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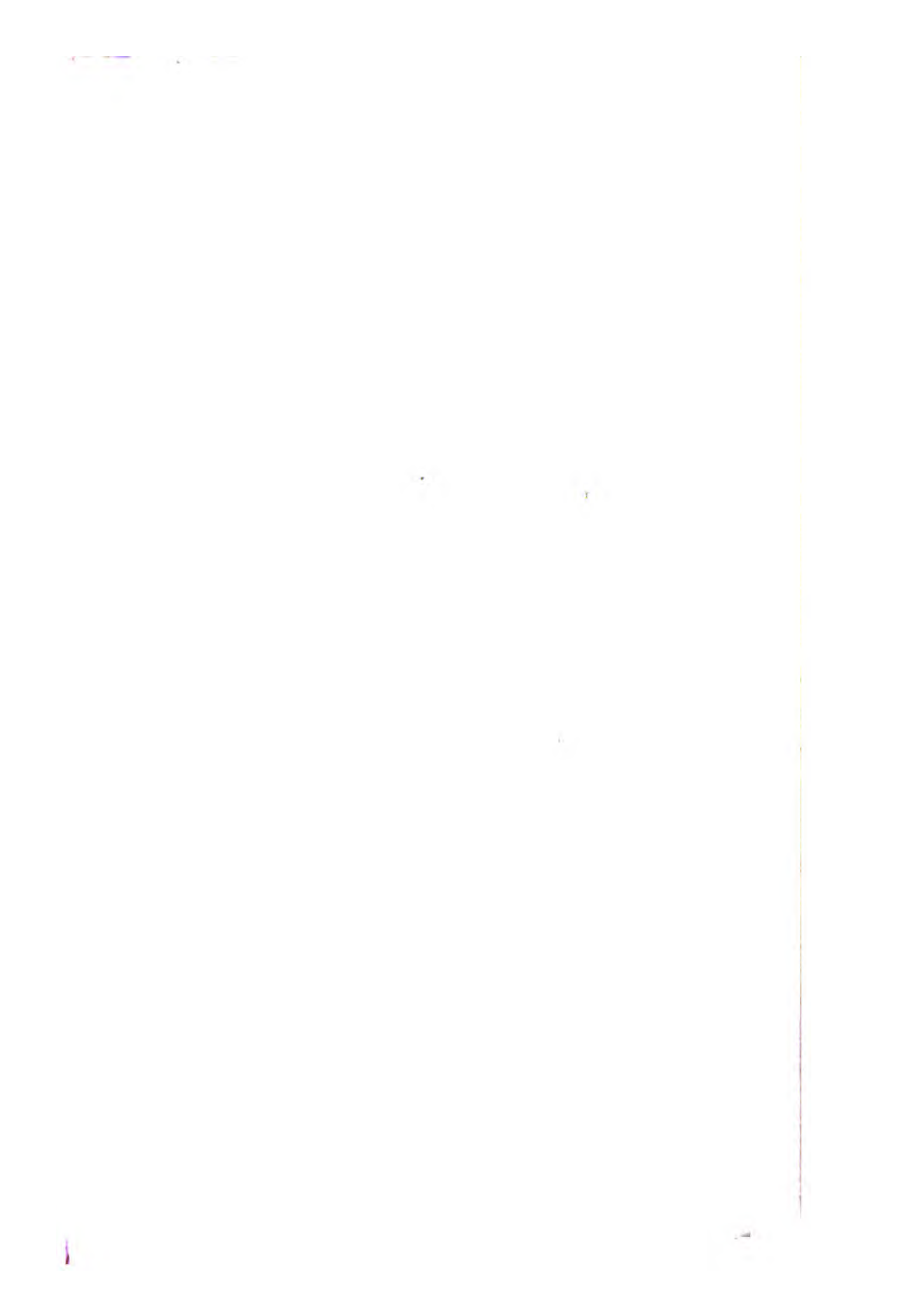
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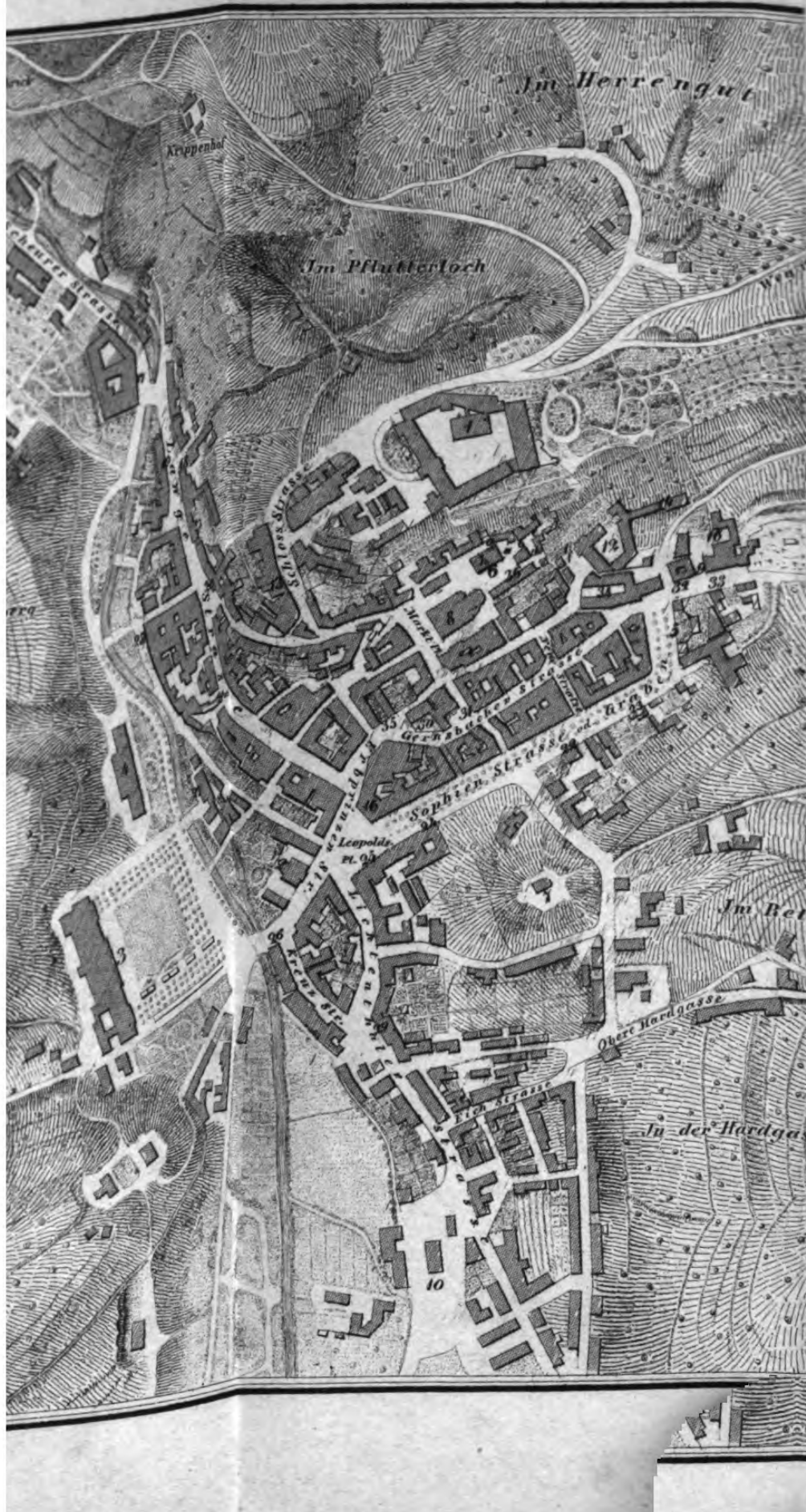




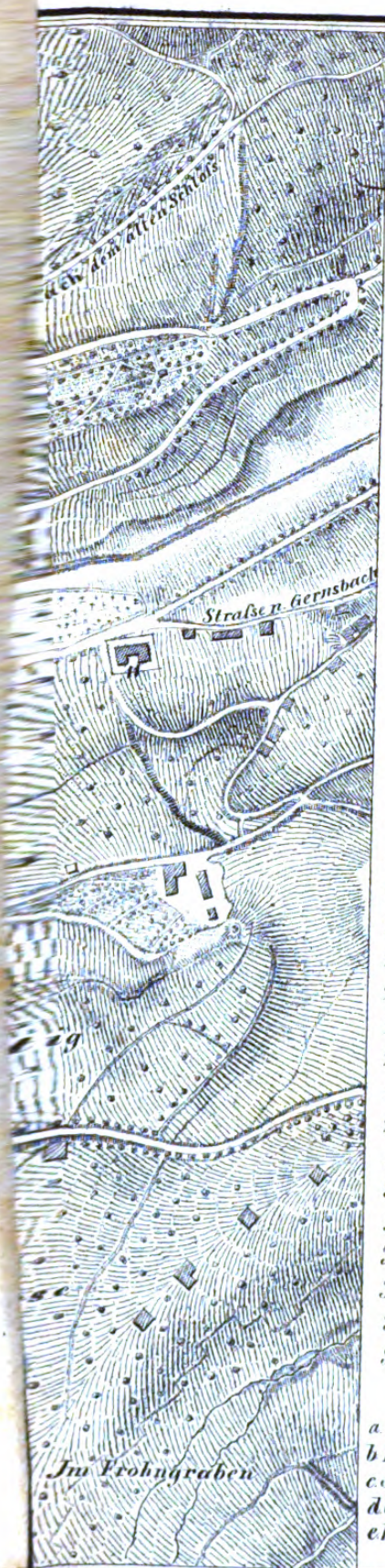




# PLAN DE LA VILLE DE BA



# DEN.



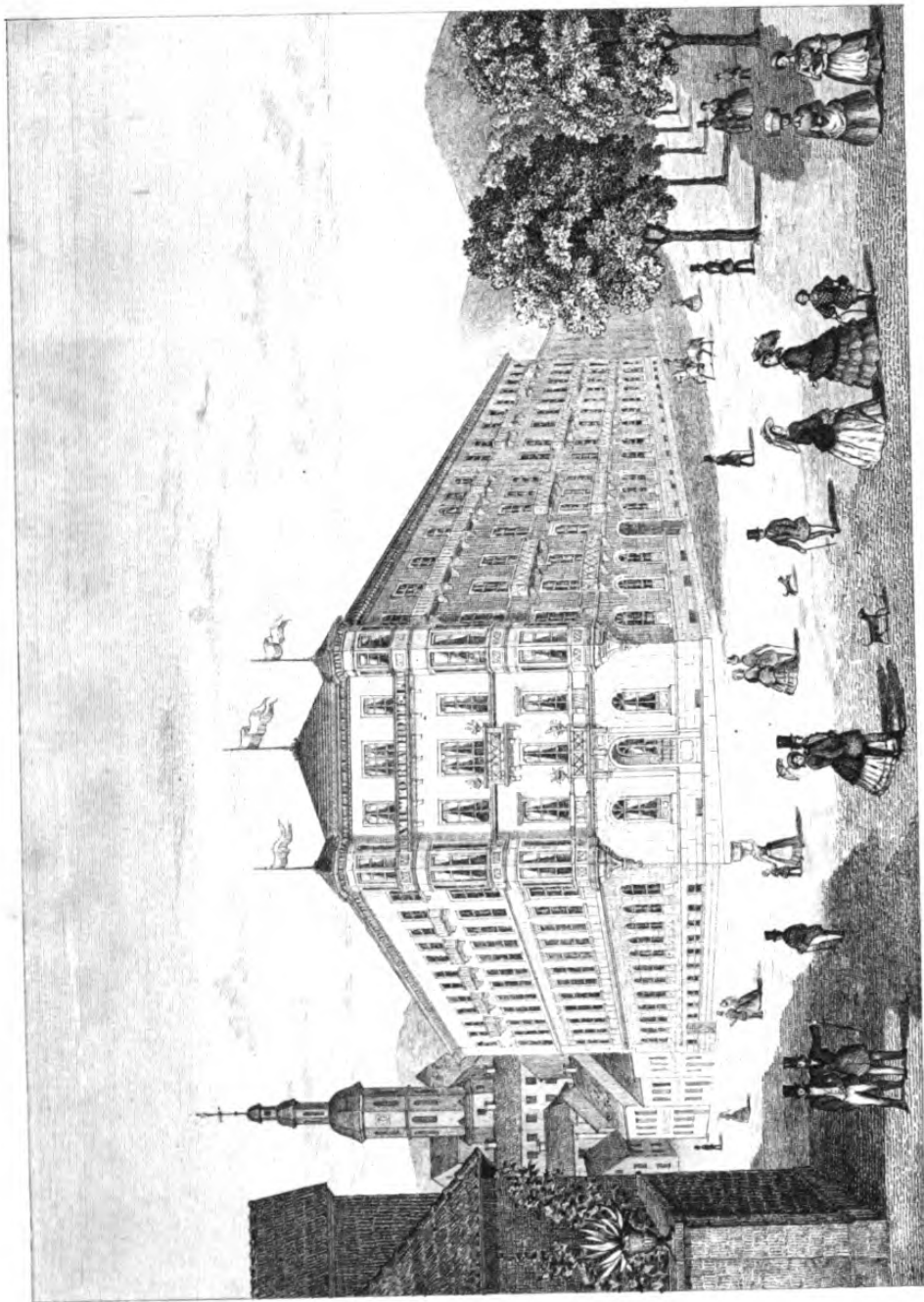
## EXPLICATION des Batiments des Hotels et des Bains.

1. Le chateau.
2. Palais de la G<sup>de</sup> Duchesse
3. Maison de Conversation <sup>Stephanie</sup>
4. Trinkhalle (halle à boire.)
5. Bureau de la Police et du <sup>Batli.</sup>
6. Bains à vapeurs
7. Pavillon de la G<sup>de</sup> Duchesse
8. Eglise de la ville. <sup>Stephanie</sup>
9. " de l'hopital.
10. " evangelique.
11. Prison.
12. Le Couvent.
13. Ecole des garçons.
14. " des filles.
15. Hopital.
16. Hôtel Victoria.
17. " de la cour de Bade.
18. " " de Löhrlingru.
19. " de Russie.
20. " au cerf.
21. " à l'étoile.
22. " à la ville de Strassbourg.
23. " " Nancy.
24. " d'Hollande.
25. " du Rhin.
26. " d'Angleterre.
27. " de l'Europe.
28. " de France.
29. " à la croix d'or.
30. " au chevalier.
31. " au Soleil.
32. " à l'ange d'or.
33. " à l'Esprit.
34. " au Saumon.
35. " à la cour de Darmstadt.
36. Ancienne Trinkhalle.

### Warme Quellen:

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a. der Ursprung   | f. Felt & Murquelle. |
| b. Brühquelle.    | g. kühlen Brunen.    |
| c. Judenquelle.   | h. laue Quelle.      |
| d. Ungemachquell. | i. Bruttquelle.      |
| e. Höllenquelle.  | k. Klosterquelle.    |



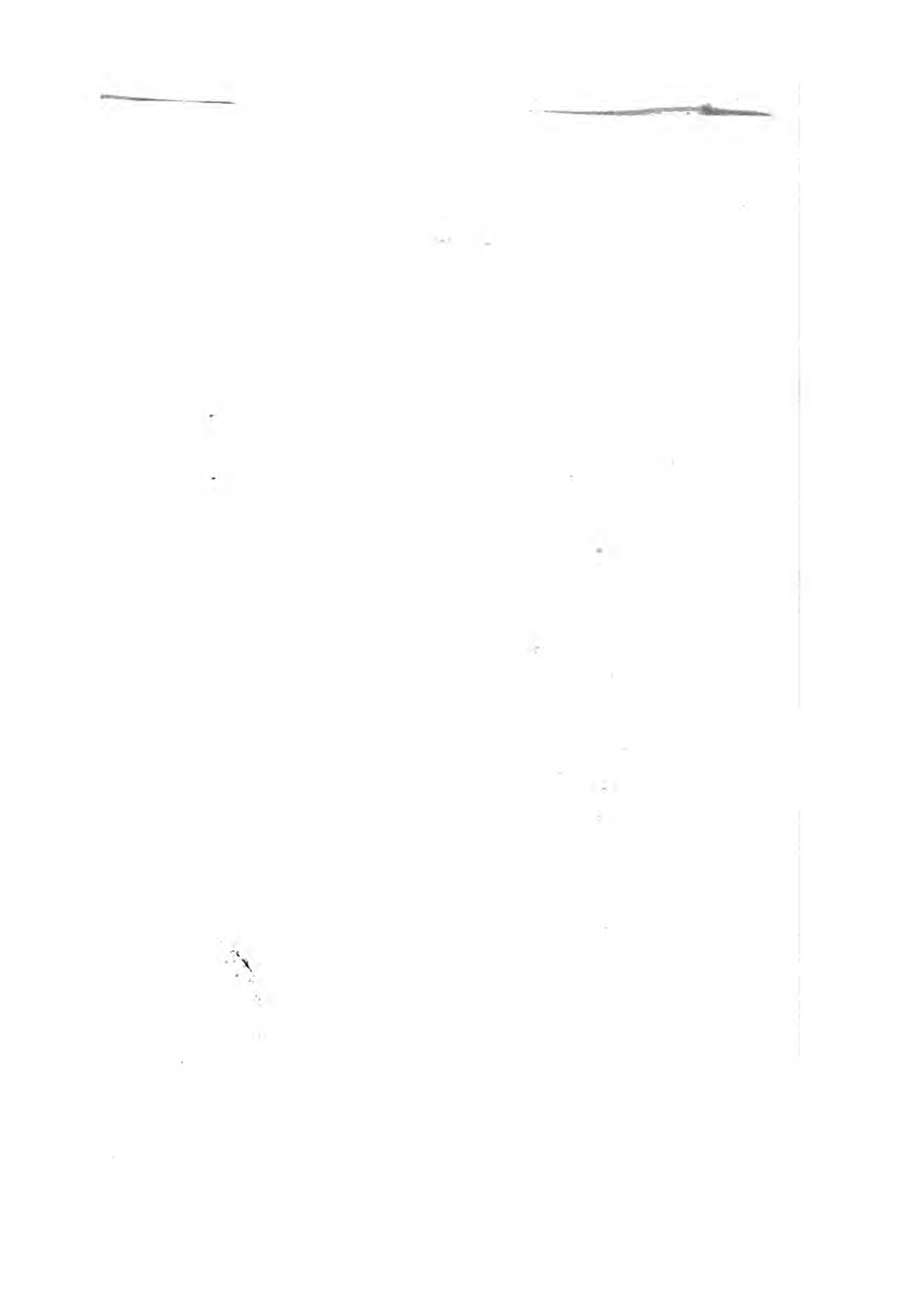


HOTTEL VICTORIA.

BADEN - BADEN.

~~THE REALITIES~~

203. d. 2f3



THE BEAUTIES  
OF  
BADEN - BADEN

And its Environs.

CONTAINING EVERY NECESSARY INFORMATION RESPECTING  
HOTELS; APARTMENTS; POST-OFFICE; HIRE OF HORSES  
AND CARRIAGES; MULES; CHARGES FOR WASHING.  
TRADESMEN AND SERVANTS; THE RELATIVE  
VALUE OF MONEY.

AND VARIOUS OTHER SUBJECTS EQUALLY INTERESTING TO THE  
VISITORS AND RESIDENTS.

---

BY CHARLES FRANCIS COGHLAN, JUN.

---

TO WHICH IS ADDED  
A TREATISE ON THE MINERAL WATERS,  
BY A CELEBRATED RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

AND A  
GENERAL PROFESSION AND TRADE DIRECTORY.

LONDON:  
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## HOTELS.

THE following first-class Hotels are distinguished by their size, elegance and comfort, and are equal in every respect to the most renowned hotels in Europe. They are arranged according to their position on entering from the railway station.

HOTEL COUR DE BADE.—Table d'hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock.

This Hotel should not be confounded with the Ville de Bade near the Railway Station, which is a very inferior house.

HOTEL DE RUSSIE.—Table d'hôte at 5 o'clock.

HOTEL ZAHRINGEN (German).—Table d'hôte at 1 o'clock.

HOTEL DU CERF.—Table d'hôte at 1 o'clock.

HOTEL ROYALE.

HOTEL VICTORIA.—Table d'hôte at 5 o'clock.

HOTEL DE HOLLAND.—Table d'hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock.

HOTEL DU RHINE.—Table d'hôte at 5 o'clock.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.—Table d'hôte at 5 o'clock.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.—Table d'hôte at 5 o'clock.

HOTEL DE FRANCE.—Table d'hôte at 5 o'clock.

The charges at all the above houses are about equal. Coffee or tea, bread and butter, 36 kreutzers. Table d'hôte at 1 o'clock, 1 florin 24 kreutzers : at 5 o'clock, 5 francs.

## MONEY TABLE.

THE number of florins and kreutzers given in exchange for the various coins current in Baden—to reduce them into English money, it is only necessary to recollect that three kreutzers are about equal to one penny, consequently thirty-six would be one shilling.

### GOLD.

		fl. k.	fl. k.
English Sovereign	. . . . .	11 50	to 12 0
French Napoleon	. . . . .	9 20	„ —
Dutch 10 Florin piece	. . . . .	9 50	„ 10 —
„ 5 Florin piece	. . . . .	4 50	„ 5 —
Ducat	.. . . .	5 30	„ 5 36
Frederick	. . . . .	9 40	„ 9 50

### SILVER.

5 Franc piece	. . . . .	2 20
2 Franc piece	. . . . .	— 56
1 Franc piece	. . . . .	— 28
Half-franc	. . . . .	— 14

TABLE FOR CONVERTING FLORINS INTO FRANCS, AND FRANCS INTO FLORINS.

Florins.	Francs.	Cents.	Francs.	Florins.	Kreutz.
1	2	14	1	—	28
2	4	28	2	—	56
3	6	42	3	1	24
4	8	57	4	1	52
5	10	25	5	2	20
6	12	86	6	2	48
7	15	—	7	3	16
8	17	14	8	3	44
9	19	29	9	4	12
10	21	43	10	4	40
20	42	86	20	9	20
30	64	29	30	14	—
40	85	72	40	18	40
50	107	14	50	23	20
60	128	57	60	28	—
70	150	—	70	32	40
80	171	43	80	37	20
90	192	86	90	42	—
100	214	29	100	46	40
500	1071	43	500	233	20
1000	2142	85	1000	466	40

## English Church Service,

Takes place every Sunday at a quarter past 11 and a quarter past 3, in the Hospital church at the end of the new Promenade, immediately after the termination of the German Protestant service.

The Sacrament is administered on the first Sunday in every month, on which occasions there is no morning sermon.

Books are open for subscriptions at the "Maison de Conversation," and at the banks of Müller and Co., and Meyer, and Pavarin.

The Chaplain was formerly remunerated for his services by voluntary contributions payable at the banks, and by the collections made at the church door, out of which the expenses (trifling enough\*) were defrayed. This plan has been adopted since the first establishment of English Church service in Baden until Sunday, the 5th. July 1857, when the undernamed gentlemen who call themselves Church Wardens; (where there is no church) issued the following mandate—

### English Episcopal Church (Baden-Baden).

The undersigned give notice, that, in consequence of the total failure of the voluntary system of payment to meet the wants of the church, all casual visitors and non-residents shall, in future, pay, at the church door, half a florin each Sunday.

Residents and subscribers can be supplied with Tickets of admission at the Bankers and at Marx's Library.

W. H. WOODMAN	}	Church Wardens.
FRED. KEMBLE (Capt. R. N.)		
EDWARD MARSTON		
ROBERT EASTON		
M. D. NUGENT		

It is much to be regretted that the *Gospel Screw* has been adopted here. There are temptations enough in Baden and its environs, to keep the people from going into a heated build-

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\* The "wants of the church" about which such a fine parade is made amount to about two florins each Sunday, including the washing of the ministers surplice.

ing vacated only a few minutes before by a congregation of one or two thousand persons—without charging 30 kreutzers to hear the word of God. If the habits of the present Minister are more luxurious than his predecessors—he should seek in England some snug curacy where the whole of his income would amount to less than the sum annually received in Baden and the duties ten-fold—and it only remains to be seen whether English travellers, passing through or making a stay at Baden, will or will not sanction so gross and unnecessary a system.

### **Post Office.**

Letters are despatched for England twice every day, via Strasbourg, and Paris. The postage of a single letter from Baden to London is 18 kreutzers, and from London to Baden via France 6d., via Belgium 8d.; correspondents sending letters to or from Baden can prepay their letters, or not, the entire distance.

The time allowed for a letter to reach Baden from London is forty-two hours; that is to say, a letter posted in London on Saturday night would reach Paris on Sunday morning and forwarded that evening would reach Strasbourg on Tuesday morning and arrive at Baden about 12 the same day.

Letters delivered two hours after.

### **The Telegraph Office**

Is at the Railway Station; messages received and forwarded, in summer, from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.; in winter, from 8 a. m. till 9 p. m.; charge for 25 words in the Duchy of Baden is 36 kreutzers.

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# GUIDE TO BADEN-BADEN.

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## HISTORY.

**THE** early history of the town of Baden is enveloped in the deepest obscurity ; for the ancient Germans did not cultivate the art of writing, and the little information left us on the subject by the Romans has not been preserved. If the complete works of Tacitus and Pliny were still in existence, perhaps they might have thrown some light on the matter. After the geological organisation of the country, it is evident that it experienced many changes before it assumed the form it now presents to the eye ; and this supposition is substantiated on seeing the mass of rocks that crown the Bather and the Schlossberg, for although they do not present the appearance of an extinct volcano, still their existence proves that they have been operated upon and elevated to their present position by subterranean force ; nothing, however, can be gleaned from history on the subject. However, during many centuries the valley of the Rhine presented a totally different aspect to that which it does at the present time ; and it is certain that at one time the river sent an arm that directed its course along the bases of the neighbouring mountains, united itself to the other arm near Iffezheim, and extended to the environs of Wiesloch.

The banks are still visible near Sandweier, and the sandy

plain between Rastadt and Schwarzach, is certainly formed by alluvial deposits.

At this period, the country was already inhabited, as may be concluded, by all the villages round about being built on the borders of this arm, and that those which occupy different situations are of more recent origin. The first inhabitants were without doubt Celts, who sought to build their habitations on the most advantageous sites, and where they were most exposed to the sun. Many parts of the country still bear Celtic names, and several tombs have been preserved.

As the Celts preferred those hills that commanded a fine view, on which to erect their dwellings, and as they knew how to appreciate the value of Thermal waters, one is led to suppose that they established themselves also on the spot where is now situated the town of Baden-Baden.

Unfortunately, the Celts did not stay long enough in the valley of the Rhine, for they were driven from the vicinity of the river by the other races of people.

Many centuries before the Christian era, the celebrated emigration of the Eastern races began ; at first it progressed slowly and by degrees ; but it was suddenly endowed with new life, and progressed with an activity hardly to be imagined towards the commencement of the Middle Ages.

In this manner, the Cimbri and Teutons advanced as far as the Rhine, and marched against France and Italy. After their repulse, they established themselves in Germany, subdivided themselves into several petty tribes, and the names of Cimbri and Teutons disappeared. They then took other names, by which the places where they established themselves may be recognised. Thus the Vangiones inhabited the borders of the Neckar ; the Némètes, near Spire ; the Triboci, nearer the Rhine ; and the Harudes, the Black Forest. These Germanic races, belonging to a race of Sueves, were

generally speaking, inconstant and roaming, and they destroyed all that the Celts had established.

In course of time they were displaced by other people ; and probably there then existed in Germany the race of Oser, of whom Tacitus speaks, but we are not led to believe that they established themselves near Baden, or that they derived their name from the Oos ; neither is it probable that they occupied the possessions that the Celts had abandoned, nor that they knew the properties of the Thermal waters of Baden.

The valley of the Rhine was for a length of time a subject of discord between the different races. About the year 72 B.C., Arioviste, aided by the Sueves and others, passed the Rhine on his way to Gaul, but he was beaten by Cæsar near Montbeliard and forced to recross the river, and they stayed in comparative tranquillity for some time ; but as soon as Cæsar returned to Italy, they penetrated again into the country, where they always met with such a desperate resistance on the part of the Roman general, Germanicus, that Marbod assembled his German troops and retreated to Bohemia, which country offered him greatest security.

Thus the province of the Upper Rhine was occupied, now by one race of people and then by another, and even a few Celts established themselves again in the country ; the haughty and warlike spirit of the inhabitants had much degenerated, and the Romans hazarded not only to pass the Rhine, but even to establish a sort of military province for the protection of their empire, and to impose a tribute upon the inhabitants.

The Romans, were, however, constantly obliged to guard against the invasions of the Eastern people, and to take every precaution to resist their attacks. They built, during the reign of the Emperor Adrian, an extensive rampart, com-

posed of ditches, embankments, and walls flanked by towers, according as the ground required.

This rampart was subsequently completed in stones by Probus, from the Danube to the Maine and Taunus.

On the most important and elevated sites behind this rampart, they established fortifications and castles, to serve as retreats for the soldiers, and to communicate signals; also several bodies of men were despatched to discover any situation that might prove useful; they also organised stations capable of containing the largest body of men, and also to serve as the centre of their warlike operations.

This was the only means of procuring security to the country, and of presenting an effectual resistance to the undisciplined hordes of the enemy.

There is no doubt Baden was a rallying-point of this nature; for even supposing the Thermal waters were not sufficiently attractive to draw the attention of the Romans to it, its situation was too important to have been neglected.

There was not a more favourable position to be found than that which lay between Strasbourg and Spires, two important posts opposite Selz and Weissenbourg, not far from the road that ran along the ancient bank of the river, and situated among the important heights of the Ybourg, the Mercury, and Ebersteinbourg, which offered an extensive view on all sides; and also the projection of the rocks behind the sources offered the best opportunity to build a citadel. One, therefore, concludes from this, that among the first establishments of the Romans, Baden was not lost sight of, and that before the time of Trajan, they established there a military position. At any rate, this emperor was the first who established baths here; and it is certain, from authentic documents, that his successors, Adrian and Antoninus, enlarged them, and also established new ones. That which these two

emperors neglected was continued about half a century later by Caracalla, who, although being then only heir to the throne, already liked to stay in this country (as the various monuments erected to him by the town attest). When he became emperor he did still more for the town, which then took, in his honour, the name of Aurelia.

The time of the prosperity of Baden was not of long duration ; for the Eastern people again marched against the Roman empire with new forces, and would not suffer themselves to be repulsed.

In A.D. 211, the Germans gave battle to the Emperor Caracalla, on the borders of the Maine ; but it led to no decisive result.

They often renewed their attacks, without any advantage on either side ; but in the time of Probus they succeeded in passing over the rampart, and devastated the country of the Upper Rhine. After having been, with great difficulty, repulsed by the Emperor Probus, he built the rampart in stone, tried to people the country, and also to cultivate it, by introducing the culture of the vine ; but this tranquillity did not last. The Germans were in the end conquerors, and they destroyed all the Roman establishments, which caused the downfall of Baden. The struggle continued for a length of time on the Upper Rhine—now against the Franks, then against the Germans, who were beaten by Julian near Strasbourg, A.D. 355. But they stayed some time on the right bank of the Rhine, and soon became victorious.

Temerity followed this success ; and having the enemy behind them, they ventured to attack France ; but this enterprise proved their ruin. After the decisive battle of *Zülpich*, in the country of the Lower Rhine, against King Chlodowig, A.D. 476, they were put to rout, passed the Rhine in great haste, and dispersed. Their country was then occupied by the Franks, as a conquered province ; but they respected the

usages and customs of the Germans, and even permitted them to follow their ancient code of laws, with such modifications as became the introduction of Christianity.

In the place where Baden is now situated, was the boundary between the country of the Franks and the Germans ; and the reason why the small streamlet, the Oos, was chosen as a frontier, in preference to the Mourg—which, from its size, would have been a more natural limit—proves that Baden, by its baths, was already a place of importance to the Franks.

After the division of the country into districts (*Gaue*), Baden became part of the Uffgau, which was bounded on the south-west by the Herrenwiese and the Oosbach, on the west by the Rhine and the district of Spires, on the north by the districts of Pfinz and of Anglach, and towards the east by the Mourg ; so that it extended from Forbach to the Farm of Dettenheim, and from the Rhine to Langenalb. But Baden was not the chief town of the district, although it is first mentioned ; and many others, such as Kuppenheim, claimed precedence.

As the dominion of the Franks extended, Christianity spread through the country, where many years before a good foundation had been laid, by some Roman soldiers and foreign missionaries. The struggle of the ancient belief of the country with the first rays of Christianity, evidently furnished the subject of the tradition of the Angel's and the Devil's Pulpits, which shows that in the forest of the great Staufenberg, the ancient service of the gods was celebrated in the place where was the altar of Mercury ; that from the castle of Eberstein (Ebersteinbourg), this pagan worship was vigorously opposed ; and that, in the end, Christianity was gloriously introduced. It is certain, that in the seventh century there existed at Baden a Christian church, which had once been a Roman temple. It then belonged to the ecclesiastical

district of Kuppenheim, and the bishopric of Spire, which extended as far as there.

Baden appears for the first time in authentic documents, towards the year 712. In this year, on the 1st of August, the King, Dagobert, endowed the convent of Weissenbourg, at the request of the monks, with all the baths in the Uffgau which had been established by the Emperors Adrian and Antoninus, as well as the territory dependent on them. And this he did in the hope of assuring the safety of his soul, and the advancement of his empire. The convent was thus enabled to obtain a footing on the right bank of the Rhine, where it acquired considerable riches.

In the mean time, the house of the Counts of Calw enlarged, and divided itself into several branches; and the counts, seeing that Baden was in a hand that had no longer power to defend it, sought and obtained possession of it themselves. They were enabled to act thus with the more impunity, as at this time the authority of the Frankish kings was on the decline, and all the powerful nobles were regarded as sovereigns. At this juncture, Pepin made good use of his power—humiliated them, and once again order was established.

The monks of Weissenbourg again sought to make themselves masters of Baden, and King Louis surrendered it to them in 871. But this endowment met with the same fate as before, and Baden came again into the possession of the powerful Counts of Calw, who then joined the county of Uffgau to their territory.

The German kings possessed for some time several possessions at Baden. King Otho III. made a present of one of these fiefs to one of his favourites, in 987. This same prince stopped also at Baden in 994, with his chancellor, the Bishop Hildibald, and signed here an act for Schwarzach. King Conrad II. seems to have added to his old dwelling a new

one, comprising a palatium, buildings, gardens, fields, meadow-lands, and grounds for hunting and fishing. His son, Henry III., however, renounced his claim to this dwelling, A.D. 1046, in favour of the bishopric of Spire. From that time, none of them have possessed any domains at Baden ; for that one that a knight Botto acquired, A.D. 1073, and that one that Henry III. presented to the Bishops of Spire, with the remaining territory under his domination, A.D. 1101, seem to have been the last of these fiefs.

