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Schmieder, Ludwig

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A GUIDE-BOOK TO

1949 P 143

Heidelberg

ITS CASTLE & ENVIRONS

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Easily to be reached from Heidelberg, within half an hour by railway, electric train or via "Autobahn" lies

MANNHEIM.

This 17th century fortress at the confluence of the Rhine and Neckar Rivers, built out by the magnificent princely creations of the 18th century, developed during the 19th and 20th centuries into an all-important city of commerce, industry and shipping with the second largest inland harbour of Germany. World-famous plants, such as Benz, Lanz, Brown Boveri, Bopp & Reuther and others have long been established here.

However, Mannheim, this industrial city is also a stronghold of the Fine Arts und Sports.

The Mannheim *National Theatre*

still maintains its 170 years old high cultural tradition, although the historical stage on which, in 1782 the first performance of Schiller's "Die Räuber" (The Robbers) was given, is now destroyed and the Theatre had to find another location.

The Mannheim *Fine Arts Exposition Halls*

were founded in 1907 with a collection of 19th and 20th century paintings and sculptures. After the German breakdown the renowned paintings gallery was one of the first collections to reopen on the same scale and in the same building.

Today the Mannheim *Sports*

associations play a leading role in many fields again.

Through its economic interests, cultural presentations and sporting events, visitors from nearby and far again and again are drawn to

Mannheim, the Rhine-Neckar City

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Dr. Ludwig Schmieder

An illustrated

Guide-Book

to

Heidelberg

its

Castle and Environs

10th revised Edition

With a plan of the town, the castle

Published and Printed by
Dr. Johannes Hörning in Heidelberg

(1948)

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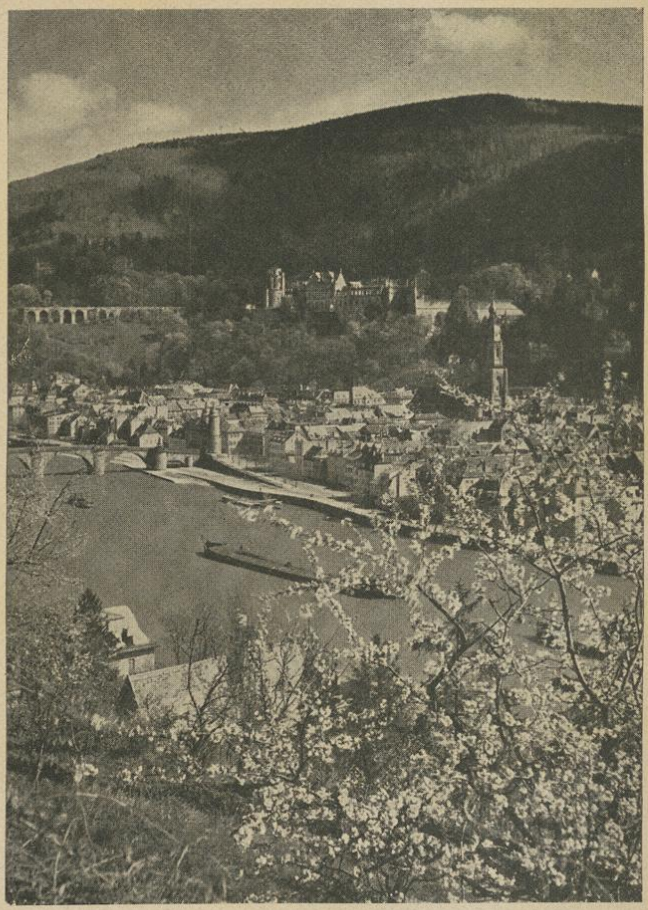

View of Heidelberg from the Philosophenweg *Illustration No. 1*

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View
New
Left-
and

The Castle and Karl Theodor Bridge *Illustration No. 2*

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View of the Old and the New University Buildings
Left: the Jesuit Church; below: the Weinbrenner Building and the Old Arsenal

Illustration No. 3

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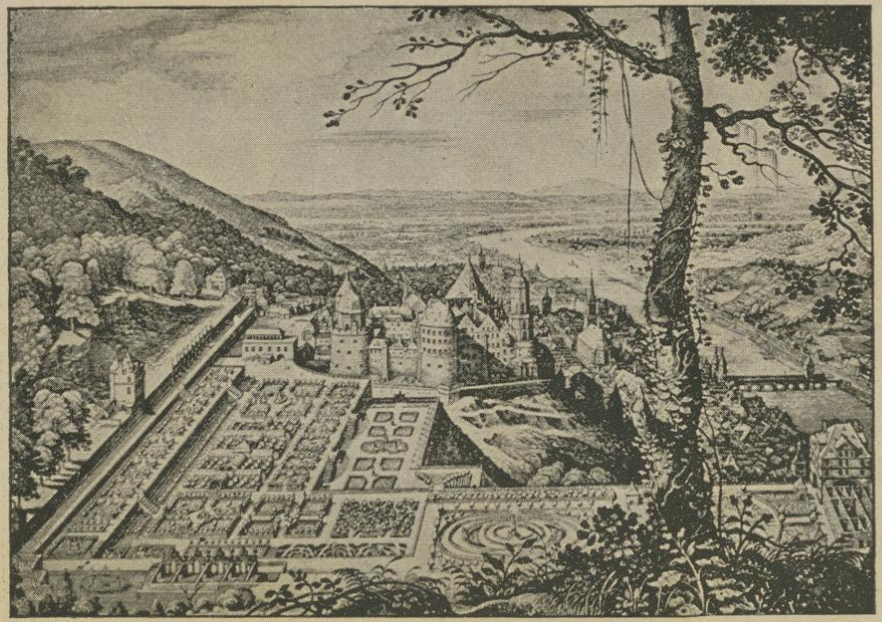

Hortus Palatinus (The Castle Gardens), by M. Merian.
Engraving in the Museum of the Palatinate

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Otto Heinrich, Elder of the Palatinate *Illustration No. 6*
(Wood-engraving on parchment in the Heidelberg Museum of the Palatinate)

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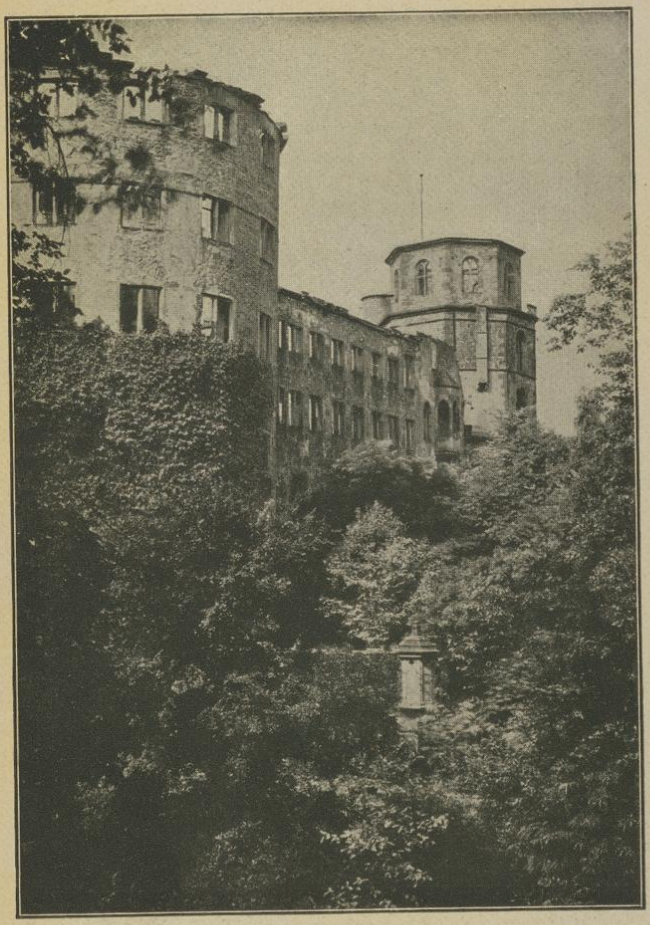

East front of the Castle. *Illustration No. 7*
Left: Apothecary's Tower, Right: the Bell Tower, and, connecting the two, Ott Heinrich-Building and the Hall of Mirrors

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Castle Courtyard

Illustration No. 8

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Ott Heinrich-Building

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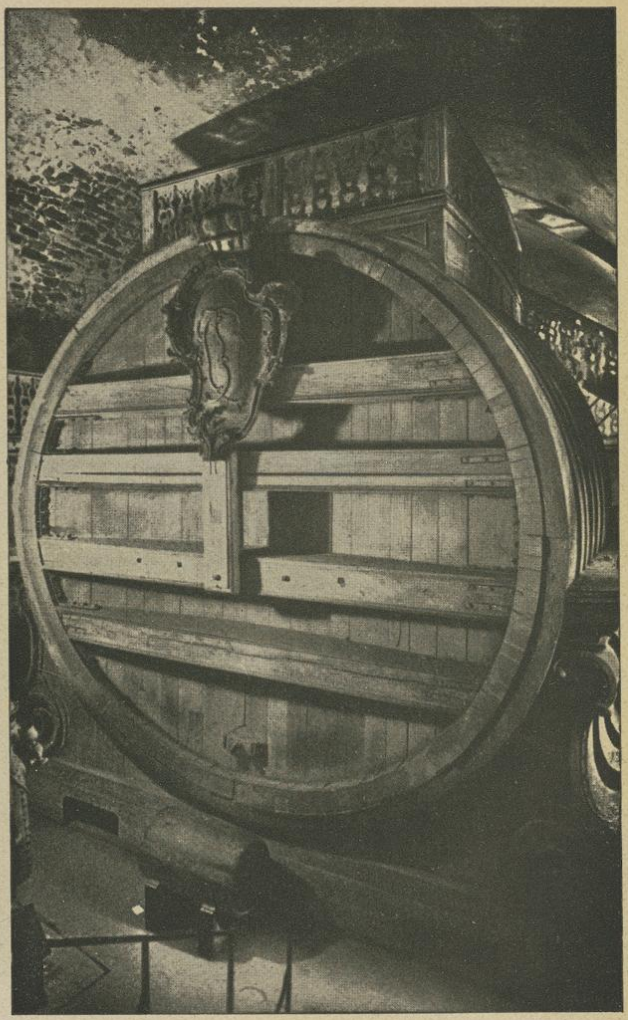

The Big Tun *Illustration No. 10*

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Serenade Concert in the courtyard of the Castle *Illustration No. 11*

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Festival Plays in the Castle *Illustration No. 12*

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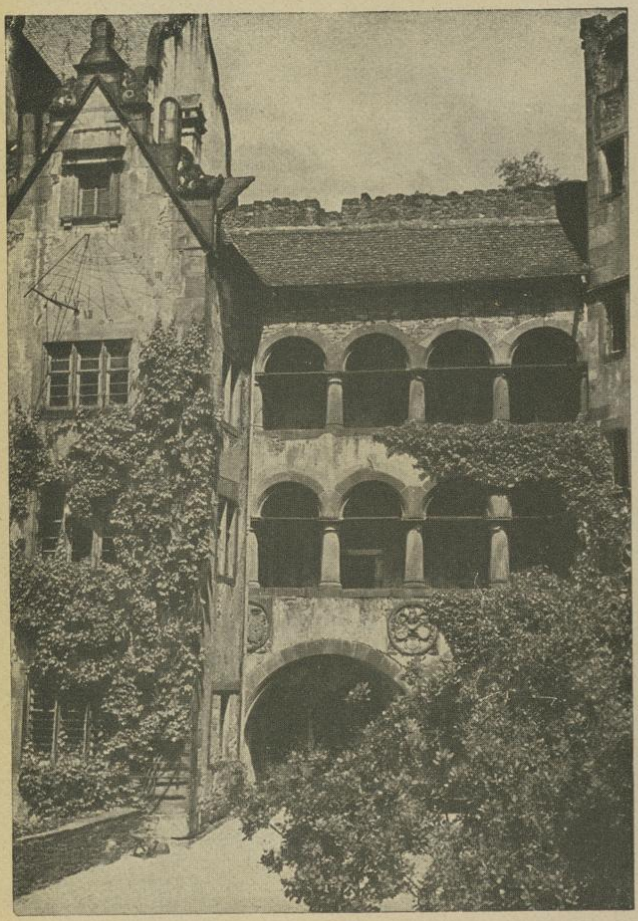

