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Neuestes Rhein Panorama von Mainz bis Cöln

Hirchenhein, Friedrich

Mainz, [18--]

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Persistent Link: <https://doi.org/10.3931/e-rara-112991>

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THE RHINE

from

MAYENCE TO COLOGNE

EXHIBITION

to

Halenza's Rhine-Panorama.



New edition.

MAYENCE,

by JOSEPH HALENZA, Bookseller,

near the Cathedral B. 61.

From Mayence to Cologne.

Mainz or Mayence with 45,000 inhabitants. Capital of the province of Rhenish Hessa, one of the most important fortresses of the Germanic Confederation with a garrison of 9000 Austrians and Prussians. It is situated in the midst of the most beautiful and fertile country in Germany. Drusus Germanicus founded the fort called Moguntiacum. The monuments which take their date from this epoch are, the Eichelstein (stone of Drusus) or Drususstein; the aqueduct near Zahlbach is worth to be seen as also a great number of Roman antiquities found there and deposited in the Museum.

The most remarkable objects in this town are: 1) The Cathedral with its remarkable tombs, of bishop Albert of Brandenburg, of Dalberg, of the general count Lamberg, John George Schönborn, Fastrada, wife of Charlemagne, and Frauenlob, whose coffin was carried to the grave by women of Mayence: the two latter are the most remarkable. The baptismal font was cast in 1325. — This edifice presents specimens of the different styles of architecture from the year 900 to 1500. The east choir and its entrance appear to be of the year 900, the nave of 1000, and the west choir of 1100. The church has two cupolas and four towers. The chapels along the nave are of the early part of the 14th century. 2) The ancient church of St. Stephan. This church is agreeably situated on a hill, and there is a beautiful prospect from the top of the steeple, which is 210 feet in height. Its altars are decorated with some pictures of the ancient German shool. Next this church one will find the Citadel, whence there is a view over one of the finest countries in Germany, and there is also the stone of Drusus. 3) The church of St. Emmeran, the altar-piece of which was painted by Maulperch. 4) The church of St. Ignatius. 5) The church of St. Peter, a modern building with two towers. In the nave is the tomb of the Austrian general Wolkenstein. 6) The church of St. Augustin. 7) The most ancient church of St. Christoph. 8) The Teutonic House, now the grand duke's Palace, which was the residence of Napoleon when at Mayence. 9) The ancient residence of the archbishops, now the library which contains a collection

of 80,000 volumes. It is particularly rich in editions of the 15th century, amongst which are: the Psalterium of 1459, the Bible of 1462, the Catholicon of 1460 etc. The collection of Roman monuments is extremely interesting, it consists of many votive tablets and altars, and a great number of legionary stones found near Mayence. The collection of paintings, besides other productions, consist of Adam and Eve, by Durer; an Apollonia by Domenichino; a kneeling Carmelite by Annibal Carracci; an Assumption of the Virgin by Agostino Cerracci; a St. Francis by Guerzino; a Christ in the Temple by Jordaens; and a picture by Rubens with animals by Snyders. One of the most esteemed pictures is a Madonna and Child by Sciarpelli. The establishment likewise contains collections of Roman arms, ornaments, coins, natural history and philosophical instruments, a most remarkable astronomical clock, the model of a stone bridge, projected by Napoleon. This establishment is open daily, except Saturdays and holydays. The arsenal. The former Dalberg Palace, now seat of the Tribunal — called drei Säuköpf (three boar heads). The Bassenheimer and Osteiner hofs; the new theatre; the monument of Gutenberg by Thorwaldsen cast in bronze by Crozatier in Paris; the monument of Schiller by Scholl. There are 136 streets, most of which are narrow. The handsomest are the Drei Bleichen, that of Lewis and new Kästrich near the Schiller square. There are twenty-one public places, the principal of which are: the Parade or Castle square (Schlossplatz); the Schiller square; the provision market; the Gutenberg square in which are the Theatre and the Corn Hall.

There are several excursions worthy of notice, as: The new Anlage situated opposite to the mouth of the Main on an artificial terrace, commands a fine view. The Austrian and Prussian bands play there on Fridays from 5 till 8; attached to this beautiful garden is a comfortable café. Beyond Zahlbach, a little village belonging to Mayence, are the remains of a Roman aqueduct, the Roman and also the new Cemetery. Out of the Munster gate is to be seen the Gardenfield. The Rhine bridge is also used for a promenade. At Mayence are two casinos, to which strangers are admitted, after being introduced by a member.

Inns: English Hotel, Rhine Hotel, Holland Hotel, Carp Hotel, Creuznach Hotel, Wallau Hotel, Cologne Hotel.

