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The traveller's Guide to the Rhine exhibiting the course of that river from Schaffhausen to Holland, and describing the Moselle, from Coblentz to Treves

Schreiber, Alois Wilhelm

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VI. From Bingen to Coblentz, by Bacharach, St.-Goar, and Boppart

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VI. — FROM BINGEN TO COBLENTZ.

BY BACHARACH, ST.-GOAR, AND BOPPART.

ON returning to Bingen, the traveller should visit the mountain of *Ruppertsberg*, situated on the other side of the Nah. In 1148, lady Hildegard of Sponheim, famous for her piety, founded a convent on this mountain, the ruins of which may still be seen: at this place she wrote her prophecies; and here also Bartholomew of Holzhausen afterwards composed his visions. He was visited by Charles II, to whom he predicted his restoration to the English throne. He also predicted, but with less success, the re-establishment of the Roman Catholic religion in England. The Gothic chapel and the corridors of the convent, which are situated between rocks, have a picturesque appearance. The fountain which Hildegard is said to have excavated with her own hands, is still visible. At the foot of the Ruppertsberg is a Prussian custom-house.

Continuing the voyage down the Rhine from Bingen, immediately below this town, the traveller passes near the *Mausethurm* (Mouse Tower), the erection of which is absurdly attributed to Hatto II, archbishop of Mayence. The glaring anachronism is sufficient to refute this opinion. Hatto died in 970, and this tower was not built till the 13th century, when the archbishops of Mayence levied a toll on vessels passing up and down the river. It is most probable, therefore, that this tower was erected as a toll-house. It also served as a lighthouse, and in later times was mounted with guns, then called *mouserie*; and thus from *Mous* or *Mousenthurm*, has been derived its present name. During the last century it has been in ruins.

The current of water begins to be very strong in the environs of this tower, and at some distance from it there are rocks which appear above the water, when the Rhine is low, and against which boats sometimes run.

About 300 yards below the Mäusethurm is the *Bingerloch*, or Hole of Bingen, a very improper name, for it is only an opening made through a ridge of rocks which crosses the bed of the river.

As soon as the traveller has passed the Bingerloch, he sees before him the village of *Asmannshausen*. Upon the left of the river rises the chateau of Vogtsberg or Vautsberg, the origin and history of which are unknown. The Prince Frederick of Prussia has however bought these ruins and rebuilt them at a great expence after the taste of the ancients. A guide is always ready to show to strangers all the curiosities of the place. A little lower down is seen rising from the heights the gothic towers of the chateaux of Reishenstein and Rheinstein or old Rheinstein, as it is called to distinguish it from Vogtsberg which is also called new Rheinstein. These chateaux occupied in olden times by noble brigands, were demolished by Rodolph of Habsburg. In the commencement of the 14th century Reishenstein was rebuilt by the count Palatin, and afterwards given up to the archbishop of Mayence. The immense sums expended in several reconstructions of these places proves the great value attached to their possession. A little lower down, the road passes under the ruins of the chateau of Falkenburg destroyed in 1282.

An excellent red wine is made at Asmannshausen, but it has no good inn. Behind the village is a small footpath, leading to the hamlet of *Aalhausen*, and to the suppressed convent of the Capuchins of *Nothgottes*, which is situated farther in the wood.

Below Asmannshausen, likewise, are some remains of ancient baths, said to be of Roman origin. The river makes a great bend near this place; and the left bank, on which the village of *Dreyeckshausen* or Trechtlinghausen is situated, assumes the form of a peninsula. A quarter of a league above this village are the ruins of the church or chapel of St.-Clement. The mountains are a short distance from the banks of the river. On one of them are the ruins of the castle of *Sonneck*, which was destroyed by Rodolph I, in 1282, and not far from it, the village of *Niederheimbach*. Above are the ruins of *Heimburg*.

On the right bank is the market-town of *Lorch*, which forms the boundary of the Rheingau. It formerly had a castle built by archbishop Henry III, in 1348, only the ruins of which are now visible. Opposite Lorch is a fertile island. Above this place are the ruins of *Fürsteneck*, and beyond them is the mountain of *Kedrich*, or Devil's Ladder, the ascent of which is very steep. Behind Lorch is the valley of *Wisperthal*, whence a N. E. wind issues called Wisperwind, which is a singular phenomenon.

Lorch is one of the most ancient towns of the Rheingau. It was here that the first red wine on the Rhine was made. The vicinity of Rheinberg compelled the inhabitants to arm and build a castle, which gave its name to several families. The Gilgen of Lorch were the most celebrated possessors of it. The church is an ancient edifice.

Proceeding along the valley of Wisperthal for a quarter of a league, as far as the chapel of the Cross, the traveller enters the valley of *Sauerthal*, which derives its name from some sour springs there. On returning to Lorch he may ascend to the ruins of the castle of *Nol-*

lingen, which occupy the site of a Roman fort. The view is extensive.

Lorchhausen, a small village a little lower down the river, was formerly the boundary of the Lower Rheingau. The ruins of *Sarec*, on the Bischofsberg above the village, are the remains of the fortress which defended the frontier.

As far as this place, the Rhine runs in a direction from east to west, so that the vines on the right bank are continually exposed to the sun. The north and east winds blow against the mountains on the left bank, which on this account are almost uncultivated. The Rheingau is divided, with respect to the produce of wine, into upper and lower cantons, which include the villages situated on the heights and on the banks of the river. The strongest wines are those produced on the heights: the middling lands produce the most healthy, and the low lands those which are not fit to drink for a considerable time.

Amongst the numerous wines of the Rhine, those of Laubenheim, Bischheim, and Asmannshausen, are considered the most pleasant; those of Hochheim, Johannisberg, and Geissenheim, have the highest flavour; and those of Nierstein, Markebrunn, and Rüdesheim, are the strongest and warmest.

The mountains below Lorch are not so steep, and the banks are more level and better cultivated.

The environs of the village of *Niederheimbach* on the left bank are beautiful, and at a distance may be seen the ruins of the old castles of *Fürstenberg* and *Stahleck*. The river forms several bends, and resembles a lake, terminated in front by the small town of *Bacharach*.

Near the hamlet of *Rheindiebach*, a quarter of a lea-

gue above Bacharach, is a remarkable echo at the entrance of the valley. Amongst the ruins of the castle of Fürstenberg is a garden, whence there is a fine prospect. The vines near these ruins produce excellent red and white wine.

Bacharach (Bacchi ara) with 1,700 inhabitants, is situated three leagues from Bingen, on the banks of the Rhine, and at the foot of a very steep mountain. The walls of the town formerly extended as far as the old castle of Stahleck, but part of the space is now planted with vines. Two historical facts bear testimony to the excellence of the wine of Bacharach, namely, that pope Pius II (better known under the name of Eneas Sylvius), caused a tun to be sent annually to Rome; and that the emperor Wenzel granted independence to the town of Nüremberg for four butts of this wine.

Bacharach produces several articles, in which a considerable trade is carried on; particularly wine, iron in bars, old iron, starch, and beer. It is the natal place of the painters Kügelchen.

Inns. — The Posthouse; the Wheel, the Angel; the Crown.

If the traveller wishes to taste some of the best Rhenish wines at Bacharach, or at any other place, he must not expect to find them at the inns, where the wine is generally of an inferior quality. He had better apply to private persons, who have large stores of wine; and the hospitality which is every where displayed, offers a sure pledge of his obtaining the desired object.

The castle of *Stahleck*, the ruins only of which are now visible, had formerly its own lords, by whom the convent of Chumbd, near Simmern, was founded. This castle was pillaged during the thirty years' war, and re-

built by the elector Charles Louis, in 1666, but soon after blown up by the French, in the war respecting the Orleans succession. Below the castle of Stableck are the ruins of the church of St.-Werner, a beautiful monument of Gothic architecture, erected at a time when that art had attained the highest perfection.

On the south side, between Bacharach and Rheindiebach, are the ruins of the Williamite convent of *Fürstenthal*.

Immediately below the town is an island in the Rhine, which includes about thirty acres of ground: between this island and the right bank is the stone which, even in old writings, bore the name of *Ara Bacchi*. The appearance of this stone above the water augurs a good vintage, as it is only visible in very fine weather, when the waters are low.

The elector Charles Theodore established a great road, which commences just beyond Bacharach, and passes through part of the valley of Steeg: by this road merchandize, which has been conveyed on the Rhine, is sent to Simmern and to the Moselle. In the valley just mentioned are the ruins of the old castle of *Stalberg*, very near the village of *Steeg*. The ancient counts of the Palatinate were accustomed to reside occasionally in this castle, as well as in that of *Fürstenberg*, which is situated in the valley of Diebach.

In the Rhine, below Bacharach, is the *Wilde Gefährt*, a kind of whirlpool, formed by the river in turning round some rocks and small heaps of sand. The danger may be avoided in calm weather, by suffering the boat to glide with the current, which will direct it safely. The passage is only rendered dangerous by sudden gusts of wind, when the boats run the risk of being driven against the rocks, near the right bank.

After having passed this place, the river assumes the appearance of a lake, in the centre of which may be seen, situated on a rock, the castle of *Pfalz*, formerly called *Pfalzgrafenstein*. A small staircase forms the ascent to this building. Travellers are generally shown, in one of the towers of the castle, a room where it is said the wives of the counts of the Palatinate came to be confined. It has likewise several dungeons, used as state prisons, and a remarkably deep well, which is cut out of the rock, and does not receive its water from the Rhine. The *Pfalz* was no doubt erected originally as a toll-house. It now belongs to the duke of Nassau.

It was at this place that the Prussian and Russian army, under the orders of Blücher, passed the Rhine, January 1, 1814.

Opposite the *Pfalz*, and on the right bank of the river, half a league from Bacharach, is the small town of *Caub*, containing 1,350 inhabitants. It formerly belonged to the counts of Nuringen, whose family became extinct during the 12th century; but has, since 1802, been attached to Nassau. The vessels at this place are numerous, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in wine and slates. The wine made at *Caub* is ranked amongst the best Rhenish wines.

The castle of *Gutenfels* is situated on a mountain near *Caub*. The ascent to it is by a number of small flights of steps. This castle was almost entirely demolished in 1807, so that only the outer walls remain. In ancient writings, it is always called *Cube*, and derived its name of *Gutenfels* (Rock of Guda) from the countess of Guda, whose great beauty rendered her a favourite of the emperor Richard. The landgrave William of Hesse Cassel besieged it, without success, in 1504; and near the custom-house may be seen a stone, on which this event is

recorded in verse: On the projection of a rock is a sort of alcove, whence there is a fine view of the river which flows beneath. From this point Gustavus Adolphus gave his orders during the thirty years' war, to attack the Spaniards, who had taken up a position opposite.

Inns. — The Town of Heidelberg, and the Crown.

At the foot of some mountains above Caub formerly stood the castle of *Rheinberg*, behind the village of *Ramsel*, which is situated on the banks of the Wisper. One league south-east of the town, in the valley of Sauerthal, is the castle of *Sauerburg*, situated at the top of a mountain, on which is a small village. In 1692, this castle became the property of Francis of Sickingen, whose family still retain possession of it. There was another castle in the environs, called *Heppenheft*, but it has been converted into a farm.

The left bank of the Rhine beyond Caub abounds with picturesque views, formed by groups of rocks and mountains. A large quantity of slates is found in the environs. The traveller next approaches the town of *Oberwezel*, which is situated on the left bank, where the Rhine rushes against the rock of Rummelstein. The ruins of the old castle of *Schönberg*, crown the summit of a mountain on this side Oberwesel.

OBERWESEL is one league and a quarter from Bacharach, and contains 2,500 inhabitants. It exhibits scarcely any trace of its ancient beauty. Its large Gothic church, built by archbishop Baldwin of Treves, stands in an isolated situation on the banks of the river. In the church of the Minorites is a picture, painted by Diepenbeck, which represents Christ's descent from the Cross. The chapel, which is seen near the wall of the town, not far from the Rhine, was erected to the memory of a boy, named Werner, who was taken from

his relations by the Jews, and put to death by them, after suffering numerous torments. Oberwesel was formerly an imperial town; but the emperor Henry VII made it a present to his brother Baldwin, archbishop of Treves.

An excellent wine, called *Eugenhöller*, is made in the environs of Oberwesel; and on both sides the river below the town, there are several places where salmon are caught in great abundance.

Inn. — The Angel.

The traveller should not omit to visit the ruins of the castle of *Schönberg*. It was the birth-place of the heads of a noble family, which existed as far back as the time of Charlemagne, and about the 11th century changed its name from Belmont to Schönberg. The traveller will no doubt recollect the celebrated Frederick of Schönberg, or Schomberg, who first developed his warlike talents under the command of Henry and William II of Orange; afterwards obtained several victories over the Spaniards; reinstated on the throne the House of Braganza; defeated in England the last hopes of the Stuarts; and finally died at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690.

Opposite to Wesel rises *Rossberg* and upon a neighbouring height the chateau of Rhineck from which a branch of the counts of Nostlitz in Bohemia take their name.

The mountain of *Martinsberg* likewise merits observation. It is adorned with a pretty house, delightfully situated, belonging to the Catholic vicar.

The traveller will perceive, as he recedes from Oberwesel, that the mountains on both sides the river gradually approach each other, and the course of the river is as narrow and deep as many parts of the Upper Rhine. The surrounding country, which is extremely wild and

rocky, was the place where the pious hermit Goar established his residence, at a very distant period, and dissiminated Christianity amongst the fishermen on the banks of the Rhine.

At a short distance further is an enormous rock on the right bank, called *Lurley*, where there is a remarkable echo, which repeats a word fifteen times. The best position to hear this echo is the middle of the river, or a promontory on the left bank; the report of a gun, or the sound of a hunting-horn, produces an astonishing effect.

A league from Oberwesel is *St. Goar*, a small town on the left bank of the Rhine, with 1,560 inhabitants. A short distance above this town the river assumes the appearance of a lake, enclosed by rocks. The Rhine bends on the right side, and rushes against a partially concealed ridge of rocks, forming a terrible whirlpool, called the *Bank*, which is extremely dangerous for boats, but still more so for rafts. The current of the river directs itself towards a tower on the right bank, near *St. Goarshausen*, against which the rafts may dash and break, if proper precautions have not been taken. The means to avoid the danger are very simple. A large trunk of a tree, called *Hund* (Dog), is attached to the left side of the raft; and at a place near the whirlpool it is loosened, in such a manner as only to remain connected with the prow. This trunk is soon swallowed up by the whirlpool, which draws it with so much force, that the raft is gradually attracted to the left bank, and thus kept in the proper direction.

Below the bank there is another whirlpool called *Gewirr*. There is a tradition, that this was formerly connected with the *Bingerloch*, by a subterranean channel; because the remains of boats, which had been

ingulfed by the latter appeared on the surface of the first.

On leaving this narrow and dull defile, the country suddenly changes, and the traveller enters a delightful valley, where the heights are crowned with thick woods, or ornamented with gardens and vineyards.