They pretend, however, to have possessed, even in recent times, towers, walls, and ditches belonging to this royal castle, and in 1837 to have demolished a tower belonging to it—the place that it occupied being still called the “Royal court,” and the street that runs from it “Royal lane.” But this is not so certain as is generally believed ; for some pieces of wall near Pfalzenberg are still regarded as the remains of a royal castle, the Herrengut as a dependence, and the Grævenhof (now Krippenhof) as a royal domain.

The nobles in these times were accustomed to build their castles on the most elevated points, which, from their importance, had previously been fortified by the Romans : thus the members of the powerful family of Calw came to establish themselves at Eberstein, at Baden, and other places.

These counts were the most powerful men in the south of the Rhenish part of the country of the Franks ; and possessed not only the Wirmgau, but also the counties of Uffgau, Zabergau, and Murr gau.

They separated themselves into three branches ; viz., Calw-Calw, Löwenstein, and Vaihingen. These three branches subdivided themselves into several others, which took the names of Malsch, Himmelsberg, Staufenberg, Vorchheim, Hohenberg, and Eberstein ; and their descendants flourished for many centuries under this last denomination.

After Gebhard in 950, and Cuonradus or Cuno from 987 to

995, had held the office of provincial judge in the Uffgau, Adelbert of Calw evidently appeared in this office from 1041 to 1046, and no doubt left this charge to his son or to his brother Reginbod, who is mentioned A.D. 1057. Towards the year 1085, the Count of Malsch had possessions at Stupferich; the Count of Himmelsberg at Broetzingen and at Berghausen; the Count of Staufenberg at Rastadt, Kuppenheim, and Eberstein; the Count of Hohenberg at Beiertheim, Knielingen, Berghausen, Groetzingen, and on the Hohenberg near Berghausen — all bound together by those parental ties that existed between them and the Counts of Calw. One of them possessed part of the Uffgau as county of Vorcheim; for later they designated the possessions of the counts less by the name of *Gau* ("district"), than by that of their residences.

There is now no longer any doubt, that the territory that became later the patrimony of the Margraves was originally an heritage of the counts of Calw, and that the Margrave Herrmann I. of Verona, married Judith, daughter of one of the branches of the Calw family, who brought him, as her dower, the possessions of Baden and Backnang, and their successor was their son Herrmann II.

The alliance of the Margrave Herrmann I. with a countess of Calw, and the interest his house took in the affairs of the Dukes of Zœhringen, are the only weighty reasons why the king, Henry IV., should have taken from the Calw family the county of Vorcheim, or the county (the charge of provincial judges) of the Uffgau, and presented it to his faithful bishopric of Spire: and from Reginbod I. the county of the Uffgau is not mentioned. In the meantime, the counts of Calw tried hard to recover their possessions; and when Henry, A.D. 1097, reconciled himself with his enemies, they made every effort in their power to reconquer them.

They succeeded, after some time, in obtaining that which they desired; but on condition that Staufenberg, Gernsbach, and Loffenau, should remain fiefs of the bishopric of Spire; and, A.D. 1102, the Count Herrmann, grandson of Albert I. of Calw, reappeared as Count of Uffgau.

No one of them afterwards appears under this title, but Reginbod II., A.D. 1115, for the possession of judge of the province (*Gaugrafen*), passed to the castle of Eberstein (*Ebersteinbourg*), and their territory took the name of County.

The district of Baden, on the contrary, was only called a manor or dominium, and was under the jurisdiction of the county of Uffgau at Eberstein; so that the assertion made by Sattler in his "Chronicles of Fribourg," that the Margraves of Baden were originally vassals of the Counts of Eberstein (that is to say, under their jurisdiction), is not a tradition, but the truth; for Baden, at that time, possessed very little importance. The new domination of Baden comprised, besides the two castles and the baths, the north-west portion of the ancient territory, with which Dagobert had endowed the convent of Weissenbourg, and which passed in the thirteenth century for the principality of Baden. Herrmann II. was then Lord of Baden, Dominus, Prince of the Empire, Comes Bris<sup>a</sup>goræ, and possessed also of his title of Marchio of Verona. The Margravate of Baden did not then exist, for in 1100 he appears in the dignity of "Lintberg," and not till twelve years later in that of "Baden," so that it seems that he had not till then resided there. He only resided here now and then; Herrmann IV. was the first Margrave, and from A.D. 1160 he made it his habitual residence. In consequence, the country became enlarged; and, long before the year 1243 it possessed a parish. The foundation of the collegiate church dates from this period. After the death of Herrmann V., when his widow founded the convent of Lichtenthal, in the neighbour-

ing valley of Beuren, the Margraves, Herrmann VI. and Rodolph I., took more interest in the affairs of the little town of Baden than had hitherto been shown towards it.

Rodolph I. soon found the castle of Baden to be small and inconvenient, and, in consequence, took up his abode at the old castle of Eberstein, which, some time before, had fallen by inheritance to his family, contained larger apartments, and was in a better state of defence. It then possessed three chapels, and the houses of the vassals extended to the bottom of the valley, near Balg. The ruins of their habitations are still to be seen. Rodolph and his descendants, who must have seen the advantages that would accrue from a residence in the environs of a flourishing town, possessed of such salutary springs, did all in their power to enlarge the castle of Baden; and they fortified the town so well, that it was able, in 1330, to oppose a vigorous resistance to Berthold II. of Strassbourg, who, in consequence of a quarrel between the Margrave and himself, besieged it. Under Rodolph I., also, the baths were re-established, and accommodations prepared for those strangers who were attracted to the town by the reports that were circulated concerning the efficiency of the hot springs. Baden at this time must have been of a pretty good extent, for the Margrave, Bernhard I., obtained permission from the Pope to convert the parochial church into a collegiate church.

When the darkness and superstition of the middle ages began to disappear, and the sovereigns obtained a greater command over the turbulent nobles, the towns became more flourishing, and their power was strengthened by mutual alliances: new inventions and discoveries enlightened the minds and softened the manners of the people, and introduced a new and quiet life. The nobles abandoned their castles, those nests of robbery and exaction, and settled in their towns, where their presence, approbation, and, in some cases,

example, encouraged and protected commerce, the arts, and sciences, and thus increased the wealth and prosperity of their possessions.

The Margraves of Baden, among others, preferred this kind of life; and the Margrave Christopher, on his accession to the throne, laid the foundation of the new castle: he established his residence here in 1479, and made every effort to prosper the town. He confirmed its ancient rights and privileges, and accorded new ones, improved the accommodations of the baths, and engaged authors to publish far and near the virtues of the thermal waters. Soon a considerable number of strangers hastened to this marvellous source, and every year there were as many as three thousand bathers. Even foreign princes built themselves houses here, attracted by the endless fêtes and rejoicings given by the court to make their sojourn agreeable. The Count Palatine Henry Otho constructed here, toward the middle of the sixteenth century, in the neighbourhood of the principal source, and near the inn of the "Griffin," an establishment of this kind, to which he gave the name of "The Trumpet." This building was afterwards joined to the inn. At this time, the town was in a most flourishing condition, having recovered from the disastrous effects produced on it by lengthened wars. There were established here six bathing establishments, containing all together three hundred and sixty-nine baths.

In 1511, Reinhard Beck of Strasbourg established a printing-office in this town; and in the month of August, 1510, the Margrave Christopher gave police-regulations to the town, in which he ratified its ancient privileges.

This happy condition of Baden seems to have been of short duration; for, in 1551, a terrible plague decimated the inhabitants of Germany. Hardly any place escaped; its devastating influence was felt everywhere; and the sons of the Margrave Bernhard, Philibert and Christopher II., abandoned the de-

populated countries, and took refuge with their aunt at Munich. Baden, however, was miraculously preserved, for the plague stopped its devastating course at Scheuren. All the hot springs had been let run through the streets, and it is very possible that the vapour arising from these salutary waters purified the atmosphere, and thus arrested the progress of the scourge. In commemoration of this event, a chapel was erected at Scheuren.

This miraculous occurrence forms the subject of the second fresco painting in the Trinkhall; the legend concerning which is as follows :—

“Near the end of the fifteenth century, the pestilence ravaged almost all countries of Germany. The widow of a Margrave of Baden, Charles I., who had died by this perilous disorder, Catherine of Austria, a sister of the Emperor Frederick III., sought a refuge from the pestilence, to secure her youngest children, on the highest pinnacle of the old castle.

“One night, when the babies slept on the carpet in the corner of the room, and the pious mother knelt praying for their lives by their side, the holy virgin appeared in all her heavenly splendour to the Margravine. On one side of the virgin appeared the image of the cloister of Lichtenthal, on the other, the steaming hot springs in Baden. The holy virgin, after first having stretched out her hands to the slumbering children, pointed with her right to the image of cloister Lichtenthal, and with her left to the fuming hot springs, whereupon the whole appearance melted into air.

“The pious Margravine thought well to interpret those heavenly signs, when she consecrated her children to the service of the church. Also, the next morning she ordered to lay open all the hot springs in the town. The warm mineral water ran for some time profusely through the streets, abundantly emitting steam. By this remedy the perilous pestilence ceased to ravage in Baden. The princely

babies were destined by their mother for holy orders. Margaret afterwards died abbess of the cloister Lichtenthal, and her brother, Frederick, bishop of Utrecht."

When the Reformation had obtained some footing in the South of Germany, the Margraves of Baden embraced it also, and Bernhard III. and his son Philibert introduced it into his dominions: Thomas Anselme, of Baden, was also a zealous partizan. After the sudden death of Philibert,\* his son, Philibert II., was educated at the Catholic court of Munich, and this was the cause of his introducing again the Catholic doctrine.

This prince demolished the castle built by Christopher, and erected another on its site, which cost him an immense sum of money; and he contracted considerable debts. This edifice was finished in 1579, and was distinguished for its size, beauty, and the massiveness of its construction. After his death, which took place nine years later, he was succeeded by his cousin, Edward Fortunatus, who drew many misfortunes on his country by persecuting the Protestants in a tyrannical manner. He held, during his reign, a sort of council at the Town Hall, on the 18th November, 1569, which was especially convoked by Pistorious of Fribourg.

As might be naturally expected, it led to no result, beyond increasing the hatred of the two parties. Even his marriage with Mary of Eicken, daughter of the Governor of Breda, led to unhappy results, as this union was a misfortune, not only to those who contracted it, but also for the country. As it was a "mésalliance," his children were declared incapable of succeeding to the throne, and the country was occupied by George Frederick, of Baden-Durlach. This personage did all in his power to ameliorate the condition of Baden; but the Battle of Wimpfen, in 1622, drove him from his possessions, the Spanish General, Spinola, then occupied Baden-Baden,

and the sons of Edward Fortunatus were reinstated in their right by an imperial decree.

At this time, the two branches were more than ever opposed to each other, and the Catholic religion was introduced everywhere. With the intention of propagating it still more, the Margrave founded the monastery of Capuchins at the entrance of the town, and invited a number of Jesuits from Spires.

During the Thirty Years' War the fortunes of Baden changed many times. The Protestants were victorious; the Margrave William was obliged to fly the country, then in possession of the Swedes, under the command of the Generals Horn and Ochsenstierna, and the command in the town was given to the Colonel Scheffalitzky.

The Capuchins and Jesuits were then expelled, the country was obliged to render homage to the Margrave Frederick, of Baden Durlach; and whoever refused the oath was dismissed from all employment. The doctrine of the Reformation, which had still many secret partisans, was again introduced, and on the 31st July, 1633, the first Lutheran minister was installed in the collegiate church.

This state of things, however, did not last; for, in the following year, the battle of Nordlingen again turned the tables, and the Margrave William was reinstalled in his residence by the Austrians.

This fearful war extended for a long time its ravages, and as military discipline was set aside by both parties, it spread devastation on all sides. In 1643, the Duke of Saxe Weimar, at the head of his army, pillaged Gernsbach, set Steinbach on fire, and caused much damage to Baden. The enemy had at all times compassion on the unfortunate inhabitants, respected the convent of Lichtenthal, and restored to the Capuchins the provisions that had been taken from them. These troops were replaced by the Swedes and the French,

who stayed in the vicinity of the valley of the Rhine until towards the year 1648, the couriers brought the welcome news, that peace was at last concluded.

The losses that the country had experienced were very great, and it was only little by little that its wounds were healed. But this repose was not of long duration; the year 1672 brought the enemy in the neighbourhood, and in 1689 the war of succession in the palatinate again spread desolation throughout the country of the Rhine.

While the Austrians were engaged in a war against the Turks, the French general, Duras, advanced towards the margravate of Baden, on his way from the palatinate, in 1688, and Baden was occupied for three months by his soldiers, who, however, retired on the approach of the imperial troops, upon which the lieutenant-general, Virts of Rudenz, entered the town.

On the 11th March, 1689, a French detachment advanced close to the town, and set the little village of Scheuren and several houses in the vicinity of the town on fire.

These marches of the enemy were stopped by the plan of the fortifications of Stollhofen, but unfortunately Virts received orders to retire again to Baden, where he arrived the 13th of August, resolved to defend it to the last extremity.

The inhabitants therefore took courage, and became so unconcerned that no one thought of turning the time thus obtained to account by putting their goods in security. When the news arrived that the French had set Durlach on fire, and pillaged Ettlingen, Virts received a second order that commanded him to leave Baden and to retire to the mountains, which he did, abandoning the town on the 16th of August, most of the inhabitants following him.

The Margravine Maria Frances, born Countess of Fursenberg, fled with her son Leopold, first to the convent of Lichtenthal, and afterwards to the castle of Eberstein, from

where she sent her confessor to the General Duras at Rastadt, to beseech him to spare the town of Baden, as it would be of no use as a military post. Duras, alleging the orders of his minister, after some difficulty, consented that Cardinal Furstenburg might send a courier to the King of France, engaging to undertake no operations against Baden till his (the courier's) return.

Believing in these protestations, the Margravine returned to Baden, and the same day a detachment of French troops advanced *to protect it*. This detachment was followed by several others, who rased the fortifications and filled up the ditches round the town. In the meantime, Stollhofen and Kuppenheim were committed to the flames, and on the 23rd of August, Bühl, Steinbach, Rastadt, and the villages of the valley of the Rhine shared the same fate.

They then tried to engage the Margravine to quit Baden ; but this intrepid woman resolved to stay.

The French then began their infernal devastations. They opened the tombs of the collegiate church, and dispersed the bones ; and Letellier, son of Louvois, Minister of War, insulted the misfortune of the Princess, by having gay airs performed under her window, by a military band, while the lamentations of the unfortunate inhabitants rent the air.

The Margravine had already sent her son from Eberstein to Forbach ; and when, on the 24th of August, the French set fire to the convent of nuns, on the Schlossberg, she fled also, after which the college of Jesuits, the collegiate church, and most of the houses in the town became the prey of the flames, and columns of fire and smoke rose on all sides. The convent of Capuchins which, by order of General Duras, had alone been spared, was also set on fire the 6th of November.

It was only with great difficulty that Baden recovered from such a terrible blow, still more as the valley of the Rhine was often afterwards desolated by wars. It is true that the

Margravine Sybille Augusta, rebuilt the castle ; but her husband, the Margrave Louis, thought proper, in 1709, to transfer his residence from Baden to Rastadt, where he constructed a magnificent palace in imitation of that at Versailles.

Baden having thus lost the court and the personages of distinction, the baths could no longer prosper, and the inhabitants would have found themselves in a very critical position had they not found sufficient resources in agriculture and industry. In 1771, the Margrave Charles-Augustus of Baden-Baden, died, and as he was the last of his race, the country fell, by inheritance, into the hands of Charles Frederick of Baden-Durlach, a wise and noble prince, who did all in his power to raise his new possessions from the devastated condition in which he found them, and to spread throughout the country, civilisation, agriculture, and prosperity. But for a long time, he only experienced ingratitude ; for the widow of the last Margrave, Maria Victoria of Aremberg, who had established her residence at Baden, exerted all her efforts, in conjunction with the Jesuits and their partizans, to fanaticise the citizens against the Protestant prince.

They even brought an action of religion against him, that reached the Aulic Council of the empire, but turned to the disadvantage of those who had caused it.

This process so afflicted the good prince, that he wished never to see Baden again, and it was only at a very advanced age that he consented to return to it.

The baths were for a long while neglected and little frequented, and even some houses that had been set on fire during the war of thirty years, such as the Griffon, and the Ungemach, were not rebuilt. It was only when the French emigrants came to Baden, and that war brought numerous troops in the vicinity, that the town began to recover from

her fallen condition. On the 4th of July, Lecourbe, followed by the vanguard of Moreau's army, entered the town, fighting, where this general concluded, at the Salmon, an armistice with Wurtemberg.

In the following year the town was again frequented, in consequence of the celebrated congress that was held at Rastadt, that drew a crowd of personages of distinction to Baden, and spread throughout Europe the renown of its salutary springs, and the ravishing beauties of its scenery. A greater number of distinguished persons then came to Baden ; the government did all that was possible to ameliorate the condition of the baths, and constructed, in 1802, a gallery of antiquities.

The number of strangers who visited Baden augmented day by day ; the Lyceum was transferred to Rastadt, and this building, which had been before a convent of Jesuits, was used as a conversation house, in which the bank was established.

Being in the neighbourhood of the Trinkhall and the baths, this building answered the purpose very well as long as the number of bathers was not considerable, and consisted only of sick persons. But when the majority of visitors came only for their pleasure, new and more spacious buildings were required ; thus, in 1822, the position between the Bentig, the Friesenberg, and the Oosbach, was chosen for the erection of a new Maison de Conversation, which was let on a lease of sixteen years to M. Chabert, for the annual rent of 29,000 florins.

From this time dates the prosperity of Baden : the number of strangers increased every year ; rich English, French, and Russians, flocked to this lovely spot ; the hotels were enlarged, and became more elegant ; magnificent buildings rose on all sides, new streets, superb promenades, and good roads were made in all directions ; in fact, everything possible was

done to render Baden worthy of her visitors. Thus Baden became a general rendezvous for the aristocracy. Little by little the number of invalids decreased, and the peaceable and social life led here, when the majority of the visitors were of this kind, gave place to a luxuriousness and magnificence that even London or Paris could not surpass. The Grand Duke Leopold especially, who before and after his accession to the throne, was accustomed to visit the place every year, paid particular attention to the fine old tower of his ancestors, employed art to embellish that which nature had already endowed with charms, and preserved with the greatest care the monuments that his predecessors had erected.

After the expiration of the first lease, M. Chabert was replaced, in 1838, by M. Benazet, of Paris, who paid a much higher rent (45,000 fl.), and, in spite of that, did more for Baden in one year than his predecessor had in ten.

He enlarged and newly decorated the Maison de Conversation, established a better restaurant, and a good orchestra, secured the first artistes of the day, and paid, on entering, the sum of 100,000 fl., to be employed for the embellishment of the town. Baden then had attained a high degree of splendour that elevated the price of apartments in an enormous degree ; for this reason, a great number of houses were built and furnished with the greatest luxury. However, this state of prosperity suddenly changed, for in 1840, rumours of war inspired general alarm ; the Russians, to whom travelling was interdicted, no longer came, and the railroads, now completed, brought such a number of the middle classes, that persons of distinction, finding themselves continually brought in contact with those of an inferior station, retired, little by little, from Baden. These were replaced by a considerable number of strangers ; but naturally the middle classes were not in a condition to incur any great expense.

Still they tried to render it once more a fashionable watering-place; a magnificent Trinkhalle rose in the plain; gas was introduced; a railway was constructed from Oos to Baden; and, when M. Benazet was succeeded by his son, this second M. Benazet constructed, in 1855, a suite of apartments in the Maison de Conversation, which, for their magnificence, are second to none in Europe.

Public confidence being at last re-established, distinguished English, French, and Russian visitors again came to spend the summer months in this fairy-land; and Baden has at last attained that pitch of greatness of which she is rendered so worthy by the splendour of her public establishments, the liberality of her chief, M. Benazet, the healing properties of her mineral springs, and the picturesque beauty of her environs.

#### CLIMATE.

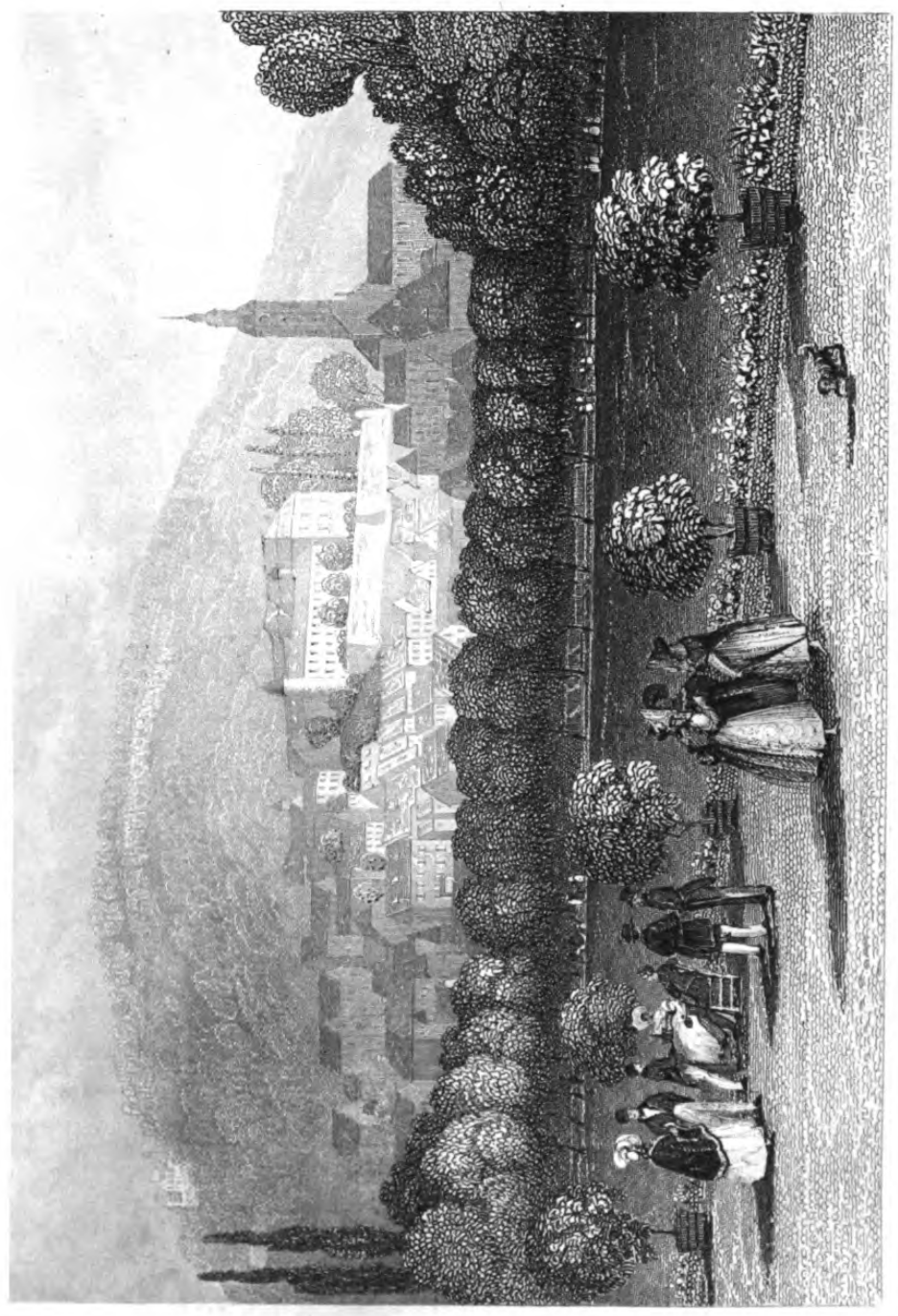
There can be but one opinion as to the healthiness of this favoured spot, protected as it is from the high winds by the surrounding mountains, from the east winds by those called the great and small Stauffenbergs; on the opposite side the Fremersberg equally defends the town from the westerly gales, while on the north side, owing to a greater elevation of the mountains, the protection is still more secure; indeed it has been found so healthy a spot, that many families who have visited Baden merely for the summer months, have prolonged their stay through the autumn, and, eventually, have become permanent residents: amongst these are several English. The elevation of Baden is only a few hundred feet above the level of the sea, exerting, as a late writer has remarked, a happy influence on the constitution.

The thunder storms which frequently visit mountainous countries are here generally rendered harmless by the direc-

tion of the wind, given by the arrangement of the hills, which is such that the heaviest clouds, as soon as they are gathered over the town, are in most cases driven beyond it. This is the more important to be known, as there are many persons, particularly invalids, who could not possibly reside in a place where the effects of thunder-storms are immediately felt. Here they are modified, harmless, and of short duration. Altogether the climate is exceedingly temperate, and Baden-Baden may fairly be stated as one of the most healthy places in Germany; a fact proved by the recorded experience of hundreds of persons, both native and foreign.

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## DESCRIPTION OF BADEN-BADEN.

THE town of Baden is situated at a distance of three miles from the end of the valley of the Oos, on the Oosbach.

It presents the form of an amphitheatre, on the slope of the Schlossberg, and partly occupies the valley at the foot of this mountain. From the north-west (from the station) to the south-east its length is three-eighths of a league, and from the Maison de Conversation to its greatest elevation, its breadth is 500 perches, and extends principally towards the east, south, and west. The old town extended from the bridge opposite the Hotel du Cour de Bade, along the Oos, as far as the Hotel d'Angleterre, and from there to the hospital; from the Hotel du Cerf it was surrounded by walls flanked by four towers, and separated from the castle on the top of the Schlossberg by a wall, still partly preserved. This part of the town is in general very steep, and its centre was between the collegiate church and the Hotel de Ville.

The modern part is formed of the faubourgs of Scheuren and Lichtenthal, and is of considerable extent, especially in the latter direction.

Besides this, buildings have been erected on sites commanding a southern aspect, and also on the neighbouring heights; so that the town seems to be encircled by a garland of charming country houses.

**The Town** contains thirty-five streets and lanes, only a few of which are of any considerable length, with names difficult

to express, and more difficult to understand. The number of houses at present constituting the town of Baden is 619, divided into four quarters. We subjoin a table of the streets where these numbers are to be found :—

Scheuerner Strasse, 1—28	Untere Eich Gasse, 231, 240, 241
Wetzel, 29—35	
Lange Strasse, 36—55, 68—76	Seiler Gasse, 238, 239, 242—246
85—102, 114—118, 130—136	
Wilhelm Strasse, 56—60, 64—67	Amalien Strasse, 314—344
	Obere Hardt Gasse, 345, 354
Louisen Strasse, 61—63, 81—84, 140—148	Stephainen Strasse, 355—363, 390—392
Muhlen Gasse, 77—80	Scheiben Gasse, 364—369
Kufer Gasse, 103—113	Rettig Strasse, 370—380
Butten Gasse, 119—129	Leopold's Platz, 388
Leopold Strasse, 137—139, 152—155, 164, 422—430	Sophien Strasse, 389, 393—411, 412—421
Fusel Strasse, 149—151	Gernsbacher Strasse, 431—497
Promenade, 156—161	
Allee, 162, 163	Stein Gasse, 498—522
Kreuz Strasse, 165—177	Markt Platz, 523—533, 553—564
Lichtenthaler Strasse, 178—187, 209—214, 234—237, 247—313, 381—387	Höllen Gasse, 534—548
Untere Hardt Gasse, 188—208	Schloss Staffeln, 549—552
Eich Strasse, 215—221, 232, 233	Kirsch Gasse, 565—576
Obere Eich Gasse, 222—230	Schloss Strasse, 577—587
	Schlossberg, 588—608
	Herrengut, 609—618
	Krippenhof, 619

The principal streets are the Lange Strasse and the Sophien Strasse. The former is the most lively street in Baden: it

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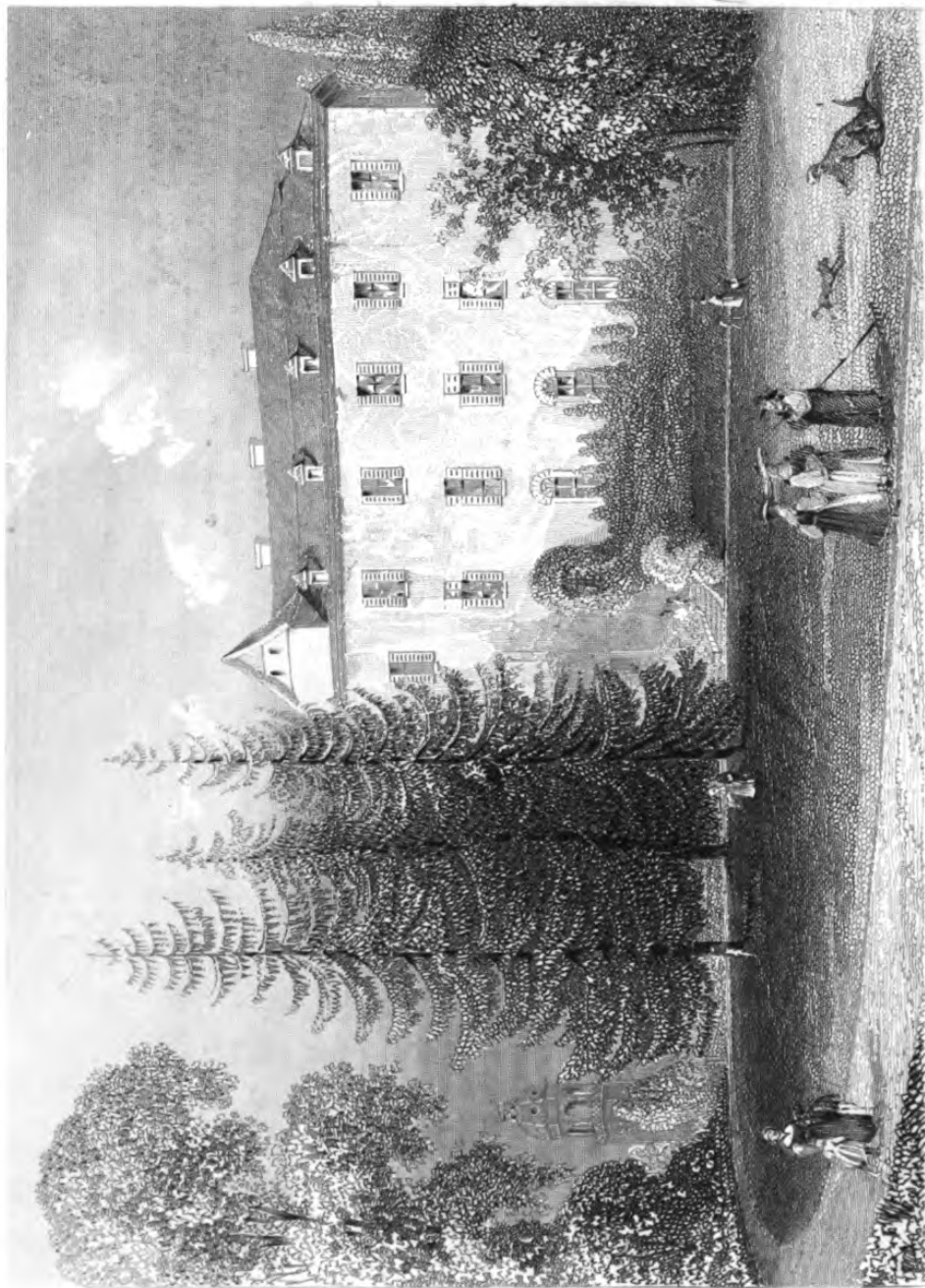
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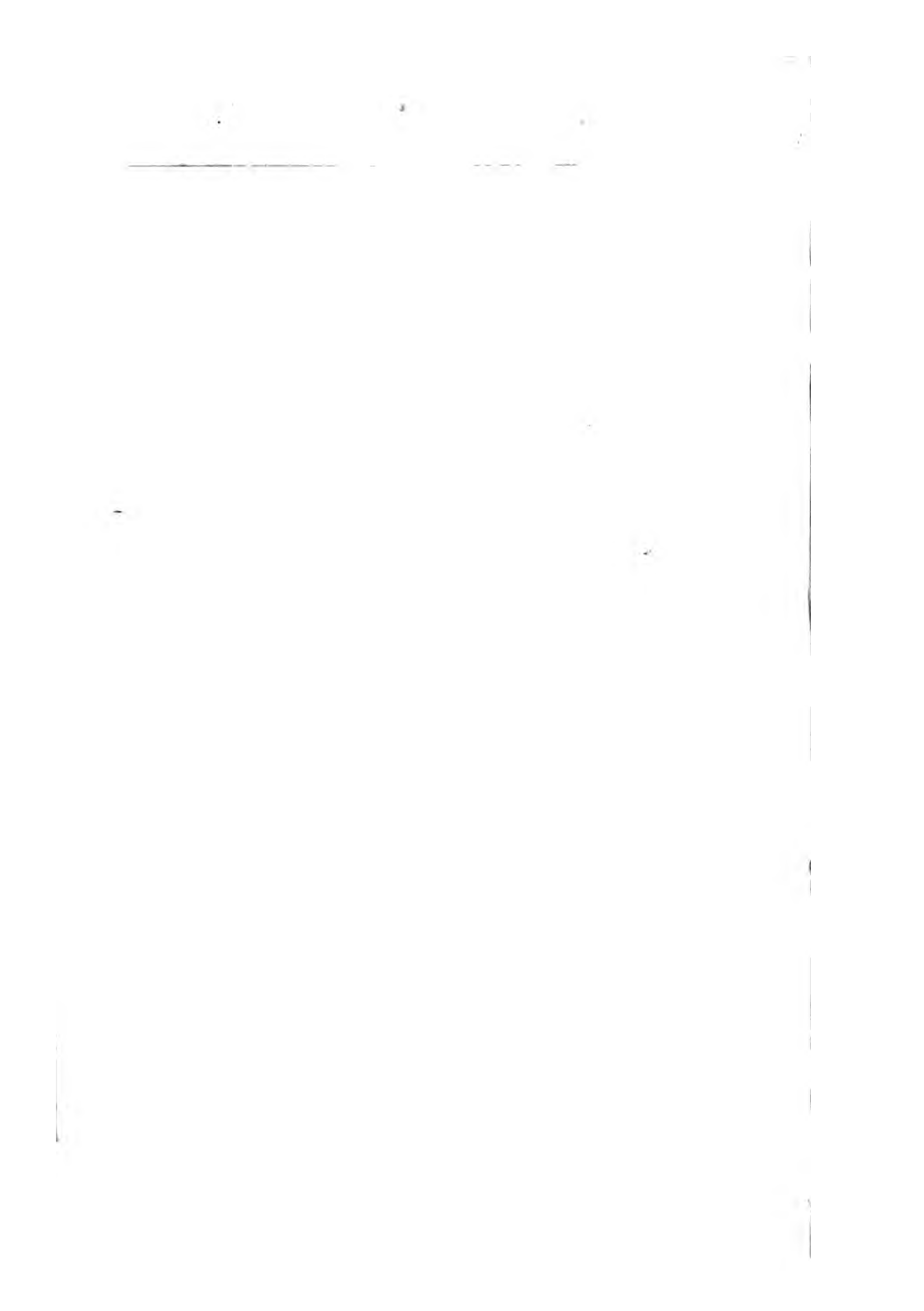
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LE NOUVEAU CHATELAIN  
A BAUDE





is 170 perches long, and of pretty good width ; and extends from the Hotel de la Cour de Baden to the back of the Victoria Hotel. The latter runs from the Leopold's Platz to the Hotel Saumon, near which is the Hospital Church, where English divine service is performed. On each side of the street are newly-constructed houses, which, together with the double row of trees that run down the centre, gives this street a most enlivening appearance.