Above the bridge are good baths, cold and warm.

Castel on the right bank, a suburb of Mayence with 2000 inhabitants and the Railway station. Barth's Hotel, Taunus Hotel.

Wiesbaden, capital and residence of the duke of Nassau with 20,000 inhabitants, a famous old bath with warm springs. Remarkable objects: The Cursaal, the colonnades, the theatre,

the new residence of the duke, that of the dowager duchess, the museum with the new library, the Kochbrunnen of chief spring, the artillery and infantry barracks. Amongst the interesting places in the environs are: the Dietenmill, Sonnenberg, the pheasant walk, Klarenthal, the mountain of Geisberg, Adamthal, the huntingseat called the Platte.

Inns: Four Seasons, Hotel Victoria, Adler Hotel, English Hotel, Nassau Hotel, Taunus Hotel, Schützenhof (Shooters Hotel). **Bieberich**, the summer-residence of the duke of Nassau; the palace stands close to the road, which separates it from the river. The beautiful garden with a noble avenue of chestnut-trees more than a quarter of a mile in length leads to a modern antique castle, standing near a fine sheet of water. This garden contains also a fountain which throws up a jet d'eau forty feet high; a noble orangery, a glass house.

Inns: The Crown, Rhine Hotel, Bellevue Hotel, European Hotel.

Elfeld, the principal place in the Rhinegau, and remarkable for its Gothic towers. There is a fine range of country-houses on the banks of the river. Inns: The Rose, The Stag.

Erbach or **Eberbach** with its spacious church and extensive ranges of buildings which composes the once celebrated abbey of Eberbach, now a prison and lunatic asylum. It owed its origin to Bernhard de Clairvaux who under the sanction of Adelbert, archbishop of Mayence, founded the monastery 1131. It was esteemed the richest religious house in this part of Germany.

Chateau of Richardshausen, belonging to count Schönborn, it contains a collection of modern pictures.

Hattenheim, a village with several villas. A delicious wine, called Markobrunner, is made at this place. From there **Oestrich** and **Mittelheim**.

Winkel (Lange Winkel or long Winecellar, longa vini cella) with 1450 inhabitants. It consists of one long street in the middle of which the road turns to

Johannisberg (Mount St. John). The wines made at this place are the dearest, and are considered the best of the Rhenish wines. From the chateau may be seen the whole extent of the Rhinegau with its numberless towns and villages, its country seats, its convents and ancient chateaux, a view of the river, with its scattered islands. In 1816, this estate was given to prince Metternich of the emperor of Austria.

Geisenheim with 2500 inhabitants, a Gothic church, country-seats belonging to the counts of Ingelheim, Degenfeld, von Zwirlein, M. Gontard etc. etc. The church contains the tomb of the elector John Philipp of Schönborn. The Rhine near Geisenheim is 2000 feet in breadth. Inns: Town of Francfort, Bellevue.

Between Geisenheim and Rudesheim stands
Eubingen, formerly a convent now a little village with a fine wine.

Rüdesheim, a little town celebrated because of its fine wine, with 2500 inhabitants. It extends itself along the banks of the river, and at the extremity of it is seen the ancient chateau of the knights of Brömser. Its present possessor has restored it. Entrance is permitted. It affords a curious picture of ancient times. Here also are shown various antiquities connected with the history of the Brömser family — John Brömser of Rudesheim having gone to the Holy Land, was taken prisoner by the infidels, whilst watching for a fearful dragon. He made a vow to devote his only daughter to the nunnery if he escaped, which happened shortly after. On his return he hastens to offer up his daughter, who, being engaged to a young knight, loses her reason and throws herself into the Rhine. The inconsolable father makes a vow, which he breaks, but by the skillfulness of his chaplain fulfils by building the convent Nothgottes. Inns: The Crown, the Hotel Darmstad.

Niederwald can be ascended from Rudesheim or Asmannshausen. Asses are in both the villages for that purpose. From Rudesheim you reach first a small temple, whence there is a magnificent prospect. On one side are seen the numerous islands of the Rhine and on the other appears a deep and black-looking gulf overhung by rocks. In the distance is seen the Nahe mingling its waters with those of the Rhine. On the left bank stands the town of Bingen; at a short distance rises the Rochusberg (Mount St. Roch). In the river beneath the Mouse tower. From there you proceed to the Rossel tower which commands a fine view.

Proceeding from Mayence to Bingen by the high road you pass

Nieder-Ingelheim. Charlemagne built a superbe palace here, between the years 768 and 774 and frequently resided in it. One hundred pillars, brought from Rome and Ravenna, decorated the outside of this palace, of which now remains nothing at all but its name. Near the latter place is a monument erected in honour of M. Jeanbon St. André, who was prefect under the French government, and exerted himself in the construction of this road. The hill commands there a beautiful view, embracing the whole of the Rhinegau between Ingelheim and Bingen. From there you pass the villages Gaulsheim and Kempten.

