Lower Rhine School and of Limoges, beautiful ivory carving, stained glass, coins. — Room III, IV. Collection of the weapons, flags, and equipments of the Hessian regiments from the earliest times to the present day. — Room V. *Armour and weapons, curious helmets, shields, and targes. — Room VI. Model of the palace, costumes and utensils of foreign nations, &c. — Room VII. Drawings and Engravings, ancient and modern; among the former are the sketches of Rottmann for the Italian landscapes in the arcades at Munich. Some coins are exhibited here also; and engraved stones, with impressions taken from them.

Other rooms contain the valuable Collection of Minerals, Conchylia, and *Fossils, skeletons of antediluvian and other animals, skulls etc.

To the N.W. of the Palace stretches the PARADIS GROUND (Pl. C, 2), on the N. side of which is the Artillery-Arsenal (Pl. 32). In
front of the latter stands the War Monument (Pl. 20), commemorative of the campaign of 1870-71, cast in 1879 from the model of Hersig. Between the Arsenal and the THEATRE (Pl. 31; D, 2), rebuilt since its destruction by fire in 1871 are Statues (Pl. 18, 19), 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 Herrngarten (Pl. C, 1, 2), which is well laid out, with pleasant walks, to the right, is the tomb of the Landgravine Henrietta Carolina (d. 1774; Pl. 8), mother of the queen of Frederick William II. of Prussia; the unpretending urn erected by Frederick the Great bears the inscription: ‘Femina sexu, ingenio vir’.

The Renaissance Rathaus (Pl. 28), in the Markt (Pl. C, 3), was built by George I. The Stadtkirche (Pl. 15; C, D, 3), in the Kirchstrasse, possesses a Gothic choir and some Renaissance monuments.

The modern Roman Catholic Church (Pl. 12; usual entrance at the S.E. angle), in the Wilhelminen-Platz, is built in the style of the Pantheon at Rome and is lighted from the dome which is supported by 28 columns. It contains the well-executed marble sarcophagus of the Grand Duchess Mathilde of Hessen (d. 1862), with a recumbent figure of the princess by Widmann. On the W. side of the Platz is the new Palace of the Grand Duke (Pl. 24), in the Italian Renaissance style. The Palace of Prince Alexander (Pl. 21; B, 3) contains a fine collection of coins.

The Palace of the Late Prince Charles (Pl. 22; C, 5), in the Wilhelminen-Strasse, contains the celebrated Madonna with the family of Burgomaster Meyer of Bâle, by Holbein the Younger, executed in 1526, and ascertained since the Holbein Exhibition at Dresden in 1871 to be the original work of the master, though much injured by retouching. (Visitors apply for admission in the passage, to which a short flight of steps ascends; fee 1 m.)

There is an excellent collection of early German, Dutch, and other paintings at No. 8 Zimmer-Str., the property of Dr. Schäfer.

The Technical School (Pl. 26; D, 3, 4), in the Capell-Str., is admirably equipped with teaching apparatus, but is architecturally uninteresting. Opposite to it rises the Neue Realschule, a more imposing edifice, beyond which stands the ‘Pädagog’, built in 1627 for the gymnasium founded in that year. The modern Gothic Stadt-Capelle (Pl. 14) in the adjoining grounds is an elegant structure. — Opposite the station (Hess. Ludwigs-Bahnhof) are the Bank für Handel und Industrie and the Bank für Süd-Deutschland, both built in 1875 (Pl. 2, 3; A, 2). In front of the stations is a monument to Liebig, the chemist (b. at Darmstadt in 1803, d. 1873). In the Rhein-Strasse is the large new Post Office.

At Rosenhöhe (p. 240), 3/4 M. to the E. of Darmstadt, is the Grand-ducal Mausoleum, containing the remains of the Grand Duke Lewis III (d. 1877) and the Princess Alice of England (d. 1878), wife of the Grand Duke Lewis IV. The *Tomb of the Prin-
cess Elizabeth, who died at the age of 51 years, with a recumbent figure in marble, is by Rauch (1831).

The extensive woods near Darmstadt afford numerous picturesque walks, the favourite of which are to the Karlshof (1/2 M.; comp. Pl. D, 2), to the Fasanerie (1/2 M.; comp. Pl. D, 2), to the shooting-lodge of Kranichstein, to Einsiedel (6 M.), and to the Ludwigshöhe (2 M.), on which is the Ludwigsturm (view).

From Darmstadt to Worms, 28 M., railway in 1/4-1/2 hr. (fares 3 m. 90, 2 m. 60, or 1 m. 70 pf.). 6 M. Griesheim, with an extensive artillery-range and camp. 9 M. Wolfskehlen; 10 M. Goddelau-Erfelden, the junction of the Frankfort and Mannheim line (p. 222), which coincides with the Worms line as far as (21 M.) Biblis. 23 1/2 M. Hofheim, the junction of the Bensheim and Worms line (p. 236). 26 M. Rosengarten, where passengers cross the river by a steam-ferry. 26 1/2 M. Worms-Hafen. The train now makes a circuit round the N. side of the town. 28 M. Worms, p. 257.

From Darmstadt to Mannheim by the ‘Riedbahn’, 38 1/2 M.; fares 4 m. 65, 3 m. 5, 2 m. To Goddelau-Erfelden, see above; thence to Mannheim, see p. 222.

From Darmstadt to Eberbach, see R. 31 b.

17 1/2 M. Bessungen (p. 230). — 20 1/2 M. Eberstadt-Pfungstadt; the latter, a busy little manufacturing town, lies 1 1/4 M. to the W., the former 1 M. to the E. of the station. 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. — On the hills to the left rises the handsome ruined castle of Frankenstein (1110 ft.), commanding a splendid View (Inn).

25 M. Bickenbach is the station for (13/4 M. distant; post-omnibus three times daily, 40 pf.; during summer carriages await every train) Jugenheim (*Loos zur Post, *Goldene Krone & Alexander-Bad, ‘pension’ at both 4 1/2 m.; Bellevue, well spoken of), a favourite summer-resort, with pleasant villas. Tour in the Odenwald, see p. 237. Ascent of the Melibocus, see below. — At Seeheim (*Hufnagel, ‘pens.’ 4 m.; carriages at the station), 1 M. to the N. of Jugenheim, there is a grand-ducal château, the garden of which is open to the public. Above Seeheim rises the ruined castle of Tannenberg, destroyed in 1399; it is scarcely visible from below. — To the left of the railway, farther on, rises the pinnacled tower of the Alsbacher Schloss, which may be reached in 1/2 hr. from Zwingenberg.

27 M. Zwingenberg (*Löwe, with garden, R. 1 1/2 m., D. 1 m. 70 pf., ‘pension’ 4 m.), an old town, with 1600 inhabitants, lies at the foot of the wooded Melibocus or Malchen (1679 ft.), the highest point of the Bergstrasse and entirely of granite. On the summit is a tower (80 ft. high), erected in 1777 by Louis IX., Landgrave of Hessen (key and refreshments from the forester; fee 25 pf., for a party 1 m.).

The Ascent of the Melibocus takes 1 hr. from Zwingenberg, and 1 1/2 hr. from Jugenheim. Guide (unnecessary) 1 m.; carriage to the top
10-12 m. — FROM JUGENHEIM via the Melibocus and the Auerbacher Schloss to Auerbach 3 hours. Besides the old and the new path ascending the mountain, there is a third, slightly longer, via the ruined castle of Jossa. The three paths unite halfway up the hill (3/4 hr. from Jugenheim). The path leading down-hill to the right is to be avoided.

From Zwingenberg, the road leads 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 Melibocus a road, furnished with way-posts at all doubtful places, leads direct in 3/4 hr. to the Auerbacher Schloss. Descent from the Schloss to the village of Auerbach in 1/4 hour. — From the Auerbacher Schloss direct to the Fürstenlager, see below.

29 1/2 M. AueRbach (Krone, established originally in the 17th cent., 'pens' 4-5 m.; also lodgings, R. from 7 m. per week; restaurants, Mohr and Hess, with gardens; carriage-tariff at the station), a picturesque village of 1700 inhab., mentioned as early as 795, is a favourite summer-resort, and affords good headquarters for excursions in the W. part of the Odenwald (p. 238). Good wine is produced in the neighbourhood, the best quality being called Rottwein.

The *Auerbacher Schloss (3/4 hr. from the Melibocus, carriage road; same distance N. of Auerbach, path not to be mistaken), situated on an eminence (1053 ft. ; Inn, small), is said to have been founded by Charlemagne. After 1257 it appears as a fortress of the Counts of Katzenellenbogen, held at first as a fief of the monastery of Lorsch (see p. 236), and then of the Electorate of Mayence. The present building dates from the 15th cent.; in 1674 it was blown up by Turenne. *View from the towers less extensive but more picturesque than that from the Melibocus.

Environs. One of the prettiest points near Auerbach is the Fürstenlager, a small château built during last century by the Landgraves of Hessen, and enlarged by Lewis I. of Bavaria (p. 230), with a chalybeate spring and 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,pleranter, by turning to the right by the Rathhaus and ascending past the church). — The walk from the Auerbacher Schloss to the Fürstenlager is also pleasant: we follow the broad road to the E. as far as the mineral spring in the Hochstätter That (refreshments at the forester's), pass the mill, and turn to the W. to the Neum-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 (see below).

30 M. Bensheim (Traube, *Deutsches Haus, in the town; *Reuter's Hotel, at the station, small), a busy town in a picturesque situation, with 6000 inhab., dates as far back as the 8th century, and till 1802 belonged to Mayence. The two churches, Roman Catholic and Protestant, are both modern. The Rinnenthal, near the station, is an interesting relic of the old fortifications.

From Bensheim a diligence plies twice daily in 1 hr. to Schönberg (Traube; Sonne; Villa Schlapp, with restaurant, 'pens' 4 m.), which also attracts visitors in summer, with a château of Count Erbach-Schönberg. The Schlossgarten and the village-church command pretty views. — From Schönberg the diligence goes on to (41/2 M.) Reichenbach and Lindenfels (11 M. from Bensheim; p. 238).
From Bensheim to Rosengarten (Worms), 13 M., railway in about 1 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. On leaving the station we first turn to the left, then to the right, and follow the main street to the (6 min.) market-place. Near the latter, and not far from the E. end of the village is the ‘Michaelskapelle’ (so called only since the end of the 17th cent.), which is now recognized as the chapel erected by Lewis III. between 876 and 882 as a mausoleum for his father, Lewis the German. The chapel, with curiously-formed imposts and inlaid walls, is one of the most elegant and best-preserved specimens of the architecture of the period. Lewis III. himself and Canigunde, wife of Emp. Conrad I., are also interred here. The stone coffins seem to belong to the Carolingian era. The Nibelungen-Lied represents the vaults at Lorsch as the burial-place of Siegfried and Queen Ute (mother of Chriemhilde). Beyond the chapel are some portions of the nave of the convent-church, which was consecrated in 1130.

8 M. Bürstadt. 10½ M. Hofheim. 13 M. Rosengarten, see p. 234.

Near (33 M.) Heppenheim (*Halber Mond, R. 1 m. 50, B. 70 pf.), 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 church was founded by Charlemagne, according to an old inscription. The present edifice is of Gothic and later times.

The Starkenburg (932 ft.) is reached by a good path from Heppenheim in ½ hour. It was erected in 1064 by an abbot of Lorsch, captured by the Swedes and Spaniards in the Thirty Years’ War, besieged in vain by Turenne in 1674, and was only recently quite abandoned. It gives its name to a province of Hessen. Fine view from the lofty square tower.

The train now enters the dominions of Baden. Beyond (37 M.) Hemsbach it crosses the small river Weschnitz, and reaches —

39½ M. Weinheim (*Pfülzer Hof, with garden, R. 2 m., B. 70 pf., ‘pension’ 5 m.; Adler, in the Markt, cheap; Karlsberg), a small town of 7600 inhab., lying at the union of the pleasant valleys of Görzheim and Birkenau, and the most important and most beautifully situated town on the Bergstrasse. It formerly belonged to the Abbey of Lorsch, and is of ancient origin, though owing to its destruction during the Thirty Years’ War, and again 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 government-office), and the Gothic Rathhaus are the only relics of its former prosperity. The Gothic towers of the Roman Catholic church and the Berkheim’sche Schloss are modern. Numerous picturesque walks in the neighbourhood. — Hubberger, the best wine of the Bergstrasse, is produced near Weinheim.

To the E. rises the old castle of Windeck (685 ft.), with its high conical ‘Bergfried’ tower, the property of the monastery of Lorsch in the 12th cent., afterwards that of the Palatinate, commanding a beautiful view. — From Weinheim to Fürth, 10½ M., diligence twice a day, see p. 239.

At (43 M.) Gross-Sachsen, a village said to have been founded
by Charlemagne, the line leaves the Bergstrasse. To the left we
see the Strahlenburg towering above Schriesheim. — 46 M. Laden-
burg (Rose; Schiff), the Roman Lupodunum, the walls, towers, and
fine old Gothic church of St. Gallus (14th cent.) of which give it an
air of importance. The Neckar is crossed here by a bridge of red
sandstone.

48 M. Friedrichsfeld, where the lines to Heidelberg and Mann-
heim (each about 15 min. distant by train) separate. — A branch-
line leads hence to (3 1/2 M.) Schwetzingen (p. 251).

54 1/2 M. Heidelberg; see p. 242. — 54 M. Mannheim, see p. 252.

31. The Odenwald.

The Odenwald, the wooded mountain-district between Darmstadt and
Heidelberg, is about 40 M. in length and 24-30 M. in breadth. The
highest points are the Katzenbuckel (1950 ft., see p. 251), the Neunkircher
Höhe (1669 ft., see p. 238), the Dromm (1534 ft., see p. 239), the Melibocus
(1619 ft., see p. 254), and the Felsberg (1624 ft., see below). This district
is picturesque and interesting at places, although, like its inns, inferior
to the Black Forest.

a. Western Portion.

One Day: From Bickenbach to the Felsberg 2 hrs., thence to Linden-
fels 3 1/4 hrs. and drive in 2 hrs. to Bensheim or in 2 1/2 hrs. to Weinheim.

Two Days: 1st. As above to Lindenfels: 2nd. Cross the Dromm to
Waldmichelbach in 3 1/2 hrs., thence by Ober- and Unter-Schönmattenweg to
Hirschhorn 3 1/2 hrs. (or by Schönau to Neckarsteinach 5 hrs.), and by the
new Neckar railway to Heidelberg.

Bickenbach (p. 234) is the best starting-point for a ramble in
this district. Thence to the E. to (13 1/4 M.) Jugenheim (p. 234), in
the middle of which a road to the right ascends through well-kept
grounds, passing (1/4 hr.) a ruined Monastery (a few paces to the
right), with some tombstones of 1480 in the wall. (Near the mon-
astery is the 'Centlinde', an old lime-tree marking the place of
meeting of a 'Centgericht', or Court of a Hundred; in front of it
is a conspicuous gilded Russian cross.) Beyond the monastery the
route soon reaches the (7 min.) château of Heiligenberg, the resi-
dence of Prince Alexander of Hessen (fine view from the ter-
race). We next 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 château and the plain of the Rhine is obtained.
Following the direction indicated by various way-posts, we reach,
in 1 1/2 hr. from Jugenheim, the Felsberg (1624 ft., where refresh-
ments and night-quarters may be obtained in the Forester's House
or in Haberkorn's Inn ('pens' at the latter, 4 m.). The view to the E.
braces a great part of the Odenwald, and extends to the Spessart
and Aschaffenburg.

From the Melibocus to the Felsberg (1 1/2 hr.). The path (sign-
posts) ascends from the Balkhauser Thal, which separates the two hills,
on the N.W. side of the Felsberg.
FROM AUEBBACH (p. 235) TO THE FELSBERG (2-2Y2 hrs.). We may either ascend through the Hochstätter Thal (to the left on entering the village) past Hochstätten, or by the path over the Fürstenlager. The last route is somewhat more difficult to find, but both are furnished with guide-posts. In returning we take the beautiful road called the 'Neus Krümm', leading first through wood, then across fields to Balkhausen, and to the left through a wood which it afterwards skirts, and finally reaching (11/2 hr.) the Auerbacher Schloss.

From the Felsberg to Gross-Bieberau (p. 240), in 41/2 hours. The road passes Brandaus and the Neunkircher Höhe (1869 ft.; View; Inns, poor), and continues through wood to the ridge above Nonrod (11/4 hr.) which commands an extensive view. In 25 min. we strike the path from Frankisch-Crumbach to Gross-Bieberau, and taking the broad forest track, diverging at right angles to the left at the stone guide-post, we reach (1 hr.) Gross-Bieberau (p. 240).

About 1/4 M. from the forester's house lies the Altarstein, a block of syenite, nearly cubic in form, bearing traces of an attempt to hew it into lengths for a huge architrave; lower down, in a small gully, is the 'Riesensäule', a column of the same material, 30 ft. in length, and 3-41/2 ft. thick, with a notch 11/2 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 Schloss-brunnen at Heidelberg. The Felsenmeer ('sea of rocks'), on the side of a hill on the road to Reichenbach, near the Riesensäule, consists of rounded blocks of syenite scattered in huge and confused masses, covering an area of 500 paces by 200.

The path now descends rapidly to Reichenbach (Traube, Zur Riesensäule), a village on the Lauterbach, 21/2 M. from the Felsberg, and 41/2 M. to the N.E. of Bensheim (p. 235).

We cross the brook here, and follow the high-road which leads up the valley to Lindenfels, but quit it after 3/4 M., and ascend a path to the right, past some old copper-mines, to the (10 min.) Hohenstein, a group of quartzose rocks commanding a very pleasing prospect. After 5 min. more, we ascend to the left, then (25 min.) pass some houses of Unter-Reidelbach, and, near Gadernheim, return to the above-mentioned main road (1/4 hr.), which is not again to be quitted.

About 1/2 M. from the point where we regain the high-road, we pass through the hamlet of Kolmbach (good wine at Schmidt's Inn), and about 3/4 M. farther reach a group of trees with a bench, whence a remarkably fine view is enjoyed.

The road now leads through beautiful beech-wood, interspersed with boulders of granite, to (21/2 M.) Lindenfels (Hessisches Haus; Harfe; Odenwald), a favourite summer-resort (1000 inhab.), the finest point in the Odenwald, picturesquely situated on an eminence. It is commanded by a large ruined Château, formerly the property of the Palatinate. The old town-gates are still extant.

On the beautiful wooded mountain to the E. is the *Ludwigshöhe, a small temple, 1 M. from Lindenfels, commanding a fine view, especially picturesque by evening light. The prospect is more extensive from a point 1/4 hr. higher up.
From Lindenfels to Bensheim (p. 235), 11 M., diligence twice daily in 2 hrs. (in the reverse direction nearly 3 hrs.).

From Lindenfels to Heppenheim, a picturesque walk of about 9 M. We follow the path which descends to the left beside the last house on the left, outside the gate of the château, and take the third turning to the right (guide post) to Eulbach. On the other side of the valley we ascend the hill, and turning to the left where the wood begins, reach (3/4 hr.) Erlentbach and (1/2 hr. farther) Mitterhausen. A short distance farther we reach the high-road from Fürth to Heppenheim, and follow it till, beyond the crest of the hill, a meadow path leads off to the left to (5/4 hr.) Kirschhausen. Heppenheim (p. 236) lies 3/4 hr. farther on. A sign-post, shortly beyond Kirschhausen, indicates the path, ascending to the right, to the Starkenburg.

From Lindenfels to Weinheim, about 15 M. (curr. 10-12 m. in 2 1/2 hrs.) by the high-road of the valley of the Weschnitz. Pedestrians should descend to the S. of Lindenfels; after 10 min. the path leads to the left through wood, and, in 25 min. more, over a slight, fir-clad eminence; 10 min., Fürth (Löwes), a small town on the Weschnitz, through the valley of which the road winds. — Diligence from Fürth to Weinheim, twice daily, passing (3 M.) Rimbach (Nic. Geist), (3 M.) Mörlenbach (Krone), (2 1/4 M.) Reissen, and (2 1/4 M.) Birkenau (Reinig zum Birkenauer Thal), one of the prettiest spots in the valley, with the château and park of Baron von Wambolt. — 2 1/4 M. Weinheim, see p. 236.

Travellers desirous of spending several days in the Odenwald should proceed from Fürth (see above) in a S.E. direction to the (1 1/4 hr.) Dromm, by a footpath which can hardly be mistaken (safer to take a guide). The Dromm or Tromm (1834 ft.), one of the highest points of the Odenwald, commands a good survey of the valley of the Weschnitz; the best point of view is the 'Stein', a riven mass of rock to the right of the path. We then proceed to the S., passing several hovels, and at the point where the path enters an oak-plantation descend to the right to Gadern. Hence the route leads through a pleasant valley to Waldmichelbach (Lipp; Schöne Aussicht), a small town with 2100 inhab., 4 1/2 M. from the Dromm, 9 M. from Lindenfels, and 14 M. from Weinheim (by Oberatssteineach and Birkenau).

[About 6 M. to the N. lies Grasellenbach (Bauer), in the wood on the hill above which (1/2 hr.) is a spring, popularly supposed to be the spot where Siegfried was slain by Hagen, as narrated in the 'Nibelungen-Lied'. A small monument was erected here in 1851.]

From Waldmichelbach we follow the high-road to Ober-Schömattenweg, and then descend the grassy valley of the Lux by Unter-Schömattenweg, Coriska, Heddesboch, and Langenthal to (10 1/2 M.) Hirschhorn (p. 250).

Another road leads from Waldmichelbach by Siedelsbrunn and Heiligkreussteinach to (12 M.) Schönau (Löwe), an old town standing on the ruins of a once rich and celebrated Cisterian monastery, founded in 1136, and presented in 1560 by Elector Palatine Frederick III. to some French refugees, who built the village. The church of the monastery was destroyed during the Thirty Years' War; the present Protestant Church was formerly the refectory. From Heiligkreussteinach a pretty forest-path leads by the Schriesheimerhof and the 'Hochstrasse' to (4 hrs.) Heidelberg (p. 242). — From Schönau we may proceed through the romantic valley of the Steinach to (3 M.) Neckarsteinach (p. 250), or to the W., across the wooded hill, to (3 1/2 M.) Ziegelhausen (p. 250) and thence to (3 M.) Heidelberg (p. 212).

b. Eastern Portion.

Hessische Ludwigshain. From Frankfort to Eberbach, 66 M., in 2 3/4-3 1/2 hrs. (fares 8 m. 50, 5 m. 70, 3 m. 70 pf.). — From Darmstadt to Wielsebach, 17 M., in 1 hr. (fares 2 m. 25, 1 m. 50 pf., 1 m.); at Wielsebach the two lines unite.

Frankfort, see p. 208; departure from the E. station. — 3 M.
Mainkur; to the right, on the other side of the Main, are the village and château of Rumpenheim. — 6 M. Hochstadt-Dörningheim; 9 M. Wilhelmsbad, a favourite resort of the Frankforters.

10 M. Hanau, W. station; 11 M. Hanau, E. station, the junction for the express-trains from Frankfort and Stuttgart to Berlin. Hanau (Carlsberg; Riese; Adler), situated near the confluence of the Kinzig and the Main, is a pleasant-looking town with 24,379 inhab. and flourishing silk and woollen manufactures. On the Main lies the château of Philippshüle, belonging to the Landgrave of Hesse.

The Odenwald railway now turns to the S. and crosses the Main. — 13 M. Klein-Auheim; 14 M. Hainstadt. — 17 M. Seligenstadt, a small town with 3700 inhab., receiving its name from a celebrated abbey founded about 815-820 by Einhard, the biographer of Charlemagne. The church has been entirely modernised in appearance, but the greater part of the nave still dates from the Carolingian epoch.

23½ M. Babenhausen, the junction of the Darmstadt and Aschaffenburg railway. The Lutheran 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; 30 M. Gross-Umstadt; 33 M. Wiebelsbach-Heubach.

Darmstadt, see p. 230. Beyond (5 M.) Rosenhöhe, to the E. of Darmstadt, the line traverses extensive woods. — 5½ M. Nieder-Ramstadt-Träsa, places much visited from Darmstadt; fine view from the station. The train now turns to the E., skirting the Modau. — 7½ M. Ober-Ramstadt; 12½ M. Reinheim, an old town with 1500 inhab., at the confluence of the Gersprenz with the Wembach.

From Reinheim to Lindenfels, 5½ hrs., a pleasant excursion up the busy Gersprenzthal (diligence to Brensbach, 5 M., twice daily; to Reichelsheim, 11 M., once daily). At (½ M.) Gross-Bieberau, a favourite summer-resort, walkers quit the road, which goes on to Brensbach (Post), Gersprenz, and Reichelsheim in the valley of the Gersprenz, and ascend the valley of the small Fischbach to the S. The shady path passes through the Leibert and leads via Rodau to (½ hr.) the château of Lichtenberg, the greater part of which was built in the Renaissance style about 1570-80 (fine view). We then descend by Oberhausen to (½ hr.) Nonrod, whence we proceed, with the aid of a guide, through the lower woods on the left to Erlau, the ruined castle of Rodenstein (p. 241), situated at the bottom of the valley, and (1 hr.) Fränkisch-Crumbach (Hörr), the property of Baron Gemmingen, and once the seat of the barons of Rodenstein, several of whose tombstones are preserved in the church. Thence in ½ hr. more to Reichelsheim (p. 241), where we rejoin the road, which leads us to (4½ M.) Lindenfels (p. 238). — [A route ½ hr. shorter, and better shaded, but not easily found, leaves Gross-Bieberau opposite Ruth's Inn, crosses the Fischbach, and ascends direct to the S., through the wood, without touching Lichtenberg, to (½ hr.) Nonrod. Thence in 1 hr. to the Rodenstein and in 1½ hr. by the Frühheit and the Winterkastener Hohé to Lindenfels.]

15½ M. Lengfeld, whence the Otzberg (1200 ft.), to the S., may be ascended in ¾ hr.; at the top, near which lies the little town of Hering ('Hüh'ring'), is the well-preserved castle of that name, with a massive tower (extensive view). Descent via Zipfen (*Inn), or to—
17 M. Wiebelsbach-Heubach, where the line unites with that from Frankfort (see above).

36½ M. (from Frankfort) Höchst (520 ft.; Zur Post; Burg Breuberg; Zur Eisenbahn), 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 Mümlingthal (diligence twice a day) lies Neustadt-an-der-Mümling (Zum Ochsen), above which rises the ruined castle of Breuberg (1000 ft.; restaurant), with extensive fortifications of the first half of the 16th century.

38 M. Mümling-Grumbach; 40 M. König (Büchner), with a lofty-situated church; 42 M. Zell-Kirchbrombach. The valley contracts. We next pass the village of Steinbach, with a ruined monastery, the church of which, founded in 821 by Einhard (p. 242), is still tolerably preserved; then 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.

45 M. Michelstadt (862 ft.; *Hôtel Friedrich; Schwamm), a town with 3400 inhab., the capital of the Odenwald, mentioned in history as early as 741, lies in one of the prettiest parts of the Mümlingthal. The Parish Church, a late-Gothic building of the 15th and 16th cent., contains numerous tombstones of Counts of Erbach of the 14-17th centuries. The Rathaus and some other buildings are interesting examples of timber-architecture. The Market Fountain dates from 1541. A few relics of the old fortifications still exist. Near both the town and the station is Dr. Scharfenberg's Hydropathic Establishment, where summer visitors as well as patients find accommodation (R. 5-25, board 20-25 m. per week, cheaper in winter).

A road and a footpath lead from Michelstadt to the W. to (10 M.) Reichelsheim (Volk), a prettily-situated village, commanded by the conspicuous ruin of Reichenberg. In a sequestered hilly and wooded region, 1½ hr. to the N. 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 Schnellerts, 4 M. to the E. — From Reichelsheim to Lindenfels (p. 238), 4½ M.

From Michelstadt a road ascends to the E., passing Dorf Erbach and (4½ M.) Count Erbach's shooting-box Eulbach, with its fine deer-park, to Amorbach (Badischer Hof; Hecht), a town with 2500 inhabitants. It is the residence of Prince Leiningen, and contains a suppressed Benedictine abbey, with a library, the buildings of which chiefly date from last century. [Excursion, via Ernsththal (Inn), with its large brewery, to Wald-Leiningen, a modern château in the English-Gothic style, with a fine deer-park. A pleasant walk may also be taken via Katzenbach and the Katzenbuckel (p. 261) to Eberbach (p. 251).]

From Amorbach to Miltenberg, 5½ M., railway in ½ hr. (fares 70, 50, 30 pf.). — 1½ M. Weilbach.

5½ M. Miltenberg (Engel; Riese), a busy little town with 3700 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 1552, has been recently restored, and contains a fine collection of antiquities and objects of art (visitors admitted); it commands an admirable view. The town contains several curious timber-dwellings (e.g. the 'Riese' Inn) and gate-towers. — Opposite Miltenberg lies the Franciscan monastery of Engelsberg, another good point of view. — From Miltenberg to Aschaffen-
burg, 221/2 M., railway in 1 hr. 10 min. 13/4 M. Klein-Heubach (Adler), with the château and beautiful park of Prince Löwenstein. The chapel of the château is decorated with admirable frescoes by E. Steinle. In the woods, 11/2 M. to the S. of Kleinbach and about the same distance from Miltenberg, are the so-called Heuwen-Säulen (‘columns of the Giants’), twelve gigantic columns of syenite, the remains of a quarry of the Roman period, which appears to have been suddenly abandoned. Picturesque woods. — Aschaufenburg, see Baedeker’s Southern Germany.

47 M. Erbach (815 ft.; *Zum Odenwald; Burg Wildenstein; Adler), a town with 3000 inhab., situated in the Mümlingthal, 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 partly restored in the 18th cent., contains an interesting Collection of armour, old fire-arms, valuable stained glass of the 13th-17th cent., Etruscan vases, and a number of other antiquities (catalogue from door-keeper 50 pf.). In the court is a statue of Count Franz von Erbach (d. 1823), the founder of the collections. In the chapel is shown the stone Sarcophagus which once contained the remains of Einhard (see p. 241) and his wife Emma, 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 (511/2 M.) Hetzbach-Beerfelden it traverses the Himbächel Viaduct, 825 ft. long and 145 ft. high. The busy little town of Beerfelden (Fürstenauer Hof; Traube) lies 2 M. to the S., at the head of the picturesque Gammelsbacher Thal. The line now turns to the S.E., penetrates the Krähberg (on the summit of which is a shooting-lodge of Count Erbach-Fürstenau) by a tunnel 3400 yds. in length, and follows the winding course of the Itterbach. 541/2 M. Schöllenbach; 58 M. Kailbach, whence a pleasant walk or drive may be taken to (6 M.) Ernstthal (p. 241) and (11/2 M.) Wald-Leiningen (p. 241); 611/2 M. Gaimühle. 66 M. Eberbach, see p. 251.

32. Heidelberg and the Valley of the Neckar.

The Railway Station (‘Restaurant) is on the W. side of the town. The express-trains alone have through-carriages. The railway which ascends the Neckarthal to Würzburg has a second station outside the Carlsthor; see p. 249.

Hotels. Near the Station: "Europäischer Hof (PL a), in the Leopold-Str., R., L., & A. 4 M., 17/1, table-d’hôte at 1 p.m. 31/2, at 5 p.m. 4 M., ‘pens.’ for a prolonged stay; "Grand Hotel, Hôtel Schröder (PL b), R. & L. from 2 M., D. 3 M., both close to the station; *Victoria (PL f), in the Leopold-Str., R. 2-3 M., L. 50, A. 60, B. 1 m. 20 pf., also ‘pension’; Dorms-Tempel Hof (PL i), at the entrance to the town, R., L., & A. 13/4-21/2 M., H. 90, D. 2 m. 20 pf., well spoken of. — Bairischer Hof (PL h), at the station, R. 2, B. 1 M. — Second-class: Wiener Hof, Haupt-Strasse II, moderate. — In the Town (1 M. from the station): *Prinz Carl (PL c), in the Kornmarkt, near the lane ascending to the castle, D. 3 M.; *Adler (PL d), also in the Kornmarkt; *Holländischer Hof (PL h), near the old bridge, R. & L. 2, A. 1/2, B. 1 M. — Second-class: *Ritter (PL k; p. 245); "Bairischer Hof (PL o), W. Haupt-Strasse, with restaurant; Rheinischer Hof, at the corner of the Haupt-Str. and the Bicken-Str. R. from 11/2 M.; Silberner Hirseh, in the market, good wine; Deutscher Hof, Prinz Max,
Marstall-Str., unpretending. — On the N. bank of the Neckar, near the old bridge, commanding a fine view of the castle and the town: "Neckar Hotel," well fitted up, R. & L. 3, D. 3, A. 1/2 m., B. 1 m. 20 pf., also 'pension.'

Pensions. *Lang's Private Hotel; *Villa Bergheim (Miss Abrahams): Frau Caemmerer, Anlage 3; Pension Anglaise; Pens. Schildecker; Frau v. Müller, Haupt-Str. 248; Pens. Allmande.

Restaurants and Cafés. *Hübnerlein, with a ladies' room, Erfrischungshalle, both in the Leopold-Str. in the Anlage (p. 244); *Café Leers, in the Rheinischer Hof (see above); Café Vogelsberger, W. Haupt-Strasse; Wachter, in the Market; Restaurants at the Schloss, the Molkencur, and the Philosophenhöhe (pp. 248, 249). Beer at the Rother Ochse, Actienbrauerei, Weisser Bock; Krone, Schiff, in Neuenheim.

Cabs. (All with two horses). To or from the Railway Stations, or for a drive within the town, or beyond the bridges to Neuenheim and the Hirschgrasse: 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 90, 3 pers. 1 m. 5, 4 pers. 1 m. 20 pf.; if hired in Neuenheim, 30 pf. extra; between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. double fares; each heavy box 20 pf. — By time: per hour 2 m., 2 m. 20, or 2 m. 60 pf. — To the Castle (direct) 3 m.; Castle and Molkencur 5 m.; Castle, Molkencur, and Wolfsbrunnen, 6 m. 50 pf.; Castle, Molkencur, Königsstuhl, and Wolfsbrunnen, 13 m., return-fare 1/6th or 1/9th more.

Tramway from the principal station via the Haupt-Strasse to the Carlsthor station, every 10 min. (fare 15 pf.)

Guide (unnecessary) to the Castle 1 1/2 m.; to the Königsstuhl 3 m.

Baths. Warm baths at *Haller's Badeanstalt, in the Plück-Strasse (Pl. B, C, 4, 5); river-baths in the Neckar, between the bridges.

Post and Telegraph Office, opposite the station; Town Post Office, Marstall-Strasse 6, to the N. of the Ludwigs-Platz. — Railway Ticket Offices in the Prinz Carl Hotel and the Europäischer Hof.

Photographs of the Castle, etc., at E. v. König's, Schlossweg, and Eug. Mäglin's, Haupt-Strasse 193.

English Church (Pl. 9: B, 4), in the Plück-Strasse (300 seats); services at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Chaplain, Rev. C. G. Calvert, Neuenheim 94.

Principal Attractions. If time be limited, proceed at once from the station to the Molkencur and Castle (1 1/4 hr.) as follows: by the Leopold-Str., as far as the Victoria Hotel (Pl. 9), then by a footpath to the right winding through the 'Wolfsöhle' in 20 min. to the Rondel ('crescent'), whence a broad road to the left leads to the (1/4 M.) Kanzel ('pulpit'; p. 248). All descents to the left are to be avoided. 1 M. the Molkencur; 1 M. the Castle; 1/4 M. the Great Terrace. In returning, descend by the Burgweg or the new Schloss-Strasse (p. 244), and walk along the Haupt-Strasse to the (20 min.) station. Or we may make a pleasant detour by descending from the Heilig-Geistkirche to the Old Neckar Bridge, and then following the right bank to the New Bridge, which crosses to the station.

Few towns can vie with Heidelberg in the beauty of its environs and its historical interest. Count Palatine Otto of Wittelsbach (1228-53) transferred the seat of his government from Stahleck (p. 115), near Bacharach, to Heidelberg, which thus became the capital of the Palatinate, and continued so 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. It now contains 26,927 inhab. (9500 Roman Catholics), and carries on a considerable trade.

Heidelberg forms the key of the mountainous valley of the Neckar, which below the town opens into the plain of the Rhine. The castle-hill leaves but little space between its base and the river for the farther extension of the town, which, apart from the new quarters near the station and at Neuenheim (p. 249), consists of the
so-called Haupt-Strasse, a street about 11/2 M. long, with a few unimportant cross and parallel streets. On the N. side flows the Neckar.

On the S. side of the town, extending from the Station (Pl. B, C, 6) along the Leopold-Strasse, runs the Anlage, or public promenade, planted with trees, and flanked with modern hotels and handsome dwelling-houses. Near the centre of the Anlage, and near the Chemical Laboratory (Pl. 1) built in 1852, is a Statue of the Bavarian Field Marshal Prince Carl v. Wrede (Pl. 2: 1767-1838) by Brugger, erected in 1860 by Lewis I., King of Bavaria.

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 lately restored, with a fine open-work Gothic tower. — Opposite, on the other side of the railway, is the Künghthor (see p. 248), near which a bust was erected in 1880 in memory of Karl Metz (d. 1877), founder of the German volunteer fire-brigade system. From this point the new and winding Schloss-Strasse, commanding a fine view, and the shorter but less agreeable old road (the 'Schlossberg') ascend to the entrance of the Schloßgarten at the Elisabethen-Pforte (see p. 247).

Turning to the left at the choir of St. Peter's Church, we reach the Ludwigs-Platz, with the University Buildings (Pl. 19, B, 3), erected in 1711-15.

The University (in winter 650-700, in summer 1000 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 Library, in a separate building, contains 300,000 vols., 3000 MSS., and 1500 ancient documents. It is open daily 10-12 and 2-4 (from May to August 3-5). Scarceley one-third of the MSS. in the famous Bibliotheca Palatina, which was transferred to Rome as a present from the Elector Maximilian of Bavaria 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.) The collection of MSS. (many with miniatures), autographs, documents, incunabula, and portraits, on the ground-floor, to the left, is open gratis to visitors on Wed. 2-4 (summer 3-5), and on other week-days for 50 pf. (30 pf. for each member of a party); tickets are obtained in the lending room on the first floor.

The other collections and scientific institutions, which possess little interest for the passing traveller, consist of an Archaeological Institute, Augustinergasse 7, with a collection of casts; a Zoological Museum and an extensive Collection of Minerals, both in the Friedrichshain (Pl. 16; B, 5), a
The **Castle** (670 ft. above the sea-level; 330 ft. above the Neckar), situated on the 'Jettenbühl', a wooded spur of the Königstuhl, was founded by the Count Palatine Rudolph I. (1294-1319), who erected his new château below the old castle on the Jettenbühl (p. 248). The building was extended by Rupert I. (1353-90) and Rupert III. (1399-1410), who was elected Roman king at Rhens in 1400. The castle was then strongly fortified by the 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 Otto Heinrich (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, the castle escaped almost uninjured. It was afterwards restored by Carl Ludwig (1631-80), during whose reign the country also recovered from the other disasters of the Thirty Years' War. After the death of Carl (in 1685), the last Protestant Elector, Louis XIV. preferred a claim to the Pala-

Botanical Garden, a Chemical Laboratory (p. 244), Physiological Institute, Botanical Institute, Clinical Institutions, etc.

The Museum (Pl. 5), the property of a club, is also situated in the Ludwigs-Platz. The third floor contains a small collection of pictures belonging to the town, in which Rottmann, Feuerbach, Fries, and other Heidelberg artists are well represented (adm. on Sun & Wed. 11-4, 50 pf.; at other times by fee to the attendant).

The Jesuitenkirche (Pl. 7), dating from the beginning of the 18th cent., has lately been decorated with fine polychrome ornamentation by Mayerhauser of Carlsruhe, and contains a new marble pulpit by Steinhäuser.

In the Market Place rises the Gothic Stiftskirche, or Heilig-Geistkirche (Pl. 8), erected at the beginning of the 15th cent. under Count Palatine Rupert. In 1705 the Roman Catholic Count Palatine Johann Wilhelm caused the nave (lately restored) to be separated from the choir by a wall (now removed), 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 (see p. 247) and his wife Elizabeth, sister of the first Elector of Brandenburg. — Opposite the church is the inn *Zum Ritter* (Pl. k), erected in 1592 in the Renaissance style, one of the few houses which escaped destruction during the devastations of 1693. — A few paces hence is the old Neckar Bridge (p. 249).

The last of the side-streets to the right of the Market Place is the Oberbad-Gasse (adjoining the 'Prinz Carl'), from the end of which we may reach the new Road to the Castle (p. 244). — Pedestrians continue to follow the Haupt-Strasse, cross the Kornmarkt diagonally to the right, and ascend the Burgweg, which leads in 12 min. (passing under a long vaulted gateway near the top) to the great balcony and the court of the castle (p. 246).
tinate, 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 Mélas,
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 whole of the
fortifications to be blown up, the palace to be burned down, and
part of the town to be set on fire. Those parts of the castle and
town which escaped the French on this occasion were destroyed
by them four years afterwards. Thirty or forty years later the
greater part of the castle was rebuilt by the Elector Carl Theodor
(1716-1742), but in 1764 it was struck by lightning and finally
reduced to the ruinous condition in which we know it.

The walls of the castle are of vast extent, and form the most mag-
nificent ruin in Germany. The ivy-clad ruins are moreover linked
with innumerable historical associations, and the striking contrast
here presented between the eternal rejuvenescence of nature and
the instability of the proudest of human monuments has called forth
many a poetic effusion. As the external walls (with the exception
of that on the N. side, facing the town and the Neckar) served
chiefly for purposes of defence, all architectural ornament was re-
erved for the inner façade towards the *Schlosshof, or castle-yard.

Tickets admitting to the interior of the Schloss are procured at the
corner marked 14 in the plan: charge, including the 'Great Tun', for
1 pers. 1 m., 2 pers. 1½ m., 3 pers. or more 50 pf. each. Visitors are
conducted over the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau, ascend the octagonal tower, pass
from the Ruprechts-Bau by the extensive, partly subterranean passages to
the 'Thick Tower', and lastly inspect the castle-chapel, which contains
sculptural and architectural fragments of the Roman and later periods,
and the cellar. Charge for seeing the 'Great Tun' only, for 1 pers. 20, two
or three pers. 30, more than three pers. 10 pf. each. Comp. the Plan, p. 243.

The **Otto Heinrichs-Bau (Pl. 15), erected in 1556, the finest
element of Renaissance architecture in Germany, first attracts the
eye and merits careful inspection. The façade, partly of the Ionic
and partly of the Corinthian order, rises in three stories above a
lofty cellar floor, and is richly adorned with beautiful sculpturing.
The cornice of the magnificent portal, to which a double flight of
steps ascends, is supported by Caryatides. Above it is the bust of
the founder, the Elector Otto Heinrich, with armorial bearings
and inscription. In the niches of the façade are a number of sta-
tues by A. Collins of Malines, all having a symbolical meaning: in the
four lower niches are Joshua, Samson, Hercules, and David; in the
middle niches, allegorical figures of Strength, Justice, Faith,
Charity, Hope; in the upper niches, Saturn, Mars, Venus, Mercury,
Diana; on the parapet, Apollo and Jupiter. In the window-
arches are medallions of the heads of eminent men of antiquity.

The *Friedrichs-Bau (Pl. 9), dating from 1601-7, is built in a
massive rococo style, and consists of four stories (Doric, Tuscan,
Ionic, and Corinthian). In ornamentation it is inferior to the Otto-
Heinrichs-Bau, which it perhaps surpasses in structural grandeur. In the niches are statues of Charlemagne, Otto of Wittelsbach, and the Counts Palatine down to Frederick IV.

In the corner to the left is the entrance to the cellar (Pl. 10; 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 Philip, as the successor to three others, the first of which was erected in 1591 by the Count Palatine Casimir, the second by the Elector Charles Lewis in 1682, and the third 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 humorous inscriptions.

The Municipal Collection of Pictures and Antiquities in the Friedrichsbau (entrance Pl. 14; adm. 40 pf., family-tickets for large parties; catalogue 80 pf.) contains an extensive collection of portraits of Palatine princes, statesmen, generals, and professors; documents, coins, relics, weapons, ornaments; views of the castle at different periods; a cork model of the castle; a relief-plan of the environs of Heidelberg, etc. Beneath is the Schloßskirche, containing a collection of stone monuments from Heidelberg and the neighbourhood.

A vaulted passage leads under the Friedrichsbau to the *Balcony, constructed in 1610, which commands a beautiful view. The footpath (Burgweg; p. 245) to the town begins at the base of this platform.

Adjoining the Friedrichsbau on the left is the so-called Ruprechts-Halle, or Bandhaus (Pl. 8), probably erected by Rupert I., but afterwards altered. Farther back is the so-called Alte Bau (Pl. 7), perhaps the remains of a building erected by Rudolph I.

Beyond the Alte Bau is the Ruprechtsbau (Pl. 6), a simple Gothic structure erected by Rupert III. The imperial eagle with the arms of the Palatinate recall the election of that prince to the sceptre of the Roman kingdom. Over the entrance is a rosary borne by two angels; the half-open circle is the guild-mark of the sculptor.

Opposite is a covered Fountain (Pl. 23), with four columns of syenite (perhaps from the Felsberg, p. 237), which once adorned the palace of Charlemagne at Ingelheim, and were brought here by the Count Palatine Ludwig.

Passing through the gateway under the square Watch Tower (Pl. 5), and crossing the bridge over the castle-moat, we reach the *Schloß-Garten, laid out in 1804 on the ruins of the fortifications, and used as a nursery of forest-trees in connection with the university. These pleasant grounds contain many different species of pines.

To the right, near the W. entrance to the garden, at the end of the new road to the Castle (pp. 244, 245), is the Elisabethen-Pforte (Pl. 1), erected by Frederick V. in honour of his consort (p. 245). This gateway forms the entrance to the Stückgarten, an old bastion, which together with the corner-tower, the so-called Dicke Thurm (Pl. 2), defended the castle on the W. side. Between the Dicke Thurm and the Friedrichsbau is the Englische Bau, or Elisabethenbau (Pl. 3), which was also erected by Frederick V.

The ‘Gesprengte Thurm’ (blown-up tower; Pl. 18) or Pulver
Thurm, at the 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 1689, one-half became detached and fell in an unbroken mass into the moat, where it still remains. The tower is 93 ft. in diameter, the walls 21 ft. thick; beneath it are long casemated passages.

One of the finest points in the Schloss-Garten is the *Great Terrace* to the N.E., constructed in 1613, commanding a beautiful view of the Castle itself. Between the Castle and the terrace is a Restaurant, where a band generally plays on summer afternoons. Immediately beyond the Rondel (*Opitz*, p. 960), where the enchantress Jetta was here killed by a wolf, whence the name. The five ponds fed by the spring contain trout, a dish of which may be had at the inn (also pension, well spoken of). In the vicinity is the reservoir supplying the water for the new aqueduct. We may then proceed, enjoying a series of pleasant views, to (1½ M.) *Schlierbach* (Restaurant, and Pension Völcker), a station on the Neckar railway (p. 250), and cross the Neckar to *Ziegelhausen* (*Adler*), a favourite resort of the Heidelbergers (p. 250), where boats are always ready to take walkers back to Heidelberg by the river.

The *Route to the Molkencur* (20 min.) ascends the steps opposite the Gesprengte Thurm, between ivy-clad walls, 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, where an inscription has been placed to the memory of Ernst Fries (d. 1841), a young painter of Heidelberg, or we may continue to follow the zigzag path. (Several finger-posts.)

The *Molkencur* (960 ft. above the sea-level; 195 ft. above the castle) is a small restaurant which commands an admirable view, and is the only point from which the castle is seen from above. It stands on a spur, near the site of the old castle of the Counts Palatine, which was destroyed by an explosion in 1537, and of which few traces are left. It is said to have been inhabited in the 12th cent. by Conrad of Hohenstaufen, brother of Barbarossa (d. 1195).

A road leads from behind the Molkencur 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 one straight on ascends to the Königstuhl (see p. 244), while that to the right descends to Heidelberg, which it reaches at the *Klingenthal* (p. 244). From the last, after 1 M., a road diverges to the left and ascends in 6 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 Rondel (reached hence in 5 min.), an open space in front of a covered seat, is also a charming point of view. From the Rondel a broad path (indicated by a guide-post 'nach dem Bahnhof') leads by the Wolfsbühle to Heidelberg, emerging at the Victoria Hôtel (p. 242; Pl. C, 5). — Immediately beyond the Rondel
is a footpath ascending to the top of the (20 min.) *Geisberg (1234 ft.),
the tower on which commands one of the finest views near Heidelberg. About 1 M. farther on is the Speyererhof (Inn, 'pens.' 4½ m.), a favourite point for a walk. Thence to the Heidelberg station about 1¾ M.

The Königsstuhl, also called Kaiserstuhl in commemoration of the visit of the Emperor Francis in 1815, 905 ft. higher than the Castle, and 1847 ft. above the sea-level, is reached from the Molkencur by an easy and shaded path (indicated by a guide-post on the road to the Schloss, behind and to the E. of the Molkencur) in ¾ hr., or by the carriage-road in 1 hour. The tower on the top, 93 ft. in height, commands a most extensive view of the Rhine, Neckar, Odenwald, Haardt Mts., Taunus, the Black Forest as far as the Mercuriusberg at Baden, and even the cathedral of Strassburg(?). Inn on the summit. The Kölhof, 20 min. farther on, commands a fine view of the Dilsberg and the valley of the Neckar (*Inn, with ‘pension’). The tower at Posseltstust also commands a good view.

The handsome *Old Bridge (Pl. A, 2) over the Neckar, constructed by Elector Charles Theodore in 1786-88, is embellished with statues of the Elector and of Minerva. About 1300 yds. lower down, at Neuenheim, is the equally fine *New Bridge (Pl. A, 6). Both bridges command beautiful views. The village of Neuenheim now forms part of Heidelberg. The range of villas recently erected here extends almost to (1½ M.) Handschusheim (Zum Rothen Ochsen). The garden-restaurants of Neuenheim (Krone, Schiff, see p. 243) are much visited on summer-evenings.

On the right bank of the Neckar is the *Philosophenweg (Pl. A, 5, 4; Philosophenhöhe Restaurant, well spoken of), a beautiful walk extending 2 M. along the slope of the Heiligenberg, chiefly through vineyards, and commanding splendid views of the town, castle, valley, plain of the Rhine with the cathedral of Speyer, and the picturesque outlines of the S. Haardt Mts. A very pleasant walk of about 1 hr. may be taken by ascending the first road to the right beyond Neuenheim, near the new bridge, traversing the Philosophenweg, and then descending through the small lateral valley of the Hirschgasse, past the well-known students’ tavern of that name, to the Neckar (Pl. A, 1). — A view-tower (1250 ft. above the sea-level) was erected in 1885 on the nearest summit of the Heiligenberg, which may be ascended in about ¾ hr. from the bridge over the Neckar.

The road ascending the river to Ziegelhausen passes Ickrath’s Restaurant and the Kuchenhütischen (Restaurant Schück), which afford an admirable view of the castle.

The Valley of the Neckar from Heidelberg to Neckarelz.
Comp. the Map, p. 236.

The *Valley of the Neckar above Heidelberg affords many pleasant excursions, which have been much facilitated by the new Railway to Neckarelz (30 M. in 2½-3 hrs.; fares 3 m. 90, 2 m. 60, 1 m. 60 pf.). The station at the Carlsthor (p. 242), 1¼ M. from the central station, is connected with the latter by a tunnel passing under the castle.
As the train quits the Carlsthor station, the abbey of Neuburg and the village of Ziegelhausen (p. 248) are seen to the left, on the right bank of the river. Then (2 M.) Schlierbach (p. 248).

4½ M. Neckargemünd (Pfalz; Anker; Karpfen, with Greek wine-room), a pleasant little town with 1865 inhab., at the point where the Neckar is joined by the Elsenz, the valley of which is ascended by the railway to Heilbronn. Walks may be taken to the Bockfelsen, the Tilly-Stein, and the castle of Reichenstein. — The Neckarthal Railway crosses the Neckar, penetrates a tunnel leading into the valley of Schönau (p. 239), and reaches —

8 M. Neckarsteinach (Harfe, with garden on the river; Schwabenhennest, also 'pens.', opposite the station which is at the upper end of the town, well spoken of), a small town with 1500 inhab., in a highly picturesque situation, once the seat of the valiant race of the Steinachs, who became extinct in 1653. The four old castles still bear testimony to their power. The church contains numerous monuments of the family, several of whom bore the surname of Landschaden ('land-scourge'), perhaps from the perpetual feuds in which they were engaged. One of the castles has been restored in the mediæval style and surrounded with a park by its present proprietor Baron v. Dorth. The oldest is called Hinterburg or Schadeck; while the highest of them, the 'Swallow's Nest', frowns above a deep quarry. A good view of the pleasing valley of the Neckar is obtained from the tower (from Neckarsteinach and back 1 hr.).

Opposite, on a lofty wooded eminence, rises the castle of Dilsberg (1080 ft.), unsuccessfully besieged by Tilly during the Thirty Years' War. It was used as a state-prison down to the beginning of the present century, particularly for Heidelberg students, and the following anecdote shows how rigorous was the confinement to which the prisoners were subjected. One day when the castle was visited by strangers who 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.

10½ M. Neckarhausen. — 12½ M. Hirschhorn (*Zum Naturalisten), lying picturesquely at the foot of the handsome and loftily-situated old Castle of the once powerful, but now extinct barons of Hirschhorn, or Hirzhorn. In 1406 one of the Hirschhorns erected a Carmelite monastery at the foot of the hill, the original chapel of which, built in a tasteful style, with pointed towers, still contains many monuments of the family. The Erschheimer Capelle, rising above the river on the right bank, a late-Gothic building of 1517, also contains monuments of the Hirschhorns. Two tunnels are passed through.

17 M. Eberbach (*Leininger Hof, pens. 4 m.; *Krone, on the Neckar, moderate, some of the rooms divided from each other only by screens, garden; Rail. Restaurant), an old town with 4900 inhab.,
belonging to the Prince of Leiningen, and carrying on a brisk trade in timber. From this point we may in 2 hrs. (guide not absolutely necessary) ascend the Katzenbuckel (1959 ft.), the highest of the Odenwald Mts., composed of red sandstone, through which dolerite protrudes at the top. The tower commands a fine view of the valley of the Neckar, part of the duchy of Baden, and Wurtemberg as far as the Alb and the Black Forest. — Railway to Erbach, Höchst, and Darmstadt (or Frankfort), see R. 31.

Beyond Eberbach the train passes Stolzeneck, on the left bank, the ruins of a castle of the 13th century. 23 1/2 M. Zwingenberg (Schiff), on the right bank, lying close to the river, is commanded by a picturesquely-situated castle of the Margraves of Baden, which was rebuilt in the 16th cent., and has lately been restored and rendered habitable. Five of the eight towers are still preserved. The Katzenbuckel may also be ascended hence. — 25 1/2 M. Neckargerrach, on the right 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 Obriegheim, 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.

30 M. Neckarelz, 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 (same distance and fares). The stations are Asbach, Aglasteherhausen, Helmstadt, Waibstadt, Neidenstein, Eschelbronn, Meckesheim, junction for the Heilbronn and Heidelberg line, Mauer, Bammental, and Neckargemünd (p. 250), where it rejoins the line above described.

The first station beyond Neckarelz in the direction of Würzburg is Mosbach (*Prinz Carl, moderate; Badischer Hof), an old and busy little town with 3514 inhab., on the Elz. Comp. Baedeker's Southern Germany.

From Heidelberg to Speyer, 17 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 m. 50, 1 m. 70, 1 m. 10 pf.). Stations: 4 M. Eppelheim; 5 M. Plankstadt.

6 M. Schwetzingen (*Erbprinz, Hirsch, and Adler, by the entrance to the château; Hôtel Hassler, at the station), a pleasant little town with 4943 inhab., attracts numerous visitors from Heidelberg. The Schloss, erected by Elector Karl Ludwig 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 (comp. Plan of Mannheim) were laid out by Elector
Karl Theodor in the middle of the 18th cent., in the style of the grounds at Versailles, and the beautiful old avenues have since been surrounded with grounds in the English style. The gardens cover an area of 117 acres, and are embellished with statues, temples, artificial ruins, a mosque with lofty minarets, and other objects in the taste of the 18th century. The fountains play daily from the middle of April to the middle of October. The visitor is recommended to turn to the right on entering. A walk round the whole of the gardens takes about 2 hours.

Schwetzingen is the junction of the Speyer line with the railway to Mannheim and Carlsruhe (p. 255), and of a branch-line to Friedrichsfeld (p. 237). The Speyer line passes (10 M.) Thalhausen, and crosses the Rhine by a bridge of iron pontoons near (13 M.) Altusheim.

Speyer, see p. 271. The Rhine Station (15 M.) is near the cathedral; the Principal Station (17 M.) is reached in 10 min. more.

33. Mannheim and Ludwigshafen.

Railway Stations. The Main Station (*Restaurant) lies on the S. side of the town (Pl. J, K, 5; p. 254), and is used for the trains to Heidelberg and Frankfort (R. 30), Ludwigshafen (p. 254), Schwetzingen and Carlsruhe (p. 255), and for the "Riedbahn" to Frankfort (p. 222). The Riedbahn has another station beyond the Neckar Bridge (Pl. G, H, 1).

Hotels. *PFÄLZER Hof (Pl. b; G, H, 3, 4), at the corner of the Parade-Platz and of the Planken, R. from 2 m. B. 1 m. 20, A. 50 pf.; KAISER-hof, An den Planken, opposite the post-office, new; — *DEUTSCHER Hof (Pl. e; G, 4), commercial, R., L., & A. from 1 m. 80 pf. — *HÔTEL LANG-LOTH (Pl. g; H, 3), near the Strohmarkt; LANDSBERG, small, near the station; KÖNIG VON PORTUGAL (Pl. d; G, 3), An den Planken; ZUM NECKARTHAL, near the Neckar Bridge, R. 1 1/4-1 1/2 m.

Restaurants. Wine: Arche Noah (F, 5, 2); Rosenstock (N, 3, 5), near the Kaufhaus. Beer: Cafe Bavaria (P, 5, 1); Cafe Victoria (P, 3, 11); Stern (B, 2, 14), near the theatre; Ballhaus, in the Schlossgarten, in the W. wing of the Schloss; Restaurant in the Stadtpark; Prinz Max; Alte Sonne (N, 3, 14); Mavrhof (E, 4, 12).

River Baths, above the bridge.

Cabs. From the station or the steamboat-pier into the town, for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 70, 3 pers. 90, 4 pers. 1 m. 10 pf.; to Ludwigshafen 1 m. 50, 1 m. 70, 1 m. 90, or 2 m. 10 pf. — Per drive within the town: 1/4 hr. for 1-2 pers. 50, for 3-4 pers. 90 pf.; 1/2 hr. 80 pf. or 1 m. 20 pf.

Tramways. From the Main Railway Station to the Rheinhof and from the Riedbahn Station to the Rhine Bridge, fare 1 1/2 pf.; to Ludwigshafen 25 pf. Comp. the Plan.

Steamboat. The landing-place is below the bridge over the Rhine, 3 1/2 M. from the station at Ludwigshafen, and 1 M. from the Mannheim station. Comp. the Plan. Steamboat to Mayence, via Worms, in 1 1/2 hrs.

United States Consul: J. C. Monaghan, Esq.
Post Office, An den Planken (0, 2, 6).

Mannheim (276 ft.), a town with 61,210 inhab. (1/2 Rom. Cath.), situated near the confluence of the Neckar and the Rhine and connected by a bridge with Ludwigshafen on the left bank of the latter river (p. 254), 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. For its subsequent importance Mannheim was indebted to Elector Charles Philip, who owing to ecclesiastical differences transferred his residence from Heidelberg to Mannheim in 1721. It is the most regularly built town in Germany, being divided into 110 square sections like a chess-board. The streets are distinguished, according to the American system, by letters and numerals. Mannheim is the most important commercial town of the Upper Rhine, tobacco, coffee, grain, and petroleum being the staple commodities. The new harbour and docks are very extensive.

The spacious Schloss (Pl. G, H, 5), erected in 1720-29 and partly destroyed in 1795, contains several collections. All of these may be visited at any time on payment of 1 m.; the Collection of Antiquities is open free in summer on Sun., from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and the Picture Gallery and the Cabinet of Natural History on Sun. and Wed., 11-1 and 3-5.

The central structure (entr. opposite the Friedrich-Str.) contains the united Antiquary Collections of the grand-ducal Antiquarium and the Society of Antiquaries. Room I. Plans and views of the Palatinate, portraits of Palatine princes, seals, coins, mediaeval sculptures. — Room II. Mediaeval furniture, bronzes, reminiscences of Karl Sand, the murderer of Kotzebue (1828). — Room III. Ancient woodcuts. — Room IV. Objects from China, Japan, India, North America, and South America. — Room V. Romano-Germanic antiquities found near Mannheim, near Mayence, in the Roman fort at Osterburken ('Helmet of a Roman legionary), and in the burial-trenches of Wallstadt. — Room VI. Etruscan funeral cists in alabaster and clay, objects from Etruscan graves, Greek vases and terracottas ('Girl from Tanagra), marble sculptures, bronzes. — In the front part of the middle building is a Collection of Casts, acquired at Paris in 1803. — Hall of the Roman Monuments. No. 6. Relief of Mithras; 19. Votive stone dedicated to Visucius; 11. Mercury with the infant Bacchus, a relief recalling the Hermes of Olympia; 46. (red number) Relief with Mercury; 23. Money-changer; 7, 8. Mile-stones; 77. 'Altar of the Four Gods'; 24. Votive stone to the maternal deities, from Rödigen (Jülich); 40. (red number) Votive stone to Mars and Nemetona, the patron-deity of Speyer; 83. (by the middle window), Altar of the Four Gods; 11. (red no.) Altar of the gods of the days of the week, with traces of its use as a font; 39. Tombstone of an Eques; 75. Front of a large sarcophagus; 36. (red no.) Votive stone, with relief of a winged Genius; 52. Tombstone of a trumpeter; 21. (red no.), 59. Horsemen and giants; 14. (red no.) Amor and Pan; 13. (red no.) Torso of Mercury; 65. Relief of Mercury and Hygieia; 74. Altar of the Four Gods; 68. Statue of a legionario.

The E. wing (entrance opposite the Stephani-Strasse) contains a Natural History Cabinet, a Public Library (open daily 11-1), and the —

254 Route 33. LUDWIGSHAFEN.


The Theatre (Pl. 10), built in 1776-79, restored in 1854, and admirably decorated, is one of the best in S. Germany. Schiller’s first pieces, the ‘Robbers’, ‘Fiesco’, and ‘Caball and Love’, were performed here with the co-operation of Ifland and partly under his own direction. — Schiller’s Monument (Pl. 4), by Cauer, which adorns the Schillerplatz, in front of the theatre, was erected in 1862. Adjacent, on the right and left, are the statues of Ifland (d. 1814), a distinguished actor who began his career at Mannheim, and Von Dalberg (d. 1806), intendant of the theatre down to 1803, both by Winkmann, and erected by King Lewis I. of Bavaria in 1864-66. The following buildings may also be mentioned: the Jesuits’ Church (Pl. 5), richly decorated with marble and gilding, erected in 1733; the Arsenal, built in 1777-78 and now a barrack; the new Synagogue (Pl. 9), in the Byzantine style, embellished with gilding and arabesques; and the Main Railway Station (Pl. J. K, 5), a handsome structure by Hellbling. In the Parade-Platz, in front of the Kaufhaus (Pl. 6; H, 4), is a curious allegorical Monument, representing the vicissitudes of the times (1741).

The Speisemarkt is adorned with a Monument (Pl. 1; G, H, 3) erected in 1771 in commemoration of the founding of Mannheim. On the N. side of the town is a Suspension Bridge over the Neckar, constructed in 1845, and leading to the ‘Neckarvorstadt’ with the Riedbahn Station (p. 222).

The Railway Bridge (Pl. G, 6) across the Rhine, built in 1865-68, connects Mannheim with Ludwigshafen on the opposite bank; it is also used by carriages and foot-passengers. Handsome portals designed by Durm, and adorned with groups of figures by Moest.

Ludwigshafen. — Hotels. Deutsches Haus, in the town; Drei Mohren; Pfälzer Hof; Stadt München, unpretending. — Restaurants. Gesellschaftshaus, opposite the R. Cath. church, with garden and baths; Hein’s Brewery, good beer.

Ludwigshafen, a town with 21,000 inhab., begun in 1843, and rapidly increasing in commercial importance, 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 Wharfs are among the finest on the Rhine and are now being enlarged. The two new churches, in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, are well worthy of inspection. The former (Roman Catholic) contains frescoes by Süssmeier.

Ludwigshafen is a central junction of the Palatinate railways, which radiate hence in various directions: to Neustadt, see p. 268; to Worms, p. 257; to Speyer, p. 271. Passengers to and from Mannheim change carriages here.

From Mannheim to Carlsruhe (39 M.) by direct railway (Rhein Valley Railway) in 1 1/4-2 hrs. (fares 5 m., 3 m. 30, 2 m. 20 pf.). The fast express between Cologne and Basel traverses this line. — Immediately after leaving Mannheim and again at Schwetzingen we see on the left the mountains near Heidelberg and the tower on the Königsstuhl. 2 M. Neckarau; 5 M. Rheinau. — 9 M. Schwetzingen, see p. 251. The line now traverses pine-forests; on the right the Palatine Mountains are visible nearly the whole way. — Beyond (14 M.) Hockenheim we catch several glimpses of Speyer cathedral, in the plain to the right across the Rhine. 15 1/3 M. Neutlusheim. 19 1/2 M. Waghäusel, where the Baden insurgents were signally defeated on 21st June, 1849. 20 1/2 M. Wiesenthal. 25 M. Graben-Neudorf, where the line is intersected by a branch-line between Rheinsheim and Bruchsal, which passes the ancient imperial fortress of Philippsburg, dismantled by the French in 1800. 29 1/2 M. Linkenheim; 31 M. Leopoldshafen; 33 M. Eggenstein; 35 M. Neureuth. 39 M. Carlsruhe (p. 324).

34. From Mayence to Ludwigshafen (Mannheim). Worms.

41 M. Railway in 1 1/2-2 1/4 hrs.; fares 5 m. 60, 3 m. 80, 2 m. 40 pf. (express 6 m. 45, 4 m. 40, 3 m. 40 pf.). Hessische Ludwigsbahn as far as Worms (in 1-1 1/2 hr.), and beyond it the Pfälzische Bahn.

Mayence, see p. 142. — The train starts from the Central Station, and traverses the tunnel under the citadel to the Neuthor station. It then passes under the Darmstadt line (p. 230), intersects the fortifications, and passes the village of Weisenau. — 2 M. Laubenheim, 5 1/2 M. Bodenheim, 7 1/2 M. Nackenheim, wine-producing villages, lie on the vine-clad hills to the right, at some distance from the Rhine.

