

SUCCEED
of the
RHINE,
BELGIUM AND HOLLAND,
from Drawings by
CAPT. BATTY,
of the Grenadier Guards F. R. S.
Member of the Imperial Russian Order of St. Anne.



Place Royale, Brussels

London.

ROBERT JENNINGS.

1826.

19

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THIS
SERIES OF VIEWS

INTENDED TO ILLUSTRATE THE SCENERY

OF THE

RHINE, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND,

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

TO THE

COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE

AS A SMALL TRIBUTE TO HER LADYSHIPS' TASTE FOR THE FINE
ARTS; AND, AS A TOKEN OF GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT FOR
THE KINDNESS HE HAS CONSTANTLY EXPERIENCED FROM EVERY
BRANCH OF HER LADYSHIPS' FAMILY,

BY

ROBERT BATTY.

London,
1st May, 1824.

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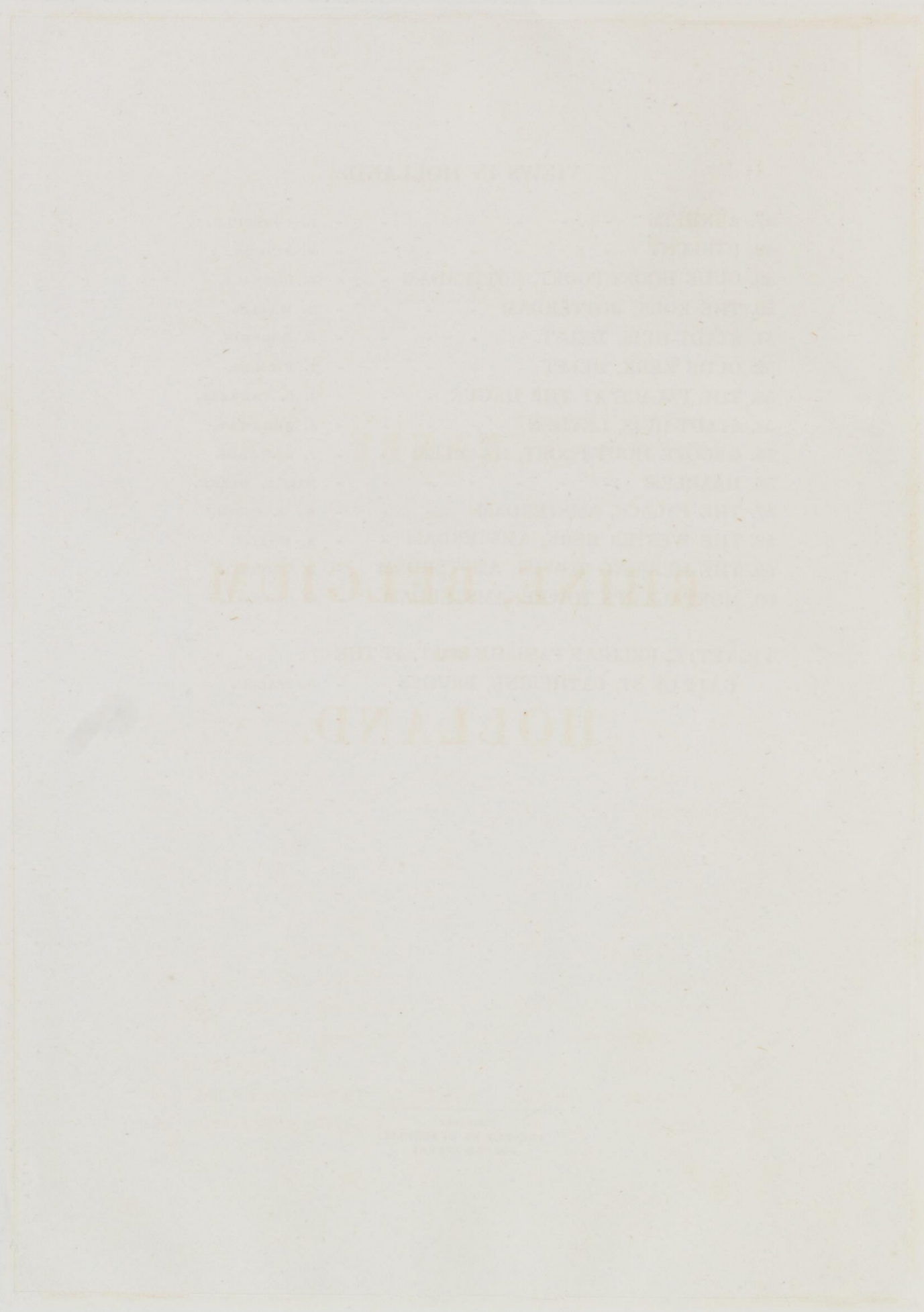
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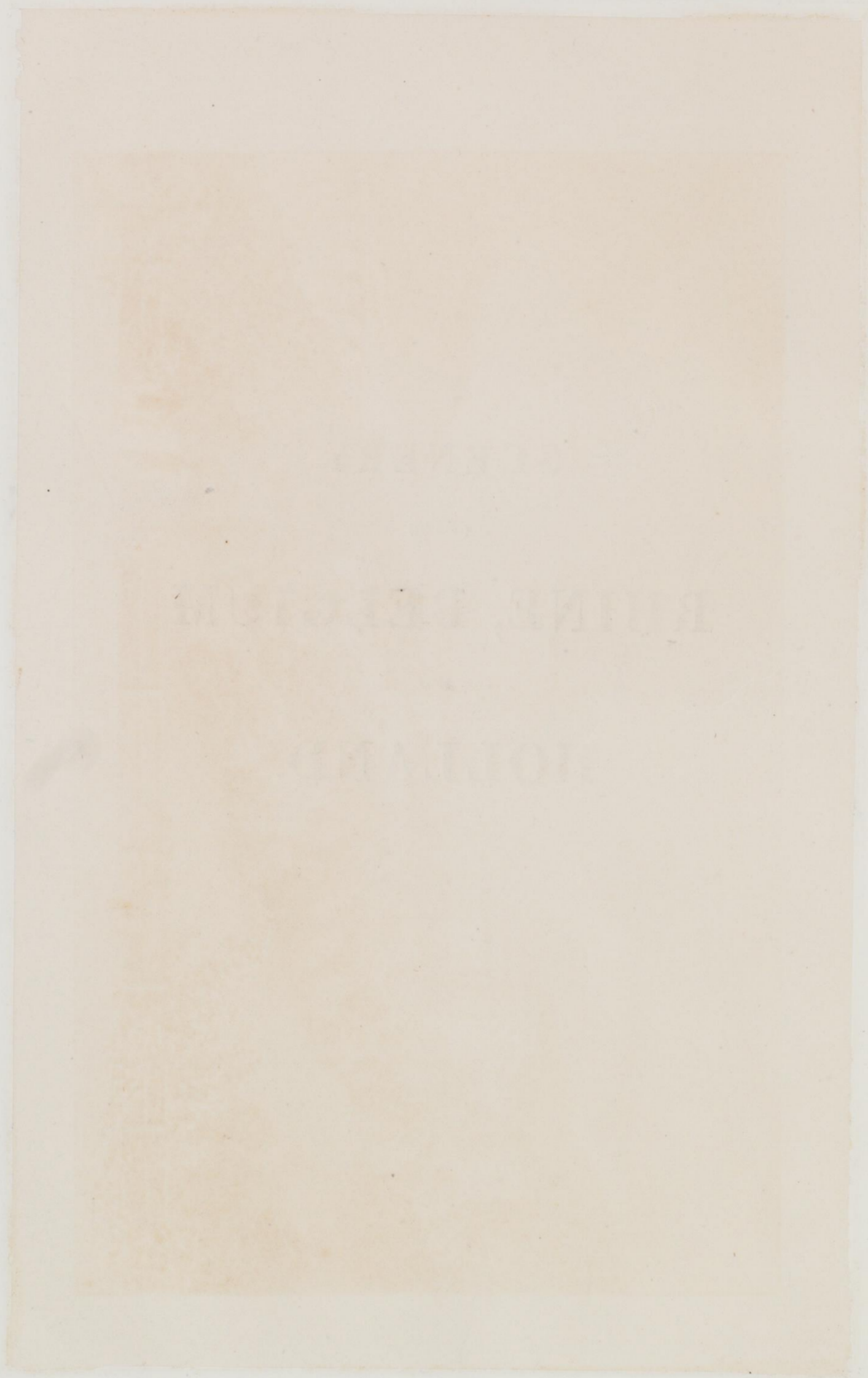
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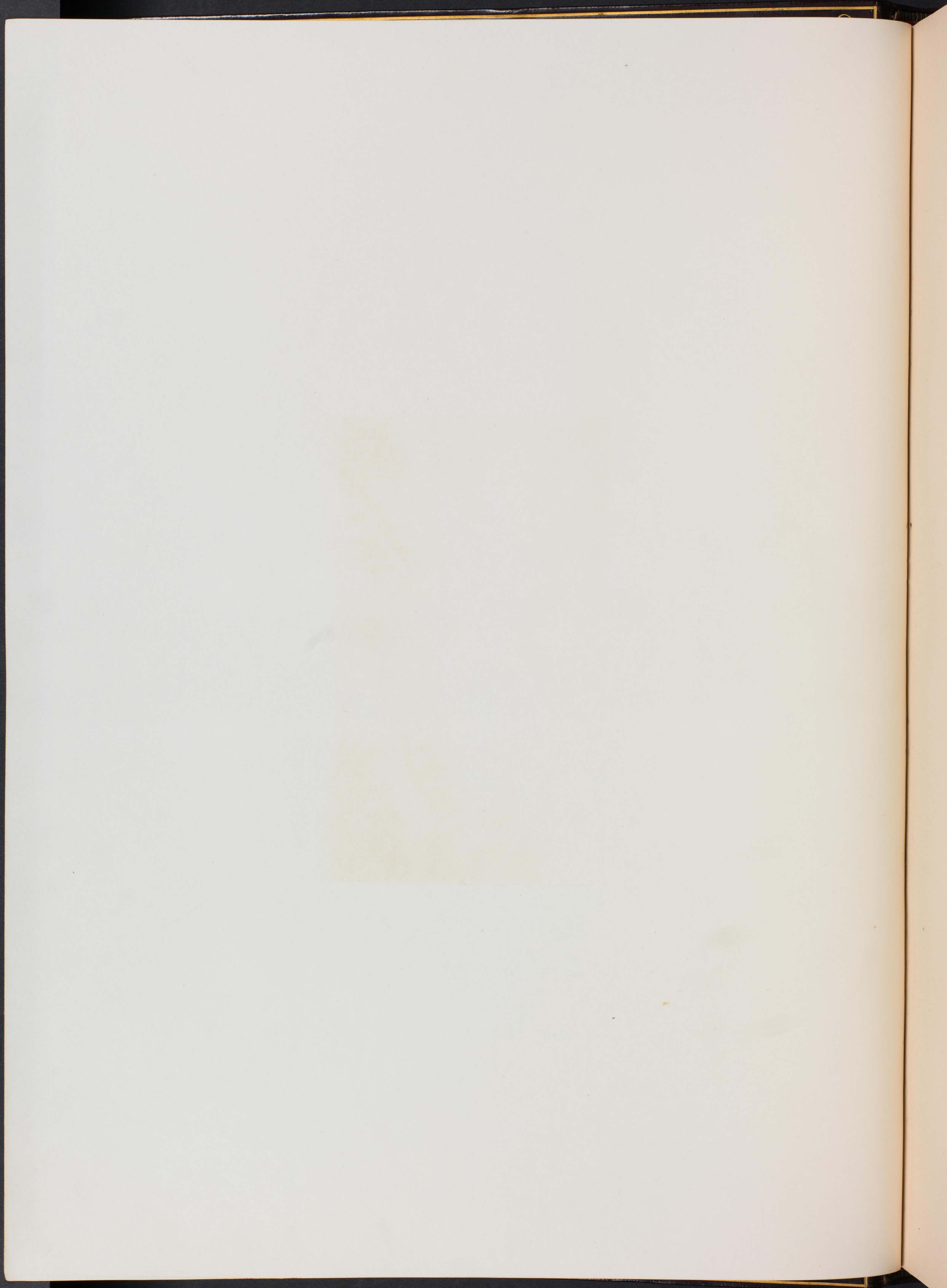
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VIGNETTE, BELGIAN PASSAGE BOAT, AT THE
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SCENERY
OF THE
RHINE, BELGIUM
AND
HOLLAND.









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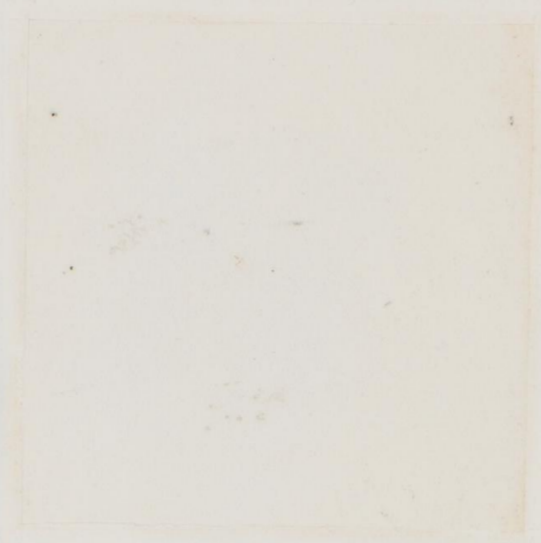
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THE PALACE AT HEIDELBERG.

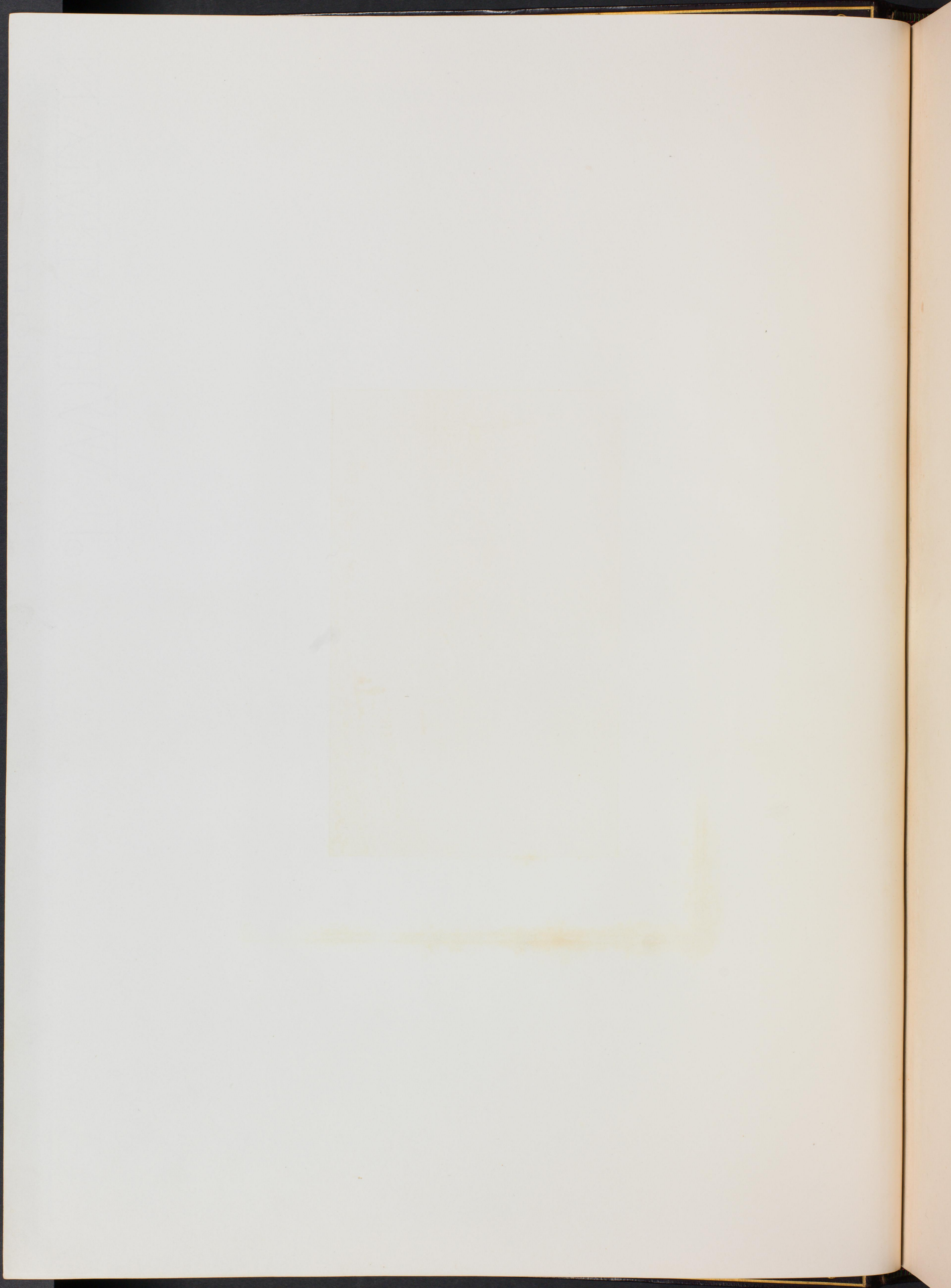


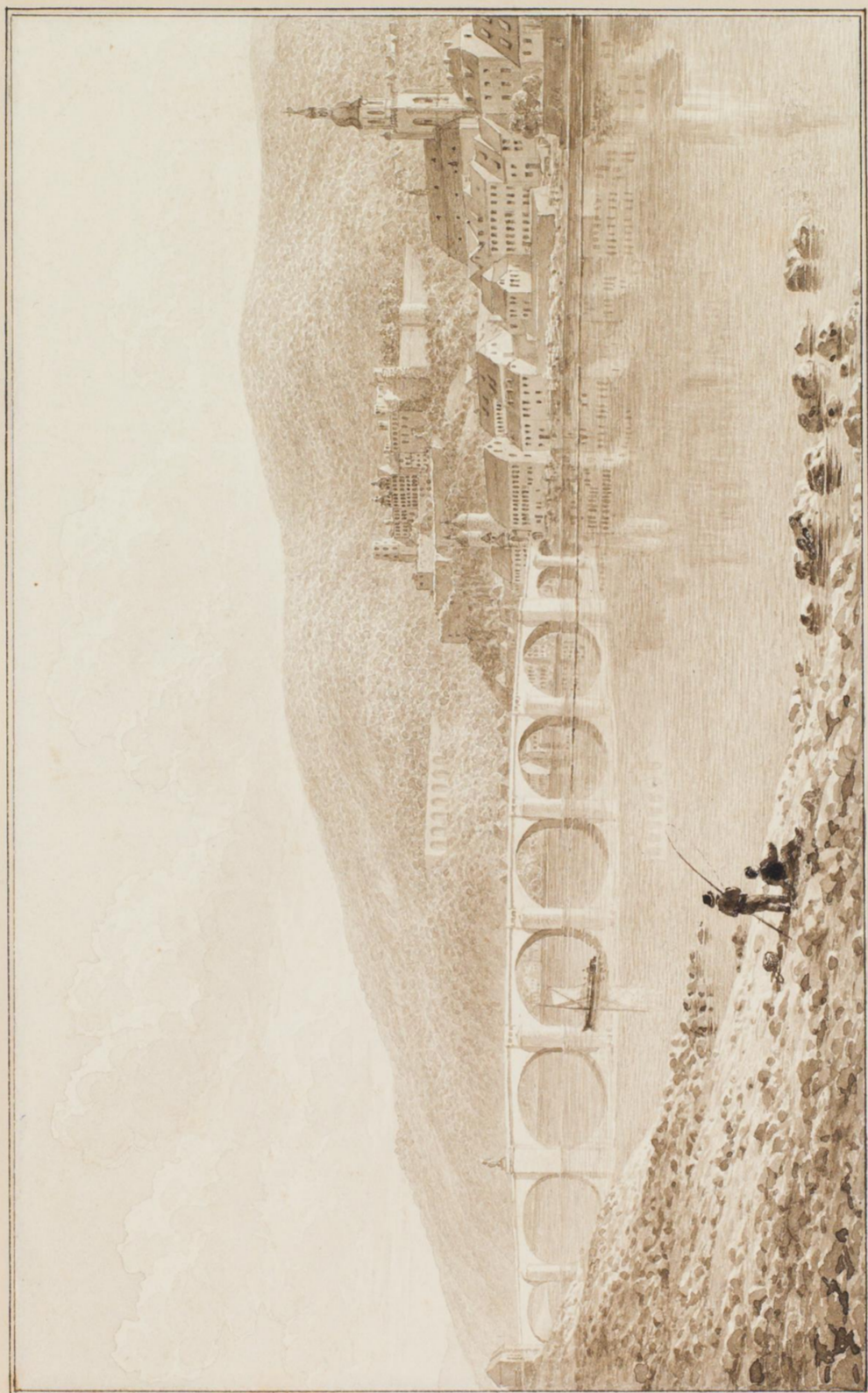
THE situation of the ruins of this splendid palace is truly magnificent, commanding a wonderful prospect over the beautiful valley of the Neckar. At the foot of the rock on which they stand, lies the city of Heidelberg, with its handsome stone bridge over the Neckar. Behind them rises, in graceful slopes, the lofty hill called the Heiligenberg, covered with the richest woods. All these objects combined, form, perhaps, the finest landscape in Germany.



LE PALAIS À HEIDELBERG.

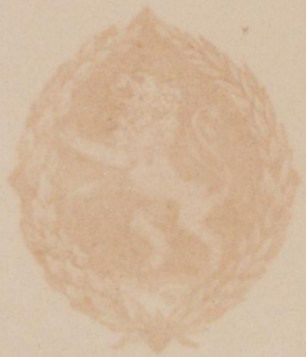
LA situation des ruines de ce palais splendide est vraiment magnifique jouissant d'un coup-d'œil ravissant de la belle vallée du Neckar. Au pied du rocher sur lequel elles se trouvent, est la ville de Heidelberg avec un beau pont de pierre, sur le Neckar. Derrière elle s'élève agréablement en talus, la colline dite Heiligenberg, couverte de superbes bois. Tous ces objets réunis, forment peut-être le plus beau paysage en Allemagne.







HEIDELBERG



ONE of the most pleasing views of Heidelberg is obtained from the right bank of the Neckar, a little below the bridge, as we approach the city by the Neckar from Frankfort. From this point, the city with the ruins of the castle above it, backed by the richly wooded Heiligenberg, are displayed in full view. The handsome stone bridge was built on the site of an old bridge which was carried away by the breaking up of the ice in 1784. It is seven hundred feet in length, and thirty feet in width.



HEIDELBERG.



ONE of the most pleasing views of Heidelberg is obtained from the right bank of the Neckar, a little below the bridge, as we approach the city by the *Berg Strasse* from Frankfort. From this point, the city with the ruins of the castle above it, backed by the richly wooded Heiligenberg, are displayed in full view. The handsome stone bridge was built on the site of an old bridge which was carried away by the breaking up of the ice in 1784. It is seven hundred feet in length, and thirty feet in width.



HEIDELBERG.

UNE des vues les plus agréables de Heidelberg, est celle qui se présente de la rive droite du Neckar, un peu au-dessous du pont, en approchant de la ville en venant de Francfort par la rue, dite *Berg Strasse*. De ce point on a une vue étendue de la ville, et des ruines du château au-dessus, et du Heiligenberg couvert de bois dans l'enfoncement. Le beau pont de pierre fut bâti sur l'emplacement d'un pont ancien, qui fut emporté par la débacle en 1784. Il est long de sept cents pieds, et large de trente pieds.

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PLATE I







THE BROKEN TOWER, HEIDELBERG.



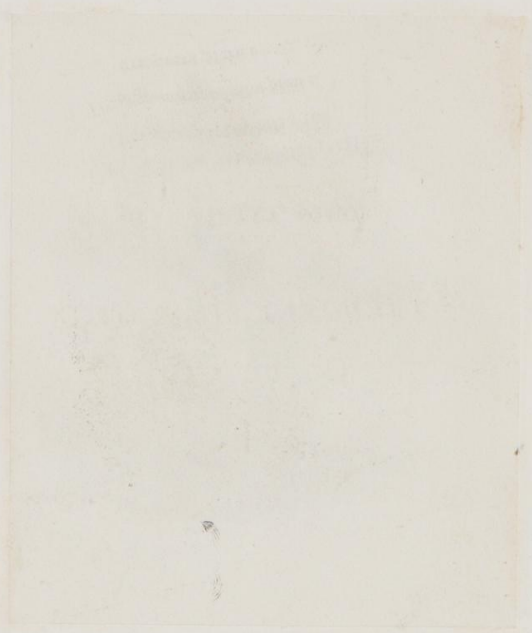
THIS picture was of mine in 1840, at the
Eastern angle of the castle. It shows a
of the tower of 1344, and on the ground of the
of the Duke of Orléans with the Duke of
Gaul's daughter, his wife to the Duke of
of the French, and his daughter, and his
were sent to exile there, and the condition of the
though was noted by the historian, and the
of Heidelberg, one of the most important places in France.



THE BROKEN TOWER, HEIDELBERG.



THIS picturesque mass of ruins is situated at the South-Eastern angle of the castle. It forms a melancholy memorial of the conquest of Louis XIV, who, on the ground of the marriage of the Duke of Orleans with the Elector Louis Charles's daughter, laid claim to the whole Palatinate. The pretensions of the French monarch being disputed, a formidable army was sent to enforce them, and the completion of its triumph was marked by the barbarous demolition of the Castle of Heidelberg, one of the most sumptuous palaces in Europe.



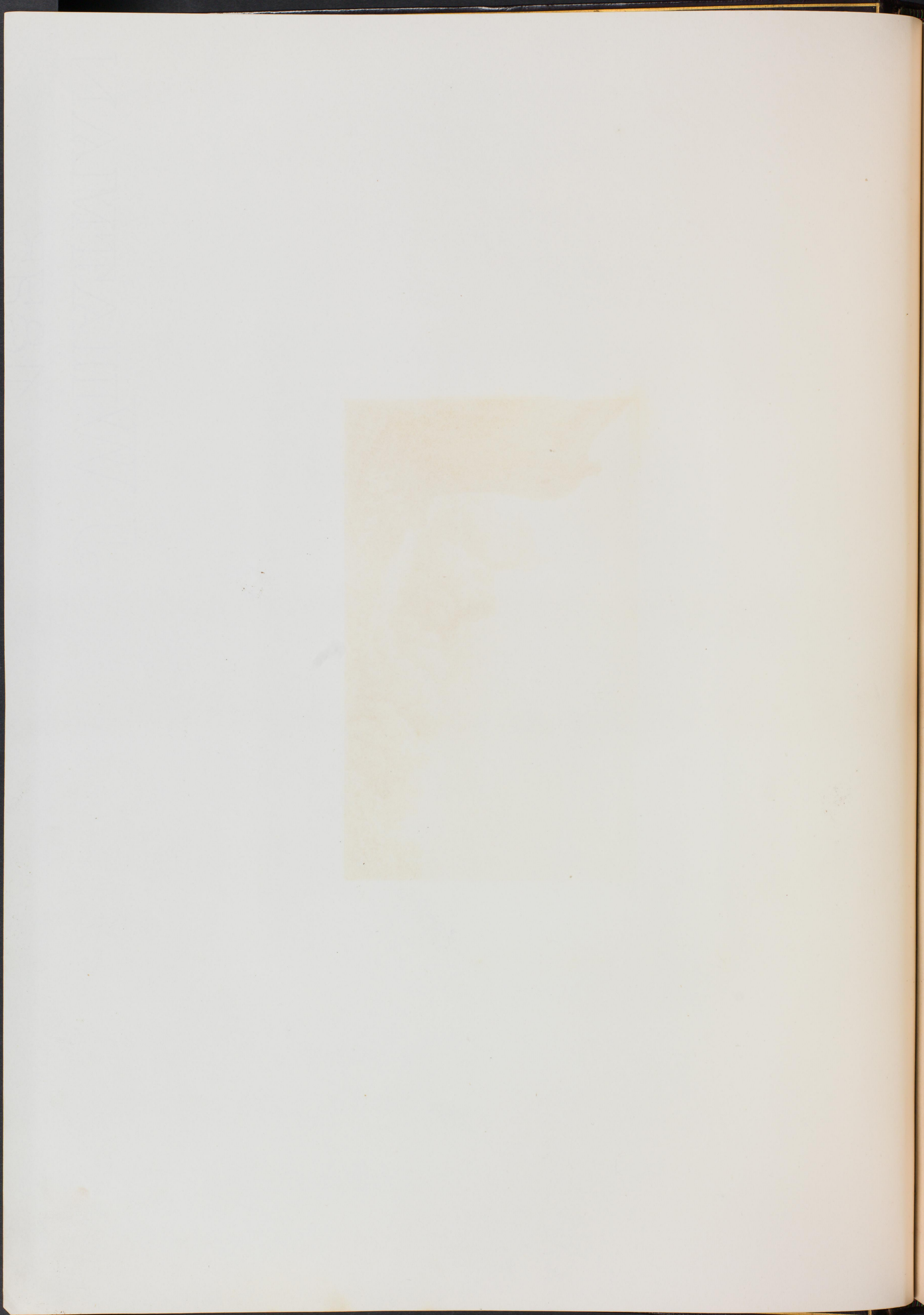
LES RUINES DE LA TOUR D'HEIDELBERG.