Bingen which forms the line of separation between Prussia and Hessa Darmstad and is situated at the confluence of the Nahe and the Rhine, at the foot of the Rochusberg. On the right is the mountain of Rudesheim and half down the mountain stands

the old castle of Ehrenfels. The river first rushes with impetuosity towards a chain of black mountains; but afterwards turns suddenly to the north, breaking against the rocks in the environs of the tower of Hatto or Mice tower. Hatto II, archbishop of Mayence, having refused the starving poor of his diocese corn from his well-stocked granaries, shut them up at last in a barn, to which he set fire, and calling their cries of agony „the whistle of mice.“ Legions of these animals now infested his palace; to avoid them he built the tower at Bingen, where they pursued him also and devoured him alive. Bingen carries on considerable trade in wine and corn. The wine of Scharlach is the most celebrated among the wines of Bingen. Well worthy of seeing is the old chateau of Klopp with its beautiful garden belonging now to a Russian count. It overlooks the town in a grand panorama, the valley of the Nahe and a distant view of Mount Tonnere. The emperor Henry IV was confined here for a long time. The bridge over the Nahe. It has seven arches, and the piers are supposed to rest upon the foundations of the ancient bridge of Drusus. In its church are to be found the baptismal fonts as a remain of the time of the Carolingians.

Inns: Victoria Hotel, White Horse, Rhine Hotel, English Hotel, Bellevue Hotel.

Before leaving Bingen the traveller should visit the Ruppertsberg, situated on the other side of the Nahe. St. Hildegarde has excavated with her own hands there a fountain still visible. Below the

Mäusethurm is the Bingerloch (hole of Bingen), a very improper name, for it is only an opening made through the ridge of rocks which crosses the bed of the river. On the other side of the Rhine stands a monument erected in honour of king William III of Prussia, who enlarged the passage in such a degree that there is no danger with a pilot who knows his business; and, if the water is high, the spot is scarcely visible.

Assmannshausen, a beautiful little village celebrated by its fine red wine, which is grown on the Hellenburg. Below Assmannshausen, near the road, are remains of ancient Roman baths.

Inns: Krone, Anker. On the left side appears

Vautsberg with a fine hut of Swiss mountaineers, and a little below New Rheinstein, a residence of prince Frederick of Prussia, who has caused this ruin to rise fresh from decay, with all the characteristics of its antique state. The entrance is permitted, and there are to be seen the knights' hall, the princess' and prince's bed-room, the new chapel and various antiquities collected by the prince.

Chapel of St. Clement rebuilt by the princess Friderica of Prussia.

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Falkenburg and Reichenstein, ruins of old castles destroyed 1261 by the Hanseatic Confederation founded by Arnold Walpoden, a citizen of Mayence.

Trechtlingshausen. Behind this little village and separated by a gulf of the mountains appear the ruins of Sonneck. On the right bank follows

Lorch, a market-town which forms the boundary of the Rhinegau. Behind Lorch is the Wisperthal, whence a N. E. wind issues, called Wisperwind, which is a singular phenomenon and which goes till Bingen. Proceeding along the valley of Wisper you enter the Sauerthal, which derives its name from some sour springs there. Near Lorch rises the castle of Nollingen. Inns: Schwanen, Rheinischer Hof.

Niedersteinbach on the left bank of the Rhine with the ruins of castle Heimbürg.

Rheindiebach with the ruins of the old castle of Fürstenberg and the valley Fürstenberg, and the

Castle Stahleck. In 1156 Conrad count of Hohenstaufen was its possessor, and now it is bought by the king of Prussia.

Bacharach (Bacchi ara) with 1900 inhabitants, who trade in wine and produce a famous beer. Remarkable are the ruins of the church of St. Werner, a beautiful monument of Gothic architecture. Immediately below the town is an island in the Rhine, between this island and the right bank is the stone which bore the name of ara Bacchi. The appearance of it above the water augurs a good vintage, as it is only visible in very hot summers, when the waters are low.

Inns: The Stag (Hirsch), the Crown.

Pfalz, formerly called Pfalzgrafenstein. A small staircase forms the ascent to this building, situated on a rock in the centre of the Rhine. There is to be seen, in one of the towers, a room where the wives of the counts Palatine came to be confined. It has likewise a remarkably deep well, which is cut out of the rock, and does not receive its water from the Rhine.

