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Der Rheinstrom von Mainz bis Cöln

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Mainz, [ca. 1850]

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Galenzon's
Photo-Rhein-Panorama

von

Mainz bis Cöln.

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NOTES

TO THE

NEW PANORAMA OF THE RHINE

FROM

MENTZ TO COLOGNE

BY

FREDERICK WILLIAM DELKESKAMP.

[Friedrich Wilhelm]

SIXTH ORIGINAL EDITION.

Entirely revised and augmented with marginal views.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE.

F. W. DELKESKAMP, PUBLISHER.

1862.

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(Delkeskamp: New Panorama of the Rhine
from Meutz to Cologne [Neues Panorama
des Rheins und seiner nächsten
Umgebungen von Mainz bis Cöln, engl.
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PRINTED BY J. D. SAUERLAENDER.

PART THE FIRST.

FROM MENTZ TO COBLENTZ.

From its proximity to Frankfort and the watering places of the Taunus mountains, as also from the number of high- and rail-roads which diverge from it in every direction, Mentz is generally made either the starting-point or the termination of the tour of the Rhine. Most travellers indeed, do not fail to take up their residence within its walls for a few days, not only for its own intrinsic attractions, but in order also to make excursions to its beautiful environs, particularly to Biebrich, Wiesbaden, Schwalbach, Schlangenbad, Hochheim, Oppenheim, Nierstein, Ingelheim and Johannisberg. A little above the town the turbid Maine joins its yellow waters to the green and lucid waves of the Rhine; and although flowing in the same bed, both streams retain their peculiar tint for a distance of at least 18 miles, when the obstruction occasioned by the rocky bed near Bingen, blends them more intimately together.

The tract of country represented in the Panorama, constitutes the Paradise of Germany, and is everywhere classic ground. It was the scene of the earliest struggles in defence of German independence; it witnessed the stately march and passage across the Rhine of the Roman legions, and was the birthplace of Charlemagne, as well as the scene of his brilliant actions. From hence was disseminated the art of printing, and with it the transformation of science and civilization. This was the theatre on which the remarkable events of the middle ages, no less than those of modern times, arose in striking and rapid succession.

The blessings of peace after the last war of independence which the German nation waged to Napoleon, have put an end to the pitiable endeavours of destroying the beautiful architectonic monuments of the middle age. People began to rebuild or at least to maintain the castles, churches and buildings of historical value. This contributed not less to the quick development of the enormous steam-navigation, than to producing the mind for the conservation of the finest attire of the Rhineland. In the year 1827 the first steam-navigation-company began with two steamers, and the expedition of 18000 passengers was the result. Since that time the number of the steamers was considerably augmented, the competition of several new companies produced a diminution of the taxes, and in the year 1838 200,000 passengers made use of the steamers. In the summer of 1853 the two (greatest) companies of Cologne and Düsseldorf were united, and their ships are now going for joint account from Mannheim to Rotterdam. During the summer months the Rhine is navigated by nearly 100 large and small steam-boats which further about a million of travellers. The ships of the Netherland-Company forward principally baggage between Mentz and Cologne, from Cologne downwards regularly also passengers.

The Rhenish rail-road on the left bank of the stream was finished in 1860, and is used by many people. (The reader will find notices of this line at pag. 16). Tourists probably prefer always to go by steam-boats.

On the right bank a second railway, opened since february 1862, connects the Rheingau-line (Wiesbaden-Rüdesheim) with Lahnstein, and goes to Ems, Nassau and upward the Lahn to Limburg and Wetzlar, station on the Cologne-Giessen-Frankfort railroad.

MENTZ, chief-town of the grand-ducal Hessian province of the Rhine, and a fortress of the German confederation. Its population amounts to 38,000. The garrison, composed of Austrians and Prussians, amounts, during peace, generally to 6000 men. Mentz owes its origin to the Romans, by whom it was called Moguntiacum. The town, at present, contains 186 streets and passages, 30 squares, 10 catholic churches, 1 protestant church, and 1 synagogue. Among the churches, the most remarkable are — 1. The Cathedral of St. Martin (der Dom) which, since the year 1009, has been burnt down and rebuilt six times, but always in a style more or less differing from the preceding. This church contains, among many other interesting monuments, the tomb of Fastrada, the consort of Charlemagne; that of the poet Frauenlob (the former is much dilapidated, but the latter has been replaced by a new one executed by Professor Schwanthaler in Munich), together with the tombs, or epitaphs, of 22 archbishops. It has 6 towers, the principal one of which is 390 feet high. 2. St. Stephen's church, built on the most elevated spot of the town, near the Gau-Thor, the tower is 210 feet high, and affords a most extensive view, bounded by the mountains of the Taunus, the Bergstrasse and the Donnersberg. 3. Church of St. Ignatius, built in a handsome style of architecture, with beautifully painted ceiling in fresco. 4. Parochial church of St. Emmeran, with a fine high-altar, and a painting of the Assumption by Maulperch. 5. Church of St. Peter, ornamented almost to profusion and containing the finest ring of bells in the town. 6. Church of the Augustins, with an excellent organ, built by Stumme, and a splendid altar, erected at the expence of the Austrian general Clairfait. 7. Protestant church, formerly St. John's.

The most remarkable civil and military edifices are — 1. Ancient Electoral Palace, situated at the northern extremity of the town, facing the Rhine. Having suffered considerable dilapidations it is now converted into magazines and store-houses. Here is also the Town Library, and the

Town Gallery of paintings, with its collections of Roman antiquities, coins, and objects of natural history, physical and mechanical instruments, including an Astronomical clock of great value. — 2. Ancient Palace of the Teutonic Order, at present the residence of the Governor. 3. The Arsenal. 4. Civil Government-House. 5. Court of Judicature. 6. Residence of the Commandant of the Fortress. 7. Military Government-House. 8. Episcopal Palace etc. — The principal squares are — 1. The Parade, or Palace-square, where is situated the church of St. Peter, the grand-ducal palace, the store-house, and the great new bomb-proof military hospital. 2. Gutenberg-Square, containing the beautiful colossal bronze statue of Gutenberg, cast by Crozatier of Paris, from a model by Thorwaldsen, and erected on the 14. of August 1837. The pedestal is of Lahn marble, and the four sides are embellished with bas-reliefs in bronze. The anterior face bears the following inscription:

Joannem Gensfleisch de Gutenberg,
Patricium Moguntinum,
Aere per totam Europam collato
Posuerunt Civis
MDCCCXXXVII.

(John Gensfleisch of Gutenberg,
Patrician of Mentz. The citizens of
this town, aided by contributions from
every part of Europe, have erected to him
this statue. 1837.)

The inscription on the opposite side is:

Artem, quae Graecos latuit latitantes Latinos,
Germani sollers extulit ingenium.
Nunc, quidquid veteres sapient sapientque recentes,
Non sibi, sed populis omnibus id sapient.

(The art which was unknown to the Greeks and Romans,
was discovered by the inventive mind of a German.
The knowledge of the wise of all ages is now no longer
exclusively theirs; it belongs to every nation on earth.)

Opposite to this statue stands the new Theatre with the Hall of Industrie in its eastern wing. 3. Vegetable-Market, with the Cathedral. 4. Square of our Lady, with the Prussian main guard-house. 5. Hay-Market, at a short distance. 6. Brand. 7. Cattle-Market. 8. Burying-Ground, near the Cathedral; at a short distance from which is St. John's Church. 9. Bishop's Square, and 10. Ballplatz. — Among the streets, the handsomest are — The Grosse Bleiche; it is 800 feet in length and extends from the Parade to the Münster-Square and Münster-Thor, where the road to Bingen commences. The Cattle-Market-Street, extending from the Münster-Thor to the Market. Lewis-Street, from the Cattle-Market to the Münster. The Shoemakers' Street and that of the Augustins, are less handsome than those just mentioned, but are extremely lively and bustling; the latter conducts to the New-Gate, the Citadel, the new Public-Walks, Weissenau, Oppenheim etc. Other objects worthy of notice are — The Fortifications; the Citadel, which contains the monument erected to Drusus, called, from its ornamental eagles, Aigelstein (eagle-stone). The Casino and Reading-Society in Gutenbergshof, in the court of which is a statue of Gutenberg, in sand stone, by Scholl of Mentz. For those who venerate the art of printing, the Wambolderhof, and the Hof zum Jungen, where the first printing offices of Gutenberg and Fust were established, as also the Dreikönigshof, will not be without interest.

Inns. — Rhenish-Hotel, English-Hotel, Holland-Hotel, Hessian Hotel, facing the Rhine; Roman Emperor, in the Hay-Market. Rheinberg, Town of Paris and of Frankfurt.

Among the places of amusement and agreeable walks, we must particularly notice the New Promenades, from whence there is a charming view along the Rhine, and towards the Taunus mountains, Hochheim, Weissenau, Laubenheim, and Nackenheim. At Zahlbach, a short distance from the town, are seen the remains of an aqueduct, together with numerous sepulchral stones and ruins. Between the gates, Münster-Thor and Gau-Thor, is the Cemetery, containing several monuments worthy of notice. The offices and landing-places for steam-boats arriving from Cologne and Düsseldorf, are a little below the Rhine-Mills; those for steamers from Mannheim, are above the bridge at the Eisen-Thor.

CASTEL. A bridge laid upon 56 barges, and 1666 feet in length, serves as the means of communication between Mentz and this place, which contains about 2500 inhabitants, and is the favourite resort of the people of Mentz. Its fortifications, which are very considerable, are connected with those of Mentz. The Rail-Road to Frankfurt and Wiesbaden starts from this place. An avenue of poplars leads from the town to fort Montebello, which, by means of the works on the isle of Peter-Au, is connected with the fortifications near the tile-kiln below Mentz. This as well as the Ingelheimer-Au, is an agreeable island. Inns: Hôtel Barth, Tannus Hotel.

BIEBERICH. The residence of the Duke of Nassau. The Palace is built in the ancient style, and consists of 3 wings; the centre one has a rotunda which includes a dining-room adorned with marble pillars; below this room is the church. It contains also a valuable collection of antiquities. Behind the Palace is the park, handsomely laid out, with a fountain, large ponds, pheasant-walk, etc. At the end of the park is a Gothic castle, constructed from the remains of the fortifications of the middle age, in which many ancient articles of furniture are preserved. The summit of the tower affords a most extensive view. The neat little town of Bieberich extends along the gardens of the palace as far as the Rhine; its situation on a bend of the river is one of the finest on this noble stream, affording a beautiful prospect up to Mentz, and downwards to Ellfeld. The steam-boats land here, and passengers may go from hence, by the rail-road, either to Wiesbaden or Frankfurt. Inns: Rhenish Hotel, Bellevue, European Hotel, Crown.

SCHIERSTEIN. Duchy of Nassau. A large and handsome village, containing several country-seats. The district is abundant in grain, fruit, and vines. The Höllenwein is remarkable for its ardent quality. The road to Schlangenbad and Schwabach passes between this place and Nieder-Walluff, through Neuendorf and by the heights of the Taunus. Near Neuendorf lies the village of Raenthal the wine of which is also famed.

NIEDER-WALLUFF. Nassau. A village. There are several country-seats along the banks of the river, one of which belongs to the Count of Stadion. This spot formerly constituted the

commencement of the beautiful region of the Rheingau, which extended as far as Lorchhausen. There is a ferry here to Bodenheim, a large and handsome village on the left bank, crowned with pine-forests. Something further on is the village of Wackernheim, picturesquely situated on a declivity and surrounded by vineyards and fruit-trees. From hence a beautiful valley covered with meadows, with several large mills, and bordered by vineyards, stretches to Heidesheim, a handsome and picturesque village. From hence we reach Heidenfahrt on the Rhine, at which spot another beautiful isle, called the Kertells-Au, presents itself.

ELLFELD (ELTVILLE). Nassau. Chief town of the Rheingau. Amongst its more remarkable edifices are, close to the Rhine, the fine tower of the old Castle, the Gothic Church, and an ancient Convent, at present, however, converted into a private house. On the bank of the river is the summer-residence of the Count of Elz, and other handsome houses. At a short distance below the town are situated some beautiful country-seats. At half an hour's distance, to the right of Ellfeld, lies the large and agreeable village of Kidrich, which, with the ruins of Scharfenstein, situated on a rock opposite, and constituting an advanced height of the Taunus, affords a most picturesque view. We find at Kidrich a handsome country-seat, a Gothic Church, the tower of which, however, is of a more recent date and built in a different style; and a Gothic Chapel, adjoining the church, which for the purity of its style is particularly deserving of attention. The wine of Kidrich is known under the name of Graefenberg.