St. Goar extends along the shore, and on a very high rock behind it, may be seen the ruins of the ancient fort of *Rheinfels*. This place had formerly a convent of monks, called *Matterburg* or *Marienburg*; but count Thierry of Katzenellenbogen, surnamed the Rich, transformed this peaceable residence into a strong castle, and compelled boats descending the Rhine to pay a toll. Sixty of the towns on the Rhine opposed this act of violence, and sent troops to the blockade of the castle, which they besieged for fifteen months without success. They then formed a league with several other towns and princes, and thence originated the first confederation of the Rhine, which succeeded in destroying the greater part of the small castles, whose lords carried on open robbery. This confederation, however, afterwards fell in the unequal struggle of the territorial lords against the independence of the towns. The fort of *Rheinfels* was defended in 1692 by the brave colonel Görz, against Tallard, who terminated the contest by setting fire to his camp and retiring. During the Revolution, it surrendered to the French on the first summons, and was afterwards blown up by them. At *St. Goar* barracks have been erected, and the inhabitants of the town are very industrious.

Inns. — The Lily; the Posthouse; and the Savage.

Opposite *St. Goar* is the village of *St. Goarshausen*, which forms the angle of a bay made by the Rhine. At the top of a mountain behind this village is the old

castle of *Katz*, which was destroyed by the French in 1807. The mountain of *Petersberg* produces an excellent red wine, which is considered equal to that of Asmannshausen. There is a good inn at the Post-house.

As the traveller advances, the banks of the river become more level, and cultivation is more frequently visible. On the right, not far from St. Goarshausen, there are several delightful valleys. If the traveller wish to ascend the mountain of *Lurley*, he must disembark a quarter of a league below the village.

Half a league from St. Goar is the village of *Werlau*, at which is a lead and silver mine.

A quarter of a league farther on the right bank is *Welmich*, with a Gothic tower. The environs are picturesque, and behind the village are the ruins of the old castle of *Thurmberg*, likewise called *Maus*. Fertile gardens and rich meadows extend from Welmich along the banks of the river. In the distance, on the left bank, appear the town of St. Goar and fort of Rheinfels.

Below Welmich the Rhine directs itself towards the north, forming a beautiful bay, surrounded by heights.

Opposite to an island in the river is *Hirzenach*, where may be seen an ancient priory, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Siegburg, surrounded by the huts of wine-dressers.

On this side Hirzenach is a wild valley, called *Ehrenthal*, where there are mines of silver, copper, and lead. In almost every part of the country, which extends from Wesel to Hirzenach, are found large quantities of basaltes, slates, lime, marble, and other minerals.

Near Hirzenach the Rhine takes an eastern direction. On the right is the village of *Kester*, with an old church fallen into ruins; and opposite to it is an enormous

rock, covered on the bottom with vines, and crowned with trees closely planted.

The mountains on the left are at some distance from the bank, and at the end of a delightful valley is the small village of *Weiler*. Not far from this place is *Salzig*, where a great number of cherries are gathered, most of which are sent to Holland. On the right are the ruins of the old castles of *Liebenstein* and *Sternberg*, which form the summit of a height planted with vines. These ruins are generally called the *Brothers*, and present a fine *coup-d'œil* when seen from the left bank.

Behind the mountains on which these castles stand there is a picturesque valley, in which is situated *Bornhofen*, a village with an abbey of Capuchins, which was suppressed in 1813. The church built by count Bromser of Rüdesheim still remains, but is not so much frequented as a pilgrimage as it was formerly. An avenue of walnut-trees leads from the abbey to the small village of *Kamp*, where the Romans formerly had an intrenched camp.

On leaving the gulf, near *Kamp*, the traveller perceives a sudden change in the form of the country; both banks of the river form extensive plains around some ancient convents, and on the left is the town of *Boppard*, with its old towers.

BOPPART is generally considered one of the 50 forts established by *Drusus*. The kings of the Franks afterwards built a palace there, the ruins of which may still be seen; whence a rivulet, that falls into the Rhine near this place, has derived the name of *Königsbach* (royal rivulet). During the middle age, *Boppard* became an imperial city. It has an hospital and several convents. The convent of nuns of *Marienberg* is situated above the hospital; it has been transformed into a cotton

factory of considerable importance. The town procures from the neighbouring forests a large quantity of wood, which is made into charcoal, and sent to Bendorf, where it is used in the foundries. It likewise carries on a considerable trade in wines and tobacco-pipes.

Inns. — The Posthouse, the Tow Coblenze, the Angel, and the Mirror.

Near Boppart, the Rhine forms a vast lake, surrounded by heights partly planted with vines. At the foot of these heights commences a delightful plain, at the end of which is the village of Kamp. In front are the villages of *Niederberg* and *Filzen*; and at the end of a wood, on the height, is the farm of *Jacobsberg*, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits.

The principal road runs along the left bank of the Rhine; but if the traveller is going on foot, he will do well to take the road from Boppart to Coblenz, through the wood, which is more pleasant, and shorter.

Below Boppart, the Rhine makes one of the most considerable bends in its whole course; and beyond the village of Felsel appears to retrograde, by suddenly turning towards the east. This, however, is only an illusion, as the mountain of Boppart soon forces it to resume its former direction. The mountains no longer present the picturesque forms which the traveller has seen before, most of them being quite round or very flat. On the top of one of these mountains there is a neat pleasure-house, called *Liebeneck*, belonging to M. de Schenkern-Waldenburg. The environs of *Osterspay*, situated at the foot of this mountain, resemble a rich orchard. A short distance to the left, the Rhine bends, and waters the ground contiguous to the villages of *Peterspay*, *Mittlespay*, and *Niederspay*.

A little lower, on the right bank, is the mineral

spring of *Dinkholder*, which has been known for 500 years, but appears to have been forgotten during the last century. In 1802 it was reestablished, and has been gradually increasing in reputation. The water resembles the Spa and Pyrmont waters in quality, but has a very bitter taste.

Half a league lower than Dinkholder is the small town of *Braubach*, containing 1,200 inhabitants. Close to it is the old castle of *Philipsburg*. On the top of a rock behind Braubach, is the strong castle of *Markusburg*. This castle derives its name from the Evangelist Mark, and was built by the landgrave John, surnamed the Warlike. It now belongs to Nassau, as well as the town of Braubach.

The valley, at the mouth of which Braubach is situated, contains silver, lead, and copper.

On the left bank of the Rhine, opposite to Markusburg, is the small village of *Brey*, surrounded by fruit-trees.

On the left bank also, but lower down the river, is the small town of *Rhense*, with 1,800 inhabitants. About 400 paces from this small town formerly stood the *Königstuhl* (royal seat), the site of which is now marked by four small stones. On this building the four electors of the Rhine often assembled, to deliberate respecting the interests of Germany, and here a general peace was concluded. At this place, likewise, the election and deposition of several emperors were determined on. The royal seat was a plain unornamented octagon building. It rested on nine pillars, eight of which formed a circle, and the ninth was in the centre. It was ascended by a staircase of 14 steps, placed on the south side, and had on the top seven stone seats for the seven electors; its diameter was 24 feet, and its height 17.

Its form, as well as the arms represented on it, the colours of which were partly effaced, gave it a very singular appearance. It was erected on this spot, because it was a place where the territories of the four electors met, and to which each of them could repair at a very short notice. From the top of this building four small towns might be seen at one view: Lahnstein, on the territory of the elector of Mayence; Kapellen, on that of the elector of Treves; Rhense, on the territory of the elector of Cologne; and Braubach, on that of the elector of the Palatinate.

The town of Rhense was obliged to keep the Königstuhl in good repair, in consideration of which it enjoyed several privileges. This seat was destroyed during the Revolution, probably because its name was disliked.

On the left bank, opposite to Rhense, is a small chapel, where the deposition of the emperor Venceslas took place in 1400, after a deliberation on the Königstuhl.

Not far from this place is the town of *Oberlahnstein*, which contains 1,500 inhabitants, and belongs to Nassau. The old castle is now the residence of the bailiff. The terrace and windows of this castle command a fine view. It sustained a siege during the terrible war between Adolphus of Nassau and Thierry of Isenburg. The writings by which the electors, John of Mayence, Frederick of Cologne, Werner of Treves, and Robert of the Palatinate, made known the deposition of the emperor Venceslas, and the election of Robert to the empire, were dated from Lahnstein. In the vicinity is a mineral spring.

Near this place the Rhine is very wide. On the left bank is the hamlet of *Krippe*, and a little lower the farm and village of *Kapellen*, situated on the side of a

rock, behind which are the ruins of the old castle of *Stolzenfels*, at the top of a mountain. These ruins are worthy of being visited, as there is a fine prospect from them. A guide may easily be procured in the village.

The traveller next reaches the mouth of the Lahn, which issues from a defile of mountains. The *Lahn* rises in the forest of Westerwald, and, whilst making numerous bends, crosses the territories belonging to the princes of Hesse and Nassau. It brings into the Rhine a large quantity of minerals, and the island formed at its mouth was most probably made by the settlement of slates carried there by the river. This river likewise considerably assists in the trade of the Rhine, as iron, corn, flour, fruits, and lime, are brought there in great quantities, for which it returns charcoal, salt, and wine.

On the right bank of the Lahn, and just at its mouth, is the small town of *Nieder Lahnstein*, with 1,800 inhabitants. The Church at a short distance from it, dedicated to S. John, is now in ruins. There is a tolerable inn.

On the hill behind *Nieder Lahnstein* are the ruins of the old castle of *Lahneck*; and on a still higher hill is a chapel called *Aller Heiligen*, being dedicated to All-Saints.

The river turns to the right, and passes along the side of an extensive and fertile island, called *Oberwerth*, or *Magdalenenwerth*; where a convent of nuns for the nobility was founded in 1145, but was afterwards secularized; in consequence of the cession of the left bank of the Rhine. The traveller afterwards passes by the side of the village of *Horscheim*, where an excellent red wine, similar to that of *Bleichart*, is made. At the extremity of the village stands the magnificent villa of

M. Mendelsohn a banker at Berlin, who expends considerable sums in beautifying the environs.

About a league distant is *Pfaffendorf*, surrounded by vines and orchards; and near *Pfaffendorf* is a stone bench shaded by three poplars, whence there is a fine view of *Coblentz* and *Ehrenbreitstein*. The garden, formerly belonging to M. the Canon *Umbscheiden*, is worthy of observation. *Pfaffendorf* has two good inns, the *Swan* and the *Court of Nassau*, to which the inhabitants of the environs often repair in parties of pleasure.

Approaching *Coblentz*, the tourist perceives on the right bank the formidable citadel of *Fort William* or *Ehrenbreitstein*, and on the left, *Fort Alexander*, formerly a *Carthusian* convent.

COBLENTZ,

Which is 18 leagues from *Mayence*, was formerly the residence of the electors of *Treves*; and, whilst under the French dominion, the chief place of the department of the *Rhine* and *Moselle*. It is situated at an angle, which these two rivers form at their confluence, whence it originally derived its name, *confluens*. It contains about 12,600 inhabitants. The Romans constructed a strong castle in the place called *Alter Hof*, which became a royal palace when subject to the *Franks*. In the middle age, the town was divided into three quarters, the limits of which were determined by the course of the rivers. The quarter comprised between the left bank of the *Rhine* and the right bank of the *Moselle*, was the most considerable: on the other side of the *Moselle* was situated *Little Coblentz*, or *Lützel Coblentz*, no traces of which are now visible; and on the right bank of the *Rhine*, at the foot of the fort of *Ehrenbreitstein*, was

the third quarter, usually called Thal Ehrenbreitstein, which still exists.

The kings of the Franks, as well as the emperors up to the time of Louis of Bavaria, occasionally resided with their court at this place. The bishops of Treves lived alternately at Treves and at the fort of Ehrenbreitstein still 1280, when Henry of Vinstingen erected the castle, situated near the bridge over the Moselle. The bridge over the Moselle, by which Little Coblenz communicated with the principal town, and which now forms a communication between Coblenz and the *Petersberg*, or *Fort Francis*, was built by bishop Baldwin, by means of indulgences. It is 500 paces in length, and consists of 14 arches.

The new castle near the Rhine, and that part of the town called Clemensstadt, which is connected with it, were erected by Clement, the last elector of Treves, between 1779 and 1787. This castle is built in the ancient style; the guardhouses, etc., form a semicircle in front of the principal building. The interior was formerly arranged with great magnificence and taste. The church, which forms part of this castle, is remarkable for its simplicity. The French transformed this elegant palace, whence there is a fine view over the surrounding country, into barracks, and it has often been made use of as a dépôt for prisoners of war, which has given it a miserable appearance.

The most remarkable buildings at Coblenz are : —

I. In the Old Town : — 1, the formerly College of Jesuits, now the gymnasium; 2, the Hôtel of Metternich-Winneburg, which is now a court of law; 3, the Hôtel Leyen, now the residence of the Sub-governor; 4, the Palace Boos Waldeck, now occupied by the chief president; 5, the Old Market of St. Florian, with

a curious antique head at the clock. Besides these there are the Hôtel Kempen on the Firming; and the Barracks on the Moselle, formerly a Dominican convent.

II. In the New Town: — 1, the Castle before mentioned; 2, the Theatre; 3, the Casino. Coblenz had formerly two large chapters, three convents of monks, and two of nuns, and several charitable institutions.

The public squares which deserve notice are, the *Place d'Armes*, planted with linden-trees, and the *Place Plan* near the principal guardhouse.

The most remarkable churches are: — 1, the Collegiate Church of St. Castor. The spot where it is situated was formerly an island of the Rhine. Its roof is supported by Corinthian columns. A council composed of three kings and eleven bishops was held here in 806. On the left side of the church is the tomb of St. Riza, a descendant of Louis le Débonnaire, and the picture at the second altar on the same side is a copy of Rubens's Descent from the Cross. In the choir are four pictures by Zick, an artist of Thal Ehrenbreitstein. The subjects are taken from the legends of St. Goar and St. Castor, and represent part of what took place at Coblenz in 870 between Louis and Charles the Bald. Near the grand altar are the tombs of archbishops Kuno of Falkenstein, and Werner of Königstein; 2, the Church of St. Florian, was used by the French as a military depot, but has been appropriated to the Protestants by the Prussian government, and is now the Garrison Church. It is said to have been originally founded by the empress Helen, but afterwards rebuilt. On the walls of this church are some pictures painted in fresco by Zick. It likewise contains the tombs of the archbishops John IV count of Isenburg, and John V, count of Leyer. The remains of James II, margrave of Baden,

were transferred, in 1808, to Baden. The pulpit and the baptismal font are curiously carved by Hufschmidt; 3, the Church of Notre Dame, which is situated nearly in the centre of the town. Its steeples, which are composed of several stories placed one above another, have a majestic effect. The choir is ancient and the nave modern. The Convent of Franciscans founded by the family of Helfenstein in the 15th century, belongs since 1826 to the sisters of the congregation of St. Charles.