10 1/2 M. Nierstein (*Rheinthal, at the station, with an old-German wine-saloon), a village with 3200 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 Hessen is sold under this name. The private chapel of the v. Herding family contains six large frescoes by Götzenberger. On the hill to the right rises an old watch-tower.
12 M. Oppenheim (*Hôtel zum Ritter, near the station), a manufacturing town with 3500 inhab., picturesquely situated on a hill rising above the river, is commanded by the red 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 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 wall, to the (10-12 min.) ruins of the once famous imperial fortress of Landskron, which was burned down by the French in 1689. 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 —

*Catharinenkirche*, a fine Gothic edifice, now undergoing a thorough restoration. The E. part of the church forms a cruciform edifice with a tower over the crossing and two W. towers; the choir was begun in 1262 and the nave was erected in 1317. The windows contain beautiful tracery. The W. choir (abbey-church) was consecrated in 1439. In the interior we observe stained glass and tombs of the 15th cent., bearing the arms of the Dalberg, Sickingen, Greiffenclau, and other distinguished families. The finest of the monuments are those of Johann v. Dalberg (d. 1415) and his wife, and their daughter Anna (d. 1410). The sacristan lives on an upper floor to the left of the steps at the principal S. entrance (40 pf.).

In front of the S. portal of the church is the market-place, which is embellished with a War Monument for 1870-71; the monument incorporates a column of syenite with an inscription, excavated on the Landskron, and probably one of those quarried on the Felsberg (p. 237).

16 M. Guntersblum (Krone), a small town which formerly belonged to the Count of Leiningen, possesses a Romanesque church with helmet-shaped towers. On the N. side of the town is the château of the count with its gardens. In the plain between Guntersblum and Oppenheim the Salic Conrad II. was elected emperor in 1024.

18 M. Alsheim; 20 M. Mettenheim; 22 1/2 M. Osthofen.

27 1/2 M. Worms, see p. 257.

From Worms to Dormstadt, Frankfort and Mannheim by the junction-line to the Rhine and via Rosengarten, see p. 234.

From Worms to Monsheim (Bingen, Dürkheim, etc.), see p. 262. — Pfedersheim, the halfway station, possesses ancient fortifications.

31 1/2 M. Löibenheim. — 34 M. Frankenthal (Hôtel Kaufmann; Restaurant Witter), a busy, regularly-built town with 9100 inhab., possessing a number of manufactories and considerable nursery-gardens, was founded by Calvinists who were banished from the
to Ludwigshafen.

WORMS. 34. Route. 257

Netherlands by the Spaniards in 1554. 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. Frankenthal is connected with the Rhine (3 M. distant) by a canal constructed in 1777.

From Frankenthal to Freinsheim (p. 262), 9 M., railway in 1/2 hr. (75, 50 pf.). Stations Flomersheim-Eppstein, Lambenheim, Weisenheim am Sand. 38 M. Oggersheim (Krone). The Loretto church here is a fine building. A memorial tablet on a house in the Schiller-Strasse, flanked by new houses with gardens, we reach the Luther-

WORMS. — Hotels. Near the Station: Europäischer Hof (Pl. a; B, 1), R. 2-21/2, B. 1, D. 21/2 m.; Pfälzer Hof (Pl. b; B, 1), R. & B. 21/4 m., unpretending. — In the Town: "Alter Kaiser (Pl. c; A, 3), Andreas-Str., near the cathedral; "Hôtel Hartmann (Pl. d; C, 2), Kämmerer-Str.; these of the first class. — By the Bridge: Rheinischer Hof (Pl. e; E, 4). — Railway Restaurant; Worret's Restaurant, near the station.

Worms, one of the most ancient, and in the middle ages one of the most important towns in Germany, with 21,927 inhab. (1/2 Prot., 1/3 Rom. Cath., and 1300 Jews), lies in the rich plain of the Wonnegau, 3/4 M. from the Rhine. The culture of the vine forms the great resource of the place, but of late years a number of leather and other manufactories have also been established.

Worms is the Roman Borbemomagus, the seat of the Vangiones, which, after the period of the migrations of the barbarian hordes, became the capital of the kingdom of the Burgundians, who had descended from the Baltic Sea (431). The Franconian 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 kings 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 1659 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 Hessen-Darmstadt in 1815, when its inhabitants numbered about 5000.

Proceeding straight from the railway-station by the Carmeliter-Strasse, flanked by new houses with gardens, we reach the Luther-

BAEDERKE'S Rhine. 10th Edit.
WORMS. From Mayence

Route 34.

Platz with its tasteful pleasure-grounds, situated at the entrance to the town, and occupying the place of the former ramparts. It is embellished with *Luther's Monument (Pl. B, 2), designed by Rietschel, partly modelled by him, and completed after his death in 1861 by Kietz, Dondorf, and Schilling of Dresden (erected in 1868).

This imposing memorial of the great Reformer of Germany, the execution of which occupied nine 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, 11 ft. in height, a commanding figure. 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 Waldus (d. 1197). On the side-pedestals in front are Philip the Generous of Hessen 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 24 towns of Germany which first embraced the reformed faith.

A little to the S. of the Luther-Platz is the handsome House of Herr von Heyl, with a fine garden, on the site of the Bischofs-hof, or episcopal palace, in which Luther made his defence in 1521. The building was destroyed by the French in 1689, and again in 1794.

The *Cathedral (Pl. B, 2), dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a building of very ancient origin, but nothing now remains of the original structure. The W. towers, the oldest part of the present building, were consecrated in 1110, the remainder of the building in 1181. The S. portal, richly adorned with sculptures of scriptural subjects and allegorical figures of the Church and the Synagogue, dates from the 14th century. With its four elegant towers (the one at the N.E. angle restored in 1472), 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 (entrance on the S. side; fee to the sacristan, for whom a boy may be sent, 50 pf.), 111 yds. long, 29 yds. wide, across the transept 40 yds. wide, nave 105 ft. high, has been recently restored. The tawdry decoration of the choir with marble and gilding dates from the 15th century. The Sculptures representing Daniel in the lions' den, in the first S. chapel on the right, and the Tombstone of the three Franconian Princesses of the 15th cent., now in the N. aisle, are interesting.

The *Baptistery, on the left side of the S. Portal, contains some large High-Reliefs in stone, dating from 1487 and 1488, admirably executed, and in excellent preservation. They were presented by noble families of Worms and placed in the old cloisters of 1484, but on the demolition of
the latter in 1813 were removed to their present position; they represent
the Annunciation, Descent from the Cross, Resurrection, Nativity, and
Genealogy of Christ. Here, too, is the Tombstone of the knight Eberhard
von Heppenheim (d. 1559), a well-executed kneeling figure in armour. The
font is from the ancient chapel of St. John, which was taken down in 1807.

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. — A little to the S.W., in the
Andreas-Platz, is the late-Romanesque Andreaskirche (Pl. 4; A, 3),
near which is the Luginsland, a watch-tower of the 13th century.
The vicinity of the Luginsland and the 'Katterloch', outside the
Speyerer Thor, yield a highly-esteemed wine.

The streets to the E. lead from the cathedral to the MARKET
PLACE, which contains the Dreifaltigkeitskirche (Pl. 5; B, 3) or
church of the Trinity, built in 1726. The streets leading out of the
market-place, the Kämmerer-Strasse on the N., and the Speyerer-
Strasse on the S., intersect the whole town.

To the E. of the market-place rises the Stadthaus (Pl. 11;
B, 3), recently rebuilt after designs by Seidl. The large hall con-
tains frescoes by Prell, the chief one representing the Emp.
Henry IV. conferring important commercial privileges on the town
(1074).

The Pauluskirche (Pl. 9; C, 3), a Romanesque building of
1102-1116, is inferior in interest to the cathedral alone. The choir,
in the form of a half decagon, dates from the beginning of the 13th
century. The interior, restored in the taste of the 18th cent., was
fitted up in 1881 to receive the *Paulus Museum*, an extensive
and well-arranged collection of Germanic antiquities of all epochs.
Adm. on Sun., 10.30-12.30, free; on other days after 9 p.m., on
application to the custodian, 50 pf.

The doors of the handsome Romanesque W. Portal are a copy of those
of Hildesheim Cathedral.

INTERIOR. We first reach the collection of prehistoric antiquities and
an Etruscan bronze shield, found in the Rhine at Mayence. In the nave
are Roman Antiquities, chiefly from Worms and its neighbourhood, includ-
ing a fine collection of Roman glass, two helmets, seal, a large military
diploma, and about 70 surgical instruments. The Frankish Antiquities are
also arranged here; bronze goblet with early Christian design, richly
ornamented fibulae, silver fibula with Runic inscription, and the im-
portant articles found in the tombs at Flonheim. — The two wings of an
altar, painted with figures of St. Paul, St. Peter, and other saints, are
from the chapel of St. John in the cathedral. — Documents of the 11-
12th cent. from the municipal archives; old silver goblets of the Israel-
itic Benevolent Society; beaker, hat, gloves, and heraldic wands of
the 'Pfeifergericht', or fiddlers' court, mentioned by Goethe in his 'Dich-
tung und Wahrheit'. Architectural fragments and sculptures. — The
Sacristy contains a collection of coins. — In the gallery are antiquities
of the civic guilds. A room, furnished in the Gothic style, on the second
floor of the N. tower beside the W. portal, contains the 'Luther Library',
with rare early editions of the works of Luther and his contemporaries.

On the S. side of the church are the cloisters and abbey-build-
ings, dating from various centuries.

17*
Near the Mainzer Thor, in the Grosse Judengasse, which diverges to the right of the Kämmerer-Strasse, is the Synagogue (Pl. 12; C, D, 2), an insignificant building dating from the 11th cent., but completely remodelled in the 13th cent. and now quite modernised. The Jewish community of Worms is one of the oldest in Germany.

In the Mainzer suburb, which was destroyed by the Swedes and French, the late-Gothic *Liebfrauenkirche (Church of our Lady; Pl. E, 1), 1/2 M. from the Mainzer Thor, alone escaped (sacristan, 28 Liebfrauenstift-Str., to the right). The church, which has been lately restored, is in the shape of a cruciform basilica, with a triforium 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. The only object of interest in the interior is a curious old painted sculpture of the Entombment, with life-size figures, to the right of the principal entrance. The stained glass is modern. The W. Portal is enriched with sculpture. The wine called Liebfrauenmilch (see Intro'd.) is yielded by vineyards near the church.

The Rhine anciently flowed round a meadow known as the Rosengarten (Pl. F, 4), on the right bank, opposite Worms (now the terminus of the Darmstadt and Frankfort railway, p. 231). To this spot attach many ancient traditions, preserved in the Nibelungen and other heroic poems. Worms is, indeed, the centre of these romantic legends.

Hersheim, 3 M. to the N.W., contains the château of the Dalbergs, one of the most ancient and illustrious families in Germany.

35. From Bingen or Mayence by Alzey to Kaiserslautern or Neustadt.

Railway from Bingen to Alzey, 20½ M., in 1½ hr. (fares 2 m. 75, 1 m. 85, 1 m. 20 pf.). From Mayence to Alzey, 27 M., in 1½ hr. (fares 3 m. 40, 2 m. 30, 1 m. 50 pf.). From Alzey to Kaiserslautern, 35 M., in 2½ hrs. (fares 3 m. 20, 2 m. 10 pf.). From Alzey to Neustadt ('Hessische Ludwigsbahn' to Monsheim, and beyond it 'Pfalzische Bahn'), 37 M., in 1½-2½ hrs. (2nd cl. 3 m. 35 pf., 3rd cl. 2 m. 15 pf.). The route from Mayence to Neustadt via Ludwigsafen is preferable (express in 2½ hrs.).

From Bingen (p. 119) to Alzey. The train leaves the Rhine at (2 M.) Kempten, and turns southwards. — 4½ M. Büdesheim-Dromersheim, wine-producing places; 7 M. Gensingen-Hornweiler; 9 M. Welgeheim-Zotzenheim; 10 M. Sprendlingen; 12½ M. Gau-Beckelheim; 14 M. Wallertheim. At (16 M.) Armsheim, with a fine Gothic church of 1430, a branch-line diverges to Flonheim, whence a pleasant walk may be taken to Monsheim and (5 M.) the farm of Iben, where there is a fine Romanesque chapel, restored in 1876. — 19½ M. Albig; 20½ M. Alzey.

From Mayence (p. 142) to Alzey. — 1 M. Gartenfeld, 4½ M. Gonsenheim, favourite resorts of the Mainzers. A tower on the Leniüb, reached from Gonsenheim by a walk of ½ hr. through
the shady Mühlbachthal, commands a fine view. To the left is the Roman aqueduct of Zahlbach; to the right lies Finthen. — 7½ M. Marienburg; 10 M. Klein-Winterheim; 12½ M. Nieder-Olm; 15½ M. Nieder-Saulheim; 19 M. Wörrstadt; 22½ M. Armsheim (see above); 25½ M. Albig; 27 M. Alzey.

Alzey (Hôtel Maschmann), a Hessian town with 5655 inhab., on the Sels, possesses a late-Gothic church and the ruins of a castle destroyed by the French in 1687.

On the Petersberg, near Gauodemheim, 6 M. to the N.E. of Alzey (beyond Königernheim), are the remains of a monastery founded about 1200, which was excavated in 1877; the Romanesque crypt contains fragments of pilasters. The hill commands a beautiful view.

From Alzey to Kaiserslautern. 3 M. Wahlheim; 7 M. Morschheim-Ibesheim; 10 M. Kirchheimbolanden (Hôtel Bechtelsheimer; Traube), a busy little town, with a château of the former princes of Nassau-Weilburg, restored after a fire in 1861 (interesting chapel).

From Kirchheimbolanden to the Donnersberg. A good road ascends from the town to (4 M.) Dannenfels (*Gümbl, *Lander, both unpretending), 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 Donnersberg (R. from 1 m., D. 2¼, ‘pens.’ 3½ m.), 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. To the S. of the villa is the Molkteplatz (with tablets in memory of the war 1870-71), 1/4 M. to the right the Wacht am Rhein, and (3 M. more) the Hirtenfels, three fine points of view. The Hirtenfels is 10-12 min. from the tower on the top of the Donnersberg (224 ft.), the Mons Jovis of the Romans, and the French Mont Tonnerre. The tower on the summit (key obtained at Dannenfels), 98 ft. in height, commands an extensive view, embracing the course of the Rhine upwards to a point near Speyer, the Haardt Mts. towards the S., and the Odenwald and Taunus to the E. Near the tower is a firmly constructed fragment of a Celtic fort. To the W. of the tower is the Waldhaus (refreshments on Sun. and holidays), and farther on in the same direction (1 M.) is the Königstatth, affording a beautiful view towards the W. — From Rockenhausen (p. 157), a railway-station on the W. side of the mountain, the ascent occupies the same time. A road leads thence to (4 M.) the village of Marienthal, where the handsom modern-Gothic church contains good monuments of Counts of Falkenstein (one with seven children, who died in 1556-63) from an earlier church. From Marienthal to the tower, 1 hr. — The Donnersberg may also be ascended from Winnweiler (p. 157; through the Falkenstein valley, steep, 3 hrs.), or, most conveniently, from Börstadt (see p. 262; 1½ hr.); — From Dannenfels to Göllheim (see below) via Jacobsweiler and Dreisen, 5½ M.

13 M. Mannheim; branch-line to Monsheim, see p. 262.

10½ M. Göllheim-Dreisen. — The village of Göllheim (Goldenes Ross) lies 1½ M. to the S.E. of the station. Near it rises the Hasenbüht, 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 is a modern Chapel, designed by Voit, into the walls of which is built the old ‘Konigskreuz’, a figure of the Saviour in red sandstone, erected on the battle-field in the 14th century. Below the cross is the inscription: ‘Anno milleno trecentis bis minus annis
262 Route 35. DÜRKHEIM.

Julio mens Rex Adolphus cultus ense', with an addition to the effect that the monument was restored by Count Lewis of Nassau in 1611.

18 M. Börrstadt (ascent of the Donnersberg, see p. 261); 22 M. Langmeil (Frank's Restaur. at the station, beds). The Alsenz line, see p. 157.

24\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Neuhemsbach - Sembach. — 27 M. Enkenbach (Ries) contains the interesting late Romanesque church of a Premonstratensian abbey, founded in 1150 and suppressed in 1664. The church is a cruciform vaulted basilica, without a tower, and is joined on the S. by a cloister, part of which represented the left transept and was continued beyond the W. end of the church. Fine W. portal. The restoration of the church was begun in 1876.

32 M. Eselsfürth, with the finely wooded Barbarossa Park, belonging to Kaiserslautern. The (2\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Bremerhof is a favourite pleasure-resort.

34 M. Kaiserslautern (N. Station); 35 M. Kaiserslautern (Principal Station), see p. 269.

FROM ALZEB TO NEUSTADT VIA MONSHEIM. — 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Kettenheim; 5 M. Eppelsheim; 7 M. Gundersheim; 9\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Niederflorhein; 12 M. Monsheim, the junction for Worms (p. 256) and for Marnheim. From Monsheim to Marnheim, 11 M. — 2 M. Wachenheim; 4 M. Harxheim-Zell, on the Pfriembach, with extensive vineyards; 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Albsheim. 11 M. Marnheim (see p. 261).

12\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Hohensützen; 14\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Bockenheim; 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Albsheim. 17\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Grünstadt (Hôtel Ilgen; Pfälzer Hof) was the residence of the Counts of Leiningen down to the French Revolution. The ruins of their old châteaux of Alt- and Neu-Leiningen, destroyed by the French in 1690, lie on a hill in the distance to the right.

FROM GRÜNSTADT TO EISENBERG, railway in 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr. (fares 50, 55, 35 pf.). — The train ascends the valley of the Eisbach, passing numerous clay-pits. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Asselheim; 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Mertesheim; 4 M. Ebertsheim. From (5\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Eisenberg (Derlinger) a diligence plies twice a day to Göllheim (p. 261); a pleasant detour may be made by the (3 M.) old Cistercian convent of Rosenthal, with an interesting late-Gothic church (15th cent.). Thence to Göllheim 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) M., to Börrstadt (see above) via the Hauschen, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. — From Eisenberg past Hettenheim-Leidelheim (Meyer's Inn), the ruined château of Alt-Leiningen (see above) and Höningen to the Peterskopf (p. 263), 8\(\frac{1}{2}\) M., or through the Pfaffenthal to the S. of Höningen to the Harthenburg (p. 263), 9\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.

20 M. Kirchheim - an - der - Eck. From (23\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Freinsheim a branch-line diverges to Frankenthal (see p. 256). 24 M. Erpolsheim. Extensive vineyards in every direction.

27 M. Dürrheim (380 ft.; *Curhotel; *Vier Jahreszeiten, on the E. side; *Häusling, near the station, R. 1 m. 70, B. 80 pf.; Zum Haardtgebirge, unpretending, well spoken of; Graf's Hôtel Garni; wine at Bach-Meyer's, with garden), with 6100 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 destruction of the castle of the Counts of Leiningen by the Elector Palatine.
Frederick in 1471, and again 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 once acted, and which was burned down by the French in 1794, occupied the site of the present town-hall. The neighbouring salt-baths of Philippshtalle, which attract visitors in spring, were rented by a French company in 1881, and considerably enlarged. The town, which is surrounded by pleasant promenades, is much visited in autumn for the grape-cure. A large and numerously-attended sausage-fair is held at Dürkheim in September.

On an abrupt eminence at the entrance to the Isenachthal, 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 3 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 also laid 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 Hartenburg Counts of Leiningen, but having quarrelled with them, their abbey was taken and destroyed by Count Emich VIII. in 1504. The buildings were partly re-erected between 1515 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). Part of the original cloisters and the burial-chapel, which is open at the top, are still preserved. Charming view in three different directions. (Tavern at the top.)

We may now proceed towards the W., either by a hilly path along the heights, or by Hansen, to the Hartenburg, the conspicuous red ruins of which are situated in the Isenachthal, 2½ M. from the Limburg. This extensive castle was erected by the Counts of Leiningen about the year 1200, 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 high-road. — A walk from Hartenburg up the pretty Isenachthal to Frankenstein (p. 269) 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, 57-100 ft. broad, 7-13 ft. high, and about 3½ M. in circumference, called the Heidenmauer, and probably, like the similar structure on the Altkönig (p. 228), of ancient Germanic origin. On the right the rampart is overtopped by the Teufelsstein, a rock 13 ft. in height. The 'heathens' wall' and the abbey of Limburg furnished Cooper with the materials for one of his novels. The paths are provided with finger-posts, which indicate the way to several good points of view. Among the finest of these are the Flaggenthurm (see below) and the Peterskopf (1630 ft.), with the 'Schillers-Ruhe', the 'Geliersbrunnen', and the 'Heidenfels', 3¼ hr. from the Teufelsstein and 1¼ hr. from Dürkheim. At the foot of the Peterskopf is the forester's house Weilach.

On the hill to the right, beyond Dürkheim, we observe the
Limburg, and nearer the railway rises the 'Flaggenthurm' (view). — 291/2 M. Wachenheim (Dalberger Hof); 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 left lies Forst, a village which yields excellent wine. — 311/2 M. Deidesheim (Schuler) is another wine-producing place and the residence of many extensive vineyard-proprietors. 331/2 M. Konigsbach, with extensive sandstone-quarries. 341/2 M. Mussbach; on the hill to the right lie the long villages of Konigs-hofen and Gimmeldingen (Hammel's Inn).

37 M. Neustadt, see below.

36. From Ludwigshafen to Weissenburg and Strassburg.

Railway to Weissenburg (48 M.) in 11/4-21/2 hrs.; fares 6 m. 20, 4 m. 10, 2 m. 65 pf.; express, 7 m. 10 pf., or 4 m. — Express from Ludwigshafen to Strassburg (89 M.) in 31/2 hrs.; fares 13 m., 9 m. 20 pf.

Ludwigshafen. — 3 M. Rheingönheim; 5 M. Mutterstadt.

71/2 M. Schifferstadt, the junction for Speyer (51/2 M.; fares 55, 35 pf.), Germersheim and Strassburg (see p. 271).

The train approaches the Haardt Mts. — 101/2 M. Böhl-Iggel-heim; 121/2 M. Hassloch; 19 M. Neustadt, junction for the lines to Dürkheim, Alzey (R. 35), and Kaiserslautern-Neunkirchen (R. 37). Carriages generally changed here.

Neustadt an der Haardt. — Hotels. *Railway Hotel, in the Saal-bau (see below), with restaurant and garden; *Löwe, R. & B. 21/2 m.; *Weiöses Lamm; Pfälzer Hof; Bayrischer Hof. — *Railway Restaurant; *Saalbau, see below; Old German Wine-Room, Post-Strasse. — Beer at Frank's, Kallmayer's, and the *Postmühle, the last with a garden and baths.

Neustadt, situated at the entrance to the valley of the Speyer-bach, the largest town in the Haardt district (12,246 inhab.), possesses several manufactories, and carries on a considerable wine-trade. (Palatinate wines, see Introd.) Near the station is the Saalbau, a Renaissance edifice, built by a company in 1871-72 as a hall for balls, concerts, and meetings. The handsome Gothic Abbey Church, founded in 1354 and completed in 1489, contains the tombstones of several of the Counts Palatine, the founders of Neustadt. The Rom. Cath. Ludwigskirche, a modern-Gothic Church, was consecrated in 1862. The Stadthaus, formerly a Jesuit college, was built in 1743. The Crèche in the Hetzel-Platz and the Neptune Fountain in the Strohmarkt, and the Hospital (not quite finished) in the S.E. of the town, were erected by Hr. Hetzel, a banker.

Neustadt, being the intersecting point of the various railways of the Palatinate, makes an admirable starting-point for excursions in the Haardt district. Tours in this neighbourhood and throughout
the whole of the Palatinate have been greatly facilitated by the praiseworthy exertions of the ‘Pfalzer Verschönerungsverein’ in making paths and erecting finger-posts.

About ¼ M. from the station is the Schiesshaus (Inn), and ¾ M. to the W. is the Schüttenhaus (Restaurant), both affording good views of Neustadt. Farther on, at about the same height above the valley, opens the Schönthal, with its beautiful fountains (Restaurant); opposite rises the Wolfsburg (see below). A walk through the Schönthal brings us to the (¾ M.) shady Kaltenbrunner-Thal, which begins at the Königsmühle (Restaurant; one-horse carr. from Neustadt 3 M.). — A pleasant path leads past the (3 M.) Kalte Brunnen and through the Finsterthal (numerous finger-posts; to Spangenberg and Erfenstein, p. 269, 2 hrs.) to (2½ hrs.) the Schänzel (p. 286), in defending which the Prussian General von Pfaun fell in 1791. Refreshments may be obtained at the forester’s house of Heldenstein. Thence through the Trijentalh to Edenkoben (p. 286), 2 hrs.

About 1½ M. to the N. of Neustadt lies the small village of Haardt, on the ridge in front of which is the Villa Dagoè, to the right of Welsch’s Terrace, a good point of view. Near the village rises the castle of Winzingen, or ‘Haardt Schloss’, recently rebuilt in the French Renaissance style. Beyond the village, near the church, are the Wolf’schen Anlagen (open to the public), which command an admirable survey of the valley of the Rhine (evening-light best). By the third house in Haardt is a finger-post, indicating the way, leading past the vineyards belonging to Dr. Clemm, proprietor of the castle of Winzingen, and then to the right by the Kaiserweg to the Wilhelm-Platz (2 M. from Neustadt), which commands a superb view to the S. A zigzag leads hence in 40 min. to the tower on the Weinbiet (1320 ft., always open), which commands an extensive view. Finger-posts indicate the way thence to the (25 min.) Bergstein (1640 ft.), affording a beautiful view of Neustadt, the Speyerbachthal, and the Schönthal. From the Bergstein we proceed to the (40 min.) ruin of Wolfzburg and thence to (40 min.) Neustadt.

From Neustadt to the Maxburg, 1½ hr. — From the road between the station and the town we turn to the S., passing the Schiesshaus on the left. [After 5 min. we reach a finger-post on the right, pointing out the way to the (1 hr.) pavilion on the Nollen (1640 ft.), whence we may reach the Maxburg in an hour more.] At (25 min.) Oberhambach we ascend the steep paved path to the right; ½ hr., finger-post; 25 min., the top (custodian 40 pf.). The Maxburg, or Hambacher Schloss, formerly called the Kestenburg (‘chestnut castle’), is conspicuously situated on a spur of the Haardt, 1060 ft. above the sea, and about 650 ft. above the plain. The handsome château was re-erected in the Gothic style by Voit, by order of Max II. of Bavaria, but is in a neglected condition. Large fragments of Roman walls are still exposed to view, this having probably been the site of one of the castra stativa which commanded Germania Superior. The medieval castle, which is said to have been built by Henry II., came into the possession of the Bishops of Speyer in 1100. In the Peasant War of 1525 the castle was pillaged and destroyed, but a few years later it was restored at the expense of the peasantry. In 1652 it was burned down by Margrave Albert Alcibiades of Brandenburg, and, like most of the castles in the Palatinate, was finally destroyed by the mercenaries of the ‘most Christian’ Grand Monarque in 1598. On 27th May, 1832, the ‘Hambacher Fest’, the first great public meeting in Germany, took place here.

A steep path descends from the Maxburg to (½ hr.) Diedesfeld and (½ hr.) the railway-station of Maikammer (see below). — Or from the Maxburg we may proceed to (1½ hr.) the village of Maikammer, (1 hr.) Edenkoben, (1½ hr.) Rhödt, 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. — 22½ M. Maikammer-Kirrweiler; to the right rises the Maxburg (see above), which may be reached
hence in 1 hr.; farther distant is the Kalmit (2230 ft.; with a belvedere at the top), which may be ascended from Neustadt via the Kaltenbrunner-Thal in 2 hours. On a height more to the S., by the village of St. Martin, 2 M. from Maikammer, are the ruins of the Kropsburg, which belonged to the Dalbergs down to 1790. On the Steigerkopf (2003 ft.), 6 M. to the W., is the Schänzel (p. 265).

24½ M. Edenkoben (*Schaaf, with pleasant garden), a cheerful little town, with a sulphur-spring, is much frequented for the grape-cure in autumn. Near the thriving village of Rhodt, ¾ M. from Edenkoben, is seen the royal Villa Ludwigshöhe, above which rises the ruined Rieburg or Rippburg. The villa, built for Lewis I. by Gärtnert, but never furnished, commands a charming view.

26 M. Edesheim; 28½ 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.

30½ M. Landau (*Schwan, Körber), a town with 9403 inhab. (¼ Protestants), was a fortified place at an early period. In the Thirty Years' War it was besieged and taken seven times; in 1680 it was captured by Louis XIV., and in 1686 it was fortified by Vauban. From the Peace of Rastatt (1714) down to 1815 it remained in the hands of the French, after which it was annexed to Bavaria. In 1867 the fortifications were removed. The town has recently much extended beside the W. station (see below).

From Landau to Germersheim, see p. 275.

From Landau to Annweiler, and Zweibrücken, see R. 39.

About 5 M. to the N.W. of Landau (diligence four times daily) is the village of Gleisweiler (1066 ft.), which lies at the foot of the Teufelsberg (1950 ft.; *View of the Vosges), with a large Hydropathic Establishment, with whey, grape, and 'cow-house air' cures (also a Hotel; 'pension' and medical attendance, 30-50 m. per week). — Pleasant walk of ½ hr. to the S.W. to the ruin of Schorfenneck, with fine views.

To the right are visible the Madenburg, the Trifels, the Münzberg, and the Rehberg (comp. pp. 276, 277). — 34 M. Insheim; 35½ M. Rohrbach.

Diligence twice daily in ½ hr. from Rohrbach to (7 M.) Klingemünster, on the Klingach at the foot of the Haardt. The ruined Benedictine convent was founded in 650 by Dagobert II. Klingemünster also contains the extensive District Lunatic Asylum.

38 M. Winden, junction for Maxau and Carlsruhe (see p. 331), and for Bergzabern.

From Winden to Bergzabern, 6 M., railway in ½ hr. (fares 55, 35 pf.). — Intermediate stations: Barbelroth-Öberhausen, Kapellen-Drusweiler. Bergzabern (Rüssl; Pflog) is an old town, with partly-preserved fortifications. Diligence hence once daily to (16 M.) Dahn (p. 278).

42½ M. Schaidt-Steinfeld; 45 M. Kapsweyer, the last Bavarian station. The train enters Alsace and crosses the Lauter. To the left are the Bienwald and the Geisberg (see below).

48 M. Weissenburg (*Engel, Schwan, in the town; *Goldene Rose, moderate; Dürr's Gasthof, at the railway-station), a very ancient town with 6200 inhab., mentioned in history as early as the Merovingian kings, was the seat of an independent abbey founded
by Dagobert II., down to 1534. 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 centre of the transept. In the in-
terior are fine stained-glass windows, of the 13th (Romanesque;
on the S. side), 14th, and 15th centuries. It is adjoined on the
N. side by handsome Gothic cloisters, which have been recently
restored and converted into a Museum for Antiquities found in the
vicinity of Weissenburg. The Johanniskirche, 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 Lanterburg road, turn to the right about 1 M. from the station,
cross the railway, and proceed by a footpath to the (3/4 M.) Guldeuthof
and the (3/4 M.) château of Geisberg, now a farm-house, 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.

A new path, constructed by the Voages Club, ascends gradually from
the Hagenauer Thor to the *Scherhohl (1864 ft.), a fine point of view,
3 M. to the W. of Weissenburg, to the right of the road to Bitsch. There
is a tower at the top. — The excursion may be pleasantly extended by
the Bitsch road to Lembach (9 M. from Weissenburg) and (15½ M.) Ober-
steinbach (p. 279).

On quitting Weissenburg the train describes a circuit round the
Geisberg, and passes stations Riedselz, Hunsbach, and Hofen.

58 M. Sulz unter dem Walde (Rössle), the best starting-point
for a visit to the battle-field of 6th Aug. 1870. — At Lobsann and
Schwabweiler, near Sulz, petroleum and asphalt are obtained.

Leaving the station, the traveller follows the road as far as the middle
of the village, and then turns to the left. Beyond the village the road to
(12½ M.) Reichshofen leads to the left to Kützenhausen and Merckweiler.
On the right, a little farther, lies Preuschdorf, whence the 5th Prussian
corps marched on the morning of 5th August. At the point where the road
begins to descend into the valley of the Sauer, a few paces beyond a
finger-post (4½ M. from Sulz), which indicates the road to Tiefenbach
to the left, and Goersdorf to the right, an admirable view of the entire
battle-field is disclosed (the Crown-Prince was stationed in the fields to
the right): in the valley opposite the spectator lies Wörth (*Weisses Pferd),
with its ancient castle-tower, which with Fröschweiler and Elsasshausen
to the left, also situated on the hill, formed the centre of the French
position. By noon the Germans had possessed themselves of Wörth, but
the height of Fröschweiler held out against them until the 11th corps
advanced from Gunstett behind the woods and stormed Elsasshausen, and
the Bavarians marched up from Langensulzbach, the red roofs of which
peep through the woods on the right. From Wörth (following the road to
the right in the village) to Fröschweiler is a walk of 20 minutes. The
church of Fröschweiler was destroyed, with the exception of the outer
walls, but a new one, the tower of which overlooks the whole of the
battle-field, has been built. To the S.E. of Eberbach, in the direction of
Morsbronn, is the point where the French cavalry made its gallant onset,
which certainly covered the retreat of the infantry, but resulted in the
destruction of the whole brigade of horse. The battle-field is now studded
with monuments, the principal German one being near Elsasshausen and
the largest French one to the N. of the road from Wörth to Fröschweiler. From Fröschweiler to Reichshafen (p. 288), 2½ M.; and on to Niederbronn (p. 288), 1½ M. more.

The line now traverses part of the Forest of Hagenau, which is 45,000 acres in extent. — 63½ M. Wailburg, a small village in the forest, with a fine church of the 15th century, is also a good starting-point for a visit to the battlefield of 6th Aug. 1870 (from Walburg to Wörth via Gunstäd 5½ M.).

68½ M. Hagenau (Europäischer Hof; Post; Wilder Mann, good red wine), with 12,700 inhabitants, 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 destroyed in the 17th century. 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. Herr Nessel possesses a collection of coins and antiquities found in the vicinity. — To the E. of the town and S. of the Hagenauer Wald lie the artillery-ranges.

— Railway to Saargemünd, Metz, and Saarbrücken, see p. 288.

71 M. Marienthal, with a nunnery, dissolved in 1789; 73 M. Bischweiler, with cloth-factories. The train now crosses the Zorn. — 79 M. Hördt.

83 M. Vendenheim, junction for the Saarburg-Zabern line (R. 42).

Then several unimportant villages, near which are some of the new outworks of Strassburg. — 89 M. Strassburg, p. 279.

37. From Mannheim (Ludwigshafen) to Neunkirchen (Saarbrücken).

72 M. Railway (Pfälzische Eisenbahn) in 2¾ hrs.; fares 9 m. 50, 6 m. 30, 4 m. 10 pf. (express 10 m. 80, 7 m. 60 pf).

The train crosses the Rhine by the new Railway Bridge (p. 254), which affords a pleasing glimpse of the river, to (2 M.) Ludwigshafen (p. 254). Thence to (21 M.) Neustadt, see p. 264.

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 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.

25 M. Lambrecht-Grevenhausen (*Klein), two villages founded by French emigrants, with extensive military and other cloth-factories. About 1½ 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-Thal; that to the right is named the Frankenstein-Thal, and is watered by the Hochspeyerbach. The train ascends the latter.
A pleasant excursion may be made in the well-wooded Elmsteiner-Thal. About 4 1/2 M. above Frankeneck are the ruins of Spangenberg (left) and Erfenstein (right; refreshments at the adjacent forester’s). We next pass the ruin of Breitenstein and reach (31/2 M.) Appenthal and (11/2 M.) Elmstein (Schröer’s Inn), whence the Eschkopf (1370 ft.) may be ascended in 2 hrs. (guide desirable).

Farther on, on a height to the right, are the ruins of Neidenfels, 30 M. Weidenthal, with two new churches. 32 M. Frankenstein (Kölsch, Haffen, both good), one of the most picturesque points in the valley, with the ruins of a castle of that name. On the other side of the valley, above the tunnel, which is 1487 yds. in length, is another fine old ruined castle; to the right is the rock called the Teufelsleiter (‘devil’s ladder’). In a secluded valley to the right lies the ruin of Diemerstein, surrounded with pleasure-grounds.

The Drachenstein, commanding a varied and extensive view, may be ascended from St. Lambrecht (3 hrs.), Weidenthal (2 hrs.), or Frankenstein (2 hrs.). About 1/2 hr. below the summit is a spring named the Siegfriedsbrunnen. The descent may be made through Isenachthal to Dürkheim (4 hrs., see p. 263).

35 M. Hochspeyer (876 ft.), the highest station on the line, is the junction for the Alsensbahn to Münster am Stein and Kreuznach (see p. 157).

41 1/2 M. Kaiserslautern (*Schwan; Zum Karlsberg; Hôtel Krafft; Post), one of the chief towns in the Palatinate, situated in the hilly tract of the Westrich, with 31,452 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 wholly to the 13th and 14th centuries; it was restored recently. The Fruchthalle, or corn-hall, and the Provincial Museum are large and handsome buildings. The Realschule contains a Natural History Museum (fee). A battle was fought at Kaiserslautern in 1793 between the Prussians and the French.

From Kaiserslautern to Lauterecken, 21 M., railway in 2 1/4 hrs. (fares 1 m. 90, 1 m. 20 pf.). From the station of (6 1/2 M.) Lampertsmühle, a diligence plies thrice 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. — 21 M. Lauterecken, a small town at the junction of the Lauter and the Glan. Diligence hence once daily in 1/2 hr. to (3 M. farther up the valley of the Glan) Offenbach am Glan (Gerlach, Schaun, both good), the Abbey-church of which is one of the most important examples of the Transition Style. Of the original edifice, which was built about 1170-90, only the choir, the transepts, and two side-apses like chapels now remain; most of the nave and aisles was pulled down in 1810. — Diligence twice daily from Lauterecken to (7 M) Meisenheim (p. 158).

Between Kaiserslautern and Homburg 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 (*Engel, in the town; Burgard, at the station), a small town with 4000 inhab., was once a seat of the Sickingen family, whose castle, with its huge walls, 25 ft. thick, lies in ruins above the town. Franz von Sickingen was besieged here by the Electors of the Palatinate and Trèves in 1523, and lost his life by the falling of a beam. His remains were interred in a vault under the church, but the monument erected to his memory was destroyed by the French. Another has recently been erected, and the paths about the castle have been repaired. Keys at the forester's. The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum was erected in 1853. Pleasant walks may be taken to the Fleischhacker's Loch, the Kohlenberg (with a belvedere), and the Bürenloch, all of which may be visited in 2½-3 hrs.

From Landstuhl to Kusel, 18 M., branch-railway in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 1 m. 60 pf., 1 m.). The line intersects the Landstuhler Bruch (see p. 269). 3 M. Ramstein; 3½ M. Steinweiden; 7 M. Niedermühle. (At 6½ M.) Glan-Münchweiler the attractive valley of the Glan is entered, and followed via Rohweiler, Eisenbach-Matzenbach, and Theisbergstegen to (15 M.) Allenglan. The line then turns in a sharp angle towards the W., and enters the Kuseler Thal. Kusel (Mainzer Hof), a busy little town with cloth and other factories, was burned down by the French in 1794, on suspicion of being concerned in a forgery of 'assignats'. In the neighbourhood are large syenite quarries.

54½ M. Hauptstuhl; 57 M. Bruchmühlbach. 64 M. Homburg (*Dümmler), a small town, with a handsome Roman Catholic Church, built in 1840. The 'Bergschloss Homburg' has entirely disappeared. The castle of Carlsberg, on a hill ½ hr. to the N.E., was built by Duke Charles II. of Zweibrücken in 1780, and destroyed by the French in 1793.

From Homburg to Zweibrücken, 7 M., railway in ½ hr. (fares 65 pf., 45 pf.).—Near (4 M.) Schwarzennacker is the former convent of Vorschweiler. From (5 M.) Einöd to Saarbrücken and Saargemünd, see below.

—7 M. Zweibrücken (*Zweibrücker Hof; Pfälzer Hof), 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 10,665 inhab., and contains the chief court of the Bavarian Palatinate, which occupies the old castle. To the left of the E. entrance to the town is the new prison. When Charles X. Gustavus of the Zweibrücken family ascended the Swedish throne, the duchy became subject to Sweden, which it continued to be till the death of Charles XII. in 1719. The Alexanderkirche contains the burial-vaults of the ducal house. The new Roman Catholic Church is a handsome building in the Gothic style. The Government Stud here was originally founded by the old Dukes of Zweibrücken. —To Landau, see p. 276.

From Zweibrücken to Saargemünd, 21 M., railway in 1½ hr. (fares 2 m., 1 m. 40 pf.). 1½ M. Einöd (see above); 4½ M. Bierbach; 5½ M. Lautzkirchen; 5½ M. Würzbar; 10½ M. Hassel. 14 M. St. Ingbert, an industrial town, with 9800 inhab., on the Röhrbach. 16½ M. Scheidt; 18 M. Bischmissheim. 21 M. Saarbrücken, see p. 161.

From Zweibrücken to Saargemünd, 23 M., railway in 1¾ hr. (fares, 2 m., 1 m. 30). To (4½ M.) Bierbach, see above. 6 M. Blieskastel; 8 M. Bückweiler; 9 M. Breitfurt; 11½ M. Bliesdahlheim-Herbischheim; 13½ M. Gersheim-Walsheim; 15 M. Reinheim; 16 M. Bliesbrücken, also a station on the line from Hagena to Saargemünd (p. 289); 20 M. Folpersweiler. 23 M. Saargemünd, see p. 289.

Beyond (68 M.) Bierbach the line enters a productive coal-district in the Prussian dominions. 69½ M. Wellesweiler. 72 M. Neunkirchen (p. 161).
38. From Mannheim to Speyer, and to Strassburg via Germersheim and Lauterburg.

82 M. Railway in 4-1/2 hrs.; fares 10 m. 70, 7 m. 10, 4 m. 60 pf. (to Speyer, 14 M., in 1-3/4 hrs.; 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20, 75 pf.). This line, opened in 1876, affords the shortest route between Frankfort on the Main and Strassburg (express-train in 4-1/2 hrs.). — From Schwetzingen (Heidelberg) to Speyer, see p. 251.

From Ludwigshafen (Mannheim, p. 254) to (71/2 M.) Schifferstadt, see p. 264. The line to Speyer diverges here to the left from the Landau line (R. 36).

14 M. Speyer. — Omnibus into the town, 30 pf. — The principal station (Pl. A, 1), is about 3/4 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.

Hotels. *Rheinischer Hof (Pl. b; B, 3), Maximilians-Str., R., L. & A. 3, B. 1 m.; Wittelsbacher Hof (Pl. a; C, 4), Ludwigs-Str., R., L. & A. 2, B. 1, omn. 1/2 m.; *Pfalzer Hof (Pl. c; C, 3), Maximilians-Strasse.

Restaurant. Deutsch, opposite the station. — Beer at Schulte’s and at Schwarz’s, both in the Klippelthor-Str. — Wine at Sick’s, Königs-Platz. — Cafe Nast, Maximilians-Str.; Cafe Moos, Königs-Platz.

Speyer, or Spires (325 ft.), the capital of the Bavarian Palatinate and the seat of government, with 16,228 inhab. (2/5 Prot.), lies near the left bank of the Rhine at the influx of the Speyerbach. 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 kings, 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 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. The city was destroyed by the French in 1689, and has only recently begun to prosper again.

The **Cathedral (Pl. D, 3), the great attraction of the place, is open 9-11 a.m., and 2-6 p.m.; admission to the choir and crypt by tickets only (35 pf.), obtained from the sacristan. The old-German altar-piece and the cartoons in the Chapel of St. Catharina are shown for a fee of 1 m. and 35 pf. respectively.

The cathedral was founded in 1030 by Conrad II. (d. 1039) as a burial-place for himself and his successors, and continued by his son Henry III. (d. 1056) and his grandson Henry IV. (d. 1106), all of whom found a resting-place within its precincts. The remains of Henry IV., who had been excommunicated by Pope Gregory VII., were not deposited here till five years after his death, during which period his body remained unburied in the Chapel of St. Afra, on the N. side of the cathedral, which he himself had erected. His son Henry V. (d. 1125), the last of the Salic imperial family, is also interred here, as well as Philip of Swabia (d. 1208), Rudolph of Hapsburg (d. 1291), Adolph of Nassau (d. 1298), and Albert I. of Austria (d. 1308), by whose hand Adolph fell at Göllheim (p. 261).
After the murder of Albert I., the Emp. Henry VII. caused the remains of the rival monarchs to be deposited in the same vault. Here, too, repose Gisela, the pious consort of Conrad II., Bertha, queen of Henry IV., and Beatrice, wife of Barbarossa, with her daughter Agnes.

The cathedral was much injured by fire in 1450, but was soon restored. 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 Mélas. The tombs of the emperors were ransacked, the town was committed to the flames and completely destroyed, and other atrocities were committed. The desecration of the imperial monuments was repeated in 1693 by order of the French intendant Henz. By a singular coincidence, on the same day, exactly 100 years later, the spoliation of the tombs of the French kings at St. Denis was perpetrated under the direction of one Henz, a representative of the people. The church was subjected to devastation for the third time 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 interior was decorated by order of Lewis I., King of Bavaria, in 1845-53; and the re-erection of the W. façade, under the superintendence of Hübisch, took place in 1854-58.

The church is a simple, but vast and imposing Romanesque basilica. Length 147 yds., length of transept 60 yds., breadth of nave 15 yds., height of nave 105 ft., height of W. towers 240 ft. The nave seems to have been originally covered with a flat wooden roof, for which the present vaulting was afterwards substituted.

The Façade has three portals. Over the central one is the imperial double-eagle, over the side-entrances the lion of the Palatinate. The large rose-window in front has a head of the Saviour crowned with thorns in the centre, on a gold ground, and
in the corners the emblems of the Evangelists. The handsome arcade at the top runs round the whole building. (The visitor should walk round this arcade and ascend the tower; sacristan 75 pf.)

In the Kaiser-Halle, or entrance-hall, are niches of gilded mosaic, in which sandstone statues of the emperors interred in the Kings' Choir, by Dietrich and Fernkorn, were placed in 1858.

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 Schraudolph.

The *Interior is adorned with *Frescos by Schraudolph, 32 in number, which owe their origin to the artistic taste of Lewis I. and Max II., kings of Bavaria, and are among the finest specimens of modern German art. They were executed by Joh. Schraudolph (b. 1808), assisted by C. Schraudolph and others, in 1845-53; decorations by Jos. Schwarmann.


In the Kings' Choir, on broad pedestals, are two large *Statues: right, Rudolph of Hapsburg (d. 1291), in Tyrolean marble, by Schwanzalter, in a sitting posture; left, the Emp. Adolph of Nassau (p. 261), in sandstone, by Ohnmacht, in a kneeling position. On the right and left of the passage of the principal choir two Reliefs, formerly in the vaults, are built into the walls, each containing likenesses of four emperors and bearing ancient inscriptions.

**The Chapels of St. Afra** was built in 1097-1103, but was afterwards altered. — **The Baptistry,** in the S. aisle, dates from the 12th century. Above it (entrance from the S. transept) is the **Chapel of St. Catharine,** 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. 271).

The **Crypt beneath the choir and the transept,** restored in 1857, is architecturally interesting. It belongs in its entirety to

Baedeker's Rhine. 10th Edit.
the old building, consecrated in 1039, and contains the ancient tombstone of Rudolph of Hapsburg, restored in 1858.

The ancient Churchyard (Pl. D, 3) is now a promenade. 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. At the back of the cathedral are a large Fountain, a Statue of Fortune and busts of Schwert, the astronomer, and Stengel, the maker of the promenade. — From among the trees to the E. of the choir rises the Heidentürmchen (Heathens’ Tower; Pl. E, 3), the substructure of which is supposed to be of Roman origin. It probably belonged to the town-wall built in 1080 by Bishop Rudger.

The devastations of the French have left few notable buildings of antiquity at Speyer. A mouldering wall by the Protestant church preserves the name of the ancient Retscher (Pl. q; C, D, 3), an imperial palace where the diets were held. The fine old gate-tower, at the W. end of the Maximilians-Strasse, is named the Altpörtel (Pl. B, 3). — Funds are at present being collected to build a Protestant Church on a neighbouring site.

The Museum (Pl. 8; B, 2), in the Realgymnasium, contains trophies of the war of 1870-71, a cabinet of natural history, a few pictures, and an important *Collection of Antiquities. Admission on Sun., 1-3, gratis; at other times for a fee.

Room I. Extensive collection of ‘sigillata’ and other vessels, chiefly from Rheinzabern; fine glass vessels; statue of Apollo; weight in the form of a Faun’s head; late-Roman medallion with the rape of Ganymede; eagle of the Fourth Legion, of doubtful authenticity; magnificent horse-trappings in bronze, from Gleinsheim; Roman bronze cooking utensils. — R. II. Collection of cut stones; reproductions of antiquities; maps, plans, representations of towns of the Palatinate etc. — R. III. Prehistoric, Alemanian, and Franconian antiquities; Roman antiquities (two chariot-wheels of bronze, found at Hasloch); Etruscan antiquities (Etruscan bronze tripod and golden ornaments from Dürkheim; painted vases, etc., from Rodenbach); golden buckle from Bübi; bronze rings from Leimersheim. — R. IV. Medieval objects; MSS.; imperial documents; specimens from the first printing-press at Speyer; coins; tapestry. — R. V. Model of the large Protestant church designed to commemorate the Diet of 1529, and sketches of the historically-interesting edifices of the Palatinate. — R. VI. Pottery and casts; weapons; banners.

Ground Floor. Roman monuments in stone. Sarcophagi with a relief of Marsyas, Apollo, and Minerva; another, with reliefs of Hercules carrying off Cerberus and conquering the Nemean lion. Altars with reliefs, one representing Diana, Mercury, and Maia.

From Speyer the railway proceeds past Berghausen, Heiligenstein, and Lingenfeld to (23 M.) Germersheim (Elephant; Salm),
an old town at the confluence of the Queich (p. 266) and the Rhine, fortified since 1835. Rudolph of Hapsburg died here in 1291.

From Germersheim to Landau, 18 m., railway in 3/4 hr. (1 m. 70, 1 m. 15, 75 pf.). Stations, Westheim, Lustadt, Zeiskam, Hochstadt, and Dreihofer. Landau, see p. 266. — To Bruchsal, see p. 323.

26 M. Sonderheim; 29 1/2 M. Bellheim; 31 1/2 M. Rülzheim; 34 1/2 M. Rheinzabern, on the Erlenbach; 38 M. Jockgrim.

39 1/2 M. Wöth, the junction of the Carlsruhe-Landau line (p. 311). 42 1/2 M. Hagenbach; 44 M. Neuburg; 46 M. Berg. The train then crosses the Lauter, which forms the boundary between the Bavarian Palatinate and Alsace.

47 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. — 49 M. Mothern; 53 M. Selz, with a Gothic chapel. 58 M. Roeschwoog.

62 M. Sessenheim or Sessenheim (Anker), 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. — About 1 1/2 M. to the W. lies Sussenheim (Krone), whence an omnibus plies several times daily to (7 M.) Bischweiler (p. 268).

65 M. Drusenheim; 68 M. Hertisheim, on the Zorn; 70 1/2 M. Gambenheim, with an old chapel; 74 M. Wansenau, with Fort Francskegy; 79 M. Bischheim. 82 M. Strassburg, p. 279.

39. From Landau to Zweibrücken. The Vosges of the Palatinate.

The picturesquely mountainous district to the S. of the Queich, which belongs to the Wasgen, is well worthy of a visit, and may be explored in 2-3 days. 1st Day: Railway to Siebeldingen, walk to Eschbach, the Madenbourg, and the Trifels, and either walk thence to Annweiler, take the train to Wilgartswiesen, and continue on foot to the Lindelbrunner Forsthaus and Schloss; or walk direct from Trifels to Lindelbrunn, via the Rehberg, about 6 hrs. in all. — 2nd Day: Walk to Schönau, via Vorderweidenthal, the Drachenfels, Schloss Dahn, and Rumbach, 6 hrs. — 3rd Day: On foot to the Wegelburg and the Hohenburg and on to Fleckenstein, proceeding thence either via Hirschthal, Schönau, and the Wasgenstein to Niederbronn (7 hrs.), or via Lembach to Weissenburg (6 hrs.) or Wörth (5 1/2 hrs.).

The railway from Landau to Zweibrücken, completed in 1875 (45 M. in 2-2 3/4 hrs.; fares, 2nd cl. 3 m. 80, 3rd cl. 2 m. 45 pf., express-fares 1st cl. 6 m. 50, 2nd cl. 4 m. 60 pf.), greatly facilitates a visit to the S. Palatinate. — Leaving the principal station at Landau, the train stops again on the W. side of the town, and then ascends the valley of the Queich, which soon contracts. The Queich is crossed several times. — 33 3/4 M. Godramstein. From (5 M.) Siebeldingen (Adler) a road leads via Burkweiler, Ransbach, and Leinsweiler to (3 1/2 M.) Eschbach, at the foot of the Madenburg (p. 277). 61 1/4 M. Albersweiler. The village of Eusserthal, about
3½ M. to the N.W., contains a Romanesque church dating from the middle of the 13th cent., a relic of a former Cistercian convent. — 9½ M. Answeiler, see below; the station lies on the left bank of the Queich, the town on the right. The narrow green valley of the Queich, at this point known as the 'Answeiler Thal', is enclosed by wooded hills, from which the variegated sandstone protrudes in picturesque and fantastic forms. — 12 M. Rinntal; 14½ M. Wilgartswiesen, with a handsome church by Voit.

Wilgartswiesen makes a good centre for excursions in the Vosges of the Palatinate. — To Schloss Dahn: about ½ M. from the village, we diverge from the road to the right, and follow the course of the stream. At (¼ hr.) Hauenstein we cross the brook and proceed along a sandy path on the other side. In ½ hr. more a pine-wood is reached, through which we ascend a somewhat steep incline to (½ hr.) a chapel, beyond which we descend; 20 min. Erfweiler; ½ hr. more Schloss Dahn (p. 278). — To the Lindelbrunner Schloss: we take the road by Spirkelbach and Schwanheim to Darstein, and then skirting the cliffs of Darstein on the S., follow the path leading from Gossersweiler to the Lindelbrunner Forsthaus (p. 278).

17 M. Hauenstein; 21 M. Hinterweidenthal (diligence thrice daily to Dahn; 5 M., p. 278); 24 M. Münchweiler. — The line now crosses the watershed between the tributaries of the Rhine and of the Nahe. — 28 M. Rodalben; 30 M. Biebermühle, where a branch-line diverges to Pirmasens (Greiner). Pirmasens is an industrial town with 13,000 inhab., and is named after St. Pirmin, who preached here in the 8th century. From 1764 to 1790 the landgrave Ludwig IX. of Darmstadt had his residence in the town, which passed to Bavaria in 1815. The Protestant church contains the landgrave's monument. — Several unimportant stations. 45 M. Zweibrücken, see p. 270.

**Answeiler** (590 ft.; Völcker, at the station, 'pens.' 5 m.; Schwan, unpretending, with beer-garden, both these well spoken of; Feldweiler Restaurant, at the station) is a small and ancient town of 3000 inhab., with a Rathaus by Voit, built in 1844. The Krappensfels, Buchholzsfels, Wetterberg, and other fine points in the neighbourhood, have lately been made easily accessible by means of footpaths and finger-posts.

From the E. entrance of Answeiler (in the direction of Landau) a road, diverging to the S. from the high-road, ascends towards the village of Bindersbach, and from it a footpath ascends to the left through wood, dividing into two branches, both of which lead to the Trifels in 1 hr. (descent ½ hr.). The ancient imperial fortress of *Trifels* (1516 ft.; Refreshments) 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 also served as a prison for Adalbert, Archbishop of Mayence, who was confined here by Henry V., but released by the citizens of Mayence. It was here that Richard Coeur de Lion is
said to have been confined for more than a year by the Emp. Henry VI., until his liberation was effected by the faithful Blondel. After the Thirty Years' War the castle fell to decay, and nothing is now left but the recently-restored tower (32 ft.) and fragments of the walls. On the removal of part of these in 1880 the old castle well was discovered in the rock, at a depth of 270 ft. The View resembles that from the Madenburg (see below), but is less extensive towards the E.

From Trifels to the Lindelbrunner Schloss. We follow the path to the Madenburg (see below) as far as (1/2 hr.) the saddle uniting the Scharfenberg with the Rehberg (see below), and then skirt the depression by a shady path leading at a uniform elevation to (25 min.) a stone cross on the saddle to the N. of the Rehberg. From the cross we gradually descend to the left till we reach (20 min.) the high-road leading from Annweiler to Völkersweiler and Gosserweiler (see below). From the latter a bye-road leads to the Lindelbrunner Forsthaus and the Lindelbrunner Schloss (see below).

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 Münz. A pleasant path, provided with several finger-posts, skirts the S.W. slope of this range, passing these ruins. Farther on it descends, but afterwards again ascends, leading through fragrant woods of beech and pine. The traveller should observe that he must go round the Wetterberg to the right. In 1 1/2 hr. we reach the *Madenburg (Madenburg, Marienbrat, locally Eschbacher Schloss; 1522 ft.; Refmts.), 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 the plain of the Rhine from Strassburg to the Mellebous, and the heights of the Odenwald and Black Forest in the distance. The spire of Strassburg, and the towers of Carlsruhe, Speyer, Mannheim, and Worms, are all visible. A peculiar attraction is the view of the adjacent Vosges, with their numerous volcanic and forest-clad peaks, from many of which protrude bald and grotesquely-formed masses of variegated sandstone. — From the Madenburg to Eschbach, 1 1/4 M.; to Siebeldingen (p. 276), 4 1/2 M.; to Landau (p. 266), via Wöllmesheim, 5 M.

The tower on the *Rehberg (1790 ft.), 1 1/2 hr. to the S. of Annweiler, is another fine point of view. The path to it diverges from the road to the left opposite the 'Trifels' inn. View of the plain less extensive than from the Madenburg, that of the mountains more imposing. Beside the spring, about 1/4 hr. from the summit, there is a pretty glimpse through the foliage.

About 4 1/2 M. to the S.W. of the Rehberg and 7 1/2 M. from Annweiler (whence it is reached via the high-road to Völkersweiler and Gosserweiler, and thence by a path through the fields) lies the *Lindelbrunner Schloss (1446 ft.), the ruins of a castle of the Counts of Leiningen. The isolated hill on which it stands affords
an admirable survey of the curious rock-formations of the Wasgau. At the foot of the hill is the *Lindelbrunner Forsthaus* (refreshm., also beds). From Lindelbrunn to Trifels, see above.

About 2 M. from the Lindelbrunner Forsthaus lies *Vorderweidenthal* (Refreshments at the burgomaster’s), and 1 M. farther on is *Erlenbach*, under the shadow of the ruined castle of *Börselstein*. At the latter village we join the high-road from Bergzabern (p. 266, diligence from Bergzabern to Dahn daily, 16 M. in 3½ hrs.) which we follow until we reach a finger-post on the left indicating the path to (2⅓ M.) the picturesque *Drachenfels*, which commands a fine view of Schloss Dahn (see below) and the castellated rocks of this district. From the Drachenfels we descend in ½ hr. to the *Lauterthal*, and ascend it to (1½ M.) the little town of *Dahn* (Inn kept by the burgomaster; Pfeffer’s Inn), whence a diligence plies thrice daily to (5 M.) the railway-station of Hinterweidenthal (p. 276). [From the crossing of the roads in the Lauterthal, the route to the right leads past the *Fischwager Mühle* to (1½ M.) Schloss Dahn.]

On a wooded rock, 1½ M. to the E. of Dahn, rise the ruins of *Schloss Dahn*, also locally called the ‘Erfweiler Schloss’. The steps and passages are partly hewn in the solid rock. The top commands a striking view of the imposing and grotesque sandstone rocks around.

From Schloss Dahn we return in about ½ hr. to the above-mentioned crossing of the roads, and descend the Lauterthal to (1¾ M.) *Bruchweiler*. On the left is the grotesque cliff known as the *Fladenstein*. One mile beyond Bruchweiler the Lauterthal is quitted by a road to the right to (1 M.) *Rumbach* (Kern’s Brauerei; Grüner Baum), traversing the picturesque valley of that name, and (3¾ M.) *Schönau* (*Löwe*, rustic), a village on the *Sauer*, with deserted iron-works. From Rumbach we follow the new road to Nothweiler (see below) and take a path to the right at a finger-post, which leads to the (1¾ hr.) Wegelburg. (Or we may reach the Wegelburg from Schönau in 1 hr.) Finger-posts at all doubtful points.

The *Wegelburg* (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.

Those who extend their walk to the E. of the Wegelburg descend to (40 min.) *Nothweiler* (Inn, poor) and then proceed by (3 M.) *Niederschlettenbach*, with the ruined Gothic church of St. Anna, to (2 M.) *Erlenbach*. — From Niederschlettenbach, a road descends the valley of the Lauter to (6 M.) *Weissenburg*.

The frontier of Alsace runs a few hundred paces to the S. of the Wegelburg. Just beyond it and across a ridge on which is a memorial tablet to Emperor William and a well, about ¾ M. from the Wegelburg, is the *Hohenburg*, the ancestral castle of the mother
of Franz von Sickingen, into whose own possession it afterwards passed. It is built of skilfully-hewn square blocks of stone, and commands a view similar to that enjoyed from the Wegelburg. We return to the ridge and descending to the left by a finger-post proceed by the *Fleckensteiner Hof* and the *Fleckenstein*, another rocky fastness affording a fine view of the Sauerthal. Hence we descend in 20 min. to the Sauerthal (Rössle, unpretending), 3 M. farther on. Diligence from Lembach to Wörth (p. 267) in 2½ hrs.; to Sulz unterm Wald (p. 267) in 23/4 hrs.; and to Weissenburg (p. 266) in 3 hrs.

About 2½ M. to the S.W. of Schönau, in the woods, ½ hr. above the hamlet of Wengelsbach, is the ancient castle of Wasenstein, or Wasensteine, mentioned in the old German Walharrusied, and one of the most interesting ruins in the district; it is now easily accessible, and steps have been taken to prevent its farther decay. We may descend hence in ¼ hr. to Ostersteinbach (Rössle, unpretending), at the foot of the ruined Kleinn-Armberg; a massive rock behind the village bears the ruins of Lützelhardt. A path leads to the S., via Windeck (to the left the ruined Wincck) and Windstein to (7 M.) Jägerthal (Inn), with iron-works and the imposing ruins of Alt-Windstein and Neu-Windstein. From Jägerthal to Niederbronn (p. 288), 3 M.

40. Strasbourg.

**Arrival.** The Central Railway Station (Pl. A, 2, 3), a handsome new building, is on the W. side of the town; it is adorned with frescoes representing Strasbourg in the old and in the modern empire. Omnibuses belonging to the larger hotels (30 pf., each trunk 20 pf.) and cabs (see below) are in waiting. The line to Kehl has also a station at the **Metzgertor** (comp. Plan).

**Hotels.** At the station: Hôtel National, a new house of the first class, with lift, R., L., & A. 2-4 m.; — Hôtel Pfeiffer, good second-class establishment, with an 'old-German' wine-room. R., L., & A. 2 m. — In the town: *Ville de Paris* (Pl. a, C, 3), in the Broglie, R., L., & A. 4 m., B. 1 m. 20 pf., table-d'hôte (1 and 6 o'clock) 3 or 4 m., cheaper in winter; *Hôtel d'Angleterre* (Pl. b; B, 3), opposite the station, R., L., & A. from 2½ m., B. 1 m. 20 pf., D. (1 and 6) 2½ or 4 m.; *Maison Rouge* (Pl. c; C, 3), Kleber-Platz, R., L., & A. 2 m. 40 pf., B. 1 m., D. 3 m.; *Europ-Hof*, Blau-Wolkengasse 19 (Pl. d; C, 3), with restaur. and garden, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1 m.; Hôtel de France (Pl. e; C, 3), Junge St. Peters-Platz, R. 2, A. 1½, B. 1 m.; Wiener Hof (Pl. f; C, 3), at the station, R. from 1 m. 60 pf., A. 40 pf., B. 80 pf., D. 2 m.; Vignette (Pl. g; B, 3), Lange-Str. 67; Hôtel Geist, Küppers-Str. 5; Ville de Lyon (Pl. i; C, 3), Kinderspielgasse; Hôtel Turc (Pl. k; D, 4), 2 m.; Stadt-Basel (Pl. 1; D, 4), both in the Metzger-Platz; Krone, Blume, Kronenburger-Str.; Rindsfuß, Metzger-Giessen.

**Cafés** (also restaurants): Globe, Broglie, both in the Broglie; Messange, Meizingasse; Café de la Lanterne, in the Arcades; Hauswald, Nussbaumgasse, du Commerce, Schlossergasse.

**Restaurants.** *Valentin*, Alter Weinmarkt, first-class, D. 2 m.; *Dollmaetsch*, Neukirchegasse; Tannenzapfen, Kleber-Platz, D. 2½ m.; Schrempp, Fasanengasse; Pfeiffer, at the station (see above); Kempff, Kinderspielgasse; Schmule, Jean dit Carolis, Züricher-Str.; *Railway Restaurant.* — **Beer** (Strasburg beer highly esteemed ever since 1446). Taverne Alsacienne, in the Gewerbslauben; Esprance, Kalbstrasse; Stadt-Paris, Bruderhofgasse; Zum Fischer, Kinderspielgasse; *Piton*, Gewerbslauben; Birnbacher, Laterngasse; Münchener Kindl, Brandgasse; Wolfs-Schlicht, Goldschmidtgasse; Stadt München, Kifergasse; *Innhoft*, in the Broglie; Friedrich, Stein-Str.; Schlosskeller, Reieisengasse. — **Tivoli**, outside the Schiltigheimer-
Thor, on the N.E. side of the town, beyond the 'Contadcs', concert-garden and summer-theatre.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cab-Tariff.</th>
<th>During the day</th>
<th>In the evening (after street-lamps are lit)</th>
<th>At night (midnight to 6 a.m.)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Per Drive:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drive within the town, to Tivoli, the Citadel, and the Metzgerthor Station</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>3-4 pers. pers. m. pf.m. pf.</td>
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<td>To the bridge over the Rhine</td>
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<td>2.80</td>
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<td>To Kehl</td>
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<td>By Time:</td>
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<td>Per 1/2 hr.</td>
<td>2.40</td>
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<td>1 hr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>For each 1/4 hr. additional</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>1.45</td>
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Trunk, 20 pf.

Tramways. Within the town (every 10-20 min.; fare 10 pf.). From the Steinhof to the Metzgerthor; from the Kleber-Platz to the Weissthurm-Str.; from the Kleber-Platz to the König-Strasse. — Outside the town (steam-tramways). From the Steinhof to Schiltigheim, Bischheim (every 20 min.), and Hinheim (ev. 40 min.), 15 pf.; from the Metzgerthor to the Kehl Bridge, every 20 min., 20 pf.; from the Weissthurm-Str. to Königs-hofen, ev. 1/2 hr., 15 pf.; from the König-Str. to Ruprechtsau, ev. 20 min., 15 pf.

Baths. Speierbad, Alter Weinmarkt; Rosenbad, Sandplatz (Pl. D, 4), at these vapour baths; Kleberbad, at the Lézay-Marnésia Quay (Pl. D, 3); Napoléonsbad, Mühlenplan; Person, Finkweiler, these two on the river. River Baths at the Kehl bridge, on both banks; tramway, see above; in summer, trains thrice daily.