Caub, on the right bank, a little town of 1400 inhab. who carry on a considerable trade in wine and slates. The castle of Gutenfels is situated on a mountain behind Caub. On the projection of a rock is a sort of alcove, whence there is a fine view of the river. From this point Gustavus Adolphus gave his orders, to attack the Spaniards, who had taken up a position opposite. Inns: The Green Tree, Nassauerhof.

Oberwesel, on the left bank, a town with 2500 inhab. Its large Gothic church, built by archbishop Baldwin of Treves, stands in an isolated situation on the banks of the river. In the church of Minorites is a picture painted by Diepenbeck, which represents Christ's descent from the cross. The church of St. Werner. An excellent wine, called Engenhöller, is made in

the environs of Oberwesel; and on both sides of the river near the town, there are places where salmon is caught. The ruins of the castle Schöneberg likewise merit observation.

The seven maidens, a cluster of rocks in the Rhine. Seven beautiful countesses lived, according to the tradition, in the castle on the Schöneberg, they were surrounded by lovers, who submitted for a long time to their tyranny, but resolved at length to force them to choose husbands amongst them. To this the fair deceivers consented, and on the day appointed, the seven beautiful maidens fell to the lot of the seven ugliest cavaliers, who, on advancing to meet their brides, find only their whole-length portraits. A loud laughing was heard on the river, and in a vessel were beheld the faithless countesses, but the God of the river metamorphosed them into seven rocks which have been called the seven sisters.

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

St. Goar, a small but picturelike situated town on the left bank of the Rhine with 1500 inhab. Amongst its public buildings may be mentioned the Lutheran church, containing tombs of the princes of Hessa, and the Catholic church, in which is the rude image of St. Goar, the founder of the town. Inns: The Lilies, the Crown, the Rhenish Hotel. Below the town may be seen the noble ruin of fort Rheinfels, built by count Diether 1245. During the revolution, it surrendered to the French on the first summons and was afterwards blown up by them 1794. Opposite St. Goar is the village Goarshausen, which forms the angle of a bay made by the Rhine. At the top of a mountain behind this village is the old castle of Katz.

Welmich, on the right bank, with a Gothic tower. The environs are picturesque, and behind the village are the ruins of the old castle of Thurmberg, likewise called Maus (mouse), built 1365 by Kuno of Falkenstein.

Bornhofen. Behind the mountains on which two castles stand, is situated the village with an abbey of Capuchins, which were suppressed 1813. The castles are called Liebenstein and Sternfels, or the Brothers. An old knight had two sons and also an young orphan, named Eliza under his care. Both brothers loved her and concealed their passion. Being of age, the father desired her to make her choice; but the elder, believing his brother to be preferred, waived his claim, and it was settled that at some future period she should be united to the younger. In the mean time the intended bridegroom, inspired by St. Bernard, joined the Crusades, to the regret of his father. The latter died and the elder brother took possession

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of the castle and gave shelter to Elizia. After two years the younger returned with a beautiful Greek wife: his betrothed, in despair, wished to become a nun, while the elder brother defied his junior to mortal combat. Elizia, however, prevented it and took the veil. The younger brother was soon convinced of the infidelity of his wife, who left his roof, leaving the two brothers to be the last of their race and to mourn over the fate of Eliza.

Roppard, on the left bank, founded by Drusus, a little town with 3500 inhab., who are very industrious; they procure from the neighbouring forests a large quantity of wood, which is made into charcoal; they likewise carry on a considerable trade in wines and tobacco-pipes. The convent Marienberg has been transformed now into a water hospital. Inns: The Post, the Spiegel (mirror), the Coblenz town. Farther below, the castle Liebeneck, rebuilt and embellished with a beautiful garden. A little below on the right bank is the mineral spring of Dinkbolder. The water resembles the Spa and Pymont waters in quality, but has a very bitter taste.

Marxburg, a strong castle, which derives its name from the Evangelist Mark. Entrance is permitted and remarkable is there the torture-chamber with its instruments.

Braubach, on the left bank, belonging to Nassau, little town with 1250 inhab. on the road to Ems.

Rhense with 1800 inhab. About 400 paces from this small town formerly stood the Königstuhl (royal seat) the site of which is now marked by four small stones.

Oberlahnstein, on the right bank, with 600 inhab. There is a small chapel, where the deposition of the emperor Venceslas took place in 1400 after a deliberation on the Königstuhl. Opposite is the castle Stolzenfels, rebuilt by the King of Prussia, a very fine residence. There is a fine prospect on the mouth of the Lahn, to the church of St. John, to Braubach and the fort Ehrenbreitstein.