The last elector constructed an aqueduct at Coblenz, by which very clear water is conveyed to every part of the town. This aqueduct commences at a mountain near Metternich, and the canals from it pass over the bridge of the Moselle. The fountain in the new town, which is supplied from the same aqueduct, bears the following inscription, placed there by the elector, *Clemens Wenceslaus Elector, vicinis suis*. A. D. 1791.

A casino was established at Coblenz, in 1808, to which strangers are admitted without much difficulty, as well as to the reading-room. There is also a musical institution, and a gymnasium, with a small but choice library containing numerous MSS. Booksellers: Baedeker, Hölcher.

Coblenz is not remarkable for its manufactories, but it has an extensive establishment for the manufacture of varnished tin tea and coffee-pots, candlesticks, snuff-boxes, and other articles. There is also a snuff manufactory.

The town contains several collections of curiosities belonging to private persons. The most remarkable are : — 1, the Pictures of the count de Renesse Breitbach, together with his Collections of prints and medals; 2, the Pictures of M. Dietz; 3, those of M. Hahn; 4, the Collection of M. Lang, the clergyman of Neuendorf; 5, the Collection of Pictures and money of M. Bohl.

A quarter of a league from the town, beyond the gate of Lörthor, was the ancient Chartreuse, situated at the top of a small hill. This building was sold in 1810 to M. Seidensticker of Wetzlar, but has been since purchased by the government, who have fortified this height, and given it the name of Fort Alexander. The height where this monastery stood, and at the foot of which runs the great road that passes over the Hundsrück, was first called *Marterberg*; but the bones of St.-Beatus having been conveyed there in 1017, it was afterwards named *Beatusberg*. A colony of Benedictines was established at this place by archbishop Hillinus in 1153, and in 1334 the convent was abandoned to the Carthusians, who kept possession of it till the cession of the left bank of the Rhine.

The prospect from the spot where the church formerly stood is very extensive and varied. On the right may be seen the charming island of Oberwerth, watered by the Rhine, and near Kapellen high mountains, the picturesque forms of which resemble an amphitheatre. In the distance is Lahnstein, with its old castle in ruins; and almost out of sight appear the old towers of the castle of Markusburg. A delightful valley extends to the foot of the fort of Ehrenbreitstein, and thence to the rocks near Andernach. In every direction villages and country-houses may be seen, surrounded by well-cultivated fields; and at the foot of the height, in the midst of a fertile country, stands Coblenz, which seems to make one and the same town with the village of Neuen-dorf, situated in the vicinity. Near the spot commanding this beautiful view is an inn, where refreshment may be obtained.

A bridge of boats, erected in 1819, connects Coblenz with *Thal Ehrenbreitstein*, which is situated on

the high road to Frankfort, through Montabaur and Limburg, and to the bath of Ems, two leagues from Coblenz. The Thal or valley adjoins the mountain on which stands the fort of Ehrenbreitstein. The Romans established a strong castle on this mountain in the time of the emperor Julian, on the ruins of which archbishop Hermann Hillinus erected the fort that was finished in 1160, and receives from its founder the name of Hermannstein. The elector John, margrave of Baden, augmented and repaired the fortifications, and caused a well, which derives water from the Rhine, to be cut in the rock 280 feet deep. The latter undertaking occupied three years, and it was then found necessary to proceed 300 feet lower.

On the highest part of the mountain on the south side of the fort, formerly stood a square tower, on the top of which was a foundry, and beneath it a powder-magazine. On the square, between the barracks and the arsenal, was placed the famous cannon called the Griffin, which weighed 10 tons, and was capable of carrying balls of one hundred and sixty pounds. This tower was blown up by the French, and the Griffin taken to Metz, where it is said to have been destroyed.

The fort of Ehrenbreitstein experienced numerous vicissitudes during the Revolution. It was first blockaded for a month by General Marceau, during the first passage of the Rhine by the French, in September 1795. It had twice the same fate during the campaign of 1796, and was cannonaded from the heights of Pfaffendorf and Arzheim. The fortifications, however, did not suffer much by this bombardment; but the small town beneath them was much damaged, its houses having been burnt by the shells. The French succeeded in gaining possession of a height called Nellenkopf, near Arzheim;

but the retreat of Jourdan soon compelled them to raise the siege. A fourth blockade was commenced in 1797, after the passage effected by General Hoche at Neuwied, and it lasted till the peace of Leoben. A body of French troops suddenly presented themselves before this fortress during the negotiations for the peace of Rastadt, and caused a dreadful famine. A cat was sold for about two shillings and six pence, and horse-flesh at about one shilling per pound. Many persons perished for want. It was in vain that the brave commandant, colonel Faber, belonging to the troops of the elector of Mayence, wrote several times to the Congress at Rastadt in the most pressing terms; a fatal policy had obtained the rule, the fortress was abandoned to its lot, and necessity constrained the commandant to capitulate on the 27th January, 1799. The French repaired and augmented the fortifications, but their demolition was commenced shortly after the conclusion of the peace of Lüneville. The lofty towers, the enormous masses of rock, the mines, and the walls, fell with a tremendous noise, without however being succeeded by the dangerous crash to the vicinity which was feared.

Since 1816, Ehrenbreitstein has been re-fortified, and has received the name of Fort William, in honour of the king of Prussia. In connexion with the Chartreuse, or Fort Alexander, and the Petersberg, or Fort Francis, it will form one of the strongest positions in Germany. The Chartreuse commands the roads from Mayence and the Hunsrück, the Petersberg those of Treves and Cologne, and the Ehrenbreitstein the Rhine and the country of Nassau. Besides the principal forts, there are some outworks. The whole are constructed from the plans of Montalembert and Carnot.

The view from Ehrenbreitstein is superb. In front is

the town of Coblentz, situated on the banks of the river, in which there are two islands, each having a convent. Behind the town may be seen the Chartreuse, surmounting a height planted with vines and fruit-trees, and in the plain below, more than thirty towns and villages. The fortifications can only be seen by obtaining an order from the commandant, and this it is now difficult to procure.

Near Ehrenbreitstein, a monument was erected by the French, in commemoration of the Russian Campaign in 1812, and underneath the inscription was written: «Seen and approved of by the Russian Commander at Coblentz, in 1814.»

At the foot of Ehrenbreitstein, opposite the mouth of the Moselle, and between the Rhine and the rocks, stood the castle of *Philippstahl*, the ancient residence of the elector of Treves, which was built by the elector Philip Christopher, of the house of Stotern. In an old building near it was a mint belonging to Nassau, which was removed to Limburg on the cession of this place to Prussia. The small town of Ehrenbreitstein extends along the foot of the height as far as a mineral spring, at the entrance of the valley from which the place derives its name.

Inns. — The Post-house, or White Horse, and the Court of Nassau.

In the middle of the Rhine, between Coblentz and Thal, there is an echo which produces a grand effect, particularly at night, when a hunting-horn, or any other musical instrument, is sounded.

The trade of Coblentz consists principally in the conveyance of merchandize up and down the *Moselle*. This river rises in the Vosges, and begins to be navigable at Metz; thence it runs in a broad valley as far as Thion-

ville, without meeting the least obstacle; but at that place the valley becomes so narrow, as scarcely to leave room for the passage of the river, which then flows along the bottom of the mountains, forming numerous curves and angles. The navigation, which is already rendered very inconvenient by this circumstance, is still more obstructed by the rocks and sandbanks in the river, and by the badness of the roads on its banks, used for towing. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, an extensive navigation is carried on. The principal goods sent by the Moselle to the Rhine are, slates, fire-wood, timber, staves, charcoal, coals, brandy, paint, potash, salt, bark, pipes, glass, ragstones, and Moselle wines. The trade in French wines has been much diminished by the heavy duties paid in the Prussian territory.

The environs of Coblenz present several interesting objects, such as the bridge over the Moselle, whence there is a fine view; and on the left bank of the Moselle, between the villages of Metternich and Rübenach, the field where the Prussians established their camp before the invasion of Champagne.

On the left of the road towards Andernach is the *Petersberg*, on which the French built *Fort Marceau*. This fortification has since been enlarged, and has received the name of the emperor Francis. It commands the mouth of the Moselle and the roads of Treves and Cologne. On this height was the tomb of General Marceau, who perished near Altenkirchen, whilst attempting to stop the retreat of Jourdan. It was destroyed in 1817, as injurious to the fortifications; but a similar monument was erected in the plain by command of the king of Prussia. It consists of a pyramid twenty feet high, placed on a sarcophagus. An urn of black marble contains the

ashes of Marceau. The following inscriptions are placed on the monument :—

« Ici repose MARCEAU ; né à Chartres , département d'Eure-et-Loir, Soldat à XVI ans, Général à XXII ans. Il mourut en combattant pour sa patrie le dernier jour de l'an IV de la Rép. Franç. Qui que tu sois, ami ou ennemi de ce jeune Héros, respecte ses cendres.

L'armée de Sambre et Meuse, après sa retraite de la Franconie, quittait la Lahn. Le Général Marceau commandait l'aile droite ; il était chargé de couvrir les divisions qui défilaient sur Altenkirchen le III^e jour compl. an IV.

Il faisait ses dispositions au sortir de la forêt de Hochstenbach lorsqu'il fut mortellement atteint d'une balle. On le transporta à Altenkirchen, où sa faiblesse obligea de l'abandonner à la générosité des ennemis. Il mourut entre les bras de quelques Français et des généraux autrichiens, dans la XXVI^e année de son âge.

Il vainquit dans les champs de Fleurus, sur les bords de l'Ourthe, de la Roer, de la Moselle et du Rhin. L'armée de Sambre et Meuse à son brave Général Marceau.

« Je voudrais qu'il m'eût coûté le quart de mon sang et vous tinsse en santé mon prisonnier ! Quoique je sache que l'Empereur mon Maître n'eût en ses guerres plus rude ni fâcheux ennemi. » — Mémoires du Chevalier Bayard. Allusion aux paroles du général autrichien, baron de Kray.

Near the tomb of Marceau were deposited the bones of Hoche, his brother in arms, whose monument is situated near Weisse Thurm. Half a league from Coblenz was the castle of *Schönbornlust*, which made a conspicuous figure in the history of the French emigrants. It was built about eighty years ago, by the elector Francis George, of the house of Schönborn. The materials were sold; the park attached to it has been destroyed. The same fate has befallen *Kärlich* and *Saftig*; but *Bassenheim*, with its aqueducts, still exists, a league and a quarter from Coblenz.

The traveller may likewise make an excursion from Coblenz to the *Kühkopf*, the highest mountain in the environs. The view is very extensive and imposing. It includes all that part of the valley of the Rhine between Hochheim and Linz, several of the highest points of the Seven Mountains, and a large portion of the picturesque country of Eifel, in the midst of which, on the summit of a very lofty mountain, stands the old castle of Neroburg, spoken of by Cæsar and Tacitus, and called by the inhabitants Nürnberg.

The *Camillenberg* commands an extensive prospect.

Other excursions may be made to the valley of *Laubach*, half a league from Coblenz in which is a spring called *Kaltenborns-Brünnchen*; to *Moselweiss*, a pretty village on the Moselle, half a league from Coblenz; to the village of *Neuendorf*, on the left bank of the Rhine, half a league distant; and to *Winningen*, on the right bank of the Moselle, a league and a half.

The best inns at Coblenz are the Post-house, or Hotel of Treves; the three Swiss; the Golden Apple; the Black Bear; the Court of Cologne; The Three Crowns; the Giant; the wild Boar. The best Moselle wines are Bisporter, or Zeltinger.

EXCURSION

FROM COBLENTZ TO THE BATHS OF THE MOUNTAINS OF
TAUNUS.

THIS chain of mountains which, was called in the middle ages *Hayrich*, *Haynreich*, or *Höherück*, and part of which, situated in the Wetterau, still bears the name of *Höhe*, is formed of three branches that touch the banks of the Rhine, the Maine, and the Lahn. It commences on this side of *Homburg vor der Höhe*, four leagues from Frankfort, where the highest mountains, the Feldberg, and the Altking are situated; thence it descends towards Wiesbaden, after being interrupted near Hochheim; afterwards passes on the side of Schlangenbad, and terminates near Ehrenbreitstein. In the interior of these mountains are iron, lead, copper, and silver mines. The latter likewise contain arsenic and sulphur. All the mines, as well as the springs of mineral water in these mountains, run from east to west.

The Romans obtained silver from these mountains, every part of which bears traces of these ancient conquerors of the world. Amongst others, are the remains of several paved high roads, and of an ancient palisaded ditch. Near *Homburg* may be distinctly seen the vestiges of the paved road, which extended from the castle of *Saarbourg*, an ancient fort of the Romans, as far as *Hädernheim*, where there was formerly an intrenched camp of Trajan, passing through *Dornholzhausen*, *Oberursel* and *Niederursel*. In the environs of these roads have been discovered, at various times, urns (such as are usually found in tombs) and stones, on which were inscribed the names of the officers who su-

perintended the construction of these roads. In 1823, an old altar was discovered in the main street of Hädernheim. It is of the time of Alexander Severus, and bore an inscription to that purport.

The ditch commonly called *Pfahlrain*, commences near Braubach, and extends as far as *Butzbach* and *Hungen*, as well as to the banks of the *Ohm*, in Hesse. Traces of it may be seen at *Schwalbach* and *Wiesbaden*, on the declivity of the mountain of *Feldberg*, and throughout the Taunus. This military line consisted of a deep ditch, bordered by a palisaded parapet, similar to many others which the Romans made in several parts of Germany.

Roman tombs, sarcophagi, vases, medals, and other antiquities, have been found at various times, both on the mountain itself, as well as in places on the banks of the Rhine, such as Biberich, etc. The greatest number of tombs, however, have been discovered at a short distance from Wiesbaden, near the convent of *Clarenthal*, and in the vicinity of the Pheasant Walk; others have been found in the fields bordering the road which, in former times, led to Bleidenstadt, and towards Dotzheim.

The mountains of Taunus are as interesting to those who employ themselves in historical research, as to others who delight in contemplating picturesque scenery, and the extraordinary wonders of nature. From these mountains, about twenty baths, which exist in the environs of the Rhine, the Lahn, and the Maine, are supplied with mineral water. Every body has heard of the baths of Wiesbaden, Ems, Schlangenbad, and Soden, and of the mineral waters of Schwalheim, Weilbach, Schwalbach, Ems, Geilnau, Fachingen, and Selters, which are drunk in almost every country

in Europe. The springs of salt water at Nauenheim, Nidda, Homburg, Kronberg, and Soden, are likewise derived from the interior of these mountains. Amidst charming landscapes appear the ruins of the ancient castles of Friedberg, Kransberg, Homburg, Falkenstein, Königstein, Reifenberg, Hattstein, Eppstein, and Sonnenberg.

At *Thal Ehrenbreitstein* the traveller commences his route. A road passing over the mountain where *Arzstein* is situated, leads to Ems, which is about two hours' journey. There is another and more pleasant road, but a league and a half longer, which follows the banks of the Lahn, passing by Lahnstein.