The Hall of Mirrors *Illustration No. 13*

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Castle Courtyard

Illustration No. 14

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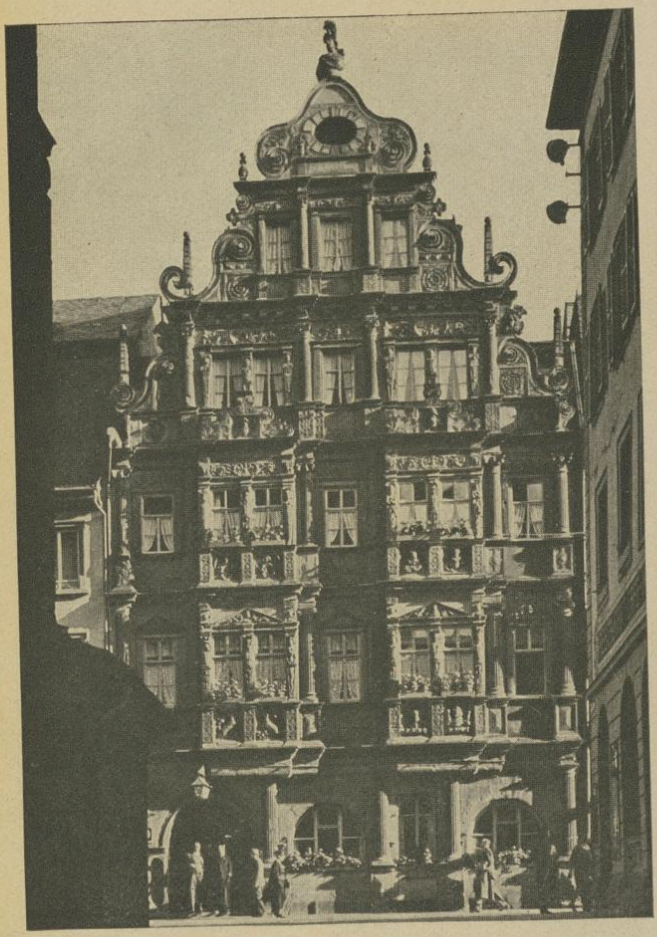

Hotel and Restaurant "Zum Ritter"
The "Knight of St. George"
(Hotel zum Ritter)

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Church of the Holy Ghost

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The Old and New University

Illustration No. 17

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Market Square with Hercules Fountain *Illustration No. 19*
Left: Town Hall; Right: formerly the "Prinz Carl" Hotel

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Corn Market with Statue; of the Virgin Mary and view of the Castle

Illustration No. 20

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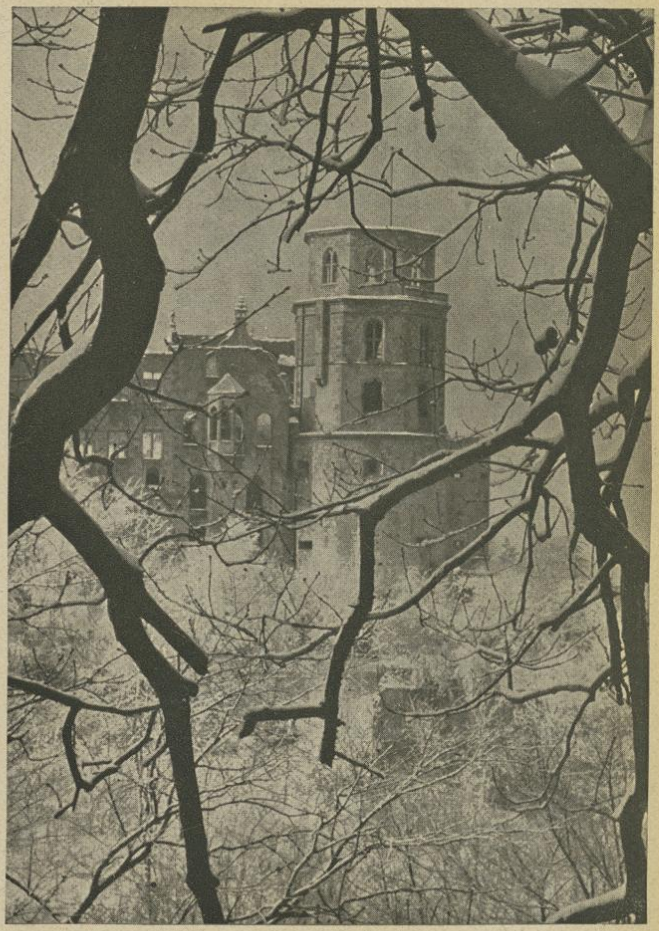

The Castle in Winter *Illustration No. 21*

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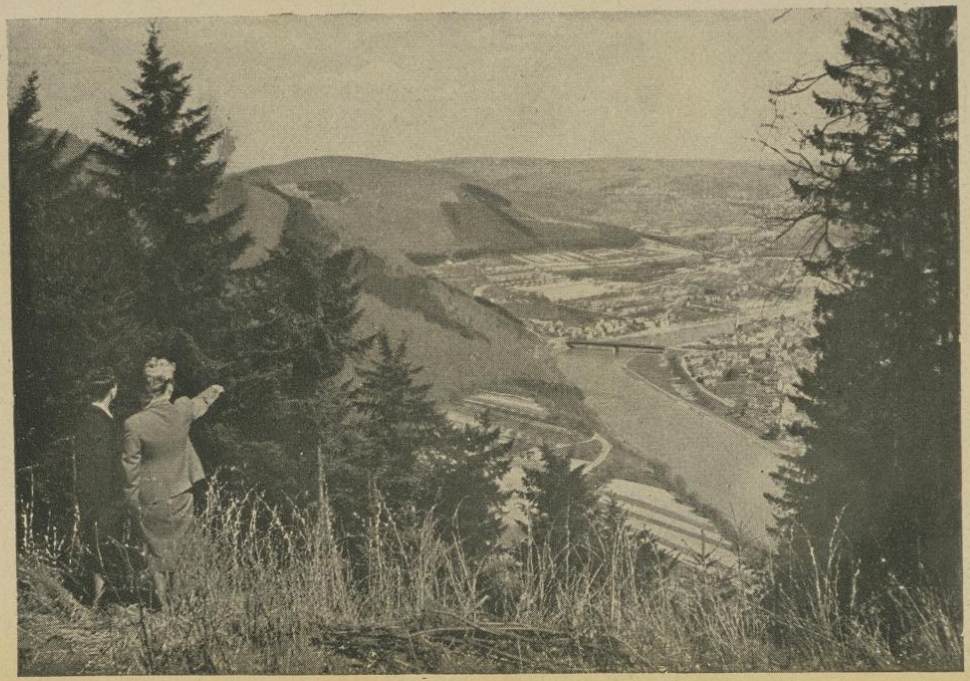

View of Neckargemünd *Illustration No. 22*

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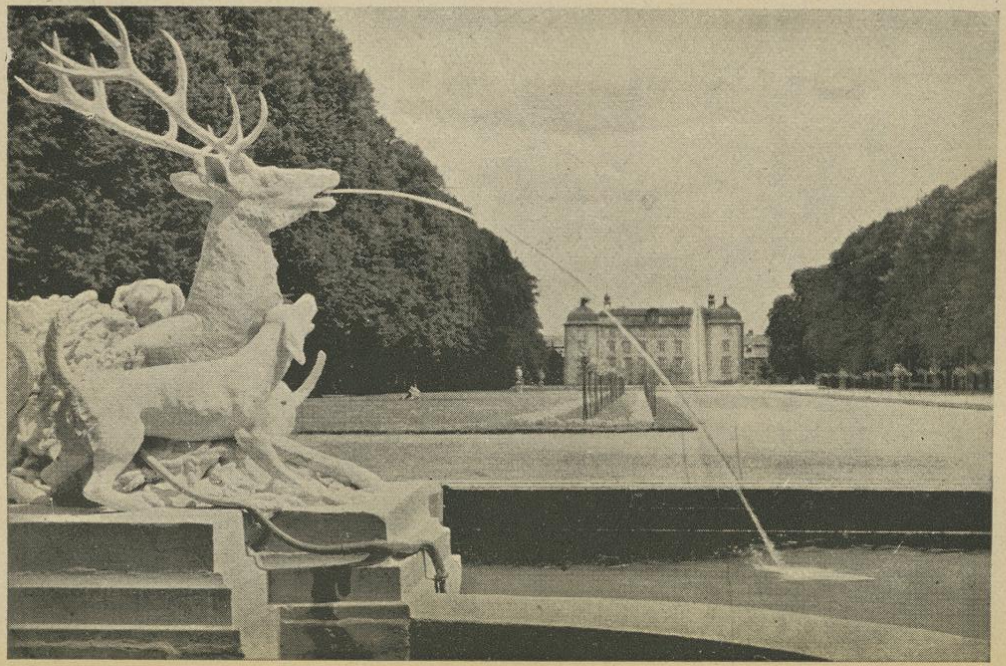

Schwetzingen: Palace-Garden

Illustration No. 23

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Castle-crowned Neckarsteinach *Illustration No. 24*

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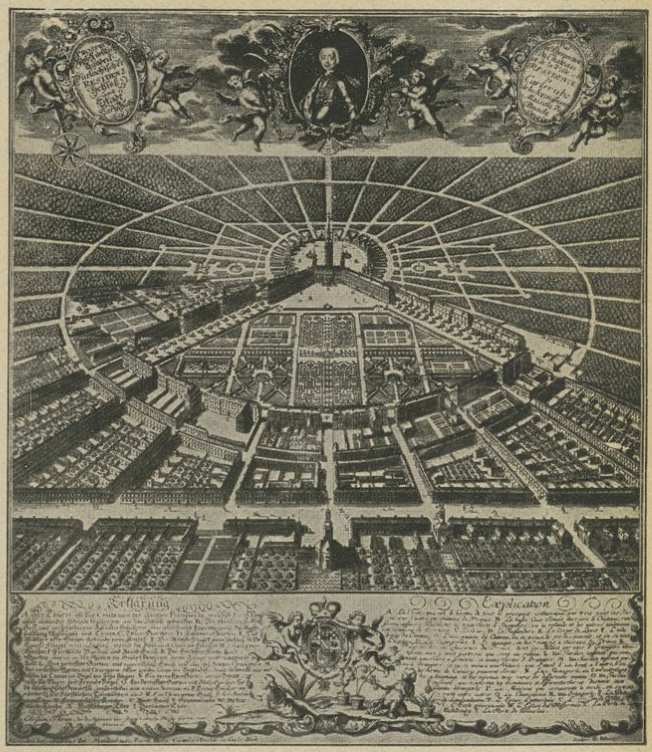

KARLSRUHE - The Fan-Shaped City, Map of the Town around 1750

(Photograph: „Archiv Verkehrsverein".)

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Architectural Monuments of the Time the Electors Resided in Mannheim: Old City Hall and Lower Parochial Church with Middle Tower (1700-1711) and Marked Well by Peter and Johann Matthäus van den Branden (1719-1771). (Photograph: „Städt. Bildarchiv".)

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Historical Survey

Mother Earth lavished her choicest gifts on this spot and favored Heidelberg above other places in the same latitude. Its sheltered position mitigates the severity of winter; Spring comes earlier; and Autumn lingers longer than elsewhere. The mild sunny days of these two seasons are pleasant beyond words, with little rainfall, and even on hot summer days the cool wind from the valley renders a stay here agreeable. Wooded hill-slopes on all sides of the town afford the pedestrian shade, coolness and fresh air. The town lies some 400 ft above sea-level, the mean yearly temperature being 50 ° F. In the census of 1933 the city numbered 84,641 and to day about 120000 inhabitants.

The geological structures of the region are classical ground for the scientists who have been pursuing their investigations here since the beginning of the 19th century. The Neckar, breaking through the southern part of the Odenwald, has hollowed out a bed in the solid granite stratum, over which it pours just above the Old Bridge. The Castle stands chiefly on granite. There is an interesting spot in the moat where the granite, and the enormous layer of larkose sandstone, which has accumulated as the result of the weathering processes of thousands of years, is exposed.

The frequent occurrence of thermal springs on the edge of the plain of the Upper Rhine led to the commencement of borings in 1903. Thermal water was struck in three horizons, and out of the deepest a saline spring, rich in

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radium, gushed up to the surface of the earth. Numerous and surprising cures testify to the healing powers of the water and are leading to its being used for medicinal purposes on a large scale.

With regard to prehistoric times, Heidelberg is able to produce a famous representative of the human race of those times, viz. the Homo Heidelbergensis, as the fossilised jaw-bone is called which was found in an outlying district and which belongs to the earliest and hitherto unknown type of paleolithic man. Traces of later stages of human development of the Stone Age, graves of the Bronze Age, a little of the Hallstadt Period, more of the La Tène stage, have been brought to light in Heidelberg and collected in the Prehistoric Department of the Museum of the Palatinate. Fragments of the dry wall are still to be seen on the Holy Mount which was built just a little more than a thousand years B. C. by a tribe belonging to the oldest Hallstadt Period. Other firmly mortared lines of walls belong to the La Tène epoch. Even in the days of the dim past the hinder peak of the Holy Mount served as a last refuge to the inhabitants and its soil hides all stages of civilization down to the late Middle Ages. There is no doubt that in early or pre-Germanic times this spot was a place of worship.