Theatre (Pl. D, 3; p. 287), six times a week in winter. French Operettas at Brückmann's Casino, Kinderspielgasse, in winter, and in the Edengarten, Thiergarten-Str., in summer.

Military Music in the Broglie, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 4 to 5, 5 to 6, or 6 to 7 p.m., according to the season.

Post Office (Pl. D, 4), in the Schloss-Platz, opposite the cathedral.

Telegraph Office, Pariser-Staden 4 (nearly opposite the central railway-station).

Pâtés de foie gras. L. Henry, Münstergasse 5; A. Henry, Grosse Kirchgasse; Doyen, Münstergasse; Hummel, Lange-Str.; Artzner, Dornengasse; Martin, Blauwolkengasse; Müller, Judengasse; Schneegeams-Reeb, Münstergasse 27. Price 4 to 30 m. The geese-livers occasionally weigh 2.5 lbs. each.

Principal Attractions: Cathedral (ascend tower); Church of St. Thomas (p. 286); Monuments of Kleber (p. 286) and Gutenberg (p. 286), and the Broglie (p. 287). — The proffered services of valets de place are quite unnecessary.

English Church Service at the English Chapel, Munz-Str. 1.

Strassburg, 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, and the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, with 112,091 inhab. (in 1871, 83,654; 1/2 Rom. Cath.), is situated on the Ill, 2 M. from the Rhine, with which it is connected by the Rhine-Marne Canal. This canal is connected with the Rhine-Rhone Canal, which joins the Ill above the town, by means of a smaller canal, outside the E. fortifications. 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 breweries, engine-works, and tanneries.
The town was founded by the Romans and named *Argentoratum*, and in the middle ages became one of the most prosperous and powerful of the free cities of the German Empire. On the occasion of imperial processions the citizens enjoyed the proud distinction of having their banner borne second only to the imperial eagle. Their love of independence and skill in the arts of war enabled them to maintain their position in spite of the frequent attacks of the bishops and the nobility of the country (as at the battle of Oberhaslhausen in 1262), and in 1445 they successfully defended their city against 50,000 Armaignacs who invaded Alsace under the Dauphin of France. 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 Empire of Germany.

The University, founded in 1621, 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 letter of Emp. Maximilian I. 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., the bombardment on 18th Aug., and after a determined and gallant resistance the town capitulated on 27th September. The pentagonal *Citadel* at the E. end of the town, on the side next the Rhine, erected by Vauban in 1682-84, was converted into a heap of ruins, while the *Steinthor* on the N. and the *Weisethurmthor* 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 fourteen strong outworks, some of them 4-5 M. from the town (comp. p. 263 and p. 294), and of an inner rampart, enclosing a space more than twice the area of the former town.

The city, in spite of a foreign domination of nearly 200 years, has maintained in many respects, both in external appearance and in the language and customs of its inhabitants, the character of a German imperial city. As we traverse the generally narrow and crooked streets we observe many mediæval dwellings with Gothic gables or façades, embellished with wood-carving, which justify the epithet of 'most beautiful city' applied to Strassburg in an old *Volkslied*. In the centre of the city rises the —

*Cathedral* (Pl. D, 3), to which the stranger naturally first directs his steps. The history of the building of the present structure extends from the 12th to the 15th century. The ancient edifice, said to have been originally founded in the time of Clovis (6th cent.), was repeatedly injured by fire during the 12th century. It was accordingly determined to erect a new church, the building of which was begun in 1179 under *Bishop Conrad I.*, but progressed slowly and with prolonged interruptions. To this period, in which the Romanesque style still flourished, belong the choir-niches and the transept. Towards the end of it,
however, Gothic architecture had become established in France, and of course exercised an influence on all buildings in course of construction. The N. façade of the transept (now altered) is tolerably pure Romanesque, while the S. façade presents pointed arches and rose-windows approaching the newer style. The rebuilding of the nave was begun about the middle of the 13th century, after the completion of the E. portions of the church. The archi-

architecture here is exclusively Gothic, with the exception of some traces of the older style in the pillars. The architect of the nave, according to the latest researches, seems to have been one Meister Wehelin. At all events this part of the church was completed in 1275 (or on St. Urban's Day, 1277, if we may believe an inscription in the cathedral of doubtful origin, now removed), after which the façade was taken in hand. 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. We can gather, however, from analogies of style that he had been a diligent student of French architecture (such as that of the churches of St. Denis, and of St. Urbain at Troyes). 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. He flourished about the year 1318. His work includes not only the façade up to the termination of the rose-window, but also the restoration and heightening of the body of the church after the fire of 1298, and in particular the upper windows, the triforium, and the vaulting. The upper parts of the façade and the towers were completed after Erwin’s death in accordance with quite different designs. The office of cathedral-architect long remained in Erwin’s family. At the beginning of the 15th cent. the work was superintended by Ulrich von Ensingen of Ulm, who constructed the platform between the towers. Johann and Wenzel, the two ‘Junker von Prag’, members of a Prague building-society which about this time was dissolved, were the architects of the octagonal story of the tower, with its lofty windows, and of the perforated staircase-turrets. Lastly, the heightening of the octagonal tower by another low story, and the completion of the work in 1439 by a singular spire, also consisting entirely of open-work, are attributed to Johannes Hültz of Cologne (1439). — All traces of the injury which the cathedral sustained during the siege of 1870 have now disappeared. The roof has been covered with copper, and the towers over the cross and the apse were completed in 1879.

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 (interrupting galleries, horizontal members, and fine rose-window, 42 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). Those of the three *Portals, representing scenes from the history of the Creation and Redemption, are among the finest Gothic works in existence. The niches of the gallery of the first story contain equestrian figures of Clovis, Dagobert, Rudolph of Hapsburg (all dating from 1291), and Louis XIV. (erected in 1823). In 1793 several hundred statuettes were barbarously torn down and destroyed, and the beautiful spire only escaped the same fate from having been provided with a red republican cap made of metal as a protecting badge.

The Romanesque *S. Portal also merits examination. The sculptures with which it is adorned are assigned by an inscription of doubtful origin to Sabina, the supposed daughter of Erwin; but not only her relationship to that master but her very existence
as a sculptress are probably entirely mythical. Of the reliefs over the doors the Coronation of the Virgin is almost entirely of modern workmanship, while the Death of Mary has also been freely restored. King Solomon between the doors is also modern. The female figures on the right and left are medæval symbols of Christianity and Judaism. The Statues of Erwin and Sabina, by Kirstein, were erected in 1840.

On the N. side is the Chapel of St. Lawrence with recently-restored sculptures from the martyrdom of the saint, built in front of the Romanesque façade of the transept in 1495-1505.

The *Interior (open 9-12 and 2-6; tickets for crypt and choir, 35 pf.; fees for inspecting the clock and some of the chapels), consisting of a nave, 14 yds. wide and 99 ft. high, and aisles, with transept and a somewhat shallow choir, is 121 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 subdued light enters through stained-glass windows of the 15th cent., some of which are admirably executed. The Magi with the Virgin in the N. aisle are modern. The pillars and columns are slender, but of massive construction. The *Pulpit of 1485, richly sculptured in stone, is by Hans Hammerer. The *Font in the N. transept dates from 1453. — 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 studio, in a (closed) court beyond which is the Tombstone of Erwin, his wife, and one of his grand-children. — The Chapel of St. Andrew, to the right of the choir, dates from the end of the 12th, with additions of the 13th century. — The 'Erwinspfeiler', a pillar in the S. transept, is adorned with Gothic sculptures.

The large astronomical *Clock in the S. transept was constructed in 1383-42 by Schweitgä, a clockmaker of Strassburg. It replaces a similar clock by Dasypodium, constructed in 1571, which was in use down to 1789, and which in its turn formed a substitute for a still older clock, mentioned as early as the 13th century. 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. 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 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.

Opposite the clock is a Statue of Bishop Werner, with a model
of the cathedral (beginning of the 11th cent.), executed by
Friedrich in 1840. — Two old Latin inscriptions on the S.W. pillar
at the angle formed by the transept and the nave commemorate the
zeal and piety of John Geiler of Kaysersberg (d. 1510; p. 313),
one of the most profound scholars and undaunted preachers of his
age. — The Chapel of St. Catherine, 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 choir is adorned with frescoes by Steinheil of Paris, an
Alsatian by birth, and Steinle of Frankfort, executed in 1877-80.
The value of those by the former, representing the Last Judgment,
has been much canvassed.

The *Cathedral Tower (p. 283) rises from the W. façade to a
vast and dizzy height. Adjoining the right portal, round the
corner, is a door leading to the dwelling of the custodian, from
whom a ticket is procured (to the platform 15 pf., up to the turrets
40 pf.; tickets for the not altogether safe ascent to the top, 1 m.
20 pf., can be obtained only in the Rathhaus). The visitor ascends
a tolerable staircase of 330 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 Kaiser-
stuhl (p. 344), rising from the plain; beyond it, in the extreme
distance, the Jura range. 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 Eu-
reck; Cologne Cathedral 512 ft., Rouen Cathedral 485 ft., the new Nicola-
kirche at Hamburg 471 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 tur-
rets 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 Münster-Platz, in front of the W. façade of the cathedral,
contains several ancient examples of timber architecture, the finest
of which is the Kammerzell'sche Haus, now being judiciously re-
stored. In the Schloss-Platz (Pl. E, 3, 4), which lies on the S.
side of the Münster, is situated the Lyceum (Pl. 8), or grammar-
school, and the Roman Catholic Seminary.

The Episcopal Palace, opposite the S. portal of the Münster,
built by Cardinal de Rohan in 1731-41, was purchased by the town
during the first Revolution, afterwards converted into an imperial
palace, and is now employed as a Library (Pl. D, 4). The new Lib-

ing the siege, now comprizes 550,000 volumes. The building also contains a valuable Cabinet of Coins.

The Maison de Notre Dame, or Frauenhaus (Pl. D, 3; entrance, Schloss-Platz 3), built in 1581, contains an ancient plan of the cathedral, the model of the spire, several Gothic sculptures transferred from the cathedral, designs for the tower (dated 1377 and 1439), and remains of the old clock. The elegant winding *Staircase, in the latest Gothic style, merits attention.

From the cathedral the traveller may next proceed to the church of St. Thomas, crossing the Gutenberg-Platz (Pl. C, 3, 4), so-called from the Statue of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, who made his first experiments at Strassburg about the year 1436. 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 one Johann Mentel or Mentelin, who flourished about 1458-1478, and was perhaps either a pupil or assistant of Gutenberg (comp. p. 151). The Gutenberg-Platz is bounded on the S. by the Hôtel du Commerce (or Chamber of Commerce), formerly the town-hall, built in the Renaissance style by Daniel Specklin in 1585 on the site of the old palace ('Pfalz'), but remodelled at the end of last century. The first floor contains the rooms of the Alsatian Club. — No. 16 Alter Fischmarkt, where Goethe lived when a student at Strassburg (1770-71), is indicated by a marble slab.

The Protestant *Church of St. Thomas (Pl. C, 4) is a plain Gothic edifice constructed in 1273-90 on the site of an older church; the nave with its double aisles is said to have been erected in 1313-90. Tickets of admission, 40 pf. each, obtained from the sacristan, Thomas-Platz 5.

The choir contains a magnificent *Monument in marble, erected by Louis XV. to Marshal Saxe (d. 1750), son of Augustus I. of Poland and the beautiful Countess Aurora v. Königsmark. It was executed by Pigalle, who completed it in 1776 after twenty years' labour. The marshal is in the act of descending 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 as a work of art masterly and original. The stone sarcophagus of Bishop Adeloch (d. 821), in one of the niches of the choir, deserves notice. The church also contains busts and monuments of celebrated professors of the University, and the sarcophagus of a Count Ahlefeldt, who died in 1669 while attending Strassburg University.

From the Gutenberg-Platz the Gewerbслаuben, a busy street with arcades under the houses on its E. side, leads N. to the Kleber-Platz (Pl. C, 3), which is adorned with a bronze Statue of Kleber (Pl. 36), by Grass (d. 1876), erected in 1840. At the foot of the statue reclines an Egyptian sphynx, and at the sides are two reliefs. The inscriptions give a brief account of the career of
the general, who was a native of Strassburg. — The so-called Aubette, on the N. side of the Platz, formerly contained the municipal picture-gallery, which was totally destroyed by the bombardment of 1870. The building has been tastefully restored, the former façade having been retained. The upper floor is devoted to the Conservatoire, and includes a fine concert-hall. — Adjacent is the Eiserne-Manns-Platz (Pl. VI; C, 4), deriving its name from the ‘iron man’ which forms the cognisance of Strassburg.

The Temple Neuf, or Neukirche (Pl. C, 3), a Dominican church of the 13th cent., was entirely burned down during the siege of 1870, and the libraries of the town and the Protestant Seminary, which had been deposited in the choir, were also totally destroyed. The church has been rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in an imposing Romanesque style, and contains a fine organ, recitals on which are frequently given. Adjoining the church is the Protestant Gymnasium (Pl. 38), an institution of which the Strassburgers have been justly proud for more than two centuries.

The Broglie (Pl. C, D, 3), a Platz to the E., named after a marshal of that name who laid it out in 1742, is bounded on the N.E. by the Theatre (Pl. 34), built in 1805-21, also burned down in 1870, but since restored in the former style, with a lofty portico. On the S.E. is the Stadthaus, with the valuable municipal archives, the Military Headquarters, and the Residence of the Governor of Alsace. At the corner is a bronze statue of the prefect Marquis de Lézay-Marnésia (1810-14), by Grass, erected in 1857.

Beyond the Ill various new streets have been begun to be laid out. In the Kaiserr-Platz (Pl. D. 2), adjoining the river, an Imperial Palace, designed by Eggert, is in course of erection. — A wide street leads hence to the S.E. to the very imposing new University (Pl. E, F, 3). In front is the Collegienhaus, in the early Italian style. The interior contains a handsome court, lighted from above, richly decorated vestibules, staircases, and aula, and on the first floor an extensive collection of Greek and Roman sculptures. Adjoining are the Chemical and Physical Institutes, the Botanical Institute, with a large garden and hot-houses, and the excellently equipped Observatory. A geological, zoological, and pharmaceutical institute is also about to be erected. — The Institutes of the Medical Faculty are situated near the large Hospital (Pl. C, 4, 5, B, 5), in the S. part of the city.

On the right bank of the Ill, on the way to the citadel, is situated the handsome Academy Building (Pl. E, 4), erected in 1825, containing the Collections of the Alsatian Antiquarian Society, and the extensive Museum of Natural History. The former collections include Roman tombstones of soldiers of the 2nd legion, a large number of Roman sepulchral objects found at the Weissenthurm-Thor; mediaeval and Renaissance articles, including two winged altar-pieces from Neuweiler and Sulzbach; in the garden,
sarcophagi and Romanesque sculptures from churches. — In the neighbourhood is the Government Tobacco Manufactory.

Two pleasant walks may be taken within the lines; viz. to the Contades (Pl. E. 1, 2) or public park, near the Schiltigheimer-Thor, and to the Orangerie (Pl. G, H, 1, 2), another pretty public garden.

From Strassburg to Kehl (p. 342) is also a pleasant walk (2 M., comp. Pl. H, 5; tramway, see p. 280; railway, p. 343). The road leads over the Sporeninsel, formed by the temporary divergence of the 'Little Rhine' from the main stream, and across the bridge-of-boats, 275 yds. in length, to Kehl. Beyond the bridge over the 'Little' Rhine, on the Sporeninsel, 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 Sporeninsel is the favourite open-air pleasure resort the 'Rheinlust', to which the tramway extends.

41. From Strassburg to Saarbrücken and Metz.

84 M. RAILWAY in 5½ hrs. (fares 11 m., 7 m. 40, 4 m. 90 pf.).

From Strassburg to Hagenau, 20½ M., see p. 268. At Hagenau the line diverges to the N.W. from that to Weissenburg; passes (23 M.) Schweighausen (whence there is a branch-line to Zabern, p. 289), and traverses part of the forest of Hagenau (p. 268). 27½ M. Merzweiler, a busy little place with iron-works; 28 M. Mietesheim; 30 M. Gundershoven. — 31½ M. Reichshofen Werk and 32 M. Reichshofen Stadt (Bellevue, at the station; battlefield, see p. 267), 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 (*Zur Goldenen Kette), with 3200 inhab., in the pretty valley of the Falkenstein-Bach, is a popular summer-resort with two saline springs. Pleasant walks. The Wasenberg, which rises abruptly to the W. of the town, commanding a fine view, and easily ascended in 1 hr., is crowned with the ruins of the Wasenburg, erected in the 14th century. Other excursions may be taken to the Bärenthal, the ruin of Falkenstein, etc. — The Jägerthal and the Wasigenstein, see p. 279.

38½ M. Philippsburg. About 3 M. from here, among the woods, is the ruined Arnsburg (12th cent.), with a massive tower. 42 M. Bannstein.

49 M. Bitsch (Hôtel de Metz), a small town and fortress with 2900 inhab., is situated on the N. slopes of the Vosges, and commanded by Fort Bitsch, the fortifications of which, partly hewn in the rock, are deemed almost impregnable. In the Franco-German war of 1870-71 Bitsch was enclosed by the Germans from the middle of August, 1870, till 7th March, 1871, and only capitulated after the preliminary articles of the peace had been signed.

54 M. Lemberg, with crystal, faience, and tobacco-pipe manufactories; 56½ M. Enchenberg; 59½ M. Klein-Rederchingen;
61½ M. Rohrbach; 66 M. Bliesbrücken, also a station on the railway from Zweibrücken to Saarbrücken (p. 270).

73 M. Saarbrücken, French Sarreguemines (Hôtel de Paris), a small town with 9600 inhab., at the confluence of the Blies and Saar, the latter of which here forms the boundary between German Lorraine and Rhenish Prussia, possesses large manufactories of plush, velvet, faience, and earthenware.

From Saarbrücken to Saarbriicken, see p. 291; to Homburg, p. 270.

At Saarbrücken the line divides: the branch to the N. runs by Hanweiler (station for the small baths of Röchlingen) and Klein-Blittersdorf to (84 M.) Saarbrücken (p. 161); that to the W. by Hundlingen, Farschweiler, and Beningen to (128 M.) Metz (p. 162).

**42. From Strassburg by Saarburg to Metz.**

The N. Vosges Mts.

43½ M. Railway in 1½-2¼ hrs. (fares 5 m. 70, 3 m. 80, 2 m. 50 pf.; express-fares 80 pf. more). To Metz, 98 M., express in 3¾ hrs., ordinary trains in 4½-5 hrs. (fares 12 m. 80, 8 m. 50, 5 m. 50 pf.; express 1 m. 80 pf. extra). To Nancy, 93 M., express in 3½ hrs., ordinary trains in 5 hrs.

As far as Zabern the scenery is uninteresting. 41½ M. Mundolsheim. At (5½ M.) Vendenheim the line to Weissenburg diverges to the right (p. 268). The train crosses the Zorn. 10½ Brumath; 14 M. Mommenheim; 17 M. Hochfelden; 20 M. Witwisheim; 22 M. Dettweiler; 24½ M. Steinburg (to Hagena, see p. 290).

27 M. Zabern (610 ft.; *Hôtel Ambruster; *Sonne, D. 2½, S. 2, R. 1½-2 m.; Schwarzer Ochse; Hotel & Restaurant zum Münchener Kindl, at the station; Karpfen, good wine), also called Elsass-Zabern to distinguish it from Rhein-Zabern and Berg-Zabern (p. 266), the French Saverne, the Tres Tabernae of the Romans, and formerly the capital of the Wasgau, is now a dull town with 6600 inhab., lying at the entrance of the Zaberner Senke (p. 290), 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 Greiffenstein to the right (W.), and to the left (S.W.) Hoh-Barr. The Rhine-Marne Canal also traverses the pass and intersects the town.

The conspicuous Schloss of the Bishops of Strassburg, erected in its present form in 1779 by Cardinal de Rohan, from the designs of Salins de Montfort, 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 Hauptkirche, chiefly in the late-Gothic style of the latter half of the 15th century. The pulpit dates from 1497; the four Scenes from the Passion, in the Virgin’s Chapel at the extremity of the left aisle, are ascribed to Hans Wohlgemuth. The court-gateway, to the N. of the church,

**Baedecker’s Rhine. 10th Edit.**
leads to a Museum, in which are preserved Roman, Gallic, Celtic, and Franconian antiquities found in the neighbourhood, including several roof-shaped tombstones with Roman inscriptions from Kempel, Falberg, and Dagsburg.

From Zabern to Hagenauf, 25 M., railway in 2 1/2 hrs. (fares, 3 m. 40, 2 m. 50, 1 m. 30 pf.). — 2 1/2 M. Steinburg (p. 289); 5 1/2 M. Hattmatt.

7 M. Dossenheim (Railway Hotel) lies at the entrance of the Zinzelthal, through which a pleasant excursion may be made to (3 3/4 M.) Oberhof (1 Inn), (1 1/2 M.) Craufthal, and (2 1/4 M.) Bust; the valley contains quarries of white sandstone. Another picturesque walk from Dossenheim is the following (numerous way-posts): ascend to the left at the beginning of the woods in the Zinzelthal to the Taubenschlagfelsen, above Ernolsheim; then cross the hill, via Heidenstadt and Langenthaler Kreuz, to the Michelskapelle, above St. Johann (p. 289), and to Zabern (p. 289).

7 1/2 M. Neuweiler (Anker, Wolff, good red wine) possesses two interesting churches: the Protestant St. Adelphkirche, 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).

10 1/2 M. Buchweiler (Sonne), a small town with chemical works and scanty remains of an old château, is the capital of the old ‘Hanauer Ländchen’, which belonged to Hessen-Darmstadt down to the French revolution. The Rathaus and the Gymnasium, the latter established in 1612, possess handsome portals, and many of the houses have Renaissance balconies. An admirable view is obtained from the Bastberg (1254 ft.), a hill of curious geological formation, abounding in coal; its fossils attracted the attention of Goethe. The Bastberg is the centre of numerous local traditions and was long believed to be a favourite trysting-place of witches and sorcerers. — From Buchweiler omnibus twice daily to (9 1/2 M.) Lützelstein; also on the arrival of each train to Ingweiler (Lamml). The village of Lichtenberg (Bloch’s Inn), 5 1/2 M. from Ingweiler, is commanded by a fort destroyed in 1870.

14 M. Obermodern; 17 1/2 M. Pfaffenhofen; 20 1/2 M. Neuburg. At (23 1/2 M.) Schweighausen the line joins the Saarbrücken and Hagenauf railway (p. 288).

From Zabern to Schlettstadt, see p. 302.

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, or low ground between Zabern and Saarburg, which separates the Central from the Lower Vosges. The line runs parallel with the high-road, the brook, and the Rhine-Marne-Canal. Bridges, lofty embankments, viaducts, and tunnels follow each other in rapid succession.

33 M. Lützelburg (Zur Eisenbahn; Storch), the only station on this part of the line, is a pleasant village, the first in Lorraine. It is separated by the Zorn from a bold rock crowned with the ruins of the Lützelstein, or Lützelburger Schloss, a castle dating from the 11th century, under which runs a railway-tunnel.

From Lützelburg to Pfalzburg, 3 1/2 M., tramway in 1/2 hr. (fares, 50, 35 pf.). — Pfalzburg, see p. 284.

From Lützelburg to Dagsburg, 3 1/2 hrs., see p. 293.

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. The railway and the canal then penetrate the last of the obstructing hills by means of the curious Arzweiler Tunnel, 2945 yds. in length.
43½ M. **Saarburg** (Hôtel de l'Abondance, good cuisine), on the Saar, a small and ancient town enclosed by walls and gates, which must not be confounded with the place of that name near Trèves, forms the boundary between the two languages, French being spoken in the upper, and German in the lower part of the town; but the line of demarcation is less strongly defined than formerly.

**From Saarburg to Saargemünd, 34 M.**, railway in 1¾-2½ hrs. (fares 4 m. 40, 3 m., 1 m. 90 pf.). To Berthelmingen, see below. 10 M. Finstingen; 13½ M. Wolfskirchen; 17½ M. Saarwerden; 18 M. Saar-Union (Hôtel du Commerce), a place consisting of the two small towns of Bockenheim and Neu-Saarwerden. At Saar-Alben diverges the Saargemünd and Nancy line mentioned below. Then Willerwald, Hambach, Neuscheuern. — 34 M. Saargemünd, see p. 289.

**From Saarburg to Nancy, 52½ M.**, railway in 1¾-3 hrs. Stations: Hemingen, Bixingen or Réhicourt, Deutsch-Avricourt (the German frontier-station and seat of the custom-house; connected by a branch with Bensdorf, see below), Igney-Avricourt (the French frontier-station), Emberménil, Maroivillé, Lunéville, and Nancy (p. 167).

At Saarburg the line to Metz begins, and follows the course of the Saar. — 46½ M. Saaraltdorf; 51½ M. Berthelmingen. The line now diverges to the left, intersecting a hilly and wooded country. Several unimportant stations: 15 M. Lauterfingen; 22 M. Bensdorf, the junction for the Saargemünd-Nancy railway and for a branch-line to Deutsch-Avricourt (see above); 21 M. Rodalben-Berlhelmingen; 27 M. Mörchingen; 36 M. Baudrecourt. At (41 M.) Remilly (p. 162) the train joins the line from Saarbrücken to Metz (p. 162).

**The N. 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. 290). — From Zabern to Pfalzburg, 7½ M., and by steam-tram to Lützelburg in ½ hr. (p. 290). — From Zabern to the top of the Greiffenstein and back in 2½ hrs. — From Zabern to the railway-station at Lützelburg, via Höh-Barr, Geroldseck and Dagstburg, about 24 M.

About 21½ M. to the N.E. of Zabern lies the village of St. Johann, Fr. St-Jean-des-Chouz, 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. Michelskapelle near this commands a fine view.

From Zabern to Pfalzburg, 6½ M., an interesting road up the steep slopes of the ‘Pfalzburger Steig’. Pedestrians turn to the left and pass the Kurzspurung, a precipitous rock, above which they regain the road. Pfalzburg (1034 ft.; Wolters) is a small town, situated in an unattractive lofty plain, and fortified down to 1872. It possesses a monument to Marshal Mouton, Comte Lobau, one of Napoleon's officers, who was born here in 1770.

To the W. of Zabern, on the summit of a lofty, wooded hill, to the right of the entrance of the narrower part of the valley of the Zorn, rises the tower of the ancient fortress of Greiffenstein (1257 ft.). From Zabern we follow the high-road for 3½ M. as far
as the kilometre-stone 1.7 (or along the bank of the canal). We now cross the Zorn and the railway; pass a pleasant-looking country-house, 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 1 1/4 M. distant, is the natural Grotto of St. Vitus (1280 ft.), formerly a chapel and hermitage to which pilgrimages were made. Back to Zabern in 3/4 hr.

On the S. side of the Zornthal rises the ruin of *Hoh-Barr, which also occupies a wooded eminence. Starting from Zabern, we follow the Neue-Str., which leaves the main street on the right, and turn to the left into the Renngasse. A finger-post soon directs us to the right, and keeping to the left where the road forks, we again turn to the right past the country-house (where there is a finger-post), and reach the summit in 50 minutes. 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. Refreshments may be obtained of the tenant. The highest points of the huge rocks are made accessible by ladders and bridges. Extensive view of the Vosges, and the plain of the Rhine.

Proceeding in the same direction, crossing the top of the hill (finger-post), we reach (20 min.) the ruin of Gross-Geroldseck (1578 ft.), with a huge tower, only half preserved, and an extensive Rittersaal, which is also still traceable. — About 1/2 M. farther on (finger-post) is the unimportant ruin of Klein-Geroldseck, commanding a fine view.

With a visit to Hoh-Barr and the two castles of Geroldseck a more extended and very interesting walk among the hills may be combined. A few paces before regaining the last-mentioned finger-post we diverge by a path to the left leading down the hill in 1/4 hr. to a small open space in the wood, where notices on the trees indicate the routes into the Zornthal, to St. Gall to the left, and straight on to the forester’s house of (20 min.) Schäferplatz (1267 ft.). Thence we follow the road which descends in nearly the same direction (S.) and which 1/2 M. farther (way-post) terminates in a road coming from Reinhardsmünster. By the latter we ascend to the right, and after 10 min. reach another road coming from Reinhardsmünster, which leads in 10 min. to the forester’s house of Huberacker (1569 ft.). The ruin of Ochsenstein (1937 ft.), which rises above the forester’s house (10 min.) consists of three towers, the remains of which look like parts of the rocks. The summit of the rock crowned by the first castle has been rendered accessible by a ladder erected by the ‘Vosges Club’, and commands a fine view of the Huëb and Dagsburg.
The path, often difficult to trace (numerous guide-posts) continues through wood, and passes the hamlets of (40 min.) An der Hardt, beyond which is a deep ravine, and Auf der Huëb (Inn), the church of which has been conspicuous for some time. We now descend rapidly and then ascend again by forest-paths, in 1 hr., to the Dagsburg (1677 ft.), French Dabo, a lofty, isolated rock, commanding an excellent view. The castle, 'hewn in a rock and inhabited by certain Counts of Leintingen-Dagsberg' (Merian, 1663), was destroyed by the French in 1675, and has left scarcely a trace behind. On its site stands a chapel, erected in 1828, in honour of Pope Leo IX., who was born here (?). At the foot of the castle-hill lies (1¼ hr.) the village of Dagsburg (Bour's Inn).

The traveller is recommended to proceed from Dagsburg to (8¾ M.) Lützelburg. The road follows the N.E. slope of the Ballersteinkopf to (3 M.) Schäferhof and (1 M.) Neumühl, where it reaches the valley of the rapid Zorn, a beautiful dale enclosed by wooded mountains. Passing several mills we come to (2 M.) Sparsbrod. The road is next reached near the railway-bridge (1½ M.), and then, 1½ M. farther, the station of Lützelburg (p. 290).

Those who desire to proceed farther S. after visiting Hoh-Barr and Geroldseck, descend to the left of the finger-post beyond the forester's house of Schäferplatz (see above) to (2¾ M.) Reinhardsmünster, and then follow the new road, which, at a point about ¼ M. beyond Reinhardsmünster, divides into two branches, that to the right leading to (2½ M.) Haberacker (see above), that to the left to Obersteigen (and Engenthal). We follow the latter, and by taking the footpath to the left at the 4th kilometre-stone, about 3½ M. from Reinhardsmünster, and passing the forester's house Weihermatt, we cut off the long windings which the road describes before reaching Obersteigen (1¼ hr. from Reinhardsmünster). Wangenburg (p. 304) is reached in ¾ hr. more, through wood. We descend a steep footpath to the road, turn to the left, and cross a bridge, where there are two paths, by either of which we may ascend to the road at the top, and then keep to the right.

From Dagsburg to Wangenburg, a pleasant walk of 2-2½ hrs. The new path, furnished with guide-posts, skirts the cliffs of Dagsburg crowned by a chapel, and reaches (3 M.) the Schleiffe, a clearing in the woods, where the road makes a wide curve. Continuing in the same direction by the path indicated by guide-posts, we descend into the Engenthal, and then ascending to the right reach Wangenburg (p. 304) in 1 hr. more. — Instead of entering the Engenthal, we may proceed to the W. past the Rosskopf to the Schneehatl, and thence ascend direct to the Schneeeberg (p. 304).

43. From Strassburg to Bâle.

Comp. Maps, pp. 300, 314.

89 M. RAILWAY, express in 2¾-3½ hrs., ordinary trains in 5¼ hrs. (fares 11 m. 30, 7 m. 50, 4 m. 80 pf.; express, 12 m. 90, 9 m. 10 pf.).

The line describes a wide curve round the town, and then proceeds towards the S. Near Königshofen, where the caputlitation of Strassburg was signed in a railway-van in Sept., 1870, the junction-line to Kehl (p. 342) diverges to the left; that to Rothau (p. 300) diverges to the right a little farther on. On the left the tower of the cathedral long remains visible, on the right we observe
the new fortifications of Wolfisheim (Fort Prince Bismarck) and Lingolsheim (Fort Crown Prince of Saxony). Then on the left the outworks of (41/2 M.) Illeskirch (Fort Werder) and of Grafenstaden (Fort v. d. Tann), the latter place possessing important machine-factories. 7 M. Geisbyspolsheim; 81/2 M. Fegersheim; 101/2 M. Limersheim; 133/4 M. Erstein (Löwe), a town with 4100 inhabitants.

The line now runs nearer the mountains. The Odilienberg (p. 306), 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.

151/2 M. Matzenheim; 18 M. Benfeld; 211/4 M. Kogenheim; 231/2 M. Ebersheim. On a hill to the right of the entrance to the Leberthal rise the old castles of Ortenburg and Ramstein (see p. 304).

28 M. Schlettstadt (*Adler & Bock; Goldnes Lamm, the nearest to the station, well spoken of), a town with 9,000 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 at the beginning of the 13th cent., and lately restored. The choir was begun in 1415. A new barrack has been erected at the railway-station. — Railway to Markirch, see p. 303; to Barr, see p. 302.

Farther on, to the right, halfway up the hill, we observe the ruined castle of Kinzheim (p. 309). 32 M. St. Pitt; the village (Krone) is about 3 M. from the station, and is commanded by the ruins of the lofty Hohen-Königsburg (p. 310); farther on is the Tännchel (p. 311).

341/2 M. Rappoltsweiler, also 3 M. from the station, with which it is connected by a steam-tramway, lies at the foot of the mountains. Above it rise three castles (p. 311).

361/4 M. Ostheim; 38 M. Bennweier, to the right of which is the opening of the Weissthall (Kaysersberg, see p. 313). To the right is the Galz (p. 316), beside it the Dreif.Ehren (p. 315), and behind are the Kleine and Grosse Hohnack (p. 316).

421/2 M. Colmar (see Plan, p. 292). — Hotels. DEUX CLEFS (Pl. x; D, 2), R. 21/2 M., A. 50, Omn. 60 pf.; SCHWARZES LAMM, nearest the station; VAN BREIJSEN, with restaurant. R. 2 M., R. 80 pf. — Beer at Molly’s, Judengasse, in the CAFÉ CHAMP de Mars and the CAFÉ BRAND. — Pâtés de foie gras at Scherer’s, Pfaffengasse.

Steam-Tramway to Kaysersberg and Schnierrach see p. 312.

Colmar, a town with 26,000 inhab., is the capital of Upper Alsace and the seat of the court of appeal for Alsace and Ger-
man Lorraine. It is situated on the Lauch, a tributary of the Ill, and the Logelbach (p. 315), which flow through the town, and is 24.5 M. from the mountains and 10 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, who by a treaty with Archduke Sigmund of Austria had become master of Alsace, the Breisgau, and the Sundgau from 1470 to 1476. In the Thirty Years' War it was occupied by the Swedes, and in 1673 by the French. In 1697 it was awarded to Louis XIV. by the Peace of Ryswyck. — In the Rhenish history of art Colmar is a place of some importance, having been the scene of the labours of Martin Schongauer (b. about 1420, probably at Colmar; d. 1488 at Colmar), a descendant of an Augsburg family of artists. He was surnamed 'Hipsch Martin' from his beautiful (hübsch) paintings, a sobriquet afterwards converted into 'Martin Schön.' He was still more eminent as an engraver than as a painter, and was certainly the greatest German artist of the 15th century.

The road from the station leads direct to the pleasant grounds in the Champ de Mars, or Marsfeld, in which a *Fountain Monument (Pl. 5), a statue in bronze on a lofty stone pedestal, surrounded by figures representing the four quarters of the globe, by the Colmar sculptor F. A. Bartholdy, was erected in 1857 to Admiral Bruat (d. 1855), a native of Colmar. The large building to the S. is the Bezirkspräsidium (Pl. 2), or office of the President of the district (formerly the Préfecture). The Monument of Marshal Rapp (Pl. 7), another native of Colmar (1772-1821), is also by Bartholdy.

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 Church of St. Martin (Pl. 11; C,2,3), a fine cruciform Gothic building, with marks of French influence, begun in 1237. The choir dates from 1350. Of the two W. towers, that on the S. alone is partly completed. The S. side-portal, with interesting sculptures, merits examination. The sacristy, adjoining the choir on the right, contains a 'Madonna in an arbour of roses' by Martin Schongauer, an excellent, though harsh work, the most important production of the master, now partly painted over.

The buildings of the old Dominican Monastery 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. 12; open on Sun. and Thurs. 2-6, winter 2-4, gratis; on other days, 8-12 and 2-6, for a fee).

We first enter the fine early-Gothic *Cloisters, which contain a collection of Roman-Gallic and mediaeval stone monuments, including a Roman roof-shaped tombstone from Kempel (No. 18), and a number of interesting Roman tomb-reliefs from Horburg; stones dedicated to Mercury etc. In the centre is a fine Monument to Schongauer by Bartholdy. Adjoining the cloisters on the E. is a room containing plaster casts.
The chief point of interest in the museum is the "Collection of Early German Pictures," partly brought from the Monastery of Isenheim (p. 319), and now preserved in the choir of the church to the S. of the cloisters. The following are the principal works: 132-135. Martin Schongauer, Two small altar-wings: inside, the Virgin adoring the Child, and St. Anthony; outside, the Annunciation; at the side, 179. St. Catharine of Alexandria, 181. St. Lawrence, with scenes of martyrdom on the outside, dated 1505, from Isenheim; 115-130. Sixteen scenes from the Passion, formerly in the Dominican church at Colmar, executed in Schongauer's studio but of little artistic value; 137-143. Caspar Isenmann, Scenes from the Passion (1462); 161. Unknown Master, Virgin, with the dead body of Christ, on the wings Annunciation and Adoration of the Infant Christ. The three painted carved wooden "Figures of SS. Anthony, Jerome, and Augustine, were part of the famous altar at Isenheim. The paintings by Mathias Grünewald (d. after 1529), which formed the wings of the same altar (Nos. 163-171) are also preserved here: inside, Temptation of St. Anthony, SS. Paul and Anthony in the wilderness, "St. Sebastian, and 8St. Anthony; outside, Virgin and Child (Monastery of Isenheim in the background), the Resurrection of Christ, and Christ on the Cross, surrounded by SS. Magdalene, Mary, John the Evangelist, and John the Baptist. Another piece of painted wood-carving, of Christ and the Apostles (according to the inscription by Des. Beychet, 1493), is also from Isenheim. — The nave of the church contains a large Roman mosaic pavement from Bergheim, several cork-models of buildings in Alsace, and a number of modern paintings. — On the upper floor of the monastery is a collection of smaller antique objects, including Roman, Germanic, and Gallic gold and silver ornaments and weapons; valuable Roman gold ornaments from a tumulus at Ensisheim; mediaeval objects; a gold-mounted silver goblet, etc., and Gallic gold and silver articles found at Drei Ähren (p. 315) and Isenheim (1873); a Natural History Collection, an Ethnographical Collection, a Cabinet of Engravings, and the Library.

Railway from Colmar to Münster, see p. 315; to Altreisach, see p. 350. — Steam-tramways to Winzenheim (3 M.; p. 316), to Schneierbach (p. 350), and to Horburg (2½ M.), on the road to Neubreisach.

Beyond Colmar we observe on the right the castle of Hohenlandsberg (see p. 316).

45 M. EGISHEIM. Above the village, which is 1 M. from the station, 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., known as the 'Drei-Exen', and claiming (like the Dagsburg near Zabern, p. 293) to be the birthplace of Pope Leo IX., who was a Count of Egisheim and Dagsburg. The route from the station to the castle is by the village of Häusern, whence a foot-path ascends rapidly through wood. — The descent may be made to the S. by the Augustinian abbey of Murbach (now a farm), founded in 1094, of which a tower, part of the church-choir, and a few Romanesque columns of the cloisters are still extant (comp. p. 316).

47 M. HERLISHEIM. — 50 ½ M. Rufach (*Bär), the Rubecum of the Romans. The Church of St. Arbogast, a cruciform vaulted basilica, with an octagonal tower over the centre of the cross, 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. Near the town is a hill, which was formerly crowned by the castle of Isenburg, one of
the oldest in Alsace, frequently occupied by the Merovingian-
Franconian kings; an insignificant modern building stands on the
old foundations. The town possesses an agricultural school.

Sulzmatt, a small watering-place in a pretty side-valley, lies 5 M. to
the W. of Ruffach. Diligence thrice daily in ¾ hour. The water resembles
that of Selters, and is much in vogue in Alsace. Pension 5 m.

53½ M. Merzheim. To the right, in the distance, is the Kleine
Belchen (p. 318), and beyond it the Gebweiler Belchen (p. 321).
— 58 M. Bollweiler, the junction for Lautenbach (see p. 319). The
Baumann Arboricultural Schools here are the oldest and most ex-
tensive in Alsace.

Post-omnibus thrice daily in 1 hr. from Bollweiler to Ensisheim, a
small town with 3200 inhab., 5 M. to the E. It was once the capital
of the Austrian possessions in Alsace, and is interesting for its specimens
of secular edifices of the 15th and 16th centuries, chiefly in the Renaissance
style, especially the imposing Rathhaus with its handsome bartizans and
the Hotel zur Krone. The former contains a meteoric stone, which fell
here in 1492. — Steam tramway to Mülhausen (10 M.; see below).

The Thur is now crossed. — 61 M. Wittelsheim; 65½ M. Lutter-
bach (junction for Masmünster, p. 322). Here the train leaves the
mountains, turns to the E., and reaches (67 M.) Dornach, a suburb
of Mülhausen, with numerous manufactories. The photographs
of M. Braun of Dornach are well known in France and Germany.

69 M. Mülhausen. — Hotels. Central Hôtel, with good restaurant;
Hôtel Wagner, R. 1 m. 60 pf.; Hôtel du Nord, to the right of the station.
Restaurants. At the station: Federmann, Café Moll, Neuquartier-Platz.
— Beer: Lutzhof, Wildemannsgasse; Dumoney, at the Baseler-Thor.
Cab, 1 m. 60 pf. per hour. — Steam-Tramways in several streets, and
to Ensisheim (see above).

Mülhausen, in the Sundgau, once a free city of the German
Empire, and from 1515 to 1798 allied with the Swiss Confed-
eration, is now the most important manufacturing town in Alsace
(cotton goods, chemicals, paper, iron-wares, machinery, etc.). It
is the seat of government for the district, with a provincial tribunal
and 69,600 inhabitants.

Leaving the station, which lies on the S. side of the town, and
proceeding a few paces towards the right, we cross the canal, and
enter the New Quarter of the town, with its large but unattrac-
tive houses, many of which have wide, arched porticoes on the
ground-floor. Here is situated the large building of the ‘Société In-
dustrielle’, an association formed in 1825 for the promotion of
industrial and scientific interests of all kinds. It contains natural
history collections and a library. The Museum, in the adjacent
Guteleutgasse, established by the Société Industrielle in 1882, con-
tains an admirable collection of Romano-Celtic Antiquities, most
of them found in Alsace, and the Historical Museum, a collection
of objects illustrative of local history. On the second floor is a
Picture Gallery, with good specimens of modern French masters.

Proceeding straight on, we enter the Baseler-Thor-Strasse, the
main street of the Old Town. A street, diverging to the left, leads
to the Rathhaus-Platz, in which is the Rathhaus, 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 Vacksterffer of Colmar. Opposite the Rathhaus is the modern-Gothic Protestant Church, with a very showy façade. — The School of Design, Belfort-Str., contains an interesting and extensive collection of patterns and designs for dress goods, chiefly produced by Mülhausen firms.

The ARBEITERSTADT, or artizans' colony, founded in 1853 by the 'Société des Cités Ouvrières', a society established by the Mayor Dollfuss to improve the condition of the working classes, lies to the N.E. of the old town (follow the main road and then turn to the left). It now consists of about 1000 houses of one or two stories, each accommodating one or two families, and provided with a small garden. There are also large bath and washing-houses, an infant-school, etc., connected with the colony. The houses are sold to artizans almost at cost price (2500-3000 fr.), payable by instalments. The value of the houses already built amounts to about 125,000 fr., of which sum fully three-fourths have been paid off. — Near the station rises the Rebberg, with several pretty villas, and higher up is the Tannenwald, which commands a beautiful view.

From Mülhausen to MÜLLHEIM in Baden. 13 M., railway in 1/2 hr. (fares 2 m. 10, 1 m. 50 pf., 1 m.). — 3 M. Napoleoninsel, on the Rhine-Ehont-Canal, with large paper-mills. The train then traverses the extensive Hartwald. 7 M. Grünhütte. 9 M. Banzenheim, 2½ m. to the S. of which lies Ottmarsheim, with a fine Romanesque 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. 14 M. Müllheim, see p. 351.

From Mülhausen to Belfort. 30 M., railway in 1-3 hrs. (fares 4 m. 20, 3 m., 2 m. 10 pf.; express 4 m. 60, 3 m. 40 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. — 3½ M. Zillisheim; 6 M. Illfort. 10½ M. Altkirch (Hôtel Kübler; Schwärzer Bär; Café Higelin), picturesquely situated on the slope of the hill, is the capital of the Sundgau in the narrower sense of the name. A fine view is obtained from the vicinity of the new Romanesque church. 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 of Pfirt ("Stadt New York"), 14 M. to the S. of Altkirch. An omnibus runs from Altkirch to Pfirt thrice daily; and the pedestrian may reach it by a picturesque route via Hirsingen. From Pfirt we may proceed to Râle, or by the iron-foundry of Lützel, formerly an abbey, to Delémont or Belémont, on the Jura railway.

18 M. Dammerkirch. Fr. Dannemarie. The train then crosses an imposing viaduct with 35 arches, and reaches (21 M.) Alt-Münsteral, Fr. Montreux-Vieux, the German frontier-station. 23 M. Petit-Croix, the French frontier-station. — 31 M. Belfort or Béfourt (Hôtel de l'Ancienne Poste, R. 3 fr.), a town and fortress on the Savoureuse, built by Vauban under Louis XIV., and memorable for its long siege by the Germans from 3rd Nov., 1870, to 16th Feb., 1871.

As far as (7½ M.) Rixheim the train continues to run towards the E.; it then turns to the S.E. The soil is gravelly and sterile.
73 M. Habsheim; 79 M. Sierentz; 81 M. Bartenheim. Beyond (86 M.) St. Ludwig (or St. Louis) the line enters Switzerland.

About 3 1/2 M. to the N. of St. Ludwig is the famous piscicultural establishment of Hüningen, which since 1852 has been of great service in replenishing the waters of Alsace with fish. Thousands of young salmon, bred in its tanks, are placed every year in the Rhine and the Moselle, and immense quantities of trout and other fish in the smaller streams of Upper Alsace. A visit is most interesting in the breeding-season (Jan.-April). The small town of Hüningen (see below) is 3 M. distant.

From St. Ludwig to Leopoldshöhe (in Baden), 5 1/2 M., railway in 1/4 hr. (fares 65, 50, 35 pf.). — 4 M. Hüningen (Hôtel de Paris), formerly a fortress, constructed by Vauban under Louis XIV. (1679), and dismantled by the Austrians in 1815. — 5 1/2 M. Leopoldshöhe, see p. 352.

89 M. Bâle, see p. 352.

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 orological 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 pass of Belfort, and on the N. extend to the Leberthal (p. 308). They are almost entirely of granitic formation, the granite being adjoined towards the N. by the red sandstone which prevails in the Central and Lower Vosges. The highest summits are the Gebweiler Belchen (4677 ft.; p. 321), the Hoheneck (4480 ft.; p. 317), the Rothenbachkopf (4324 ft.; p. 319), and the Kleine Belchen or Kahle Wasen (4180 ft.; p. 318). The Central Vosges Mts. stretch from the Leberthal to the Zaberner Senke (p. 290), the highest points being the Hochfeld (3590 ft.; p. 308), the Donon (3313 ft.; p. 301), the Climont (3196 ft.), and the Odilienberg (2470 ft. and 2687 ft.; p. 306), a spur running out towards the W. The Lower, or Northern Vosges run northwards from the Zaberner Senke as far as the Queich (p. 266); and they are sometimes considered to include the Haardt Mts. and the Donnersberg, and thus to extend to the Nahe.

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 slopes are thickly strewn with ancient castles, and on the side towards Alsace are covered with vineyards, yielding wine of good quality (comp. p. 294). In the densely-populated valleys, iron-working, ore-smelting, weaving, and other industries are actively prosecuted. As in the Black Forest, there are a few mineral springs here; but the Vosges Mts. can scarcely compete with the sister range in point of scenery, as they lack the abundant brooks which impart such a charm to the valleys of the latter. There are, how-
ever, several beautiful points, well worthy of a visit, particularly the following: the vicinity of Zabern, the Odilienberg, the Hohen-Königsburg, the castles of Rappoltsweiler, the Münsterthal with the Schlucht, the St. Amarinthal and the Masmünster-Thal. There are good Innis (R. 1-1 1/2 m., B. 80 pf., D. incl. wine 2-2 1/2 m., S. incl. wine 1 1/2-2 m.) at the points most frequently visited.

The 'Vosges 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. The best map of the district is that of the German Ordnance Survey, on a scale of 1: 80,000 (36 sheets at 60 pf. each).

I. THE CENTRAL VOSGES MTS.

The separate excursions from Strassburg described in this Route may easily be combined as follows so as to form an uninterrupted tour through this interesting district, the N. part of which is described at p. 291, and the S. part in Route b. (p. 302). 1st day. From Strassburg by railway to Romansweiler; walk or by diligence in 1 1/2 hr. to Wangenburg (or from Zabern over the Hohbarr to Wangenburg in 4 hrs., comp. p. 292); thence by the (1 1/2 hr.) Schwieberg and Nideck to (2 1/2 hrs) Niederhaslach, 7-8 hrs. in all. — 2nd day. On foot to Schloss Girbaden 3 hrs., Odilienberg 2 1/2 hrs., Menneslein and back 1 1/2 hr., in all 7 hrs. — 3rd day. To Hohenwald 2 hrs., to Weiler by the Pelage 3 hrs., Weilerthal 1 1/2 hr. (railway-station, see p. 309). The traveller desirous of proceeding to the Hohen-Königsburg (p. 310) towards the S. will find good quarters for the night at Weiler.

a. From Strassburg to Rothau by Molsheim. — Nideck.

29 M. RAILWAY in 2 1/4 hrs.; fares 3 m. 60, 2 m. 40, 1 m. 60 pf.

Strassburg, see p. 279. — Several unimportant stations.

13 M. Molsheim (Goldner Pflug; Zwei Schlüssel), a small town on the Breusch, at the foot of the Vosges, a fortified place in the middle ages. In the handsome 'Fleischhalle' here the forms of the Renaissance are combined with the articulation of Gothic architecture. The church (formerly the property of the Jesuits) is partly Gothic and partly in the Renaissance style. — Molsheim is the junction for the Zabern and Schlettstadt line (p. 303).

The Rothau 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.

15 M. Mutzig (Zur Post), a small town of 2600 inhab., possesses a manufactory of weapons, once more important than it is now. — 17 M. Gressweiler. To Schloss Girbaden, see p. 304. — 18 1/2 M. Heiligenberg, whence another good path leads to Girbaden.

20 1/2 M. Urmatt (Wahlmann, at the station, well spoken of; Chasse Foreée, in the village) is the starting-point for a visit to the Haslachthal and the Nideck (see p. 302).

23 M. Lützelhausen (Zwei Schlüssel, good), a large village, whence a pleasant excursion may be made via the Grande Côte (in German Langenberg) and the Noll to the Alberschuchel Thal, or valley of the Rothe Saar (8 hrs.). — From (24 1/4 M.) Wisch (Goldene Glocke), a Roman road leads to the Donon (see below), 25 1/2 M. Russ-Hersbach.
27 M. Schirmeck-Vorbruck (1084 ft.; *Hôtel de France, in Vorbruck; *Croix d'Or, in Schirmeck; Marchal), two busy little places with 2700 inhab., situated at the point where the valley of the Breusch (with the road to St. Dié) is joined by the valley of Grandfontaine (through which a road leads to Raon-l'Étape). The two villages are separated by the Breusch. Vorbruck, Fr. Labroque, with the railway-station, is on the left bank; Schirmeck lies on the right bank and is commanded by the Schlossberg, on which are a ruined castle of the Bishops of Strassburg and a modern statue of the Virgin (view). The environs afford numerous pleasant excursions, which may be easily made with the aid of Heller's Map (1:40,000; price 1 m. 60 pf.). Ruins of Salm and Katzenstein, see below.

From Schirmeck to the Donon, in 2½-3 hrs. — A drive of 2½ hrs. on the road to Raon-l'Étape through the valley of Grandfontaine brings us to the Plateforme du Donon (Inn at the forester's). The top is reached thence in 40 minutes. If we take the diligence from Schirmeck to Grandfontaine, we turn to the left from the Cerf Blanc, where the vehicle stops, pass through Grandfontaine, and reach the forester's house in about 1/2 hour. Pedestrians should follow the path which diverges to the right from the Grandfontaine road where the wood begins, about 1½ M. from Schirmeck (guide-post marked 'Entre les deux Donons'). This gradually ascends to the top in about 2 hrs., passing through fine woods, well-stocked with deer, and commanding picturesque views. The Donon (3313 ft.), one of the most-frequented summits of the Central Vosges, 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. On the summit is the 'Musée', a small sandstone 'temple', built in 1869 and containing some antiquities discovered in the neighbourhood. There is a refuge-hut about 30 yds. below the summit, amid the rocks on the side next the Kleine Donon. A path from the summit passes the 'temple of Mercury' (thence to the left, by the path indicated by the guide-post 'Grandfontaine') and the Druidenfelsen, and reaches the forester's house in 25 minutes.

29 M. Rothau (Deux Clés), a pleasant-looking and busy village, with 1450 inhabitants. The ruined castle of Salm, 4½ M. to the W., commands a view of the Donon and the Mutziger Thal; it was the seat of the Princes of Salm, to whom the whole district belonged. About 1½ M. from the castle is the hamlet of Salm. The Katzenstein, or Chatte Pendue, 2 M. farther, affords a good view of the Hochfeld, the valley of the Breusch, and the valley of the Rhine. A pleasant excursion may be taken from Rothau to (3 M.) Natweiler and (3/4 M.) the *Cascade de la Serva, which lies in the midst of dark pine-forests (often visited from Hohlwald, p. 307; 5 M.).

In the valley of the Breusch, 2½ M. higher up, on the road to St. Dié, lies Urbach, Fr. Fouday (Poste), belonging, like Rothau and five other villages, to the ancient lordship of Steinthal, 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 saddle of the Hochfeld, at a point near a finger-post showing the road to Hohlwald (comp. p. 308), may be reached from Urbach in about 3 hrs., via Waldersbach, where Oberlin was a Protestant pastor, and Belmont. — From Urbach to Weiler in the
Weilerthal (p. 308), via St. Blaise, Ranrupt, Steige, and Meisengott, is a walk of about 4 hrs. — A diligence plies from Urbach via St. Blaise-la-Roche and Bourg Bruche to (8 M.) Saâles (Hôt. du Commerce), the last German village, about 3 min. from the frontier. Thence an omnibus plies to St. Did.

Haslachthal. By proceeding to the N., over the hill, from Urmatt (p. 300) we soon reach (1 M.) —

Nieder-Haslach (*Krone; Linde; *Apfel), 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 left contains the tombstone of a son of Meister Erwin ('filii Erwini magistri'; d. 1330), the builder of the choir.

The road continues to ascend the Haslach, and at the end of (3/4 M.) Oberhaslach (Beer at Fuchsloch'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 Oberhaslach. 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 Castle of Nideck, called by an old tradition the castle of the giants, to which a zigzag path ascends to the right, crossing the brook to the left above the waterfall. The tower commands a fine view of the valley. From this point to the forester's house of Nideck (*Inn), 15-20 min., see p. 304.

From the forester's house to the Schneeberg, see p. 304. To Wangenburg (p. 304) we first follow the road to the left, then (20 min.) ascend to the left, and reach (20 min.) a cross-road with a guide-post. We next (5 min.) turn to the right, descend to the right at (1/4 hr.) the hamlet of Wolfsthal, turn (1/2 hr.) to the left, and arrive at (1/4 hr.) Wangenburg.

From Zabern to Schlettstadt by Molsheim. Wangenburg.


41 1/2 M. RAILWAY to Schlettstadt in 2 1/4 hrs.; fares 5 m. 30, 3 m. 50, 2 m. 30) pf. — Best views to the right.

Zabern, see p. 289. — 21 1/2 M. Ottersweiler.

5 M. Maursmünster, Fr. Marmoutier (*Krone; Zwei Schlüssel), a small village. The Church of St. Maurus, which belongs to an ancient and once powerful Benedictine abbey, now suppressed, possesses a handsome late-Romanesque façade and a vaulted vestibule (a favourite style in Alsace; comp. the church of St. Fides at Schlettstadt, and the church at Gebweiler).

9 M. Romansweiler. (Route to Wangenburg, see p. 304.)

10 M. Papiermühle.
11 M. Wasselnheim, French Wasselonne (*Goldner Apfel), a small town prettily situated on the Mossig, with the ruins of an old castle, and extensive stocking-factories.

13 M. Wangen; 13½ M. Martinheim, the traditional home of the Nibelungen hero, Hagen von Troneck; 14½ M. Kirchheim; 15½ M. Scharrachbergheim, 2 M. to the W. of which lies Westhofen, with a handsome Gothic church of the 14th cent.; 17 M. Sulzbach; 18 M. Amtsheim, a village with a Romanesque church of the 11th cent. (*Dom-Peter*), the nave of which has a flat roof.

20 M. Molsheim, the junction of the Strasbourg and Rothau railway (p. 300). — 20 1/2 M. Dorlisheim, with a Romanesque church. In the distance, farther on, Girbaden (p. 305).

23½ M. Rosheim (*Pflug), a small town with 3700 inhab., once a free city of the empire, has several times suffered destruction, but the medizval fortifications are in good preservation. At each end of the town, and also in the middle of the main street running from E. to W., the ancient tower-gates are still standing. The Romanesque *Church of SS. Peter and Paul* was consecrated in 1049; the present edifice, however, dates from the 12th cent., and has been added to in Gothic times. Several of the old houses are very picturesque.

24½ M. Bischofsheim. In the distance the castles of Otrott (p. 305), farther on the Odilienberg (p. 306) and the Mennelstein (p. 307).

26 M. Ober-Ehnheim, French Obernai (*Hôtel Wagner*, by the church; *Vormwald*, at the station), with 4700 inhab., and several manufactories, was raised to the dignity of a free imperial town by Emp. Frederick II. The *Town Hall* of 1523, thoroughly restored in 1849, contains an interesting old council-chamber; in front of it is a draw-well. There are several other picturesque houses. — From Ober-Ehnheim to the Odilienberg, see p. 305.

28 M. Goxweiler produces a good variety of white wine (*'Clevner*'); the station affords a fine view of the mountains, with their numerous ruined castles. Pleasant walk through the *Heiligensteiner Au* to Heiligenstein (p. 306).

30 M. Gertweiler; to the right the ruin of Landsperg (p. 306), opposite Schloss Andlau (p. 307).

30½ M. Barr (*Rothes Haus; *Krone; Goldner Apfel; Inn and Hydropathic Establishment Zum Bühler; *Rail. Restaurant), a busy little town of 6000 inhab., with extensive tanneries, is prettily situated at the mouth of the Kirneckthal. The *Town Hall* in the market-place was built in 1640.

32 M. Eichhofen, station for Andlau (2 M.; p. 307), and Stotzheim, 2½ M. to the W. Then (33½ M.) *Epfig*, with 2600 inhab.; at the E. end is the early-Romanesque Margarethencapelle. To the right, in the background, rises the Ungersberg (2966 ft.).

36½ M. Dambach (*Krone), a small town of 3000 inhab., with
Route 44. WANGENBURG. The Central

the remains of old fortifications and several late-Gothic houses. The St. Sebastianscapelle 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 (guide-post) by the castle of Ortenburg, with its bold pentagonal tower of the 13th cent., and that of Ramstein (locally known as the 'Scherweiler Schlösser'), to Kestenholz (p. 308).

39 M. Scherweiler, where the insurgent peasants were defeated in the Peasants' War of 1525. In the background, to the right, the Altenberg (2877 ft.) and the ruined Frankenburg (p. 309). — 41 1/2 M. Schlettstadt, see p. 294.

FROM ROMANSWEILER TO WANGENBURG, 5 1/2 M., diligence twice daily in 1 1/2 hr. The road crosses the Mossig, and then ascends the wooded and confined valley watered by that stream. Pedestrians may save about a mile by short-cuts.

From Zabern to Wangenburg, 10 M., see pp. 291-293.

Wangenburg (1476 ft.; *Hôtel Weyer, near the new church, D. 2 m. 40 pf., 'pens.' 4 m. 40 pf., omnibus to meet the trains at Romansweiler, p. 302), a small, scattered village, commanded by the ruins of the castle of that name (built in the 13th cent.), is beautifully situated among meadows surrounded by pine-forest, and frequently visited in summer on account of the purity of its air.

The route from Wangenburg to the top of the Schneeberg (3159 ft.; 1 1/2 hr.) descends to the left near the church, passes a well on the left, and a solitary house and then ascends to the left by a footpath constructed by the Vosges Club (finger-post). On quitting the wood (1 hr.) the path proceeds to the left in the direction of the rocks among which a shelter-hut has been built. The summit (1/4 hr.) commands an extensive *View over Alsace (to the W.), the plain of Lorraine (to the E.), and the Vosges. — Another path (not to be mistaken) descends to the S. in 3/4 hr. to the forester's house of Nideck (*Inn). Thence to Nideck Castle (see p. 302), 1/4 hr.: 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 Nieder-Haslach, see p. 302, and Map, p. 300.

Good walkers will find it pleasant to proceed hence by the Noll and the Donon to (6 hrs.) Schirmeck (p. 301).

The Ruins of Girbaden may be visited from Gressweiler (p. 300), Heiligenberg (p. 300), Rosheim (p. 303), or Urmatt (p. 300). — The most convenient route is that from Heiligenberg. We follow the line of rails for some yards to the S.W., then cross them, and follow a path (guide-post) ascending to the right by the edge of the wood. This leads past the forester's house of Girbaden to the ruins in 1 3/4 hr. — Leaving the station at Rosheim
we follow the principal street intersecting the village to the W. for about 1/2 M., and then ascend gradually by the high-road. After walking for about 3 M. we reach a finger-post, indicating the way straight on to (4 1/2 M.) Grendelbruch, to the left to (1 3/4 M.) Klingenthal, and to the right to Gressweiler. We proceed in the last direction to (1/2 M.) a second finger-post, which points across the bridge, to the left, to *Laubenheim* (Inn), from which Girbaden may be reached by a foot-path in about 3/4 hr.

**Schloss Girbaden** (1870 ft.), one of the oldest and most extensive fortresses in Alsace, is said once to have possessed 14 gates and 14 court-yards, and is still an imposing ruin. It was probably built in 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. The *Chapel of St. Valentine*, which has been erected among the ruins beside the square W. tower, is much frequented by pilgrims. — On the crest of the hill, 10 min. to the E., is the *Girbadener Hof* (refreshments).

Travellers coming from the N. (e.g. from Wangenburg, or the Schneeberg) and wishing to proceed to Girbaden, may do so by crossing the hill from *Nieder-Haslach* (p. 302) to (20 min.) *Urmatt* (p. 300) and (1/2 hr.) *Mühlbach*, where they turn to the left, at the church, and ascend the side-valley. About 1 M. farther on, the road divides; we take the branch to the right to (2 1/2 M.) *Grendelbruch* (*Hôtel Schaller*, 'pens.' 3 1/2-4 m.), a favourite summer-resort of the Strassburgers. Fine view from the *Falkensteinfelsen*, 1 1/2 M. from the hotel. From Grendelbruch to Girbaden in 1 hr.; the foot-path quits the road to Rosheim, a few hundred paces below the village, and ascends the slope.

A considerably shorter path leads direct to the S. to Girbaden, quitting the road 1 1/4 M. to the E. of Urmatt, about 1 1/2 M. to the E. of the point where the Niederhaslach road joins the Breuschthal road; comp. Map, p. 300.

At the Girbadener Hof the traveller should ask the way to the small village of *Laubenheim*, mentioned above, which is reached after a steep descent of 25 min. (the footpath at first not being well-defined). Thence in 5 min. to a road (several guide-posts), leading to (2 1/2 M.) *Klingenthal* (see below; ascent of the Odlienberg 2 hrs. more).

**Ascent of the Odlienberg** (comp. also Prof. Euting's Map, on a scale of 1 : 40,000; numerous finger-posts). — From Ober-Ehnhem (carriage there and back 9-12 m.) the road leads to the W. by (2 1/2 M.) Nieder-Otrott (787 ft.; Bär, Schwan, Grüner Baum), at the foot of the hill (good red wine), and then winds round the eminence (1643 ft., ascended in 40 min.; zigzag foot-path to the new pavilion on the Elsberg and to the Dreistein, p. 307), which is crowned by the ruins of *Lützelburg* and *Rathsamhausen*. At (1 1/4 M.) *Klingenthal* (Lüwe & Post), a road to (2 3/4 M.) Laubenheim (see above) diverges to the N. (right). The road to the (2 hrs.) Odlienberg traverses beautiful woods.

Pedestrians effect a considerable saving by following the road from Nieder-Otrott to *Ober-Otrott* (good red wine at Wilmann's, opposite the church), and 7 min. beyond the latter (or about halfway to *St. Nabor*), taking a forest-path to the right which follows an ancient Roman causeway and leads to the top in 1 1/4 hour. Another path, recently constructed by the Vosges
Club, ascends direct from Ober-Otrott. A third route leads from St. Nabor past Niedermünster (with a chapel lately rebuilt, and a farm-house adjacent), also founded by St. Odile, and afterwards joins the road from Barr.

From Barr (p. 303) to the Odilenberg (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 Rathhaus, good 'Clevner'), ½ M. beyond which a finger-post indicates the way (to the left) to (3/4 M) Truttenhausen and (3½ M.) St. Odile. The suppressed Augustine abbey of Truttenhausen (1230 ft.) was founded in 1181; it is now, along with the ruins of the Gothic abbey-church, dating from 1490, private property. — To the W., situated on the slope of the Bloss, of which the Mennelstein is the highest point, we observe the ruins of the castle of Landsperg (1916 ft.), erected in the 13th century. — A few hundred paces beyond Truttenhausen, at the beginning of the wood, is a finger-post, pointing in a straight direction to St. Odile, and to the left to Landsperg. Another finger-post is reached about 1½ M. farther on, in a clearing in the wood, which affords a view of the monastery above; it indicates the way to Niedermünster (see above) on the right, and St. Odile on the left. Continuing the steep ascent, we reach the 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. The convent is reached in 1/4 hr. more.

Another route from Barr leads past the Protestant church to the forester's house of Heywang, and then by a good path to (1 hr.) the ruin of Landsperg (see above), whence we may either follow the path of the Vosges Club to the Mennelstein (see below), or go direct to the nunnery.

