

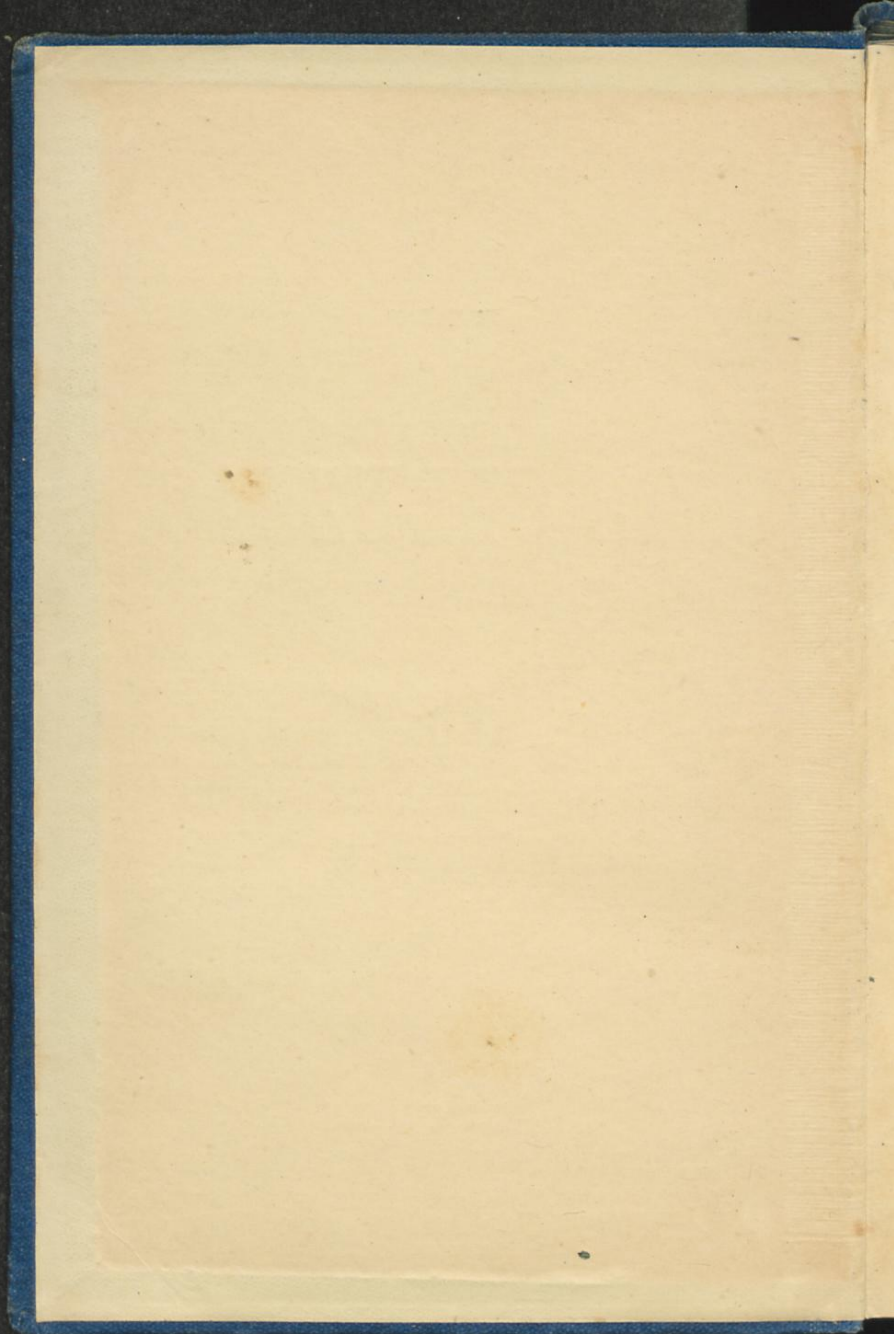


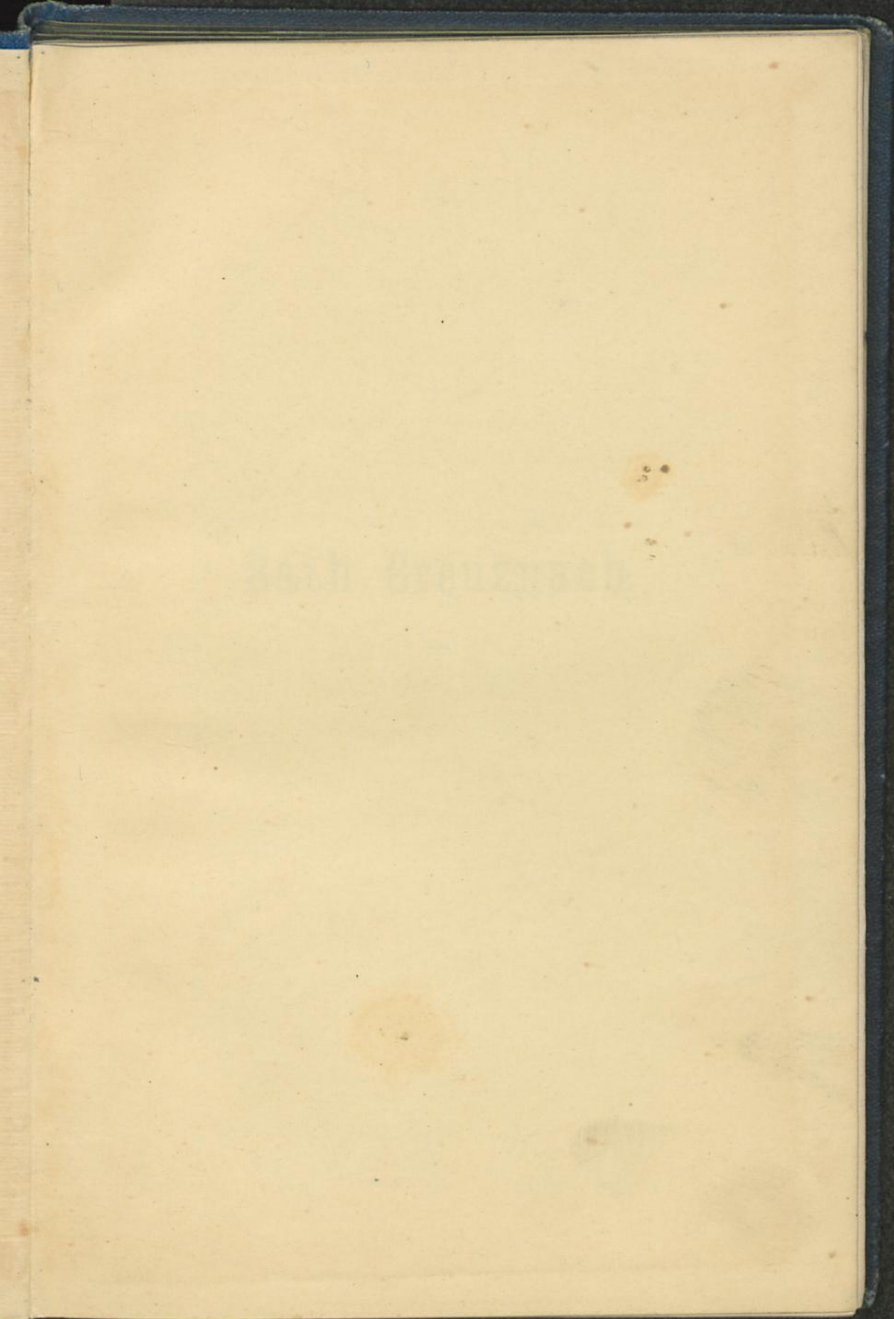
BATH CREUZNACH

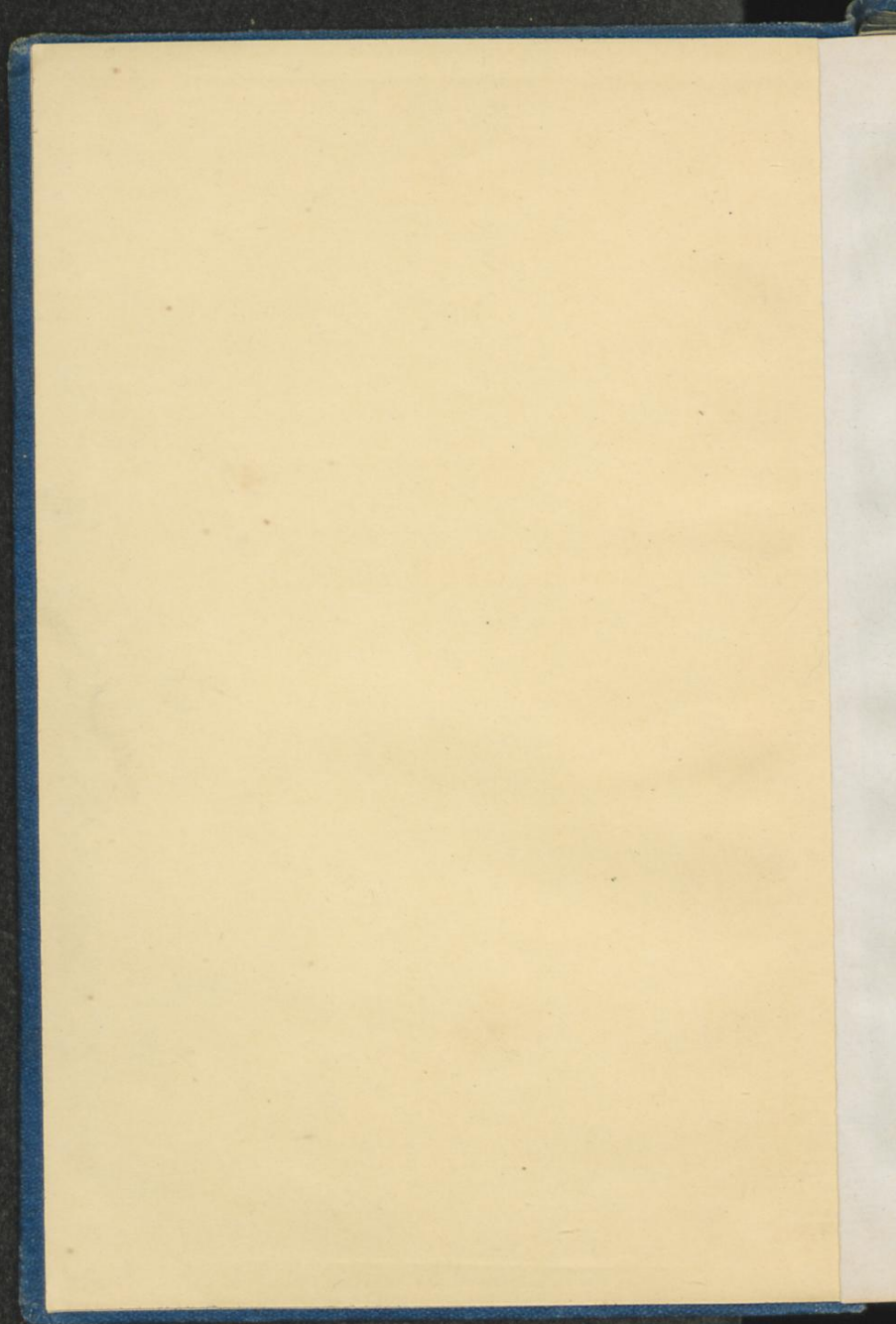
HANDBOOK
FOR PHYSICIANS
AND VISITORS.



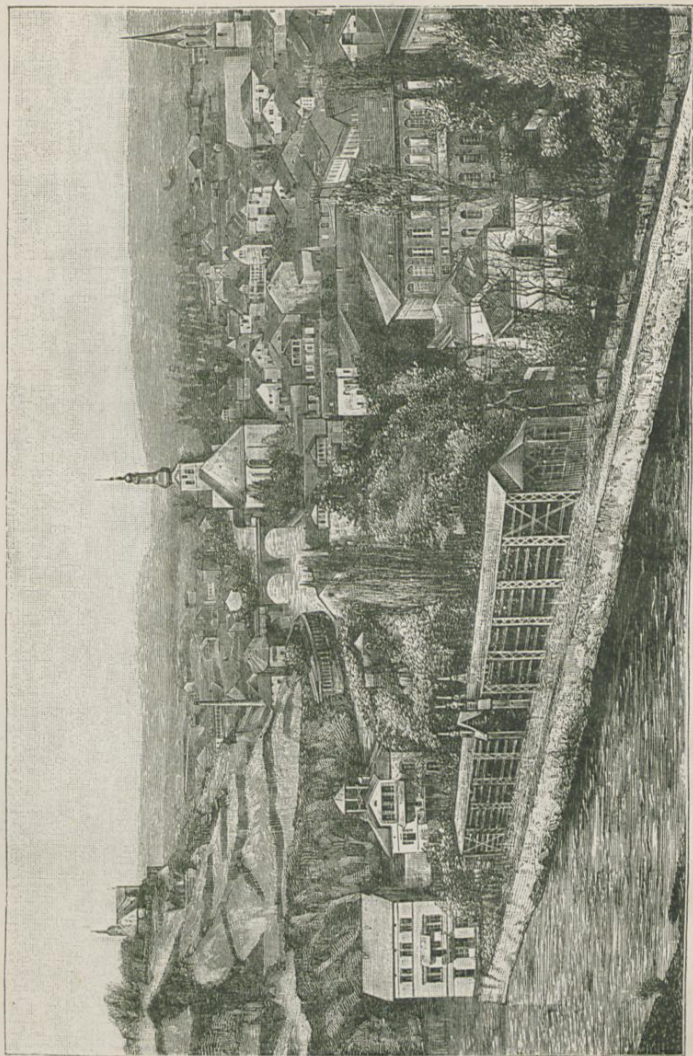
J. H. MAURER-GREINER, HOFBUCHHÄNDLER,
BERLIN.







Bath Creuznach.



Bath Kreuznach. View from the Hardt.

Bath Creuznach, Handbook for Physicians and Visitors.

The medical part with the cooperation of

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commissioned.

With views and maps of Creuznach and neighbourhood.

BERLIN.

J. H. Maurer-Greiner, Hofbuchhändler.

1885.

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Verein für Heimatkunde e. V.
für Stadt und Kreis Bad Kreuznach

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Arrangement and Xylographic views by the Xylographic department
of the publishing house.



Preface.

Though various scientific and practical books have been published on Creuznach, yet there is a necessity for a thorough knowledge of this important watering place. Few foreign physicians know the bath from their own stay here¹). Besides great improvements have lately been made in order to increase the means of treatment as well as the comfort of the visitors of which previous books of course cannot give an account, therefore a new book on Creuznach may be considered justified.

Its intention is not to produce new theories, but to explain what experience has proved in the use of the Creuznach waters, and how their effects are to be brought in accordance with modern medical views. Another object is to give advice of a more practical than medical character to the visitor, and if it thus contributes somewhat to promote the knowledge of the Creuznach waters and baths, it entirely fulfills the purpose.

¹) A Belgian physician however, Professor Deneffe of the University at Gent (Gand) has employed his leisure time in making local studies for his elaborate work: „Creuznach, études sur ses eaux chlorurées, iodo-bromurées.“

Outlines of the History of Creuznach.

The oldest inhabitants of the valley of the river Nahe of whom we have trustworthy records were Germans afterwards subdued by the Romans. Parts of a Roman castle, the so-called „Heidenmauer“, or „heathens'-wall“, are still standing to the East of the town of Creuznach. The dominion of the Romans was followed by that of the Alemans. The Franks succeeded, and king Louis the Pious held his court in the Ostroburg in 819 and 839. The Ostroburg which had been built on the ruins of the Roman castle was destroyed in 883 by the Normans. The records of those times mention Creuznach under the names of Crucinichia, Crucenacum, or similar ones, signifying a place or town near the cross erected in that locality. In 1065, the Emperor Henry the fourth presented the Chapter of Speyer with the town, which in 1241 came, by purchase, into the possession of the Counts of Sponheim.

Up to this time the town only occupied the right bank of the river near the Roman castle; it afterwards began to spread itself on the left side, which part was called the „Neustadt“, or new Town, a name still in vogue for one of the principal old streets. The castle of Kauzenberg was built in 1270; and the stone bridge in 1432. Beginning from the year 1437, and followed by the extinction of the family of the Counts of Sponheim a period of disturbances commenced caused by complicated treaties and wills leading to frequent changes in the possession of the town. Then came the horrors of the Thirty years' war which devastated so many towns and villages of Germany, and during which period the town of Creuznach was several times taken and lost by the belligerent parties. Gustavus Adolfus, king of Sweden, exposed himself 1631 to personal danger reconnoitering the Kauzenburg. When in 1648 peace was concluded, the town had only 3500 inhabitants. During the Orleans war of succession, in 1689, it suffered still more from the invasion of the French who destroyed the Kauzen-

burg and other forts, and burnt the greater part of the town, including the splendid Church of St. Mary, erected in Gothic Style on the „Badewörth“ or Bath-Island. In 1708 the town was incorporated in the Rhenish Palatinate, under the government of which there was a period of peace and prosperity almost until 1795; the only interruption being in 1734—1735, when the French again invaded this part of the country, and in 1791, when the town was occupied for a short time by the soldiers of the French Republic. From 1795 to 1813 all territories on the left bank of the Rhine, consequently also Creuznach, became French; and during that time of war the town had to suffer the greatest hardships. In 1813 the territories mentioned were ceded to Prussia, under the beneficial government of which a period of peaceful development commenced which still continues, and under the influence of which the town of Creuznach rose to considerable importance, partly by becoming a watering place, and chiefly by the construction of the Rhine-Nahe-Railway, which increased trade and brought the town into connection with the great railway system of the continent.

History of the salt springs existing in the valley of the river Nahe.

The salt springs in the valley of the Nahe which will be treated of more fully in another part of this book, are first on record dating from 1478, at which time the waters were used both for making salt and for bathing. The making of salt was conducted then much in the same manner as at the present time. The works of Carlshalle were erected in 1729, and these were followed 14 years later by those of Theodorshalle. There were frequent changes in the proprietorship of the works, until in 1815 they were ceded to the Grand-Duchy of Hesse, though the grounds

on which the works stand became Prussian. The salt-works at Münster-am-Stein which are of about the same date as the two former works, and which had belonged to a private Company, came into possession of the Prussian government in 1842, which government sold them to the village of Münster in 1872.

The regular use of brine in the treatment of diseases, commencing to a small extent in 1817, gradually increased, particularly in consequence of the discoveries of the „Nahe-Quelle“ (or Nahe spring) in 1828, of the „Elizabeth-Quelle“ in 1832, and of the „Oranien-Quelle“ in 1836, all situated near the town of Creuznach. In 1831 a limited Company was formed which, still existing, owns the „Elizabeth“ and „Nahe springs“ as well as the Cur-Park; this company erected the present „Curhaus“ in the years 1840-42. While both Park and Curhaus were constantly improving, a number of hotels and private lodging-houses, all provided with salt water baths and forming the finest part of the town, have sprung up in the vicinity of the springs.

The opening of the Rhine-Nahe-Railway in 1857 considerably increased the annual number of visitors. In 1869 the hotels and bathing-houses of Creuznach were connected by a system of pipes with a Salt-Water Reservoir built at a short distance to the North-East of Carlshalle, a great improvement, in as much as formerly the brine had to be conveyed by carts. The latest improvement has been the Inhalatorium erected in 1882 in the northern part of the Curpark.



I. Medicinal part.

Topography of Creuznach.

The town of Creuznach is situated in the south part of the Prussian Rhine-Province, in $49^{\circ} 50' 12''$ North latitude, and in $25^{\circ} 31' 20''$ longitude east of Ferro (or $7^{\circ} 22' 20''$ east of Greenwich); it stands measured on the Railway Bridge 105 mètres (nearly 350 Engl. feet) above the sea and extends, as already remarked, along both banks of the river Nahe. The town has now about 16000 inhabitants, of whom nearly three fifths are Protestants, not quite two fifths Roman-Catholics, and about one twenty-fifth Jews. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture, especially the cultivation of the vine which covers many of the surrounding hills. The ordinary trades are carried on in the town, and some manufacturies have been recently established. Another class of people keep hotels and bathing houses.

The valley broadening lower down the Nahe, extends in the neighbourhood of the town from the South-South-West to the North-North-East. Promontories of the "Hunsrück" range approach the left bank of the river just below the town; the valley of the Ellerbach, (a brook falling into the Nahe from the left and passing through the town) has given space for extension of the town; the Kauzenberg borders the left side of the river and affords excellent shelter to the whole bathing-quarter against the injurious north winds. On the right bank the valley is tolerably broad as far as Carlshalle, where promontories extending from the Hardt mountains in Rhenish-Bavaria, approach the river. Here the valley is considerably narrowed on both sides and remains so with many

undulations as far as Münster, where it is joined, from the South, by the Alsenz-valley, and makes a sharp turn to the North-West. Just above the bathing-quarter the river divides into two branches, which unite again somewhat lower, but yet within the town. On the island thus formed, the so-called "Badewörth", or Bath-Island, are the Elisabeth-Quelle, the Curpark, the Inhalatorium, the covered Promenade ("Wandelbahn"), and the Curhaus. Farther on there are hotels and bathing-houses, and on the east side of the right branch of the river the bathing-quarter extends to the Station "Bad (or Bath) Creuznach", and to the salt-works of Carls-halle and Theodorshalle with their salt-springs and long graduating or concentrating sheds ("Gradierhäuser"). The bathing-quarter is nearly level, with a slight inclination towards the river. The most of the houses are detached and surrounded by well-cultivated gardens. The whole quarter is intersected by good streets properly watered whenever necessary; the foot paths being gravelled soon become dry; trees are planted on either side so that these agreeable promenades are both dry and shady, and the air most pure and refreshing, altogether like country air.