CET amas pittoresque de ruines se trouve à l'angle du château au Sud-Est. C'est un triste monument des conquêtes de Louis XIV, qui réclamoit tout le Palatinat, à cause du mariage du duc d'Orléans avec la princesse fille de l'Electeur Charles Louis. Les prétentions du monarque français étant contestées, il envoya une armée formidable pour les soutenir, qui signala son triomphe par la cruelle démolition du Château de Heidelberg, un des palais, les plus magnifiques de l'Europe.

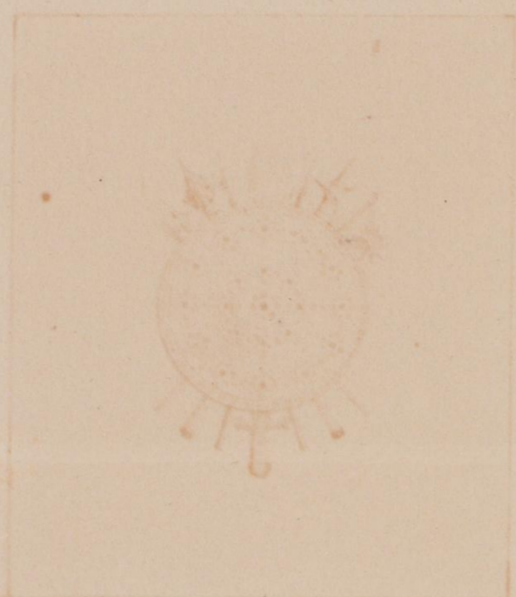
BERG.

de du château
après de
marriage
deur Charles
et entretiens,
qui signala
de Heide-
ye.

WYTTENBERG
1834



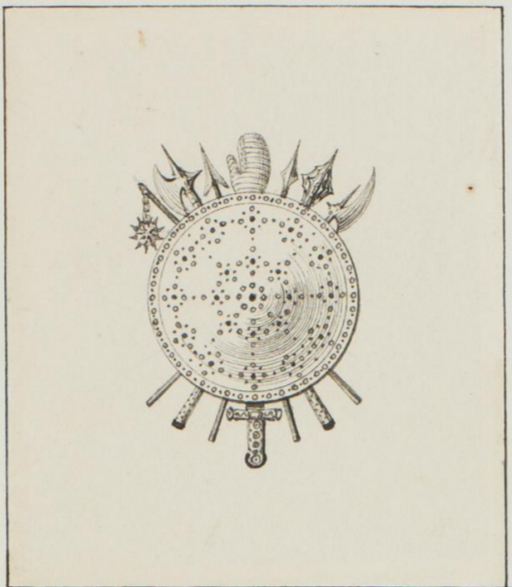




DECLARATION




THESE sont les choses que, par son état, et dans le
même esprit, nous avons voulu et désiré que
vous sachiez, et que vous en fassiez le
nécessaire. Et nous vous prions de nous en
faire part, par votre prochain retour, afin
que nous en puissions faire usage, et que
nous en soyons informés. Et nous vous
prions de nous en faire part, par votre
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faire usage, et que nous en soyons informés.



NECKARSTEINACH.

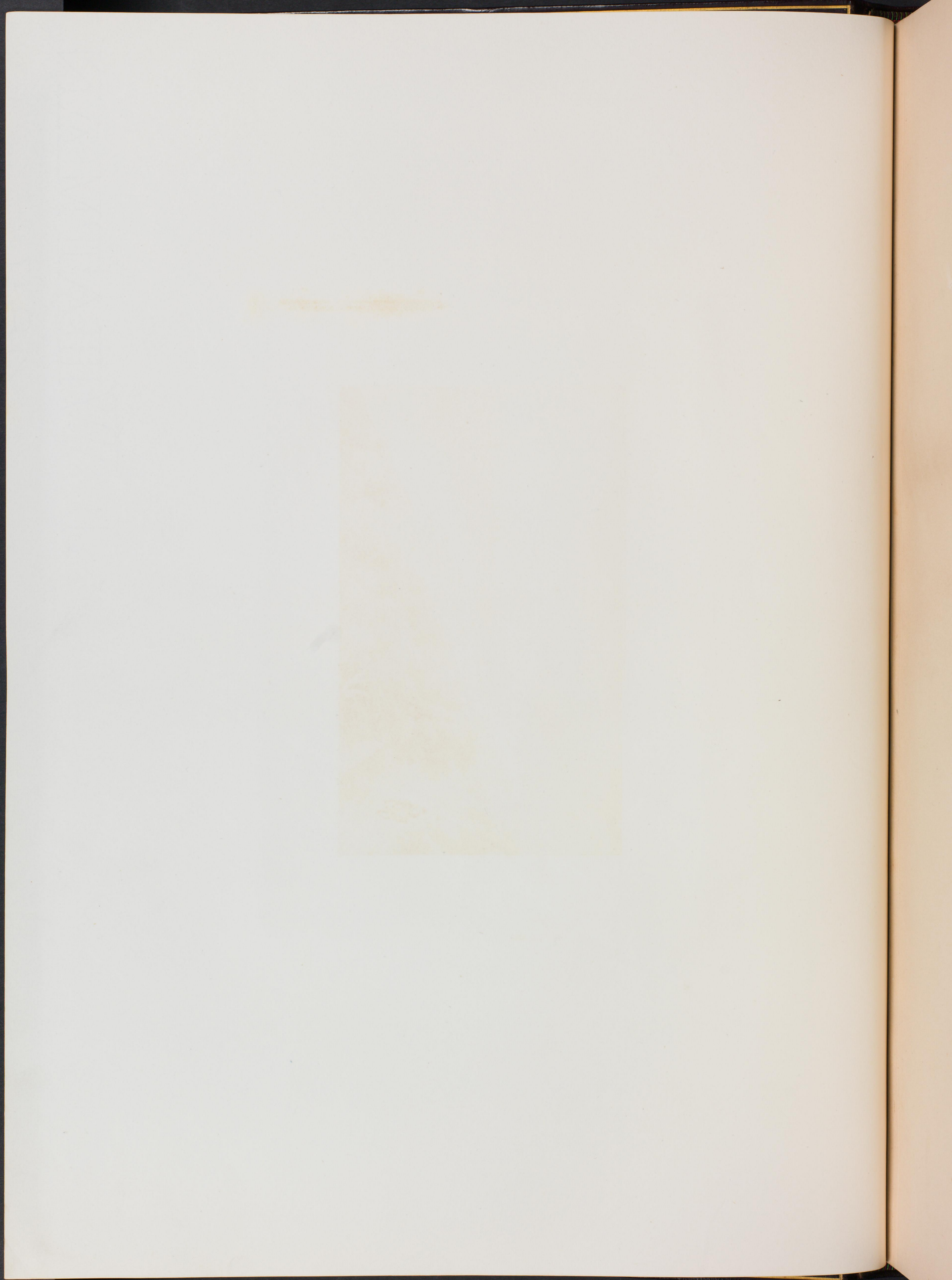


THERE are few rivers which, for their size, and within so small an extent, exhibit such pleasing and picturesque variety of scenery as the Neckar. As we ascend its banks from Heidelberg we meet with some new features at every turn. Alternately steep rocky banks, rich hanging woods and beautiful green slopes embellish the borders of the winding stream. The village of Neckargemund stands delightfully at a bend on the left bank. Higher up we come to the castles of Neckarsteinach and the Schwalben-Nest, (Swallow's-Nest), with the village of Neckarstein. The view here given is taken from the height above the village, so as to shew the three castles of Neckarstein with the almost inaccessible castle of Schwalben-Nest overhanging the rocky precipice.

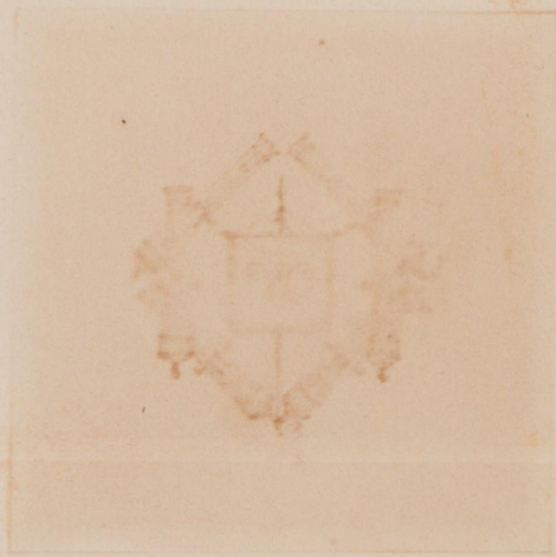


NECKARSTEINACH.

Il y a peu de rivières qui, en proportion de leur grandeur, présentent entre des limites aussi resserrées une telle variété de scènes agréables et pittoresques que le Neckar. En le remontant depuis Heidelberg on rencontre à chaque détour quelque trait nouveau. Des rives escarpés, des forêts, des pentes embellies d'une riche verdure embellissent tour à tour les bords onduleux de la rivière. Plus haut nous trouvons le château de Neckarsteinach, et le dit Schwalben-Nest (nid d'Hirondelle) avec le village de Neckarstein. Notre vue est prise de l'éminence au-dessus du village, de manière à laisser voir les trois châteaux de Neckarstein, avec le château presque inaccessible du Schwalben-Nest sur le précipice escarpé.



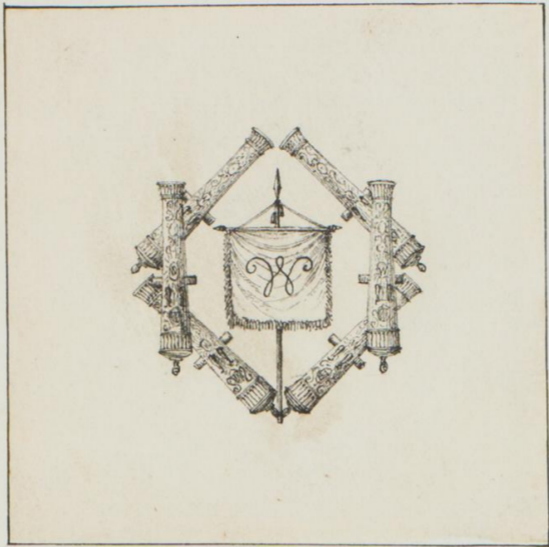




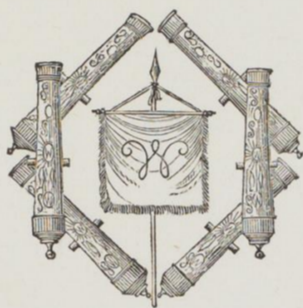
WIRTSCHAFT



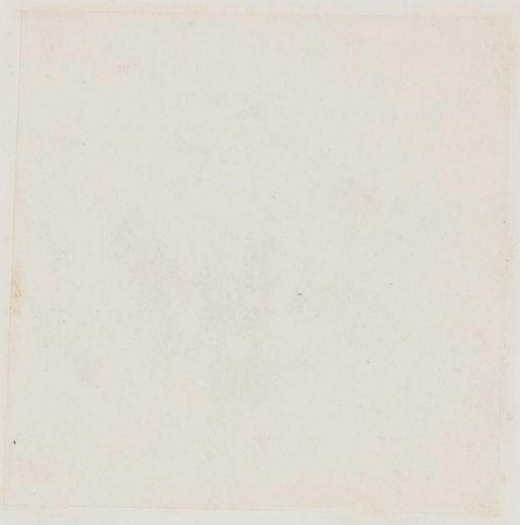
The city of Würzburg is highly renowned for the number of its public churches and other public buildings, for the beauty of its situation and for the delightful prospect from its neighbouring heights. One of the most elegant parks is that of the high ground on the left bank of the Main, a park which is highly valued by the city. From the elevated position we have a commanding view of the whole extent of the city, with the river winding through the middle of it. The whole is enclosed by a range of high, weathered walls, which form the best defence of the city.



WURZBURG.

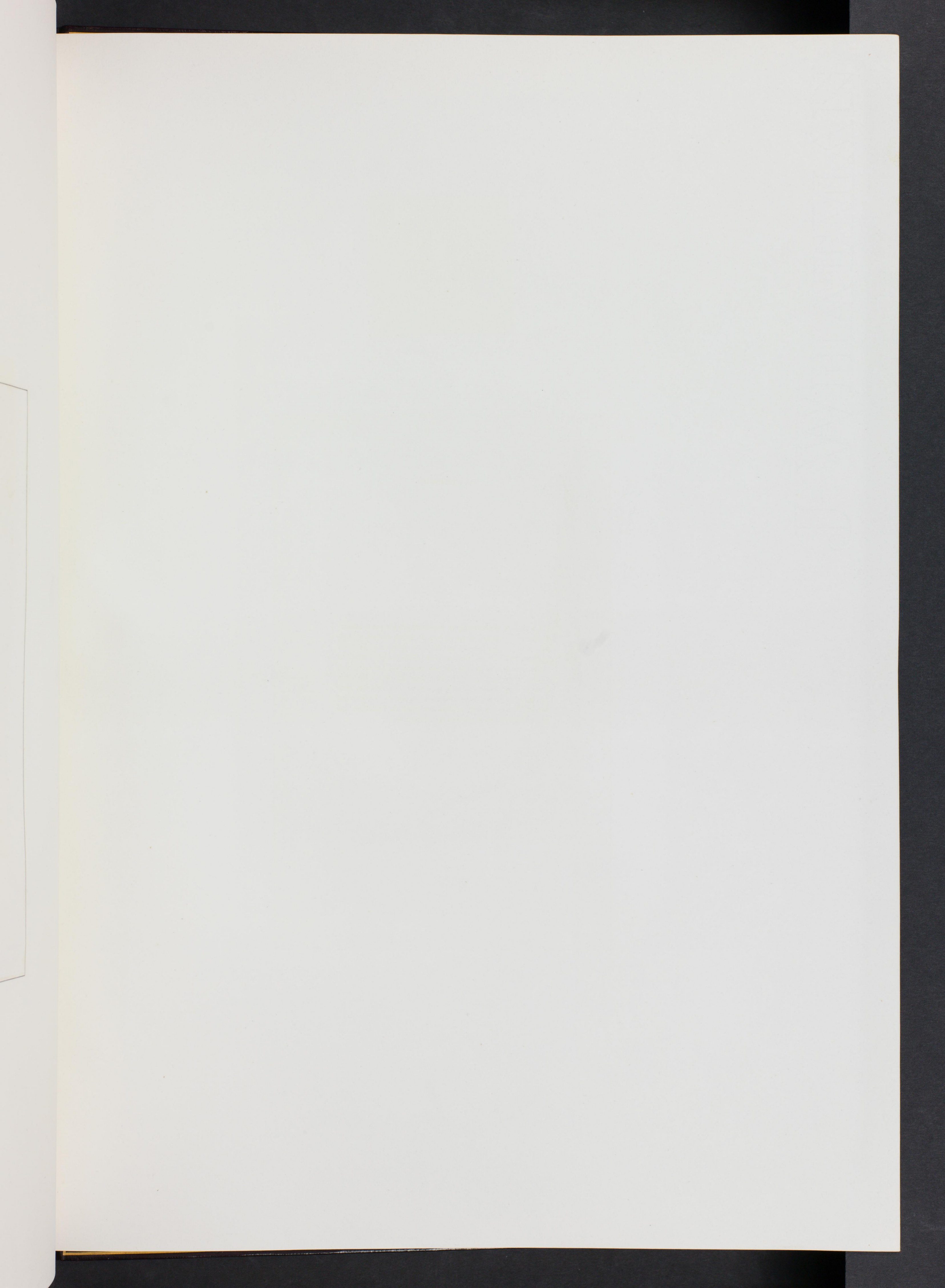


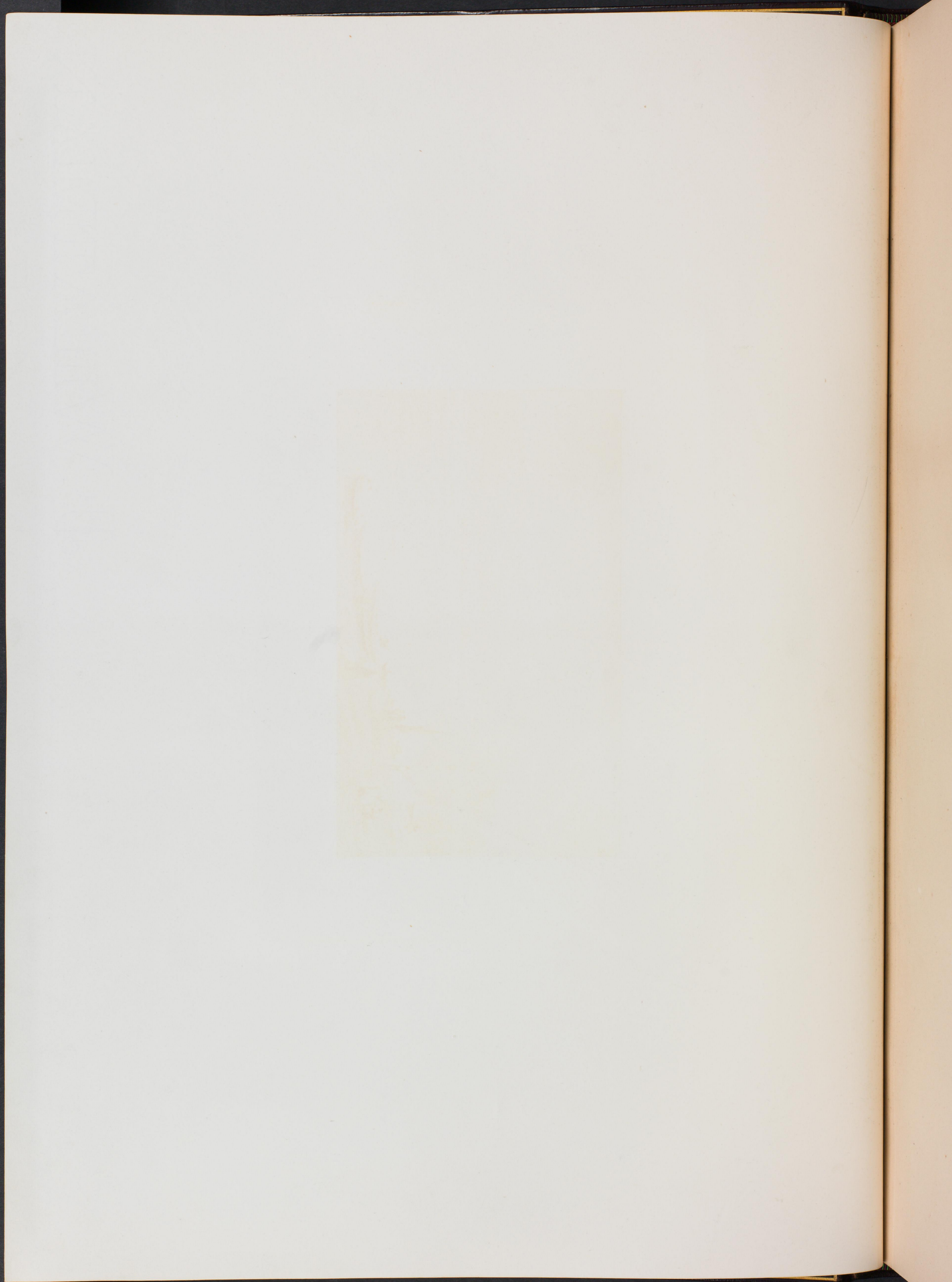
THE city of Wurzburg is justly celebrated for the magnificence of its palace, churches and other public buildings, for the beauty of its situation and for the delightful prospects from its neighbouring heights. One of the most splendid views is from the high ground on the left bank of the Maine, a little above the place where it enters the city. From this elevated situation we have a commanding view of the whole extent of the city, with the citadel nobly crowning the opposite hill. The whole is enclosed by a range of heights, covered with vineyards, which yield the finest wines of Franconia.



WURTZBOURG.

LA ville de Wurtzbourg est justement célèbre par la magnificence de son palais, de ses églises et autres édifices publics, par sa belle situation, et par les vues ravissantes dont on jouit des hauteurs qui l'environnent. Une des plus superbes est celle du terrain élevé sur la rive gauche du Mein, un peu au-dessus de l'endroit où il entre dans la ville. De cette hauteur l'œil domine la ville dans toute son étendue, avec la citadelle qui couronne l'éminence opposée. Le tout est entouré d'une chaîne de collines couvertes de vignobles, qui fournissent les plus beaux vins de la Franconie.





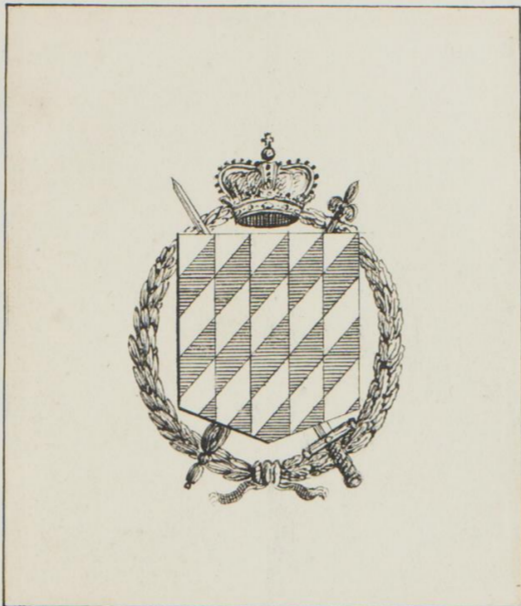




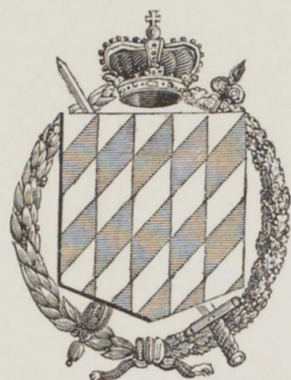
THE CITADEL OF WÜRZBURG




THE Citadel of Würzburg crowns a steep eminence on the left bank of the Main, and commands the whole extent of the city which spreads over a small plain on the opposite side of the river. Three streets from the right bank, its appearance is grand and picturesque. As a military work it is one of great strength, and seems intended, rather to keep the neighbouring city in subjection, than to repel its enemies. The steep sides of the hill on which it stands, are covered with trees, and the building the Citadel is a fine specimen of the style of the last century. It is a fine specimen of the style of the last century.



THE CITADEL OF WURZBURG.



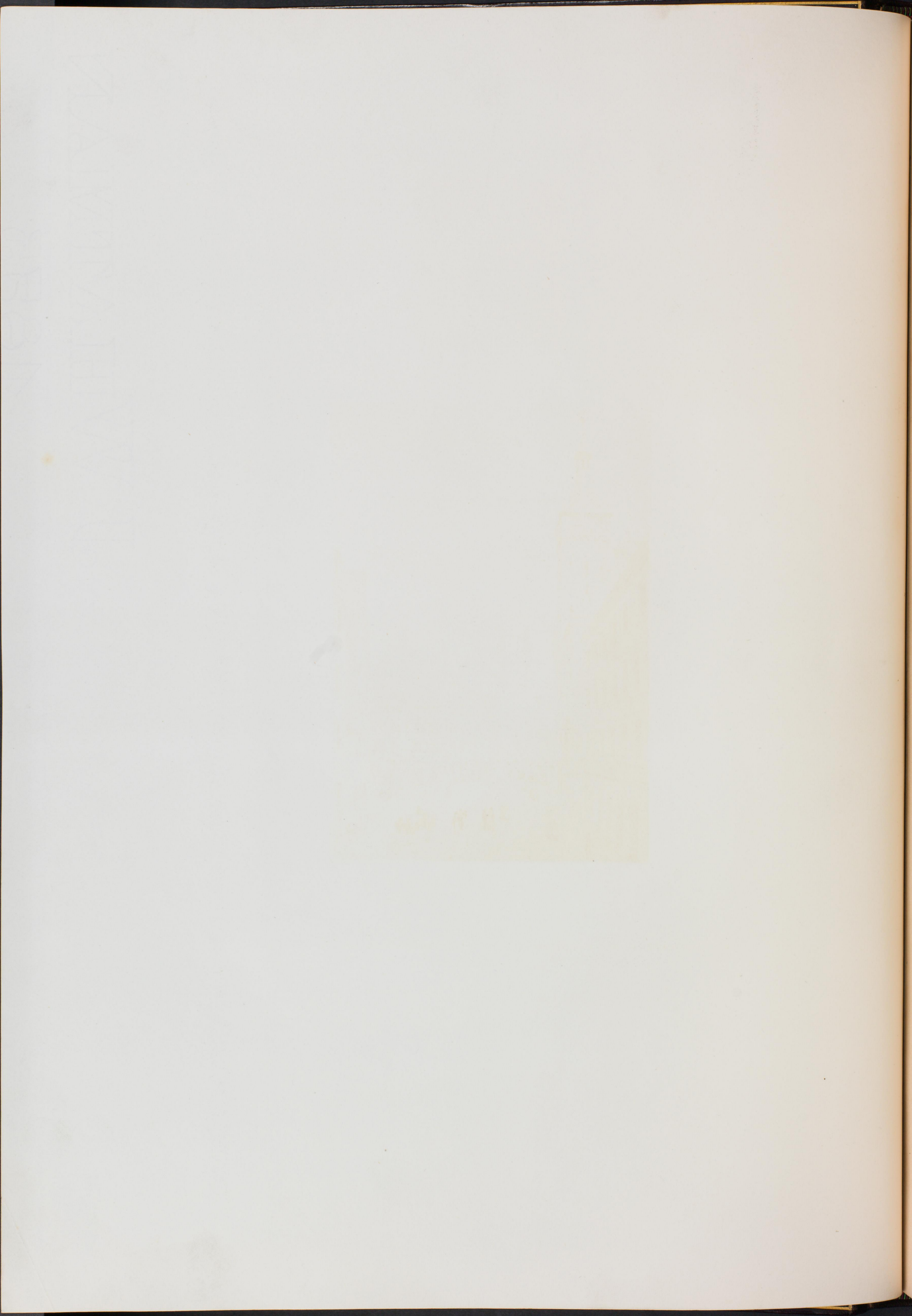
THE Citadel of Würzburg crowns a steep eminence on the left bank of the Main, and commands the whole expanse of the city, which spreads over a small plain on the opposite side of the river. When viewed from the right bank, its appearance is grand and picturesque. As a military post, it is one of great strength, and seems intended, rather to keep the neighbouring city in subjection, than to repel its enemies. The steep slopes of the hill, on which it stands, are covered with vines, famed for yielding the choicest quality of Würzburg wine. Since the late general pacification of the continent, the Duchy of Würzburg has belonged to the house of Bavaria.



LA CITADELLE DE WURTZBOURG.

LA citadelle de Wurtzbourg est placée sur un rocher escarpé, sur la rive gauche du Mein, et domine la ville qui s'étend dans une petite plaine à l'autre côté de la rivière. Vu du côté droit, l'apparence en est imposante et pittoresque. Comme poste militaire, elle est très-forte, et elle semblerait plutôt destinée à tenir la ville en subjection, qu'à la protéger contre ses ennemis. Les côtés escarpés des rochers sur lesquels elle est placée, sont tous couverts de vignes, renommées en ce qu'elles fournissent le meilleur vin de Wurtzbourg. Depuis la conclusion de la dernière paix le Duché de Wurtzbourg appartient à la Bavière.