ERBACH. Nassau. A large and neat village, with several handsome country-seats and an interesting ancient church, but which has recently undergone some modern repairs. On the most elevated spot stands the seat of the Princess Albrecht of Prussia, from whence we enjoy a delightful view of the surrounding scenery and the majestic course of the Rhine.

NIEDERINGELHEIM. Rhenish Hesse. A small town and rail-road station, a mile and a half from the Rhine, on the road from Mentz to Bingen. About a quarter of a mile from the town, at the finest point on the road, is an obelisk, erected in 1807, which bears the following inscription:

“The road Charlemagne.

Finished in the first year of the reign of Napoleon, Emperor of the French.”

From this spot we have an incomparably fine prospect of the extensive plain of the Rheingau, bounded by the wood-clad mountains of the Taunus, at the base of which rises the stately Johannisberg, surrounded with its exquisite vineyards. The Rochusberg and Ruppertsberg form the back-ground, in the direction of Bingen, and the Niederwald on the right bank, where the Rhine is in appearance shut in, and assumes the features of a lake. Nieder-Ingelheim is an ancient town, composed almost entirely of one long street descending into the valley. To the right of the road are the remains of some lofty walls, surrounded by a deep ditch, which still bear the name of the Saal (palace). On this spot stood the magnificent Palace of Charlemagne, built between the years 768 and 774, of which nothing it now remaining but a single mouldered trunk of a column, and some lofty naked walls, against which a few wretched huts have been raised. At rather less than a mile, on the left of Nieder-Ingelheim, is situated the town of Ober-Ingelheim, which well deserves being visited. In the environs of these two places an excellent red wine is produced which bears their name.

HATTENHEIM. Nassau. This little town is situated opposite to the extremity of the charming islet of the Rhein-Au, and contains many pretty country-seats with beautiful gardens. On the Strahlenberg is cultivated the exquisite Markebrunn wine, so called from a spring in its vicinity; and a little further towards the mountains, near Neuhof, the famous Steinberg wine is produced. The magnificent edifice close to the wood is a lately erected provincial Lunatic Asylum. — Behind the Steinberg, in a charming valley closely surrounded by woody heights, is situated Eberbach, anciently an abbey of Bernardines. The vaults are fitted up for the reception of the ducal wines. Behind Hattenheim, near the Rhine, is the castle of Reichardshausen belonging to the Count of Schoenborn; it is well deserving of a visit. Higher up the acclivity lies the village of Hallgarten surrounded with vineyards.

OESTRICH. Nassau. A considerable village, with a fine old church, and several neat country houses. Lower down is Mittelheim, a pretty village. Behind Mittelheim, on a declivity crowned with wood, is the castle of Vollraths, built at the beginning of the 14th century. This castle, which belongs to the family of Greifenklau, is the only one in the Rheingau in a state of perfect preservation.

WINKEL or LANGENWINKEL. Nassau. A town composed almost entirely of one long street. It boasts of many handsome country-seats belonging chiefly to merchants resident at Frankfort or Mentz. It is a very old town and said to be of Roman origin; its Latin denomination Vinicella, indicating that the cellars for the Roman legions on the Rhine were established here. Diverging a little from the direct road we reach the Klause, formerly a convent of nuns.

JOHANNISBERG. This mountain, so celebrated for the exquisite wine it produces, is an advanced eminence belonging to the chain of the Taunus, having almost the shape of a cone. It is distributed into terraces, and entirely planted with vines. At the summit is a magnificent castle from whence the eye embraces the whole of the splendid scenery and river from Mentz to Bingen. Johannisberg was anciently an abbey of Benedictines, and after passing into the hands of various possessors, became, in 1815, the property of Prince Metternich. Here over an extent of from 54 to 55 acres, the finest of all the Rhenish wines is produced, known under the name of Chateau Johannisberg. A little to the right is the estate of Mr. Mumm, wine-merchant of Frankfort, comprising vineyards of peculiarly fine situation, with a large and handsomely built

house. Behind this, on the declivity of the mountain, is the village of Johannisberg. From this village to the Klause, stretches the beautiful Valley of Johannis.

GEISENHEIM. Nassau. A large borough. It is one of the most beautiful places in the Rheingau, delightfully situated at the widest part of the stream, the Rhine being here 2000 feet broad. There are also a great number of handsome country-seats. In the villa of Baron v. Zwielerlein is found an excellent collection of painted glass, from every period of the Art, which is well worthy of inspection. In the church is a fine monument by Rauchmüller, erected by the Elector of Mentz, John Philip, to his father the Count of Schoenborn. Two new handsome towers are now being added to the church. The wine grown here, particularly the Rothenberger, is accounted amongst the choicest.

RÜDESHEIM. Nassau. A borough situated at the foot of the mountain of the same name and which is every where covered with vineyards. This place, from the number of its new and pleasant houses as well as the four old interesting castles, affords a most agreeable place of sojourn. At the entrance of Rudesheim is the Old tower, remarkable for its elegant as well as noble style of architecture. The first of the castles above alluded to is that of Ingelheim or Niederburg, at the extremity of the town, close to the Rhine. It is the property of the Count of Ingelheim, who rescued it from further decay, and made it in part habitable. The modern rooms, built and fitted up in the style of the middle ages, cannot be seen without exciting great interest. The building is said to be of Roman origin, and to have served as a tête-du-pont to the Castle of Drusus near Bingen. The second castle is the Upper or Boosenburg, the construction of which took place at different periods. The third, Brömserburg or Hof, is situated at the upper part of the town. The hall of the Knights, the chapel and the nuptial chamber, with its carved bedstead representing subjects from the Old Testament, are still in good preservation. The fourth is the Vorderburg. Of this castle there is only a tower remaining, near the market. Rudesheim is well suited for those who use the grape-cure, the cultivation of the wine being here very considerable and the grapes of excellent quality. The tourist should not fail to visit the Niederwald, a magnificent beech-wood which covers the heights above the town. From the Säulentempel, which may be reached by a shorter way than that leading to the Jagdschloss, except near the time of the vintage, when the vineyards are closed, the view up the stream extends over the broad and lovely valley as far as Mentz. From the Rossel, a tower situated on a projecting point of the rock, almost vertically over the Binger-Loch, there is a beautiful view of the valley of the Nahe. At a short distance from that place is the Zauberhöhle, an artificial Grotte affording a view of the castle of Rheinstein, and farther down the stream of St. Clement's chapel and Trechlingshausen. From thence we reach the Jagdschloss with the forester's house and Inn. On the left of the house, towards Aulhausen, is an echo, which repeats eight or ten times. From this point the eye commands a view of the whole of the wild romantic valley of the Rhine, with its silvery stream, as far as Bacharach. From hence the tourist goes through Aulhausen and Asmannshausen back to Rudesheim or Bingen.

ROCHUSBERG. Opposite to Rudesheim is the village of Kempten, at the foot of the Rochus mountain, which rises close to the stream and stretches as far as Bingen. On the anterior part of its summit stands the Chapel of St. Roch, in which is a painting by Louisa Seidler, representing St. Roch clad as a young pilgrim, leaving his castle and possessions. This picture was a present from Goethe. A numerous and imposing pilgrimage to this place is performed every year on the day of St. Roch 16th of August. The view along the beautiful Rheingau, is indescribably fine, extending as far as Mentz; and having on the left the heights of the Taunus, and on the right the distant Donnersberg.

BINGEN. Formerly belonging to the chapter of Mentz, now the frontier town of the Rheno-Hessian territory. It has 7000 inhabitants, and is situated at the confluence of the Nahe and Rhine, the former of which forms the boundary to the Rheno-Prussian territory. Inns: Victoria Hotel, White-Horse Hotel, Belle Vue. The town is animated by industry and navigation, and carries on a considerable traffic in wine and other products of the Palatinate and Hunsrück.

Above the town rises the Drususberg, with the ruins of the fortress of Klopp, once a Roman castle, and at a later period converted into a fortified place. From these ruins there are a succession of most beautiful views, particularly from the tower, which is still in good preservation. It is at present the property of Mr. Cron. The finest part of Bingen is near the Nahe, towards the bridge, which Archbishop Willigis of Mentz constructed on the piers of the ancient Roman bridge. On the left bank of the Nahe formerly stood the Convent of Ruppert (Robert), with a fine Gothic church, founded in 1147 by St. Hildegarde.

Opposite to the mouth of the Nahe, close to the right bank, is a rock rising out of the Rhine called the Mühlstein; beneath a cross, which has been hewn in the rock, are deposited, according to his last will and testament, the heart and brain of Nicholas Vogt, Aldermann of Frankfort, a man well known by his Traditions of the Rhine and Description of that magnificent river. Below Bingen the mountains approach so closely that the bed of the river occupies entirely the bottom of the valley. We first arrive at the ruinous and traditionary tower called the Mäusethurm, or Mice tower, situated on an islet in the middle of the river which most probably served formerly as a toll-station. Lower down, on the right, we come to the Ruins of the fortress of Ehrenfels, built on a steep rock. This, as well as the Mäusethurm, was built between the years 1208 and 1219, and were both destroyed by the French in 1689.

The view extending over the fertile and beautiful Rheingau and Nahegau to the mountains of the Rhine, is most enchanting. After passing the Mäusethurm we come to the Bingerloch, formed by the rocks which traverse the bed of the river, and which were formerly very dange-

rous to the navigation; at different times, however, portions have been blown up, and in consequence of the last operations they are almost free from danger. The river at this place experiences a considerable fall. On the left bank a monument has been erected which bears the following inscription:

„At this spot a ledge of rock formerly impeded the navigation and caused many disasters. Under the reign of Frederick William III., King of Prussia, this passage, after three years of labour, was widened to 210 feet, ten times its former breadth. This monument is raised on fragments of the rock taken from the river. 1832.“

ASMANNSHAUSEN. Nassau. A village inhabited by mostly labourers who work in the vineyards. An excellent red wine is grown here. Opposite to Asmannshausen, on the left bank of the river, on a steep eminence, stands the Feitsbergerhof, on this height a Swiss-house has lately been built; and close to it the ancient castle of Vantsberg, or Vogtsberg, of which no historical particulars are known. In the year 1825, Prince Frederick of Prussia, charmed with the beauty of this ruin, purchased it, with a view to rebuild it in its original form.

BURG RHEINSTEIN. This name was given to the above castle after its perfect restoration in 1829. Although the space the castle occupies, is rather limited, every means have been adopted to turn it to advantage and render it suitable for a pleasant country summer residence. The interior bears every-where the impress of the middle ages. The style of the architecture, the ancient armour carving, embroidery, painted windows, ancient vessels, cups and paintings, are all in perfect keeping. The fresco-paintings by Pose are particularly beautiful. No stranger should omit visiting this castle.

CLEMENSKIRCHE. This beautiful Gothic church was for a long time partly in ruins, but a few years ago it was entirely repaired, to serve as the castle church, at the expense of the Princess Frederick of Prussia. Protestant, as well as Catholic service is performed in it. At a short distance are seen the ruins of Falkenburg, situated on a coniform mountain, but of which no records exist. Between this castle and Clemenskirche appears the Morgenbachthal, one of the finest valleys of the Rhine, with strikingly picturesque rocks, and preserving all the wild character of uncultivated nature.

TRECHTLINGSHAUSEN or DREIECKSHAUSEN. This village, which was formerly surrounded by walls, remains of which are still to be seen, is pleasantly situated on a projecting point of land, below which the stream again widens and presents a more extensive view. The eye dwells with delight upon the immense basin formed by the mountains, as far as Bacharach, and affords an infinite series of beauties. The left bank is picturesque, being diversified with villages, castles, fields, woods and rocks. First, at a considerable height, is seen the ruin of Sonneck, belonging to the Prussian Royal Family. Above this ruin, which is partly repaired, towers the Soonwald, one of the loftiest mountains of the Rhine. Next to this, in a long row of houses stuck, as it were against the rocks, succeeds Niederheimbach with the ruin of Heimburg. A lateral valley opens a view of the pretty village of Oberheimbach. Further to the left is the little village of Rhein-Diebach with the beautiful ruin of the castle of Fürstenberg. This castle was destroyed by the French in 1689. It is well worth a visit.