The *Odilenberg* is a long mountain with a rocky eminence (2469 ft.) in the middle, on the E. side of which stands a nunnery founded by St. Odile, the patron-saint of Alsace. The abbey-church, which is much frequented by pilgrims, and has even been visited by emperors and popes, contains the tomb of the foundress. (*Inn at the nunnery, R. 11/2, D. 21/2, 'pension' 5 m.*). Tradition relates that Odile, the daughter of the 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. *View* from the convent garden. The Odilenberg, or 'Hohenburg', was fortified at a remote period. Maximian, the co-regent of Diocletian, is said to have erected a castle here against the Alemanni about the year 300, and it is at all events certain that a Roman road led to this spot (see above). Authorities are not quite agreed as to the origin of the *Heidenmauer*, a wall encircling the entire hill, 6-10 ft. in height, 6½ ft. in thickness, and still comparatively well-preserved. The fact that the blocks of sandstone are hewn, and the way in which they are dove-tailed into each other, seem, however, to prove that it is not a pre-Roman monument, but was more probably erected in the 4th, 5th, or 6th cent., as a place of refuge from the predatory attacks of the barbarians.
The highest point of the ridge is the *Mennelstein (2673 ft.),
which rises to the S., and may be ascended from the nunnery in
1/2 hour. In clear weather it commands a view embracing almost the
whole of Alsace, the Breisgau as far as the Black Forest, the Vosges
(to the S. the Kirneckthal, the Andlauer Schloss, and the Spesburg),
the Rhine, and, towards the S., the Alps. On the left side of
the Mennelstein, towards the plain, are extensive remains of the
Heidenmauer, and also on the S. and W. side. About 1/4 M. be-
low the S.W. angle is a point of view, known as the Kiosk. — At
the N. extremity of the Odilienberg lies the ruin of Waldsberg, or
Hagelschloss, which may be reached in 3/4 hr. (the ruin itself is dif-
ficult of access). More to the W. is the ruin of Dreistein, buried in
wood, consisting of two castles (once three) of the 13th century.

From Odilienberg the traveller may proceed by a path through
the woods (indicated by finger-posts), in 2 1/2 hrs. to Hohwald (see below). We follow the path indicated by finger-posts, from the Kiosk (see above), and after 1 1/4 hr. turn to the left (the path to the right leads in 1 hr. to
the forester’s house of Rothlauch, p. 308).

**FROM BARR TO HOHWALD.** Post-omnibus in summer twice
daily; carriage 8-10 m.

The CARRIAGE-ROAD from Barr to Hohwald, S3/4 M., leads by
**Mittelbergheim to Andlau (Krone; Stadt Strassburg),** a small town
with 1900 inhab., prettily situated at the entrance to the Andlau-
Thal, with several old timber houses, and a Romanesque *Abbey
Church of the 12th cent., with Gothic additions, altered in 1701,
and judiciously restored in 1861. The crypt (11th cent.) is borne
by pillars. The façade is ornamented with rude, fantastic reliefs,
and the choir-stalls are very handsome. — The road then ascends the
pleasant valley of the Andlau, through beautiful woods, passing the
ruins of Andlau and Spesburg on the right (connected with each
other by a footpath), and numerous saw-mills.

Pedestrians should walk through the town of Barr, and from
the W. end of it (2 M. from the station) ascend the road on the left
bank of the Kirneck as far as the (2 M.) ‘Holzplatz’, where there
are several saw-mills and extensive stores of wood. The carriage-
road terminates here, and a ‘Schlittweg’, or sledge-track for the
descent of timber, begins, by which the forester’s house of Welsch-
bruch (refreshments; route to the Neuntenstein, see below) is reach-
ed in 1 1/4 hr.; a footpath thence leads to Hohwald in another 1/2 hr.

**Hohwald.** — **Hotels.** "KUNTZ, D. incl. wine 2, S. 1 1/4, R. from 1,
‘pens.’ 5 m., with baths; "MARSCHALL, also with baths; ‘pens.’ 4 m.

**Hohwald** (2198 ft.) is a straggling village with 700 inhab., and a
Protestant and a Roman Catholic Church. 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 wooded *Environs of Hohwald afford many pleasant excursions,
which are greatly facilitated by numerous way-posts. To "Bellevue
(1 hr.): we turn to the right at the first saw-mill below the hotel,
cross the bridge, and skirt the wood for about 1/2 M., until we reach
the beginning (on the left) of a narrow, partly grass-grown path, 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 1/4 M. farther of the Weilerthal. — To the *Neuentalstein (there in
11/4 hr., back in 3/4 hr.), a fine point of view: we turn to the left at
the Roman Catholic Church, situated on an eminence near the hotel, and
ascend by a steep footpath (numerous finger-posts); another path leads
from the forester's house of Welschbruch (2 M.; see above). Inn at
the adjacent forester's house of Rothbach. — At the entrance to the wood,
about 1/4 M. above the hotel, on the right side of the road, is a guide-
post, indicating the way to the Rathsamhausenstein (3341 ft.; there in
1 1/2 hr., back 1 hr.; view over the upper Brenschthal), the Cascade
du Hohwald (1/2 hr.), and the Champ-du-Feu. — The Pelage (3110 ft.),
another favourite point, is reached by the road below the hotel, leading
to the W. across the bridge; it affords a picturesque view of the
Weilerthal, which may be descended from the Pelage via Breitenbach.

The Hochfeld, French Champ-du-Feu (3590 ft.), is ascended from Hoh-
wald in 2/4 hrs. (guide unnecessary; finger-posts, see above). It commands
a limited view. The path we follow in returning skirts the trench dug
across the ridge, and in about 25 min. leads to the dairy-farm of Käl-
berlütte (the Pelage is 1/2 M. to the right, the new dairy lies on the left),
whence Hohwald is reached in 2 hrs.

From Hohwald to Weiler, 2 1/2 hours. Follow the above-described
route to Bellevue, then descend to Breitenbach (Inn by the church) and
thence proceed by the road to (4 1/2 M.) Weiler.

Weiler, French Vild (*Zur Allen Post, moderate), with 1150 inhab., is
the chief place in the valley which diverges from the Leberthal at Weiler-
thal. A road leads from Weiler by (1 M.) Triembach, (1 1/2 M.) St. Moritz,
and (1 1/4 M.) Thanweiler, with a château belonging to the Vicomte de
Castex, built in 1518-40 and restored last century, to (3 M.) the railway-
station Weilerthal (see below); post-omnibus several times daily from Wei-
er to Weilerthal, fare 60 pf., carriage 3 fr.

II. THE UPPER, OR HIGH VOSGES MTS.

Four Days suffice for a glance at the Upper Vosges Mts.: By railway
in the afternoon from Strassburg to Weilerthal (see below), and thence in
the evening to the summit of the Hohen-Königsburg, 2 1/4 hrs. — 1st day.
To Rappoltswiller 3 hrs., Kaysersberg 2 hrs., Orbey 2 1/4 hrs., in all 7 1/4 hrs.
— 2nd Day. Weisse See 2 hrs., Reisberg 3 1/4 hr., Daarensee 1 hr., Schlucht
1 1/4 hr., in all 5 6 hrs. — 3rd Day. Munster 3 hrs., explore environs (Schloss-
wald) 2 1/2 hrs., on foot or by omnibus to Metzeral 1 1/4 hr. — 4th Day. Over
the Herrenberg to Wildenstein in 4 1/4 hrs., Wesserling 2 hrs., in all 6 3/4 hrs.

a. From Schlettstadt to Markirch. Hohen-Königsburg. Rappolts-
weiler.

13 M. Railway in 1 hr.: fares 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20, 75 pf.
Schlettstadt, see p. 294. — The line ascends the Leberthal, a
picturesque, industrial valley enclosed by wooded hills.

3 M. Kestenholz, French Ch'ttenois (Établissement Badbronn,
with 120 rooms, very comfortably fitted up, board 20 m. per week,
R. & S. extra), a place with 3800 inhab., situated at the beginning
of the narrower part of the valley, was visited by a destructive fire
in 1879. It lies at the foot of the Hahnenberg, on which rise two
warm mineral springs (61° Fahr.). To the N. are the Scherweiler
Schlösser (p. 304). — New road to Hohen-Königsburg, see p. 310.
A road leads from Kestenholz to (1 M.) Kinzheim, an ancient village, commanded by a castle of the same name, a ruin since the Thirty Years' War. The Hohen-Königsbürg may be ascended hence in 2 hours.

33/4 M. Weilerthal, French Val-de-Ville, lies at the entrance of the valley ascending to the right to Weiler (and Hohwald, see above). Above it to the right, on the hill where the two valleys unite, rises the ruin of Frankenburg, with its massive, round tower, built in the 12th cent., and burned down in 1582. (From Weilerthal to the Hohen-Königsbürg, see p. 310.)

The line continues to follow the Leberthal. — 51/2 M. Wanzell, whence there is a footpath to the Hohen-Königsburg. 83/4 M. Leberau, French Lièpvre (Grand Cerf; Rest. La Fleur), opposite the entrance to the Rumbachthal, a valley of imposing beauty, still little known to the tourist; the principal place in it is Deutsch-Rumbach, with a French-speaking population. 111/4 M. St. Kreutz, French Ste. Croix-aux-Mines.

13 M. Markirch, French Ste. Marie-aux-Mines (Grand Hôtel, new, of the first class; Hôtel du Commerce; Lauterbach, near the station; Brasserie de l'Action, Brass. Gruber, with gardens), the capital of the valley, with 11,500 inhab., has considerable wool and cotton-factories. The once productive silver-mines have been long exhausted. 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. Diei road (the bends may be avoided by short-cuts) to (3 M.) the frontier (Inn, with good red wine), and then to the right along the frontier to (23/4 M.) a Pavilion, situated exactly upon the boundary-line, which commands a fine view of the valley of the Meurthe, and of St. Die and its environs. — The limestone-quarries of (11/2 M.) St. Philip, in the gneiss rock, are interesting.

From Markirch to Rappoltswiler, 111/4 M., there is a good road leading across the hill. The old road, diverging to the left from the new, 1/2 M. from Markirch, effects a considerable saving. It first passes some cherry-trees and then leads generally through a dale, rejoining the new road in about 1/2 hour. Fine retrospect of Markirch. The summit of the hill (2411 ft.) is about halfway. The road then descends into the valley of the Strengbach, and leads through wood nearly the whole way to Rappoltswiler. About 11/2 M. from the summit, and 31/2 M. from Rappoltswiler, a new road begins to ascend to the right (S.), leading to (3 M.) Altweier, Fr. Aubure, which is also connected with Markirch by a direct road. The tower of the picturesque ruin of Bilsstein (1 hr. from Altweier) next comes in sight on a hill to the right; while to the left are the three castles of Rappoltswiler, easily reached in 3/4 hr. by the path constructed by the Voges Club through the Dusenbachthal, the entrance of which is about 1 M. on this side of Rappoltswiler (comp. p. 311).

The Ascent of the Bressoir, which may be accomplished from Markirch in about 3 hrs., is a very pleasant excursion (guide advisable). We follow the road ascending the Leberthal to (1/2 hr.) Eckirch or Eschery (1407 ft.), to the left of which a brook, rising on the Bressoir and flowing through the Rauenthal, joins the Leber. From this point a path,
at first steep and afterwards traversing wood, ascends the spur which divides the Raunenthal from the Leberthal to the farm-house of (1½ hr.) Heycot (refreshments), whence the summit is reached in about ¾ hr. — [We may also make the ascent from Eckirch, either by ascending the Raunenthal, or by keeping to the carriage-road up the Leberthal as far as a small inn ('Les Bagenettes') upon a height, where we turn to the E., towards the farm of Heycot.] — The Bressoir, or Brüsbbückel (4039 ft.), commands a most extensive view over hill and plain, including the Alps in clear weather. It may also be ascended from Urbach or Fréland (p. 313), or from Altweier (see p. 309) in 2-2½ hrs.

From Weilerthal (p. 309) a good road ascends in windings through wood to the (8 M.) Hohen-Königsburg. About ½ hr. below the top, on which are the ruins of an ancient castle, is the new Hohen-Königsburg Hotel (D. incl. wine 3 m.), commanding a beautiful view of the valley of the Rhine and the slopes of the Vosges. Farther up is the Forsthaus.

Pedestrians follow the road skirting the hill, to the left of the railway (passing the ruin of Frankenburg, p. 309, on the hill where the Leberthal and Weilerthal divide), as far as the (3/4 M.) third road diverging to the left, where a stone indicates the route to the Hohen-Königsburg and Wick (forester's house). About 3/4 M. farther another stone indicates the way to the right. The road traverses fine woods at the base of the Hohen-Königsburg. After 2 M. more a path diverges to the left (finger-post), which ascends in 1 hr. (the last 20 min. again on the road) to the hotel.

Other very pleasant routes, also partly indicated by direction-posts, ascend from Leberau (p. 309) and St. Pitt (p. 294; 1½ hr.). A fourth path, constructed by the Vosges Club, and also provided with finger-posts, leads from Kestenholz to the top in 1½ hr.; or via Kinheim in 2 hrs.

The path to the right by the huge S.W. tower leads to the principal entrance of the castle.

The *Hohen-Königsburg, 1679 ft. above the sea-level, is, after Girbaden (p. 305), the largest castle in Alsace. Its huge walls of sandstone, towering above the dark-green chestnut wood, are strikingly picturesque. The ruins are still in tolerable preservation. The W. portion served for purposes of defence, while the dwelling-rooms were in the E. part. The principal entrance leads to a Court-yard, from which we pass through the Löwen-Thor (commemorating the dukes of the house of Hohenstaufen, p. 313) to the Inner Quadrangle. The handsome main building here (15th cent.) consists of four stories, the lowest of which was the kitchen, the others the dwelling-rooms. The platform of the E. tower commands a most extensive View.

Nothing certain is known of the origin of the castle, but it has obviously been the work of several centuries. As early as 1462 the castle was partly destroyed by the Bishop of Strassburg and the Archduke Sigismund of Austria on account of depredations committed by its proprietor. It was subsequently restored, but was bombarded and burned by the Swedes in 1633. In 1664 it was purchased by the town of Schlettstadt, and steps have been taken to prevent its further dilapidation.

From the Hohen-Königsburg a path not easily mistaken leads to the S.W., passing a forester's house (20 min.) to the right, which has been already visible from above, to (1 hr.) Thannenkirch (Hotel Tannenholz, well spoken of), a scattered village, lying at the foot of
Vosges. RAPPOLTSWEILER. 44. Route. 311

the Tännchel (2975 ft.; with a 'Heidenmauer' like that on the Odilienberg, and a fine view). Rappoltsweiler may be reached hence in 1 3/4 hr., either by the road descending the valley to Bergheim, or by a footpath across the hill (at first rather steep), past the three castles of Rappoltsweiler.

The latter route ascends to the E. past the church. From the (3/4 hr.) summit of the hill a view is obtained of Hohen-Rappoltstein. We keep to the main path, passing several boundary-stones; at stone No. 29 the road to the castles diverges to the right, while that to Rappoltsweiler turns to the left.

Rappoltsweiler (locally called Rapperschwier), French Ribeauville (*Zum Lamm, R. 1 1/2 m.; Hôtel de Nancy), an old cotton-manufacturing town, with 6100 inhab., 3 M. from the station (p. 294), with which it is connected by a steam-tramway, lies at the entrance of a short but beautiful valley, watered by the Strengbach, and bounded by productive vineyards (p. 294). On the rocks above, to the right, rise the 'Three Castles' of the Counts of Rappoltstein, a family often mentioned in the mediæval 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 (afterwards at Bischweiler) to celebrate a joyous festival, called the 'Pfeifertag', and to settle all their disputes. 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 Count-Palatine of Birkenfeld (afterwards Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld), who were in the service of France, and was retained by them until they were deprived of it by the French Revolution. 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.

The ancient town-walls of the the 14th-16th cent. are still partly extant. A long street, containing many fine old houses of the 15th and 16th centuries, intersects the town from E. to W. The Metzgerthurm, in the market-place, is a remnant of the inner fortifications, which once separated the four adjacent parishes, now forming the town of Rappoltsweiler. The tower bears the coat-of-arms of the counts. Near it is a handsome fountain, and farther up a modern one, with a figure representing Alsatia, by Friedrich. The Gothic Parish Church was completed in 1473. Philip Jacob Spener, the eminent theologian (1635-1705), was a native of Rappoltsweiler.

In order to visit the three castles we traverse the town to the upper gate, where the Markirch road (p. 309) issues, and then ascend to the right along the town-wall. In 5 min., at a point where the road begins to descend, we strike off by a footpath ascending to the left, and a few paces farther on again turn to the left. In 3/4 hr. we reach the *St. Ulrichs-Burg, the most modern of the three castles, erected about the middle of the 15th cent., and abandoned since the Thirty Years' War. It is remarkable for its artistic architecture (Transition style), best exhibited in the
spacious ‘Rittersaal’, with its beautiful double windows, surrounded by niches. The castle commands a romantic view. The opposite ruin of Girsberg, dating from the 13th cent., rises boldly upon a precipitous cliff. A finger-post at the entrance to the St. Ulrichsburg indicates the way to (1/2 hr.) Hohen-Rappoltstein, with its lofty tower, constructed in the 14th cent. on the site of an earlier building, and affording a good view. — From Hohen-Rappoltstein to Thannenkirch, about 1 1/4 hrs., see p. 310. — The best route for returning to Rappoltweiler is through the Dusenbachtal (finger-post), past the ruins of the chapel of that name (end of 15th cent.), formerly much frequented by pilgrims, to the (40 min.) Markirch road (p. 309), and by it to (1 M.) Rappoltweiler.

From Rappoltweiler to Kaysersberg (6 M.). The road leads through vineyards on the hillside to (1 1/2 M.) Hunaweier, 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 1 1/2 M. beyond Hunaweier we reach —

Reichenweier (Stern, good wine), a small and ancient town with 170 inhab., containing several good specimens of mediaeval architecture, and surrounded by vineyards yielding excellent wine. Its walls and gates are among the finest works of the kind in Alsace, particularly the Oberthor, on the W. side of the town, with its double gateway. Near the Oberthor is a fine Fountain, of the 17th century. A few ruins only now remain of the old Chateau of the Counts of Wurtemberg-Mömpelgard, to whom the town was subject. It was built in the 16th and 17th centuries, and a number of handsome private dwelling-houses, in the Gothic and Renaissance styles, date from the same period.

From Reichenweier to Kaysersberg (p. 313), 3 M.
From Rappoltweiler to Kaysersberg via Bilstein, see p. 313.


Steam-tramway from Colmar to Schneckiach via Kaysersberg, 12 1/2 M., in 1 1/2 hrs. (fares, 1 m. 30, 90 pf.). Those who desire to visit the lakes leave the tramway at Hochmette, and walk to Urbis in 1/2 hr. From Urbis footpath to the Weisse See (2 hrs.), and thence to the Schlucht (3 1/2 hrs.).

The Vosges differ from most other mountainous regions in the facilities which they afford for long walks along the crest of the hills without fatiguing descents into intervening valleys. Such, for example, are the walks from the Weisse See to the Schlucht, from the Schlucht to the Hoheneck, and from the Hoheneck to the Rheinkopf (or to the Kahle Wasen, p. 318) and to the Gebweiler Betschen (p. 321).

Colmar, p. 294. The tramway starts from the principal railway station. Immediately after crossing the Fecht it reaches (3 M.) Ingersheim.

5 M. Ammerschweier (Zwei Schlüssel), an old town with 1766 inhab., and a number of interesting buildings, among which may be named the late-Gothic parish-church, the Gothic Kaufhaus (1538), the Renaissance Rathhaus (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 Schelmenthum of 1535, merit attention.

From Ammerschweier to the ‘Drei Achten’ (p. 315), 3 hrs.

The tramway next crosses the Weiss, a tributary of the Fecht. 5 1/2 Sigolsheim. The village, which lies 1/2 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. Kienzheim 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 church-yard'.

7½ M. Kaysersberg (*Krone, R. 1-2 m., good wine and beer; Gibecière), an old town with 2600 inhab. and several cotton-factories, lies at the point where the picturesque Weissthal contracts, and is commanded by the ruins of the ancient Kaiserburg, the residence of the imperial Landvogt of Alsace during the 13th and 14th centuries, 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. 285) was brought up here. The ancient walls, the numerous quaint houses of the 15th and 16th centuries, and the old fountains (with inscriptions) 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, originally constructed in the 12th cent., but subsequently altered, possesses a fine Romanesque portal, and contains a Lamentation for Christ in stone, of the 15th cent., and a German *Altarpiece of the beginning of the 16th century. The Sommerhaus (1¼ hr.), on a hill on the opposite bank of the Weiss, commands an admirable view of the plain; the Wetterkreuz, somewhat higher up, is another good point of view.

From Kaysersberg to Rappoltsweiler (10 M.), a path (different from that described at p. 312), lately constructed by the Vosges Club, diverges from the path to the castle a few yards to the W. of the Kaiserburg, and ascends through vineyards to the right to (1½ hr.) the Hohe Schwert, on which is a pavilion commanding an extensive view. At first descending from this point, we afterwards ascend through the Reichenweierer Wald, and then follow an almost level path to the Brudersmatt, where a guide-post indicates the route to the (1½ hr.) ruined castle of Bilstein (comp. p. 309). Refreshments in the adjacent forester's house of Bürenhütte. Hence to Rappoltsweiler, 3½ M. (p. 309).

The road crosses the Weiss by an ancient bridge at Kaysersberg, and ascends on the right bank. 8½ M. Alspach, formerly a Clarissine Nunnery, now a factory. About 3 M. from Kaysersberg (tramway-station) the road to Urbach or Fréland (*Inn), which is visible above us, turns to the right across the Weiss (ascent of the Bressoir, see p. 309; from Urbach a new path made by the Vosges Club).

9½ M. Hachimette, just within the bounds of the French-speaking 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, 1/4 M. farther on, on the left, the road (indicated by a finger-post) leading to Orbey or Urbeis (see below), and next reach (1/4 M.)—

10 M. Schnierlach, French La Poutroye (Zur Post), the tramway-terminus and the capital of the upper part of the Weissthal, which is also called the Schnierlachthal, situated on the Béchine, a tributary of the Weiss, and possessing considerable cotton-factories. The road proceeds to (12 1/2 M. from Bennweiler) Colmar-Le Bonhomme, Ger. Diedolshausen (Hôtel des Lacs, new; Cheval Blanc) whence an easy route leads to the Weisse See (see below). It then ascends circuitously to the Col du Bonhomme (3084 ft.), its highest point, and the boundary of Alsace. Thence to St. Dié, 16 M.

From Hachimette (see p. 313) we proceed towards the S.W., up the left bank of the Weiss for 2 1/4 M., to Orbey or Urbeis (*Croix d'Or, above the church), a scattered mountain-village, with various industries, and a new church conspicuous far and wide.

From Orbey to the Drei Aehren (p. 315) in 2 1/2-3 hrs.; foot-path to (4 1/4 M.) La Chapelle, and thence either by foot-path or by the carriage-road via (4 M.) La Baroche, Ger. Zell (Kreuz, by the church).

Most travellers pay a visit from Orbey to the two mountain-lakes, the Weisse See and the Schwarze See, which lie two hours' walk to the W. of it, and nearly on the summit of the granite ridge which separates Alsace from Lorraine. The road to the Schwarze See (1 1/2 hr.; at first suitable for carriages) passes the old Cistercian abbey of Pâris, the extant portions of which have been converted into an hospital. From this point to the Schwarze See a new path has been laid out by the Vosges Club. Thence to the Weisse See, by a good footpath in 1 hr. — The road from Orbey to the Weisse See is preferable (guide to the Schlucht 4 m.; unnecessary in clear weather). It turns to the right in the village; at a point about 1/4 M. beyond the 'Neue Hammerschmiede' or 'Nouveau Martinet', where the path divides, we ascend to the left, passing several farm-houses. We may cut off the last wide bend of the road by ascending direct to the left about 1 1/2 hr. after leaving Orbey.

The Weisse See, or Lac Blanc (3450 ft.; *Hôtel des Lacs, moderate), which derives its name from the quartz at the bottom, is about 3 M. in circumference; it is bounded on two sides by lofty precipices, and on a third by huge masses of granite piled together. The Schwarze See, or Lac Noir (3140 ft.), 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, which it takes a full hour to cross. The discharge of the two lakes forms the Weiss.

On the W. side of the lakes rises the Reisberg (3310 ft.), the northernmost and highest eminence of the range called Les Hautes Chaumes (German, rarely used, Uf Hochfelden), which extends to the Schlucht (about 6 M. ; p. 317). The summit, along which runs the boundary of Alsace, may be attained from the Hôtel des Lacs.
in 3/4 hr. by a new footpath. The view extends over the Vosges, a great part of Lorraine, the Black Forest, and the entire plain of the Rhine. The path follows the crest of the hill, and keeps on the German side of the boundary (numerous guide-posts). About 1 hr. after leaving the hotel we get a view of the Schwarze See lying below us, and about 1/4 M. farther a survey is obtained to the S. of the Münsterthal, with the Swiss Alps in the distance. Those who wish to proceed direct to the Münsterthal descend here, turning slightly to the left (via Les Hautes Huttes; to Sulzern 2 hrs.).

After 3/4 hr. we reach a low wood of beech and pine, and about 50 paces to the left, obtain a view of the Daaren-See, or Lac Vert (200 ft. deep at one place), a small mountain-lake like those mentioned above, but more picturesque, being enclosed by pines, and bounded on three sides by precipitous rocky banks. We follow the crest of the hill for 1 1/2 hr. more to the Schlucht; see p. 317.

c. From Colmar to Münster. The Schlucht. Metzeral.

12 M. Railway to Münster in 1 hr.; fares 1 m. 60, 1 m. 10, 65 pf.
To the W. of Colmar (p. 294) opens the fertile *Münsterthal, formerly called the St. Gregorienthal, watered by the Fecht, one of the most beautiful and frequented valleys of the Vosges. Its inhabitants, most of whom are Protestants, are very industrious, carrying on manufactures of various kinds in the valley itself, and cattle-farming on the neighbouring hills. 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, with a small modern-Gothic church. 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.

33/4 M. Türkheim (Hôtel Petitdemange, indifferent; Restaurant au Petit Turenne, with beds, well spoken of), an old town still almost entirely surrounded by walls and towers. One of the best wines of Alsace is yielded by the neighbouring vineyards.

From Türkheim to the Drei Aehren. We may either follow the road to the W. (61/4 M.; short-cuts for walkers), which leads in long windings through beautiful pine-wood, or that to the N., via Nieder-Morschueier. Drei Aehren, French Notre Dame des Trois Épis, German Unsere Liebe Frau zu den drei Aehren (1910 ft. above sea-level; Hôtel des Trois Rois, D. 2 1/2 m., Hôtel des Trois Épis, both good; Notre Dame, unpretending) is a village and resort of pilgrims, on the hill to the W. of Türkheim. [The pedestrian may avoid the windings of the road by attending to the following directions: at the 3rd path, 1/4 M. from Türkheim, ascend to the right; after regaining the road, follow it for 1/4 M., then take a footpath to the left, joining the road once more; follow it for another 1/4 M., then again diverge to the right; by this route the village is reached in 1 hr. from Türk-
heim.] Its picturesque situation and salubrious air have rendered this spot 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 Münsterthal towards the S., the E. slopes of the Vosges, the plain of the Rhine as far as the Black Forest, and the distant Alps to the S. If the last are very distinct, rain may generally be expected. — A more extensive view, especially towards the N., is gained from the Galz (2401 ft.), a rocky height to the N.E., which may be ascended in 1/2 hr. — The Grosse Hohnack (3215 ft.), 1 hr. to the S.W. of Drei Ahren, also commands a pleasing view, with the Münsterthal in the foreground, and opposite, on the N., the Kleine Hohnack (3071 ft.), crowned with the ruins of a castle restored in the 13th cent. and destroyed in 1855. To the lakes (p. 311), passing between the two Hohnacks, 4-1/2 hours. From Drei Ahren to Ammerschwieier 11/2 hr., to Orbey 2 hr.

On the other side of the valley, 1 M. to the S.E. of stat. Türkheim and 3 M. from Colmar (steam-tramway in 1/4 hr., 40, 20 pf.), lies the village of Winzenheim (Storch; Meyer, well spoken of), from which a visit may be paid to the ruins of Hohenlandsberg and Plixburg. A new footpath, not to be mistaken (guide-posts), issuing from the W. end of the village, leads to the top in 1 hour. The ruin of Hohenlandsberg (2073 ft.) consists of little more than the outer walls of an extensive castle, which was destroyed by the French in 1635. The summit of the walls commands an extensive view. In returning we may either proceed by Plixburg (also called Nixburg by the natives), or by the direct and easy path of the Vosges Club to stat. Walbach (see below), or, taking the direction indicated by the finger-post on the S. slope of the Hohenlandsberg, pass almost entirely through wood to (3 M.) the ruin of Drei-Exen, and thence by the (11/2 M.) ruins of the Convent of Marbach to (21/2 M.) the station of Herlisheim (p. 296). In clear weather the Swiss Alps are visible from Drei-Exen.

61/4 M. Walbach. — 8 M. Weier im Thal (*Nouvelle Auberger, at the station), about 1 M. to the S. of which is a small bath-establishment near the ancient town of Sulzbach. (From Sulzbach a pleasant walk may be taken over the mountains to Sulzmatt, 3 hrs., see p. 297; another by Wasserburg to the Kahle Wasen, p. 318, also 3 hrs.) 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 (*Münster Hotel, at the station, R. from 11/2 m., D. 3 m.; Storch), a manufacturing town with 5200 inhab., situated at the base of the Münchberg, at the union of the Kleinthal with the Grossthal, the latter of which is watered by the Fecht. The place owes its origin to a Benedictine abbey founded here by King Childeric about 660, the buildings of which, however, have entirely disappeared with the exception of a single tower. In the middle ages Münster was a free town of the German Empire. Numerous modern churches, among which the handsome new Roman-esque church is conspicuous, testify to the prosperity of the town.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Münster to the Schlosswald, 11/4 M. to the E., an eminence laid out in pleasure-grounds, and crowned by the ruin of Schwarzenburg. It is the property of the Hartmann family, and generally open to the public. *View.

From Münster to the top of the Kahle Wasen, see p. 318.
The excellent *Road from Münster through the Schlucht to Gérardmer (111/2 M.; omnibus 2 m. 80 pf.; one-horse carr., there and back, 12 m.), finished in 1860, ascends the Kleinthal towards the W. At (2 M.) Stossweier it turns towards the N. to (11/4 M.) Sulzern, and ascends the hill in a long curve. At the N. angle of this bend is a group of houses belonging to the parish of Sulzern, and named Insel. (Thence to Orbey, 9 M., p. 314; to the Daaren-See, 6 M., p. 315; comp. Map.) The road continues to ascend through pleasant wood. As we approach the head of the pass the scenery becomes grander. The whole of the upper part of the road is cut through the granite rocks, and a few hundred paces below the summit it passes through a tunnel. The ascent from Münster occupies 3-31/2 hrs., the descent 21/2-3 hrs.

Pedestrians turn to the left at Stossweier (see above), follow the right bank of the stream to Schmelzwiesen (opposite which, on the left bank, lies Ampfersbach), and then ascend by the new path of the Vosges Club, which regains the road about 1 M. below the Schlucht. — (The Schlucht may also be reached via the Hoheneck; comp. the Map.)

The *Schlucht, French Col de la Schlucht (4100 ft.), a picturesque mountain-pass, surrounded by precipitous rocks and beautiful pine-forest, lies between the Montabec (4117 ft.) on the N. and the Altenberg (4124 ft.) on the S., two heights of the Central Vosges Mts., which, before the construction of the road, were crossed by a footpath only. On the summit of the pass, which forms the boundary between Germany and France, is the Hôtel du Col de la Schlucht (good and moderate).

The *Hoheneck (4180 ft.), the highest of the Vosges Mts. after the Gebweiler Belchen (p. 321), and more centrally situated, affords a beautiful and extensive view. The route from the Schlucht to the (1 hr.) summit cannot be mistaken in clear weather, if we follow the finger-posts and boundary-stones. We turn to the left and begin the ascent at the back of the stable of the inn. The view 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 Münsterthal, towards the W. the valley of Gérardmer with the Retournemer and Longemer lakes. The Hoheneck is also of great interest to the botanist. On the summit stand the boundary-stone No. 2858, and a finger-post pointing to the Schlucht on the N.W. and the Fischbödele on the E. Proceeding in the latter direction we reach by a stony path (11/2 M.) a finger-post indicating the way (left) to Münster, and 1/2 M. farther on another pointing towards the left to Mühlbach (and Metzeral, see p. 318), and towards the right (3 M.) the Fischbödele. The Fischbödele is a small lake, well stocked with trout, surrounded by wild rocks, probably the moraine of an ancient glacier once occupying the Wolmsathal. From the Fischbödele to Metzeral 11/2 hour.

Those who can spare the time should not fail to extend their excursion westwards of the Schlucht, through the finest part of the French Vosges, to Gérardmer (from the Schlucht and back, 1 day). The road is followed to (11/4 M.) the Collet, where the forest-path to the left is taken. A few hundred paces farther, by the finger-post ('Chemin des Dames'), we turn to the right, and proceed by a good pathway through the wood, where we hear the roaring of the Vologne, a torrent which rises on the
Hoheneck. In 45 min. we reach the Retournemer, a small lake, with a forester's house on its bank (Inn). The route next follows the Vologne, and then skirts the Lonongemer lake. 1/4 hr. Bridge over the Vologne, which here forms the far-resounding fall of Saut des Cuees. 40 min. Gé
erardmer (2130 ft.; *Hôtel de la Poste; *Hôtel des Vosges), charmingly situated on the lake of the same name, and much frequented by French visitors. — In returning, the road which leads high above the lake of Lon
gemer should be chosen. The Roche du Diable, to the right, near the tunnel, commands a delightful view of the two upper lakes. To the Schlucht, 12 M.

Those who pass the night at Gé
erardmer should visit the wild Vallée de Granges, the way to which is indicated by a finger-post passed in the woods near Gé
erardmer in coming from the Schlucht. About 1/2 M. above the mouth of the valley is the glacière, or ice-cavern, of Kertoff. — A fine evening may be agreeably spent in rowing on the lake. — An imposing excursion may be taken from Gé
erardmer to the Wildenstein (5 hrs.; p. 321) via La Bresse (Soleil) and the Col de Bramont, or to Oderen over the Col du Ventron (7 hrs.; p. 321).

The road from Münster into the Grossthal (to Metzeral, 33 1/4 M., omnibus twice daily) ascends towards the S.W. and passes Luttenbach (ascent of the Kahle Wasen, see below), Breitenbach, and Mühlbach, three pretty and pleasantly-situated villages, with cotton-factories. The inhabitants of the Grossthal, most of whom are Protestants, retain several old peculiarities of manner and costume.

From Luttenbach a carriage-road, the windings of which may be avoided by the pedestrian, leads through wood to the (6 M.) Melkerhütte (refreshments). A new footpath, constructed by the Vosges Club, ascends in 40 min. from the hut to the top of the Kahle Wasen, or Kleine Belchen (4180 ft.), which commands a view of the Münsterthal and the Lauchthal. In June the mountain is covered with a carpet of Vosges violets (Viola elegans). The descent is made to Lautenbach (p. 320), by a good path construed by the Vosges Club, and indicated by red marks on the trees.

The Kahle Wasen may also be ascended from Münster (p. 316). We pass below the railway-viaduct and follow the road from (1/2 M.) Esch
bach to (1/2 M.) Erschlitt, a village occupied by French-speaking wood
gen. In the middle of the village a steep path ascends to the right (finger
posits) and in 10 min. reaches the road from Luttenbach (see above), at a point about 1/2 hr. below the Melkerhütte. Fine view of the Münsterthal before the beginning of the wood.

Metzeral (*Goldene Sonne, beyond the bridge over the Fecht, unpretending), another small village with several cotton-factories, lies at the union of the valleys of the two streams which combine to form the Fecht.

Beautiful walk from Metzeral to Sondernach, and then through fine woods, past the forester's house of Querben, to the crest of the mountains (Lauchenkopf or Wissort, 4520 ft.; the walk may be continued along the ridge to the Gebweiler Belchen, p. 321). Near the chalet of Oberlauchen (refreshments) are the cascades of the Lauch, the finest in the German Vosges, recently made accessible. — From Oberlauchen to the forester's house of Niederrauchenhof (Inn), 3/4 hr.; thence to Gebweiler, 3 hours.

From Metzeral to Wildenstein (p. 321), in 4 hrs., a very interesting route. The road turns to the right opposite the inn, and continues to follow the valley of the Fecht. After 1 M. the road to the above-men
tioned Fischbächle diverges to the right across a bridge. At (2 M.) Mittlach the road divides (guide beyond this desirable, 2 1/2M.; the whole route, however, is provided with finger-posts); we turn to the left before the bridge, and a little farther on cross a bridge to the left bank of the Fecht, and proceed to (2 3/4 M.) the forester's house of Herrenberg (refreshments). Immediately beyond this the road is quitted by a wooden pathway, used
for the timber-traffic (see p. 307), which ascends in numerous windings through the wood for nearly 2 hours. On the Herrenberger Wasen at the top is a large chalet. From here to Wildenstein (guide-post) 1 hr.; path rugged and often steep.

The Ascent of the Rothenbachkopf may be agreeably combined with the above excursion by making a digression of 1-1½ hour. From the chalet on the Herrenberger Wasen we follow the road to Wildenstein for ½ M., and then ascend to the right, keeping close to the ditch. After a gentle ascent of about ½ hr. we attain the summit of a rounded eminence, commanding a view over the St. Amarinthal. From this point we reach the small peak of the Rothenbachkopf (4327 ft.), to the N., in another ¼ hour. Extensive "View, particularly of the Münsterthal. We may descend to the dairy of Rothenbachhof, whence the Vosges Club has constructed a path to Wildenstein (comp. p. 321).

d. From Bollweiler to Lautenbach.

8 M. Railway in ¾ hr.

Bollweiler, see p. 297. The line traverses a fertile district.—3 M. Obersulz, a town of 4600 inhab., with silk-factories. It contains an unpretending but elegant parish-church, chiefly in the Gothic style, with a lofty tower above the cross, begun in 1278, and altered in the 14th and 15th centuries. To the left near Gebweiler are several modern houses in the Gothic style.

4½ M. Gebweiler (*Zum Engel, at the station; Goldene Kanone; Luxhof), the capital of a district, with 12,500 inhab., situated at the entrance to the Lauchthal, 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 Renaissance style of the 18th cent., 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. Legerius), 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 is produced near Gebweiler.

The Vosges Club has constructed a path, indicated by red marks on the trees, from Gebweiler to (3½ hrs.) the Belchen (p. 321).

About 1½ M. to the E. of Gebweiler lie the scanty remains of the old Antonine monastery of Isenheim, the source of a number of the most important works of art in the Museum of Colmar (see p. 296).

The railway ascends the pretty Lauchthal, passing the ruin of Hugstein. 5½ M. Heissenstein; 7½ M. Bühl.

About 1½ M. to the W. of Bühl, in a side-valley watered by the Rothbach, is the picturesquely-situated Romanesque Abbey Church of Murbach, surrounded by a few houses. 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 medieval saying). The church, of which the nave has disappeared, was consecrated in 1139, and
ranks, like that of Maursmünster (p. 302), 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 ground-floor borne by Romanesque columns, is an inn, a boy from which may be engaged as a guide to the summit of the Gebweiler Belchen (1 1/2-2 m.). Comp. p. 321.

The terminus of the railway is (8 M.) Lautenbach, a large industrial village, with cotton and thread factories. In the neighbourhood, St. Gangolf’s Kapelle. Opposite, on the right bank of the Lauch, is the village of Lautenbach-Zell.

c. From Mülhausen to Wesserling.

20 1/2 M. Railway in 1 hr.; fares 2 m. 80, 1 m. 90, 1 m. 20 pf.

Mülhausen, see p. 297. This railway connects the main line with the important manufacturing places in the *St. Amarinthal, the industrious valley of the Thur, and opens up to visitors an exceedingly picturesque tract of country. — 2 M. Dornach; 3 M. Lutterbach, see p. 297; 8 3/4 M. Sennheim, Fr. Cernay (Zwei Schlüssel), where a branch-line diverges to Gewenheim and Masmünster (see p. 322).

12 M. Thann (Kaiser; Zwei Schlüssel; Cafés Beck and Engel), the chief town of the district, with 7600 inhab., and thriving 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, begun in 1351, the choir 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 Walch (inscription on the spire at the top), is one of the finest specimens of later Gothic, far surpassing the tower at Strassburg. 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, 1 1/2 M. from Thann, is a fine point of view.

14 1/2 M. Bitschweiler, 15 1/2 M. Weiler, two industrious villages, with modern Gothic churches.

The Gebweiler Belchen is best ascended from Weiler. The road ascends the valley of the Rennebach. At the crucifix, 1 1/2 M. from the village, we may either remain in the valley (to the left), or cross the
bridge to the right, and turn immediately to the left, cross the brook, and ascend the cart-track. In about 1½ hr. we reach Altenbach. The cart-road continues to (5 M.) the Haager Hütte (Rmths.) whence the summit may be reached in about ½ hr. The Gebweiler, or Sulzer Belchen, French Ballon de Soultz (4677 ft.), the highest of the Vosges Mts., affords an extensive panorama, embracing the Black Forest, the Jura, and the Alps. The descent on the N. side to the Lanchthal (p. 319) may be made either past the Belchen-See and via the Roll (Inn opposite the falls of the See-bach), or via the Redlerhütte to Murbach (p. 319). To the E. to Gebweiler (p. 319). — St. Amarin is also a favourite starting point for the excursion to the Belchen (3½ hrs.; numerous guide-posts). The ascent may also be made from Moosch (see below).

The line now skirts the left bank of the stream, 17½ M. Moosch. 18½ M. St. Amarin (Goldener Löwe), one of the most ancient places in the valley, to which it has given its name. Since its destruction during the Thirty Years' War, St. Amarin has been a place of no importance. Then —

20¼ M. Wesserling (*Hôtel de Wesserling, near the station), a place of modern origin, built partly on what was once the moraine of a huge glacier, being a colony of extensive cotton-factories, with numerous pretty villas, and well-kept pleasure-grounds (between the station and the hotel, beyond the bridge). It is a suitable spot for a prolonged stay. Carriage to Wildenstein in 1½ hr., 8 m.

On the W. slope of the range separating Alsace from Lorraine, immediately beyond the Col de Bussang, which is traversed by the road to Remiremont, 5 M. from Wesserling, the Moselle takes its rise. The road leads through (2½ M.) the frontier-village of Urbis (Hôtel de la Couronne, good). On the top is a tunnel about 300 paces in length, with a boundary-stone in the middle, just beyond which is the source of the river. — To the S.E. of Urbis lie Storkensauen and (1¼ M.) Mollau, where a dish of fine trout may be enjoyed at the inn.

From Wesserling to Wildenstein, 7 M., a pleasant route for pedestrians. A good road ascends the picturesque valley of the Thur, passing through the thriving villages of Felleringen (Hirsch, good cuisine), Oderen (Löwe; Adler), and (2½ M.) Krüth, chiefly inhabited by the operatives of the Wesserling factories.

About 1½ M. beyond Krüth, and the same distance below Wildenstein, suddenly rises the Schlossberg, an isolated and precipitous wooded eminence, on the S. side of which stand the ruins of the castle of Wildenstein. This stronghold formerly belonged to the Abbey of Murbach (p. 319), by which it was surrendered during the Thirty Years' War to Marshal Caumont de la Force. In 1634 it was betrayed to the troops of Lorraine, and ten years later was taken and destroyed by General v. Erlach, the commander of the Weimar troops.

Wildenstein (Sonne), the chief place in the St. Amarinthal, is almost entirely shut in by rocky heights.

A good path, made by the Vosges Club, leads from Wildenstein to the Rothenbachhof and the Rothenbachkopf (p. 319). Thence a pleasant walk along the crest of the hills via the Rheinkopf and the Hüheneck (p. 317) to the Schlucht (p. 317) in 4½ hrs.

From Wildenstein across the Herrenberg to Metzeral in 4½ hrs., see p. 318.
FROM SENNHEIM TO MASMÜNSTER, 12 M., railway in 1 1/4 hr. (fares 1 m. 60, 1 m. 10, 65 pf.). The stations on the branch-line mentioned at p. 320 are (3 M.) Aspach, (5 M.) Burnhaupt, (7 M.) Gevenheim, (9 M.) Sentheim, and (10 1/2 M.) Aue. — 12 M. Mas-
münster, Fr. Massevaux (*Adler), an old town with 3200 inhab.,
the principal place in the Dollerthal. This picturesque valley, with
its imposing ramifications, merits the attention of tourists (good
inns).

Farther up lie Niederbruck, Kirchberg, Wegscheid, and (4 M.)
Oberbruck (omnibus thus far twice daily), the best starting-point for
the ascent of the Wälsche Belchen, or Ballon d'Alsace (4080 ft.).
The route ascends the Dollerthal from Oberbruck to (40 min.) Se-
ven (Hirsch; Krone). A good club-path leads hence past the new
fish-ponds to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Ferme Rosaye (*Inn, unpretending),
about 10 min. from the top. The view from the granite summit of
the Belchen is magnificent, especially in the direction of Belfort;
to the N.W. it is somewhat limited by the Ballon de Servance.
The boundary between France and Alsace is about 10 min. from
the top. We may return by the picturesque road leading past St.
Maurice, Bussang, and the Source of the Moselle (p. 321) to Wes-
serling.

The following excursions may also be made from Oberbruck: by
(40 min.) Rimbach, with guide, to the Stern-See and the Rothe Wasen or
Rouge Gazon (4098 ft.; fine view), and then to Storkensauen and Wesser-
ing (p. 321; 4 hrs.); or from Rimbach to the top of the Rossberg (view),
with descent to Moosch (p. 321) or Thann (p. 320).

45. From Heidelberg to Baden.

56 1/2 M. RAILWAY in 2-3 hrs. (fares 7 m. 65, 5 m. 15, 3 m. 20 pf.).
Carriages generally changed at Oos, the junction for Baden.
Heidelberg, see p. 242. 21 1/2 M. Kirchheim; 5 M. St. Ilgen;
9 M. Wiesloch (the village 3 1/4 M. from the line). 12 M. Roth-Milsch;
14 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 for women. 15 M. Langenbrücken
(Ochs; Sonne), a small village with sulphur-baths. 17 1/2 Uhstadt.
22 M. Bruchsal (*Hôtel Keller, *Rose, both near the station;
*Rail, Restaur., at the back of the station-buildings), a town with
11,657 inhab., was formerly the residence of the Bishops of Speyer,
whose Schloss, a handsome Rococo structure of the beginning of
last century, elegantly fitted up and adorned with frescoes by Zick,
merits a visit. Opposite the Schloss, which stands in a pretty gar-
den, is a large Reservoir built in the form of a small château. The
castellated building to the left of the line is a Prison. The Church
of St. Peter contains the burial-vault of the last bishops. The War
Monument, commemorating the campaign of 1870-71, is in the
German Renaissance style. — Bruchsal is the junction for the
Wurtemberg line; comp. Baedeker's Southern Germany.
From Bruchsal to Germersheim, 16 M., railway in \(\frac{3}{4}\)-1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr. (fares 2 m. 70, 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20 pf.). Stations: 21\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Karlstorf; 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Graben-Neudorf (p. 255); 9 M. Huttenheim; 11 M. Philippsburg (see p. 255); 13 M. Rheinsheim. The train then crosses the Rhine. 16 M. Germersheim, see p. 274.

On the Michaelsberg, near (24\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Unter-Grombach, stands the old Michaels-Capelle. On an eminence near (26\(\frac{1}{4}\) M.) Wein-garten rises the tower of the ruin of Schmalenstein.

31 M. Durlach (Karlsruhe), a small town with 7500 inhab., the capital of the duchy of Baden-Durlach from 1529 to 1771, was almost entirely burned down by the French in 1688. The lofty and conspicuous Watch Tower on the Thurmberg (20 min.), said to be of Roman origin, commands a splendid view.

From Durlach to Pforzheim, 16 M.; thence to Wildbad, 14\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. more. Railway to Wildbad in 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)-2 hr. (fares 4 m. 2 m. 70, 1 m. 70 pf.). The train traverses the fertile valley of the Enz, the Würm, and the Nagold. The manufacture of gold and silver wares is largely carried on here, employing upwards of 10,000 workmen. A number of substantial new buildings have sprung up at Pforzheim of late years. The Schlosskirche, close to the station, erected in the 12-15th cent. in the Transition style, contains a number of monuments of the Margraves of Baden of the 16th century. In the town are a Statue of Margrave Ernest (d. 1558), the founder of the now extinct Baden-Durlach-Ernestine family, and a War Monument. 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. 2 M. Brötzingen; 4 M. Birkenfeld.

6 M. Neuenbürg (Post), a picturesquely-situated little town, is commanded by a Schloss (now occupied by public offices), erected in 1668 by Duke Christopher on the site of an older building, on a wooded height encircled by the Enz. Adjoining the Schloss is the ruined castle called the Friechspeicher, with some Roman relics. Diligence thrice daily to Herrenalb (14 M.; p. 355).

The train crosses the Enz, passes under the Schlossberg by a tunnel, and again crosses the stream. 9 M. Rothenbach; 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Hüfen; 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Calmbach (Sonne), with a handsome new church.

14\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Wildbad (Bad-Hotel; Bellevue; Hotel Klumpp or Bür; charges at these, R. 2-3, D. 3-5 m.; Frey; Keim; Hôtel de Russe, etc. — Beer at Mick's), a much-frequented watering-place with 3600 inhab., lies in the pine-clad ravine of the Enz, on both sides of the stream. The greater part of the town, with the principal street, the bath-establishments, and the hotels, is on the right bank; the railway-station lies on the other bank at the N. or lower end of the town. In the CUR-PLATZ, at the end of the Haupt-Strasse, rises the Royal Bad Hotel (Curhaus), with café, reading, and ball-rooms (music 8-9 a.m. and 6-7 p.m.), and the large Bath House, admirably fitted up. The thermal springs (94-180° Fahr.), which are beneficial in cases of gout and rheumatism, rise immediately from the sand in the baths for each sex, capable of containing 22 persons each; 30 private baths). The salutary qualities of the water, which contains no mineral ingredients, are ascribed in great measure to its being used immediately at its source. The bath may be inspected between 12 and 1 (fee). Annual number of patients about 6500. An elegant iron Trinkhalle (with music-pavilion) has recently been erected between the Enz and the
Hôtel Bellevue, by Bok of Stuttgart, who is also the architect of the Katharinenstift, or bath for the poor. Walks and pleasure-grounds extend on both sides of the river; on the S. (upper) side of the village, past the new Roman Catholic church, as far as the (1 M.) Windehof, a café, and on the N. (lower) side to the (1 M.) garden-restaurant 'Zum kühlen Brunnen', a favourite resort.

Excursions. A road ascends the valley of the Enz to (71/2 M.) Enzklosterle (Waldrhorn) and (3 M.) Gumpelscheuer (Lamm), and thence to (17 M.) Freudenstadt (p. 356). Another excursion may be taken by the small Wildsee, which tradition has peopled with water-sprites, and thence to the shooting-lodge of Kaltenbrom (3847 ft.; Inn), and the (1/4 M.) Höhlthurm (3250 ft.; view). By (11/4 M.) Eyachmühle to (21/2 M.) Dobel and (3 M.) Herrnhut, see p. 356.

On the right as we approach Carlsruhe is Schloss Gottesau (p. 330).

341/2 M. Carlsruhe, see below. The through-trains to Switzerland generally stop here for dinner. Railway beyond Carlsruhe, see p. 331.

Carlsruhe. — The Railway Station (Pl. E, 3) is on the S. side of the town; trains to Heidelberg, see above; to Baden, see p. 331; to Pforzheim and Wildbad, see p. 322; to Breeten and Wurttemberg, see Baedeker's Southern Germany. On the W. side of the town there is a small station ('Mühlburgthor') for the trains to Maxau (p. 330) and Mannheim (p. 252).

Hotels. Near the station: 1) GERMANY (Pl. a; D, 3), at the corner of the Kriegs-Str. and Carl-Friedrichs-Str., well fitted up, R. & L. from 21/2, A. 1/2 m., B. 1 m. 20 pf., D. 3 m.; VICTORIA, R., L. & A. 2, D. 21/2 m., BAHNHOF-Hotel, both in the Kriegs-Str. opposite the station. — 2) PRINZ MAX, Adler-Str.; GRÜNER HOF (Pl. e; E, 3), with restaurant and garden. — In the town: 3) EMPIRE (Pl. b; D, 2), Kaiser-Str., with café and beer-room.

Hotels: 4) HOTEL GROSSE (Pl. c; D, 2), in the Carl-Friedrichs-Platz, R., L., & A. 21/2 m., B. 50 pf., D. 2 m. 40pf.; 5) HOTEL STOFFLETH (Weisser Bär; Pl. e; D, 3), R. 1 m. 50, B. 75 pf., and GOLDENER ADEL (Pl. f; D, 3), R. 2, D. 2 m., both in the Carl-Friedrichs-Str.; ROTHERHAUS, Wald-Str., near the theatre, well spoken of; 6) GÄSTE, Kronen-Str., moderate. — HÔTEL KARL TANNHAUSER, Kaiser-Str. — Boarding House: FRÄULEIN NERNST, Douglas-Str. 5, 150-160 m. per month.

Restaurants. 7) STADTGARTEN, see p. 330; ENGLISCHER HOF, in the market; 8) ZUM Krökodit, Ludwigs-Platz; HUNOLD'S (Münchener Kindl), Carl-Friedrichs-Str., near the GERMANY hotel; also at the above-named hotels.

Tramway (fate 10, on Sun. 15 pf.) from Gottesau (on the F.) through the Kaiser-Str. to the Mühlburger-Thor (on the W.) and on to Mühlburg.

Steam-Tramway from the Durlacher-Thor to Durlach every 20 min.

Cabs. One horse or two-horse, to or from the station, 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 70 pf., 3 pers. 90 pf. — Drives within the town: one-horse, 1-2 pers. for 1/4 hr. 50, 3-4 pers. 60 pf.; for 1/2 hr. 90 or 1 m. 10 pf.; two-horse 60, 90, 1 m. 10, 1 m. 60 pf. — To the NEW FRIEDHOF 1 m., 1 m. 40 pf., two-horse 1 m. 40, 1 m. 80 pf.; to Durlach 1 m. 80, 2 m., two-horse 2 m., 2 m. 40 pf. — Double fares from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. (in winter 8-7).

Post Office (Pl. 30; D, 2), Friedrichs-Platz 1, entrance from the Ritter-Str.; and at the station.

Telegraph Office (Pl. 39; D, 2), corner of the Herren-Str. and the Ständehaus-Str.

Theatre (Pl. 12; D, 2), four times a week; closed from 15th June to 15th Aug.

Baths. Städtisches Vierostadbad (Pl. D, 4), near the Stadtpark, admirably fitted up; ROMÄSCHER KAISER, at the corner of Kaiser-Str. and Wald-Str. — IN THE RHEINE, at Maxau (p. 331), to which special morning and evening trains convey bathers in summer.
English Church Service in the chapel of the Diaconissen-Haus, corner of Sophien-Str. and Leopold-Str., at 11:30 a.m. and 6 p.m. Chaplain, Rev. J. B. Harding, Garten-Str. 21.

Carlsruhe (318 ft.), the capital of the grand-duchy of Baden (61,074 inhab., 3/5 Rom. Cath.), situated 6 M. from the Rhine, on the outskirts of the Hardtwald, is a clean, well-built town, which owes its origin to the Margrave Charles William, who founded a castle here in 1715 and transferred his residence hither from Dur-lach. The plan of the old town resembles a fan, the streets radiating from the palace. Several distinct architectural styles may be observed: 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 (d. 1836), an architect who received his training in Rome. His principal successors were Hübsch (1795-1863) and Eisenlohr (1805-1854), 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 Berckmüller (d. 1879), Lang, and others form a fourth period, marked by great diversity of style. The importance of Carlsruhe as an industrial town has of late increased very rapidly, its principal manufactures being engines and railway-carriages, furniture, and plated goods.

In front of the railway station (Pl. D, E, 3) is a small Platz, planted with trees, and embellished with a bronze statue of Winter (Pl. 26; d. 1838), the minister, designed by Reich and executed by Burgschmiet in 1855. — Farther on, to the left, is a Monument erected to the memory of the German soldiers who died at Carlsruhe during the war of 1870-71, consisting of a group in marble by Volz, on a lofty sandstone pedestal.

Opposite the memorial, at the entrance to the Carl-Friedrichs-Strasse, stands a handsome Fountain, by Lang, with marble figures by Möest, erected in honour of Burgomaster Malsch.

The Carl-Friedrichs-Strasse (Pl. D, 3, 2), extending from the site of the old Ettlinger Thor northwards to the palace (3/4 M.), is one of the main streets of the town. The chief buildings here are all by Weinbrenner, and present a handsome and uniform appearance. In the Rondel-Platz rises an Obelisk (‘Verfassungssäule’; Pl. D, 3) to the Grand Duke Carl (1811-18), the ‘founder of the constitution’; on the right is the Margrave’s Palace, by Weinbrenner.

The Landes-Gewerbehalle (Pl. 23), on the right, contains a good industrial museum and a technical library. [Admission daily except Mon. 10-12 (on Sun. 11-12) and 2-4].

On the left side of the Markth-Platz (Pl. D, 2) is the Town Hall (Pl. 31), built in 1821, with a porch containing a memorial tablet to the natives of Carlsruhe who fell in 1870-71, and on the
right the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 17), with a Corinthian portico, the
burial-church of the grand-ducal family. Both these edifices are by
Weinbrenner. In the centre of the market-place is a fountain with
a *Statue of the Grand Duke Lewis* (1818-1830; Pl. 3), by Raufer.

Farther along the Carl-Friedrichs-Strasse, near its intersection
with the Kaiser-Strasse (p. 330), the other principal street of the
town, is a *Pyramid* (Pl. 7) in honour of Margrave Charles William
(p. 325), who is buried here.

In front of the palace, in the centre of a square embellished
with gardens and fountains, is the *Bronze Statue of the Grand
Duke Charles Frederick* (Pl. 2; d. 1811), by Schwanthaler, erected
in 1844, with four female figures at the corners of the pedestal,
emblematical of the four divisions of the Duchy.

The *Schloss* (Pl. D, 1), erected in 1754-76, is in the form of
a semicircle, and surmounted by the *Bleithurm* (150 ft.), which
affords a good survey of the town and the Hardtwald. The dining-
hall, ball-room, and other apartments are sumptuously fitted up. In
the hall is a fine orchestration, which is generally played on Sunday
forenoons. The well-appointed ducal *Stables* (open 12-4) are on
the E. side.

In the crescent on the W. side of the Schloss-Platz, connected
with the Schloss by an arcade, is the *Court Theatre* (Pl. 12),
erected in 1847-1853, by Hübisch, to replace one which had been
burned down. In style it differs from other large theatres in being
Romantic instead of classic. The pediment contains (r.) reliefs of
Goethe, Schiller, and Lessing; and (l.) of Mozart, Beethoven, and
Gluck; in the centre the Museum of the Drama; all by Reich. In the
interior the new drop-scene, painted by Keller, merits inspection.

An arched passage in the W. wing of the Schloss leads to the *Palace
Garden* (Pl. D, 1), recently embellished with fountains, etc., which extends
into the Hardtwald. About 250 yds. N.W. of the Bleithurm, in a small
avenue, is a monument to the poet *Hebel* (Pl. 4), erected in 1835 (comp.
pp. 353 and 352). Adjacent is a figure of *Victory*, presented by the Emp.
William in 1877 on the completion of the 25th year of the Grand Duke’s
reign. To the left, at some distance from the house, stands a marble group
of Hermann and Dorothea by *Steinhäuser*. Farther on to the right is a
small temple containing a bust of Carl Friedrich.

Behind the Court Theatre is the *Botanic Garden* (Pl. D, 1, 2; closed
on Sat. and Sun., and from 12-2 on other days), with a *Winter Garden*
(Pl. 43; open on Mon. and Frid., 10-12 and 2-4) containing a palm-
house, pond for the Victoria Regia, orangery, green-houses, etc.,
constructed in 1853-56 from designs by Hübisch, to whom a monument has
been erected here. The usual entrance to the Botanic Garden is in the Linken-
heimer-Strasse (p. 329).

Adjacent is the *Hall of Art* (Pl. 21; D, 2; generally called the
‘Academiegebäude’), built by Hübisch (1836-45) in the modern Ro-
manesque style, containing collections of pictures, casts, and anti-
quities (entrance from the Linkenheimer-Strasse). The sculptures
at the entrance are by Reich. The collections are open to the
public on Wed. and Sun., 11-1 and 2-4; at other times fee 1/2-1m.
Catalogue 1 m.
Ground-Floor. On the left is the saloon of the Carlsruhe Art Union (adm. 20 pf.), containing a collection of modern pictures and other works of art, chiefly by artists of Carlsruhe (for sale). — On the ground-floor are also several rooms and cabinets containing casts of ancient and modern sculptures.

Staircase. Frescoes by Schwind, executed in 1840, representing the consecration of Freiburg Cathedral by Duke Conrad of Zähringen. The standard-bearer is a portrait of the Grand Duke Leopold, with his son by his side; the workman with the white collar to the right of the entrance is the architect Hubsch; the crowned female figures are portraits of the Grand Duchess and her daughters; Schwind himself is seen on the scaffolding to the right; to the left is Sabina, daughter of Erwin of Steinbach (comp. p. 283), to the right is Baldung Grien, painting the Margrave Christopher I. (see below). — The allegorical paintings in the lunettes are also by Schwind; that in the middle represents Art protected by the Church and State; on the right are Fancy and Wealth, on the left Science and Peace. — Another part of the wall is adorned with a continuation of the under-mentioned Procession of Children by Schwind, and the cartoon for Overbeck's 'Triumph of Christianity in the Arts' (p. 221).

First Floor. The First Corridor (to the left) contains a few cartoons by Overbeck, Schwind (Procession of Children), and Schnorr von Carolsfeld (scenes from the Nibelungenlied in the Palace at Munich and from the 'Orlando Furioso' in the Villa Massimi at Rome), and a number of early German and Netherlandish works. 2nd Section: 59, 60. Bernhard Strigel, Pietà, Mocking of Christ; 64. Hans Holbein the Younger (or perhaps the Elder?), Bearing of the Cross, with numerous figures; 67, 66. Holbein the Younger, SS. George and Ursula, probably the wings of an altarpiece; Hans Baldung, surnamed Grien, 88. Margrave Christopher I. of Baden and his family kneeling before the Virgin and St. Anna, 87. Margrave Christopher I., 89. Portrait of the artist; 109. Lucas Cranach the Elder, Judgment of Paris, Paris and Hermes in the guise of Saxon knights. 3rd Section: 121. School of Cranach, Luther after death; 98-101. Winged altar-pieces by Hans Burgkmaier, Barth. Beham, and H. von Kulmbach; 128. Nic. Neuchatel (d.1600), Portraits. This section also contains a large encaustic painting by Dan. Fohr, representing St. Boniface preaching to the heathen Chatti, after having felled their sacred oak at Fritzlar. — Cab.1. (to the left): 188. Joh. Hulstmann (d. after 1646), Heidelberg; 213. Frans Snyders, Gigantic cabbages; 130. Georg Pencz, Life-size portrait of a citizen of Nuremberg. — We now enter —


Room II. To the right: 403. Nic. Alinno (Umbrian painter, d. 1502), Crucifixion, with the Virgin, John the Evangelist, and the Magdalene, below Pope Gregory, with worshipping Christians, a genuine but repainted work (dated 1468); 449. Ann. Carracci, Man laughing. — 409. Lorenzo di Credi (Florentine master, 1459-1537), Madonna and John adoring the Holy Child, a late work, in good preservation; 416. Ans. Feuerbach, Reduced copy of Titian's Assumption at Venice. — 440. A. Bronzino, Nobleman; 400. Salvador Rosa, Italian mountain-scene; several copies of works by Raphael; 437. Innocenzo da Imola, Madonna.


Cab. 3. 588. K. Prommel, Heidelberg; 650-658. Kunz, Animal-pieces; 509. Overbeck, Raising of Lazarus. — Cab. 4. 521. M. von Schwind, Ritter Kurt's Bridal Procession, a humorous composition in the old-German manner, bearing the motto, 'Widersacher, Weber, Schulden, ach! kein Ritter wird sie los' (Of foes, women, and debts, alas! no knight can get rid); this work was bought in 1839 by the Grand Duke, who afterwards persuaded the artist to reside in Carlsruhe for several years. Above, 612. Schirmer, Gathering storm in the Campagna; 646. A. von Bayer, Strassburg Cathedral; 576. L. Rachel, The gentle passion; 570. Tidemand, The grandmother's bridal crown. — Cab. 5. 575. F. Hiddemann, Funeral in Westphalia (dated 1877); 560-563. Kirner, Rustic scenes in the Black Forest and in Italy; 602. Ernst Fries, Italian scene; 645. A. von Bayer, Jeanne de France in the convent of Bourges. — Cab. 6. 617. A. von Bayer, Freiburg Cathedral; 622. Lindemann-Prommel, Scene on the coast of Italy; 666. Karl Roux, Dorothea among the emigrants (from Goethe); 548. Julius Scholz, Wallenstein's banquet.


Room IV. 574. Riefstahl, Funeral-ceremony in the mountains; 554. Ferd. Keller, Margrave Lewis of Baden in the Turkish war; 611. J. W. Schirmer, Via Mala; K. F. Lessing, 335. Wooded Ravine, with figures of the period of the Thirty Years' War, 533. Scene from the First Crusade; 522. Winterhalter, Grand Duke Leopold of Baden; 657. Schmitz, Horse driving; 613-616. J. W. Schirmer, Parable of the Good Samaritan, in four scenes, with extensive landscapes; 534. K. F. Lessing, Dispute between Luther and Eck at Leipzig in 1519 in presence of Duke George of Saxony and Prince John, a very effective composition; 551. Ans. Feuerbach, Dante and the ladies of Ravenna, painted in imitation of Palma Vecchio; Poetry (over life-size); 592. Steinle, Mary and Elizabeth (over the entrance).

Cab. 7. To the left: 571. Ten Kate, Genre-scenes; 577. Wilhelm Sohn, A matter of conscience; 629. And. Achenbach, Norwegian landscape; 596.

We now return to the staircase through the Second Corridor (which contains cartoons by Veit, Hess, Schnorr von Carolsfeld, and others), and the Cabinet of Engravings (open on Thurs. 10-12).

Near the Academy of Art is one of the entrances to the Botanic Garden (p. 326). Beside it is a colossal bust of the architect Hübsch (p. 325). On the other side of the Linkenheimer-Strasse, nearly opposite the Academy, rises the imposing new Palace of Justice (Pl. 16; C, 2), built by Leonhard (d. 1878), and accommodating all the superior law-courts of Baden.

Farther on, at the corner of the Bismarck-Strasse, which diverges to the left, are the Headquarters of the XIV. Corps d’Armée (Pl. 42; C, 1), built by Devin, and generally called the Palais Werder, after the victor of Belfort, who was the first commandant of the corps. — At the W. end of the Bismarck-Strasse lies the School of Art (Pl. B, 2; director, Karl Roux), founded by Grand Duke Frederick in 1853, and supported by him till 1876, when Government relieved him of the burden. — The Westend-Strasse, which diverges to the left from the Bismarck-Strasse, and also the Kunstschul-Strasse to the right, contain numerous handsome villas. In the same neighbourhood are the handsome residences of Hr. Douglas (corner of the Stephanien-Str. and Douglas-Str.) and Hr. Schmieder (Carl-Str.).