ВЕРИ
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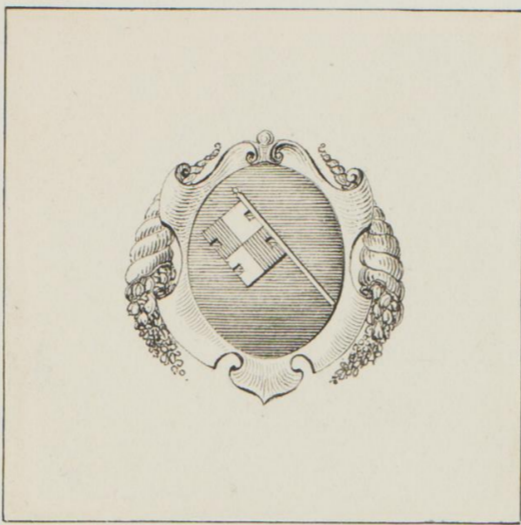




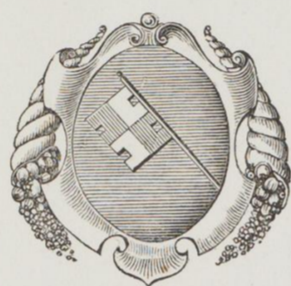
THE DOCTRINE OF THE CROSS



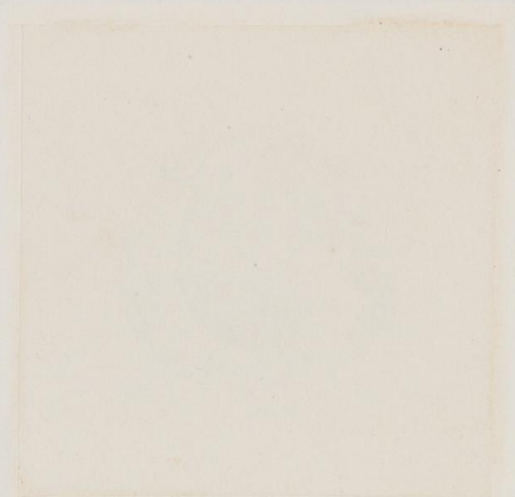
THE DOCTRINE OF THE CROSS
is a subject of great importance
and one which has been
the subject of much
discussion and controversy
in the history of the
Church. It is a subject
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Church. It is a subject
which has been
the subject of much
discussion and controversy
in the history of the
Church.




THE DOM-GASSE; WURZBOURG.



THE city of Würzburg is built on the right bank of the Maine. It was formerly the capital of a Bishopric and Grand Duchy; and, since the late territorial arrangements of the continent, has belonged to Bavaria. Although the streets are, for the most part, very irregular, it is a handsome and well built city. The Dom-Gasse is the principal street, leading direct from the bridge over the Maine, to the Cathedral, which stands in the centre of the city. The view of this street, as we enter it from the bridge, is remarkably picturesque, being terminated by the spires of the Cathedral. On the left is a lofty tower adjoining the town hall; and on the right, nearly opposite to it, is a singularly ornamented fountain.



LA DOM-GASSE; WURTZBOURG.



LA ville de Wurtzbourg est bâtie sur la rive gauche du Mein : autrefois elle était le siège d'un évêque et capitale d'un grand Duché, mais par les derniers arrangemens territoriaux en Allemagne, elle fut cédée à la Bavière. Bien que les rues soient, pour la plupart, très-irrégulières, elle est une ville belle et bien bâtie. La rue de la Cathédrale est la plus grande ; elle va tout droit du pont sur le Mein à la Cathédrale, qui est située au centre de la ville. La vue de cette rue, en y entrant par le pont, est très-pittoresque, étant terminée par les tours de la Cathédrale. A gauche il y a une tour élevée attenante à la maison de ville, et à droite, à-peu-près vis-à-vis de cette tour, se trouve une fontaine qui est ornée dans un goût assez singulier.



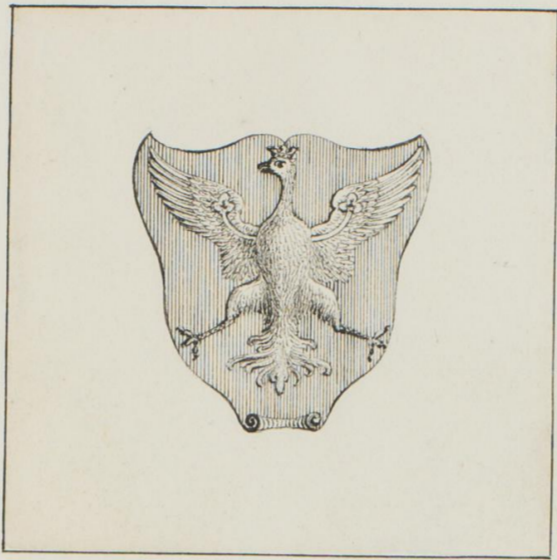




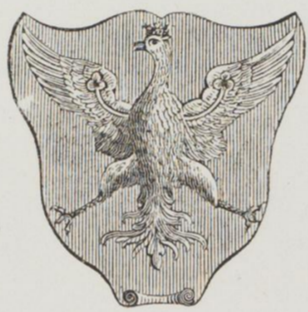
FRANKFORT, ON THE MAINE



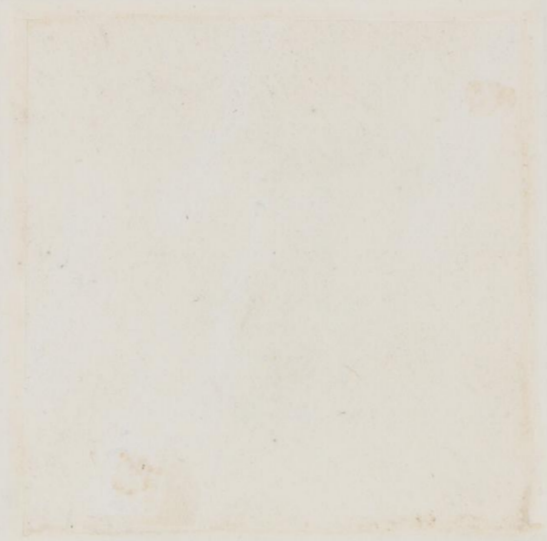
IN the annexed view of Frankfort, which is taken from the suburb of Saco, on the left bank of the Maine, we have a curious and interesting assemblage of picturesque objects. A fine old stone bridge is seen on the right, connecting the suburb with the city, and the quay, on the opposite bank of the river, are rendered striking by a long range of handsome half houses. The old cathedral with its crumbling tower rises conspicuously in the background. All these, with the boats of boats navigating the river, combine to form a happy and pleasing scene. The customs of Frankfort are extremely cheap, the most looking country houses of the merchants and citizens being scattered over the whole neighbourhood.



FRANKFORT, ON THE MAINE.

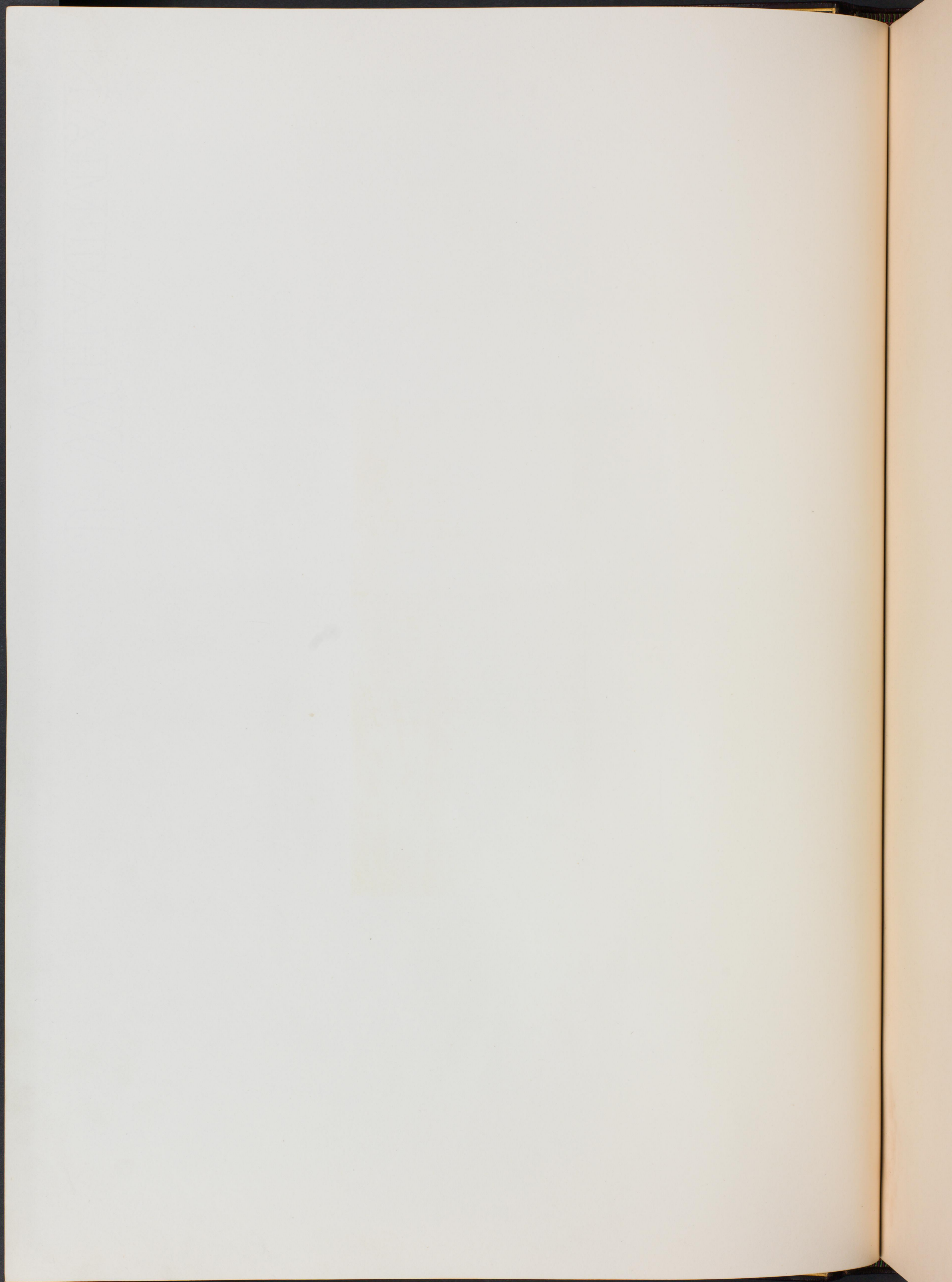


IN the annexed view of Frankfort, which is taken from the suburb of Saxenhausen, on the left bank of the Maine, we have a curious and interesting assemblage of picturesque objects. A fine old stone bridge is seen on the right, connecting the suburb with the city, and the quays, on the opposite bank of the river, are rendered striking by a long range of fantastically built houses. The old cathedral with its crumbling tower rises conspicuously in the back ground. All these, with the bustle of boats navigating the river, combine to form a lively and pleasing scene. The environs of Frankfort are extremely cheerful, the neat looking country houses of the merchants and citizens being scattered over the whole neighbourhood to a considerable distance.



FRANCFORT SUR LE MEIN.

LA vue ci-jointe de la ville de Francfort, prise du faubourg de Sachsenhausen sur le côté gauche du Mein, présente un assemblage remarquable et intéressant d'objets pittoresques. A la droite un beau pont de pierre unit le faubourg à la ville, et les quais du côté opposé de la rivière présentent une suite de maisons, dont l'architecture bizarre fait un effet très-frappant. La vieille cathédrale, avec sa tour tombant en ruines, s'élève distinctement dans le fond. Tous ces objets, réunis au mouvement des bateaux qui naviguent sur le fleuve, forment un ensemble aussi animé qu'agréable. Les environs de Francfort sont très-riants. Les jolies maisons de campagne des négocians et des citoyens y sont répandues tout autour à une grande distance.



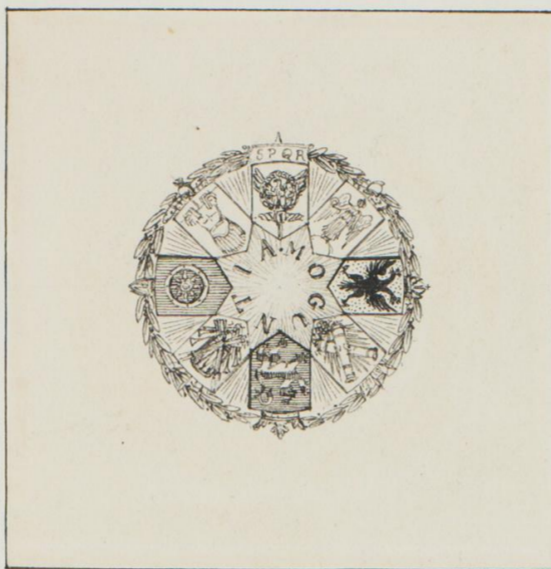




1877



THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY NATHAN OSGOOD
PUBLISHED BY LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY, 15 NASSAU ST. N.Y.
1877



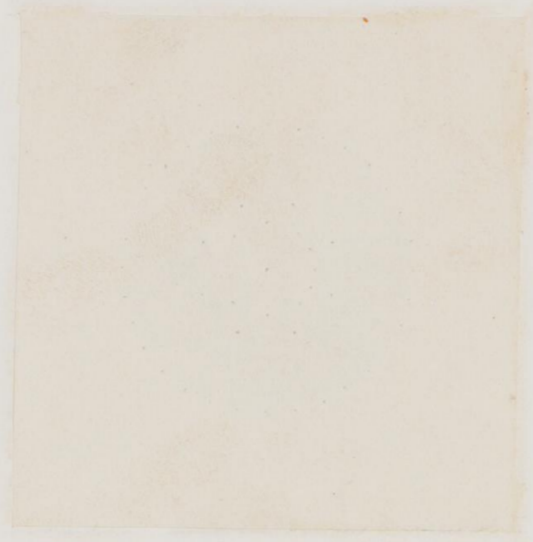
MAYENCE.



MAYENCE may be considered as the point at which the most interesting part of the scenery of the Rhine commences. The river, after flowing through a vast extent of flat and unpicturesque country, is here joined by the Maine; and the united streams, forming one majestic current, glide by the city walls in their way down to the richly cultivated region of the Rhingau, whose hills bound the horizon. The annexed view of this once important ecclesiastical city, is taken from a spot where the elector's palace, called the Favorite, formerly stood: a mass of ruins and rubbish are now the only traces of the prince's residence. A bridge of boats is seen stretching across the river to the little town of Cassel, on the right bank.

Mayence stands on the site of the Roman Moguntia or Magontiacum, and many Roman monuments, coins, etc., have, at various times, been dug up within the city and in its vicinity. Below the bridge of boats are several floating water mills; and close to these, when the river is low, may be seen the ruins of an ancient bridge, said to be of Roman construction.

Mayence is the renowned birth-place of the art of printing: the house of Guttenberg, its inventor, is shown as one of the curiosities of the city, and is now appropriately made use of as a public reading room.



MAYENCE.

ON peut regarder Mayence comme le point où commence la partie la plus pittoresque des bords du Rhin. Cette rivière, après avoir traversé une grande étendue d'un pays plat et sans intérêt, rencontre ici le Mein, et leurs eaux réunies, formant un fleuve magnifique, baignent les murs de la ville, dans leur cours vers le riche pays du Rhingau, dont les montagnes ferment l'horizon. Cette ville est bien déchue de l'importance dont elle jouissait comme siège d'un électeur ecclésiastique. La vue ci-jointe est prise du site d'un ancien palais de l'électeur nommé la Favorite, dont il ne reste qu'un amas de décombres. Un pont de bateaux traverse la rivière à la petite ville de Cassel située sur la rive droite.

Mayence est bâtie sur le site du Magontiacum, ou Moguntia des Romains, et en fouillant dans la ville et aux environs, on a trouvé beaucoup de monumens romains, tels que monnaies, etc. Au-dessous du pont de bateaux il y a plusieurs moulins flottans, et tout près d'eux on aperçoit, quand l'eau de la rivière est basse, des restes d'un pont, qu'on croit être l'ouvrage des Romains.

Mayence est renommé pour avoir donné naissance à l'art de l'imprimerie. On montre encore aux étrangers la maison de Guttenberg, l'inventeur, qui a reçu, très-à-propos, la destination de cabinet de lecture.

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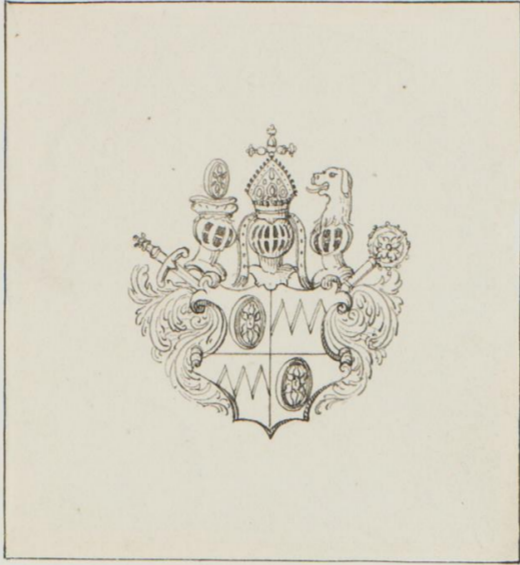




CATHEDRAL AT MAYENCE.



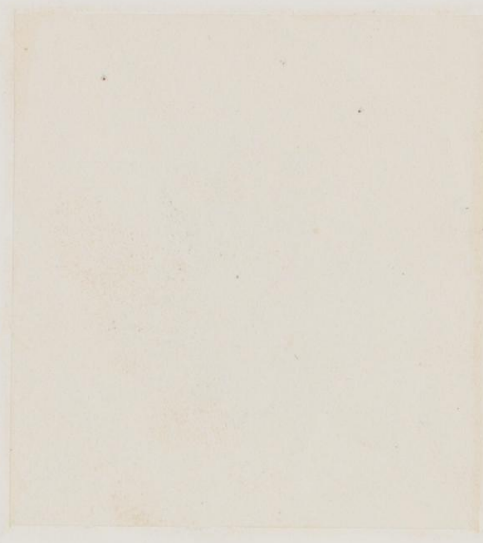
THE Cathedral of Mayence was built in the early part of the ninth century, but the nave is the original architectural portion of the work. A few centuries later the choir and transept were added, and the west front was built in the thirteenth century. It was burnt down for the sixth time in 1527, when the French garrison, under General Doye, was besieged by the Protestant army under General Hatzfeldt; since that period it has undergone numerous repairs, and been erected in a style of its own, but a description is now wanted in Germany for the purpose of restoring it to its original splendour, in the same direction as to the west end of the cathedral, we think a slight and very perfect specimen of the Roman or early Norman architecture, which the towers and superstructure are evidence of Gothic and comparatively modern date. The whole of the east end of the pile forms a very picturesque object, but in other views of the Cathedral, the forms are heavy, inelegant and devoid of picturesque or noble character. The Cathedral contains some curious monuments amongst the most remarkable is that of Fustard, the fourth wife of Charlemagne, who died at Fustard in the year 784.



CATHEDRAL AT MAYENCE.



THE Cathedral of Mayence was built in the early part of the ninth century; but like most of the splendid ecclesiastical edifices of the continent, it has suffered from repeated accidents by fire, and has consequently been, in part or almost entirely, rebuilt. It was burnt down for the sixth time in 1793, when the French garrison, under general Doyré, was besieged by the Prussian army under general Kalkreuth: since that period, it has only undergone temporary repairs, and been covered in with a roof of boards: but a subscription is now making in Germany for the purpose of restoring it to its ancient splendor. In the semi-circular projection, at the east end of the cathedral, we remark a singular and very perfect specimen of the Saxon or early Norman architecture, whilst the towers and superstructure are evidently of Gothic and comparatively modern date. The whole of the east end of the pile forms a very picturesque object; but in other views of the Cathedral, the forms are heavy, inelegant and devoid of picturesque or noble character. The Cathedral contains some curious monuments, amongst the most remarkable is that of Fastrada, the fourth wife of Charlemagne, who died at Frankfort in the year 794.

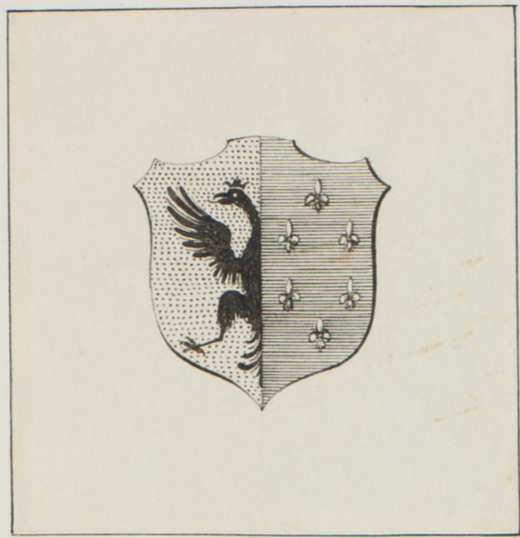


LA CATHÉDRALE À MAYENCE.

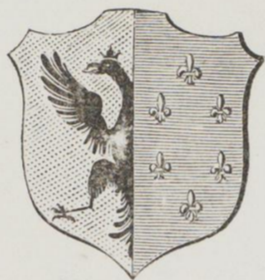
LA fondation de la cathédrale de Mayence date du commencement du neuvième siècle; mais, comme la plupart des beaux édifices religieux du continent de l'Europe, elle a été plusieurs fois dévastée par les incendies; c'est en 1793 qu'elle fut incendiée pour la sixième fois, pendant le siège, où la garnison française, commandée par le général Doyré, défendait la ville contre l'armée prussienne aux ordres du général Kalkreuth: depuis cette époque, on n'y a fait que les réparations les plus indispensables, mais des souscriptions se font actuellement en Allemagne, dans le but de lui rendre son ancienne splendeur. La projection semi-circulaire du côté oriental de la cathédrale présente un modèle remarquable, et très-parfait, de l'ancienne architecture Saxonne, ou Normande, pendant que les tours et l'édifice lui-même sont évidemment gothiques, et comparativement d'origine moderne. Tout le côté oriental forme un objet très-pittoresque; mais dans tout autre point de vue, la cathédrale ne présente que des formes lourdes et inélégantes. Elle contient quelques beaux monumens: un des plus dignes d'observation est celui élevé à la mémoire de Fastrada, quatrième épouse de Charlemagne qui mourut à Francfort en l'an 794.



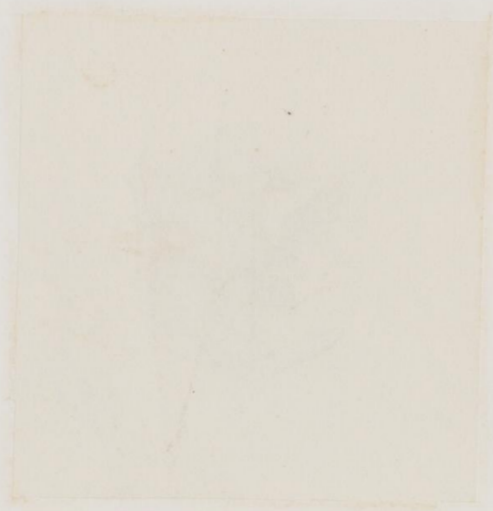




BINGEN.



THE little town of Bingen stands just above, and in the angle formed by the confluence of the Nahe with the Rhine. It is undoubtedly of Roman origin ; and the ruins of the castle or Klopp, seen on the right in this view, stand upon the site of a Roman castellum, attributed to Drusus. The bridge over the Nahe is called the Drusus Brucke, and probably was built upon Roman foundations. The situation of Bingen is one of the most charming on the borders of the Rhine. It marks the confines of the delightful region of the Rhingau, the favorite abode of Charlemagne. At this point also commences the romantic and mountainous tract which extends to the Siebenbergen near Bonn.



BINGEN.

LA petite ville de Bingen se trouve dans l'angle formé par le confluent du Rhin et du Nahe, un peu au-dessus du point de leur réunion. Elle est sans contredit d'origine Romaine ; les ruines du château qu'on voit sur la droite dans notre vue, sont sur le site d'une tour Romaine qu'on prétend avoir été bâtie par Drusus. Le pont sur le Nahe a le nom de Drusus-Brucke ou pont de Drusus ; et les fondemens en sont probablement l'ouvrage des Romains. La position de Bingen est une des plus riantes des bords du Rhin. Elle marque les limites de cette belle région du Rhingau, le séjour favori de Charlemagne. C'est ici que commence le pays romantique et montagneux qui s'étend jusqu'aux monts des Siebenbergen près de Bonn.

... dans l'angle droit de
... par le-dessus de la
... d'origine Rome; la
... dans son sens, et
... avec de la terre
... de Druon-les-Bois
... en sont prohibés
... de la région et de la
... de la région de la
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WYLLIAM
PROB

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BRUNSWICK or RICHMOND



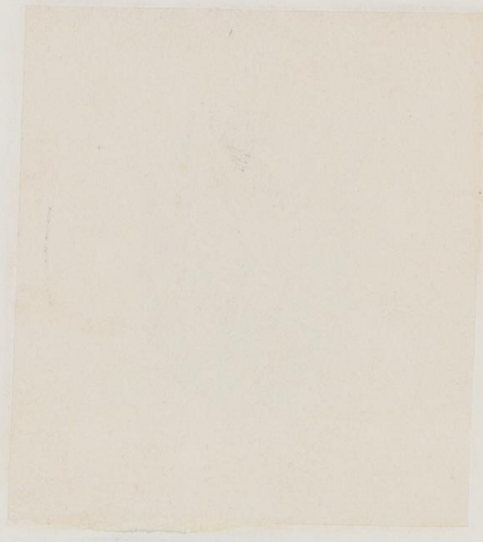
THIS picturesque ruin crowns the summit of a rugged and apparently inaccessible rock, on the left bank of the Rhine. It stands almost directly opposite to Andernach, a village well known for the excellence of its wine. Like most of the castles bordering the part of the Rhine, it was built to enable its proprietor, the Countess Palatine, to levy contributions on passengers; and its commanding situation must have rendered it equally well adapted for this purpose and for the security of its occupants. The system of plunder and ransoming, carried on by these knights, continued till the formation of the celebrated Hanseatic League, towards the close of the thirteenth century, when the castle of Hildesheim was taken and burnt, and its proprietor banished by order of the Emperor Rodolph I.



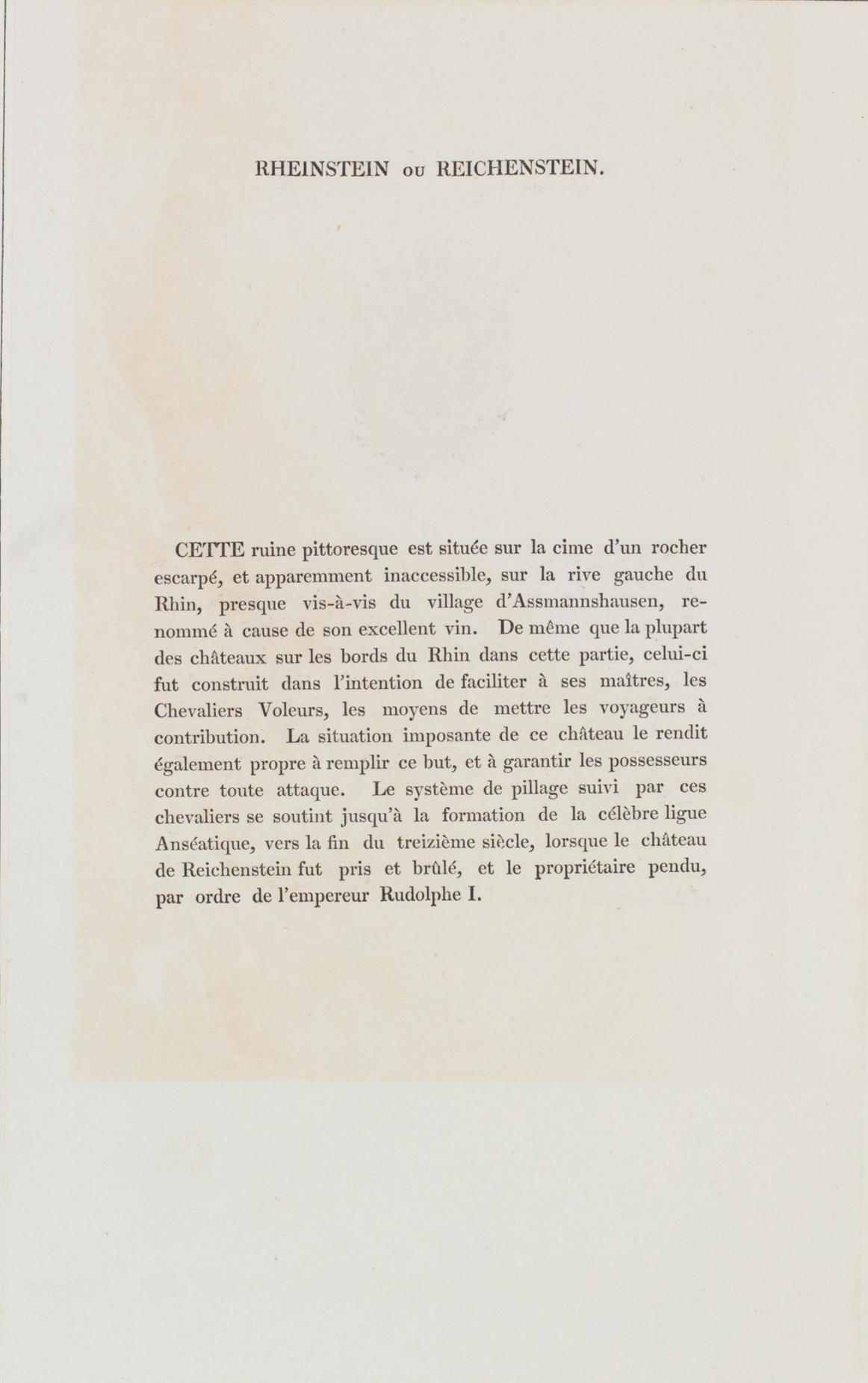
RHEINSTEIN, OR REICHENSTEIN.