The town rests on layers of gravel, sand, and clay, irregularly stratified and varying in depth. These strata lie upon red Sandstone belonging to the Upper Permian Formation. The Sandstone crops out at a few places within the town, and close above it is joined by red Porphyry which forms the rugged mountains extending to the height of 200 mètres (600 English feet) or more above the bed of the river.

Waterworks are now being built which will conduct the fresh water for drinking and household purposes to the town, from the various fountains near the villages St. Katharinen and Sponheim which are situated at a distance of 9—12 kilom. (6—8 English Miles) from Creuznach.

The situation of Creuznach is extremely healthy. Intermittent fever, for instance, is unknown. Epidemics have been rare, and of mild form.

The healthy situation of the bathing-quarter may be

concluded from the fact that within the last 11 years among 72,000 visitors only 51 have died in Creuznach, the cause of death in almost all cases having been either chronic (malignant tumours, tuberculosis, heart and kidney-affections), accidents, or acute diseases, but very rarely has death resulted from infectious complaints. Another proof is, that ever since the foundation of the "Victoria-Stift" (or Victoria Hospital for children),—seven years— during which time 1678 children have been nursed, only 3 cases of death have occurred, viz: one in consequence of chronic bone-suppuratation, the other 2 from acute brain-disease; a remarkable fact considering that the children who are inmates of this establishment chiefly belong to the poorer classes and frequently arrive in a very neglected state and often suffering from severe illness.

Climate.

The climate of Creuznach resembles on the whole that of the middle Rhenish Plain, but according to Dr. Dellmann, late meteorologist and teacher at the College of this town, it is somewhat warmer in the summer months, drier and more sunny; in fact, it belongs to the warmest, driest and finest climates of Germany. The mean annual temperature is 7.66 degrees of Réaumur (= 9.57° Centigrade, or 49.2° Fahrenheit). The following tables show metereorological facts referring to the summer-months, viz: May to September.

	May	June	July	August	September	
Mean temperature in degrees of:						Results of observations made during 18 years, 1851 to 1868.
Réaumur	11,3	14,1	15,1	14,9	12,1	
Fahrenheit	57,4	63,7	66,0	65,5	59,2	

	May	June	July	August	September	
Average difference of maximum and minimum temperature Réaumur Fahrenheit	6,1 13,7	5,8 13,0	6,1 13,7	6,6 14,8	6,8 15,3	The greatest difference of temperature observed on one day between 6 A. M. and 2. P. M. was 14° Réaumur, or 31,5° Fahrenheit.
Mean rainfall on days	12,3	11,6	11,0	10,3	8,4	Total 53,6 days. — These observations were made in the years 1851 to 1862.
Perfectly fine days	2,00	1,75	2,33	3,08	3,42	Total 12,58. As perfectly fine days were calculated those on which at each of the 3 daily periods of observation, less than the twentieth part of the sky was covered with clouds.
Depth of rainfall Centimètres Inches (English)	6,53 2,57	5,98 2,35	5,66 2,23	4,19 1,65	4,05 1,59	Total 26,41. " 10,39.
Number of thunderstorms	4,25	4,33	5,50	4,50	1,50	Total 20,08.
Mean power of wind.	0,77	0,78	0,72	0,71	0,63	In estimating the power of wind the following degrees were adopted: 0 = Complete calm. 1 = Light breeze, slightly moving leaves of trees. 2 = Wind moving branches of trees and causing some obstacle to persons walking out of doors. 3 = Wind moving strong boughs of trees and making walking troublesome. 4 = Gale, by which strong trees are in constant motion, sometimes broken or uprooted, and in which walking against it is almost impossible.

The preceding tables not only show the trifling difference of maximum and minimum in daily temperature, but also the high temperature and length of summer. The three really summer months viz: June, July and August have an almost equal mean temperature; but May and September though not quite so warm are also quite suitable for using the waters. September even has the finest weather and less rain. The tables further prove the dryness of the climate. It will be interesting to know that the annual fall of rain and snow averages at Creuznach 48 centimètres, at Wiesbaden nearly 72, in the mountainous districts of Central Germany 69, in the Hartz Mountains 142, the Black Forest 137 to 144 and in the whole of Germany 71 centimètres. Rain or snow falls at Creuznach annually on 131 days, in the whole of Germany on 146 days.

The prevailing direction of wind at Creuznach is from the West-South-West, whereby the invigorating air from the valley where the salt-works ("Gradierhäuser") are is, to a great extent, conveyed to the town.

In consequence of the warm temperature and dryness of climate people can remain in the open air on summer-evenings without fear, as dews do not occur at all in the height of summer, and rarely towards autumn. Mists are only at break of day, if at all, in the height of summer and disappear long before the early promenade; now and then later in the season they continue till about nine o'clock.

The favourable character of the climate is traceable also in plants and animals of the district. The slopes of the hills produce excellent grapes; almonds, Spanish chestnuts, and black mulberries ripen yearly. The abundance of varieties of fine roses, flourishing in gardens without particular attention, astonishes the visitor; Paulownia, Catalpa and Tamarix trees grow and blossom luxuriantly; two species of Magnolias require no shelter in winter. Botanists and Zoologists have the opportunity of meeting with the following plants and animals. According to Mr. Geisenheyner, teacher at the College of this town, the following plants are found here: *Setaria ambigua*, *Orchis sambucina*, (in great quanti-

ties), *Physalis Alkekengi*, *Heliotropium europaeum*, *Arabis auriculata*. Also some animals and insects as: *Glis nitela*; *Lacerta viridis*, *Tropidonotus tessalatus*; *Aglaope infausta*, *Syntomis phegea*, *Ammoconia vetula*, *Orrhodia veronicae* &c.

Notwithstanding all the advantages described Creuznach cannot be reckoned as possessing a southern climate. Rarely is the former part of April so warm that fires in sittingrooms can be dispensed with, and the cold days about the middle of May, ill renowned in the whole of Central Europe for the damage they cause to the crops, are seldom entirely absent. Also the mornings and evenings are sometimes cool towards the end of Summer; therefore visitors should be provided with warm clothing.²⁾

Choice of season for using the waters.

The best time for using the waters, particularly for delicate constitutions, is from the middle of May to the middle of August, though the waters can be used at any time even in the winter. The band of music and the agreeabilities and entertainments at the Curhaus are only from May 1st till September 30th.

²⁾ We abstain, purposely, from entering here into a statement of the quantity of oxygen and Ozone contained in the air. The former, as is well known, varies within very narrow limits determinable only by very exact analyses which have not been made as yet for Creuznach, nor do they exist, as far as is known, for other places, the inhabitants of which pride themselves upon the richness of oxygen in the air of their neighbourhoods. Investigations regarding the quantity of ozone at various places and at various times would only be of value if made at such times, when the velocities of the air currents are equal; which is actually the case (proof of which will follow), in the investigations regarding the quantity of Ozone at the salt works and that of the district generally.

Saline springs and other means of medical treatment at Creuznach.

The principal means of medical treatment are the *saline waters* issuing from fissures of the Porphyry, or pumped from bore holes of various depth.

The more important springs ("Quellen") are:

- 1) The Nahe-Quelle, issuing from the middle of the bed of the left branch of the river, a short distance from the Curhaus, the baths of which it supplies, as well as the Inhalatorium ("Inhalation hall").
- 2) The Elizabeth-Quelle, at the upper end of the island, the waters of which serve only for drinking. The waters of the other springs mentioned below are used both for drinking and for bathing.
- 3) The Oranien-Quelle, somewhat higher up on the right bank of the river (before it divides into two branches), furnishes water for the baths at the hotel Oranienhof.
- 4) The principal spring of the Carlshalle salt-works (near the stone bridge higher up the river), the brine of which is lifted by pumps to a Reservoir and is conveyed, as already remarked, in pipes to the bathing-establishments in the town.³⁾
- 5) Several springs at the salt-works of Theodorshalle, especially the principal spring which is near the lodging-houses there.
- 6) The principal spring at Münster-am-Stein.

The following tables show the analyses of five of the above named springs; the minerals contained in the others being, on the whole, similar:

³⁾ This is especially to be noticed, as many visitors at Münster-am-Stein are often wrongly informed, and have contributed to spread the erroneous opinion, as if Münster supplied Creuznach with the brine for the baths.

1000 parts contain	Elizabeth- Quelle.	Oranien- Quelle.	Principal spring of Carlshalle	Principal spring of Theodors- halle.	Principal spring of Mün- ster-a-St.
	Analysed by:				
	Bauer and Ludwig 1840	Trapp and Liebig		Metten- heimer 1825	Mohr 1853.
Chloride of Sodium	9,494	14,153	11,799	9,192	7,601
Chloride of Potas- sium	0,126	0,059	— with Bro- mide of Calcium	—	0,153
Chloride of Calcium	1,727	2,960	1,468	1,530	1,216
Chloride of Magne- sium	0,0326	—	—	0,536	0,168
Chloride of Lithium	0,0098	trace.	—	—	—
Carbonate of Mag- nesium	0,175	0,0169	0,199	—	—
Carbonate of Calcium	—	0,032	— with Alu- mina and Silica.	— with Lime and Baryta.	0,129
Carbonate of proto- xyde of Iron	0,025	0,045	0,098	0,098	0,0037
Carbonate of Baryum	0,038	—	—	—	—
Carbon. of Strontium	0,088	—	—	—	—
Phosphate of Alu- minium	—	0,017	—	—	—
Alumina	0,0027	—	—	—	—
Silica.	0,0407	0,0128	—	—	—
Jodide of Sodium	0,0004	—	—	—	0,0009
Jodide of Magnesium	—	0,0014	—	—	not ascertained
Bromide of Sodium	0,04	—	—	—	—
Bromide of Magne- sium	—	0,231	—	unknown at that time.	0,075
Total of solid sub- stances	11,799	17,638	13,564	11,444	8,74 after deep- ening of the borehole. 9,94
Temperature					
Réaumur	10°	10°	19°04	16°96	24°4
Fahrenheit	54°5	54°5	74°84	70°16	86°9

The quantity of Carbonic acid contained in the water of all these springs is sufficient to make it palatable and easy to digest. No new analyses have been published lately. The results, in the present state of chemistry, would probably be somewhat different. To judge particularly from the composition of the Mother-lye (see p. 16), it is to be supposed that the quantity of Lithion has been estimated at too low a figure. With exception of the difference of temperature, which however is of no consequence, the various springs differ but slightly in the total quantity of soluble substances, while the relative proportion of the latter in each spring is almost identical. It is possible even that the various methods of analysing and of calculation may account for that difference in the figures.⁴⁾

The water of all the springs is, when freshly drawn, clear, yellowish, a little sparkling and of a salt and slightly bitter taste.

A peculiarity of the Springs is *the total absence of Sulphates, especially the Sulphate of Lime* (gypsum), which is of great importance with regard to the use of the waters for drinking, inasmuch as Sulphate of Lime, as is well known, easily causes indigestion. Another advantage is that soluble substances are so proportioned that the waters are most suitable for internal use; for if mineral water contains more than one percent of Chloride of Sodium, it is apt to affect the stomach. Again the water contains in 1000 parts about $\frac{1}{5}$ to 3 of Chloride of Calcium, a quantity not injurious to digestion. Though this substance, therapeutically, is sometimes considered of little value, it has often been successfully used, particularly in England, in cases of glandular affections. Lastly, the quantity of Iron nearly equals that of many renowned Chalybeate waters, and though it is believed by some physicians that its effect is impaired by the rest of the mineral ingredients, this has not yet been proved

⁴⁾ The preceding tables show at the same time that the principal spring at Münster has the least quantity of soluble substances, and therefore is by no means the strongest spring, as has been so frequently and so falsely asserted.

for certainty. In the quantity of Bromine the various springs of Creuznach are surpassed by very few other springs known.

The qualities mentioned, viz: absence of Sulphate of Lime, suitable proportion of soluble substances, effective quantity of Chloride of Calcium, of Bromine and of Iron, are scarcely found combined in any other saline waters. In former times persons were generally convinced of the good qualities of these waters, but lately a doctrine has been circulated, as if the waters were not always easily digested.

This erroneous belief originated probably from evil effects through the improper use of the waters, or from wrong diet. Such unfavourable results are, for instance, rarely experienced at the Victoria-Asylum, where the diet required is most strictly observed.

Every physician will warn against the internal use of waters in general, if they are not necessary, and will not insist upon the use of Creuznach waters, if some other mineral water is more advisable from indications of the patients constitution; under all events he will not forget that all saline waters, not only those of Creuznach, seldom agree with delicate stomachs. But it is not justifiable to treat chronic disorders of the digestive organs here with other saline waters expected to act as purgatives, though these more frequently fail in this respect than the Creuznach waters. Nor is it correct to dispute the beneficial effects of Creuznach waters in cases of lymphatic diseases, and to order from preference as „a general tonic“ iron alone, the use of which under such circumstances must at least appear of more doubtful value. Some physicians do not hesitate in the least to recommend quite confidently salt and iron waters against tuberculosis of the lungs without being able to give a more satisfactory explanation of their effect than of that of saline waters containing Chloride of Calcium against glandular affection.

The Creuznach waters used in baths exercise on many patients an effect sufficiently strong without the addition of other substances.

The original use of the salt water springs was merely the fabrication of common salt, and such is continued down to

these days. The preliminary stage of making salt consists in the brine dropping repeatedly through brushwood piled in long open sheds (“Gradierhäuser” or graduation houses) which being exposed to the air on all sides, offer a large surface for the evaporation of a considerable part of the water. There are four such sheds at Münster-am-Stein, 8 to 12 mètres (26 to 39 English feet) in height, the largest being 227 mètres (743 English feet) in length. The 10 sheds of Carlshalle and Theodorshalle, which are within the township of Creuznach, have a total length of 2268 mètres (7440 English feet). Carbonate of Iron and of Lime, Silica &c., are separated, by the influence of the air, from the brine, and form a coating on the thorns, while in the reservoirs at the bottom of the sheds a clay-like ferruginous mud collects which sometimes is used for poultices.

„Graduated“ or Concentrated brine.

This “*graduated*” or *concentrated brine* contains from 14 to 16 per cent of substances held in solution. Dr. Mohr found in 1000 parts of brine, the specific weight of which was 1,1118:

Chloride of Sodium . . .	120,591 parts.
Chloride of Calcium . . .	20,208 ”
Chloride of Magnesium . . .	1,691 ”
Chloride of Potassium . . .	2,479 ”
Bromide of Sodium . . .	1,269 ”
Jodide of Sodium . . .	0,0007 ”
Alumina	0,029 ”
	<hr/>
	146,2677 ”

Graduated brine was formerly much used for baths and would be preferable to “Mother-lye” if it were merely desired to augment the quantity of Chloride of Sodium. An addition of 15 liters, or about 30 pints, of graduated brine which contain 2 kilogrammes, or 4 pounds, of Chloride of Sodium would increase the quantity of salt in a bath of 200 liters about

1 per cent. However, the use of graduated brine has never become popular, and it must therefore be concluded that it has not quite given satisfactory results.

The brine after having been graduated is conducted into iron pans in which the greater part of the water is evaporated by fire, whilst the salt slowly crystallizes from the solution.

Mother-lye ("Mutterlauge") of Creuznach.

That which remains after the process of gaining the common salt has been completed is a yellow or sometimes dark brown fluid, and this is the celebrated Creuznach Mother-lye ("Mother of the salt"). Its composition is not always equal, but the variations move within very narrow limits and are quite immaterial. The mother-lye of Theodorshalle is quite the same as that of Münster-am-Stein. The analyses of Dr. Aschoff, apothecary at Creuznach, show the following results:

In 1000 parts are contained:	Theodorshalle	Münster-a.-St.
Chloride of Calcium	256,775	243,280
Chloride of Magnesium	21,912	28,462
Chloride of Strontium	8,585	9,953
Chloride of Potassium	29,710	29,145
Chloride of Sodium	21,113	23,680
Chloride of Lithium	4,844	4,410
Bromide of Magnesium	7,650	7,664
Jodide of Magnesium	0,009	0,009
Chloride of Rubidium	traces	traces
Chloride of Caesium		
Total	350,598	352,603
Specific weight at 15° R.	1,3348	1,3314

The signs of genuine Mother-lye are (setting aside the chemical characters): The specific weight, the sharp alkaline flavour, the strong frothing when shaken, and the greasy

sensation which arises when rubbed between the fingers; the lighter or darker colour is of no importance.

The yearly production of Mother-lye amounts to more than 150,000 liters (4 liters = 1 gallon) in Münster-am-Stein, and to about 400,000 liters in Theodorshalle, of which Creuznach uses about 200,000 liters for baths, whilst 90,000 liters are forwarded to all parts of the world.

The joint Stock Company has the exclusive privilege of exporting the Mother-lye of Theodorshalle and makes use of the following trade-mark.

The Mother-lye is exported in tin cans containing 10 liters each (price 4 Marks). A cask, if not especially prepared, would be unfit, as by the influence of Mother-lye wood soon shrinks and allows the liquid to drip out.⁵⁾



Mother-lye can be still more concentrated without becoming solid, under which process a small quantity of Chloride of Sodium is separated; but it would cause greater expense to reduce it to this state for the purpose of baths, than to add a greater quantity of Mother-lye in its original state to the baths. However for the purpose of exportation the evaporation is carried so far as to make the Mother-lye solid when cool. This „thickened Mother-lye“, also called „Mother-lye salt,“ is sometimes wrongly denominated „Creuznach salt,“ which expression might easily cause misunderstanding; as the latter is nothing else but common salt. One kilo of thickened Mother-lye is almost equal in its contents to one liter of fluid Mother-lye. The Curhaus joint Stock Company exports the thickened Mother-lye in little casks (45 Pfennig pr. Kilo) to the extent of 100,000 kilos annually.

⁵⁾ The fluid sold by trades people as Creuznach Mother-lye, if not in the original packages, is often adulterated or at least diluted.

Atmosphere of the salt works.

While saline water is evaporating in the graduation works, parts of its solid substances fly off mechanically, the wind carrying away the minute drops, and it has been calculated that about 500 kilos of common salt are daily dispersed in the atmosphere from the saline works. The Chloride of Sodium can be found in the air, even when it is calm, at a considerable distance from the graduating houses. At the same time Ozone is formed which causes the peculiar odour at the graduation houses, not unlike sea air, and possesses the peculiarity of corroding the woodwork of those buildings. The evaporation of such enormous quantities of waters considerably lowers the temperature and renders the air in the vicinity of the graduation works pleasant and refreshing in hot weather. This damp quality of the atmosphere saturated with salt and Ozone proves at the same time highly beneficial, especially in diseases of the respiratory organs. Several of the graduation works are provided with seats for rest and galleries for walking, the nearest being scarcely one English mile from the Curhaus.

The Inhalatorium (Inhalation hall).

It has been built for the convenience of visitors in the public garden near the Curhaus. Whilst the ordinary graduation houses represent but one wall of brush, the Inhalatorium is formed by two similar walls, which, being sheltered by a roof, form an elegant hall of 60 mètres (or about 200 English feet) in length. By the saline water dropping down the thornwalls, the interior of it is filled with a highly concentrated salt vapour. The rich contents of Ozone in the air of the Inhalatorium has been proved by prolonged observations. It shows on the average nearly 1^o of Schönbein's

scale of Ozone more than the open air in the immediate vicinity, and more than 4° above the air at a distance of 400 mètres (about 1300 English feet). By the construction of the Inhalatorium Creuznach has not only been greatly enriched in medical means, but at the same time a cool and invigorative spot has been added in the immediate vicinity of the Curhaus, the benefit of which is particularly felt on hot days.

The saloon for Inhalation.

For immediate local inhalation of the salt-water, the Curhaus contains a saloon in which a number of apparatus transform the salt water by means of steam into fine mist, which is inhaled in the well known manner.

Additional means of treatment at Creuznach

are offered by the Curhaus (some of which are also to be found in private lodging houses): cold and warm douches of various kinds, of salt and ordinary water, hip baths, Roman-Irish and Pine-needle baths. Covered river baths and opportunity to swim is afforded near the Park. Massage and Gymnastics are applied by experienced hands. All usual foreign mineral waters, excellent whey and fresh milk from healthy cows and goats are on sale in the public garden at certain hours of the day.

Excellent grapes are quite fit for a so called „grape-cure“ already in the month of September, and certainly Creuznach offers more comfort and distraction than many other famous places for grape-cure.

If finally the numerous beautiful and interesting walks in the neighbourhood, far and near, be mentioned, there is

not easily to be found one thing missing which might be of importance for recovery of health.⁶⁾

Indications for treatment at Creuznach.

At first let it be generally remarked, that Creuznach is one of the most powerful means to remove old *remains of inflammation and exsudation* of any kind, be it in the cavities (abdomen, middle ear, joints etc.) or in the tissues (muscles, connective tissue, bones) or in the organs (glands, abdominal organs).