The finest square in Carlsruhe is the Friedrichs-Platz (Pl. D, 2, 3), which is surrounded with imposing modern buildings, and embellished with pleasure-grounds, a fountain, and a group of Orestes and Pylades by Steinhäuser. On the N.W. side is the Roman Catholic Church (Pl. 18; D, 2), built by Weinbrenner in the style of the Pantheon. The square is traversed from E. to W. by the Erbprinzen-Strasse and bounded on the N. by a row of arcades and shops. On the E. side are the Central Offices of the Baden Railways (Pl. 9), and on the S. is the imposing museum of the Vereinigte Sammlungen (Pl. 41; D, 3), with its conspicuous central portion somewhat resembling a triumphal arch, erected by Berckmüler in 1865-72. The four marble figures are by Steinhäuser. The staircase is adorned with frescoes by Keller and Gleichauf. The grand-ducal collections are open to the public on Sun. and Wed., 11-1 and 2-4; at other times on payment of a fee. Catalogue 50 pf.

On the ground-floor, to the right, is the Collection of Antiquities (good catalogue). Vestibule. Altar of St. Maurice, from Weisweil (16th cent.). — Room I. Important collection of Greek and Italian vases and terracottas, the latter chiefly from Sicily: 1. (in the centre) Amphora from Sirgenti, with Zeus before the birth of Athena; 4 (behind, to the right) Amphora from Ruvo, with Orpheus and Proserpine; 7. (in front, to the left) Amphora from the Basilicata, of very fine workmanship. The terracottas (several from Tanagra) include some excellent miniature figures. — Room II. Mithras reliefs from Neuenheim (16, to the right) and Osterburken (118, to the left). This room also contains Major Maler's
Collection of Bronzes, which includes fine Etruscan weapons, helmets, armour, shields, and vessels. Etruscan tripod; gold ornaments and articles in ivory (Roman dice), and antique Italian sculptures (Marsyas, Athlete, Giant, Venus). — Room III. Smaller German antiquities, chiefly of the Sint, Roman, and Merovingian periods. Ethnographical Collection. — Room IV. Old Weapons, chiefly Turkish spoils of war captured by Margrave Lewis William (p. 354). — A HALL in the central part of the building contains Roman and mediæval stone monuments, models of the excavations near Heidelberg, etc.

On the ground-floor, to the left, is the Mineralogical and Geological Collection.

The upper floor contains the Zoological Collection, the Modern Weapons, with models of cannons in the Baden arsenal, the Library, with about 150,000 volumes and a handsome reading-room (adm. Sun. 11-1, week-days 10-1 & 6-8), and lastly the Cabinet of Coins.

The Kaiser-Strasse, a street 1½ M. long, flanked with handsome modern houses and attractive shops, runs through the centre of the town from E. to W. At the corner of the Kaiser-Str. and the Kronen-Str. rises the new Synagogue (Pl. 38; E. 2), built by Durm in the Oriental style with Renaissance details. At the E. end of the Kaiser-Str. is the Polytechnic School (Pl. E, 2), erected by Hübisch in 1836 and considerably enlarged by Fischer in 1863. Over the entrance are stone statues of Keppler and Erwin of Steinbach, by Raufer. In the vestibule is a tablet recording the names of the students who fell in the war of 1870-71, and in the court is a bust of Prof. Redtenbacher (d. 1867), the engineer, by Moest. This institution is the oldest of the kind in Germany, and is attended by about 350 students.

To the S.E. of the Polytechnic School and approached by the Waldhorn-Strasse is the Old Cemetery (Pl. F, 3), which merits a visit. The Preussen-Denkmal, in memory of Prussians who fell in the revolution of 1849, was erected in 1851 from designs furnished by King Frederick William IV. The cemetery also contains a War Monument in commemoration of the campaign of 1870-71.

Farther on, about ½ M. from the Durlacher Thor (tramway), is the Schloss Gottesau (Pl. G, 3), erected by Margrave Carl 11. in 1553 on the site of a Benedictine abbey dating from 1110, and enlarged by Ernst Friedrich in 1588. The interior has been fitted up as an artillery-barrack, but the exterior with its five towers and somewhat heavy ornamentation has remained unaltered. A large new Military Prison has been erected in the vicinity. — Nearly opposite Schloss Gottesau, to the left, diverges the road leading to the fine New Cemetery (Pl. G, 1), which lies about 1 M. from the Durlacher Thor and was laid out by the architect Durm.

Pleasant walks are afforded by the Palace Garden (p. 326), the Wildpark (permission obtained from the Intendant of the Grand-ducal Domains or at the Grand-ducal Administration of Forests), the Hurliwald, the grounds of the Sallenwäldehen (Pl. D, 4), and the adjacent Stadtgarten (fee of 20 pf.), which contains a zoological collection and a large concert and ball room (*Restaurant), where a military band plays frequently in the afternoon (adm. 50 pf.). On
the N. margin of the Stadtgarten is the Vierordtsbad (p. 324), built by Durm in the Italian Renaissance style in 1873.

From Carlsruhe to Landau, 25 M., by railway in 1½ hr. (fares 3 m. 90, 2 m. 60, 1 m. 70 pf.). 1¾ M. Mühlburgthor; 3 M. Mühlburg; 4½ M. Knielingen; 6¾ M. Maxau (baths, see p. 324), where the Rhine is crossed by a bridge-of-boats; then Maximiliansau; 8 M. Wörth; junction for the railway to Speyer and Lauterburg (p. 275); 12 M. Langenkandel; and 17 M. Winden, where the line joins the Palatinate railway. — 25 M. Landau, see p. 266.

Soon after the train has quitted the Carlsruhe station, the two towers of the church of Bulach (erected by Hübsch) are seen on the right. To the left wooded hills.

38 M. Ettlingen (*Erbprinz), an industrial town with 6200 inhab., and large shirting, velvet, and paper manufactories; paper has been made here since 1482. Diligence to Herrenalb (12½ M.; p. 355), twice daily. — 43 M. Malsch, whence a pleasant wooded path leads by Freiolsheim, Moosbrunn, and Bernbach to Herrenalb (p. 355). 45½ M. Muggensturm. The mountains of the Murgthal bound the view on the left.

48½ M. Rastatt (407 ft.; *Kreus, in the market-place; Löwe, Post, planer; omnibus from the station into the town, 30 pf.) junction for the railway ('Murgthalbahn') to Gernsbach (p. 353). The town, with 11,745 inhab., formerly an insignificant place, burned by the French in 1689, but soon afterwards rebuilt in a superior style by the celebrated Imperial general Margrave Lewis of Baden (d. 1707), was the residence of the Margraves till the line became extinct. It was fortified by the Austrians in 1840. From 1844 to 1866 Rastatt was one of the fortresses of the German Confederation.

The handsome Palace (no admission), completed by the Margravine Sibylla Augusta (p. 354), now used for military purposes, stands on a hill, and is crowned with a gilt statue of Jupiter.

In one of the apartments the peace between France and Austria, which terminated the Spanish War of Succession, was signed by Prince Eugene of Savoy and Marshall 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 the two 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 soldiery, and it was also terminated here by the surrender of the fortress to the Prussians after a siege of three weeks.

The train now crosses the Murg, and reaches —

54 M. Oos, whence a branch-line (change carriages) ascends the Oosthal in 10 min. to (56½ M.) Baden.
Arrival. The Railway Station (Pl. A, 1) is on the N.W. side of the town. 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. 30, 30, 20 pf. — Cab ('Packdroschke'); 1/4 hr. for 1-2 pers. 70 pf., for 3-4 pers. 1 m. 5 pf.; for 1/2 hr. 1 m. 5 or 1 m. 30 pf. (to Lichtenthal 1 m. 40 or 1 m. 70 pf.); from 9 to 12 p.m.; 1 m. 5, 1 m. 40, 1 m. 40, and 1 m. 70 pf. from midnight to 5 a.m., 1 m. 40, 1 m. 70, 1 m. 70, and 2 m. 15 pf.; each box 20 pf. — Omnibus into the town 30, luggage 20 pf.

Hotels. *Victoria* (Pl. v; C, 3), Sophien-Str. 3, in the Leopolda-Platz, with lift; *Badischer Hof* (Pl. b; B, 2), Lange-Str. 22, at the entrance to the town, with baths and pleasant garden, patronized by the English, 'pens'. 8-10 m.; *Englischer Hof* (Pl. i; B, 4), Sophien-Str. 2, by the Promenaden-Brücke, D. 4 m.; *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. i; B, 3), Promenaden-Platz 2, R. from 2 1/2 m., good cuisine; *Stephanien-Bad* (Pl. u; C, 5), a large building in the Lichtenthaler Allee, with baths and garden and the dépendances Villa Stephanie and Chalet Stephanie, 'pens.' from 8 m.; *Grand Hotel Bellevue*, Maria-Victoria-Str. (Pl. c, 6), a large detached building with a large garden extending towards the Lichtenthaler Allee; Hotel Messmer, open only from June till Sept. 15th, with the dépendances Villa Helena, Villa Wilhelma, and Schweizerhaus, 'pens.' 9-12 m.; *Holländischer Hof* (Pl. m; C, 4), Sophien-Str. 14, with garden and the dépendance Pension Beauséjour (Pl. d; B, C, 3); *Russischer Hof* (Pl. q; B, 2), Promenaden-Platz 4; *Französischer Hof* (Pl. k; B, 3), Louisen-Str. 34; *Zähringer Hof* (Pl. v; B, 2), Lange-Strasse 63, with baths. Average charges at these hotels: R. from 2 m., L. 50-70 pf., A. 50-75 pf., D. 3-4 m., B. 1'1/4-1'1/2 m.; 'pens.' from 7-8 m. — Charges somewhat lower at the following: *Stadt Baden* (Pl. s; A, 1), at the railway station; *Hirsch* (Pl. i; B, 3), Hirsch-Str. 1, with baths, R. & A. 2'1/2, B. 1, D. 2'1/2 m., 'pens.' from 5'1/2 m.; *Darmstädter Hof* (Pl. c; C, 2), Gernsbacher-Str. 1, with baths, R. 2, L. 1'2, B. 1, D. 3 m.; *Petersburger Hof* (Pl. r; C, 3), Gernsbacher-Str. 9, with baths and restaurant. R. 2 m., A. 50, L. 50 pf., B. 1, D. 2'1/2 m., 'pens.' from 6 m.; *Deutscher Hof* (Pl. f; B, 2), Lange-Str. 49, with restaurant. D. 2'1/2 m., 'pens.' from 5 m.; *Oberst* (Pl. o; B, 3), Louisen-Str. 1, 'pens.' 5 m.; *Müller*, Lange-Str., well spoken of, R. 1 m. 40 pf.; *Röhrischer Hof* (Pl. c; A, 1), Lange-Str. 19, opposite the station, with garden, convenient for passing travellers; *Goldener Stern* (Pl. x; B, 3), Lange-Str. 46, commercial, well spoken of; *Drei Könige* (Pl. g; B, 3), Lange-Str. 62, D. 2'1/2 m., good cuisine; *Zum Baldreit*, Küfer-Str. 5, near the market, with baths, unpretending, 'pens.' 4-5 m.; *Kammerer*, Schloss-Str. 18, unpretending but good, 'pens.' from 6 m.; *Ritter* (Pl. p; C, 3), Gernsbacher-Str. 5, Friedrichbad, Gernsbacher-Str. 41; *Krone*, Lange-Str. 10; *Erbgroscherzog* (hotel garni), Lichtenthaler-Str. 92, with brewery; *Goldener Kreuz*, Lichtenthaler-Str., well spoken of; *Stadt Strasbourg* (Pl. t; C, 3), Sophien-Str. 16; *Stadt Paris*, opposite the last, 'pens.' 5 m., well spoken of; *Rheinischer Hof*, Lichtenthaler-Str. 5; *Rose*, Markt-Platz 13; *Stadt Nanzig*, Sophien-Str. 20; *Zum Geist*, Gernsbacher-Str. 80, with brewery; *Bam*, at Lichtenthal (p. 337), and a number of others. There are also numerous Hôtels Garnis and Villas.

Café-Restaurants. *Conversationshaus*, high charges; *Mangin* (also 'pension'), Louisen-Str. 20, D. 1-5 m.; *Stephanien-Bad* (see above); *Petersburger Hof* (see above); *Goldenes Kreuz* (see above); *Krausebeck*, Kreuz-Str. 8, in the 'Old German' style, good wine; *Drei Könige* (see above); *Goldener Stern* (see above). — Beer. *Haus*, Eisenbahn-Str. 11, near the station; at the Geist and Stadt Strasbourg (see above); *Zur Post*, Lichtenthaler-Str. 4, in the Leopolds-Platz, in the 'Old German' style, D. 1'1/2 m.; *Bietzer*, Lichtenthaler-Str. 35; several restaurants in the Lichtenthaler Allee, especially near Lichtenthal; also at the Schützenhaus, to the N. of the station, beyond the bridge. — Dinner (1'1/2-2 m.) after 12 o'clock, at
various eating-houses in the Gernsbacher-Str. and the streets running of
the Lichtenthaler-Str.

Cabs ('Packdroschken' at the rail station, see p. 332). 1-2 pers. 3-4 pers.

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<td>a. By Time.</td>
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<td>Each additional 1/4 hour 40-50 pf.</td>
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<td>In summer after 8 p.m., and in winter after 8 p.m.: per drive (1/4 hr.), 1-4 pers., 1 m. 40 pf., each additional 1/4 hr. 60 pf.; each large box 40 pf.</td>
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b. Drives AT FIXED CHARGES (1-4 persons).  

| Carriage may be kept for | To the Alte Schloss       |       |
| Carriage may be kept for | Fremersberg and Jagdhaus and back | 6 |
| Carriage may be kept for | The Seelach or Gaisbach and back | 5 |
| Carriage may be kept for | The Fremersberger Thurm and back | 8 |
| Carriage may be kept for | The Alte Schloss and back | 9 |
| Carriage may be kept for | The Favorite and back | 9 |
| Carriage may be kept for | The Ebersteinburg and back | 9 |
| Carriage may be kept for | Gernsbach and back | 10 |
| Carriage may be kept for | Ebersteinschloss and back | 9 |
| Carriage may be kept for | and back by Gernsbach | 11 |
| Carriage may be kept for | The Yburg and back | 11 |
| Carriage may be kept for | The Fremersberger Thurm by the Fremersberger Convent, and back by the Jagdhaus | 14 |
| Carriage may be kept for | To the Alte Schloss, Ebersteinburg, Teufelskanzel, Mercurius-Thurm, and Müllendid, or in reverse direction (not more than 10 hrs.) | 14 |
| Carriage may be kept for | Same, including Gernsbach or Schloss Eberstein | 18 |
| Carriage may be kept for | Same, including Gernsbach and Schloss Eberstein | 21 |

Horses (Berthold-Str. 6): 1-2 hrs. 6 m.

Visitors' Tax. Since the abolition of the gaming-tables the following tariff for admission to the Conversationshaus and grounds (during the season) has been fixed (tickets at the entrance to the grounds): for one day, 1 pers. 50 pf., for a fortnight 5 m.; for one month, 1 pers. 8 m., 2 pers. 14 m., 3 pers. 18 m., each additional person 4 m. more; for one year, 1 pers. 20, 2 pers. 30, 3 pers. 36 m., and so on. — All the tickets entitle holders to use the reading-room and attend the ordinary concerts, and the monthly and yearly tickets (procured at the Conversationshaus) give admission to the 'réunions', symphony-concerts, and 'matinées musicales'. — Balls every Saturday during the season. Good Concerts frequently. — Music in front of, or in the Conversationshaus, 7-8 a.m., 3-4 and 8-10 p.m.

Theatre. Performances on Wednesdays (actors from the Carlsruhe theatre); during the season twice weekly.

 Races at Iffezheim (near Oos, p. 331), at the end of August and at the beginning of September and of October.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 11) in the Leopolds-Platz.

English Church ('All Saints'), Berthold-Str., close to the Grand Hotel Bellevue; services at 8.30 a.m., 11 a.m., and 7.30 p.m. Chaplain, Rev. Archibald S. White, Maria-Victoria-Str. 11.

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. A respectable private lodging may be procured for 10-20 m. a week, the farther from the Cursaal, the cheaper (e.g. at one of the
numerous villas near the railway-station, such as the Villa Haug, or at the village of Lichtenthal, 1½ M. distant. The lodgings in the Sophien-Strasse are pleasant and comfortable, but somewhat expensive. Breakfast in the lodging-houses costs 40-60 pf.; dinner at one of the houses mentioned at p. 332, 1½-2 m.; baths 40 pf. to 2 m. 50 pf. and upwards. — The thermal water may be drunk at the Trinkhalle and Friedrichsbad free of charge; other kinds of mineral water are supplied at fixed rates. Whey or goats'-milk, 20 pf. per glass.

**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 Oos, or Oel-Bach, 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 number of visitors has risen from 2460 in 1815 to more than 40,000 annually. The climate is mild and salubrious. 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 IV. (d. 1190 in the Crusades) first resided in the old castle. The new castle, above the town, was erected by the Margrave Christopher (d. 1527), but both town and castle suffered so much during the Thirty Years' War and the war of the Palatinate (1689) that the Margraves soon after transferred their residence to Rastatt. The modern reputation of Baden as a sanatorium dates from the beginning of this century. The first 'Conservationshaus' was opened in 1808, and the gaming-table, which was set up immediately afterwards, 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, though it is still annually visited by thousands of pleasure-seekers. The season lasts from 1st May to 31st October, and is at its height from the end of August to the middle of October. Even in winter a considerable number of strangers now reside here. The numerous walks in the immediate neighbourhood of the town seem admirably adapted for the development of Prof. Oertels 'Terrain'-cure for diseases of the heart and lungs, which has recently been introduced.

The town (12,782 inhab., chiefly Roman Catholic) 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 —

**Pfarrkirche, or Stiftskirche** (Pl. 5; C, 3; 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 *Monuments* of the Roman Catholic Margraves of Baden, from Bernhard I. (d. 1431) downwards, and some modern stained glass. The church lies at a height of 600 ft. above the sea.

Adjacent to the church, on the S. slope of the Schlossberg, are
the Hot Springs, the chief of which have been united in the same channel. They yield upwards of 100 gallons per minute, and vary from 113° to 158° Fah. in temperature. 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.

The principal bath-house is the *Friedrichsbad (Pl. 10; C 3), an imposing Renaissance edifice designed by Dernfeld, and erected in 1869-77, rising in terraces from the Stein-Strasse, close to the springs. The exterior is executed in red and white sandstone, and embellished with statues, busts, and medallions. In the completeness and elegance of its internal arrangements the establishment is perhaps unrivalled by any other of the kind.

The first floor contains hot and cold plunge-baths (morning 1 m., afternoon 75 pf.), sitz-baths (private bath, morn. 2½, aft. 2 m.; general bath, 1 m. 20 pf. and 1 m.), electric baths (3 m.), an inhaling room (50 pf.), etc. On this floor is the division set apart for curative gymnastics and massage, the apparatus for which was purchased at Stockholm in 1884 (subscription for 1 month 30, 2 months 40, 3 months 45 m.). — On the second floor are baths for bathing in company, vapour and douche baths (morn. 1 m. 80, aft. 1 m. 30 pf.), Turkish baths, and large swimming-baths with cold and warm water. On the third floor are the Fürstenbäder, or baths of the most luxurious description (10 m.), and also vapour baths (1-2 m.). — One half of each floor is assigned to ladies, the other to gentlemen. The second floor contains a promenading-room. — Admission to view the interior, 1-6 p.m., 1 m.

Above the Friedrichsbad is the Alte Dampfbad, built in 1846. During its construction extensive remains of Roman Baths were discovered, but they have since been built over. — Other springs (Fettquelle, Büttenuelle, Murquelle) are conducted by pipes to the hotels and the public hot-wells in the town.

The Neue Schloss (Pl. C, 2), on the hill to the N. of the town, founded in 1479, enlarged in 1530 and 1570-80, seriously damaged in 1689, and since partly restored, was fitted up as a summer-residence for the Grand Duke in 1842. The W. gateway, with its Gothic vaulting, leads into the court (bell to the left for the castellan, 1-1½ m.), 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 curious subterranean vaults with stone and iron doors were probably once used as dungeons.

The beautiful *Pleasure Grounds extending along the left back of the Oos, which flows for a long distance through an artificial channel, and along the W. slopes of the valley, form the chief resort of visitors. The busiest points are the Trinkhalle and the Conversationshaus, and the main stream of traffic follows the Lichtenthal Allee towards the S. The grounds are enclosed by a fence, and during the season holders of the tickets mentioned at p. 333 are alone admitted.

The *Conversationshaus (Pl. A, B, 4), designed by Weinbrenner.
erected in 1824, and considerably enlarged in 1854, is 125 yds. in length and is preceded in the centre by a portico of 8 columns.

The interior contains the ball, concert, reading, and other rooms, which were gorgeously fitted up by M. Benazet, the late lessee of the gaming-tables, from designs by the best Parisian masters. Immediately within the colonnade is the Great Saloon, 54 yds. long and 17 yds. wide, 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, containing the well-supplied Reading Room. The so-called New Saloons, opened in 1854, and used for concerts and other purposes, fitted up in the Renaissance style of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV., are still more sumptuous than the old (shown for a fee). — Marx's Book Shop, in the N. wing of the building, also contains a well-stocked reading-room. The S. wing contains the restaurant (p. 332).

The band which plays in front of the Conversationshaus (p. 333) 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 small avenue leading to the Leopoldbrücke, to the E. of the Conversationshaus, contains the Bazaar, consisting of two rows of stalls of various wares.

A few paces to the N. is the Trinkhalle (Pl. B, 3), designed by Hübsch, and erected in 1839-42, 96 yds. in length, with a colonnade of 16 Corinthian columns in front. 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 Götzenerberger, represent fourteen legends of the Black Forest. — The grounds in front of the Trinkhalle are adorned with a marble Bust of Emperor William, by Kopf of Rome.

On the S. side of the Promenade is the Theatre (Pl. 13; B, 4), built by Derchuy in 1861, and richly fitted up from designs by Couteau. Between the theatre and the Conversationshaus is Messner's Hotel Garni (Pl. 9), where the Emperor and Empress lodge when at Baden. — In the Werder-Strasse, behind the Conversationshaus, is the studio of Professor Kopf, the sculptor, to which visitors are admitted on Thurs. 3-5 p.m. from July to October. — The Kunsthalle (Pl. 8), at the back of the theatre, contains an exhibition of pictures (adm. 50 pf.). Near it is the International Club. In the Kronprinzen-Strasse, farther up the hill, is the Künstlerhaus, with the studios of several artists.

The Leopoldbrücke leads to the Leopolds-Platz, which is embellished with a bronze Statue of Grand Duke Leopold (Pl. 3; d. 1852), erected by the 'grateful town of Baden' in 1861. The Sophien-Strasse, to the E. of this Platz, is bordered with trees, and forms another promenade. — In the new S. quarter of the town are the Protestant Church (Pl. 6), designed by Eisenlohr, and the English Church (Pl. 7). The latter contains several handsome
stained-glass windows, a fine candelabrum presented by the Empress of Germany, and a lectern given by the Grand Duchess of Baden. Near the municipal hospital in the Lichtenthaler-Str. is the Russian Church.

On the Michaelsberg rises the Greek Church (Pl. A, 3), erected in 1863-66 (from designs by Klenze of Munich) as a tomb for the Roumanian prince Michael Stourdza, who died at Baden in 1863, in his 17th year. The roof and dome are gilded; the interior is sumptuously decorated with gold, marble, and painting. Key at the house No. 2; fee 50 pf. — A little to the S. is the Château of Prince Solms-Braunfels, built by Oppler in a mediaeval style (the *Interior is shewn by the castellan). Farther up is the Friesenberg, the pretty forest-paths on which afford beautiful views; it is reached by following the prolongation of the Werder-Str., passing the Villa Hohenstein.

The Old Cemetery, now transformed into a promenade, contains a crucifix by Niclaus Lerch of Leyen (1467), and a late-Gothic representation of the Passion, ornamented with stone carvings. — The New Cemetery is on the Annaberg (p. 340).

ENVIRONS OF BADEN.

For the purposes of the 'Terrain'-cure mentioned at p. 334, the chief walks in the neighbourhood of Baden are classified by means of coloured marks on the trees, yellow signifying a level path, red an easy ascent, red and yellow a steep ascent. The height above the Conservationshaus is given (in metres) at various points in red figures on a white ground.

The most attractive walk in the vicinity of Baden is the *Lichtenthaler Allee (Pl. B, 4, 5, 6), ascending the left bank of the Oos, and much frequented in the afternoon. The avenue consists of fine old oaks, limes, and maples, bordered with flower-beds and shrubberies, and emblished with fountains. On both sides of the brook a number of handsome villas have sprung up, and their number is steadily increasing. About 1/4 M. from the theatre, beside the house No. 6, the roads to the Fremersberg and the Yburg (p. 343) diverge to the right; and about 1/2 M. farther on the road to Gunzenbach also runs off to the right. A little farther, on the right, is the tree which was struck by the bullet fired at King (now Emperor) William by Oscar Becker on 14th July, 1861.

Following the above mentioned Fremersberg road and then turning to the left we may reach the Sauersberg (330 ft.; pleasant view from the Birkenkopf) in 1/2 hr., and the prettily-situated Whay-cure Establishment (refreshments), 1/2 M. farther on. — The Gunzenbachtal is interesting to mineralogists. The *Leopoldsöhle, to the right of the entrance, commands a fine view. — A path leads from the Allee to the top of the Caecilienberg (p. 338).

About 1 1/2 M. from the Conversationshaus we reach —

Lichtenthal. — *Bär, with restaurant and pleasant garden, R. about 15 m. per week, D. 2 m.; *Ludwigshad, with chalybeate spring, D. 1 m. 80 pf.; *Löwe, D. 1 1/2, 'pens.' from 4 m.; Kreuz, unpretending. — Several Breweries at the entrance to the village. — Omnibus from Baden, starting from the post-house, to Lichtenthal 3 times daily, 50 pf.
At Lichtenthal (610 ft.), formerly called Unter-Beuern, a village with 3620 inhab., is situated the Nunnery of Lichtenthal (to the right, beyond the bridge), which was founded in 1245 by Irmengard, grand-daughter of Henry the Lion and widow of Hermann IV. of Baden, and was taken by the Margraves of Baden under their special protection. The convent 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 Tomb of the foundress (d. 1260), consisting of a sarcophagus and a fine figure of the Margravine. Adjoining the church and connected with it by an archway is the Todtencapelle (mortuary chapel), built in the Gothic style in 1288, and restored in 1830. It contains tombs of Margraves of Baden-Durlach, and altar-pieces by the old German master Hans Baldung, surnamed Grien. The Orphan Asylum, within the precincts of the convent, was founded by the wealthy and benevolent London tailor Stulz, who was afterwards ennobled. In front of the nunnery is a War Monument for 1870-71.

The pine-clad Caecitienberg (750 ft.), immediately behind the nunnery, a spur of the Klosterberg (1760 ft.), affords pleasant walks and charming views. Higher up, on the hill between the valleys of Beuren and Gerolsau, rises the Parish Church with its lofty tower.

On the Seelach (890 ft.), the opposite height, on the E. side of the Gerolsau (ascended from the nunnery in ½ hr.; road to the right of the parish-church, footpath to the left), stands the villa of Count Kreptovitch, in the medieval style, a fine point of view (restaurant adjacent).

From Lichtenthal the road ascends the Beuern Thal, passing several houses and hamlets, to (1¼ M.) Ober-Beuern (692 ft.; *Waldhorn, above the door of which is the laughing head of the late host, a relief by the well-known French sculptor Dantan, d. 1869). The valley now contracts. About 3 M. from the convent the road divides, the main branch, to the left, proceeding by Müllenzach to Gernsbach and Ebersteinschloss (see pp. 354, 355). To the right, on the branch leading to Gaisbach and Forbach (p. 355), is the Gaisbach Piscicultural Establishment (*Inn and Restaurant; adm. to breeding-ponds 30 pf.), situated amid pleasant grounds in a picturesque nook of the valley, and a favourite point for excursions from Baden (by carr. in 3¾ hr.).

Near Lichtenthal, on the S.W., opens the Gerolsau, a pretty grassy valley watered by the Girobbach, and fringed with wood, where (1½ M.) the village of that name (741 ft.; Hirsch) is situated. A road leads to the right from Gerolsau by Malschbach (860 ft.) and Neuweyer (p. 341) to (6 M.) Steinbach (p. 341). We follow the road to the left. Beyond the village the valley becomes more secluded; ¾ M. the *Gerolsau Waterfall (960 ft.; *Restaurant).

From the Gerolsau Waterfall a pleasant route leads through wood to (6½ M.) Herrenwies, Sand and Plattig. At the (1 M.) bifurcation the road to the right leads direct to the Plattig (p. 342). We keep to the left; 1¼ hr. later the road again forks, but the two branches reunite on the Badener Hohe (32½ ft.; no view), 1½ hr. farther on. Herrenwies (p. 342)
and *Sand* (p. 342) are each about \( \frac{1}{2} \) M. farther on; the path to the latter is indicated by finger-posts.

The *Alte Schloss* (1 hr.), lying 1000 ft. above Baden to the N., is reached by a carriage-road (comp. Pl. C, 2, D, 2, 1). Beyond the donkey-station (donkey to the castle 1 m. 40; there and back 2 m. 40 pf.), the bridle-path diverges to the right, traversing fragrant pine-plantations (direction-posts at doubtful points). About half-way we reach (on the left, near the path) the *Sophienruhe* (1046 ft.), a projecting rock with a pavilion, beyond which is a fresh spring.

The *Alte Schloss Hohenbaden* (1610 ft.; *Restaurant* with shady terrace) 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 12th cent. until the construction of the New Castle (p. 335) 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 means of stairs. 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., on the summit of the Battert (1854 ft.), which may be reached from the Schloss in \( \frac{1}{4} \) hr. (finger-post), rise the precipitous *Felsen* (‘rocks’), a number of fantastically-cleft masses of porphyry. A good path leads through this chaos of rock, of which the *Felsenbrücke*, commanding a magnificent view, is the finest point. A picturesque path leads from the Schloss along the foot of the Felsen towards the E., after following which for 20-25 min. we may ascend the high-road to the right to (\( \frac{1}{2} \) M.) Ebersteinburg (see below).

The route from Baden to (4 M.) Ebersteinburg is by the old Gernsbach road (Pl. D, 3), ascending the valley to the E. between the Battert and the Mercurius. On the saddle of the hill (1224 ft.), near which are two rocks known as the *Teufelskanzel* and *Engelskanzel*, the Ebersteinburg road diverges 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; Hirsch) we ascend in 10 min. to the top of the isolated eminence which bears the ruins of the castle of *Alt-Eberstein*, or the *Ebersteinburg* (1598 ft.; Restaurant). The castle stands on Roman substructures, and the present edifice dates from the 10th-14th centuries. It was once the seat of the Counts of Eberstein, and afterwards came into the possession of the Margraves of Baden.

A charming ballad by Uhland is founded on an old legend connected with this castle. At a ball given by the emperor (Otho 1.), the Count of
Eberstein is said to have been informed by the emperor's daughter of her father's intention to take possession of the castle; whereupon he hastened home and defended his stronghold with such spirit that the emperor was struck with admiration and gave him his daughter in marriage. The tower (fee 10 pf.) commands a beautiful view.

The Mercuriusberg, the highest mountain near Baden, may be ascended in 1½ 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. — Pedestrians had better start from the Scheiben-Strasse in Baden (Pl. D, 3, 4), and take the route over the Annaberg (994 ft.), a spur of the Mercuriusberg. At the top is the Reservoir of the Baden waterworks, near which is the Karlshof Inn, with a garden commanding a fine view; here we turn to the left, through wood (numerous finger-posts). Or we may start from Lichtenthal and ascend across the Schaufberg (1053 ft.). — The summit of the Mercuriusberg, or Grosse Staußen (2205 ft.), is occupied by a tower which commands a very extensive View (key at the adjoining inn, 10 pf.). The mountain derives its name from a Roman votive stone found here, and now preserved in a small niche made for its reception. — The above-mentioned carriage-road passes near the summit of the Mercuriusberg, skirts the W. slope of the Kleine Staußenberg (2050 ft.), and at the Müllenbild, above Müllenbach, joins the new road to Gernsbach (see below). Pedestrians may reach Gernsbach from the Mercuriusberg in 1 hr. via Staußenberg (see below), by taking the path to the E. at the bifurcation of the roads on the Binsenwesen (1696 ft.; finger-post).

From Baden to Gernsbach (p. 354) by the new road via Lichtenthal and Beuern (p. 335), 8 M. About 3¼ M. from the Piscicultural Establishment, the hamlet of Müllenbach (Inn; 1056 ft.) is reached, after which the road ascends very circuitously (pedestrians effect a saving by proceeding straight on from the inn) to the so-called Müllenbild (1203 ft.), where it divides into two branches, that to the left descending to Gernsbach, and that to the right leading at nearly the same level to Schloss Eberstein (p. 355). — The old road (6 M.) as far as the col (1224 ft.) between the Teufelskanzel and the Engelstkanzel is described on p. 339). Fine view of the Murgthal in descending. On the right, after about 1¼ M., where the road again ascends a little, is the Neuhaus, a solitary inn. The road then descends the hillside to the left to Gernsbach. The following short-cut may be taken: about 8 min. beyond the Neuhaus descend by a steep road to the right; ¼ hr. Staußenberg; ½ hr. Gernsbach. (Comp. the Map, p. 332).

The Fremersberg and the Yburg are also reached by two pleasant excursions from Baden. We leave the Lichtenthaler Allee by the Fremersberger-Str. (p. 337), which diverges to the right, about 1½ M. from the theatre. In little more than ½ M. we pass a group of
houses known as Thiergarten, and 1/2 M. farther the Restaurant zum Korbmattfelsen. The road now forks, the left branch leading to the Korbmattfelsen and the Yburg (see below), and the right through wood to (3 M.) the Fremersberg (1730 ft.; *Inn). The view from this point commands a wide survey of the Rhine valley. We return by the (21/2 M.) Jagdhaus, with a frequented inn, to (33/4 M.) Baden.

The Yburg lies 3-4 M. from the above-mentioned Restaurant zum Korbmattfelsen. Both road and foot-paths are indicated by numerous finger-posts. The direct road from Baden diverges from the Fremersberger-Str. almost immediately after leaving the Lichtenthal Allee, and traverses fine pine-woods. The ancient Yburg (1696 ft.; Inn) was like the Ebersteinburg once a Roman watch-tower. Extensive view of the Rhine-valley. From the Yburg to Steinbach (see below), 41/2 M.

47. From Baden to Freiburg and Bâle.

Comp. Mops, pp. 352, 370.

Railway to Freiburg (66 M.) in 2 1/2-4 3/4 hrs. (express fares 9 m. 80, 6 m. 95 pf.; ordinary 8 m. 70, 5 m. 85, 3 m. 70 pf.); to Bâle (105 M.) in 4 1/2-7 hrs. (express fares 16 m. 30, 10 m. 95 pf.; ordinary 13 m. 85, 9 m. 20, 5 m. 85 pf.). Finest views to the left.

Baden, see p. 332. — 21/2 M. Oos, see p. 331. — To the left rise the Black Forest Mts.; in the foreground stands the gray tower of the Yburg (see above). 41/2 M. Sinzheim. Near (61/4 M.) Steinbach (*Stern), on a barren hill to the left, is a red sandstone monument to Erwin, the architect of Strassburg cathedral, supposed to have been a native of Steinbach (d. at Strassburg, 1318). A road leads hence to the E. to (6 M.) the Yburg (see above). In the valley of the Steinbach, about 21/2 M. from the station of that name, lies the village of Neuweier (607 ft.; *Lamm), with an ancient castle and excellent wine. Hence to Baden, via Malschbach (p. 338), 6 M.; to the Yburg 41/2 M. — Affenthaler, one of the best red wines of Baden, is produced in the vicinity.

91/2 M. Bühl (Rabe; Badischer Hof; Krone; Koch), is a thriving place, with 3104 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 (1285 ft.; 33/4 M.), once the seat of a powerful race which became extinct in 1592.

About 6 M. to the N.W. of Bühl, and near the Rhine, lies Schwarzhack, with a late Romanesque church of the 12th century.

Through the industrious Bühlertal, which opens here, a road leads past Altschweier, with a new church, and the straggling village of Bühlertal (Grüner Baum) to (4 M.) the Wolf Inn (night accommodation bad). A diligence plies from Bühl thrice daily in 50 min. The road forks immediately beyond the inn, the left branch leading to Baden via (3 1/4 M.) the Schwanenwasen and the (7 1/4 M.) Tierolsau Waterfall (p. 338), or, if the road to the right from the Schwanenwasen be taken, to (3 M. more) the
Plättig (see below); the right branch leading via (53/4 M.) Wiedenfelsen to the (1 1/2 M.) Sand (see below). We follow the latter, and beyond (3/4 M.) Schöndelpteg, take the footpath to the left, which leads past the (2 1/2 M.) Falkenfelsen to the (1 M.) Plättig, or (2 M.) Sand. The *Inns on the Plättig (2546 ft.; ‘pens.’ 5-6 m.) and on the Sand (2716 ft.), which are connected by a picturesque path (1 M.) through the woods, are favourite summer resorts. About 11/2 M. to the E. of the latter lies Herrenwies (2457 ft.; 'Auerhahn, ‘pens.’ 4-4½ m.), on an irregular plateau surrounded by mountains. — From these three points paths, which unite on the Badener Höhe, lead to (7 1/2 M.) the Gerolsauer Waterfall and (5 1/2 M. farther) to Baden; comp. p. 338. — By the Hundseck, with guide to the Hornisgrinde and the Mummelsee (p. 358), 9 M. — From Herrenwies to Forbach (p. 335) 9 M.; a lonely woodland path, but hardly to be mistaken.

11 ½ M. Ottersweier (Sonne; Adler). The Hüb, formerly a popular mineral bath, now a poor-house, lies 1½ M. to the E.

14 ½ M. Achern. — Hotels. Railway Hotel and Restaurant, at the station. In the town, about ½ M. from the station: 'Post; Adler, well spoken of; 'Sonne, unpretending; beer at the Adler and Rössle (also confectioner's, with accommodation for single travellers).

Carriages and omnibus at the station and hotels according to tariff: to Erlenbad 3 m.; to Ottenhöfen 7 m.; to Allerheiligen 16 m.; to the Briggenschloss, 12 m.

Baths in the Acker, 20 pf. tickets at the hotels.

Achern (480 ft.), a thriving little town, lies at the mouth of the Kappeler Thal. The market-place is adorned with a monument to the Grand Duke Leopold (d. 1852). The large Lunatic Asylum of Iltenau (near Achern) has accommodation for 400 patients. Hence through the Kappeler Thal to Allerheiligen, see p. 359; diligence to (7 M.) Ottenhöfen once daily.

At Sasbach, 1½ M. to the N. of Achern, the French Marshal Turenne fell in 1675 during an engagement with the Imperial General Montecuccoli. The spot is marked by an obelisk in grey granite, erected by the French government in 1829 on the site of the old monument.

About 3/4 M. to the E. of Achern lies Erlenbad ('Funk's Inn'), a small watering-place with thermal saline springs.

Pleasant walk (1 hr.) past the Erlenbad to the ruins of Neuwindeck or Laufer Schloss, perched on a precipitous rock above the village of Laufl. From Laufl by Neuwindeck or Glishütte to the top of the Hornisgrinde (p. 358), 3-3½ hrs. — The Briggenschloss (or Hohenroder Schloss; 2500 ft.), 6 M. from Achern, is insignificant as a ruin, but commands a noble prospect. Halfway the road passes through Sasbachwalden (Badischer Hof; 'Rebstock), a beautifully-situated village, above which is the Gaisbühle.

19 M. Renchen (Adler), with 2200 inhab., at the mouth of the Renchthal. A monument was erected in 1879 to H. J. von Grimmelshausen, the author of 'Simplicissimus', who died here in 1676.

22 M. Appenweier (Railway Hotel; Krone; Adler), a village with 1400 inhabitants. The railways to Strassburg and to Oppenau (see p. 361) diverge here from the main line (change carriages).

From Appenweier to Kehl and Strassburg, 16 M., railway in 3/4 hr. The line traverses a district rendered marshy by the inundations of the Kinzig, which falls into the Rhine at Kehl. 5½ M. Kork.

9 M. Kehl (462 ft.; Post, or Weisses Lamm; Salmon; Blume; at all these R. 11½ m.; Fingodo, beer-garden, at the station), a small town with manufactures of tobacco and paper-hangings, was erected by the French as a redoubt of Strassburg in 1698, and has often been besieged. During the siege of Strassburg in 1870 the town sustained serious damage. Excellent baths on both sides of the Rhine. — Close to the bridge, on the left bank, is the open-air pleasure-resort 'Rheinlust' (p. 288). Pop. 2500.
At Kehl the junction-line between the Baden and the Alsace railways crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge, immediately below the bridge-of-boats. The train stops at a station near the S.E. gate (Melziger Thor) of Strassburg, describes a wide circuit to the S. of the town, and enters the large station of (16 M.) Strassburg, see p. 279.

From Appenweier to Oppenau, see p. 360.

The line now runs parallel with the mountains of the Black Forest. In the distance to the left rises the castle of Staufenberg (belonging to Prince Wilhelm of Baden), founded in the 11th cent. by Otho of Hohenstaufen, Bishop of Strassburg, and still in good preservation. It commands a superb view, and may be reached from Windschläg, the next station, via Durbach (Linde, Ritter), in 2⅓ hrs.

27 M. Offenburg. — Hotels. Railway Hotel, opposite the station, R., L., & A. 2 m., B. 70 ft., well spoken of; Fortuna, R. & A. 2½ m., ¾ M. from the station; Schwarzer Adler or Post. — Rheinischer Hof, near the church; Sonne; Ochse, with a café, not far from the station.

*Railway Restaurant.

Offenburg (438 ft.), a small town on the Kinzig, with 7754 in-hab., contains a statue of Sir Francis Drake, 'the introducer of the potato into Europe, 1586,' and a modern Gothic Protestant Church in red sandstone with an open-work tower. It was once an imperial town, and down to the Peace of Pressburg the capital of the district of Ortenau, or Mordnau. The comfortable appearance of the town with its numerous industries and well laid-out promenades bears witness to its prosperity.

From Offenburg to Hausach, Trīberg, and Constance, see p. 362.

The train crosses the Kinzig. On a hill to the left rises Schloss Ortenberg (p. 363). 32½ M. Nieder-Schopfheim, 35 M. Friesenheim; then (38 M.) Dinglingen, the junction of a branch-line (7 min.) to Lahr (*Sonne; Pfug; Krone), one of the most prosperous industrial towns in the duchy, with 9936 inhab., in the Schuddenthal, 2½ M. from the main line. It contains a venerable Abbey Church, a modern Roman Catholic Church, an old Rathaus, and a War Monument. In one of the suburbs is the Villa Jamm, bequeathed by the former owner to the town and placed by the latter in 1877 at the disposal of Prince Bismarck. To Biberach, 9 M., see p. 363.

The cemetery of Meissenheim, 7½ M. to the N.W. of Dinglingen, contains the tomb of Frederica Brion of Senheim (p. 275), Goethe's early love (d. 1813). Her resting-place is indicated by a new monument.

41 M. Kippenheim (Anker), a market-town, lying ½ M. from the station, was the birthplace of Stutz, the rich tailor (p. 338), and possesses a monument to him. To the right in the distance rise the Vosges. The castle of Mahlerberg, to the left above the small town of that name (Hôtel Prinz), was once the seat of the old Baden government; in the middle ages it belonged to the Hohenstaufen. The town was founded by Conrad III. in the 12th century.

Near (44 M.) Orschweier (Krone) lies Ettenheim (Pflug), at the entrance to the Münsterthal, with a conspicuous church.

A melancholy interest attaches to this village as the spot where the
Duc d'Enghien was arrested by order of Napoleon on the night of 14th March, 1801, to be shot at Vincennes six days later.

Farther up the valley lies (1 1/2 M.) St. Landolin, a small, pleasantly-situated watering-place.

46 M. Ringesheim; 47 1/2 M. Herbolsheim. Near (49 1/2 M.) Kenzingen the line crosses the Elz twice. Above Hecklingen are the ruins of Lichtenegg, once a seat of the Counts of Tübingen.

At (52 1/2 M.) Riegel (Zum Kopf) the Dreisam unites with the Elz. The entire plain here was formerly a marsh, but is now drained by the Leopolds-Canal. Riegel lies at the N.E. base of the Kaiserstuhl, a basaltic hill-district about 42 sq. M. in area, and entirely planted with the vine, which rises from the plain in upwards of forty peaks between the Dreisam and the Rhine.

Riegel is the best starting-point for a visit to this district. By the post-omnibus, which runs several times daily, to Endingen (Pfau) in 40 minutes. Ascend in 1 1/4 hr. to the "Chapel of St. Catharine (1620 ft.), which commands a superb view of the plain of the Rhine as far as Strasbourg, of the Vosges, and of the Black Forest. Descend to Scheiblingen, and proceed to Vogtisburg, where the high-road traversing the district from E. to W. is reached. Ascend this road to the left (E.) to the top of the hill, where a finger-post on the right indicates the way to the Neun Linden (1833 ft.), the highest point of the Kaiserstuhl. Descend thence, either towards the S.E. to (1 1/4 hr.) Ihringen (railway-station, see p. 359), or return to the high-road and descend by it via Oberschaffhausen to (3 M.) Gottenheim (see p. 359).

54 1/2 M. Köndringen. — 57 M. Emmendingen (*Post or Krone; Adler) has two modern churches. Beyond it, on a hill to the left, are (3 M.) the extensive, well-preserved ruins of the Hochbury, dismantled in 1689 by order of Louis XIV.

The train now crosses the Elz. Beautiful view of the valley of the Elz, opening to the N.E. (left). — 61 M. Denzlingen; branch-line to Waldkirch, 5 M., see p. 370.

Near Freiburg, on the left, stands the watch-tower of the ruined castle of Zähringen, once the seat of a powerful race, which became extinct in 1218 by the death of Count Berthold V. (p. 347). The train now passes a large prison, on the left, and reaches —

66 M. Freiburg. — Hotels. Near the Station: *Zähringer Hof (Pl. a; B, 3), opposite the station, R. & L. from 2 1/2 m., A. 70, B. 1 m. 10 pf., D. 3 m.; *Hotel Victoria, Eisenbahn-Str. (Pl. C, 2), next door to the Post Office, R. & A. 2 m., B. 90 pf.; Pfau (Pl. c; C, 1), near the station. In the Town: *Engel (Pl. c; E, 2), Engel-Str., near the Münster, unpretending, R. 1 1/2-2 m., B. 80 pf.; *Wildner (Pl. f; E, 4); *Hof Geist (Pl. g; E, 3), opposite the west portal of the Münster, R. 1 1/2 m. — Rheinisch Hof (Pl. i; E, 3), Röm. Kaiser (Pl. h; D, 4); *Hotel Folkernbach (Pl. b; D, 1), in the S. suburb, with large rooms, R. 1 m. 70 pf., B. 80 pf.; Markgräflicher Hof, Gerberau (Pl. D, E, 4); Freiburger Hof, with large local connection. — *Pension Utz, Werder-Str. 8; Pension Thomann, Belfort-Str. 13; Pension Bellevue, to the S. of the town, on the road to Günthersthal.

Restaurants & Cafés. *Kopf, adjoining the Engel, well supplied with newspapers, with old-German drinking-room and garden; *Alte Bürse, Berthold-Str. 5; *Hechinger, Salz-Str. 7; Thomann, in the Allee-Garten; Gmübrinshalle, adorned with paintings; Simmer, with garden; Rommel's Schlösschen, above the Schwaben-Thor (p. 349), with *View. — Wine at *Hummel's, Münster-Platz. — Confectioner. Wolflinger, Kaiser-Str.
Baths at the Zähringer Hof, in the garden of the Pfau, and at the Marienbad, Marien-Str. Public Baths at the Botanical Garden (Pl. B. C. 5).

Cabs. From the station into the town (one-horse), for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 90, 3 pers. 1 m. 20, 4 pers. 1 m. 40, luggage 20 pf. — In the Town: 1/4 hr., one-horse, for 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 90 pf., 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, 2 m., 2 m., 2 m. 80 pf.; 1 hr. 2 m., 2 m. 50, 2 m. 60, 3 m. 40 pf. — To Loretto, one-horse, 1 m. 70, 2 m. 60 pf.; two-horse 3 m., 3 m. 80 pf.; to Kappel 3 m. 50, 4 m. 50, 4 m. 60, 5 m. 50 pf.; to the Schlossberg (Kanonenplatz), two-horse, 4 1/2 m.; to Güntherthal, 1 m. 50, 2 m., 2 m. 60 pf., 3 m. Longer drives also according to tariff; two-horse carr. about 20 m. per day with fee of 2 m.; comp. p. 371.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 20; C, 2, 3), Eisenbahn-Strasse, a handsome new building.

English and American Chapel, Kaiser-Str. 51; services at 10.30 a.m. and 5.30 (in winter 3.30) p.m. Chaplain: Rev. Neville G. M. Neville-Lawrence.

Principal Attractions. The traveller should follow the Eisenbahn-Str. from the station through the town as far as the Kaiser-Str., 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 visit the Münster and Kanthaus (exterior only of the latter), traverse the broad Kaiser-Strasse (Fountains, War Monument, Protestant Church), and return to the station by the Friedrichs-Strasse. The best "View is obtained from the Lorettoberg by evening-light (cab from the station and back in 1-1/2 hr.).

Freiburg (918 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; in 1677 it was taken by the French, 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 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 1745, 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, an 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, by which it was originally founded.

Freiburg is the chief city of the upper Rhenish province of Baden, and since 1827 has been the seat of an archbishop whose see comprises the church of the Upper Rhine. Population 41,310, including about 10,000 Protestants and 800 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. Freiburg is indeed one of the pleasantest towns in Germany, and its inhabitants have long been noted for
their good-nature and courtesy. It is much patronised as a residence by retired North German officials.

The railway-station is connected with the town by the Eisenbahn-Strasse (Pl. B, C, 2), a pleasant-looking street, flanked with modern villas and gardens. To the right rises the handsome Post Office (Pl. 20), by Arnold. On the left, at the entrance to the town, is the Monument of Rotteck, the historian (d. 1840; Pl. 5). The Werder-Str. leads to the right to the Allee-Garten (p. 349).

The Franziskaner-Platz is embellished with a statue of the Franciscan Berthold Schwarz (Pl. 6; D, 3), the inventor of gunpowder (1312; at Freiburg), as the reliefs indicate. In the same square stand the Gothic Church of St. Martin (Pl. 15), the interior of which has been restored, with its simple cloisters, and the Rathaus.

Close by is the University (Pl. 23; D, 3), founded in 1456 by Archduke Albert IV., and attended by 900-1200 students. Most of the lectures are delivered in the university-buildings in the town; those on medical and scientific subjects almost exclusively in the handsome new buildings in the N.W. quarter of the town, between the Protestant Church (p. 348) and the large penitentiary (p. 344). Comp. the Plan, D, E, 1.

We next reach the broad and handsome Kaiser-Strasse (Pl. D, E, 3, 2), which intersects the town from N. to S., and is enlivened with numerous fountains. 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 cathedral (1123), of Archduke Albert VI. (see below), 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, with a statue of Archduke Albert, the founder of the university (1456). A little farther on is the War Monument, p. 348.

The Münstergasse leads straight to the W. portal of the cathedral, in front of which rise three lofty columns bearing poor statues of the Virgin, St. Alexander, and St. Lambert, the patron-saints of the cathedral.

The *Cathedral (Münster; Pl. 14; E, 3), the tower of which is the earliest and most perfect of its kind, 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, are in the Romanesque style. From the transept the work was continued towards the W., so that the tower was not begun till the end of the 13th century. While the form of the nave and aisles resem-
bles that of the contemporaneous cathedral of Strassburg, it is obvious that the architects found it difficult to bring them into harmony with the style of the older transept. The resemblance between the two cathedrals has given rise to the conjecture that both may have been partly designed by the same architect. After the completion of the nave and aisles, the construction of the choir was begun, but it was not completed till the beginning of the 16th cent. (1547-1513). The most artistic part of the whole building is the Tower, which is 380 ft. in height. 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. In the side of the tower is the Principal Portal, adorned with rich sculptures. On the right side are the seven Arts and the Foolish Virgins, on the left the Wise Virgins and several figures from the Old Testament looking forward to the Redemption. On the wall of the portal are statues of Judaism and the Church, and representations of the Salutation, the Annunciation, and the Adoration of Christ. In the segment of the arch is portrayed the further history of the Saviour down to his return at the Last Day. Around the whole building are niches containing statues of saints, fathers of the church, prophets, and allegorical figures. The S. Portal is unfortunately disfigured with a portico of the 17th century.

The *INTERIOR (354 ft. long, 102 ft. wide, 85 ft. high), consisting of nave and aisles, transept, choir and ambulatory, with magnificent ancient and modern stained-glass windows, is most impressive. It has been recently restored. The best time to visit it is after 10.30 a.m., when the services for the day are concluded (the sacristan, Münster-Platz 29, admits visitors to the choir, fee 50 pf.).

**Nave.** On the W. wall are stained-glass rose-windows, those on the left new, on the right old. The Pulpit, executed by Jerg Kempf in 1561, is said to be hewn out of a single block of stone. The Twelve Apostles, by the pillars, are somewhat rough specimens of sculpture. — The arch at the intersection of the nave and transept is embellished with a fresco by L. Seitz, executed in 1577, and representing the Coronation of the Virgin. — The screen was constructed in the 17th cent. by Jacob Altermadt.

**S. Aisle (right).** Good stained-glass windows of the 15th century. The four Evangelists in stained glass (5th window), after Dürer, by Helme, 1522. Below these, the tombstone with high-relief of Berthold V. of Zähringen, the last of his line (d. 1218). In the Holy Sepulchre Chapel the Saviour on a sarcophagus; beneath it the watchmen of the sepulchre asleep, old sculptures, perhaps by Jerg Kempf. The eight small stained-glass scenes from the Passion were executed by Helme in 1526 from designs by Dürer. The carved wood-work of the side-altars is old. That on the left, with the Adoration of the Magi, executed in 1505, is the finest.

**Choir Chapels.** The stained glass in these chapels is damaged. — **Altarpieces:** 1st Chapel. Winged picture, in the centre SS. Augustine, Anthony, and Rochus, SS. Sebastian and Christopher on the wings, master unknown. — 2nd (University) Chapel. Nativity, and Adoration of the Magi, by Holbein the Younger, painted about 1520, brought hither from Bâle after the Reformation; the paintings on the outside are of later date and little value. Next to it, the Portrait of a priest, dated 1600. Near it are me-
memorial-stones to former professors. — At the back of the high-altar, a winged picture by Hans Baldung, surmounted Grien (1516) of the "Crucifixion, on the left, St. Jerome and John the Baptist, on the right, St. George and St. Lawrence. The chapel to the left behind the high-altar contains a Romanesque Crucifix in silver-gilt, brought from Magdeburg, the head modern; also a few reliefs — The second chapel on the left contains an Adoration of the 15th cent., in carved wood, with Gothic framework.

Choir. At the entrances on the right and left, reliefs of dukes Berthold III. and IV., Conrad III., and Rudolph of Zähringen. On the wall a monument of Gen. de Rott (d. 1743). — High-altar-piece by Baldung (1516), in the centre, Coronation of the Virgin between God the Father and Christ, to the right, St. Peter and other saints; to the left, St. Paul and some warriors; outside, the Annunciation, Visitation, Nativity, and Flight into Egypt. Episcopal throne richly carved, 1848.

N. Aisee. In the chapel of the Mt. of Olives a painted stone relief of the Last Supper (1805), and four small stained-glass Windows with scenes from the Passion, by Helmle, from designs by Dürrer. — Statue of Archb. Boll (d. 1836), by Friederich. — Monument of Archb. Demeter (d. 1842). — The Eginsonkapelle contains two modern stained-glass windows executed by Helmle from drawings by Dürr, representing the Lord appearing to Moses in the burning bush, and King David.

Tower (p. 347). Entrance in the church to the right of the portal; ticket 20 pf., fee to custodian 40 pf., who also shows the clock by Schwilgué (comp. p. 234).

The Kaufhaus, or Merchants' Hall (Pl. 13; E, 3), opposite the S. portal of the Münster, was erected in the 15th century, and is now being restored. 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 Kornhalte, on the N. side of the Münster-Platz, contains a fine concert-hall.

A little to the S. of the Kaufhaus stands the Theatre (Pl. 22; E, 4). Adjacent is an old Augustine Convent, now converted into a school and containing the Municipal Collection of Antiquities. This comprises fine axes from Jutland and other prehistoric objects, Egyptian, Roman, and medüeval antiquities, and a numismatic cabinet (adm. free on Sun. and holidays, 11-1; at other times, fee). — The Palace of the Crown-Prince, in the Salz-Str., at one time belonged to the Von Sickingen family.

In the N. part of the Kaiser-Strasse, opposite the Infantry Barracks (Pl. 12), built by the Austrian Government in 1776, rises a large War Monument (Pl. 26; E, 2), erected in 1878 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. Möest. — A little farther on is the Romanesque Protestant Church (Pl. 16; E, 1), erected by Hübsch in 1839 with materials from the ruined abbey-church of Thennenbach. Richly-ornamented portal. Interior simple and chaste, with paintings by Dürr. To the N. is the Institution of the Sisters of Mercy, with a modern Gothic chapel. The Theological Seminary opposite is also in the Gothic style.

The Kaiser-Strasse ends, to the S., in the Martinsthor
(Pl. D, 4), on the wall of which is represented St. Martin sharing his cloak with a beggar. The inscription on the gateway commemorates the bravery shown by the townspeople in an engagement with the French at Wagenstadt in 1796. — By turning to the right (W.) and following the Belfort-Strasse we reach the Alleegarten (Pl. C, 4), 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. Opposite rises the Höhere Bürgerschule, with sculptured groups by Knittel in the pediment. A little to the N., opposite the Synagogue, is a Monument to General Werder, by Knittel.

On the Schwabenthor (Pl. F, 4) is an ancient fresco, representing a Swabian peasant driving a heavily-laden waggon. On the keystone of the arch is a small sitting figure.

From the Schwabenthor a broad path to the left leads through vineyards and past the reservoir of the town-waterworks to the *Schlossberg (427 ft. above the town; Pl. F, G, H, 3, 4), 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', where a road from Immenthal joins ours, we reach the Ludwigshöhe, on which are a pavilion and an iron indicator of the places visible hence. The *View, particularly of Freiburg itself and of the valley of the Dreisam, is very fine. Morning-light most favourable. — The shortest way back to the town leads from the Kanonen-Platz through a gate, passing Rommels Schlösschen (beer-saloon, p. 344); another leads by the 'Kreuz' and Gut Schöneck (Pl. G, 2; milk) to the Karls-Platz (Pl. F, 2). A third but longer path leads from the Kreuz N.E. to the (2 1/2 M.) Jägerhäuschen (fine view), from which the traveller may return to (1 1/2 M.) Freiburg by the suburb of Herdern.

The S. prolongation of the Kaiser-Strasse (Pl. D, 5), on the other side of the Dreisam, is named the Güntherthal-Strasse. From it the Baseler-Strasse and Loretto-Strasse (3rd to the right) lead to the *Lorettoberg, a hill about 1 M. to the S. of Freiburg. At the top are three chapels under one roof and an inn, and a new viewpoint. View best by evening-light.

The Environs of Freiburg are well shaded with pleasant woods, through which of late years numerous paths have been constructed, affording many beautiful walks. Comp. Map, p. 370.

Between the Lorettoberg on the W. and the Bromberg on the E. lies the charming *Güntherthal, through which the above-mentioned Güntherthal-Strasse ascends. At the entrance to the valley footpaths diverge to the left from the road, and lead along the wooded slopes of the Bromberg. About 2 M. up the valley lies Güntherthal (Hirsch; Zum Kybfelsen), with an old monastery, now converted into a brewery. About 1 1/2 M. farther on is the Kybburg Hotel, whence we may return through the beautiful pine-forests on the S.W. side of the valley to the Lorettoberg and Freiburg. (Or we may turn at Güntherthal.)

At the ‘Waldeck’ (entrance of the valley), on the road to Güntherthal, a path diverges to the left and leads to the *Kybfelsen (2716 ft.), the
top of which is reached in 2 hours. The descent may be made to Güntherthal.

The "Schönberg" (2148 ft.), 6 M. to the S.W. of Freiburg, affords the best general view of the mountains of the Black Forest.

Pleasant excursions may also be made to St. Otitien (1516 ft.), a chapel and inn 1½ hrs. to the N.E.; then to the Rosskopf (2254 ft.) in 1½ hrs., and thence to the Jägerhäschen (p. 349), or the castle of Zähringen (p. 344).

Excursion to the Höllenthal, see p. 371. — A shady walk ascends the valley of the Dreisam to the (1¼ M.) Waldsee (Restaurant) and (1¼ M.) Littenweiler (inn and baths), both with stations on the new Höllenthal Railway (p. 371).

The "Schau-ins-Land, or Erzkasten" (4219 ft.), the nearest of the higher mountains of the Black Forest, 387 ft. higher than the Blauen (p. 379), and commanding a similar view, may be ascended in 4½ hours. The best route lead by Güntherthal (see p. 349), beyond which we follow the road through the picturesque valley watered by the Bohrbach to the (3 M.) Bohrer restaurant, to which also carriages can ascend. The road divides here; to the right lies Horben; to the left the path ascends through woods (finger-posts) via the Diessenrobei and (3 M.) the Wolfskopf, a projecting crag commanding a fine view. In 1½ hrs. we reach the ridge to the N. of the summit, which lies 5 min. to the left. To the right below us is (5 min.) the Rasthaus, a small but good inn.

About 3½ hrs. to the S. of the summit, is the Halde, a group of houses with a good inn. Thence to the Nothschrei (p. 372), 1 hr.; from it direct to the Feldberg, 2½ hrs. — The Belchen lies 3½ hrs. to the S.W. of the Schau-ins-Land; footpath via the Hörnle and the Wiedener Eck (p. 380).

Both the Feldberg and the Belchen are good points from which to extend our mountain-expedition, from the Feldberg to the Belchen, via the Nothschrei and the Wiedener Eck (see above), 12 M.; from the Belchen to the Blauen, 12 M.

FROM FREIBURG TO COLMAR (28 M.). Railway in 1½-2 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. 344) on the right. 5 M. Hugstetten (Kreuzz); 7½ M. Gottenheim (Adler); 9½ M. Wasenweiler; 11 M. Ihringen (Ochs).

14½ M. Alt-Breisach (744 ft.; *Deutscher Kaiser, or Post; Salmen), the Roman Mons Brisiaeus, a picturesque old town, with 3300 inhab., situated on the extreme S.W. spur of the vine-clad Kaiserstuhl, lies at the foot of a rock rising precipitously to a height of 240 ft. above the Rhine.

As lately as the 10th cent., the Rhine is said to have flowed round the town, which was anciently an important fortress and regarded as the key of Germany. After 1331 it belonged to Austria; in 1638 it was taken after a long siege by the Swedes under Bernhard von Weimar; after his death garrisoned by the French; in 1700 again in possession of Austria; in 1703 taken by Tallard and Vauban; and in 1714 restored to the Austrians. In 1740 a change in the course of the Rhine proved so detrimental to the fortifications, that they were abandoned and partly demolished by the Austrians, and then completely destroyed by the French in 1793. The Rheintor bears the following plaintive inscription, dating from the time when the disunited Germans felt their inability to repel the attacks of the French:

Limes eram Gallis, nunc pons et janua fio;
Si pergunt: Gallis nulli sit limes erit!

On the highest point in the town rises the *Cathedral of St. Stephen, a cruciform edifice. The choir, supported by an open
to Bâle. MÜLLHEIM. 47. Route. 351

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. It contains a beautiful rood-loft of the latter part of the 15th cent., and a large Gothic winged altar-piece in carved wood, executed in 1526 by Hans Liefering (?), representing the Coronation of the Virgin. The interior was restored and painted in 1879. Two large pictures in the choir by Dürr, 1851. Fine view from the terrace. — In the 'Schlossgarten' is a tower erected in honour of Colonel Tulla, an officer of engineers. To the S. rises the Eckardsberg, with fragments of an old fortress.

At the base of the Kaisersuhl, on the Rhine, 7½ M. to the N. of Breisach, lies the ruin of Sponeck ('Großherzog Leopold'), commanding a fine view of Alsace, the Voges Mts., &c. About 29/4 M. farther on is the ruin of Limburg, where Rudolph of Hapsburg was born in 1218. (On Sundays a steamer sails from Breisach to Sponeck and Limburg.)

The railway now crosses the Rhine by means of a new 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. 22½ M. Sundhofen. 28 M. Colmar, see p. 294.

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From Freiburg to Bâle (39 M.). Railway in 11/4-2½ hrs. (fares 5 m., 3 m. 30, 2 m. 10 pf.; express-fares 6 m. 50, 4 m. 55, 3 m. 20 pf.). The train skirts the vine-clad W. spurs of the Black Forest. Stations St. Georgen and Schallstadt. — 9½ M. Krozingen (Badischer Hof, at the station; Rössle, in the village, a short distance from the railway; diligence to Staufen, p. 380). The small town of (13 M.) Heitersheim (Adler; Kreuz), once the seat of the Master of the Maltese Order, is 3½ M. from the station. To the E., 4½ M. up the valley, lies the town of Sulzburg (Hirsch; diligence twice daily), prettily situated amidst wood; 3 M. farther on is Bud Sulzburg. 15 M. Buggingen.

18 M. Müllheim. — Hotels. *Bahnhofs-Hôtel, at the station, with garden and restaurant; Weisses Kreuz, nearer the town; Schwan and Neue Post, at the upper end of the town, 1½ M. from the station; Löwe. — Omnibus to Badenweiler, see p. 376. Travellers arriving late are recommended to pass the night at Müllheim, as the hotels at Badenweiler are sometimes full.

Müllheim (882 ft.) is a thriving little town of 3300 inhab., with a new church, lying on the hill-side, 1 M. from the station, and extending for about 1 M. up the valley of the Klemmbach, through which runs the road to Badenweiler. It is noted for the Markgräfler wine produced in the neighbourhood. — Branch-railway to Müllhausen, see p. 298.

19½ M. Auggen (Bär); 21 M. Schliengen (345 ft.; Krone; diligence to Kandern, 5½ M., twice a day). The line now approaches the Rhine, which is here divided by islands into several arms. Best views to the right. 24 M. Bellingen; 25½ M. Rheinweiler; 27½ M. Kleinkems.

Then three short tunnels through the 'Isteiner Klotz', a lime-
stone cliff overhanging the water, to (31 M.) Efringen. The construction of the line, which winds along the hillside high above the river, is an object of interest between Bellingen and Efringen. At (33 M.) Einemldingen (878 ft.) the train crosses the Kander, beyond which a fine view is disclosed. 35 M. Haltingen; 37 M. Leopoldshöhe, whence a branch-line diverges to St. Ludwig (p. 299). The train now crosses the Wiese, and stops at the station of (39 M.) Klein-Basel, 1/2 M. from the Rhine-bridge, and connected with the central station at Bâle by a junction-line.