**The new Castle**, situated on the most elevated portion of the town, first merits our attention. It is probable that on the spot where it now stands, in the time of the Romans a temple stood, devoted to the tutelary gods of the town ; and that the subterraneous chambers, about which so many conjectures have been formed, were the subterraneous world devoted to the gods of Tartarus.

The knights of the middle ages being accustomed to build their castles on those spots that had been built upon before by the Romans, and where the ruins would serve as foundations for their erections, leads us to suppose that Christopher I. was induced to build a castle on the foundations of the temple. One hundred years later, this castle was demolished by Philip VI., who built a superb palace on its site. This second palace was in its turn destroyed by the devastating French ; and of all its magnificence, there now only remains the terrace and Dagobert's tower. A third palace was some time after erected, by Sybille Augusta, in the simple and unornamented style it now presents to the beholder.

None of the succeeding Margraves thought it worthy of embellishment ; and instead of ornamenting this edifice, they built a magnificent palace at Rastadt, to which they transferred their residence, A.D. 1709.

The present edifice is in the form of an irregular quadrangle, and its exterior can lay no claim to beauty ; but the

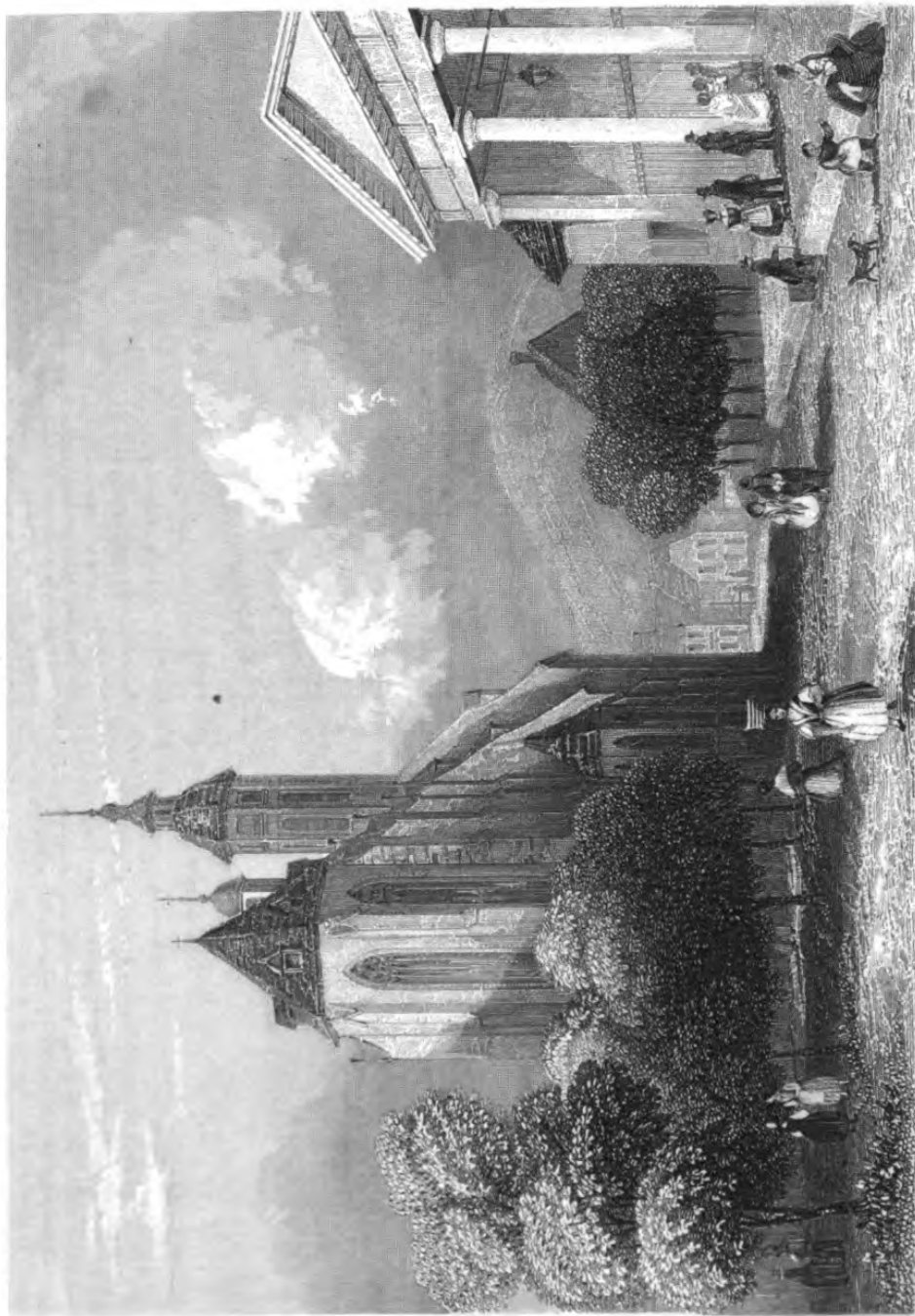
interior, which was magnificently decorated by the Grand-Duke Leopold, contains some splendid apartments, particularly those on the first-floor, which contain full-length portraits of the ancestors of the family of Baden. The apartments of the Grand-Duke and those of the Grand-Duchess also deserve attention. Antiquaries will find satisfaction in visiting the subterranean chambers (the entrance to which being in a corner of the small tower on the south-west side of the castle), which from the iron doors, concealed exits, etc., seem to have been used, in the middle ages, for a means of retreat in case of sudden invasion, till other troops, warned by signals, could come to the assistance of the besieged. In front of the south side of the castle is a garden, supported by a terrace which commands most extensive and beautiful views.

**The Collegiate Church**, on the market-place, near the springs, is built, like most of the public edifices, on Roman foundations ; there having been first erected here a Roman temple, which in course of time was converted into a Christian church, the erection of which is supposed to date from the tenth century. The Margraves, James I. and Philip I., ornamented it with rich altars, costly draperies, and splendid pictures. It has served alternately for a place for the celebration of the Protestant and the Catholic forms of worship. It was burnt down by the French in 1689, and was rebuilt in 1752 by the contributions of the inhabitants. Many Margraves, together with their families, are buried here ; and the tombs of the Margraves Louis William and Leopold William particularly deserve attention. Behind the church stands the—

**Old Trinkhalle**, very near to the principal source. It is in a very simple style, but commands a magnificent view over the surrounding country. It now contains a great number

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LA SOURCE EN ANGLAIS

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# LA SOURCE ET L'ÉGLISE

A BAUDE.



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of ante-Roman and Roman monuments, which have been found at Baden and in the environs. Of Roman monuments there are—three altars of Hercules, on which Hercules is represented as the Tyrian god of trade, with the apples of the Hesperides in his hand; a monument devoted to Neptune—a water-trough, with symbolical representations referring to Egypt, etc.

Behind the Trinkhalle is the Convent of Nuns of the order of the Holy Sepulchre—a most gloomy building; but which possesses a splendid garden, where the sisters are interred. It at present contains a superior and twenty nuns, who wear black habits, which colour shall be changed to white when the holy sepulchre is in the possession of the Christians.

**The Hospital** stands at the end of the Sophien Strasse, and is now only used as a refuge for aged and infirm persons. The Hospital church is built in the Gothic style, and contains the mortal remains of many an ancient knight. It is here where English Divine service is performed every Sunday, at a quarter past eleven and a quarter past three.

**The Summer-house** of the Grand-Duchess Stephaniea.—The hill occupied by this handsome villa was a Roman burying-ground. This plantation of the Grand-Duchess is open for all well-dressed persons. The Summer-house of the Grand-Duke is situated on the promenade, from which it is separated by the Oos-bach. The house stands in a garden, which is very tastefully arranged.

**Furnished Lodgings.**—At the present moment, the town of Baden contains 619 houses, 390 of which are lodging-houses; it may hence be inferred, that no difficulty exists as

to obtaining apartments by those who object to the bustle of a hotel. For persons intending only to make a short stay, a hotel is of course the most desirable; indeed, few, if any, of the larger and best apartments can be hired for less than a month; but small apartments and single bedrooms may be hired by the week, varying of course in price, according to size and situation, from 20 to 400 florins a month. The greatest number of the large suites are in the New Promenade and the Sophien Strasse. Many of the best houses contain 3 and 4 saloons, and from 18 to 24 bedrooms, with kitchens, stabling, coach-house, etc.; but in other parts of the town they are occasionally to be met with. In Lange Strasse there are several large apartments; but the situation is bad, and the entrances are frequently through a dirty yard. In most lodgings, the people will only undertake to get breakfast and tea; so that those who prefer dining in their apartments, must either order dinner from a restaurant, or provide servants of their own to cook it: to assist those who might prefer adopting the latter plan, in another part of the book will be found the prices of provisions, etc.

**Servants** are not so bad as a late writer (Mr. Whitelock) would imagine; he says, "that if you have a cook, you may consider yourself very fortunate in escaping a person who robs you in going to market, fleeces you in every possible manner, squanders your substance in the kitchen, keeps a lover — and very often three — out of the house at your expense, breaks the kitchen utensils or burns them, entailing upon you an enormous expense, and who so completely spoils the water requisite for your tea, etc., as to make her a nuisance and a pest; they are also generally very dirty."

This is a sweeping condemnation; and it may have happened that Mr. Whitelock kept a cook, and it may have happened that she was dirty and filched a few kreuzers — the

result probably of low wages — but Mr. Whitelock must have kept a well stocked larder to have enabled his cook to maintain four persons upon the *pickings*! — presuming of course that this wholesale condemnation is the result of personal experience. That there are debauched servants here as well as elsewhere, I do not attempt to deny; but I would merely observe, that gentlemen or even ladies, who occasionally may favour the world with an account of their in-comings and out-goings, funny sayings and queer doings, their picnics, and their nicks to pic, should well consider the consequences to a useful, and, in most cases, a meritorious class of individuals, of such a general condemnation.

The wages of a cook by the year in Baden, varies from 30 florins to 150, according to her capabilities.

A housemaid or servant of all work from 20 to 100 florins a-year.

Men servants from 150 to 300 florins.

In the event of not keeping house, a small allowance is usually made in the shape of board wages.

Servants may be hired by the month, quarter, or year.

Persons in want of servants are recommended to apply at the Bureau de la Liste des Etrangers.

**Restaurateurs.**—The lodginghouse-keepers in Baden having a decided objection to cook for their tenants, and the occasional inclination of most persons to dine in their own apartments, has led to the establishment of several *Traiteurs*, persons who undertake for a fixed sum to supply dinners at any hour in the day, provided notice is given in the morning. It cannot, however, be expected, that after the meat is taken from the fire, cut into portions, placed in dishes, and carried perhaps the length of two or three streets, that you will get it very hot; I would, therefore, recommend those who may happen to be particular on this point, to dine at one of the numerous

and well supplied tables d'hôte ; it is quite as cheap, better food, and greater variety, to say nothing of the enjoyment one must ever feel at the contemplation (if you have time) of seeing so many persons so pleasantly and actively employed. For list of Restaurateurs see Appendix.

**Shooting.**—The privilege to shoot game in the forests in the Duchy of Baden, is to be obtained either directly from the government, who let by public auction usually for a period of ten years, certain portions of districts, varying from 15 florins a-year to 600 ; previous, however, to the party being allowed to become a lessee of a district, he must produce testimonials as to his respectability, and competence not only to take care of his own life, but also not likely to take the life of another, by mistaking a man (married of course) for a buck. Strangers may enjoy the pleasure of shooting by receiving the permission of the lessee, either as a personal favour, or for a cash consideration.

**Fishing.**—The right of fishing is also let on the part of the government, in lengths of about five miles along the banks of the rivers ; the government have, however, granted to *strangers* the privilege of fishing with hook in the Oos river from Lichtenthal to the village of Oos. To fish in the Murg river, permission is easily obtained from one of the lessees residing on its banks, for one or two florins. Fishing in the Rhine is allowed to all persons, both natives and strangers, except in the back waters which are always let to fishermen. Good fishing tackle is to be purchased, but *not* in Baden.

**Landlord and Tenant** are so much dependent upon one another, that it only requires a perfect understanding previous to taking possession ; this relates to the specified time, the length of notice (if any) to quit, the state of the fur-

niture and utensils at the commencement of the occupation, on your part, as well as the condition you leave them in, on their part. All these preliminaries being settled, you can engage a house or apartments either by the week, month, season, or by the year; a written agreement, if taken for any time, should not be neglected, for the satisfaction of both parties.

**Debtor and Creditor.**—The law which regulates these individuals is founded on the Code Napoleon, which literally translated means, that the latter gentleman can lock up the former gentleman on the *shortest notice*.

**Bankers.**—In case, however, any of my readers should get into trouble, the respectable bankers, or their representatives, will not be found backward in relieving their wants by advances upon approved securities.

The firm of *Müller and Co.* is ably represented by Mr. Haldenwang; a gentleman also in correspondence with the principal bankers in London, Paris, etc., and who is entitled to the favourable consideration of visitors to Baden by the liberal premium which he invariably gives, thus offering immediate facilities for converting securities into cash. Mr. Haldenwang also carries on an extensive exchange business, and the full value may at all times be obtained for foreign coins. His perfect knowledge of the English language removes all difficulty where persons are unacquainted with the German or French language. In conclusion, I can only say that the favourable opinion herein expressed, is universally acknowledged by all who have had any transactions with this gentleman.

Bureau, No. 150, Rue Leopold.

There is also the banking firm of *Meyer and Pavarin*, No. 61, Rue Louise, opposite the New Trinkhalle.

**Statistics.**—According to the last census, the number of inhabitants amounted to:—

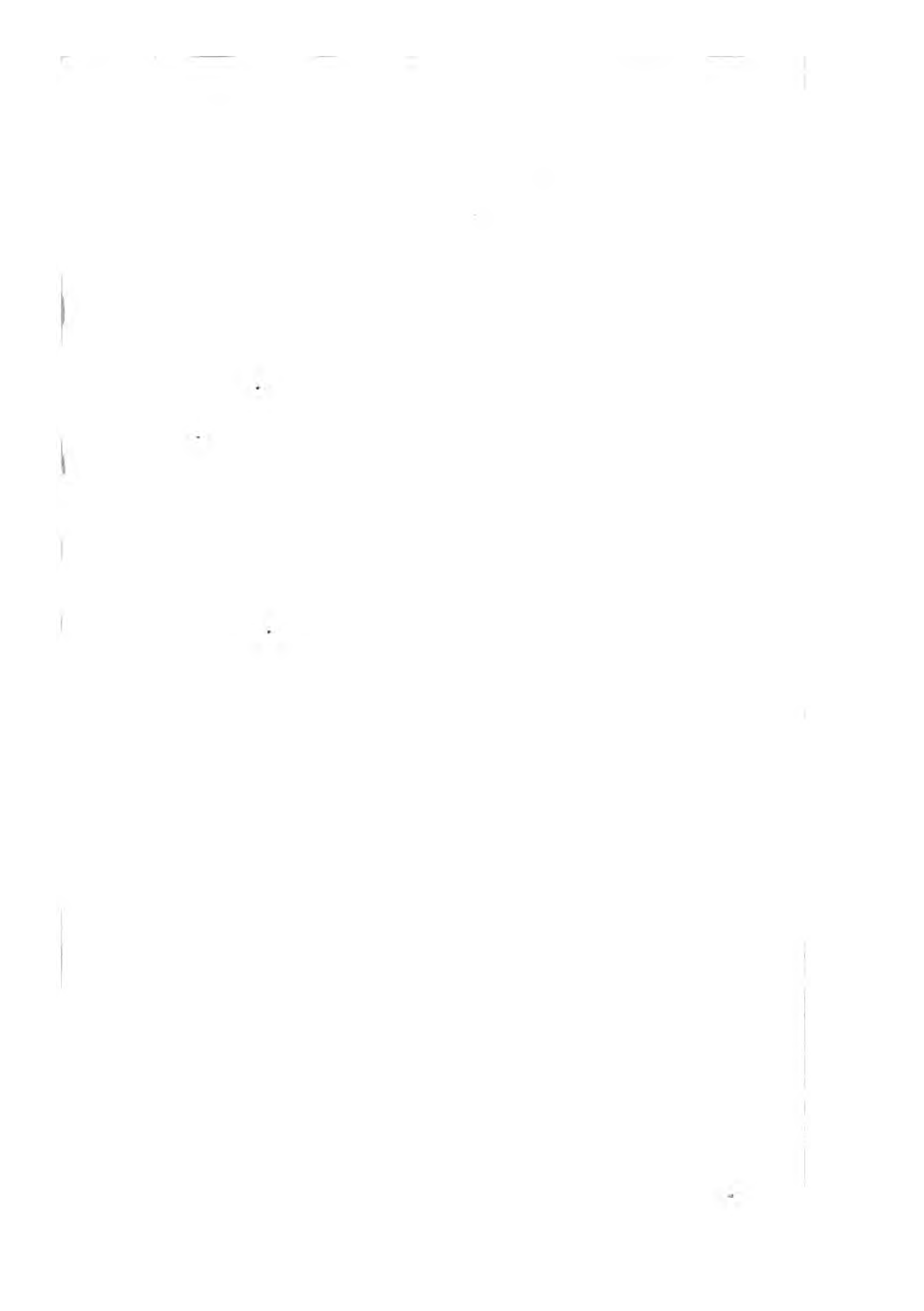
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Catholics . . . . .	2,652	3,214	5,866
Protestants . . . . .	483	456	939
Jews . . . . .	1	1	2
Total Inhabitants . .	—	—	6,807

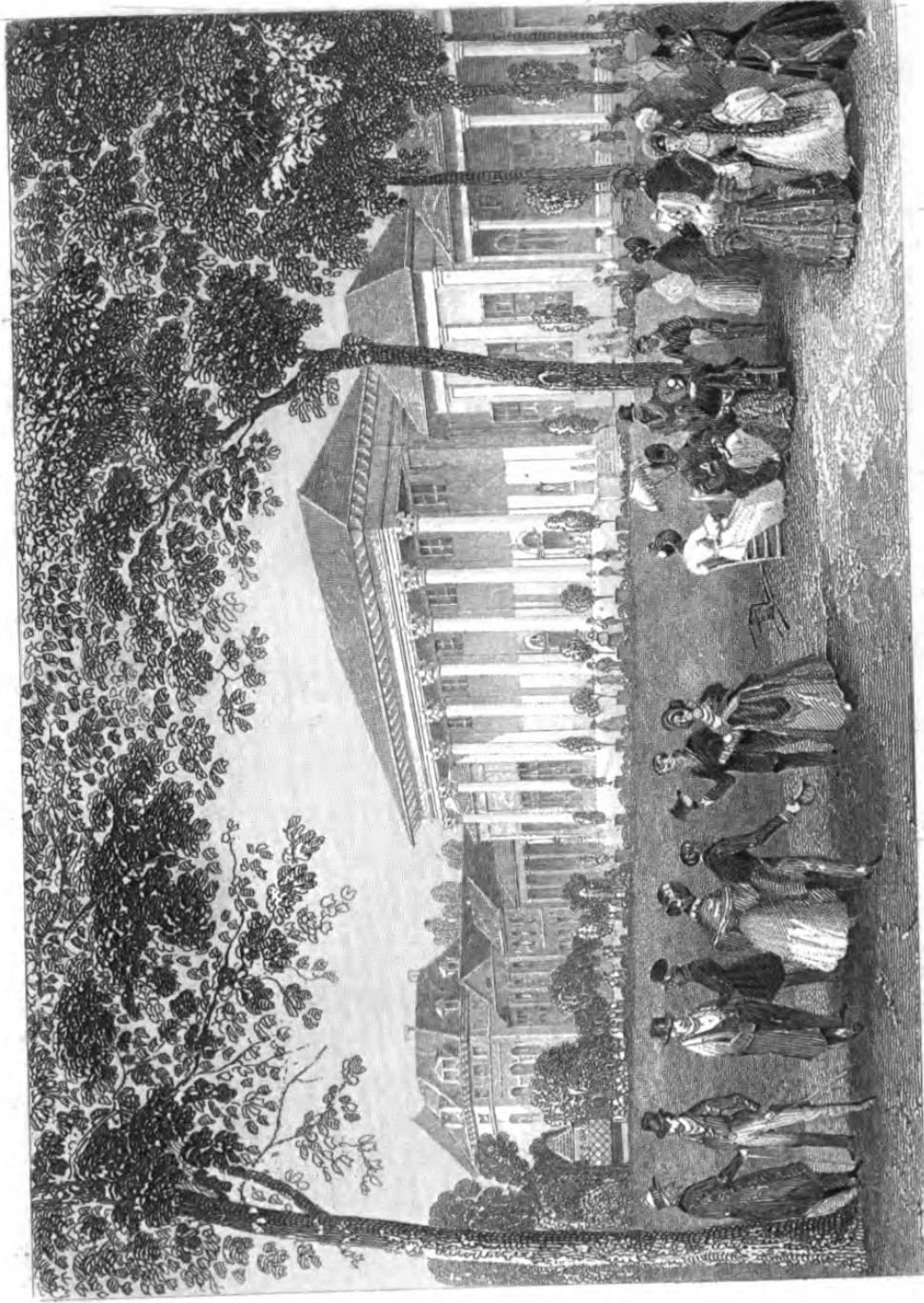
The enumeration of 1839 had shown 1,117 families, 5,883 souls.

Catholics . . . . .	5,337
Protestants . . . . .	533
Jews . . . . .	13
	<hr/>
	5,883

In the year 1800, the whole population of the town amounted to 2,100 souls; the population has consequently increased in 49 years, more than threefold.

The town of Baden is, in revenue property, one of the richest communities of the country. In addition to the divers buildings, the town possesses 206 acres in fields and meadows; but its chief riches consist in very extensive forests, which take in an extent of surface of more than 16,000 acres; the fir-tree is therein the predominant kind of tree, then follow the beech and oak trees; less spread are birch and the red fir-tree, and ash; formerly the communities of Oos, Balg, and Beuren had claims to the town forest, but now these servitudes are discharged and redeemed, by having given up to them parcels of forests of about 4,000 acres in other parts. For the town are cut down yearly about 7,300

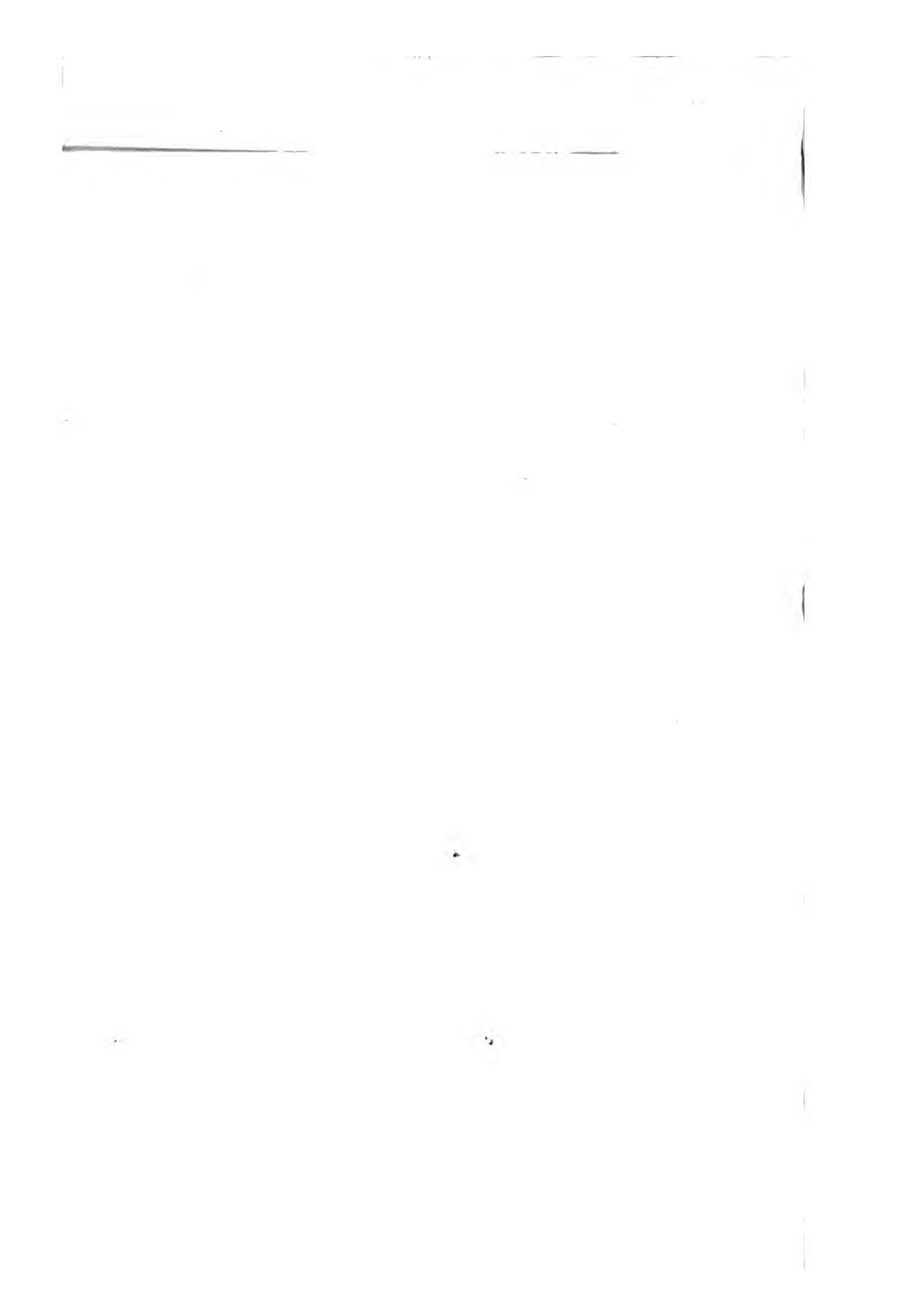




MISSION VIEJA CONVENT STATION

A BAY





cords of billetwood, and 6,000 logs of timber fit for building, partly for the use of the inhabitants, and partly for sale, in order to supply the expenses of the town.

Besides churches and schools, there are in Baden the following grand-ducal state offices, and persons in office:—A district jurisdiction court, with a police-office; a court physician and a court of revision for all notarial business; a jurisdiction steward for the domains, with an office of account of forests, etc.; a post-office, an excise-office, a district forest court, and a stewardship for funded property.

The only export trade actively carried on in Baden are its rope and cord manufactories, which mostly are sent by way of Frankfort to the Netherlands, or go direct to Switzerland, and potter's ware, for which in some places of the neighbourhood an excellent potter's earth or clay is obtained; formerly there were several tanneries, but lately they have been reduced from twenty to three. In all usual trades and professions, qualified master tradesmen are to be met with in abundance, many residents, and others from Paris, Carlsruhe, Strasburg, Nancy, etc., whose addresses are to be found at the end of this book.

## MAISON DE CONVERSATION.

The principal building and centre of all the indoor amusements is the Maison de Conversation, built in 1824 by Weinbrenner. A portico, supported by eight columns of the Corinthian order, forms the principal ornament. The first room on entering, called the Grand Salon, is one hundred and fifty feet long and fifty broad, and is decorated in a most costly manner. At the two ends of this saloon are galleries supported by immense gilt columns, magnificent mirrors are placed alternately with the windows; which, together with the crimson velvet seats, the gilt decorations and the imposing size of the

room, have a grand and beautiful effect. In this room, the roulette table is placed. On the right, on entering is a smaller saloon, known by the name of *Salon de Renaissance*, ornamented with paintings, carpeted, and altogether decorated in a very rich and sumptuous manner saloons. At the back of the Grand Salon runs a saloon of much greater length than breadth, called the *Salon des fleurs*. This room, where the reunions are held, is nearly as long as the large assembly room; the orchestra is conveniently placed in a slightly elevated position in the centre of the room, and the entrance and extremity are most abundantly decorated with shrubs and flowers. Altogether the appearance of this room, when lighted, up is chaste and elegant, and well adapted to the purpose for which it is used.

In addition to the rooms originally forming the *Maison de Conversation*, three large and splendid rooms have been built upon the site of the Theatre, called—

THE NEW SALOONS.—The first on entering is the *Salon des Fleurs*, in white stucco, relieved by gilt ornaments and beautiful arabesques. Round the sides of the room are white marble basins, containing the rarest plants and flowers, emitting a delicious perfume, and surmounted by graceful statues and sparkling fountains.

In the middle of the saloon rises a flower-stand surrounded by seats: a large glass panel and a skylight admit sufficient air and light to promote vegetation. Nothing can be fresher and gayer than this indoor flower-garden, the architecture and ornaments of which recall the elegant fantasies of the time of Louis XVI.

The next on the right is the *Salon Louis XIV.*, decorated in the grand and majestic style of the seventeenth century: its roof is vaulted, and the cupola is ornamented with graceful sculptures and allegorical paintings, among which is represented the superb Rhine that washes the favoured

borders of the Grand Duchy, and the Oos, the silver and rapid waters of which traverse the gardens of Baden.

Let in the panels on a golden ground are arabesques in the style of Jean Berain, and round the walls are crimson draperies in silken damask of the finest texture.

The vast and monumental fire-place in white marble rising to the ceiling, the gilt furniture, the Venetian mirrors, the lustres with their glittering crystals, in fact, all the sumptuous ornaments justify the title of Saloon of Louis XIV., and the decoration conforms to a style, the noblest and purest of the grand age.

The next in order is a smaller saloon, known as the *Salon Pompadour*, decorated in the charming style that its name implies. The cornices are sculptured and gilt, and the draperies and the furniture are embroidered with bouquets of spring flowers. These three saloons, embraced at one glance, form the most picturesque "ensemble," the variety of their richness, the contrast of their style, have an attracting and enchanting effect. From the *Salon Pompadour* and the *Salon des Fleurs*, two doors open into the *New Ball-room*, constructed on the site of the theatre. It is the largest of the group, and receives light on the side of the mountain by three large openings, which serve also for mirrors.

The prevailing colour is white relieved by ornaments of gold. Graceful figures holding lamps, lustres, vases filled with flowers, paintings representing gardens and architecture in perspective in the Italian style, all the decorations in this saloon conform to the grand style of the Renaissance. The centre of the magnificent ceiling represents an aerial orchestra of winged Cupids and Genii equipped with their melodious instruments. At the angles are allegorical figures representing agriculture, the army, the navy, industry, nobility, wealth, beauty, the arts and the sciences with their attributes. The arms of the principal towns in the Grand

Duchy of Baden, and the arms and cipher of the reigning prince complete this sumptuous decoration.

All description of these saloons must fall far short of the reality ; they must be *seen*. All that art could suggest, and labour accomplish, has been lavished upon them, and M. Benazet has spared nothing to enable them to rank first among the most magnificent saloons in Europe.

### GAMING.

On the left on entering are the tables for playing rouge et noir and roulette. The play commences at eleven a.m. and continues till midnight. Here we find the reader pausing to calculate how it happens that such a thing as gaming can be allowed to exist under the very sanction of the government ? For this simple reason, that however it may be reviled, however it may be condemned, gaming is the *great secret of attraction*, not to all, but to the majority. It is well known, that if you were to take away the gaming tables, you take away, in the first place, the attraction which draws an assembly of persons together, without which, even Baden, with all its natural attractions, would not relieve one from ennui;\* besides, the gaming table procures you the advantage of well-kept walks and rides in every direction ; to the gaming-table you owe some gratitude for the privilege of free ingress and egress to some of the most splendid rooms in Europe. Why do you assemble so numerously round a host of first-rate artists, when paid by the proprietor of the establishment from the proceeds of the gaming-table ; who, to please your musical taste, secures the performance of some of the finest productions of Auber, Beethoven, Musard and Strauss ? The new Drink-hall, the pleasures which surround you, the new serpentine walks on the road to Lichtenthal, the improved

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\* See the effect upon Aix-la-Chapelle, where gaming was abolished in 1856, by order of the Prussian Government.

carriage-roads, the total absence of mendicants, for all these, and more, you may thank the gaming-table. The miser, the spendthrift, the grave, the gay, the young and old, all anxiously flock round the gaming table and contribute *indirectly* hundreds of francs, when a solitary florin would most probably figure after their names in a subscription book. It has long been a subject of dispute whether Baden would be injured or benefitted by the suppression of gaming; the abolitionists say that gaming has driven numerous families to the other watering-places in Germany, where it does not exist, and yet gambling has been carried on in Baden since 1811. In 1835, 36, 37, 38 and 39 we find the names of visitors of the first rank. Many still favour Baden with their presence, and the desertion of a few conscientious persons who now resort to Kissingen and Carlsbad have been replaced a hundred-fold, the number of visitors having increased annually in an enormous degree. In 1835 the visitors amounted to 15,513, in 1856, 46,157! Take away the gaming-tables and you will reduce the visitors to the number of strangers who visited Baden in 1810, namely, 2,462. That gambling has a baneful influence on society, and that the natural beauties of Baden and its environs *ought to be a sufficient* attraction to visitors, no one will attempt to deny; but I question if the tradespeople of Baden care one rush what draws people there, so long as they come; it makes little or no difference to an innkeeper who his guests are, so long as they fill his table d'hôte and pay for the same. Take away the gaming-tables, and the housekeepers of Baden would be immediately taxed to the tune of 45,000 florins, the sum now expended to keep the walks, rides and drives in a proper condition; this enormous sum, forced out of the pockets of the people, would eventually come out of the visitors by paying twice the sum they now do for lodgings, provisions, etc., besides doing away with the rooms as a lounge, the music as

an entertainment, and the reunions as an agreeable rendez-vous, as the sum usually paid by subscribers does not pay for the lighting.

The play commences at eleven in the morning, and continues without intermission (unless there are no players) until twelve at night. Up to six or seven o'clock, two tables only are used, one for Rouge et Noir, the other for Roulette: in the evening, another room is opened, where there is a second Roulette table. The smallest stake allowed at Rouge et Noir is a five-franc piece or double florin; at Roulette a florin may be staked, but the largest sums are risked at the Rouge et Noir table; consequently around this table the *lookers on* appear to find the greatest attraction as well as the players, and from seven till ten or eleven in the evening a good position, either to play or see, is difficult to be obtained.

**Rouge et Noir.**—As I cannot suppose all my readers are acquainted with the mysteries of the games played, I will here enlighten them, by observing, that red and black is a misnomer; as the latter colour is called first, it should be Noir et Rouge: it is played thus, — the dealer having taken a portion of the six packs of cards in his hand, slips off the top, second, third, fourth, or fifth card until the combined numbers amount to 31 or over, say 33; this is for black: the slipping off continues in the same manner till the same result is produced: if the second combined numbers make 32, or any number less than the first declared, red wins, if the contrary, black wins; when even numbers are declared, it produces nothing but the privilege of withdrawing your stakes or not; when 31 *après* is declared, the money on the table is placed within the diamond lines; the next result produces nothing to the winner, but a certain benefit to the bank, which is the only advantage the bank has over the players,

and not a bad one either. The cards used by the players are to mark the events as they occur by pricking under the letter N. or R. with a pin, supplied by the attendants in waiting.