Particularly to be enumerated are

1) *Glandular affection* in all its varieties. The result of a course is as satisfactory in its "torpid" as in its "erethical" form. This disease comprises an infinite variety of disorders, from a simply delicate constitution with lymphatic tendency and some trifling swellings of glands, to the most severe "scrofulous" or "strumous" affections of bones and joints. (swellings, inflammations and suppurations of glands; obstinate, frequently recurring catarrhs of mucous membranes; skin disease; inflammation of eyelids and eyeball (conjunctivitis and keratitis); suppurations of the middle ear; swellings of the parenchymatous organs of the abdomen etc. etc.)

⁶⁾ The vicinity of Münster-am-Stein induces a comparison between the two watering places. As has been already mentioned the chemical composition of saline water and Mother-lye of Creuznach, Carlshalle, Theodorshalle and Münster-am-Stein is almost identical; the atmosphere of Bath-Creuznach (which is in fact a suburb of the Town Creuznach, and has a great number of larger and smaller gardens and parks) has entirely the character of country air. Although from a medicinal point of view both places may be considered equal, the larger offers a variety of advantages, viz: greater completeness of the medical means of treatment (as have been enumerated) and a greater selection of entertainments and distractions, besides all the conveniences to be found in a larger town.

2) *Chronic diseases of bones and joints* not connected with scrofula, but resulting from other causes, for instance mechanical injuries.

3) *Rickets.*

4) A great number of *diseases of women.* To this belong in the first place *inflammations, swellings and exsudations* in the *womb, ovary, and their neighbourhood,* whether they are the results of confinement or not; also chronic catarrhs of the womb and vagina.

Fibrous tumours of the womb, especially the larger ones, disappear but exceptionally, but their growth is stopped, and by removing the accompanying inflammation their symptoms and the sufferings attendant are lessened.

Tumours of the *ovary,* as long as they are small, may disappear and, though large tumours may not, yet by removing the residues of inflammation, and by raising general health Creuznach often affords improvement and makes the patient more fit to undergo an operation, if required.

5) Diseases of the *male urinary and sexual organs.* *Chronic catarrhs* of the bladder and urethra, caseous *inflammation* of the testicles are treated with success, whilst *senile swelling of the Prostate* gives less satisfactory results.

6) *Diseases of the skin.*

The treatment of *chronical Eczema* by the Creuznach waters is very successful and of longer continuance than by merely local remedies. The dissenting judgement of some physicians, although correct in theory, is refuted by experience. Local treatment, though on the whole unnecessary, accelerates sometimes the progress.

Psoriasis (dry scall) requires a specific treatment, the result of which however is considerably promoted by a prolonged and repeated use of the waters of Creuznach.

Acne more easily gives way to the exclusive use of Creuznach waters.

In *Lupus* surgical treatment cannot be dispensed with; however the tendency to relapses is greatly diminished by a repeated use of the Creuznach mineral waters.

In the troublesome disposition of *Erysipelas* the success of the waters often proves quite surprising.

Cutaneous ulcers of every kind, often defying every home treatment, are almost unexceptionally healing at Creuznach.

7) *In chronic catarrhs*, even if not resulting from lymphatic disposition, especially in catarrhs of the nose, throat, middle ear and Eustachian tube (difficulty of audition), windpipe and its branches (in spite of their frequent complication with Emphysema) happy results are often obtained here. In these cases the general treatment is powerfully supported by local application: gargling, nose douche, inhalation and atmosphere of the graduation works. Here also may be mentioned the tendency to frequent relapses of catarrhs of the larynx and windpipe, especially in childhood.

Chronic catarrhs of the bowels as well as various other *abdominal complaints* so often grounded upon costiveness are fit complaints for successful treatment at Creuznach.

8) Against *Syphilis* Creuznach shows, it is true, no specific effect; however the result of the ordinary medication is greatly increased in fresh cases as well as in inveterate, by the mineral waters, and in this case no other watering place (for instance Aix-la-Chapelle) can boast of a superiority. Besides a watering place offers an easy opportunity for efficacious treatment which may be more difficult at home. Most especially is the result manifested in inveterate cases, which have a tendency to return in forms of increased malignancy. Such is particularly the case, if there is a complication with lymphatic disposition,

9) *Chronic metallic poisoning.*

10) *Chronic Rheumatism and Gout.*

In the latter the effect of the Lithium, contained in the mineral water, is of specific importance.

11) *Neuralgia, paralysis and nervous affection* of various kinds.

The somehow unfavorable verdict of theory on the use of warm baths in these cases is but of limited value for Creuznach. Often residues of exsudations in the spine and

brain and their neighbourhood and also chronic Myelitis are successfully treated here (eventually with the assistance of the electric current etc.); however it is impossible to predict beforehand those cases, where such a good effect might be expected.

12) *Slow recovery* from severe illness and various conditions of *weakness*, for which a certain name cannot always be found.

Contra-indications and matters connected.

Very few chronic diseases can be enumerated, in which even the most prudent use of the medical means of Creuznach might act directly injurious, for instance considerable and progressive tuberculous affection, especially of the lungs; hectic fever, unless it may be expected to conquer by our waters inflammation and suppuration, the cause of such a feverishness; severe kidney disease. In the first stage of pulmonary consumption however the favourable climate and the atmosphere of saltworks may exercise a beneficial influence.

Whilst in some other affections the waters of Creuznach prove rather powerless against the original disease, a strengthening effect on the system may be expected at least from the climate in combination with a very prudent application of some of the means (saline atmosphere, short baths etc.); thus in cancer and sarcoma; also in amyloid degeneration, Leukaemia.

Small struma in persons emigrated from countries, where struma prevails, disappears sometimes after a longer stay at Creuznach, even without any treatment; but larger struma of old standing is rarely lessened by the Creuznach mineral waters.

Finally it must be observed, that pregnancy in itself cannot be considered as forbidding the use of the Creuznach baths.

General notes on the use of the waters of Creuznach.

In former times it used to be a general rule of many watering places to consider 21 baths as a complete course; this number however is not sufficient for most patients requiring Creuznach. To gain satisfactory results, a stay of at least six weeks and sometimes a repeated return to Creuznach will be found necessary, and regarding this point a final judgement can sometimes only be formed after having observed the progress of treatment. It is important that visitors who are but too apt to get impatient should be informed on that subject, and they ought also to learn that the result is not always soon noticed (for the patient!), that on the contrary during treatment in many cases an increase of suffering may take place. A thorough treatment which frequently cannot be dispensed with, if obstinate and chronic diseases are to be removed, is not at all a trifling attack on the system, the good consequences of which are felt but gradually and slowly, and in most cases it is not justifiable to consider the treatment wrong, if a patient be somewhat lowered for the moment. Of course so debilitating a treatment is only exceptional. Most patients on the contrary leave Creuznach in a fresh and blooming state.

Formerly an opinion prevailed that the treatment could only be efficacious, if a „crisis“ was produced. This view has recently been given up altogether. It is true: it sometimes happens, that after some time the drinking of the mineral water produces indigestion, or that the baths lead to increasing exhaustion, low spirits, sleeplessness, palpitations of the heart, even feverishness, in exceptional cases also purples (sugillations). Such accidents can oblige the treatment to be interrupted. A rash produced by baths, formerly esteem-

ed of important value, occurs but rarely at Creuznach. Besides, patients are very much inclined to consider every indisposition caused by incorrect diet, colds etc. to be an effect of the mineral waters. Much oftener nothing of that kind occurs, or rather it is prevented by carefully regulating the treatment, and to obtain a favourable result in treatment by mineral waters it is not more than in the use of other remedies necessary to extend their application as far as can possibly be borne. It is, for instance, not the rule to increase the electric current to such an intensity as to cause pain.

Besides the waters of Creuznach other remedies will also be applied, locally and generally, according to circumstances, if deemed necessary. However it often happens that patients have just gone through a more or less intense local treatment, for instance a gynaecological one, and in such cases limiting a local treatment to what is indispensable generally proves more satisfactory than one of most skilful activity.

Special notes on the method of using the Creuznach waters.

Internal use.

The patients generally take the waters before breakfast during a walk up and down, often also towards evening, the daily quantity for an adult amounting to about 300—1000 grammes (10—33 $\frac{1}{3}$ ounces). Walking however is not always allowed, sometimes even not possible, and the strict acquaintance with the patients constitution often obliges the physician to advise various modifications in the use of the mineral

waters (for instance: postponing the time of drinking till after breakfast, warming the mineral water, adding whey, milk, aperient mineral waters or Soda-water etc.).

Baths.

Baths are almost exclusively used in the form of full-baths, douches being but exceptionally necessary or useful. *Creuznach has the great advantage above most other watering places that fullbaths are to be found in every house which receives visitors, and that patients can reach their rooms after the bath without being obliged to pass the open air.* The baths are generally of wood, and make rather a plain impression; however many years' experience and various experiments have proved them to be most practical. The original temperature of the warmest springs in the valley is rarely sufficient for bathing purposes at Creuznach, but the mineral water is brought to a desirable temperature by the addition of a sufficient quantity of heated mineral water. Only at the Curhaus is the salt water warmed by steam being led directly into the baths. The small quantity of Carbonic acid in the Creuznach saline springs being of no value for the baths, the method of warming is not of the same great importance as it is in mineral waters which contain more gas.

The temperature of the baths amounts most frequently to 27° R. ($92\frac{3}{4}$ F.), seldom beyond 29° R. ($97\frac{1}{4}$ F.) and rarely below 24° R. (86° F.) Only exceptionally and for special purposes higher or lower temperature will be deemed necessary.

The patient has to remain in the bath from about ten minutes to more than an hour. Usually but one bath is taken daily, in the morning after breakfast, seldom before breakfast, and exceptionally, for particular purposes, towards

evening. Two fullbaths are but seldom required in the course of one day, and it is vain for patients to hope by taking more than one bath a day thus to shorten the time of their stay here. Hip baths and other local baths may of course be taken in addition to the fullbath. Delicate constitutions, particularly children, are sometimes unable to bear a bath every day, as it might be too exhausting, and cases may occur, where but two or three baths in the week can be taken advantageously.

For a great number of patients, especially for most children, a plain salt water bath proves perfectly sufficient. It is seldom found necessary to dilute the saline water by addition of ordinary water. Whenever the strength of the saline water is required to be increased, it is generally done by adding a certain quantity of Mother-lye which sometimes amounts to 15 liters (30 pints) and more. This addition must of course be a gradual one (from bath to bath), ruled by the physician observing the reaction on the patient. However the majority of the physicians of the place consider that most patients neither need such enormous additions nor bear them without danger and therefore seldom prescribe even half the above number.

Among other additions to the baths, a variety of iron-salts, formerly in great favour, has almost been abandoned now-a-days (perhaps wrongly). Not quite so seldom decoctions of bran or amyllum (starch) are used as additions, if the skin is highly irritable; in other cases, for instance in rheumatism, decoctions of pine branches; sometimes sulphurated potash. Where the presence of Carbonic acid is required, it may easily be obtained by adding a combination of well known substances (Carbonates and acids), which produces this gas. These modifications however will seldom be needed by patients who properly require the Creuznach waters, but they may prove more useful to companions of patients who require other baths and may thus avoid leaving the place for that purpose.

After the bath which is sometimes terminated by cold sponging, a cold shower bath or douche, the patient generally

has to lie in bed for 1—2 hours, where, as a rule, he may sleep. A good walk instead is seldom suitable.

Local application of the medical means of Creuznach.

Local applications of mother-lye on morbid parts are used to a great extent and attended by excellent results. For this purpose mother-lye is mixed with 1—10 parts of saline water, but it is seldom applied in a pure state which easily produces a rash. The *Sinter* or *Ocker* above named is often employed advantageously in the form of poultices for ulcerations, stiffness of joints etc. The mineral water of Creuznach has just the fit concentration for nose-douches, gargling, syringing the ear, enemas, douches of the womb; exceptionally a small addition of Mother-lye may be of use. Here may also be mentioned the *inhalation* of the *salt-water-spray* and the *atmosphere of the salt-works*, (the latter showing not only a local but also a general effect).

Rules to be observed after a course at Creuznach.

After finishing the course at Creuznach it will be found best in most cases to rest for some weeks in a healthy place: forest, mountain or seaside will prove particularly favourable. It will rarely be deemed advisable, immediately or soon after Creuznach, to undergo an other treatment, like that of Chalybeates, cold-water treatment or sea-baths. These questions however, as a rule, can not be settled (although it is often falsely done) before having got somewhat acquainted with the individual effect of the Creuznach waters.

Use of Creuznach waters at home.

Change of air, scenery and freedom from duties with all their troubles and consequences certainly are of great value to patients, and for this reason the use of mineral waters and baths at home cannot in the least rival with the original waters at the place itself. However many a patient being prevented from travelling may at least derive some benefit from this way of treatment.

The waters from the springs of Creuznach are quite fit to be sent abroad, and the Elizabeth spring is in fact forwarded in more than 9000 large and 6000 small bottles every year. Wherever the iron contained is of no importance, the rest of a bottle once opened may be taken without loss of effect during several days.

In order to prepare a bath imitating the baths at Creuznach, Mother-lye must be added as well as common salt (kitchen salt, sea salt) to the plain water of the bath. Fluid Mother-lye is most convenient; yet thickened Mother-lye is more easy to be forwarded to at longer distances. Neither the one nor the other ever loses any of its effects. However, if a longer preservation is intended, it will be advisable to mix the contents of a barrel with half its weight of water, thus changing it into fluid Mother-lye. This liquid must be bottled; for thickened Mother-lye would otherwise attract water from the atmosphere, become liquid and leak through the cask. Nevertheless, if such a loss is immaterial, and if the necessary quantity of thickened Mother-lye is taken day by day from the barril, it must not be surprising to see the last portions somewhat different in colour from the first. The cause of this change of colour is that, whilst thickening, the Mother-lye-salts have not separated in an equal manner. The difference of the chemical composition of the various layers is so trifling, that it is of no medicinal value in the

baths. A bath requires one pound of common salt and $\frac{1}{2}$ liter (1 pint) of liquid or one pound of thickened Mother-lye in each 40 liters (10 gallons) common water. Such a bath may be considered as the same as a plain saline bath of Creuznach. If greater additions of Mother-lye are required, the same principles as above mentioned are observed.



II. Descriptive part.

Information respecting the journey to the Creuznach baths, arrival, hotels, boarding-houses etc. etc.

The Creuznach railway station lies between Bingerbrück and Saarbrücken and is 15 Kilomètres (10 Engl. miles) from the Rhine, 20 minutes distance by train.

The quickest route from London is to Flushing (24 hours, 8—15 hours sea passage, only night crossing) and from this port by rail to Cologne and Bingerbrück. A pleasant way is to take the Rhine boat at Cologne, and again the train at Bingerbrück. Other routes are Dover-Calais (the shortest sea passage, 1½—2 hours), or Dover-Ostend (4 hours), Harwich-Antwerp (12 hours) etc. Coming from Scotland: Leith-Rotterdam (36—40 hours). Luggage will be examined on departure, or at Cologne, so that if travellers wish to stay some days on the Rhine before arriving at Creuznach, they can send their heavy trunks on by luggage train. Baggage can also be sent from England or Scotland direct to Creuznach, where it undergoes the custom house examination. The traveller has no trouble with his luggage on the Continent after it has been labelled for any place, as the porters look after it.

Each of the three routes from London costs about £ 5, first class. It is advisable for invalids to stay one night in Brussels, which is about halfway either by Calais or Ostend, or in Cologne, six hours travelling beyond Brussels. Berlin, Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva, Munich,

Dresden are about 12 hours rail from Creuznach. Creuznach has two railway stations, one, a large station, at the entrance of the *town*, where omnibuses and carriages belonging to the various hotels stand in waiting; the other a station called "*Bad Creuznach*", situated near the centre of the bath. This last named station has the same convenience for luggage as the Town station, and is half an hour nearer to the principal bathing establishments. Most of the continental railway companies issue direct tickets to "*Bad Creuznach*", but the traveller must be careful to ask for "*Bad Creuznach*" or he will obtain a ticket for the *Town station*. Return tickets may be procured for either route, but it is not advisable to take them, unless valuable longer than one month, as invalids cannot obtain the real benefit of the change in so short a time.

Porters ("Portiers") belonging to the principal hotels are always at the railway stations and most of these porters speak both French and English.

Persons desirous of visiting Creuznach are recommended to write previously to an acquaintance, or "*An den Vorstand des Vereins der Hotel- und Badehausbesitzer*" (to the Secretary of the hotel- and boarding-house Union), for information about lodgings. All letters will receive the promptest attention and all inquiries will be replied to free of charge. Travellers arriving at Creuznach are warned not to lay any weight upon the recommendations of porters, coachmen and all sorts of commissioners concerning hotels or boarding-houses, as these men usually make a business of the strangers and frequently direct them to houses of doubtful reputation.

Persons not having previously written to the "Union" and being quite strangers are requested to ask the policeman at the railway station for information respecting this office, or to enter an hotel omnibus. If they do not like hotels and prefer a small boarding-house of their own seeking, they may then take a number from the policeman, enter a coach which has the corresponding number and order the coachman to drive to the part of the town which they think they

may like; where they will have opportunities of seeing private boarding-houses. A good plan is to go to one of the first class hotels for a day or two and then to decide what is best. A traveller after a long voyage or journey is often not in a condition to seek for lodgings, and the proprietor of a first class hotel welcomes his guests kindly, even if he knows that they intend to leave on the morrow.

The names of the hotels *near the springs* are:

“Berliner Hof”, “Englischer Hof and Hotel Royal”, “Europäischer Hof”, “Holländischer Hof”, “Hotel Jacoby” (isrl),



Creuznach. View from the railway bridge.

“Hotel Kauzenberg”, “Kurhaus-Hotel”, “Hotel Levy” (isrl), “Hotel du Nord”, “Oranienhof”, “Riedel’s Hotel”.

The names of the hotels *in the town* are “Hotel Adler”, “Hotel Pfälzerhof”: These two hotels have accomodation for bathing.

Besides these are second class inns: “Zum Goldenen Hirsch”, “Zur Taube”, “Zum Roten Löwen”, “Zur Post”, “Zum Weissen Ross”, “Hotel Löb” (isrl) etc.

General Description of the town.

The town of Creuznach, as can be seen by the adjoining map, is divided by the river Nahe (a tributary of the Rhine) into the old and new towns. The *new town* with its 6000 inhabitants is situated on the left side of the river and is smaller than the *old town* which has 10000 inhabitants. The south west part of the old town forms the *Bath Creuznach* which presents a great contrast between its wide planted streets, pretty avenues and general picturesqueness to the crooked narrow lanes of the old town.

The annual number of persons visiting Creuznach in order to benefit by the well known and effective baths is estimated from 6 to 7000; their sojourn extends about 6 to 8 weeks. This number bears no reference to the numerous travellers and tourists who break their Rhine journey to rest awhile in the calm and luxuriously romantic Nahe country.

The neighbourhood of *the bath* begins with the pretty river overhung by shady trees, on the one side, and the charming vine-covered hills on the other, leaving the Schloss Street and the old romantic bridge with its ancient houses on it behind.

This road becomes more and more interesting the nearer it approaches the saltworks of Karlshalle and Theodors-halle.

Parallel with the Nahe run the Saline, Luise, Königs and Ross Streets, of which the Salinestreet is the highest. Those towards the river in the South West direction, are Jung, Schloss, Rheingrafen, Baum, Elizabeth, Friedrich and Oranien Streets.

The most important, and certainly one of the most pleasant and romantic parts is a beautiful little island formed by the Mühlenteich (pond) and Nahe; on the side of the latter are charming hills, so that the island which is tastefully cultivated affords pleasant seclusion from all sights or sounds of town. Here the Curhaus is situated, also the springs,

Inhalatorium, Theatre and Colonnades etc., belonging to the "Solbäder-Aktien-Gesellschaft" (Mineral water joint Stock company).

The Curhaus and Augusta streets cross the island, and two iron bridges unite it to the town.

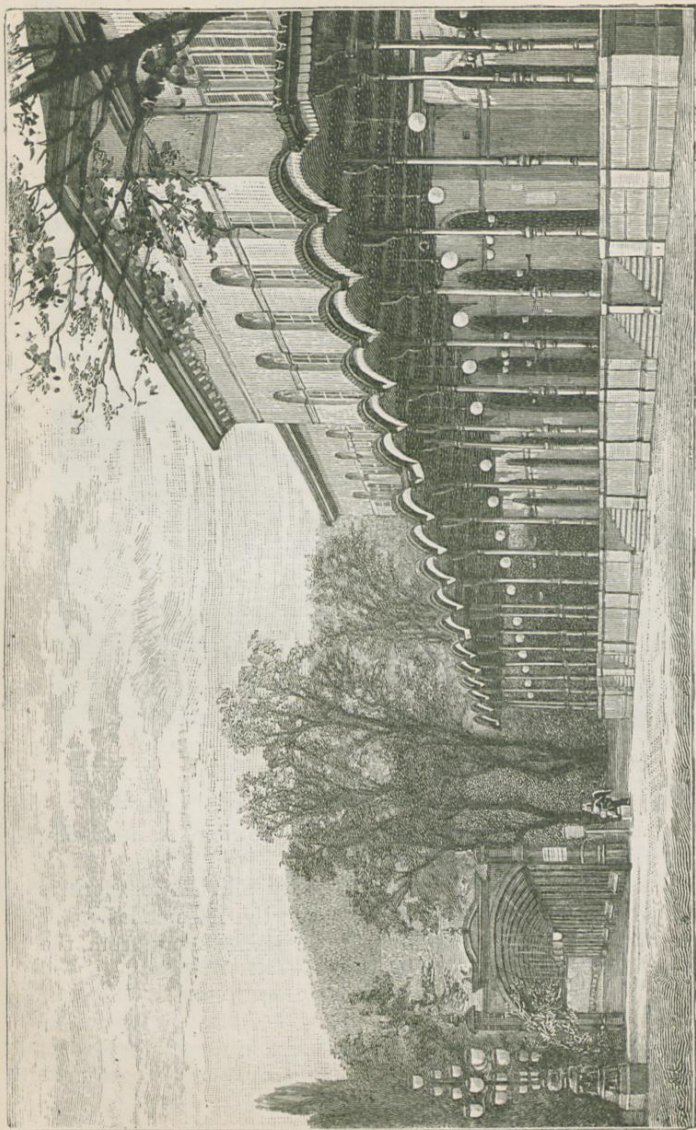
The new part of the old town is built in better style than the new town and is capable of being enlarged owing to its level situation which is an advantage, whereas the new



Creuznach, Nahebrücke and Kauzenberg.
View from Kisky's Wörth.

town must necessarily have its limits owing to its being surrounded by rising ground.