EMS, the *Embasis*, or *Amasia* of the ancients, likewise called Hembesse, is one of the most ancient baths in Germany. It is situated in a narrow valley on the Lahn, and does not contain more than 70 houses. Close to it is a group of rocks called Bøderley, on the top of which are the grottoes of Haselman. Ems has two springs, the waters of which are drank, and several others for bathing. Their temperature varies from 17° to 37° of Réaumur.

The particles of which this water is principally composed are, carbonic acid, carbonic gas, carbonate of lime, and alkali, and muriate of alkali. These waters are particularly salutary for persons afflicted in the lungs or eyes. At the bathing-houses, besides the shower-baths, there are conveniences for bathing the eyes. To the Boys and the Twins sources is attributed the virtue of removing the causes of barrenness.

There are two Bath Houses, the upper, formerly the Orange, and the lower, formerly the Darmstadt. They are connected together, and have 197 rooms, which are let out from 40 kreuzers, to 8 florins per day. The Prin-

ces'-bath at the lower house is of black marble. There are other inns both for invalids and travellers. The principal is the Stone House of M. Heydenhaus, at which are several springs from 30° to 32° of Réaumur. During the season there are five tables d'hôte. In the Upper House at one florin 21 kr. At the Stone House and the English Hôtel, at one florin. At the Grape, 48 kr. At the Lily for servants, 24 kr.

In the bed of the Lahn are some springs of warm water, where a bath for horses has been established. On the other side of the river, at a place called Spies, is the Dog Grotto, which, like that of Naples, causes those who enter it to faint away.

The environs of Ems are pretty, and are enlivened by the river Lahn. Linkebach is much visited during the summer, when there is a bridge of boats over the Lahn. Promenades lead on the side of Ems to Kemnau, and on the other side, to the Spiesberg and to the Winterberg.

Not far from the baths is the village of *Ems*, consisting of 160 houses and a neat church. On the right is a path to the silver mine, and on the left to the vineyard of *Fachbach*. A quarter of a league from the village is the *Pfingstweide*, a mine from which silver, lead, and copper, are obtained.

A very good road leads from Ems to *Nassau*, a small town two leagues distant. This road, which passes through *Tausenau* (*Tusenu*), where there is a mineral spring, crosses a delightful country. Not far from Tausenau, on the left bank of the Lahn, is situated the hamlet of *Berg-Nassau*, near which is the entrance to a silver mine. The town of Nassau is on the right bank of the Lahn. It is said to have been founded by a count of Lauernburg, who discovered the valley where it is situated by fol-

lowing a stag. In the castle of baron Stein are several old and curious armours.

Before the thirty years' war, Nassau had a beautiful stone bridge across the Lahn, but only a few piles of it now remain.

Inns.—The Star, and the Crown. The latter is remarkable for its beautiful situation on the banks of the river, and for the prospect which it commands of the ruins of the old castles of Nassau and Stein. The Post station has been transferred to Ems, and an intermediate station established at Singhofen.

On the other side of the Lahn, opposite the town, is a lofty mountain of an imposing and picturesque appearance, planted with trees and shrubs, on the top of which appear the ruins of the old castle of *Nassau*. It was erected by the count of Lauernburg, the first of the house of Nassau. Baron Stein has made a good road to this castle, but the traveller must inquire for it, as it is not very easily found. The tower of this old castle is in good preservation, but the entrance to it is difficult. A staircase, in excellent repair, leads to the top of the tower, whence there is a fine prospect of the surrounding mountains. At the foot of the mountain, on the south-east side, is the village of *Scheuern*, which has a very picturesque appearance. To the west, on the declivity of a mountain, interspersed with rocks, appear the ruins of the old castle of *Stein*, an ancient tenure of Nassau, whence the family of Stein derives its origin. Many of the old rooms of this castle have been repaired within a few years, and it has still a remarkable prison.

The direct road from Nassau to Schwalbach passes through Singhofen, Holzhausen, and Kemel; but in order to see the beauties of the valley of the Lahn, and visit Geilnau, Fachingen, and Selters, he should con-

tinue his route along the banks of the river, by Langenau and Obernhof, as far as Holzapfel and Geilnau. On ascending the river, two leagues from Nassau, is the village of *Langenau*. Behind it may be seen, on the top of a lofty mountain, the ruins of a castle of the same name, which was destroyed in 1556. On the left bank of the river, nearly opposite Langenau, is the convent of *Arnstein*. This ancient abbey of Augustines, which is situated on the top of a mountain covered with rocks, was once the residence of a family of counts. Count Louis of Arnstein, the last of his race, had seven daughters, but no son. Having married his daughters, and divided amongst them part of his dominions, he transformed his castle, in 1139, into a convent, which he endowed with several villages, farms, and rights, and named Godefroy, a monk, the first abbot of it. He himself afterwards retired to this convent, where he lived forty years. His tomb may be seen in the church of the abbey.

The road then leads, passing through the village of *Palseich*, to the small town of *Holzapfel*, situated in the county of the same name. On the side of it, near the Lahn, are the ruins of the castle of *Lauernburg*, which is situated on the top of a mountain. Not far from Holzapfel is *Charlottenburg*, a colony of the religious sect called Waldenses.

Between Holzapfel and Lauernburg is a foundry of lead and silver, belonging to the prince of Schaumburg which annually produces from fifty to sixty thousand florins. The castle of *Schaumburg*, is situated not far from this place, on the left bank of the Lahn.

A short distance beyond Holzapfel is *Geilnau*, situated on the Lahn, five leagues from Ems. It was famous in the time of the ancients for its mineral waters, but it was afterwards forgotten till its re-establishment in

1809. This mineral water is very clear, and has a sharp pleasant taste, and when mixed with wine and sugar, froths like champagne. The parts of which it is composed are, carbonic gas, muriate of alkali, lime, muriate of magnesia, carbonate of alkali and of iron. The fountains which supply this water are not, however, so arranged that it may be drank at the spring.

About two leagues from Geilnau is Fachingen. The road passing through Schaumburg (which, as well as Fachingen, is on the left bank of the Lahn), although the longest, is the most agreeable. The castle of *Schaumburg* is situated on the banks of the Lahn, where this river bends. It is the residence of prince Anhalt-Bernburg-Schaumburg. In 1656, the countess Agnes of Holzapfel bought the castle and lordship of Schaumburg of the count Leiningen-Westerburg, and delivered it from the dominion of the elector of Cologne. By the marriage of her granddaughter, it passed, with the county of Holzapfel, to its present possessor, the palatine archduke of Hungary, brother of the emperor Francis II. The castle is well situated, and commands fine prospects. At the foot of the mountain are several farms.

At the top of a mountain, not far from Schaumburg, are the ruins of the castle of *Balduinstein*, which was built in 1325 by archbishop Baldwin of Treves.

At the foot of the mountain is a village, and between this village and another called *Hausen*, are some extensive iron-mines.

Those who admire wild and dreary scenery, similar to that exhibited in the pictures of Ruisdael, Everdingen, and Salvator Rosa, will not omit to visit the castle and market-town of *Katzenellnbogen*, the environs of which are extremely gloomy. There is no doubt that

this castle was inhabited by the counts of Katzenellenbogen. These counts possessed, besides numerous domains on the banks of the Rhine, the towns of Nastädten, Langenschwalbach, and the convent of Gruna: William VII of Katzenellenbogen built the castle of Schwalbach in 1371. This family possessed the greater part of the country comprised in the angle formed by the Rhine and the Lahn.

The shortest road from Schaumburg to Fachingen is only three quarters of a league in length, but it is a footpath only passable for persons accustomed to walk on mountains; it is therefore advisable to pass through the village of *Berlebach*, which increases the distance half a league.

Fachingen is situated at the bottom of a picturesque valley, between two lofty mountains covered with trees. The fountain of mineral water at Fachingen, which was discovered in 1745, is formed of four springs, issuing from the ground on the side of the Lahn, so that they are only separated from the river by a bank. In consequence of its situation, this fountain is liable to be inundated when the river swells, but the government of Nassau has remedied this inconvenience in placing pumps, by means of which the cistern of the fountain may be emptied in a very short time. The parts composing the water of Fachingen are nearly the same as those forming the water of Selters. It contains less muriate of alkali, but more pure potash, iron, and carbonic gas. It has a very pleasant taste, particularly when mixed with wine, sugar, or milk. Persons afflicted with giddiness or fainting fits may derive great benefit from the use of this water. It will keep good for several years, and is consequently exported to Russia, to the East Indies, and to the Cape of Good Hope. It is more easily

digested than other mineral waters, and is recommended by physicians to persons who require aperitive medicines. Three hundred thousand jugs of this water are annually drawn and sold for the benefit of the government of Nassau.

On the Lahn, a quarter of a league above Fachingen, and near the mouth of the *Aar*, is the small town of *Dietz*, which formerly belonged to the duchy of Orange-Nassau. That part of the town which has been lately constructed is regular, and is distinguished for the cleanliness and neatness by which Dutch towns are characterised. In former times, *Dietz* had its own counts, but the family became extinct in 1588.

The *Lahn* is navigable from this town to its mouth in the Rhine, and the inhabitants of *Dietz* convey on it a large quantity of corn, that comes from the valley of the *Aar* and from its environs, which are very fertile.

A quarter of a league above *Dietz* is the chateau of *Oranienstein*, formerly a convent, given up by the prince of Orange to the duke of Nassau.

A good road leads from *Dietz* to the small town of *Limburg*, which is a league distant. This town is very ancient, and is often mentioned in the history of Germany in the middle ages. The Palatine count Everhard established his residence at this place, and according to some authors, his brother the emperor Conrad I was buried here. * The church of St. George is one of the most beautiful and remarkable monuments of antiquity. It was built at the commencement of the 10th century by count Conrad, but has never been entirely

* It is more probable that he was interred at *Weilburg*, or at *Fulde*.

finished. In its interior are several paintings of the old German school. The church of the Franciscans likewise contains several pictures.

The Court of Nassau and Busch's opposite the Post House, are the best inns, where good accommodations may be procured at a moderate price.

Three leagues from Limburg is *Niederselters*. The mineral water of this place is one of the most famous in Germany. The spring is situated at the top of a mountain, in the midst of a wild and dreary country. It was only discovered between the years 1500 and 1550, and was filled up during the thirty years' war. The excellent qualities of this water do not seem to have been formerly appreciated, as the annual rent was at one time only two florins, twenty kreuzers: towards the end of the 18th century it rose to five florins, and in twenty years afterwards to fourteen thousand florins. When the elector of Treves, to whom the spring belonged, took an account of it, it produced annually eighty thousand florins. This water contains a great deal of alkali, which contributes to dissolve the iron in it. The moderate combination of this substance with the carbonic gas, causes the use of this water (which is easily preserved) in almost every country. It is even sent to both the Indies. Since 1803 this spring has become the property of the duchy of Nassau. The sale of it varies extremely, and depends entirely on the weather. If the summer is warm, more of this water is consumed, since it is then taken as an agreeable beverage as well as a salutary medicine. When mixed with wine and sugar, it resembles champagne in taste, but is much more refreshing. In a recent year, upwards of a million and a half pitchers of it were exported. It may scarcely be thought possible to fill so many pitchers, each of which

contains three pounds of this liquid, from the water of a single fountain, if it is considered that it can only be drawn in five months of the year, and consequently (deducting Sundays and holidays) that 7,000 pitchers must be filled each day, covered on the top, and sealed with resin. But all this may be easily believed when the manner in which it is done is made known. It was formerly accomplished by stout peasant girls, who had acquired great dexterity in the employment: but for some years past a machine has been used, by means of which a large number of pitchers are at once plunged beneath the water and drawn out when full. In 1822, the number of pitchers and half pitchers filled here amounted to 1,900,000.

The operation commences early in the morning, and continues till eleven o'clock, during which time no other person may draw water. From eleven till one, in the middle of the day, the neighbouring persons are allowed to procure water, but no person is admitted to get more than a man can carry: carriages may not come to the fountain; they must load at the warehouse, where one hundred pitchers, sealed with resin, will cost fourteen florins. The charge was formerly eleven. From one till seven o'clock pitchers are filled for government.

Those who wish to drink this water as pure as possible, from the spring itself, should chuse for this purpose a Sunday or holiday; as the water, being continually agitated on other days by the dipping in of the pitchers, necessarily loses its original strength.

The hotel of the Court of Nassau, at Niederselters, is superior to many others at the watering-places, as it affords good accommodation at a moderate price.

A few paces from the mineral spring is a spring of

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'soft water. It has been observed that the water of Selters soon spoils when the pitchers are placed on the ground, but will keep a long time if they are put on a wooden stand.

At *Oberselters* is another mineral fountain, which has nearly the same properties as the one just mentioned, but it is not made use of.

Six leagues from *Niederselters* is *Schwalbach*, a market-town, which is likewise called *Langen-schwalbach*, and is situated in a beautiful valley covered with wood. It is said that the name of *Schwalbach* (Swallow's Rivulet) is derived from the great number of rivulets and swallows seen in the environs of this town. This place is divided into two parts, Upper and Lower *Schwalbach*. The latter is situated some distance from the mineral springs, of which there are fourteen. *Schwalbach* was famous for its waters in the 16th century; and in 1581 the celebrated physician and botanist, *Tabernä Montanus*, published a description of them.

The fountain called *Lindenbrunnen*, the water of which is frequently drank by the inhabitants of *Schwalbach* instead of ordinary water, is situated in the middle of the town. Not far from it is the *Brodelquelle*, so called because its water continually bubbles like boiling water, although it is extremely cold. It contains more alkali than ferruginous parts. This spring was discovered in the 15th century, which was some time before the others. It is nine feet deep and three wide. The fountain *Stadtbrunnen* is situated on the road leading to *Schlangenbad*.

The *Weinborn* and *Stahlborn* hold the first rank amongst those at *Schwalbach*. The *Weinborn* (*Aquæ Vinarie*) rises in a meadow near the road which leads to *Wiesbaden* and *Schlangenbad*. A footpath from the

road leads to it. The water is clear as crystal, and its taste resembles that of wine: whence it is sometimes called Wine Fountain. It is preferred to that of Stahlbrunnen, because it contains more mineral particles, which are sooner dissolved. These springs have within a few years become the property of the House of Nassau, by whom the environs have been very much improved. The Weinborn supplies in an hour nine tuns, each containing 180 bottles. About 30,000 pitchers or stone bottles of it are annually exported. The substances composing the water of the Weinbrunnen are in addition to other principles a quantity of acid carbonic gas, and the traces of a metal whose nearest resemblance is Titan. It has a very agreeable taste and has been already used by many persons in different affections with unexpected success. A walk near this fountain serves as a promenade for persons taking the waters, and has several buildings in it where they may take shelter from the sun or rain.

The fountain called Stahlbrunnen (which belongs to the prince of Hesse-Rothenburg) was only discovered in 1740. It produces in an hour five tuns of water, each containing 180 bottles; and about 15,000 pitchers of it are exported annually. Its composition is similar to that of Weinbrunnen, but its specific weight is different. Around this spring are pleasant promenades, which are much frequented.

The baths at Schwalbach are supplied with water from the Brodelbrunnen, mixed with that of the Weinbrunnen.

