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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 Coblenz to Treves

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Excursion from Coblenz to the Baths of the mountains of Taunus

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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 Bøederley, 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 Wiesenbrunnchen, 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

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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 *Köningstein*, 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 Carolingian 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

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