LORCH. Nassau. A borough, at the confluence of the little river Wisper with the Rhine. Its fine church and long row of good-looking houses, most of which were seats of the Nobility, give to the place a very lively appearance. The rest of the town closes the outlet of the charming Wisperthal, so well known by its numerous traditions. In this valley a sharp north-east wind often prevails, the effects of which are felt as far as Bingen. It is known by the name of the Wisper wind. Above the town are the ruins of the Castle of Nollingen or Fürsteneck; the lofty mountain by which it is dominated is the Kederich. Lorch is said to be of Roman origin. It was the first place on the Rhine where red wine was cultivated. At a mile and a half up the valley near the Chapel of the Cross, we enter the romantic Sauerthal, which contains several mineral springs, and the beautiful ruin of Sauerburg Castle, where Franz von Sickingen once resided. This little excursion is well worth making. From Lorch we soon reach Lorchhausen, the boundary of the ancient Rheingau, the commencement of which was Walluff.

BACHARACH. Prussia. An old town. On the eminence overlooking the town are the ruins of the Castle of Stableck. This castle was destroyed during the war of thirty years, rebuilt in 1666 by the Elector Charles Lewis, and again destroyed by the French in 1689. The town is surrounded by a wall, provided with twelve towers, which date from the middle age, and which, on the side towards the mountain, extends beyond the limits of the town. The Protestant church, built in the Byzantine style, as also the ruins of the Gothic church of St. Werner, are well worthy of attention. The wine of Bacharach is very good, it brews also an excellent sort of beer. In the Rhine, before the town, is a rock resembling an altar, to which it is pretended the Romans gave the name of Ara Bacchi, whence the word Bacharach. In the valley is the village of Steeg, with an ancient and remarkable church; and at a short distance further the ruin of Stahlberg. Below the town is a whirlpool, called the Wilde Gefährt, produced by the rocks in the Rhine.

DIE PFALZ. Nassau. A massive building of a singular form, situated on a rocky island in the middle of the Rhine, built by a Count Palatine. It served formerly as a toll-station. A remarkably deep well, hewn in the rock, is shown here, the water of which has no communication with that of the Rhine. On the first of January 1814, the main-body of the allied armies, under the command of Blücher, crossed the Rhine at this spot.

CAUB. Nassau. An old, but pretty little town. The culture of the vine and navigation are its chief branches of industry. The wine produced here is reckoned among the better sorts. In the

lateral valleys are considerable slate-quarries. The exportation of slates, for roofing, to the lower Rhine and Holland is very extensive. On a steep rock, above the town, are seen the ruins of the Castle of Gutenfels, which was demolished in 1807. The guard-house, situated on a projecting rock, from which Gustavus Adolphus of Schweden issued his orders against the Spaniards at the passage of the Rhine, is still remaining. The ruin is at present the property of Mr. Habel of Schierstein. On the right bank the mountains are much loftier and the entire scenery assumes a wild romantic character. In the distance, the view of Oberwesel affords an agreeable contrast.

OBERWESEL. Prussia. A town containing 3000 inhabitants. The handsome Church of Our Lady, with its magnificent choir, stands at the entrance of the town. At the other extremity, on an eminence is the Church of St. Martin of the Minorites. Inns: Propfenzieher, Triers Hotel and Rhenish Hotel. Above the town is the handsome ruin of the ancient and celebrated Castle of Schoenberg, or Schomberg, the property of Prince Charles of Prussia, which is well worth visiting. Behind the ruins a narrow valley extends as far as the hamlet of Engehoell, where an excellent red wine is produced. From Oberwesel, as far as St. Goar, the salmon-fishery is very productive. Below Oberwesel the banks of the Rhine assume a gloomy and wild character. Lofty naked rocks with scarcely any marks of culture, and destitute of human habitations, gave rise in former times to many traditions and tales. Amongst others is that of the seven haughty damsels of Schoenberg, who, while bathing in the Rhine, were said to have been transformed into so many rocks, and which are known at present under the name of the seven virgins. The most remarkable among these masses of rock are the Ligrenkopf and the Lurlei, the latter of which is so famous for its traditions. This rock advances like a promontory into the Rhine, and renders its bed narrower than in any other part of its course. But below this rock the river widens again almost to the dimensions of a lake. At less than a mile further, a ledge of rocks, called the bank of St. Goar, again impedes its course and forms a whirlpool, which is even more dangerous to vessels than the Bingerloch. At the Lurlei there is a fine quintuple echo, which is best heard in the middle of the stream. Travellers have their attention usually drawn to this echo by the firing of a pistol on board the steam-boat or the blowing of a horn on the shore. There are many traditions extant concerning Lurlei. From the bank of St. Goar within a short distance, the stream has a fall of five feet, by which its course is rendered extremely rapid. After so long a contemplation of this rugged and wild region we are most agreeably surprised with the unexpected sight of St. Goar.

ST. GOARSHAUSEN. Nassau. A dismal little town, shut in between the river and some gloomy rocks on which are the ruins of the Castle of New Katzenellenbogen, commonly called the Katz. It was destroyed in 1806 by the French. To St. Goarshausen is joined the agreeable village of Neubrückhausen. Between these two places one of the most picturesque lateral valleys on the Rhine presents itself, called the Schweizerthal; above is seen the village of Patersberg, which is particularly rich in vineyards. An excursion well worth taking is that to the ruins of the Castle of Reichenberg, situated at the distance of a mile and a half inland. This Castle, which is built in a singular style of architecture, is at present the property of Mr. Habel of Schierstein, whose efforts for the preservation of historical monuments deserve great praise.

ST. GOAR. Prussia. A cheerful and lively little town. It is well calculated as a place of sojourn for some time, from which to make excursions to the various points of interest. Inns: Lily, Crown. Below the town are the extensive ruins of the fortress of Rheinfels, which is now the property of the King of Prussia. It was abandoned in November 1794, by the Hessian garrison stationed there, and the following year blown up by the French. An inn has been built in the midst of the ruins, from whence is a magnificent view.

WELMICH. Nassau. A little village with a fine old church which has lately been repaired. On the mountain is the Castle of Thurnberg, or the Maus, which is fast falling into ruin. An interesting valley, surrounded by rocks, here presents itself. On each side of the river, near Welmich, Ehrental and Werlau are mines of silver, copper and lead, which are still worked. In the background lies the village of Hirzenach with its ancient priory. Next to this, on the right bank, succeeds the agreeable village of Kester, in the Duchy of Nassau.

SALZIG. Prussia. A village, charmingly situated. It has considerable plantations of cherry-trees. Opposite, on the ridge of a lofty mountain, are the ruins of Sternberg and Liebenstein, called the two brothers, of which an interesting tradition is preserved. At the foot of the steep mountain, in a narrow valley, is the village and ancient capuchin convent of Bornhofen. Pilgrimages are still performed to the church there. From here, along an alley of walnut-trees, we arrive at the agreeable little town of Kamp, which stands on the side of a Roman encampment.

BOPPART. Prussia. An ancient and gloomy, but interesting town. It is of Roman origin (Bodobriga), and constituted one of the fifty castles of Drusus on the Rhine. It has a handsome parochial church, the remains of the Palace of the Frankish Kings, and the ruins of a handsome chapel. Above the town is the ancient nunnery of Marienberg, at present a cold-water-cure-establishment. The soil produces good wine and vegetables. The situation of the town is remarkably beautiful. The wild rocky mountains from Caub to Bornhofen, which admit only of a scanty cultivation of the vine, are here formed into gentle undulations of the most diversified character, and traversed by numerous valleys and meadows. Above the town is a Mount Calvary from whence is a most charming prospect. Inns: Post, Rhenish Hotel, Spiegel Hotel. Below Boppart the mountains are singularly diverted from their former direction, and one imagines that the Rhine ought to have flowed into another valley, which it leaves to the left. On the ridge of rocks, which separated the Rheintal from this valley, stood formerly a castle, whence it still

retains the name of Burgberg, or Castle mountain. Below the village of Filzen, the river describes a large curve towards the south-east. To the left, on an eminence, is the farm of St. Jacobsberg, formerly belonging to the Jesuits, at present the property of the Gymnasium of Coblenz. A footpath across this height leads to Rhense.

OSTERSPEI. Nassau. A considerable and wealthy village, surrounded by fruit-trees. On the eminence is the pretty little Castle of Liebeneck. The Rhine now winds again to the left and flows past Oberspei and Niederspei.

MARKSBURG. Nassau. This fortress which dates from the middle-age, is in perfect preservation. It is built on a lofty rock and is used as a state-prison. The garrison is composed of invalids. At the foot of the height is the ancient Castle of Philippsburg, at present an excellent inn, from which is also a charming prospect.

BRAUBACH. Nassau. An ancient little town, at the entrance of the valley which winds round the Marksburg. The valley itself contains mines of copper and silver. There are several smelting-houses here for the ore obtained at Welmich. From Braubach there is a road to Ems.

RHENSE. Prussia. An ancient little town. Good red wine, as well as excellent fruit, is produced here. At a distance of about 400 paces below Rhense, and 800 from the Rhine, close to the road, stood the ancient and venerable monument called the Königstuhl, where the Electors of the Rhine frequently assembled to deliberate on the interests of Germany. This monument was demolished by the French in 1802. In 1843 a new one was erected in commemoration. Opposite to this spot, on the right bank of the Rhine, is a small chapel, where in 1400, after a deliberation on the Königstuhl, the Electors declared the Emperor Wenceslas to be dethroned.

OBERLAHNSTEIN. Rail-road to Ems, Nassau etc. A small town surrounded by walls with numerous towers. The old castle, which has received some modern additions, forms at present the dwelling of a public functionary. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is the culture of the vine, agriculture and gardening. To the right, on an eminence near the Lahn, are seen the ruins of Lahneck. Opposite is a Mount Calvary of All-Saints; behind which, on the Lahn, are the great iron-works of Hohenrein. Somewhat lower down, the Rhine receives the tribute of the Lahn. This river, which is navigable and of some importance for the commerce of the Rhine, has its source in the Westerwald, and flows in numberless sinuosities, through the territories of Hesse and Nassau. Its banks are highly picturesque. On the right bank of the Lahn, at a short distance from its mouth, is situated

NIEDERLAHNSTEIN, a borough, and the last place in the territory of Nassau on the Rhine. The navigation is animated. The high-road from Coblenz to Ems, runs through this place. On the banks of the Rhine, at the confluence of the Lahn, are seen the beautiful remains of the church of St. John.

STOLZENFELS. A fine castle of the middle age, the property of H. M. the King of Prussia. The restoration of this ancient and grand edifice, and the fidding up of its interior, so as to render it habitable, were commenced in the year 1836, and only completed in 1840. In the autumn of 1842 H. M. the King of Prussia held court here for the first time, which was repeated in a more brilliant manner in 1845, upon occasion of the visit of H. M. the Queen of England for a few days, when, in honour of her, some splendid festivities were given. Of all the castles on the Rhine this enjoys the finest situation. The prospect from thence is most beautiful, extending up the river as far as the valley of the Dinkholder spring, including Rhense, Oberlahnstein and the Marksburg. Opposite, the beautiful valley of the Lahn presents itself, and down the stream, Coblenz with its fortifications, and in the distance the mountains of Andernach, etc. At the foot of the Castle is the village of Capellen, with a new and finely situated church. The castle of Stolzenfels is another favourite walk of the inhabitants of Coblenz, as well as the fine mill and public gardens on the Laubach, which flows into the Rhine rather more than two miles above Coblenz.

HORCHHEIM. The first Prussian village on the right bank¹⁾. It produces a good red wine and fine fruit. We next reach the island of Oberwerth or Magdalenenwerth. Anciently a convent for ladies of noble families stood here, of which nothing but a few walls are now remaining. Some of the appurtenant buildings have been converted into a farm.

PFÄFFENDORF. Right bank. An agreeable village and a favourite place of resort of the Coblenzers.

PART THE SECOND.

FROM COBLENTZ TO COLOGNE.

