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**An illustrated guide-book to Heidelberg its castle and
environs**

Schmieder, Ludwig

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Suburbs and outlying districts

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various kinds of fish. Towards the west are the ruins of the princely bathhouse and the former Orangery.

We now return to the Botanical Garden and come to a big grotto of stones, shells and marble in which the health-giving water of the Heidelberg Radium Spring used to be distributed. A number of animals, some of whose bodies are still preserved, adorn the outside. Close by, in a little pond, lies a very much damaged figure of the Rhine. A seat has been placed in the niche here in memory of Goethe's stay here with Marianne v. Willemer.

The most beautiful part of the garden is undoubtedly the huge terrace thrown out on grat arches over the valley where a monument to Scheffel used to stand. The lowest terrace is a division of the botanical garden reserved for forestry, and has a rare collection of conifers. Opposite is the Schloss Park Casino. It contains a picture of the Castle Gardens as they were originally laid out.

On our way back to the station we must not overlook the Klingentor (Klingen Gate) standing at the lower end of the Castle, built about 1650. The Breitwieser house adjoining was built at the beginning of the 18th century by the body physician of the Elector. It is a stately and well-molded baroque building. Near it are the old electoral barracks, a simple but well-proportioned building.

In the Anlage we pass the Memorial to Bunsen, the discoverer of spectrum analysis, at whose feet two allegoric figures are lying, representing the unknown, awakening forces of Nature.

SUBURBS AND OUTLYING DISTRICTS

Neuenheim

On the northern side of Neckar River lies Neuenheim. Part of the old village church still stands in Ladenburger Street. Where Moenchhof Street branches off from Bruecken

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Street once stood the Moenchhof (Monk's Farm), which belonged to the monastery of Schoenau.

Moenchhof Street leads west to the Botanical Garden of the University, where glasshouses contain very fine collections of cacti and orchids. Nearby are the Athletic Grounds of the University.

Philosopher's Lane, at the beginning of which stands the Institute of Physics and Radiology, permits an ever-changing view of the town in the valley, the Castle and the Neckar. A pleasant resting-place is the garden of the Philosophen Hohe. The best views are to be had from the terrace of the Bismarck Tower which one approaches through the Eichendorff rock gardens; from the shady seats by the Lieselotte Stone; and from the terrace thrown out in front of the Holderlin Memorial. At the end of the lane Hirsch Gasse leads down past the historic inn, where the students, with or without permission of the powers that be, have fought their duels ever since 1818.

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Berg Street in which Krehl House stands out conspicuously, rises gradually, until one has a view right over Handschuhsheim and the Renish Plain, and drops down into the Siebenmuhlen Valley. From here a motoring road leads up to the "Feierstaette", which has been hewn like an amphitheater out of the living rock.

Handschuhsheim

Handschuhsheim is noted for its fruit and vegetables. At the terminus of the Electric Tramways the ruins of an old moated fortress lie across the road. An oriel window of the former Knights' Hall is still extant and some of the old walls are still standing. The Catholic Church is one of the oldest religious buildings of the town and neighbourhood. In the interior under the side galleries are the epitaphs of Heinrich of Handschuhsheim who

died in 1588, and of his wife. Opposite is that of Hans von Handschuhsheim, who was stabbed in the Market Square of Heidelberg in 1600, and that of his sister, the last two of the House of Handschuhsheim.

Bergheim und Rohrbach

The Bergheim Quarter is to great extent taken up by the hospitals of the University. In between stands the Radium Saline Thermal Bathing Establishment. These waters were employed, with success, in rheumatic and similar cases. It is the strongest Radium spring known up to the present.

The Rohrbach Quarter lies south and south-west of the railroad station. Rohrbacher Street leads to the Municipal Cemetery, an old and beautifully situated forest burial ground. Passing the cemetery on the Steiger Weg we come to the Speyerershof, magnificently situated with a view over the Rine Plain. At the "Drei Trogen" different approaches branch off leading to the War Cemetery on the "Ameisenbuckel", where the men are buried who died in the hospital in Heidelberg during the first World War. A lovely road leads from here down to Rohrbach. It is very old, and was a settlement of Celts and Romans.

Close to Rohrbach is the suburb of Kirchheim, a settlement of the Franks, of whom over a hundred graves have been opened and investigated in the course of the years. (Finds in the Museum of the Palatinate.)

Schlierbach

Of all the suburbs of Heidelberg, Schlierbach is the most frequented. It is reached either on foot along the Neckar, whereby one has a splendid view of Neuburg Abbey, or via the Castle and along the Schloss-Wolfsbrun-

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nenweg, with its views of the Neckar Valley and side valleys, and on to Ziegelhausen down to the Trout Ponds of the Electors, at the Wolfsbrunnen.

WALKS AND EXCURSIONS

On the left of the Neckar, the whole of the Koenigstuhl (King's Seat) with its adjoining spurs and hills — the Gaisberg, the Jettenbuehel with the Castle, the Molkenkur and the Auerhahnkopf lie open to the pedestrian. Roads and paths lead from the town up into the world of green shade; or there is the Mountain Railway from the Corn Market, which goes up to Molkenkur, and thence to Koenigstuhl.

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On the right of the Neckar is the Weisser Stein (White Stone) with its spurs, the Holy Mountain and St. Michael's Mountain. One can begin from Friedrich's Bridge and take the Philosophen Weg; from the Berg Street and take the Hainsbach Weg; or from the Old Bridge and up the narrow winding path opposite; the Schlangenweg (Snaky Way); or still further eastwards up the Hirschgasse.

ON THE LEFT OF THE NECKAR

From the Castle Gardens follow the road running behind the Schloss-Hotel, cross the Schloss-Wolfbrunnenweg and take the path uphill leading to the "Schutzenhaus".

To the Molkenkur (on the site of the old castle which was blown up in 1537), from which there is one of the best views, take the road from the Castle leading to the Klingenteich.

From the Molkenkur, the road ascends towards the Blockhaus, which is half-way up the Koenigstuhl, and