Besides the romantic bridge already alluded to there is a railway bridge constructed also for the accomodation of traffic and foot passengers; this is the nearest way from the Bath to the Town railway station.



The Curhaus and the Wandelbahn.

The mineral water joint Stock Company („Solbäder-Actien-Gesellschaft“) and its establishments.

The centre of attraction at a bath is certainly the “Curhaus” and its neighbourhood; therefore a short discription is desirable.

The Curhaus with its park, theatre, shops and boothes near by belong to a private company named the “*Creuznach Mineral water joint Stock company*” which was established in the year 1831 and possesses a joint capital of 300000 Marks. A higher dividend than 5⁰/₀p. a. cannot be counted upon, as the balance in favour must always be reserved for the improvement of the park, gardens or various conveniences.

The company procures this income from the “Curtax” (tickets of admission), letting the rooms in the Curhaus and restaurant to a tenant, letting shops or boothes in the neighbourhood of the Curhaus, also through the sale and export of “Mutterlauge” and water from the Elizabeth spring.

The Administration of the company is regulated by a committee, and the office of the *Curhaus inspector* who is especially appointed for visitors to the bath, is in the Curhaus, hours from 7 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 3. to 7. p. m.

The *Curtax* for the *whole season* from Mai 1st till September 30th

for one person	R. M. 12
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for one member of a family	” 12
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for each other member of the same family	” 5
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Servants accompanying children are free. A Curtax is not required from physicians and their families.

The *Curtax*, although not compulsory, is willingly paid by the visitor, as thus he has full advantage of the house and garden grounds, and can attend the concerts and entertainments.

The manager sends Curtickets to the visitors several days after arrival. It is advisable not to forget these tickets

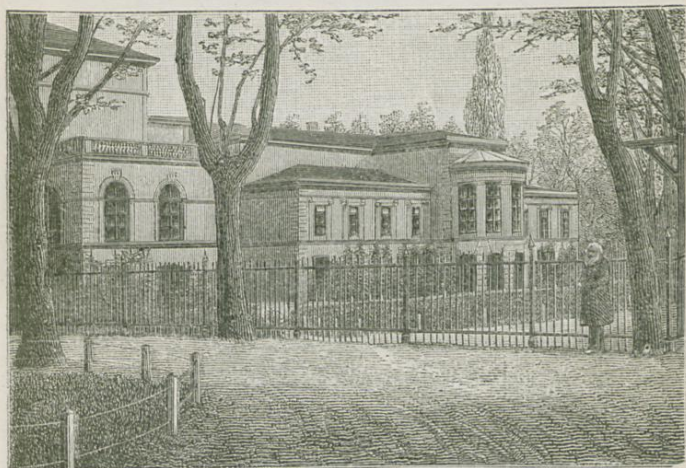
on visiting the park. Visitors who stay but a short time, may take day tickets (price 50 Pfennig) which grant the same privileges. They can be obtained at the little porter's lodge at the principal entrance to the park, or in the company's office.

Let us now view the *Curhaus* from the Curhausstreet. It is built in a simple not overgrand style with its front terrace raised nearly 4 feet above the ground and covered with sheet iron. Four broad stone steps lead to it. In the middle of the front of the Curhaus is the *large saloon*, two stories high, with a gallery round it. It is decorated in a tasteful manner, and is used for table d'hôte, concerts, balls and every kind of recreation. It is well lighted by five gas chandeliers, and being sufficiently ventilated is used for all kind of entertainments. On both sides of the saloon there is an adjoining one, tastefully furnished and of sufficient size to allow parties to pass a pleasant evening. These three rooms have their entrance from the large terrace before the Curhaus. The principal entrance to the Curhaus is to the right of these rooms and takes us at once to the spacious and handsome stair-case. To the right of this is the *recreation room* where visitors can while away the time by a game at cards, dominoes, chess or billiards. There are *two reading rooms* in the adjacent wing of the Curhaus, with about 200 of the most read home and foreign papers containing all that is new in the political and literary world. The *office rooms* of the inspector are also in this wing.

In 1872 *new baths* were built on the side of the right Curhaus wing and parallel to the front of the Curhaus. In the centre of these is a high vestibule handsomely furnished, having first class baths on both sides. The *inhaling room* is near the middle of the corridor, built in the form of a semi-circle, and the inhaling apparatus are placed around. The motive power is supplied directly by steam coming from the large boiler, and by means of those apparatus one can inhale all kinds of ingredients in form of spray. The bath-rooms on both sides of the corridor are furnished in a comfortable style, large, well ventilated and provided with a stove,

dressing table etc. Above each bath is a spigot for saltwater and one for common water, so that the bather can have the one or the other. There is also a shower bath affixed to each, sometimes two, cold for fresh water, and warm for mineral water. Below the baths already described there are others, more simply furnished, and besides these apartments for Russian, Turkish and all kinds of shower baths.

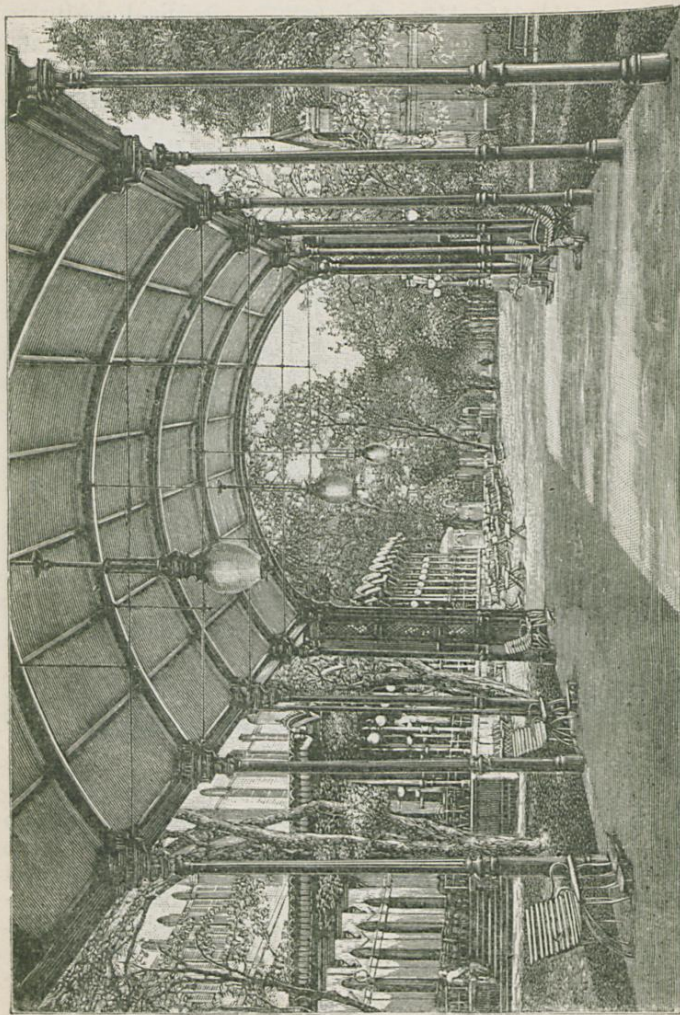
The mineral water required for the baths is drawn up from the "*Nahe spring*" belonging to the company, and is



The baths of the Curhaus.

forced into iron reservoirs, which are placed at a certain height above the engine house. The usual fresh water is taken directly from the Nahe by a special pipe and, by special pumps, emptied into reservoirs, which are placed in a separate house outside of the Curpark; whence the water is brought to the baths, kitchen, house, garden, fountains etc.

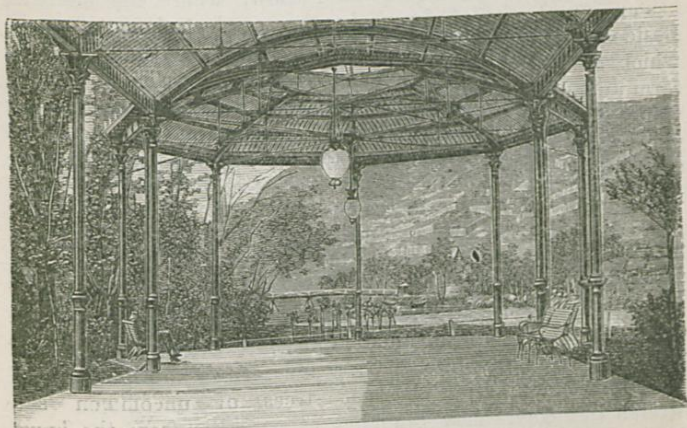
The Curhaus contains 36 bath-rooms, and the price of the different baths is as follows



The Wandelbahn and the Curhaus.

Bath in the upper rooms	R. M.	1.20	½
Bath in the lower rooms	"	0.90	"
A shower or hip-bath with cooling room	"	1.20	"
The same without cooling room	"	0.50	"
Russian or Turkish bath	"	2.00	"
An Inhalation	"	0.50	"

Medical men and their families are entitled to the baths in the Curhaus free of charge. Patients who are unable to pay are willingly granted the same privilege.



The Oktagon of the Wandelbahn.

The upper story is exclusively set apart for sixty lodging rooms. They are comfortably and even elegantly furnished and can be had from 6 to 24 Mk. weekly till the end of May and again from August 15th, while at the height of the season they are charged from 9 to 36 Mk. weekly. The attendance is 50 Pf. per day and head. The landlord also admits boarders on weekly terms. The Curhaus supplies refreshments all day.

It is highly pleasant and interesting to spend some time on the large terrace before the Curhaus, especially during

the concerts. The *musicpavilion* with its neat wooden verandah, built in halfglobe form, opposite the centre of the Curhaus, has a wide space in front where are comfortable seats. On the other side of the park near the Elizabeth spring is a smaller pavilion, where every morning during two hours music is performed for the entertainment of those who are drinking the waters. Every afternoon from 4—6 concerts are given in the large pavilion by one of the most celebrated bands (forty artists), led by the well known imperial music-director Parlow, where the audience has an opportunity of always hearing a select choice of music. Besides these there are evening concerts 4 times a week, which are specially enjoyable in the cool air. These concerts form undoubt etly the most favourite daily Rendez-vous for visitors, who join in groups before or on the terrace, promenading or sitting in lively conversation, and pass away the time listening to the tunes of the orchestra. Befriended families meet here; old acquaintances are renewed, new ones formed. Only to look on the fashionable whirl of all the different nationalities is a sight of the highest interest, seldom to be met with.

On both sides of the music-pavilion are prettily arranged flower beds, in the middle of which two fountains send their cooling spray into the air and refresh both garden and visitors. Magnificent chestnut trees of uncommon size stretch out their leafy branches as a shelter from the burning rays of the sun and form a suitable background to the lovely surroundings of the pavilion. Following the broad promenade between Curhaus and pavilion we enter the so-called "*Wandelbahn*"; a covered walk of considerable dimensions, where in bad weather visitors can walk up and down and drink the salubrious waters. The whole structure is neat, and at night, when illuminated, it presents with its surging stream of people the appearance of a "*Corso*".

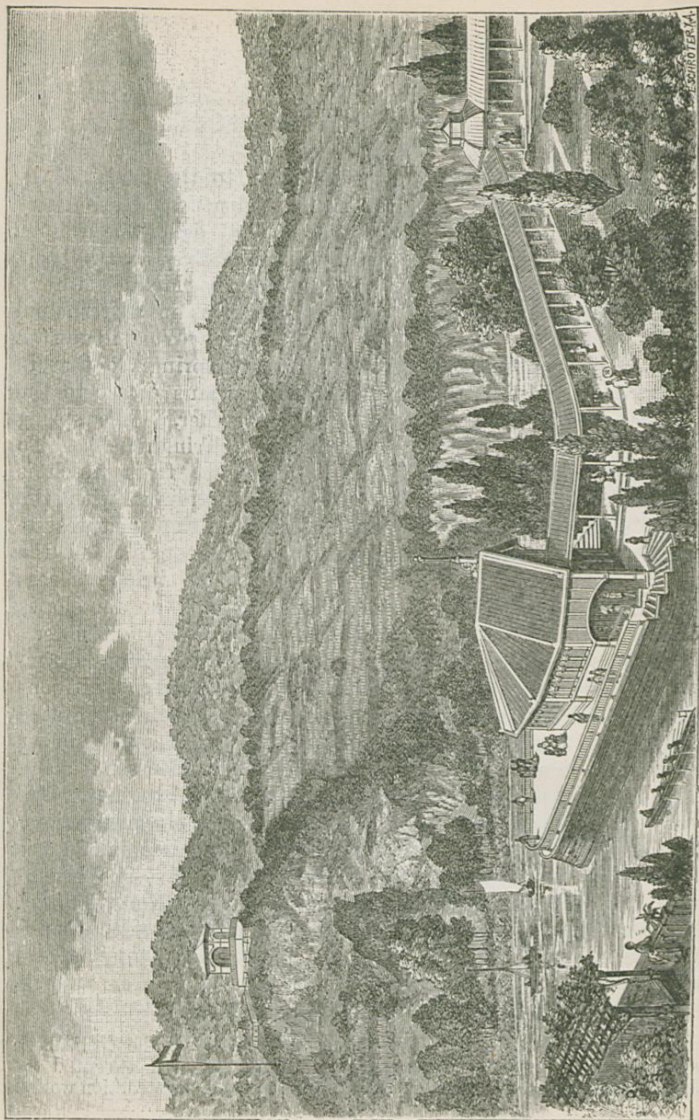
The "*Wandelbahn*" divides the well kept *Curpark* and is surrounded on all sides by high shady trees, soft green turf and sweet-smelling shrubs, while the winding walks greatly add to its beauty. To the right the Nahe flows

rippling and sparkling over its stony bed and the mountain chain on its banks completes the magnificent picture which meets the eye.

The *Elizabeth spring**) rises close to the banks of the Nahe at the south-west end of the Curpark. Here every morning nearly all the visitors assemble to drink the waters. They can also have the mineral waters of Ems, Schwabach, Kissingen etc., as well as fresh milk and "Molke" (whey), the managers controlling that everything is in a fresh and good condition. From the terminus of the "Wandelbahn" a covered promenade leads to the Elizabeth spring, so that in rainy days visitors can go from the Curhaus direct to the spring without being exposed to the weather. The spring is surrounded by a spacious pavilion ("Trinkhalle"). To the right and left stairs lead to a terrace from which is obtained a lovely view of the whole surroundings with the Nahe rushing below, and to the right the picturesque variety of hills and rocks, while we have on the left the pretty villas, and before us the suspension bridge across the river, and in the background woody heights, on the slopes of which the "Gradierhäuser" of the saltworks are visible.

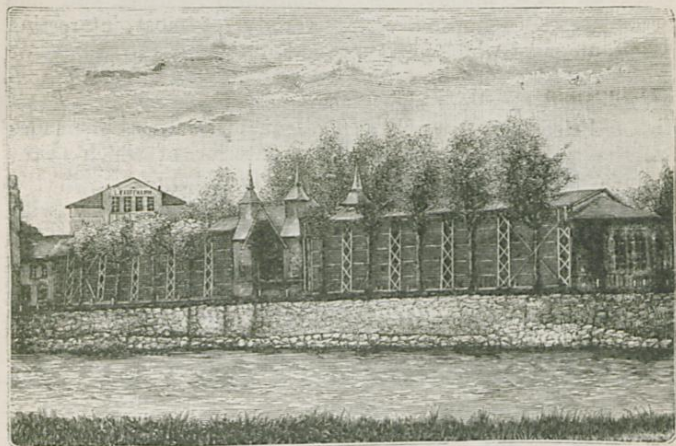
Following the Nahe from the Elizabeth spring downwards in the Curpark, we find the "*Inhalatorium*". It consists of two brushwalls running parallel to each other at a distance of 5 mètres, being 60 mètres in length and 6 mètres in height, joined on both ends by elegant wooden semicircles. The hall is protected by a roof against bad weather. We enter into the Inhalatorium through a nicely ornamented entrance and, either sitting or walking, we at once inhale the Atmosphere richly saturated with salt particles. The brushwalls are watered by the mineral water of the "*Nahe spring*". To protect the cloths from the staining spray of saltwater filling the air, waterproofs, caps and shoes are at the disposal of visitors at a small compensation. The saltwater by pas-

*) The plans and the construction of the Hall of the „Elizabeth spring“ and their covered resorting walks are invented executed by J. S. Fries Son, Frankfort on the Main, Foundry and Construction works.



The Elisabethspring („Elisabethquelle“).

sing slowly through the thornwalls is exposed to the air, and the watery parts evaporate. Thus more concentrated the mineral water flows through canals into specially laid cisterns under the Inhalatorium; from there the pumps take it repeatedly up again and throw it on the walls, whereby it becomes gradually more saturated with mineral substances and impregnates the atmosphere of the Inhalatorium with its curative elements.



The Inhalatorium.

Lawn-tennis grounds exist between the bathing-house and the Inhalatorium. There has also been established a *play ground for children*, where they can have the benefit of the Atmosphere of the Inhalatorium and enjoy at the same time their games of balls, croquet, nine-pins etc. Not far from this there is a place on the bank of the Nahe river *for fishing*, protected by a railing against accidents, and this sport affords much amusement to young and old.

Now leaving the Curpark by the gate near the Inha-

torium, we see the *summer theatre* close by. The Company bought and rebuilt it in 1882.

It contains boxes, reserved seats, pit and gallery, and is well lighted and ventilated. There is a refreshment bar in the front garden. Operas, plays, comedies and burlesques are performed by good actors. The prices are moderate and may even be reduced by taking a dozen of tickets.

The road along the summer theatre takes us again to the Curhausstrasse and to the last group of buildings which belong to the Company, the "*Colonnades*". Here you find accumulated in shops a great variety of most interesting articles, amongst which are represented the *specialities of the „Nahe valley”, the Agate industry*. The "*Maisons de confection*" and Jewellers shops rival with those of the largest cities. Prices in general are reasonable. The Colonnades have the form of a horse-shoe, the interior of which forms an open space adorned by flowers, shrubbery etc., in the midst of wih is erected a small obelisk provided with instruments for meteorological observations (Thermometer, Barometer, Hygrometer etc.). Behind these Colonnades in a house near the river are the premises for the preparation of the well-known "*Creuznacher Mutterlaugensalz*" or "condensed Motherlye". The Mutterlauge is boiled down in iron pans to half its quantity, then filled into casks of from 10—500 kilogr. where it solidifies in cooling. In the upper stories of this building are to be found the reservoirs of river water for the Curpark, its fountains etc.

After having made acquaintance with the arrangements and the management of the Company, we must speak about

The Entertainments

which in the course of the season are offered to the visitors:

Besides the *free concerts in the "Curgarten"* (park) morning, afternoon and evening (already mentioned), there is a weekly concert given by the music-director Parlow, in which only *classical music* is performed (admission 1 Mk., a dozen tickets 6 M.). A good many extra-concerts are also given by first-class musicians who visit Creuznach every season.

There is also a *dance-evening* every week in the saloon of the "Curhaus" for the amusement of young people.

Now and then the Curpark and the banks of the river are illuminated so that the visitor has plenty of change in entertaining himself.

The *illuminations, water-corsos and fireworks and especially the Bengal illumination of the banks of the Nahe and the "Kaiserau Grotte"* present a picturesque charm, and every stranger who has once seen it, will remember it with pleasure.

Special arrangements are also made for the amusement of children. They have their own festivals and balls which in favourable weather are held in the beautifully decorated place between the Curhaus and the music Pavilion, and which afford pleasure alike to young and old.

Besides these entertainments, provided by the Company, we have to mention those, of which every visitor may avail himself, viz.:

The pretty Gondola-sails on the Nahe, pistol-shooting on the Kaiserau, hunting, fishing, etc. Occasionally there are interesting performances by famous Professors of Magic etc.

A capital sort of conveyance for excursions is the Landau ("Landauer Wagen"); besides we recommend the light Pony-phaetons, and goat and donkey-carriages for children.

Before we finish this part, we must direct our readers' attention to a large fair, a public festival of quite original German character, which takes place in the second half of August, on the so-called "Pfungstwiese", and which generally proves an interesting sight to strangers. All kinds of games and amusements are to be witnessed there, and opportunity is given for cheap sales in every department of Industry.