**Roulette** is also played at a long table covered with green cloth, in the centre of which is a moveable dish, in which are compartments, red and black alternately, numbering from 1 to 36, and two zeros, black and red. This dish is set in motion in one direction and a marble in another, which, after several bumps and thumps first on one side and then on another, falls into one of the compartments, and the event is declared perhaps thus—22, Rouge, manque et Pair. The two sides of the table are merely duplicates of each other, so it is immaterial which end you select as your “winning post.” The figures in three lines reach 36: placing a piece of money on one of these, if the marble should happen to fall into a corresponding number you win thirty pieces of the same value as that staked. Greater chances of winning exist by placing the coin across a line which represents two numbers, and the winner would receive fifteen; or representing six numbers, five; three numbers are represented at the end of a short line; twelve perpendicular numbers by placing the piece in the small blank square at the bottom; and the 12P., 12 M., 12 D., represent the first, middle, and last divisions of 36. Red and black is decided by the colour of the compartments the marble falls into; odd and even by pair and impair; under 18 or over 18 by manque and passe: and so I shall pass on to another part of the subject with the following *Hints*, which I hope will be considered a valuable return for the trifle you have expended in the purchase of this book.

*Pay for your place the whole way back to London or wherever you may reside.*

*Pay in advance for your board, lodging, and washing for the time you may contemplate staying in Baden.*

*Pay your subscriptions to the reunions, balls, and library.*

*Pay your physician for a certain number of visits (if you should recover before their expiration you can take the remainder next season); pay also for a certain number of baths.*

*Take a friend's advice and pay all these, and for any other little luxury you might like to indulge in,*

**Before you begin to Gamble.**

On the right of the Maison de Conversation is the establishment of the Misses Marx, comprising a well stocked library, and a reading-room; the latter is open for the gratuitous use of visitors.

The terms of subscription to the library are as follows:—

1. Each subscriber has to deposit the sum of 10 francs.
2. Subscriptions to be paid in advance, and each subscriber is entitled to have two works which may be changed daily;

	f.	kr.
Per week . . . . .	0	30
Per month . . . . .	2	0
One volume daily . . . . .	0	3

On the left of the portico are a restaurant and café.

**Music**—The band plays in the orchestra every morning from seven till eight; in the afternoon, from three till four; and in the evening, from seven till nine. On Saturday evenings, during the months of July and August, a band of first-rate musicians performs selections from the most popular overtures, duets, fantasias, and solos. On Sunday evenings, a similar performance takes place in the Grande Salle, when all the apartments are thrown open for the gratuitous use of the public.

**Balls and Reunions.**—The former take place every alternate Saturday, in the Grand Saloon, during the months of July and August, and the latter three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in the smaller one.

The etiquette observed at these assemblies is the *stiff order*. The M. C. manages the affair, no doubt to his own satisfaction, but to the majority of the young people, who do not enjoy the patronage of the Princess Rouski-Pouski or the Count Piski-whiski, but who nevertheless go for the purpose of enjoying a dance, the result is anything but gratifying or satisfactory. Dancing usually commences at half-past eight and terminates at eleven. A card room adjoining is also at the disposal of those who prefer a rubber or a game at *ecarté*.

*Terms of Admission.*

			fl.	kr.		fr.	ct.
One person	fifteen days	. .	4	40	or	10	0
"	" one month	. .	7	0	"	15	0
Two	" fifteen days	. .	7	0	"	15	0
"	" one month	. .	9	20	"	20	0
Three	" fifteen days	. .	9	20	"	20	0
"	" one month	. .	11	40	"	25	0
Four	" fifteen days	. .	11	40	"	25	0
"	" one month	. .	14	0	"	30	0
Five	" fifteen days	. .	14	0	"	30	0
"	" one month	. .	16	20	"	35	0
One	" for the season	. .	18	40	"	40	0

A single admission to a ball or réunion is fixed at 1fl. 24kr.  
= 3 fr.

**The Trinkhalle, or Drinkhall.**—This chaste and elegant building was built in 1839, under the direction of Mr. Hübsh of Carlsruhe. It is 270 feet in length, forming a colon-

nade supported by sixteen Corinthian pillars. The building is most conveniently placed, and the interior arrangement corresponds perfectly with the external beauty of the building; the ceiling of the pump-room is supported by a beautiful marble pillar, from which is constantly running the hot mineral water; on the right and left are two ante-rooms, where whey and cold mineral waters are supplied, here is also exhibited a valuable collection of paintings for sale, a catalogue and list of the prices may be had of Miss Marx, at the library. The walls, both internally and under the colonnade, are adorned with fresco paintings, the legends attached to which will be found dispersed through the book; the floor of the pump-room is of variegated marble, and the colonnade of Roman tiles; altogether this building, whether as regards situation, convenience, form, or decoration, exceeds in beauty any similar establishment in Europe.

The doors of the pump-room are open from five o'clock in the morning till seven in the evening.

The mineral water used in the baths and for drinking is that of the Ursprung, which issues from a rock near the church, and is conveyed in pipes to the various bathing establishments; it is perfectly clear. The spring yields within twenty-four hours 7,345,440 cubic inches of water. That it has been known to and used by the Romans, appears by the remains of Roman masonry found here.

The water has a smell like broth, and a weak salty alkalish taste; and, as already observed, above 54 Reaumur or 154 Fahrenheit. The chymical examination gives, in a pound of water of 16 ounces, a fixed part of salt acid natron, 16 grs.; of salt carbonate,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  grs.; salt acid magnesia,  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr.; sulphur acid lime, 3 grs.; coal acid lime,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  grs.; coal acid iron,  $\frac{1}{10}$  gr.; silicious earth,  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr.; extra gravel like,  $\frac{1}{20}$  gr.; besides traces of iodine, a volatile part contains the water, a half cubic inch carbonic acid gas, besides, the water-steam contains also a

considerable quantity of coal hydrogen gas, to which it is certainly indebted to for a great share of its efficacy.

Besides the mineral waters, there is also a *Whey establishment* under the sanction of the Government. The goats destined for this purpose, are kept the whole day in the free air, and feed on the richly spiced herbs of the neighbouring mountains and forests. It is prepared by a person, who for many years has prepared the whey in Weisbad, Canton Appenzell, in Switzerland, who was sent for by the Government, in order that the wheys here should be in no way inferior to those in Switzerland, they are, therefore, of the same goodness, quality, and benefit, as the latter. The wheys are also drank like the mineral water, from two, four, to six glasses with exercise taken therewith.

Sick persons, on whom they do not operate, may put in the first and second glass a paper of the salts before mentioned. The whey should generally be drunk warm; but those who are subject to agitations, should let it cool a little.

The use of the whey is especially indicated in cases where separative and secretive activities are to be excited, where interruptions in the circulation of outward passage from the abdomen are to be removed, to an inflamed and agitated state of the blood, or if a sharpness of the blood is to be relieved, and where an excessive irritability of the nerves is existing. Therefore it is used with benefit, 1. for derangement of the gall; for obstructions and indurations of the liver, the spleen and the mesenteric glands, and for jaundice. 2. For scrofula, and for eruptions in the face. 3. For blood agitations towards the head, and towards the breast, for strokes to blood-apoplexies, by giddiness, and head-ache, from the blood. 4. For inclination to pulmonary affections.

## PRICE OF MINERAL WATERS IN THE DRINKHALL.

						Bottle. Half.	
						kr.	kr.
Selterser . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	18	12
Fachinger . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	18	12
Geilnauer . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	—	12
Canstadter . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	16	10
Freyersbacher . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	10	—
Homburg . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	18	12
Adelheid . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	30	—
Kissinger . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	24	16
Marienbader Kreuzbrunnen . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	48	30
Ripoldsauer . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	12	—
Griesbacher . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	12	9
Petersthaler Water . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	12	—
Stahl and Weinbrunnen . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	20	14
Pyrmonter Stahlbrunnen . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	42	30
Langenbrucker . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	16	11
Weilbacher Sulphur Water . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	18	—
Emser Kränchen . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	18	12
Carlsbader Salz, the pound . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	4 fl.	30
„ „ the ounce . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	18	
A Paper sufficient for a Dose . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	2	
Goat's Whey, per glass . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	4	

These waters are ordered direct from the springs every month ; and the entire establishment is under the immediate care and protection of the Government.

**Baden Mineral Waters.**

*Their Efficacy and Proper Application. Kindly furnished by Dr. Gugert, Resident Physician, whose professional skill is known in all parts of Europe.*—It is impossible to give, in the following brief observations, an extensive scientific medicinal account of the existing thermal waters, but merely

to serve as a guide for strangers, in order to give them the ways and means so as to obtain, in an easy and more complete manner, the object in view.

*The Effect of the Waters inwardly.*—The mineral spring, Ursprung, is an alkalinish and muriatic Therme, of 54° warmth, Reamur, and has been known from the earliest times. and is equally effective either for drinking or to bathe in, It promotes inwardly, when drunk, the separating activities of the stomach and intestines, of the liver and glands in the abdomen ; equally beneficially it operates upon the lungs, and also upon the skin, it is, therefore, when drunk, of great benefit : and, 1. Promotes the removal of obstructions of slime and bilious affections of the stomach and intestines. 2. Rectifies derangement of the functions of the liver, by stoppages, accumulations, and obstructions, in the liver, by a too thick and too sharp gall or bile. 3. Sickly affections, stoppages, irritations and indurations of the spleen. 4. Accumulations, stoppages, and indurations of the mesenteric glands. 5. Obstructions with slime on the chest, lingering cough and chronic irritations in the breast. 6. It operates exceedingly salutarily upon the stomach and the liver, and at the same time promotes the circulation of the abdomen very much, operates pre-eminently well and in all cases of congestions towards the head and breast, which proceed from the stomach and the gall. 7. To relieve the sufferings of the bladder and kidneys, the water has likewise a distinguished effect, and is very beneficial in removing gravel. 8. It cures stoppages from slime, and cases of cramp in the bladder. 9. It is good for inward and outward gout by producing a beneficial eruption of the skin, as they proceed from obstructions from slime or accumulations of bile in the abdomen, which are dispersed by the inward use of the waters, in connection with baths ; it is also used with benefit in all cases

of scrofula. The water is conducted through pipes to the new Drinkhall, in reaching which, however, it loses nothing of its usual efficacy, and very little of its usual warmth. The quantity of water to be drunk varies according to the advice of the physician; generally from two to eight or ten glasses in half an hour, twenty minutes, and quarter hour intervals; to be drunk as warm as it runs from the fountain. Half an hour afterwards, patients should take, if their strength permit it, moderate exercise. Persons who suffer by a slow digestion, or are used to take much medicine, should put in every glass a little packet of Carlsbad salts, to be had at the Drinkhall; it is easily dissolved, and consists of double carbonic acid Natron, and sulphur acid Natron, and should operate two or three times; in a contrary case, the number of the glasses, or the quantity of salts, must be increased.

It would be very erroneous to conclude, though the analysis proved the existence of a smaller or greater quantity of the constituent parts, to insist upon the degree of efficacy of the mineral waters. The physical and chemical qualities of a mineral water do not permit us to decide upon the extent of its efficacy, as they are far from being either restricted or decisive.

The springs are living creatures of nature, and the life will be the best judged by the life and estimated accordingly. The healthy, like the sick, organ is certainly the best touchstone of the art as well as of the degree of efficacy of mineral springs, and in particular of hot springs.

There are Thermes in which chemistry can scarcely discover any constituent parts, and still they belong to the most efficacious remedies in chronical diseases. I name, for instance, Gastein. We are, indeed, justified in those Thermes not to admit of a finer energy which is not accessible to chemistry, which bestow to all these springs their high and powerful healing power.

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The ancients called improperly, but not wrongfully, this healing power the bath spirit of the spring. That this healing power or strength inhabits the springs lies under no doubt whatever, otherwise do not the miraculous healings which result in the most difficult diseases explain themselves, which for years have resisted all the skill of the physicians. There is, probably, an electric galvanic fluidness which imparts the same in a bulk by forming the springs in the interior of the earth, through an electrical volcanic process, and which does especially contribute to restore the disturbed harmony in the sick human organism.

The Baden Thermes belong certainly to the most healing and efficacious of all known springs, and, indeed, they owe their high importance less to their constituent parts than to their intrinsic healing principle; and though the lapse of time, the influence of fashion, nay, ignorance, envy, and jealousy, may attempt to injure, they can never deny their right to rank among the first of German Spas; for our springs have preserved their reputation from the flourishing period of the Roman empire to the present time.

Strange enough, the healing properties of the Baden waters are made the subject of the ninth fresco in the Drinkhall:—

“The fresco represents the legend of a Palsgrave who in olden times one morning, safely recovered from a long and tedious sickness by the use of the hot bathings in Baden.

“A Count Palatine, as the legend tells us, had suddenly fallen so dangerously ill, that he was not able to perform on horseback his journey from his residence to Baden, but that he was obliged to be carried to this town in a litter. The far renowned water, however, was some time without effect; but after some weeks’ use it suddenly produced an unexpected effect upon the Count, who was known as a passionate rider. One morning he all at once felt his limbs acquire his former youthful vigour and strength. He therefore ventured to try his recovered health and vigour by going a ride on horseback

early in the morning as on former days. He quickly rose, saddled his favourite steed himself, all the inhabitants of the house being still asleep, when the old landlord, awakened by the noise of horse and rider, opened the window, to inform himself of the disturbance of his night's rest. He fancied he beheld a spectre, when he perceived, as if by magic art produced, the Palsgrave, whom he thought dangerously ill in his bed, mounting his steed, and the groom opening the doors of the court-yard to let him out.

"From this marvellous and happy event, the princely inn, to the present day, has been called Baldreit, i. e., to be able soon to ride, but its princely guests have long since been strangers."

**The Baths.**—Several of the hotels in Baden are also bathing houses, where warm mineral, vapour, and shower baths can be obtained; there is also a Russian vapour bath in the Cerf, which has apartments adjoining, fitted up with beds and couches for the patients after taking a bath. From a personal inspection of the various establishments, I find them to contain the following:—

Baden 19, mineral and shower. . .	k.12 to	k 24
Cerf 24, vapour, shower and mineral	k.24 „	fl.1 20
Cerf 1, Russian vapour. . . . .	„	1 20
Chevalier d'or 5, mineral . . . . .	„	0 12
Darmstadt 33, vapour, shower, and mineral . . . . .	12 „	1 20
Sun 18, mineral and shower . . . .	12 „	0 36
Zaehringen 14, shower and mineral	24 „	0 36
Stephanie, river . . . . .	„	0 24
No. 304, Lichtenthal Strasse, 10 Steel	„	0 24
Lichtenthal village, steel . . . .	„	0 24
Swimming bath . . . . .	„	0 18

In all, the arrangements are most perfect, with a variety of price rendering them suitable to all ranks of persons; the

rooms are light, neatly fitted up, some with marble, others stone, and many are neat wooden tubs ; at the Baden hotel they are peculiarly neat and clean, and their convenience must prove a source of great comfort to those staying in the house.

Printed police regulations in French and German is, or ought to be hung up in each apartment, for the guidance, not only of the proprietors and their servants, but also the bathers themselves.

The operation of bathing in water endowed with much power, from heat and other circumstances, is not to be viewed lightly. Much mischief has arisen—nay, fatal results have followed—from its indiscriminate adoption. There are certain conditions of the body which render hot baths inadmissible : in such cases to attempt them, or to persevere in their use, is to rush into danger. Such as have a full, heavy, and distended liver ; others, who possess very weak powers of digestion, and at the same time suffer from accumulated phlegm in the stomach, and crude or foul secretions in the intestines ; a third class, whose strength has been wholly annihilated by a long and dangerous illness ; lastly, people naturally inclined to collections of blood in the vessels of the head, and subject to giddiness, palpitations of the heart, or who have had a threatening of apoplexy : all these must abstain from the hot bath until after proper medical advice, if they care for their safety. There are means of removing the peculiar obstacles to the use of the baths, even in such cases ; but it requires a steady medical investigation, and the application of suitable remedies, to put such patients in a condition to derive every possible benefit from the waters of Baden.

Once a day is considered sufficient for bathing. Few cases require two baths daily. A Baden warm bath is exciting : two of them in one day would be productive of dangerous

irritation. To such as are by nature or indisposition already prone to irritability, it is recommended to use the bath every alternate day only. It happens occasionally, that some patients are obliged to suspend the use of the bath, in consequence of its producing excessive depression, head-ache, or fever. In such cases, proper steps must be taken to remove these symptoms before the bath can be resumed.

The time of day considered as best for bathing during the season, is between five and ten o'clock in the morning. It should not immediately succeed any meal ; it is impossible to state how many have suffered from neglecting this brief injunction. When in a state of perspiration, or under the influence of moral excitement, eschew bathing. Let the temperature never exceed 100°; and oftener let it be between 94° and 98°. At Baden, they regulate the temperature of each bath by suffering the natural water to cool down to the desired degree. The water is let into the *baignoire* at nine o'clock the night before, and by five in the morning it is found to have the proper degree of heat. In many cases, the unmixed or unadulterated water proves too irritating, and it becomes necessary to mix with it one-fourth or more of ordinary cold water.

**On the Benefits of the Baths.**—The Baden water operates as a Bath peculiarly composing and beneficially upon the activity of the skin, it promotes its separations and secretions, it raises the activity of absorbing vessels, it operates peculiarly salutarily on the skin and nervous system, by means of this excitation, changing, and animation, on the skin, it restores the interrupted harmony in the whole body, thereby that the absorbing activity will be heightened, arises naturally a greater absorption of the mineral waters, as this is the case by the usual bath, and through this immediate contact with the bulk of moisture arise new healing operations, by those

means that the secreted vessels are caused to greater activity, arises a more strengthened changing matter, and the sickly matter of the moisture mass will the quicker and in larger quantities separate from the body. Not only the skin will be placed in a greater activity, but also all the remaining separating and secreting organs and surfaces participate in an augmented measure on the liver, intestine channel, and kidneys.

The operations of the mineral water bath will, in several forms of sickness, be much assisted by application of the shower baths, which are excellently regulated in the bath houses in Baden. They produce all the healing operations of the water-bath, only in an advanced degree, they increase more powerfully the separations and secretions, they put the muscles, nerves, and the blood-vessels in a greater activity, and put concreted and in single parts deposited impure matter in motion, and make them fit for secretion; they divide passive blood-stoppages in single parts and organs, thereby they greatly and agitatingly operate upon the blood vessel system, they also enhance the activity of the sunken nerve system, and fosters probably less through its mechanic influence than through excitation of an increased electrical galvanic process upon the place where they are applied. The following are the sickly forms in which the springs of Baden are used as a water bath, which, for many centuries, have proved beneficial from their healing and sanative powers.

1. In every kind and manner of gouty diseases, when the same is ever so old, and the gouty depositums be ever so important, be it internal or external gout, palsy, etc. There occurred to me, under a very great number of persons who were afflicted with gout or palsy, only a very few cases happened in which the water had not proved healing or beneficial, or had not at least produced considerable relief and comfort.

2. In rheumatic affections of every sort and of the longest duration. The strongest and most violent rheumatisms have been removed.

3. In skin diseases and scrofula of different kinds, chronic pustules or pimples, nettle rash, skin itching, etc., etc.

4. In diseases of the lymphatic and glandular system, and scrofulous affections. In the different kinds and forms of this disease, the Therme has a distinguished efficacy.

5. In sickly weakness and irritability of the skin, and thereby producing interruption and coldness of the same, whereby so easily rheumatism, colds, catarrhs, and looseness originate.

6. In chronic irritations of the inner organs, especially of the abdomen; accumulations and interruptions of the liver; thickening of the spleen and mesenteric glands; and pains, cramp, and induration of the womb.

7. In the most complicated nerve-diseases, whether they depend on the above-mentioned interruptions, or proceed from interruptions and sickly excitations of the nerve-system, as hysteric affections of the stomach or womb-cramps.

8. The use of the bath will also be found efficacious in depression of the nerve-system, or complete inactivity of the same, either through local causes or through sympathy with affections of the central organs of the nerve-system, of the spinal marrow, weakness and lameness of the bladder, legs, etc.

In all these cases, the bath should be taken agreeably to the directions and judgment of the physician, either by itself alone or in connexion with different kinds of shower baths.

The duration of a water bath is from a quarter of an hour to an hour and a half, and very seldom longer; usually, in the beginning of the cure, the bath should be mixed with one quarter or one half of spring water, and, after two or three baths, be had pure. The rubbing of the body, whilst in the

bath, with flannel, or, still better, with a bath brush, promotes its efficacy uncommonly ; after the bath, especially when used against rheumatism or gout, it is good to rest from half an hour to three-quarters of an hour in bed.

**Steam Baths.**—The flowing natural steam of the hot water is of the greatest importance and of great medicinal efficacy. The finest aerial, and therefore, to the organism, easier constituent parts of the warm mineral water are contained in the steam, and will penetrate through all the pores by means of the flowing on of the steam pressed upon with a greater easiness, and through the flowing, as it were, of the whole mass of sap or juice.

Therefore is its efficacy by far more penetrating and stronger than those of the water baths, and one gets often with six to eight steam baths what one can hardly obtain by thirty to forty water baths. The steam operates first of all upon the pores of the skin ; accelerates the impulse of the blood, and leads the same to the skin, usually producing over the whole body, together with the head, in a few minutes, a strong perspiration ; internal affections are thus easily removed by evaporation through the skin, and old stoppages, swellings, and indurations, etc., dispersed. Equally important with the secretive process, is the reception through the absorbent vessels of the fine constituent parts of the mineral water, which originates a changing neutralizing effect upon the fluids and tissues of the body. That the steam of mineral water operates more powerfully on the frame than the usual water steam, there cannot be the smallest doubt ; as its physical and chemical qualities most strongly testify ; it has the broth smell of the spring, and issuing from places where it is a long time in contact probably, from the composition of carbonate hydrogen gas, with a mass of carbonated substance.

The forms of sickness in which the steam bath proves itself efficacious, are :—

1. In the different forms of chronic gout sufferings, and its consequences as gouty knots, stiffness of the limbs, etc.
2. In the different kinds of rheumatic sufferings.
3. In scrofula.
4. In the different forms of skin diseases.
5. In dropsy, which has originated through interruptions or suppression of the functions of the skin ; in all these cases, steam baths are brought into application ; they are also efficacious in deafness were catarrhish or gouty interruptions are the cause of it ; in chronic colds, and, by inhaling, in lingering cramp, coughs, and chronic hoarseness. It would lead too far, to specify all the single cases in which the Thermal steams prove themselves efficacious in particular ; but these few significations may here suffice. The duration of the steam bath should extend from fifteen minutes to half an hour, and very seldom above it ; after quitting the bath, an hour or longer in bed will produce a plentiful perspiration.

The following remarks on the use and power of mineral waters, are taken from a work on the spas of Germany, by Dr. GRANVILLE.

“1. *Prevailing ignorance respecting foreign mineral waters, and effects of it.*—There is no doubt that the great blessing offered by Providence to man, suffering under bodily disease, in the sanative power of mineral waters, particularly of those of Germany, has been withheld from the people of this country longer than from any other nation. A resource so efficacious, so ample, and, I might add, so general, for combating disease,—as the continental physicians have long since proved,—has been to England almost as a sealed book. The leading medical men in London—those who are most likely to be consulted by such patients as can afford to, and would willingly, leave their home for a season to seek health on

foreign shores — are avowedly little conversant with the subject. Neither by travels, nor by the perusal of foreign works, have they had many opportunities of becoming acquainted with it.

“Were this the only obstacle to the dissemination of practical knowledge in this country respecting foreign mineral waters, the difficulty would not be insuperable. But with a want of knowledge, there unfortunately exists also a singular scepticism on the part of medical men, as to the power of mineral water in curing disease; and such a scepticism,—carried to the extreme of pooh-poohing every suggestion, which has for its object the sending of an invalid to a foreign spa,\*—has often prevented a salutary excursion of that sort, and has deprived the patient of its beneficial results.

“Examples of this kind have occurred repeatedly in my own experience. They in fact occur almost daily. Last year a patient of consequence, under my care in London, was recommended, on account of a complaint which was of frequent recurrence, to go to a spa of great celebrity, as the only likely means of strengthening the system, and rendering the constitution invulnerable to future attacks. A metropolitan physician of the first respectability, who acted in consultation at the time, did not actually deride, but seemed to hold very cheap, the alleged efficacy of foreign mineral springs. Upon being questioned as to any practical knowledge he might have of them, he candidly admitted that he possessed none. The recommendation, however, was adopted, and the result has answered every expectation.

“I was conversing, a short time ago, with a law officer of the crown, with whom I was proceeding on a visit to a near and invalid relative of his in the country, when the subject of foreign mineral waters was accidentally introduced. On hearing my opinion of them, my travelling companion smiled incredulously, and assured me that his medical attendant, a general practitioner of vast practice and popularity, considered them as little short of ‘sheer nonsense.’—‘Has your medical

\* The word Spa was ready at hand, as a generic appellative, of the sort I wished; and the authority of the great English lexicographer left no doubt in my mind of the propriety of using it.

friend,' I observed to him, 'ever had occasion to treat you, during any protracted ailment or chronic disorder, whether of the stomach or otherwise? And if so, did he find it necessary to send you alterative powders, saline draughts, and purgative or strengthening mixtures, without end, containing some one or other of the preparatious of soda, lime, potash, magnesia, or steel, etc., with a view to restore you to health? If he did, and he relied, at the time, upon the efficacy of those preparations for your recovery, why should he deny the same efficacy to the very identical ingredients disseminated through that universal and potent element, water, by the hand of nature, with a chemistry far more cunning than his, assisted, moreover, by a caloric he cannot imitate?' But the truth is, that your medical friend is wholly unacquainted with the constitution, and consequently the power, of such natural agents—else he would not deride them.'

"Sometimes ignorance of this important subject acts as an obstacle to the diffusion of knowledge respecting it, not from the incredulity which it gives rise to, but in consequence of the mistakes it occasions. Thus, upon being consulted as to the propriety of proceeding to some particular spa in Germany, a medical practitioner in England has been known to advise rather a watering-place at home, as equivalent, in his estimation, to the foreign one. A case of this kind, which is not of rare occurrence, came under my notice this spring. Having recommended Kissingen to a patient, as the only gentle aperient saline chalybeate that was appropriate to his disease, another physician, who had never heard of the place, being told that it was a chalybeate, assured the patient that Tunbridge would do just as well. Now, no two mineral springs can differ more widely in every respect than Kissingen and Tunbridge.

"At other times, the non-acquaintance of the most influential medical men in London, with the nature and use of foreign mineral waters, leads to more serious mischief than that of simply impeding the progress of knowledge respecting them. Forced 'by the pressure from without,' or by the influence of fashion, to concede a point to their patients who have made up their minds to visit a foreign spa in the sum-

mer, because some friend or acquaintance had recovered the year before by so doing,—they have occasionally undertaken to choose the place for such patients, and have, not unfrequently, directed them to precisely the wrong spring. Without alluding to any of the instances of this kind which have come to my own knowledge during the last twenty years that I have been practising in the metropolis, I will refer my readers at once to the cases mentioned by the best foreign writers on mineral waters, of patients who had been sent to particular spas, but who ought never to have left home—and of some who were directed to watering-places in certain parts of Germany, when they ought to have been sent to spas placed in totally different situations.

“Nor is the testimony of such medical men liable to suspicion: since, in most cases, the opinion they expressed, to the effect just mentioned, was in direct opposition to their own interests. Thus Dr. de Carro, in his English manual of the Carlsbad waters, states distinctly that patients had been sent thither, and with specific instructions too, whom he was obliged to send back again. ‘Such mistakes,’ he says, ‘caused by an imperfect knowledge of the effects of our waters, are but too frequent. Supported by hope, the journey to the wells was at least tolerable; but, deprived of all further illusions, the way home is dreadful.’ Dr. Heidler, of Marienbad, Dr. Bischof, of Töplitz, and Dr. Peez, of Wiesbaden, made similar observations to me, and they have recorded them in their respective valuable works on the spas at which they practise.

“One or two other examples of less importance might be adduced, of the general want of knowledge in this country, on the subject under consideration. The existence of what are called *Seidlitz* powders, is one instance of it. These effervescent salts, although not in the least resembling them, are, nevertheless, sold to the public, bought, and used, as ‘possessing all the efficacy and sanative power of the celebrated springs in Germany,’ of that name. Another instance is, the application made to the able chemist who superintends the German Spa at Brighton, by medical practitioners in London

and the country, for a supply of salts 'to make the Marienbad and Carlsbad at home!' as if such things could be.

"Strange as it may appear, there is another and a last proof of the accuracy of my present proposition, which is of quite a different description from the proofs already adduced; and that is the hasty and eager manner in which people set off from England for Schlangenbad and Schwalbach (places before unknown to them), the instant they had read the captivating volume which a man of sense and keen observation, but not a medical or a scientific man, had published on those two German watering-places. Away went the two or three thousand invalids, at full speed, to bathe in the *Snakewater*, and to drink the bubbling *Paulinenbrunnen*, immediately after the appearance of that book, and every year since, without knowing why or wherefore, and without being certain that either the one or the other of those springs was suited to their constitution, and likely to relieve their complaints. Credulity, in this instance, demonstrates want of knowledge, and, therefore, supports my argument.

"2. *Efficacy and Power of Mineral Waters.*—It would be late in the day to undertake, at the present time, to prove the efficacy and power of foreign mineral waters, were it not that the want of knowledge of those qualities, just demonstrated, renders such a task on my part necessary.

"There is a *primâ facie* line of evidence to prove the efficacy and power of mineral waters, which it is almost needless to hint at. Simple and natural though it be, I hold it, in my humble opinion, to be the best. Books have been written by authors of great celebrity, to prove that which, of itself, carries conviction to common sense. In what other way does the human body shake off disease, whether spontaneously or while under the action of remedies, except by means of secretions of some description or other? What disorder has ever been cured without some striking (insulated or continuous, it matters not), but, at all events, critical discharge from the emunctories of the body? In other words, without either perspiration, expectoration, or salivation; in-

creased action of the intestines or of the kidneys ; suppuration, boils, or eruptions ; deposition of gouty matter, or discharge of hemorrhoidal blood ?

“ Well, then, — mineral waters most unquestionably exist, which, when taken internally, or used as baths, can and do produce, sooner or later, one or other or all of these several effects. No one has ventured to deny the fact : it is the successful application of the fact alone to the cure of disease, that has been doubted. But it is rather too bad logic to admit that certain effects, acting on the human body under disease, would lead to recovery — to admit, also, that mineral waters can produce such effects — and yet to deny that those effects, because produced by mineral waters, can cure disease !

“ The next argument to prove the efficacy of mineral waters, I would deduce from the admitted fact, that bountiful Providence has not placed a single natural agent within our reach which is not possessed of some property calculated to benefit us. The vegetable and mineral world sufficiently testify to that. Next after them, in degree of general diffusion throughout the universe, come the natural waters, bubbling or boiling out of the earth’s bosom, charged with many of the principles which belong to the mineral world, and a few which belong to the vegetable world also. Are these waters, then, likely to have been bidden to flow for nothing ? Look round Germany alone, and you will find that country teeming with mineral springs, and they have all been frequented, from the earliest periods, by invalids who have found in them a successful termination to their sufferings. Do not these results attest that there must exist some virtue in such springs ? But let us confine our remarks to those springs only, of major importance, which have been well studied by men of eminence. Does not the testimony of the latter go to prove, most indisputably, the power and efficacy of mineral waters ?

“ Again, if we view the question in reference to the quantity of mineral water, constantly flowing from the natural sources with a regularity which is never interrupted, in a condition as to constituent principles which is permanent, and endowed with a resisting and an unconquerable power against all dis-

turbing elements, when everything else around seems to obey the influence of those elements ; is there no force in that argument ? The reader will find, in almost every chapter of this work, authentic statements of the prodigious quantities of mineral water discharged from the several hot and cold springs I visited ; and if he turn to the pages of the Cyclo-pedia of Practical Medicine, he will find, in an ably written article on mineral waters generally, that the Sprudel, according to Reuss, Fuhrmann, and Mitterbacher, gives 192 $\frac{2}{3}$  millions of cubic feet, or 12,008,000,000 pints avoirdupois of hot water per day ! As there are 31 $\frac{1}{3}$  grains of sulphate, muriate, and carbonate of soda, in every pint avoirdupois of the Sprudel water, besides other solid ingredients. If the quantity of water just mentioned be correctly quoted, we have mineralizing agents of acknowledged power thrown out of the bowels of the earth to the stupendous amount of 376,250,000,000 grains daily by that one spring alone. Surely the presence of such a quantity of effectual agents in water must secure certain effects on the constitution when that water is applied to it. This consideration of the solid contents of mineral waters is so important, that it has induced me to give, in the body of this work, the quantity of them in each pint avoirdupois of the water respectively, as a more useful fact than the mere quotation of its specific gravity.

“All these facts being well established, and the efficacy of mineral waters in the removal of complaints being as manifest as the presence of the numerous agents, to a large amount, which chemistry has detected in them ; how could a system, I would ask, of theoretical medicine, be permitted to hold sway for a single moment ; which, like that of the so-called *Homöopathists*, proclaims, as its standard-principles, that nature selects only the most simple means of curing disease, and that the minutest, indeed an *infinitesimal* particle of medicated substance, is the only dose she will admit in effecting a recovery ?

“III. *Temperature of the Mineral Waters.*—If the prodigious quantity of mineral waters discharged daily from the bowels of the earth, and the equally astonishing amount of

mineral substances they contain, be matters of deep reflection, and be calculated to demonstrate the efficacy of those waters, how shall we ever cease to marvel, when we turn our consideration to the degree of heat with which those waters come charged out of the secret recesses of the earth? The *Rycum* in Iceland, and the *Neu Geyser*, those stupendous Sprudels of the northern regions, throw up water literally boiling. *Piscarelli*, near Naples, and *Abano*, in Lombardy, are within twelve and thirty-one degrees respectively of the boiling point. Alibert reports the same fact as connected with the water of *La Motte*, in France; and BRONGNIART quotes the mineral spring at *Vic* as actually boiling. The Sprudel at Carlsbad comes next in order, after those hot springs, with a temperature which is only forty-seven degrees below the boiling point. All these mineral waters, but especially those with which philosophers and physicians on the continent are best acquainted, present certain phenomena, respecting their different degrees of capacity for heat, which are deserving of the best attention.