THIS picturesque ruin crowns the summit of a rugged and apparently inaccessible rock, on the left bank of the Rhine. It stands almost directly opposite to Assmannshausen, a village well known for the excellence of its wine. Like most of the castles bordering this part of the Rhine, it was built to enable its proprietors, the *Chevaliers Voleurs*, to levy contributions on passengers; and its commanding situation must have rendered it equally well adapted for this purpose and for the security of its occupants. The system of plunder and marauding, carried on by these knights, continued till the formation of the celebrated Hanseatic league, towards the close of the thirteenth century, when the castle of Reichenstein was taken and burnt, and its proprietor hanged by order of the Emperor Rudolph I.



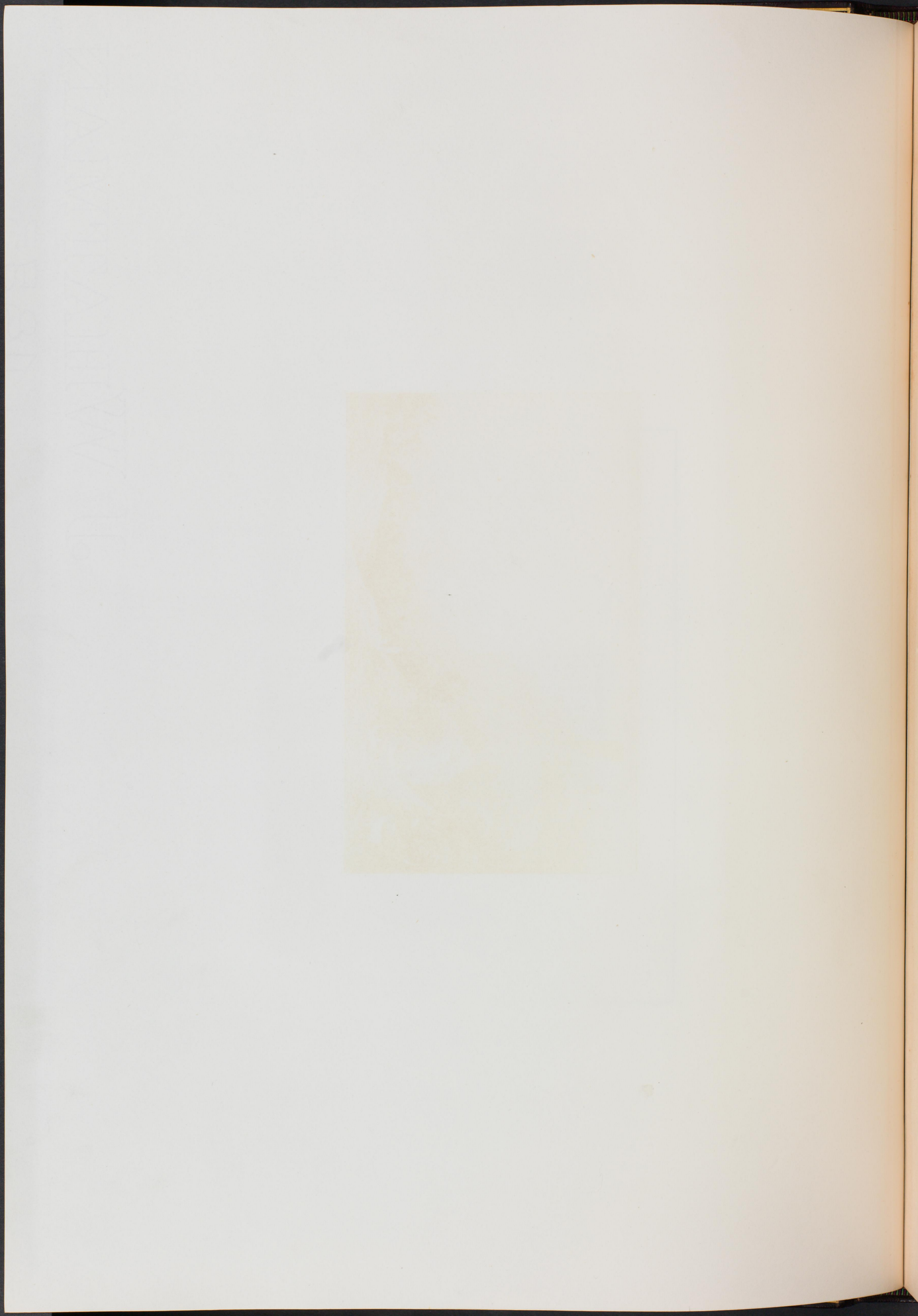
RHEINSTEIN ou REICHENSTEIN.



CETTE ruine pittoresque est située sur la cime d'un rocher escarpé, et apparemment inaccessible, sur la rive gauche du Rhin, presque vis-à-vis du village d'Assmannshausen, renommé à cause de son excellent vin. De même que la plupart des châteaux sur les bords du Rhin dans cette partie, celui-ci fut construit dans l'intention de faciliter à ses maîtres, les Chevaliers Voleurs, les moyens de mettre les voyageurs à contribution. La situation imposante de ce château le rendit également propre à remplir ce but, et à garantir les possesseurs contre toute attaque. Le système de pillage suivi par ces chevaliers se soutint jusqu'à la formation de la célèbre ligue Anseatique, vers la fin du treizième siècle, lorsque le château de Reichenstein fut pris et brûlé, et le propriétaire pendu, par ordre de l'empereur Rudolphe I.

WYLLIAMS

1897



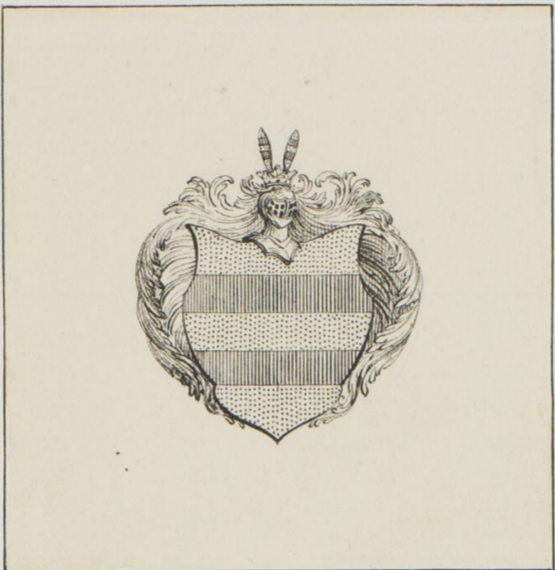




CASTLE OF FÜRSTENBERG



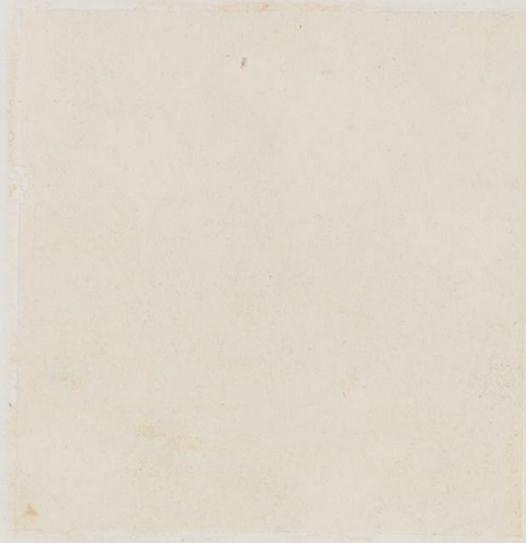
THE ruins of the castle of Fürstenberg, or Fürstenberg, stand on a rocky eminence above the little village of Rheinbach, on the left bank of the Rhine, and within a mile of Koblenz. A deep and narrow ravine, enclosed by remarkably steep hills, opens out into the broad valley of the Rhine, close at the foot of this castle-crowned rock, rendering the little fortress almost inaccessible on that side. A pass or cleft has been cut through the solid rock, to insulate the castle hill from the adjoining heights; and the only approach to it seems to have been over a narrow bridge across the chasm. Thus fortified by nature and art, the proprietors of Fürstenberg were enabled to exact tribute from passers; and it is recorded that one of the counts of Nassau, newly elected king of the Romans, was detained here and compelled to pay tribute. There is no certain record of the date when this castle was built, but it appears to have been often occupied by the Palatines. It was finally burnt down by the French in the time of Lewis XIV.




CASTLE OF FÜRSTENFELS.



THE ruins of the castle of Fürstenfels, or Fürstenberg, stand on a rocky eminence above the little village of Rheindiebach, on the left bank of the Rhine, and within a mile of Bacharach. A deep and narrow ravine, enclosed by remarkably steep hills, opens out into the broad valley of the Rhine, close at the foot of this castle-crowned rock, rendering the little fortress almost inaccessible on that side. A fosse or cleft has been cut through the solid rock, to insulate the castle hill from the adjoining heights; and the only approach to it seems to have been over a narrow bridge across this chasm. Thus fortified by nature and art, the proprietors of Fürstenberg were enabled to exact tribute from passengers; and it is recorded that one of the counts of Nassau, newly elected king of the Romans, was detained here and compelled to pay tribute. There is no certain record of the date when this castle was built, but it appears to have been often occupied by the Palsgraves. It was finally burnt down by the French in the time of Lewis XIV.

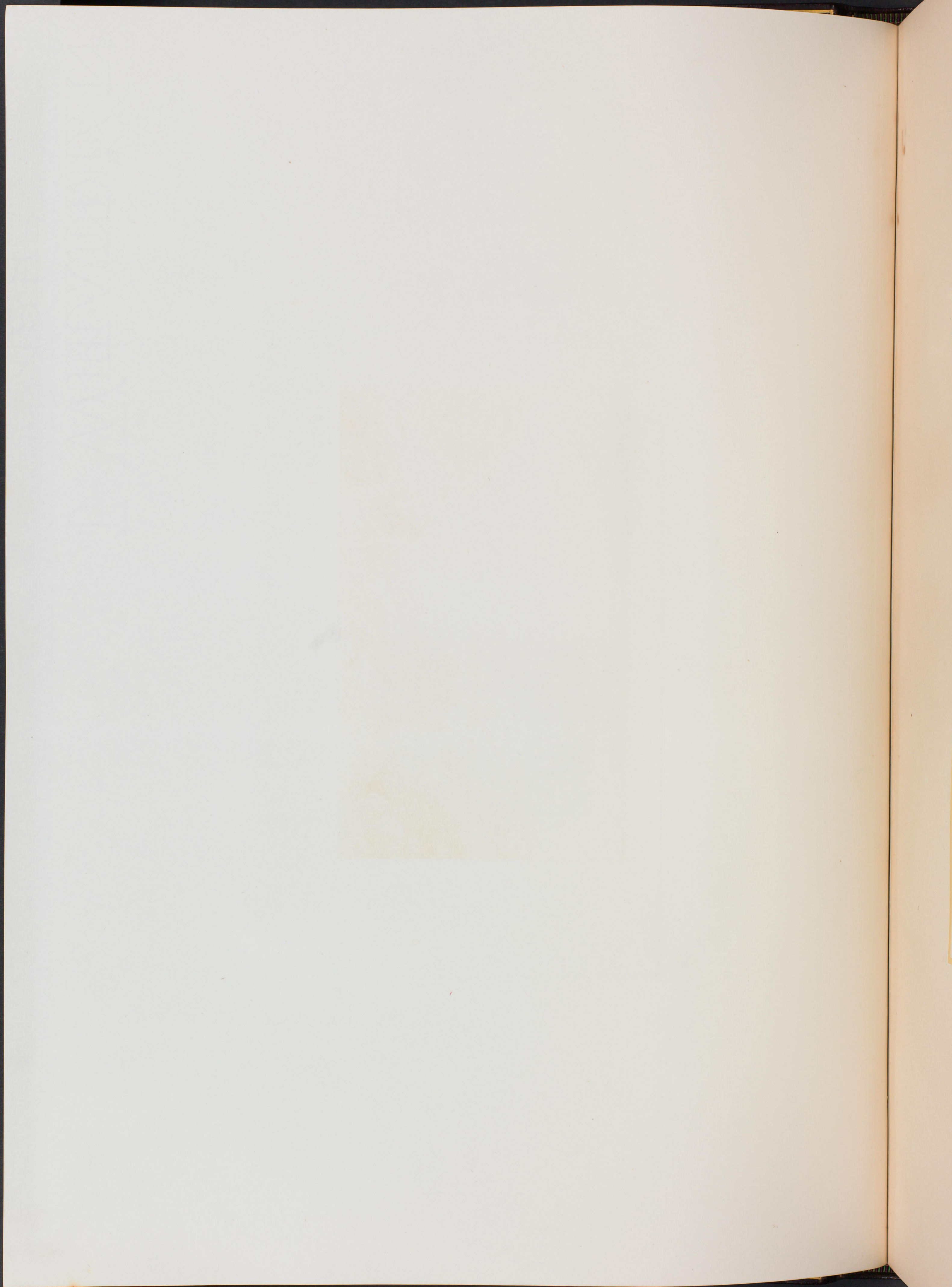


LE CHATEAU DE FÜRSTENFELS.

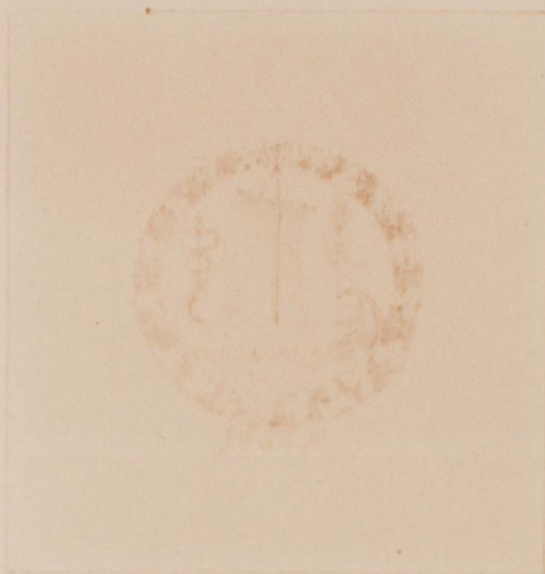


LES ruines du château de Fürst enfels ou Fürstenberg se trouvent sur un rocher élevé, au-dessus de la petite ville du Rhein-Diebach sur la rive gauche du Rhin, à un mille de Bacharach. Un ravin profond et étroit, bordé par des hauteurs extrêmement escarpées, s'ouvre dans la large vallée du Rhin, tout près du pied du rocher, ce qui rend la petite forteresse qui la couronne presqu'inaccessible de ce côté ; on a de plus coupé le rocher par une fosse, pour isoler l'éminence où se trouve le château, et il semble qu'il n'y avait pas d'accès que par un petit pont à travers cette tranchée. Les Seigneurs du Fürstenberg, ainsi fortifié par la nature et l'art, pouvaient facilement mettre à contribution les voyageurs ; on raconte même qu'un comte de Nassau, récemment élu Roi des Romains, fut arrêté ici, et forcé de payer un tribut. Il n'y a pas de notice authentique de la date de la fondation de ce château : mais il paraît avoir été souvent occupé par les comtes Palatins. Il fut enfin détruit et brûlé par les Français pendant le règne de Louis XIV.

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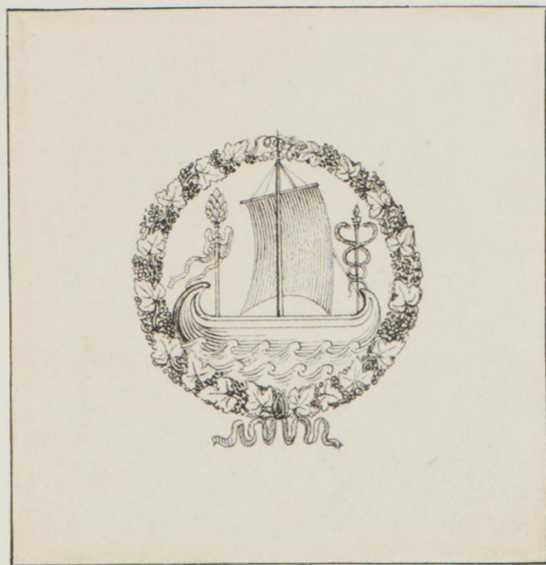
In an old book of Travels, published in 1787, the author says: "As I was upon my journey to the East, I made a tour down the Rhine to see the famous city of Bacharach, and some towers belonging to the Landgrave of Hesse, but especially Bacharach, because travellers say it much resembles Jerusalem, in its situation and manner of building."

The tower stands on a mountainous eminence, and at the mouth of a narrow valley on the left bank of the Rhine. The tower is built of stone and is very ancient. It is enclosed in a wall, and the tower is built of stone. The place of great strength in former times, and which after undergoing repeated sieges and devastations, was finally burnt down in the year 1693. The name of Bacharach implies its classic origin, *Bacharach*. It has been found for its wine from very remote times; the following lines, which need no translation, are quoted from an old German author.

In Bacharach an wine is distinguished as *Gilbe*
In Bacharach an wine is distinguished as *Gilbe*

And

In Bacharach an wine is distinguished as *Gilbe*
In Bacharach an wine is distinguished as *Gilbe*



BACHARACH.



IN an old book of Travels, published in 1725, the author says: "As I was upon my journey to Mayence by land, I made a turn down the Rhine to visit the famous little city of Bacharach, and some towns belonging to the Landtgrave of Hesse, but especially Bacharach, because travellers say, it much resembles Jerusalem, in its situation and manner of buildings."

The town stands on a remarkably picturesque spot, at the mouth of a narrow valley on the left bank of the Rhine. The rocky heights which rise immediately behind it and enclose the valley, are crowned with the ruins of Staleck, a place of great strength in former times; and which, after undergoing repeated sieges and devastations, was finally burnt down in the year 1689. The name of Bacharach implies its classic origin, ARA BACCHI. It has been famed for its wine from very remote times: the following lines, which need no translation, are quoted from an old German author.

Zu Bacharach am Rhein, zu Klingenberg am Stein,
Zu Hochheim an dem Mayn, da giebt's die besten Wein.

And,

Zu Bacharach am Rhein, zu Klingenberg am Mayn,
Und Würzburg an dem Stein, wachsen die besten Wein.

BACHARACH.

L'AUTEUR d'un ancien livre, publié en 1725, dit: "Al-
lant par terre à Mayence, je descendis le Rhin pour voir
quelques villes appartenant au Landgrave de Hesse, mais
surtout la célèbre petite ville de Bacharach, parce qu'au
dire des voyageurs, elle ressemble beaucoup à Jérusalem,
tant par sa position que par le style de son architecture."

Cette ville a un site infiniment pittoresque au débouché
d'une vallée étroite sur la rive gauche du Rhin. Les rochers
qui s'élèvent derrière la ville et qui entourent la vallée,
sont couronnés par les ruines de Stalecke, autrefois une place
très-forte, qui, après avoir été plusieurs fois assiégée et dé-
vastée, fut enfin réduite en cendres en 1689. Le nom de Ba-
charach indique son origine classique, ARA BACCHI. Cette
ville a été renommée depuis des temps très-reculés à cause
de son vin.

Les lignes ci-jointes, qui ne demandent pas de traduction,
sont tirées d'un ancien auteur allemand.

Zu Bacharach am Rhein, zu Klingenberg am Stein,
Zu Hochheim an dem Main, da giebt's die besten Wein.

Et,

Zu Bacharach am Rhein, zu Klingenberg am Main,
Und Würzburg an dem Stein, wachsen die besten Wein.

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PAALMISTEN A. H. W. A. 1871







OBERWEIS AND CLUB




THOUGH the company was made to have the club of Oberweis as a badge of honor, it is nevertheless one of the most ancient of the ancient cities bordering the Rhine. It was formerly an imperial city, but was seized by the Emperor Henry in his younger days, and the Bishop of Trier, the chief lord thereof, and remaining with him until the year 1084, when it was given to the Emperor Henry IV. It was then a free city, and the whole of this remarkable picture, as we view it from the wooded heights above, is such as to create a deep interest in the former history and position. In the last ground, upon the summit of a pointed rock, stand the remains of the Castle of Oberweis, and on the opposite side of the river we just discern the little town of Coblenz, rendered famous by the passage of the army of Marshal Blücher across the Rhine at that place, on the 1st of January, 1814.



OBERWESEL AND CAUB.



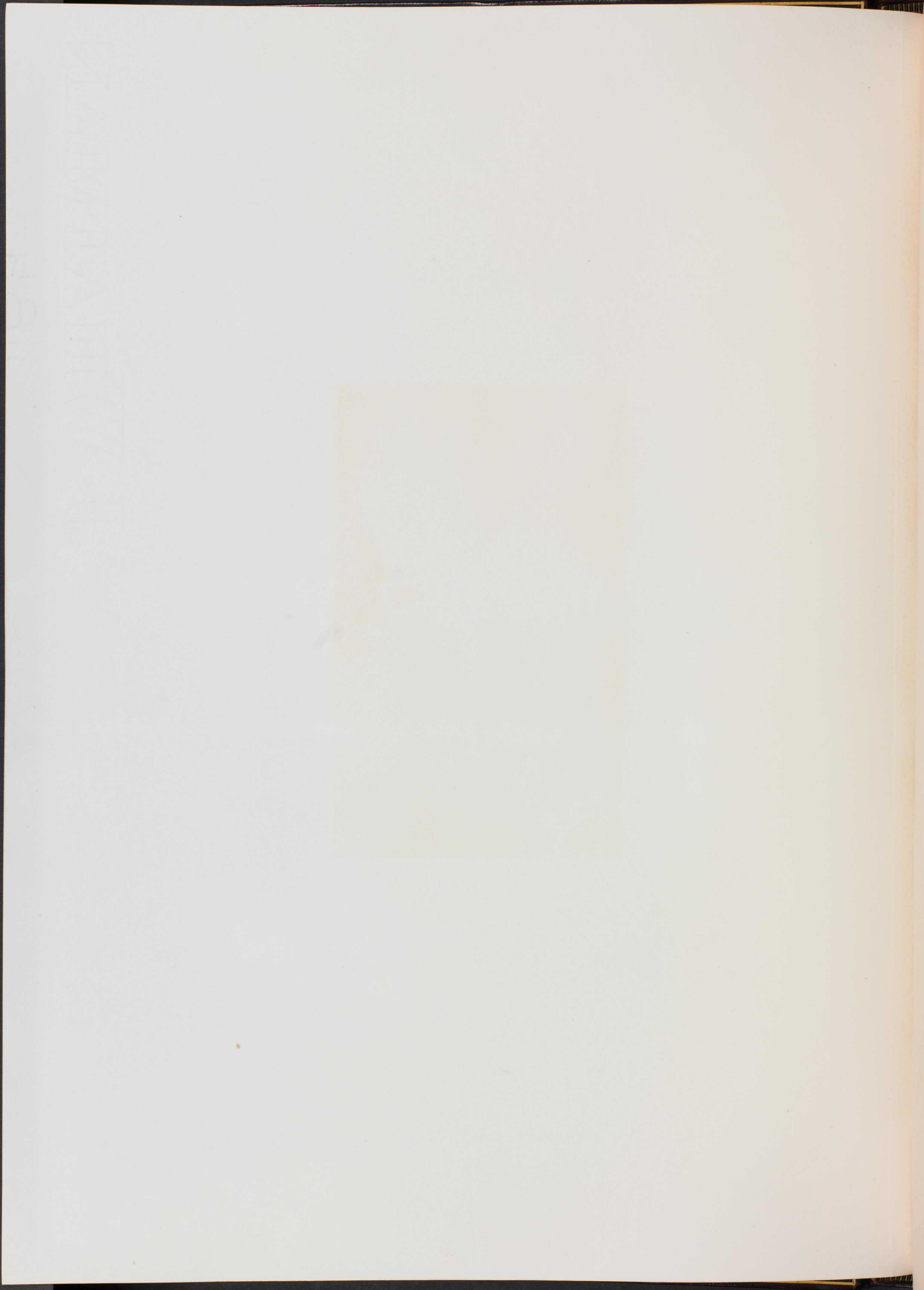
THOUGH few vestiges now remain to prove the claim of Oberwesel to a Roman origin, it is nevertheless one of the most striking of the ancient cities bordering the Rhine. It was formerly an imperial city, but was ceded by the Emperor Henry to his brother Baldwin, Bishop of Treves. The shattered towers and crumbling walls which now surround Oberwesel, bear strong evidence of the devastations it suffered in the wars of the Electorate; and the whole aspect of this remarkably picturesque place, as we view it from the wooded heights above, is such as to excite a lively interest in its former history and destinies. In the back ground, upon the summit of a pointed rock, stand the romantic ruins of the Castle of Schönberg; and on the opposite side of the river we just discern the little town of Caub, rendered famous by the passage of the army of Marshal Blucher across the Rhine at that place, on the 1st of January, 1814.



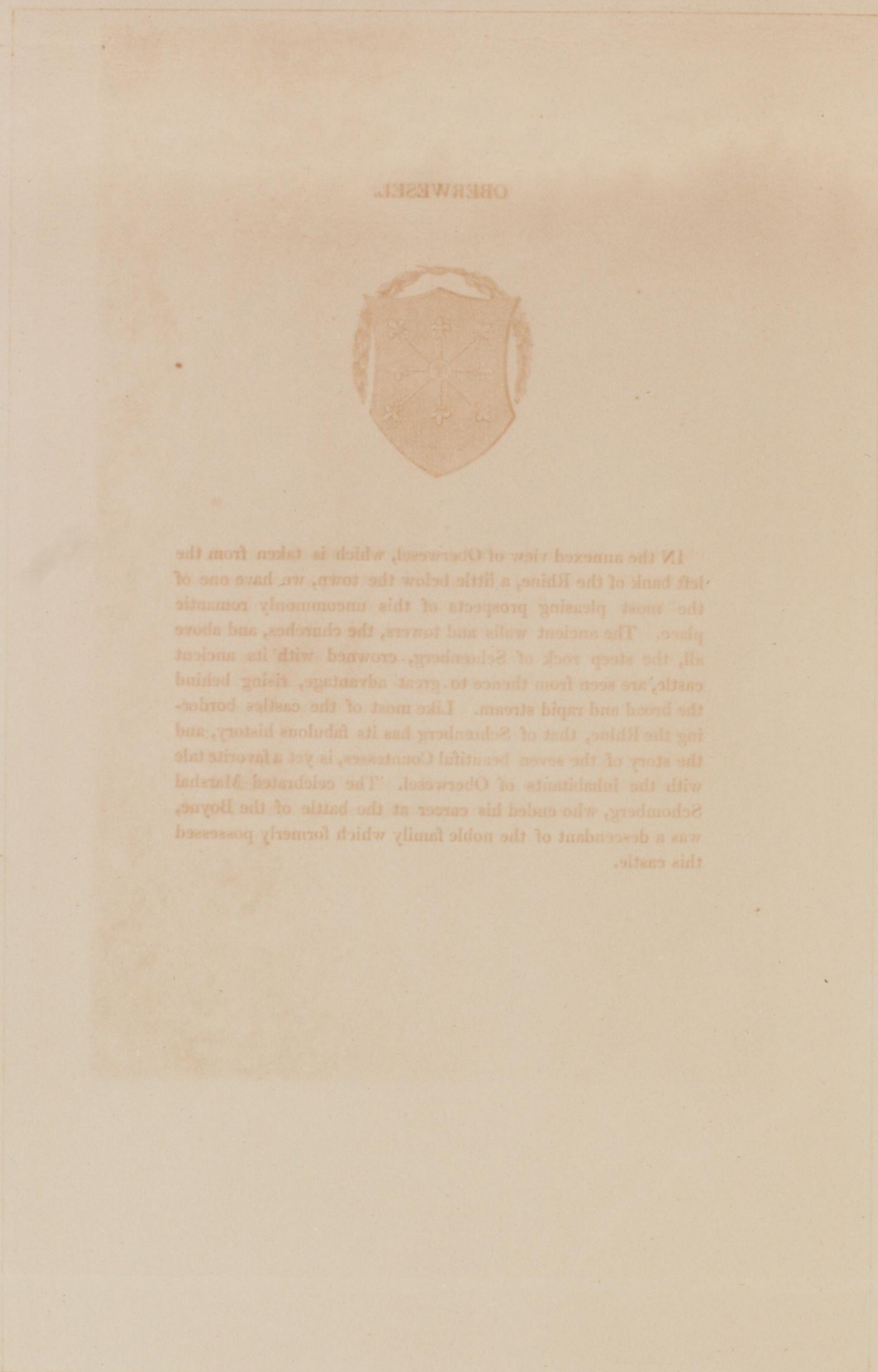
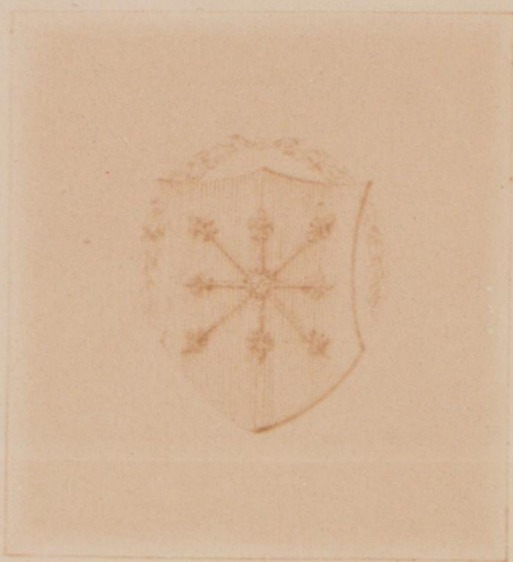
OBERWESEL ET CAUB.