Finds are numerous which date from the days of the dominion of the Romans, whose legions gained a firm footing here about the middle of the first century after Christ. There, where the hospitals now stand, a fortified camp stood at the junction of two important military roads, and the river was crossed by a strong bridge to reach the main road to Lopodunum (the present Ladenburg). Here Romans, Romanized Celts and Germans settled down together. The Romans worshipped Mercury on the Holy Mount. At the foot of the mountain, they came together in the Mythras temple to celebrate the mystery of a divin-

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ity introduced from Persia. The altar stone of this temple has been unearthed.

The ever rising tide of the German invasion broke the rule of the Romans. The Alemanni, and after them the Franks, colonized the district. Place names which end in heim, like Neuenheim, Bergheim and Handschuhsheim, indicate that they were founded by the Franks, and their names are found in documents of the 8th century. The Franks introduced Christianity into the land. The heathen altars were laid low and in their place, towards the end of the 9.h century, the Cross was erected on the summit of the Holy Mount by the Abbot of Lorch. Pilgrimages were made to the Benedictine Monastery, which was dedicated to St. Michael. Its importance grew and in 1094 a second monastery, dedicated to St. Stephen and St. Laurentius, was erected on the foremost peak of the mountain. A generation later the monks of Lörch occupied a second site beautifully situated in the Neckar Valley and built Stift Neuburg. Later the Cistercians, supported by the Bishops of Worms, gained a footing in the beautiful Aue in the Steinach Valley. Their foundation, Schönau, enjoyed the special favour of the Electors of the Palatinate, who were installed as their patrons.

The temporal powers had established themselves on the left bank of the Neckar. Most probably vassals of Worms sat in the fortress on the summit of little Gaisberg (where the "Molkenkur" now stands), which commanded the road leading from the district of the Elsenz, via the Klingenteich, to the ford over the Neckar. Under their protection fishermen and boatmen probably settled down at the foot of the Königstuhl and out of the cluster of their huts developed in the course of time the town of Heidelberg. In 1196 we find the first documentary mention of Heidelberg. The town first became important through the Counts of the Renish Palatinate who took up their

residence on the heights overlooking the town on the above-mentioned little Gaisberg and, later, on the lower but broader ridge of Jetta's Hill, where the castle now stands. The dignity of a Count of the Palatinate was conferred as early as the year 1156 on Conrad of Hohenstaufen by his stepbrother Frederick I, the Emperor Barbarossa, and his possessions in the districts of Worms and Speyer formed the nucleus of the Palatinate on the Rhine. A closer connection arose between the Counts Palatine and the town in 1225, when Frederick II conferred the Palatinate on Duke Louis of Bayern and the Bishop of Worms granted him and his male heirs the fortress and the borough of Heidelberg as a fief. From this time Heidelberg remained closely bound up with the fate of the Counts of the Palatinate for nearly six hundred years.

About the same time, as researches have shown, there stood on Jetta's Hill some buildings which in the course of centuries, developed into the Castle of Heidelberg. In 1303 we find mention in documents of two castles, one standing on the site of the present Molkenkur and the other dating back to the above mentioned buildings on Jetta's Hill. The older fortress, situated on higher ground, had become too small for the growing political importance of the House of the Palatinate. The top of Jetta's Hill, not so far above the town, was in the end given the preference.

The fishing village, situated at the foot of the fortress, grew in the course of centuries into an important town, which was fortified with ramparts and towers. The east end was formed by the narrow passage between the Neckar and the mountains, where Karl's Gate now stands, and the western followed the line of the present Grabengasse (the Lane along the Moat). The northern side was washed by the Neckar, and the southern wall ran along where the Hexenturm (Witch's Tower) still stands.

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Protected by the fortress in the 14th century the so-called Mountain Town began, the houses of which rose, row by row, from the southern line of fortifications right up to the walls of the castle. Toward the end of the 14th century the encircling walls had become too narrow and the Elector ordered the inhabitants of the nearest village, Bergheim, to come and settle down immediately before the gates of the town (1392). Thus arose the "For" Town, whose limits extended to the Sophienstrasse of to-day. The Castle and the three divisions of Old Town, Mountain Town and "Fore" Town form the stage on which the most important scenes in the history of Heidelberg and, for the most part, of the Palatinate also, were played.

The foundation of the University in 1386, by Rupprecht I, was the most momentous event in the history of the development of the town. It was largely due to his energy and discernment that the Golden Bull was issued, whereby Electoral Rights were assured to the Palatinate (1356). Rupprecht III was elected Emperor, a proof of the esteem in which the Lords of the Palatinate were held. He added a lasting ornament to his capital in the shape of the Church of the Holy Ghost, which he built on the site on which a Romanesque church had already hat to make way for a bigger one. The palace he built is the castle which has come down to us in a tolerably good condition. His son and successor, Ludwig III was appointed at the Council of Constance, 1414—1418, to lead John Huss to stake. The deposed Pope, John XXIII was entrusted to his guardianship. It was Ludwig III who finished the Church which his father hat begun. He completed the Holy Ghost Foundation which bound the University and clergy closely together, by giving 12 of the endowed canonicates to the teachers of the University. It was the clergy who carried and spread knowledge, and the build-

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ings the raised were the predominant features of the town. The Begging Orders were represented by three big monasteries; the Augustinians on the southern side of the present University Square; the Francicans on the present Karl's Square and the Dominicans on Main Street where the present Frederick's building of the Universsity now stands. The latter was founded under the protection of Frederick I (1449—1476) whose nephew, Philip the Upright, introduced the humanistic movement into the Palatinate. Luther himself held a disputation in 1518 in the Augustan Monastery in Heidelberg and visited the Castle, which was already famous. It was beginning to take on a very different appearance under the energetic building activities of Ludwig (1508—1544). He erected all the great works of defense and united all the isolated residences and the few big towers and walls into one mighty, and, for those times, impregnable fortress. Under him, or perhaps his predecessor, arose the strong Arsenal on the banks of the Neckar; immediately outside the gates of the Old Town, which stands out to-day in such contrast to the confused mass of small houses by which it is surrounded. His successors transformed the fortress by degrees into a magnificant Castle, and added to the older medieval structures one palace after another in the then favored style of the Renaissance. Thus arose the Hall of Mirrors, the Ott-Heinrich Building, the Frederick Building, and finally the English Building, erected by Frederick V for his English bride. He it was who added to the many interesting features of his residence one which was the admiration of his contemporaries, the Castle Garden. It was laid out on five artificially raised terraces, and from what remains of it we can only surmise how beautiful it must have been.

In his reign the religious discontent, which had been smouldering for several decades, flamed out with great

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fury. Otto Heinrich was the first of the Palatine Princes to become Protestant and his successors, down to Frederik V were in turn Calvinists an Lutherans. The people naturally followed the lead of their princes. John Casimir, who acted as regent during the minority of Frederick IV, added to the town its biggest building, the electoral Marstall (Cavalry Barracks), behind the Arsenal. Thus the town had in all important respects reached its highest pitch of development along with the Castle, when the Thirty Year's War broke out.

The Palatinate was the most exposed to attack, because its Prince was not only the leader of the Union of Protestant Princes but had also accepted the crown of Bohemia, thereby placing himself in direct opposition to the House of Habsburg. He was defeated in the Battle of the White Mountain near Prague in 1620 but was still hoping to regain possession of the Palatinate, when his death after the Battle of Lützen put an end to his hopes.

Tilly appeared in 1622 before the gates of Heidelberg, which was obliged to surrender to superior forces. After by the enemy the garrison of the Castle surrendered on the surrounding heights and the town hat been occupied condition that they were allowed to withdraw. In 1633 the town passed into Swedish (Protestant) hands but two years later the imperial troops again took possession of it. By the Peace of Westphalia, which made an end to the Thirty Years' War, the Upper Palatinate and the Electoral Rights passed to Bavaria, but Electoral Rights were also granted to the Lower Palatinate. The Elector Karl Ludwig succeeded in a comparatively short time in restoring peace and order to his country. In order to open up new markets for the agricultural produce of the Palatinate, he founded on the site of the old village of Mannheim, at the junction of Neckar River and the Rhine, the new town of Mannheim. To this town he granted the privileges of

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self-administration, full freedom of trade and manufacture, religious toleration, and made it open "to all honorable people of all nations". He succeeded in restoring the Castle and introduced religious tolerance into the University. Within the precincts of the town, he built for the Lutherans in 1659—1661, the Providence Church, so named from his motto, "Dominus providebit". To promote peaceful relations and increase the influence of his house, he gave his daughter, Lieselotte, as wife to the Duke of Orleans, the brother of Louis XIV of France. Contrary to the express terms of the marriage contract, Louis XIV pressed his brother's claim to part of the Palatinate. His hordes advanced, devastating and plundering as they came. Heidelberg capitulated and was granted immunity from destruction. When, however, an army marched up to its relief, three cannon-shots were fired from the Castle as a signal and on March 2nd, 1689, the fortifications were blown up. All parts of the town were set on fire but when the enemy withdrew the townsfolk were able to extinguish it. In 1693 the French again occupied the town after a short and weak resistance and finished what they had begun in 1689. This time the town was destroyed not by order of a general, but by the unbridled license of wild soldiers. The Castle shared the same fate and from this thime on, it stood in ruins.

After the Peace of Rijswick in 1697, the work of rebuilding the town was begun. Valuable building material was at hand in the blown up walls of the Castle. The Elector, Johann Wilhelm, (1690—1716), considered the idea fo building a baroque palace on the western side of the Castle and connecting it with the plain by a gradual ascent, but could not come to an agreement with the municipality. His successor, Karl Philip, resided for some time in Heidelberg, but a fierce quarrel with the municipality as to the right of the Catholics or the Prostestants to use

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the Church of the Holy Ghost finally decided him to take up his residence, in 1720, in Mannheim.

Nevertheless, this period of the beginning of the 18th century, which is noted for its love of building and ostentation, has left its mark on the town. Of important private houses, only the "Ritter", which was built of stone, was left standing after the destruction of the town. The chief builders of the new Heidelberg that now arose, were the high officers of the Army and the Court. Thus arose in Haupt Strasse several buildings which deserve the interest of all friends of art to-day; the present Museum of the Palatinate built in 1712, the House of the Giant (Riese) in 1707, the Weimar Palace, in about 1714, Buhl House and the Academy, both rebuilt later and finally the Breitwieser block of buildings at the Klingentor. Big squares were laid out; the Parade (now Langemarck) Square, the Corn Market and Hay Market helped to beautify the town. In 1701—1703 there arose the new Town Hall, which has been preserved within the present one. The University acquired a new building with lecture rooms, the Domus Wilhelmina, called after the Elector, Johann Wilhelm. The Jesuits filled a whole quarter with their buildings, which are preserved to-day practically as they were: the Jesuits' Lecture Hall, 1703, the Jesuits' Church, 1709, the Jesuits' Classical School (Gymnasium) 1715, to-day the seminary building of the University, and Karl's Hall of Residence, 1750.

Heidelberg owes to the last Elector of the Palatinate, Karl Theodor, (1742—1799), two much admired works of architecture, the Old Bridge (1786) destroyed by the Germans during World War II, and Karl's Gate (1775). This art-loving prince wished to restore the Castle as a summer residence, but the Bell Tower was struck by lightning in 1764 and the work that had been done was destroyed.

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During the Napoleonic Wars a battle was fought before the gates of Heidelberg, when the Austrians heroically defended the head of the Old Bridge against the attack of the French. The peace which followed entirely altered the map of Germany and sealed the fate of the Palatinate also, and it ceased to be an intependent state. The part of the Palatinate which lay on the right bank of the Rhine fell to Baden, under whose Prince Frederick the land began again to prosper. Heidelberg owes to him the reorganization and revival of her University. He issued an edict in 1803 assuring to the University its liberty of scientific research, untrammelled by religious doctrines, and reserved for himself and his heirs the office of rector. The newly-founded University soon became famous far and wide for the activity of its intellectual life.

The ruins of the Castle, which had been overgrown by ivy, brushwood, and trees, acquired during this time a new significance through the "Romantic Movement" which sought to derive from the German past new strength and new ideals. Most of the Romantic poets either lived here or spent some time here. Goethe stopped here in 1775 on his first journey to Switzerland, and from here he set out for Weimar, having accepted the invitation of Duke Karl August. As a man of 65 he won here the admiration and lowe of a youthful friend, Marianne von Willemer, who presented him on his 75th birthay with a poem recalling the happy hours the had spent on the castle terrace. The series of poets is fittingly brought to a close by Scheffel, who was a student here in 1844—1847 and later came as often as he could from Bruchsal to Heidelberg. His song "Old Heidelberg" is known throughout the whole world, and has been translated into English by the former American Ambassador to Berlin, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, who was an old student of Heidelberg.

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The poets combined with the artists of the Romantic Age to glorify the Castle in line and color. A whole series of painters have depicted the charm of the incomparably beautiful situation of the town, with the Castle enthroned above in its gorgeous coloring: John Wallis, Turner, Rottmann, Trübner and others.