Coblenz, on the left bank, a beautiful town with 15,000 inhab., was formerly the residence of the electors of Treves; and, whilst under French dominion, the chief place of the department of the Rhine and Moselle. It is now the seat of the first presidency of Rhenish Prussia. It is situated at an angle, which the Moselle and Rhine form at their confluence, whence it originally derived its name Confluentes. The most remarkable buildings at Coblenz are: 1) In the old town: The former college of Jesuits now the Catholic college. 2) Hotel of Metternich-Winneburg, which is now the court of law. Prince Metternich was born here. 3) The residence of the military commandant, formerly Hotel Leyen, with fine gardens. 4) The palace Boos Waldeck, now occupied by the chiefpresident. Besides these there are the old Market of St. Florian, the

Hotel Kempen and the Barracks on the Moselle, formerly a Dominican convent. In the new Town: 1) The Electoral Palace, overlooking the Rhine, but the entrance to which is towards the square and that part of the town called Clemensstadt, erected by Clement, the last elector of Treves, between 1779 and 1787. The interior was formerly arranged with great magnificence and taste. The church, which forms part of this castle, is remarkable for its simplicity. In the cupola are the four Evangelists, painted by Zyck, an artist of Thal Ehrenbreitstein. The French transformed this elegant palace into barracks, and it has often been made use of as a depot for prisoners of war. Now it is restored by the king of Prussia and often a residence of princes of the House. 2) The Theatre. 3) The Casino. The public squares which deserve notice, are: the Parade; the Plan near the principal guardhouse; the square of St. Castor. The most remarkable churches are: the Collegiate Church of St. Castor. Its roof is supported by Corinthian columns. The church of St. Florian used by the French as a military depot, but appropriated to the Protestants by the Prussian government. The church of Our Lady, which is situated nearly in the centre of the town. Its steeples, composed of several stories placed one above another have a majestic effect. Coblenz has an extensive establishment for the manufacture of varnished tin, tea- and coffee-pots, candlesticks, snuffboxes, and other articles. There is also a snuff manufactory. A quarter of a league from the town beyond the Nörthor, there was the ancient Carthusian monastery, situated at the top of a small hill. The French sold it to a citizen, but it has been purchased by the government, who have fortified this height and given it the name of fort Alexander. The prospect from the spot where the church formerly stood, is very extensive and varied. The environs of Coblenz present several interesting objects, such as the old bridge over the Moselle. The Petersberg on which the French built fort Marceau; now its name is Emperor Francis. On this height was the tomb of general Marceau. It was destroyed in 1817, as injurious to the fortifications, but a similar monument was erected in the plain by command of the king of Prussia. The Kuhkopf is the highest mountain in the environs, with a very extensive and imposing view. Inns: Riesen (giant), Hotel Bellevue, Treves Court, Cologne Court, the Wild Boar, Anchor Hotel.

A bridge of boats connects Coblenz with Thal Ehrenbreitstein. The Thal (valley) adjoins the mountain on which stands the fort of Ehrenbreitstein. The Romans had established a castle here, on the ruins of which the fort was built in 1160. The elector John, markgrave of Baden, repaired and augmented the fortifications, caused a well, which derives

water from the Rhine, to be cut in the rock 280 feet deep. The latter undertaking occupied three years, and it was then found necessary to proceed 300 feet lower. After the conclusion of the peace of Luneville its demolition was commanded. The lofty towers, the enormous masses of rock, the mines and the walls fell with a tremendous noise. Since 1816 it was refortified by the king of Prussia and has received his name Fort William. In connection with fort Alexander and fort Francis, it forms one of the strongest positions. Fort Alexander commands the roads from Mayence and the Hunsruck, fort Francis those of Treves and Cologne, and Ehrenbreitstein, or fort William the Rhine and the country of Nassau. To these three forts belong some outworks. The whole is constructed from the plans of Montalembert and Carnot. The view from Ehrenbreitstein is superb. The small town of Ehrenbreitstein extends along the foot of the height, as far as a mineral spring at the entrance of the valley from which the place derives its name. Inns: The White Horse (Weisse Ross). The Post. Court of Nassau.

Neuwied containing about 7000 inhabitants, communicates with the opposite by a flying bridge. It has manufactories of watches and jewellery, kitchen ranges, wooden pipes, linen, glass, copper, snuff &c. &c. The most remarkable objects are: The Palace of the prince at which may be seen a very interesting collection of Roman antiquities, found in the environs of the town. In the Pheasantry, there is a good collection of the natural history of the Brazils, made by prince Maximilian. The house of the Moravian Brothers or Herrnhuters. In the environs of Neuwied, there are the remains of an ancient town. The fields around contain numerous relics of Roman architecture, over which the plough is continually passing. The ancient abbey of Romersdorf is situated in a delightful country. The summer residence Monrepos. Inns: Rheinischer Hof, Anker, Wilde Mann.