Those who remain in autumn will have the great pleasure of seeing the grape-gathering in Creuznach which gives some idea of the natural happiness and the cheerful life of the "Rheinländer."

The hotels and bathing-houses („Privat-Badehäuser“).

Next to the "Curhaus", the hotels and bathing-houses are of great interest for the visitor. They give him a home and what he requires for his daily comfort. So we shall try to convey to him a proper idea of them:

As we have mentioned before, *Bad Creuznach* is completely different from the town. The bathing place consists altogether of Villas, smaller or larger buildings in various styles, standing in and between well cultivated gardens. Whoever passes this quarter with its shady trees and inviting houses, will get the most favourable impression, and the chief difficulty is, to make a choice out of so many dwellings each equally attractive. The hotels and lodging-houses are all comfortably and suitably furnished. Although there are some that display more luxury than others, still all of them offer the stranger a thoroughly comfortable home, provided with every necessary.

All the proprietors vie with each other in making their houses as attractive as possible in order to produce a good impression on the visitor at the very first. — Pretty balconies covered and shaded with wild vines allow the visitor to sit in the open air near their own rooms. All the windows

are provided with shutters to protect the rooms against heat and dust. Especially attractive are the pretty gardens before and behind the houses, of which the visitor can make use at any time and where, in fine weather, he can enjoy taking his meals out of doors which is a general custom in Germany. Servants are generally models of politeness, being trained to pay the utmost attention to the guests, so as to make their visit as agreeable as possible.

It is a great convenience for visitors that every house is provided with mineral water ("Solwasser") and all necessary requisites for the "Cur" (treatment by the waters). The bathrooms are usually in a separate wing of the house which is connected with the chief building by a passage. They are airy and comfortably furnished, sometimes even luxuriously.

Every proprietor of a hotel or lodginghouse receives the so-called "Mutterlauge" (pag. 16) from the Saline Theodors-halle; it is measured and then put into the saline water bath according to prescription in the presence of the bather.

The heated Saltwater often has a rusty-red colour which sometimes leads the stranger to imagine that the water is dirty; however this phenomenon is only the natural consequence of the chemical process which the water undergoes when exposed to the air and heated. So it will be well for any one who is not free from this suspicion to watch the preparing of his bath which will soon convince him of his error.

Each bathroom is besides provided with an apparatus for warming the towels, thermometer to measure the temperature of the bath, a bell etc. — The bather is recommended before he leaves the bath to let the waste water run out (through special pipes leading directly into the Nahe) by pulling a cord.

The price of a "Solbad" (mineral bath) is fixed, being 1 Mk. 20 Pf. bath towel incl., that of the "Mutterlauge" per Liter (= 2 pints) — Mk. 20 Pfg.

The visitor is of course expected to pay attention to the rules of the house in which he is. Generally the time of the bath is fixed for each visitor, and unless he gives notice

a sufficient time beforehand, he has to pay for the bath even if he has not used it.

The larger hotels keep excellent servants who as a rule understand modern languages for the convenience of foreign visitors.

Every hotel has a special rate for those who are to stay any considerable time. The terms however are not very high whichever arrangement be made, as any one will see by examining the list of prices, given in a following section.



Kreuznach. Friedrichstrasse, Luisenstrasse, Oranienstrasse.

The "*table d'hôte*" is generally at 1.30 P.M. in order to give the visitors the opportunity of making the best use of the rest of the day. In every hotel however "*Diners à part*" and "*Restaurant à la carte*" are to be had at any hour.

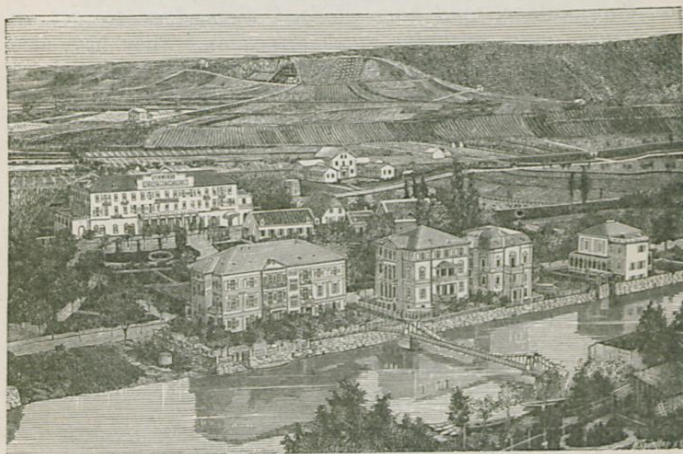
In nearly all the private hotels and lodging-houses breakfast, dinner and supper can be got, so that everyone can live exactly as suits his taste and means.

In most of the houses the food is cooked in the way best adapted for the bath regime, so that there is no fear of mistakes being made in the diet prescribed.

The price of rooms varies according to position, furniture and size, and besides the time of the year makes a difference, viz.:

From May 1st to June 15th and again: from Aug. 15th to Oct. 1st the price is lower than in the height of the season fr. June 15th to Aug. 15th, a natural result of the fact that the strangers are then most numerous.

Lodgings are usually taken by the week, and the visi-



Creuznach. Oranienstrasse, Luisenstrasse, Promenade of the Salines.

tor is obliged to give notice three days before the end of the week.

It is still the general custom for visitors on leaving Creuznach to give servants a gratuity who, in consequence thereof, sometimes receive but small wages. However the proprietors have recently made efforts to stop the practice so that no visitor may be obliged to give any such gratuity, but he has then to pay a certain sum to the landlord himself which he will find in his weekly account.

To avoid making undue distinction between the various hotels and bathing-houses, a list of the hotel-keepers is given in alphabetical order with prices and terms drawn up by themselves.

The names of those hotel- and lodging house-keepers who belong to the above mentioned society are printed in Italics and marked with an asterisk. The members of this society have bound themselves to look after *the interest of the bathing-place as well as that of the visitors in every possible manner, and have pledged themselves to act in strict accordance with the rules agreed on.* They have also bound themselves to give to any stranger freely and without payment whatever information he may desire. — In regard to lodgings, misunderstandings between visitor and landlord, disputes with cabmen, porters etc. Strangers are requested to apply to members of the society who will do their best to arrange matters for them.

List of the hotels and lodging-houses.

S. means: service, L.: light per candle, B.: board (complete, but without room),
 D.: day, W.: week, R.: rooms, Pr.: price, acc.: according, requ.: requirements,
 agr.: agreement, incl.: included.
 If not specially mentioned, the price of the rooms refers to weekly, that for
 board to daily terms.

- **Alten, H. D.* (Hotel Oranienhof), Oranienstr. 5. 94 R^s;
 Pr. of R^s according to size and situation. B. acc. to
 agr. and requ. Fine garden, private spring (Oranien-
 quelle), opened daily free to guests of the hotel.
- **Ambach, Anton Wid^w*, Königstr. 9.
- **Anheisser, Ludwig Wid^w* (Europäischer Hof), Salinenstr. 55.
 First-class-Hotel.
- **Anheisser, Marie*, Fräulein, Curhaus-Str. 14. R^s from
 5—24 Mk., B. 4 Mk. and higher.
- Baum J. B. (Privathotel), Königstr. 15—17. Elegantly fur-
 nished rooms. Pr. acc. to agr. B. 6 Mk. p. D. and
 higher, for servants 4 Mk. L. acc. to use. Eleg. bath-
 rooms, salt- and fresh water-baths; only "Diners à part."
 Bohnen, Fr. Wid^w, Oranienstr.
- Brass, Val., Königstr. 1.
- **Clüsserath, Ferd.*, Hofkonditor, Baumstr. 18d. Restaurant
 "Kaiserau".
- **Dheil-Schmidt, O.* (bathing hotel), Salinen-Str. 62. 40 R^s
 from 12—25 Mk.; B. from 6 Mk. S. and L. incl.,
 first-class hotel, surr. with Park in the airiest and health-
 iest part of Bath Cr.
- **Ebert, W. Wid^w*, Luisenstr. 28. Beautiful and healthy
 situation.
- **Ehlsheimer, Louis*, Elisabeth-Str. 6. 28 R^s from 10—42 Mk.
 B. acc. to agr. S. not incl.
- **Foltynski and Woog* (Grand Hôtel de Hollande), Salinen-
 str. 39. 70 R^s from 10—40 Mk. 11 bathrooms, B.
 acc. to requ., from 5 Mk. incl. Table d'hôte, S. extra,
 50 Pfg. each, families cheaper, L. 40 Pfg. First-class
 Hotel, large dining-saloon, Conversation-saloon, "Restau-
 ration à la carte".

- Franzmann, Fr., (Berliner Hof), Kornmarkt 4. 40 R^s from 7 Mk. B. for those who stay several weeks 5 Mk., apartment incl., S. extra, L. 30 Pfg. Hotel the whole year open; in connection with the following:
- Franzmann, Fr., (Privathotel), Curhaus-Str. 6, near to the Prieger-monument. 40 R^s from 10 Mk. B. for those who stay sev. W. 5 Mk. R. extra. S. extra, L. 40 Pfg.
- Fürst, W., Captain's Wid^w, Luisenstr. 7.
- Geibel, Joh. (Saline Theodorshalle), 15 R^s from 6—20 Mk. L. 25 Pfg., large garden near the woods.
- **Gerhard, Heinr. sen.*, Luisenstr. 13.
- **Glock, Ch. and Son* (Villa Glock), Luisenstr. 19. 20 R^s from 12—30 Mk. B. 4 Mk. L. 30 Pfg. opp. to Elisabeth-Spring, beautiful garden, bathrooms in each story.
- Gravenhorst, L. König-Str. 7. 22 R^s from 10—50 Mk. B. 4—5 Mk.
- **Gravius, Louis* (Hôtel Restaurant), Ross-Str. 10 and 33. 20 R^s from 10 Mk. upwards B. 5 Mk. and higher, garden.
- Gross, Joh. Wid^w, Curhaus-Str. 12. 26 R^s from 10—36 Mk. B. 5—8 Mk. Cooking suitable to the Cur.
- **Günther, Ch.*, Luisenstr. 11.
- Heitz, J. C. (Hotel Englischer Hof and Hôtel Royal), Curhaus-Str. 24, close to the Curhaus, new bathrooms, large garden.
- Henke, Aug., Luisenstr. 24.
- **Henke, Georg Wid^w*, Schloss-Str. 3. 25 R^s, complete board.
- **Henke, Jean*, Luisenstr. 26. 24 R^s, from 18—20 Mk. B. 7 Mk.
- **Herter, Heinr. Wid^w* (Privathotel), Augustastr. 6. 36 R^s from 10—40 Mk. B. 4—6 Mk. — Cooking suitable to the Cur.
- Herter, Jacob, Augustastr. 4.
- Hessel, Fr. (Hotel Adler), Hochstr. 9. 60 R^s from 12 Mk. upwards B. 6 Mk. and higher, S. and L. not incl., large garden.
- Hessel, Heinr. (Hotel Pfälzer Hof), Poststr. 14. Own Omnibus for all trains at the Town station; B. for longer staying visitors, fine garden, Billard.

- Hürter, Jean (Villa Hürter), Curhaus-Str. 10.
- **Imhoff, L.* (Enzian) (private bathing-house), Königstr. 18.
43 R^s, houseplan with all the Pr. per W. to be had
from the proprietor. B. 5—7 Mk., L. and beverages
extra.
- **Kaess, Franz sen.*, Salinenstr. 54.
- Kahn, Isak (Hotel Levy), jewish, Kreuzstr. 31.
- **Kallfelz, J.*, Luisenstr. 17. 24 R^s from 10—40 Mk.; L.
30 Pfg.
- **Kauffmann, Louis* (Privathotel) near the Curpark, opp. the
"Inhalatorium" 40 R^s from 10—25 Mk. B. 4—6 Mk.
S. and L. not incl., Family-hotel, saloon for music and
conversation. Cooking suitable to the Cur.
- **Kipper, Rud.* (Privathotel Kipper), Luisenstr. 15. 24 R^s
from 12—40 Mk. and 4 R^s for servants fr. 6—10 Mk.
B. for visitors staying longer 5—7 Mk. S. not incl., L.
40 Pfg., healthy sit., with garden. Opp. the Curpark.
- **Kisky, Wilhelm* (Kisky's Wörth), Viehmarkt 3.
- **Kriegelstein, Fr. Wid^o*, Salinenstr. 63.
- **Kühl, H.* (Grand Hôtel du Nord), Friedrichstr. 2. 60 R^s
from 15—50 Mk. B. 8 Mk., S. 50 Pfg. — 1 Mk.,
L. 50 Pfg., opp. Elizabeth spring, Omnibus and fine
carriages.
- **Lambert, Ph. sen.*, Ross-Str. 37.
- Leusentín, Wilhelm., Schloss-Str. 19. 10 R^s from 6—15 Mk.
B. 2—4, S. 2—3 Mk. p. W. L. 25 Pfg. — B. for
families comparatively cheaper.
- **Lichtenberger, Carl Wid^o*, Friedrichstr. 8. R^s from 10—
24 Mk. B. if demanded.
- **Lossen, R. and G.*, Fräulein, Königstr. 6. B. for Ladies
and whole families.
- Lotz, Phil., Saline Theodorshalle 6. 4 R^s from 10—20 Mk.
B. 5—6 Mk. L. extra.
- **Macher, Aug. Wid^o*, Friedrichstr. 5. 8 R^s from 6—15 Mk.
B. 4—5 Mk. S. 2 Mk. p. W.
- **Matthias, Sophie*, Fräulein, Königstr. 30. 14 R^s from 9—25 Mk.,
B. 4—5 Mk., L. 30 Pfg., fine garden.
- Maurer, Joh. Wid^w, Curhaus-Str. 22.

- **Mayr, Wilhelm*, Friedrichstr. 3.
Montague, Frau and Fräulein, Augustastr. 2. For Ladies.
Lessons in diff. languages: Engl., French, Ital. and German.
- **Moritz, Bernh.*, Schloss-Str. 14. 9 R^s from 8—20 Mk.
B. 4 Mk., fine garden.
- **von Müllmann, Frau*, Salinenstr. 70. 10 R^s fr. 10—20 Mk.
B. 5—6 Mk. Children less. S. 1—3 Mk. p. W., L.
30 Pfg., familiar diningroom.
- Nebel, Wid^w, Salinenstr. 68.
- **Oehm, A. and L*, Fräul., Salinenstr. 59. 10 R^s fr. 9—18 Mk.
B. 3—4 Mk. L. 30 Pfg.
- Ost, J., Saline Theodorshalle. 5 R^s 9—12 Mk.
- **Pfeiffer, Joh.* (Privathotel), Luisenstr. 21, opp. Elisabeth-Spring. 30 R^s from 12—40 Mk.
- Pfeiffer, Lorenz (Private bathing-hotel), Elisabethstr. 3.,
27 R^s with 2 saloons and many balconies, near the
Elisabeth-Spring and Curpark, pretty situation, surrounded
with garden.
- Philippi, Jul. (Hotel Kauzenberg), Curhaus-Str. 20. 55 R^s
fine and shady garden.
- Post, E. Wid^w, Private bathing hotel, Salinenstr. 57. 14 R^s
fr. 10—25 Mk. B. 5—6 Mk.
- **Presber, M.*, Fräul., Elisabethstr. 5, 21 R^s fr. 8—10 Mk.
S. and L. extra. B. for families and single ladies.
- **Presber, O. Wid^w*, Curhaus-Str. 18.
Primavessy-Pfaff, Königstr. 22. 14 R^s fr. 10—24 Mk. B.
4 Mk. L. 40 Pfg.
- Rees, Ph. Wid^w (Hotel Rees), Salinenstr. 123.
- **Reininger, J. J. Wid^w* (Villa J. J. Reininger), Schloss-
Str. 7. 30 R^s fr. 9—15 Mk. B. 4—6 Mk.
- **Reininger, Leonh.*, Schloss-Str. 5. 26 R^s fr. 9—20 Mk.
5 bathrooms.
- Riedel, J. (Riedels Hotel, Engler Wid^w), Curhausstr. 15.
- **Riem, C. L. Wid^w*, Klosterstr. 4.
- Rothschild, J. (Hotel Jacobi), Mannheim-Str. 135, jewish.
- **Schäfer-Hoffmann*, Ross-Str. 35. Board,
- Scheiber, Valent., Salinen-Str. 117. 8 R^s fr. 10—15 Mk.
L. 30 Pfg.

- * *Schmidt, J. D.*, Luisenstr. 23. 8 R^s fr. 9—12 Mk. B. 3—4 Mk. L. 30 Pfg.
- Schmitt, Val., Schloss-Str. 17.
- * *Schnabel*, Schloss-Str. 4.
- * *Schneider, Heinr.* (Bellevue), Luisenstrasse 2, 18 R^s. Board. Schneider, Kath., Frau, Königstr. 11. 26 R^s fr. 9—18 Mk. B. 3—6 Mk. S. and L. not incl.
- * *Schultz, H.*, M. D., "Klinik" for skin-diseases, Königstr. 13. Schultz, J. Wid^w (Villa Conradi), Luisenstr. 4. 8 R^s fr. 12—15 Mk. B. 4—5 Mk.
- Schwindt, Lud., Saline Theodorshalle. 7 R^s fr. 6—24 Mk. B. acc. to agreem. L. 30 Pfg.
- * *Senner, Carl*, Schloss-Str. 1, 8 R^s fr. 12—18 Mk. Board. see: boarding schools.
- Simson, G. (Hotel Curhaus), Curhaus-Str. 28. 60 R^s fr. 12 Mk. upwards.
- * *Six, Joh. Wid^w*, Curhaus-Str. 17.
- Sokolowsky, Carl Wid^w, Saline Theodorshalle 7. 12 R^s fr. 10—15 Mk. B. 5 Mk. and higher, between the salt-works and quite near the woods.
- Stein-Grüsgen, Wid^w (Restaurant "zur Heilquelle"), Rossstr. 31.
- * *Stephan, Phil.*, Augusta-Str. 2. 6 R^s "parterre" fr. 15—20 Mk., B. 4 Mk. L. 30 Pfg.
- Suttan, Maria, Frau. (House Wid^w Suttan), Friedrichstr. 6. 16 R^s fr. 10—60 Mk. B. 4—6 Mk., S. not. incl., L. 40 Pfg.
- Trautwein, Jos., M. D. (Private Klinik), Curhaus-Str. 21, near the Curpark. 30 R^s fr. 10—25 Mk. B. 5 Mk., arrangements in the house for hydr.-electr. baths, faradish and galvanic douches, employed after scientific principles.
- Tessendorf, A. Wid^w, Luisenstr. 20. R^s fr. 9—24 Mk. B. 4—5 Mk.
- * *Wagner, A.*, Fräulein (House Wagner), Baumstr. 2. 18 R^s fr. 10—30 Mk. B. f. 4 Mk. upwards.
- * *Wassmuth*, Prof. Wid^w, Königstr. 32, 9 R^s fr. 8 Mk. upwards, Pension for young ladies and children, familiar life, moderate terms.
- * *Weber, Joh. Wid^w* (Maison Weber), Luisenstr. 9. 42 R^s

fr. 10—36 Mk. B. 4—5 Mk., L. extra, opp. the Curhaus, large shady garden, suitable cooking.

Weiss, director of the Salines, Saline Theodorshalle.

* *Wolff, broth** (Wolff's Privathotel), Curhausstr. 13. 30 R^s
fr. 15—18 Mk., elegantly furnished, suitable for large families.

Würg, Geschwister, Königstr. 28.

Girls' boarding-schools, Private teachers, educational institutions, churches.

We have now to direct our readers' special attention to another subject of interest; this is the education, afforded by the various boarding-schools for young ladies in Bad Kreuznach. They render it possible for families to send their daughters without being in charge of an elderly person to Kreuznach to take advantage of the "Cur" (treatment by the waters). These Institutions are superintended by elderly ladies and governesses who have passed the State examination, and the young ladies besides learning all the ordinary branches of a liberal education receive instruction in domestic duties, needlework, music, painting, etc.

Such boarding-schools are specially adapted for young ladies from England, France, Holland and Russia, and are open all the year. We here insert the names of the Institutions and their Lady-superintendents with a note of their main characteristics:

Fräulein Castendyck, Victoriastr. 15, boarding-school for 10—12 young ladies, thoroughly taught in modern languages, music, drawing, painting and needlework; if desired also in housekeeping and cooking. Resident German and foreign teachers. Baths in the house.

Fräulein Eccardt, Principal of the "Luise Institut", High school and Professional school, receives also boarding pupils.

Erdmannsdorff, Fr. von, and daughters (North Germans), Luisestr. 20, healthy situation, not far from the Saltworks.

For a limited number of young ladies using the "Cur". — German and music-lessons; if desired: instruction in domestic duties. — mineral-baths. —

Frauzem, Fräulein Elise, Luisenstr. 22. A thorough education in modern languages, music, drawing, painting; good opportunity for practising conversation, practical instruction in all branches of housekeeping and needlework; (mineral baths).

Klostermann, Marie, Fräulein, Wilhelmstrasse 3.

Montagne, Frau and Fräulein, Augustastr. 2.

Senner, J., Frau (Russian), Schloss-Str. 1, Boardinghouse for girls and boys; lessons in Russian and French languages and music, superintendence of boarders attending the Gymnasium (high Latin school).