No less than Art did Learning contribute to spreard the fame of Heidelberg through the world. An endless number of scholars could be mentioned, but it will suffice to mention only a few whose names have become household words: Schlosser and Häusser, the historians, Bunsen, the chemist, Helmholtz and Kirchhoff, the physicists.

Just as the medieval town was dominated by the pointed roofs of monasteries, and the new town that arose after the fire, by the buildings of the Jesuits, so is the appearance of the town to-day being influenced by the buildings of the University, which is continually expanding. In 1929 the so-called "New Lecture Hall" was pulled down and on its site a new University Building was erected from funds collected by the American Ambassador to Berlin, Jacob Gould Schurman. Since 1930 the Kaiser Wilhelm-Research Institute and a new hospital in its vicinity were built. *Illustration No. 17*

Another side of Heidelberg is less known, the industrial side. In consequence of the cultivation of tobacco in the near neighborhood, there were over 100 tobacco factories in and around Heidelberg. The old mill of the times of the Electors was taken over by the Herrenmühle Co., which was one of the most up-to-date of its kind. There are Portland Cement Works, and near the town porphyry quarries which yield excelent material for roadmaking. The metal industry had several big factories in and near Heidelberg. There were firms that manufactured instruments and apparatus for the University. The influence of the University was felt in the printing and publishing

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world, and there were several firms of considerable im portance. A fountainpen industry of importance was developed in the adjoining district. That Heidelberg played a leading part in the Hotel business is obvious, for the enchanting beauty of its position, the reputation of its University and the romance of its world-famous Castle brought an ever-increasing number of visitors and friends to old Heidelberg.

Round The Town

The Main Railroad Station is a modest building but not devoid of a certain artistic quality in the enclosure of its approach by a row of vaulted arches. Opposite stands the General Post Office and a few steps farther we come to Bismarck Platz, finished off on the south by a row of arcades.

From Bismarck Platz the electric trams run in all directions, eastward to the Old Town and the Neckar Valley; northward across the Neckar to Neuenheim and Handschuhsheim, in which direktion the O.E.G. runs along the Bergstrasse as far as Weinheim; westward, the same company runs fast trams to Mannheim and the Municipal trams run along Bergheimerstrasse to Wieblingen or to Schwetzingen. To go southward to the "Bergfriedhof" (Hillside Cemetery) or to Rohrbach, Wiesloch or Kirchheim it is best to take a tram from the R. R. station.

From Bismarck Platz and the adjoining Bismarck Garden one can get to the Motor Speedway (Atobahn) by Bergheimer Strasse or along the Neckar by the Schurmanstrasse. On the other side of the Neckar lie the suburbs of Neuenheim and Handschuhsheim, the Brückenstrasse (Bridge Street) leading there. In the plains lie fruitful

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fields and on the orther hand the slopes of the Heiligen Berg, (Holy Mount) are covered with fruit trees. South of the Neckar, as far as the railway line, extends the Bergheim quarter, in which the University hospital buildings stand, and which stretches as far as Wieblingen and the garden colony of Pfaffengrund, grown up since the first world war.

The wide angle from south of the railway line up to Gaisberg, is filled by the houses of the Rohrbach quarter, which were built during the spell of prosperity of the latter end of the last century. From Sophien Strasse which passes one side of Bismarck Platz, in a triangle the apex of which, pointing East, is finished off by Karl's Tor (Gate), lies the Altstadt (Old Town). Above this the Castle ruins are enthroned on a steep cliff. Bihind the Altstadt towers the Königstuhl (King's Seat) clad in forest green and Heiligenberg (Holy Mount) on the other side of the river, which form the gates through which the Neckar breaks from the mountains into the plain. A thin line of houses stretches upstream on both banks, on the right as far as Ziegelhausen, on the left, up to and past Schlierbach to Ziegelhausen Bridge. *Illustration No. 2*

Four streets run from the Sophien Street trough the Old Town parallel to one another: the Neckarstaden, following the river to the Karlstor, Haupt Strasse, the backbone of the Old Town, the Plöck and Leopold Strasse, also called the Friedrich-Ebert-Allee. The latter leads directly to the Castle, which one can see in the distance as soon as one turns into the street. This is the shortest way to the Castle. From it two roads lead up to the Königstuhl; one, the Wolfshöhlenweg and the other, leading over the railway line up the Klingenteich. Half-way between the two a foot-path leads up to the "Riesenstein" (Giant's Stone).

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The Old Town From The Station To University Square

On the right, at the beginning of Friedrich-Ebert-Allee is what used to be the Concert & Theatrical Agency, where every kind of information could be obtained and tickets ordered for the theater, concerts, etc. On the other side of the street, at the corner of Sophien Strasse is the building where, before the war, exhibitions of pictures by living artists were held. Opposite is the Neptune Gardens, and adjoinings is the Stadtgarten with what used to be the Casino in the background. Opposite the garden stands the Europa Hof, a Hotel known throughout the world. The street on the left, named after the Palatinate poet, Nadler, leads to St. Anna's Church, the chapel of the adjoining Catholic hospital (now a home for the aged) which was erected in 1714. A few houses farther eastwards (24. Plöck) is the baroque building of the Reformed Hospital. On the houses on the left side of Friedrich-Ebert-Allee tablets have been let into the walls to draw attention to the fact that here Gervinus, professor of literature, once resided, and there Rothe, the theologian.

The upper end of the square is occupied by the Physical Chemistry Laboratory, a part of the Chemistry Laboratory in the Akademie Strasse where Bunsen made his discoveries; adjoining it is the Physiological Institute.

We now come to Haupt Strasse and see opposite us the Friedrich's Building of the University. The rich green of the old trees is a welcome sight above the traffic of the narrow, but fairly straight main street. In this U-shaped building (erected in 1861—1863) the Mineralogical, Mathematical and Pharmacological Institutes are housed. Behind it stands the Anatomy Building.

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The right hand side of Haupt Strasse is adorned by the "Riese", in which the Geological and Paleontological Institutes are installed. According to the inscription under his statue, the house was built in 1707 by Lieut. General Eberhard Friedrich von Venningen, Grand Master of the Hunt. It later became an inn, and owes its name to the enormous figure of the Grand Master on its front. On the other side of the street, the restaurant "Perkeo" (1701) belongs to the earliest buildings to be erected after the destruction of the town, although it has been very much altered by its adaptation to the requirements of a restaurant.

Providence Church, standing on the south side of the street, was erected by Karl Ludwig in 1659—1661, in the Herren Garten (Lord's Garden), which then extended to the Plöck. The tower was added in 1717 when the Church was restored after the Fire. The cross-vaulted vestibule is adorned by the richly carved alabaster monument of Eleonore Charlotte von Bettendorf (1746). The interior has been very much changed.

Bienen Strasse (Bee Street) branching off on the left leads down to the Neckar and to the Stadthalle, erected in 1903, which contains halls of various sizes for concerts, lectures and social functions. On the right of Haupt Strasse we come to Theater Strasse, so called after the Municipal Theatre which is located there. The theater was thoroughly renovated in 1925. In the same street is the "Harmonie" Hall, employed for concerts and lectures. The small building at the corner is a relic of the early 19th century.

Our attention is now caught by the fine proportions and good plasticity of the Museum of the Palatinate, diagonally opposite. It was erected in 1712 for Prof. Morass by A. Breunig but passed out of his hands into those of the town. Several rooms still exhibit the deco-

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rations given them by the tenants of the 18th century. Professor P. Fr. Deurer of Mannheim (1779—1884) painted the Pompeian room.

More precious, however, than the Museum are its contents, which have been drawn from the Palatinate, Heidelberg, and the Castle. The Museum contains departments devoted to the prehistoric, Roman and Early Germanic finds in the neighborhood, to collections of electoral coins, to views of the town and Castle of Heidelberg, to hundreds of specimens of Frankenthal china and paintings of the Romantic period, including works of Wallis and Turner.

In the following block of houses on the right-hand side of the street, a decorative Renaissance portal of the former Wormser Hof, 110 Haupt Strasse, as well as a turret window, have survived the horrors of the destruction of Heidelberg.

The Old Town From University Square To Karl's Tor (gate) The University

The Haupt Straße opens southwards into University Square. In the opposite direction, Marstall Street following the line of the oldest wall of the town, as does Grabengasse (Moat Lane), leads to the former arsenal (Zeughaus) of the princes of the Palatinate. Four round towers with conical roofs, are still standing and form the corners of the building. By the entrance near one of the towers we enter the quadrangle, which was arranged as an athletic training ground for the students, and here we get a good general view of the building.

The strong walls of the Arsenal defied the destruction of the town during the Orleans War. After the conclusion

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of peace, openings for windows were made over the great entrances, and an upper story for temporary dwellings was erected. From the beginning of the 19th century, the Arsenal served as storehouse until it was converted to meet the needs of the students. In the right wing is the Mensa, a dininghall where students dine and sup for a moderate price. In the left wings is the Gymnastic Hall of the University. The interior is richly painted. On the south side stand the remains of the stables erected by John Casimir in 1590, the superstructure of which, with its gables and towers, was once the pride of the town. The destruction of the town laid the proud house low and to-day there remain only the windows of the basement story, preserved in the lowroofed hall, which is employed for athletic training. The left wing was rebuilt as a barracks by Weinbrenner in 1806, and quite considerably altered. It now houses various institutes of the University (the Archeological, Philological, Egyptological Institute and Seminary for Ancient History) and is called the Weinbrenner Building. On the ground floor there is a collection of antique vases, terra-cottas and bronzes. Here too is the Egyptian Museum. The riverside view of the Arsenal, which is the most beautiful, could be seen until the middle of the 19th century from the Neckar. The quays (1854) and then the Promenade (1895), cut away half the mighty wall; the roof was also twice as high as it is to-day. The Hay Grange nearby stands on the foundations of the Mantle Tower which here terminated the wall of the Old Town.

We now return to Langemarck Square. Where Haupt Strasse leaves the square towards the east there stood until 1827 the Middle Gate Tower, which marked the boundaries of the Old Town. The main building of the University stands on the site of two older buildings and its foundation stone was laid in 1712. The in-

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terior, finished in 1729 has been kept very plain. The Aula (Great Hall) which is two stories high, was given a rich stucco ceiling by Johann Batisti Clerici, but when it was rebuilt by Durm (1886) it disappeared unter a cover of inlaid work. Durm and Ferdinand Keller, who painted the picture representing the entrance of Pallas Athene into Heidelberg and the allegories of the four old faculties (Theology, Jurisprudence, Medicine and Philosophy) have given the Aula a solemn and festive appearance. The names inscribed on the walls bear eloquent testimony to the work of great scholars through 500 years. The original Heidelberg University was built in 1386. In the Augustiner Gasse, in the Pedellenhaus (the Porter's House), is the Karzer (Student's Prison). The occupants have expressed their feelings, or explained the reasons for their detention behind barred doors in humorous verses and drawings on the walls.

On the south side of the square and opposite the main buildings stands the New University which was erected on the site of an older collegiate building in 1930—1931. The funds for the new erection were collected by the American Ambassador to Germany, Hon. J. G. Shurman from friends of Heidelberg and its university in America. It contains the most important lecture-rooms and the great hall, the new Aula. The old tower embodied in the quadrangle, the so-called "Witch's Tower", used to form the south-west corner of the medieval town fortifications. It belongs to the 13th century. In the south wing of the New Building were the Geography and History Seminaries.

Illustration No. 17

Opposite stands a red sandstone building, designed by J. Durm for the University Library and built in 1905. The love of magnificance and show that was typical of the end of the 19th century is expressed in its exterior as in its interior. Soon after the founding of the univer-

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sity its library became famous. The Electors, Philip, Ludwig V, Frederick II and Ottheinrich procured "modern" books with humanistic tendencies, instead of the existing scholastic works. In 1584 the store was increased by Ulrich Fugger's bequest of 1,000 manuscripts. After the capture of the town by Tilly, Duke Maximilian of Bavaria presented the library to Pope Gregory XV whose legate dispatched all the most valuable books to the Vatican. The new library collected by Karl Ludwig was burnt with the town. Elector Johann Wilhelm began a new collection and in 1815—1816, through the intermediacy of Grand Duke Karl, some of the manuscripts were returned from the Vatican. In 1888, the Manesse Codex, which Frederick IV had acquired, and which had been taken to Paris, was brought back and is now the greatest treasure of the Library.

The steeple and roof structure of St. Peter's Church, which lies opposite the University Library were adorned in 1864—1870 with rich modern Gothic forms. The foundation stone was laid in 1485 on the site of an earlier building that had to be pulled down. The interior, with the exception of the choir and the chapels, has been greatly altered during the renovation of the previous century. It contains two paintings by Hans Thoma (1902): Christ Walking on the Sea; and Christ and Mary Magdalen. The monuments of very different epochs and styles preserved outside as well as inside, form a unique and valuable adornment. Those on the outside form a collection of historical and heraldric interest.