COBLENTZ. A fortified town with 27500 inhabitants, including a garrison of 5000 men. It was originally one of the castles of Drusus, and owes its Latin name of Confluentia to its situation at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine. The town lies on a large triangle formed by the disembovement of the Moselle into the Rhine. It is composed of two parts, the old town and

¹⁾ As, after this place, we remain entirely within the Prussian territory, the situation of the places will in future be indicated only as lying on the right or the left bank.

the new, or Clement's-town. In the middle age there was another quarter of the town on the opposite bank of the Moselle, called little Coblenz. Over the Moselle is a stone-bridge, and an iron one for the rail-road, under which vessels pass without lowering their masts. From the old bridge one enjoys a very beautiful view. The old town is in general irregularly built, nevertheless it has some good and broad streets, composed mostly of houses of three stories. The principle are, the High-street, leading from the Rhine to the Moselle bridge, and which is composed of the Rhine-, and Firmungs-streets, the Entenpfuhl, the Plan, and the Old Ditch, Market-street, Löhr-street and New-street; the latter of which is built on the banks of the Moselle, and affords a fine view of the mountains. The New-town is handsome and regular. The extensive Clement-square, where the parades are held, is planted with alleys of trees, and ornamented with a fountain in the form of an obelisk. In this square is the Electoral-Palace built in the modern style by Clement, the Elector of Treves, between the years 1780 and 1787. The interior, which has been several times devastated, is now restored. In this square stands also the Theatre, the Post, etc. At a short distance, near the Rhine, is the government-house. The casino is a large building most handsomely fitted up. Among the squares, in the old town, is the Plan; it is surrounded by alleys of acacias. In this square is the town-house, comprising the Police-office, and Main-guard-house; the ancient Parade, planted with lime-trees, adjoining Firmungs-street, and the Castorhof, with alleys and a fountain bearing some interesting historical inscriptions. Among the churches the most deserving of attention are, the church of St. Castor, near the Rhine, built in the year 836, the vaults of which rest on Corinthian columns. Its millennial jubilee was celebrated with great solemnity in 1836. In 1805 the ancient and venerable porch was demolished and replaced by another in the modern Roman style. It contains some paintings by Zick and a descent from the cross, after Rubens. The Collegiate Church of St. Florian, after having suffered frequent devastation, is now used as a place of Protestant worship. The upper part of the towers is entirely modern, the ancient ones having been twice burnt down. The Church of Our Lady is a very ancient edifice with lofty towers; on the dial-plate of the clock in one of the towers the phases of the moon are marked. It is celebrated for its fine ring of bells. The more remarkable buildings of the old town are, the Leyenhof, at present the residence of the Commander of the 8th division; the Boos-Waldeck Hof, occupied by the chief President; the Metternich Hof, in which three Electors and the Prince Metternich were born, at present the Court of Justice; the old Mart with its singular clock; the Gymnasium (Jesuits-square) and the Old Castle, near the bridge of Moselle, built by Archbishop v. Vinstingen at the end of the 13th century as an archiepiscopal residence. This edifice has considerable historical interest, several emperors having sojourned in it. Other objects of interest are, the Library of the Gymnasium, on account of its manuscripts and early specimens of printing; the fine collection of early printed books and paintings of the late Vicar Lang, of Neuendorf, which is at present the property of the town and deposited in the ancient convent of the sisters of Charity. The landing-place and office of the steam-boats is below the bridge, as is also that of the Moselle steam-boats. Inns: on the Rhine. Giant (is very good and moderate), grand Hotel de Belle-vue, Anchor, Prussian Hotel, Court of Berlin. Treves Hotel in the Clemens-Place.

The fortifications of Coblenz are finely constructed and of vast extent; no stranger, however, is allowed to view the interior works. They comprise, besides the town fortifications, the Karthause (formerly a Carthusian convent), at nearly one mile from the town, at present Emperor Alexander's-Fort, Fort Constantine, on the side of the church of the convent; Petersberg at present Emperor Francis-Fort, situated on the other side of the Moselle, which is flanked by two smaller forts, the Moselle Arrow, and that of Neuendorf. The most important of all the fortifications which surround Coblenz is the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, situated on a steep rock on the right bank of the river. Above Pfaffendorf is the Pfaffendorfer-Höhe-Fort.

EHRENBREITSTEIN. This little town is joined to Coblenz by a bridge laid on thirty seven barges, 485 paces in length. Inn: White Horse, an excellent house.

Observations on the Moselle. This river, which flows into the Rhine at Coblenz, is navigable to a considerable distance beyond Treves; its banks are highly picturesque, and it deserves far more attention from tourists than it has hitherto received. During its whole course from Treves to Coblenz, a distance of 147 engl. miles (by land it is only 72), the river is shut in by mountains, which, from the sinuosities of the stream, present a continuity of projecting and retreating angles, affording the most diversified scenery imaginable.

The Moselle has been navigated by steam-boats since 1840 from Coblenz to Treves. The lovers of the picturesque are hereby afforded an eligible opportunity of viewing more closely some of the most delightful river-scenery in all Germany. Besides the beautiful principal valley of the Moselle, many of the adjacent valleys offer a high treat to the admirers of nature. Treves is particularly remarkable for its historical monuments of the Romans and the middle-ages, and the beauty of its situation.

The publisher of the Rhine-Panorama has used his best endeavours, to collect the beauties of the Moselle in a Panoramic view, similar to that of the Rhine, and embellished with nearly 60 marginal sketches, which, at the same time that it gives a faithful representation of its mountain river-scenery, will be found a highly agreeable guide and companion to the same.

A glance at the beauties here displayed will, doubtless, be an inducement to many, to undertake this interesting journey, and on a closer examination the Tourist will be easily able, beforehand, to determine the plan of his tour.

NEUENDORF, left bank. A large village and halting-place for the rafts to Holland which are often here augmented. Lower down is Wallersheim, a little village, with a country-house.

URBAR, right bank. A little village, picturesquely situated on an eminence which produces a good red wine called, from its clear pale colour, Bleichart or claret (Fr. claret), a denomination given to all the red wines produced on the Rhine down this place.

BESSELICH, right bank. An ancient convent of nuns, suppressed in 1803. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence. The buildings, together with seventy acres of ground in gardens, fields, and vineyards, have been for some years the property of Mr. Stedmann, who spares no pains in embellishing this pretty retreat, which is at all times open to the lovers of pretty nature.

MALLENDAR or **MALLER**, right bank. A small village, with a paper-mill, situated in a narrow valley below Besselich. It is of Roman origin, and was called Mola Romanorum.

VALLENDAR (Vallum Romanorum), right bank. A large industrious borough, situated at the entrance of a large valley. At about a mile up the valley, amidst the manufactories, are still to be seen two handsome towers, belonging to an ancient convent.

NIEDERWERTH. A village situated on a large and fertile island of the same name. There was anciently a convent of nuns here, of which nothing remains at present but the church and a wing of the cloisters. Here Edward III., of England, sojourned from the 24th. of June till the 8th. of September 1337. The ancient hunting-seat of the Elector of Treves adjoining is now converted into a farm.

KESSELHEIM, left bank. A small village. There is a country-seat which was formerly a convent. On the left are seen the ruins of Schönbornlust, a castle of the Elector of Treves, at present a large farm. Lower down is Sebastian-Engers, a small village.

BENDORF, right bank. A large borough. Near this place are two smelting-houses, as also four iron-mines, the product of which is considered the best in Germany, and equal to the iron of Sweden.

SAIN, right bank. An old borough situated three miles from the Rhine, with a fine castle belonging to the Prince of Sayn-Wittgenstein, which contains a choice collection of paintings. The castle is surrounded with fine grounds, which extend up the mountain on which are the ruins of the ancient and extensive castle of the Counts of Sain. The two slopes of the mountain decline towards two valleys, one of which is watered by the Pretschbach, the other, towards the north, by the Sainbach. In the former is the ancient Abbey of Premonstrants of Sain, at present the parish church. In the latter the celebrated iron-works of Sain are carried on by the Crown, and furnish, not only cannon, but also the most minute and delicate cast-iron ornaments. Opposite to this, on the other side of the valley, is Friedrichsberg, or Renneberg, in which there is a chapel and fine grounds, affording a beautiful prospect. Further, on the right, after passing the villages of Weis and Heimbach, we reach a level eminence where were situated the buildings and fine gardens of the ancient Abbey of Premonstrants of Rommersdorf. It forms at present a fine farm which is seen to a great distance on all sides.

ENGERS, right bank. A fine borough. It is also called Kuno-Engers to distinguish it from Sebastian-Engers and Kalten-Engers, on the left bank. The ancient castle, built by the Archbishop of Treves, Cuno of Falkenstein, was demolished in 1758 and replaced by the new royal castle, built in the French style, on the banks of the Rhine. The castle, garden and park are well worth visiting. Above the town are the remains of some ancient masonry, which is supposed to have belonged to a Roman bridge. Near the middle of the river is a sand-bank very dangerous for heavily-laden vessels and floats. There is a ferry across the river here to Kalten-Engers, a village, a little beyond which is Urmitz, another village, where there is a good salmon-fishery. To the left, on the advanced heights of the Eifel, are the villages of Bubenheim, Mühlheim, Kaerlich and Kettich, pleasantly situated at the entrance of narrow valleys. At Kaerlich was formerly a fine castle and gardens.

WEISSETHURM, left bank. A well-built village. It derives its name from the old German watch-tower, which is still standing in good preservation at the extremity of the village. On an eminence, to the left of this tower, stands an unfinished monument raised in honour of General Hoche, who effected the passage of the Rhine at this spot, on the 18th. of April 1797, in sight of the Austrian army.

NEUWIED, right bank. An extremely agreeable and regularly built town, containing about 7000 inhabitants. It does not date much above a hundred years, and was founded by Count Frederick William who died in 1797. Neuwied has five churches, belonging to each of the three confessions, a church of the Moravian brethren, another of the Mennonites, and a synagogue, every creed being freely tolerated. The palace, in which the prince resides, is at the lower extremity of the town, close to the Rhine. This fine edifice, with the buildings belonging to it, forms a square, inclosing an ample court. One of the wings contains an interesting collection of Roman antiquities, found in the excavations at Niederbieber, three miles from Neuwied, on the river Wied, where the Roman town of Victoria was situated, but of which not the remotest vestige is now visible. Behind the castle is a handsome park, with a pheasant-walk, in which the fine collection is kept which Prince Maximilian brought from Brazil. Every part is shewn with great readiness to strangers. The houses of the Moravian brotherhood and sisterhood also deserve mentioning. In each of these is an establishment for education. Among the different branches of industry may be mentioned their well-known saving-bearths and cooking-utensils. The iron-plate and cast-iron they make use of, come from their flatting-mills at Rasselstein, near Heddersdorf. The Moravian brethren have several establishments for the fabrication of circulation-stoves, Dutch tiles, soap, gloves etc. The breweries of Neuwied, likewise, maintain a high reputation. Inns: The Golden Anchor, the Moravian Brothers, the Savage.