BIEN qu'il ne reste que très-peu de traces qui puissent constater les prétentions d'Oberwesel, à une origine romaine, cette ville est toujours une des plus intéressantes de ces cités antiques sur les bords du Rhin. Elle était autrefois une ville impériale, mais l'Empereur Henri la céda à son frère Baudouin, Evêque de Trèves. Les tours dilapidées, et les murailles ruinées, qui entourent actuellement Oberwesel, sont des preuves irrécusables de la dévastation qu'elle éprouva pendant les guerres de l'Electorat. Toute l'apparence de cette ville si pittoresque, vue des hauteurs couvertes de bois, qui la dominent, fait naître un intérêt bien vif dans son histoire et ses destinées passées. Dans le fond du tableau, au sommet d'un rocher pointu, se trouvent les ruines romantiques du Château de Schönberg. De l'autre côté de la rivière on entrevoit la petite ville de Caub, devenue célèbre pour le passage du Rhin dans cet endroit, par l'armée du maréchal Blucher, le 1^{er} Janvier, 1814.

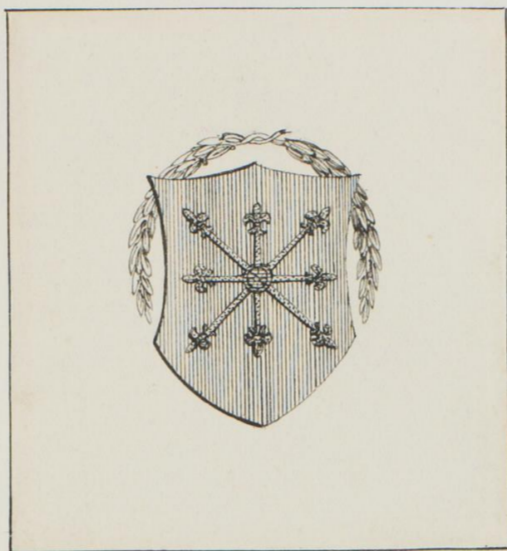
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CITY OF BOSTON







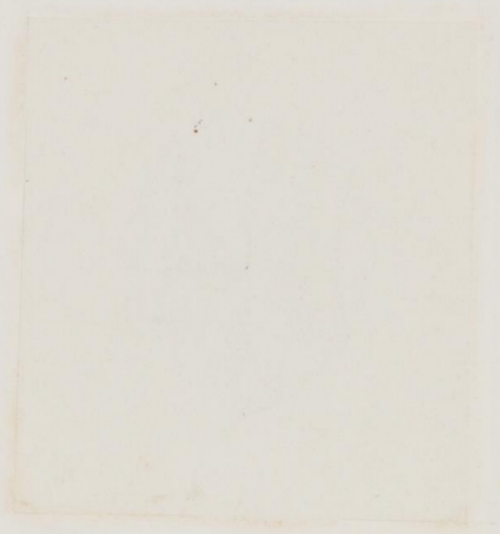
IN the annexed view of Oberwessel, which is taken from the left bank of the Rhine, a little below the town, we have one of the most pleasing prospects of this uncommonly romantic place. The ancient walls and towers, the churches, and above all, the steep rock of Schenck, crowned with its ancient castle, are seen from thence to great advantage, rising behind the broad and rapid stream. Little more of the castle bordering the Rhine, that of Schenck has its fabulous history, and the story of the seven beautiful Countesses, is yet a favourite tale with the inhabitants of Oberwessel. The celebrated Marshal Schomberg, who ended his career at the battle of the Boyne, was a descendant of the noble family which formerly possessed this castle.



OBERWESEL.

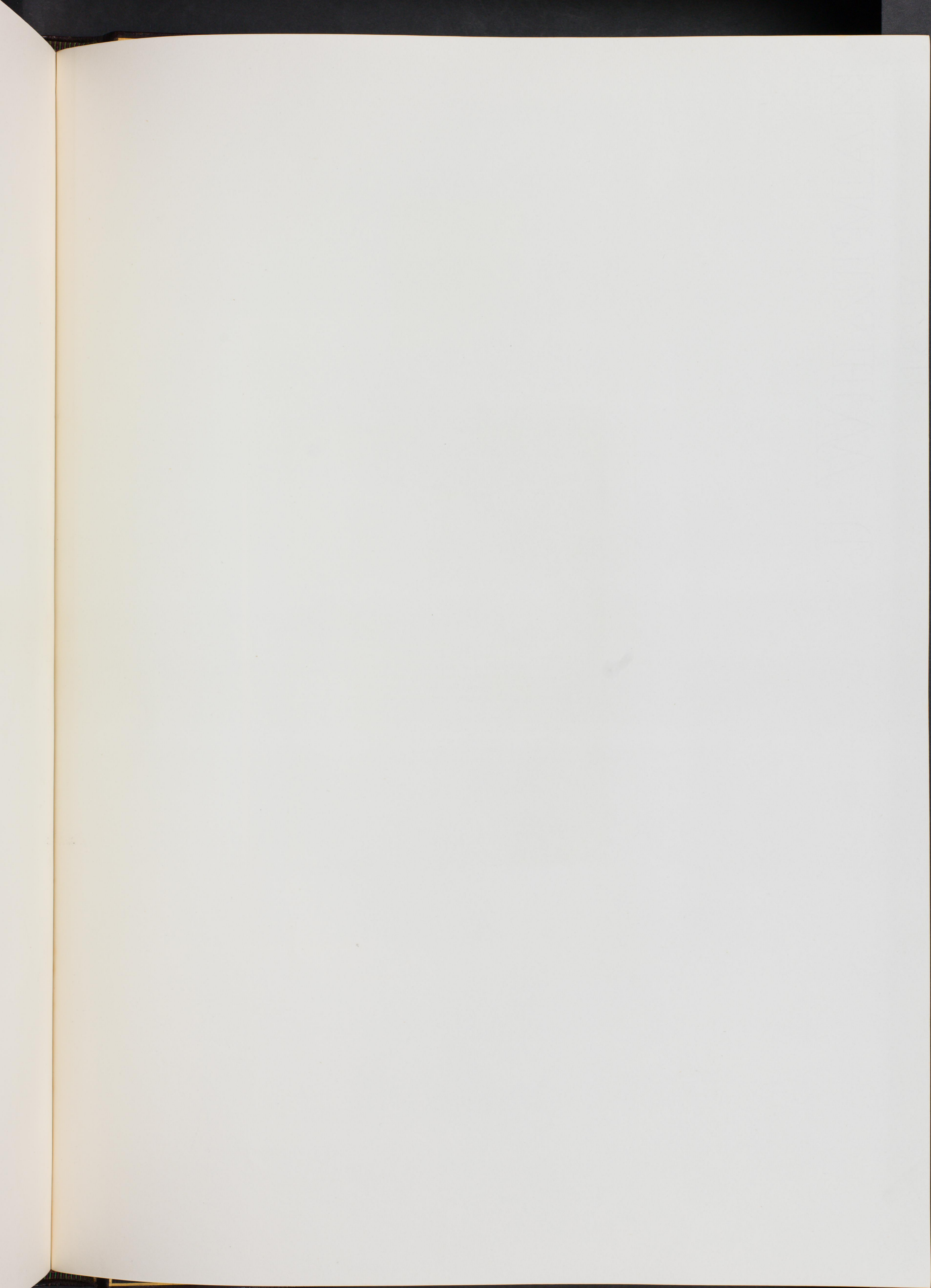


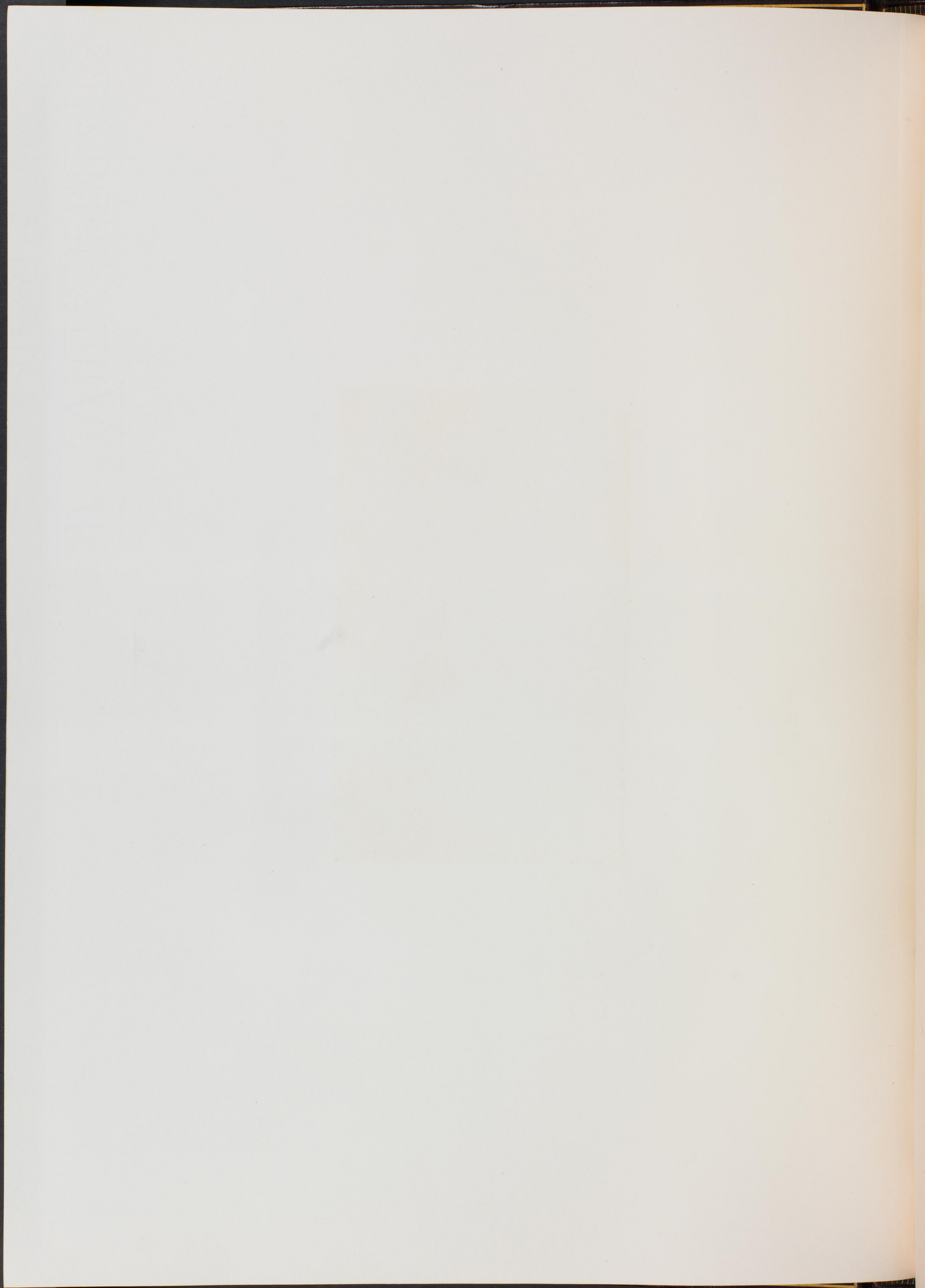
IN the annexed view of Oberwesel, which is taken from the left bank of the Rhine, a little below the town, we have one of the most pleasing prospects of this uncommonly romantic place. The ancient walls and towers, the churches, and above all, the steep rock of Schœnberg, crowned with its ancient castle, are seen from thence to great advantage, rising behind the broad and rapid stream. Like most of the castles bordering the Rhine, that of Schœnberg has its fabulous history, and the story of the seven beautiful Countesses, is yet a favorite tale with the inhabitants of Oberwesel. The celebrated Marshal Schomberg, who ended his career at the battle of the Boyne, was a descendant of the noble family which formerly possessed this castle.



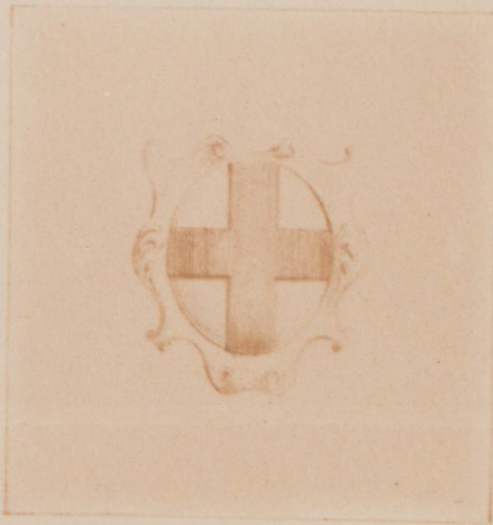
OBERWESEL.

LA vue ci-jointe d'Oberwesel, prise de la rive gauche du Rhin est une des plus agréables qu'offre cet endroit pittoresque. Les anciennes murailles et tours, les églises, et surtout le rocher escarpé de Schœnberg, couronné de son antique château, se présentent très-avantageusement, s'élevant au-delà du fleuve large et rapide. Comme la plupart des châteaux sur les bords du Rhin, celui de Schœnberg a sa tradition fabuleuse, et l'histoire des sept belles Comtesses, charme encore les habitans d'Oberwesel. Le célèbre maréchal de Schomberg, qui perdit la vie dans la bataille de la Boine étoit un descendant de l'illustre famille à qui ce château appartenoit autrefois.





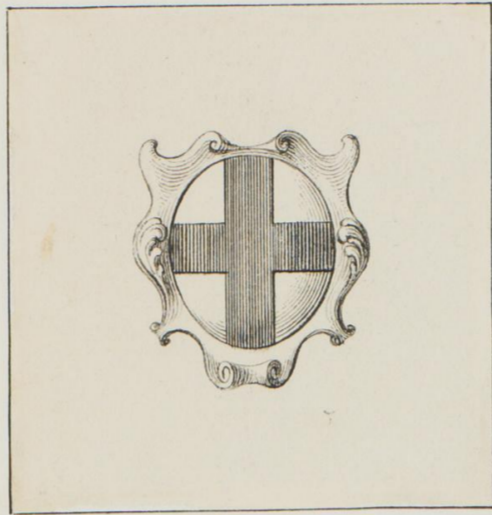




VIEW FROM OBERMÄRKT.



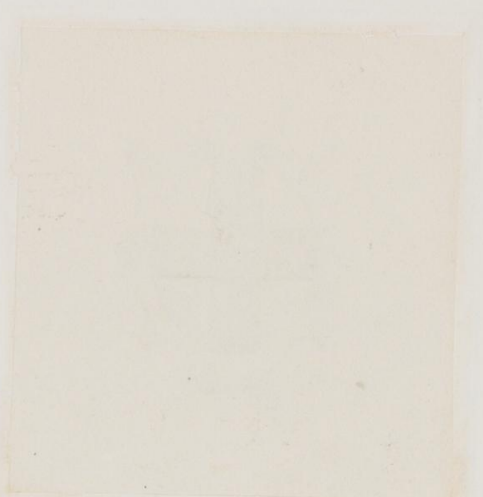
BERNHARDT there is no place on the borders of the Rhine which exhibits so great a variety of pleasing scenery as Obermärkt. The outline the picture, and the beauty of the view are admirably blended; and the prospect, both of the river with its embankment well and towers, and of the surrounding mountainous country, are interesting from whatever point they may be viewed. In the narrow plain the hills are covered in by lofty hills, which, apparently having no other purpose, give it the character of a lake. Some of the most towers are seen rising above the thick wooded region on the left, and the old church, with its many spires, towers, and as a commanding height in the foreground.



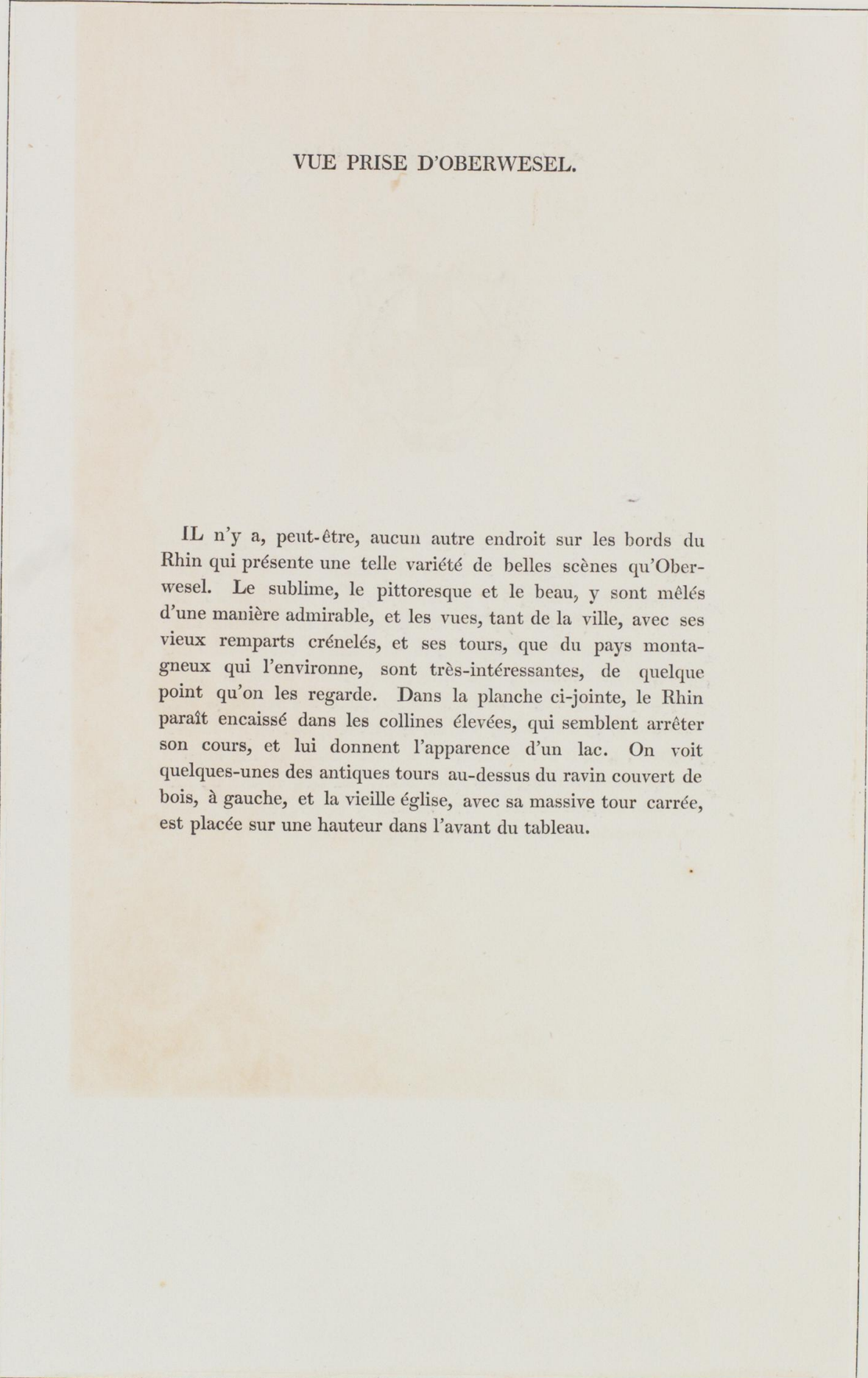
VIEW FROM OBERWESEL.



PERHAPS there is no place on the borders of the Rhine which exhibits so great a variety of pleasing scenery as Oberwesel. The sublime, the picturesque, and the beautiful are here admirably blended; and the prospects, both of the town with its old embattled wall and towers, and of the surrounding mountainous country, are interesting from whatever point they may be viewed. In the annexed plate the Rhine is seen hemmed in by lofty hills, which, apparently barring its farther progress, give it the character of a lake. Some of the ancient towers are seen rising above the richly wooded ravine on the left, and the old church, with its massy square tower, stands on a commanding height in the foreground.



VUE PRISE D'OBERWESEL.



IL n'y a, peut-être, aucun autre endroit sur les bords du Rhin qui présente une telle variété de belles scènes qu'Oberwesel. Le sublime, le pittoresque et le beau, y sont mêlés d'une manière admirable, et les vues, tant de la ville, avec ses vieux remparts crénelés, et ses tours, que du pays montagneux qui l'environne, sont très-intéressantes, de quelque point qu'on les regarde. Dans la planche ci-jointe, le Rhin paraît encaissé dans les collines élevées, qui semblent arrêter son cours, et lui donnent l'apparence d'un lac. On voit quelques-unes des antiques tours au-dessus du ravin couvert de bois, à gauche, et la vieille église, avec sa massive tour carrée, est placée sur une hauteur dans l'avant du tableau.

WYLLIAM WYLLIAMSON
1834



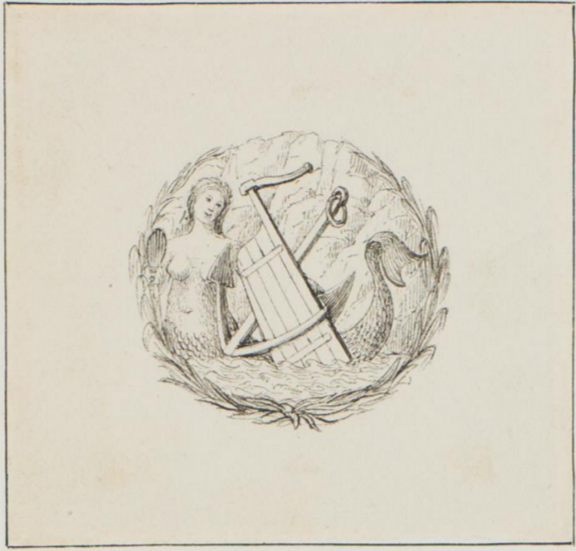




THE FERRY BERG.



THE annexed view is taken from the left bank of the
Hudson, about midway between Over-Wood and St. George.
At this part the river makes a sharp turn, and sweeps
with a broad and rapid current round the foot of the rocky
bank, seen on the opposite side. The popular tradition of the
country designates this rock as the abode of a giant, whose helmet
is to notice the unshelled and curious navigator on the bank.
The rocks which enclose its cavity. The echo from the
cliffs here repeats sounds distinctly for miles. The solemn
we caught by casting nets close to the margin of the rock.
In this view the distance is closed by the hills above the
little town of Goshen, and rising immediately behind
it, we observe the castle of New Amsterdam, the
Kater, built about the close of the fourteenth century.
The whole forms one of the grandest and most romantic
scenes on this noble stream, and its picturesque character
is considerably heightened by the remarkable stratification
of the rocks.

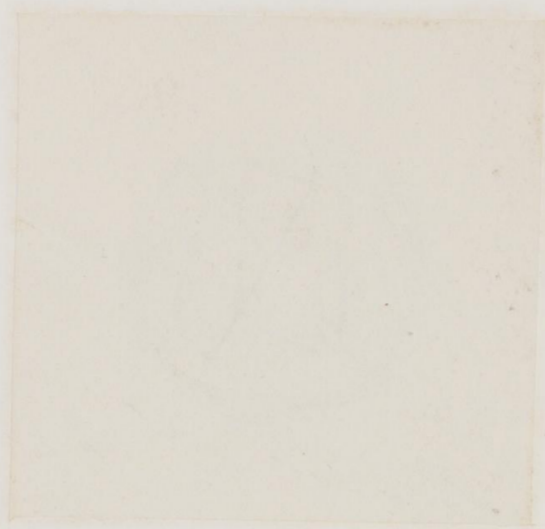


THE LURLEY BERG.



THE annexed view is taken from the left bank of the Rhine, about midway between Ober-Wesel and St. Goar. At this part the river makes a sharp turn, and sweeps with a broad and rapid current round the foot of the Lurley Rock, seen on the opposite side. The popular traditions of the country designate this rock as the abode of a syren, whose delight is to entice the unskilled and careless navigator on the dangerous rocks which enclose its cavern. The echo from the Lurley Berg repeats sounds distinctly five times. Fine salmon are caught by casting nets close to the margin of the rock.

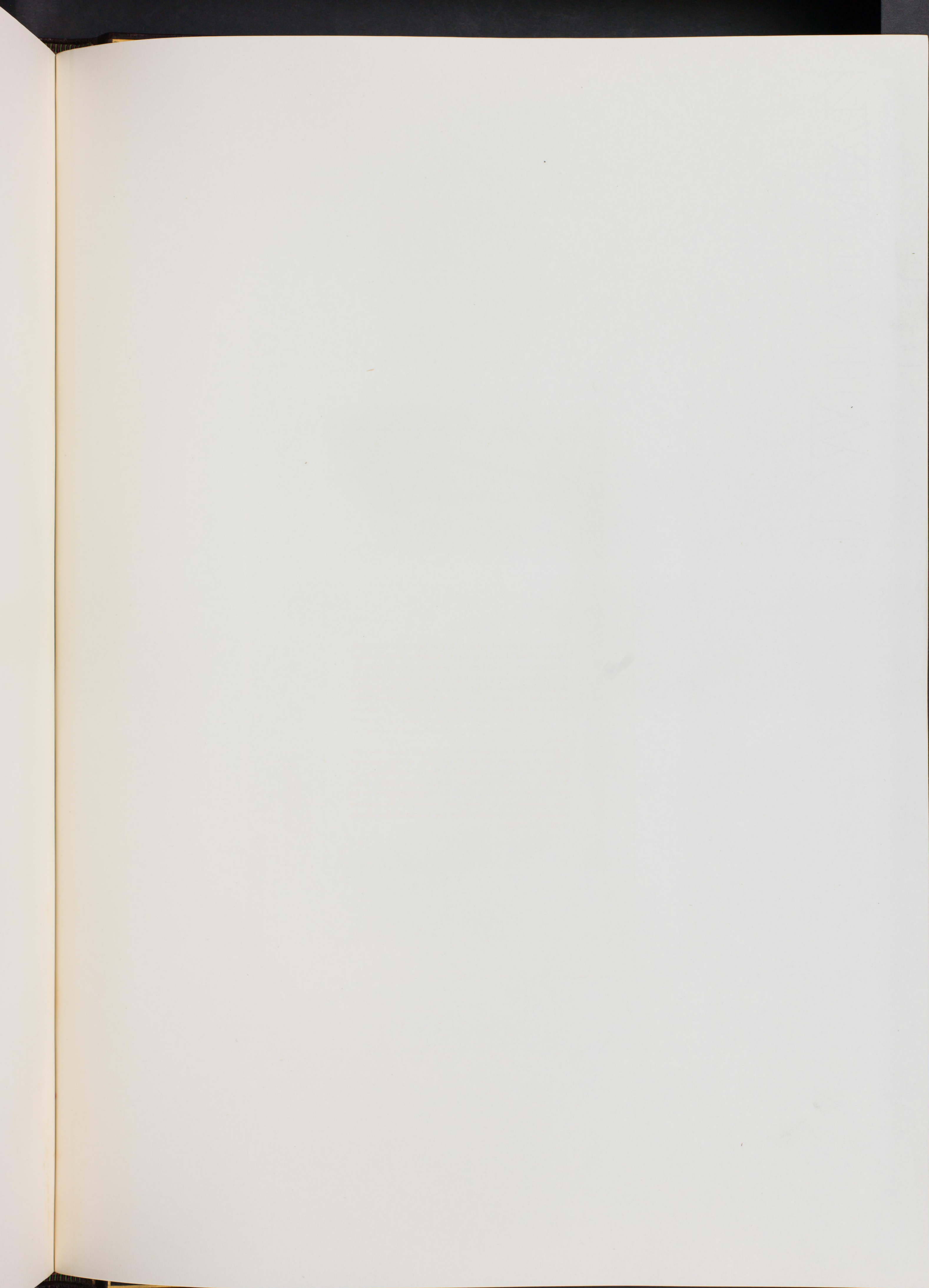
In this view the distance is closed by the hills above the little town of Goarshausen, and, rising immediately behind it, we observe the castle of Neu Katzenelnbogen or the Katze, built about the close of the fourteenth century. The whole forms one of the grandest and most romantic scenes on this noble stream, and its picturesque character is considerably heightened by the remarkable stratification of the rocks.