The Ehebrunnen or Nuptial Spring, which derives its name from an oak and a beech-tree grafted together, likewise contains much mineral substance, but is no longer used.

The Rötelborn, or Rumpelborn, is situated in a val-

ley covered with meadows, and its water has been drank for the last thirty or forty years.

Schwalbach has several delightful promenades, the most frequented of which are the roads leading to Ehrbaum, to Schönbaum, to the Wiesenbrünnchen, and to the triple echo.

Two other interesting spots in the vicinity of Schwalbach are Adolphseck and Hohenstein.

Adolphseck is an old castle fallen to ruins, and situated near a market-town of the same name. The castle is on the top of a circular mountain, and its environs have a picturesque appearance. It is said that Adolphus of Nassau, before he was made emperor, built this castle as the residence of a nun, whom he had taken from a convent, where this young person had been remarkably attentive in dressing his wounds. The ditch of the castle was cut out of the rock, and very near it are several ponds. The emperor Albert of Austria, the adversary of Adolphus, destroyed this castle in 1302, but it was afterwards rebuilt. It was habitable in 1695, but it has since fallen into ruins.

The Forge is three quarters of a league from Schwalbach. A good horse and carriage road takes you by the course of the Aar, which waters the cheerful meadows and puts in motion many mill hammers and other manufactories of iron.

Two leagues from Adolphseck is *Hohenstein*, an old castle situated at the top of a mountain on the banks of the Aar, and surrounded by extensive meadows. This castle originally belonged to the lords of Hohenstein, from whom it passed to the counts of Katzenellenbogen. It was destroyed during the thirty years' war; but, to judge from its ruins, has been very strong. Part of it still exists, consisting of a gate, a lofty tower

called Hexenthurm, a room where the torture was inflicted, a hall where the ladies assembled, and an apartment, the walls of which are ornamented with paintings. At the castle is the keeper's house, where good accommodation may be procured at a moderate price.

Not far from this place are the ruins of the fort of *Greifenstein*, and the old castle of *Kattelnburg*, at the top of a mountain called Kattenalp.

The environs of the Lahn present numerous beautiful prospects, as well as several castles fallen into ruins, which bear the names of many ancient and distinguished families. Two leagues from Hohenstein, and about the same distance from Schwalbach, is the castle of *Schwalbach*, on the banks of the Aar. It was built in 1371, by count William of Katzenellenbogen, and is not entirely destroyed. A league distant, at the end of a wood called Fuchshöhle, are the strong towers of the old castle of *Hohlenfels*, which is said to have been built in the 14th century by the knight Daniel of Langenau. It is extremely well situated, and its windows command fine prospects. In the wood just mentioned is an iron mine, which furnishes the mineral for the foundry of Michelbach.

The castle of *Arteck*, nearer to Dietz, is still more interesting, and is probably of Roman origin. Ancient medals have often been found at this place, and in the wall are several antique bas-reliefs, well worthy of observation.

The best inns at Schwalbach are : — the Golden-Fountain; Greber's House; the Imperial Hall, the Golden Crown, the Emperor of Russia. The first, which is also a Post-house, is a very good inn. The prices of the tables d'hôte are 1 fl. 12 kr. for dinner, and 56 kr. for

supper. There are three principal halls for persons taking the waters : that of the promenade , the Imperial, and that at the Crown.

Scarcely two leagues from Schwalbach is *Schlangenbad*. This bath was discovered about two hundred years ago by a heifer that was ill. This animal daily left the flock, and the herdsman one day met it, to his great astonishment, near a spring of warm water, which it had frequented for the cure of its disease, and from which it had received benefit. In 1657, Dr. Gloxin, of Worms, gained possession of this bath, which was sold to him by the commune of Berstatt, together with the surrounding land and timber, for two butts of wine. The house of Hesse-Cassel, under whose dominion this country then was, obtained this bath. In 1694 the landgrave Charles erected accommodations around it, which have since been enlarged and improved, and have cost more than 400,000 fl. The baths are of marble. The landgrave Frederick I, who afterwards became king of Sweden, caused 4,000 pitchers of water from this fountain to be sent annually to Stockholm.

The position of Schlangenbad is truly picturesque. It is situated in the middle of a dreary country, covered with woods, where nature is exhibited in her original beauty. Those who dislike bustle, and prefer the silence and tranquillity of the country to the games, balls, and other diversions of bathing-places, will be highly gratified at Schlangenbad.

The substances composing the water of these baths, which is clear as crystal, are clay-and talk-earth : it is supposed, however, to contain some mineral, although none has yet been discovered. The heat of the water by Réaumur is 22°. The building called Nassauer Haus (House of Nassau), is connected with the House of

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Hesse by a gallery : it has three springs that produce in twentyfour hours 3,500 tuns of water, and ten very spacious baths, one of which is a shower-bath. Two baths are of porcelain, and a third is of marble. There are six other baths in the new house. The average revenue produced annually by this bath, for the last ten years, has been scarcely fifty florins : the expensive maintenance of this establishment should be considered, therefore, as a sacrifice made by the government for the benefit of suffering humanity. Indeed, every possible accommodation has been provided for persons taking the waters ; lodgings, provisions, and wines ; in short, every thing convenient. The baths are well laid out, and kept with great neatness.

The traveller should not omit to walk from Schlangenbad to the small chapel near *Rauenthal*, on the height of *Bubenhausen*, which commands one of the finest views in the Rheingau. Between *Rauenthal* and *Kiderich* are the remains of an ancient wall, painted with various characters. It is called *Alte burg* (Old Castle).

Only two leagues and a half from Schlangenbad is WIESBADEN ; but those who wish to enjoy a magnificent prospect will not hesitate to return to Schwalbach, and take the gravel road which leads from that place to Wiesbaden, passing over the height of *Hohe Wurzel*. The whole valley of the Rhine, through which this river bends its course as far as the mountains of the Black Forest, extends before the eye of the spectator. Before him is the city of Mayence, with its numerous steeples ; heights of gentle declivity rise behind this town, and in the distance appears the Donnersberg, whose towering summit seems to reach the clouds. On the right are some of the villages of the Rheingau

scattered along the banks of the river. In the distance, on the left, are the tops of the mountains bordering the Bergstrasse, and in front of them the beautiful valley watered by the Maine, at the end of which is the town of Frankfort. At the foot of the mountain is Wiesbaden, half concealed by hills.

A shorter but steeper road passes through the village of *Georgenborn*, from which there is a fine view.

The springs (*aquæ mattiacæ*) were known in the time of the Romans, and there are several antique remains of that period at Wiesbaden. Of this number are the ruins of a fort constructed by Drusus, which may be seen in the burying-ground, in the street of the butchers, in an adjacent garden, and near the old tower of the castle. The wall which surrounded this fort commenced near the hill situated behind the north side of the town; it then crossed the long street, and the street of butchers; the ditch; afterwards passed by the old castle, and terminated where the boundary of the town now is. The greater part of this wall has been employed in the construction of buildings. It was twenty feet high and ten feet thick, and was cased on both sides with hewn stones placed regularly one above another; the interior was filled up with small stones, pieces of tile and broken bricks, which were cemented together by several layers of mortar. The part of the wall still remaining is 650 feet in length, and forms the enclosure of the burying-ground.

The remains of many Roman baths have likewise been discovered at Wiesbaden; on one of them are some inscriptions in honour of Apollo and Hercules, and the name of the legion stationed in this quarter. In the street Saalgasse are several cellars that have been used as vapour-baths. Near the tower of the

castle some very curious Roman medals have been found.

Wiesbaden, called Wisibadun in the time of the Sallie Franks, was then the chief place of the district of Kunigesundra, which extended from Eppstein to Wal-luf. The Carlovingian kings built a palace there, where Charlemagne occasionally resided, and which was afterwards inhabited for a considerable time by Otto the Great, who raised Wiesbaden to the rank of a town in 965. At the commencement of the 18th century, trenches were made in the ground where this palace, which was called Sala, formerly stood, and on that occasion walls, covered with paintings, and other ruins, were discovered. This palace subsisted entire till the commencement of the 13th century, and was probably set fire to by the lords of Eppstein, who in 1280 burnt the town of Wiesbaden. The town was rebuilt by the emperor Adolphus. The street which formerly led to the royal palace is now called Saalgasse.

Some remains of the old castle still exist. The new castle, which was built towards the end of the 16th century by John Louis of Nassau, is in very good repair. The Town-house is remarkable for coats of arms executed in wood, and other ornaments on the outside, amongst which are the arms of the Franks; namely three lilies on a blue ground.

At Wiesbaden are fourteen springs of warm mineral water and two of cold. The substances composing this water, are, — carbonate of lime, magnesia, muriate of alkali, muriate of lime and of magnesia, sulphate of alkali, and sulphate of lime, alum, and a little iron mixed with carbonate of alkali.

The warmest spring, called Kochbrunnen, is 52° of Réaumur. Here are two springs of sulphurous water. In 1823, a promenade was formed for persons tak-

ing the waters. There are twenty-four bathing-houses, exclusive of the hospital and public baths. Two of these baths, namely, those called Rebhuhn (the Partridge) and the Half Moon, are only frequented by Jews. The principal bathing-houses are: — 1. the English Court; 2, the Cross-bow; 3, the Eagle or Post-house; 4, the Rose. The last three are likewise inns; 5, the Bear; 6, the Black Goat; 7, the Four Seasons, in William Street. This hotel and the Kursaal are the handsomest houses in Wiesbaden. One half of each of these houses contains lodgings, and in the other are baths. The buildings containing the baths are from twenty to forty feet high, and just under the roof of most of them apertures are made to leave a free passage to the steam. A building of this kind contains from ten to thirty baths, which are situated in small rooms entirely enclosed. The price of the tables d'hôte is not dear, but the greater part of the persons who take the waters procure dinner from restaurateurs.

The wells in the town contain water that has a salt taste. Several are situated on the side of the warm springs, without losing their natural freshness. This tends to support the opinion of those who think that the focus, whence these springs derive their heat, is outside the town; probably in the mountains north-west of it.

The only fountain in the town which furnishes water fit to drink, is that in the market-place. This water is conveyed through pipes from a spring near the road of Schwalbach. The Kieselborn is introduced into the town by iron pipes laid down in 1822.

Several rivulets of cold water cross the town and receive the water which flows from the mineral springs.

The Kursaal or New Hall at Wiesbaden is an establishment for the use of persons taking the waters. It

was designed by M. Wollzogen of Weimar, who died at Wiesbaden, and completed by M. Zais, the funds for the purpose being raised in shares. This building is situated at the end of a promenade behind the fountain Weissenbrunnen *, and communicates by a walk with the garden Herrengarten. In front of the great saloon are colonnades, containing shops. The principal building includes a splendid dancing-room, smaller rooms for refreshments or play, others where parties assemble, and the apartments occupied by the proprietor of this establishment. Much taste is displayed in the decorations, furniture, and distribution of the interior of this structure. There are various busts and statues, and a cast from the Apollo Belvidere. The columns in the great hall are of marble from the quarries near Limburg. The whole edifice is built with stone; it presents a front 350 feet in length, and is 170 in depth.

During the bathing season concerts are given daily at this building, balls occasionally, and a table d'hôte is provided every day. Several rooms are appropriated to cards, but gaming is not carried on the same extent as at other bathing-places.

The library at Wiesbaden is open to the public, and any stranger or subject of the duchy may have the use of the books. A catalogue of it has been printed.

A museum of antiquities, as well as of modern works of the fine arts, has also been formed at Wiesbaden. It must be confessed that such a collection could be nowhere more appropriate than at a bathing-place frequented by so much company.

The most delightful promenade in the environs of

* The water of this fountain is fit to drink; it consists principally of muriated and carbonated lime.

Wiesbaden is that formed by the rows of trees and groves lately planted, which reach from the Herrengarten to the fountain called Wiesenbrunnen, and surround the Kursaal.

Nature has been extremely bountiful in embellishing the environs of Wiesbaden. The hill and valley of *Nerosberg*, half a league west of the town, are particularly beautiful. On the hill are the remains of a Roman building, supposed to have been a hunting seat of the Neros, the foundations of which were laid by Drusus and Tiberius. Hence some have derived the name Nerosberg (Nero's Hill). Amongst the other interesting places in the environs are: — 1, *Sonnenberg*, half a league from the baths. It is said that the old castle of this name was built by Sanno, a German prince. Adolphus of Nassau rendered it strong, in order to defend the country against the attacks of the lords of Eppstein. The picturesque ruins of this castle nearly surround the village of Sonnenberg; 2, the Pheasant Walk, which is situated in a beautiful valley, encircled by a wood, three quarters of a league from the town; 3, *Klarenthals*, in front of the Pheasant Walk. It was formerly a convent of nuns, which was founded by Adolphus of Nassau, and his wife Imagina. The sister of this prince was the first abbess of this convent, and his daughter became the prioress. This convent was secularized by the descendants of Adolphus, in the last century, and the tomb of Imagina transferred to the parish church of Wiesbaden. In the vicinity of the Pheasant Walk, and of the convent of Klarenthal, may be seen, on both sides of the road leading to *Bleidenstadt*, a great number of ancient tombs, part of which are covered with brambles and trees. Many of these tombs were opened about thirty years ago, and inside were discovered

coals, ashes, urns filled with bones and ashes, cups, lachrymatories, lances, arrows, consecrated knives, and lamps. In several of them there were likewise gold, silver, and copper medals. Similar tombs have been found near Dolzheim; 4, the mountain of *Geisberg*. It commands a fine view of Mayence, and the villages on the banks of the Rhine; 5, *Adamsthal*, a farm in the woods, a league from Wiesbaden; 6, the Mill, at some distance from the convent of Klarenthal. It has an elegant assembly-room, and a pretty garden. Persons taking the waters often form parties to go to this place; 7, the hunting-seat called *Platte*, rebuilt and enlarged in 1825. It is situated in the middle of a wood, on the Istein road, one league from Wiesbaden. From this castle there is one of the most extensive and beautiful prospects in Germany (that from the height called *Hohe Wurzel*, mentioned before, is nearly similar). Good accommodation may be procured at the forest-keeper's; 8, *Bibrich*, formerly called *Biburg*, which has been already noticed. It is the most princely residence on the banks of the Rhine. The road to it by *Mosbach* commands a fine view.

The antiquary will find abundant employment at Wiesbaden. In every part of this country may be seen memorials of the time when the Romans and the Germans disputed the possession of the beautiful territory on the banks of the Rhine. There are still visible, on the heights around Wiesbaden, and particularly on that called *Nerosberg*, near *Zugmantel* and *Heftrich*, the traces of stone ramparts made by the Germans, and the remains of the walls of ancient forts constructed by the Romans.

In the town-house of Wiesbaden are preserved copies of numerous inscriptions which have been discovered.

Most of the stones on which these inscriptions were, have been lost. One of these stones, that was taken from an ancient Roman bath, and now forms part of the wall of the bathing-house of Schützenkopf, had been erected in honour of Apollo (*Appolini tutelari*) by a centurion of the seventh legion, which was quartered in the environs of Wiesbaden and Mayence.