From St. Peter's Church we go towards Seminar Street past the house with the oriel window (Schlosser used to live in the second house from here), to the buildnig site granted the Jesuits by the Elector, on which in 1705—1765 they built their lecture rooms, church, school and hall of residence. On the right of Seminar Street is the Karl's

Hall of Residence, now the town barracks, a gift of Karl Theodor and begun in 1750. The architects were Rabaliatti and Father Günther of the Order of Jesus. Its clean-cut lines and good proportions make the building one of the most beautiful in the town.

Opposite is the County Court, erected in 1846, a plain building in red sandstone.

Between Augustiner and Schulgasse, opposite Karl's Hall, stands the Jesuit School (1715) which, like the main building of the University, was built according to plans of Breunig. The main front was formerly on the east side, with two pleasing portals still extant. The roof is new (1846) and lower than it was formerly. Various seminaries (Philosophy, English and Romance Languages as well as the Political Economy and Statistics Institute) and the University Reading Room are housed here.

Not far away are the Interpreters' Institute (50, Plöck) and the Journalistics Institute (14, Grabengasse).

By way of Schulgasse, we come to the small square in front of the Jesuits' Church, which is one of the most representative of its period in Heidelberg. The west side is occupied by the Theological Seminary (No. 2), the corner of which is adorned by a statue of the Virgin Mary, probably the work of the famous sculptor, Peter van den Branden.

Before us rises the enormous gable of the Jesuits' Church, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1712. It is the masterpiece of the architect, Joh. Adam Breunig, who, however, did not complete the building. The gable front is the work of Fr. Rabaliatti. The rough building was finished in 1751 and the steeple was added in 1868—1870. This church is an original conception of the architect, without reference to any prescribed rules or examples. A breath of classicism and of academic spirit, which is increased by the decoration of a much later date

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but of a similar style, permeates the interior. The basins containing Holy Water, supported by childrens' figures, are worthy of notice. The picture of the High Altar, dedicated to the Holy Ghost, and that of the Side Altar on the right dedicated to St. Joseph, were painted by a pupil of Schwind, A. Müller of München. The Ascension over the Side Altar on the left is the work of the skilful hand of Ferdinand Keller, and dates from 1871. The Pietà in the side-room of the choir was done by J. Seitz of Freiburg in 1905; the pulpit, Easter candle-stick and font by Steinhäuser of Karlsruhe. On one of the pillars of the eastern side is a tablet to the memory of Frederick the Victorious, whose remains are buried here.

The west wall of the Jesuits' Lecture Hall (begun in 1703 according to plans of Breunig) which adjoins the Church is adorned by a magnificent portal in baroque style. The sculptured details (especially the coats of arms) and, in fact the whole arrangement, are of great charm. The somewhat stiff architecture is not quite in harmony with the boldness with which the sculptor allows God the Father to stand out freely from the parapet, or with which he has placed the worshipping saints on the very narrow window-ledge. All the rooms of the building look on to the courtyard, which was formerly surrounded on all sides by the buildings of the Jesuits.

With a few steps we reach Haupt Strasse again by way of Heugasse, (Hay Lane). Between Ludwig's Square and the Heiliggeistkirche (Church of the Holy Ghost) there stand several old dwelling-houses, some of which are adorned with statues of the Virgin, as for in stance No. 137 and No. 168, a very fine baroque house. One should not fail to go into Untere Strasse and see the house, built in robust baroque style at the corner of Bussemergasse in 1711.

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Severer forms are shown by the patrician house standing at the corner of Haspelgasse and the Fish Market, whose statue of the Virgin is seen from far off. The classical portal was added later, but quite in keeping, by a Heidelberg architect of the Baroque Period. The restrained portal, supported by Caryatides, of the beautiful baroque house, 12 Haspelgasse, shows the hand of a master, probably Galli Bebiena. Before the destruction of Heidelberg the tithe-barn stood here.

From the Fish Market we return to Haupt Strasse and come to the "Ritter", the most richly adorned and, from an artistic point of view, the most valuable private house of Old Heidelberg. The "House of the Knight St. George", was, according to an inscription on the house (1592), built by Charles Belier of Tournai and his wife, Francisca Soriau. He was a Calvinist and sought refuge from the intolerance of his fellow-countrymen in the capital of his fellow-believer, Frederick III. The stone facade resisted the fire of 1693 but the interior was reduced to dust and ashes. After the house had been rebuilt, the Town Council used to meet here from 1694—1703. It was presumably converted into an inn even before the Orleans War. According to the strict rule of Renaissance architecture, the three stories are carried by the three kinds of columns: the Doric, the Ionic and the Corinthian. The builder and his wife are depicted above in the middle of the right bay window; on the left are angels bearing their coats of arms. The Ritter is undoubtedly one of the finest examples which Germany has to show of a burgher's house in the German Renaissance style. Some of the doorways and wall paintings have been preserved.

Illustration No 15

The Church of the Holy Ghost, standing opposite, was erected as a Royal Collegiate Church by King Ruprecht (1398—1410) in place of a smaller and older one. The remains of the latter are beneath the floor of the

Illustration No. 16

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choir. In 1936 the remains of a Romanesque church were discovered embedded among them. Ruprecht's son, Ludwig III, completed the building in all its important parts. The flames of the fire consumed the roof and steeple of the old church. In 1698 the nave was given the mighty two-storied roof, and the tower the baroque steeple which was the taste of the times.

In 1706 the Church was divided into two parts by a wall, as Johann Wilhelm had promised the choir to the Catholics and the nave to the Reformers. In 1719 the wall was broken down, to the great joy of the Catholics, but in the following year it had to be restored. The wall was removed once again, when the University celebrated its fifth centenary, but unfortunately only for eight years. The wall was removed for good and all on the occasion of the celebration of the 550th anniversary of the foundation of the University so that the view of the whole interior of the Church is now uninterrupted.

The architecture has many peculiarities which give it prominence in the record of the development of Gothic churches. The middle aisle of the choir is considerably wider than the transoms of the nave. Moreover the choir is so built that the aisles are all of equal height. As the outer walls of the choir and the nave are equally wide, there results in the middle aisle and the two side aisles, three almost equally wide transoms. In the galleries of the side aisles of the nave the valuable bibliotheca palatina was housed until 1622.

The lofty, light and spacious choir which can be entered from Haupt Strasse was used from 1410—1685 as the burial place of the Electors. The wild soldiery of the "Roi Soleil" broke their monuments to pieces and scattered their bones. Only the grave-stone of Ruprecht III and his wife, Elizabeth of Hohenzollern, has survived to

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our day. The vaulted roof is embellished by carved and painted keystones in their original state.

At the corner of the vestry (north-east) there are remains of a mediaeval painting, representing Virgin Mary standing on the crescent of the moon, but it has been touched up considerably. Only traces are left of a chapel that once projected on the north side.

The tower, with its Gothic window tracery, buttresses and baroque steeple, is one of the best examples of how different styles can be combined into a harmonious whole.

Behind the choir of the Church, now, as in the earliest days of the town, is Market Square. In the center is a fountain with a statue of Hercules, the work of the sculptor Charasky.

Illustration No. 19

The east side of the Square is taken up by the Town Hall, which was erected in 1701—1703 on the site of the old Gothic building, that had been destroyed in the general conflagration. This building, as well as the old roof, has been preserved, though a few years ago it was renovated and considerably enlarged.

Before continuing our way along Haupt Strasse we must go down Steingasse to the Old Bridge, or Karl Theodor Bridge. Three bridges had been torn down by heavy drift ice, and one had been set fire to by Mélac, before this one was built by order of Karl Theodor, whose statue adorns one end of it. At the foot of the statue, the work of the Mannheim Court Sculptor, Linck, lie symbolical figures of the four rivers of the Palatinate and Bavaria; the Rhine, Danube, Main and Moselle. At the other end of the bridge stands its counterpart, a statue of Pallas Athene, surrounded by Piety, Justice, Ceres and Mercury at its base. The reliefs depict allegories of architecture, sculpture, painting and astronomy. The fact that bridge, church and castle were all built of the same material united them from every point of view to an extra-

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ordinarily picturesque whole, which is further strengthened by the successive upright lines of the Bridge Tower and of the Tower of the Church.

In 1799 the French attempted in vain to storm the bridge. For centuries, everyone coming to town from the other side of the river had to enter by the bridge, and hence we find still a great number of inns and restaurants in this quarter.

Back to Haupt Strasse, past No. 196, where Goethe stayed in 1775, we come to Corn Market, a square that was laid out after the Fire, from which we get another splendid view of the Castle. In the foreground stands a statue of Virgin Mary, erected in 1718 by Karl Philip, the work of Peter van den Branden, one of the finest examples of the Baroque Period that the town possesses. *Illustration No. 20* With one exception the finely proportioned square is framed by plain citizens' houses. On the west side, where now municipal offices are housed, was the Hotel Prinz Carl, where Emperor Wilhelm I (1850), Emperor Frederick III (1860), Bismarck (1856) and Moltke (1876) stayed when they came to Heidelberg. Here too the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VII met his future consort, Alexandra of Denmark. Behind it, in Zwinger Strasse is the station of the Mountain Railway, which runs to "Molkenkur" and Königstuhl. From the left corner the Burgweg leads up to the Castle.

We now come to Karlsplatz, where once a Franciscan Monastery stood. No. 4 on the South side was formerly the Grand-Ducal residence from the beginning of the 19th century. It is now the home of the Academy of Sciences, and the chief room, where the Academy held its meetings, has been preserved, with its magnificent stucco ceiling and old furniture, as a memento of the culture of a by-gone age. Opposite is the Bezirksamt, where the Boisserée brothers lived, whose collection of

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pictures was visited by Goethe in 1814 and 1815. Near the end of Haupt Strasse just where it is narrowest, two noblemen's mansions stand opposite one another, and in the mutual effect which they produce, form one of the finest pictures of Old Heidelberg. Apart from this, the finest view of the whole width of the north side of the Castle can be had from here.

The so-called Palais Weimar standing on the Neckar side of the street, the home of the Institute for Social and Political Science of the University. It was built in 1714 by General von Freudenberg-Mariotte, and has passed through various hands.

Opposite is Buhl House, which interests one because of its distinguished appearance and the beautiful flight of steps leading up to the portal, built about 1800.

From here we can already see the Karlstor, which marks what was formerly the eastern limit of the town. It is a masterpiece of Nicol de Pigage who built the greater part of the Palace in Mannheim, and the Palace Gardens of Schwetzingen. The foundation stone was laid in 1775. It was built in honor of the Elector, whose likeness and that of his wife were carved by the Court Sculptor, Lamine, in the double medallion on the top-piece of the gate. This was done at the cost of the Municipality without any regard for the scanty means at its disposal.

The Castle

We can reach the Castle from Leopold Strasse (or Anlage) by taking the first level crossing and going up the Klingenteich and Graimberg Way, a fairly easy road, or by taking the second level crossing

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and following the Schlossberg, which is the shortest road but somewhat steep. Or one can walk up the steps of the Kurzer Buckel (Short Hump), unless one prefers to take the Mountain Railway, the station of which is a few steps to the right of Corn Market. Or, finally, one can choose to climb by the Friesenberg and reach the terrace by turning to the left, or, by turning to the right, the slope of the Schlossberg.

Stückgarten (Artillery) Park, and surroundings

We shall begin the round at the west gate of the Castle Garden. A small guard-house with the arms of Karl Theodor stands on the little bridge which used to cross the old moat. Entering the gate we cross the level ground of the "Stück"-garden which Ludwig V (1508—1544) built here in front of the actual castle in order to mount his guns. On the wall to the left is a tablet in remembrance of Goethe's visits to the Castle with his friend, Marianne v. Willemer. On the town side, half-way along the outside wall on the west, is a round bastion, (the "Rondell") from the ruins of which one enjoys a magnificent view over the town and the plain of the Rhine. The Dicker Turm (Strong Tower) to which we now come was built by Ludwig V as was the adjoining north wall, with a bastion terminating the deep moat towards the north. On it Frederick V (1610—1632) built a palace, the so-called English Building, for his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of James I of England. At the same time he converted the upper story of the fortress tower of his ancestors into a banqueting-hall.

Both the royal builders are carved in stone on the Strong Tower; on the left, Ludwig V, bearded and simple in

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dress and pose; on the right, Frederick V, in an elegant pose and magnificently clothed. In front of the tower there is a low glacis, from which the whole of the "Stück"-garden could be swept with fire.

If we walk along the inner, or east side of the "Stück"-garden, we can look down into the yawning depths of the Castle Moat and across to the west side of the actual castle, or better, fortress, because the buildings of this side are more defensive than palatial in charakter, and are characteristic of a period when every building resembled a fortress.

Adjoining the English Building, is the "Frauenzimmer" Building (Womens' Building), erected at the beginning of the 16th century, where the Ladies of the Court had their apartments. After the destruction of the Castle it was given a temporary roof. From its ground floor, the inner encircling wall of the Fortress of Heidelberg is still to be seen under the projecting arches, whilst the outer encircling wall terminates now at the moat towards the west.