Voigt, Frau Steuerrat, Schloss-Str. 16; for 6—8 boarders using the waters. Practical instruction in all branches of housekeeping and needlework.

Zum Busch, Frau Jos. Steuerrat Wid^w, Elisabeth-Str. 7.

If the Curvisor ("Curgast") desires private lessons for himself or his family when in Creuznach, he will have the best opportunity of getting teachers for every branch, e. g.: languages, conversation, drawing, painting, music, gymnastics, swimming, etc.

Musical Amateurs can at a very moderate charge get the loan of Instruments from C. Glock and Son, G. Stumm, and Wolff Brothers, who will send them to the lodgings and take them back as required.

For boys is a first-rate Highschool (Gymnasium) in which not a few celebrated men have received their early education.

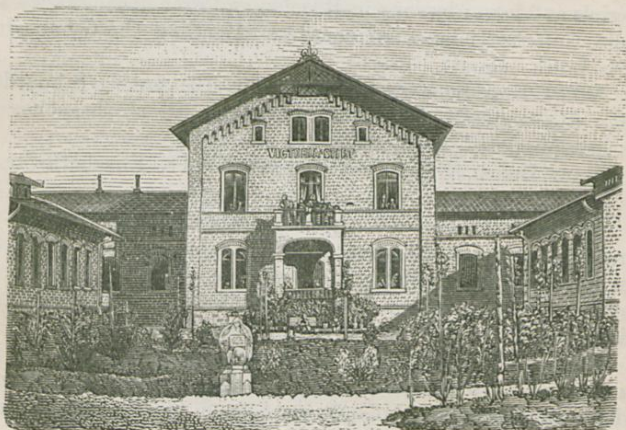
There are also several Highschools for girls which enable families who wish to spend a longer time in Creuznach, to give their children a thorough education.

In regard to Churches we may mention that besides two *Protestant* Churches there are two *Roman Catholic* and one *Synagogue* where service is conducted at the usual hours (pag. 89). During the bathing season from May 1st to Oct. 1st there is also *English service* in the Engl. chapel,

connected with St. Pauls Church. The London Bible-Socety sends every year a minister for the benefit of English visitors.

The Victoria-Asylum („Victoria-Stift“).

is a hospital for sick children from 4—15 years of age whose parents cannot afford to send them to lodgings.



The Victoria Asylum, front view.

Built in 1878 the Institution had to be enlarged in 1882.

It consists of a two storied building containing kitchen, dining room, baths and various rooms for isolation, the nurses and the committee — and also of 4 wings, connected with the principal building by four corridors. Each of these wings forms a large sleeping room for 24—30 children and has all the appliances of a modern Infirmary. They are ventilated from the roof, and even when all the beds are occupied, the atmosphere is kept quite pure by means of a most thorough

ventilation. Between the two back wings is an open hall, where the children play, and where in good weather they also take their meals. — The children are well attended and carefully nursed by protestant Sisters of Mercy (Diaconissinnen) from the Speyer Motherhouse.

Medical attendance is given by 4 of the Creuznach Doctors.

The "Victoria-Stift" takes in children irrespective of religion or birth, and can hold as many as 150 at one time, so that in the course of the summer 400—500 may obtain the benefit of the baths. This would have been quite beyond



The Victoria-Asylum, side view.

the reach of almost all of them but for the existence of such an Institution.

For a cure of 4 weeks the children have to pay altogether 60 Mk., for a cure lasting 6 weeks 90 Mk.; poorer children only 45 and 67½ Mk. By a donation of 1500 Mk. private persons or corporations acquire the right of sending one child annually to the Institution for a 4 weeks' treatment without any further payment. Such donations exist already in the number of 26.

The common Council of Creuznach has also the right

to send a few children free in consequence of providing gratis the establishment with the mineral water required.

To render the journey cheaper, several Railway-Companies have granted a great reduction in the price of tickets for these children and those in charge of them on the journey.

The Institution is under the *Patronage of Her Imperial Highness the Crown-Princess of Prussia*, who has shown the greatest interest in its prosperity. Two years ago she paid a visit to the hospital in person and took a minute inspection of all the arrangements, made for the comfort of the children.

Out of the fund, raised to commemorate the silver wedding of the Crown-Prince and Princess, 40,000 *Mk.* were graciously handed over by them to the "Victoria-Stift."

For the rest of the money, collected in small sums, we have to thank the labours of the special Committee appointed for the purpose. More precise information on any important matter may be had from Mr Ad. Geyger.

Confectioner's shops. Beer and Wine Restaurants.

Birkenbusch (Zum weissen Ross), Mannheimer-Str. 136. Wine and beer-Restaurant, "Kirner" beer (Ph. and C. Andres.)

Clüsserath, Ferd., "Königl. Hof-Conditor", at the corner of

Luisen- and Elisabeth-Str. Beyond the Nahe (over the suspension bridge) Kaiserau, confectioner's shop and Restaurant; Mainzer Exportbeer, Pale Ale and Porter, dinner 2 *Mk.*

Conrads Kayser, Mannheimer-Str. 91 and Luisenstr., opp. Hotel Kallfelz. Confectioner's shop and Café, ice-cream.

Deiss, Nicolaus, Mannheimer-Str. 29. Confectioner's shop and Café.

**Gravius, Louis*, Ross-Str. 33. Restaurant with Veranda. Wine and Bavarian beer, dinner from 1 *Mk.* 50 Pfg. upwards.

- Herter, Franz, Salinen-Str. (Wine house), Wine per bottle 75 Pfg. — 2 Mk., per glass from 20 Pfg. upwards; (genuine wines).
- **Hoffmann, Karl* (Zur Heilquelle), Ross-Str. 31. Restaurant with pavilion and garden; beer: "Münchener Löwenbräu".
- Huff, Jacob (Zum goldenen Hirsch), Mannheimer-Str. 170. "Nürnberger" Exportbeer and beer of the brewery of Braun in Creuznach.
- **Kisky, Wilh.* (Kisky's Wörth), Wine and beer, large garden and park with Saloon.
- **Macher, Aug.*, Friedrichstr. 5. Wine and Beer-Merchant, "Culmbacher" Exportbeer and "Mainzer Act. and Lagerbier".
- Mack, Joh. (Zum Freischütz), Kreuzstr. 63. "Bierlokal" (beer-hall) with garden and "Kegelbahn" (skittle-ground).
- Franz, Post-Str. 2. Confectioner's shop and Café.
- Raab, Friedr. (Zum Gambrinus), Kreuzstr. 74. Large beer hall, Billard; Depôt of the Rhenish beer-brewery in Mainz.
- Ritzdorff (Zur Taube), Hochstr. 46. Wine rooms, opp. the Town-House.
- **Scheiber, Valent.*, Salinenstr. 117. Wine and Beer-Restaurant with garden.
- Scheu, Karl, Mannheimerstr. 104, Confectioner's shop and Café.
- Schraut, Ferd. (Zur Ebernburg), "Bierlokal" with garden.
- Sokolowsky, Karl Wid^w, Saltwork Theodorshalle. "Curgarten" Restaurant with large garden between the Saltworks. "Mainzer" and "Münchener" beer, Café, Chocolate etc. Table d'hôte 2 Mk.
- Sondag, Curhaus-Str. 9. Restaurant with garden extending to the river. "Kirner Bier" (Ph. and C. Andres).
- Stüber, Friedr. (Zum Ratskeller), gr. Kannengasse 2. Wine and Beer-Local. "Münchener Augustiner Bräu", "Mainzer Actien-Exportbier", excellent clarets and white wines.
-

The City saltwater works.

The saline water ("Sole") used in every hotel and bathing house in Creuznach (with exception of the Curhaus and the Oranienhof, which have springs of their own), is supplied by the City salt-water works, and it may be interesting to give a short description of the method adopted.

Before the year 1869 (cf. page 4), the mineral water needed in the bathing houses was drawn from the principal spring in the Saline "Carlshalle" by means of pumps and forwarded to each house during the night on water carts. In the houses the water was kept in well cemented cisterns, and from these pumped either direct into the baths or into reservoirs placed above. The inconveniences of this system and the unbearable noise caused by the carts, induced the Common-Council of Creuznach in 1868 to erect a *waterwork* with permission from the Grand-Ducal Government of Hessen-Darmstadt to take as much "Sole" (brine) from the spring mentioned above, as could be used in Bath Creuznach for bathing purposes.

The carrying out of the enterprise was entrusted to the late Engineer J. Moore from Berlin and the work was finished so quickly that it was in use on the 1st of April 1869.

The saline spring of Carlshalle is situated close to the large stone bridge over the Nahe on the right bank of the river.

The spring which has been opened by two wells, one of which has a depth of 30 Mètres (97 Engl. feet), the other of 160 mètres (484 Engl. feet), produces an immense quantity of mineral water, the surface of the spring remaining constantly about 3 feet, under the surrounding soil. The water is forced up by iron pumps worked by a steam engine and then carried in an iron pipe (125 m/m = 5 Engl. inch. wide) from the Pump-Station to the Oranienhof along the Salinenstrasse as far as the railroad viaduct, which leads to the garden of M^r Herter. Through the pipe which passes below the viaduct the water is carried direct to the "*Salt-water Reservoir*" which has been built on the nearest height

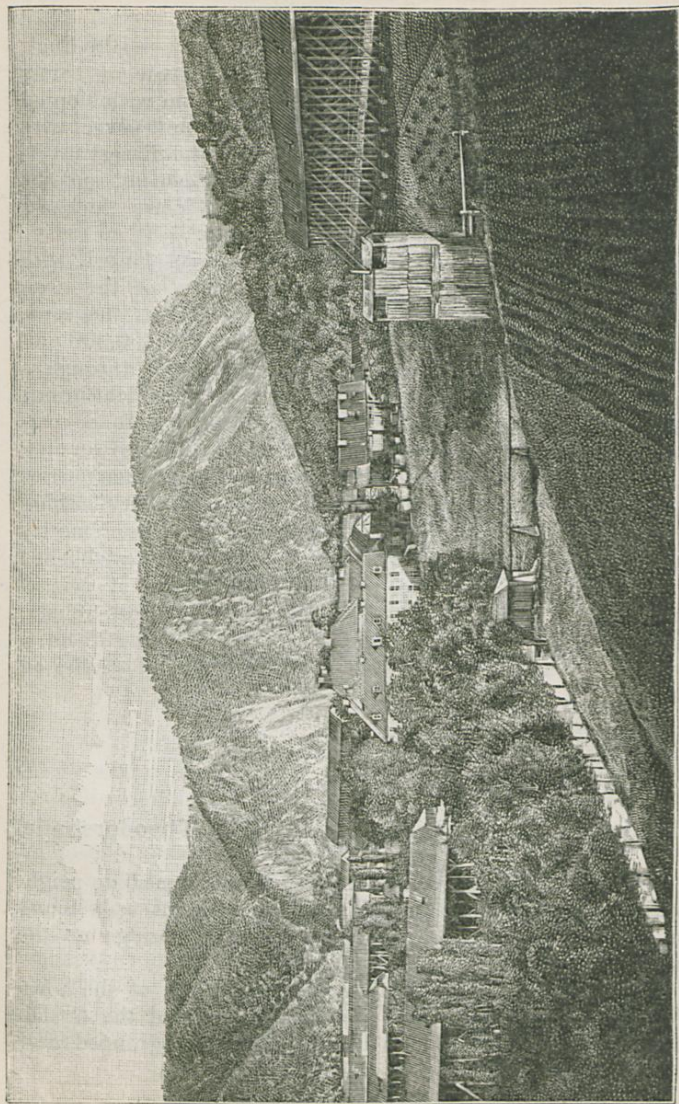
(the so called "Hasenwech") about 33 Mètres (= 108 Engl. f.) above the level of the Nahe. The Reservoir is partly underground and consists of a large square room with sloping walls of massive masonry. This space is built over with arches which rest partly on pillars inside the Reservoir itself. The whole inside is thickly covered with cement, and the outside is surrounded with earth of about 1 Mètre thickness so as to secure an equal temperature inside.

The neighbourhood of the Reservoir is planted with shrubs and trees; from there a splendid view of the town may be obtained. At a water depth of 4 mètres the capacity of the Reservoir is nearly 600,000 liters (= 150,000 gallons). Massive stone stairs lead into the interior through a door. From this elevated Reservoir the pipe which brings the water up takes it back again and leads it into a cast-iron Main-pipe (200 m/m = nearly 9 Engl. inch. wide) running under the "Salinenstrasse" to "Bad Creuznach", and then carries the water through a regular net of pipes into every bathing house; a measure apparatus indicates in each house the quantity which has been made use of. Large outlets are established at different spots for the purpose of cleansing at certain intervals the pipes of the System from the dross (chalk, Oxyde of iron and similar deposits). On opening them a powerful stream of mineral water gushes out and carries off the dross.

„Salinen“ (saltworks) Carlshalle and Theodorshalle.

We reach these saltworks, situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Creuznach, by a short and pleasant walk along the river or by boat from the "Curgarten" bridge up the Nahe in 15-20 min.

Although they are within the boundaries of the town of Creuznach the "Salinen" are the property of the Grand-duke of Hessen-Darmstadt. They are prettily grouped near



The Saline (salt works) Theodorshalle.

the banks of the Nahe, "*Saline Carlshalle*" on the right, and "*Saline Theodorshalle*" beyond the massive stone bridge on the left bank. These "Salinen" occupying almost the whole of the narrow valley in which they are situated, are visible at a considerable distance from the peculiar shape of their long thornwalls which rise to a great height. Partly built on the level ground between the hills, partly on their slopes they present to the south-west winds a broad surface on which to cause evaporation.

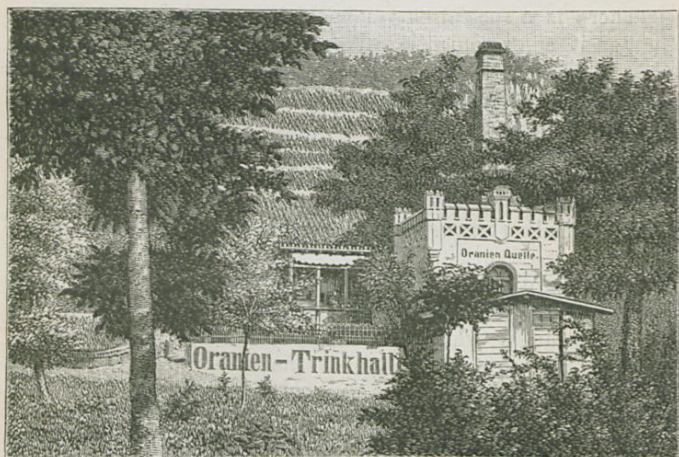
There is a special charm in this beautiful Salinen-Valley: Whether it is its romantic surroundings, or the ozone in the moist, refreshing air which streams toward us from the Saltworks, or the idyllic splashing of the many water-wheels, or the rushing of the river over the weir, one can hardly tell; but somehow one involuntarily feels as if under the influence of a charm, and an inexpressibly pleasant feeling steals over everyone whose walk leads him thither.

A special "*Curgarten*" with recreation-rooms lying between these Saltworks (*Restaurant Sokolowsky*), and besides this there are several lodging-houses already mentioned in our list.

The stranger who visits these saltworks and takes any interest in the process by which the salt-water drawn from the bosom of the earth is changed into solid cooking salt, may take a turn with us through the works, in order to see for himself the way in which the salt and the "*Mutterlauge*" are obtained:

The saltwater, drawn by shafts from the depths of the earth, is raised by pumps to the thornwalls of the Saltworks. These pumps are kept in motion by the numerous water-wheels which get their motive power from the water of the Nahe, turned into particular channels. — The „Sole“ concentrated by evaporation is collected below in wooden reservoirs and is again pumped out of these up to other thornwalls to be still further condensed. This is generally done 7 times. The „Sole“ thus obtained is then carried over to the "*Sud-Haus*" (Boiling-house) with its gloomy, smoke-blackened interior. Here are flat iron pans of very large dimensions,

under which blazes a large coal fire, winding through several channels. The "Sole" is boiled for about 2 days, till there appears on its surface a light skin of salt, and then it is subjected to a long process of evaporation, by which in about 7 or 8 days almost all the cooking salt is crystallized out. The crystals are tiny cubes, and there are often formed very pretty hollow Pyramids by the joining together of a great number of them. The salt is then drawn out, and the fluid



The Oranien-Spring.

(still attached to it) is allowed to trickle through funnel shaped baskets. The Mutterlauge left behind in the pans can be employed in addition to its medical uses for the extraction of Lithia, Bromine etc.

On our way back from the "*Salinen*" Valley to Bad Kreuznach along the bank of the river, about half way be-

tween the stone bridge and hotel Oranienhof we see a fortress-like building with a high chimney. It contains

The Oranien-Spring

caught long ago by a former proprietor, Mr. Pitthan, now the property of the owner of *Hotel Oranienhof* Mr. H. D. Alten. — The water of the spring is used both for drinking and bathing, for the latter purpose however only by the visitors



Fountain of the Oranien-Spring.

of the hotel. — The house containing a small stationary steam-engine with a pump stands out very picturesque among the green trees. The water is first led into a reservoir and provides from there partly the baths of the hotel, partly a pretty fountain in the garden.

As already mentioned the water of the spring is also used for drinking, and for this purpose there has been built a

neat little cottage close to the well where visitors can obtain the water gratis.

Objects of interest.

Creuznach, it is true, cannot boast of a great number of curiosities, not being rich in Art-collections, yet there is



Monument of the late Dr. Prieger.

no absolute lack of them; some are indeed well worth seeing, and no visitor should neglect to take notice of them:

The studio and exhibition of the famous *sculptors C. and R. Cauer*, at the corner of the Rheingrafenstrasse, near the station "*Bad Creuznach*". Visitors are permitted to enter this establishment of high attraction at any time, and whoever takes an interest in Art finds an excellent opportu-

nity of studying the magnificent works of their creative Genius. One of these masterpieces stands on the Badewörth near St. Paul's Church viz: The *marble monument of Dr. Prieger*, who founded the glorious reputation of Bath Creuznach.

Another work of the same sculptors is the "*Mourning Germania*" in the *cemetery*, also of white marble, a monumental statue erected in memory of German warriors who fell in 1870—71. The cemetery contains besides several other remarkably beautiful monuments executed by the same skilful hands, for instance that of "*St. Stephanus*" and the "*thorn-crowned head of Jesus Christ*". These sights are well worth a walk to this abode of peace.

A visit to *St. Paul's Church* (the larger protestant Church), in connection with the *English Chapel*, may also be recommended; the beadles of both churches are always willing (for a small gratuity) to show them to strangers at any time.

The English Chapel, the property of the congregation, is the Choir of the former beautiful St. Mary's Church which was destroyed by the French in 1698. The nave, after having been rebuilt about hundred years ago, became Protestant Church. English visitors, having given large contributions to restore the rest of the magnificent building in its old style, were granted the use of that part (since 1863) for their own service.

Another curiosity of Creuznach is the large stone bridge uniting the old to the new part of the town. A most peculiar appearance is given to it by the antique houses, which overhang the pillars of the bridge like swallows nests.

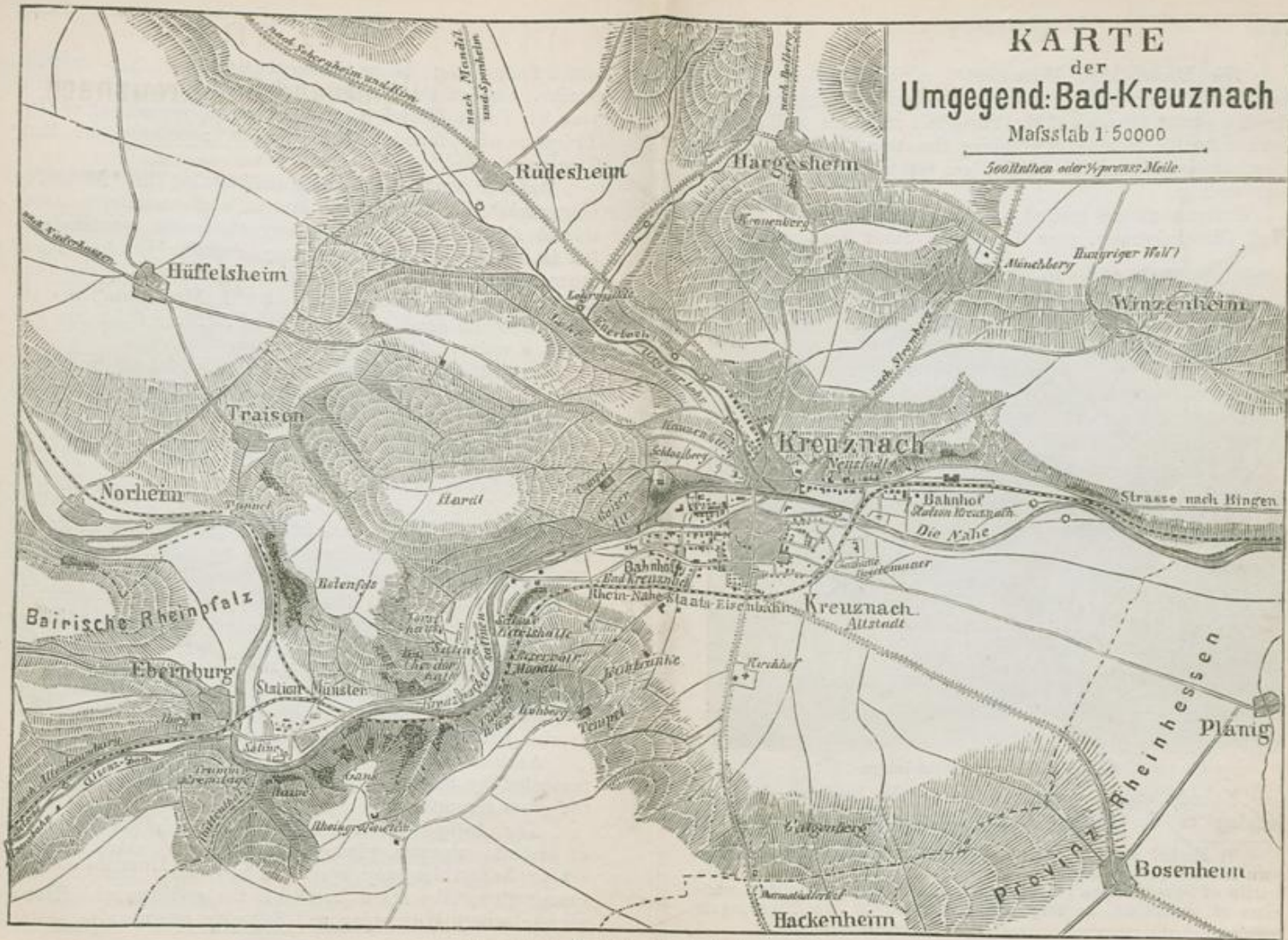
Ancient ruins belonging to the Roman period are represented by the so-called "*Heidenmauer*" (heathen-wall) near the *glass manufactory*.