Wiesbaden made a conspicuous figure in the history of the middle ages. It has been already mentioned that the kings of the Franks had a palace there. Charlemagne often repaired thither from Niederingelheim, for the purpose of bathing. The emperor Otto resided here in 965, when he signed several writings in favour of the bishopric of Magdeburg, and some of the imperial towns. Wiesbaden has several monuments of this date, one of which is a stone with an inscription.

Those who study botany and mineralogy will find numerous objects to gratify their curiosity in the environs of Wiesbaden. The woods, as well as the meadows, contain a great number of scarce and curious plants.

The traveller should not neglect to make an excursion from Wiesbaden to the neighbouring mountains which form part of the Taunus. In order to reach them, the traveller must pass through *Eppstein*, which is three leagues distant. This small town, near which is the old castle of the same name, is situated in the centre of four beautiful valleys, called *Fischbach*, *Lorsbach*, *Fokenhausen*, and *Bremthal*. There is a tradition, that a dreadful giant formerly inhabited the rock where the castle now stands. A knight named Eppo, having caught him in an iron net, threw him down an abyss, and built the castle of Eppstein on the rock. A whalebone suspended over the gate is said to be one of the bones of this giant, and is shown as a corroboration of the tale. The

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knights of Eppstein were very rich and powerful lords, and Mayence had four archbishops who were part of their family. The line of Godefroy became extinct in 1497, and that of Everhard, or Münzenberg, in 1544. In the church of this small town are the tombs, and representations in stone, of these ancient knights. The mountains of *Stauffen*, *Gähberg*, and *Rossert*, situated in the vicinity, have a picturesque appearance. On the southern declivity of the Stauffen are several Roman tombs, and on its summit is a rock of a singular form, around which is the trace of an ancient rampart made with earth. Near *Eichkopf*, behind Fischbach, is the convent of *Retters* (*Retterese*), which was founded in the 12th century by count Gerard of Nürings. On the site of this convent, the farm of Rôders is erected. In the valley of Eppstein is a mineral spring, near which some baths have been established within a few years.

A pleasant road leads from Eppstein, through Hofheim and Sulzbach, to Soden. *Hofheim* is situated on the Maine, and, near it, at the top of a mountain covered with wood, is a church, which is much frequented as a place of pilgrimage, and contains the tomb of a count of Stolberg.

Sulzbach is delightfully situated. In the time of the Carlovingian kings it was only a *curtis regia*. It afterwards became a village independent of the German empire, and by this title it contracted an alliance with the town of Frankfort in 1282.

Soden, which is two leagues from Eppstein, and was formerly a colony of Sulzbach, derives its name from a spring of salt-water, situated there. It has mineral springs, and two inns with baths, the Nassau Hotel and the Bender Hotel. The water has a temperature of 14° or 16° of Réaumur. The substances composing this wa-

ter are carbonic gas, alkali, muriate of alkali, and a small quantity of iron. The brine produces excellent common salt. In former times, Soden was likewise a village independent of the German empire, and under the protection of Mayence and Frankfort. It now belongs to the house of Nassau. The situation of Soden is charming; it is encircled by heights of a delightful appearance, and the surrounding country is remarkably beautiful. A neat promenade leads to the top of a hill where there is a church. Many suppose that the Solicinium of the ancients was in the environs of Soden, near Mamolshain.

A league from Soden is *Kronberg vor der Höhe*, which is surrounded by a small wood of fruit and chestnut-trees. The ancient possessors of the castle near Kronberg were vassals who immediately depended on the German empire. They were first called Askebrunnen (Eschborn), and did not take the name of knights of Kronberg till they had acquired possession of Kronberg. In the castle, which is very much dilapidated, is a picture, with an inscription in verse, representing the battle in 1389, when the knights of Kronberg obtained a victory for the Palatines, who were their allies, over the inhabitants of Frankfort.

Kronberg has lately been famous for the nurseries belonging to Christ, a man of considerable merit. The young trees raised here, are sent as far as Livonia and Crimea.

In the valley between Kronberg and *Mamolshain*, is a spring of mineral water, which contains a large quantity of salt, iron, and sulphur, and is an excellent remedy for chronic complaints. There are, however, no accommodations for taking the waters at this place. Not far from this spring is another salt-water spring, which produces a great deal of salt.

The traveller should not omit to go from Kronberg to the old castle of *Falkenstein*, which is one of the most beautiful ruins in the Taunus. In fine weather it commands a view of more than seventy of the surrounding towns and villages, as well as of a part of the Rheingau. From this castle sprung (according to the opinion of M. de Gerning) the counts of Nüringen, the last of whom, count Gerard, died in 1169, leaving two daughters, named Guda, by whose marriage the domains of the father passed to Werner I of Bolanden. The last lord dying in 1255, his five sisters divided his inheritance, part of which fell into the hands of Philip I of Falkenstein, who rebuilt the castle, and called it Neufalkenstein. He was a very rich and powerful lord, and his sister Beatrice was considered the most beautiful woman of her time. She married the German king, Richard of Cornwallis, who first saw her in the castle of Gudenfels, on the banks of the Rhine. She was buried at Oxford. The valiant bishop Kuno, of Treves, was likewise a descendant of that line of lords of Falkenstein, and of Wetterau, which became extinct in 1418. The property then passed to the female line, and with it to the houses of Solms, Eppstein, Sayn, Isenburg, and Virneburg.

The thrush called *turdus saxatilis*, generally found in the Southern Alps, has for many years inhabited these ruins; and in the forest grows an Alpine plant, the *doronicum pardalianches*.

Those who wish to see the ancient fortress of *Königstein*, may visit it from this place, if they have not previously made an excursion to it from Eppstein. In 1796, this fortress was taken without much resistance by the French, who blew up the fortifications. The town itself was very ancient, and is mentioned as far back

as the time of Charlemagne. The castle, as well as the town, was probably built in the time of the kings of the Franks.

A league and a half from Kronberg is *Ober-Ursel*, situated in the middle of a beautiful country covered with woods, near a rivulet, which gives motion to several mills and copper foundries. It has an old and remarkable church. This place was formerly part of the country of Königstein. Towards the end of the 16th century, it had a printing-office, the works excuted by which are become very scarce.

A league distant from Ursel, is *Homburg vor der Höhe*, the residence of a branch of the princes of Hesse, who are descendants of Frederick I, grandson of Philip the Generous. In the walls of the old tower, called the White Tower, are several stones with Roman inscriptions, that have been found in the environs. This castle is the remnant of the ancient one, which was probably erected on the ruins of a strong castle of the Romans. The new castle was built in 1680, by the landgrave Frederick II, whose figure, in stone and in bronze, may be seen over the gate of the castle. The town of Homburg is indebted for the embellishment of its environs to the late prince. Every step in the vicinity of the town recalls to the mind the ancient conquerors of the world. The Heidengraben (Pagan's Ditch), the wall called Weisse Mauer, the road of Thalwegsberg, the mountain of Altkönig, and many other places, bear evident marks of them. We have already mentioned the castle of *Saalsburg*, or *Seulburg*. It is situated a league from Homburg, and appears to have been the fort built by Drusus, and destroyed by Hermann. Germanicus rebuilt it, when, in conjunction with Cæcinnæ, he made an expedition against the Cattes, in which he burnt their principal

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town, called Mattiacum. Saalburg is situated on the top of a mountain, and its form is an oblong square, 580 feet in length, and 180 in breadth. In 1781 was discovered, not far from this place, a Roman bath, in which were several utensils and stones with inscriptions of the 22d legion. In the time of the Franks there was a castle here called Sala, whence the name of Saalburg is derived. On the north-east, about a league distant, are the traces of another fort, called Kapersburg, which is supposed by some to be the Palas, or Kapellatium, of the ancients.

If the traveller has not visited the mountains *Altkönig* and *Feldberg*, from *Königstein*, or from *Kronberg*, he may go to them from *Homburg*. At the top of the *Altkönig*, *Brunéhault*, queen of the Franks, erected a room, in order that she might view the whole of her extensive dominions with the first rays of the rising sun. The prospect from it is beautiful; a vast country extends around the spectator, bordered by three chains of mountains, between which flow the Rhine and the Maine. One of these chains extends from the Taunus as far as *Coblentz* and *Bonn*, including in this space the beautiful heights, planted with vines, which reach from *Hochheim* to *Rüdesheim*. On this chain of mountains, likewise, are several old castles. On the other side of the Maine appears the *Malchen*, with its White Tower. Several branches diverge from this mountain, which extend a considerable distance into the forest of *Odenwald*, and form on the right the beautiful valley of the *Neckar*. On the other side of the Rhine is the *Donnersberg*, which rises like a giant over the surrounding mountains: on its sides are the mountains of the *Haardt* and the *Vosges*, which form the separation between *Alsace* and *Lorraine*, and unite their branches with those of the

Alps. On the north side of the Altkönig commences a chain of mountains, which extends out of sight. The ruins of the ancient forts of Königstein and Kronenberg appear below, and an immense number of towns and villages tend to adorn this beautiful prospect.

In these environs is another old castle, in good repair, which is called *Reiffenberg*. It is situated at the foot of the northern part of the Feldberg, and is shaded by a wood of oaks, intermixed with elms and palm-trees. The knights of Reiffenberg signalized themselves in more than one bloody combat, and in 1374 they took by assault the fort of Königstein. Philip Louis, the last of this family, died in captivity, in 1686; and by the marriage of his sister, the castle of Reiffenberg passed to the counts of Waldpott-Bassenheim.

Behind Reiffenberg, at the top of a hill covered with wood, are the ruins of the old castle of *Hattstein*, which was destroyed in 1432.

Three leagues from Homburg is *Friedberg*. In his way to it, the tourist passes *Kloppenheim*, with a Gothic church. Near Karbach are mineral springs no longer used; and on the opposite hill stands the old abbey of *Ilmstædt*.

Friedberg was formerly an imperial town, but is now of little importance. The castle commands a fine view of the beautiful territory forming the Wetterau. The environs of Friedberg contain many monuments relating to the ancient history of Germany. The Usipetes and the Cattes inhabited this country, and sustained several battles against the Romans. In the vicinity, several Roman monuments have been discovered. The Carlovian kings had very probably a palace at this place, and there is still a bath which dates from the period when they lived. Under the government of the Franks, this

country received the name of Wettergau, derived from the small river *Wetter*, which crosses it. This district was very extensive, and included twelve counties, and many imperial towns, such as Frankfort, Gelnhausen, Friedberg, etc.

Friedberg was rebuilt by Frederick I, and the castle which he erected on the ruins of the ancient palace probably bore the name of Friedrichsburg, which was afterwards given to the town. The emperors of the house of Hohenstauffen occasionally resided here. Frederick II embellished the town, and granted it numerous privileges. Friedberg had likewise the right of holding a great fair; but this was transferred to Frankfort, in 1340, by the emperor Louis IV. The principal objects in Friedberg worthy of notice are, — the well called the Jew's Bath; several subterranean vaults, one of which is in the form of a rotunda, with an opening at the top; and the principal church, erected in the 13th century. In the environs of Friedberg are numerous ruins of ancient buildings, whence it is supposed that the town was formerly much larger.

Inns. — The Three Swords, and the Town of Darmstadt. There is also a post-house.

Rather less than half a league from Friedberg is the mineral spring of *Schwalheim*, which is said to contain nearly the same substances as the water of Schwalbach, but has not the same reputation, and is only drank by the neighbouring inhabitants. The environs are dreary.

From this place the traveller may make a pleasant excursion to the salt-works of *Nauheim*. The meadows of the *Wetter* bear some resemblance to the valleys of the *Vosges*. At a distance are seen the little town of *Rockenhausen*, a convent of nuns on the *Münzenberg*,

and, following the Wetter Arnsberg, the famous abbey of *Lich*.

Quitting this part of the Taunus, the traveller reaches *Naumburg*; whence, crossing the *Kinz*, he will pass along the *Freygericht*, the villages of which belong partly to Hesse and partly to Mayence, and enjoy peculiar privileges, which render the banks of the Kahl very populous. This valley may be ascended from *Alsenau* to *Kaltenberg*. But proceeding in a right line through *Somborn*, we arrive at GELNHAUSEN, where may still be seen a part of the palace inhabited by Frederick Barbarossa. The first objects which attract the traveller's attention on approaching this ancient imperial town, are the steeples of the convent of the Trinity; and as soon as he enters the place he will perceive the remains of the church of St. Peter, the architecture of which is very remarkable. It is that called modern Greek architecture, which was adopted and followed in every part of Europe at the time of the Crusades, as well as for some time before. Gelnhausen was preferred by Frederik I, surnamed Barbarossa, to every other place in his immense empire, as a spot for the erection of a castle. Tradition asserts that it was not the beauty of the environs of the *Kinz* *, but that of a lady, named Gela, which influenced his choice. The ancient palace of the emperor is at the foot of the town, in the Burg, in the midst of a delightful valley, bordered by the chain of mountains which forms the junction between the mountains called Röhnegebürg, in Franconia, and those called Vogelsgebürg, in the Wetterau. It is situated on an

* The *Kinz* is a small river of the country of Fulde, which runs from Schluchtern, through Saalmünster, Gelnhausen, and Hanau.

island, formed by the Kinzig, and is surrounded by mountains crowned with woods, hills, and plains, which form a delightful landscape.

To judge from what remains of this palace, an entire rock must have been used in its erection. All the walls are composed of two rows of large hewn stones, ornamented on the outside in the Tuscan style. The entrance, which is on the west side of the wall, is a very simple structure. In the part of this wall which is very dilapidated, and against which several new houses have been built, is a very lofty tower of immense size. In the inner court of the palace is a head of reddish stone with a long beard, representing Frederick Barbarossa. On the left were the apartments of the emperor; and in that part which still remains, commonly called *Reichssaal* (Imperial Hall), that monarch was accustomed to administer justice, surrounded by his nobility. Over the gate the *Reichssaal* joins the chapel, and on the side of it is a large tower.

The great wall, in which are arches supported by columns, is a remnant of the principal front of the *Reichssaal*. Through these arches, on the left, may be seen the convent of the Trinity, and at some distance from it the upper gate of the town of Gelnhausen, and beyond the entrance gate of the *Reichssaal* are the remains of the throne of Barbarossa. In the distance appear the walls which formed the enclosure of the court. At the end of this principal front is the *Messthor*, where fairs are usually held; and above this is the chapel, the walls of which were partly restored under the reign of the emperor Sigismund.

The upper part of the front of the *Reichssaal* has been taken away, and the area filled up. The only parts remaining are the arches before mentioned. In these

remains is preserved a beautiful specimen of ancient Gothic architecture, or rather of what is called modern Greek architecture.

The staircases that lead to the halls have been destroyed, and only the entrance to the palace remains uninjured. The ornaments of this entrance, and the manner in which the light is admitted, very much resemble Moorish architecture. Over small columns are arabesques, formed with foliage and human figures. On each side of these arabesques are placed arches, which distinguish modern Greek architecture from the ancient colonnades and arches which were afterwards introduced by the Goths. The whole entrance presents a great mass of stone; that is to say, a wall of considerable thickness to support the arches. In this wall are several openings, each having a double row of small columns, through which the light enters. Above these small columns are chapiters, which reach to the upper part of the roof. The bases of all the columns, as well as the principal front, are of the Attic order.