Both are united and built over by the adjoining Bibliotheksbau (Library), which was erected at about the same time as the Frauenzimmerbau. Traces of the arches are still to be recognized on the walls, the central support of the vaulted hall is still standing. We look across it into an oriel window which looks on to the courtyard of the Castle. The cellars and ground floor of the Ruprechtsbau, to which we now come, belong to the oldest buildings of the Castle. Ruprecht III the Elector of the Palatinate who became King of Germany, began its construction. Ludwig V added the stone spiral staircase. The low, round tower nearby, the "Seltenleer" (Seldom empty), served most likely as a prison. At the head of the bridge crossing the moat stands the lofty Bridge Tower, built like all the works of Lud-

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wig V in excellent freestone masonry, and on the other side of the moat is the Bridge House, also built by him.

The "Stück"-garden is closed on the south side by the Elizabeth Gate, which Frederick V built for his wife, and if the story is true, was put up in one night as a surprise to her. The inscription testifies to the affection that existed between the two and gives the year 1615 as the date of the erection of the gate. It is adorned with a realistic carving of leaves.

On the Bridge House is the oriel window in which the watch was kept. The small slit opposite marks the place where the foot-path was let down as drawbridge. It is obvious that a drawbridge for vehicles which spanned the little moat in front of the Bridge Gateway, also existed. The Main Bridge consisted of wood and the latter third of it could be drawn up against the Entrance Tower.

The high walls of the Tower are adorned by two gigantic, knightly figures, the Tower Giants. In the middle of the ornamented fields was once the coat of arms of the Electors, report has it, of silver. Underground were the dungeons of the fortress. We now pass under the heavy portcullis and enter the Courtyard of the Castle, of which one gets the best general view from a point near the center of the left side. *Illustration No. 8*

Schloßhof (Castle Courtyard)

If we turn our gaze from this position towards the Entrance Tower, we see before us the older buildings of mediaevel character. On our extreme right is the Frauenzimmerbau (Womens' Building), of which only the ground floor has been preserved. It contains the so-called *Illustration No. 14*

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King's Hall which was restored in 1934. It is panelled throughout. The windows show Gothic tracery and arches. It is lighted by rich chandeliers and hung with valuable paintings of the Electors. It was used as a congress hall as well as a theatre for the Heidelberg "Festspiele" which take place here and in the courtyard of the castle. On the outside wall under the cornice there is an interesting coat of arms of the Palatinate to be seen. The retreating square is terminated by the Bibliotheksbau (Library Building), the turret window of which we now see from the outside, and which from this side projects high above the ground.

The Ruprechtsbau shows partly the same tripartite rectangular openings as the Frauenzimmerbau, partly remains of the tracery of windows. Above the main entrance in the middle of the east side is an admirable piece of sculpture of the beginning of the 15th century. Two angels are holding a wreath of roses, the symbol of the Virgin Mary, the patroness of the House of Bavaria, and in the midst is a pair of compases, the emblem of Ruprecht's love of building. It was he who had the Church of the Holy Ghost built. Above it, in reference to the kingship of the builder, is a splendidly modelled imperial eagle, in perfect preservation. Its counterpart on the right is a tablet, in which it is stated that Ruprecht was the builder but that Ludwig V renovated the structure.

Opposite is the Soldatenbau (Soldiers' Quarters) which housed the Body Guard. In front of it is the delightful, arched Brunnenhalle (Well House), a perfect example of late Gothic architecture, the columns of which came from a palace of Charles the Great at Ingelheim. In the adjoining Oekonomiegebäude (Domestic Buildings), simple in style, were the Bakery and Butchery and similar departments, and there are still remains of them to be seen. In the corner is the Lords' Kitchen, close to it, the Knights'

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Kitchen, in which the high chimney and the base of the hearth are still discernible. Adjoining on the east side is the unpretentious Ludwigsbau (Ludwig Building) which Ludwig V erected by making use of the oldest parts of the Castle. Above the gate of the Staircase Tower is the coat of arms of the Palatinate with the date 1524; under it two monkeys are busy trying to free themselves from a noose. The pretty fountain in the corner of the retaining walls in front of the Ludwig Building, belong to the older buildings of the Castle.

If we turn our eyes now to the other side we are surprised by an entirely different picture. Rich styles of architecture, columns and sculpture adorn the buildings of the north-cast corner of the courtyard. The earliest was the Gläserne Saalbau (The Hall of Mirrors), finished in 1549, so called from the mirrors with which the Banqueting Hall in the second story was decorated. Ludwig V's successor Frederick II (1544—1556), erected it. He obviously wished to reproduce the Renaissance places with arcades, which he had seen on his many journeys abroad and admired as something new and fashionable. The building in front of it with the gracefully gabled roof, decorated with dolphins, served to communicate with the arsenal which stood in front of the Hall and is to-day an utter ruin. Between the arches of the ground floor the arms of the Elector and his wife, Dorothea, Princess of Denmark, are carved in stone. Frederick II also added two stories to the Glockenturm (Bell Tower) which overlooked his palace. Frederick IV finally added two more stories, octagonal ones, of which one is still standing to-day.

Illustration No. 13

The successor of Frederick II, Otto Heinrich (1556—1559), had also travelled considerably, and even visited Palestine. He was a man of education and a lover of art. It is, therefore, not surprising that he filled the gap between the buildings of his predecessors with a proud palace, the

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Illustration No. 9 Otto Heinrich Building. The strong horizontal divisions of the facade were drowned by two mighty gables, in place of which, after the Thirty Years' War, two smaller structures were erected, the remains of which are still to be seen above the cornice of the third storey. The greater part of the magnificent sculptures is the work of Alexander Colin of Mecheln; the balance of an otherwise unknown sculptor, Antoni. Along the ground-floor stand four heroes of antiquity and of the Bible, Joshua, Samson, Hercules and David. Then follow Strength, Faith, Love, Hope and Justice, in other words the earthly and heavenly virtues; and finally, the seven planets, Saturn, Mars, Venus, Mercury, Diana, and right above, Sol and Jupiter. The train of tought of the builder, Humanism and Arstrology, is reflected in the figures of the facade. The builder had his bust carved in stone in the center above the portal. Two children are playing to him on the flute. The sculptures both within and without, are amongst the finest which German Renaissance has produced.

The last of the three palaces of the Castle Courtyard, the Frederick Building, fills the spot on which from earsiest times the chapel and the passage to the northern fortifications, and the preferred apartments of the Castle stoot. It was the task of the archtect, Johannes Schoch, to combine these under one roof. He has fulfilled the task admirably; the various component parts are subordinated to form a homogeneous work of art, which has been magnificently decorated by the statues of Master Sebastian Gotz of Chur. Beginning from left to right above, the statues represent Charles the Great, (an imaginary figure); Otto von Wittelsbach, the founder of the fortunes of the Bavarian House; Ludwig I, on whom the Palatinate was first bestowed; and Rudolf. Then follow four kings, Ludwig the Bavarian; Ruprecht I; Otto, who was temporaily chosen King of Hungary; and Christof,

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who by marriage became king of Denmark. The next row shows the most important princes of the Palatinate, Ruprecht I, the founder of the University; Frederick the Victorious, (the victor of Seckenheim); Frederick II, builder of Hall of Mirrors, (the figure is new, as only the feet of the old one still exist); and finally Otto Heinrich. Below, Calvanists and Lutherans stand peacefully side by side, although these two sects looked upon one another with bitter hatred. Then follow Frederick the Pious, the author of the "Heidelberg Catechism"; Ludwig VI; Johann Casimir, the builder of the House of the Big Tun; and Frederick IV, who erected the building called after him. In contrast to the Ottheinrich Building the vertical lines have been emphasised in the construction of the Frederick Building. The rolls, bands and strong protuberances are typical of late German Renaissance.

From the Frederick Building, we descend to the vaulted cellar of the Women's Building and to the Big Tun. The first Tun was built by Casimir and shared the fate of the Castle. It was destroyed in the course of the Thirty Years' War and the second one in the Orleans War. The one before us was built by Karl Theodor in 1750 and is capable of holding some 50,000 gallons. It is a masterpiece of the cooper's art and a witness to what perfection this craft hat then attained. *Illustration No. 10*

We now come to the Altan (Balcony) by a passage under the Frederick Building, and from here get a surprisingly beautiful view over the town and the river.

The way now winds down along the Frederick Building to the vaults that carry the Altan, and on to the three terraces of the redoubt built by Elector Karl before the Orleans War. His arms still adorn the entrance to the tower which was blown up by the French.

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THE CASTLE GARDEN

After seeing the interior, we must go back trough the courtyard to the Castle Garden. From the drawbridge we see the ruins of the Powder Magazine, which was blown up by the French; one half of the tower split off and sank down into the moat where it still lies. In the moat, at the foot of the tower one can reach the lower "Fürstenbrunnen" (Prince's Spring). Climbing the steps to the left, one comes to the east side of the castle where one sees the exterior walls of the kitchens; the so-called Chemist's Tower; the east facade, almost devoid of decoration; of the Ott-Heinrich Building as well as that of the Hall of Mirrors adorned whit an oriel window; and finally the Bell Tower. We pass the Upper Furstenbrunnen (The Prince's Spring) and come to the site of the Hortus Palatinus, the once famous Palace Garden.

Illustration No. 7

It extended over five artificially constructed terraces which still exist and was adorned with statues, fountains, elaborate grottoes and caves. Frederick V hat it laid out by Salomon de Caus, an unusually gifted garden architect and engineer. Hed had held a position in the household of the Prince of Wales and had been the drawing master of Elizabeth Stuart, the consort of Frederick V, until he took up his work in Heidelberg in 1616. The two upper terraces rise before us on the right. The so-called "Botanical Terrace" contains the remains of a botanical garden of the past century and among the many rare evergreen trees and shrubs there are speciments to be seen which do not grow elsewhere in our climate. Across it we recognise the high arches of the ruins of the biggest building of the Hortus Palatinus. In the semi-circular niches of the uppermost terrace there used to stand tanks with

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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

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.

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 ant 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-

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.

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

further to the Sprunghoehe (the Saddle) and from there to Speyerershof, and then straight down or via the War Cementery to Rohrbach.

From the Molkenkur, the usual walk, however, is to the Blockhaus and from there to take one of the many ways to the Koenigstuhl. There is lookout tower and observatory here, and the terminus of the Montain Railway.

For the way back, there is the choice between the road leading via the Felsenmeer, with splendid views of the Valley and back to the Molkenkur, or the road to the Kohlhof, Posseltlust (a look-out tower) and Drei Eichen and down into Rohrbach. The shortest way down is via the Kohlhof, Jagerpfad, Leopoldstein, and Blockhaus.

From the Koenigstuhl it is only 10 minutes walk to the Observatory.

A plasant walk for those who do not care for anything strenuous is to take the railway to the Koenigstuhl and then walk, keeping fairly on the level to the Kohlhof.

A onger walk is from the Castle to the Felsenmeer, the Hohler Kaestenbaum, Linsenteich, Neckargemund, and home, or from the Koenigstuhl, Vulpiushuette, Krausstein, Linsenteich and Neckargemünd. *Illustratio No. 22*

On The Right Of The Neckar

Every visitor must take a walk along the Philosophenweg (Philosopher's Lane) with its glorious view of the Castle, the Neckar and Old Town, past the Lieselotte Stone, down the Hirschgasse past the inn of the same name, (the historic duelling ground of the students), past the Scheffel House (Garden restaurant) possessing a collection of souvenirs of Vikt. von Scheffel, and of Meyer-Foerster's *Illustratio No. 1*

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play "Old Heidelberg" which ran like wild-fire through the whole world, and which had this house for its background.

From the Philosophenweg an endless number of walks can be taken:

To the Bismarck Tower along the side of the mountain to the Siebenmuehlental and Handschuhsheim and home by tram; or from Bismarck Tower to the Aussichtsturm (Look-out Tower) on St. Michael's Mountain which stands among the ruins of St. Stephen's Monastery, which was founded in 1094; and from there walk in a short five minutes to the Feierstatte, behind which, on the very top of the mountain, lie the ruins of St. Michael's Basilica that was founded here towards the end of the 9th century. The foundation walls of the Church are still to be recognized as wel as those of the monastery adjoining on the east.

From here the road goes either down to Handschuhsheim or on to the Zollstock and from there to the right down to the Philosopher's Way and home. Or go straight on to the Weissen Stein, where there is a look-out tower, from which there is a good view over the Odenwald. From here you go either down the Siebenmuehlental, or take the Hohe Strasse back to Heidelberg. People who do not care to walk so far can go by car via Ziegelhausen-Peterstal to the Langen Kirschbaum and from there it is only twenty minutes walk to the Weissen Stein.

Or, along the right side of the Neckar to the Guckkastenweg, continue into the Mausbachtal, over the ridge with a lovely view of the Neckar, as far as Ziegelhausen. On the way home you pass Neuburg Abbey that was founded in 1130, but in 1195 was transformed into a Benedictine Convent. A few years ago the Benedictine Brothers of Beuron reestablished a monastery there.