The *Antiquarian Society* of Creuznach has collections of ancient sculptures, pitchers etc. Whoever takes an interest in Antiquities may spend an instructive hour in their examination; they are to be seen in the *public-school, Kreuzstrasse*, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

KARTE
der
Umgegend: Bad-Kreuznach

Mafsstab 1:50000

500 Metern oder 1/2 preuss. Meile.



Map of the Neighbourhood of Kreuznach.
In proportion of 1 : 50 000.

*The Michel-Mort-Monument**), a stone lion on a high base on the *Kauzenberg*, which is reached by going through the fine garden terraces of Mr. Puricelli's residence, will amply reward for the trouble of climbing the ascent by the splendid view, obtained from the height, on the whole town and its surroundings.

Freemasons are invited to pay a visit to the *Masonic-Hall* (Brückesstrasse, near the station Stadt Kreuznach).



Ancient houses on the Nahe bridge.

Nobody should forget to go to the large garden belonging to the *Casino Club* (Brückesstr.), the agreeably

* Michel Mort a native of Kreuznach who sacrificed his own life for saving that for the count John of Sponheim, in the battle of Spredlingen (1279), represents fidelity of German warriors at that time, as they are celebrated in the Nibelungen songs.

situated Restaurant "*Kaiserau*", the shady park on *Kisky's Wörth* with its fine old trees, nor should any one omit to see the little *Roman Catholic Church* (Klostergasse) which formerly belonged to the Monastery, the latter having, since 1819, been devoted to a first-rate *high school for boys* (Gymnasium).

Equally interesting are the large *Roman Cath. Church* (Poststrasse, Neustadt), the *small Protestant Church* (Wilhelms-Kirche, opposite *St. Paul's Church*), the *Victoria-Asylum*, the two *hospitals* and the *orphan-houses* (one *Protest.* and one *Rom. Cath.*).

There is another old building to which an historical interest attaches, viz: the *house where Faustus* (the *famous Doctor of necromancy*) is said to have lived, now the property of *Mr. Plager* (Carls-Str., Neustadt).

With regard to *Industry* Creuznach does not rank amongst the foremost of the towns of Rhenish-Prussia; however there are some establishments worthy of notice:

The "*Glashütte*" (manufactory of bottles exclusively) „Geo. Andres" extensive *leather-manufactory*, the *tobacco-manufactories* of C. Graeff & F. Wenzel, several manufactories of *combs* and *tin-wares*, also the *marble-works* of Mr. Köbig, and the *manufactories of sparkling wines* of Beckhard and sons, Menge and Engelsmann, Jos. Stöck and sons, are of great interest.

To form an idea of the extensive *Vine-cultivation and Wine-traffic* of Creuznach, the large and skilfully constructed wine vaults ought to be seen, admission being most willingly granted by the proprietors. The firms of the principal wine-merchants are: Anheuser and Fehrs, Ph. Baum, Beckhard and Sons, C. Fr. Beisiegel, C. Fr. Eccardt, Aug. Hölscher, Laist and Engert, Leonh. Mack, Menge and Engelsmann, Potthof and sons, Reininger and Reidenbach, Jos. Stöck and Sons, J. Winckler and Co., E. Würzburger.

Environs of Creuznach.

The lovely environs of Creuznach afford a great many pleasant walks and drives; and besides the visitor has the opportunity of making longer excursions by rail or carriage to the *romantic Nahe valley* and as far as to the *Rhine*, so as to enjoy the beauty of a country which is appreciated and praised in countless songs, and *Creuznach has been called by many a poet the pearl of the Nahe valley.*

Panorama of Creuznach.

Looking from the «Kuhbergtempel».

Let us go to the top of the Kuhberg (half an hours walk from the station Bad Kreuznach), and we get a splendid view of the town and a part of the Nahe valley. Having ascended a considerable height, we rest at the "*Kuhbergtempel*" and drink in the fresh mountain air, while apposite to us and higher than our stand-point lies the "*Hardt*" — still higher to our left we see the summit of the "*Gans*". — Far below us lie the pretty, widely scattered houses of Bath Creuznach, divided into two parts by the river which comes down from the Saline valley between the Hardt and the Gans.

In the centre of the town arises the stately top of the Kauzenberg with the few remains of its ancient fortress and some modern buildings attached to it.

Let us now turn our eyes to the Bingen direction, and we see a very fine landscape stretching out before us. In the background is the "*Scharlachberg*" rising up to the South; far beyond and above this the "*Rochusberg*" and the wooded heights of the Taunus. Farther to the East is the terraced mountain-chain of *Rüdesheim*, where the noble vine grows, while still higher is the magnificent *Niederwald* with Ger-

many's sublimest *national monument* "*Germania*", the emblem of the united Fatherland.

We shall now look down the valley to the junction of the Rhine and the Nahe, where we see the dark outlines of *Ehrenfels*, the *Rossel* on the height of the *Niederwald*, and the old *Castle Klopp* at *Bingen*, where the Emperor Henry IV was imprisoned.

Following the numerous windings of the Nahe we notice many pretty villages, such as: *Bosenheim* and *Laubenheim* with their vineyards, *Langenlonsheim* with its neat tidy cottages and high steeple, and the prettiest of all: *Bretzenheim* (long ago a sovereign principality) surrounded by fruit trees and vineyards, — close to it the village *Planig* which dates away back to the Roman period.

The whole valley resembles a well cultivated garden, protected on every side by high rocky walls, and its beauty is enhanced by the dark wooded heights of the "*Soon forest*" in the background.

The "*Gradierhäuser*" (saltworks) must now claim our attention with their boilers sending forth clouds of steam, showing us, how art can utilise the lavish gifts of nature for the benefit of suffering humanity.

Our eye now catches sight of Creuznach, as it nestles among vine and foliage, watered by the Nahe, and we cannot help wishing that a brilliant future may be before it.

The life restoring germs and buds lie in its springs, which the kind hand of nature has so liberally given to its inhabitants. May they not forget nor neglect this rich treasure, entrusted to them, and let it be the endeavour of everyone who has felt the benefit of it, to spread abroad the fame of its health-giving waters!

Walks in the immediate neighbourhood of Creuznach.

The limits of our book do not allow us, to give a full description of all the natural beauties which the neighbourhood of Creuznach offers. So we must content ourselves with making only a few remarks about the most important walks and drives.

Walk along the *Rheingrafen-Strasse* to the *Saltwater-Reservoir*, *TheklaWielse*, *Saline Carlshalle* and back through *Luisen-Promenade* ($\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour).

Theodorshalle. Walk through *Luisen-promenade*, pass Villa Elisa and Hotel Taunus over *the large stone bridge*, turn to the left, and going 5 min. along the Nahe in the narrow part of the valley (or by boat from the Curgarten bridge) you reach Theodorshalle. Being half-way to *Münster a. St.* it is a convenient restingplace for walkers. Occasional concerts are given for the entertainment of visitors.

Kuhtempel, Gans and Rheingrafenstein. Walk through the *Rheingrafen-Strasse* over the station *Bath Creuznach* to the "*Kuhberg*" with "*Kuhtempel*", — view of the town; — through the wood to the *little castle of the Duchess of Croy*. Keeping to the footpath at the edge of the wood charming view of the Salinen valley. Farther on we reach the highest point of the range, the so-called "*Gans*" (with a compass table and a pavilion built by a Dutch lady) which offers a magnificent view of *Münster a. St.* on the foot of "*Rheingrafenstein*", a steep rock with ruins of an *old Castle*. From there we obtain a more extensive view of the *Münster-valley*, *Ebernburg*, and *Rotenfels*, which we see in going down to *Münster a. St.*—whence it is advisable to return to Creuzn. either by rail or omnibus (3—4 hours).

Kauzenburg. Way to the *Kaiserau* by the little suspension bridge (*Luisen-Prom.*) to the left bank of the Nahe, (*Restaurant and confectioner's Shop*). We find on a little ascent, a *Pavilion* from which we enjoy the charming *Panorama* of the Curgarten and its environs. — Going along

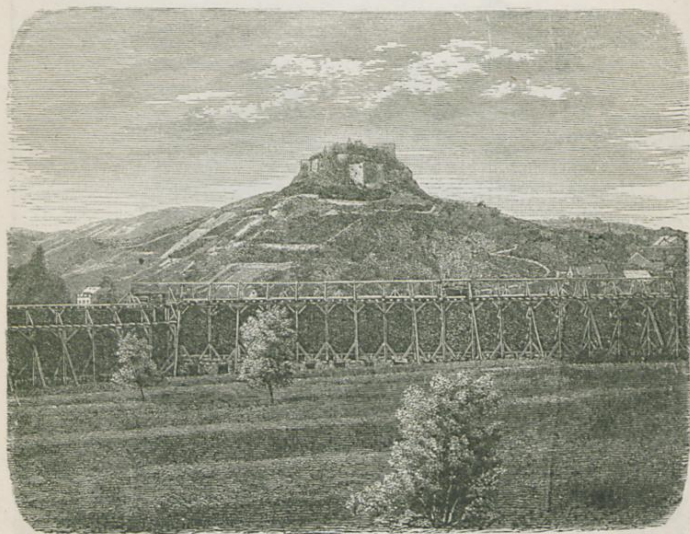
the principal road in the same direction we come to the *Schlossberg* with the *ruins* of the old *Castle Kauzenburg*,



The Rheingrafenstein.

now the property of Mr. Puricelli (view to the Neustadt). Then down through the garden-terraces direct to the town.

Hardt. Another pleasant walk from the height above the *Kaiserau*: Taking the way to the left, one comes to the *Hardt*-woods. Keep to the outside of wood for the sake of the numerous views which can be best enjoyed from the inviting restingplaces.



The Ebernburg.

Rotenfels. Walk over *Saline Theodorshalle* through the wood (a fingerpost shows the way through a deep ravine) or to the left over the *Forsthaus* (where refreshments are to be had), straight up to the *Hardt*; then turning to the left: *Rabenfels* *Heinrichskopf* and *Rotenfels* (fingerposts for each way). The latter, being the highest of this range is provided with a compass table giving all the names of the different places and mountain ranges of the neighbourhood, and affords a

splendid view of the *Alsenz-* and *Nahe valley* as far as the *Rhine*. Back the direct way down to Münster along the vineyards. More convenient, though a little longer, is to mount from the Kaiserau and to descend to Münster on the way passing the „Felseneck“. (2—3 hours).

Eberburg. By rail, carriage or omnibus to *Münster a. St.*, then on foot by the railway-bridge to the *village Eberburg*; there up to the *castle*, once the *residence of Franz von*



The Rotenfels.

Sickingen and refuge to *Ulrich von Hutten*, well known personages during the *Reformation-time*. First mentioned in history in 1237, and rebuilt in the 16th century. Parts of the ruins have been lately repaired in modern style for a *Restaurant* (Günther Jun.). The best view of the landscape is got from one of the old towers or the balcony, which, though rather confined on the Münster-side, is all the more magnificent and extensive on the other. — Though the walk up is not steep and not at all fatiguing (only taking 10 min. from the foot of the hill), yet there is a carriage-way for driving. — (2—3 hours).

Lohrer Mühle. Walk through Neustadt: Mannheimerstr., Holzmarkt, pass the pretty residence with the new castle of Mr. Puricelli along the "*Ellerbach*" (a little brook) to the "*Lohrer Mühle*". Garden with *Restaurant*, and fine view from the height above ("Lohrer Kopf").

Winzenheim. Walk through Neustadt, pass the *Casino*, where you turn to the left to gain the road to *Winzenheim*; an excursion particularly interesting in the grape-season (2 hours).

Bretzenheim and Eremitage. Way: the road from the Town station along the Nahe and pretty vineyards (or per rail to station Bretzenheim). Half an hours walk from there an *Hermitage* prettily situated, with ruins of an old chapel hewn out of rock (3 hours walking). A finer but longer way leads back by Heddesheim (beautiful woods) and Winzenheim, but no railway, and only advisable for good walkers or in carriages.

Longer Excursions per rail or carriage.

Altenbaumburg. Per rail to station *Altenbamburg* (by Münster), or from Münster cross the Nahe by boat to the *Huttenthal*. The whole walk through the wood is very fine. (To keep the proper way, notice the trees with the blue and white paint.) The ruins of the castle (built in the 12th century) are most interesting, being very extensive and still in good preservation. One can still distinguish the chapel and the various rooms. The view to the Ebernburg and over the whole *Alsenz valley* and on the village at the foot of the castle is one of the prettiest. It is advisable to return by train from Altenbamburg to Creuznach, unless one prefers to drive by the direct road from Münster to the Altenbaumburg and back which is one of the finest drives about Creuznach (4 hours).

Norheim-Niederhausen. Drive by *Münster-Norheim* to *Niederhausen* and back (3 hours), beautiful country, coppermines, vineyards.

his native country, arrived here after 7 years' restless wandering and took up his abode in a little cottage which he built at the foot of this romantic hill. At a later date this hill became the seat of a monastery which after 200 years was burnt down. The ruins still in existence are of the greatest interest being the remains of a *magnificent church and monastery* built in 1112 under Archbishop Ruthard. At the period of the Reformation it was abandoned by the monks, and the present proprietor, whose forefathers bought the whole estate for a few francs, has taken great pains to keep the ruins in their present state. Prettily arranged gardengrounds with newly planted shrubs form a beautiful contrast to these ancient ruins.

Schloss Dhaun and Johannisberg. Per rail to the station *Martinstein* (from Creuznach 1 hour.) Thence either by foot a beautiful walk over meadows and the *Simmerbridge*, passing the *Rotenburg* in 1 hour, — or by carriage (which however must be ordered the day before, at *Hotel Weinmann, Dhaun*).

Another way is to go by rail as far as *Kirn* (carriages to be ordered in *Hotel Stroh* or *Hotel Kothen*.)

Schloss Dhaun is the largest ruin in all the neighbourhood, and the situation is unrivalled. It is well worth taking a whole day for this excursion. A ticket will be got for 30 Pfg. from the proprietor of the ruins Mr *Weinmann*, which entitles one to a guide who shows all the interesting places and grounds. Driving back to Kirn the way may also be taken by *Johannisberg* (45 min. from Dhaun) grandly situated high up in the woods. An extensive view is to be had from the Terrace beside the chapel, which is interesting because of its many old tombs.

Oberstein and Idar. Per rail by *Kirn* to *Oberstein* (from Cr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 hours), belonging to the principality of *Birkenfeld*, a province of Oldenburg. The view even from the Station is most attractive. The town is of great importance on account of its trade in stones (agates and others), which are found there or imported from Brazils in great variety and then polished and set.

Bath Crenznach: 15 Minutes' rail from Bingerbrück

— 84 Km. from Frankfurt or the Main
(52½ E. M.)

168 Km. from Cologne.
(100½ E. M.)

Scharlach-
berg.

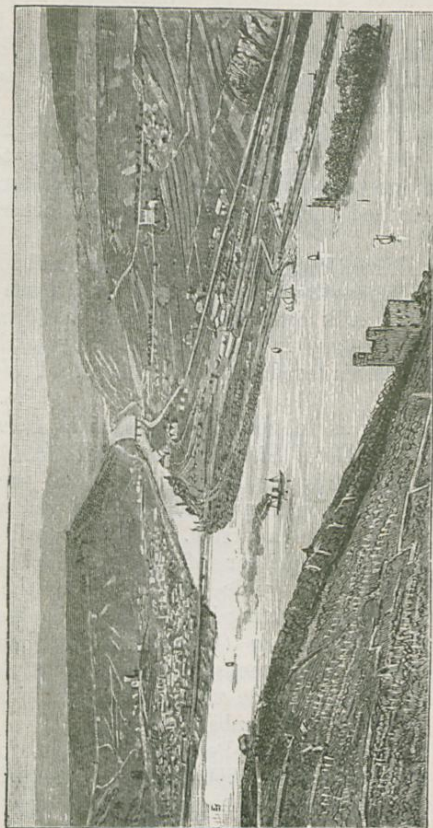
Rochinsberg

Burg Klopp

Bingen

Rüdesheim

Niederwald
Germania
monument



Elisenhöhe

Schloss
Rheinstein

Station
Binger-
brück

The Mäuse-
turm

Asmanns-
hausen.

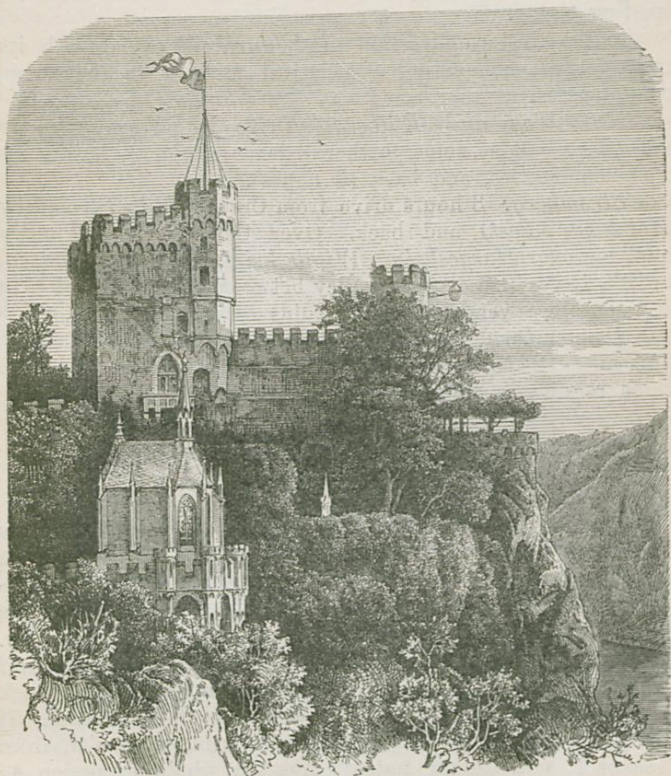
The Rossel

The Ruins of "Ehrenfels"

Junction of the Nahe and Rhine.

In the background: „Bath Crenznach.“

The new part of the town is divided from the old by the river Nahe.



Schloss Rheinstein.

Above the town, built on steep rocks and separated by a ravine are two old castles; at the foot of one is the "*Felsenkirche*". The little church built in the rock is well worth seeing. A legend tells us that the labour

of excavating the rock has been performed by a fratricide to atone for his sin. From all the heights in Oberstein we get a beautiful view; the "*fallen rock*" is one of the most interesting sights.

In the western direction the "*Idarthal*" opens with its fresh verdure presenting a beautiful contrast to the steep, rocky masses.

Gutenberg and Dalberg. Drive by *Hargesheim* to *Gutenberg* and at some further distance *Dalberg*, both ruins of ancient castles, and back (3 hours).

Stromberg: 3 hours drive from Creuznach to *Stromberg* (*Hotel zur Post*) and back. Over the so-called "*hungry wolf*" or over *Hargesheim*, *Windesheim*, *Schweppenhausen*. A little town in a narrow valley between steep hills, rich in grey marble,—very interesting ruins of an old Castle.

Donnersberg, the highest mountain of the Palatinate (755 m. = 2476 E. f.), highly romantic district, an excursion which requires a full day.

Excursions to the Rhine.

Per rail to *Bingerbrück*; there take a boat to "*Schloss Rheinstein*" (property of the Royal princes A. and G. of Prussia), a visit of high interest. Cross the Rhine to *Assmannshausen* which is the most picturesque ascent to the *Niederwald*. (*Restaurant Jagdschloss, Rossel, Zauberhöhle, Niederwald-monument.*) Beautiful view of the *Rhine and Nahe valley*. Per rail down to *Rüdesheim*, by steamer back to *Bingerbrück*, — by rail to Creuznach (6—7 hours). If you prefer to go with the afternoon train, at 3 o'clock from Creuznach, you should not attempt the whole excursion on that day, but rather sacrifice a second afternoon.