A wall, constructed some time since, partly conceals the entrance to the hall. In the interior are two columns, which support the six arches on which the ceiling of the chapel rests. On the outside are three other columns, one of which is ornamented with eagles. In the chapel are pillars and columns, which are ornamented with great taste. The walls of the tower, at a short distance, are very thick, and formerly supported a large arch, which formed a separation in its interior. The wall forming the enclosure of the entire building is in many places more than 30 feet above the level of the Kinzig.

It was probably about the year 1144 that Frederick I inhabited the imperial palace of Gelnhausen. When this emperor afterwards undertook his expedition to Pales-

tine, he assigned this palace as a residence to several noble families of Gelnhausen and its environs, and left them instructions respecting the manner in which they were to act in superintending the district belonging to the castle, and in administering justice at the courts held there. The number of these families considerably increased, and in 1366 the emperor Charles IV granted them the same rights and privileges as those enjoyed by the lords of the castle of Friedberg. During the 30 years' war the Swedes laid siege to it, because it was garrisoned by the emperor's troops, and on that occasion this beautiful palace was destroyed.

Inn. — The Hart.

EXCURSION

FROM COBLENTZ TO TREVES.

Although Treves is only 24 leagues from Coblentz, if the traveller wishes to follow the course of the Moselle, he must pass over a space of 49 leagues. The excursion by water is more interesting than that by land, as the banks of the Moselle abound with fine views, and each village or group of mountains forms by itself a delightful landscape; but the river being difficult of ascent, the traveller had better proceed by land, and afterwards descend the river on his return.

There is a diligence from Coblentz to Treves, which accomplishes the journey in one day. The fare is five francs. A coche-d'eau goes every week between Coblentz and Cochem. It sets out on Monday at nine o'clock from Cochem, and arrives at Coblentz in the evening, if the weather be favourable; if not it stops at *Ley* for the night. It returns on Friday in summer, and on Thursday

in winter. It is capable of containing 60 or 70 persons, but the accommodation is by no means good. The fare is about a franc for every ten leagues.

If the traveller intends to perform the journey on foot, he should not follow the high road through *Polch* and *Luzerath*, which is extremely dull, but walk along the bank as much as possible. The first place that he reaches on the banks of the Moselle is *Weiss*, where there is a public garden. Opposite to *Weiss* is *Güls*, where large quantities of cherries are gathered, a great number of which are sent to Cologne.

Inn. — The Anchor. Near to *Güls* and a quarter of a league from the Moselle in the way from Treves is situated *Metternich*. In the mountain which approaches the Moselle are the sources which give water to the aqueduct that *Clement Wenceslas* has built with the view of supplying excellent water to the town of *Coblence*. — The reservoir in which the waters are collected merits being seen. At the foot of this mountain, (the top of which affords a very fine view) are two manufactories of sal ammoniac one of which is now employed for another purpose. A quarter of a league to the north of *Metternich* is *Rubenach* with the chateau of the baron *D'Elz-Rubenach*.

After having passed these two places, the traveller reaches a chain of mountains, the cultivation of which is extremely difficult and in many places impracticable. Thence the road leads to the village of *Ley*, which takes its name from the old German word *Ley*, signifying rock. Not far from this place is the castle whence the counts of *Leyen* derived their origin, which is traced back as far as a Roman knight of the name of *Petra*, who lived in the time of the emperor *Claudius*, and who settled in the environs of Treves. The traveller next pro-

ceeds to *Oberwinningen* and *Unterwinningen*. The first is a market-town, containing 190 houses. It is nearly two leagues from Coblenz, and formerly made part of the county of Sponheim. The inhabitants are Protestants, whilst all their neighbours are Catholics. The vine has flourished on the surrounding hills for several centuries, but its cultivation requires great care. Near a small island in the river, is a spot called *Ziehfurt*, which is dangerous to the inexperienced. In the valley of *Conderthal*, to the right of the Moselle; are several mills, a mineral spring, and the ruins of the castle of *Mesfartshaus*.

A league higher is *Dieblich*, on the right bank, and *Cobern* on the left.

At Cobern the rivulet *Nadbach* falls into the Moselle. This place made a considerable figure in the history of the 8th century; it had then two castles, called the lower and the upper castle, or *Altenburg*, of which some ruins still exist. It has also a chapel, which is a remarkable specimen of ancient German architecture, and is supposed to have been erected in the time of the Crusades. In the neighbouring forest of *Stöperwald* is the ancient convent of *Marienrothe*, one league from Cobern.

The traveller then passes successively the pretty villages of *Gondorf* on the left, and *Niederfell* on the right bank. Near the latter is *Chur*, and opposite is *Oberleimen*.

A league higher on the right bank is *Oberfell*, and on the same side *Cattenes*, the name of which is supposed by some to be derived from the Latin word *catanæ*, but with more probability, by others, from the German *Katten-Esch*, which signifies a marshy meadow. Opposite is the market-town of *Alken*, where may be seen

the ruins of an old castle, commonly called *Turant*. Its original name was *Thoron*, or *Thorn*, which is derived from the form of a mountain where it was constructed by the pfalzgrave (palatine count) Henry, as a defence against his brother Otto.

A number of villages and market-towns then present themselves, namely, *Lof*, or *Loew*, with the neighbouring ruins of *Hornburg*, *Brodenbach* half a league higher, and *Erenburg*. *Hatzenpfort* is much higher on the left. *Loew* and *Hatzenpfort* have both good inns.

Rhom and *Burgen*, which follow, are only separated by a rivulet which descends from the *Hundsrück*. Opposite are the ruins of the castle of *Bischofstein* (bishop's stone), which was built by Nicetas, bishop of Treves, in the 6th century.

On the right bank, a league higher, is the market-town of *Kern*, where the torrent of the *Elz* falls into the Moselle. On this torrent, one league from *Kern*, is the market-town of *Elz*, and the castle of the same name, situated in the country of *Mayenfeld*. Bishop Baldwin laid siege to this castle in 1391, but not being able to gain possession of it, he built the castle of *Baldenelz*, in its vicinity. *Münster Mayfeld* is half a league to the right of *Elz*. It is a small town, in the church of which are some ancient tombs of distinguished families. In another direction, half a league from *Elz*, are the ruins of the castle of *Pyrmont*, where the river *Elz* makes a picturesque cascade.

Still higher up the Moselle is the village of *Müden*, opposite to the mouth of the *Litz* or *Lutz*. Half a league farther, on the left bank, is the little town of *Carden*, the ancient *Cardena* of the Romans. It has a casino and an inn. Near *Carden*, the rivulet *Werbach* falls into the Moselle. Opposite to this place, on the point of a high

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rock, is the hermitage of *Zillesberg*, whence there is a fine view of the surrounding country.

Not a quarter of a league from Carden is *Treis*, a market-town of 200 houses.

From *Treis* the distance to *Beilstein*, or to *Zell*, is eight leagues by water, or three leagues across the mountains. Another route is by the *Hundsrück* to *Bacharach* and the Rhine. Following the course of the river, the traveller reaches the village of *Pommeren*, where an excellent red wine is made. Not far from *Pommeren*, at the top of a mountain, appear the traces of an ancient Roman camp. A league beyond it, in the interior of the country, is the ancient convent of *Rosenthal*, in a wild but picturesque situation.

The next village which the traveller sees on the banks of the Moselle is *Klotten*, or *Clotten*, with the ruins of the castle of *Klottenburg*. In the 11th century, *Richeza*, daughter of count *Ehrenfried*, and queen of Poland, built a chapel at this place, where she came with her ladies to offer up prayers. The castle was given as a present to the elector of Treves by the emperor *Adolphus*.

From *Klotten* the traveller proceeds to the small town of *Kochem*, or *Cochem*, formerly called *Kochenheim*. It contains 1,000 houses, and the inhabitants are very industrious. The country produces very little corn, but a large quantity of wine, which, however, is only ranked amongst the middling wines of the Moselle. The town contains cloth manufactories. It had formerly a royal palace and a Roman fort.

Inns. — The Anchor, and the Roman King.

As already stated, a *coche-d'eau* goes from this place to *Coblentz*.

From this place the traveller may make an excursion

sion of three leagues to the baths of *Bertrich*. The road passes at first through a wild and dreary country, but at the bottom of the mountains suddenly changes to a delightful valley. It is said that a hermit named *Bertrich* established his residence at this place in the 13th or 14th century, since which the spring of warm water has been used as a bath. These baths, however, were always in a bad state till 1770, when the elector of Treves appropriated a sum of 150,000 rix dollars for their better maintenance. A large stone building was then constructed, containing fourteen bathing-rooms, arched over, to which the water is conveyed by pipes. This water comes from a spring at the bottom of the valley. Its heat, by Réaumur, is 25° , and its smell resembles that of hydrogen impregnated with sulphur. The surrounding ground contains slate, interspersed with veins of basaltes. There are several good inns at *Bertrich*. The season is at its height in August.

The country has a very singular appearance. It is a narrow and deep valley, enclosed between high and steep mountains, which are crowned with forests. A torrent rolls its waters to the bottom of the valley, on the sides of which there are several smaller valleys of equal beauty: there is a cascade, formed by the water in front of a grotto, and a little beyond it is seen a double row of basaltic rocks, of conical shape, resembling a colonnade. Several footpaths lead to the top of a rock, whence there are various fine prospects.

The road, on quitting *Bertrich*, passes at first through the forest, and afterwards through corn fields, till it reaches the small town of *Wittlich*, where there is a post station. The post-house is a good inn.

If the traveller, on leaving *Kochem*, follows the

course of the Moselle, he will first perceive the priory of *Ebernach*, and then arrive at the small town of *Beilstein*, with not more than twenty houses. On a neighbouring mountain is the castle of *Beilstein*, which belonged to the counts (now princes) of Metternich-Winneburg, and which was inhabited for many years by that family. In the town is a suppressed convent of Carmelites, with a curious prison for confining the monks. The traveller then crosses several villages and market-towns, and arrives at the ruins of *Marienburg*. This is a convent of nuns, situated on a steep rock, and defended by towers, ditches and drawbridges, which archbishop Baldwin converted into a fort in 1515. The pope's warrant, which authorised the secularization of the convent, assigned as the principal motive, that the situation of the convent would tempt some enemy to gain possession of it, and that then the virtue of the nuns would be very much exposed, as they would not be able to defend the place.

Near *Marienburg* the river forms an immense bend, which the traveller had better not follow, since it first makes the tour of the mountain on the right side, and then retrogrades, after a course of some leagues, in order to pass the same mountain on the left side.

From *Marienburg* the road leads to the small town of *Zell*, passing through *Merl*, beyond which the country becomes more fertile in corn, and likewise produces a large quantity of wine, fruits, and flax.

The best inn at *Zell* is that kept by M. Gräff.

Near the village of *Reil* was formerly the boundary of the county of Sponheim.

Enkirchen, with 300 houses, is one of the most important places on the Moselle. Near it are the ruins of a Pagan temple. Half a league from *Enkirchen* is the

castle of *Starkenbourg*; formerly the residence of the counts of Sponheim-Starkenbourg, but now only a heap of ruins. Near Enkirchen also is *Stephansberg* (Mount St. Stephen), where an excellent wine is produced.

From this place the road leads to *Trarbach*, the ancient capital of the county of Sponheim, where there are not more than 200 houses; but it is remarkable for its history and situation. It is said to have been the place called *Thronus Bacchi*, in the time of the Romans; and traces of the Roman road from Treves to the Rhine are still visible. Ausonius makes mention of a colony of Sauromates established in this country. The town of Trarbach, as it now stands, owes its existence to Lauretta of Solms, a woman of great courage, who had married count Henry II of Sponheim. Archbishop Baldwin of Treves, of the House of Luxembourg, a very powerful man (for he had successively placed two emperors on the throne of Germany), was perpetually harassing his neighbours; amongst whom was the countess Lauretta, then a widow, whose vassals and land were continually the objects of his attack. But the countess acted with great resolution; and one day, when the archbishop was descending the Moselle in a boat, she caused him to be arrested near Starkenbourg, and confined a prisoner in her castle till he had paid a ransom of 60,000 gold florins. With this money she built, half a league from Starkenbourg, the castle of Gräfinburg, and by the side of it the town of Trarbach; both which she made very strong. She likewise established a line of defence between Gräfinburg and Starkenbourg.

The situation of Trarbach is beautiful, as well as healthy. Several small torrents fall into the Moselle at this place, which is surrounded by mountains, hills

covered with vines, and fertile valleys. The church is the most conspicuous object in the town; it contains the brass tomb of John IV, the last count of Sponheim, who died in 1437. The building called Kellereyhof, an ancient convent of Templars, deserves notice on account of its large hall, the roof of which is supported by columns. The trade of Tharbach consists principally in wine, meat, madder, leather, wool, lime, etc.

Inns. — The Golden Stag; the Red Ox; the Golden Crown.

No trace of the castle of *Gräfinburg* is now visible. The fort was taken in 1734 by the French, who entirely destroyed it. The principal hills, covered with vineyards, in the environs, are called *Ungüerberg*, *Aalsfang*, *Münchroth*, or *Mühlrecherberg*, and *Landfuhrberg*. The only kind of vine cultivated is that called *Riessling*.

Opposite Trarbach, on the banks of the river, is the old market-town of *Traben*. The two places are connected by a flying bridge. *Traben*, which is the ancient *Travenna*, was a flourishing place during the reign of the Carolingian kings. Louis the Devout gave to the royal chapter of Aix-la-Chapelle the tithes collected at *Traben*, and the chapter built a farm and church there, to which many chapels in the environs are subject. Behind this market-town is the mountain of *Trabenberg*, where an excellent wine is produced. On the summit of this mountain the French fort of *Mont Royal* was situated. Louis XIV caused it to be constructed by Vauban, in order to further his ambitious projects, which were frustrated by the peace of Ryswick, and the fort of *Mont Royal* was rased in 1697.

Above Trarbach, on the banks of the river, is the small village of *Risbach*, with an old chapel; and a lea-

gue from Trarbach may be seen the market-town of *Wolf*, not far from the mountain of *Gipfelberg*, where there are the ruins of an ancient convent. A league and a half from Trarbach is the market-town of *Cröff* (called *Crov* in ancient writings) on the left bank on the Moselle. In the 9th century the abbey of Echternach possessed a church and several vineyards at this place. This district in the middle ages became a royal domain, and the lords of Dhaun, who resided in the Eifel, performed the office of provost; which belonged to them by hereditary right. Persons who resided there were called *Perlinge*, or People of Peter (*i. e.* under the protection of St. Peter); a denomination which they still retain. An excellent wine is produced in the environs of *Cröff*.