**Bâle. — Hotels.** Drei Könige, on the Rhine, R. 3-5, L. and A. 1½ fr.; Schweizerhof and Hôtel Euler, at the central station, R. 3 fr.; Hôtel National; Jur, near the station; Lorenz; Hofer; Goldener Falke; Wilder Mann; Sterch; Krone; Bellevue, Post. — At Klein-Basel: Hôtel Kraft; Kreuz, both on the Rhine; Basler Hof, Schreier, near the station.

Bâle, or Basel, the capital of the canton Basel-Stadt (pop. 61,400), and 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 *Münster* was erected in the Gothic style in the 14th cent., on the site of an older Romanesque building, of which the W. portal still remains, and was consecrated in 1363. The towers were not completed till 1500. In the interior (sacristan ½ fr.) are some very fine pieces of sculpture (monuments, rood-loft) of the 12th-15th centuries. The Council Hall, so named from the convocation which sat in the cathedral from 1431 to 1448, contains the remains of the celebrated Basel Dance of Death (1439). The cloisters date from the 14th and 15th centuries. Extensive view from the Pfalz, a terrace behind the Münster. The *Museum* (open daily, fee 1 fr.), in the street leading from the Münster 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, etc.). Bâle contains several other interesting buildings, such as the Rathhaus of 1508, and the Spahlementor, built in 1400, formerly one of the town-gates. The most important churches after the Münster are the Gothic Church of St. Martin, the Church of St. Leonhard, and the new Church of St. Elizabeth. For farther details see Baedeker’s Switzerland.

**48. The Black Forest (Duchy of Baden).**


The maps in the Handbook, on the scale of 1:250,000, will probably be found amply sufficient for the ordinary traveller; they are based on the Ordnance Maps of Baden (1:50,000; 13/4 in. per sheet). The new Ordnance Map, on a scale of 1:25,000, is not yet completed.

Of all the wooded districts of Germany, none presents so beautiful and varied landscapes as the Black Forest, 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 Kinzigthal (p. 364) divides the mountains of the Black Forest into two portions, which are also distinct in regard to their geological formation: viz. the LOWER BLACK FOREST to the N., consisting chiefly of variegated sandstone, and culminating in the Hornisgrinde (3825 ft.; p. 358); and the UPPER BLACK FOREST to the S., in which granite and gneiss predominate, and of which the Feldberg (4921 ft.; p. 374), the Belchen (4641 ft.; p. 380), the Herzogshorn (4583 ft.), and the Bärenhalde (4331 ft.) are the highest mountains. The lower heights are covered with fragrant pine-forests, while the populous valleys are generally fertile and well-cultivated. Numerous mineral springs have given rise to a number of little watering-places, which offer tempting retreats, and good inns are found in various other places. Charges have risen of late years, so that living, even in the remotest districts, is no longer so remarkably cheap as formerly. (The following is the average scale: R. 1 1/2-2 m., B. 60 pf. to 1 m., D. 1 1/2-2 1/2 m.)

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 'Schiffergesellschaften' (p. 354), 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. To German scholars the charms of the Black Forest will be much enhanced by a perusal of the Allemannische Gedichte of Hebel.

The Black Forest Club, instituted in 1873, has done much to increase the facilities and pleasures of a tour in this picturesque district by the construction of paths, the erection of finger-posts, etc. The headquarters of the club are at Freiburg (annual subscription 5 m.).

a. From Rastatt to Gernsbach and Allerheiligen.

Murgthal, Hornisgrinde, Mummelsee.

Two Days. 1st. Railway to Gernsbach, see below (or from Baden to Gernsbach on foot, 6 or 3 1/2 m., comp. p. 340); thence to Forbach 10 M. (or from Baden to Forbach direct 12 M., see below). Forbach to Schömünzach 7 M.; 2nd. Schömünzach to the summit of the Hornisgrinde 4 1/2 hrs.; down to the Mummelsee 1/2 hr., Seebach 1 hr., Ottenhöfen 1 hr., and BAEDENK's Rhine. 10th Edit.
thence over the hill to Allerheiligen 1½ hr. (or from the Mummelsee by the Ecke, Wilds Seek, and Luthertstein to Allerheiligen, 4 hrs.; in all 3½-9 hrs.  

From Rastatt (p. 331) to Gernsbach, 9 M., railway in 4½ min. (fares, 1 m. 50, 1 m. 20, 75 pf.). 2½ M. Kuppenheim (Ochs), a small town with 1948 inhab., on the left bank of the Murg, which is here spanned by an iron bridge.

Among the woods 1 M. from the station of Kuppenheim, and 6 M. to the N.W. of Baden, rises the Favorite, 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. 1701), 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 has been preserved unaltered. Small restaurant. — From the Alte Schloss at Baden or from the Ebersteinburg (p. 338), pleasant paths lead through the woods to (6 M.) the Favorite.

The line continues in the valley of the Murg, here upwards of 3 M. in width. — 5 M. Rothenfelts, with a small château of the Margrave William, a mineral-spring (*Bath-house, ‘pens.’ 5 m.) and well-kept grounds. Near (6¹/₄ M.) Gaggenau (Rose) rises a monument to M. Rindeschwender, a patriotic native of Baden. — 9 M. Hördten.

9 M. Gernsbach. — Station below the town on the right bank of the Murg. — Hotels. *Kiefernadelbad, pine-cone baths and hotel, above the village. — *Stern, *Krone, R. 1½-2, D. 2, ‘pens.’ from 4 M.; Löwe, Wilder Mann, near the station, on the right bank of the Murg, both unpretending; Adler, in the market-place. — In Scheuern, 1¼ M. above Gernsbach: Pension Zimmermann, board 3½-4 m. per day, R. 10-15, with 2 beds 15-20 m. a week.

Carriages (no authoritative tariff) to Schloss Eberstein, with two horses 6 m., fee 1 m., with one horse 4 m., fee 70 pf.; to Baden direct 10 m., fee 1 m. 40 pf., or 7 m., fee 1 m.; to Baden via Schloss Eberstein 12 m., fee 1½ m., or 8 m., fee 1 m.; to Forbach 10 m., fee 1 m. 20 pf., or 6½ m., fee 1 m.; to Schönmünzach 15 m., fee 2 m., or 12 m., fee 1½ m., to Wilzbach 30 m., fee 4 m., or 20 m., fee 3 m. At night a fare and a third.

Diligence to (13½ M.) Schönmünzach in 3½ hrs., and to (27 M.) Freudenstadt in 3¼ hrs. more, twice daily in summer.

Gernsbach (692 ft.), the terminus of the railway from Rastatt (p. 331), on the Murg, which is here crossed by a new bridge, is an ancient and thriving little town, with 2663 inhab., and now frequently resorted to as a summer-residence. It is the headquarters of the ‘Murgthalschüler-Gesellschaft’, a company which has been established for centuries and owns about 16,000 acres of forest (comp. p. 353). The *Rathaus, with its corner-oriel, built in 1614, is a good example of the Renaissance style. The Protestant Church contains the tombs of several Counts of Eberstein.

From Gernsbach to Herrenalb, 8 M., diligence daily in 2 hrs., via (3 M.) Loffenau (Adler; Stern), a long village, with a modern Gothic church of red sandstone. In the middle of the village a path to the right leads to the Teufelsmühle (2500 ft.), a conspicuous mountain to the right. The summit (1½ hr.) commands a beautiful view. From Loffenau the road ascends to the (2 M.) Kappel, shortly before which a finger-post indicates the way to the (1½ M.) Heukopf, which commands another fine view. From the Kappel to Herrenalb is a descent of not quite 1 hr. Pedestrians cut off 2 M. by following the footpath to the Kappel, which diverges about 100 paces beyond the church (finger-post).
Herrenalb ("Sonne; "Ochs or Post, unpretending; Bellevue; Waldhorn; Dr. Mermagen's Hydropathic Establishment; apartments in several villas), a village with 600 inhab., frequented on account of its equable and somewhat moist climate. The once celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded by a Count of Eberstein in 1148, was destroyed by the Swedes in 1642. 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 round arches supported by small columns, containing tombs of the abbots. The portal towards the road is of the 15th century. In the distance, farther down the Albthal, the suppressed abbey of Frauenalb is seen on a rocky eminence. Pleasant walk of 20 min. to the Falkenstein, a huge granite rock rising from the valley. Diligence to Ettingen (12½ m.; see p. 331) twice, and to Neuenburg (14 m.; p. 323) thrice daily.

From Herrenalb to Wildbad, 12 m., the high-road runs via Dobel (Sonne; Waldhorn; extensive view from the Signal, 2368 ft., ¼ m.), and then descends. There are several short-cuts for pedestrians. — Wildbad, see p. 323.

From the road ascending the valley of the Murg (p. 355), ½ M. from Gernsbach, a road diverges to the right to (11/2 M.) "Schloss Eberstein (1017 ft.), founded in the 13th cent., afterwards destroyed, and in 1798 restored under the name of 'Neu-Eberstein.' It is delightfully situated on a wooded eminence, high above the Murg. It contains ancient relics, weapons, armour, etc., and in one of the apartments pictures of the 16th century. The beautiful and extensive *View embraces the picturesque Murgthal, upwards nearly to Rauhmaunzach, and downwards as far as the Rhine valley.

Pedestrians may reach Baden from Schloss Eberstein in 2 3/4 hrs. by the road mentioned at p. 340, via Müllenbach, Oberbeuern, and Lichtenthal. Carriages take 1½ hr. The road leads at first through fine woods.

A footpath descends from the castle to the S. to Obertroth (Blume), 1 M. from Gernsbach, on the Murgthal road. At (1 M.) Hilpertshau the road crosses the Murg.

A road traversing picturesque scenery leads hence by Reichenthal (1329 ft.) and the forester’s house of Kaltenbronn (2348 ft.), and past the (right) Hofloch (3248 ft.) to (21 M.) Wildbad (p. 323).

The Murgthal between Gernsbach and Schönmuinzach is wild and beautiful. The slopes are richly clothed with wood. As far as Schönmuinzach the rocks consist of granite, huge blocks of which lie scattered about; beyond it the formation is gneiss, whence the smooth, rounded aspect of the slopes. Variegated sandstone also occurs. The valley then widens and loses much of its peculiar charm. It is seen to the best advantage in descending.

2½ M. (from Gernsbach) Weissenbach (636 ft.; *Grüner Baum), the modern Gothic church of which contains some good stained-glass and modern altar-pieces. The hamlet of Qu lies picturesquely on the left bank of the Murg. The valley becomes narrower and wilder; (2½ M.) Langenbrand (872 ft.; Ochs); (1½ M.) Gausbach (*Waldhorn). Near (3/4 M.) Forbach the new road crosses the Murg by a lofty iron bridge.

Forbach (1090 ft.; *Grüner Hof, near the new bridge; *Krone, a little farther from the bridge, R. & B. 2 m. 10 pf.; Hirsch, Löwe, by the old bridge), a thriving village, with a picturesque church on a hill and a vaniline factory, is the finest point in the valley.
The Direct Route from Baden to Forbach (12 M.) follows the high road at the Piscicultural Establishment (p. 338; 4½ M. from the Conversationshaus in Baden) to (½ M.) Gaisbach and (1½ M.) Schmaltbach, beyond which we take the path through the woods, indicated by finger-posts, surmounting the hill, to (4½ M.) Bermersbach (1300 ft.). We may now either ascend to the right at the second fountain in the village, or proceed to the inn (Blume) beyond the church, and thence follow the path through the woods (the villagers will show the beginning of the path) to (1¼ M.) Forbach.

From Forbach to Herrenwies (p. 342), 12 M., a lonely but easily traced forest path past the Herrenwieser See.

Beyond Forbach the Murgtal, although more secluded, continues grand and beautiful. About halfway to Schönmünzach the Rauenmünsach falls into the Murg; 1 M. above the confluence the former is augmented by the Schwarzach; below the 'Fallbrücke' is a picturesque waterfall. A new road leads through the valley of the Schwarzach to (10½ M.) Herrenwies (see above).

14 M. Schönmünzach (1496 ft.; *Glashütte or Post, R. 1-1½ m., A. 40, B. 70 pf.; *Waldhorn; Schiff), the first village in Württemberg, contains a glass-work, employing seventy hands, and is a favourite summer-resort. The Schönmünzach falls into the Murg here. To the Hornisgrinde, see p. 357. Numerous pleasant walks in the woods. Carriage to the Eckle 14, to Ottenhöfen 20, to Allerheiligen 28 m.

About 1/4 M. above Schönmünzach a path ascends to the right to the Klarwurh and the (½ hr.) 'Schloss', or site of the old castle of Rauenfels, which affords a beautiful view of the valley. The footpath leads thence through the valley to the (1½ hr.) Saw Mill. Fine view on emerging from the woods. — About 3/4 M. to the S. of Schönmünzach is a guide-post indicating the way to a swimming-bath. — In the mountains, 3 M. to the W., is the solitary Schirmsee.

The Murg, 1½ M. beyond Schönmünzach, penetrates a precipitous wall of rock, beyond which the valley loses its wild character. The village of Schwarzenberg (Ochs) on the height to the left commands a pleasant view; on the right Hutzenbach; then (2½ M.) Schönengründ (Hirsch), whence a road leads to the N. by Besenfeld and Urnagold to Enzklösterle (*Waldhorn), and through the Enzthal to Wildbad (p. 323). On this road, 3/4 M. from Schönengrund, are situated the scanty remains of the castle of Königswart.

The next village in the Murgtal is (33/4 M.) Reichenbach (*Sonne, also a 'pension'), with a suppressed Benedictine abbey, founded in 1082; the church, a flat-roofed Romanesque basilica with a W. portico, was restored in 1849.

23½ M. Baiersbronn (1913 ft.; Zum Ochsen), a considerable village at the confluence of the Murg and the Forbach.

The road following the course of the latter passes the considerable government-foundries of Friedrichsthal and Christophsthal, and leads to (4½ M.) Freudenstadt (Schwarzwald Hotel, at the station, outside the town; Linde; beer at the Koppel), a lofty-situated town of Württemberg (6100 inhab.), with a curiously-constructed Protestant church, built in 1601-8. This edifice 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 sit, while the altar and pulpit are placed at the angle. The
Romanesque font from the convent of Alpirsbach and the skilfully-carved choir-stalls are noteworthy. Near the Roman Catholic church, 1/2 M. from the town, a View of the Swabian Alb, Hohenzollern, &c., is enjoyed. — Good roads lead from Freudenstadt to the W. over the Kniebis (p. 361) to Oppenau, and to the S. to (11/4 M.) Alpirsbach (p. 364; diligence daily) and Schiltach (p. 364). — Railway to Stuttgart, see Baedeker's S. Germany.

At Baiersbronn the valley of the Murg turns towards the N.W., and is traversed by a new road, which crosses first the (1/4 M.) Forbach and then the (1/4 M.) Murg. From (3 M.) Mittelthal (Waldhorn) a road leads S. to the (4 1/2 M.) Kniebis, joining the road described at p. 361 near the Schwedenschanze (p. 361). About 1 1/2 M. farther up the Murgthal, into which numerous brooks are precipitated from the Kniebis, is the Schwan Inn, near which is the ruin of Tannenfels, situated on a precipitous rock in a wild gorge to the right. We then soon reach the first houses of Oberthal, whence a road (1 1/2 M. from the 'Schwan') diverges on the left to the (1 1/2 M.) large Buhlbach Glasshouse (*Inn).

The road continues to ascend, forming long windings towards the top, to (6 M.) the Ruhstein (3018 ft.; Inn; to the Wilde See and *Allerheiligen, see p. 360), whence it descends again (commanding several fine views) into the valley of the Acher. Lastly it passes the Wolfsbrunnen Inn, where there is a finger-post indicating the way to the Mummelsee (3/4 hr., p. 358), and reaches (3 M.) Seebach; in all about 5-5 1/2 hrs. from Baiersbronn.

To the Hornisgrinde and Mummelsee two roads lead from Schömünzach (see p. 356), the Baden road on the left bank of the Schömünzach, and the Wurttemberg road on the right. Following the latter, which diverges at the Schiff Inn, beyond the bridge, we reach (3 M.) Zwickygabel (Inn), cross the brook, and ascend to the right along the Langenbach, which at Zwickygabel unites with the Schömünzach. The road then passes (1 1/2 M.) Vorder-Langenbach, and at (2 1/4 M.) Hinter-Langenbach (Züfte) ascends to the left.

About 1 1/4 M. farther on is a way-post, indicating the route to the (4 M.) Wilde See and (12 M.) Allerheiligen. The road now ascends more rapidly to the (3 M.) Seipelzloch or Eckle, the angle of a wood, with a refuge-hut on the saddle of the mountain, where a stone marks the boundary between Wurttemberg and Baden, and a view of the Vosges is obtained. The road to the left descends to Seebach (see below), situated on the new road through the Murgthal; a footpath only leads to the Hornisgrinde. Stone way-post.

Three Paths here enter the wood: that most to the right leads to the S.E., and forms the boundary between the above-mentioned states; the second and most trodden, also inclining to the right, leads past the Drei-Fürstenstein, bearing the arms of Baden and Wurttemberg, to the summit of the Hornisgrinde. The third path (to the Mummelsee), at first little trodden, after a few paces joins a broad track, which gradually ascends the hillside
(to the right); the broad, stony path ascending to the right, 10 min. from the Eckle, then leads to the lake in 1/4 hour.

From the Eckle we may reach Allerheiligen in 4 hrs. by following the boundary-stones towards the S.E., passing the picturesque, isolated Wilde See and Ruhstein (p. 357), and then descending to the S.W. by the Melkereikopf.

The second of the above paths leads to the (1 hr.) Hornisgrinde (3825 ft.), the massive tower on the summit of which, 22 ft. in height, may be ascended by a ladder (adjacent is a refuge-hut). The bare and marshy summit commands a very extensive view, which however is frequently shrouded in mist: to the E. the Swabian Alb, the Achalm at Reutlingen, the Rossberg and Hohenzollern, the Hohentwiel, and other peaks of the Hohgau; S. the heights of the Black Forest, the Feldberg, Belchen, Blauen, and beyond them even the Alps (comp. p. 380); S.W. the Kaiserstuhl (p. 344) and Voges; W. the vast plain of the Rhine; nearly opposite rises the spire of Strassburg, and on a mountain in the foreground the extensive ruins of the Brigittenschloss (p. 342); N. the mountains around Baden, the Yburg and the Mercuriusberg (p. 340).

From the Hornisgrinde a stony path, bearing to the right, descends in windings to the S.E., and after 1/2 hr. reaches the Mummelsee (3385 ft.), a gloomy little lake, surrounded by pine-clad mountains, and popularly believed to be inhabited by water-sprites. By the Seebach, the brook issuing from the lake on the S., is a hut which affords shelter in bad weather (refreshments in summer).

From the Mummelsee we descend by a winding footpath to the (20-25 min.) road from the Eckle, which we follow to the right to the (25 min.) Baiersbronn and Ruhstein road (p. 357), reaching it at the inn Zum Wolfsbrunnen. About 1 1/4 M. farther on we come to Hinter-Seebach (Zum Adler, D. 1 m. 80 pf.). A way-post opposite the 'Adler' indicates a path with steps leading to (2 hrs.) Allerheiligen; and others are placed at doubtful points. On reaching the summit, after a stiff climb of 3/4 hr., we keep to the right. The road at first traverses extensive tracts of debris, commanding a view of the valley of the Rhine, and then descends through forest.

The village of Vorder-Seebach (lower part 1174 ft., upper 1623 ft.; Krone; Hirsch) lies on the high-road, 1 1/2 M. beyond Hinter-Seebach, and extends along the road for a considerable distance. Then (1 1/4 hr.) Hagenbrücke (to the Edelfrauengrab, see below), and (1/4 hr.) Ottenhöfen.

b. Allerheiligen and Büttenstein Waterfalls.

Comp. Map, p. 352.

Two Days. 1st. From Achern to Griesbach, 24 M., better by carriage; 2nd. To Wolfach, 24 M. — Or the traveller may accomplish this tour in one day as follows: From Achern to Ottenhöfen by carriage in 1 1/4 hr. (diligence at 9 a.m.); walk to Allerheiligen 1 3/4 hr., from the inn to the foot of the falls 1/2 hr.; then drive to Griesbach 2 1/4 hrs.; walk over the
Holzwilder Höhe to Rippoldsau 2 hrs.; drive (omnibus twice daily) to Wolfach 2½ hours.

From Oppenau (p. 361) Allerheiligen is reached in 3 hours.

Achern (p. 342) is the starting-point for this tour. The road to Allerheiligen leads through the Kappeler Thal, a pleasant, green dale watered by the Achern (to the left on the hill, the Brigitten-schloss, p. 342), past the villages of (1½ M.) Oberachern and (3 M.) Kappelrodeck (*Ochs; Linde), the latter of which is commanded by the château of Rodeck, dating as far back as the 8th cent., and recently altered and restored (for adm. to the fine grounds, apply to the gardener).

From Kappelrodeck to Allerheiligen, 13 M. The somewhat fatiguing route passes below the château of Rodeck, and ascends rapidly through pine-wood, affording a fine view of the Achenthal on the one side and the valley of the Rhine, with Strassburg and the Vosges, on the other. Farther on (3 M.) it skirts the rocks of the Bürstenstein, 6 M. beyond which it joins the Allerheiligensteig which begins at Oberkirch, and runs along the saddle past the Sohlberg (p. 360) to Allerheiligen (see below).

The road then ascends by the course of the Achern to (3 M.) — 6½ M. (from Achern) Ottenhöfen (1020 ft.; *Linde; *Pflug, D. 2 m.; Wagen), a prettily-situated village, forming suitable headquarters for a number of pleasant excursions.

From Ottenhöfen to Allerheiligen by the Edelfrauengrab and the Blüchereck (2¼ hrs.), a very attractive walk. In front of the church 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. follow the middle road in a straight direction, traverse the pretty Gottschlagthal, cross the brook several times, and finally ascend by steps to the (20 min.) Edelfrauengrab ('grave of the noble lady'), a very insignificant grotto to which a romantic legend attaches. The environs are very picturesque, especially the road ascending beyond this point past the numerous pretty cascades. Then (1 hr.) Blüchereck, beyond which the wood is traversed, and the new road soon reached (see below); ½ hr., Allerheiligen. Travellers coming from Seebach (see p. 358) may diverge to the left at the Hagenbrücke, beyond the Edelfrauengrab, ¾ M. before reaching Ottenhöfen.

The carriage-road from Ottenhöfen to Allerheiligen ascends the Unterwasser-Thal towards the S. to the (2½ M.) Erbprinz 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 Neuhaus a way-post indicates the way to the Edelfrauengrab by Blüchereck (see above).

From the top of the hill (from which a short-cut descends by steps to the right) the road descends in windings to (2½ M.) *Allerheiligen (1968 ft.), the first glimpse of which is very striking. The ruins of the Pramonstratensian abbey, founded by the Duchess Uta of Schauenburg in 1196, secularised in 1802, and partly destroyed by lightning in 1803, occupy almost the entire breadth of the wooded dale. The Inn is often full (charges rather high, 'pens.' 6-10 m.); the Gasthof zum Wasserfall, ½ M. from the lower end of the Falls, on the road to Oppenau, belongs to the same landlord.

Immediately below the monastery is a rugged cleft in the rocks,
formed by an earthquake, through which the Gründenbach is precipitated into the valley beneath over blocks of granite in seven falls, called the 'Sieben Bütten' (seven cauldrons), or *Büttenstein Falls, some of them 50 ft. in height. A good path, cut through the rock at places, descends by the falls to the (20 min.) bottom of the valley, 300 ft. below. From the second 'Rondel', or platform, the double fall is best surveyed. The waterfalls, the picturesque accessories of which form their chief attraction, are seen to most advantage in ascending from the valley below. The best way of approaching them is, accordingly, to take the footpath to the 'Louisenruhe, Engelskanzel, and Teufelsstein', which diverges to the right of the barn, opposite the new Logirhaus, and leads through wood to the (1/2 hr.) road at the foot of the falls; then ascend the path to the (1/2 hr.) Inn.

From Allerheiligen to Rippoldsau direct (5 hrs.) over the Kniebis (guide unnecessary, way-posts everywhere). The route diverges to the left at a finger-post ('Zur Zuflucht') on the way to the falls, a few yards from the inn, and runs through wood for the first hour; farther on, an extensive prospect is enjoyed, embracing the plain of the Rhine, Strassburg, and the Voges Mts.; 21/2 hrs. Refuge (see below) by the Schwedenschänze; 1 hr. Kniebis; 11/2 hr. Rippoldsau (p. 365). A shorter route thither leads from the Alexanderschänze: follow the Griesbach road for 1/2 M., then enter the wood to the left; after 20 min. more, where the path divides, select that descending rapidly to the right.

From Allerheiligen to Oppenau, 21/2 hours. The carriage-road affords the shortest and best route. As above mentioned, it passes at the foot of the waterfalls, crosses a bridge to the left, and follows the bank of the Lierbach (as the Gründenbach is now called), high on the slope of the hill. At the Kreuz Inn, near Oppenau, the Kniebis-Strasse and the road to (3 M.) Antogast (see below) diverge to the left.

From Allerheiligen to Sulzbach (p. 351), 11/2 hour. We descend by the waterfalls to the road, which we ascend for 1/4 M. to a stone finger-post on the right, indicating the way over the Brauneberg to (3 M.) Sulzbach.

From Allerheiligen to Oberkirch (see below), across the Sohlberg, in 3 hrs., a pleasant but somewhat steep route (numerous finger-posts).


Railway from Appenweier to Oppenau, 12 M., in 40-50 min.; fares 1 m. 90, 1 m. 50, 95 pf.

Appenweier, see p. 342. The train ascends the Renchthal to (21/2 M.) Zusenhofen. — 51/2 M. Oberkirch (*Linde, 'pension' 4 m.; *Ochs, with shady garden, 'pens.' 4 m.; Goldener Adler, good wine; Schwarzer Adler; beer at Braun's), situated in an extremely fertile district on the slope of the hill, at the entrance to the narrower Renchthal. About 1 M. farther down the valley, to the right of the line, is the boldly-situated ruined castle of Fürsteneck. About 21/4 M. to the left of Oberkirch lie the ruins of Schauenburg, whence a fine view is obtained; Von Haberer's Höllhof is another good point of view. To the N. of Oberkirch the villages of (1 M.) Gaisbach (Lamm) and (3 M.) Ringelbach (Salm), known for their wine. — 71/2 M. Lautenbach (Schwan, well spoken of, good wine), with an old church containing an interesting screen and stained-
Black Forest.  OPPENAU.  48. Route.  361

glass windows. — 9 M. Hubacker, station for Sulzbach, a small
bath (3/4 M. to the N.; ‘pension’ 5 m.), with a saline spring (70°
Fahr.); from Sulzbach by a picturesque road via the Braunberg,
to Allerheiligen, 21/2 hrs. (uphill), see above.

12 M. Oppenau. — Hotels. *Stahlbad, *Post or Engel, belonging to
the same owner, R., L., & A. l/2, D. 2, ‘pens.’ 4-5 m., B. 65 pf.; *Goldener
Adler; Hirsch; Blume, on the way to the station; Fortuna, opposite
the station, unpretending. — Taube, with mineral baths, 11/2 M. from
Oppenau, on the road to Allerheiligen (see below). — Hôtel zum Finken,
see below.  Kranz Brewery, R. 1 m., well spoken of.

Diligence to (5 M.) Petersthal and (71/2 M.) Griesbach thrice daily in
summer. An Omnibus from the Renchthal Baths meets the trains.

Oppenau, a busy little town, with 1934 inhab., is frequented
as a summer-resort. ‘Kirschwasser’ is largely manufactured here.
— 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, to the left of the ‘Turn-Platz’, and after about 350 paces
taking the footpath on the left, which at first ascends in steps.

Close by the Oppenau station, the high-road divides, the right
(S.) branch being the Renchthal road (see below), and the left (E.)
arm leading to the Kniebis. The latter passes through Oppenau.
— Immediately beyond the town the road to (3 M.) Antogast
(1585 ft.; *Huber), one of the Kniebis Baths, charmingly situated
in the pretty Maisachthal, and known as early as the 16th cent.,
diverses to the right; the road in a straight direction leads to Aller-
heiligen (see above). Footpath to (6 M.) Griesbach (see p. 362).

The Kniebis Road ascends the Rossbühl from Oppenau in
windings (pleasing retrospects) to the (6 M.) Schwabenschanze
(‘Swabian intrenchment’), an ancient earth-work; 1/4 M. to the S.
is the Schwedenschanze (road to Baiersbroun, see p. 361); near it,
the inn *Zur Zuflucht. About 11/2 M. farther is the grass-grown
Alexanderschanze (Inn), on the summit of the Kniebis (3192 ft.),
where the Renchthal road joins ours (see below). At the inn Zum
Lamm, 11/4 M. farther, another road diverges, leading to Rippoldsau
(p. 365) by the E. side of the Holzwälder Höhe. The Kniebis road
then leads by the Wurtemberg village of Kniebis (*Ochs) along the
left bank of the Forbach, which rises in the vicinity, to (63/4 M.)
Freudenstadt (p. 356).

The road continuing to ascend the valley of the Rench (diligence
thrice daily) passes through a small part only of Oppenau, and leads
southwards to the ‘Kniebis Baths’ of Freiersbach, Petersthal, and
Griesbach. Near (11/2 M.) Ibach is the picturesquely-situated
Gasthaus zum Finken (‘pension’).

From (39/4 M.) Löcherberg (*Pflug) a gently-ascending road, affording
various fine views, leads through the pleasant valley and across the
Hermersberg to (41/2 M.) Oberharmersbach (Sonne; Drei Schweinköpfe),
Niederharmersbach (*Adler), and (101/2 M.) Zeil (p. 363).

The next place in the Renchthal is (21/4 M. from Löcherberg)
Bad Freiersbach (1260 ft.; *Meyer’s Hotel, with baths, D. 2 m.}
10 pf.), with sulphureous springs, situated in a pretty dale, enclosed by lofty hills. (The village of Freiersbach is 1½ M. distant, in the lateral valley of Petersthal.) Then (3/4 M.)—

5 M. (from Oppenau) Petersthal. — Hotels. In the village: Bär; Badischer Hof. D. 1 m. 70 pf.; Hirsch; Stahlbad, with baths. Outside the village: Müller's Hôtel and Baths, often crowded, bath 1 m., towels extra. Numerous private apartments.

Petersthal (1320 ft.), the most important of these small watering-places, occupies a sheltered situation, embellished with well-kept grounds. The four springs contain iron and carbonic-acid gas. The baths, which were known in the 16th cent., are frequented by about 1400 patients annually.

A beautiful route leads hence to the E. through the Freiersthal into the Schapbachthal (p. 361). We take the road to the left at the Hôtel zum Bären in Petersthal, and reach the top of the hill in 1½ hour. Pedestrians may reduce the distance by crossing the stream to the right at a point ½ hr. from Petersthal, and ascending a steep path through forest in an easterly direction. A few paces farther on, we take the narrower path to the right. In 8 min. it passes obliquely across the carriage-road, which it rejoins in 8 min. more. A way-post indicating the road to Schapbach stands on the road-side 150 paces farther on. After reaching the culminating point, we descend through the picturesque Wildschapbachthal to (1½ hr.) Schapbach (p. 364).

A pleasant footpath leads from Petersthal to Antogast in 2 hrs., passing the hamlet of Döttelbach on the road-side: at the telegraph-post numbered 458 we ascend through the covered gateway.

The Renchthal now turns to the N.E. In 3/4 hr. we reach —

7½ M. (from Oppenau) Griesbach (1626 ft.; several Kurhäuser; Adler), possessing a chalybeate spring, which has been highly valued for 200 years. Most of the patients (1100 in number) are ladies.

The road through the Renchthal (diligence once daily) now ascends in windings to the Kniebis, the summit of which is reached at the (1½ hr.) Alexanderschanze. Hence to Rippoldsau or Freudenstadt, see p. 361.

Footpath from Griesbach to Rippoldsau. 2 hours. We follow the road just named for 3/4 M. from the Griesbach Baths and quit it at a point where it bends sharply to the left, keeping straight on for a few paces farther and then by a stone finger-post taking the broad track provided with benches which leads to the left through the wood. The path to the Teufelskanzel diverges to the right ½ hr. farther on. About 5 min. below the top is the 'Sophien-Ruhen', affording a fine retrospect of the Griesbach Valley. The highest part of the route is called the Holzwälder Höhe (3005 ft.), where the path for several hundred paces is nearly level. It then descends gradually in long windings, passing after a few paces a flight of steps on the left, used for the timber-traffic, to the (3/4 hr.) Kniebis Road (p. 361), which leads us to (1 M.) Rippoldsau (p. 365).


Comp. the Maps, pp. 362 and 370.

113 M. Railway in 5½ hrs. (fares 14 m. 40, 9 m. 60, 6 m. 20 pf.; by express 16 m. 40, 11 m. 55 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. 363-367). Carriages constructed so as to command a view in all directions ('Aussichtswagen', see below).
sichtswagen) 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, Triberg, Villingen, and Singen, or from the guard of the train. The line attracts numerous travellers, and the inns at Hausach, Hornberg, Triberg, and other picturesque points are often full.

Offenburg, see p. 343. — The line traverses the populous and fertile Kinzigtal, a valley enclosed by gently-sloping mountains. 3 M. Ortenberg (Krone), above which, on a vine-clad hill, rises the château of *Ortenberg, occupying the site of an ancient stronghold destroyed by Marshal Créqui in 1668. The grounds of the château are prettily laid out, and the interior is tastefully fitted up.

61/4 M. Gengenbach (580 ft.; Adler; Sonne), with 2542 inhab., an independent town down to the Peace of Lunéville, 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 old Benedictine Abbey, to which the town owes its origin, was also formerly independent of all external jurisdiction.

10 M. Schönberg. 111/4 M. Biberach (Krone; Sonne), at the mouth of the Harmersbach. On the latter, 21/2 M. distant, lies the thriving village of Zell (Hirsch; Löwe); the valley there divides into the Unterharmersbachthal and the Nordrachthal, through both of which are roads leading to the Renchtal (p. 361).

From Biberach to Lahr (9 M.) a road leads by Schönberg, a solitary inn, whence it descends through the Schutterthal by Reichenbach and Kuhbach. About 11/2 M. to the W. of Biberach, and 2 M. to the N. of the Schönberg inn (see above), rises a lofty and precipitous rock, crowned with the ruins of Hohengeroldseck, an extensive castle destroyed by Marshal Créqui in 1697, and commanding a complete *Survey of the Kinzigtal, the Schutterthal, and the plain of the Rhine. Lahr, see p. 343.

Before (141/2 M.) Steinach is reached, the line crosses the Kinzig. 17 M. Haslach (728 ft.; Fürstenberger Hof; Kreuz), the chief town of the district, formerly in the principality of Fürstenberg, was destroyed by the French on their retreat after the battle of Höchstädt. In the doorway of the Church, which escaped destruction, is a Romanesque relief of the 12th century.

The road leading hence to the S. by Hofstetten to (9 M.) Elsach (p. 370) traverses beautiful scenery; on the left, halfway, rise the insignificant ruins of the Heidberg.

211/4 M. Hausach (783 ft.; Bahnhofshotel; Hirsch; Krone; Engel) is a small town with 1465 inhab., commanded by the ruins of an old castle of the princes of Fürstenberg, destroyed in 1643.

From Hausach to Rippoldsau, 163/4 M. Railway to (31/4 M.) Wolfach in 1/4 hr. (fares 40, 30, 20 pf.); thence diligence and omnibus twice daily in 23/4 hours. — The train ascends the Kinzigthal. 13/4 M. Kirnbach.

31/4 M. Wolfach. — Hotels. Salm, 'pens.' 41/2-5 m.; Krone. — Adler, Sonne, Zähringer, these three good second-class houses. — *Kiefernadelbad, with baths of various kinds, pens. 4 m.
Wolfach (869 ft.), an ancient town with 1891 inhab. and a handsome ‘Amtshaus’, formerly a château, at the entrance to the town, is situated between abrupt mountains at the confluence of the Wolfbach and the Kinzig.

A railway through the Kinzigthal, which higher up is called the Vordere Lehnigericht, is now in progress; it will lead to Schiltach, Alpirsbach, and Freudenstadt. The road ascends on the right bank of the Kinzig, passing the picturesque chapel of St. Jakob, on the slope to the right. At (3 M.) Halbmeil (Zum Engel; Löwe) it crosses to the left bank. Then (6 M.) Schiltach (1118 ft.; *Krone; Ochs), an old town situated at the union of the Schiltach and the Kinzig, with a modern church, and a ruined castle on a hill. A good road leads through the Schiltachtal (‘Hintere Lehnigericht’), which here opens on the S., to (8'/4 M.) Schramberg (see below; 12'/2 M. from Wolfach). — 3 M. Schienkenzell (Sonne; Ochs; Drei Könige), the next village in the Kinzigtal, carries on an extensive traffic in timber. An arm of the Kinzig here descends from the N., from the Reinerzau, a picturesque valley, through which a road leads to Vormath (*Linde), Berneck (Traube). and (13'/2 M.) Freudenstadt (p. 356). The last village in the Kinzigtal is (4'/2 M.; 12'/2 M. from Wolfach) Alpirsbach (*Linde; Schwan), which carries on a considerable traffic in timber and straw-hats. The church, a Romanesque building of the 12th cent., contains the tombs of some members of the Hohenzollern family (14-15th cent.); in the porch the tusk of a mammoth has hung from time immemorial. High-road hence through the Ehrenbogenthal to (12 M.) Freudenstadt; another to Flurn und (10'/2 M.) Oberndorf on the Upper Neckar railway (comp. Baedeker’s S. Germany).

The road to Rippoldsau quits the Kinzigthal and ascends the valley of the Wolfbach, which it crosses several times. After about 11'/2 M. it reaches the church of the scattered village of Oberwolfach (938 ft.; Zur Linde).

At the entrance to (6 M.) Schapbach (*Ochs, at the lower end of the village; Adler and Sonne, farther up) the Wildschapbachthal, through which leads the road to Petersthal (p. 362), opens to the left. Schapbach is another scattered village, many of the inhabitants of which still wear their picturesque old costume (see below). The curiously-constructed houses have stabling on the ground-floor, the dwelling-rooms above, and a hay-loft under the roof.

Near the (21'/4 M.) Seebach Inn the Seebach, formed by the discharge of the sequestered Glaswaldsee, a lake situated on a hill 4 M. from the road, emerges from a wild side-valley on the left. About 1 M. farther 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 (3'/4 M.) the —

Klösterle (*Zum Erbprinzen), formerly a Benedictine priory, with a church with two towers, founded in the 12th cent. by the Benedictines of St. Georgen. It lies 3'/4 M. below Rippoldsau, visitors to the baths of which often lodge here.

From the Klösterle to Freudenstadt, 8'/2 M., a new road has been constructed, which passes Reichenbach, ascends the Schwabach Thal, and traverses the Pfaffenburg to Oberzwieselberg (2788 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. 356). — There is also a pleasant footpath 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 Zwieselbach the path forks, the left arm leading to Freudenstadt (p. 359), the right to Schenkenszel (see above).

Rippoldsau (1856 ft.; *Göringer's Hotel and Bath-house, often full, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 3, bath 1½ m.; visitors' tax 50 pf.), a village with 727 inhab., lies at the S. base of the Kniebis (p. 361), in a very narrow part of the Wolfthal. It is the most frequented and best-organised, but also the most expensive of the Kniebis Baths (1500 visitors annually). The water of the five springs, containing iron, earthy ingredients, and Glauber's salts, is considered beneficial in cases of bowel-complaint. 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.

About 1½ M. above Rippoldsau lies Holzwald (Holzwalder Höhe). Thence across the Holzwalder Höhe to Griesbach, see p. 362; across the Kniebis to Oppenau, see p. 361.

The railway leaves the Kinzigthal above Hausach, turns to the right at Am Thurm, and ascends the picturesque and fertile valley of the Gutach. — 23 M. Gutach (920 ft.; Löwe).

27 M. Hornberg (1265 ft.; *Bär, 'pens.' 4-5 m.; *Post; Rössle; Schlosshôtel and Pension, high above the town, near the ruined château), an old town of 2000 inhab., is one of the most picturesque spots in the Black Forest and attracts numerous summer visitors. There is a War Monument near the church. The costume of the peasantry here is interesting. The women wear black petticoats, short-waisted green bodices, and broad-brimmed straw-hats or black caps with projecting flaps at the sides. The hats of the married women are adorned with black rosettes, and those of the girls with red. The men wear black coats with a red lining. The picturesque château, situated on a precipitous hill, was taken in 1703 by Marshal Villars, but soon recovered by the peasantry.

From Hornberg to Elzach, 13½ M. About 1½ M. below Hornberg our road diverges to the W. from the Hausach road. Near Landwasser it reaches the Prechtal, in which it then descends. Elzach, see p. 370.

From Hornberg to Schramberg, a charming walk of 10½ M. through the Schönachthal, by Lauterbach. Schramberg (*Post; Hirsch), a busy little town, prettily situated on the Schiltach, is commanded by the lofty ruins of the Nippenburg. Picturesque road thence to (6 M.) Schiltach (p. 364). The return-route to Hornberg may be made by the *Berneck, a romantic rocky valley, and (6 M.) Thinnenbromm (Krone); thence passing above Gersbach to the Reichenbachthal, through which a road descends to (6 M.) Hornberg.

The most curious part of the line is between Hornberg and (18 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 Gutachthal. Above the village of Niederwasser (1380 ft.), which we observe to the right, is the 'Niederwasser Kehrtunnel', 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 road from Hornberg to Triberg is very interesting for pedestrians, and affords good views of the remarkable structure of the railway.

35 1/2 M. Triberg. — The station (2022 ft.) lies close to the 'Kreuzbrücke', at the junction of the roads from St. Georgen and Furtwangen, and about 1/2 M. from the town (2245 ft.), to which omnibuses run. Porter, for luggage under 55 lbs., 50 pf.; to the Schwarzwald and Bellevue hotels 80 pf. — From the station to the market-place 1/4 M.; thence to the Falls 10-15 min. more; so that the walk from the station to the Falls and back takes 1 1/2-2 hours. Visitors who desire to spend at Triberg only the interval between two trains should make a point of visiting the waterfall before acceding to the urgent advice of the hotel-keepers to dine.

Hotels. *Schwarzwald, in a beautiful situation, 1/4 M. from the Falls, with view of the valley, often full in summer, table-d'hôte at 1 p.m. 3, at 5 p.m. 4 m., B. 1 m., R. 2 1/2 m., A. 50 pf.; *Löwe, in the town, also first-class, R. from 1 1/2 m.; *Ochs, R. 2 m., B. 1 m.; Bellevue, high up, with view; *Sonne; Engel, Adler, Lillie, Rösle, all unpretending. In midsummer the hotels are sometimes uncomfortably crowded.

Baths and Restaurant at Schwer's opposite the Hotel zum Ochs, to the right of the main street.

English Church Service in summer at the Schwarzwald Hotel.

In summer the Falls are illuminated several times a week.

Triberg, which was re-built after the great fire of 1826, 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. 50 pf.). Pop. 2462.

At the upper end of the town stands a finger-post, the left arm of which indicates the way 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 Fallbach, is the finest in W. Germany. The stream, which is here of considerable volume, is precipitated from a height of 426 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. The best points are reached by good paths. A pleasant 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 Zum Wasserfall, we reach the road to Schönwald and Furtwangen (p. 369), by which we return.

The road from Triberg to Schönach, from which the Furtwangen road diverges to the left by the Wallfahrtskirche (p. 369), a few hundred paces above Triberg, ascends the Untertal to the N.W. From (3 M.) Schönach (2910 ft.; Lamm) we may either continue to follow the road to the N.W., and pass through the Oberthal into the Prechtal (p. 365), or, turning to the left on leaving Schönach, and passing the (3 M.) Elzhof, proceed by a footpath across the Rohrhardtstberg and through the Yachtal to Eltach (p. 370), about 10 M. from Schönach.

The train now crosses the Gutach, and in the great 'Triberger Kehrtunnel' 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 (40 M.) Nussbach it again turns to the E. Among the next tunnels is one 1852 yds. in length, which penetrates the hill of (43 M.) Sommerau (2730 ft.), the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. (Many passengers alight here, and travel back direct; behind the station is a restaurant.)

45 M. St. Georgen (2660 ft.; Adler, Hirsch), a busy clock-manufacturing place, is prettily situated on a height on the left bank of the Brigach, a little above the station. The old Benedictine abbey, founded at the end of the 11th cent., was suppressed in 1806. The Brigach, which after a course of 21 M. unites with the Brege at Donaueschingen and forms the Danube (see p. 368), rises about 4 M. to the W. of St. Georgen.

The line now traverses the plateau, not far from the Brigach. — 47 1/2 M. Petriszell (Krone), and Königsfeld, the latter a Moravian settlement with a school. — 51 M. Kirnach, whence a diligence runs twice daily through the picturesque Kirnachthal to Vöhrnbach (8 M.; p. 369), passing the ruin of Kirneck and the village of Unter-Kirnach (21/2 M.; Kössle). Kirnach (Hörninger's Restaur.) lies on the edge of the Villinger Stadtwald, which is traversed by paths in all directions from this point.

54 M. Villingen (*Blume or Post; Lilie; Deutscher Kaiser, beside the station; beer at the Falke; Bär), an ancient manufacturing town (6140 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 Münsterkirche with two towers (of 1420), a Gothic pulpit, and some good plate. The Rathhaus contains well-preserved rooms in the mediaeval style, and a collection of antiquities (40 pf.). The St. Michaelsturn, with a statue of Romelius (d. 1513), is the most interesting of the old towers. The Tower of the Alstadtkirche, beside the (1/2 M.) cemetery, is a relic of the old town of Villingen which was removed to its present site about 1119. The Wanne, a neighbouring hill, commands a fine mountain-view in clear weather. About 1 M. to the N.E. is the ruined Warenburg. — Villingen is the junction for the railway to Rottweil; see Baedeker's Southern Germany.

55 M. Marbach; 56 1/2 M. Klengen; 59 M. Grüningen.

62 1/2 M. Donaueschingen (2263 ft.; *Schütze; Brunner, at the station; Falke or Post; small Saline Bath beside the station), an ancient town with 3600 inhab., is the residence (since 1723) of the Princes of Fürstenberg, who possess a celebrated library and valuable collections. From the station, near which is a salt-bath opened in
1871, we follow the main street, past the new building of the 'Domain Administration', to a bridge, on the other side of which, to the right, is the gate of the princely Park. The latter is always open to the public, but the Palace only occasionally. Near the palace is 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' (2220 ft. above the sea-level; 1780 M. from the sea), but the name Danube 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 Karlshau, a building completed in 1868, and containing the art and other collections.

On the ground-floor is the Geological Collection. — The first floor contains, on the right, the Mineralogical Collection, ethnological curiosities, and Roman, Francoonian, and other antiquities found in S.W. Germany; to the left is the Zoological Cabinet. — The Art-Collections on the second floor consist of pictures and casts, the latter chiefly from the antique. The most important pictures are those of the Swabian and Francoonian Schools of the 16th century, which are collected in a room lighted from above. (Catalogue by Woltmann). Nos. 41, 42. Wings of an altar-piece, Salutation and SS. Magdalene and Ursula, by Barth. Zeitblom. 43-54. The Passion in twelve sections, by Holbein the Elder (monogram on the picture of the Resurrection); 69-71. Wings of an altar-piece, Saints by Hans Burgkmair. Altar-pieces by Barthel Beham: 73-75. Wings of an altar-piece, of which the central picture is at Mösskirch; 76-80. Madonna with saints and donors; 81-85. St. Anna with other saints; 86. Christ on the cross; 87-91. SS. Afra, Paul, Anthony, and James, a fragment. — Among the modern pictures, which fill several rooms, few are of much merit.

The Armoury, which occupies a separate building, embellished with a frieze with hunting-scenes, contains a number of old implements of the chase and a few modern arms.

The Library and Archives are in separate buildings near the post-office. The library, with which that of Baron von Lassberg was united in 1860, 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. — A large brewery at Donaueschingen belongs to the princely family. — Post-omnibus to Freiburg (p. 344) in 8½ hrs.; to Neustadt (p. 373), twice daily in 4 hours.

The railway now follows the grassy valley of the Danube. Stations Pfohren, Neudingen (with mausoleum of the princes of Fürstenberg), Gutmadingen, Geisingen, Hintschingen, (75 M.) Immendingen (junction for Tuttingen and Rottweil, see Baedeker's S. Germany), Engen, (94 M.) Singen, and (113 M.) Constance (p. 383).
e. From Triberg to Waldkirch via Furtwangen. Valleys of Simonswald and Elz.

38 M. From Triberg to (9'/2 M.) Furtwangen, diligence twice daily in 2'/2 hrs.; from Furtwangen to (18'/2 M.) Waldkirch, diligence once daily in 3'/2 hrs. (back in 5 hrs.). This is a pleasant route for pedestrians.

Triberg (2245 ft.), see p. 366. The road to Furtwangen first ascends the 'Unterthal' to the W., and at the Wallfahrtskirche (2405 ft.), about 1/2 M. from Triberg, turns to the left, and ascends the hill in long windings to the (2'/4 M.) Inn zum Wasserfall (p. 366; the carriage-road in the Unterthal leads to Schonach, see p. 366). Pedestrians had better ascend the path mentioned on p. 366, past the waterfall, by which they regain the road at the Wasserfall Inn, at the top of the hill, in 1/2 hour. About 1/2 M. farther is a restaurant (Zur Linde), beyond which we reach the church and village of Schönbach (3225 ft.; *Adler; *Hirsch). From almost every house resound the tapping of hammers and the peculiar grating of files, indicating the abodes of clockmakers.

Pleasant footpath across the Brücklerain, and through the Griesbachthal (or through the Nonnenbachthal), to (2'/2 hrs.) Simonswald (see next page).

Near the last houses of Schönbach stands a way-post, pointing on to (51/2 M.) Furtwangen and back to (33/4 M.) Triberg. Pedestrians take the old road, diverging to the right a little before this point is reached, and joining the new road by the inn Zum Kreuz (3500 ft.), at the top of the pass, which forms the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. The new road descends gradually and circuitously. Travellers on foot may shorten the distance considerably by taking the broad and precipitous old road, which diverges to the right a few paces beyond the Kreuz Inn, and rejoins the new road lower down. — 3 M. Furtwangen (2800 ft.; *Sonne, Engel), on the Bregen, a prosperous little town with 3500 inhab., where the best clocks in the Black Forest are manufactured. The 'Gewerbehalle', or industrial hall, affords a general view of the industries of the district and contains an interesting collection of old Black Forest clocks, from the end of the 16th cent. onwards. There is also a large training-school for wood-carvers and clockmakers. New church. Pleasant excursion to the Brend, an eminence 1'/2 hr. to the N.W., commanding a fine view.

High-road hence to the E. by Vöhrnbach (5 M.; Kreuz) to Kirnach, see p. 367.

From Furtwangen a footpath leads via Prüg (ascend the Halde to the left; finger-post on the top) and Kaltenherberg to (7'/2 M.) Waldau (Traube, unpretending but good) a favourite summer-resort. Good echo at the neighbouring Lachhäuser. Thence down the Langenordrachthal to (4'/2 M.) the road from Freiburg to Neustadt; comp. p. 373.

The new *Road to Simonswald and Waldkirch ascends from Furtwangen to the S.W., describing several curves. Pedestrians may avoid these by following a narrow road to the left about 3'/4 M. beyond Furtwangen, which rejoins the highway at the top of the hill (3310 ft.), near the Stadt Freiburg inn. The road again

Baedeker's Rhine. 10th Edit. 24
crosses the watershed between the Danube and the Rhine, and soon reaches (4½ M. from Furtwangen) Güttenbach (2840 ft.; *Zur Hochburg, 'pension' 4½ m.), another busy, clock-making place, with a picturesque church.

From Güttenbach to St. Märgen, viâ the Wildgutach-Thal, see p. 372.

The road, which is partly hewn in the solid rock, continues towards the W. A path on the left diverges to the deep ravine of the Wilde Gutach and to the Zweribach Fall (see below). The road then turns to the N. and descends in long windings, affording numerous beautiful views; the finest is that of the *Fall of the Zweribach, issuing from the Hohe Kandel, beyond the Gutachthal (not seen to such advantage from any nearer point). About 5 M. from Gutach is the inn *Zum Engel, at the junction of the road with the old Kilpenstrasse, which also comes from Furtwangen and will repay walkers.

As we descend the picturesque *Simonswald Valley the attractions of the road increase. The costume of the inhabitants is peculiar. The villages of Ober- and Unter-Simonswald consist of numerous 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 Grisbachthal to Schönwald and Triberg (p. 369). About 3 M. farther on lies the inn Zur Krone (1160 ft.), near the prettily-situated church of Unter-Simonswald. [A picturesque path, for nearly the whole way among wood, leads through the Eittersbacher-Thal from Unter-Simonswald to (2 hrs.) the Hohe Kandel (see below).] The hill to the right is the Hörrlebergh (2970 ft.). Near (4 M.) Bleybach (1000 ft.; Löwe), a village on the right, the valley opens into the broad and smiling Elzthal, in which, 6 M. higher up, lies the old town of Elsach (Post). A new road leads from the latter by Hofstetten to Haslach in the Kinzigthal and another to Hornberg (comp. pp. 363-365). — The road to Waldkirch descends the Elzthal, at first following the right bank of the brook, which is crossed at Bleybach. The villages of Gutach, Koilnau, where the Elz is again crossed, and (3½ M.) Waldkirch are almost contiguous.

Waldkirch (902 ft.; *Löwe or Post, R. 1 m. 20 pf.; *Arche, with a garden, near the station; *Rebstock, with a brewery; *St. Margarethen, also a 'pension', pleasantly situated), a busy and prettily-situated little town of 3664 inhab., with glass and stone-polishing works, is connected with the Baden Railway by a branch-line. The station lies a little to the N. of the town, at the foot of the Schlossberg (1185 ft.), which is crowned with the ruin of Kastelburg, and may be ascended in 20 minutes. The visitor may also ascend (S.) through the finely wooded Alpersbacher-Thal (numerous finger-posts) to the Hohe Kandel (4078 ft.; extensive view; 10 min. from the top, to the N., a new Rasthaus, R. 1 m. 20, R. 80 pf., well spoken of), in 2½-3 hours. Pleasant descent to
Unter-Simonswald, see above. Diligence to (8½ M.) Elzach, twice daily.

Railway (4½ M.; fares 80, 60, 40 pf.) in 15 min. from Waldkirch via Buchholz (near the pleasant little baths of Suggenthal, *Pension 4½-5 M.) to Denzlingen (p. 344).


Comp. Map, p. 376.

The *Höllichenal Railway (from Freiburg to Neustadt, 22 M., in 2½ hrs. ascending, 2 hrs. 10 min. descending), which is to be opened in the spring of 1887, commands as grand and beautiful scenery as any part of the older Schwarzwald line. Starting from the principal station at Freiburg (p. 344), it crosses the Dreisam, and ascends the left bank of the stream, past Wiehre, the S. suburb of Freiburg, Waldsee (p. 350) and Bad Littenweiler (p. 350). Beyond Kirchzarten (see p. 372; diligence to Todtnau) and Himmelreich (see p. 372; diligence to St. Märgen), the line gradually ascends (2½:100, Schwarzwald line 2:100) the Höllenthal proper, and traverses the N. slope of the valley by means of massive supporting walls, over a viaduct, 54 yds. long, and through three short tunnels, between which there are pretty glimpses of the Hirschspring (see p. 372). As far as (11 M.) Höllenthal, where we return to the floor of the valley, the railway consists of a single line of rails of the usual type, but beyond that station the ascent becomes so steep (5½:100; Rigibahn 25:100) that, in order to obviate the necessity of passengers’ changing carriages, the toothed-wheel system is adopted for nearly 5 M. Beyond a tunnel, 157 yds. long, lie the stations Posthalde, near the inn Zum Adler (see p. 372), and Stern, high above the inn of the same name (see p. 372). At the *Viaduct, 237 yds. long, resting upon three stone pillars 118 ft. high, which spans the Ravenna-Schlucht (see p. 373), the train reaches the most magnificent part of the line. Beyond the gorge the line skirts the supporting-wall of the Höllensteig-Strasse, crosses the latter by an iron bridge farther on, and entering the Löffenthal by means of two tunnels, reaches its highest point (2930 ft.) at Hintersarten (see p. 373). The toothed rails end here. The line now gradually descends through moors to the stat. of Titi-See, 1¼ M. from the inn mentioned below, and continues down the Gutachthal to Neustadt (p. 373).

Five Days are required for a visit to the Höllenthal, Feldberg, and the three S. valleys of the Black Forest, including either the excursion to Belchen and Badenweiler, described at pp. 379 and 380, or the following tour: — 1st. Drive from Freiburg to the beginning of the Höllenthal (carr. with two horses, 10 m.), walk or drive (carr. 20 m.) thence to (7½ M.) Titi-See (p. 373; railway to be opened in 1887); ascend the Feldberg in 3½ hrs. — 2nd. Descend to Todtnau (p. 381) in 2 hrs., through the Wiesenhal to (12 M.) Zell (railway being built; p. 382), railway to Schopfheim. — 3rd. Railway to LörTacch (p. 382; Schloss Rötteln or Tällinger Höhe), return to Schopfheim, thence in the evening to (4½ M.) Wehr (p. 383). — 4th. Through the Wehrthal to (12 M.) Todimoos (p. 383), thence to St. Blasen (p. 384) in 3 hrs. — 5th. To Höchenschwand (p. 385) in 1½ hr., Niedermühle 2½ hrs., thence by the Albrasse to (10 M.) Albruck (p. 385). An interesting addition to this tour may be made by visiting the picturesque little Rhenish towns of Laufenburg and Säckingen, see R. 49.)

Diligences (till the railway is opened). From Freiburg to Hintersarten-Altenweg and Neustadt (p. 373), thrice daily; between Hintersarten-Altenweg and Schluchsee, once daily; Neustadt, Lenzkirch, Schluchsee, and St. Blasien (p. 384), once daily; Neustadt and Donaueschingen, twice daily.

Freiburg (see p. 344) is quitted by the Schwabenthor. The broad valley of the Dreisam, ascending into the mountains from Freiburg,
is not at first sufficiently attractive for the pedestrian. — 3 M. Ebnet, with an old château, on the right bank of the Dreisam. 3 M. Zarten, with traces of the Roman castle Tarundunum.

A road here diverges to the right to Todtnau (p. 381). From (3/4 M.) Kirchzarten (Krone) the upper part of the valley of the Dreisam derives its appellation. At (3 M.) Oberried (Stern or Post; Hirsch; Adler), at the mouth of the Zatterthal (p. 375), a wood is entered; 3 M. farther the St. Wilhelmsthal (p. 375) diverges to the left. 'Am Nothschrei' (4 M.) is the culminating point (3306 ft.) of the route (whence the Feldberg can be ascended in 2'/2 hrs.); here the road quits the wood and descends through the upper Wiesenthal by Muggenbrunn (Grüner Baum; 1/4 hr. farther, finger-post on the left indicating the way to Todtnauberg, p. 381) and Aftersteg to (5'/4 M.) Todtnau (p. 381). Between Aftersteg and Todtnau a foot-path diverges to the Todtnauberg Waterfall (see p. 381).

From (11/2 M.) Burg (Zur Brandenburg) a good road diverges to the left to St. Märgen.

The road leads via (1 M.) Buchenbach (on the left the ruined castle of Wiesneck), and ascends the Wagensteigthal to (5 M.) the lofty-situated village of St. Märgen (2919 ft.; Hirsch; Krone, 'pension' 4 m.). A picturesque road ascends in 1'/4 hr. to the Thurner (3320 ft.; Inn), and then descends to (9'/2 M.) the Inn Zum Löwen at Breitenaue. About 1'/2 M. from the inn a finger-post indicates the path, to the right, through the Ravennathal to the Stern (see below), while the road continues to (1'/2 M. farther) the Rössl Inn at Hinterzarten (p. 373). Another pleasant walk leads from the Thurner, by the Weisstannen-Höhe (3910 ft.; view), to the Titi-See (8-9 M.; p. 373). — Picturesque route from St. Märgen through the Wildgutachtal to (7'/2 M.) Gütenbach (p. 370).

The road now enters a more mountainous region, the first part of which is called the Himmelreich ('kingdom of heaven'), from the contrast it presents to the wild ravine of the Hölle ('hell') beyond. At the entrance to the latter the ruin of Falkenstein stands on the hill to the left; on the right are small iron-works. — 10 M. (from Freiburg) Falkensteinig (Zwei Tauben, well spoken of), a diligence-station. Beyond this point walking is recommended.

The *Höllentalk pass proper, a grand defile with towering and overhanging rocks, partly overgrown with firs and underwood, beginning 1'/2 M. from Falkensteinig, is 3'/4 M. in length. The wildest and most beautiful point is at the *Hirschsprung, marked by the wooden figure of a stag. The road winding through the defile 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 Höllenthal now expands. On the roadside, 4 M. from Falkensteinig, lies the rustic inn *Zum Adler, whence a new road leads up the Feldberg (p. 374). We then pass the Chapel of St. Oswald, and reach (1 M.) the —

14 M. Stern Inn (2354 ft., R. 1'/2 m., B. 80 pf., D. 2'/2 m., 'pens.' 6 m.), a diligence-station, with baths, and several dependencies. It is about 7 M. from Burg, and not quite 6 M. from the Titi-See. — Thence to the summit of the Feldberg, see p. 373.
Opposite the inn, to the N., opens the Ravennathal, a wild ravine with a fine cascade, traversed by a good path. By this path the windings of the road may be cut off, and the road rejoined (15-20 min.) at one of its finest points, which the diligence from the ‘Stern’ takes fully 1/2 hr. to reach. A pleasant route from the ‘Stern’ to Oberhollstein (see below) is as follows: keep to the high-road for 1/2 M.; beyond the bridge, where it makes a sharp curve to the left, take the road to the right, which ascends the picturesque Löffelthal, now traversed by the railway, to (11/2 M.) the first houses of Hinterzarten; then to the left to (1/4 M.) Oberhollstein.

From the inn the road ascends the Höllensteig in bold windings, affording many beautiful retrospects. It reaches the top of the hill at (31/2 M.) Oberhollstein, a little beyond which is the prettily situated rustic inn *Weisses Rössle (2884 ft.; ‘pens.’ 31/2-4 m.). A road branches off to the right here to the Bärenthal, Feldberg, and Altglashütte; on this road, about 1 M. from the Weisses Rössle, is the village of Hinterzarten, a favourite summer-resort (2938 ft.; Adler, Schuler’s Pension, unpretending, 4 m. per day; rustic lodgings). — 1 M. farther on lies Erlenbruck (Schwan).

From the Weisses Rössle a walk of 1 1/2 M. along the high-road brings us to —

18 M. Altenweg (*Bär), a post-station, beyond which the road divides.

The road to the right leads to the (3/4 M.) small Titi-See, a lake abounding in fish, fed by the Seebach (p. 374) and drained by the Gutach. At the exit of the latter is *Eigler’s Inn (‘pens.’ 3 m., with R. from 5 m.), a favourite summer resort, 2768 ft. above the sea-level, and near the woods. A new inn is being built. — About 1 1/2 M. to the E. of the Titi-See, on the old road to Lenzkirch, now disused on account of its steepness, lies Saig (*Ochs, with ‘pension’). A new footpath also leads to Saig. — From the Titi-See to the Feldberg, see p. 374.

The post-road to Neustadt returns now for about 1/4 M. in the direction of Altenweg, and then turns to the right towards the Gutach. The direct road from Altenweg joins it at Springelsbach. Farther on we pass the mouth of the Langenordracher-Thal, in which lies (5 1/2 M.) Waldau (p. 369).

22 1/2 M. Neustadt (2716 ft.; Adler or Post; Krone; Löwe; Bär), an ancient industrial town, with 2556 inhab., at the foot of the Hochfirst. Clock-making, tanning, and gold-embroidery are the chief industries. Pretty walks to the (41/2 M.) Luchsfelsen, to the (2 1/2 M.) Lorenhof, to (4 1/2 M.) Friedenweiler via Rudenberg, etc.

The road leads on to Löffingen (7 1/2 M.; Löwe), Hüfingen (16 M.; Löwe), and Donaueschingen (18 M.; p. 367).

The Feldberg may be ascended from the Höllenthal, direct from the Adler or from the Stern Inn (p. 372), or from Hinterzarten (see above), but it is preferable to follow the high-road to the Titi-See, and begin the ascent thence.

From the Adler or the Stern Inn the distance is about the same (31/2 hrs.; guide, 4 m., not indispensable). The paths turn to the right
just above the inn, cross the brook, ascend through the wood, and traverse green meadows, passing (25 min.) the live farms which form the parish of Albersbach. The two paths unite here. After 25 min. more the path passes the Gaschpels Hof; 1/4 hr. the hamlet Auf dem Rinken (new path hence to the Feldsee, see below); 25 min. Baldenmeier Viehhütte; 20 min. the saddle of the hill, where we turn to the left; 35 min. Feldberg Inn. We then turn to the right and reach the top in 1/4 hour. — From Hinterzarten (31/2 hrs.) the road to Bärenthal, Feldberg and Allgäushütte, mentioned at p. 373 leads by Erlenbruck (p. 373) into the Bärenthal, which it ascends between the scattered houses named after the valley to the (41/2 M.) Adler Inn (see below).

Pedestrians starting from the Titi-See Inn (p. 373) may take the following route to the Feldberg (31/2 hrs.): by boat (1-2 pers. 40, each additional pers. 30 pf.; boat not always to be had) in 35 min. to the upper (W.) end of the lake, a considerable saving. Here mount a few hundred paces to the road on the N.W. bank of the lake, traverse the Brüderhalde, and ascend the valley; at a (3/4 hr.) saw-mill cross the Seebach (the discharge of the Feldsee); then through the wood, passing between the houses of Bärenthal, to the (1/2 hr.) Adler Inn (good wine). Beyond the inn the road continues to ascend, commanding for some distance a fine survey of the Bärenthal and the Titi-See, and then enters beautiful pine-forest (the property of Prince Fürstenberg) with very picturesque rock-scenery. About 3 M. above the Adler a path diverges to the right to the *Feldsee (3644 ft.; whence a steep zigzag footpath ascends to the Feldberg Inn in 3/4 hr.). The road soon quits the wood; 1 M. Mensenschwander Hütte; 1/4 M. Feldberg Inn (4197 ft.; R. 11/2-2 m., B. 60 pf., D. 21/2 m., 'pens.' 51/2-6 m.; post-office and telephone).

The path hence to the (1-11/4 hr.) top can scarcely be mistaken. Not quite half-way (25-30 min.) is the Seebuck (4757 ft.), a spot furnished with benches, commanding a less extensive but more picturesque *View than the top. Far below, enclosed by precipitous pine-clad mountains, and fed by waterfalls, lies the gloomy little Feldsee (see above); beyond it the Bärenthal with its numerous chalets, watered by the Seebach; in the background the W. part of the Titi-See.

The *Feldberg (4901 ft.; 1004 ft. lower than the Rigi-Kulm) is the highest mountain in the Black Forest, and, with the exception of the Bavarian Alps and the Schneekoppe in the Riesengebirge (5138 ft.), also the highest in Germany. It commands a magnificent and extensive view of the surrounding mountains and valleys, the Swabian Mts., Rhine Valley, and Alps. Keys of the Friedrich-Luisen Thurm on the summit, which is known as the 'Höchste', are kept at the Inn, and at the Todtnauer and the S. Wilhelmer Hütte, 1/2 hr. below the summit on the S. (at both, refreshments and night-quarters).