LE LURLEY BERG.

LA vue ci-jointe est prise de la rive gauche du Rhin à mi-chemin d'Ober-Wesel à St. Goar. La rivière fait ici un repli soudain, et son courant large et rapide tourne autour du Lurley Berg, qu'on voit sur le côté opposé. Les traditions populaires du pays désignent ce rocher comme la demeure d'une sirène, qui s'amuse à attirer le navigateur inexpérimenté et insouciant, sur les écueils qui bordent sa caverne. L'écho du Lurley Berg, répète les sons distinctement cinq fois. On prend d'excellent saumon en jetant des filets tout près du bord du rocher.

Dans notre vue, l'horizon est fermé par les hauteurs au-dessus de la petite ville de Goarshausen, et immédiatement derrière elle, s'élève le château de Neu Katzenelnbogen, ou le Katze, construit vers la fin du quatorzième siècle. L'ensemble présente une des scènes les plus magnifiques et les plus romantiques, de cette noble rivière, et le caractère pittoresque en est encore relevé par la stratification remarquable des roches.





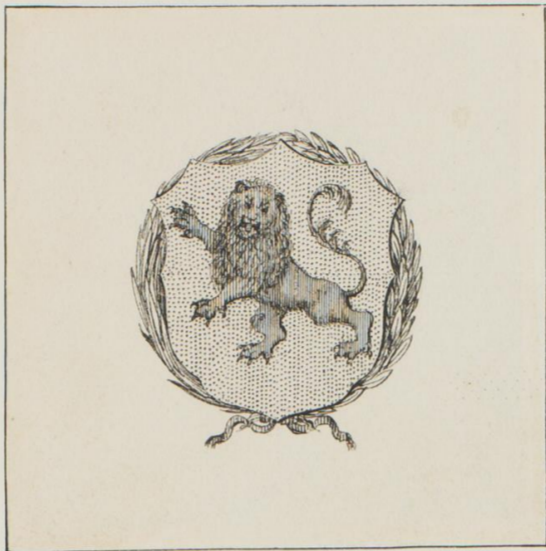




RHEINLEIN



THE picturesque group of ruins of the fortress of Rhein-
leinsburg on the crest of a steep rocky height, immediately
behind the town of St. Gall. The broad Rhine flows by
this lovely spot in a rapid, majestic, and almost unbroken
current, and its banks are beautifully decorated with woods.
The castle of Rheinleinsburg is said to have been built by
Theobald, first count of Katzenellenbogen, about the year 1150,
upon the site of a Roman camp.
In the year 1003, the troops of Louis XIV. under
general Tilly, besieged this fortress; but notwithstanding
the most vigorous efforts of the French to take it, the place
remained obstinately in the hands of the emperor on the 15th of
January, 1693. Rheinleinsburg became the property of France
when the Rhine was made the boundary of that nation;
they, however, blew up the fortification on getting the
possession of the close of the revolutionary war. At the foot
of the rock, on which the castle stands, is a long range of
buildings which served as a barracks for part of the garrison.
In the distance, we observe the hills of Thuringia,
upon a height on the right bank of the river.



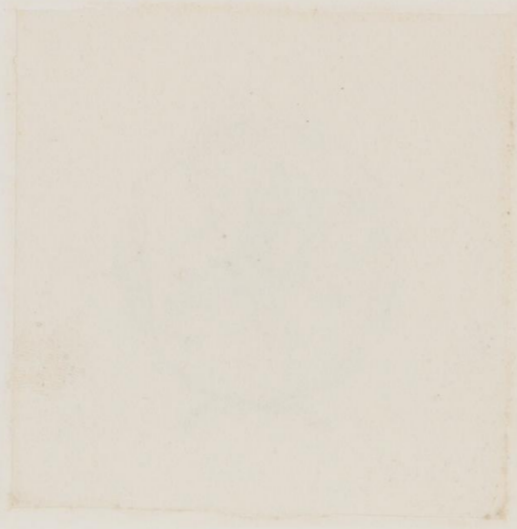
RHEINFELS.



THE picturesque group of ruins of the fortress of Rheinfels stands on the crest of a steep rocky height, immediately behind the town of St. Goar. The broad Rhine glides by this lovely spot in a rapid, majestic, and almost unruffled current, and its banks are beautifully diversified with wood.

The castle of Rheinfels is said to have been built by Diether, third count of Katzenelnbogen, about the year 1245, upon the site of a Roman castle.

In the year 1692, the troops of Louis XIV, under general Tallard, besieged this fortress; but, notwithstanding the most vigorous efforts of the French to take it, the brave Hessians obliged the enemy to raise the siege on the 8th of January, 1693. Rheinfels became the property of France when the Rhine was made the boundary of that nation; they, however, blew up the fortifications on quitting this territory at the close of the revolutionary war. At the foot of the rock, on which the castle stands, is a long range of building, which served as a barrack for part of the garrison. In the distance, we observe the little castle of Thurmburg, upon a height on the right bank of the river.



RHEINFELS.

LE groupe pittoresque des ruines de la forteresse de Rheinfels, est situé sur la cime d'un rocher escarpé, immédiatement derrière la ville de St. Goar. Les eaux limpides du Rhin, coulant rapidement dans un courant large et majestueux, baignent ces beaux lieux, et les bords de la rivière sont diversement ornés de bois.

On assure que le château de Rheinfels fut fondé par Diether, troisième comte de Katzenelnbogen vers l'an 1245, sur le site d'un fort romain.

En 1692 il fut assiégé par les troupes du roi Louis XIV aux ordres du général Tallard; mais malgré tous les efforts des Français, les braves Hessois les forcèrent de lever le siège le 8 Janvier 1693. Rheinfels fut annexé à la France, lorsque le Rhin devint la limite de ce royaume. En le quittant à la fin de la guerre de la révolution, les Français en firent sauter les fortifications. Il y a au pied du rocher, sur lequel le château est placé, une longue ligne d'édifices, qui servait de caserne à une partie de la garnison. Dans le lointain on remarque le petit château de Thurmberg, sur une éminence au côté droit de la rivière.

MEMORANDUM
FOR THE RECORD
DATE: 11/11/50
SUBJECT: [Illegible]



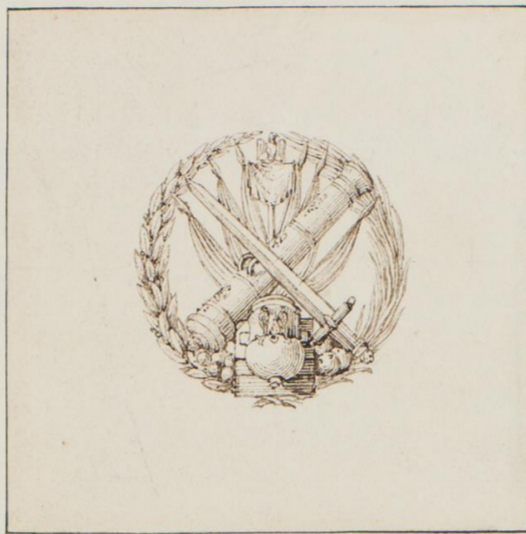




EHRBREITSTEIN



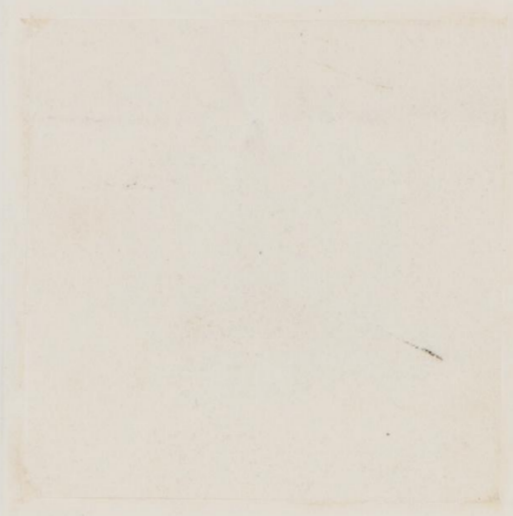
THE following report, as given by the late
Ambassador, was sent to me of the most
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EHRENBREITSTEIN.



THE bold, massy rock, on which the old fortress of Ehrenbreitstein was built, is one of the most striking features to be met with along the whole course of the Rhine. It rises in abrupt and rugged grandeur to the height of about six hundred feet from the margin of the river; and directly fronts the city of Coblenz which stands in a plain on the left bank, in the angle formed by the junction of the Moselle with the Rhine. The annexed view shews the appearance of the rock with the little town of Thal Ehrenbreitstein skirting the river at its foot, as seen from the Coblenz side. The picturesque character of the scene is heightened by the half castellated forms of the works which crown the summit of the rock. The old fortifications of Ehrenbreitstein were blown up in conformity with a stipulation in the treaty at the close of the revolutionary war; but the Prussians, who are now masters of this place, are fortifying it in the strongest manner, and, when completed, it will be one of the most impregnable citadels in Europe.



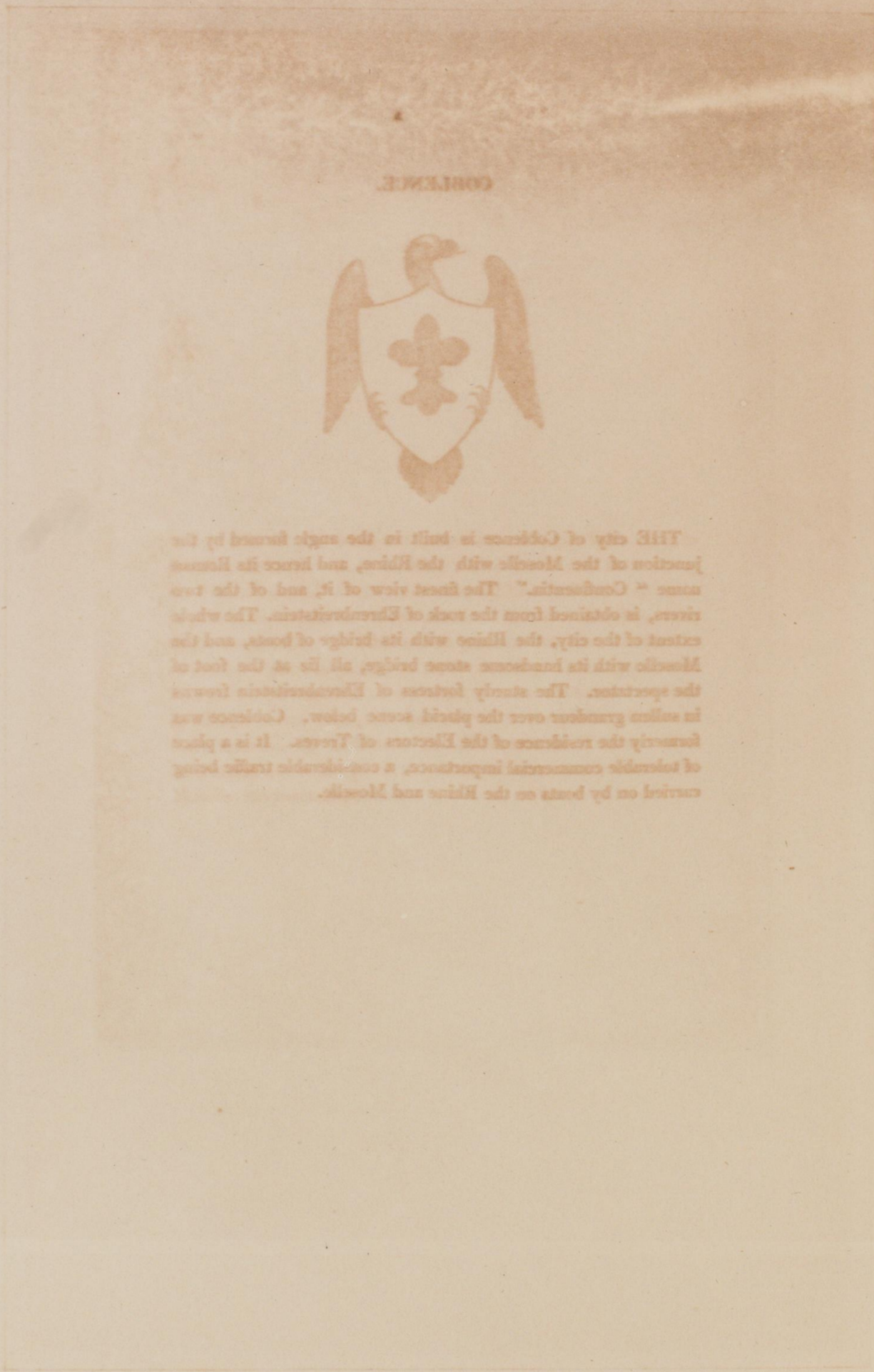
EHRENBREITSTEIN.

LE rocher escarpé, au sommet duquel le vieux château d'Ehrenbreitstein fut construit, est un des objets les plus frappants qu'on rencontre dans tout le cours du Rhin. Ses formes rudes et sauvages présentent un coup-d'œil imposant, comme il s'élève à la hauteur de six cents pieds directement des bords de la rivière, précisément vis-à-vis la ville de Coblenz, située dans une plaine de la rive gauche, dans l'angle formé par la jonction de la Moselle et du Rhin. La vue ci-jointe représente le rocher avec la petite ville de Thal Ehrenbreitstein, qui borde la rivière à son pied, vus du côté de Coblenz.

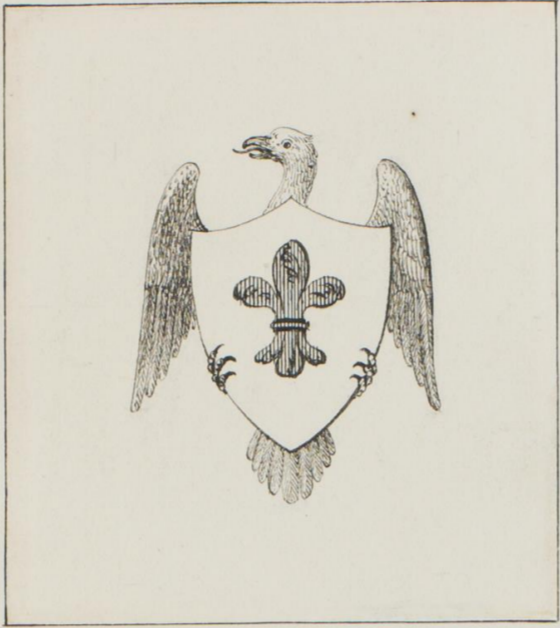
Les ouvrages qui couronnent la cime du rocher ajoutent encore au caractère pittoresque de la scène. D'après une condition du traité de paix, à la fin de la guerre de la révolution, on fit sauter en l'air les anciennes fortifications d'Ehrenbreitstein; mais les Prussiens, qui en sont aujourd'hui les possesseurs, sont occupés à le fortifier de nouveau avec le plus grand soin, de manière qu'il deviendra une des forteresses les plus importantes de l'Europe.







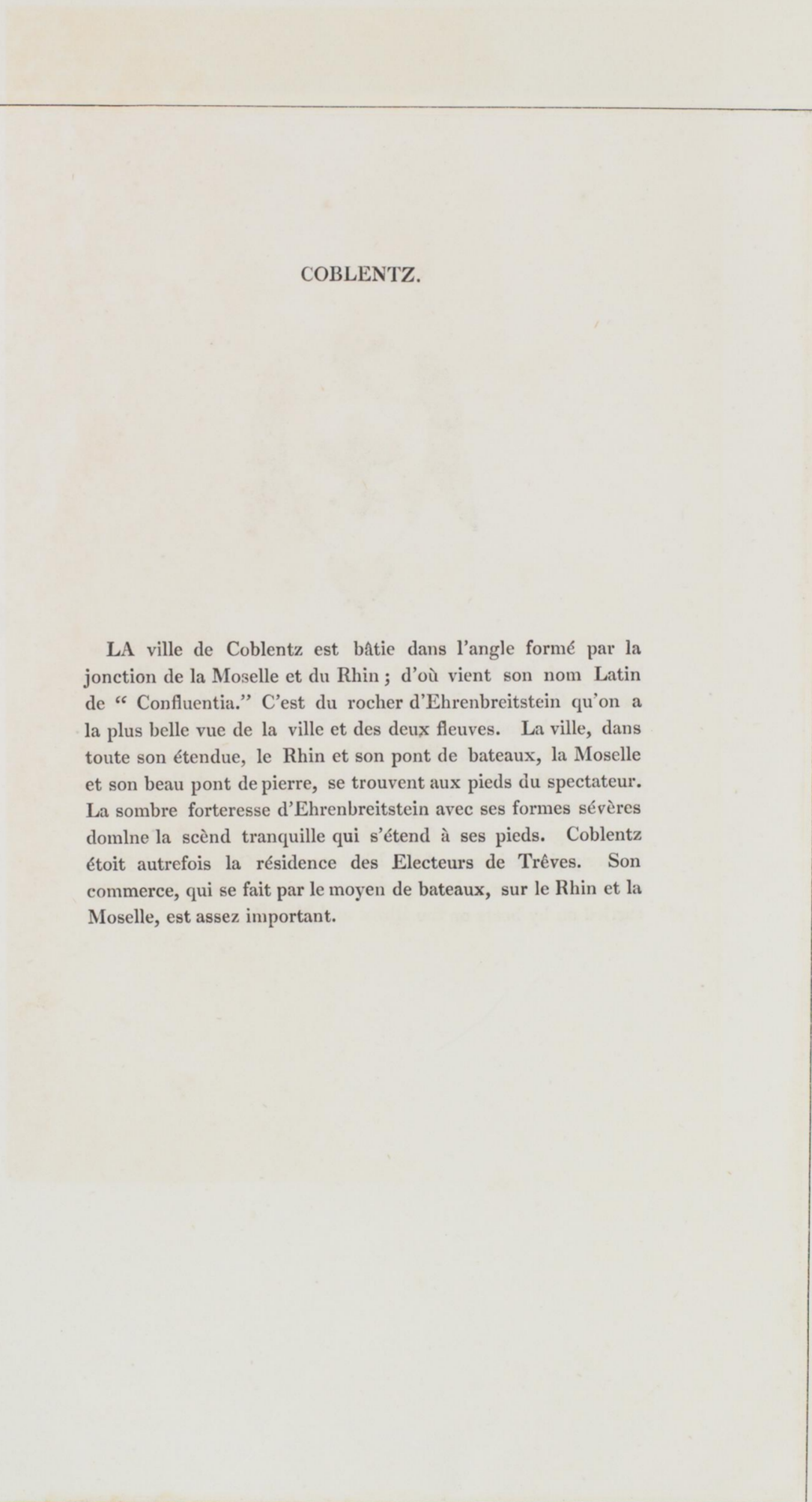
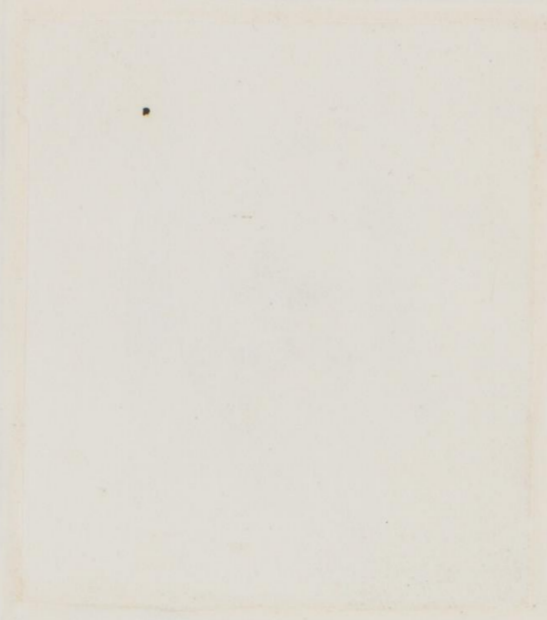
THE city of Orleans is built on the right bank of the
junction of the Missouri with the Illinois, and hence its name
"Columbian". The best view of it, and of the two
rivers, is obtained from the rock of Evansville. The whole
extent of the city, the Illinois with its bridge of boats, and the
Missouri with its handsome stone bridge, all lie at the foot of
the opposite. The steep banks of Evansville tower
in bold grandeur over the level scene below. Orleans was
formerly the residence of the Governor of France. It is a place
of scientific commercial importance, a considerable traffic being
carried on by boats on the Illinois and Missouri.



COBLENCE.



THE city of Coblenz is built in the angle formed by the junction of the Moselle with the Rhine, and hence its Roman name "Confluentia." The finest view of it, and of the two rivers, is obtained from the rock of Ehrenbreitstein. The whole extent of the city, the Rhine with its bridge of boats, and the Moselle with its handsome stone bridge, all lie at the foot of the spectator. The sturdy fortress of Ehrenbreitstein frowns in sullen grandeur over the placid scene below. Coblenz was formerly the residence of the Electors of Treves. It is a place of tolerable commercial importance, a considerable traffic being carried on by boats on the Rhine and Moselle.



COBLENTZ.

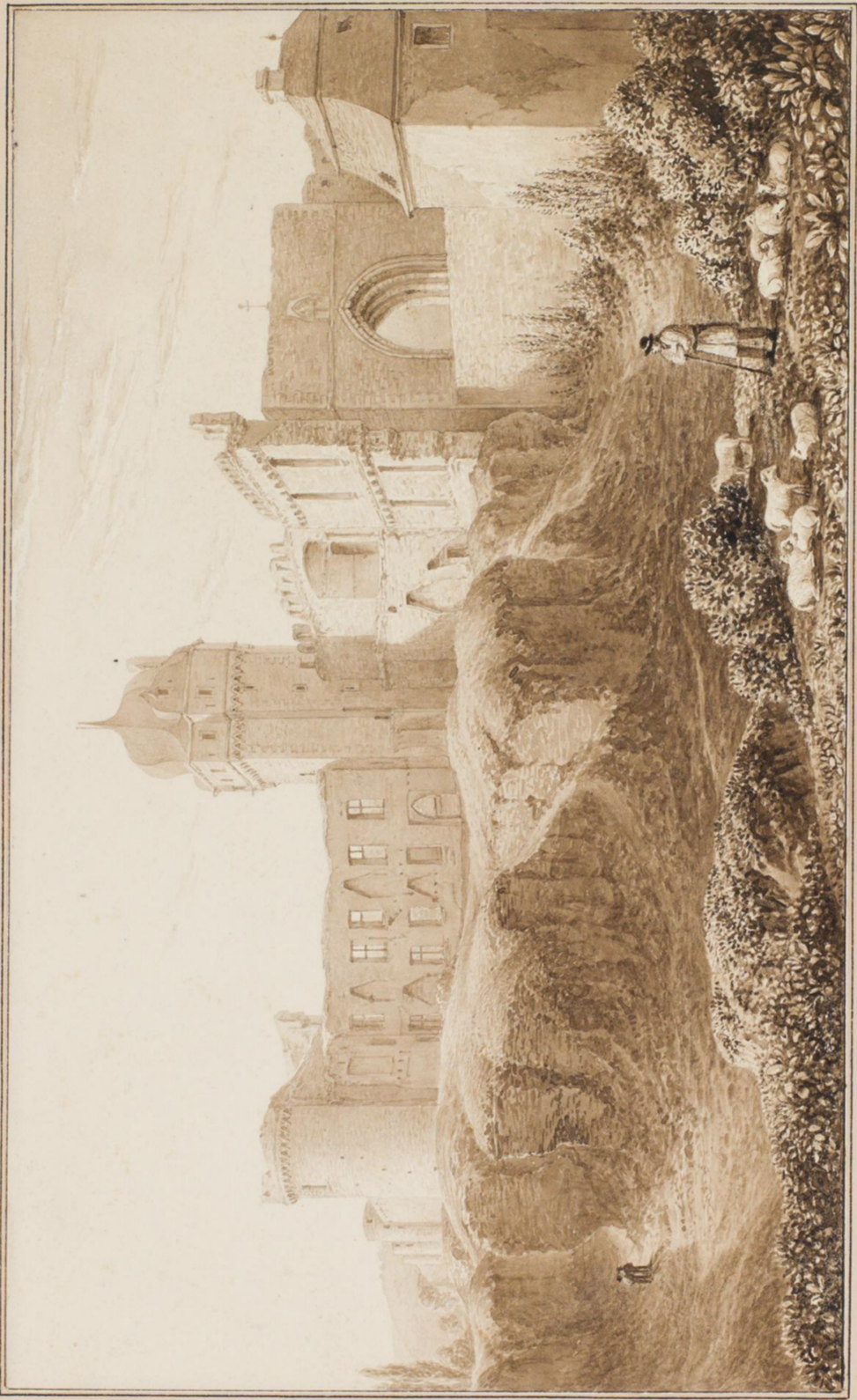
LA ville de Coblenz est bâtie dans l'angle formé par la jonction de la Moselle et du Rhin ; d'où vient son nom Latin de " Confluentia." C'est du rocher d'Ehrenbreitstein qu'on a la plus belle vue de la ville et des deux fleuves. La ville, dans toute son étendue, le Rhin et son pont de bateaux, la Moselle et son beau pont de pierre, se trouvent aux pieds du spectateur. La sombre forteresse d'Ehrenbreitstein avec ses formes sévères domine la scène tranquille qui s'étend à ses pieds. Coblenz étoit autrefois la résidence des Electeurs de Trèves. Son commerce, qui se fait par le moyen de bateaux, sur le Rhin et la Moselle, est assez important.