MON REPOS. A hunting castle belonging to the Prince, is well worth visiting. It affords likewise a most beautiful and extensive prospect. The steam-boats land at Neuwied. There is

- also a flying-bridge across the Rhine. On the left bank the brook of Nettebach flows into the Rhine opposite the castle. A little higher up is Nettehof, a large and fine farm.
- IRRLICH**, right bank. A pleasant village with a large new church. An alley of poplars connects it with Neuwied. At this place the Wied flows into the Rhine. Behind Irrlich the first heights of the Rheingebirg present themselves. A little lower down, close to the river, is the ruinous castle of Friedrichstein, called by the boatmen the Devil's house. Immediately after this we come to the little village of Fahr. It has no church. On an eminence to the right, is the Feldkirche, a fine old edifice serving in common to the three little villages of Wollendorf, Gönnersdorf and Hallenberg, which are seen at some distance most picturesquely situated. There is a ferry established between Fahr and Andernach.
- ANDERNACH**, left bank. A very ancient town. It was originally a Roman castle, and bore the name of Antenacum. During the middle age Andernach was a free city of the Empire, and carried on a considerable commerce. Enclosed with lofty and ancient walls, it forms at present a striking contrast with Neuwied, which lies entirely open. The most remarkable edifices are, the Roman Gate; the ruins of the Pfalz or Episcopal Palace; the ancient parochial church, which dates from the latter period of the Carolingian kings; the ancient tower with the town-arms, at least a thousand years old; the jews'-baths, beneath the town-house; and a house with a columnar-portal and jutty near the Roman Gate. Below the town is a fine crane used for loading ships with the famous mill-stones from the quarries of Niedermendig and Cottenheim, oven-stones from Bell, tufa-stones, tarrass (pulverized tufa-stone), pipe-clay, etc. Below Andernach the Rhine is again shut in by mountains.
- LEUDESORF**, right bank. A well-built village. Leudesdorf is the chief halting-place for the rafts of timber. Opposite is an island with a mill. Further, on the left bank, in a small plain surrounded by mountains, is the little village of Namedy with an ancient castle.
- HAMMERSTEIN**, right bank. On a steep rock are the ruins of this once imposing castle, the cradle of the counts of Hammerstein. The Emperor Henry IV. sojourned some time within its walls during his flight. At the foot of the mountain, shut in by the rocks and the river, lies the little village of Oberhammerstein, and somewhat further that of Niederhammerstein. The rugged steepness of the rocks here, renders the cultivation of the vine very difficult. The valley of the river soon afterwards expands, and pretty villages present themselves on both sides of the stream. On the right bank is the large village of Rheinbrohl, the inhabitants of which for the greater part are Jews.
- BROHL**, left bank. A large village at the outlet of the fine valley of Brohl, watered by a brook of the same name which flows into the Rhine. The extensive paper-manufactory of van der Muelen, surrounded by fine gardens, has a very pretty appearance. Behind the village the mountains rise with great steepness, forming a table-land at top. At Nippes, which forms a part of Brohl, is a good inn kept by Mr. Nonn, of whom a guide or carriage may be procured by those who are desirous of visiting Toennistein, Laach etc., an excursion particularly interesting to the mineralogist on account of the volcanic nature of the soil. The road to these places passes through the beautiful valley of Brohl, in which are several quarries of tufa, and mills employed to pulverize it, called tarrass-mills. The tufa quarries often assume, during their excavation, singular and fantastic forms, unlike any thing to be met with in the other valleys of the Rhine. First we come to the castle of Schweppenburg, which is still inhabited. At rather more than a mile from Brohl, the valley forms itself into two others of unequal size. At the entrance of the smaller one, which takes its direction to the left, we find the mineral spring of Toennistein or Toenstein. Higher up are seen the ruins of the ancient convent of Carmelites of Antoniusstein. A rivulet falls here from rock to rock in its course to join the Brohlbach. In the principal valley, which lies to the right, we first reach the little village of Burgbrohl, where there is a mineral spring, and a pretty castle. Six miles further, almost at the extremity of the valley, and situated on the summit of one of the loftiest mountains are the ruins of the castle of Ollbrück whence the view embraces a circle of extraordinary extent; from one side is seen Boon, Cologne, and the plains beyond it, from another, the Siebengebirge and the heights of the Westerwald, with those of the Eifel behind, and on the right, in the distance, the mountains of the Taunus. From Burgbrohl or Toennistein we reach Wassenach, where there is an inn. From here, after an ascent of about a mile and a half, we reach the lake of Laach, which is nearly 4 miles in circumference, and almost everywhere surrounded by volcanic heights. On the opposite bank of the lake is situated the once considerable Abbey of Laach, at present private property. The church, embellished with six towers, is highly interesting. There is an Inn.
- BURG RHEINECK**, left bank. This castle stands on a lofty height opposite to the Reiter-Ley. The ancient castle having been burnt down in 1785, nothing remained of it but a tower and a part of the walls, against which a small forester's house had been constructed. Some years since it was purchased by Professor Bethmann-Hollweg, who built the present castle on the ruins of the former. The ascent is well worth making, not only on account of the fine prospect, but also for an inspection of the castle.
- NIEDER-BREISIG**, left bank. An agreeable borough. From Nieder-Breisig a large plain opens, which extends as far as Remagen.
- HÖNNINGEN**, right bank. A considerable borough. It is surrounded with vineyards. On an acclivity behind the village is the castle of Argenfels. From the castle down to the Rhine, and along the river as far as the little village of Argendorf, the rocks assume a wild aspect. A good red wine is grown on them.
- LEUBSDORF**, right bank. A large village extending far into the valley. Its white church,

built on an eminence, and several neat houses, give it a very pleasing appearance. Lower down, on the height, lies the village of Dattenberg. The church stands in a hollow between. Behind the village is a considerable quarry of basalt. Opposite, on the left bank, the river Ahr disembogues into the Rhine.

SINZIG, left bank. A small but very old town on the road to Bonn, and about a mile and a half from the Rhine. It was originally a Roman castle called Senticum. Above the town is the ancient nunnery of St. Helena, at present a large farm. The parochial church, built of tufa-stone, is handsome and well worth seeing. To the left of the church is the new town-house, in the ground-apartments of which a school has been established. Below the town commences the valley of the Ahr, in which an excellent red wine, known by the name of Ahr claret, is grown. The best is that made at Wallporzheim. Ascending the valley, we reach the new establishment of Bad Neuenahr, opened in 1858 and rapidly rising into importance. At some miles distance, we encounter vast masses of rock, which give the valley a most wild and picturesque character. Near Altenahr a road has been cut through the rocks. A little below the confluence of the Ahr, are the little villages of Oberkrippe and Unterkrippe; the latter lies on the banks of the Rhine. There is also a flying-bridge established between it and Linz, at which place the steam-vessels stop.

LINZ, right bank. A commercial town. The parochial church, built on an elevated spot, is worth seeing; it contains several paintings of the German school. Near the Rhine is the castle, built in 1365, and an ancient tower, which serves as a gate. Inn: Nassau Hotel. Three miles from the Rhine is the Mindeberg, an extensive basalt-quarry. At a short distance below Linz, is the little village of Linzerhausen; and on an eminence somewhat lower down, the ruins of the castle of Ockenfels, in front of the village of the same name. Soon afterwards another valley presents itself through which the Casbach flows in its course to join the Rhine; on its rivulet lies the village of the same name.

ERPEL, right bank. A considerable borough. A little above this place is the Erpeler Ley, a basaltic mountain 700 feet high. The vines cultivated on its slopes, are planted in baskets forced into the clefts of the rock. The wine produced is of a good quality. To the right is a little plain, surrounded by vineyards and rocks, in the middle of which stands the little village of Heister.

RETAGEN, left bank. A very ancient little town, founded by the Romans (Rigomagum). It has several handsome houses, among others the town-house. Inns: Hotel Furstenberg (comfortable and very good), The King of Prussia. A little below the town, on a rock, is the ancient priory of Apollinarisberg, with a new, beautiful Gothic church, built by the count Fürstenberg and adorned with 10 large frescoes in the interior.

UNKEL, right bank. A small town, with a church of very singular structure. It has several handsome houses along the Rhine, and altogether makes a very picturesque appearance. Opposite, towards the left bank, is the little Unkelstein, a dangerous basalt-rock connected with the rocks on the shore, and which heavy-laden ships cannot pass even at times of the highest water. The great Unkelstein, which rose in the middle of the river, was blown up in 1800. A little below Unkel are several rich quarries of basalt. To the right, at the foot of the mountain, is the little village of Scheuren.

RHEINBREITBACH, right bank. A large and wealthy village, with several ancient castles and towers, situated on the entrance of a valley.

OBERWINTER, left bank. An ancient borough, in a pleasant situation, surrounded by mountains in the form of semicircle. Agricultural products and wine constitute its chief resources.

ROLANDSECK, left bank. The ruins of a castle situated on a steep rock and said to have been built by Roland' nephew of Charlemagne, in the vicinity of the convent of Nonnenwerth, where his beloved, Hildegard of Drachenfels, had taken the veil. From these ruins there is a beautiful view towards the Siebengebirge and along the valley of the Rhine. At the foot of the rock is the hamlet of Rolandswerth, where there are several good inns. Opposite is the charming island of Nonnenwerth or Rolandswerth, with the ancient nunnery of the same name, at present converted into an inn and farm, and another island, called Grafenwerth. Between the two islands there is a very rapid current, called by the navigators Gottes Hülfe.

HONNEF, right bank. A large village divided into two parts, each of which has a chapel. The church is a very fine edifice. It has many handsome country-seats, the proprietors of which reside mostly at Cologne.

THE SIEBENGEIRGE derives its name from the seven summits which tower above the rest of the chain. These mountains, which extend from Honnef as far as Dollendorf, are the last of any importance than are met with in descending the Rhine; below these the country constantly assumes a more level character. Excepting the Alps of the Grisons, these are the loftiest of all the mountains which border the Rhine. The highest, to the right on leaving Honnef, is the Loewenberg; its elevation is 1896 Rhenish feet; on its summit are seen the ruins of the castle of Loewenberg. This, as well as another castle, which stood on the Hemmerich, was the residence of the knights of Heinsberg. The Oelberg is 1827 feet high. The view from the summits of both these mountains is of vast extent. The Wolkenburg, so named from the castle which anciently stood on its summit, is 1482 feet high; the quarries which are worked the whole length of both its sides are very considerable. The Drachenfels, on which are the ruins of the castle of the same name, is the steepest of the seven mountains; its base is washed by the Rhine. The name is derived from a cavern, situated nearly at the middle of its height facing the river, in which, according to the tradition, a dragon lived, which was killed by the

knight Siegfried. The Burgraves of Drachenfels were the first possessors of the castle. They became, however, extinct in 1580. On a projecting part of the rock is a new obelisk 46 feet high raised to commemorate the passage of the Rhine by the Prussian army. A good inn has been established on the Drachenfels. The view from this point is most enchanting, and unquestionably the grandest that is met with during the whole course of the Rhine. At the foot of the Drachenfels is the little village of Rhönsdorf, with a handsome country-seat.

KÖNIGSWINTER, right bank. A considerable borough, at the foot of the mountain and close to the Rhine. Here, as at Rhönsdorf, many master stone-masons reside, who give employment to more than a hundred workmen. The stones ready hewn for building are sent to Bonn, and even as far as to Wesel. There are several fine estates at Königswinter, amongst others that of the family of Romberg, at Bonn. Inns: The Berlin Hotel, the European Hotel, the Drachenfels. It is from here, generally, that excursions up the Drachenfels and the other mountains are made, for which purpose guides are always in readiness. To the right, below the town, rises the mountain called Stromberg or Petersberg, at the summit of which is built the church of St. Peter; between this mountain and the Oelberg is the Nonnenstromberg.

MEHEM, left bank. A pretty village. Behind it lies the little village of Nesselburg, and at the foot of the mountains the villages of Lannesdorf and Muffendorf. On the banks of the river are several farms and country-houses.

NIEDER-DOLLENDORF, right bank. A small village traversed by the road to Bonn. To the right, at less than a mile distant, is the large village of Ober-Dollendorf, at the entrance of the valley of Heisterbach which leads to the ancient abbey of the same name, a mile and a half distant. Of this once magnificent edifice only a few buildings are remaining, and part of the choir of the church, built in the 12th century of free-stone. About 50 years ago this interesting monument of ancient architecture was sold by the French authorities for some trifling sum, and shortly afterwards demolished by the purchasers. At a later period, Count von der Lippe purchased the whole property, and since then measures have been taken to preserve what few remains are left.

On the left bank, close to the river, are seen Rüngsdorf, Plittersdorf and Auerhof.
GODESBERG, left bank. An agreeable village on the road to Bonn and at a short distance from the Rhine. It is overlooked by the fine ruins of the castle of Godesberg, situated on a mountain forming a truncated cone. It was originally a Roman castle, called Ara Ubiorum. The castle was built in 1210, on the remains of the Roman works, by Theodoric, Archbishop of Cologne, and destroyed in 1593 under the Bishop Ernest. A little above the village, to the left on the road, are situated the Baths of Draitsch, which, with the range of large hotels, has a very handsome appearance. The spring which is approached by an alley of trees, is situated a little further up the valley, and is surrounded by pleasant walks. These baths are much visited by the inhabitants of Bonn and Cologne. Below Godesberg, near the road, stands a Gothic monument called the Hochkreuz, erected in 1349 and lately restored. Opposite, to the left, on the heights is the pretty village of Friesdorf; behind this, in a ravine, is a considerable alum-mine. Lower down lies the village of Dollendorf.

OBER-CASSEL, right bank. A large village with a handsome country-seat belonging to Count von der Lippe. In the vicinity are large basalt quarries, in which a considerable traffic is carried on. On the banks of the Rhine is a very ancient church standing quite isolated. On the heights are several villages. We next come to Ramersdorf, and the ancient abbey of Hosterbach; afterwards the village of Küdinghofen. Lower down, towards the Rhine, we reach the village of Limbrich, near which is the Finkenbergr, the last eminence met with on the right bank of the river.