Ascent of the Feldberg from Oberried (p. 372) through the St. Wilhelmsthal (3 hrs.). We follow the Todtnau road for 3 M. to a finger-post, indicating the way to the left to the picturesque, wooded, and
rocky St. Wilhelmsthal. The broad track crosses the brook four times; beyond the last bridge (2 hrs.) is the humble inn Zum Napf. The footpath to the left is to be followed hence; 12 min., ascend to the left, at first gradually, afterwards in rapid zigzags; 3/4 hr., the wood is quitted (way-post); again ascend to the left to the (35 min.) St. Wilhelmer Hütte (see above), from which the summit is attained in 20 min. more.

From Oberried through the Zastlerthal (3 3/4 hrs.). The road is quitted at Oberried, and the Zastlerthal, a narrower and wilder valley than the St. Wilhelmsthal, is ascended. In 2 3/4 hrs. we reach Auf dem Rinken, and in 1 hr. more the top, by the route first described (p. 374).

From Todtnau (see below; 3 1/2 hrs.). We ascend the Brandenberger Thal, on the left bank of the Wiese. At the first house of (1 1/2 hr.) Fahl (p. 381) we cross the bridge, and 30 paces farther we ascend to the right by the way-post through fine wood. We then either proceed by the (1 1/2 hr.) Todtnauer Hütte, mentioned above, to the (1/2 hr.) tower, or follow the left bank of the Wiese direct to the (3 3/4 hr.) Feldberg Inn. — The ascent from Todtnauberg (p. 381; guide desirable) occupies 3 hrs.; the route unites at the Todtnauer Hütte with that above described. — From the Nothschrei to the top of the Feldberg in 2 1/2 hrs., see p. 372.

From Menzenschwand (p. 384; 2 hrs.). This route is also easily found. It ascends by the Alb, crossing it several times, and finally leading along the left bank.

From St. Blasien (p. 384; 3 3/4 hrs.). About 1 M. above St. Blasien a road diverges to the right from the high-road, ascends the Albthal, and, mounting the Bötsberg, leads to Muchenland (3736 ft.) in 1 1/4 hr. It then runs along the hill through the woods, passing a clearing (with a bench), where an imposing view is obtained of the Schluchsee far below. The road then gradually descends to Aeule (3379 ft.); Rössle. A path, which cuts off the long windings of the road, ascends close to the Rössle, and in 1/4 hr. reaches the top of the pass between the valley of Aeule and that of Menzenschwand. After regaining the road we reach a finger-post ('Waldweg'), where we take a road to the right, which soon contracts into a footpath (views of the profound Albthal), and at length joins the road leading through the Bärenthal to the Feldberg. From the top of the pass above Aeule to the Feldberg Inn, 1 3/4 hour.

From Schluchsee (p. 376). The new road by Unter and Ober-Aha and Altiglashütte unites in the Bärenthal with the road from Hinterzarten, described at p. 373. Walkers may quit the road at Unter-Aha (p. 375; 3 M. from Schluchsee) for the path indicated by a finger-post to the left.

From the Titi-See to Schluchsee and St. Blasien. The road (diligence once daily) crosses the Gutach, and, leaving the steep old road via Saig (see above) to the left, skirts the S. bank of the lake, and ascends the pine-clad hill in windings, commanding beautiful retrospective views. At the Rothenkreuz, on the top of the hill, the high-road to (6 M. from the Titi-See) Lenzkirch diverges to the left (uniting with the old road at Mühlingen, farther on). Lenzkirch, a village with 1800 inhab., busied in straw-plaiting and clock-making, consists of two portions, Oberlenskirch (2656 ft.; Post, Wilder Mann) and Unterlenskirch. In Oberlenskirch the road forks, the left branch leading to Bondorf and Schaffhausen, the right to (5 1/2 M.) Schluchsee.

The direct Schluchsee road leads from the Rothenkreuz by Falkau to (6 M.) Altiglashütte (Löwe, well spoken of), loftily situated (3228 ft.) on the E. slope of the Bärhalde. It then descends, and at (3 M.) Unter-Aha (Sonne) turns to the E. to the (3 M.) Schluch-
see, the N. bank of which it skirts. The diligence diverges to the left from the new road on the bank, and ascends to the village of —

10 M. Schluchsee (2958 ft.; *Stern, R., L., & A. 1 m. 80, B. 90 pf., D 2 1/2, 'pens.' with R. 5 1/2 m.; Schiff, well spoken of), 1/2 M. from the lake, prettily and healthily situated in the midst of pine-forest, and much frequented as a summer-resort. The lake, 2 M. long, and 3/4 M. broad, is well stocked with fish (boats for hire). On the bank is a bath-establishment, with warm baths.

The *Faulenfirst* to which a carriage-road leads from the Schluchsee in 1 hr., commands a good survey of the Alps (comp. p. 385). The excursion may also be extended as follows: descend by the E. side of the Faulenfirst to (9 1/4 hr.) Rothhaus, a brewery founded by the abbots of St. Blasien, now crown-property (Inn opposite, with view of the Alps). Rothhaus lies on the road from Seebrugg (see below) to Bonndorf. We follow this road for 1 1/2 M. in the direction of Bonndorf, and then diverge to the right by a new road, leading into the wooded Ertenbochthal, which, after about 4 M., unites with the Steinachthal, a little above the three ruined ‘Rogenbacher Schlösser’. We then ascend the Steinachthal to the Steinachmühle ('pension' 4-5 m.), and return by the road to (4 M.) Rothhaus and (5 M.) Schluchsee.

From Schluchsee to Thiengen (p. 386), 21 1/2 M., diligence once daily in 4 1/4 hrs. (returning in 5 1/4 hrs.), see p. 386. — The picturesque Schluchtthai (p. 387) is the only interesting part of the road. — A road descends the Mettmathal from Rothhaus, turning to the right after about 3 1/2 M. to Brenden. Thence to the Schluchtthai via Berau, 4 1/2 M.

From Schluchsee the road descends to the lake (where there is a finger-post, pointing to Schluchsee and Lenzkirch), and skirts its bank. Beyond (1 1/2 M.) Seebrugg, consisting of a few scattered houses with an inn, it crosses the Schwarzaech, the brook by which the lake is drained. About 3/4 M. farther a finger-post indicates a path to the right, leading by Blasiwald (3940 ft.) to St. Blasien (6 M.; 1 1/2 M. shorter than by the road). The high-road now enters the Schwarzhald, a deep and romantic valley, which it follows nearly to (4 1/2 M.) Häusern (p. 384). A little beyond the village it divides (comp. p. 384), the branch to the left leading to (1 1/2 M.) Höchenschwand (p. 385), that on the right to (2 1/4 M.) — 31 M. St. Blasien (p. 384).

g. Badenweiler and Environs.

**Arrival.** At the railway-station of MÜLLHEIM a post-omnibus (90 pf.; box 40-50 pf.) and hotel-omnibuses and carriages (5 1/2 m. incl. gratuity, box 40-60 pf.) are in waiting to convey travellers (in 1 1/2 hr.) to Badenweiler. At Niederweiler a shorter route to Badenweiler (for pedestrians) diverges to the right (1/4-1 1/4 hr.).

**Hotels at Badenweiler.** RÖMEREIAD, R. from 2 m., A. 50, B. 1 m. 20 pf., D. 3 m., 'pens.' 7 1/2-9 m. according to the season, with handsome 'dépendance'; HOTEL SOMMER, R. & A. 3 m. 20, L. 50, B. 1 m. 1 pf., D. 2 1/4-3 m.; both these hotels have baths. Sonne, unpretending. — Pensions: SAUSE, with shady garden, 'pens.' with R. 6-7 1/2 m.; ENGERT; HUGGER; SITTER; TWAITE; HAUS BERCK. — Restaurant at the Curhaus; beer at Meissburger’s (also beds). — Private Apartments (easily obtained) 6-23 m. per week.

At Oberweiler, less expensive than Badenweiler: PENSION VENABLET; OCHS, with garden; WILDER MANN, the last two with baths; BLUM;
Hasenburg, with brewery. — At Niederweiler, on the road to Müllheim: Löwe, unpretending. — Haus Baden, see p. 378.

Visitors’ Tax at Badenweiler 2 m. per week, or 20 m. for the season.

Baths at the Marmorbad 1½ m., per dozen tickets 15 m.; at the Freibad 1 m., tickets per dozen 8-10 m. Gentlemen use the Freibad from 6-9 a.m. and the Marmorbad 9-12, ladies vice versa. Visitors admitted to the baths 12-1, 2 pf., at other times 50 pf.

English Church Service during the season.

Carriage Tariff at Badenweiler. By time: first hour 3½ m., each additional hour 2½ 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 1½ m.; to Bürgeln 7 m. 40 pf., two-horse 10½ or 12 m., gratuity 1 m.; to Kandern, 8 m. 40 pf., two-horse 12 m., gratuity 1 m.; to Schönau 15 m. 40 pf., two-horse 22 or 28 m., gratuity 2 m. — Donkey to the station 2 m., Blauen 3 m., Belchen 8 m., Sophiearuhe 70 pf.; per ½ day 2 m. 75, whole day 5 m. 15 pf. — Horses in each case ½th more.

Badenweiler (1385 ft. above the sea, 680 ft. above the Rhine), a village with 548 Protestant 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, beautiful situation, and important whey-cure. It is patronised by over 4000 visitors annually.

The Curhaus contains concert, ball, and reading-rooms, and a restaurant. Music 6-8 a.m., and 3-5 p.m.

Adjoining the Curhaus is a large Park, with numerous benches in pleasant situations and a Trinkhalle or covered promenade erected in 1882, containing a bust of the Grand-Duke Friedrich by Moest. It occupies the slope of a hill crowned with the ruins of the Castle, which was originally built by the Romans to protect the baths, and came into the hands of the Dukes of Zähringen in the 11th century. Fine prospect from the ivy-clad walls.

A little below the Curhaus, to the E., rises the handsome *Bath House, with a portico, 108 ft. long and 69 ft. broad, built by Leonhard of Carlsruhe, and completed in 1875. The arrangement of the interior somewhat resembles that of the ancient Roman baths, all the rooms being vaulted and lighted from above. The principal room contains the Marmorbad, behind which is the open Freibad.

The ancient *Roman Baths (keys procured at the hothouse on the W. side of the Cursaal, fee 50 pf.), in the Park on the N.W. side of the Cursaal, discovered in 1784, are among the finest in existence. Length 106 yds., breadth 33 yds.; the walls, partitions, pavements, and steps are all well-preserved. The structure 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 vestibule (atrium), used for walking and gymnastic exercises, whence a passage, adjoined on the S. by the dressing-room (apodyterium) and on the N. by the vapour or hot-air bath (caldarium), leads to the two cold-baths (frigidaria), each measuring 33 by 21 ft. Beyond these are the warm baths (tepidaria),
281/2 by 241/2 ft. Smaller rooms served as anointing-rooms (uncinia), and for other purposes. The baths were probably constructed in the 2nd century of our era.

In the valley of the Klemmbach to the N. of Badenweiler, through which the road from Müllheim ascends, are situated the villages of Niederweiler (968 ft.) and Oberweiler (1115 ft.; hotels, see p. 376), both of which are favourite watering-places. The latter is frequented in spring and autumn as being more sheltered and quieter than Badenweiler. Farther up lies Schweighof (1263 ft.; *Sonne), 2 M. from Badenweiler, much resorted to by visitors.

About 3 M. to the N.E. of Oberweiler and 21/4 M. to the N.W. of Schweighof rises the ruin of Neuenfels (175 ft.), commanding a view of Badenweiler, the Black Forest, and the valley of the Rhine. The paths to the Brudermattfelsen, which also commands an excellent view, 3 M., and to Bad Sulsburg (p. 351), 41/2 M. to the N.E. of Schweighof, are indicated by numerous finger-posts.

In the neighbourhood of Badenweiler are numerous picturesque and well-kept *Forrest-paths leading to beautiful points of view, which will be easily found with the aid of the following directions.

Proceeding from the Römerbad to the right, through the shady garden of the castle (open to the public), we reach (6 min.) the corner of a wood on the Kandern road, where a finger-post indicates the ascent to the Sophieiruhe: 2 min., at a cross-way, continue to ascend in a straight direction; at the (7 min.) 'Rondel' turn to the left; 7 min., turn to the left again, then descend slightly to the left; 3 min., the *Sophienruhe, an open space on the outskirts of the wood, 200 ft. above the village, commanding a more picturesque view than the old castle, which with Badenweiler itself forms a beautiful foreground.

On the way back, 2 min. from the Sophienruhe, a broad path ascends to the left through wood, crossing the road, to (5 min.) the road to the Blauen and to the (1/4 hr.) *Alte Mann, a rocky height, accessible by bridges and steps, about 160 ft. higher than the Sophienruhe; view similar, beautiful wooded foreground. An unimpeded view of Badenweiler is obtained from a rock farther to the S., to which a path, passing to the right of the hut, leads at about the same level.

We may then return to Badenweiler by the Schubergsfelsen or by Haus Baden. The Schubergsfelsen, another point of view, is reached in 10 min. by a path which gradually ascends to the N. of the hut. Farther on, the path crosses the road to the Blauen and leads through the narrow, pine-clad Vogelbachthal. — From the Alte Mann a path descends in windings in 1/4 hr. to Haus Baden (*, Inn), formerly a miners' tavern. Badenweiler, to which there is a carriage-road, lies 1 M. to the N.

Vögisheim (*, Krone), a village on the slope of the hill, reached from Badenweiler by a shady path in 11/2 hr., is another pleasant object for a walk. Augen, see p. 351.

From Badenweiler to Bürgeln (61/2 M.). The best route is by the Kandern road to (11/2 M.) Sehringen. About 11/2 M. farther on, a path diverges to the right beyond the 'Alpenansicht' (Inn), an open spot in the wood, commanding a fine view of the Bernese Alps.

Schloss Bürgeln (2182 ft.; *Inn) was formerly a château of the wealthy Benedictine abbey of St. Blasien (p. 384), 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 patrons 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. To the E. are seen the mountains enclosing the Wiesenthal (p. 381); S.E. the snow-clad Alps from the Scheerhorn to the Jungfrau (see below), with the Jura in front of them; in the foreground well-wooded heights, on the principal of which Kandern lies; farther back are Bäle, Hüningen, Mülhausen, and the Vosges.

From Bürgeln to the Blauen. An easy road, not to be mistaken, with windings which may be avoided by pedestrians, leads to the top in 2 hrs. (see way-posts).

About 31/2 M. to the S. of Bürgeln lies Kandern (1161 ft.; Ochs; Blume), a busy little town with 1500 inhab., to reach which a pleasant detour of about 2½ hrs. may be made via Kässacker, Vogelbach, and the ruins of Sausenburg (2182 ft.; key at Vogelbach), destroyed by the French in 1678. A new path leads from Kandern to the Isteiner Klotz (p. 351). — From Kandern to (10 M.) Lörrach, diligence twice daily, see p. 382; to (5½ M.) Schliengen (p. 351), diligence twice daily.

The *Blauen (3832 ft.), one of the highest points of the Black Forest, and the nearest to the Rhine, at the N. base of which Badenweiler lies, is easily ascended in 2½ hours. The carriage-road, diverging to the left from the Kandern road at the back of Badenweiler, cannot be missed. About 1/2 hr. from the top is a spring of excellent water, indicated by a finger-post. Apparent short-cuts must be avoided. On the summit are an inn, and a wooden tower which commands an unimpeded view of the Alps from Glärnisch to the Matterhorn and Mont Blanc, the Jura, the plain of the Rhine, the Vosges, and the Black Forest. — Direct route to the Belchen, 4½-5 hours.

h. From Badenweiler to the Belchen, and through the Münstertal to Krotzingen.

One day. — From Badenweiler to the Belchen in 5 hrs. (numerous finger-posts; horse or donkey, see p. 377); down to Neumühl 2 hrs.; thence to (6½ M.) Krotzingen, where the diligence, which starts from Staufen, may be taken for the last stage.

A good road leads to the E. to (2 M.) Schweighof (p. 378), where the Badenweiler and Oberweiler roads meet. We then proceed straight on through forest-scenery, following the course of the rapid Klemmbach, to the (4 M.) Sirnitz, a forester's house (Inn) in a green dale. The broad road now ascends to the left along the N. slope, and reaches (1½ M.) a depression where the Belchen becomes visible. Then descend; to the right are the (3/4 M.) huts of Ober-Heubronn, where finger-posts indicate the routes to Bad Sulzburg and, a few steps farther on, to the Münstertal (Staufen); 1/4 M. farther is another post indicating the route to the Belchen, to the left; after about 120 paces, ascend in a straight direction. Beyond the first height the path skirts the wood to the left in order to reach the opposite slope, avoiding the valley by a long circuit. In 1/2 hr. the path enters the wood; 1/4 hr., finger-post 'to the Belchenhaus'; 10 min., an open eminence with a hut; 25 min., last saddle; 20 min., the Belchenrasthaus; 10 min., summit. If in the reverse direction we keep to the right at the Rasthaus, at first ascending slightly along the slope of the hill, and then descending in zig-
zags; 50 min. wood; 20 min. end of the wood. In 25 min. more we reach the road leading to the lower Münsterthal, from which the (4 min.) road to Müllheim and Badenweiler by the Sirnitz diverges to the left.]

The *Belchen (4641 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 Münsterthal towards the W., the Wiesenthal 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 10 min. from the summit is a good Rasthaus (R. & B. 2½ m.; post-office and telephone).

Ascent of the Belchen from Schönau (p. 381) in the Wiesenthal (2¼ hrs.). Guide unnecessary (numerous finger-posts). A road ascends to the right by the inn Zur Sonne; after 8 min., turn to the right by a cross; 15 min. Schöneberg; a little farther on, in a straight direction, is a bare eminence from which the Alps are visible. A steep path ascends thence through wood to the crest, where we proceed to the right, eventually over grass, to the Rasthaus (see above).

From the Belchen to the Münsterthal (zigzag descent from the Rasthaus, 3 hrs.). After 35 min. (Auf der Krinne), we reach a broader path leading from the Münsterthal to Schönau, which we follow to the left; 40 min. farther the first houses of the picturesque Unter-Münsterthal, watered by the Rothbach. We continue to descend the valley, passing numerous farm-houses; ½ hr., Neumühl (Krone), where our path joins the road from Staufen to Neuenweg and Schopfheim, which we follow to the right. At (20 min.) the hamlet of Wasen (see below) the Staufen and Schopfheim road unites with the Ober-Münsterthal road. From this point, down the valley of the Neumagen-Bach, to—

3 M. Staufen (912 ft.; Badischer Hof; Kreuz, well spoken of), an ancient town with 1820 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 situated at the mouth of the Münsterthal. The railway station of Krotzingen (p. 351) is 3 M. farther (diligence four times daily in 35 min., in the reverse direction 45 min.).

From Staufen to Utzenfeld in the Wiesenthal, 19 M. To (3 M.) Wasen see above. Ascending the Ober-Münsterthal to the N.E., towards the Schau-ins-Land, we pass the ancient monastery of St. Trudpert, and reach (1½ M.) the inn Am Spielweg. A good new road ascends hence in long windings towards the S., through wild and romantic scenery. After 2 M. the Schaarfeinstein, 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 reaches (3½ M.) the culminating point of the Wiedenerock (395 ft.), where the road from the Schau-ins-Land, mentioned at p. 350, ends. [A footpath leads hence by the Krinne (see above) to (7½ M.) the
Belchen.] The road descends hence in numerous windings (commanding
a fine view of the Alps) by the village of Wieden (Hirsch) and past scattered
groups of houses, to (1½ M.) Utzenfeld in the Wiesenthal (see below).

i. Wiesenthal, Wehratal, Albthal.

Comp. Map, p. 376.

Plan of Tour, see p. 371. — Diligence between Todtnau and Zell
(12½ M.), twice daily (railway under construction); Brennet, Wehr, and
Schopfheim (9½ M.), once daily; Albruck and St. Blasien (16 M.), twice
daily; Waldshut and St. Blasien (15 M.), once daily.

The valleys of the Wiese, the Wehra, and the Alb, are three of
the finest in the Black Forest. The latter two at some points are
worthy of comparison with the wildest Alpine ravines, while the
beauties of the Wiesenthal are of a softer character.

*Wiesenthal. The source of the Wiese is on the S. slope of the
Seebuck, not far from the Feldbergh Hof. Starting thence, our
route follows its left bank, and passes Fahl (2840 ft.; Adler), a
hamlet near which the Rothwiese (rising near the Todtnauer Hütte)
forms a picturesque waterfall, and where the above-mentioned route
to the Feldberg diverges. The pleasant Brandenberger Thal, en-
livened with a few solitary habitations, is next traversed to Todtnau
(3 hrs. from the Feldberghaus, 2½ hrs. from the Todtnauer Hütte).

Todtnau (2129 ft.; *Ochs; Bär; Sonne; one-horse carr. to
Schönau 3-3¼ M., Zell 6½-7 M., Todtnauberger 10-12 M.) is a
thriving little town in a picturesque situation, almost entirely
rebuilt since a destructive fire in 1876. A new road ascends by
the Todtnauberger Waterfall, formed by the Bergerbach descending
from Todtnauberg in several leaps, altogether 300 ft. in height, to
Todtnauberger (Stern; Engel; route to the top of the Feldberg see
p. 375), from which we may return to Todtnau by Aftersteg (p. 372;
a circuit of 9 M.). Todtnauberg has of late become a summer resort.

The road leads from Todtnau down the left bank of the Wiese.
An open carriage is recommended for this part of the route (rail-
way under construction; diligence, see above). 1½ M. Schlecht-
nau; 3¼ M. Geschwend (Rösse), where a road to the left leads by
Präg to St. Blasien (p. 384), or to Todmoos (p. 383). The road
here crosses the Prägbach, and then the Wiese near (1½ M.) Utzen-
feld (Eiche), where the Münsterthal road (see above) descends from
the Wiedener St. Passing through Schönentuben, we next reach
(1½ M.) Schönau (1778 ft.; *Sonne; Ochs; Löwe; Vier Löwen),
a busy little town, prettily situated and attractive for a short stay,
with 1301 inhab. and cotton-factories. Ascent of the Belchen, see
p. 380.

Beyond Schönau the road winds through picturesque rocky ra-
vines. From (3¼ M.) Wembach, with its extensive cotton-factory,
a carriage-road leads W. through the Böllenthal, by Oberböllen,
Neuenweg, and Oberheubronn (p. 379), to Oberweiler and Müll-
heim. — From (4½ M.) Mambach, also with a cotton factory, a
picturesque new route leads to the E. through the *Angenbach-Thal* by *Rohmatt* to Todtmoos (p. 383). — Our road next reaches (1 M.) *Atzenbach* (Adler) and (1 1/2 M.) —

**Zell** (1460 ft.; *Löwe*; *Krone*) ‘im Wiesenthal’, a prosperous manufacturing place with 2892 inhab., and important spinning and weaving works. The *Zeller Blauen* (3519 ft.; 1 1/2 hr.), towards the N., commands a magnificent distant view.

From **Zell** to **Bâle**, 18 M., railway in 1 1/4 hr. (fares 2 m. 70, 2 m., 1 m. 35 pf.). — 2 M. **Haagen** (Zur 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. The inhabitants of the upper part of the valley are Roman Catholics, those below Hausen Protestants. A *Statue of Hebel* was erected in front of the church in 1860. Opposite to it, to the right, on the S. side of the village, is the house of the poet’s parents, indicated by an inscription. — 31/4 M. **Fahrnau**.

41/4 M. **Schopfheim** (1230 ft.; *Pflug*, R. 1 1/2 m.; *Drei Könige*) is a small town of some importance (2733 inhab.), with considerable manufactories of cotton, paper, and earthenware. The *Hebelshöhö*, with a temple and bronze bust of the poet *Hebel*, is a pleasant spot with grounds, 1/2 M. from the railway-station.

The *Eischemer See*, 2 M. to the E. of Schopfheim, is a hollow which is periodically filled with water; it is often dry for years together, and is then cultivated like the surrounding country.

High-road from Schopfheim to (41/2 M.) **Wehr** in the Wehrthal (p. 383); diligence by Wehr to (91/2 M.) **Brennet** (p. 384) twice daily in 13/4 hour.

The valley continues to widen. The stream is employed in the irrigation of the land and for the supply of numerous mills and factories. 6 M. **Maulburg**; 8 M. **Steinen**. To the right near (11 M.) **Haagen**, on a wooded eminence, rises *Schloss Rötteln*, 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. *Inn at Röttlerweiler*, at the foot of the castle, 1 1/2 M. from Lörach.

13 M. **Lörach** (971 ft.; *Hirsch*, or Post), the most important place in the valley, with 6800 inhab., contains extensive shawl, cloth, and other factories. — Post-omnibus to (10 M.) Kandern, twice daily (see p. 379).

Beyond (14 M.) **Stetten** the line enters the Swiss canton of Bâle. From (15 M.) **Riehen** (928 ft.; *Ochs*) we may ascend in 1 1/2 hr. to the hamlet of *Oberfüllingen* (Inn zur Schönen Aussicht), situated on a hill which commands a magnificent view of the Baden Oberland and the mountains of Alsace and Switzerland. On a wooded hill to the left is the church of St. *Chrischona*, formerly a resort of pilgrims, now a Protestant missionary institution.

18 M. **Bâle**, see p. 352.
*Wehrathal. The traveller who desires to descend from the Feldberg to the Rhine by the Wehrathal should proceed to Geschwend (p. 381), ascend the course of the Prägbach towards the E. by the road leading through the Bernau to St. Blasien (comp. p. 384), and before (3 M.) Präg (Hirsch) is reached diverge by a steep and stony road to the right to Todtmoos. Herrenschwand, situated on a wooded height, remains on the right; then descend, the latter half of the way by a better road, to (6 M.) Vorder-Todtmoos (2693 ft.; *Adler, R. 17/2, D. 2 m., well spoken of; Löwe), a village in the Wehrathal, with a loftily-situated church, much resorted to by pilgrims from the S. portion of the Black Forest and from Switzerland. A variety of curious costumes may be observed here on Sundays and festivals. The Wehra rises on the Hochkopf, 3 M. to the N. of Todtmoos, and is rapidly filled by numerous affluents. A picturesque new road leads from Todtmoos to the W. to Mammbach in the Wiesenthal (p. 381); another to the S. goes to Herrischried, etc. (see p. 386).

To St. Blasien (10/2 M.). The road ascends in windings to the E., affording fine retrospective views; a magnificent survey of the Alps is enjoyed before the culminating point is attained. The descent is by Mutterslehen (Hirsch), and through the Steinachthal. St. Blasien, see below.

The next village in the Wehrathal is (3 M.) Todtmoos-Au (Inn), commonly called the Au, whence the Wehra-Strasse, a good road constructed chiefly for the transport of timber in 1848-50, descends to (9 M.) Wehr. It was almost entirely destroyed by an inundation in 1850, but has been restored. This portion of the **Wehrathal is a magnificent rocky ravine, the most striking of all the valleys in the Black Forest, and hardly surpassed in picturesqueness and variety by the most famous in Switzerland. 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 rivulet 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 half-way, at a bridge which carries the road 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. There is no inn between Todtmoos-Au and —

9 M. Wehr (1207 ft.; Krone; Adler), an industrial village with 2909 inhab., commanded by the ruined castle of Werrach.

In a grassy dale which opens near the N.W. houses of Wehr is situated the Erdmännleinöhle, a stalactite cavern, 11/2 M. from Wehr, and 1/2 M. from the village of Hasel (1321 ft.; Zur Erdmännleinöhle). The cavern is also interesting to the zoologist on account of its white flies and blind white spiders. The inn-keeper at Hasel keeps the key (fee for 1 pers. 11/2 m., 2 pers. 2 m.).

A good road leads direct from Hasel to Schopfheim (p. 382), travellers bound for which need not return to Wehr.
Beyond (3 M.) Oeßlingen, the road reaches stat. Brennet (31/2 M. from Wehr; diligence, see p. 382), on the Bâle-Waldshut railway (p. 386).

**Albthal.** Another very interesting route is that from the Feldberg to St. Blasien, and through the Albthal to the railway. From the Feldberg down to (11/2 hr.) Menzenschwand, see p. 375.

**Menzenschwand** consists of Hinter-Menzenschwand (4431 ft.; Hirsch) and Vorder-Menzenschwand (4254 ft.; *Adler). About 6 M. farther down the Albthal (good road) lies —

**St. Blasien.** — Hotels. *Hôtel St. Blasien, in the abbey-buildings, with two dependencies. One called ‘Friedrich-und-Luisen-Ruh’, R. from 11/2, B. 1, D. 3, board for a long stay from 5 M. (R. extra); *Krone, R., L., & A. 2 m.; Hirsch. — Carriage to Albruck or Waldshut 20 m., to Brennet through the Wehrathal 25-30 m. — DILIGENCE, see pp. 371, 381.

**St. Blasien** (2532 ft.), a village with 1219 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 as summer-quarters owing to its healthy situation, which affords an agreeable mixture of mountain and forest air. 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 magnificent library was seriously injured by a fire in 1786, and the volumes that escaped were afterwards removed to Heidelberg. The buildings are now used partly as a hotel and partly as a cotton-mill. The church, built in 1786, after the model of the Pantheon, was almost entirely burned down in 1874, but has been restored. The Calvarienberg and Sandboden (3/4 hr.), with fine views, the Tusculum waterfall (10 min.), the Windberg Falls (1/2 hr.), and other points in the environs afford pleasant walks. The Chasse of St. Blasien contains numerous roe-deer and winged game, and good trout-fishing may be enjoyed in the Alb and the Steinach.

To Schluchsee (9 M.), see p. 376; diligence, p. 371. The shorter route by Blasiwald is indicated by a finger-post 4 min. below the Krone Inn, on the left of the Albthal road.

From Freiburg to St. Blasien, see pp. 371-376; from Todtmoos, see p. 383. — From the Wiesenthal. A road leads from Geschwand (p. 381) to (12 M.) St. Blasien by Prög, where the road to Todtmoos diverges to the right; sequestered valleys are traversed to the top of the pass (3200 ft.); the road then descends through the Bernau, a grassy valley with several hamlets, to St. Blasien. From the diligence-station Bernau (Adler) a diligence plies daily to (6 M.) St. Blasien. The road unites with that from Menzenschwand at a bridge over the Albbach, 3 M. from St. Blasien.

From St. Blasien to (16 M.) Albruck, diligence twice daily (p. 381). As far as (6 M.) Immeneich (p. 385) the valley is uninteresting. The traveller should therefore follow the Schluchsee road diverging about 3/4 M. from St. Blasien, and then, before reaching the scattered village of (11/2 M.) Häusern (Adler; Deutscher Kaiser), take the
road to the right, which leads to (1 1/2 M.) Höchenschwand. Pedes-
trians should follow the ‘Alte Strasse’, indicated by the finger-post.

_Höchenschwand_ (3326 ft.; *Hôtel Höchenschwand, D. 2 1/2-3, 'pens.' 6-8 m.; _Hirsch, Krone_, unpretending), one of the highest
villages in Baden, where straw-plaiting is extensively carried on, has lately come into notice as a health-resort. From the *Belvedere, 5 min. from the village, a magnificent view is enjoyed, comprising the Algäu and Vorarlberg Mts., and the entire chain of the Alps. The sunsets are often superb. Key and panorama at the hotel.

To regain the Albthal, the direct footpath, descending rapidly to
_Immeneich_ (Adler), may be taken. The better route, however, is by a carriage-road, commanding views of the Alps, by (1 1/4 M.) _Frohnschwand_ and (1 M.) _Tiefenhäusern_. About 1/4 M. farther on our way (easily overlooked) diverges to the right from the high-road, and we next reach (1/4 M.) _Brunadern_ and (1 1/2 M.) _Niedermühle_ (Inn), on the Albthal road, 1 1/2 M. to the S. of Immeneich.

From this point downwards the *Albthal_ becomes narrower and
tinder. The road, designed almost exclusively for the carting of
timber, 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 (Krone, much frequented; restaurant near the bridge), situated on the right bank, about 5 M. below Niedermühle. Beyond Tiefenstein five tunnels follow each other in rapid succession. About 2 M. farther on we pass the *Hôtel Zum Hohenfels_, charmingly situated high above the river. Near (2 M.) _Albbruck_ (p. 386), on the Bâle-Waldshut Railway, the valley opens into that of the Rhine.

49. From Bâle by Schaffhausen to Constance.

Comp. Map, p. 376.

90 M. Railway in 3 3/4-5 hrs. (fares 11 m. 60, 7 m. 70 pf., 5 m.). Views
on the right.

_Bâle_, see p. 352. The line traverses the fertile plain of the
Rhine, which here flows in a channel of considerable depth. 3 3/4 M.
Grenzach, where excellent 'Markgräfler' (p. 351) 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 _Höllen-
haken_ and other rapids. Salmon are caught here in large quantities. The opposite Swiss bank is precipitous and wooded. — 9 1/2 M. _Bei
Rheinfelden_ (*Bellevue, with salt-baths; Railway Hotel). — The
Swiss town of _Rheinfelden_ (866 ft.; *Hôtel des Salines, 1/4 M.
above the station; *Hôtel Dietschy, with gardens on the Rhine;
_Schützen; Schiff_, all with salt-baths), was in ancient times strongly
fortified and repeatedly besieged. Since 1801 it has belonged to
Switzerland. Within the last 20 or 30 years numerous visitors have
been attracted to Rheinfelden by its strong saline spring, and by
the protection its situation affords against the cold N. winds.

_Baedeker's Rhine. 10th Edit._
To the right of (12 M.) Beuggen (909 ft.) is a former lodge of the Teutonic Order, used since 1817 as a seminary for teachers and reformatory for children. — 15 M. Niederschöntal. — 171/2 M. Brennet (Zum Wehratal; Kreuz), the station for the * Wehrstrasse (see p. 383).

201/2 M. Säckingen (958 ft.; Schütze; Löwe oder Badgasthof; beer at the Schwarze Wallfisch; Knopf, with a terrace on the Rhine, and unpretending restaurant), a manufacturing town with 3500 inhab., possesses an old abbey-church with two towers, restored in the 17th cent., which contains the remains of St. Fridolin, the apostle of this district. The abbey, subsequently a nunnery, was secularised in the early part of the present century. The château of Schönau on the Rhine, alluded to in Scheffel's 'Trompeter von Säckingen,' is now private property. The river here is crossed by a bridge. — Excursion to the (11/3 M.) Schwarzwald or Scheffelsee, to the N. of the station, on the road to Herrischried (see below).

To the left of the railway stands the new church of Ober-Säckingen. — 24 M. Murg (1025 ft.; Zum Murgtal), situated at the mouth of the stream of that name. A new road ascends the picturesque valley of the Murg to (61/4 M.) Hottingen (Sonne), about halfway to which, on a hill to the left, rises the Harpolinger Schloss. Beyond Hottingen the road leads to (3 M.) Herrischried and (71/3 M. farther) Vorder-Todtmoos (p. 383).

Opposite (261/4 M.) Klein-Laufenburg (*Post, unpretending) is the Swiss town of Laufenburg (Rheinsoolbad, with salt-baths and a terrace on the river; 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 rapids 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 1803 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 (281/2 M.) Albert-Huenstein crosses a lofty viaduct.

30 M. Albruck (1017 ft.; * Zum Alththal), at the mouth of the *Alththal (p. 384). — 321/2 M. Dogern.

35 M. Waldshut (Schnetzle, near the station; Hôtel Blum, Rebstock, Rheinisich Hof, in the town), the most important of these small towns on the Rhine, with 2608 inhab., lies at a considerable height above the river. Railway to Turgi (Zürich) and Winterthur, see Baedeker's Switzerland. — Quitting Waldshut, the train passes through a tunnel, and skirts the hills to the left.

38 M. Thiengen (Krone; Ochs), an industrial town with 2230 inhabitants.
to Constance. FALLS OF THE RHINE. 49. Route. 387

A new road from Thiengen up the "Schüchtthal (diligence to Schluchsee via Birkendorf once daily in 5 1/4 hrs.), offers an interesting walk for part of the way. At (2 M.) the Bruckhaus inn (baths) a covered bridge crosses the ravine; 1/2 M. farther on a path descends to the left to the Hosebach Waterfall, 3/4 M. beyond which is the Guttenburg saw-mill at the foot of a rock crowned with a small ruined castle. About 2 1/2 M. farther on is the Witznauer Mühle (139 1/4 ft.; "Inn), at the junction of the Schüchtthal and Schwarzatal. From this point the Schüchtthal vies in picturesque beauty with the Wehrthal and the Albthal. On each side are lofty and partly-wooded rocks. At one place the stream occupies the whole width of the valley, so that at its junction with the Meltma a passage for the new road had to be hewn through the rocks. — Farther on the valley again expands. — 9 M. (from Thiengen) Uhlingen (2119 ft.; Posthorn). — 12 M. Birkendorf (2582 ft.; Hirsch; Post). — 15 M. Grafenhausen (2943 ft.; Hirsch). — 216 1/2 M. Rothhaus (3189 ft.; Inn). — 181/2 M. Schluchsee, see p. 376.

411/4 M. Oberlauchringen, where the Wutach is crossed.

From Oberlauchringen to Weizen, 123/2 M., railway in 52 min. (fares 1 m. 70, 1 m. 20, 75 pf.). — The line ascends the valley of the Wutach. 19/4 M. Horheim; 41/2 M. Ofteringen; 51/2 M. Untereggingen; 8 M. Eberingen. 10 1/2 M. Stühlingen (Hirsch; Adler), an ancient town, commanded by a castle, affording fine views. Pleasant excursions thence to Schleitheim, Unterhallau, etc. Excavations in an old Roman camp near Schleitheim have brought to light a number of interesting antiquities. 12 1/2 M. Weizen.

The train crosses the Wutach. The ruined castle of Küssenberg, on a wooded eminence to the right, is now passed. — 45 M. Griessen. Beyond (48 M.) Erzingen, the train enters Swiss territory. 49 M. Wilchingen; 51 M. Neunkirch; 55 M. Beringen.

571/2 M. Neuhausen, station for the Falls of the Rhine. — Hotels. "Schweizerhof, E., L., & A. 5-6, D. 4-5 fr., well managed (no gratuities), with large garden and beautiful views of the falls and the Alps; Belle-vue, L., & A. 3-4, D. 3 1/2 fr. Omnibuses from these (1 1/2 fr.) to and from the steamboats and the railway station at Schaffhausen. — In the village of Neuhausen: "Hôtel Rheinfall, "Rheinhof, with baths; moderate. — In summer the falls are illuminated every evening with electric light, for which a charge of 1 fr. is made in each bill.

The *Falls of the Rhine, one of the finest cascades in Europe, locally called the 'Laufen,' 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. On a wooded rock high above the falls, on the left bank, is the picturesquely-situated Schloss Laufen ("Inn), the garden of which affords the best points of view, viz, the Pavilion, the Kinstli, and in particular the Fischetl, a gallery projecting almost into the roaring cataract (adm. 1 fr. each; no gratuity). — From the Neuhausen Station we descend through the pleasure-grounds to the Schlüsselschen Wörth (restaurant; ferry 50 c.) which commands a superb view of the falls. We then visit the different points of view at Schloss Laufen, and return by the Rheinfallbrücke to Neuhausen. Comp. Baedeker's Switzerland.

591/2 M. Schaffhausen. — Hotels. "Rheinischer Hof, Hôtel Müller,
Route 49.

Constance.

Riese, all near the station; in the town, *Krone, R. 2½ fr.; *Post; Schwan; Tanne, Schiff, unpretending. — Railway Restaurant.

Schaffhausen (1296 ft.), a picturesque old town with 11,800 inhab., on the right bank of the Rhine, the capital of the Swiss canton of the same name, was formerly a free imperial city, and still retains many of its ancient characteristics. The early-Romanesque Münster, a basilica supported by columns, was built in 1052-1101, and has lately been restored. The massive tower of Schloss Munoth dates from the 12th and 16th cent. (view from the top). The Fäsenstaub Promenade affords a beautiful view of the Rhine and the Alps.

62 M. Herblingen; 65 M. Thayingen. The train now re-enters Baden. 68 M. Gottmadingen. 72 M. Singen (*Krone; Eckelhard), the junction of the Black Forest Railway (R. 48 d) and of the Upper Neckar line (see Baedeker's S. Germany).

About 2 M. to the N.W., on an isolated basaltic rock, rises the fortress of Hohentwiel (2267 ft.), an 'enclave' of Wurtemberg within the Bavarian dominions, which was bravely and successfully defended by the Wurtemberg commandant Wiederhold in the Thirty Years' War. The grand ruins command a fine prospect of the Tyrolean and Swiss Alps as far as Mont Blanc. A guide and the keys of the tower are procured at the *Hof half-way up.

75½ M. Rickelshausen. — 78 M. Badolfszell (*Schiff; Sonne), an ancient town, with walls, gates, and a handsome Gothic church dating from 1436, is situated on the Untersee. In the middle of the lake is the island of Reichenau, connected with the E. bank by a long embankment. The church of the Benedictine Abbey of Reichenau now serves as the parish church of the village of Mittelzell or Münster. The line intersects the tongue of land between the Untersee and the Überlinger-Sec. 80 M. Markelsfingen; 83¾ M. Allensbach; 87 M. Reichenau (island to the right). The train crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge and stops at —

90 M. Constance. — Hotels. *Konstanzer Hof, on the N. bank of the lake, with a large garden, baths, etc., R. 3, B. 1½, D. 3½, 'pens.' from 5½ m.; *Insel Hôtel, in the old Dominican monastery, with a garden, R., L., & A. 3 m. 20, B. 1 m. 20 pf., D. 3½ m.; both these have a view of the lake; *Hecht, R. 2, D. 3 m.; *Hôtel Halm, opposite the station, R. and A. 2½, B. 1 m.; *Radischer Hof; Krone, Schiff, and Falke, second-class.

Constance (1335 ft.), with 13,400 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 Cathedral, with its interesting sculptures and rich treasury, the Stadt-Kanzlei (frescoes outside), the old Kaufhaus with the Council Chamber (also adorned with frescoes), and the Rosgarten Museum are the chief attractions. Pleasant excursion 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 S. Germany, or Baedeker's Switzerland.
INDEX.

Aachen 4.
Aar Valley, the 206.
Abenden 14.
Acher, the 342. 357. 360.
Achkorn 342.
Adenau 89. 190. 191.
Adolphseck, ruin 135.
Adolphshöhe (Caub) 113.
— (Wiesbaden) 141.
Aeule 375.
Afterschug 372. 381.
Agger, the 55.
Aghlasterhausen 256.
Ahhbach, the 191.
Ahr, the 63. 69. 85. 190.
Ahr, Valley of the 85. 65.
Ahrweiler 87.
Ahütte 191.
Aix-la-Chapelle 4.
Alb, the 375. 384.
Albersweiler Thal 300.
Albersweiler Thal 275.
Albruck 386.
Albersbach 374.
Albert-Hausen 386.
Albig 269. 266.
Albsheim 262.
Albusaun 207.
Albsheim 262.
Albrecht 385.
Aldegund 183.
Aldekerk 49.
Alexanderfanze, the 364. 360.
Alf 158. 183.
—, the 185.
Alftthal, the 184. 194. 195.
Alken 180.
Altenbacher Thal 370.
Alpersbach 266.
Altershegel 350.
Altersheiligenberg, the 101.
Allnau, castle 55.
Alpersbacher Thal 370.
Alpirsbach 386.
Alsbach-Schloss, the 234.
Alsdorf 13.
Alsenz 107.
—, the 107.
Alsheim 256.
Alspach 313.
Altartstein, the 238.
Altbreisach 350.
Alt-Eberstein 339.
Alte Burg (Ahr valley) 89.
— (near Boppard) 107.
Alte Haus, the 205.
Alte Mann, the 378.
Altena 54.
Altenahr 388. 190.
Altenbach 321.
Altenbammerberg 157.
Altenbaumburg, the 157.
Altenberg (near Bergisch-Blankenheim) 23.
— (on the Lahn) 207.
—, the 304. 317.
Altenburg (Ahr) 89.
—, the (Moselle) 179.
—, — (Soonwald) 159.
Altenglan 270.
Altenhain Thal 227.
Altenhundem 51.
Altenkirchen 73.
Altenweg 373.
Altglashütte 375.
Altkirch 298.
Altkönig, the 228.
Altusseim 252.
Altnes 256.
Alt-Münstereifel 298.
Altwied 66.
Alt-Windeck 341.
Alzette, the 176. 177.
Alzey 261.
Amanvillers 165. 166.
Ameis 13.
Ammersweiler 312.
Amorbach 241.
Ampfersbach 281.
Am Thurm 365.
Andel 188.
Andernach 64. 69. 73.
Andlau 307.
Anepos, ruin 277.
Angenbachtal, the 382.
Annaberg 340.
Annaberg, the 340.
Annweiler 340.
Anz 1.
Anz, the 2.
Antogast 361.
Antioniusstein, ruins 92.
Antweiler 89.
Apollinarisberg 61.
Apollinarisbrunnen 86.
Apollinariskirche, the 61.
Arnsberg 69. 72.
Arras, the 157.
Appenthal 269.
Appenweier 342.
Ardeche 256.
Ardenberg 89.
Arenberg 101.
Arenfels 68. 72. 63.
Arendorf 63. 73.
Arnsberg 260. 261.
Arnsberg 17.
Arensberg 288.
Arnsheim, monast. 204.
Aars, Burg 104.
Ars-sur-Moselle 167.
Arzberger Köpfe 203.
Arzweiler Tunnel 250.
Asbach 251.
Asbacher Thal 84.
Aschenburg 242.
Aspach 322.
Asselheim 320.
Ammannshausen 118. 132.
Astenen 3.
Asterstein, the 100.
Attenbach 55.
Attenendorf 54.
Attert, the 177.
Atzenbarg 382.
Au (Murthal) 355.
— (Siegthal) 56.
Aubrou 309.
Aue 322.
Auerbach 236.
Augen 351.
Augustshöhe, the 103.
Augustshöhe, the 72.
Außabach 128.
Aubenau 207.
Auringen-Medebach 229.
Auw 193.
Avolsheim 303.
Avrichcourt 291.
Baal 50.
Babenhausen 240.
Bacharach 114. 130.
INDEX.

Baden 332.
Badener Höhe, the 338.
Badenweiler 376.
Bänderle, the 203.
Baiersbronn 356.
Baldenelitz, castle 181.
Baldenweger Hutte 374.
Balduinstein 209.
Bâle 352.
Balkhausen 238.
Balkhauser Thal 237.
Ball-ersteinkopf 293.
Ballon d’Alsace 222.
— de Servance 322.
— de Soultz 321.
Bammenthal 251.
Ban de la Roche 301.
Bannstein 258.
Bannenhein 298.
Barbelroth 266.
Bärbelstein 278.
Bärenfels, ruin 383.
Bärenhalde, the 353.
Bärenhütte 313.
Bärenthal, the (near Niederbronn) 283.
—, (Black Forest) 374.
Bärhalde, the 375.
Barl, the 155.
Barmen 52.
Barroche, La 314.
Barr 303.
Bartenheim 299.
Barweiler 191.
Basel 352.
Bassenheim 67.
Bastberg, the 290.
Battet, the 339.
Baudrecourt 291.
Bausenberg, the 92.
Bayerfeld 157.
Béchine, the 314.
Beckingen 168.
Bedburg 14.
Beekhuizen 17.
Beerfelden 242.
Belstein 182.
Belchen, the 380.
—, Kleine 318.
—, Sulzer 321.
—, Wälsche 322.
Belfort 293.
Bel 93.
Bellevue 308.
Belheim 275.
Bellingen 351.
Belmont 301.
Bendorf 67, 74.
Bensfeld 294.
Bengel 184.
Beningen 162, 289.
Benweiler 294.
Benrath 23.
Bensberg 23, 57.
Bensdorf 291.
Bensheim 235.
Berau 376.
Berechem 168.
Berg 275.
Bergerbach, the 381.
Berghausen 274, 323.
Bergheim 15.
Bergisch-Gladbach 23.
Bergstein 14.
—, the 265.
Bergstrasse, the 231.
Bergzabern 266.
Beringen 337.
Bermaringen 291.
Bermersbach 356.
Berna 384.
—, the 384.
Bernbach 331.
Berncastel 187.
Bern 364.
—, the 365.
Bernstein, ruin 304.
Berthelmingen 291.
Bertrich 194.
Besenfeld 356.
Besselich, Haus 67.
Bessungen 250, 234.
Betteldorf 195.
Bettterburg 168.
Bettendorf 176.
Bottenfeld 189.
Betzdorf 54, 56.
Beuel 77, 79.
Beuggen 386.
Beul 66.
Beurter Thal 338.
Beurig 169.
Bewingen 191.
Bexbach 270.
Bexthal 73.
Beybichthal, the 180.
Biberach 363.
Biblis 222, 234.
Bickenbach 234, 237.
Biebermühle 276.
Biebrich 126, 133.
Bierbach 270.
Biewer 185.
Bildstock Tunnel, the 161.
Bilstein 309.
Binau 251.
Bindelsbach, the 276.
Bingen 119, 130.
Bingerbruck 119, 121.
130, 132.
Binger Loch, the 118.
Bingert 151.
Binsenwasen, the 340.
Birkenau 286, 289.
Birkenfeld 387.
Birkenfeld (Nebe) 160.
— (near Pforzheim) 329.
Birkenfeld-Neubrücke 160.
Birkenkopf, the 337.
Birkweiler 275.
Birresborn 192.
Birten 48.
Bischheim 275.
Bischofsheim 270.
Bischofsheim (Alsace) 301.
— (Hessen) 222, 230.
Bischofstein 180.
Bischweiler 268.
Bittenburg 193.
Bisch 283.
Bitsch 283.
Bitschweiler 320.
Black Forest, the 352.
Blankenberg 55.
Blankenheim 190.
Blasewald 376.
Blauen, the 379.
Blechhausen 198.
Blidenberg, the 180.
Blidenstadt 135.
Blies 14.
Bliesbach 370.
Bleyberg 14.
Blickweiler 270.
Blies, the 288.
Bliesbrucken 270, 289.
Bliesdamm 270.
Blieskastel 270.
Blöcher, the 359.
Bloss, the 306.
Blücherthal, the 115.
Blumental 190.
Blumslay, the 179.
Bödingen 256.
Bocholt 18.
Bochum 18.
Böckelheim, ruins 158.
Bockenheim (Alsace) 291.
— (Frankfort) 224, 57.
—, 222, 223.
— (Palatinate) 262.
Bockfels 250.
Bodendorf 85.
Bodenheim 255.
Bödingen, monast. 55.
Boes 171.
Bohl 264.
Bohnerbach 350.
Bollendorf 175.
Böllenthal, the 381.
Bollweiler 297.
Bonames 57, 222.
Bondorf 72.
Bonhomme, Le 314.
Bonn 74, 70.
INDEX.

Bonndorf 376.
Boosenburg, the 122.
Boppard 105. 130.
Borne 11.
Born 175.
Bornhofen 107. 132.
Börstadt 263. 281.
Bost, the 125. 123.
Bötzingen, the 181.
Bourgeois, the 375.
Brugg, the 302.
Brousse, the 165.
Borntel 12.
Boyneburg 157.
Bramberg, Col de 318.
Brand 12.
Brandau 238.
Brandenberger Thal, the 375. 381.
Brandenburg, ruin 175.
Braubach 105. 203.
Braunberg, the 360.
Braunesberg, the 135.
Brauneberg, the 158.
Braunfels 207.
Breidenbach 369.
Breidau 376.
Brennende Brotzendorf, the 186.
Breidern 183.
Breitfurt 270.
Brennese, 369.
Breidau 376.
Bremsdorf 376.
Brennende Berg, the 161.
Bremsdeppe, the 386.
Brensbach 240.
Bresse, la 313.
Bressoir, the 310.
Breitenbach 306. 318.
Breitenstein, ruin 289.
Breitfurt 270.
Bremm 183.
Breidau 161.
Brenden 376.
Brennecke, the 369.
Brennende Berg, the 161.
Bremsdeppe, the 386.
Brensbach 240.
Breisbach 313.
Bressoir, the 310.
Bretzchenhelm 153.
Breuberg, ruin 241.
Breusich, the 300.
Breuil 104.
Briedel 186.
Briedern 183.
Briegy, the 376. 388.
Brighton, the 342.
Brodenbach 107. 180.
Brödgen, the 55.
Bröhl (Rhine) 64. 68. 91.
— (Moselle) 181.
Broichbach, the 91.
Broichthal, the 91.
Brömberg, the 349.
Brömserberg, the 122.
Broque, la 301.
Brothers, the 107.
Brützingen 323.
Bruchhof 60.
Bruchmümbach 270.
Bruchsal 322. 258.
Bruchweiler 278.
Brück 89.
Bruckhaus 387.
Brückerlin, the 369.
Brudeldreis, the 192.
Brüderbals, the 374.
Brüdermattfelsen 378.
Brüdersmatt 313.
Bühl 70.
Buruin 289.
Brumadern 283.
Brunsberg, the 226.
Brunsberg, the 205.
Brüssak, the 310.
Briels 12.
Brutteng 162.
Büchenberg, the 14.
Büchenbäckchen 311.
Büchenbäckchen 310.
Büffen, 166.
Buchhüser Höhe, the 123. 132. 133.
Buchenheim 189.
Buchenbäckchen 372.
Buchenbeuren 159.
Buchenbrücke 57.
Buchenloch 191.
Buchholz, the 135.
Buchweiler 270.
Buchweiler 290.
Budenheim 126. 131.
Büderich, island 18. 48.
Büdesheim 192. 260.
Bürgending 351.
Bul (near Baden) 341.
— (near Gebweiler) 319.
Bülbach 357.
Bühlerthal, the 341.
Bürrach 14.
Bullach 351.
Bullay 183.
Bunte Kuh, the 37.
Burbach (near Betzendorf) 56.
— (near Saarbrücken) 168.
—, waterfall 364.
Burbach-Thal 107.
Burg (Black Forest) 372.
— (Moselle) 181.
Burgberg 14.
Burgbrohl 32.
Burglengen 373.
Burgen 150.
Burnhaupt 322.
Burrensheim 91.
Burscheid 177. 175.
Bürschland 184.
Bürscheid 222. 236.
Bürstenstein 359.
Burscheid 11.
Bussang 322.
—, the Col de 292.
Bust 200.
Büttengen 12.
Büttenstein Falls, the 360.
Butzbach 56.
Caeilienberg, the 338.
Calcar 49.
Caldeck 18.
Call 190.
Calmbach 323.
Calmond, the 183.
Calvarienberg 87.
Camberg 229.
Camiller, Chen 67.
Camp 107. 108. 132.
Campden 161.
Capellen 102. 98. 130. 180.
Carden 181.
Carlsberg, castle 270.
Carlsberg, château 115.
Carlsdorf 292.
Carlsballe 355.
Carlsbäck 12.
Carlsruhe 324.
Casel 189.
Casselnburg, the 191.
Castel (near Mayence) 143. 233.
Castell (Saarburg) 169.
Cat, the ruin 110.
Cau 113. 132.
Cernay 320.
Champ du Feo 308.
Château 165.
Château 308.
Chatte 320.
Dekweiler, the 300.
Chaufontaine 3.
Chaussee (near Wiesbaden) 141. 134.
Chëne 3.
Christophsthal 356.
Clarenthal 141. 134.
Clausen 177. 188.
Clief, the 169.
Clemenscapelle, the 117.
Clief or
Clerveaux 177.
Clevoy 49.
Climont, the 299.
Clotten 181.
Clessersch 189.
Coblenz 179.
Cohausen 93.
Coblenzer Forsthof 203.
Cochem 181.
Cochemer Berg, the 181.
Collet, the 317.
Collin 157.
Colmar 294.
Colmar-Berg 177.
Colmar-Le Bouchet 314.
INDEX.

Cologne.
Altenmarkt-Fountain 39.
Apostles' Church 43.
Appellhofgebäude 37.
Aquarium 46.
Archiepisc. Museum 34.
— Palace 45.
Arresthaus 45.
Arsenal 37.
Art Exhibitions 26.
Baths 25.
Bayenturm 45.
Casino 42.
Cathedral 28.
Cemetery 46.
Commandant's House 43.
Concerts 25.
Eau de Cologne 26.
Eigelstein-Thor 46.
Flora Garden 46.
Fortifications 27.
Freihafen 46.
Gates 42.
Gewerbe-Schule 43.
Gross St. Martin 39.
Guardhouse 37.
Gürzenich, the 39.
Gymnasium 42.
Hahn-Thor 43.
Harbour 46.
Heumarkt 40.
Hochstrasse 38.
Hospital 42.
Iron Bridge 34.
Jabach's House 42.
Jesuits' Church 45.
Königin-Augusta-Passage 38.
Library, Civic 39.
Marienburg 25.
Marien-Hospital 45.
Mariensäule 45.
Mauritius Church 43.
Minorites, Church of the 37.
Museum 34.
Neumarkt 42.
Pfaffenthor 41.
Railway Stations 21.
Rathaus 33.
Ringstrasse 27.
Römerthurm 37.
Rubens's House 42.
St. Andreas 45.
— Cæcilia 42.
— Cunibert 45.
— George 41.
— Gereon 41.

Cologne:
St. Maria im Capitol 40.
— Martin 39.
— Pantaleon 43.
— Peter 42.
— Severin 42.
— Ursula 45.
Städtischer Garten 25.
Statue of Fred. Will. III. 40.
— Fred. Will. IV. 34.
— Moltke 39.
— William I. 34.
— Bismarck 42.
Severin's Thor 42.
Steamboats 26.
Synagogue 38.
Templars' Lodge 41.
Theatres 39.
Tramways 26.
Trinity Church 41.
Turnhalle 43.
Unter-Sachsenhausen-Str. 45.
Waterworks 46.
Wolkenburg, the 42.
Zoolog. Garden 46.
Colomby 166.
Concordia (foundry) 67.
Cond 182.
Conderthal, the 179.
Constance 398.
Conz 169.
Conzen 12.
Cordel 193.
Cornelyminster 12.
Corinshütte 189.
Corny 167.
Corray 186.
Corsiak 239.
Cottenheim 91.
Courcelles-sur-Nied 162.
Cranberg Tunnel 205.
Cranenburg 49.
Crauthal 290.
Crefeld 47.
Creuzthal 54.
Cröff 187.
Cronberg 226.
Cronburg 157.
Cronthal 227.
Cuchenheim 190.
Cues 183.
Cürenberg 91.
Curve 224.

Daaren-See, the 315.
Dachsenhausen 105.
Dachskopf, the 105.

Dagsburg, the (near Zabern) 293.
— the (near Egsheim) 296.
Dahn 278.
Dambach 303.
Dambachthal, the 140.
Damianskopf 121.
Dammerkirch 298.
 Dannemarie 298.
 Dannenfels 261.
 Danube, the 368.
 Darmstadt 292.
 Darstein 276.
 Dattenberg 62.
 Dauchstein, ruin 251.
 Daun 196.
 Dauner Leyen, the 196.
 — Maare, the 196.
 Daussenaun 203.
 Dechenhöhe, the 54.
 Deidesheim 264.
 Délemont 298.
 Delsberg 295.
 Densborn 192.
 Denzlingen 344.
 Derrum 189.
 Dermitz 88.
 Dettweiler 289.
 Detzem 189.
 Deurenburg, ruin 103.
 Deutsch-Avricourt 291.
 Deutsch-Rumbach 309.
 Deutz 26.
 Devant-les-Ponts 189.
 Devil's Ladder (Lorch) 116.
 — (Palatin.) 269.
 Dhaun 159.
 Dhün, the 23.
 Dieblich 179.
 Diederbergen 223.
 Diedenhofen 218.
 Diedesfeld 265.
 Diedesheim 251.
 Diedolhausen 314.
 Diederkirch 175.
 Diekirken 175.
 Diemerstein 299.
 Dierdorf 73.
 Dietenhübel, the 140.
 Dietkirchen 207.
 Dietz 205.
 Dieulourard 167.
 Dill, the 58.
 Dillenburg 56.
 Dillingen 189.
 Dilsberg, castle 250.
 Dillingen 342.
 Dinkhölder Brunnen 105.
 Dinslaken 18.
 Dinslohe 158.
INDEX.

393

Distelbach 115.
Distelberger Hof, the 179.
Dobel, 305. 324.
Dockweiler 191. 195.
Dogern 386.
Dolhain 3.
Dollendorf 71. 81.
Dollenthal, the 222.
Dombruch, the 82.
Dommeldange 177.
Donatusberg 62.
Donauwiesing 307.
Donnersberg, the 261.
Donon, the 301.
Dorlisheim 303.
Dormagen 47.
Dornbach 222. 230.
Dornburg, Mt. 206.
Dornheim 222.
Dörnigheim 240.
Dortelweil 57.
Dortmund 18.
Dossenheim 290.
Düllbach 362.
Dottendorfer Höhe, the 78.
Drachenburg, château 51.
Drachenfels, castle 82.
— (Palatinate) 278.
Drachenstein, the 269.
Draisberg 60.
Drei Aehren 315.
Dreien-Egisheim 296.
Dreien-Exen, the 296.
Drei-Fürstenstein 357.
Dreifach 275.
Dreiühlen 191.
Dreis 193.
Dreisam, the 344. 345. 371.
Dreisam Canal 360.
Dreisen 261.
Dreiser Weiher, the 191.
Dreistein, ruin 307.
Dreibergen 16.
Driesch 65.
Drommersheim 260.
Drommel, the 293.
Druienfelsen 301.
Dresden 275.
Druweiler 266.
Dudeldorf 183.
Dudweiler 181.
Duisburg 18.
Duisdorf 190.
Dumpfeld 89.
Durchbruch, the 88.
Durbach 345.
Düren 14.
Durkheim 262.
Durach 323.
Dürre Maar, the 197.
Dürschene 159.
Duskindorf 168.
Dusenbachthal, the 312.
Düsselbach, the 19.
Düsseldorp 13.
Düllesthal 23.
Dutenhofen 56.
Dyck, Schloss 50.
Eberbach (Alsace) 267.
— (Rheingau) 125. 123.
— (on the Neckar) 250.
242.
Eberingen 387.
Eberhards-Clausen 185.
Ebernach 182.
Ebernburg 156. 157.
—, the 156.
Ebersheim 294.
Eberstadt 234.
Eberstein, castle 355.
Ebersteinburg 339.
Ebertshausen 262.
Ebnat 372.
Eckernach 175.
Eckardstein, the 351.
Eckkirch 309.
Eckfeld 197.
Eck, the 357.
Edelfrauengrab, the 359.
Edenkoben 266.
Edesheim 266.
Ediger 183.
Edingen 352.
Eggenstein 258.
Egiseheim 268.
Ehrenbogenthal, the 381.
Ehrang 189. 193.
Ehrenbreitstein 100.
Ehrenburg (Moselle) 107. 189.
Ehrenfeld 15.
Ehrenfels 113. 122.
Ehrental (Rheine) 108.
— (Saarbrücken) 162.
Ehreshoven 55.
Ehreshausen 56.
Eibingen 123.
Eichberg 123. 125.
Eichelhütte 199.
Eichemer See, the 382.
Eichhofen 303.
Eichel, the 193.
Eimesdoringen 352.
Eifelburg, the 4.
Einöd 270.
Einstedt 234.
Eisbach, the 262.
Eisch, the 177.
Eisenbach 270.
Eisenberg 262.
Eisenschmitt 199.
Eitelsbach 189.
Eitorf 55.
Eiberg 52.
Elfenmühle 19.
Elisabethenhöhe 127.
Elisenhöhe, the 121.
Ellenz 183.
Eller 183.
—, Schloss 23.
—, the 183.
Ellerer Berg, the 182.
Elmstein 261.
Elmsteiner-Thal 268.
Elssasshausen 267.
Elz 14.
Elz, Schloss 181.
Elz, the 180. 251. 344.
Elzach 370.
Elzberg, the 305.
Elzhof 366.
Elzthal, the 370.
Emberménal 291.
Emmaburg, the 4. 12.
Emmendingen 344.
Emmerich 17.
Ems 17.
Ennert, the 71.
Ennert, the 71.
Enzweiler 160.
Ensweiler 17.
Enzweiler 184. 186.
Ennepe, the 53.
Ennepert, the 71.
Ensch 189.
Ensdorf 168.
Ensisheim 297.
Essel 3.
Essweiler 160.
Enz, the 323.
Enzklosterle 324. 356.
Epfig 303.
Eppelheim 251.
Eppelheim 252.
Eppinghofen 52.
Eppinghoven 229. 257.
Erbach (Rheingau) 125. 132.
— (Odenwald) 242.
—, Dorf 241.
Erbenheim 229.
Erdan 187.
Erdenburg, the 57.
Erndannenhöhe 383.
Erdrif 193.
Erensberg, the 57.
Erdorf 193.
Erensberg, the 215.
Library 216.
Liebfrauenkirche 212.
Lunatic Asylum 217.
Luther's Statue 214.
Magi, Church of the 215.
Elsbach 3.
Eupen 52.
Essingen 195.
Eschborn 256.
Eschelbronn 251.
Eschery 309.
Eschhofen 207.
Eschkopf, the 269.
Eschwiler 13.
Eschweiler Aue 13.
— Pumpe 13.
Essaiafel 2.
Essen 52.
Essingen 195.
Ettelbrück 177.
Ettingen 342.
Eßersbach Thal 370.
Ettingen 331.
Ettringer-Bollenberg 91.
Eulbach 241.
Eulenkopf, the 183.
Eulsbach 239.
Eupen 3.
Euren 169.
Euskirchen 189.
Eusserthal 275.
Eyachmühl 324.
Fachingen 265.
Fahl 315. 381.
Fahr 65.
Fahrnau 382.
Falkau 375.
Falkenberg 162.
Falkenberg 117.
Falkenfelsen 312.
Falkenfeld, the 194.
Falkenlust 70.
Falkensteig 372.
Falkenstein (Alsace) 288.
— (near Herrenalb) 356.
— (Höllenthal) 372.
— (Taunus) 227.
— (near Wimmert) 157.
Falkensteinerbach 283.
Falkenstein Thal 157.
Falkensteinfelsen 305.
Fallbach, the 366.
Fankel 182.
Farschweiler 289.
Faulenfirst, the 376.
Favorite, the 351.
Fecht, the 312. 315.
Fegersheim 294.
Feldberg (Black Forest) 374.
— (Taunus), the Great 227.
— (Taunus), the Little 228.
Feldkirche, the 65.
Feldsee, the 374.
Felleringen 321.
Felsberg, the (Bifel) 196.
— (Baden) 237.
Felsen (Baden), the 339.
Felsengruppe 141.
Felsenmeer, the 238.
Ferres 189.
Fetzberg, ruin 56.
Fitz (Moselle) 188.
— (on the Rhine) 162. 132.
Finnentrop 51.
Finsteralth 265.
Finstingen 291.
Finthen 153.
Fischbach (Nahe) 160.
— (Nassau) 229.
Fischbachthal 229. 240. 116.
Fischbödele, lake 317.
Fischetz, the 387.
Flacht 206.
Flaumbachth, the 181.
Fleckerstöhle, the 107.
Fleckenstein 279.
Fleischem 193.
Flemersheim 267.
Flonheim 260. 157.
Flörsheim 223.
Fluren 364.
Flushing 51.
Folpersweiler 270.
Forbach (Baden) 355.
— (Lorraine) 162.
Förmerich, the 196.
Formich 64.
Forst 181. 284.
Frankfort:
Market 214.
Market Hall 216.
Museum, Histor. 215.
Nicholaikirche 213.
Opera House 217.
Palm Garden 218.
Panorama 218.
Picture Gallery, Municipal 215.
Promenades 217.
Rechnei-Graben 216.
Rententurm 213.
Römer 212.
Römerberg 213.
Rossmarkt 211.
Saalbau 211.
Saalhof 213.
St. Leonhard’s ch. 213.
St. Paul’s church 212.
Salzhaus 213.
Schiller’s Monument 212.
Schöne Aussicht 215.
Senckenberg Institution 216.
Städchent Art Institute 218.
Steinerne Haus 214.
Synagogue 216.
Theater 211.
Thurn und Taxis, Pal., of the Prince of 217.
Vanni’s Exhib. of Casts 217.
War Monument 216.
Zeil 212.
Zoolog. Garden 218.
Frankfurter Forsthaus 228.
Frankisch-Crumbach 240.
Franzosenkopf, the 121.
Fraubachthal 107.
Frauenalb 355.
Frauenkirche 90.
Frauenstein 126.
Faulautern 168.
Freiburg 344.
Freiersbach 361.
Freiersthal, the 362.
Freiheit, the 240.
Freinheim 262.
Freiolsheim 331.
Freiland 313.
Fremersberg, the 341.
Fremmersdorf 168.
Frenz 14.
Frescati 167.
Freudenburg, castle 169.
Freudenstadt 356.
Friedberg 57.
Friedensweiler 373.
Friedrichsfield 237.
Friedrichsseggen 200.
Friedrichsthal (Black Forest) 356.
— (Nahe) 161.
Friedrich-Wilhelms-Hütte 71.
Friesenheim 342.
Frohnswand 385.
Fröschweiler 267.
Prouard 167.
Frucht 105, 203.
Fruchtspeicher, ruin 323.
Fuchshofen 89.
Fuchstanz 228.
Fürfeld 157.
Fürstenau, Schloss 241.
Fürstenberg, ruin 115.
Fürstenlager, the 235.
Fürth 239.
Furtwangels 369.
Fustenberg, ruin 115.
Gadern 239.
Gadernheim 238.
Gaggenau 354.
Gaimühle 242.
Gaishbach 383, 356, 360.
Gaishöhle 342.
Gallenwarte, the 223.
Galz, the 316.
Gambshaus 275.
Gammelsbacher Thal 242.
Gans, the 158.
Gänsehals, the 93.
Garbenheim 208.
Gartenfeld 260.
Gaspels Hof 374.
Gau-Algesheim 130.
Gaubickelheim 260.
Gauhrenweiler 157.
Gaulsheim 123, 130.
Gautukheim 260.
Gausbach 355.
Gebüch, the 122.
Gebweiler 319.
Gebweiler Belchen 321.
Gees 191.
Geiersburg, the 264.
Gelkenkirchen 50.
Gelnau 205.
Gelisberg, the 88, 84.
— (Alsace) 267.
— (near Heidelberg) 249.
Geisheim 123, 132.
Geisingen 368.
Geisolfshaus 294.
Geisweid 54.
Gellert 48, 18.
Geldorf 190.
Gemind 190.
Gemünden 159, 196, 198.
Gemünder Maar 196.
Gengenbach 363.
Gensingen 260.
Georgenborn 134.
Gérardmer 318.
Germania Foundry 66.
Germersheim 274, 323.
Gernsbach 334, 340.
Gernsbach 222, 270.
Geroldsweiler 292.
Gerolsau 338.
Gerolstein 116, 145.
Gersheim 53.
Gersbach 365.
Gersheim-Walsheim 270.
Gerspreng 240.
—, the 240.
Gertweiler 303.
Geschwand 381, 383.
Gevelsberg 53.
Gewenheim 322.
Giersheidsquelle 84.
Giessen 56.
Gillenfeld 197, 195.
Gimmeldingen 264.
Girbaden 304.
—, Schloss 305.
Girsberg 312.
Gladbach, Bergisch- 23.
Gladbach, München- 50.
Glan 270.
Göhl, the 4.
Göhll-Viaduct 12.
Goldehweil, the 69, 85.
Goldenfels, castle 113.
Goldhausen 206.
Goldstein 222.
Göllheim 281.
Gondelsheim 192.
Gondorf 179.
Gonsenheim 260.
Gorrheim 236.
Gorbach 165.
Gossersweiler 277.
Gottenheim 350.
Gottesau 330.
Gottmadingen 388.
Gottshälgenthal, the 359.
Gouda 16.
INDEX.