1898
MAY 10 1898

1874

MISSISSIPPI



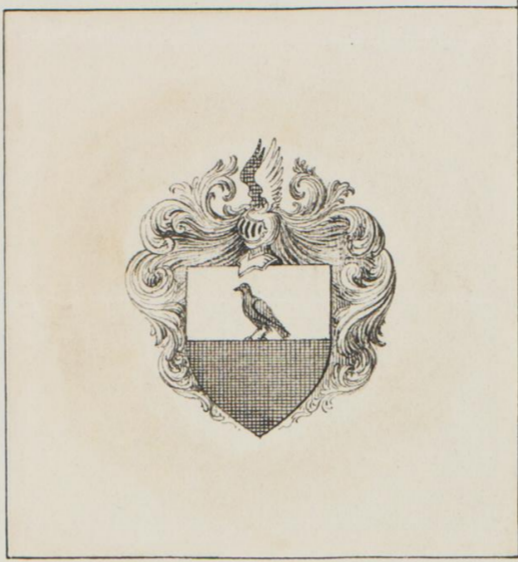




VIEW OF THE PALACE AT ANDERBACH



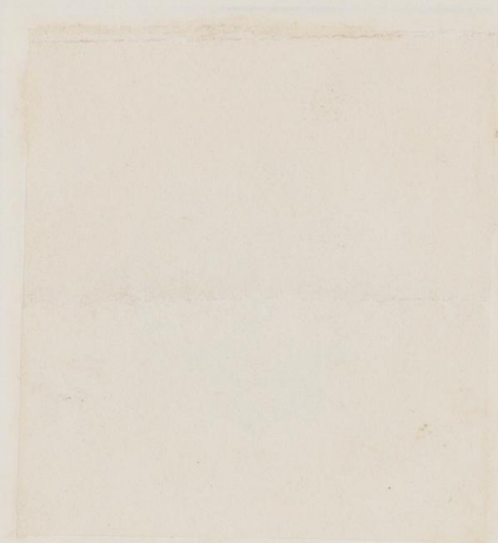
THIS ancient place stands in a beautiful vale. It was the Antiquarium or Antiquarium of the Romans, and served as an important connecting link in their fortified empire on the Rhine. The gateway, seen on the right in this view, is that by which we enter the city from the Catholic side, and it is said to be of Roman construction; the style of the masonry would seem to warrant this supposition, though the Gothic form of the arch, pinnacles and a more modern origin. Before entering the city, our attention is attracted by the striking picturesque pile of ruins immediately contiguous to the river. Here stood a palace which, in the middle ages, was the favorite residence of the kings of Austria. The situation of Andebach is remarkably pleasing, being built just at a bend of the Rhine, where the river, after passing through a comparatively level tract of country, in its course from Rheinfelden, here again enters a defile enclosed by ranges of picturesque varied hills.



RUINS OF THE PALACE AT ANDERNACH.



THIS ancient place abounds in interesting ruins. It was the Antenacum or Artonacum of the Romans, and formed an important connecting link in their fortified stations on the Rhine. The gateway, seen on the right in this view, is that by which we enter the city from the Coblenz side, and it is said to be of Roman construction; the style of its masonry would seem to warrant this supposition, though the gothic form of the arch, points out a more modern origin. Before entering the city, our attention is arrested by the striking picturesque pile of ruins immediately contiguous to the *Römerthor*. Here stood a palace which, in the middle ages, was the favorite residence of the kings of Austrasia. The situation of Andernach is remarkably pleasing, being built just at a bend of the Rhine, where the river, after passing through a comparatively level tract of country, in its course from Ehrenbreitstein, here again enters a defile enclosed by ranges of picturesquely varied hills.

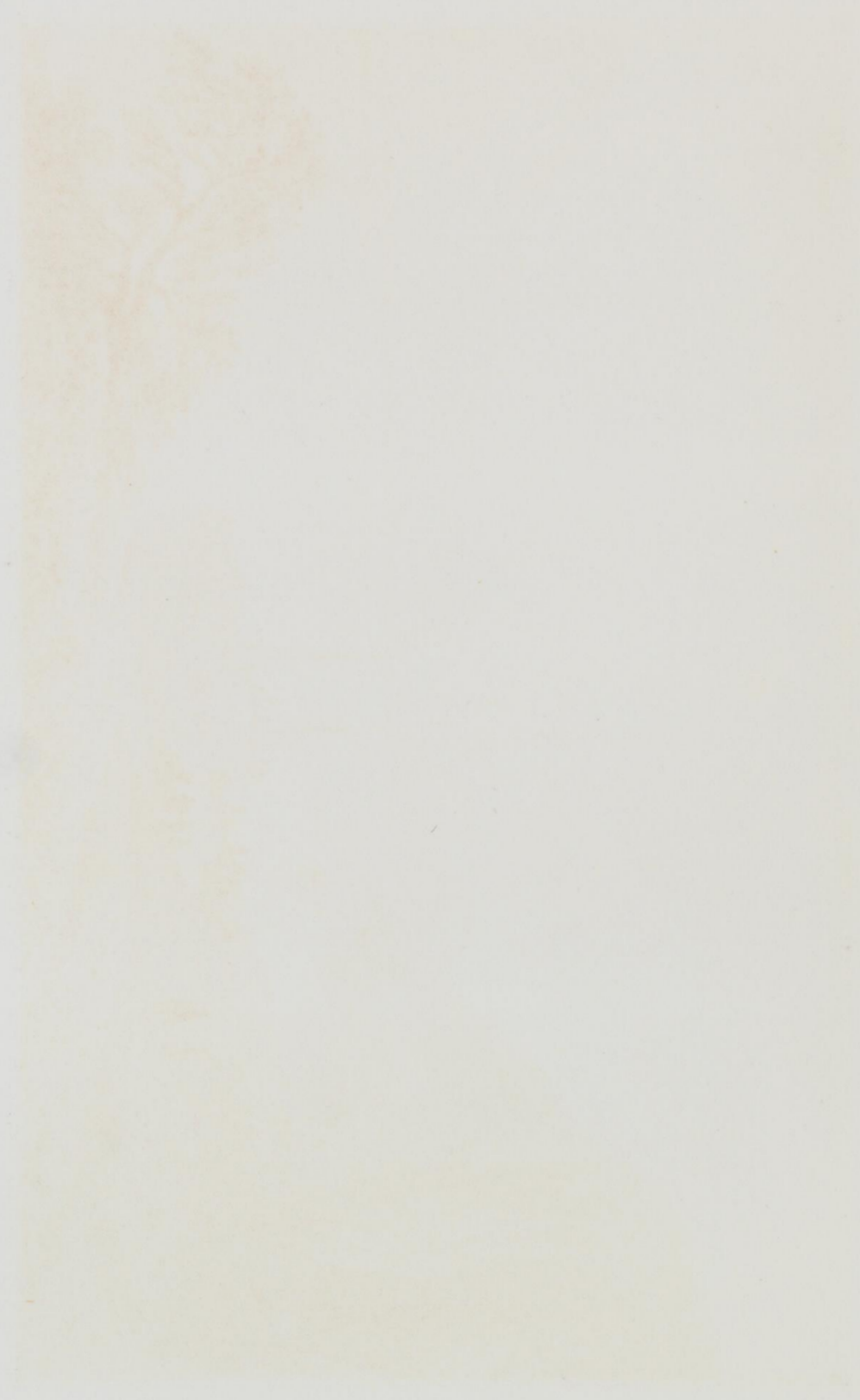


LES RUINES DU PALAIS D'ANDERNACH.

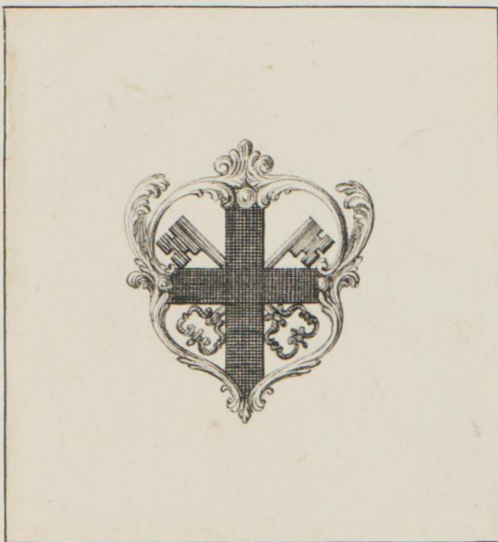
CETTE ancienne ville abonde en ruines intéressantes. C'est l'Antenacum ou l'Artonacum des Romains; et elle formait un membre important dans la chaîne de leurs postes fortifiés le long du Rhin. La porte qu'on remarque à la droite dans notre vue, est celle par où on entre la ville du côté de Coblenz. Cette porte est attribuée aux Romains, et le style de la maçonnerie semblerait confirmer cette opinion, bien que la forme gothique de l'arc indique une origine bien plus moderne. Avant que d'entrer dans la ville, l'œil est frappé par l'assemblage pittoresque de ruines attenant à la porte dite *Römerthor*. C'est ici le site d'un palais, qui, dans le moyen âge, était le séjour favori des Rois d'Austrasie. La position d'Andernach est très-agréable, car elle est bâtie dans un endroit où le Rhin, après avoir traversé un pays assez plat, en venant d'Ehrenbreitstein, fait un repli, et entre dans un défilé bordé par des collines pittoresques et variées.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

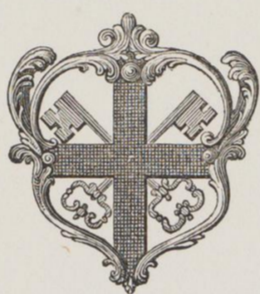
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO





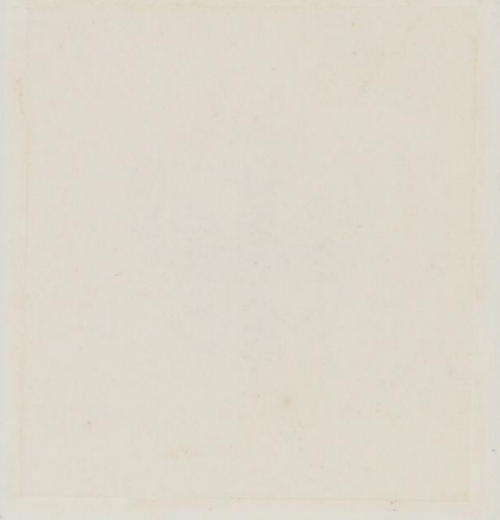


VIEW FROM ANDERNACH.



THIS view of the Rhine is taken just outside the walls of the town, and shews the river as it enters the mountainous tract of country between Andernach and Bonn. At the foot of the wooded hill, on the left, is a large round tower, surmounted by a crane, from which the well known mill-stones of Andernach are embarked for Holland, from whence they are shipped for various parts of Europe. The distant ranges of heights, on the same side, are seen extending as far as Namedy.

On the right, the margin of the river is ornamented by the villages of Leidesdorf and Heilig-Kreuz: these are backed by a range of rocky and picturesquely varied hills. The remarkable rounded hill of Hammerstein closes the distance, but the small crumbling remains of the fortress, crowning its summit, are not visible from this point.



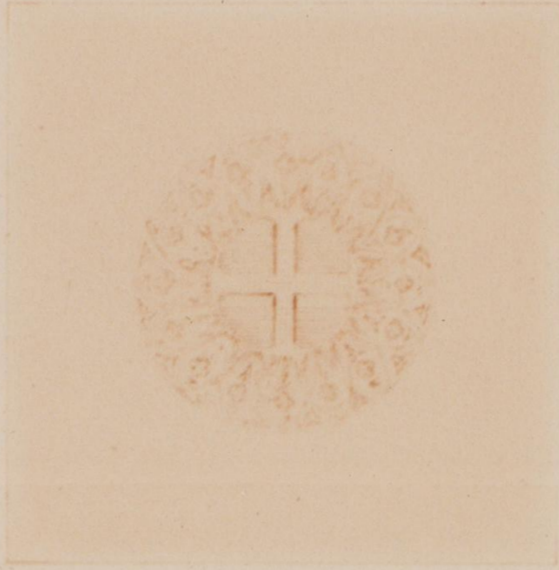
VUE PRISE D'ANDERNACH.

CETTE vue du Rhin est prise hors de la ville, tout près des remparts, et montre cette rivière comme elle entre dans le pays montagneux entre Andernach et Bonn. Au pied de la colline couverte de bois, à gauche, on voit une grosse tour ronde, avec une grue en haut ; c'est ici que les meules d'Andernach sont embarquées pour la Hollande, d'où on les expédie aux différens pays de l'Europe. La chaîne lointaine d'éminences du même côté, s'étend jusqu'à Namedy. A droite, le bord de la rivière est orné par les villages de Leidesdorf et de Heilig-Kreutz, derrière ces villages il y a une chaîne d'éminences escarpées qui offrent une diversité infiniment pittoresque. La singulière colline arrondie de Hammerstein termine le lointain ; mais on ne voit pas de ce point les restes tout-à-fait délabrés de la forteresse, qui en couronnent le sommet.

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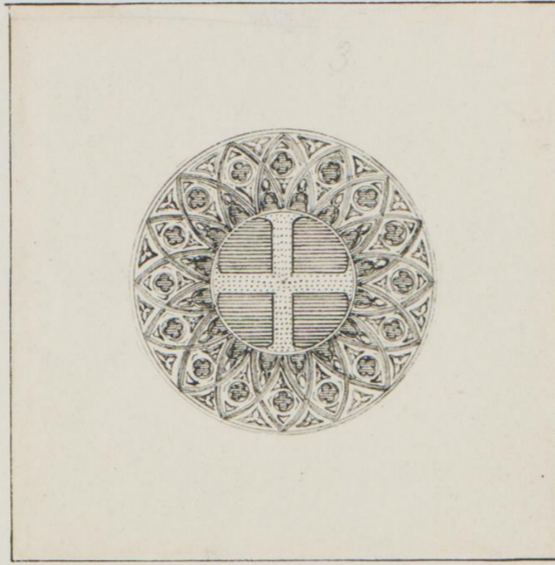


THE POLYMERIZATION

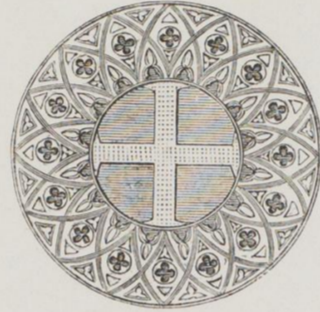


The study of the polymerization of ethylene in a continuous flow system is of interest because of the importance of this process in the production of polyethylene. The reaction is highly exothermic and the rate of polymerization is very sensitive to the temperature of the reaction. In the present study, the effect of the temperature of the reaction on the rate of polymerization was investigated. The results show that the rate of polymerization increases with increasing temperature, but the increase is not linear. The data are shown in the following table.

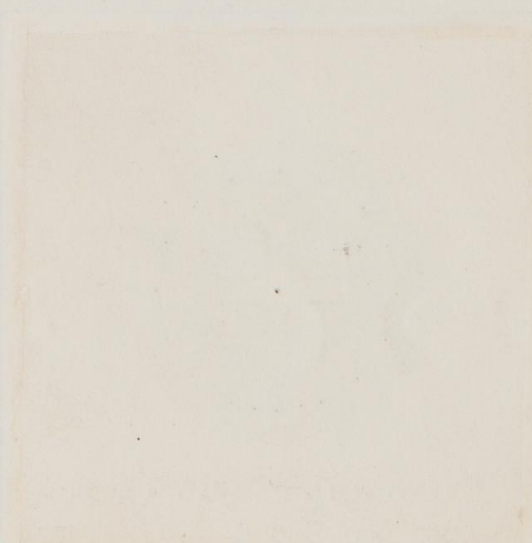
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THE APOLLINARISBERG.



The priory of Apollinarisberg is built on a commanding height a little to the north west of Rheinmagen (the Rigomagum of the Romans). Its situation is delightful, and from it we enjoy most beautiful prospects both up and down the Rhine. In the former direction we overlook the little town of Rheinmagen, or Reimagen, skirted by the broad and noble river, on the opposite side of which rise gentle hills; the little towns of Erpel and Linz are seen in the distance. In the latter direction we have a charming prospect of the whole range of the Siebenberge, with the Rhine winding gracefully through the intervening level country.



L'APOLLINARISBERG.

LE prieuré d'Apollinarisberg est bâti sur une colline élevée peu éloignée, du côté de nord-ouest, de Rheinnagen (le Rigomagum des Romains). La situation en est des plus agréables, en ce qu'il jouit des plus belles vues du Rhin tant en montant qu'en descendant cette rivière. Dans la première direction l'œil domine la petite ville de Rheinnagen, bordée par la large et magnifique rivière; sur la rive opposée des collines s'élèvent doucement, et les petites villes d'Erpel et de Linz se voient dans le lointain. Dans l'autre direction on a une vue délicieuse de toute la chaîne des Siebenbergen, avec le Rhin, qui serpente à travers les vallons.





DRACHEL'S AND ROYALTY-ER



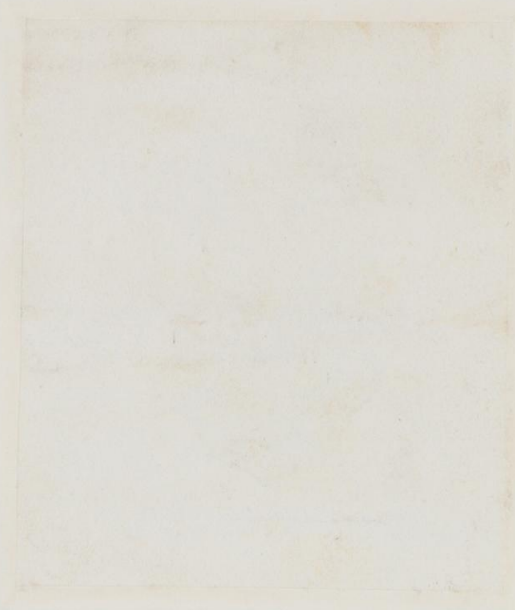
There is perhaps no portion of the country of the Rhine more pleasing than in the vicinity of the Ardennes or the mountains. As we descend the river and approach the foot of the range of hills, the landscape assumes the most charming aspect. The distance is bounded by the steep and rugged mountains, the most striking of the Ardennes. On the left is the vale of the Couche de Bohème, covered a deep, rocky hill, at the foot of which flows the river and glays. Behind and to the right is the rocky hill of the Ardennes. No scene could be better adapted to the romantic and well-known love tale of Roland and Hildibrand.



DRACHENFELS AND ROLANDS-ECK.



THERE is, perhaps, no portion of the scenery of the Rhine more pleasing than in the vicinity of the Siebenbergen or Seven Mountains. As we descend the river and approach this beautiful range of hills, the landscape assumes the most charming aspect. The distance is bounded by the steep and rugged Drachenfels, the most striking of the Siebenbergen. On the left is the ruin of the Castle of Rolands-Eck, crowning a dark rocky hill, at the foot of which glides the calm and glassy Rhine; and to the right is the lovely Island of Nonnenwerder. No scene could be better adapted to the romantic and well-known love tale of Roland and Hildegonde.



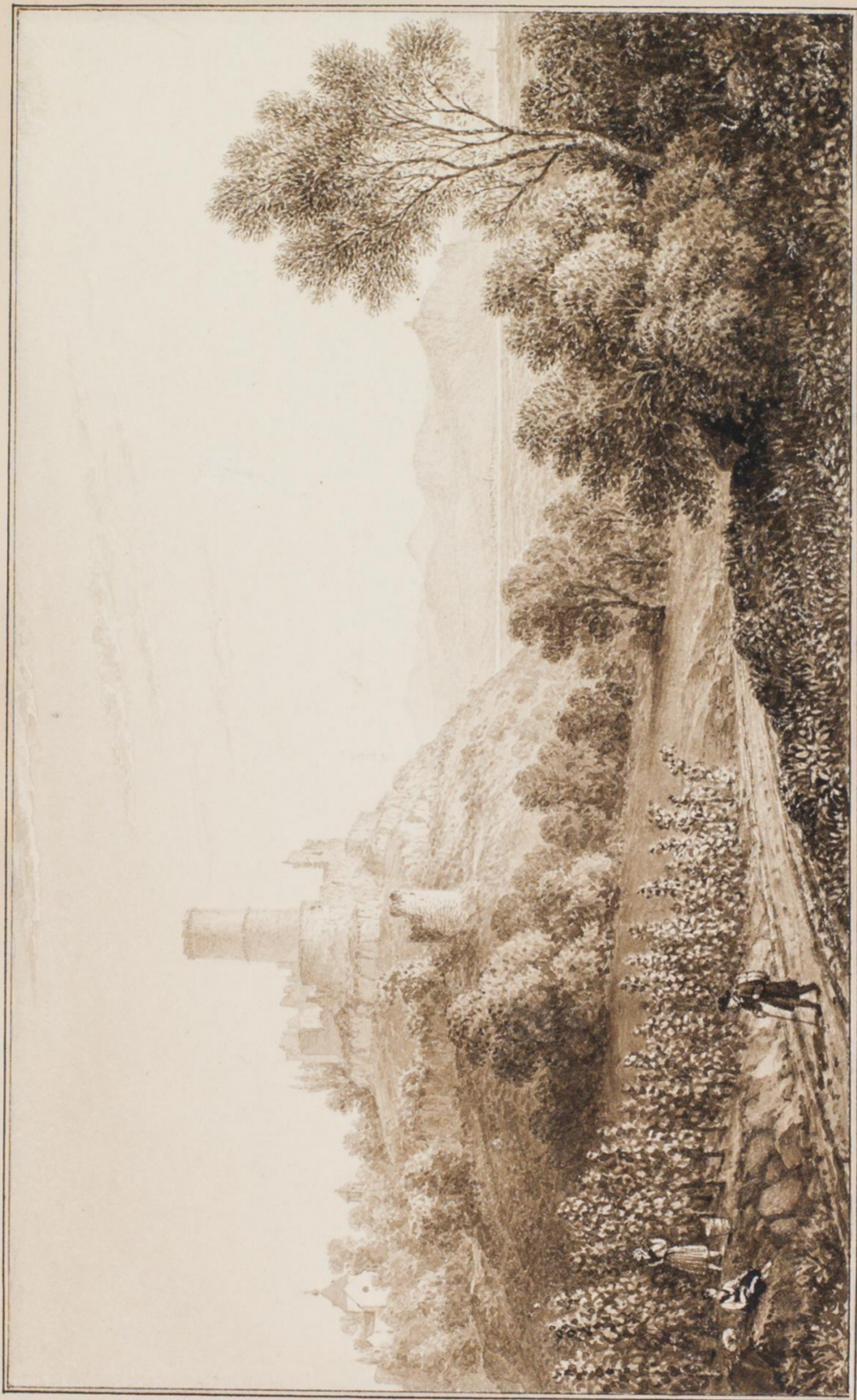
DRACHENFELS ET ROLANDS-ECK.

IL n'y a peut-être aucune partie des bords pittoresques du Rhin plus agréable que les environs des Siebenbergen, ou les Sept Montagnes. En descendant la rivière, comme on s'approche de cette belle chaîne d'éminences, le paysage prend l'aspect le plus riant. Le lointain est terminé par les rochers escarpés du Drachenfels les plus remarquables des Sept Montagnes. A gauche, les ruines du Château de Rolands-Eck, couronnent le sommet d'un rocher sauvage, dont le pied est baigné par le Rhin, calme et transparent comme une glace; à droite est la charmante île de Nonnenwerder. Nulle scène n'aurait pu mieux convenir à l'histoire romantique et bien connue des amours de Roland et d'Ildegonde.

EXAMINATION
1881

1877
MAY 11
1877



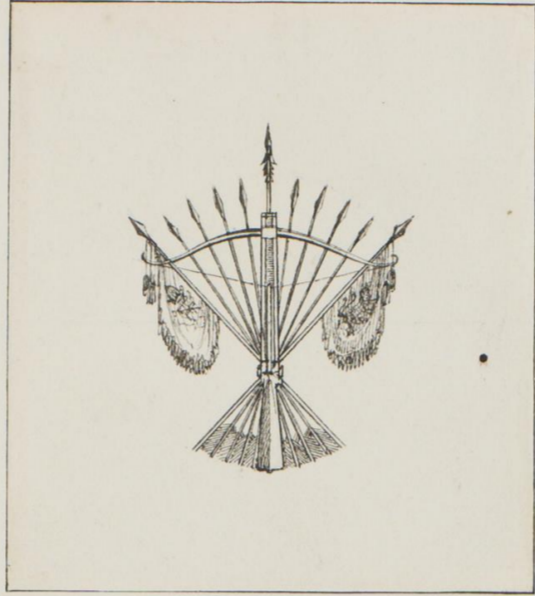




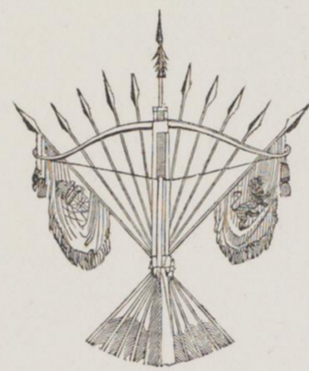
THE CASTLE OF GODEBERG



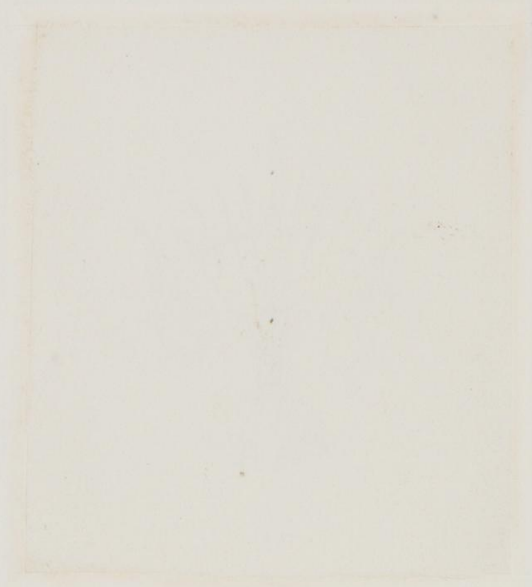
THE beautiful site of Godeberg stands on a steep wooded
height about six miles to the southeast of Bonn. It was
the location of the most important station of the Rhine
and through Bonn the Rhine navigable a chain of water hills
before which the banks of the river are comparatively level.
The castle of Godeberg was built by Frederick Barbarossa
of Godeberg in the year 1150 and was destroyed by the troops
of Louis in a battle with those of Frederick, King of
Germany in the year 1200. It stands on the site of a Roman
castrum of which remains are still to be seen in the garden
within the tower.



THE CASTLE OF GODESBERG.



THE beautiful ruin of Godesberg stands on a richly wooded height, about six miles to the southward of Bonn. It marks the boundary of the more mountainous scenery of the Rhine, and directly fronts the Siebenbergen, a cluster of seven hills, below which the banks of the river are comparatively level. The castle of Godesberg was built by Theodoric Archbishop of Cologne, in the year 1210, and was destroyed by the troops of Bavaria in a contest with those of Gebhard, Archbishop of Cologne, in the year 1595. It stands on the site of a Roman castle, by some, supposed to have been built by the Emperor Julian the Apostate.



LE CHATEAU DE GODESBERG.

LES belles ruines du Château de Godesberg, sont situées sur une hauteur, richement boisée, environ six milles au sud de Bonn. Il marque les limites du pays plus montagneux des bords du Rhin, et il est précisément vis-à-vis des Siebenbergen un groupe de sept collines, au-dessous duquel les bords du fleuve sont en quelque sorte plats. Le Château de Godesberg fut bâti en 1210, par Théodoric Archevêque de Cologne, et il fut détruit par les troupes de la Bavière en 1595, dans un combat avec celles de Gebhard, Archevêque de Cologne. Il est bâti sur l'emplacement d'un château romain, qui, selon quelques antiquaires, fut construit par l'Empereur Julien, nommé l'Apostat.

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WATER TOWER, COLOGNE



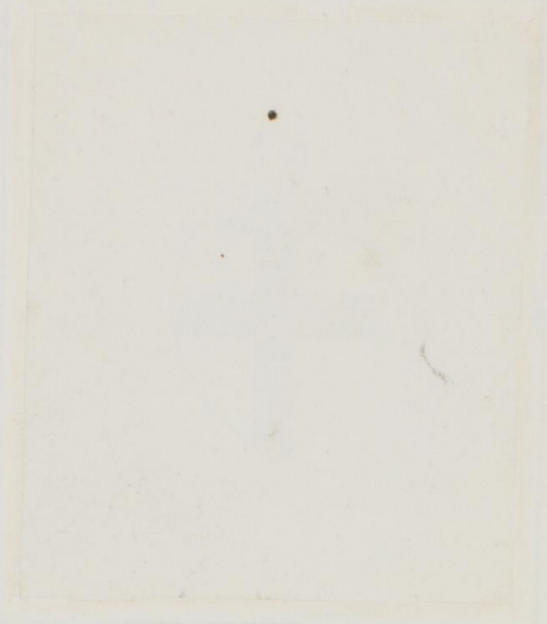
The city of Cologne is enclosed within a chain of eight
massive towers placed at intervals along the walls. The
highest tower is situated at the southern point, and connects
the defence with the Rhine on that side. It is clear, though
evidently, a tower of Roman origin, having been built at an
early period than the close of the thirteenth century, at the
time of the wars between the citizens and their archbishop.
The city is upwards of six thousand yards in circumference,
and contains a population of about fifty thousand souls.



BAYEN THURM, COLOGNE.



THE city of Cologne is enclosed within a chain of eighty-three massive towers, placed at intervals along the walls. The Bayen tower is situated at the southernmost point, and connects the defences with the Rhine on that side. It is often, though erroneously, styled the Roman tower, having been built at no earlier period than the close of the thirteenth century, at the time of the wars between the citizens and their archbishops. The city is upwards of six thousand yards in circumference, and contains a population of about fifty thousand souls.