KESSENICH, left bank. A large and agreeable village, a mile and a half from Bonn. It is a favourite place of resort of the inhabitants of that town. Above the village is a little castle called the Rosenberg, newly built in the Gothic style.

BONN. A town and university of 20,000 inhabitants, was founded by the Romans, and was called Bonna, or Bonnesia Castra. On descending the river it has a very pleasing effect with its handsome country-seats and castle, formerly the residence of the Electors of Cologne, and at present the seat of the University. In this edifice are the lecture-rooms, the library (in which the German Society of naturalists held its meetings in 1835), and most of the collections and establishments of the University, as: the Academical Museum, the Medical and Surgical Clinicum, the Lying-in Establishment, the new Catholic Convictorium, the Riding school, the Chancery, etc. The stranger should not omit to visit the saloon, or Aula, with the beautiful fresco paintings, representing the three faculties, by Götzenberger, Herrman and Foerter.

The most remarkable edifices are, 1) the Cathedral, in the Byzantine style, built most probably in the 12th century. It is said that the Empress Helena had already built a church on the same spot in the year 316. In the cathedral is the bronze statue of this Empress, and two bas-reliefs, in white marble, representing the birth and baptism of our Saviour. 2) The Collegiate Church (Stiftskirche), a most singular edifice. 3) The ancient church of the Jesuits, in the Bonngasse. 4) The Church of St. Remi, in the Brüdergasse, in which is a fine painting by Spielberg, representing the baptism of Clovis, King of the Franks, and 5) the Church of the Castle (Schlosskirche), now the Protestant Church.

Among the squares the most remarkable are: the market place, which is large, but irregular. It contains the town-house, which is a handsome edifice, and a fountain in the form of an obelisk. The Square of the Cathedral, planted with trees, where is situated the Post, the mansion of the Count of Fürstenberg, and the Monument of Beethoven of bronze, erected in 1845. The

square called am Hofe, with the University, and the Casino, or Society for reading and recreation. The Römerplatz, and the Vierecksplatz.

Among the more remarkable buildings may be reckoned also the Ancient College of Jesuits, at present the Gymnasium; the building of the Oberbergamt (administration of mines), which contains also a select library.

Walks: Court Garden (Hofgarten), with a fine terrace on the Rhine, called der alte Zoll. From this place there is a splendid view of the river and the Siebengebirge. On the other side of the street, opposite the castle, is the Anatomic or dissecting-room. From the Burgthor, a double row of chesnut-trees leads to the Castle of Poppelsdorf (formerly Clemensruhe), about ten minutes walk from the town. Here are the Museum of natural history, the cabinets of zoology and mineralogy, the chemical laboratory, and botanical garden. Several of the professors reside in the castle, which is surrounded by a garden. The village of Poppelsdorf is close to it. The Kreuzberg with its church, whither pilgrimages are sometimes performed. In the interior is a fine marble staircase. The tower affords a fine view. — Villages of Endenich, Dransdorf, Roisdorf, etc.

Bonn is the birth-place of Beethoven and of Ferdinand Ries. The collection of minerals for sale, of Noeggerath's, well deserves attention. Inns: Star Hotel, a very good inn, and Treves Hotel (both in the market-place), Hotel Bellevue, Royal Hotel, German Hotel. There is a flying-bridge between this town and Beuel on the right bank.

From Bonn to Cologne the course of the Rhine presents many sinuosities, making the distance nearly thirty miles, while by land it is not more than three German miles. For a distance of about six miles the banks of the river still afford a pleasing diversity, but beyond this the country becomes more uniform; and as the river flows deep through a vast and level plain, the view is very limited, and embraces only the villages in its immediate vicinity. Sometimes, however, when the river describes a more extensive curve, in looking back we catch an open glimpse towards the Siebengebirge, or, in a different direction, a sight of the castle of Bensberg to the right of Cologne, or the mountains beyond Brühl.

BEUEL, right bank. A handsome village with several inns and public gardens. A little further is Schwarz-Rheindorf, the ancient collegiate church of which is interesting. On the right are Villig and Pützchen, both of which were formerly convents; after these comes Geislar. Six miles from the Rhine, to the right is seen at a distance on an isolated eminence planted with vines, the ancient abbey of Siegburg, at present converted into an asylum for the insane. At the foot of the mountain is the little town of Siegburg, on the Sieg. This river is navigable to the distance of nine miles above Siegburg, and furnishes very fine salmon-trout. Below Siegburg it receives the river Agger, and afterwards flows into the Rhine.

GRAU-RHEINDORF, left bank. A large village, the inhabitants of which have the right of citizenship of the town of Bonn. There was formerly a convent of nuns here, which is now converted into a farm. Opposite is the island of Graupenwerth, which was successively taken and fortified by the Spaniards and Dutch, in 1620 and 1622. At about a mile from the right bank, on the ancient bed of the Sieg, is the pretty village of Bergheim; and a little lower down, at the former confluence of the Sieg and Rhine, the village of Mondorf.

HERSEL, left bank. A large village with several handsome houses, opposite to which is the little island of Pelzdorf. A little lower is the village of Uedorf, with a fine wind-mill. On the right bank is Rheidt, a large village with a modern church. Two large islands close to the bank have been connected with the land by piers. On the left bank succeeds the little village of Widdig, consisting of a single street which reaches from the Rhine to the high-road. At about a mile and a half lower down we come to the pleasant village of Urfel, situated in a large bend of the Rhine at some distance from the road. On the right bank is Niedercassel, a large village with a wind-mill on an eminence. The country round offers a succession of fertile fields.

LUELSDORF, right bank. A large village with an ancient church and some considerable farms. Before the village are the ruins of a small castle, where the Emperor Frederick III. established a toll.

OBERWESSLING and **NIEDERWESSLING**, left bank. Two villages. A little further is Godorf, with a wind-mill. The Rhine here describes one of its most extensive curves towards the East, and, in following the direction of the current, we discern at the foot of the mountains, fifteen miles distant, the Castle of Bensberg, formerly the country residence of the Elector Palatine now employed as a Military School.

LANGEL, right bank. A large village. There is a ferry between this place and Surt.

SUERT, left bank. A considerable village, with a large new church, several neat country-houses, the proprietors of which live at Cologne, and two wind-mills, of which the one on the Rhine has a very pleasing appearance. Lower down is the village of Weiss, with a handsome country-house. After this comes the farm of Abtshof, and the village of Oberzündorf, with an ancient church. From the height we discover for the first time the towers of Cologne.

NIEDERZUENDORF, right bank. A small borough six miles from Cologne. There is a crane here, as also an old tower, the remains of an ancient castle. On the right bank, which continues to rise higher, are seen the villages of Porz, Ense and Westhofen. The left bank is perfectly level.

RÖDENKIRCHEN, left bank. A village, with an ancient castle and fine gardens. From this place we obtain the first sight of Cologne from the Rhine. A little further on the left bank, which now also begins to rise, is a handsome estate with a wind-mill, called Habensmühle or

Siehe Seite

alte Burg, from the remains of a Roman castle, and several coins and antiquities have been found there.

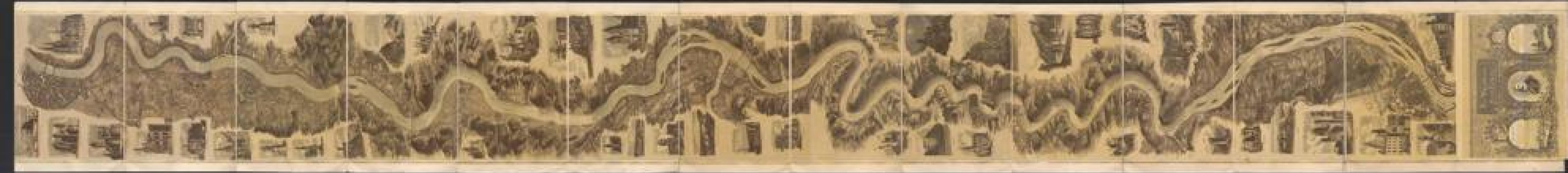
COLOGNE, a large town and fortress of 115,000 inhabitants, with a garrison of 5000 men, originally a Roman colony, called Colonia Agrippina. Including the fortifications, Cologne is more than seven miles and a half in circumference; it forms a large semi-circle, of which the Rhine constitutes the cord, 4380 paces in length from the Baienthurm to the little tower (Thürmchen). The town is extremely irregular, and most of the streets are narrow, gloomy and angular; the houses for the most part, unimposing. There are, however, some handsome buildings, and the churches of Cologne, especially, are magnificent monuments of architecture of every period of the art.

Cologne has 32 squares of which the most remarkable are: New-Market or Parade, an oblong square planted with lime-trees at its sides, and containing several handsome houses. Hay-market. In this square is situated the main-guardhouse. Old Market-Place planted likewise with trees and embellished with the back of the handsome town-house. Square of the Cathedral. These four squares are large; the others are inconsiderable, though some are regular and handsome; amongst others that of the Augustins with the Casino, a new and handsome building. Square of St. Laurence; French Square, and in general, the squares of the churches.

Among the streets the principal are, Friedrich-Wilhelms-Strasse, which leads from the old bridge to the Haymarket; Trankgasse, behind the cathedral, where is the residence of Prince William of Prussia; Severinsstrasse, and the Hochpforte; Hochstrasse, Breitstrasse, etc. In the Sternenstrasse, No. 10, was born, in 1577, the famous painter Peter Paul Rubens; and in 1642, the queen of France, Maria of Medicis, ended her life there in great poverty. A monument was raised to the memory of both in 1822.

Churches. — The celebrated Cathedral is the most magnificent of all the monuments of ancient German architecture, though unfortunately unfinished. On the 15th of August 1248, the first stone was laid by the Archbishop Conrad of Hochstaeden. The choir was completed on the 27th of September 1322 by the Archbishop Henry of Virneburg. The works were carried on in this and the following century, till the year 1500, when they were suddenly interrupted in consequence of some disputes between the Archbishop and the citizens. The choir produces an indescribable feeling of grandeur and majesty; the vault is 161 feet high, and is supported by a hundred columns, fourteen of which are 150 feet high. The two towers of the portal were to have been 500 feet high; the southern one reaches little more than to a third of this elevation, while the other is scarcely twenty feet in height. The entire edifice, which is built in the form of a cross, is 511 Rhenish feet in length; the west side is 231 feet wide, and the choir, from its base to the top, is the same number of feet in height. The vault of the nave and of the double lateral aisles is supported by 100 pillars; the four middle ones are thirty feet in circumference. Round the choir are seven chapels, the most remarkable of which is the third, containing the Three Holy Kings, and another in which there are fifteen pyxes of great value, besides numerous relics. There is also a splendid altar-painting of the year 1410, representing the Three Holy Kings and the Patron Saints of Cologne at the sides. This painting is attributed to William Kalf. The painted windows are deserving of particular notice. Though it is hopeless to look forward to the completion of this noble structure it is gratifying to know that proper measures have been adopted by the government to preserve it in perfect repair. This Giant-Building, which was in the last centuries still unfinished and very neglected, and which was used latterly by the French as hay-stores, would soon have fallen into decay, if the grace of the King Frederick William III. had not prevented the danger by the decision of the restoration of the building. From 1817 till 1833 under Ahlerts and thence under the excellent direction of Zwirner, the high quire was 1842 finished. From thence begins an Era for the progress of the building. On the 4th. of September, 1842, the foundation stone for the completion of this splendid Cathedral was laid, with grand ceremony, by His Majesty, the King of Prussia, Frederick William IV. as Patron of this national and worthy undertaking. The painted windows in the quire were made by order of the Duke John of Brabant and the count Dietrich of Cleve with a number of Cologne families, after the battle by Worringen 1288. The five windows in the northern side-nave were painted 1508 and 1509. The newer windows of the southern side-nave were presented 1848 by King Louis of Bavaria. They belong to the finest glasspaintings of modern times and exceed the older ones. The King of Prussia pays every year 50,000 Thlr. (about Lst. 7800) for the building, the rest is contributed by the several cathedral-building-associations and the cathedral-tax.