Andernach (Antonacum), a Roman establishment, now a Prussian town with 3000 inhabitants. Two things render this place remarkable, they are derived from the neighbouring mountains and are not to be found in such abundance and of so good a quality in any country of Europe: these are — mill-stones and stones for making cement; the latter are ground into trass. Some of it is sent to the East Indies, to all parts of the earth, but the greater part to Holland, where it is used in the construction of dykes and other hydraulic works. Inns: The Roman Emperor, the Lily, the Oak. If the traveller wishes to visit the lake and abbey of Laach, he must take the road from Andernach.

Hammerstein, on the right bank. At the top of an enormous

rock, there are the ruins of that castle, covered with ivy and almost concealed by brambles.

Castle Rheineck, rebuilt in a most beautiful manner. Entrance is permitted. The interior is arranged with great magnificence and taste.

Sinzig, on the left bank and situated on an opening in the mountains in the background of this delightful scene, is a small town in the midst of a fertile plain, with 1600 inhab., formerly a stronghold of the Romans. The parish church, a Gothic edifice, built in the form of a cross with cement stones. Near this church is a chapel, more ancient, it contains a tomb, in which was found, some years back, a corpse that nature had converted into a mummy; it was conveyed to Paris under the French government but was returned in 1816. Inns: The Crown, the Star.

Linz, on the right bank behind a height, a small town with 2500 inhab. and a flying bridge. Considerable industry is displayed in this town in productions of the country, such as wine, potash, iron, lead, copper and fuller's-earth. Nearly opposite is the mouth of the Aar. This small river, rising in the Eifel, crosses in its course a deep and narrow valley, where an excellent red wine, well known under the name of Aar-bleicher, is produced. Inns: The Golden Crown, Nassau Court.

Remagen, on the left bank, a small town, contains 1300 inhab. In the environs a great number of Roman monuments have been discovered, which bear dates of the times of these conquerors of the world. The King of Prussia and Hotel Furstenberg are the best Hotels.

Apollinarisberg, with the ruins of an ancient priory. The situation is delightful and commands a fine view of the Rhine.

Unkel, on the right bank, the environs of which are picturesque. Opposite to this town is a mountain, where are found, under a bed of sandy marl, about 50 feet thick, inexhaustible quarries of basaltic columns. They adhere together by sides and extend under the ground nearly to the middle of the Rhine. The most remarkable are those forming the group, called Little Unkelstein. Another more extensive group, called Great Unkelstein, about 55 feet from the bank. The colour of the stones, composing the groups of Unkelstein, is between black and brown; their prismatic columns are of inequal length but similar thickness; they contain iron and are very heavy, hard and sonorous. The great quantity of slates, found in this country, had induced to suppose that this basalt was originally formed from slate. Further below appears Nonnenwörth; in the opposite the ruin of the old castle Rolandseck. The German poet Schiller has made the story of Roland the subject of one of his best ballads, entitled the knight of Toggenburg, translated by Sir E. L. Bulwer.

At the foot of the ruins is a small hamlett with a comfortable inn. In one of the upper rooms are some panes of painted glass, through which the Drachenfels, the Wolkenburg and the Rhine are beheld in colours; every one should gratify his eye by this beautiful sight. In the opposite you see the principal and steepest of the Seven Mountains: Drachenfels (Dracon's rock).

The Siebengebirg (the Seven Mountains). From Rönnesberg or Königswinter you ascend this chain of mountains. The ruins of Drachenfels are extremely picturesque and the view from the upper platform is of extraordinary extent and beauty. An ancient tradition reports, the cavern at the foot of this rock to have been the den of a fearful dragon, unto whom human victims were sacrificed. Two chiefs having disputed the possession of a beautiful Christian prisoner, she was condemned by the ancients to be offered to the dragon. On the fatal day, the fearful beast rushes from its cavern; but on beholding the crucifix which the young virgin presents to it, the monster takes the flight and dashes into the river, never to be seen again.

From Drachenfels, 1055 feet high, a ridge of mountains forms the junction with the mountain called Wolkenburg which has the form of a mutilated cone 1482 feet high. There are some extensive quarries remarkable for naturalists. Farther behind: the Löwenburg, 1896 feet high; the Oelberg, 1827 feet high; the Sternberg; the Petersberg, with a chapel. A knight, on his journey to join the Crusade, fell in love with Bertha of Archenfels. He proceeded to the Holy Land, was taken prisoner and ultimately rescued. He returned to Germany, but found the castle of the lord of Archenfels in ruins and the old knight slain. He resolved to fulfil a vow he had made, to build a chapel on some desolate spot, near which he might pass the rest of his life. He arrived at the summit of Sternberg and beheld a recluse kneeling before an altar. It was Bertha, who, with her sister, had escaped the pillage of the castle and had gained this spot. She consented to the wishes of her knight, became his wife, but the sister remained in the mountains, where an asylum was built for her and also a chapel, in which her ashes remain. In the opposite, further down, appear the ruins of an ancient Roman castle. In 1210 archbishop Theoderich of Heimberg erected a new castle on the ruins of the old one. From the tower, there is a beautiful view. At the foot of the mountain is the mineral spring Draisch, already known to the Romans. A few houses by with very convenient arrangements. From there you can take asses to ascend the castle.