Goxweiler 303.
Graach 187.
Graben-Neudorf 255, 322.
Gräfenberg, the 126.
Grafenhausen 387.
Grafenstaden 294.
Grafenwerth, ist. 58, 72.
Grainburg, the 187.
Grande Côte, the 300.
Grandfontaine 301.
Granges, Vallée de 318.
Grasellenbach 299.
Graupenwerth, 38.
Gundelsheim 262.
Guulhersthal 349.
Gundershofen 324.
Guntersblum 256.
Gunthersthal 349.
Hagen 354.
Haager Hütte 321.
Haan 52, 53.
Haanenburg, the 72.
Haardt 54.
Haardt (Palatinate) 265.
Haardter Höfe, the 184.
Haardt Mts., the 263, 265.
Haberacker 292.
Habonville 166.
Habsheim 299.
Hachtenburg 74.
Hachimette 313.
Hadamir 206.
Hagelschloss 307.
Hagen 54.
Hagenau 268.
Hagenbach 275.
Hagenbrücke 358, 359.
Hagendingen 168.
Hager Hof, the 72.
Hager Köppelen 72.
Hahn 135.
Hahnennbach, the 159.
Hahnenberg, the 308.
Hahnhof, the 66.
Hahnkopf, the 204.
Hahnenstaden 206.
Haiger 56.
Hain 92.
Hainstaden 240.
Hainmeil 364.
Halde, the 351.
Haldem 17.
Hallberg, the 162.
Hallgarten 124, 123.
Hallgarter Zange 124.
Hallingen 352.
Hambach 291, 161.
Hambacher Schloss 265.
Hammerstein 64, 73.
Hanau 240.
Handschohschirm 249.
Hanselberg, the 123.
Hanweiiler 289.
Har, An der 298.
Harf 14.
Harmersbach, the 363.
Harpolinger Schloss 386.
Hartenburg 263.
Harz, valley 298.
Haxheim 262.
Häusern (Black Forest) 376, 384.
— (near Eglisheim) 296.
Hauts Chaumes 314.
Hauts Huttes 314.
Hecklingen 344.
Heddesbach 239.
Heddesdorf 66.
Heerdt 47.
Heidelberg, the 363.
Heidelberg 242.
Heidenberg, the 137.
Heidenkampf 72.
Heidenmauer, the (Dürkheim) 283.
— (Kreuznach) 154.
— (Oulilffenberg) 306.
— (Wiesbaden) 157.
Heißen 17.
Heldenschtadt 290.
Heldesheim 161.
Heilbronn, the 91.
Heilig, the 60.
Heiligenberg, château 237.
—, hill 249.
—, (Vosges) 300.
Heiligenstein (Vosges) 306.
— (near Speyer) 274.
Heilig-Kreuz 121.
— (chapel) 316.
Heiligkreuzsteinach 239.
Heimbach (Engers) 73.
— (Nahe) 160.
— (Roer Valley) 14.
Heimbuch, ruin 117.
Heinnersheim 86.
Heissenstein 319.
Heisterbach 83, 71.
Heitersheim 301.
Heldenstein 265.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEX.</th>
<th>397</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Helenabrunn 51.</td>
<td>Hinter-Langenbach 357.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helenenberg, the 69.</td>
<td>Hinter-Seebach 358.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helfenstein 100.</td>
<td>Hinterweidenthal 276.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hellenthal 185. 190.</td>
<td>Hinter-Zarten 373.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heller, the 56.</td>
<td>Hinschingen 386.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helmsdorf 291.</td>
<td>Hirschberg, the 81. 85.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemmerich, the 80.</td>
<td>Hirschhorn 250. 239.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemmersbach 14.</td>
<td>Hirschsprung, the 372.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemnessem 87.</td>
<td>Hirsingen 298.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemsbach 236.</td>
<td>Hirzenach 105.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hengebach 250.</td>
<td>Hochburg, ruin 344.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heller, the 56.</td>
<td>Hochdahl 53.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helmstadt 251.</td>
<td>Höchenschwand 385.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hengst 289.</td>
<td>Hochfeld 47. 51.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herchen 95.</td>
<td>— the 308.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herchenberg 92.</td>
<td>Hochfelden 289.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herdern 349.</td>
<td>Hochfürst, the 373.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herdorff 56.</td>
<td>Hochheim 223.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herenrath 4.</td>
<td>Hochkopf, the 383.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hereing 240.</td>
<td>Hochkreuz, the 70.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hermannshütte 66.</td>
<td>Hochsimeiner, the 91.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hermesberg, the 361.</td>
<td>Hochspeyerbach, the 268.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hermskell 161.</td>
<td>Hochst (Odenwald) 241.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herrenberg 250.</td>
<td>— (Taunus) 223. 226.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herrenbach 107.</td>
<td>Hochstadt (Odenwald) 240.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herden 349.</td>
<td>Hochstädt Thal 235.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herrenalb 355.</td>
<td>Hochwald, the 14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herrenberg 318.</td>
<td>Hockenheim 205.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— the 177.</td>
<td>Hofen 267.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herrenschwand 383.</td>
<td>Hofen 323.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herrenwies 342.</td>
<td>Hofheim 228. 234. 236.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herrischried 386.</td>
<td>Hofheimer Capelle, the 238.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hersbach 300.</td>
<td>Hofstetten 363. 370.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herthen 385.</td>
<td>Hohe Acht, the 89.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herzogenrath 50.</td>
<td>Hohe Kandel, the 370.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herzogshorn, the 353.</td>
<td>Hohe Lei, the 204.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesse, the 2.</td>
<td>Hohe Mark, the 228.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hettenschmitten 262.</td>
<td>Hohen, the 228.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hettenschmitten 262.</td>
<td>Hohenbaden, castle 339.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hetzbach 242.</td>
<td>Hohenburg, the 278.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hetscherath 185.</td>
<td>Hohenneck, the 317.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesbüche 240. 241.</td>
<td>—, ruin 117.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heunen-Saulen, the 242.</td>
<td>Hohenflügel 185.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heycot 316.</td>
<td>Hohengeroldseck 363.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heywang 596.</td>
<td>Hohen-Königsberg 310.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hickengrund, the 56.</td>
<td>Hohenlandsberg 316.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillsheim 191.</td>
<td>Hohenlimburg 54.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilden 100.</td>
<td>Hohen-Rappolstein 312.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiltersau 359.</td>
<td>Hohenroder Schloss 312.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himbecičh Viadukt 242.</td>
<td>Hohenstein, the 238.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himmlreich, the (Black Forest) 372.</td>
<td>—, ruin 135.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—, — (Moselle) 187.</td>
<td>Hohensülzten 262.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himmerod 199.</td>
<td>Hohen-Sybey 54.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinterburg 250.</td>
<td>Hohentwiel, the 388.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinterhaus 122.</td>
<td>Hohe Schwerz 318.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hohenvenn, the 12.</td>
<td>—, —, —, Klein 316.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hohe Wurzel, the 141.</td>
<td>Hoch 73.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hohlholz, the 323. 355.</td>
<td>Höllental, the 371. 372.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hohneacker, Grosser 316.</td>
<td>Höllenhaken, the 385.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—, —, Klein 316.</td>
<td>Höllenpass, the 372.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Höhr 73.</td>
<td>Höllensteig, the 372.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hochwald 307.</td>
<td>Höllenthal, the 371. 372.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Höllental, the 371. 372.</td>
<td>Höllnph 360.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hölricht 204.</td>
<td>Höllnph 360.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holzbach 73.</td>
<td>Holzmaar, the 197.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holzstoss, the 66.</td>
<td>Holzwalder Höhe, the 362.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holzstoss, the 66.</td>
<td>Homberg 51.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holzdorf 365.</td>
<td>Homburg, Baths 224.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holzwalder Höhe, the 362.</td>
<td>— (Pallatin) 270.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Höningen 63. 62. 89.</td>
<td>Honnaf 72.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoppstädten 160.</td>
<td>Höningen 63. 62. 89.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horb 236.</td>
<td>Hönheim 195.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horchheim 101. 98. 131.</td>
<td>Hornberg 51.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hördt 268.</td>
<td>Horrberg 365.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hördten 354.</td>
<td>Hornsgraben, the 189.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horheim 387.</td>
<td>Hornisgrinde, the 358.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horn, the (Ahr Valley) 89.</td>
<td>Hörnle, the 350.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hörnle, the 350.</td>
<td>Hörselberg 370.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hub, the 342.</td>
<td>Horrem 14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hübcher 361.</td>
<td>Hottingen 356.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hüb, Auf der 293.</td>
<td>Hub, the 342.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hüfingen 373.</td>
<td>Hubacker 361.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugstein 319.</td>
<td>Hueb, Auf der 293.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugstein 319.</td>
<td>Hüfingen 373.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hümerich, the Plaidter 65.</td>
<td>Hühnerberg, the 110.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunaweier 312.</td>
<td>Hula 51.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hude, Auf der 293.</td>
<td>Hummerich, the Plaidter 65.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hundem-Thal 54.</td>
<td>Hunnemering, the 161.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hundingen, 289.</td>
<td>Hunnehring, the 161.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunderscheid, the 342.</td>
<td>Hunsbach 267.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungriße Wolf, the 115.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hunsrück, the 153. 159.
Hürtgen 14.
Hüttenheim 322.
Hüttenhal, the 156.
Hüttingen 193.
Hützenbach 356.

Ibach 361.
Iden 157. 260.
Idar 160.
Idarbach, the 160.
Idstein 229.
Iffezheim 333.
Igel 175.
Engelheim 264.
Ignay-Avricourt 291.
Igstadt 229.
Ihringen 344. 350.
Ilbesheim 261.
III, the 280. 298.
Ilmenau 342.
Ilfurt 298.
Ilkirch 294.
Immendingen 368.
Immeneich 354. 385.
Insweiler 157.
Inde, the 12.
Ingelbach 74.
Ingelheim 130.
Ingelheimer Au 126.
Ingersheim 312.
Ingweiler 290.
Insel (Ahr Valley) 89.
— (near Münster, Alsace) 317.
Insheim 266.
Irlich 65.
Isenachthal, the 263.
Isenburg (Alsace) 296.
—, (Sayn Valley) 73.
Isenheim, monast. 319.
Iserlohn 54.
Ispiningen 323.
Issel 185. 189.
Isteiner Klotz, the 351.
Itterbach, the 242.

Jacobsberger Hof 105.
Jacobsweiler 261.
Jagdhaus (n. Baden) 341.
Jagdschloss (near Assmannshausen) 120.
Jagdhauschen (near Freiburg) 349.
Jagerhorn 122.
Jagertal 279.
Jesuitenhof 58.
Jockgrim 275.
Johannisberg, Dorf 124.
Johannesberg, near Freiburg 123.
—, Schloss 123.
— im Grund 124.
— (Nahe Valley) 159.
Josephshof 187.
Jossa, ruin 285.
Jouy-aux-Arches 167.
Jugenheim 234. 237.
Jülich or Juliers 14.
Jünkerath 190.

Kabel 54.
Käfertal 222.
Kahle Wesen, the 318.
Kailbach 242.
Kaimt 186.
Kaiserberg, the 18. 62.
Kaisersburg, ruin 313.
Kaiserslautern 260. 157.
Kaisersuhl, the 344.
— (near Heidelberg) 249.
Kaiserswerth 25.
Kaiser Wilhelm Tunnel 182.
Kälberhütte 308.
Kalbenhorner Höhe 190.
Kalk 26.
Kalkofen 205.
Kalmit, the 266.
Kalscheuren 70. 189.
Kalsmunt, ruin 208.
Kaltenbach 276.
Kaltenborn 89.
Kaltenbronn 324. 355.
Kaltenbrunner-Thal 265.
Kaltenengers 67.
Kattenherberg 369.
Kalterherberg 12.
Kammerberger Mühle 116.
Kammerforst 122.
Kandol, the Höhe 370.
Kander, the 352.
Kandern 379.
Kanzel, the 72.
Kapellen 266.
Kappele, the 354.
Kappeller Thal 342. 359.
Kapperodeck 359.
Kapsweyer 266.
Karlshof 323.
Karlsprung 291.
Karmelenberg, the 67.
Karthaus 169. 175. 177.
Karthause, the 98.
Kasacker 379.
Kasbach 62.
Kaschbachthal 62.
Kaskeller (Bertrich) 194.
Kastanienberg, the 263.
Kastel, the 198.
Kastellab 159.
Katenes 179.
Katz, the, ruin 110.
Katenbach 241.
Katenbuckel, the 251. 241.
Katenloch, the 160.
Katzenstein, the 301.
Kautenbach 177.
Kautenbachthal, the 187.
Kauzenberg, the 155.
Kaysersberg 313.
Kehl 342. 288.
Kelberg 89.
Kellenbach 150.
Kellerskopf, the 141.
Kelsterbach 222.
Kemmenau 203.
Kemmenauer Höhe 203.
Kempen 48.
Kempten 232. 260.
Kenshus 136.
Kenzingen 344.
Kerpen 191.
Kertoff 318.
Kesselheim 67.
Kesselinger-Thal 89.
Kesselring 78.
Kesten 188.
Kestenberg 265.
Kestenhof 308.
Kestert 132. 108.
Kettenheim 262.
Kevlaker 48.
Kiedrich 126. 123.
Kienzheim 313.
Kierberg 189.
Kilpenstrasse, the 370.
Kindel 187.
Kindereuren 184.
Kindsbach 269.
Kinethein 187.
Kinzheim 309.
Kinzig, the 229. 342. 347.
Kippenheim 342.
Kirchberg 159. 322.
Kirchbrombach 241.
Kirchheim (Alsace) 303.
— an der Eck 262.
— (near Heidelberg) 322.
Kirchheimbolanden 261.
Kirchlaitt 187.
Kirchweiler 195.
Kirchzarten 372.
Kirmutscheid 191.
Kirn 159.
Kinchel 367. 369.
Kirnbach 363.
Kirneck 367.
Kirneckthal, the 303.
Kirrweiler 265.
Kirsch 189.
Kirchhausen 239.
Kisdau 322.
Klara, the 356.
Klaus, the 124.
Klein-Arnberg 279.
Klein Auheim 210.
Klein-Basel 362.
Klein-Blittersdorf 280.
INDEX.

Kleine Kyll 198, 199.
Kleinenbroich 51.
Kleingeran 230.
Klein-Geroldseck 292.
Klein-Heubach 242.
Kleinkems 351.
Klein-Laufenburg 386.
Klein-Bedrichingen 288.
Kleinsteinbach 223.
Kleintal, the 316.
Klein-Umstadt 240.
Klein-Winterheim 261.
Klemmbach, the 351, 378.
Klenen 367.
Klingenmünster 266.
Klingenthal 395.
Klopp, castle 120.
Klosterberg 398.
Klosterle, the 364.
Klosterath 50.
Knechtsteden, abbey 47.
Kniebis, the 360, 361, 362.
Kniebis Baths, the 361.
Knielingen 331.
Knöringen 266.
Kochern 162.
Kockelsberg 174.
Kogenheim 294.
Kohlhof, the 249.
Kohlscheid 50.
Kolnau 370.
Kolnbach 238.
Kondelwald, the 184.
Kondringen 344.
Königshofen 281.
König, Ml. 184.
Königsbach (near Dürkheim) 264.
— (near Durlach) 323.
Königsdorff 15.
Königsfeld 367.
Königshöfen (Alsace) 293.
— (Palatinate) 264.
Königsmaecher 178.
Königsmühle (near Neustadt) 265.
Königstuhl (near Heidelberg) 249.
— (near Alze) 261.
— (near Reims) 104.
Königstein (Taunus) 227.
Königswart 356.
Königswinter 80, 58, 71.
Koppenstein 159.
Korbmaechfelsen 341.
Kork 342.
Korreith, the 90.
Korschenbroich 51.
Kottenforst 190.
Küvenich 186.
Kowerich 189.
Kräbber, the 242.
Krahnenberg, the 64.
Kranichstein 231.
Kraus, the 88.
Kreuzau 14.
Kreuzberg (Ahr) 89.
— (near Bonn) 78.
Kreuznach 153.
Kreuzthal 54.
Kritz 228.
Krippe 63.
Krinne, Auf der 380.
Kronweiler 160.
Kropsburg, the 286.
Krozingen 351, 380.
Kruchten 177.
Krus 90.
Krufterben, the 90, 92.
Kruht 321.
Küdinghofen 71.
Kubbach 363.
Kühkopf, the 98.
Kühr 179.
Külzthal, the 159.
Kuppenheim 354.
Käpersteig 23.
Kusel 270.
Küsselberg 387.
Kützenhausen 267.
Kyfzelsen, the 349.
Kyll, the 190, 193.
Kyllburg 192, 184.
Kyller Höhe, the 191.
Kyrburg, ruin 159.
Laach, Abbey of 93.
— (Ahr Valley) 88.
Laacherkopf, the 92.
Laacher Liebeberg 92.
Laacher See, the 92.
La Baroche 314.
La Bresse 318.
Labroque 301.
Lac Blanc, the 314.
— Noir, the 314.
— Vert, the 315.
La Chapelle 314.
Ladenburg 237.
Lahn, the 56, 98, 131, 199, 206.
Lahnneck 103.
Lahnsteiner Forsthaus 203.
Lahr 342.
Lambrecht 268.
Lambrecht 257.
Lammersdorf 12.
Lamprechtshausen 222.
Lampertsbrücke 269.
Landau 266.
Landberg, the 236.
Landen 2.
Landshut, ruins 157.
Landshut (Moselle) 187.
Landskron (Palatinate) 256.
—, the (Ahr Valley) 85.
Landspere, ruin 306.
Landstuhl 270.
Landstuhler Bruch 269.
Landwehr 365.
Langenau, castle 204.
Langenbach, the 357.
Langenberg 300.
Langenbrand 355.
Langenbrücken 322.
Langenfeld 23.
Langenkandel 331.
Langenlonsheim 153.
Langenordrach-Thal 373.
Langen-Schwalbach 134.
Langensulzbach 267.
Langenthal 239.
Langenthaler Kreuz 240.
Langerwehe 14.
Langgön 66.
Langmeil 157, 262.
Langstadt 240.
Langur 175.
La Poutroye 314.
La Rochette 3, 177.
Lasserg 180.
Laubach 98.
Laubenstein (Vosges) 305.
— (near Mayence) 255.
Lauch, the 295, 318.
Lauchenkopf, the 318.
Lauchthal, the 319.
Lauf 342.
Laufen, Schloss 387.
Laufenbacher Hof 89.
Laufenburg 386.
Lauffer Schloss 342.
Laukenmühle, the 116.
Laurenburg 205.
Lautschithä 117, 121.
Lautenbach-Wies 320.
Lautenbach 320, 360.
Lauter, the 266, 269, 276.
Lauterbach 365.
—, the 238.
Lauterecken 269, 158.
Lauterburg 275.
Lauterlingen 291.
Lauterthal 278.
Lautzkirchen 270.
Lax, the 239.
Lay 179.
Leberau 309.
Leberthal, the 305.
Lechheim 222.
Lehmen 179, 183.
Lehnriech, the Vordere 364.
Leih, the 72.
Leichlingen 52.
Leichtweissbühle 141.
INDEX.

Leidelheim 262.
Leidert, the 240.
Leiningen 262.
Leinsweiler 275.
Leipzig (near Metz) 165.
Leiwen 189.
Lek, the 16.
Lembach 267.
Lemberg 288.
—, the 157.
Lengfeld 240.
Leniaberg, the 63.
Leubsdorf 337.
Leppe, the 87.
Leopoldshohe, the 261.
Leopolds-Canal, the 375.
Leipzig (near Metz) 165.
Lichtenegg, ruin 344.
Lichtenenthal 337.
Lieberneck 106.
Liebenstein 107, 132.
Liedern 50.
Liers 89.
Lieser 184, 188.
—, the 184, 196, 198, 199.
Limburg (Nassau) 206.
—, (Belgium) 3.
—, on the Lenne 54.
—, Abbey 263.
—, ruin 351.
Limersheim 294.
Lindelbrunner Schloss 277.
Lindenbach 202.
Lindenfels 238.
Lindern 50.
Lingenfeld 274.
Lingolsheim 291.
Linkenheim 235.
Linn 51.
Lintgen 177.
Linz 62, 72.
Linzerhausen 62.
Lippe, the 57.
Lissendorf 190.
Lissingen 192.
Littenweiler 350.
Litzig 186.
Lobsann 267.
Lichnerberg 361.
Lochmühle (Ahr Valley) 88.
Loef 180.
Lößthal, the 371, 373.
Löffelau 354.
Löffingen 373.
Logelbach 315.
—, the 295, 315.
Lohmar 55.
Löbnberg 207.
Löhrberg, the 83, 85.
Lohrdorf 85.
Löngcamp 187.
Longemer, Lake 318.
Longen 189.
Longich 46.
Longwich 189.
Lontzen 3.
Lorch 116, 132, 135.
Lorchhausen 115, 132.
Lorenhof 373.
Lorentzweiler 177.
Lorettoberg, the 349.
Lörrach 382.
Lorsbach 229.
Lorsbacher Thal, the 228.
Lorsch 236.
Lörsch 189.
Lösenich 187.
Lousa 230.
Lousenthal 168.
Lousberg, the 11.
Louvain 2.
Lübbenich 15.
Löwenbrücken 169, 175, 177.
Löwenburg, the 84.
Löwenburger Hof 84.
Luchsfelsen 373.
Ludwigshafen 254, 252.
Ludwigshöhle, the (Darmstadt) 224.
—, — (Lindenfels) 238.
—, — (Freiburg) 349.
—, Villa 296.
Lülsdorf 57.
Lunéville 291.
Lurlei, the 111, 132.
Lustadt 275.
Luttenbach 318.
Lutterbach 297, 320.
Luttich 3.
Lützel 298.
Lützelburg 290.
—, ruin 306, 290.
Lützelshausen 300.
Lützelstein 290.
Lützerath 196.
Lützer-Thal, the 181.
Luxembourg 176.
Luzieberg, the 234.
Maarsbergen 16.
Maas, the 15.
Machern 187.
Madenburg, the 277.
Mahlberg 342.
Maisfeld, the 91.
Maikammer 265.
Main, the 143, 210.
Mainau, island 388.
Mainkur 240.
Mainz 142.
Maisachthal, the 361.
Maischquelle, the 191.
Maischewiese, the 194.
Maison Neuve (Metz) 165.
Maizières 168.
Malancourt 166.
Malberg, the (Ems) 202.
—, château 192.
Malbergskopf, the 63, 202.
Malchen, the 234.
Mallendar 67.
Mallingen 178.
Malmaison 165.
Malmédy 12.
Mals 331.
Mambach 338.
Mambach 361.
Mame, the 177.
Manderich, the 218.
Mannen, the 110.
Mannheim 252.
Mannweiler 157.
Manternach 176.
Manubach 116.
Marinville 291.
Marbach (Alsace) 296.
—, (Black Forest) 367.
—, (Lorraine) 187.
Marcobrunnen 124.
Margarethenhof, the 83.
Maria-Wald 14.
Marienberg (near Boppard) 106.
Marienborn 261.
Marienburg, ruin 185, 184.
Marienfeld 60.
Marienrachdorf 73.
Marienroth, abbey 179.
Mariensäule, the (near Trèves) 174.
Marienstatt 74.
Marienthal, monast. (Alsace) 268.
—, convent near Luxembourg 177.
—, (Ahr Valley) 87.
—, (Palatinate) 261.
—, (Rheingau) 123.
Maring 181.
INDEX.

Markelfingen 388.
Markirch 309.
Marksburg, castle 104.
132.
Marlborough, ruin 178.
Marmoutier 302.
Marmstein 261.
Mars-la-Tour 166.
Martinshof 317.
Martinstein 159.
Masseur, Château de 3.
Matzenheim 294.
Maxau 351.
Maxburg, the 265.
Maximiliansau 331.
Mayen 91.
Mayschoss 88.
Mechernich 190.
Meckesheim 251.
Medenbach 229.
Meeffeld 199.
Meerfelder Maar, the 199.
Meehlow 17.
Mellingen, the 180.
Mehlem 58.
Mehring 189.
Meidich 52.
Meisenau 302.
Meisenheim 158.
157.
Meissenheim (Baden) 342.
Mellibau, the 234.
Melkereikopf, the 358.
Melkertshütte, the 318.
Mennelstein, the 307.
Mensberg, castle 178.
Menzing, the 72.
Menzenschwand 384.
Merckweiler 267.
Mercuriusberg, the 340.
Merl 186.
Merode 14.
Mersch 177.
Merten, monast. 55.
Mertersdorf 189.
Mertesheim 262.
Mertert 178.
Mersheim 297.
Merzig 168.

Merzweiler 238.
Mesenich 183.
Mettenheim 256.
Metzlach 168.
Mettmabach, the 376, 387.
Mettz 162.
Metzberg, the 203.
Metzeral 318.
Meurthe, the 167.
Meuse, the 5.
Meysemburg 177.
Michaelskapelle (near Durlach) 323.
— (near Zabern) 290.
Michaels-Lei 187.
Micheleau 177.
Michelbach 206.
Michelstadt 241.
Mietesheim 289.
Milspe 53.
Milledburg 241.
Minderberg, the 62.
Minder-Litgen 199.
Mingolsheim 322.
Minheim 188.
Minnewitz, the 251.
Mittelbach Valley 83.
Mittelberghem 307.
Mittelheim 132.
Mittelthal 357.
Mittellza 383.
Mitterhausen 239.
Mittlach 318.
Modau, the 240.
Molkencur, the (near Heidelberg) 249.
Mollau 321.
Molsberg 206.
Molsheim 331.
Mombach 131.
Mommenheim 259.
Mönchsberg, the 316.
Mondorf 57.
178.
Monreal 91.
Monrepos 66.
Monsheim 262.
Montauban 206.
Montbuc 317.
Montclair 169.
Montfort, Schloss 157.
Montfort 157.
Montigny-la-Grange 165.
Montjoie 12.
Montois-la-Montagne 166.
Montreux-Vieux 295.
Montroyal 156.
Monvaux 165.
Monzel 188.
Monzfeld 188.
Monzingen 159.
Moosbronn 331.
Moosch 321.
Mooswald, the 350.

Mürichingen 291.
Mordnau, the 342.
Moresnet 12.
Mürfelden 222.
Morgenbachthal, the 117.
Mörlenbach 239.
Nürs 51.
Morsbach 13.
Morsbronn 267.
Morschheim 261.
Moulsbronn (Odenwald) 251.
— (Biebrich) 126.
133.
141.
Moscou (near Metz) 165.
Moselkern 189.
Moselle, the 178. 68.
94.
163.
167.
321.
Mouselweis 179.
Mossberg, the 188.
Mossig, the 303.
Mothem 275.
Moulins-les-Metz 165.
Mouse, the 108.
Mouse Tower, the 119.
Muchenland 375.
Müden 181.
Muggenbrunn 372.
Muggensturm 331.
Mühlacker 323.
Mühlbach 305.
318.
Mühlbachthal, the (Nassau 204.
—, (Mayence) 261.
Mühlburg 331.
Mühlthau 331.
Mühlthau 313.
Mühlthau 106.
Mühlhausen 297.
Mühlem am Rhein 23. 53.
— an der Ruhr 52.
Mühlen 203.
Mühlenbach (Baden) 340.
— (Moselle) 181.
Mühlbach (Baden) 340.
— (Moselle) 181.
Mühlbild 340.
Mülleborn 192.
Mühlheim 361.
Mühlberg 241.
—, the 241.
Mummelsee, the 358.
München-Gladbach 50.
Münchweiler 276.
270.
Münden 369.
Münchwies 388.
Münster am Stein 155.
Münster (Reichenau) 338.
— (Alsace) 316.
Münsterfeil 189.
Münster-Maifeld 180.
Münsterthal (Vosges) 315.
INDEX.

Münsteralb (Black-Forest) 380.
Münzenberg, ruin 56.
Murbach 319.
Murg 386.
—, the 331. 354. 356.
Murgthal, the 354. 355.
Mühlental 192.
Müssbach 264.
Müller 188.
Mutterslehen 333.
Mutterstadt 264.
Mützig 300.
Nachtigallenthal, the 81.
Nackenheim 203.
Nassau 265.
Nollingen, castle 116.
Nonnenbachthal, the 369.
Nonnenwerth 58. 69. 72.
Nonnenstromberg, the 83.
Nackenheim 203.
Nassau 265.
—, castle of 204.
Nassauerberg, the 204.
National Monument (Niederwald) 128.
Natzweiler 300.
Naubeim (Taunus) 56.
—, (near Darmstadt) 230.
Neckar, the 249. 250. 251.
Neckarau 255.
Neckarelz 251.
Neckargendend 260.
Neckargerach 251.
Neckarhausen 250.
Neckarsteinach 250. 239.
Neckarshausen 250.
Neckarstettenach 250. 239.
Negg 133.
Neersen 50. 51.
Nettenwinden 2.
Nehren 183.
Neidenbach 192.
Neidenfels, ruin 269.
Neidenstein 251.
Neterixen 73.
Nennig 177.
Nerober, the 141.
Nerotal 141.
Nerother Kopf, the 196.
Nessonvax 3.
Nette, the 65. 68. 90.
Netterhof, the 65.
Nettersheim 190.
Neuberg, the 183.
Neu-Blankenheim 191.
Neu-Breisach 351.
Neuburg 200.
—, abbey 200.
—, the (Neckarelz) 251.
Neudingen 308.
Neudorf 126. 133.
Neu-Eberstein 356.
Neuenahr 85. 92.
Neuenburg 298.
Neuenburg 323.
Neuendorf 67.
Neuenfels 378.
Neuenhain 227.
Neuheim 243. 249.
Neuenweg 381.
Neu-Filzen 188.
Neuhaus, (near Baden) 340.
Neuhausen 387.
Neuhemsbach 157.
Neu-Katzenellenbogen 110.
Neulussheim 255.
Neumagen 188.
Neumagen, the 188.
Neumühl (Eifel) 199.
—, (Alsatian) 293.
—, (Black Forest) 380.
Neun-Aussichten 235.
Neunkirch 387.
Neunkirchen (Nea Valley) 161. 170.
—, (Eifel) 198.
—, (Heller Valley) 56.
Neunkircher Höhe 238.
Neun Krümmel 238.
Neun-Linden 344.
Nenntenstein 308.
Neureuth 255.
Neu-Saarwerden 291.
Neu-Scheuern 291.
Neuss 47. 51.
Neustadt an der Haardt 264. 268.
— an der Mümling 241.
—, (Black Forest) 373.
Neuweiler 333. 341.
Neuweiler 290.
Neuwied 65. 68. 73.
Neu-Windeck 342.
Nickencher Weinberg 90.
Nolessa 223.
Nidda, the 54. 223.
Nideck 302. 304.
—, the 302.
Nideggen 14.
Niederberg 100.
Niederburg 112.
Niederbettingen 191.
Niederbircher 66.
Niederbrecken 229.
Niederbruggis 63. 72. 63.
Niederbronn 283.
Niederbruck 322.
Niederburg (Rudashe) 122.
—, the 108. 179.
Niederdollendorf 71. 58.
Niederehe 191.
Niederemmel 188.
Nieder-Erbach 265.
Nieder-Ernst 182.
Niederfell 179.
Niederforßheim 262.
Nieder-Hammerstein 64. 73.
Niederharmersbach 361.
Nieder-Haslach 302.
Niederhausen 141. 157. 158.
Niederheimbach 117. 130.
Nieder-Hochstadt 226.
Niederhövels 56.
Nieder-Inghelheim 130.
Nieder-Kestert 108.
Nieder-Lauchenhoff 318.
Niederlahnstein 101. 130. 131. 199.
Nieder-Linkseite 161.
Nieder-Lützingen 92.
Niedermond 90.
Nieder-mohr 270.
Nieder-Morschweiler 315.
Nieder-Weiler 385.
Niedermöller 306.
Niederrhein 229.
Nieder-Olm 261.
Nieder-Otto 305.
Nieder-Ramstadt 240.
Nieder-Saulheim 261.
Niederschlettenbach 278.
Nieder-Schopfheim 342.
Niederschwörstadt 386.
Niederseifers 229.
Niederspay 105.
Niederweiler 127.
Niederwulff 126. 133.
Niederwasser 365.
Niederweiler 377. 378.
Niederwurth, the 67. 74.
Nieder-Wüllstadt 57.
Nieder-Zissen 92.
Niep 51.
Niers, the 48.
Nierstein 255.
Nieukerk 48.
Nippenburg 365.
Nippes 46. 84.
Nirmer Tunnel, the 13.
Nittel 177.
Nixburg 316.
Nohlen 180.
Nobfelden 161.
Nohmer Mühle 191.
Noisville 167.
Noll, the 300.
Nollich 116.
Nollen, the 265.
Nollingen, castle 116.
Nonnenbachthal, the 369.
Nonnenwerth 58. 69. 72.
Nonnenstromberg, the 88.
INDEX.

Nonrod 240.
Nord-Canal, the 51.
Nordrachthal, the 338.
Norf 47.
Norheim 158.
Nothberg 13.
Nothgottes, mon., 123.
Nothhausen 66.
Nothschrei, Am 372. 375.
Nothewiler 275.
Notre Dame des Trois Epis 315.
Noviand 66.
Nussbach 367.
Oberachern 359.
Ober-Aha 375.
Oberheuern 338.
Oberbiber 66.
Oberböllen 381.
Oberbrechen 229.
Oberbruck 101. 131.
Oberdollendorf 71.
Oberdiebach 93.
Oberlahnstein 18. 52.
Oberlahnsteiner Forsthaus 105.
Oberlauchen 318.
Oberlauchringen 387.
Ober-Lützingen 92.
Ober-Maubach 11.
Obermendig 93.
Obermodern 290.
Obermoschel 157.
Obermai 303.
Oberndorf 364.
Oberneisen 206.
Oberhausen 240.
Oberhof 204.
Ober-Otrott 305.
Ober-Ramstadt 240.
Oberried 372.
Ober-Säckingen 336.
Oberschaffhausen 344.
Ober-Schönmattenwag 239.
Ober-Simonswald 370.
Oberspay 105.
Obersteigen 293.
Obersteinbach 267. 279.
Obersulz 319.
Oberthal 357.
Obersrot 355.
Oberguttingen 352.
Oberursel 310.
Oberwesel 111. 130.
Oberwinter 60. 72.
Oberwolfach 364.
Ober-Zissen 92.
Oberzettel 364.
Obrigheim 251.
Ochsenstein 292.
Ockenfels 62.
Odenfurth 190.
Odenkirchen 13.
Odenwald, the 237.
Oderen 321.
Oedlingen, the 306.
Oedlingenbrunnen 306.
Oedingen, the 193.
Oeflingen 384.
Oelbach, the 334.
Oelwein, the Great 83.
Oestrich 132. 124.
Oetringen 176.
Odenau, the 53.
Offenbach, the 158. 230. 269.
Offenburg 342.
Offenthaler Hof 110.
Ofteringen 387.
Oggersheim 257.
Ohlisberg, the 188.
Ohlis-Wald 52.
Oibrück, castle 92.
Ole fan 190.
Olefthal, the 190.
Olpe 54.
Oos 331.
—, the 334.
Opel, the 159.
Opladen 52.
Oppenau 361.
Oppenheim 253.
Oppum 17. 51.
Oranienstein 206.
Orbey 314.
Ogelborn, the 107.
Orschoiz 169.
Orsweiler 342.
Orsaya 18.
Ortenau, the 342.
Ortenberg (Bl. For.) 363.
—, Schloss 343.
Ortenburg (Alsace) 304.
Osterath 47.
Osterspay 105. 132.
Osthofen 294.
Osthofen 256.
Ottenhöfen 359.
Otterberg 269.
Ottersweier 342.
Ottersweiler 309.
Ottnarsheim 298.
Ottweiler 161.
Otzing, the 240.
Otzenhausen 161.
Ours, the 176.
Ourthe, the 3.

Pagy 167.
Palenberg 50.
Pallien 174.
Pallienthal 174.
Palzem 177.
Papenkaul, the 192. 191.
Papenmühle 302.
Paris, abbey 314.
Petersberg 110.
Paulinenberg, the 135.
Pellage, the 308.
Pellenz 91.
Pelm 191.
Peltre 169.
Pepinster 3.
Perl 178.
Petersau, the 126.
Petersberg, the (near Coblenz) 99.
—, (Seven Mts.) 84.
—, (near Alzey) 261.
—, (Moselle) 183.
Peterskopf, the 263.
Peterspay 105.
Petersthal 362.
Peterzell 367.
Petit-Croix 293.
Petrusbach, the 176.
Pfaffendorf 101. 131.
Pfaffendorfer Höhe 100.
Pfaffenhofen 290.
Pfaffntrüchten 71.
Pfaffenhofen, the 364.
26 *
INDEX.

Pfalzgraben, the 64. 202.
Pfalz, the 113. 132.
Pfalzgrab 291.
Pfalzdorf 48.
Pfalzel 185.
Pfänd 34.
Pfänderich 184.
Pfaff 15.
Quaint, the 185. 189. 193.
Quirchesd 161.
Raben, the 71.
Radis 275.
Rahrbacher Höhe 250.
Rambach 140. 141.
Ramsdorf 58.
Ramscheid 116.
Ramsdenstein 116.
—, castle 193. 304.
Randek, ruin 157.
Ransburg 302.
Ransbach 73. 275.
Rappoldweiler 311. 294.
Rasselestein 66.
Rastatt 331.
Rathausen 305.
Rathausenstein 305.
Raubach 73.
Rauenmünzach, the 356.
Rauenthal 123. 126. 133.
—, the 309.
Rauthaus 222.
Rauschermühle, 20.
Rauschenschloss 107.
Ravengens 159.
Ravennathal, the 371. 373.
Rex 85.
Récicourt 291.
Reden 161.
Rederhütte 321.
Reeb, the 17.
Rees 17.
Rehberg, the (near Annweiler) 277.
Reichswiller 270.
Reichertshausen 124.
Reichelshausen 241. 240.
Reichenau 388.
—, island 388.
—, island 388.
Reichensbecker (Murgthal) 366.
— (Odenwald) 238. 235.
— (Schutterthal) 383.
— (near Rippoldsau) 364.
—, the 342.
—, the 365.
—, the 365.
—, the 365.
—, the 365.
—, the 365.
—, the 365.
—, the 365.
—, the 365.
—, the 365.
Rhine, Falls of the 387.
—, Old 16.
Rhine-Marne Canal 280.
Rhine-Rhône Canal 290.
Rhôd 266.
Rhôndorf 58. 71.
Ribeauvillé 311.
Richterich 50.
Rickelshausen 388.
Riedel 207.
Riegel 341.
Reichen 382.
Riesenschmiel 161.
Riesensäule, the 238.
Rietburg, the 286.
INDEX.

Rilchingen 289.
Rimbach (Alsace) 322.
Rimbach (Alsace) 319.
Rimbuch 50.
Rimbach, the 196.
Ringelbach 360.
Ringsheim 344.
Rinken, Auf dem 374.
Rinnthal 276.
Riol 198.
Rippburg, the 266.
Rippoldsau 365.
Rissbach 187.
Rittershausen 53.
Rittersturz, the 98.
Rixheim 298.
Rixingen 291.
Roche du Diable, the 318.
Rochusberg 120.
Ruchuscapelle, the 120.
Rockenhausen 157. 261.
Rockeskyll 195.
Rodelen (Palat.) 276.
Rodelheim 224.
Rodelheim, the 58.
Rodenstein, ruin 241. 240.
Roderberg, the 60.
Roer, the 14. 12. 50.
Roeschwoog 275.
Rohrhardtsberg 366.
Roggenbacher Schlösser, the 376.
Roidsdorf 70.
Roland Arch 59.
Rollandseeck 59. 69. 72.
Rolandswurth 58.
Roll, the 321.
Romansweiler 302.
Römerkessel, the 194.
Römersberg, the 197.
Rommersdorf 58. 54.
—, abbey 73.
Roncourt 166.
Ronheide 12.
Roodt 176.
Roosendaal 17.
Rosaya, Ferme 322.
Rosenau, Mt. 83.
Rosenburg, the 78.
Rosengarten 268. 234.
Rosenhöhe 233. 240.
Rosenthal, convent (Moselle) 181.
—, (near Grünstadt) 262.
Rosheim 303.
Rossberg, the 322.
Rottbühl, the 361.
Rossel, the 129.
—, (stream) 162.
Rossert, the 229.
Rosskopf, the 350. 293.
Rössport 175.
Rossstein, the 111. 132.
Roth 191.
Rothau 301.
Rothbach, the 319. 350.
Rothberg 123.
Roth Erde 12. 13.
Roth Kreuz (Taunus) 228.
Roth Lay, the 179.
Rothemühle 54.
Rottenbach 323.
Rottenbachkopf, the 319.
Rottenfelis (Bl. For.) 354.
Rothkreuz (near Nahe) 156.
Rothkreuz 375.
Roth Saar, the 300.
Roth Wasen, the 322.
Rothaus 376. 387.
Rothlach 308.
Roth-Malsch 322.
Rothwiesen, the 381.
Röttel, Schloss 382.
Rotterdam 15.
Röttinger Schloss 13.
Rötterweiler 382.
Rouge Gazon 322.
Rozerieulles 165.
Rudenberg 373.
Rüdesheim 121. 132.
Rüdesheimer Berg 118.
Rufach 296.
Ruhr, the 18. 52. 51.
Ruhort 52.
Ruhstein, the 357.
Rülzheim 275.
Rumbach 278.
Rumbachthal, the 309.
Rumpenheim 240.
Ründeroth 55.
Rüngsdorf 58.
Runkel 207.
Rupbachthal 205.
Russ 300.
Russelheim 222.
Ruder 159.
Saales 302.
Saal 63.
Saar, the 162. 168. 177. 289. 291.
Saar-Alben 291.
Saaraltdorf 291.
Saarbrücken 161.
Saarburg (Alsace) 291.
— (Prussia) 169.
Saargemünd 289.
Saarlouis 168.
Saar-Union 291.
Saarwerden 291.
Sabelsberg 107.
Sachsenhäuser Warte 230.
Säckingen 386.
Saffenburg, the 88.
Sahler Foundry, the 115.
Saig 373.
St. Ail 166.
—, Amin 321.
—, Aminthal 320.
—, Arnual 162.
—, Avold 162.
—, Blaise 302.
—, Blasien 384.
—, Catharine, chapel 344.
—, Chrishona 352.
—, Die 302. 314.
—, Genoveva, church 90.
—, Georgen 351. 307.
—, Goar 108. 130.
—, Goarshausen 109. 132.
—, Hubert 165.
—, Igen 322.
—, Ingerb 270.
—, Johann (near Saarbrücken) 161.
—, (near Zabern) 291.
—, (near Mayen) 91.
—, John, church 102.
—, Kreutz 309.
—, Landolin 344.
—, Ludwig (Louis) 299.
—, Marcel 166.
—, Märgen 372.
—, Martin 266.
—, Matthew 174.
—, Maurice 322.
—, Maximin, abbey 175.
—, Moritz 308.
—, Nabor 305.
—, Odille 306.
—, Oswald 372.
—, Ottillien 350.
—, Paulin 175.
—, Philip 309.
—, Pilt 294.
—, Privat-la-Montagne 165. 166.
—, Sebastian 67.
—, Thomas, lun. asylum 65. 68.
—, monast. 192.
—, Tönns 51.
—, Trudpert 380.
—, Ulrichs-Burg 311.
—, Vitus, Grotto of 292.
—, Wendel 161.
—, Wilhelmsthal 372. 375.
INDEX.

Ste. Marie-aux-Chênes 165. 166.
— Ruffine 165.
— Marie-aux-Mines 309.
Salm, castle 301.
—, the 184.
Salmo, the 185. 186.
Salmtha, the 189.
Salzbach, the 137.
Salzig 108. 107. 130.
Salmkof, the 124. 127.
Sand 52.
Sanda, island 124.
Sandplanken 293.
Sarreguémines 289.
Sasbach 342.
Sasbachwalden 342.
Satzey 190.
Sauer, the 116. 175. 267.
Sauerbrunnen (Bad) 161.
Sauerburg, castle 116.113.
Sauerburg, the 337.
Sauenthal, the 116.
Sausenberg, the 279.
Sauerthal, the 279.
Sauersberg, the 385.
Sauer, the 303.
Scharlachkopf, 197.
Scharrenbach, the 197.
Sayn 73. 67.
Seynabach, the 67. 73.
Schaafberg, the 340.
Schadeck 207.
—, the (Neckarsteinach) 250.
Schaarbeek 2.
Schäferhof 206.
Schäferplacken 156.
Schäferplatz 294.
Schaffhausen 357.
Schaidt 266.
Schalkenmehren 197.
Schallenberg, the 83. 84.
Schallstadt 367.
Schänzel, the 265.
Schapbach 304.
Schafenberg, the 277.
Schafeneck, the 268.
Scharfenstein (Black Forest) 380.
— (Nassau) 126.
Scharlachkopf, the 120.
Scharlachbergheim 305.
Scharteberg, the 195.
Scharz 189.
Schauburg, the 360.
Schauna-Land, the 350.
Schaumburg, the 161.
Schaumburg 205.
Scheffelsee 386.
Schechingen 344.
Schlech 189.
Scheidt 270.
Scheidt 270.
Schendorf 15.
Schenkenzell 304.
Scherauholz 267.
Schwerweiler 304.
Scheun 204.
Scheuren 60.
Schierburg 177.
Schierstein 152. 133.
Schiffenstadt 264.
Schiffweiler 161.
Schlacht 364.
—, the 354. 365.
Schindelpeter, 342.
Schirmeck 301.
Schladern 56.
Schlaverskof, the 141.
Schnurgold 133.
Schlebusch 52.
Schleichtnau 381.
Schleichtnuach 189.
Schleidn 190.
Schleimfahle 161.
Schleithem 387.
Schleidenhahn 15.
Schleitstadt 244.
Schliengen 351.
Schlierbach 248. 250.
Schlossberg, the (Freiburg) 349.
—, (Kreuznach) 155.
—, (Schirmstein) 301.
—, (Wildenstein) 321.
Schlosswaid 313.
Schluchsee 376.
Schlucht, the 317.
Schłucht, the 376. 378.
Schlucht, the 387.
Schmallach 356.
Schmalenstein 323.
Schmelzer-Thal 84.
Schmelzwagen 317.
Schmidburg, the 159.
Schmidtheim 190.
Schneeberg, the 364.
Schneethal 293.
Schmelzhain 229.
Schnei, the 194.
Schnellerts, ruin 241.
Schnirch, the 314.
Schöllenen, 342.
Schöllenen 242.
Schonberg 364.
Schonach, the 366.
Schonachthal, the 265.
Schonau (Odenwald) 239.
— (Palatinate) 278.
— (Wiesenthal) 381.
Schonberg (Hessen) 235.
—, (Black Forest) 363.
—, the (near Freiburg) 350.
Schönburg, ruin 112.
Schönhaut 350.
Schöneck, château 107.
Schönenbuchan 311.
Schöningen, the 356.
Schöpfels 177.
Schönminzach 356.
—, the 356. 367.
Schöntt 74.
Schönstein, château 56.
Schönthal 14.
Schönthal, the 264. 265.
Schönwald 369.
Schopfheim 382.
Schramberg 365.
Schriesheim 297.
Schriesheimerhof 239.
Schubergfelsen 373.
Scheul 89.
Schurmeier, the 356.
Schutterthal, the 363.
Schutzl 185.
Schwabach-Thal 384.
Schwabenschanze 361.
Schwabewil 257.
Schwalbach 134. 168.
—, Burg 206.
Schwanenwasen 341.
Schwanheim 222. 276.
Schwankeirche 381.
Schwarz, the 387.
Schwarzach, 341.
—, the 376.
Schwarzach, the (Tannus) 228.
—, (Black Forest) 356.
Schwarz-Rheindorf 58.
Schwarzenacker 270.
Schwarzenberg 356.
Schwarzenborn 199.
Schwarzenburg, ruin 316.
Schwarze See, the 314.
Schwarzthe, the 376.
Schwarzea 386.
Schwarzwald 352.
Schwedenschanze 361.
Schweppenhausen 115.
Schweppenburg, the 91.
Schweppenhausen 351. 297. 255.
Sechtem 70.
Seebach 358.
—, the 357. 358. 373. 374.
Seebrugg 375.
Seeck, the 374.
Sechtem 234.
Seelach, the 338.
Seelenborn 225.
INDEX.

Segendorf 66.
Sehl 182.
Sehringen 378.
Seifen 73.
Seille, the 163.
Seipelseckle 357.
Seligenstadt 240.
Sellhof 72.
Selters 73.
Selz 261, 275.
Sembach 157.
Senhals 183.
Senheim 183.
Sennheim 320.
Sentrheim 322.
Serf, Cascade de la 300.
Servance, Ballo de 322.
Servigny 167.
Sesenheim 275.
Seven Mountains, the 79.
—, Virgins, the 111.
Sewen 322.
Siebeldingen 275.
Siebenborn 184.
Siebengebirge 79.
Siedelsbrunn 239.
Sieg, the 55, 71.
Siegburg 55, 71.
—, abbey 55, 54.
Siegen 51.
Siegfriedsbrunnen 369.
Sierck 178.
Sierentz 299.
Siersbahn 73.
Sigolsheim 341.
Simmernbach, the 159.
Simmern 159, 107.
Simonswald 370.
Singen 383, 388.
Sinn 56.
Sinzheim 341.
Sinzig 68, 72, 63.
Sire, the 176.
Sirnitz 379.
Soberhein 158.
Soden 226.
Soersthal, the 11.
Sohlberg, the 359.
Solingen 52.
Sollig, the 186.
Sollingen 328.
Sommerau 367.
Sondernach 318.
Sondernheim 275.
Sonnborn 52.
Sonnenberg (ruin) 140.
— (Nahe) 160.
Sonsbeek 17.
Sooneck 117.
Soonwald, the 159.
Sophienruhe (near Baden) 339.
— (Badenweiler) 378.
Soter 161.
Sournbrodt 12.
Spa 3.
Spandenberg, ruin 269.
Sparsrod 293.
Speicher 193.
Speierskopf 141.
Speldorf 47.
Spesburg 305.
Sper 271.
Sperberbach, the 268.
Speryehof 248.
Spericher 162.
Spielweg, Am 380.
Spire 271.
Spirkelbach 276.
Spitzelstein, the 109.
Sponeck, ruin 251.
Spohrheim 158.
Sporsinn 283.
Sporckenburg, the 203.
Sprandlingen 260.
Springelsbach 373.
Springsirbach 184, 185.
Spin 195.
Stadtkyll 190.
Staffel 206.
Stahlberg, castle 115.
Stahleck, castle 115.
Stammheim 23.
Starkenburg, the (Hessen) 236.
— (Moselle) 186.
Staudernheim 158.
Staufen (Münsterthal) 380.
—, the (Taunus) 229.
—, the (near Thann) 320.
—, the (Grosse) 340.
—, the Kleine 340.
Staufenberg (Baden) 340.
—, castle 343.
Staufenburg, the 350.
Stavelot 13.
Steeg 115.
Steiger-Thal 114, 115.
Steele 52.
Steige 302.
Stein, Burg (Nassau) 204.
— (near Sayn) 73.
Steinach 363.
—, the 239.
Steinachmühle 376.
Steinachthal 376, 383.
Steinbach 341, 338.
— (Odenwald) 241.
Steinberg, the 125, 128.
Steinborn 196.
Steinburg, the 289.
Steine 382.
Steinfeld 190, 266.
Stein-Kallenfels 159.
Steinwenden 270.
Steinthal 301.
Stenzelberg, the 83.
Steltten 352.
Sterenberg 107, 132.
Stockborn, the 228.
Stockhausen 207.
Stockstadt 222.
Stolberg 13.
Stolzenau 125, 126.
Stolzenau 102, 108.
Storkensauen 321.
Stosweier 317.
Stotzheim 303.
Strahlenburg, the 237.
Straßburg 279.
Strengbach, the 309.
Strohn 195, 197.
Südtost 197.
Südtost 51.
Südtost in vorst 51.
Suffelenheim 275.
Suggenthal 371.
Sulz (Upper Vosges) 312.
— unter dem Walde 267.
Sulzbach (Alsace) 316.
— (Baden) 361.
— (on the Nahe) 160.
— (near Saarbrücken) 161.
— (near Soden) 226.
—, the 133, 135, 226.
Sulzbach 303.
Sulzburg 351.
Sulzer Belchen, the 321.
Sulzern 317.
Sulzmatz 297.
Sundgau, the 297, 298.
Sundhofen 351.
Sure, the 175, 177.
Sürt 57.
Tannenfels 357.
Tannenberg 234.
Tannenfels 357.
Tannenfels 357.
Tannenfels 357.
Tannenfels 357.
Tannenfels 357.
Tannenfels 357.
Tannenfels 357.
Tannenfels 357.
Tannenfels 357.
Tannenfels 357.
Tannenfels 357.
Tannenfels 357.
Tannenfels 357.
Tannenfels 357.
Tannenfels 357.
Tannenfels 357.
Tannenfels 357.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teufelskanzel (near Adenau)</td>
<td>89.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— (near Baden)</td>
<td>339.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teufelsleiter</td>
<td>269.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teufelsmühle, the</td>
<td>354.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teufelstein, the</td>
<td>263.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thal Ehrenbreitstein</td>
<td>99.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Rheineck</td>
<td>63.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Velden 188.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thalhaus 252.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thann 320.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanenkirch 310.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanweiler 306.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thayingen 388.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theisbergstegen 270.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thennenbronn 365.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theodorshalle 155.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thienen 2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiengen 388.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiergarten 341.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thionville 168.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tholey 161.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thörnich 189.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thron 188.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— the 188.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thur, the 297. 320.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurant, ruin 180.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurnberg, the 323.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurnberg, ruin 108.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurner, the 372.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thuron, ruin 180.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiefenbach 267.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiefenbachthal, the 183.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiefenhäusern 335.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiefenstein 385.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiefenthal 133.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilly-Stein 230.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirimont 2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titisee, the 373.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todtmoos 383.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todtmoos-Au 383.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todtnau 361.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todtnauberg 381.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todtnauer Hutte 374.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomberg, ruin 190.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonnerre, Mont 361.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonnisstein, bath 92.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traben 181. 186.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trabener Berg, the 186.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trains 240.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trarbach 184. 186.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trauerbuche 111.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trautzberg 195.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trechtlingshausen 117.</td>
<td>139.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treis 181.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treiser Schock 181.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treves 169.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triberg 366.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triefenthal 265.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triembach 348.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trier 169.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trifs 276.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimborn 12.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trips, château 50.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trittenheim 188.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trolsdorf 55.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trois Epis 315.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Vierges 177.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trompet 51.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tronneck 188.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truttenhausen 306.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trutzeltz 181.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunni-Berg, the 350.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Türkheim 315.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Türkismühle 161.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ubstadt 322.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ueberlinger See, the 388.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ueckingen 168.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uedem 48.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uedersdorf 198.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uehlingen 387.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uelmen 196.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uelmener Maar 196.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uerdingen 51.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uezig 184. 187.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uesbach, the 194.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ut Hochfelden 314.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ullingen 177.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unkel 60. 72.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uengersberg 303.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unter-Aha 375.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unter-Barmen 52.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unter-Beuern 398.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untereggingen 387.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unter-Grombach 322.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unterhallau 387.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unterhamersbachthal, the 363.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unterkirnach 367.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unter-Maubach 14.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unter-Münsteral 380.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unter-Reidlach 238.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unter-Schömattenwag 239.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untersch, the 388.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unter-Simonswald 370.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unterwasserthal, the 359.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urbach 300. 313.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upha 67.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urbeis 314.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urbis 321.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urft 190.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— the 190.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urmatt 300.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urmitz 67. 68.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urnagold 356.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utrecht 16.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utsch 193.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utzenfeld 354.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Val Benoît, Pont du 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Val de Villé 309.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villendar 74. 67.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valwig 182.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaudrefange 165.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vecht, the 16.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veenendaal 17.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veitskopf, the 92.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velden 188.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velp 17.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veluwe, the 17.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vendenheim 263. 289.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venlo 51.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ventrone, Col du 318.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernèville 165. 166.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernich 189.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verviers 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vestre, the 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vettweis 189.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vianen 175.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoriapark, the 61.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vicienbrunnen 101.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vieille-Montagne 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viersen 51.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vilbel 57. 222.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villé 308.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villingen 367.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villmar 207.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vionville 165. 166.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virdenberg 60. 72.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vogelbach 379.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vogelbachthal 378.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vogesheim 378.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vogtsburg 344.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vöhringen 369.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volwinkel 52.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Völkersweiler 277.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Völklingen 168.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volcanic Bifel, the 193.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vollraths 124. 123.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volme, the 54.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vologne, the 317.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volpertshausen 308.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vorbruch 301.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vorder-Langenbach 357.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vorder-Seebach 358.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vorder-Todtmoos 383.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vorder-Weidenthal 278.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vorfgibirge, the 15. 70.</td>
<td>78. 189.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX.

INDEX.

Waldau 369.
Waldbroel 55. 56.
Waldböckelheim 157. 158.
Waldeck, the 131.
—, ruin 180.
Waldersbach 301.
Waldhof 222.
Waldrich 370.
Wald-Leiningen 241.
Walddinkelbach 239.
Waldsberg 307.
Waldsee, the 350.
Waldshut 386.
—, ruin, 180.
Waldersbach ... the 182.
Winningen 179.
Winnweiler 157. 261.
Winterberg, the (near Ems) 202.
—
(Saarbrücken) 162.
Weihermatt 293.
Weidenthal 168.
Weiden (near Aix-la-Chapelle) 19.
—(near Cologne) 46.
Weidenthal 209.
Wethermatt 293.
Weyer im Thal 316.
Weilach 263.
Weilbach 223. 241.
Wesel 207.
Weiler 308. 320.
Weserswist 189.
Weilerthal 309.
Weilthal 207.
Weinbiet, the 265.
Weinfelder Kirche 197.
— Maar 197.
Weingarten 323.
Weinheim 236.
Weisenau 255.
Weisenheim 257.
Weiskirchen 224.
Weismes 12.
Weiss, the 312.
Weisse Kreuz, the 83.
Weissenbach 365.
Weissenburg 266.
Weissenfels, the 159.
Weissenthurm 66. 68.
Weisse See, the 314.
Weiss haus 174.
Weissstammahöhe 372.
Weissthal, the 313. 314.
Wellen 169.
Weitersberg 74.
Weiterstadt 230.
Wetten 293.
Wemch 105. 108. 132.
Welschbruch 307.
Welschen-Ennest 54.
Wembach, the 240.
Wenau 14.
Wendel 162.
Wengerohr 134.
Werloh 54.
Werlau mines 108.
Wernderer, ruin 90.
Werrach 303.
Werschweiler (Convent) 270.
Werth 13.
Wesenitz, the 236. 239.
Wesel 17.
Wesserling 321.
Wesseling 57.
Westfälische Au 124.
Westheim 275.
Westhoffen 308.
Westrich, the 268.
Wetterberg, the 277.
Wetzlar 207. 56.
Wevelinghoven 14.
Weyersbach 198.
Wichelsdorf, the 53.
Wickrath 50.
Widdig 57.
Wiedelsbach 240. 241.
Wiedelskirchen 161.
Wied, the 65. 66. 73. 74.
Wieden 351.
Wiedeneriek 350. 380.
Wiedenfelsen 312.
Wies, the 352. 375. 381.
Wiesenseid 191.
Wiesenthal 255.
—, the 381.
Wiesloch 322.
Wilchingen 387.
Wildbad 323.
Wildenburg, the 160. 161. 190.
Wildenstein 321.
Wild See, the 353.
Wildgutsch 370.
Wildgutschthal, the 370. 372.
Wildschapbachthal 362. 364.
Wildsee, the 324.
Wildstein 187.
Wilferdingen 323.
Wilgartswiesen 276.
Wilhelmshaid 240.
Wilkerwald 291.
Wilseck 193.
Wiltingen 169.
Wiltz 177.
Wilwirwiltz 177.
Wilwerath 192.
Wilwisheim 289.
Wiltz, the 177.
Winberg, the 300.
Winhningen 177.
Windeck (Bergstrasse) 236.
— (Sieghal) 55.
Windecker 279.
Winden (Baden) 331.
— (near Düren) 14.
—(Palat.) 266.
Windesheim 115.
Windhausen 107.
Windischlag 342.
Windstein 279.
Wineck 279.
Winkel 124. 132.
Winneburg, the 182.
Winningen 179.
Winnewiler 157. 261.
Winterberg, the (near Ems) 202.
—, (Saarbrücken) 162.
| Winterschlick 190. | Wolz, the 177. | Zahnbach 152. |
| Winterswyk 18. | Wonnegau, the 257. | Zähringen 344. |
| Wintzingen, ruin 265. | Worms 257. | Zastierthal, the 372. 375. |
| Wirft 191. | Worringen 46. | |
| Wirges 206. | Wörrstadt 261. | |
| Wisch 300. | Wörzdorf 229. | |
| Wissen 56. | — (Palatinate) 275. 331. | |
| Wissort, the 318. | —, château 387. | |
| Wisper, the 116. | Wupper, the 23. 52. | |
| Wisperthal, the 116. | Würgersdorf 56. | |
| Wittelsheim 297. | Wurm, the 50. | |
| Wittlich 184. | Würm, the 323. | |
| Wolppy 167. | Würzach 270. | |
| Wolf 187. | Wutach, the 387. | |
| Wolfach 363. | Wyhlen 385. | |
| Wolfbach, the 364. | Xanten 48. | |
| Wolferdange 177. | Yachthal, the 366. | |
| Wolfhezen 17. | Yburg, castle 341. | |
| Wolfsheim 294. | Yssel, the 16. | |
| Wolfskopf 350. | | — (Wiesenthal) 382. |
| Wolfschlucht, the 339. | | Zellenberg 312. |
| Wolfsthal 302. | | Zeller Blauen, the 352. |
| Wolkenburg, the 83. | | Zeltingen 187. |
| | | Zendscheid 192. |
| | | Zerfall 14. |
| | | Zeven 169. |
| | | Zicklenburg 72. |
| | | Ziegelhausen 239. 248. 250. |
| | | Zillesheim 298. |
| | | Zinzelthal, the 290. |
| | | Zipfen 240. |
| | | Zollhaus 306. |
| | | Zons 47. |
| | | Zorn, the 268. 239. |
| | | Zotzenheim 260. |
| | | Zülpich 189. |
| | | Zurlauben 174. |
| | | Zuseshofen 360. |
| | | Zweibrücken 270. |
| | | Zweibrüggen 50. |
| | | Zweribach, the 370. |
| | | Zwickgabel 357. |
| | | Zwieselbach 365. |
| | | Zwingenberg 234. 251. |
The small numerals 22 refer to the respective routes. The large (102) to the respective page of the Handbook.