The church of St. Gereon is also worthy of attention. It was built between the years 1212 and 1227, the sacristy at a later period, in 1434. The crypts, towers and the choir had been already constructed between the years 1066 and 1069, by the Archbishop Anno II., on the spot where the Basilic had stood which was erected in 420, by the Empress Helena, in honour of the 395 Christian heroes who suffered martyrdom there with Gereon, and Gregory, in the year 286. Several altar-paintings by Cornelius Schütt and Geldorf are worth inspection. The Church of St. Martin, built between the years 1153 and 1172 by the Abbot Gottschalk. The tower of this church is the highest in the town. The top part of this tower having been destroyed by fire in 1378, a pious bequest was destined for its restoration; this did not, however take place before the year 1459. At a remote period, the place occupied by the church formed an island. Another church had stood there before the present one, founded in 680. The Church of the Apostles was begun in 1029 and finished in 1055; it suffered several times from fire, but was always restored. It contains some paintings by Hülzmann and Pottgiesser. The Church of St. Mary on the Capitol is said to be the most ancient in Cologne. It is asserted that it



**BADISCHE
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[denn 1885]

V



COELN

DEUTZ

DER DOM IN COELN
in seiner Vollendung

CENTRALBAHNHOF in COELN

HEBBENSKIRCHE in COELN



APOSTELKIRCHE in COLN

BRUEHL

BATHHAUSE in COLN

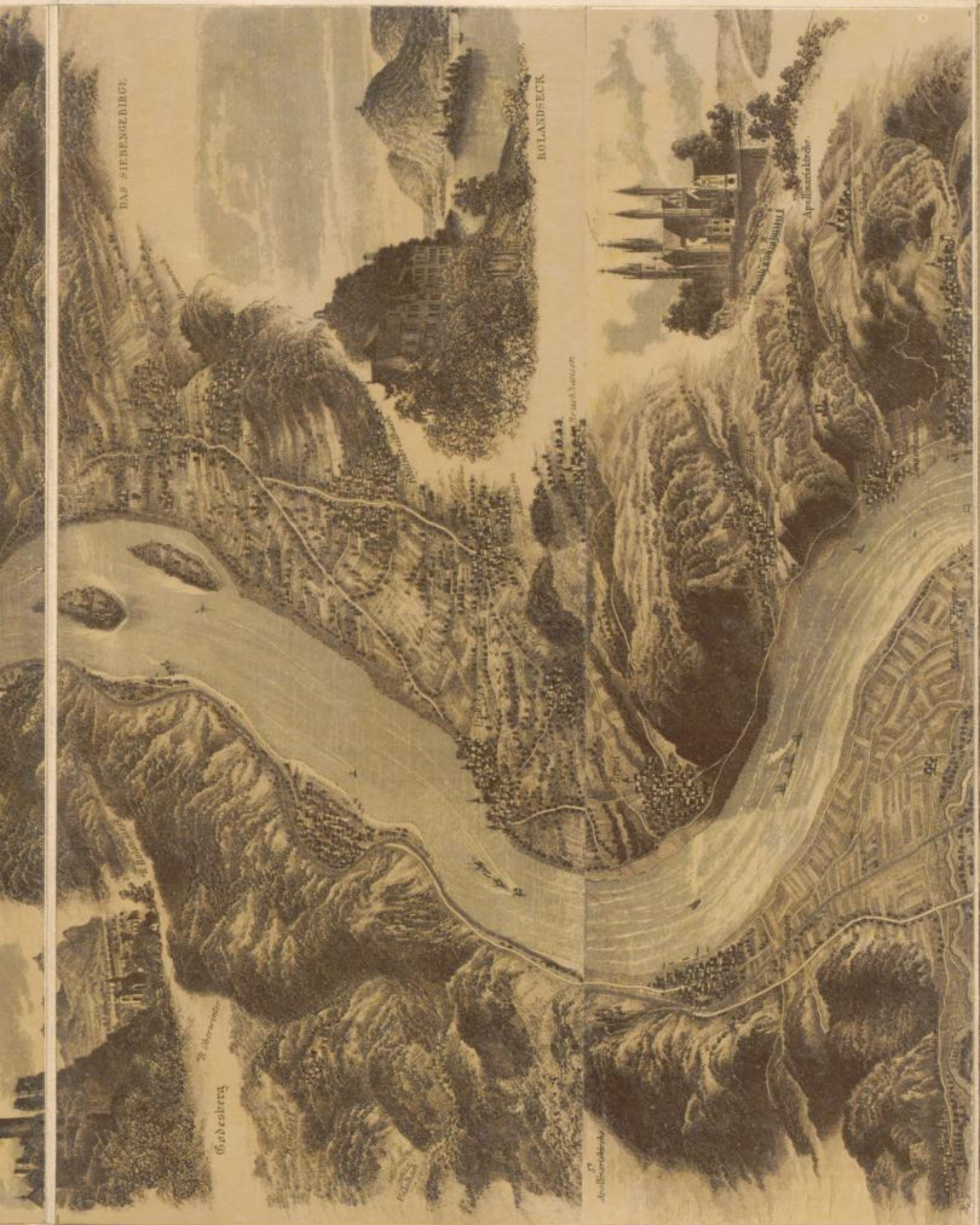
SEELERS MUSEUM in COLN

BENTHUM in COLN

OURZINCH in COLN

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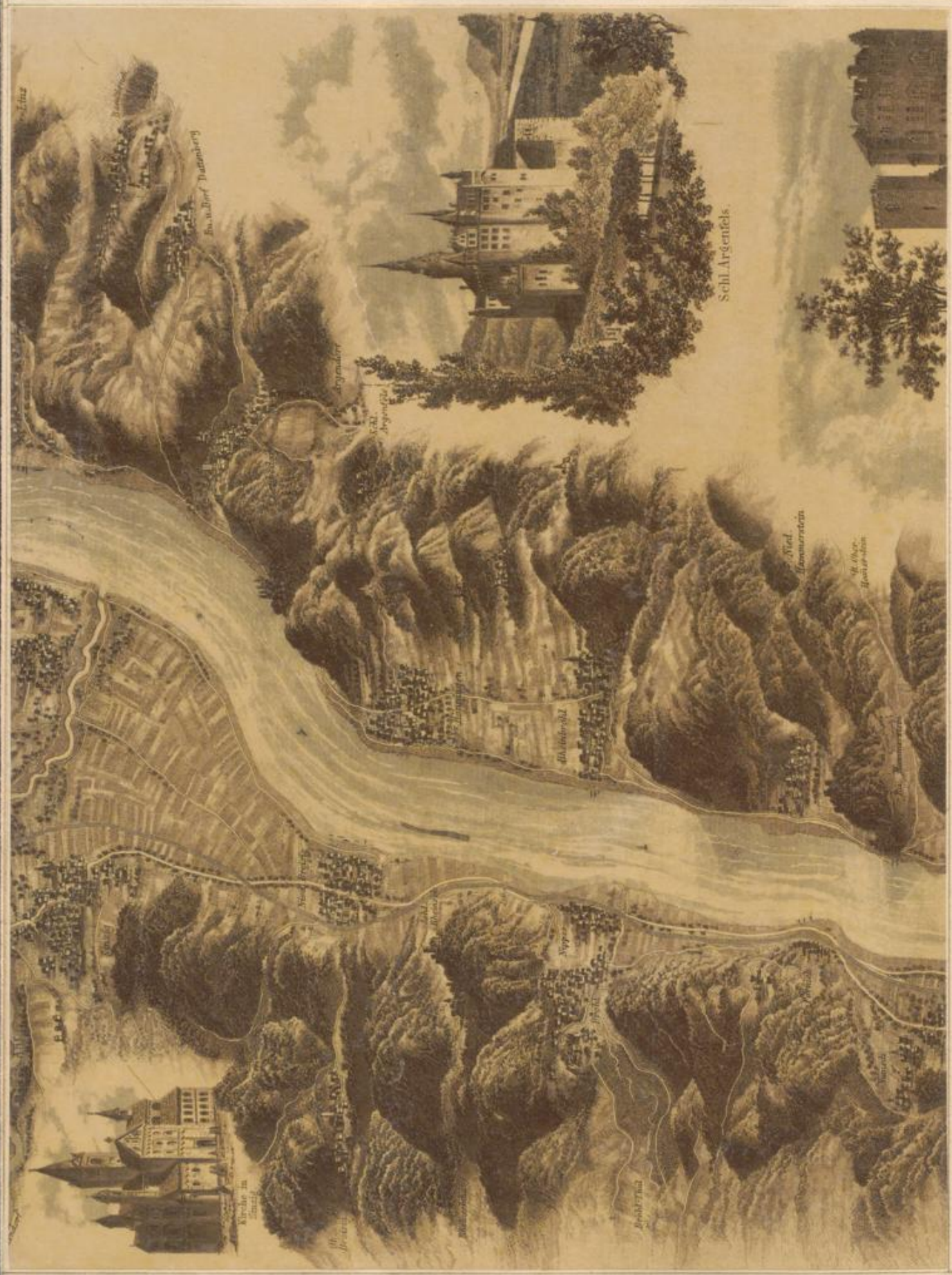
DAS SIEMENGERBIRGE.

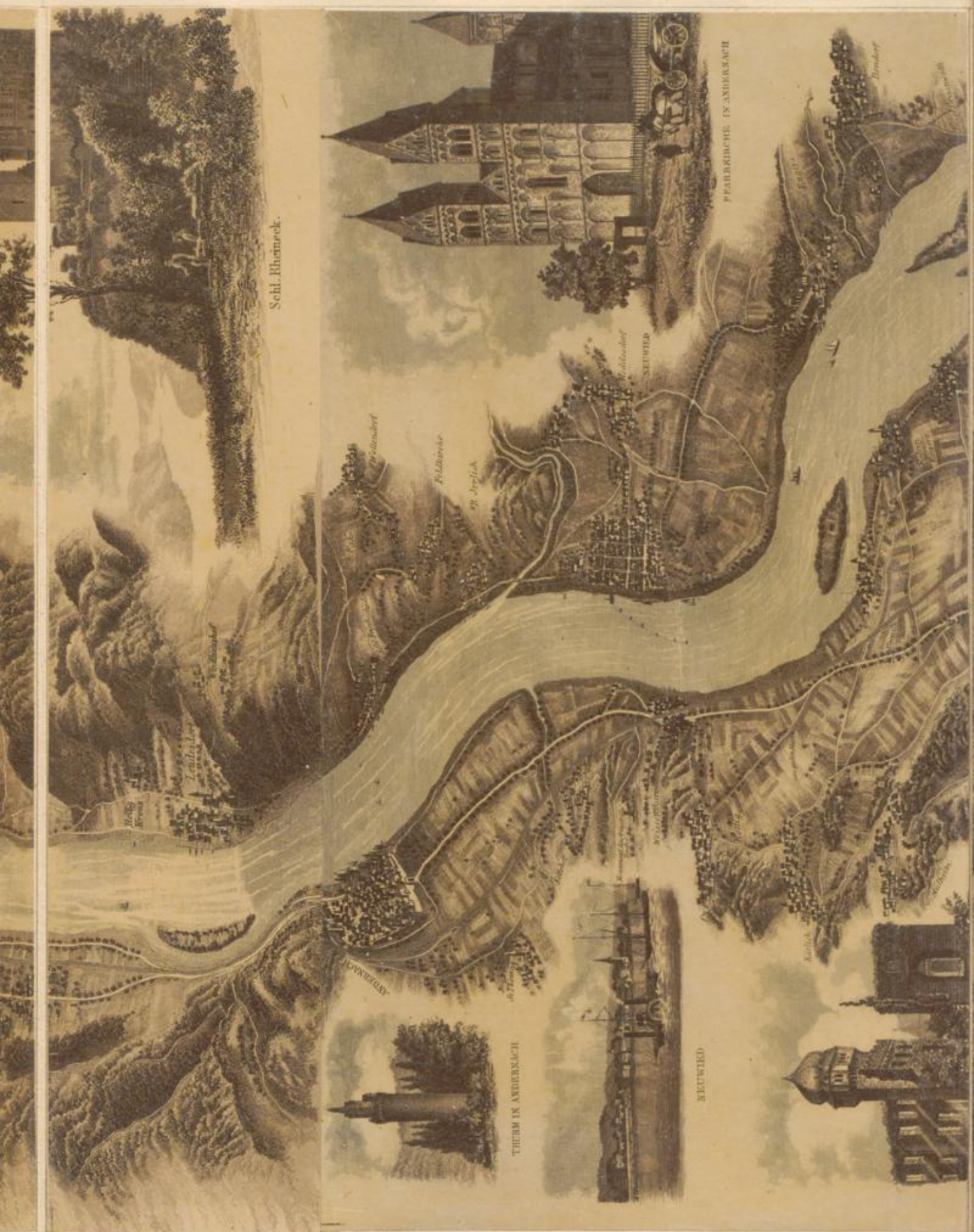
ROLANDSBECK

Apollinarsthal

Godesberg

Apollinarsthal





Sohl, Rheintreck.