“If common water be raised to the boiling point by exposure to regular heat, we know what length of time that phenomenon will require, before it can take place. When we withdraw the source of heat altogether from it, we know in what time the heated water will return to its former and natural temperature. Now, upon watching the manner in which the thermal water of Carlsbad, Gastein, Töplitz, Baden-Baden, and Wiesbaden respectively, parts with its caloric, when kept in a bath or a reservoir, a notable difference is observed in the time required to descend to the ordinary temperature, as compared with all other simple waters around. A like dissimilarity in the length of time employed, has been observed between ordinary water which is made to ascend to the boiling point, from a certain given temperature, and a thermal mineral water placed exactly under similar circumstances. It is found that the latter requires a longer time to be raised to the boiling point than common water, Longchamp, according to Dr. Gairdner, asserts this to be nearly a general maxim with regard to the many thermal springs he examined between the extreme west and extreme

east of France, in the southern provinces. Most of the present Spa-physicians are of the same opinion. Kaestner, also, the very able chemist, who has so recently and so successfully analysed most of the German mineral waters, shares in the belief of their singular capacity for thermal or telluric heat. Others, on the contrary, deny it ; and they bring forward, in support of their denial, a few experiments made with such trifling quantities of mineral water, that no reliance can be placed on the results.

“As yet no *experimentum crucis*, no decisive and formal experiment, has been made, and the question remains as much unsettled as ever. All the experiments that have been cited against me, have been, in my opinion, imperfect. The fairest and only decisive mode of comparison would be, to charge ordinary water with the same quantities of saline ingredients known to exist in the mineral spring to which it is about to be compared in reference to heat,—to raise its temperature to that of the mineral water,—to place both under like circumstances, and then mark the time employed by each in assuming the ordinary temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. Let us suppose, for instance, that it be intended to ascertain whether the Sprudel water, at a temperature of 165° of F., will mount to the boiling point by the application of the same degree of heat in the same time with ordinary water, already raised, by a similar application of heat to 165° of F. ; it is evident that, in order to settle the question as to the existence of any distinction between thermal or telluric and ordinary heat, it is not sufficient to raise the common water to the natural degree of heat of the mineral water, as a starting point from which the experiment is to begin :—we ought, also, to dissolve in the former the same quantity of ingredients which the latter is known to contain.

“It is possible that the difference observed by some of those who have studied this subject, has arisen from their not having attended to that condition of the common water which is here insisted upon ; for it is a well-known fact, that water charged or saturated with saline particles, is slower in cooling, as it is also slower in acquiring heat. One large experiment, or at least part of an experiment, of which

no one seems to be aware, is going on daily during the season at Gastein. There the water from the *Spitalquelle*, after serving several purposes of health and comfort at Gastein, is transmitted, at the rate of fifteen cubic feet per minute, through a series of connected wooden pipes, to Hof-Gastein, a distance of three-quarters of a post, or seven English miles; during which *trajet*, as I have remarked in the body of this work, the water loses only two degrees of heat. Now, if a similar line of pipes were placed near to that which exists at present for the mineral water, and common water, previously raised to the temperature of the *Spitalquelle*, and charged with the same substances, were made to pass through them as far as Hof-Gastein,—it would then be seen what length of time the cooling down of the latter would require, and how many degrees of heat it would lose in that time, compared to what takes place in regard to the real mineral water.

“Be this as it may, the consideration of thermal or telluric heat is one of intense interest, and ought to form, in my opinion, a leading feature in the estimation of the power of a mineral water. I am one of those who, having experienced the effects on my own person of thermal heat, in the case of six or seven mineral springs, firmly believe that ordinary water, raised to a similar degree of temperature, does not produce the same effects. Gastein and Wildbad, the one at 97° F., the other at 120° F., are the very antipodes of warm bathing, in their results. The first excites, disturbs, agitates the nerves, though its temperature be allowed to cool down to the same degree as that of Wildbad, before it is used, The latter, on the contrary, soothes, softens, and tranquillises every part of the animal frame. Yet neither holds in solution more than four grains of solid and active ingredients; and the water, which is exciting, namely, that of Gastein, contains by far the smallest proportions of the two of those ingredients; but its temperature in a natural state is much higher. Heat, therefore, here, would seem to be *specific* in its action, and therefore dissimilar from ordinary heat.

“Whence this peculiar heat is derived, no philosopher has as yet satisfactorily explained. Many theories have been

formed and conjectures hazarded for that purpose ; but they all fail in one respect, that individually they do not account for every fact connected with the question. The one which seems the most plausible, and, indeed, almost conclusive, is that which supposes the existence of a fire in the centre of the earth ; but nothing very convincing or new has been alleged on the continent in support or illustration of such a theory. In this country the question of central heat once occupied the attention of geologists ; but for many years past, men of science in England have not even alluded to the question, as it relates to hot mineral springs. Indeed, so far have they been from doing anything of the sort, that the two most esteemed works on geology, of Lyall and Professor Buckland, are positively silent on the subject of hot mineral springs.

“The appearance of a philosophical work in three volumes, from the pen of one whose name, whether alone or in conjunction with many curious scientific speculations, has often been before the public — at the very moment when occupied in composing the present work, I frequently sat at my desk absorbed in the meditation of this singular phenomenon of ‘thermal caloricity,’—led me to hope that I should find in it the solution of that mystery.

“The author of that work is not only a philosopher in the general sense of that appellation, but a mathematician also, an astronomer, and above all, a geologist. He is an ostensible instructor of young men devoting themselves to the study of abstract sciences in one of the universities, and he presides occasionally, *in loco presidentis*, with a becoming knowledge of the importance of his station, at the meetings of that society, which, in England, is looked upon as the *ne plus ultra* of scientific academies. A work from such an author was likely to contain, I thought, the key to the riddle, and prove an Œdipus to my puzzling Sphynx, in respect to the great question of *permanent* heat in mineral springs, such as the Sprudel, Baden-Baden, Gastein, Töplitz, Wiesbaden, Ems, etc.

“I looked, therefore, with eagerness for information on the subject in question, through the volumes of ‘The History of

Inductive Sciences'—a work which is a highly creditable specimen of laborious industry. I glanced first at that general subdivision of the work, which was likely to contain an allusion to the question; namely, the history of geology. I particularly studied the section on the doctrine of central heat, and looked afterwards into what the author has called physical geology; but neither in the general nor in the special department, has the author of 'The History of Inductive Sciences' even so much as hinted at, still less explained, that curious and interesting phenomenon. Indeed, throughout the whole work, which professes to touch on every subject connected with the scientific study of nature, not even the slightest allusion is made to the interesting topic of hot mineral springs, or to the still more interesting subject of the origin of their perpetual caloricity! Yet, in speaking of the theory of central heat,—which he does not absolutely reject, but seems inclined to consider as a plausible mode of solving the question of 'volcanoes, earthquakes, and great geological changes,'—the author was (one would fancy) on the very brink of adding, 'and of hot mineral springs,' but he did not do so.

"IV. *Mode in which the Mineral Waters act, and how they ought to be employed.*—In endeavouring to show that mineral waters are actually endued with certain definite medicinal powers, I almost anticipated what I had to say under the present head, when I enumerated the several tangible effects which they produce upon the human frame. These effects are *perspiration, increased secretion or excretion* of every sort, *stimulation, sedativeness, and invigoration*. But these effects, which our ordinary senses can carefully appreciate, are not the real exponents of the manner in which mineral waters act on the human constitution, in the removal of disease. They only afford as many proofs of the reality of the action of those waters, without explaining in what that real action consists.

"Disease is a violent disturbance of some or all the normal conditions of the human body. Its removal, therefore, implies a restoration of those conditions to their natural state.

Hence, if such a removal or restoration has been effected by the use of mineral waters, the process could only have been brought about by an *alteration* in the state of things existing under disease — by a change, in fact, from a state which was anomalous to one which is “normal.” Mineral waters, therefore, when acting successfully on our system, act as *alteratives*; and whether they do so by changing the character and composition of the fluids of the human body, or by effecting an *alteration* in the solids, it is not less true that it is only as *alteratives* they have been acting. This is perfectly intelligible, although it may seem, at first view, in opposition to some of the tangible effects I have before enumerated. Thus, for example, a patient may require to be strengthened, in order to regain his ordinary state of health; and a course of the Brückenau water will accomplish that object. Another, on the contrary, is in a state of excitement, and requires, for the purpose of getting well, tranquillisation; and this he finds in the thermal baths of Wildbad. Now, it is evident, that what was required in each respective case, with a view to restore the equilibrium of health, namely, *invigoration* in the one and *sedativeness* in the other, was a *change* of some sort or degree, which the mineral waters produced. They have, therefore, acted in both instance as *alteratives*. In this word, then, lies the whole secret of the mode of action of mineral waters. But mineral waters do not act only as *alteratives*, they also exert a solvent power over the constitution, and may, therefore, be considered as “resolvents” as well as *alteratives*. Indeed the one seems a necessary consequence of the other; for after producing a change in the human body, it must very often be necessary to separate, detach, and resolve, the matter resulting from that change, before perfect health can be restored.

“The manner in which mineral waters ought to be employed, with a view to obtain such *alterative effects* on the system is various. They may be taken internally, or they may be used externally as baths. Very often both methods are employed simultaneously. Again, of external applications there are several kinds. The water may be applied to the whole surface, or to one part only of the body. The

gaseous emanations only, from the various waters, may be preferred for general or local application. Lastly, the earth itself, through which the mineral water issues, and which it pervades, may be used to surround the body with — a mode which constitutes what has been called the Mud-bath. This and the Gas-baths are peculiar to the continent, and not employed at any of the bathing or watering places in England.

“ Although the application of the mineralising mud itself of a spring be unknown in this country (as far as I am aware of), and is of comparatively recent introduction at the different spas, in Germany, the use of mud baths in disease is of great antiquity. In some parts of the continent such baths are the only ones used — as at St. Amand, for example, and Abano. In the gospel of one of the evangelists, we find evidence of the practice of using mud-baths having existed in scriptural time; for the cure of the impotent folk, the blind, the halt, and the withered’ (paralytic). ‘The angel who went down at a certain season into the pool to trouble the water,’ before the sick could enter it, is evidently figurative of the periodical or occasional muddy condition of the Pool of Bethesda; at which time, probably, experience had shown that the water was in the best state for medicinal and sanative purposes. ‘Whosoever then first, after the troubling of the water, stepped in, was made whole of whatever disease he had.’

“ The practice of using gas-baths (as will be seen in the sequel of this work) is almost entirely modern, and, with that of the mud-baths, is likely to lead to some extraordinary and beneficial results. Both, indeed, may be viewed as very powerful medicinal agents.

“ V. *Auxiliaries to the Power and Virtues of Mineral Waters.*  
—There have been at all times persons who have esteemed the mineral waters of no more efficacy than ordinary spring-water; and who have attributed the cure which results from drinking the former to the many accompanying circumstances attending their use. The journey is placed at the head of the list of these favourable circumstances; a change of air,

and a difference in the previous mode of living, are two other circumstances which follow next; a release from laborious occupation, and a leaving behind of every worry and anxiety of mind, come in for a share of the merit in producing the desired effect; and, lastly, the gaiety of the Spas, and the constant amusement to be found there amidst agreeable society, are viewed as additional causes of the recovery.

"Now all these circumstances attendant on a cure by means of one of the mineral waters described in this volume, would never of themselves remove the tithe part of the severe, protracted, and often puzzling maladies, especially of a chronic character, known to recover at the Spas. They act, I grant, as *adjuvants* in the cure, but never as principal agents. A proof of this may be deduced from the many cases of disease which are cured by the natural or artificial mineral waters, drunk by the patient without either leaving home, changing the scene, or being released from business and anxiety.

"It cannot be denied, however, that such *adjuvants* serve to hasten the recovery, and render the treatment more pleasant. In many cases, indeed, they seem to be essential to the development of the power of the waters. Hence we see how important the German Spas become, as agents of cure, from their peculiar constitution and arrangements; since we find in them, and in their locality, as well as in their various appurtenances, and in the society there assembled, all the auxiliary elements of the description alluded to, which can tend to shorten the treatment, by rendering it more efficacious as well as more agreeable.

"In this respect, the difference between an English and a German Spa is very considerable, and the balance greatly in favour of the latter; as all those persons who have had occasion to frequent both may testify, and as the perusal of the following pages will more than sufficiently demonstrate.

"VI. *Special Objects in using Mineral Waters.*—If it be true that mineral waters possess great medicinal powers, their use must pre-suppose a serious purpose. That purpose is of a threefold nature. It is either to cure a present disease, or

to mitigate it, or to prevent a threatening one. The greater portion of those individuals who submit to a course of mineral waters, do so with the intention and in the hope of freeing themselves from a disease actually existing. They use the waters, therefore, as a *means of cure*. Of the rest, some have recourse to the waters in expectation of a mitigation of their sufferings — having previously been told, or having learnt from experience, that their disorder is not susceptible of a radical cure; while others apply to the mineral spring, simply because they imagine that the introduction of fluids largely charged with medicinal principles into the system about to succumb to disease, will prove effectual in dispersing and destroying the threatening evil. Fortunately, nature, acting under the general laws imposed upon it by Providence, has dispensed the gift of mineral waters, not only with abundance, but with such a variety of inherent properties dependent on their chemical and other circumstances, that the threefold object of the several classes of invalids who visit the Spas (especially in Germany) can be equally satisfied.

“ In curing, mitigating, or preventing disease, we have often need of more than one mode of action, on the part of the agent employed for those purposes: we require either a purely restorative, or a purely corrective agent; or both modes may be necessary at one and the same time, either in equal or in differently proportioned degrees. Hence three classes of mineral waters may be established at once, founded upon these three modes of action, which shall meet every case likely to present itself at a mineral spring. The first will contain all those waters which restore lost vigour, or impart a new one to a diseased constitution. Brückenau, Bocklet, Deinach, Gastein will find place in this class. The second embraces a large number of mineral waters, namely, those which effect a change and improvement in the character of the fluids of the body, either by means of external discharges of the offending matter, or by restoring a free circulation in the general mass of fluids. Carlsbad, Schwalbach, and Ems, are of this class. Lastly, the third class will reckon among its mineral springs all such as exert a mixed action on the system; as Kissingen,

for example, and Marienbad, or even Egra, waters which act as correctives, and at the same time as roborants. It scarcely need be stated, after this brief and popular exposition, that mineral waters should be used not only in accordance with the advice (and only with it) of a physician well acquainted with their nature and effect; but also agreeably to the long-established rules that exist at all the Spas (both of diet and regimen), for their administration or application.

“ ‘Experience teaches us that mineral waters,’ says Dr. Kreysig, ‘sometimes prove to be active and violent remedies, and that, when improperly prescribed, they become dangerous.’ The annals of the numerous mineral springs, existing in England as well as on the Continent, recount every year the most melancholy consequences of the unadvised use of the mineral waters. Such cases I have narrated are alluded to in the body of this work. Many of my readers, I dare say, recollect the case related by Dr. Falconer, of a noble lord who died from the improper use of the Bath water. Cheltenham and Tunbridge supply similar examples. Dr. Ammon, of Dresden, has reported an instance of a young man, who fell into a state of idiotcy, owing to the unadvised use of a strong chalybeate water. People in high life in England have been told of one or two fatal cases occurring from the ill-advised use of the Sprudel recommended at home. Dr. de Carro says, ‘The worst part of our functions is to be consulted by patients sent to Carlsbad for diseases which Carlsbad can only aggravate.’ How often does it not happen, that strengthening or roborant mineral waters do not agree with the patient, even when required by the pressing nature of his case? Because the nerves of the individual, being exquisitely susceptible of every impression, impede the digesting of the water when received into the stomach, and spasm of that organ, or of the whole frame, will ensue. But this is not all. Many of the mineral waters act through a succession of crises, which must be well understood and watched. The Gastein Baths are of this sort, and still more so is the Carlsbad water,—which produces so great a disturbance in the system during its first operation, that the name of ‘Bad-Sturm’ has been given to it. Dr. Carro has

described most forcibly this 'Sturm' as occurring in his own person, upon the occasion of going through the Sprudel, for the removal of a serious disease, from which he happily recovered. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary, when we undertake a cure by the means of mineral waters, to do neither too much nor too little ; above all, to do nothing without good reasons and sound advice.

"An absurd notion prevails in England, that physicians on the continent are inferior in talent and education, as well as in tact and vigour of practice, to those of this country. Hence, invalids, who are about to visit the spas of Germany, will rather run the risk of taking the advice and directions of a medical man at home, who is totally unacquainted with the nature and character of the German mineral waters intended to be used, and still more so with the locality and other collateral circumstances belonging thereto, than to fall into the hands of a German doctor. I am not going to stand up for every physician I have met at the several Spas recently visited ; but this I will say for the majority of them, and still more so for the larger number of the leading practitioners resident in the principal cities through which an invalid has to travel on his way to the Spas,—that a more learned, or better instructed class of medical men is not easily to be found, either in England or elsewhere ; that they are as deeply versed in the science and philosophy of medicine as any of their brethren on this side of the channel, and even often much more so ; and that if they exhibit a degree of feebleness in their practice, compared to the bolder and more confident treatment of English physicians, it is because the constitutions with which they have to deal seldom require very active measures. The medical treatment, such as it is, of the patients in Germany, is evidently suited to their constitutions ; as we find that the people there enjoy as good health as in this country, recover as fast, and do not die in larger numbers under ordinary circumstances.

' VII. *Rules for the Use of Mineral Waters ; Regimen, and Diet.*—Having once determined, with the assistance of his medical adviser, to which of the Spas he should proceed, the patient should endeavour to procure a brief and clearly-

written statement of his case, for the physician of the place to whom he may be recommended, or whom he may prefer to consult. On his arrival, he should not follow the example of those who, the instant they alight from the carriage, run to the springs in order not to lose a moment. He should, on the contrary, give his body time to recover from the fatigues of the journey, and, in the meanwhile consult the physician of the place, if it be only for general and local information. The intercourse between physician and patient at the Spas in Germany, is placed on an easy and most convenient footing — as I have explained in more than one part of the work — and none need hesitate in consulting them.

“The best season for the use of mineral waters is from May to September at some Spas, and only from June to the end of August at others. At many of the hot mineral springs, patients often remain during the winter months. Those afflicted with gout will be wonderfully benefited by a residence at Wiesbaden or Töplitz during those months, bathing in moderation at the same time.

“Persons who are inclined to perspire and are liable either to catch cold, or to be exhausted from that circumstance, will find the mild spring or autumn months preferable. In the spring, the crisis is brought about more quickly. Sometimes the case requires two courses in a year. In that case, the first begins in May, and the second in August, and with an interval of a month or six weeks.

“The best time for drinking the waters is early in the morning. The heat is then not so oppressive, and the body and mind are refreshed by sleep ; the stomach is also empty. But some patients cannot leave their bed at so early an hour, owing to the nature of their disorder. Such patients should drink the water in bed, under proper restrictions, which are best learned on the spot.

“The patients should be careful how they dress at a Spa. The best rule that I can give on this head, is to observe the clothing worn by the inhabitants of the place, who are acquainted from experience, with the variableness of its temperature, and wear, accordingly, something consistent with it. Visitors at some of the southern Spas, for instance,

are often surprised to see a countryman, on a hot day, coming in with his cloak on his arm : but he knows from experience that, in his country, the hottest day is often succeeded by the most piercing cold evening.

“Gentle exercise between each glass of water is necessary. It should last about a quarter of an hour. But such patients as are not much accustomed to walking exercise should not force themselves to follow the above rule ; for fatigue is the very worst concomitant of water-drinking.

“Mineral water should be drunk like other liquids ; not gulped down in a hurry, for the sake of the gas or any other reason. Such practice is injurious ; it either produces cramp or oppresses the stomach, distending it with flatus. The warm water should be sipped out of the glass — the cold water should be drunk slowly, and at several draughts. Trifling as these rules may appear, the power of digesting the water often depends on their observance.

“It is best to begin with half a glass of cold water at a draught (the glass contains about four ounces), and to proceed, for the first two or three days, as far as two or three glasses, not more, — until at the expiration of a week or ten days, when the quantity may be augmented.

“If it be a cold mineral water that the patient is using, he should take care never to drink it while he is himself heated ; for, by that means, he avoids the chance of obstruction and inflammation of the bowels.

“The general rule with respect to the proper quantity of mineral water, of a corrective nature, to be drunk, is to take as much of it as will pass off by the kidneys, or the pores of the skin, and cause, at the same time, brisk action of the intestinal canal daily.

“Constipation, will, occasionally, tease a patient at the Spas, notwithstanding the quantity of resolvent water drunk. In such a case, it is advisable to increase the laxative power of the water, by adding Carlsbad salts, or cream of tartar, *Bitterwasser*, or any other gentle or saline aperient. Dr. Malfatti, the great leading physician at Vienna, recommends as a proper means of opening the bowels in cases of costiveness during the use of hot mineral springs, half a glass of luke-

warm new milk, taken half an hour before the use of the hot water.

"It becomes at times necessary to warm the cold mineral water before it can be drunk; this is done very readily—each Spa having for that purpose a little stone kettle of the natural mineral water, simmering over a charcoal furnace. By this addition, the purgative properties are generally increased.

"Most of the mineral waters contain a quantity of free carbonic gas. Some patients cannot bear the action of this gas on their nerves, if the quantity be considerable. They become giddy, flush a great deal, have a congestion of blood in the head, and feel altogether uncomfortable—particularly if they happen to be inclined to apoplexy. Such patients should drink each glass of mineral water, not at a single draught but in divided portions, and wait a few minutes to allow time for the escape of the gas. In that case they should drink the water without waiting long: drinking that which is in the upper part of the glass, and contains most gas, and throwing away the rest; repeating this every six or eight minutes.

"I have elsewhere given the necessary rules for bathing, and I need not repeat them in this place.

"After drinking the water, a little gentle exercise in the open air, if possible, should be taken, in order to effect the complete digestion of the water. At some of the Spas, the patient, after bathing, is desired to retire to his bed for a short time, but not to go to sleep. It is better, however, when it can be done, to walk a little instead.

"Breakfast follows; but I recommend the patient to complete his toilette first, and above all, never to omit cleaning his teeth with a brush and some proper tincture, burnt bread, or sage-leaves, in order to remove all vestige, as well as the taste of the mineral water. The most appropriate time for breakfast is about an hour after drinking the last glass of the mineral water. It should consist of one or two cups of coffee, with white bread. There is a particular sort of the latter article prepared at almost all the Spas, which is excellent, and should be eaten without butter. Chocolate is also admissible, or cocoa and milk, or a basin of broth with bread in it.

"After breakfast, the invalid may take a little more exercise, either on foot, on horseback, or in a carriage ; pay his visits and attend to household affairs. The hours between breakfast and dinner should be so engaged, that neither the head nor the body shall feel fatigued. Every severe exertion of the mind is forbidden, and no sleep must be suffered to intrude between the hours of breakfast and dinner."

"One o'clock is the usual hour for dinner at the Spas. A moderately-nourishing and easily-digested dinner suits all patients. For the quality of the food, I shall refer to an alphabetical list I have herewith subjoined, of the several articles of diet allowed or disallowed at the principal German Spas, for which, as well as for many of the preceding rules, I am indebted to Professor Ammon, of Dresden, a gentleman who has deeply studied the subject of mineral waters.

"I may as well state it, as a general rule, deduced from my own experience, that fruit, raw vegetables, and many of the flatulent *légumes*, particularly potatoes, should be carefully excluded from all repasts, by such as drink mineral waters. The contrary practice exposes the offender to the penalties of incessant and rumbling noise in the stomach, and to pains likewise, which will often last the whole day.

"It is not judicious to drink mineral water as a common beverage at meals. Wine is permitted, but in moderation, and if it produces heat after dinner, it must be omitted. A light and sufficiently fermented beer, with plenty of hops in it, is a preferable drink, but not what is called porter, or stout, or double beer.

"Opinions are divided as to the propriety of sleeping after dinner. The celebrated physician Plater was present one day at an assembly of doctors, who discussed the question of napping after dinner, and most of whom condemned it. 'Ecce homo,' said the old Esculapius ; 'I am seventy-six, have never been ill in my life, and I have always slept after dinner.' If the patient goes into the open air directly after dinner, the weariness and drowsiness which are apt to come on at that time, wear off, and thus the patient secures to himself a more refreshing sleep at night.

"The supper should be very moderate, and the time for it

about eight o'clock. I found a basin of light soup with bread in it the most suitable food for me at that hour.

"Every species of amusement, card-playing, dancing, etc., must be regulated by the inclination of the invalid, and the circumstances of the place. In general, social intercourse with a few choice spirits during an hour or two, previously to retiring to rest, is the most proper and agreeable mode of passing that time of the evening.

"Everybody retires to rest by ten o'clock at the Bohemian, Austrian, and Würtemberg Spas—not so at those of Bavaria, Baden-Baden, and Nassau; there, night is turned into day, and invalids often destroy at night the good they had done themselves in the day by drinking the water.

"In conclusion, I would say to such as are able and willing to try the effect of some one of the German Spas, in hopes of casting off any disease under which they may have laboured at home with little hope of recovery—Haste away, and make the trial by any means. Do not waste your life and your purse in swallowing endless drugs, and ringing the changes of remedies and doctors, pent up in a hot-house in London during the summer months; or, in being lifted in and out of the carriage, the prey of some chronic and insidious disorder, which baffles your vigilant physician's skill; or, in being sent from Brighton to Tunbridge, and from thence to Leamington or Cheltenham, merely to return again to Brighton or London, exactly as you left it; having, in the mean time, tried as many doctors as places, and as many new places and new remedies as doctors, to no purpose. Fly, I say, from all these evils, proceed to some spring of health, and commit yourself for once to the hands of nature—of medicated nature—assisted by every auxiliary which an excursion to a German Spa brings into play; and depend on it, that either at the first, or at the second or third occasion of visiting and using such Spa, you will have reason to rejoice that you exchanged art for nature.

"Let no physician, however high his claim may be to public confidence and support, but who is not acquainted with the wondrous and striking effect of mineral waters on the human body in a state of suffering, set up, for one in-

stant, his individual negative to a course such as has been advocated in this volume; for there are arrayed against it the affirmative and approving voice of many centuries, of many physicians of the first eminence, and (what is better still) of many patients who have been cured by the mineral waters, after having in vain tried all the resources of art.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ARTICLES OF FOOD PROPER AND IMPROPER FOR THE PATIENT.

*Beverage Allowed.*

Bavaroise.  
Barley-water.  
Beer (table) which has done fermenting.  
Broth (not too fat).  
Chocolate (in very small quantity without spice).  
Cocoa.  
Coffee (in small quantity, and not twice a day).  
Milk of Almonds.  
Milk (not too rich, and not as usual drink).  
Negus (only at table).  
Sugar-water.

*Articles of Food Allowed.*

Asparagus (in small quantity).  
  
Beans (when quite young).  
Bread (white).  
Beef (much to be recommended).  
Cauliflower.  
Chicken.  
Carp.  
Cucumber (stewed).

*Beverage Forbidden.*

Beer (strong or new.)  
Lemonade.  
Liquors (of all sorts).  
Mulled wine.  
Punch.  
Tea.  
Wines (all heating).  
Warm beer (except in small quantity).  
Water (iced).

*Articles Forbidden.*

Apples.  
Apricots.  
Anchovies.  
  
Cabbage.  
Cake.  
Capers.  
Carrots.  
Cheese.  
Cherries.  
Cray-fish.  
Cucumber (as salad).  
Ducks.

*Articles of Food Allowed.*

Eggs (soft boiled).  
 Fish (tender).  
 Fowls.  
 Greens (in very small quantities).

Hare.

Meat (except salted and smoked).  
 Mutton (not fat).  
 Mustard.

Oatmeal groats.  
 Pike (in moderation).  
 Parsnips.  
 Partridge.  
 Pigeons.  
 Peas (green, quite young, and in small quantities).  
 Purée of peas.

Strawberries (with moderation). The wood strawberries only.  
 Salad (boiled, not green with vinegar).  
 Spinage.

● Trout.

Venison.  
 Veal.

*Articles Forbidden.*

Eels.  
 Fat (all kinds of animal fat).  
 Fruit (raw).  
 Goose.  
 Garlic.  
 Gooseberries.  
 Herrings (pickled and red).  
 Heath-berries.  
 Husk fruits.  
 Herb Salad.  
 Horse-radish.  
 Ice (of all kinds).  
 Lampreys.  
 Lentils.  
 Mushrooms.  
 Melons.  
 Medlars.  
 Morels.  
 Muscles.

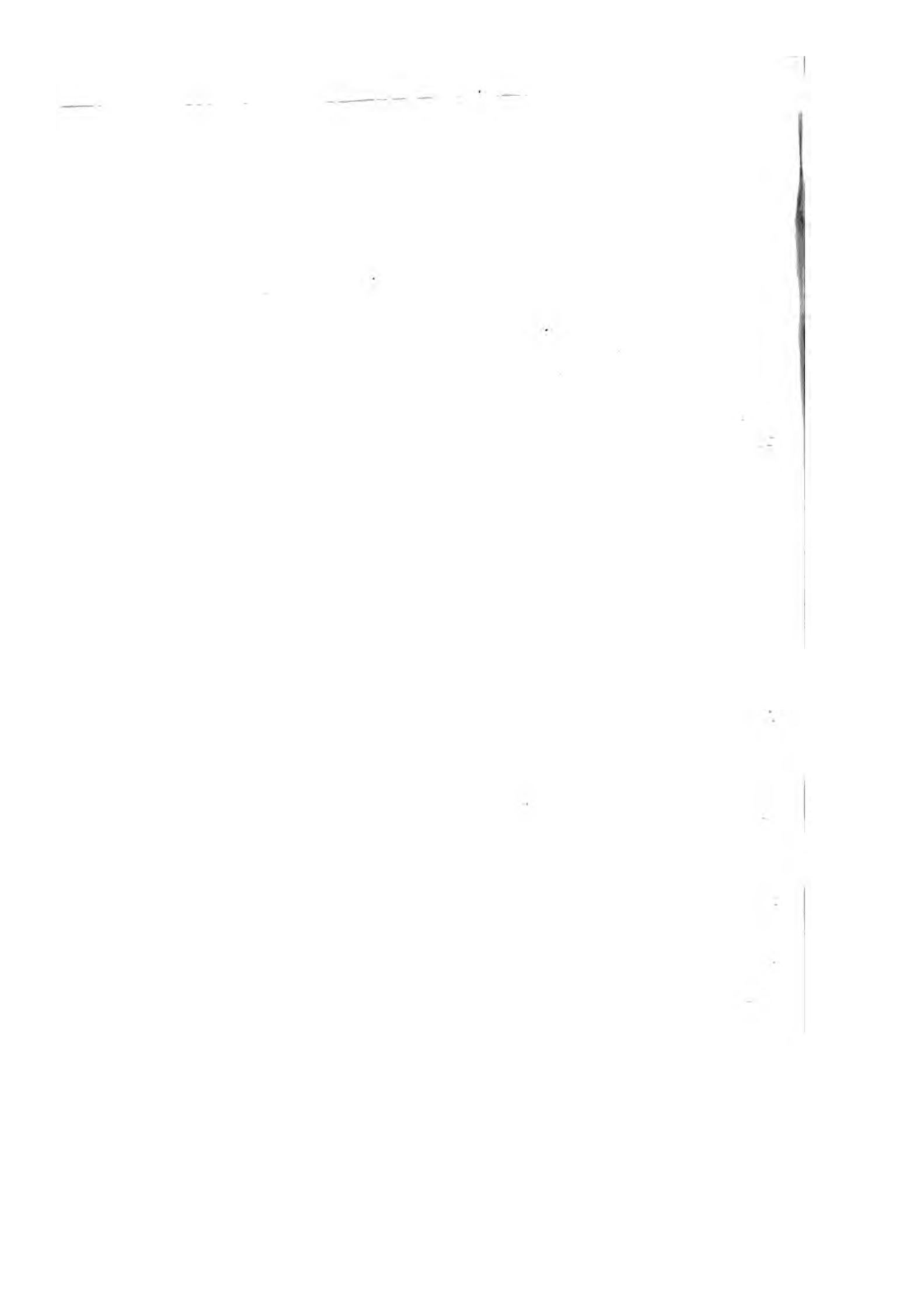
Onions.  
 Pears.  
 Peas (dried).  
 Pies.  
 Parsley.  
 Plums.  
 Pork.  
 Potatoes.  
 Quinces.  
 Raspberries.  
 Radishes.  
 Spices.  
 Salmon.  
 Salad (green, with oil and vinegar).  
 Sorrel.  
 Stock-fish.  
 Sausages (of all kinds).  
 Turnips.  
 Truffles.





Fig. 1. The Church of St. John the Baptist, in the town of St. John, in the county of Devon, England.

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## ENVIRONS.

**The Lichtenthal Avenue** is mostly resorted to in the evening and commonly crowded with carriages and horsemen, as well as pedestrians. At the first turning on the right, a path takes you to the hill, called the Beyting, and the ruins of Yberg. At the extremity of the second oak avenue lie, to your right, the pleasant hamlet of Gunzenbach, and to your left, the Gruene Winkel (green corner), with a public-house, and lodgings for strangers. From this place it is only a quarter of hour's walk to Lichtenthal, to which place the avenue extends. Lichtenthal is properly only the name of the nunnery that stands there ; the valley is called Bueren. At the entrance, near the bridge, stands the bathing-house, with its natural steel baths ; over the bridge is the nunnery ; it is of the order of the Cistercians, and was founded in 1245, by the Margravine Irmengard, and preserved when the other religious houses were secularised. The foundress spent here the last of her days, and several princesses of the family took the veil here afterwards.

When the French attacked the town of Baden, according to some historians, this convent did not escape their devastating fury ; and a legend, that has furnished the painter with the subject of the fourteenth and last *fresco* in the Drinkhall, ascribes the preservation of the sacred edifice to the following occurrence : —

“The din of war resounded, in times of yore, in the Rhenish countries in Germany. The savage hordes of the enemy were

threatening the beautiful Oos-valley, and the pious nuns of the cloister looked forward with a boding heart, for they were frightened by many dreadful reports of the cruelty, rapine, plunder and blood of the enemy, who marked their progress with conflagration, rapine, murder, and destruction. The nuns, therefore, prepared for flight, by which only they might hope to be saved. But before they left the convent, they proceeded in procession to the church to fortify themselves by prayers. When divine service had begun, a peasant of the valley, covered with dust and blood, unexpectedly rushed in and informed the affrighted nuns that the enemy was at no great distance, and that they could only be saved by a hasty flight. A scream of horror and dismay was the answer to this dreadful news.

“The abbess, however, ordered silence, and approaching the image of the Virgin Mary, which stood, artfully carved from wood, and richly decorated with splendid garments, on a lateral altar, being the greatest and most valuable ornament of the church; she took the cloister keys from her girdle and hung them over the arm of the Virgin, whom she thus addressed with a loud voice—

“‘Mother of the Saviour, protect this holy house, which always has been a refuge to thy devoted and faithful servants; protect it against the impious foes; be our safeguard during our flight, and our protectress against the savage hordes of the enemy.’