LA TOUR BAYEN, COLOGNE.

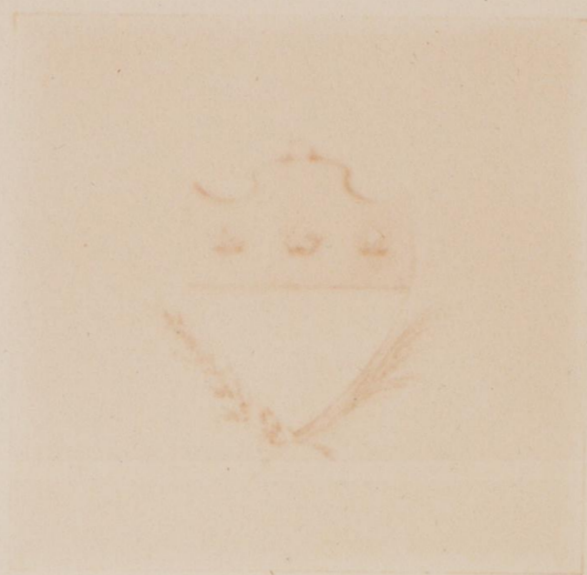
LA ville de Cologne, est ceinte d'une chaîne de quatre-vingt-trois tours massives, placées de distance en distance le long des remparts. La tour Bayen est au point le plus vers le sud, et lie les fortifications de la ville avec le Rhin, de ce côté. On la nomme souvent, mais à tort, la tour Romaine, car elle ne date que de la fin du treizième siècle, à l'époque des guerres entre les Bourgeois et leurs Archevêques. La ville a trois mille toises de tour, et la population est de cinquante mille âmes.

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1870



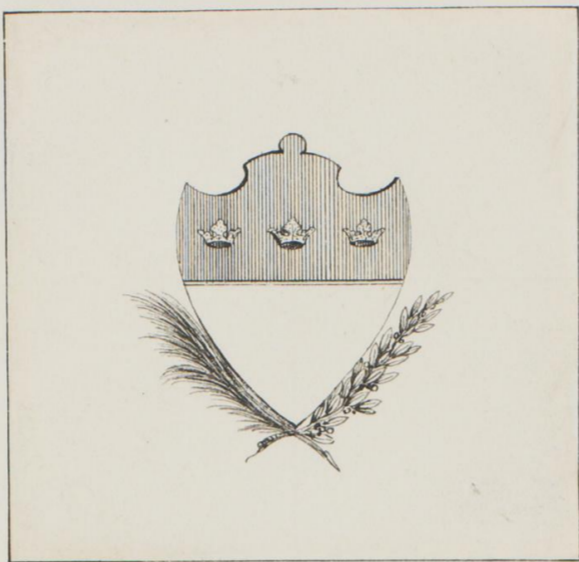




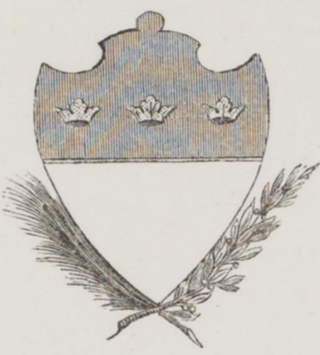
ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH



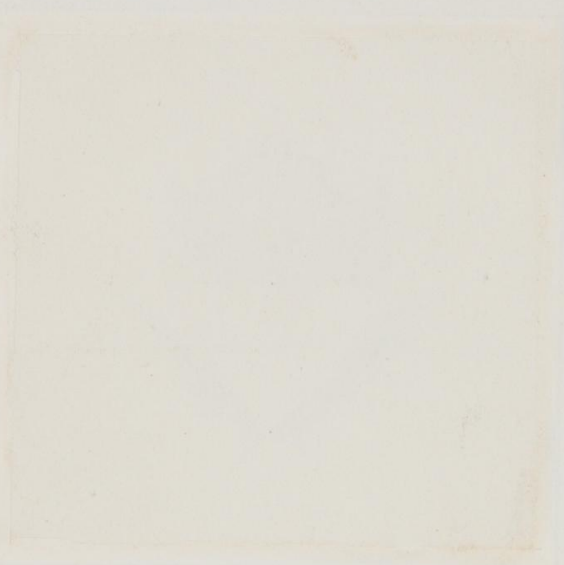
COLOGNE was originally a Roman station, founded by
Marcus Aurelius. It then became the *Oppidum Christianum*,
Aquila having transferred the Roman altar from the
opposite bank of the Rhine. Under Constantine it was raised
to a Roman colony in honor of Aquila and was here
and there it obtained the name of *Colonia Aquilana*. Later
its successive names were *Forum*, the *Forum* and the *Forum*
Antiquarium. It remained very important to France. It
was the first seat of administration of the French Republic
of France and later, headquarters of the general
council of the Rhine and later of the Rhine
and was the seat of the *Legation* of the Rhine
in the early days succeeding the Roman era. The spot on
which it stands was formerly inhabited by the Rhine.



ST. MARTIN'S, COLOGNE.



COLOGNE was originally a Roman station, founded by Marcus Agrippa. It then became the Oppidum Ubiorum, Agrippa having transferred the Ubians thither from the opposite bank of the Rhine. Under Claudius it was enlarged by a Roman colony in honor of Agrippina who was born there, and hence it obtained the name of Colonia Agrippina. Under its successive masters the Franks, the Germans and its own Archbishops it experienced every vicissitude of fortune. It is now the chief seat of administration of the Prussian Duchies of Cleves and Berg. Independent of the splendid gothic cathedral, several of the churches and abbeys in Cologne are well worthy of notice, both for their antiquity and the singularity of their architecture. The Church of St. Martin is one of the most curious specimens of the style of building in the early ages succeeding the Roman æra. The spot on which it stands was formerly insulated by the Rhine.



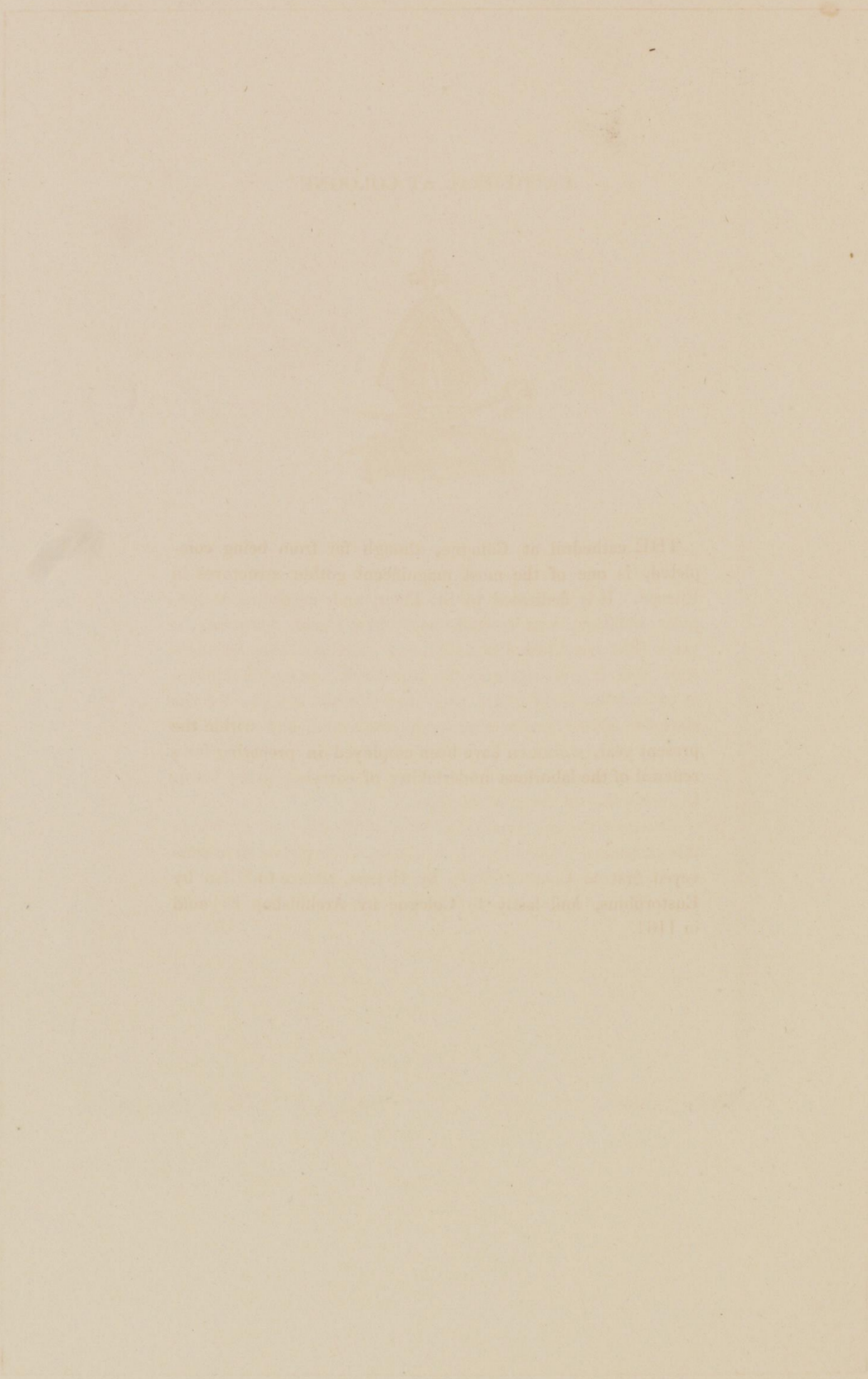
L'ÉGLISE DE ST. MARTIN, À COLOGNE.

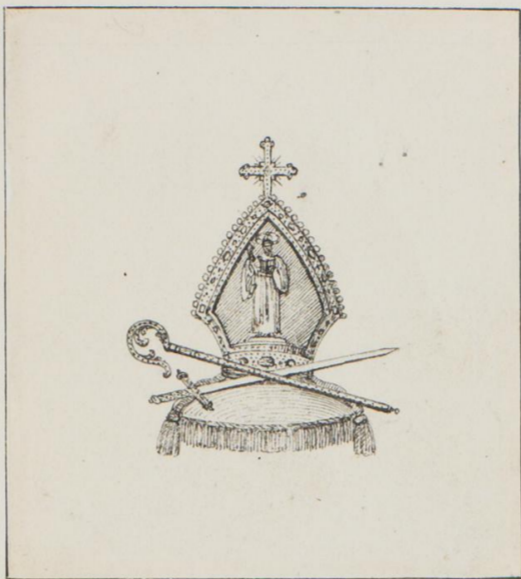
COLOGNE fut dans son origine une station romaine, fondée par Marcus Agrippa. Elle devint ensuite l'Oppidum Ubiorum, Agrippa y ayant transféré les Ubiens de l'autre côté du Rhin. Sous Claude la ville fut agrandie par une colonie romaine en honneur d'Agrippine qui y naquit, d'où elle reçut le nom de Colonia Agrippina. Sous ses souverains successifs, les Francs, les Allemands, et ses propres Archevêques, elle a éprouvé toutes les vicissitudes de la fortune. Elle est aujourd'hui le siège du gouvernement des Duchés de Clèves et de Berg, appartenant au royaume de Prusse. Outre la magnifique cathédrale gothique, il y a plusieurs églises et abbayes à Cologne dignes d'observation, tant pour leur antiquité que pour la singularité de leur architecture. Celle de St. Martin présente un des exemples les plus curieux du style d'architecture dans les premiers siècles après l'ère romaine. Le site de cette église étoit autrefois une île formée par le Rhin.

1830
MAY 11 1830
MAY 11 1830







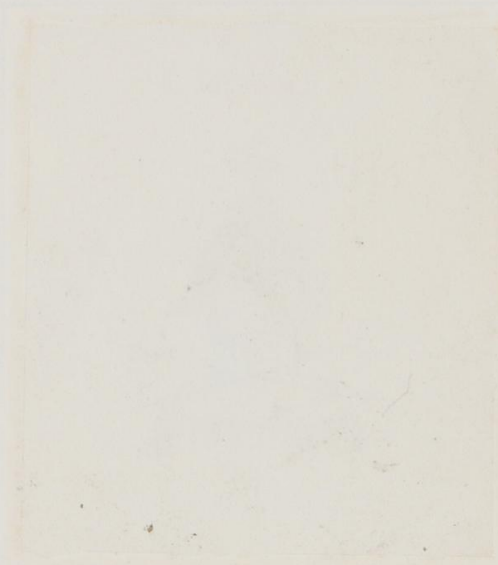


CATHEDRAL AT COLOGNE.



THE cathedral at Cologne, though far from being completed, is one of the most magnificent gothic structures in Europe. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and, according to popular tradition, was erected, as it now stands, between the years 1254 and 1258. But other and more probable accounts state that it was begun in the year 1248, and was continued, at various times, till 1499. It is said that the designs for the complete edifice have been recently discovered, and within the present year, workmen have been employed in preparing for a renewal of the laborious undertaking of carrying on the building according to the original plans.

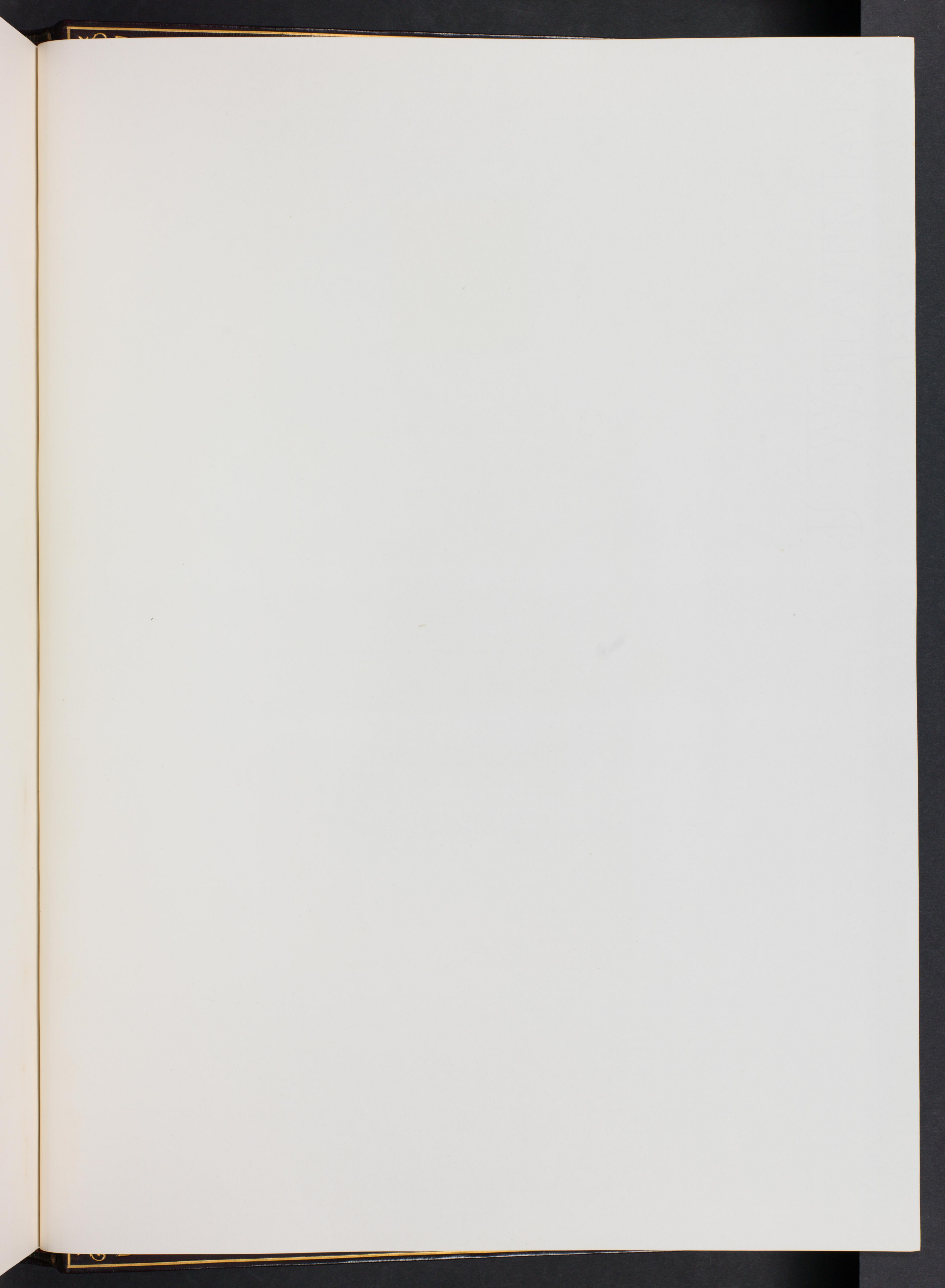
The tombs of the three Wise Men of the East are shewn in this cathedral. According to tradition, their bodies were conveyed first to Constantinople by Helena, thence to Milan by Eustorpius, and lastly to Cologne by Archbishop Reynold in 1164.

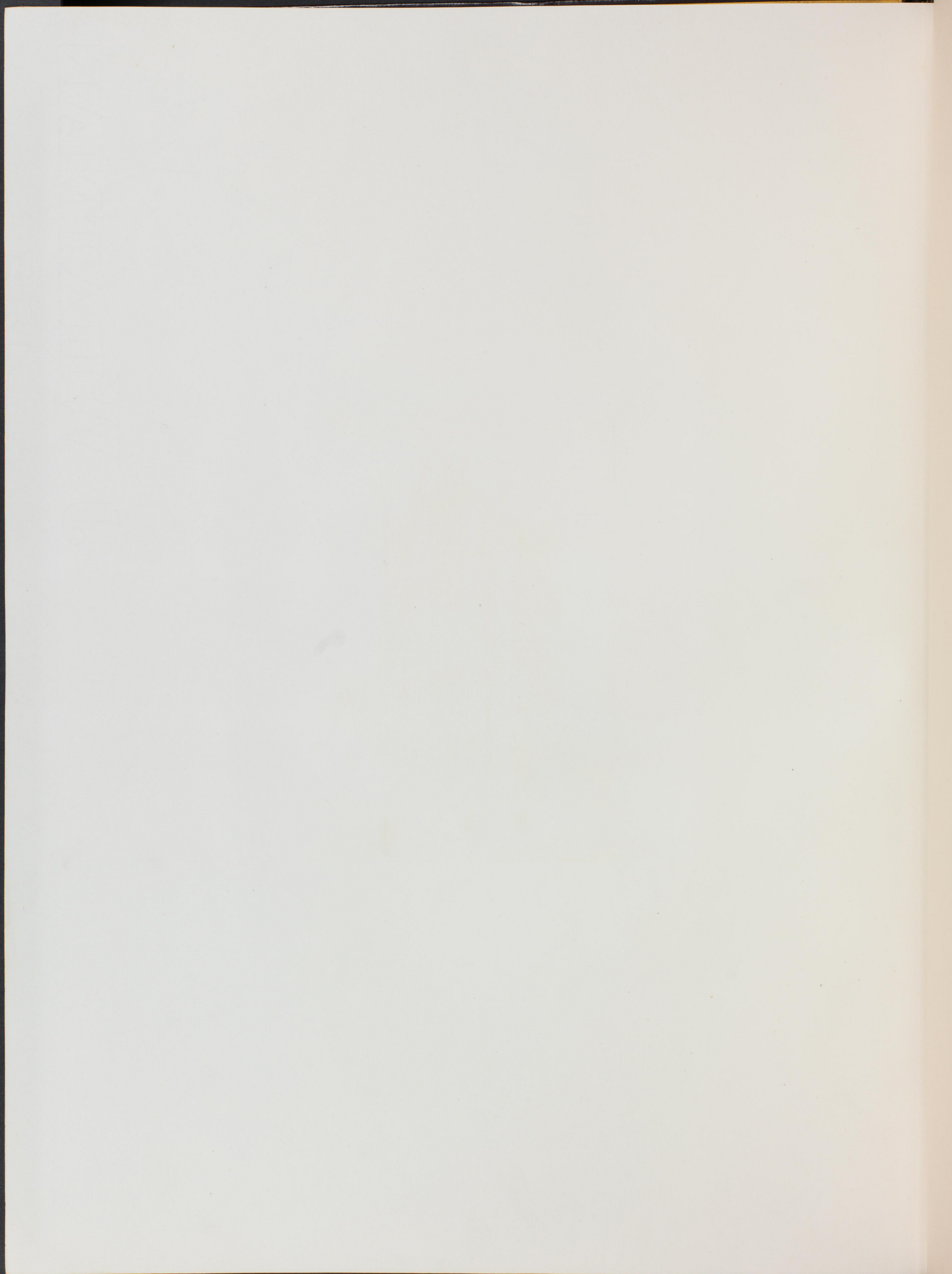


LA CATHÉDRALE A COLOGNE.

LA cathédrale de Cologne, quoique loin d'être achevée, est un des plus superbes édifices gothiques en Europe. Elle est dédiée à St. Pierre, et selon la tradition vulgaire, elle fut bâtie, comme on la voit aujourd'hui, entre les années 1254 et 1258. Mais d'autres rapports plus probables racontent, qu'elle fut commencée en 1248, et continuée, de temps en temps, jusqu'en 1499. On dit que les dessins originaux de l'édifice entier ont été retrouvés récemment. Des ouvriers ont été occupés pendant cette année, à faire les préparatifs nécessaires, pour la grande entreprise, d'achever la cathédrale d'après les plans originaux.

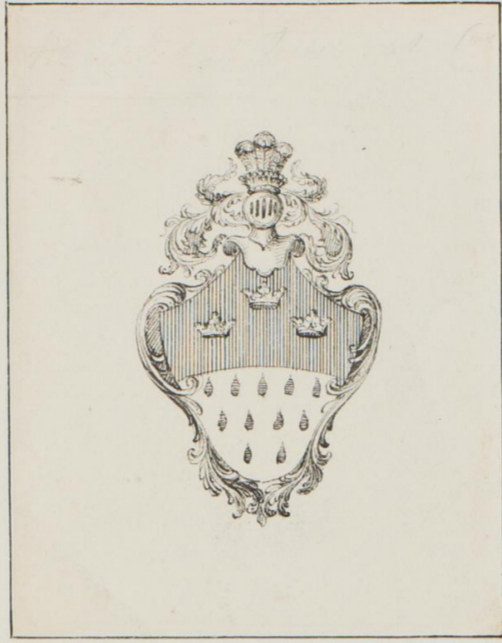
On montre dans cette cathédrale les tombeaux des trois Mages d'Orient. D'après la tradition leurs corps furent transportés d'abord à Constantinople par Hélène, de là à Milan par Eustorpius, et enfin, à Cologne par l'archevêque Reynold en 1164.



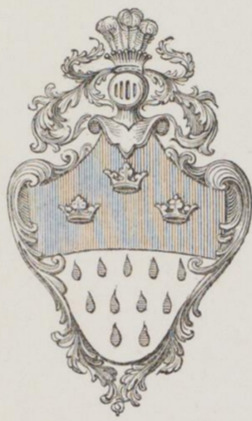









TOWER OF THE CATHEDRAL AT COLOGNE.



SHOULD the intention of completing the splendid cathedral of Cologne be ever carried into effect, it will surpass, in richness and elegance, any other gothic edifice in the world. The towers were to have been five hundred feet high, but the highest has not yet been carried to half that elevation. It is, however, a wonderful mass of masonry, exquisitely beautiful in its proportions; and its ornaments are remarkably light and elegant. The North tower has not yet been carried higher than twenty feet. The stone of which it is built is of a beautiful colour, nearly resembling the Bath stone, and was brought from the Drachenfels, where there is an immense excavation still called the Dome quarry.



LA TOUR DE LA CATHÉDRALE À COLOGNE.

SI le projet d'achever la splendide cathédrale de Cologne est jamais exécuté, elle sera l'édifice gothique le plus riche et le plus élégant qui soit au monde. La hauteur des tours devoit être de cinq cents pieds ; mais la plus haute n'a que la moitié de cette élévation. C'est pourtant une masse de maçonnerie tout-à-fait étonnante ; les proportions en sont d'une beauté exquise, et les ornemens infiniment légers et élégans. La tour septentrionale n'a encore que vingt pieds de hauteur. La pierre est d'une belle couleur, à peu près comme celle de Bath. On l'a tirée du Drachenfels, où il y a une excavation immense, nommée encore aujourd'hui la Carrière de la Cathédrale.

WYLLIAMS

1891

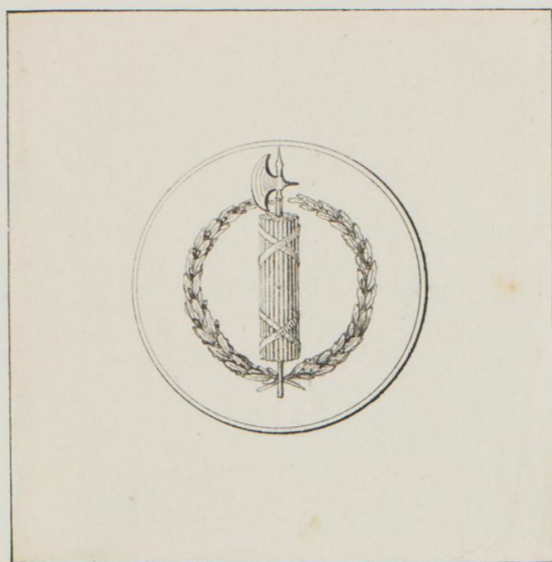




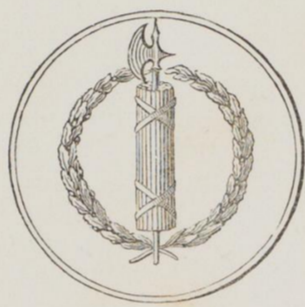
LOUIS HALL, GORPONE



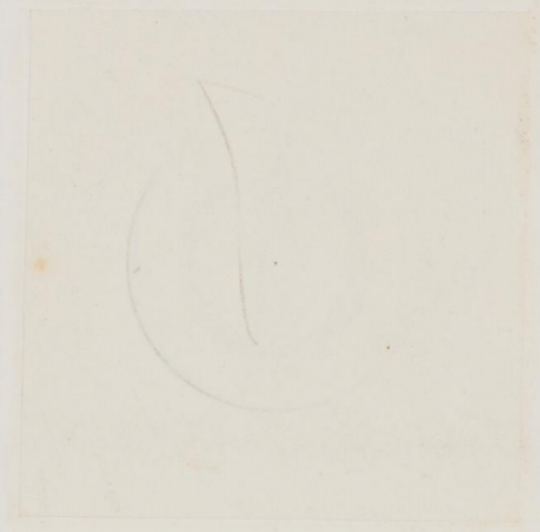
THE Town-Hall of London is a striking specimen of the
style of architecture adopted when the church of St. Dunstons
and from some instances that the style of London, and in
many places, existed on the ruins of the ancient edifices. The
style of the church of St. Dunstons was a mixture of the
Norman and the Gothic, and was a very beautiful one.
It is a mixture of the Norman and the Gothic, and was a
very beautiful one. It is a mixture of the Norman and the
Gothic, and was a very beautiful one. It is a mixture of
the Norman and the Gothic, and was a very beautiful one.



TOWN-HALL, COLOGNE.



THE Town-Hall of Cologne is a striking specimen of the style of architecture adopted when the classic models of Greece and Rome were introduced into the north of Europe, and, in many places, grafted on the ruins of the ancient gothic. The whole *façade* of this edifice has a handsome and imposing effect. It is ornamented with Corinthian and composite pillars, but many of the capitals and cornices are much decayed. There are also six inscriptions commemorating the principal epochs in the history of the city, and over the centre arch we discern the remains of a bass-relief which appears to have been taken from the story of Hercules strangling the lion.



LA MAISON DE VILLE COLOGNE.

LA maison de ville à Cologne est un exemple remarquable du style d'architecture qui fut adopté après que les modèles classiques de Grèce et de Rome furent introduits dans le nord de l'Europe, et en quelques endroits mêlés avec les restes de l'ancien gothique. La façade entière de cet édifice a un effet bel et imposant. Elle est ornée de colonnes des ordres Corinthien et composite, mais plusieurs des chapiteaux et des corniches sont défigurés par les effets du temps. Il y a aussi, six inscriptions qui rappellent les époques les plus remarquables de l'histoire de la ville : au-dessus de l'arc du milieu on reconnaît les restes d'un bas relief, qui semble avoir représenté Hercule étranglant le Lion.

NEW YORK
JAN 18 1880

MANUSCRIPT