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Longer Excursions Around Heidelberg

Along the north bank of the Neckar up the mountain side to the Muenchel (1150 ft above sea level) and then down towards Schoenau to Neckarsteinach and then home, or from Neckarsteinach up the valley of the Steinach via Schoenau, Altneudorf to Heiligkreuzsteinach.

Another lovely route is along the left bank of the Neckar through Neckargemund which has many charming spots: town-hall, Protestant Church, Upper Town Gate and half-timbered houses. (From here shady paths lead to Tilly's Stone, Reichenstein Ruins). Continue on to Dilsberg, which in earlier centuries was a strongly fortified place which resisted Tilly's repeated attempts to take it. The ruins of the fortress are still extant. Mark Twain visited it in his days and was specially pleased with the the subterranean passage leading out from the depths of the well which the garrison could use in an emergency. This passage has been cleared, thanks to a gift of a New York gentlemann, Mr. v. Briesen.

Also from Neckarsteinach one can continue on to Hirschhorn, one of the most interesting towns in the Neckar Valley, fortress of the Middle Ages, a fine view, an ex-Carmelite monastery).

About an hour away by car is Eberbach. Near it are four fortresses: the fortress of Eberbach, immediately above the town, Zwingenberg, on the left side of the river, Stolzeneck, and the Minneburg, opposite the village of Neckargerach.

Mosbach is well worth a visit with its timbered and painted houses, one of the oldest and prettiest towns of South-west Germany. Or to Bad Wimpfen, trough the prettiest part of the Neckar Valley, passing Castle Horn-

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st. berg, Hassmersheim, Castle Horneck and Gundelsheim, in the distance Guttenberg and Ehrenberg and on to Heilbronn. Bad Wimpfen, lying high above the Neckar, affords a magnificent view into the valley and has much of interest to show in the shape of ancient buildings. (Remains of the Emperor's Palace, Gothic Church, Foundation Church, Church of St. Cornelius, and numerous houses.) Near Bad Wimpfen was the former saline health resort Bad Rappenau with saline swimming-baths which achieved good results in cases of rheumatism, gout, scrofula, rachitis and catarrh.

Heilbronn on the Neckar, easily attainable from Heidelberg along the lovely Neckar Valley or via Meckesheim, Sinsheim and Bad Friedrichshall, surrounded by vineyards
s1 and wooded heights, is the most important wine town in Wurttemberg.

As a former Free Town of the Empire Heilbronn offers many sights of interest; among them being the Town Hall (16th Century) with the astronomical clock of Isaak Habrecht, St. Kilian's Church with Hans Schweiner's unique steeple (1529) and the Heilbronn High Altar (a masterpiece of late Goithic woodcarving 1498), Kaetchen's house and Goetz's tower.

Trough Goethe's "Goetz of Berlichingen" and Kleist's "Kaetchen of Heilbronn" the town has become famous throughout the world. Heilbronn is the birthplace of the famous scientist Robert Mayer. Of him, the discoverer of the law of the conservation of energy, the English scientist Tyndall wrote in 1866: "Your name will live and be to forgotten dust." The traditional Wine Festival, which took place every year on the Cecilian Meadow at the beginning of September, always attracted a crowd of visitors.

During the time when the fruit-trees are blossoming one should take the local nailway running between Heidelberg and Weinheim, and ride along Berg Strasse through Dos-

senheim, (above Dossenheim is the fortress of Schauenburg), Schriesheim (above Schriesheim is the fortress of Strahlenburg), Gross-sachsen, Hohensachsen, Lutzelsachsen and finally Weinheim, Weinheim is watched over by two fortresses, the Wachenburg and the Windeck, the climb up to the former is worth the trouble.

From Weinheim roads penetrate into the interior of the Hessian Odenwald to Furth, Lindenfels, Morlenbach, Waldmichelbach and Wahlen. After Weinheim on the Bergstrasse comes Heppenheim, a very old town (ruins of the Starkenburg, Town Hall etc.). Not far from here is Lorsch with the remains of a Benedictine monastery and a Gate House dating from the Carolingean Period, and then Bensheim, Auerbach Castle and Melibokus, the highest mountain of the Odenwald.

Excursions Into The Plains Of The Rhine

From Dossenheim or Schriesheim, one can reach Ladenburg, which lies in the plain. The ancient town has many an object of interest to show. (Church of St. Gallus, the remains of a Roman basilica, etc.).

Schwetzingen is easily reached by car in half an hour. It was originally a hunting-lodge of the Electors and remains of the mediaeval building are still to be seen in the main building. The Palace buildings, were erected in the 17th and 18th centuries. The Palace Garden, one of the most beautiful in Germany, contains a number of interesting buildings and statues. The garden is specially attractive early in May when the lilac is in bloom.

Illustration No. 23

Via Schwetzingen one can reach Speyer on the left bank of the Rhine, famous for its Chatedral, (the foundation stone was laid in 1030) built in Romanesque style, where 8 German Emperors and Kings are buried; and also for

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the Historical Museum of the Palatinate which is one of the best in Germany. (Prehistoric and Roman Collections, Early Middle Ages, Porcelains, Tapestries, Costumes, Arms.)

Bruchsal about half an hour by motor along a stretch of charming country, has the finest Rococo Palace in Germany, still allmost completely furnished, built as the seat of the Prince-Bishop of Speyer in 1719—1794 and consisting of about 50 separate buildings. It has a magnificent main staircase, Prince's Hall and Marble Hall, and a valuable collection of Gobelin tapestries.

From Bruchsal continue on to Bretten, the birthplace of Melanchthon, and Maulbronn, the best preserved Cistercian monastery in Germany.

Mannheim, the town at the confluence of the Rhine and the Neckar, with formerly 277,000 inhabitants, was not only the biggest town in Baden and the industrial center of south-west Germany but was the natural center lying as it does between the Neckar Valley with Heidelberg, the Odenwald and the Bergstrasse on the one hand, and the Palatinate with its vineyards on the other.

The Name of Mannheim is first mentioned in 760 as a fishing village in a document of the monastery of Lorch. In 1607 Mannheim was given its charter as a town by the Elector Karl Friedrich IV. Mannheim previous to this war, was destroyed three times, once by Tilly in the Thirty Years' War, by the French, and by the Austrians.

In 1720 the Elector transferred his residence from Heidelberg to Mannheim.

From Mannheim-Ludwigshafen we go Bad Durkheim in the Palatinate, a spa whose waters contain arsenic. It is the biggest vineyard area in Germany and noted for its good wines. Nearby are the monastery ruins of Limburg (founded 1030) and Castle Hartenburg. From Bad Durkheim, or Mannheim one can go to Neustadt on the Weinstrasse, lying in the heart of the best wine district.

Many ancient monuments have been preserved: Stiftskirche (1256), Stadthous, formerly the Jesuits' Lecture Hall, Casiminiarum (from 1578—1592 University).

From Mannheim one can reach Worms, an old Bishop's Seat. There is the Cathedral, the finest Romanesque cathedral on the Rhine, with splendid statues of the 9th century. (Of the same period there are the churches St. Martin, St. Andreas with Romanesque cloisters, and St. Paulus: of the Gothic period, Liebfrauenkirche, and Maria Himmelskron: of the baroque period, Dreifaltigkeitskirche.) Of modern buildings the Luther Memorial must not be missed.

Suggestions For Motor Trips

In The Immediate Neighbourhood Of Heidelberg

The Western Odenwald

From Heidelberg over the Bridge along the right bank of the Neckar to Neckarsteinach, up the Steinach Valley, trough Heiligkreuzsteinach to Waldmichelbach. From here, either via Stallenkandel or Kraidachtal, to Morlenbach, through the Weschnitz Valley via Birkenau to Weinheim, along the Bergstrasse and back to Heidelberg. *Illustration No. 24*

The road from Neckarsteinach rises steadily from Neckarsteinach to Waldmichelbach to 1,300 ft. and falls through the two valleys to Weinheim to the level of the Neckar. This trip can be divided into two separate ones as follows:

1. Heidelberg, Neckarsteinach, branching off at Altneudorf to the left via Wilhelmsfeld, Schriesheimer Hof to Schriesheim, and back along the Bergstrasse (27 Miles: a very popular trip).

2. The same start and then from Schoenau via Heiligkreuzsteinach, Unterabsteinach, Troesel, Flockenbach,

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through the Gorxheim Valley to Weinheim and back via the Bergstrasse (40 milles).

3. From the road between Neckarsteinach and Waldmichelbach, roads lead through romantic little valleys so that every stretch of country offers a new picture.

In The Central And Northern Odenwald

Along the Neckar to Neckarsteinach, Hirschhorn, along the Finkenbach Valley, turning to the right to Rothenberg, from Rothenberg along the Hirschhorn Heights to Beerfelden (25 miles). From Beerfelden the following routes can be taken:

1. Via the Gallows to Offen, Affolterbach, to Waldmichelbach and from here back as described above, or, through the Laxbach Valley via Heddesbach to Hirschhorn and back to Heidelberg (60 miles).

2. Beerfelden can also be reached from Hirschhorn by proceeding further along the Neckar towards Eberbach and, just before reaching Pleutersbach, tor the left through the Gammelsbach Valley to Beerfelden and from here to Hetzbach, Marbach, Erbach, Lindenfels, Fuerth, Heppenheim, Weinheim, Heidelberg (about 85 miles).

3. From Beerfelden, to Hetzbach, over the Krahberg, via Schollenbach, Kailbach to Ernsttal, through the Leiningen Park and back through the Itter Valley to Eberbach (20 miles).

This last drive can also be taken in the reverse direction from Eberbach over the Katzenbuckel to Strumpfelbrunn, Wagenschwend, Oberscheidental, Ernsttal and then back.

To The South Of The Neckar

The drives south of the Neckar are limited to the drive via the Kohlhof to Gaiberg, Bammental, Wiesenbach, Langenzell, Dilsberg along the Neckar to Neckargemund, Heidelberg (about 30 miles).

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Or starting as above, continue from Langenzell via Waldwimmersbach, Haag, through the Pleutersbach Valley via Schwanheim to Eberbach and back to Heidelberg.

The roads, apart from the main road Wiesenbach-Langenzell, are used very little by motorists and the scenery is very lovely.

In The Outlying Districts

The Odenwald And Bergstrasse

Heidelberg, Eberbach, Kailbach, Krahberg, Hetzbach, Erbach, Michelstadt, Amorbach, Miltenberg, Hoechst, Hering, Darmstadt, Bergstrasse (about 150 miles). Variation: Miltenberg, Amorbach, Mudau, Mosbach, Aglasterhausen, Wiesenbach, Neckargemund.

Heidelberg, Bensheim, Lindenfels, Reichelsheim, Michelstadt, Koenig, Vielbrunn, Amorbach, Walldurn, Buchen, Adelsheim, Mockmuhl, Wimpfen, Sinsheim, Wiesenbach, Neckargemund (about 150 miles).

The Neckar Valley And Kreichgau

Follow the Neckar to Offenau, then Wimpfen, Rappenau, Sinsheim, Duren, Angelbach Valley, Wiesloch (About 76 miles). Or Wimpfen, Heilbronn, Eppingen, Bretten, Malbronn, Monastery, Bretten Bruchsal, Wiesloch.

The Castle-Crowned Disrrict Of North Württemberg, Hohelohe And Franconia

From Heilbronn on Neckar there radiate roads and paths into a stretch of country with an ancient civilization with more than a hundred castles, fortresses and ruins, ancient monasteries, former Free Towns of the Empire and works of art of very great value — the romantic district of North Wurttemberg, Hohenlohe and Franconia. The landscape is broken up into the valleys of the Kocher, Jagst and

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Weinsberg; the forests of Mainhardt and Hardthaus; the Waldenburg and Ellwangen mountains; the Hohenlohe Plain; the Heuchelberg, Stromberg, Zabergau and Bottwartal. Among the many attractive goals of an excursion are Weinsberg, Neuenstein, Loewenstein, Schwab. Hall, Vellberg, Ellwangen, Crailsheim, Kirchberg on the Jagst, Langenberg, Bartenstein, Creglingen, Weikersheim, Bad Mergentheim, Stuppach, Schloss Stetten, Kunzelsau, Schontal, Jagsthausen, Mockmuhl, Neuenstadt a. K., to the east of Heilbronn; to the south and west Beilstein, Lauffen on Neckar, Brackenheim and Maulbronn.

In The Palatinate

Heidelberg, Schwetzingen, Speyer, Frankenthal, Worms, Lorsch, Heppenheim, Bergstrasse (about 70 miles). Or, Worms, Nierstein, Darmstadt, Bergstrasse.

Bergstrasse, Heppenheim, Worms, Grunstadt, Durkheim, Spa, Neustadt on the Weinstrasse, Speyer, Schwetzingen (about 92 miles).