“After she had spoken those words, the nuns hastened in rapid flight through a back-door over the Leisberg, which encloses the convent. Scarcely had they escaped and reached the heights of this hill, when the savage warriors assaulted with impetuosity the gates of the cloister, carrying rapine and destruction into these dwellings of peace. But when the enemy ventured to approach the threshold of the church, on a sudden, the doors of it slowly opened themselves by a heavenly power, and the Virgin Mary appeared in her celestial splendour; her eyes sparkled with a heavenly fire, when, threatening, she presented the keys. A panic seized the most courageous warriors, on beholding this holy appearance. Trembling, the enemy hastened from such a spot, and they

did not rest till the turrets of the cloister were lost in the distance.

"Thus the house of God was saved; the nuns safely returned to their solitary cells, and with them peace and prosperity.

"The miraculous image to this day is to be seen in the choir of the church."

At present the nuns take their vow only from two to three years, and occupy themselves with the instruction of the girls of the valley. The funeral chapel, in which many Margraves of Baden-Baden, together with their families, are buried, is remarkable: it has been renewed, and adorned with several fine pictures of the old German school. Those painted by Hans Baldung, whose daughter died as a nun in this cloister, are deserving of notice. The church music is executed by the nuns, and attracts, on Sundays and festivals many strangers. The large building which lies to the left side of the yard, is now converted into an orphan-house, founded by Mr. Stulz, the celebrated London tailor. The site of the cloister has a melancholy appearance; it is separated by a rushing forest rivulet from Mount Cæcilia, which throws its shade over the solitary fabric. Several walks lead to the top of the mount. The Bueren valley, with its scattered rural habitations, stretches about three-quarters of a league on either bank of the rivulet. This valley abounds in picturesque spots, and the lover of nature will find himself well rewarded if he wanders through it, at least as far as the saw-mill. At the village of Gernsbach, the granite formations begin, and to the left from thence, a pleasant path brings you by the hamlet of Muehlenbach and the Wahlhof, to the castle of Neueberstein, in the valley of the Murg.

**Mercury Tower, or Mont Mercure.**—Although it has generally been the custom to commence the round of excursions

by visiting the old castle, I beg, with all due deference to that recommendation, to advise the stranger to begin by a visit to the column of Mercury, standing on the top of the Staufenberg, upon the same principle that I would recommend a person to ascend a central eminence in a town before commencing a peregrination through it. From the top of this tower (which has been erected out of the funds of the town for the accommodation of visitors) you will have one of the most lovely and extended views to be met with on the continent, presenting a perfect panorama, and embracing a view of the Rhine from beyond Strasburg to Spires, the range of the Vosges, and, in the immediate locality, the numerous villages in every direction with the roads by which the direct route to each may be easily traced ; the ascent to this lovely point of view commences at the top of the new Promenade, past the hospital-church under an avenue, which will occupy from one hour and a quarter to one hour and a half. Encased in a modern brick sentry-box-looking place, stands an ancient stone or stones, on one of which are some characters nearly obliterated ; but clear-sighted people have made them out to be—

IN. H. DD.

DEO. MER.

CVR. MER.

C. PPVSO.

which has been translated thus —

“ In honour of the divine Imperial house,

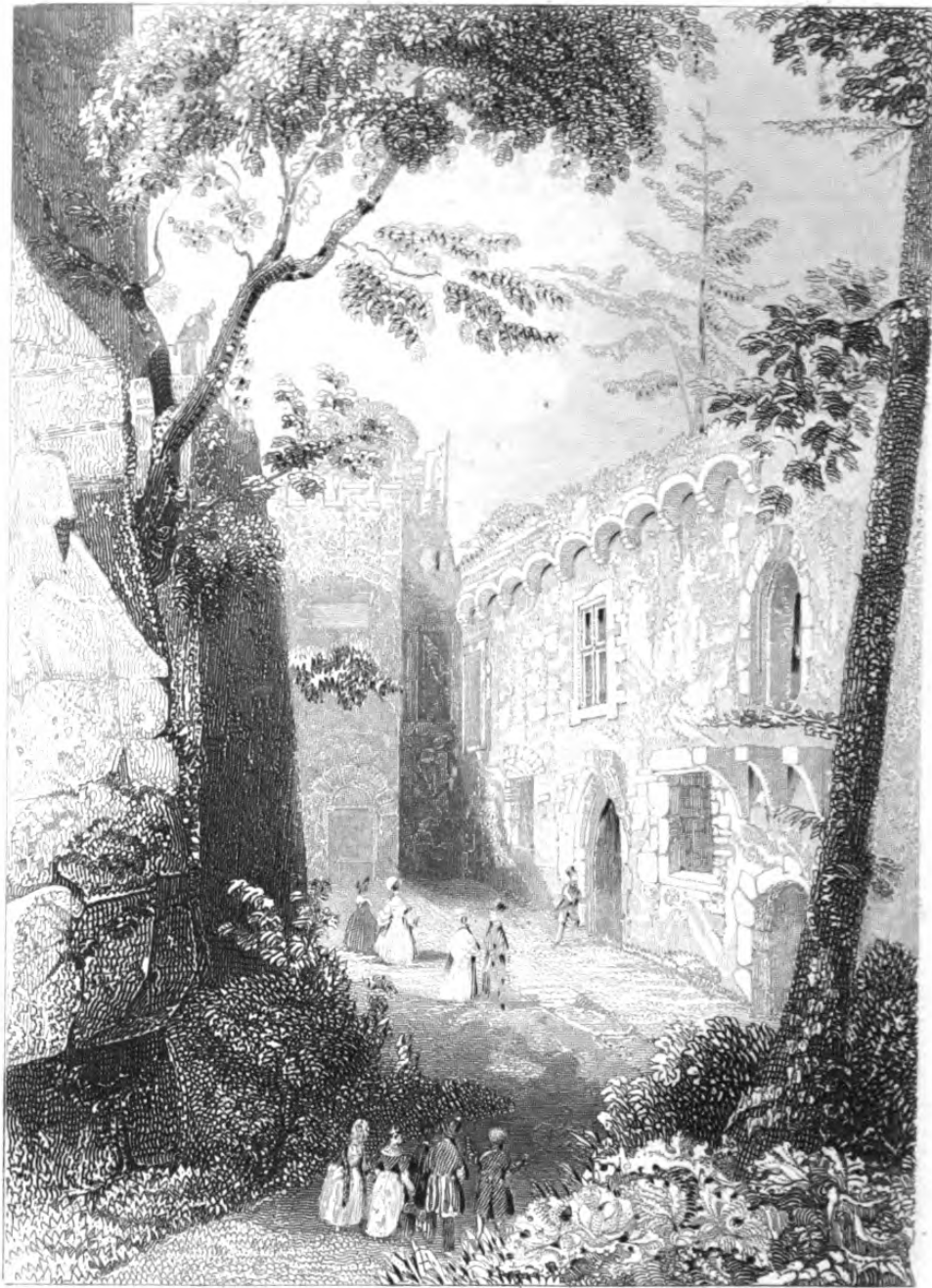
Consecrated to the god Mercury,

By Curius the merchant,

To acquit himself of a vow made for the recovery of his health.”

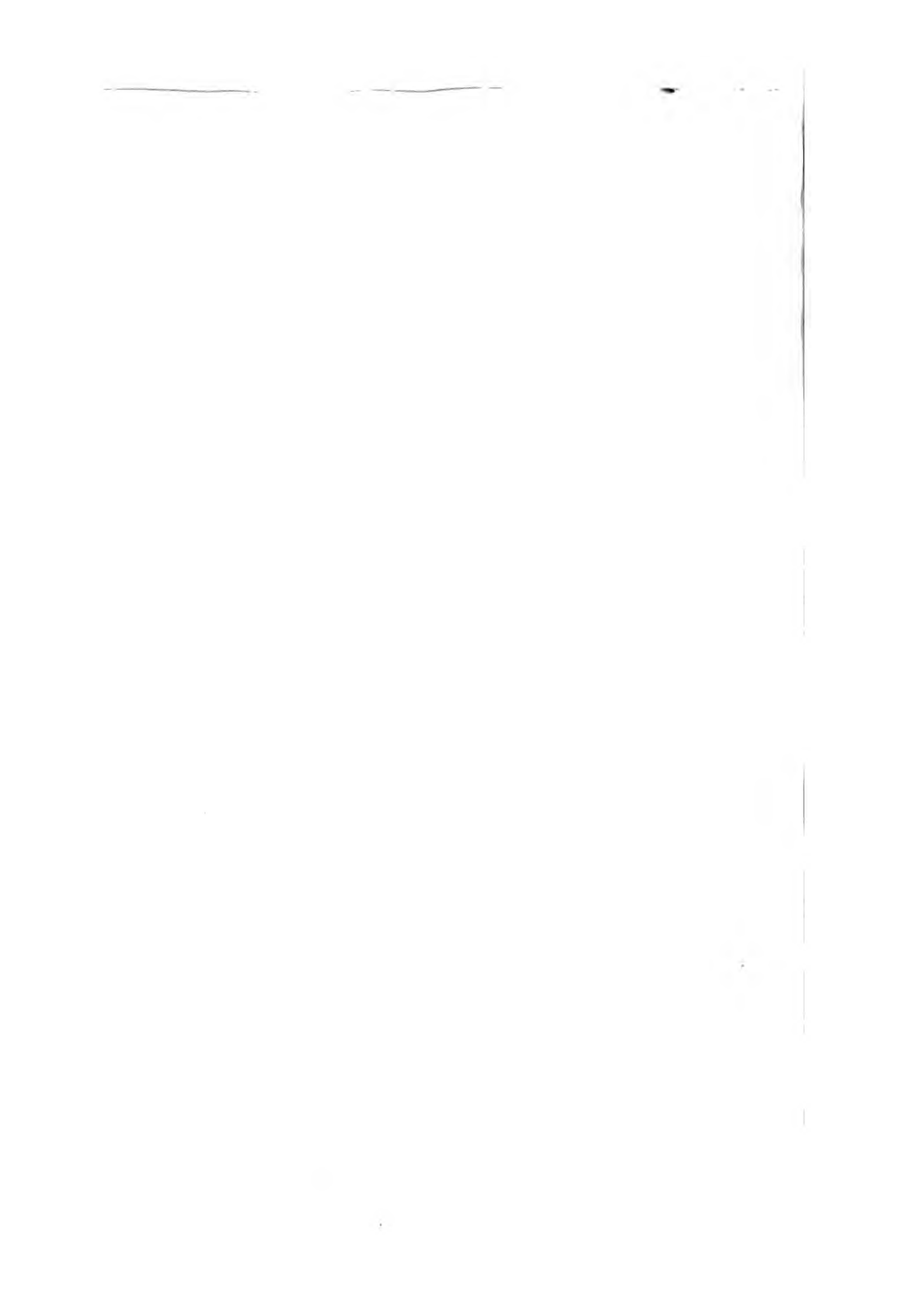
The little house on the top of the hill will supply bread, butter, eggs, wine, cheese and such light food ; but those who would prefer something more solid had better take it with





INTERIEUR DE LA MAISON CHARENTAIS  
A BAUDE





them. There are two additional ways to descend, but they are rough and difficult to find without a guide, and should never be attempted by those either on horseback or on mules.

**The Old Castle.**—This is a most delightful excursion either on horseback, assback, on foot, there and back, or carriage-hack. As a ruin, it is nothing when compared to Heidelberg ; but the short distance from Baden, its romantic situation, and the good cheer always to be had from sun-rise to sun-setting, has rendered it vastly popular. Pic-nics, on your own account, or breakfasts, lunch, or dinners, on account of the host, are readily and comfortably provided.

For pedestrians, the most pleasant way is by the new flight of steps behind the hospital church, which takes you through the garden of the New Palace. There are also foot-paths through the garden of the Zähringer Hotel, and from behind the town church. On gaining the carriage-road, way-marks will direct you *au vieux Chateau* : foot-paths will occasionally be met with, by which the distance (though not the fatigue) will be curtailed. Seats are conveniently placed at distances—rendering the ascent quite practicable and easy, occupying not more than half an hour from the New Palace—for those persons having the use of their legs ; lazy people only ride up. The first thatched shed with a table is a resting-place, commonly mistaken for that known as Sophienruhe, which is much higher on the left as you ascend, and may more conveniently be visited on descending. On entering the ruins, on the left is the restaurant, consisting of a kitchen, *salle-à-manger*, and a large and handsome saloon with two ante-chambers above. Order your dinner, or breakfast, in an hour, and proceed to inspect the ruins. I will not attempt to direct you, as excursion-parties are generally composed of the two sexes, in even pairs ; hence it follows that some would be in

the cellars, others in the garret, whilst another pigeon-pair might be cooing in the shrubberies. Go out at the furthest porch, and take the right path up stone steps to the first projection of rocks ; again to the right, right again ; down stone steps, wooden bridge, back again, straight forward ; first to the right again, down stone steps, into the road to Gernsbach ; right again will bring you to the entrance of the ruins ; turn right into the house, and recruit your exhausted energies.

Two æolian harps are placed in the upper and lower windows, whose magic tones produce a singular effect in these ruins, especially in the dusk of evening. This palace was the residence of the Margraves of Baden for three centuries ; and the Margrave Herrmann IV. is supposed to have first inhabited it. It continued the residence of the succeeding margraves up to the year 1479, when Christopher I., having built the New Castle, took up his abode there. It was destroyed, along with the town of Baden, by the French, in 1688.

In an easterly direction from the palace, a row of rocks stretches along for about a mile ; so that there is no doubt but that, in former times, they formed a compact wall with the rock upon which the castle stands, which has been split by some terrestrial convulsion in later times. This appears evident from the enormous rocky masses, which lie scattered here in such quantities, that they would suffice to build a small town.

Concerning these rocks, the following legend is extant—a scene from which is represented by a fresco in the Drink-hall :—

“One beautiful morning, at daybreak, in times of yore, almost past all recollection, a youthful knight went with his favourite hound on a hunting excursion to the rocks in the gloomy pine-forest. On a sudden, a young doe, white as the driven snow, stepped out of the thicket. The knight and his

greyhound flew after her ; however, the animal fled with the swiftness of lightning, when she stopped abruptly at the borders of a clear prattling stream, where he beheld before him a most charming maid, sitting on a mossy stone. The form of the virgin was delicate, and the glance of her skyblue eyes kind ; her fair ringlets overshadowed her forehead, and she was more charming than any maiden he had ever seen. The greyhound pressed himself trembling to the feet of his master, for he recognised a supernatural being.

“The white doe lay fearlessly prostrate by her side, caressing and kindly licking the hand of her protectress. The knight, who was not timid, approached the young fair one, saluted her, which she returned, and accosted her. She then asked him, but with sweet and mild words, what the poor animal had done wrong to him, that he was hunting her ? Whereupon he asked from whence she came, and where she lived ?

“‘I am no stranger here,’ she replied, ‘as I am residing in your very neighbourhood.’

“‘You please to jest,’ answered the knight ; ‘I know all the fair daughters of the neighbouring noblemen round about ; and you are of no common descent.’

“‘Certainly not,’ she replied, laughing, to this ; ‘I am the child of honest people ; and, as a proof of our neighbourhood, I next time shall salute you out of my window.’

“‘And your name ?’

“‘Is Florine,’ she replied.

“By this conversation, the knight became more familiar to the fair one ; but when he ventured to breathe a kiss on her rosy lips, she sprinkled a handful of water, out of the clear crystal spring, into his eyes ; when he opened them again, the fair virgin had disappeared.

“It was in vain that he endeavoured to discover a vestige of her. Angry he returned home. But fruitless were all his efforts to forget the beautiful image of the charming virgin ; and he could not enjoy a moment’s rest all the ensuing night.

“The next morning he again visited the rocky spring ; but in vain he sought her. The following day, when the last rays of the setting sun were just breaking through the tops of the

pine-trees, he repeated his visit, and sat down on the spot, immoveably looking into the clear spring, out of which, he hoped, Florine might arise. And so she did. She joyfully smiled at him out of the mirror of water, when he stretched out his hands to her. In the mean time, a heavy drizzling rain poured upon him; and when he had dried his face. Florine stood before him in all her beauty and charms, gazing at him with an innocent smile.

“‘Sir Knight,’ she addressed him, ‘I promised you the other day, to salute you out of my window; and so I did.’

“‘But you do not live in this spring here?’

“‘Yes, I do,’ she replied; ‘I am a mermaid or nymph, as people like to call us.’

“A kind of horror now crept upon the youth; but he soon recovered from his fright, remembering that one of his ancestors, likewise, had loved and even married a fair mermaid. Besides, Florine appeared to him now more charming than before. He could not contain himself any longer, begged her favour and love, and offered her his hand and fidelity.

“Florine’s eyes swam in languishing melancholy; she mournfully looked at him with a mien that penetrated his inmost soul. She then in sweet words confessed her love to him, and offered to become his bride, if she could confide for ever in his love and fidelity. ‘You must give me your life,’ she added, ‘as a proof of your love; otherwise, a strange love would assuredly bring you to death.’ The knight faithfully swore true love and eternal fidelity. Florine, however, did not yet fully confide in him: she therefore fixed a period of three months as a proof of his constancy and true love. ‘When this night three months the full moon again for the first time shines bright at midnight, then call three times my name, and I shall appear, to learn if you sincerely love me.’ After she had spoken these words, she melted into air, to hide her burning tears, and was seen no more.

“They were very long and tedious days for the enamoured youth, those three months. Once, at midnight, he walked the solitary way near the borders of the prattling brook arising from that spring where his betrothed lived, and he beheld nothing but hideous monsters scornfully looking at

him, instead of the rocks and stones bordering the rivulet: all the rocky stones had been changed into hideous shapes. [See the fresco-painting.] Seized with inexpressible fear, he involuntarily called the name of Florine; and, on a sudden, the monstrous beasts vanished from his sight. Afterwards there arose from the waves of the river a snow-white maiden hand, offering him a flourishing myrtle-sprig; and when he seized it, he held in his hand a cold snake, instead of the myrtle-sprig. He was struck with horror when he felt the cold viper between his fingers; but he easily persuaded himself that all those hideous monsters were mere temptations, to try and to ascertain his constancy and fidelity in love.

“The third full moon shone bright for the first time at midnight, when the enamoured knight hastened to the appointed spot. The silence of the grave prevailed all around, and not a leaf was stirring. The youth had for some time observed the clear mirror of the water, hoping to behold there the charming features of his beloved Florine, whose name he called three times; when he beheld at his side a venerable old man, who had a long white beard, leading to him a veiled lady, with these words:—

“‘Knight of Staufén, the time of probation is now over; here I bring thee thine own betrothed Florine, whose bliss and love thou shalt enjoy as long as thou standest to her with true love and undivided fidelity in thy own heart. But be aware, never to forget Florine and this awful hour; then woe to her, and three times woe to thee. Wherever thou shouldst happen to be, there a hideous token would appear to thee—a token of thy guilt and of thy punishment.’

“To this the Knight replied: ‘The moon above us does not shine brighter than my heart is;’ and seizing Florine’s hand, she suffered him to press it to his lips.

“She drew up her veil, exclaiming, with burning tears in her eyes, ‘Thine for ever!’

“A few days afterwards, the bridal pair celebrated their nuptial feast, with great splendour and pomp, at Staufenberg Castle. Florine’s dowry consisted of three artfully-worked baskets—one filled with precious stones, the other with gold,

and the third with silver ; but the greatest treasure she had brought him was herself.

“After about a year’s time, when Florine’s happiness had been increased by the birth of a handsome little boy, the din of war resounded in the provinces of the Franks. Knight Peter of Staufen, tired by a deedless, solitary life, without glory and honour, as he persuaded himself—and not fully satisfied with the true and pure love of his wife, whose tender soul and heart he did not understand—resolved to assist the Duke of Burgundy, who apparently was in need of vassals and knights, the enemy being greater in number. Florine started, pale and trembling, when she learnt her knight’s resolution. Her burning tears could not prevent the warlike Staufenberg from leaving even her, to follow the banner of the duke. Florine, however, soon shook off her evil forebodings ; and, reaching her hand to her beloved husband, she said, ‘Go, then, with God ; may His powerful arm protect thee in the hour of danger ! Fare-thee-well ! and when crowned by the laurels of victory, or bearing the reverses of defeat, think of my everlasting love and eternal fidelity.’

“‘I shall soon see my Florine again,’ he replied ; ‘and if not, then I shall have fallen with honour and glory.’ So saying, he pressed her once more fervently to his heart, and departed with some comrades to the army, which he hastened to join in Burgundy.

“The duke had already sustained several serious losses, but having received a reinforcement by these German knights, victory seemed again inclined to favour the duke. They were marching against the enemy. A tremendous battle was to be fought. Being known by his comrades as brave and enterprising, the Knight of Staufenberg was appointed to fight by the side of the duke. Midnight was over, and he lay slumbering near the watch-fire, when he was awakened by the sounds of sweet music and song. At some distance he beheld a handsome youth, with a harp, clothed in white garments. The knight asked him from whence he came, and where he lived ? ‘In the next dale,’ he answered, ‘near the mill.’ Then he continued : ‘Permit me, Sir Knight, if you are an honest

friend of the duke, to tell you the means by which you may easily finish the war without much bloodshed. But first you must promise me to leave instantly this country, and to return home to your wife and child, as soon as you have won a decisive victory to-morrow by my advice and assistance.' After some hesitation the knight gave his word, whereupon the white-clothed harp-boy approached him, and whispered to his ear: 'Along the rocky banks on the other side of the river, where it takes a turn to the right, there stands a solitary chapel, in which the commander-in-chief of the enemy's hordes passes this night, only guarded by a few vassals. Choose, therefore, thirty of your vigorous comrades, cross the river with them by a ford I will show you, capture the general and kill him, and the victory is yours.'

"Staufenberg took twenty of his comrades, and when the general of the enemy's forces was venturing to mount his steed, he, taken by surprise, was captured and killed by the German knights, together with his guards.

"A tremendous battle was soon after fought, and after a few hours the victory was complete, the enemy having been paralyzed by the lamentable intelligence of the fate of their commander-in-chief.

"The victory was indisputably attributed to the German knight Staufenberg, and he, therefore, was loaded with favour and honour by the Duke of Burgundy, who, admiring his strength and dexterity, invited him to sojourn at his court, and offered him the highest price he had to bestow, his only daughter for his wife. Peter gladly agreed to this invitation. He had forgotten the warning of the handsome harp-boy and his promise. Amid the dazzling splendour of the pompous ducal court, and in the never-ending festivities, he even forgot his charming wife at home with her sweet child. The duke's only daughter, Adelgunde, was a noble and proud beauty, admired by every one who ever beheld her; not so soft and charming, however, as Florine, but nobler and more princely in her appearance. Staufenberg had daily opportunities to meet her in the festive hall, in the circle of lords and ladies of the court, or in the solitary walks of the court-garden. He felt himself highly flattered by this favour, but

he was too honest not to confess of his being already married in Germany. He truly related to the duke all that had happened to him at Castle Staufen with the fair mermaid. But the duke was a religious man, and of another opinion on this subject. He was struck with horror when he had learnt all, and indiscreetly told the knight, that it was, in his eyes, a very bad adventure, not more nor less than that Satan had a secret compact with his fair wife to secure his soul. With the assistance of his chaplain, he succeeded in overruling the knight; and they contrived so well as to overcome all his objections.

"In this dilemma, he felt at length desirous to break the meshes of the net which entangled him to the mermaid, and to marry Adelgunde. The duke's chaplain had succeeded in proving that Florine could not be a real being, but a phantom; 'and even,' he added, 'when you venture to embrace your charming wife, you may hold in your arms a hideous viper or some other dire monster.' As a proof, he gave him a long series of those horrible legends. Apprehending that Satan might lay hold of his soul, he now gladly agreed to marry Adelgunde; and he was confirmed in this opinion, as the chaplain assured him that the ghostly water-nymph at Staufen would melt into air for ever, and never more appear, as soon as he had taken Adelgunde as his affianced bride by the priest's holy benediction.

"The splendid preparations for the nuptial feast flattered Peter's vanity, and his princely bride daily inflamed him with unspeakable love. However, the nearer the time came when the ceremony was to be performed, he often, during the pompous bridal feasts or balls, was seized with an apprehension which he could not master; and even Adelgunde found it difficult on those occasions to calm his mind. The day before their bridal celebration, he at midnight stole himself away from a pompous entertainment, and took a solitary walk in the garden, when beneath the leafy arches of the trees again resounded from the bushes the soft song and the melancholy music of the handsome harp boy, to whom he had promised immediately to fly the spot after the victory, and to return home. He then also remembered the words of the

old man with the white beard who had led Florine to him. He could not help imagining that he beheld a lady with a baby on her breast, who looked at him with such a mournful melancholy glance as to move his heart to compassion. Pale, and trembling as the aspen, he returned to the festive hall.

"The next day the bridal pair were married by the chaplain of the court by the holy benediction of the church, and with royal pomp and splendour. Towards the end of the wedding breakfast, the Duke of Burgundy rose to drink the health of the royal pair. 'God bless them!' resounded through the hall. At this instant, when the knight raised the cup to his lips, he beheld on the opposite wall a beautiful-formed female foot. Nobody except him had seen the image. He laid down the untasted cup in silence.

"When night was setting in, the nuptial train, with the bridal pair, wandered through the court garden. When they crossed a prattling rivulet, Adelgunde, by the side of her husband, ventured to catch a flower from the green borders of the brook, when, on a sudden, her flourishing myrtle crown fell down from her long auburn ringlets into the river. Peter immediately hastened after it, and leapt into the shallow waves; but when he ventured to catch the myrtle crown of his bride, he seized an ice-cold female hand. It was Florine's hand, who, pale as death, and the child of their love at her breast, with a ghostly smile looked at her faithless lover from the watery deep. Peter was paralyzed, and tumbled down. Nobody except him had seen the hand, whose deadly grasp thus drew him to destruction. With a heavy groan he sunk down into the shallow flood. They found one common grave beneath the water, which, as if by magic power, raised its waves over him. Thus perished the faithless husband of Florine."

**Keller's Image** is so named on account of the following legend, which has formed the subject of a fresco painting in the Drinkhall:—

"At the Old Castle of Baden resided, in bygone days, the widow of a margrave of Baden. The household of the mar-

gravine consisted of but two ladies in waiting and a cavalier, with some servants and the guards. The cavalier of the margravine, the amiable Knight Burkard Keller of Yburg, was a youth of noble person and unblemished manners, with a vivid fancy, panting for love, beauty, and pleasure, and though somewhat easy in manners, he, however, stood high in the favour of the fair daughters of the veteran knights of the neighbourhood.

"However inconstant he was, the charming daughter of the margrave's seneschal at Kuppenheim, the beauteous Clara of Tiefenau, at last had succeeded, in her maiden loveliness, to entwine a fetter round his heart. From the lofty height of the Old Castle, a delicious way, shadowed over with wood, impervious to the sun, the vestiges of which have to this day withstood the ravages of time, led through the pine-forest to Kuppenheim, which was, at that time, surrounded with walls and moat. Through this lonely, gloomy way, the youthful knight hastened day by day, under pretence of going hunting, either early in the morning or late when the night was setting in, in order to behold his fair lady, even if only for a moment, where smiling looks and an open heart were prepared for his reception, to repay him for so much love and tenderness.

"One night, when he walked home as usual his solitary way, through the gloomy pine-forest, the moon shone bright, and the horn of the outpost of the castle had just announced midnight, the valiant youth, whose vivid fancy dwelt in the sweet memory of his beautiful Clara, happened to see with astonishment, at a small distance from himself, near the roadside, a veiled lady, of the finest shape, dressed in lawn sleeves. This is no spectre, he thought; and, expecting some interesting adventure, he approached the lonely shape. But even as he came nearer to her, the beautiful contours of the mysterious personage vanished, till at last she totally disappeared like a phantom, when the adventurous cavalier extended his arms to catch her. The knight now felt a secret horror creep upon him; however, his courageous heart and his levity of mind persuaded him that it had been nothing but a vision.

"To assure himself of it, he walked the same way the

following night at the same hour. The airy form was then at the same place as the night before, but she was not covered with lawn about her, and the veil was rejected; her head was reclining on her hand, and the refreshing wind played joyfully with her long auburn locks, which covered her luxuriant bosom and her white shoulders. The cavalier hesitated for a moment; then, blaming himself for his cowardice, he approached the lady, and a second time she vanished, and disappeared like an aerial spirit.

"When at home, he talked of this adventure to the castellan, who was an old wise man, and who told him, that at the place where he had happened to see the phantom, there had been erected, in olden times, a temple of a pagan idol. Nobody, therefore, he added, ever dared at night-time pass by that ominous place.

"The youthful knight neither was a coward nor was he known to be superstitious: the next morning, therefore, he ordered the ground to be dug up at the spot where the mysterious phantom had appeared to him.

"After some digging and searching, a little Roman altar was discovered, dedicated to the nymphs of the forest, and some feet deeper also a beautiful marble statue. Notwithstanding the arms of it were mutilated, yet it was impossible ever to see a more beautiful and admirable head of a young lady.

"The cavalier ordered the altar and the marble statue to be erected on the spot where they had been found; and, from that day, they received the name of Keller's Image.

"But what now follows is very melancholy. The fair marble nymph had taken complete possession of his heart, and inflamed a mad love in the breast of the youth. Seized with an inexpressible passion for the charming marble statue, he again went to see her once more at midnight. The moon shone bright and enlightened his path. The fairy nymph, such as he had seen her twice before, was sitting at the foot of the Pagan altar: but this time, she did not vanish, as before, when he approached her. She became more and more visible and real as the cavalier came nearer to her, and he could see her charming features and her blooming coun-

tenance in all their beauty. Her form appeared to him even more beautiful, and her light lawn dress rather disclosed than covered the fine outlines of her youthful person. A courageous servant of the castle, by curiosity, had followed his adventurous master, and stopped at some distance from the spot. Here he saw the cavalier talk in close conversation with the fair young lady; but when he seized her hand and ventured to catch her impetuously in his arms, as he could contain himself no longer, and the lady did not disengage herself from his embraces, but looked herself with a kind smile at him and suffered his pressing her to his lips, and breathing a kiss on hers; then the old servant felt so alarmed that he did not suffer himself to stay any longer at the spot. He took a hasty flight, and did not relax his haste before the grey turrets of the castle were in view. On the next morning the knight was found lying dead on the spot, at some distance from the altar. The marble statue had disappeared.

“Baron Keller’s brother ordered the altar to be destroyed and removed, and a crucifix to be erected in its place. On the spot where the corpse of the knight had been found, another token of Christian worship, a stone cross, also has been erected. Both, the crucifix and the cross, have to this day withstood the ravages of time. You may find them near the cross roadside, leading from Baden to Kuppenheim, through the gloomy pine forest, in the territory beneath the old castle, nearly two English miles from Baden. This legend of Keller’s image and cross has given the idea to the fresco painting.”

The so-called image, consists of a stone pedestal and cross, which latter bears the inscription, “Burkard Keller.”

**The Ruins of Ebersteinberg** are about an hour’s walk from Baden. Here was the first residence of the counts of Eberstein, one of the most powerful families, that probably branched, with the house of Baden, from the dukes of Zæhringen.

In the tenth century, we find a Louis of Eberstein accompanying Henry I. in his warlike expeditions against the Danes,

the Hungarians, and the Huns. Even in that early age, the name of Eberstein was known far and wide, and the walls of their castle had oftentimes borne the shock of war. Far different is the aspect of that once proud mansion at present; its walls are deserted and tenantless, and strangers flock to gaze on the ruins of the lordless castle. As an example of the renown of the family of Eberstein about that period, we may cite the following legend, which forms the subject of the sixth fresco in the Drinkhall; it runs as follows:—

“During the reign of the German emperor, Otto, 938, all the country was up in arms against him. But the emperor overcame them all and triumphed over his foes. When, after a long and tedious siege, the town of Strasburg was taken by assault, Otto approached, with his knights and troops, the castle of Eberstein, that towered over the gloomy pine hills of the Black Forest, on the borders of the Rhine plain between Strasburg and Spires. The Counts of Eberstein belonged to the mightiest and most warlike of the numerous dynasties along the banks of the Rhine, and they were reported to the emperor to be amongst the number of his enemies. The counts, however, had well employed their time. Secure within their mountain fort, equally fortified by nature and art, it was provisioned for a lengthened siege, which lasted for three years. But the emperor's efforts against the counts to force them to surrender had been fruitless. To storm the castle were a vain attempt; therefore, in council, it was resolved, what the emperor in arms could not effect, inaction and art should work.

“The emperor was advised by a cunning old knight to invite and assemble all the great and valiant lords of the empire for a tournament at Spires, and honestly to promise by his imperial word peace and security to any knight and nobleman, who would resolve to follow such an invitation. The old counsellor was sure that the brave and valiant Counts of Eberstein never would fail travelling to Spires to display their skill in tilting and wrestling. The emperor was ad-

vised to employ his time well, and to storm the castle during the absence of its owners.

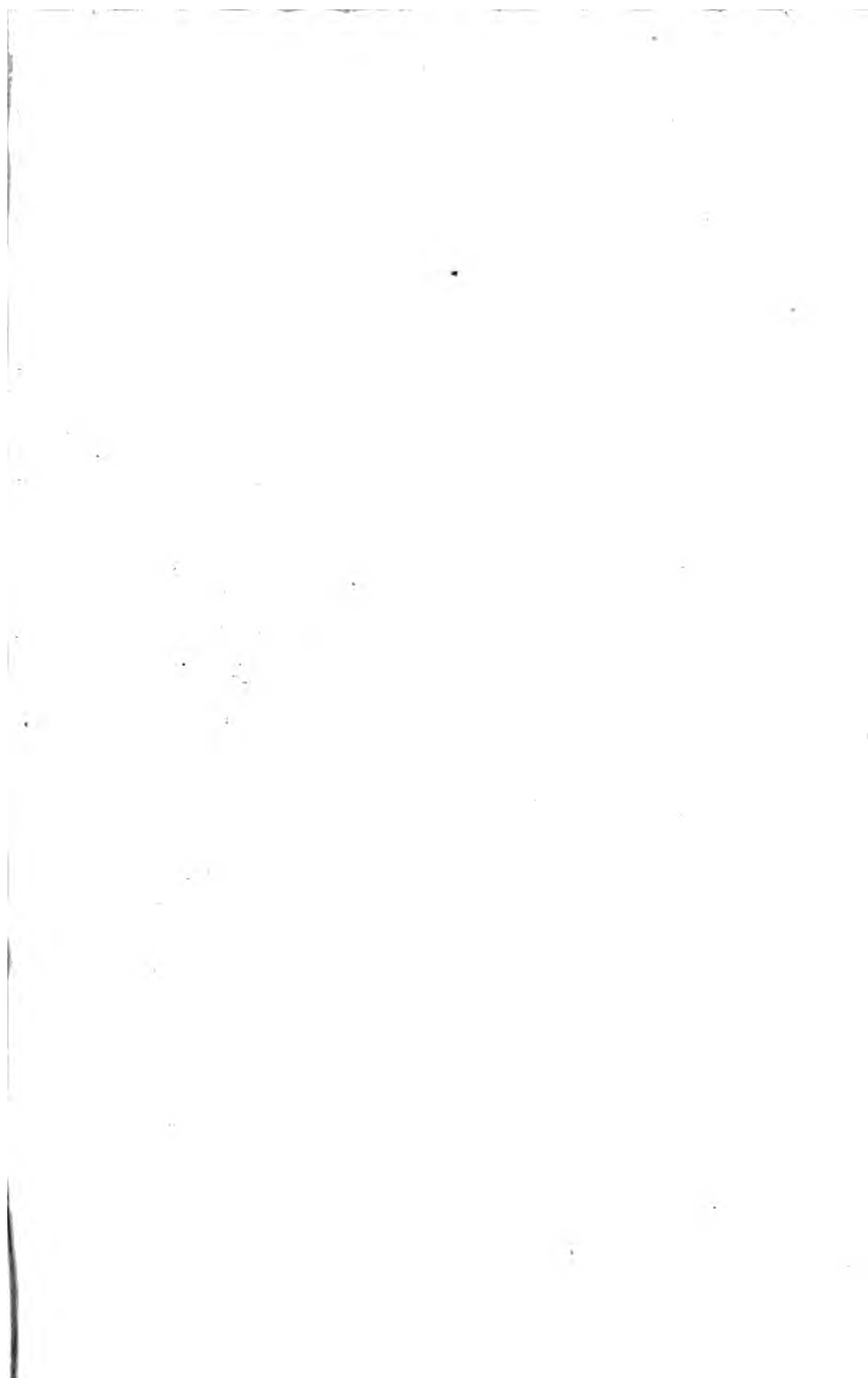
“Otto, well pleased with this advice, introduced a tournament in Spires, which the emperor himself honoured with his presence. The three Counts of Eberstein travelled likewise to this noble sport, among the crowd of princes, lords, knights, cavaliers, and inferior noblemen, who were seen flocking from distant countries to obtain the honour of breaking a lance with a valorous antagonist.