PFARRKIRCHE IN ANDERSKACH

THEIM IN ANDERSKACH

NECKARWIND

St. Blasien

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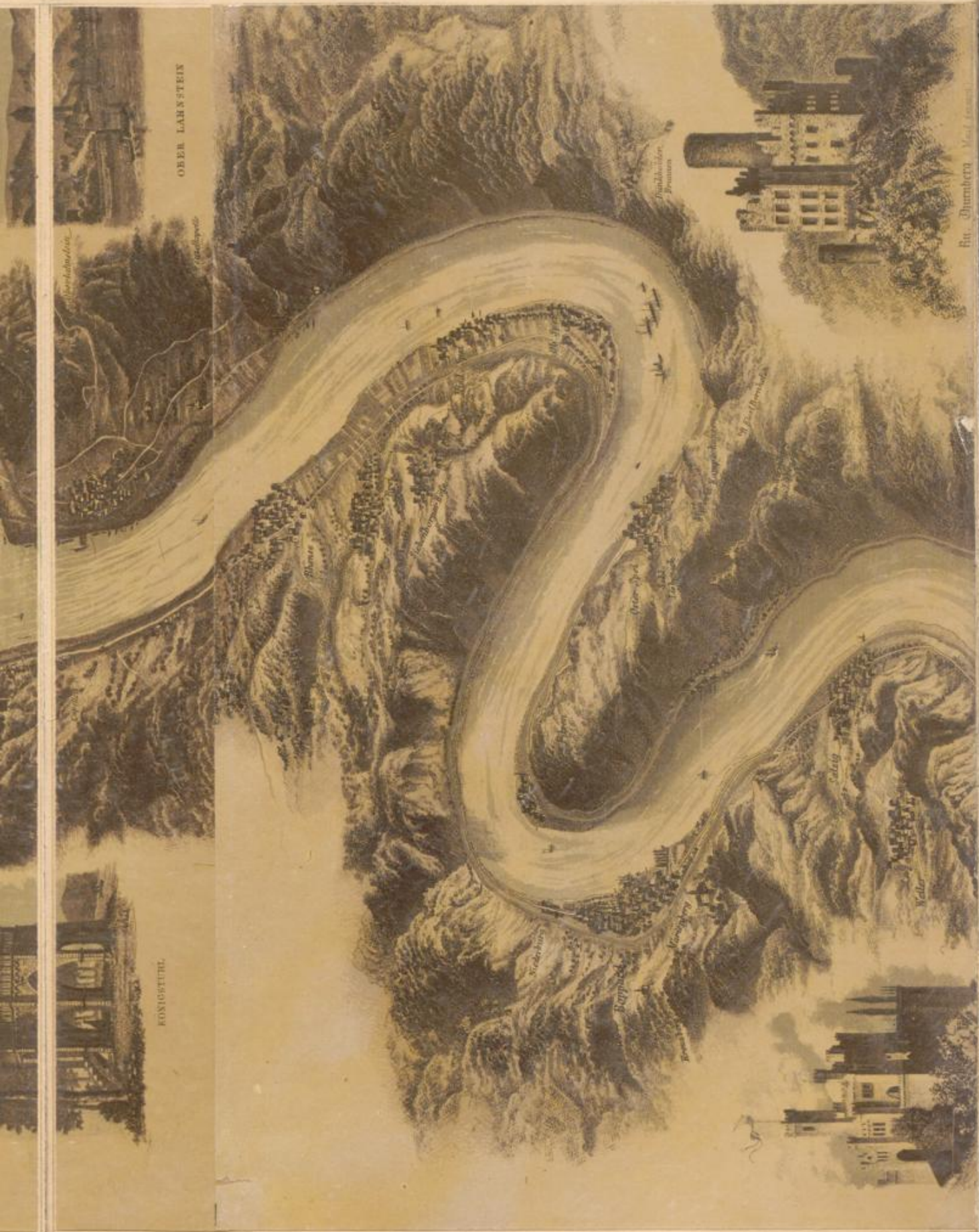
St. Blasien

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OBER LANNSTEIN

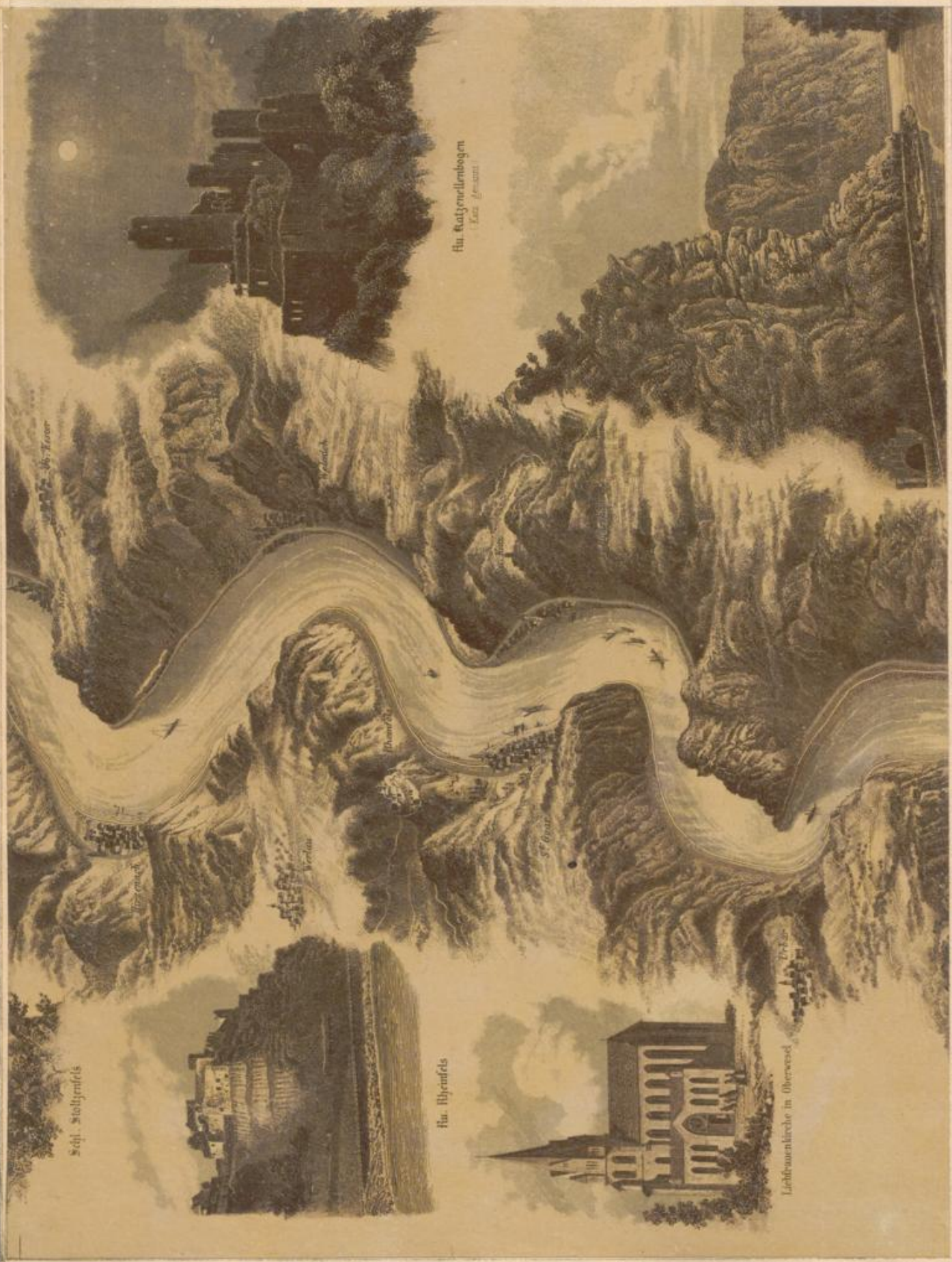
KÖNIGSTUHL

Burg Durrberg

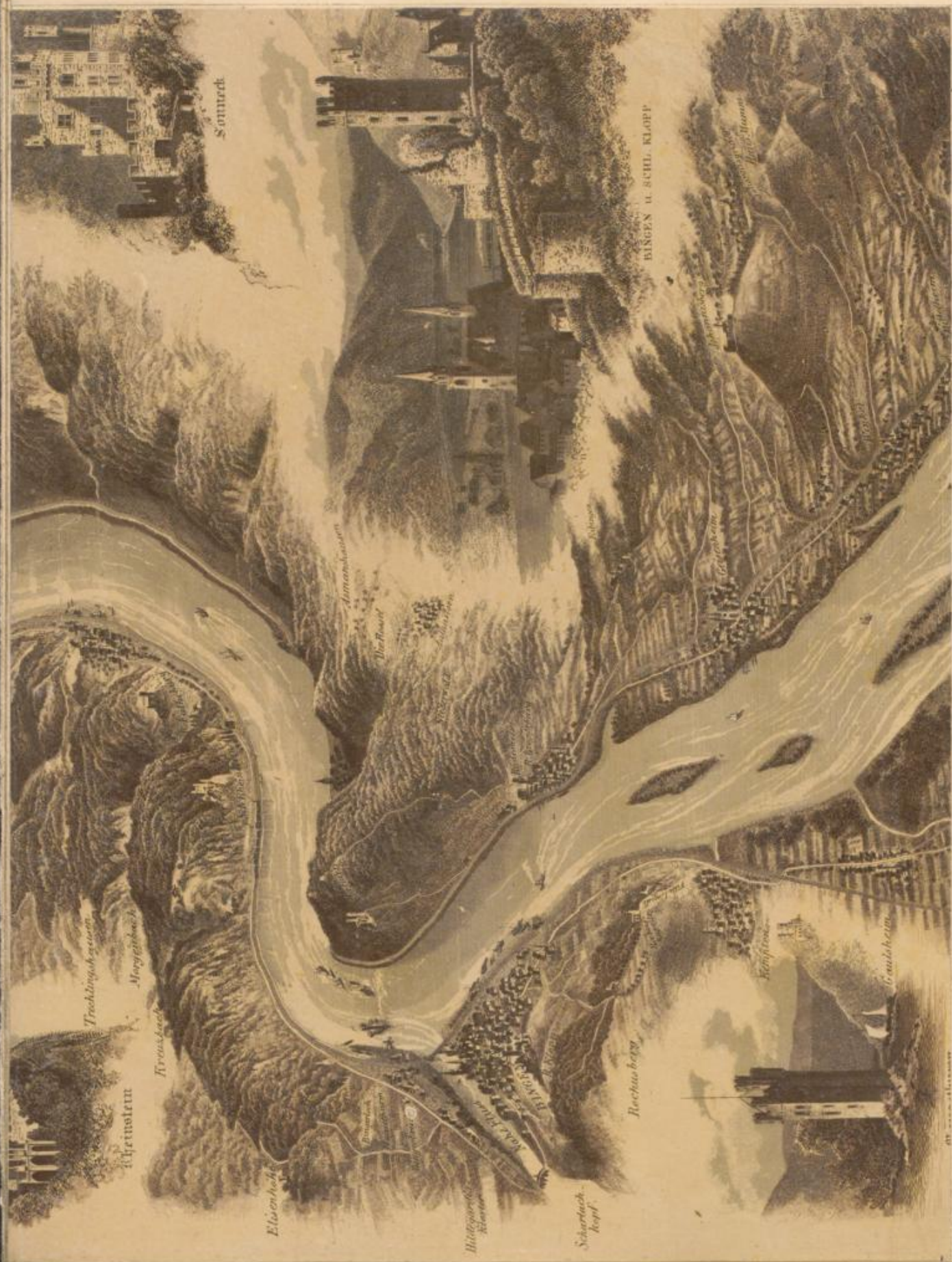
Waldenhausen

Mannheim

Sinz











Dem in Mainz.

Gutenberg

Neue Brücke in Mainz.

Schiller

Neue Brücke in Mainz.

Schiller.

Der Rheinstrom von Mainz bis Cohn

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