Trip To Goethes's Birthplace, Frankfurt Am Main

By Bergstrasse and back, either: a) via Offental, Hoechst in O., Michelstadt, Erbach, Beerfelden, Eberbach on Neckar Hirschhorn, Neckarsteinach, Neckargemund (the total journey some 245 kilometers) or b) via Darmstadt, Oberramstadt, Gadernheim, Lindenfels, Rimbach, Morlenbach, Weinheim (total journey, some 215 kilometers).

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RAILWAYS, TRAMS, etc.

Tramway Lines:

1. Hauptbahnhof — Bismarckplatz — Kornmarkt (every five minutes).
2. Schlachthof — Bismarckplatz — Handschuhsheim (every six minutes).
3. Bahnhof St. — Franz Knauff St. (Cemetery) (every six minutes).
4. Heidelberg (Hauptbahnhof) — Schlierbach (every 20 min.).
5. Heidelberg (Hauptbahnhof) — Schlierbach — Neckargemünd (every 20 min.).
6. Heidelberg (Bahnhof St.) — Rohrbach — Kirchheim (every 24 min.).
8. Heidelberg (Bahnhof St.) — Rohrbach — Leimen — Nussloch — Wiesloch (every 24 min.).
11. Heidelberg (Bismarck St.) — Eppelheim — Plankstadt — Schwetzingen (every 20 min.).
12. Heidelberg (Bismarck St.) — Wieblingen (every 20 min.).

Mountain Railway: Town Terminus, Zwinger St. just off the Corn Market. Stations, the Castle and the Molkenkur. Change for the Königstuhl. (Every 10 min. to the Molkenkur and every 20 min. to the Königstuhl.)

O. E. G. runs through the Bergstrasse and connects Weinheim and Mannheim.

Post and Telegraph Offices. General Post-Office, 3, Rohrbacher St.; Branch Offices: 18, Grabengasse; 2, Weber-St., Neuenheim; 23, Krieg St., Handschuhsheim.

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BATHS AND SPORT

Baths: The Radium Salins Thermal Bathing Establishment of the Heidelberg Spa Co., 2, Vangerow St.; Municipal Swimming Baths, 45, Bergheimer St. — Bathing beach by the Neckar Bridge in Ziegelhausen and in Neckargemünd — Bathing Pools in Bammental, Eberbach, Schriesheim and Wiesloch — Forest, Air and Sunbaths on the Mönchberg; Medical Baths in the Poliklinic, 3. Hospital St.

Boating: Boats for hire near the Old Bridge, opposite the Stadthalle and below the Friedrich Bridge.

Regatta Course: Two kilometers long on the canalised Neckar. Start from the Old Bridge, finish at Kirch St. Start for four boats. In addition to the Verband's regatta a schoolboys' regatta also takes place, when six boats can start from below the New Bridge with the finish as above.

Rugby, Association, and **Athletic Sports Grounds.**

AMUSEMENTS

Music: During the Summer in the Schlosspark Casino. Serenade Concerts in the Castle Courtyard. During the Winter Subcription Concerts of the Bach Society in the Stadthalle. Chamber music by local and other first-class performers. Concerts given by the different Men's Choirs, in the summer, in the Schlosspark Casino and in the Stadtgarten; in the winter, in the Stadthalle.

Theatre: Open from September till June. During July and August Festival Plays in the Courtyard and the King's Hall of the Castle.

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Moving Picture-Houses: Capitol, 59, Bergheimer St. — Gloria, 146, Haupt St. — Kammer-Lichtspiele, 88, Haupt St. — Schloss-Lichtspiele, 42, Haupt St. — Kurbel, 9, Bahnhof St.

The illumination of the Castle is a feature of interest that is famed throughout the world. In spring, summer and autumn. The dates are made known to the Public by notices in the newspapers. The best views are to be had from Neuenheimer Land St., Philosophenweg, from the river.

Don't forget to visit

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KARLSRUHE

the fan-shaped city at the gate to the Black Forest.

The foreign tourist who has come to Southern Germany these weeks or months and who is now staying in Heidelberg, should not fail to pay a visit to the City of Karlsruhe. By train with the Rhine-Valley-Express Frankfurt—Basle, or by car via the "Autobahn", it only takes him a short while to reach this beautiful fan-shaped city at the gate to the Black Forest. — A little over two centuries ago the site where to-day this gay and lively metropolis extends its wide streets and bright and cultivated clean parks, was covered with mighty forests yet. It was fortunate that the founder, from the time of its hour of birth gave Karlsruhe a particular, personal character. Sublime in its simplicity and particularity, is the pattern of its streets, the widely known "fan" which opens from the tower of the Castle as central point. It is true that the war marred the classical countenance of the fan-shaped city, but nevertheless Karlsruhe still holds many picturesque attractions worth to be seen and enjoyed. It is not only the particular design of the city which seems new and so attractive to the tourist; there are many other points of interest and institutions which leave valuable impressions. In the field of performances of art Karlsruhe has always enjoyed a most excellent reputation. The Badenian State Theatre, the former stage of the Grandducal Court, presents performances of the opera in its traditional good quality and the dramatic arts are on the highest level. Museums and collections, first of all the "Staatliche Kunsthalle" with the "Hans Thoma Museum" and the "Badische Landesbibliothek" with its precious works, offer an impressive insight into the cultural and artistic achievements of the

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Baden-Württemberg

people on the Upper Rhine. The "Karlsruher Stadtgarten" is unique in its kind, a modern outdoor swimming bath on the Rhine offers recreation and quiet seclusion. The idyllic "Old Rhine" offers an opportunity for boating trips around the charming national park "Rappenwörth". Karlsruhe's convenient location for all traffic, the variety and beauty of its surroundings are advantages which cannot be appreciated and praised enough. Bergstrasse, Weinstrasse, Black Forest and Palatinate offer wonderful opportunities for trips and excursions, with their Badenian castles in Baroque- and Roccocostyle.

All year round Karlsruhe is the center of a splendid program of social, cultural and traffic-promoting performances and events.

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MANNHEIM

the City on Rhine and Neckar, since 1720 Capital of the Electorate Palatine, leading City of Commerce, Industry, and Shipping.

At only 12 miles distance from Heidelberg is situated Mannheim, the important city of commerce, industry, and shipping, also known as a center of culture and sports. It can be reached from Heidelberg by railroad, electric train, or the Autobahn in less than half an hour.

The name of Mannheim was mentioned for the first time as a fisher village in a record of the monastery of Lorsch which dates back to the 8th century. In 1607, Mannheim was granted city rights, when elector Frederic IV founded a civil settlement beside the citadel Friedrichsburg at the confluence of the Rhine and Neckar Rivers. When elector Karl Philipp transferred his residence from Heidelberg to Mannheim in 1720, the cultural life of the young capital began to rise to a European-wide importance, especially under Karl Philipp's successor Karl Theodor. The Court's move to Munich in 1778, at first meant a heavy blow, the more so because, in 1803 Napoleon adjudged the city of Mannheim to the state of Baden, thus severing the city from its natural hinderland, the left-Rhine Palatinate. Owing to the efficiency of its population, however, Mannheim grew to be the leading city of commerce in Southwest Germany during the 19th century, and the most important industrial city in the 20th century.

In the singular plan of the present inner city there are no street names but only blocks designated by letters and figures like the squares in a chess-board. This regular baroque city foundation has been expanded on a large scale, especially after the turn of the centuries. Mannheim

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was famous for its grand sports grounds and parks along the Rhine and Neckar Rivers as well as its model outskirts settlements.

Though Mannheim had overcome relatively well the destructions of former centuries — in the Thirty Years' War, the Orléans War of 1689, and the wars after the French Revolution — the last war inflicted painful wounds upon the city. Particularly baroque Mannheim suffered heavy losses. But the Mannheim Castle, the largest castle of Germany, still offers an impressing view despite its ruined condition. Likewise, the onlooker will be awed by the splendid front of Jesuit Church, once the most important baroque church of Southwest Germany. Of the buildings from the time the electors resided in Mannheim, there still exist the City Hall with the Lower Parochial Church in the old city, the Observatory, the market fountain and the fountain in Parade Square, and the Arsenal, which is to shelter the treasures salvaged from the museums in the Castle and in the Theatre and from the museums for natural history and ethnology. The National Theatre Mannheim, founded in 1779, maintains its 170-year-old high cultural tradition, though the historical Schiller stage on which in 1782 the first performance of "The Robbers" was given is ruined; the theatre performs now in another place.

The City Fine Arts Hall was founded in 1907 by culture-minded citizens as a gallery of paintings and sculptures of the 19th and 20th centuries. The public has again full access to its valuable collections, which are steadily supplemented by varying exhibitions and lectures.

If you want to feel the pulsation of labor, then make a trip around the harbor from the Rhine to the Neckar and through the commercial and industrial harbors. Measured by the extension of its harbor facilities Mannheim is the

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largest inland harbor of Germany. The sports enthusiasm of its population finds its outlet in many fields; especially in soccer and rowing the Mannheim clubs enjoy a high reputation.

Such lively a city is quite naturally a center of attraction for people from near and far. Beside the railroad communications into all directions, electric trains run to Heidelberg and the Neckar Valley, to Weinheim on the Bergstrasse, and to Bad Dürkheim at the vine-covered slopes of the Haardt. Speyer and Worms are attractive destinations for trips on the Rhine.

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Information: Karlsruhe Communications Office ("Verkehrsverein"), 4–6 Bahnhofsplatz

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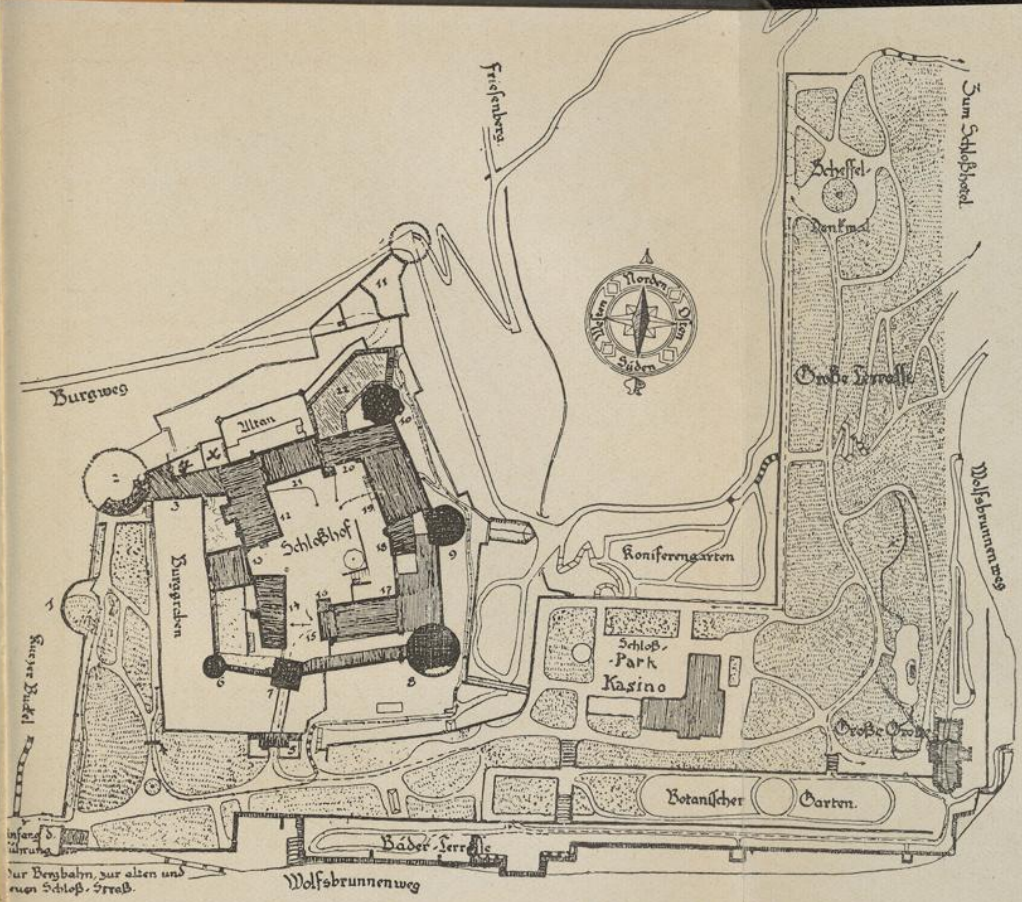

CASTLE OF HEIDELBERG

1. Rondell
2. Dicker Turm
3. unten Nordwall, oben engl. Bau
4. Elisabethentor
5. Brückenhaus
6. Seltenleer
7. Torturm
8. Krautturm
9. Apothekerturm
10. Glockenturm
11. Karlsschanze
12. Königsaal u. Frauenzimmerbau
13. Bibliotheksbau
14. Ruprechtsbau
15. Soldatenbau
16. Brunnenhalle
17. Ökonomiegebäude
18. Ludwigsbau
19. Ottheinrichsbau
20. Gläserner Saalbau
21. Friedrichsbau
22. Zeughaus

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CITY MAP OF HEIDELBERG

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