Bonn, on the left bank of the Rhine, with 12,800 inhabitants, a Roman establishment; formerly residence of the archbishops of

Cologne. A flying bridge unites the two banks. Remarkable buildings are there: 1) The new Palace, appropriated to the University, founded by Clemens August 1728 to 61, which comprises: schools of medicine and surgery, a theatre of anatomy, a lying-in hospital, a library with more than 100,000 volumes, the Royal Museum of Antiquities. 2) The Gothic Munster or Cathedral with a high tower and the statue of the empress Helena. 3) The new Parish Church. 4) The Town-House. 5) The Theatre. Several fine buildings belonging to private persons, such as the hotel of count Metternich, that of Belderbusch, the court of Nesselrode &c. &c., the house of the celebrated Beethoven. The English Garden with a beautiful street, called the Old Toll, which commands a fine view of the Rhine, the Seven Mountains and Godesberg. Opposite of Bonn is Beuel, the convent Pfutycken, the abbey Romersdorf, Ober-Cassel. Bonn is united by a walk of chesnut-trees with Poppelsdorf or Clemensruhe, which contains rich collections of natural history and mineralogy, and the botanic garden. Inns: Court of the King, the Star (Stern), Bellevue, Rhine Hotel, Treves Hotel, Cologne Hotel, Court of Mayence.

Cologne, the oldest town on the Rhine. It is built with long-winded narrow streets in the form of a crescent along the Rhine. Formerly it was a free imperial town, now residence of an archbishop, the capital of Rhenish Prussia, the residence of the government. Manufacture and commerce form the principal support of Cologne's inhabitants. The most considerable manufactory of Eau de Cologne is that of Jean Maria Farina in the place of Julic. Cologne is a fortress surrounded by strong, high walls. It is united by a bridge of boats and by a stone bridge with the small town of Deutz, situated opposite; with which and its garrison it has 80,000 inhab. One of the greatest curiosities in this city is the Cathedral not yet finished, commenced in 1248, which may be considered to be one of the finest monuments of ancient German architecture. The interior contains many remarkable curiosities and artificial works. The church of St. Peter with one of the masterpieces of Rubens, the crucifixion of the Apostle Peter. The church of St. Gereon. The church of the Apostles. The church of St. Ursula with the skulls of the 11,000 Virgins. The Town-House of Cologne. The Arsenal. The new Theatre. The Palace of the archbishop. The common hall Gurzenich. The house in Star street (Stern-gasse), where the unfortunate Mary de Medicis died and Rubens was born. The fine house of the count Lippe-Riesterfeld, the count Blankenheim; the Protestant or Fr. William College with a library and botanic garden; the Catholic or Royal College, with a library. The well known collection of the professor Wallraf, containing prints, pictures and antiquities, in the street called Trankgasse, Nr. 7.

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Many of the private houses of Cologne contain excellent pictures. Numerous places of diversion and public gardens, as the Rheinau, a garden on the river. The Café Weber, the old and new Kuhberg. Deutz with the inns Bellevue and Prince Charles. The most interesting places in the environs are Brühl and Bensberg with castles and fine gardens.

Inns: Holländischer Hof, Königlicher Hof, Hotel Disch, Kaiserlicher Hof, Mainzer Hof, Rheinberg, Kölnischer Hof, Russischer Hof and Bönnsches Posthaus, Rhine Hotel, Clemens Hotel, Hotel du Nord.

The seven maidens.

Upon a hill, nearer the town of Oberwesel, still exist the ruins of the castle of Schönberg or Schomburg, formerly the residence of a distinguished family nearly allied to the counts of Degenfeld.

If tradition tells truth, this castle was once inhabited by the seven beautiful daughters of count Lewis of Arnstein. Rich, amiable and accomplished, the maidens were constantly surrounded by powerful and distinguished admirers, but so equally were their smiles dispensed, that no one could boast of any particular favour. Every serious attention or approach to wooing was received so coldly, that the boldest had little courage to renew the attempt.

