

rude period, when right consisted only in the will of the strongest, he became involved in a quarrel with Arnold of Seelenhofen, Archbishop of Mentz. These two powerful adversaries laid waste each other's territories, and endangered the order and tranquillity of the state. Frederic I. emperor of Germany summoned them before the Diet assembled at Worms, in 1155, and passed on them, as well as their adherents, the ignominious sentence to carry about a dog — the punishment usually inflicted on the disturbers of the public order among the Franks, Swedes, Saxons and other northern nations. *)

In consideration of his great age and pontifical dignity the punishment was remitted to the Archbishop; but the Count Palatine, together with six of his partisans, was compelled to submit to it; by which his haughty spirit was so much wounded that he renounced

the world and retired to end his days in the monastery of Ebrach, in Franconia, where he died in 1156. **) The Archbishop was killed during a tumult at Mentz, in 1160, as had been predicted of him by the seeress Hildegard.

The design which relates to this narrative represents Count Herrmann overwhelmed with grief at the humiliating sentence passed against him. He is seen distributing his wealth and objects of value to his faithful vassals, who receive with painful emotion presents which can afford them no pleasure, but rather serve only to attach them still more to a beloved master from whom they are about to separate for ever.

The distribution of the groups and expression of the individual figures are in perfect keeping with the scene so admirably depicted in the ballad.

*) Vile Barre's History of Germany, V. II. p. 461.

**) Universal History, Germany, p. 568.

The Castle of Gutenfels, near Caub.

The ruins of the stately castle of Gutenfels are picturesquely situated on a rock on the right bank of the Rhine and approached by means of a flight of steps cut out of the rock. The town of Caub stretches along at the foot of the mountain, whilst, from the middle of the stream, rises the Pfalzgrafenstein, or castle of the ancient Counts Palatine; an edifice of a singular construction but in excellent preservation, and within which, according to vulgar tradition, the ladies of the Counts

Palatine were required to be at the period of their confinement.

The style of architecture of the main building seems to belong to 11th or 12th century; but the exterior fortifications have at different times been repaired and enlarged according as the principles of the military art required. This castle, (designated in ancient documents under the name of Cube or Chaube) together with the town of Caub and certain other possessions, belonged

by right of inheritance to the descendants of the family of Bolanden, lords of Münzenberg and Falkenstein, and, at a later period to the Elector Palatine.

The beautiful Guta, (named also in Latin, Beatrix, or the dispenser of happiness) daughter of the Count of Falkenstein, was according to the chronicle, beloved by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, whom she married and accompanied into England after his elevation to the throne of Germany in 1256. *)

According to tradition the castle received its name of Gutenfels (the rock of Guts) from this princess.

Richard, under an assumed name, having, by his valor in a tournament, kindled in the bosom of Guta a passion towards him, returned after a long separation, as king, to try the fidelity of the lady of his love. He accordingly sent to demand her hand in marriage of her father, but Guta, ignorant of the king's being the knight she loved, rejected his suit. When, however, she saw him and recognised in him her beloved Richard, she rushed into his arms and welcomed him as her future husband. The subject of the beautiful design which accompanies the poem is this moment of recognition.

Richard, Earl of Cornwall, a valiant and wealthy prince, was nominated to the regal office, principally in consideration of his vast riches, by the archbishop of Mentz and Cologne, at Frankfort. Alphonso of Castile, surnamed the Wise, was elected at the same time by another party, but found himself unable to compete with Richard, who, notwithstanding the division which prevailed among the electors, was solemnly crowned at Aix-la-chapelle. All the towns along the Rhine submitted to him, and Germany would doubtless have enjoyed the blessings of peace and tranquillity had his reign

been of longer continuance. **) The troubles, however, which broke out in England during the reign of his brother Henry III., occasioned his return thither at the expiration of the first year, where, after many signal acts of valor, he died on the 2nd of April, 1272. Several wise laws which emanated from this prince entitle him to the gratitude of the German nation. Among the vassals of the Counts Palatine of Gutenfels, was included Adolphus of Nassau, who was recognised as such in 1257, and four years afterwards, was elected emperor of Germany (1291). In the war with Bavaria Gutenfels withstood a siege of six weeks. By order of Lewis, Count Palatine, it was rebuilt and newly fortified. A metrical description of this siege exists on a stone in the walls of Caub. ***) During the thirty years war Gutenfels, as well as Caub and the Pfalzgrafenstein, was alternately taken and laid waste by the Swedes and Spaniards. †) The great Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, sojourned six days at the castle of Gutenfels, designing, it was thought, to attempt the passage of the Rhine at this point. From the top of the western tower he observed the movements of the Spaniards, who were posted on the right bank of the river under the command of Spinola: the apartment he occupied is still called the royal hall.

In more recent times, Caub has acquired a celebrity by the passage of the Rhine effected during the night of the new year of 1814, by the Prussians under the command of the heroic Blücher.

The castle of Gutenfels, which, since 1802, has passed into private hands, is at present the property of M. Habel, keeper of the archives, and a distinguished archæologist.

*) Hume, Rap. de Teytes etc.

**) Vide Barré's Universal History, etc.

***) Mention is also made of it in the Historical and Geographical description of the Electoral Palatinate of the Rhine, by Wädler (Wädler's geographisch-historische Beschreibung der kurfürstlichen Pfalz am Rhein. Bd. III. S. 404.

†) Theatrum Europæum. Annals of Kobersteinler — etc.