“The first day’s tournament was crowned at night with a splendid ball, which was attended by the emperor and the counts of Eberstein. One of them, a youth of a noble person and unblemished manners, with floating hair, and the handsomest knight that ever drew a sword, was favoured with the honour to open the ball with the emperor’s youngest daughter as a partner. After the dance had been finished, this charming young beauty approached the youthful count, who was amidst his brothers, and told him silently, whispering in his ear, that he and his brothers must beware, as the emperor intended to take, in their absence, while they were sporting and dancing at Spires, the castle by assault; the counts therefore, must depart instantly.

“The three brothers, after a secret debate, resolved to make haste for recovering their castle. After they had danced again, they loudly proclaimed, in the midst of the ball-room to all the assembled counts and noblemen, that they proposed to display on the next morning a chivalrous sport, and that they offered the prize of a hundred gold florins to any vigorous antagonist who might succeed to unhorse one of them. The assembled noblemen gladly accepted this invitation, while the counts already were meditating an opportunity of crossing the Rhine that very night, in which undertaking they happily succeeded.

“The next morning, when the emperor and the engaged noblemen expected them, wielding their javelins and swords as valiantly as ever in the tournament, the three counts rode safely into the gates of their castle.

“Otto, being informed of the sudden departure of the





LA CHAPELLE DE KLIN & DE  
PRÈS DE GERNSBACH



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counts, gave order to assemble all vassals, to surround the castle, and to take it by assault. But all their efforts against the counts were again fruitless, whereupon the emperor was better advised to conciliate those chivalrous and brave champions. He, for this purpose, sent three cavaliers to them.

"When those ambassadors proceeded to the castle, they were led to the wine cellars and granaries, where they were shown the great provisions of wine, corn, flour, straw, and hay. After they had seen and admired all these provisions, and when they had tasted the excellent red and white wine, they, perfectly assured, returned to the emperor, whom they told that the castle was provisioned for longer than a three years' siege, and that it would be a vain attempt ever to storm the castle or to make it surrender by a long and tedious blockade.

"The ambassadors, however, did not know that they had been deceived. All the great provisions they were shown were nothing but an artful cunning. The wine casks had been filled with water, and the corn bags contained nothing but chopped straw and sand.

"The emperor then married his youngest daughter to the youthful Count of Eberstein, with whom she had danced at Spires, and who had given him a timely warning, because the Counts of Eberstein were chivalrous, brave and valiant noblemen, able to render great services to the emperor. Otto himself united their hands in marriage by a great and splendid nuptial entertainment, at one of his castles in Saxony, which was celebrated also as the feast of reconciliation; and the brave count atoned afterwards for his rebellious actions by great and glorious deeds, and unalterable devotion for the emperor."

From the castle you may descend into the

**Woolfschlucht** (Wolf's-den), which lies in the valley below, and is formed of colossal rocks. The spot is wildly romantic. On your return to Baden, the road takes you past the

**Devil's Pulpit**; an immense rock, which rises from a mea-

dow ground, surrounded with fir-trees, whose broad summit runs parallel with the road from Baden to Gernsbach.

It derives its name from the following legend, which is represented by the fourth fresco painting in the Drinkhall:—

“In by-gone days, when the first Christian missionaries happened to visit the dales of the Black Forest, and to preach there the gospel of the Lord, the Devil, seeing himself to lose day by day so many of his partisans by the propagation of the new creed, resolved to leave the deep bosom of hell. He rose, therefore, to the upper world, near the hot springs in Baden, which, to this day, from that event, are named the Hell, die Hölle, and ascended that rock, in order to bring back the apostates by the power of his eloquence. His satanic majesty praised with sweet and seducing words the splendour and grandeur of his empire, and the happiness and bliss attending his partisans. From all parts of the country numerous people densely crowded round the Devil's Pulpit, to have a look at the Devil; and he succeeded admirably in charming with rapture and amazement the thoughtless crowd, by deceiving them through his infatuating words, and to render them faithless to the new creed,—when, suddenly appeared upon the opposite rock, at the foot of which the ruins of the castle of Ebersteinberg are still seen, an angel of heaven, adorned with splendour and sparkling resplendent garments. He held a palm branch in his hand, and spoke of the eternal happiness and bliss of the kingdom of heaven with sweet words that penetrated to the senses and minds of the assembled people. Enthusiasm fired, like a ray of lightning, the hearts of the multitude; the whole crowd were animated with new confidence, and those who had been already seduced by the prince of hell, were now ready repentantly to forsake the Devil's cause, and embrace the message from heaven.

“Satan then beheld himself suddenly forsaken by the whole crowd whose souls he thought already were secured to his kingdom of evil. Consternation and wrath now seized the Devil; he became furious, and, in his terrible anger, jumped upon the summit of a neighbouring mountain, on the other side of the Mourg, opposite the spot where the angel stood in

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LA PALACE DE  
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the light and splendour of heaven, and preached the word of God. Satan, in his dreadful wrath, began with a terrible roar to fling down the rocks and stones round about him from the peak of the mountain into the neighbouring dales beneath; some he broke into pieces with a violent kick of his hoof; others he bruised with his sharp teeth: in short, he blustered and railed so violently at the mountains, as if they seemed to be agitated by a terrible volcano.

"Then God, our Lord, appeared on the highest peak near Baden, seized the Devil with his powerful hand, and flung him down so violently to the mountain, that the marks of the devil's hoofshoe (*Teufels Hufeisen*) are seen in the rock to the present day, near the Wurtemberg village Loffenau, near Gernsbach.

"The rock, upon which stood the angel of heaven, received the name of the angel's pulpit (*Engelskanzel*), as that of the devil, the devil's pulpit (*Teufelskanzel*), and the peak of the gloomy pine forest, on which God our Lord appeared, has its name of the Lord's meadow (*Herrenwiese*), also to the present day."

**The Valley of the Mourg.**—From the railway station a shady road, passing the hamlets of Dollen and Baden Scheuren, leads to the little town of Scheuren, where, built at the foot of the Hardsberg, is the Chapel of the Three Oaks, where, according to tradition, the plague was miraculously stayed, when ravaging the surrounding country in the sixteenth century. After leaving, on the left, the alley of poplars that conducts to the Maison-de-chasse, the road winds round the base of the mountain to the right, and, passing through the town of Oos leads to

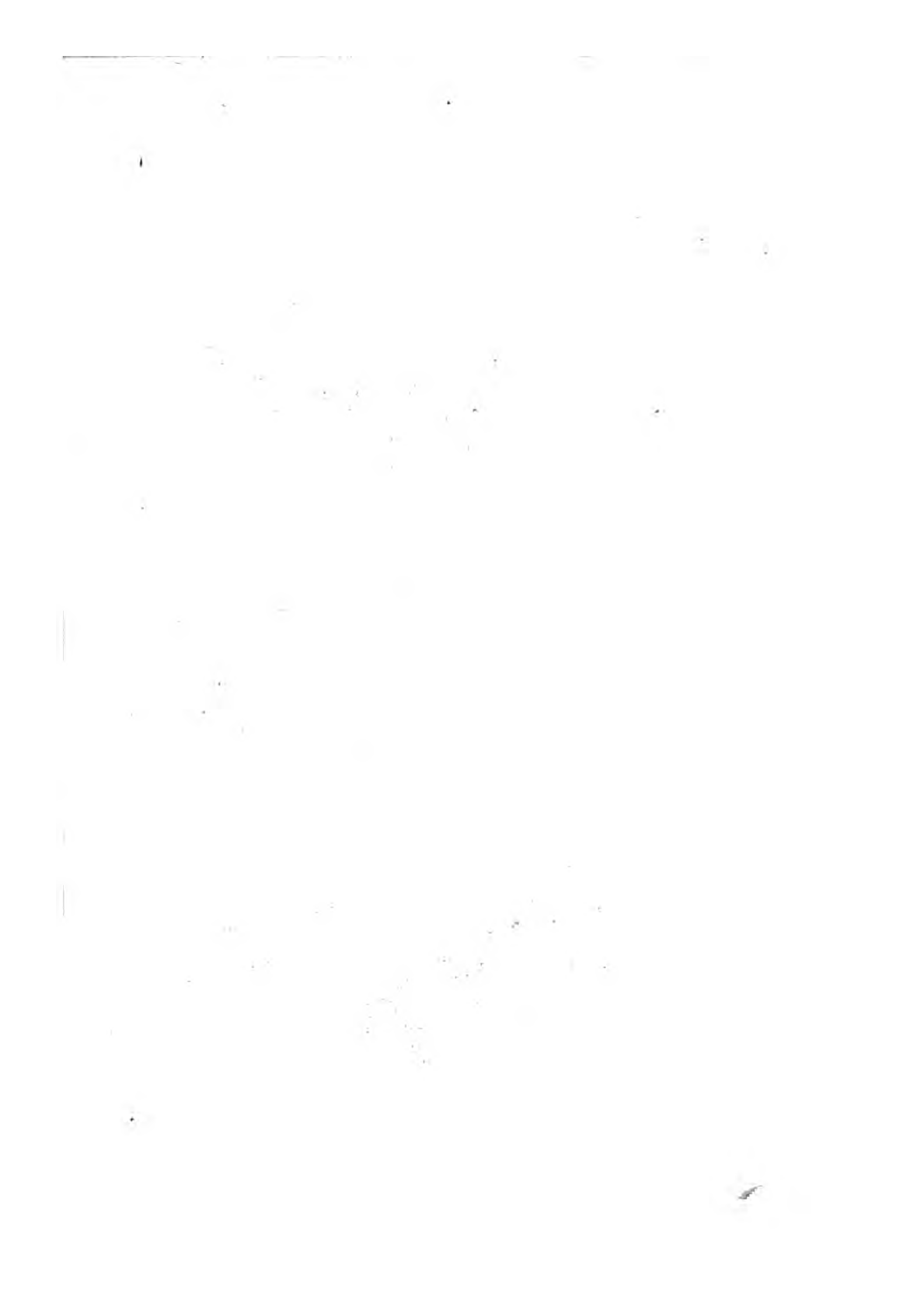
**The Favorite.**—This charming country-seat is about two hours and a quarter's walk from Baden, and about fifteen minutes' from the river Mourg. It was constructed in 1725, by the Margravine Sybille, the wife of the renowned conqueror of the Turks, Louis-William, and the interior is adorned in a

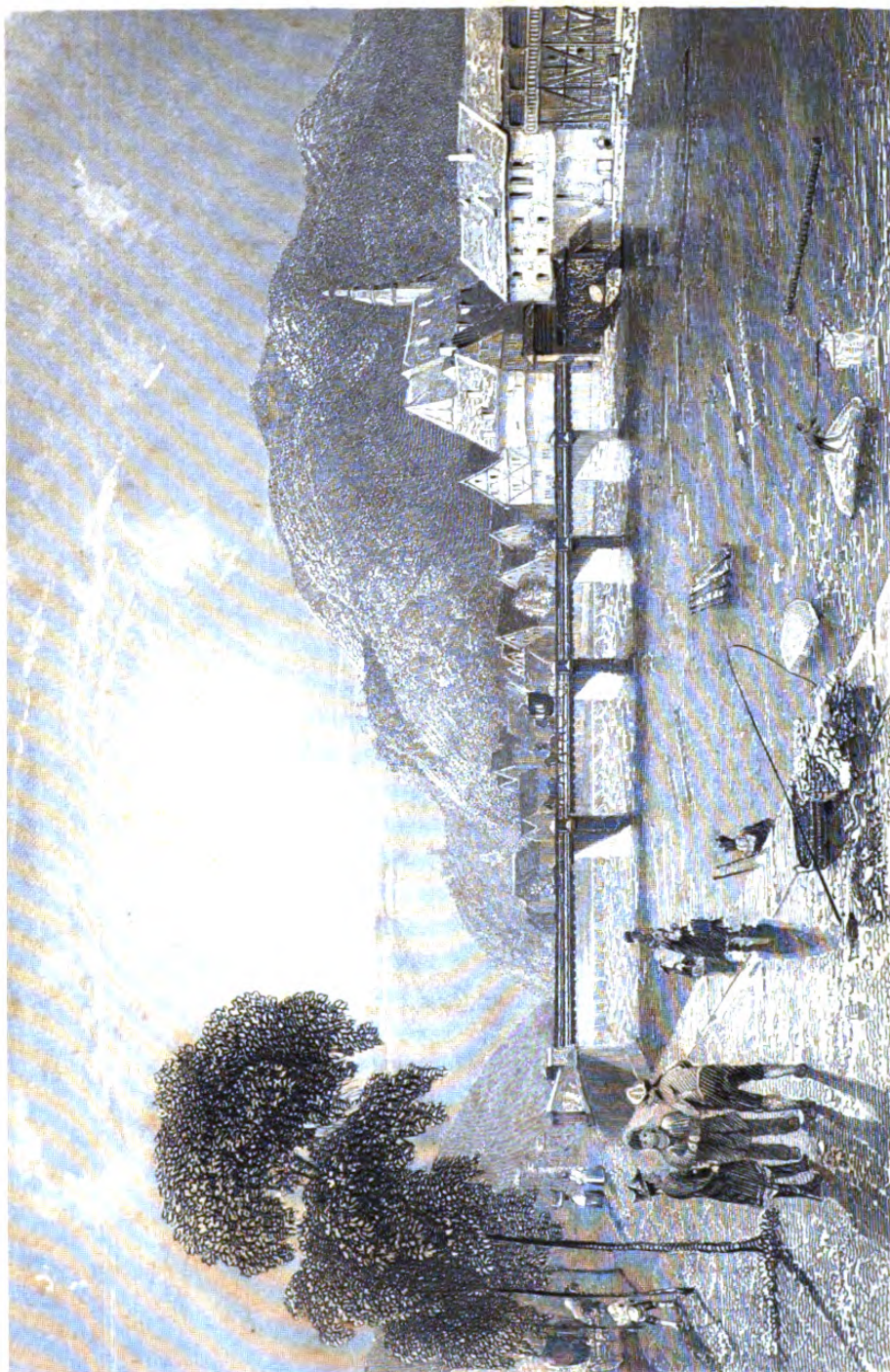
sumptuous and graceful manner. The Chinese saloon is decorated with tapestry, worked by the princess and her ladies of honour. In this saloon, the margravine and her husband are represented in seventy-two different costumes, and various stages of life. The grounds are tastefully laid out; but the object that deserves the most attention is the hermitage, situated in the centre of the park, where, during Lent, the princess Sybille thought to atone for the follies of her life by penitence and prayer. But the holy season once passed, she deserted her dismal retreat, the scourge and the straw couch, for the brilliant apartments of the palace, and resumed her gay course of life, unchecked, till Lent again approached, when she quitted anew the scene of revelry for the sombre gloom of the silent hermitage.

About a quarter of an hour's walk, and situated on the borders of the Mourg, is the town of *Kuppenheim*; but, as this place deserves little notice, we pass to the town of

**Rothenfels**, situated on the other side of the river: there is a sulphurous spring here of the temperature of 60° Reaumur, which has been used with success, both taken inwardly, and for bathing, in many cases. A Drinkhall is raised over the spring, and opposite is an hotel, where baths may be had. Continuing our route along the banks of the Mourg, we pass the villages of *Guggenau*, *Ottenau*, and *Hoerdten*, where there are numerous sawpits belonging to the boatmen of the Mourg, we come to the town of

**Gernsbach**.—This town carries on an extensive trade in wood, and possesses a number of sawpits, where the trees that are floated down the river from the mountains are cut into planks, formed into rafts, and their management being entrusted to two men, are carried by the stream into the Rhine, where they serve to construct those monster rafts that





GERYSBACH

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daily astonish the passengers on that mighty river. Standing on a steep rock some little distance further up the Mourg, is—

**The New Castle of Eberstein.**—The family of Eberstein, in the thirteenth century, divided itself into two branches; and each branch necessarily requiring a separate domain, Otho of Eberstein, in the same century, attracted by the natural defences of the mountain, which seemed perfectly adapted for the residence of a feudal chief in those days of war and tumult, constructed a castle on the site of the present one. In the course of years this new castle fell a victim to the ravages of time, and continued merely a heap of ruins till the reign of the Margrave Frederick, who, at the beginning of this century, erected the present castle on the site of the ruined keep, and the Grand Duke Leopold has further embellished and improved the handiwork of his predecessor.

The whole of the castle is open to visitors; and, among the many objects of interest, a saloon containing a magnificent collection of armour, deserves especial attention. On seeing these warlike relics of the past, our thoughts involuntarily stray back to those times when these glittering suits preserved many a stalwart knight in the shock of battle: and, according to tradition, the family of Eberstein were never the last to draw the sword in the numerous feuds that continually raged among the neighbouring barons. The following legend, which has formed the subject of the sixth fresco in the Drinkhall, illustrates an episode in this kind of feudal warfare.

“Count Wolf, of Eberstein, being at variance with the Count of Wurtemberg, was besieged by foes in the castle of Eberstein, situated on the top of the steep side of the rock in the gloomy pine forest near the borders of the Mourg, where he had found refuge from his cousin.

“Treachery had opened to the enemy the gates of the watchtowers and outward walls of the castle, and the Count

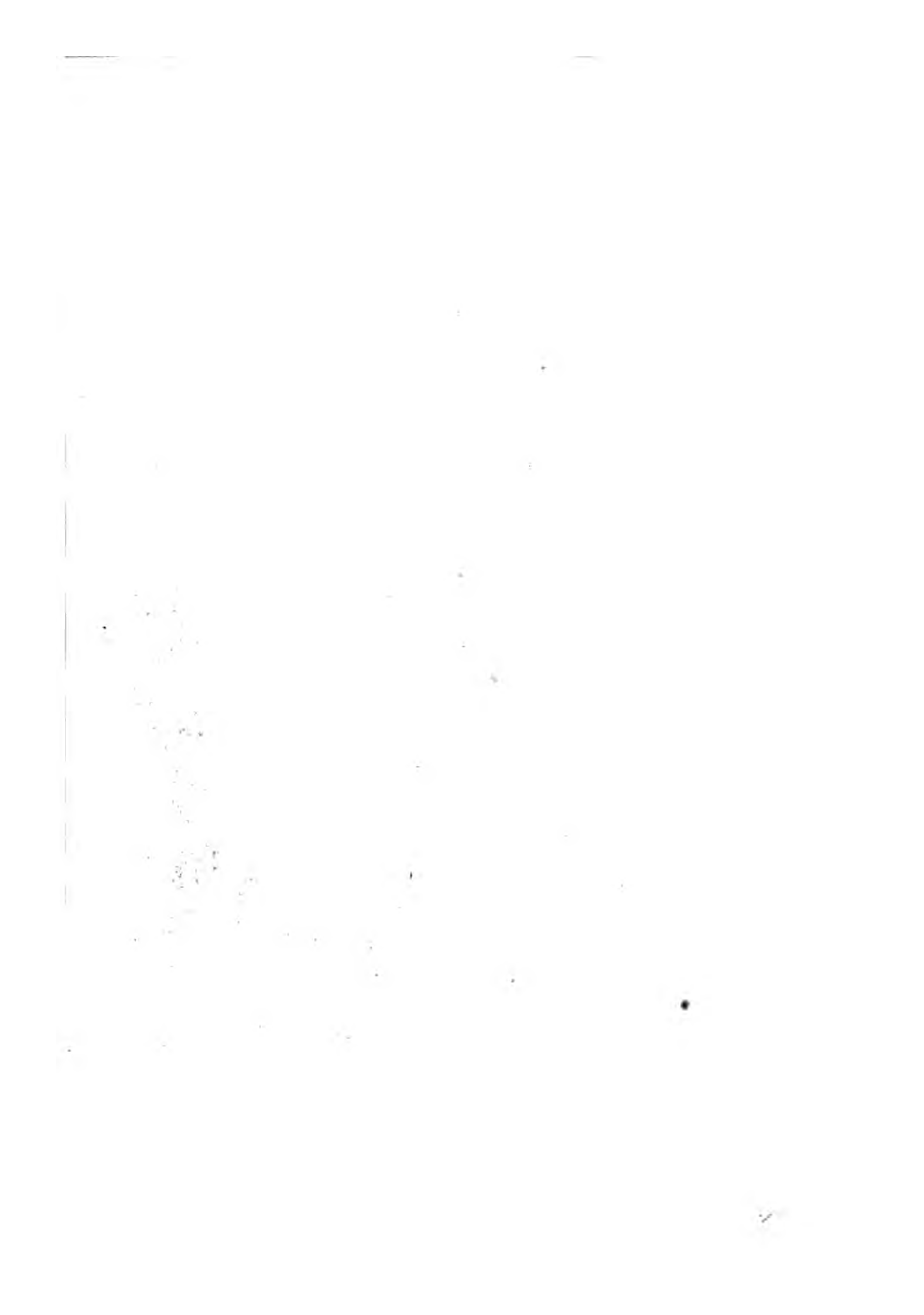
had but to choose between being either captured or escaping by flight. All accesses to the castle, however, were taken already, and kept by the besiegers; and Count Wolf had nothing to expect but a long slavery or a miserable death.

"In this dilemma, he one morning courageously mounted his valiant steed, intending to leave the castle, if possible, but without success; for he was suddenly surrounded from all sides by the enemy, who with savage war-shouts furiously attacked him. After a moment's hesitation, shuddering at the thought of eternal captivity, he suddenly remembered the frequent and perilous gambols of his favourite steed. He courageously fastened his sword, and, proudly regarding his enemies, spurred his horse, which suddenly leaped over the rocks, and disappeared down the horrible precipice. The deep gulf swallowed up horse and rider; but, being high water, the soft waves of the Mourg brought him safely to the opposite shore, where he happily rejoined his friends, with whose assistance the Count of Eberstein afterwards recovered all his possessions.

"From that memorable event, this precipice has kept, to the present day, the name of the Count's Leap (*der Grafensprung*)."

**The Jagdhaus, Hunting-seat.**—Passing out of the town by the Radstadt road, your attention will be arrested, as mentioned in the excursion to the Favourite, by a long avenue of poplars about one mile and a quarter distant. This very remarkable double row of trees will lead you direct to the above-named interesting spot, from whence there are extensive views, but merely a repetition of what you have already seen from Mount Mercury. The house is built in the form of a cross, with adjoining pavilions and a house of entertainment, there is a shorter road for pedestrians through the wood and hamlet on the left on leaving Baden. The hire of a carriage to go and return, three florins.

**Fremersberg.**—On the south declivity of the mountain





LE CHATEAU D' EBERSTEIN.





that confines the valley from Baden, on the south-west side in 1450, existed the retreat of a few pious hermits ; but, in consequence of the following occurrence, the fortunes of the holy fathers underwent a total change : —

“When the Margrave James was once on a hunting excursion in the pine forest, and had left his retinue far behind him, a large stag stepped out of the thicket. The Margrave darted his javelin at him, but the animal fled with the swiftness of lightning. James flew after him through the most entangled labyrinths of the forest, and on a sudden was stopped by a deep ravine, where he lost sight of the animal. The Margrave now perceived that he had gone astray, and and the last rays of the sun were already breaking through the trees. It was in vain that he summoned his retinue by the sounds of his hunting-horn. Night began to set in ; he roamed about on unknown paths, and got continually deeper into the entangled underwood, and as it was now completely dark, and only the high tops of rocks re-echoed his repeated calls, the exhausted Margrave resolved to spend the night where he was. But when he tied his horse to the nearest mossy tree, and laid himself down under it to sleep, he suddenly beheld through the tops of the trees, on a rocky eminence, the glare of a torch through the night. He again sounded his horn ; the sound of it was answered, the two hermits appeared immediately after to entreat the Margrave to take a place of rest for this night in their cell. The Margrave, highly rejoiced, followed the hermits to their solitary cell, where he rested the night. James, whose heart was deeply moved by gratitude, ordered afterwards the hermit's cell to be changed into a cloister of the order of St. Francis, in 1451. It withstood the ravages of time until about forty years since, when the cloister was secularised, sold and demolished ; it was then frequented by not more than two survivors, the last remaining of the stout friars ; viz. the cook and another brother, who received a living from government.”

The seventh fresco in the Drink-hall, represents the margrave preparing to pass the night in the forest.

On the site of the convent now stands an inn, together with a stone cross that bears the following inscription : —

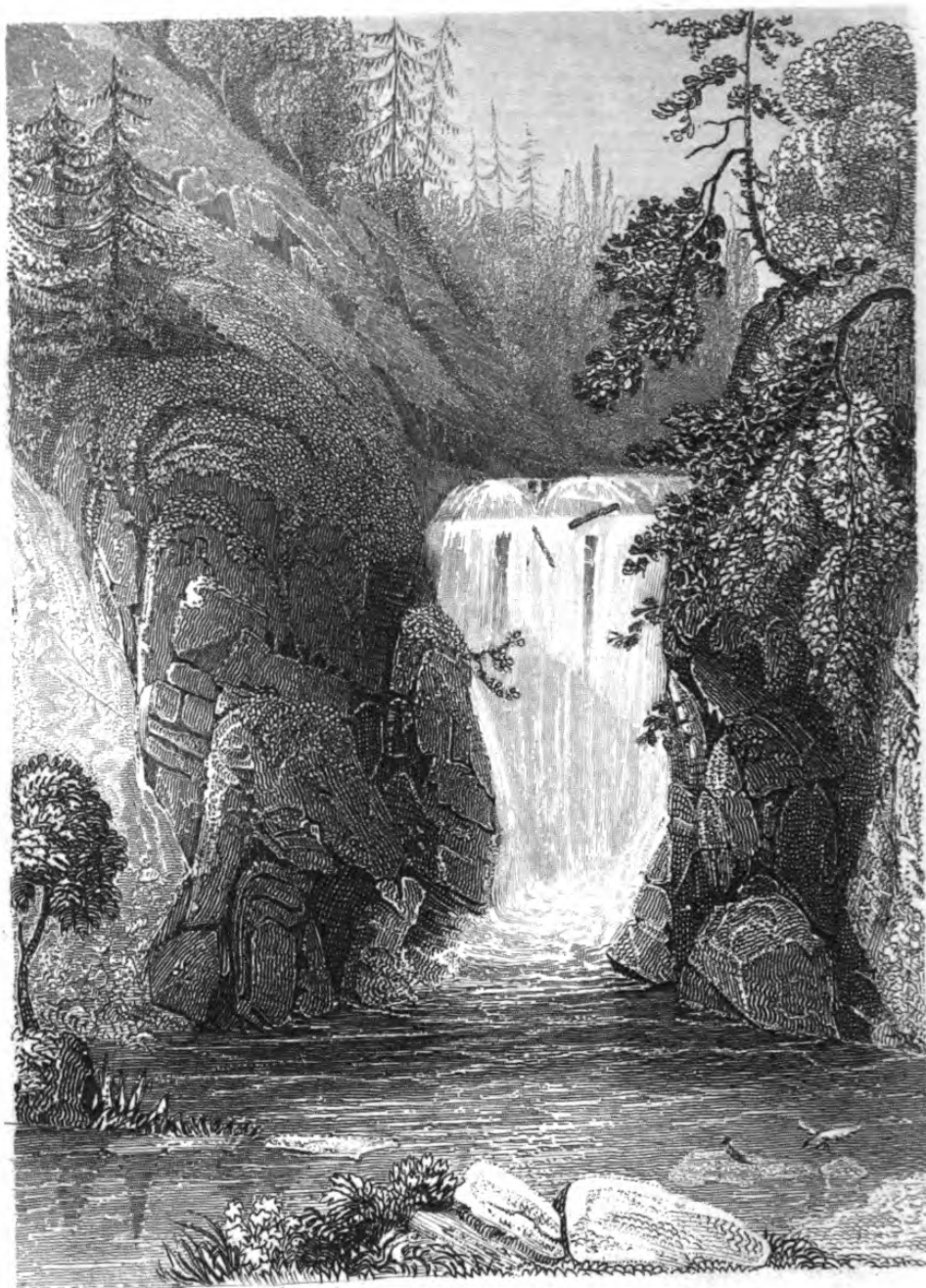
In remembrance of the Convent Fremersberg,  
Upon the place of the high altar,  
By Leopold, Grand Duke of Baden, 1838.

Persons who have health and strength to walk should never think of hiring a carriage to this place. The distance does not exceed two English miles, and it is not very hilly. The cost of a carriage and two horses is enormously high, being no less than four florins and drink-money. The road lies on the left of the Conversation-house, following the old road, which is shorter than the new.

**The Yberg**, is a steep conical mountain, projecting to the south-west. The distance to the summit from Baden, is about five miles, taking the first turning on the right on the road to Lichtenthal.

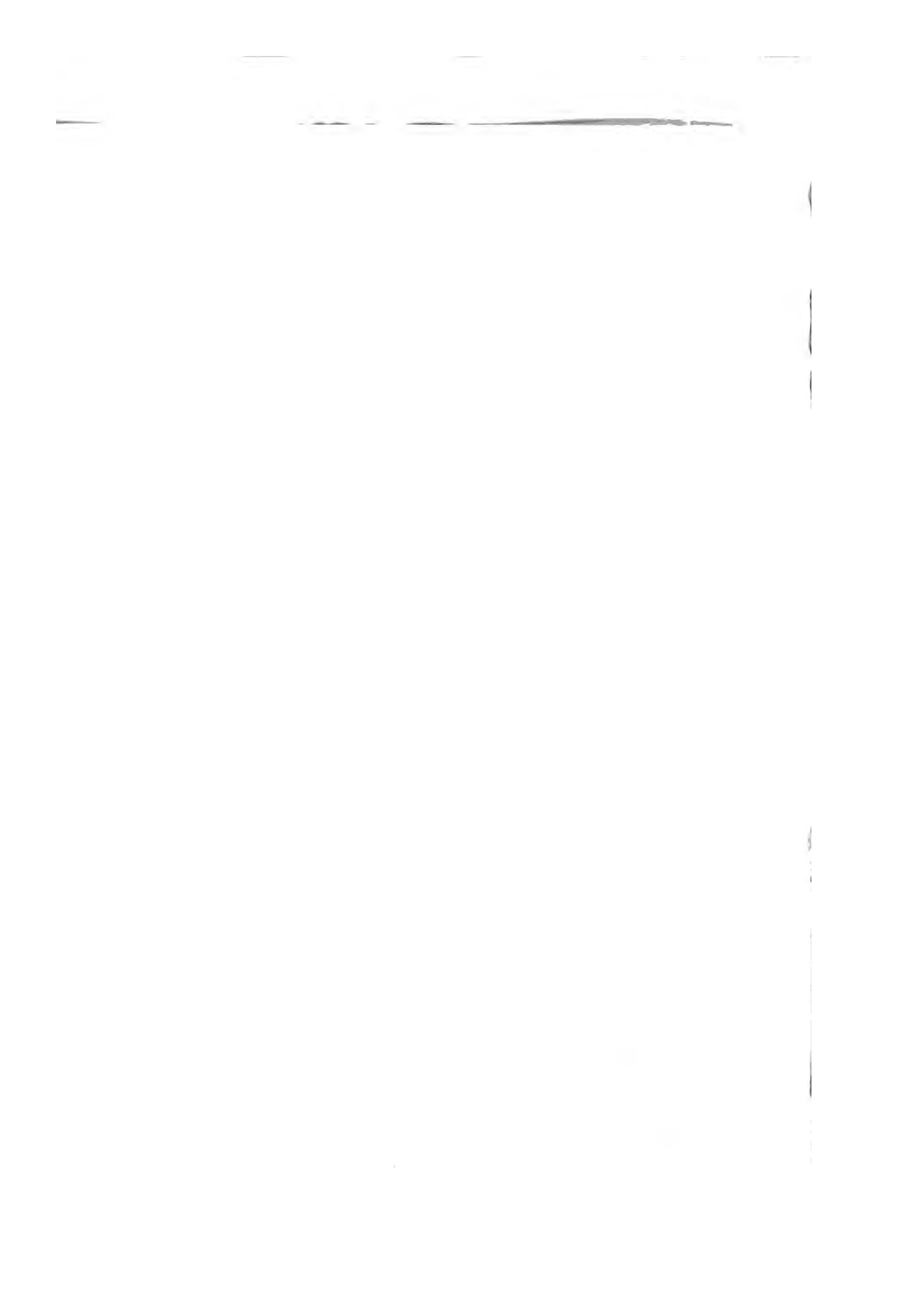
The ruins are situated at a height of 1767 feet above the level of the sea, and are surrounded by walls in a pretty good state of preservation ; a gate and one tower are still standing, together with the remains of a second, on the east side, that was struck by lightning in the year 1830. The top of the tower commands an extensive and beautiful view, comprising the old and new castles, the Mercury tower, the Rhine, and, rising in the distance, the Cathedral of Strasbourg. During the thirty years' war, this castle was rebuilt and fortified by the margrave, George Frederick ; it was afterwards used by the margrave, Edward Fortuné, for the purpose of coining base money ; and it was here that his two alchemists had their secret laboratory. The castle probably was destroyed by the French in 1689. Within the walls is a small garden and an inn.





LA CASCADE DE GEROLDSAU.