Both sides of the river now appear covered with villages, market-towns, and convents. The first place is the market-town of *Erden*, situated at the entrance of the ancient county of Sponheim, where a good wine is produced: the traveller then proceeds to the convent of nuns of *Machern* and *Rachtig*, and to the market-town of *Zeltingen*. The environs produce a great quantity of wine. M. Ellinkhuysen, who resides at this place, carries on an extensive wine trade on the Moselle: at some distance higher may be seen the farm of *Martins-hof*, which was formerly the property of the knights of Malta; and beyond it *Wehlen*, and the village of *Krach*.

The traveller then reaches the small town of *Bernkastel*, where the ruins of an old castle may be seen. It contains 1,600 inhabitants, and is situated at the extremity of the chain of mountains forming the *Hunds-rück*, which extends from this place towards the Rhine, following the direction of the *Nah*. The old castle was probably erected by the Romans. At the commencement of the 11th century it formed part of the possessions of

the provost of St. Paulin Adalbert, a powerful and enterprising man, of the House of Luzelburg, who, however, was compelled to give it up to archbishop Poppo of Treves, by whom it was destroyed. A count of Castel rebuilt the castle during the reign of Frederick I, but the archbishop of Treves soon regained it, and enlarged as well as strengthened it. Its situation is one of the most beautiful on the Moselle. It was consumed by fire in 1692, when a great number of pictures and other valuable articles were destroyed. The inhabitants of Bernkastel are very industrious, and carry on an extensive trade in wine and slates. In the vicinity of this town there is a lead mine.

Inns. — The Golden Grape, and the Three Kings.

Opposite Bernkastel is an hospital, which was founded and richly endowed by cardinal Nicolas of Cusa (Cusanus). This prelate, who was equally known for his great learning and political influence, was the son of a poor fisherman of the village of *Cus*, situated opposite Bernkastel, in the midst of a country which is extremely productive of corn and wine. His heart is deposited in the village church, and a sepulchral marble stone. The village of *Lyser*, situated in the vicinity, is the natal place of his equally learned companion John Lesuranus.

A league and a half from Bernkastel is the market-town of *Mühlheim*, or *Mühlen*, where the rivulet *Mühlbach* joins the Moselle. It contains about 700 inhabitants. Opposite is seen the village of *Lyser*, just mentioned, where the river of that name falls into the Moselle.

The road from Mayence to the Hundsrück crosses the Moselle at Bernkastel, where boats may always be obtained to convey horses and carriages. The Braunen-

berg at Mühlheim, and the Anchor at Lyser, are good inns.

Half a league from Mühlheim up the Mühlbach is the small town of *Veldenz*, which contains nearly 800 inhabitants. The counts of Veldenz, whose castle was situated at this place, were descendants of the ancient counts of Nahgau. The castle, which was a tenure of the bishops of Verdun, is more ancient than the town. It was burnt in the 30 years' war, and only some ruins of it are now visible. In the valley, and at the foot of the mountain of *Schlossberg*, are some copper mines. The surrounding country is picturesque.

From Mühlheim we proceed along the banks of the river, to *Dusemont*, which is a league west of Veldenz. The wine produced in this territory and in that of the district of Brauenberg, is considered to be of a very superior quality. After passing through several villages, the traveller proceeds to *Emmel*, to *Minnheim* (of which mention is made in an old writing in 1052), and to *Piesport* (called *Potzport* in ancient writings), where an excellent wine is made. A league from this place, at the foot of some mountains, is the convent of *Eberhardsklause*, which formerly contained a valuable library. A poor peasant of Piesport, named Eberhard, came to live at this place, and constructed a cottage and a chapel with the money that he had begged in the adjacent country. A short time afterwards it became a celebrated place of pilgrimage; and in 1456 a sufficient fund was accumulated to build a convent and church instead of the cottage and chapel.

The Moselle now makes numerous bends, being obliged to follow the direction of the mountains; and if the traveller continues his route along its banks, to his great astonishment, after several hours' walk, he will find

himself at the same point that he set out at. The Moselle receives the *Trone* in the vicinity of the small village of *Tron*. Thence the traveller proceeds to *Neumagen* (the ancient *Noviomagum*), a market-town containing 1,100 inhabitants, where may be seen the ruins of an old castle. In this place is a curious tower, built of free-stone, which was erected by the Romans, and still bears marks of inscriptions and bas-reliefs. It is supposed that Constantine the Great established his camp on a height near this town.

From *Neumagen* the traveller goes to *Trittenheim*, the natal place of the celebrated John Trithemius, the author of several historical works, and of many other writings. He was first abbot of the convent of *Sponheim*, situated on the *Hundsrück*, and afterwards filled the same office at the Scotch convent of St. James at *Würzburg*, where he died.

Both sides of the river now exhibit a range of villages, which formerly belonged to several rich convents of the electorate of *Treves*. The traveller soon reaches *Riol* (called *Reol* in ancient writings), in the vicinity of which is the old castle of *Riegelsburg*, the *Rigodulum* of the Romans, surrounded by high mountains. At this place the rivulet *Läubach* falls into the Moselle; and at a short distance from it, near the village of *Longwich*, is a spring of mineral water. The *Kyll* joins the Moselle near *Erang*, or *Ering*. From the latter place, the traveller proceeds to *Pfälzel*, or *Pfälz*, a league from *Treves*. *Pfälzel* contains about 1,000 inhabitants; and several pretty buildings on the banks of the river give it a delightful appearance. In the environs of *Pfälzel* may still be seen the remains of several ancient entrenchments, which were made by the electors of *Treves*, in order that they might have near them a place of refuge during

the dissensions between them and the town of Treves, which often occurred. The Romans had an establishment at this place; and, during the reign of the kings of the Franks, Pfälzel had a royal palace and a large farm belonging to the crown. At this farm, Adela, daughter of king Dagobert II, built, in 655, a convent of nuns, on which she bestowed the whole of her property. In 1027, archbishop Poppo made this convent a collegiate chapter.

The traveller now reaches.

TREVES.

This ancient and celebrated town is situated in the centre of a beautiful valley, four leagues in extent, which is open to the S. E. and N. W. Treves stands in the narrowest part of the valley which is crossed by the river Moselle. At the west and upper part of this valley the Saar falls into the Moselle.

The town was called, in the time of the Romans, *Civitas Treverorum*, and *Augusta Treverorum*. Treves and Soleure are considered the oldest towns in Europe. When the Romans extended their conquests in Gaul as far as the Rhine, they found that the town of Treves already contained houses of elegant architecture, and inhabitants in some degree civilized. The beauty of the country and the fertility of the soil, determined the Romans under the reign of Augustus, and immediately after the division of Gaul, to make it the seat of government. Treves then became the chief place of Belgium, and was often the residence of the Roman emperors. Constantine the Great, when dividing the Roman empire into governments, assigned the town of Treves as a place of residence to the prefect of Gaul, who had the

government of Gaul, properly so called, of Spain, and of Roman Britain; and it was not till the invasion of the Germans that this residence was transferred to Arles. Several Roman laws are dated from Treves, coins were struck there, and legions dressed with cloth and provided with accoutrements from its manufactories.

The Franks afterwards gained possession of the country, and destruction marked the first steps of these new conquerors. They united Treves to the empire of Austrasia; and several kings, amongst whom were Theodoric, Theodebert, Clotaire, and Sigebert, established their court at Treves, by which means it obtained many rights and privileges. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Germans, and again reverted to the Franks, till the emperor Otto united it to the empire. Treves was perpetually the scene of contest between its citizens and the bishops, which terminated in favour of the former, who were permitted to form themselves into corporations and chuse their own magistrates. In this manner Treves obtained its own form of government, which it maintained till its union with France.

The town is situated on the right bank of the Moselle, and extends half a league in length, but the interior has many large gardens. It is surrounded by a plain, four leagues long, and half a league broad, which commences at the mouth of the Saar, and terminates at that of the Moselle. Above and below the town are small villages, which appear like its suburbs. The interior is not without attractions. The streets are most of them regular and broad, and there are several fine buildings. Treves was formerly the seat of the civil and ecclesiastical courts of justice of the electorate, of a grand chapter, of a university, and of a school for the education of priests. It

had six convents of monks, and ten convents of nuns. The population amounts to 16,000.

The most remarkable buildings are : — 1, the ancient Palace of the Elector, which has been converted into barracks; 2, the Buildings where the prefecture and imperial court of justice were held during the French government; 3, the Church of Notre Dame, which was built between 1227 and 1243, and is one of the finest specimens of German architecture; 4, the Church of St. Simeon, a very ancient building, which is said to have been used by the Gauls for their public meetings, and by the Romans as their capitol. It has two grand arches, which once formed the entrance of the town; and, as these were used as a gate and were black, it is called Black Gate. This building has lately been restored to its original beautiful form; 5, the Church of St. Paulinus in one of the suburbs. The proportions are well contrived, and the ceiling is painted; 6, the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, which is of an irregular form. It is built on a small hill, and ornamented with beautiful altars and a marble gallery.

The University was transformed, during the government of the French, into a lyceum, under the direction of M. Wytttenbach, and this has been again changed into a gymnasium.

A society has been established for several years at Treves under the denomination of Society for Useful Researches, and it has collected a museum of antiquities, which contains many curious objects. This society likewise possesses a cabinet of mineralogy, containing numerous fossils from the environs of the Moselle, and a collection of plants, as well as one of medals, vases, a cabinet of zoology, etc.

The architectural monuments at Treves are : —

1, the bread to be after Roma Black centu grave of Tr is sit 4, t gen-l hall the and of th the (Co a lea and mai T thos tyrs S The the cha 8th wh of t libr of a

1, the Moselle Bridge, which is 690 feet in length, 24 in breadth, and has eight arches. The piers are supposed to be of Roman construction, but the arches were rebuilt after their destruction by the French in 1729; 2, the Roman Amphitheatre, a quarter of a league from the Black Gate. It was in good preservation till the 13th century, but is now almost entirely destroyed. An engraved view of it may be seen in Wyttenbach's History of Treves; 3, the ruins of the Constantine Palace, which is situated where the ancient episcopal palace stood; 4, the Baths in the environs of the mountain of Heiligen-Kreuzberg: they are very extensive; 5, the Cornhall, at the western extremity of the town, not far from the Moselle. It was afterwards converted into a palace, and since into a convent of nuns. No traces now remain of the circus, which was situated near the baths, or of the summer palace of the Roman emperors at Conz (Contoriacum); but there may still be seen near *Igel*, a league and a quarter from Treves, a Roman pyramid; and on the Ruwer, two leagues from the town, the remains of a large aqueduct.

There were outside Treves four Benedictine abbeys; those of St. Martin, St. Matthew, St. Marie-aux-Martyrs, and St. Maximin.

St. Matthew is situated half a league from Treves. The origin of this convent may be traced as far back as the year 70 of the Christian era, when it is said St. Eucharis came to reside there. It is certain that, in the 8th or 9th century, this convent possessed a school, which made great exertions to ascertain the early history of the town of Treves. The convent had a very extensive library, and in the church may still be seen the tombs of a great number of bishops.

St. Martin, which is situated on the banks of the river,

was founded by St. Martin, bishop of Tours. It was burnt by the Normans and afterwards by the Huns, and in 966 was rebuilt for the third time. The library of this convent likewise contained some valuable manuscripts.

St. Maximin is situated east of the town, near the Moselle. It was one of the most ancient abbeys in Germany, although it was not founded by Constantine, as the monks wish to prove from a false document of Dagobert. In 353, Agritius, who was the first bishop of Treves, transformed the palace of the emperor Constantine into a church, to which he gave the name of St. Maximin, as the bones of that saint were deposited there. This abbey received many large donations, and had a very extensive library, with a great number of valuable manuscripts, amongst which was a book of the Evangelists, belonging to Ada, the sister of Charlemagne. The archives of the convent contained a great number of old documents relating to the Franks.

The convent of *Marie-aux-Martyrs*, below the town on the banks of the Moselle, is built on the spot where the castle of the prefects of the palace of Gaul stood, and where many Christians suffered martyrdom. In the 8th century, St. Willibrordus established a school at this convent.

Very little trade is carried on at Treves, and the secularization of the chapters and convents put a stop to the principal sources of subsistence to the inhabitants. The cloth manufactory, which had been established many years, has been given up, as it only supplied cloth for the French troops: and the manufactory of blankets is inconsiderable. The greatest activity is displayed in the dock-yards, where large and small vessels are constructed, and then sent to the banks of the Rhine for sale.

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The seminary at Treves is situated in an immense building, one wing of which contains a library of 80,000 volumes, arranged in four rooms. The library likewise contains many manuscripts, and some old and curious specimens of typography. The librarian, M. Wytttenbach, is affable and wellinformed. The collection of ancient medals is also worthy of attention.

Within a few years the church of an ancient convent has been converted into a theatre.

Treves possesses several hospitals. The garrison consists of three battalions of infantry, one of artillery, a regiment of cavalry, and the staff of the brigade.

The environs are extremely pleasant, and in many places resemble the fine prospects of Switzerland. There are several beautiful gardens round the town : the most celebrated is that of M. Nell, usually called *Ländchen* (little country). The farm of the convent of St. Matthew, which likewise belongs to M. Nell, deserves particular attention, as an excellent establishment of rural economy. The estate consists of two hundred acres, enclosed by a wall, an elegant house, a fish-pond, and several green-houses, containing curious exotic plants. The proprietor has a great number of cattle, and is perpetually making experiments for the improvement of agriculture.

The mineralogist, and indeed every amateur of geology and natural history, should make an excursion from this place to the country called *Eifel*, as it affords many opportunities of observing very curious effects of nature which have not yet been examined. Several members of the above-mentioned society for useful research, have discovered a spring, the exhalations of which have a soporific effect on all animals, and sometimes cause death. They have made some very interesting experiments on the properties of this water.

Inns. — The Red House; the White Horse; the Court of Treves; the Court of Luxembourg.

There are diligences from Treves to Metz, which communicate with other towns in France.

VII. FROM COBLENTZ TO BONN,

BY NEUWIED, ANDERNACH, AND REMAGEN.

BELOW Coblentz the valley of the Rhine gradually widens: the mountains of the Hundsrück on the left terminate in its environs, and those of Eifel are at some distance from the banks of the river; and a little farther to the right are the heights of Westerwald, so that the traveller sees before him a beautiful and grand natural panorama. Behind him is the town of Coblentz, surrounded by high mountains, at the foot of which runs the Rhine, forming numerous bends, and before him a superb and fertile plain, that extends along both sides of the river. On the left is *Neuendorf*, called the kitchen-garden of Coblentz, which is inhabited by a great number of persons who construct rafts; on the right are several scattered houses forming the village of *Urbar*, where an excellent wine called Bleichart is produced.

A quarter of a league from the latter place is the pretty little island of *Niederwörth*, with the hamlet of the same name. The convent founded in 1242, by a lord of Helfenstein, has been destroyed, but its church still exists. On the left bank appears the convent of *Wallerstein*, with the village of the same name. On the right is the suppressed convent of nuns of *Besselich*, on the slope of a mountain, at the foot of which is the small village of *Maller*, or *Mallendar*, with several