Whether the ladies were really serious or only sought to prove the sincerity of their lovers, we have no means of ascertaining. To the rank or condition of the knights, there could be no objection, for they consisted of all who possessed rank and wealth, in short of the flower of the nobility and chivalry.

Infinite was the emulation that existed amongst them. Each vied with the other in exhibiting to the greatest advantage his talents and acquirements. Riding, tilting, music, songs, tales and conversation were in turns resorted to, in order to soften the damsels' hearts, and many heretofore remarked for taciturnity, became more eloquent than the disciples of the austere school of Demosthenes.

One felt that his arm daily became more vigorous and another his eye more accurate and clear. Festivity and pleasure reigned at the castle, extending even to the neighbouring town of Wesel.

It happened one evening, that the conversation turned upon the traditions connected with the name and origin of each fortress and ancient castle on the Rhine; when the count of Nassau, whose efforts to amuse had this day been crowned with but little success, suddenly exclaimed: "Doubtless all have heard the legend of the seven young maidens." "No truly", said one. "Pray recount it to us", exclaimed another. "Proceed, proceed", was echoed around.

"That will I, most willingly", replied the count, "if no better narrator can be found. But, wilt not thou essay thy powers, count Ysenburg?" continued he turning to a young noble beside him.

"Nay truly", replied Ysenburg, "I have little taste for hearing tales connected with the times of my grand-mother and find more pleasure in studying the beaming eyes of the fair Bertha, than in perusing ancient chronicles and romances." — "Well, be it so", rejoined he of Nassau, "but ere I commence, I must premise that my narrative is no fiction." Silence having been obtained, he proceeded thus: "Many years since, within this castle of Schönberg resided seven beautiful maidens. A description of their charms and endowments I will not attempt to give, never having found an

image by which to describe them and never having seen them equalled until now.

Beautiful were they to admiration, but no less cold hearted than beautiful. Love was looked upon by them as a fable. Pleasure and the chase were their idols. They sung, but it was only of knightly deeds and of the heroic actions and ancient grandeur of women. Vainly the flower of chivalry sought to win their love. Youth, beauty, valour, accomplishments, all were to them as nought — they valued them not. Frequently did they exercise their capricious tempers at the expense of their suitors, who were occasionally encouraged, in order to be repulsed with twofold cruelty and disdain. Thus many of them departed for ever from the castle and its evil maidens, covered with insult and swearing vengeance. But their places were soon occupied by others, who only arrived to curse the fatal destiny which had led them, contrary to advice and warning, to venture within the influence of the dangerous circle. At length, the nobles began to lose their temper and the sisters perceived that they must now come to a decision.

The suitors were accordingly informed that they might expect an answer, if they would assemble on the morrow in the marble hall of the castle. The most favoured of the knights could, with difficulty, await the dawn ere they appeared, gorgeously attired with glittering gems, burnished weapons and nodding plumes. In due time, the marble hall doors were opened and they entered, each seeking to place himself in the most advantageous position to attract the attention and fix the eyes of the ladies. An hour and then another elapsed, still the maidens did not make their appearance. The anxious nobles began to express their impatience by loud murmurs, when suddenly their attention was attracted by sounds of merriment, resounding from without. At this they all rushed to the windows and looking towards the river, they perceived a light skiff, quitting the shore freighted with the seven sisters, who, with cruel mockery and loud laughter, saluted their lovers and bade them farewell. I will not attempt to describe the downcast looks of the knights, or the deep and loud curses that broke from them, when they saw the trick that had been played upon them. They were soon, however, avenged; for even while they continued to watch the receding boat and its lovely cargo, it suddenly struck upon a rock and in an instant sunk beneath the flood. Loud screams now replaced their heartless laughter. White garments were seen floating for a moment upon the surface of the dark blue water — then all was silent. Both boat and maidens had disappeared. The terror-struck suitors regarded each other, with mingled awe and pity, and „Holy Mary, Holy Virgin! have mercy on them!“ burst from their lips. „From that day“, continued the count, „seven rugged pointed rocks over which the waves break heavily, have been observed at low water, upon the spot where the accident occurred. Carefully is the dangerous spot avoided by the passing mariners, by whom they are called the Seven Maidens, but nevertheless many an inexperienced boatman has there found a watery grave.“

Here the count ended his narrative. We know not what impression it created upon his beautiful hearers, but we have gathered from old chronicles, that the young and lovely daughters of Arnstein soon entered the holy bonds of wedlock. One espoused the count palatine of Tubingen, a second count Ysenburg. Two found husbands in Hungary, while the lordly castle of Nassau, overlooking from its woody heights the lovely valley of the Lahn, received a sixth within its stately walls as the young and beauteous bride of its chivalrous owner.

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