**The Waterfall of Geroldsau.**—As this charming spot is but within a good walk of Baden, many persons, persuaded by a laudable spirit of economy, may wish to save the hire of a carriage and pair, by using their own limbs as a means of conveyance ; to such, therefore, the following directions may prove acceptable. Proceeding up the Avenue of Lichtenthal, to the convent of that name, take the first turning to the right, over a wooden bridge, and continue in almost a direct line to the village of Geroldsau ; after passing which, turn to the left, by a road leading up the mountain. As we continue our ascent, the mountains become more compact, the valley decreases in width, and the prospect on all sides becomes wilder and more romantic. The waterfall in itself is nothing, but its picturesque situation, and the grandeur of the surrounding scenery, form a picture that is well worth double the fatigue of an excursion to this favoured spot, so liberally besprinkled with the gifts of Nature. On the farther side of the stream, which is spanned by a rustic wooden bridge, is a hut, where all light refreshments, such as fruit, bread, cheese, milk, honey, and wine, with water in abundance, may be had (the latter excepted) for a “consideration.” However, we should advise all those who may prefer more solid fare, not forgetting the salt, to take it with them, as such things as a cold fowl and ham are totally unknown in this locality.

**The Castle of Windeck** lies between the villages of Bühl and Achern, both of which are situated on the line of railway from Oos to Kehl. It would, therefore, be advisable to go by rail from Baden to Bühl, and from thence to the castle by carriage or on foot, according to the state of the traveller’s purse and inclination.

The little town of Bühl which is celebrated for its antiquity, still preserves many relics of by-gonadays, and the vineyards of the surrounding country are renowned for producing

the celebrated red wine termed Affenthaler. The family of Windeck, like that of Eberstein, once ranked among the proudest nobles of the land, and owned many of the surrounding hamlets, for in the fourteenth century, Eberlin Windeck sold the town of Stollhofen to Rodolph, Margrave of Baden. One Reinhard, of Windeck, we also read, sustained the family of Eberstein in their feuds with the neighbouring barons, and was also besieged in his castle by the warlike burghers of Strasburg, the Dean of which city, being held prisoner by him. The eleventh fresco in the Drinkhall illustrates a scene from the following legend relating to the siege :—

“ At a short distance from Windeck Castle, near Bühl, is a deep hollow, called the Hen’s Moat. On a plot of ground between the smiling green vines, and the summit of the lofty hill, on which the castle stands, amid dark and spreading chesnuts, remains of a moat can easily be traced. At the period when the Dean of Strasburg was a prisoner in the castle, there resided in a cottage in a sequestered spot at Wofshag, a woman far advanced in years, called ‘the old woman of the wood.’ She was reported as being possessed of great wisdom ; knew the healing quality of each root and herb ; and instead of harming her, even the monsters of the forest crouched before her. Rich she was not, for a hen and chickens, white as the driven snow, formed all her wealth.

“ One day, as was her usual habit, she was seated before her cottage-door, when two youths of dazzling beauty neared her hut ; they were weary, and with melancholy accents inquired their way up to Castle Windeck. The dame with friendly manner assured them of a hearty welcome, as she placed before them bread and fruit. The younger of the two, a sturdy boy of twelve, was nothing loth, and did ample justice to the simple meal ; not so his comrade, a youth (his senior by a year or two) of such a fragile frame, and features delicately formed, that as his hostess eyed him over and over, and urged him to partake of some refreshment, the starting tear (he vainly sought to hide) moistened the un-

tasted food he held. 'Thou art not formed to woo, but to be won, my pretty fair, and ere thou hopest to pass for lordly man, must pray the sun to bronze thy cheek a little more ; give me thy confidence, fair maid, and I will give thee sage advice.' Her voice and manner inspired them both with confidence, and Imma of Erstein thus replied :—

" 'It is true I am the sister of this dear boy ; our uncle the dean of Strasburg pines in confinement in yonder castle, and we are on the road to supplicate the Lord of Windeck, to release the good old man.'

" 'Have you a handsome ransom for him ?' asked the ancient dame.

" 'Nought but this diamond ring and cross have I to offer, except indeed, as hostages he will detain us, till our good uncle can raise the expected sum.'

The dame rose from her seat, parted the locks from off the fair one's face, kissed her lovely cheek, and with decision said :—

" 'I will redeem the dean ; hear me, my children, a mighty host from Strasburg are even now advancing towards the place ; this very night I marked two men prying around the walls ; and near yonder grove of pines, where stands a holy cross, they planned their attack ; for they there found the castle weakest.

" 'Go instantly to young Reinhard, knight of Windeck, and tell him it is my wish that he raises a rampart on that spot ; for before the night, I dread that his enemies will attack the castle.'

" 'But will the knight release our uncle ?'

" 'I will give you children such a ransom as he will not refuse.'

She clapped her hands, and from all quarters flocked around her, fowls, white as the snow which in stern winter decks the mountain top. One of the number she selected, and with these words gave it to Imma :—

" 'Convey this hen to Reinhard, Knight of Windeck, and tell him that it is ransom for thine uncle.' The children viewed the dame with astonishment. 'Do as I tell you ; as soon as the sun declines, the knight must place the hen close

to the holy cross of stone, and where the foe will doubtless make assault; he has not hands enough to perfect the ditch, but my hen will lend him ready aid, and finish what he could not himself perform.'

"Herewith she stroked the bird, and in a coaxing voice thus softly sang a strain:—

" 'As white as thy plumage must e'er be the cause,  
Sweet bird thou art sent to defend;  
The sex to protect, and to fight for the laws  
That knighthood with honour e'er blend  
Then go, my sweet bird, at the ditch is thy post,  
And drive from the castle his treacherous host.'

"Imma, though not without a feeling of distrust, which even the friendly conduct of the dame could scarcely remove, at length took courage, resolving that she would imitate her brother's firmness, who far from feeling fear, with childish curiosity was eager for the sport — for such he thought it.

"They had not proceeded half the way in their ascent, when they encountered on their road the youthful knight. There was a noble bearing in his manly form, and though his grave deportment filled the maid with awe, yet in his voice there was so much of sweetness, such a thrilling softness, that soon inspired her heart with confidence. In answer to her question of 'what she sought so near his castle-walls?' Imma replied:—

" 'Most noble knight, our uncle, the dean of Strasburg pines in your castle's keep; to us he has been a father, for we are orphans; and as in duty and affection bound, we come to beg you will set him free, and confine us in his stead.'

"The knight could not conceal how much he felt by such a proof of love, he viewed the one and then the other, till at length his eye rested upon the hen beneath her arm. A blush suffused her cheek, when she related what it was meant the spotless bird should do.

"The knight heard her recital with astonishment; and so earnestly did he regard the fair disguised, with that modest maiden blush she bent her head towards the earth, as a drooping lily when surcharged with dew. Her answers to

the knight became so confused, that, to assist her incoherent speech, her brother thus addressed the knight :—

“ ‘My sister, honoured sir —’

“ It was enough, the boy’s mistake, or rather heedlessness betrayed the secret of her sex. Tenderly the knight took her hand, and as he raised it to his lips he said :—

“ ‘Sweet maiden, by this hand so fair I promise, should I outlive to-morrow’s fray, I will restore thy uncle to freedom ; and his lovely dutiful niece for the present is my guest, and castle Windeck and its lord are at her command, so long as it may suit *your* pleasure ; if you consulted *mine*, your stay were long indeed ; but let us hasten to the dean, no longer my captive but my friend.’

“ While Imma and her brother tarried with the good old man, recounting former ills, and future happiness, the knight employed himself with active measures for the morrow’s fight. Too well he knew the weakness of his castle-walls near the holy cross, and there for days had toiled to raise a good defence. To effect his plans the time appeared too short, therefore the message of ‘the old woman in the wood’ was pleasant to his ear, for he placed reliance in her promised aid. As the first star appeared over heaven’s expanse, he bore his fair ally (the hen) in safety to the ancient cross, where slept in peace the ashes of his father’s sire, who bravely lost his life in single combat on that spot. At the midnight hour again he hied to the reverend grave, where he beheld, as if produced by magic art, the works complete, and wide and high, stood ditch and rampart.—His guardian bird was gone.

“ Ere light displaced the gloomy mantle of the night, the foe in three strong bodies, confident in numbers, and flushed with expectation, advanced against the knight. They came prepared to storm the castle ; but who can paint their wonder and dismay, when instead of a weak defenceless fort, they saw such mighty works as baffled all their skill. Defeat ensued, for onward led by noble Windeck, his vassals reaped a harvest of renown, and bravely slew the foe.

“ The impression which the charming Imma had made on the heart of the knight daily increased ; nor was the manly form and gallant conduct of the youth, together with the

excellent qualities of his heart lost upon the lovely maid. A mutual attachment resulted from the knowledge of each other's virtues ; and no sooner were his differencies arranged with the inhabitants of Strasburg, than the good dean himself, in his own minster of Strasburg, united their hands in marriage."

This painting represents the moment when the dean is carried away prisoner to the castle by the knight of Windeck and his vassals (1370). 'The old woman of the wood,' with her mysterious white hen, is seen sitting in the foreground.

The warlike race of Windeck, now extinct, formerly possessed three castles, situated at separate distances in their wide domains, and named respectively, Windeck, Bühl, and Lauf, concerning which latter, there is also a legend, which is represented on the eighth fresco painting in the Drinkhall, it runs thus :—

"Many years prior to the destruction of the castle Lauf, or more properly called New Windeck, in the neighbourhood of Hubbad between Bühl and Achern, it had been totally forsaken, in consequence of the report that it was haunted.

"Just about this period, a young knight who was a stranger in the neighbourhood, sought one night the shelter of its roof from a threatening tempest. In the court-yard of the castle the grass grew luxuriantly, and reared its green head amid the withered blades of many a summer past. The sound of his horse's hoofs echoed along the castle-walls, and his oft repeated call received no other answer. At length he espied a solitary light in one of the castle windows, and he ascended the massive staircase to find the seemingly only habitable room. At a table, her head reclining on her hand, and seemingly so wrapt in meditation as not to observe the knight's approach, sat a lovely maiden, whom in her beauty, one might have likened to an angel—one of another world ; but it was beauty of a pensive cast, for the rose that should have mantled over her cheek, seemed from sorrow to have fled its home. As he greeted her, she raised her languid eyes,

and with an inclination of the head alone replied. In answer to his entreaty that she would afford him shelter for the night, her head again bent forward. He was hungry, and ventured again to speak. Still preserving her silence, she rose and placed before him wine and venison ; bread and salt the fair one had forgot — and knife, fork, spoon and napkin were luxuries of modern date.

“At length, warmed by the wine he had drunk, which was Rhenish, and of a favourite vintage, he ventured to address the silent fair one :—

“‘You are doubtless, fair one, daughter of the knight who’ — again her head cut short his speech.

“‘And your honoured father?’

“She pointed to the portrait of a knight against the wall, whose costume bespoke ten generations back at least ; and in a hollow voice replied, ‘Of my race I am the last : this fair domain is mine ; you are welcome.’

“‘This fair domain is mine!’ rung in his greedy ear. The knight was poor. He looked at its owner again : he thought her prettier than at first ; nay, were she not so pale, beautiful.

“The wine was good ; and as he drank another cup or two, he argued ’twere no bad speculation. Grown bold at last, he gently took her not unwilling hand ; though cold, he thought it pretty, and wondered if his lips would not impart some warmth to fingers such as hers. He tried—then, too, essayed to press them against his heart. He had almost drank too much to ascertain. Quite valiant now, from wine, he boldly asked (not as the timid lover often does), ‘Was the fair maid in her affections free, and might he hope?’ In affirmation of the fact, she bent her ever-bending head. He offered her his hand—his heart. She rose instantly. A smile played round her lovely mouth ; and on her lip, before so ashlike in its hue, vermilion tints appeared—but for a moment. From a casket which stood upon the table, she took two rings, and in her hair she placed two sprigs—the one of cypress, and the other of rosemary. She beckoned him to follow. Should he retract his plighted faith, and instantly fly the spot, or should he advance ? Time was not

left for thought. Two holy friars (not quite so stout as he had sometimes seen them), clad for the service of the church, advanced. They took the bridal pair between them; they spoke not; but they exchanged a look, and then a ghostly smile, that almost froze his blood. Retreat was now cut off; for many silent knights brought up the nuptial train. As they passed along the chapel of the castle, even sculptured knights o'er monumental graves smiled grimly at the group, and the organ's awful tones pealed solemnly through the aisle. With a sepulchral voice, the priest addressed the youth: 'Kurd von Stein, art thou willing to take Bertha von Windeck as thy affianced bride?'

"As the aspen trembles in the breeze, so shook the fainting knight, and the dread word died on his quivering lip.....

"The harbinger of morn, bright chanticler, proclaimed, from a neighbouring farm, the reign of terror over. The whole assemblage melted into air; and when the knight recovered from his fit, he found himself stretched on the long grass of the castle-court, while near him grazed his favourite steed."

**The Mummelsee, or Fairy Lake**, is about a day's journey from Baden, and lies in a sort of basin among the mountains bordering on the frontier of Wurtemberg. The country around, abounds both in romantic and rural scenery; for on one side rise lofty mountains, clad to their summits in dark wavy sheets of pines, while in their rear stretches a wide expanse of country, that bears unmistakeable signs of the progress of cultivation. Tradition has celebrated this lake, as being the abode of both mermen and mermaids; and the second fresco in the Drinkhall represents the nightly amusements of these denizens of the lake.

"The young mermaids have left the mighty deep, and are forming, above the surface of the lake, a charming group of joyful nymphs. They are too much enchanted by the melodious sound of the flute and tambourine, balancing and dancing on the waves, to be aware that the morning's sun is

leaving his rosy couch. But woe to her whom his earliest beams shall reach above the surface of the water ! The water-king, therefore, mounts from the bosom of the depths, and appears above the surface, stretching out his mighty arms above the waves of the lake, to call them back to the dark deep. Only one of the mermaids, more attentive than the rest, had perceived the appearance of the mighty king of the waves ; she advised her cheerful companions of the impending danger, which intelligence has caused the flute suddenly to drop from the hands of the expert nymph who played it."

Near Wildbad there is another of these lakes, that tradition has peopled with mermaids. It is named—

**The Wildsea**, and lies in a plain at a considerable height above the level of the sea. It has partially dried up, and what remains of the water contains no kind of fish ; its sandy banks are but thinly decked with plants ; and altogether the borders of this lake are solitary in the extreme. The following legend of its fairy inhabitants forms the subject of the third fresco in the Drinkhall :—

"In one of these virgins of the sea burned a love so ardent for a poor young herd, whose shadow over the deep she had seen, that she often visited him on land. Her form was moulded to perfection, and her features fair ; and as the enamoured youth would fold her silken tresses round his hand, he did swear that 'earth produced not such another lovely maid.'

"In softest converse they spent the day ; and not until long after the setting sun had warned her to depart, could she pronounce the painful word, 'Farewell !' nay, by the fastidious it has been said, that she sometimes stayed beyond the hour that modest maidens deem it prudent to tarry ; but as she tore herself away, she warned the object of her love not to attempt to track her steps, or ever seek her, even should she stay longer than love like his could bear.

"But as she once far exceeded the limits of a lover's patience, and stayed two days away, he thought (for, like other men, he was not free from jealousy) that it was time to make a little stir; and, if a love like his allowed him to perform so harsh an act, to take her well to task.

"O'er hill and dale he sought his love,  
The woods resounded with her name;  
He climb'd the crag, explored the dell;  
But echo mock'd the lover's plaint."

"Throughout the day a burning sun had played upon his head, and from each pore the starting drops flowed over his weary frame. He gained the margin of a beauteous lake, the Wildsea, and, quickly loosening his garments, he dashed headlong into it; but who can tell the sequel of his bath?

"The mermaid seized him in a firm embrace; and, as she plunged below, she said,—

"Fond youth, you're not the first deceived,  
Who trusted woman's smile;  
But fools, the sex have e'er believed,  
And chuckled all the while."

**The Ruins of Allerheiligen** (All-Saints') lies between Achern and Buhl. This ruin was once a stately monastery, and its brethren were of the richest and most powerful families for miles around. It was founded by Uda, Countess of Schauenberg, in 1191; and in the year 1803, the battlements were struck by lightning, and the noble edifice became a prey to the flames. The remains of this abbey are situated at the entrance of the Black Forest, and the scenery around is exceedingly picturesque. At some little distance are the beautiful

**Waterfalls of Allerheiligen.**—This cascade is the most beautiful near Baden, and consists of from nine to ten separate falls, the highest of which descends from a height of seventy-

five feet. Nothing can exceed the beauty both of the falls themselves, and their situation, which lies among the romantic scenery of the Black Forest. As usual, legends are plentiful; and we shall select one that forms the subject of the twelfth fresco in the Drinkhall: it is as follows:—

“In the good old times, when men would credit all a fortune-telling gipsy told them, a horde of those tawny sibyls had established their camp round the Abbey of Allerheiligen, and were suffered to remain, because they respected the property of the stout friars.

“In the college of the abbey, which enjoyed a great celebrity, a handsome youth from Strasburg, called Hartmuth, pursued at that time his studies. As he was studious, rich, and a nobleman’s son, he was allowed some liberty, which led, at length, to a *liaison* with a young and beautiful gipsy, just sixteen.

“When Hartmuth first saw her standing at the door of her rocky home, glancing at him timidly and innocently, his heart was, for the first time, pierced by the dart of love. A strange flame, hitherto unknown to the charming maid, also warmed her bosom at the sight of the handsome, modest youth. Neither of the young people were as yet conscious of the nature of their sentiments. Hartmuth sought frequently opportunities of meeting fair Elmy, so she was called, taking a solitary walk in the forest, at nightfall, beneath the leafy arches of the trees. Profound sighs were soon followed by languishing looks. These were gradually superseded by short conversations, which, in a little time, terminated in a declaration of love. They vowed eternal fidelity to each other, and the first kiss sealed their bond. But, alas! the bitter hour of departing drew nearer, for the enamoured youth irrevocably had been ordered to pass the college holidays under the paternal roof at Strasburg.

“Elmy, the charming gipsy, was struck dumb when she learnt this dreadful news. Her heart was inflamed with love for her dear Hartmuth; she could not bear to part from him. The evening before his departure, Elmy was expecting him in the shade of the trees.

"'Farewell, my beloved !' he said ; 'a sad fatality separates us ; but not for long. We assuredly shall meet again, before the summer is elapsed.'

"To which Elmy replied, with burning tears in her eyes — My dearest love, farewell! I vow to you eternal fidelity. Death even cannot terminate my love. Preserve to me yours.' And quite unconscious, she twined a ringlet of his hair over the hand yet free, for Hartmuth pressed the captive against his breast.

"After she had passed many melancholy days and nights, since her lover's absence, rapture thrilled her heart, when the beloved youth, urged by love and desire, returned from Strasburg. Words cannot express the rapture and amazement of the meeting. When he took from his finger a golden ring he had brought from Strasburg, and put it on Elmy's finger, she was fully absorbed in happiness and pleasure. She always regarded the ring with admiration and cheerfulness, and played frequently with this token of true love. At the thought she ever could lose it, a melancholy feeling always crept upon her mind, as a fortune-telling old gipsy once had crossed her hand and told her that her happiness and love depended on a golden ring. One day when, as usual, Elmy was playing with this ring, a light noise reached near the maiden's ear. She looked round to see what it was, and at the same moment a large black raven flew away with her dear ring up to a cleft on the top of the highest rock where hung his nest over a hideous precipice. The horror of death thrilled through her bones, when she was aware that her ring was lost. Nothing could console the lovely maid, for she always remembered what the tawny gipsy had told her the other day, until Hartmuth at last promised her to recover the ring out of the cleft from the raven's nest. Elmy, with tears in her eyes, however, protested against such a neckbreaking undertaking as the vigorous youth planned to try the courage of his love.

Every melancholy thought had now left Elmy's mind, for Hartmuth had lent a seeming willing ear to her urgent prayer not to execute his scheme, when one fine day she, as usual, took her solitary walk through the cataracts to meet

her lover, who wholly occupied her thoughts. Apprehending no danger in this wilderness, she was, on a sudden, awakened from her sweet reveries by the sound of human voices apparently coming from above her. When, with curious eye, her gaze was rivetted to the spot from which the sounds were dying away, she beheld the shapes of three human figures near the cleft on the highest peak of the rocks where the raven's nest hung near the dreadful precipice. But who can paint the emotions of the anxious maiden, when she recognised the idol of her soul, Hartmuth, amongst the number, with two of his college comrades. She divined his purpose, beholding him on the neckbreaking spot. As if rooted in the ground, Elmy cried —

“‘Forbear, forbear, dear Hartmuth, do not attempt to climb to the raven's nest.’

“But her anxious voice died away into the air, without reaching his ear. He vigorously climbed up to the dangerous spot; already had he reached the height of the nest; he stretched out his hand to seize the nest; Elmy beheld it with deadly apprehension, when, on a sudden, the rope broke, and the unfortunate youth instantly dashed headlong against the rocks, and sunk, breathing his last prayer for her he loved, amid the waters of the rocky cataracts. The poor girl had witnessed this hideous scene; with a scream of despair and horror she dropped to the ground; the darkness of night veiled her eyes, the horrors of death thrilled her bones. A considerable time elapsed before Elmy recovered the use of her senses; but the melancholy scene had turned her brain. From her pale lips never came a word.

“This last tragic scene of the legend, Hartmuth searching for the ring and dropping down the abyss, has inspired the painter.”



## APPENDIX.

### Tax (Fares) for Carriages.

	Under hours. fl. kr.	Above 6 and under 12 hrs. fl. kr.
To the Castle of New Eberstein . . . . .	4 30	7 0
Ditto                      and return by Gernsbach . . . . .	5 0	7 0
To Ebersteinbourg . . . . .	3 30	6 0
To the Fremersberg . . . . .	3 0	5 0
To the Fremersberg, and the Hunting-seat . . . . .	4 0	6 0
To the Hunting-seat . . . . .	2 42	4 0
To the Seelach . . . . .	3 0	5 0
To Geroldsan . . . . .	2 42	5 0
Ditto    to the Waterfall . . . . .	3 30	6 0
To Neuweier, Steinbach, Sinzheim, and return by Oos . . . . .	5 0	7 0
To the Favorite . . . . .	3 0	5 0
To Gernsbach . . . . .	4 30	7 0
To Rothenfels by Kuppenheim or by the forest . . . . .	4 0	6 0
To the Valley of the Mourg, by Eberstein or Gernsbach, Rothenfels, Kuppenheim and the Favorite } . . . . .	7 0	8 0
To Forbach . . . . .	0 0	9 0
Ditto    by the Valley of the Mourg . . . . .	0 0	10 0
To the Old Castle, waiting your return . . . . .	3 24	5 24
To the Old Castle, if the carriage returns immediately . . . . .	2 0	0 0
To the Yberg . . . . .	5 0	7 0

### Fares by Time.

	For 1 or 2 Persons. fl. kr.	For 3 or more Persons. fl. kr.		For 1 or 2 Persons. fl. kr.	For 3 or more Persons. fl. kr.
$\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour . . . . .	0 24	0 30	$2\frac{1}{4}$ . . . . .	1 54	2 24
$\frac{1}{2}$ . . . . .	0 36	0 45	$2\frac{1}{2}$ . . . . .	2 0	2 36
$\frac{3}{4}$ . . . . .	0 48	1 0	$2\frac{3}{4}$ . . . . .	2 6	2 48
1 hour . . . . .	1 0	1 15	3 hours . . . . .	2 12	3 0
$1\frac{1}{4}$ . . . . .	1 12	1 30	$3\frac{1}{4}$ . . . . .	2 18	3 6
$1\frac{1}{2}$ . . . . .	1 24	1 45	$3\frac{1}{2}$ . . . . .	2 24	3 12
$1\frac{3}{4}$ . . . . .	1 36	2 0	$3\frac{3}{4}$ . . . . .	2 30	3 18
2 hours . . . . .	1 48	2 12	4 hours . . . . .	2 36	3 24

*For every additional quarter of an hour more 6kr.*

### Fares for Saddle Horses.

	fl. kr.
Half a day of 4 hours . . . . .	2 20
A whole day of 8 hours . . . . .	4 40

### Donkeys.

Half a day . . . . .	1 12
A whole day . . . . .	2 0

The prices are fixed for carriages with two horses and rise in proportion if one, two, or more horses are required.

The prices do not vary even should the traveller make use of his own carriage.

Persons who order a carriage to take them from Lichtenthal, ought to pay 45 kr. above the usual tax, if the road does not lead through Lichtenthal.

The road and bridge toll is paid extra.

In return carriages no one is expected to provide for the coachman or his horses.

The saddle horses and donkeys are fed at the expense of the persons who hire them.

If the carriages have been kept above six hours and horses above four, the tax for the whole day must be paid.

Carriages employed, in going to church, paying visits, to take a drive in the Lichtenthal Avenue, or on the road to Oos, are paid by the hour.

### Charges for Washing.

The following list of prices, are those fixed by the Police, and serve for all cases where there is not a mutual agreement.

	fl. kr.		fl. kr.
A Dress, plain . . . .	0 24	A Chemisette, with double	
Do. with 1 flounce . .	0 30	trimming . . . .	0 12
Do. with 2 flounces . .	0 36	Do. with triple trimming	0 15
Do. with 3 flounces . .	0 48	A Table-cloth . . . .	0 6
A Petticoat, plain . . .	0 15	Do. large . . . .	0 9
Do. with trimming . . .	0 18	An under Waistcoat . .	0 8
A Woollen Dress . . . .	1 0	Do. with simple trimming	0 12
A Morning Dress, plain .	0 24	Do. with double trimming	0 15
Do. trimmed . . . .	0 30	Do. with triple trimming	0 18
A Bodice . . . . .	0 12	A Combing-cloth . . . .	0 9
A Neckerchief . . . . .	0 4	A pair of Gloves . . . .	0 4
Do. with trimming, 6, 9, or 12 kr.		A pair of Drawers . . . .	0 6
A Chemise, plain . . . .	0 6	Do. with simple trimming	0 9
Do. with simple trimming	0 9	Do. with double trimming	0 12
Do. with double trimming	0 15	A Pocket-handkerchief . .	0 3
A pair of Cuffs . . . . .	0 4	Do. embroidered . . . .	0 5
A Nightcap . . . . .	0 4	Do. with lace . . . .	0 6
Do. with simple trimming	0 6	A Shirt . . . . .	0 6
Do. with double trimming	0 9	Do. plaited . . . . .	0 9
Do. with triple trimming	0 12	Do. with frill . . . . .	0 15
A pair of Stockings . . .	0 4	A Collar . . . . .	0 3
Do. do. silk . . . . .	0 9	A pair of Pantaloon . . .	0 15
A Sheet . . . . .	0 6	Do. starched . . . . .	0 18
Do. in three breadths . .	0 9	A Waistcoat . . . . .	0 8
Do. trimmed . . . . .	0 18	Do. starched . . . . .	0 12
A Pillow-case . . . . .	0 4	A Cravat . . . . .	0 3
Do. trimmed . . . . .	0 8	Do. starched . . . . .	0 4
A Towel . . . . .	0 3	A pair of Stockings . . .	0 4
A Serviette . . . . .	0 3	Do. silk . . . . .	0 9
Do. starched . . . . .	0 6	A pair of Socks . . . . .	0 4
A Chemisette, plain . . .	0 6	Do. starched . . . . .	0 8
Do. with simple trimming	0 9		

**Distances from Baden***To points most interesting in the Environs.*

From Baden to the Old Château, and return . . . . .	1½ leagues.
„ Balg . . . . .	$\frac{3}{4}$ „
„ Herrengut . . . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ Dollen . . . . .	$\frac{3}{4}$ „
„ Ebersteinberg . . . . .	1½ „
„ Engelsfelsen, behind the old Chateau . . . . .	1¼ „
„ the Rocks . . . . .	1½ „
„ Hungerberghof . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ Krippenhof . . . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ Nahscheuern . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ Badenscheuern . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ the Devil's Chair, and return . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ Château of the Jesuits . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ Mount Mercury, and return . . . . .	1¼ „
„ Lichtenthal . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ Schmalbach . . . . .	1¼ „
„ Gernsbach . . . . .	1½ „
„ Mühlenbach . . . . .	1¼ „
„ Schaafhof . . . . .	$\frac{3}{4}$ „
„ Seelach . . . . .	$\frac{3}{4}$ „
„ Geroldsau . . . . .	1 „
„ the Cascade of Geroldsau . . . . .	1¼ „
„ the Kunzenhütte . . . . .	2 „
„ by Neuenhaus and the Herrenwiese . . . . .	2¾ „
„ Malschbach . . . . .	1¼ „
„ Fremersberghöfe . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ Seelighöfe . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ Thiergarten . . . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ Fremersberg . . . . .	1¼ „
„ Ybourg . . . . .	2 „
„ Neuhaus, near Gernsbach . . . . .	1¼ „
„ Hässlichhöfe . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ Falkensteig . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ Quettig . . . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ Gunzenbach . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ Beuern . . . . .	$\frac{3}{4}$ „
„ Nagelsfirster Hof, . . . . .	1¼ „
„ Sinzheim . . . . .	1¼ „
„ Steinbach . . . . .	2¼ „
„ Varnhalt . . . . .	1½ „
„ Jagdschloss . . . . .	1 „
„ Oos . . . . .	1 „
„ the Château of Eberstein (by Lichtenthal, Beuern, Mühlenbach, Gernsbach) . . . . .	2¾ „
„ by another road to the Chateau of Eberstein (by Neuhaus) . . . . .	2 „
„ by Oos, Kuppenheim, Gaggenau . . . . .	4½ „
„ Forbach (by Gernsbach, Weisenbach, Gausbach) . . . . .	5 „
„ Forbach, on foot (by Schmalbach and Bermersbach) . . . . .	3 „
„ Forbach, on foot (by the Cascade of Geroldsau and Eichenbloch) . . . . .	2¾ „

From Baden to Freudenstadt (by Forbach & Reichenbach)	11 leagues.
„ Rastadt (by Oos and Sandweiler)	2 „
„ the Favorite (by Oos and Haueneberstein)	2½ „
„ Herrenwiese (by Geroldsau & Neuenhaus)	4 „
„ Ettlingen (by Kuppenheim)	5 „
„ Herrenalb (by Ettlingen)	9 „
„ „ (by Gernsbach and Loffenau)	4½ „
„ Gaggenau, on foot (by Ebersteinbourg)	2 „
„ Durlach (by Ettlingen)	7 „
„ Wildbad (by Gernsbach, Herrenalb, Dobel)	9 „
„ „ (by Weisenbach and Kaltenbrunn)	7 „
„ Bühl (by Steinbach)	3 „
„ „ (by Herrenwiese, Blättig, Bülerthal)	5½ „
„ „ (by Nägelsfirst, Neuweiler, Eisenthal)	2¾ „
„ Achern (by Bühl)	5 „
„ Hubbad	4 „
„ Erlenbad (by Bühl and Sasbach)	5 „
„ Mummelsée (by Achern and Ottenhöfen)	8½ „
„ Renchen (by Achern)	7 „
„ Oberkirch (by Renchen)	9 „
„ Petersthal	12 „
„ Hornisgründe (by Herrenwiese)	7 „
„ Griesbach (by Hornisgründe & Rossbühl)	11 „
„ Allerheiligen (by the Hornisgründe and Kapplerthal)	9 „
„ Rippoldsau (by Griesbach)	13 „
„ „ (by Offenbourg, and the Valley of the Kinzig)	23 „
„ Rippoldsau (by Oberkirch and Griesbach)	14 „
„ Strasbourg (by Lichtenau & Bischofsheim)	11 „
„ „ (by Appenweiler and Kork)	12 „
„ Carlsruhe (Ettlingen)	7 „

*To the principal Towns of Europe.*

From Baden to	From Baden to
Mannheim . . . 22 leagues	Würzburg . . . 48 leagues
Heidelberg . . . 22 „	Eger . . . 98 „
Darmstadt . . . 32 „	Prague . . . 140 „
Coblentz . . . 57 „	Nuremberg . . . 60 „
Cologne . . . 80 „	Augsburg . . . 60 „
Frankfort . . . 38 „	Stuttgart . . . 22 „
Mayence . . . 40 „	Constance . . . 56 „
Wiesbaden . . . 42 „	Zürich . . . 56 „
Münich . . . 79 „	Geneva . . . 108 „
Vienna . . . 192 „	Bâle . . . 40 „
Aix-la-Chapelle . . . 96 „	Milan . . . 248 „
Brussels . . . 130 „	Nice . . . 293 „
Düsseldorf . . . 90 „	Trieste . . . 250 „
Amsterdam . . . 150 „	Venice . . . 210 „
Cassell . . . 80 „	Donaueschingen . . . 36 „
Hanover . . . 136 „	Fribourg . . . 24 „
Hamburgh . . . 170 „	Colmar . . . 30 „
Hanau . . . 44 „	Mulhouse . . . 34 „
Gotha . . . 74 „	Paris . . . 146 „
Leipsic . . . 126 „	Lyons . . . 112 „
Berlin . . . 166 „	London . . . 230 „

**Fares by Railway from Baden.**

STATIONS.	1st class.		2nd class.		3rd class.	
<b>From BADEN to —</b>	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.
Oos .....	0	21	0	15	0	12
Rastatt .....	0	42	0	30	0	21
Muggensturm .....	0	54	0	39	0	27
Malsch .....	1	6	0	45	0	30
Ettlingen .....	1	27	1	0	0	39
Carlsruhe .....	1	42	1	9	0	48
Durlach .....	1	54	1	18	0	51
Weingarten .....	2	15	1	33	1	0
Bruchsal.....	2	36	1	48	1	9
Langenbrücken.....	2	57	2	3	1	21
Wiesloch.....	3	24	2	21	1	30
Heidelberg.....	3	57	2	42	1	45
Friedrichsfeld .....	4	21	2	57	1	57
Mannheim .....	4	45	3	15	2	6
Darmstadt .....	6	24	4	21	2	51
Frankfort .....	7	30	5	3	3	18
<b>From Baden to</b>						
Sinzheim .....	0	43	0	24	0	15
Steinbach .....	0	29	0	27	0	18
Bühl .....	0	48	0	33	0	24
Ottersweier .....	0	54	0	39	0	27
Achern .....	1	9	0	48	0	33
Renchen .....	1	27	1	0	0	39
Appenweier .....	1	42	1	9	0	45
Legelshurst .....	1	54	1	18	0	51
Kork .....	2	0	1	24	0	54
Kehl .....	2	12	1	30	1	0
Strasburg .....	2	33	1	51	1	21
Windschläg .....	1	48	1	15	0	51
Offenburg .....	2	0	1	21	0	54
Dinglingen.....	2	45	1	54	1	15
Orschweier.....	3	6	2	6	1	24
Kenzingen.....	3	27	2	21	1	33
Riegel.....	3	39	2	30	1	39
Emmendingen .....	3	57	2	42	1	45
Freiburg .....	4	36	3	9	2	3
Krozingen .....	5	12	3	33	2	18
Heitersheim .....	5	27	3	42	2	24
Müllheim .....	5	48	3	57	2	33
Schliengen .....	6	0	4	6	2	42
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# BADEN DIRECTORY

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Hilb, Fancy Repository.	mian glass.
Hofmann, Linen draper.	Rheinboldt, Cigar shop.
Hörter, Me., Toy dealer.	Seiser, Ironmonger.
Jocher, Dem., Milliner.	Stuffer, dealer in carved orna-
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