Quite near to *Schloss Rheinstein* is the *Clemenskirche* and *Falkenburg*, at the foot of which opens the lovely *Morgenbachthal*, which offers a most pleasant walk through one of the most romantic sidevalleys of the Rhine. A 30 min. walk leads to a mill where refreshments are to be had.

Bingerbrück (divided from Bingen by the Nahe which here flows into the Rhine) has many pleasant walks and places of interest. A beautiful view is obtained from "Elisenhöhe" and "Ruppertsberg".

Burg Klopp in Bingen—built on the foundation of an old Roman fortress, destroyed in 1689 by the French, restored in 1854 by its present proprietor who built a beautiful Villa near it and willingly grants admission to visitors.

Rochusberg with the *Rochuschapel* $1\frac{1}{2}$ an hour from Bingen. Way up along the cemetery, from there in 15 min. to the *Restaurant Hartmann*, 5 min. farther on to the Chapel, 104 m. above the Rhine, magnificent view of the *Rheingau*.

For excursions which require a whole day from Creuznach we can recommend: *Mainz*, *Wiesbaden*, *Schwalbach*, *Frankfort a/M.*, *Bacharach*, *St. Goarshausen* (*Schweizerthal*), *Boppard*, *Coblenz*, *Ems*.

Further notices to visitors.

Royal offices etc.

Post office open on weekdays 7—1 a. m., 2—8 p. m., on sundays 7 - 9 a. m., 5—8 p. m.

Telegraph office open 7 a. m.—9 p. m. (for urgent telegrams whole night).

Reichsbank (branch) open on weekdays 8—12 a. m.

Custom-house open on weekdays 7—16 a. m., 2—5 p. m.

Office of the governor of the county (Landratsamt) open on weekdays 8—12 a. m., 2—6 p. m.

Office of the magistrate (Bürgermeisteramt) open on weekdays 8—12 a. m., 2—6 p. m.

Office of the Police open 8—12 a. m., 2—6 p. m.

Divine Service.

Protestant: Pauluskirche and *Wilhelmskirche* sundays 9.30 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Roman Catholic: mass, sermon on sundays and high-days in the *St. Wolfgangskirche*: 7.30 a. m.; in *St. Nicolauskirche*: mass 6. a. m., high-mass 10 a. m. 2 p. m. religious instruction; on weekdays mass in both churchs 6.30 a. m. confessionals saturdays 3 p. m.

English church: sundays and highdays 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Jewish Service Friday evening 7, saturdays 8 a. m.

Doctors' Adresses.

Dr Jung, Sanitäts-Rath, physician to the town hospital, Curhausstrasse 5. Consulting Hours: 8—9 a. m., 3—4 p. m.

Dr Prieger, Elisabethstr. 4. C. H. 8—9 a. m.; 4—5 p. m. sundays excepted.

Dr Strahl, San.-R., Königl. Kreisphysicus, Ritter etc., Luisenstr. 1. C. H. 8—9 a. m.; 4—5 p. m.

Dr Schultz, Stabsarzt ausser Dienst, Ritter etc., Königstr. 13. Specialist for ladies' and skindiseases. Director of a "Klinik" for scrofula and skindiseases. C. H. 8—11 a. m. and 3—4 p. m.

Dr Stabel, San.-R., Ritter etc., Elisabeth- and Königstr. Corner C. H. 8—9 a. m. 4—5 p. m., in Theodorhalle and Münster am Stein. 7—9 p. m.

Dr Heusner, Königl. Kreiswundarzt, San.-R., Ritter etc. Luisenstr. 3. C. H. 8—9 a. m. and 5—6 p. m.

Dr von Frantzius, Kgl. "Brunnenarzt" of Münster am St., Salinenstr. 65. C. H. 7.30—8.30 a. m. 4—5 p. m. In Münster daily 11—2 noon. Consulting-room in Hotel Löw.

Dr Karst, Hochst. 34. C. H. 8—9 m.; 3—4 p. m.

Dr Molthan, Specialist in ladies' diseases, Salinenstr. 29. C. H. 8—10 a. m.; 2—4 p. m. Poor people are treated gratis.

Dr Dupuis, Ritter etc., Rosstr. 17. C. H. 8—9 a. m. 3—4 p. m.

Dr Röhrig, Luisenstr. 7. C. H. 7—8 a. m. and 3—4 p. m.

Dr Engelmann, Schlosstr. 8. C. H. 8—9 a. m. 4—5 p. m.

Dr Trautwein, Curhausstr. 21. C. H. 8—9 a. m. 4—5 p. m.

Dr Bresgen, Oculist, Kreuzstr. 65. C. H. 9—11 a. m.; 3—5 p. m.

Dr Marckwald, Schlosstr. 6 (Villa Michels). C. H. 8—9 a. m. 3—4 p. m. In Theodorshalle and Münster a. St. in the evening.

Dr Hessel, Mannheimerstr. 67. C. H. 8—9 a. m. 3—4 p. m.

Dr Herm. Jung, Mannheimerstr. 42. C. H. 8—10 a. m. 3—4 p. m.

Dr Weber, Kreuzstr. 76. C. H. 8—10 a. m., 3—4 p. m.

Kraiker, Dentist, Rossstr. 25. C. H. 8—12 a. m., 2—5 p. m. Sundays no fixed hour.

Chemists.

Dr. Aschoff, Schwanenapotheke, on the large Nahebrücke.

Dr. Becker, Einhornapotheke, Mannheimerstr. 47.

Dr. Vaupel, Löwenapotheke, Mannheimerstr. 35.

Surgeons.

Bollenbach, W.; Ehle, H.; George, V.; Nachtigall, J.

Infirmaries.

Town hospital for men and women, lately enlarged, provided with the latest hygienic arrangements.

Victoriastift (see its description).

Klinik of Dr. Schultz, specially for scrofula and skin-diseases. Founded 1863. Furnished with all hygienic requisites of the present time for the treatment of scrofula and skin-diseases.

Roman Catholic Sister-house (Baumgartenstr.) receives a limited number of sick men and women. Beautifully furnished. Further particulars given in the hospital.

Educational Institutions.

Königliches Gymnasium (High School for boys), Protestant and R. Catholic Elementary schools. High schools for girls by Fr. Castendyck, Fr. Eccardt, Fr. Klostermann and Fr.

Schönstedt. Young ladies' boarding schools (see pag. 58). Plenty of private teachers and governesses.

Benevolent Institutions.

Protestant and Roman Catholic orphanage; Victoriastift (Creuznach childrens hospital); town hospital. Society against begging.

Banks and Exchanges

Beckhard & Sons, Eiermarkt 14. Eccardt, C.F., Villa Kauffmann behind the Curhaus. Creuznach popular bank, Victoriastr. Reichsbank (branch), Kornmarkt 1. Sahler & Co., Hochstr. 25.

Societies and Companies.

Mineral water joint Stokcompany (Curhaus Inspector. Office open: 7—1 a. m. 3—7 p. m.) Hotel and Badehaus proprietors - society (superintendents O. Dheil-Schmidt, P. Foltynski, Fr. Kaess Sen.). Society for improving the Nahe-valley. Antiquarian and historical society. Society of Merchants. Trades-union. Several musical societies. Ladies' society for the Fatherland. 2 Gymnastic clubs, 2 soldiers societies. Rifle-club. The town volunteer Fire-brigade. Boating club. Free Masons society. Casino-club (visitors can be introduced). G. G. club (visitors can be introduced).

Booksellers and Librarians.

G. Barth. R. Schmithals. G. Schnabel.

Music-sellers.

G. Barth. Carl Glock & Son. R. Schmithals. Wolff brothers.

Pianos on hire.

Carl Glock & Son. Joh. Stumm. Wolff brothers.

Cabmen and their fares.

Every cabmen has his tariff and is bound to show it when requested.

Gold and silver coin table.

Showing the approximate values of the following gold and silver coins abroad, subject to variations according to the fluctuations in the rates of exchange.

Description of coin.	German Empire	English Sovs			United States	France, Belgium, Switz'd, Italian.	Holland.	Austrian
Gold.	M. Pf.	£	s	d	Doll. C.	Fr. Cts.	Gl. Ct.	Fls. Kr.
English Sovereign	20 45	1	0	0	4 88	25 20	12 10	12 15
Twenty Franc Piece	16 15	0	15	10	3 85	20 0	9 50	9 50
German 20 Mark Piece	20 9	0	19	6	4 75	24 70	11 80	11 80
Dutch 10 Florins	16 65	0	16	4	4 0	20 70	10 0	10 0
Half Imperial (Russian)	16 55	0	16	3	3 97	20 50	9 80	9 95
Twenty Kroner (Swedish, Norwegian and Danish)	22 25	1	1	9	5 30	27 40	13 10	13 10
Alfonso (5 dolls. Spanish)	19 50	0	19	8	4 80	24 80	11 90	11 90
Eagle 5 dolls. U. S.	20 95	1	0	6	5 0	25 85	12 40	12 40
Silver.								
English Shilling	1 0	0	1	0	0 24	1 25	0 60	0 60
Five Frank Piece	4 00	0	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 95	5 0	2 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 33
One Franc Piece	0 80	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 19	1 0	0 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 47
Thaler = 3 Marks	3 0	0	2	11	0 70	3 65	1 76	1 71
One Mark	1 0	0	0	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 24	1 22	0 59	0 57
One Florin (Dutch)	1 70	0	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 40	2 05	1 0	0 98
One Kroner (Danish Swedish and Norwegian)	1 13	0	1	1	0 27	1 30	0 66	0 65
One Dollar (Spanish)	3 98	0	3	11	0 94	4 95	2 35	2 30
One Peseta (Spanish)	0 70	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 19	0 95	0 46	0 46
One Dollar (U. S.)	4 10	0	4	1	1 0	5 10	2 46	2 40

Explanation of the Currencies of the Various Countries.

Austria and Russia. — The Paper Currencies are continually subject to important fluctuations.

In **Germany** 1 mark = 100 pfennig. **France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy,** 1 franc = 100 centimes. **Holland** 1 florin or Gulden = 100 cents. **Norway, Sweden and Denmark** 1 krone = 100 öre. **United States** 1 dollar = 100 cents. **Spain** 1 peseta = 100 centavos. **Austria** 1 florin = 100 kreuzer. **Portugal** 1 milreis = 1000 reis. **Greece** 1 drachme = 100 leptas. **Turkey** 1 piastre = 40 paras. **Russia** 1 ruble = 100 kopecks.

Italian notes and silver are not current in France, Belgium and Switzerland, but the silver of these countries passes current in Italy.

A concise table of Foreign Moneys.

Reduced from English Into the Currency of other Countries at par.
 Except for Depreciated Currencies, when the calculation is at the exchange of the day.

England			Germany	France Italy, Belgium, Switzer- land	Holland	United States	Russia (in notes)	Austria (in notes)
£	s	d	Mks. Pfg.	Frs. Cts.	Gl. Cts.	Dol. Cts.	Rb. Kp.	Fl. Kr.
0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 04	0 052	0 250	0 01	0 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 02 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	0	1	0 08	0 104	0 05	0 02	0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 05
0	0	2	0 17	0 208	0 10	0 04	0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 10
0	0	3	0 25	0 312	0 15	0 06	0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	0	4	0 33	0 416	0 20	0 08	0 16 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 20
0	0	5	0 42	0 52	0 25	0 10	0 20 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 25
0	0	6	0 50	0 625	0 30	0 12	0 25	0 30 $\frac{1}{4}$
0	0	7	0 58	0 729	0 35	0 14	0 29 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 35 $\frac{1}{4}$
0	0	8	0 67	0 833	0 40	0 16	0 33 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 40 $\frac{1}{4}$
0	0	9	0 75	0 937	0 45	0 18	0 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 45 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	0	10	0 84	0 04	0 50	0 20	0 41 $\frac{5}{8}$	0 50 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	0	11	0 92	0 18	0 55	0 23	0 44 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 55 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	1	0	1 0	1 25	0 60	0 25	0 50	0 60 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	2	0	2 0	2 50	1 20	0 50	1 0	1 21
0	3	0	3 0	3 75	1 80	0 75	1 50	1 81 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	4	0	4 0	5 0	2 40	1 0	2 0	2 42
0	5	0	5 0	6 25	3 0	1 25	2 50	3 3
0	6	0	6 0	7 50	3 60	1 50	3 0	3 63
0	7	0	7 0	8 75	4 20	1 75	3 50	4 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	8	0	8 0	10 0	4 80	2 0	4 0	4 84
0	9	0	9 0	11 25	5 40	2 25	4 50	5 44 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	10	0	10 0	12 50	6 0	2 50	5 0	6 7
0	11	0	11 0	13 75	6 60	2 75	5 50	6 67
0	12	0	12 0	15 0	7 20	3 0	6 0	7 28
0	13	0	13 0	16 25	7 80	3 25	6 50	7 89
0	14	0	14 0	17 50	8 40	3 50	7 0	8 50
0	15	0	15 0	18 75	9 0	3 75	7 50	9 10
0	16	0	16 0	20 0	9 60	4 0	8 0	9 70
0	17	0	17 0	21 25	10 20	4 25	8 50	10 30
0	18	0	18 0	22 50	10 80	4 50	9 0	10 91
0	19	0	19 0	23 75	11 40	4 75	9 50	11 53
1	0	0	20 0	25 0	12 0	5 0	10 0	12 15
2	0	0	40 0	50 0	24 0	10 0	20 0	24 30
3	0	0	60 0	75 0	36 0	15 0	30 0	36 45
4	0	0	80 0	100 0	48 0	20 0	40 0	48 60
5	0	0	100 0	125 0	60 0	25 0	50 0	60 75
6	0	0	120 0	150 0	72 0	30 0	60 0	72 90
7	0	0	140 0	175 0	84 0	35 0	70 0	85 5
8	0	0	160 0	200 0	96 0	40 0	80 0	97 20
9	0	0	180 0	225 0	108 0	45 0	90 0	109 35
10	0	0	200 0	250 0	120 0	50 0	100 0	121 50

List

of the numbered buildings in the map of the town. The numbers in brackets indicate the square in which the building alluded to is situated.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>No.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hôtel de l'Europe (b 2). 2. Private hôtel Dheil-Schmidt (bc 2). 3. Studio Cauer (c 2). 4. Hôtel de Hollande (c 3). 5. Boarding school Voigt (c 3). 6. Luise-Institut (school for young ladies (c 3). 7. School for young ladies Schönstedt (c 3). 8. Bath house C. L. Riem (c 3). 9. Rom. cath. Church, St. Wolfgang (c. 3). 10. Gymnasium (high Latin school) (c 3.) 11. Hôtel de Berlin (c 4). 12. Town hospital (d 3). 13. Prot. church St. William (c 4). 14. Restaurant „Zur Heilquelle“ (c 4). 15. Restaurant L. Gravius (c 4). 16. Dr. Schultz Sanatorium (b 3). 17. Hôtel Oranienhof (a 2). 18. Victoria-Asylum (a 1). 19. Saltwater reservoir (see map Oranienhof-Carlshalle) 20. Restaurant Scheiber dto. 21. Hôtel Rees, dto. 22. Theklawiese dto. 23. Principalspring of Carlshalle dto. 24. Hôtel Taunus, dto. 25. Oranienspring dto. 26. Kaiserau (a 3). 27. Hôtel du Nord (a 3). 28. Glock & Sons manufactory of Pianos (b 3). 29. W. Mayr's photographic establishment (b 3). 30. Restaurant A. Macher (b 2). 31. Curhaus bridge (b 3). 32. Restaurant F. Clüsserath (b 3). 33. Curhaus (b 3). 34. Hôtel Royal (b 3). | <p>No.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 35. Hôtel d'Angleterre (b 3). 36. Hôtel Kauzenberg (b 4). 37. Hôtel Riedel (b 3). 38. Wolff brothers (musical instruments and works) (b 3). 39. Restaurant Sondag (b 3, 4). 40. Theatre (b 4). 41. Kauffmann, Villa and photographic establishment (b 4). 41. Bank C. F. Eccardt (c 4). 42. Prot. church St. Paul (c 2). 43. Prieger Monument (c 4). 44. Apothecary (Swan) (c 5). 45. Apothecary (Unicorn) (c 5). 46. Apothecary (Lion) (c 5). 47a. Rom. cath. church St. Nikolaus. (c 5). 47a. Bank of Beckhard and Sons (c 5). 48. Hôtel Adler (Eagle) (c 6). 49. Custom house (d 6). 50. Post and Telegraph office (d 5). 51. Hôtel du Palatinat (Pfälzer Hof) (d 5). 52. Town hall (d 5). 53. Inn „zur Taube“ (the grape) (d 5). 54. Casino club (d 5). 55. Freemasons hall (c 6 and a 5). 56. Pflingstwiese (c 8). 57. Railwaystation of the town (Station Stadt Creuznach (cd 8). 58. Royal court of Justice (c 4). 59. Glass works (c 4). 60. Dr. Jacobs chemical works (c 4). 61. Gas works (c 5). 62. Kisky's Wörth (d 5) 63. Tower of the fire brigade (d 5). 64. Prison (d 4). 65. Mills (d 4). 66. Synagogue (d 4). |
|--|---|



Geschäftliche

Mitteilungen

renommierter Firmen.



Die Original-Abbildungen auf Seite 4, 6, 10, 12,
16, 18, 20 und 28 sind gesetzlich geschützt.

BAD KREUZNACH.



Hotel Oranienhof.

Altrenommiertes und grösstes Hotel 1. Ranges.

Inmitten ausgedehnter parkähnlich angelegter Gärten in der Nähe des Kurhauses gelegen, entspricht allen Anforderungen der Neuzeit.

Badeeinrichtung durch Röhrenleitung aus der sehr mineralreichen „Oranienquelle“. Dieselbe ist Eigentum des Hotels und täglich zur Benutzung geöffnet.

Lese- und Billardzimmer.

Mässige Preise.

Arrangements bei längerem Aufenthalt.

Besitzer: H. D. Alten.

VILLA EBERT

BAD KREUZNACH

Luisen-Strasse 28.

Ganz von Gartenanlagen umgeben, reizende Lage zwischen den Salinen und den Kuranlagen; schöne Aussicht; komfortabel eingerichtete Zimmer; vollständige Pension im Hause. Gute Küche.

Bäder aus direkter Leitung von den Solquellen.

MAISON GERHARD.

Privat-Badehaus

BAD KREUZNACH, Luisen-Strasse 13

gegenüber dem

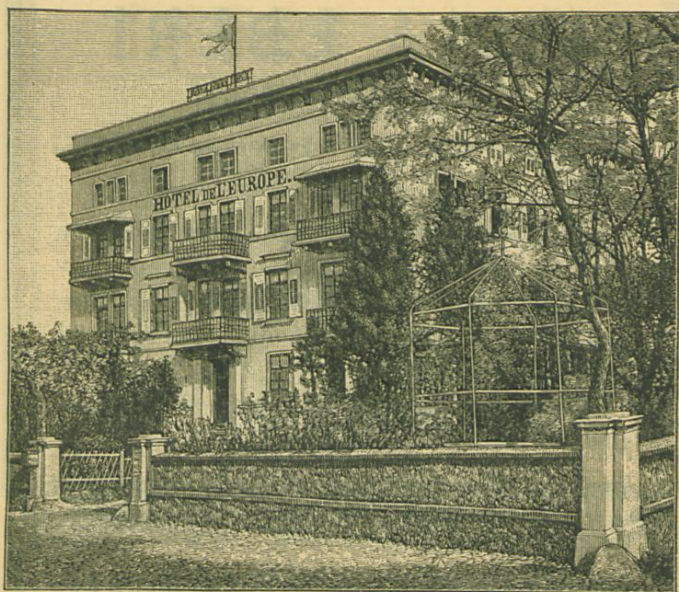
Kurhaus und Kurpark, mit schönem Garten.

Zivile Preise, gute Bedienung.

On parle français.

English spoken.

BAD KREUZNACH.



Hôtel de l'Europe.

Schöne gesunde Lage, umgeben von grossem schattigen Garten. Erstgelegenes Hotel am Bahnhof:

„Bad Kreuznach.“

Komfortable Wohnungen, Elegante neu erbaute Bäder aus direkter Röhrenleitung. Ausgezeichnete Küche. Gute Weine. Aufmerksame Bedienung. Mässige Preise.

Bei längerem Aufenthalte Pensionspreise.

Eigentümerin: **L. Anheisser Wwe.**

PRIVAT-HOTEL
Wittwe Georg Henke

BAD KREUZNACH, Schloss-Strasse 3.

Möblierte Wohnungen. Bäder und vollständige
Beköstigung im Hause.

Privat-Hotel Heinrich Herter Wwe.

BAD KREUZNACH, Augusta-Strasse 6.

Von schönem grossen Garten umgeben, in unmittelbarer Nähe des
Kurhauses, der Elisabethquelle und des Inhalatoriums gelegen.

— Bäder im Hause. —

Gute Küche.

Aufmerksame Bedienung.

Louis Imhoff

Privat-Badehaus allerersten Ranges.

Grosser schattiger Garten. Feste Preise.

BAD KREUZNACH, Königstrasse 18.

BADE-ANSTALT
von **H. Ehle**, konzess. Chirurg.

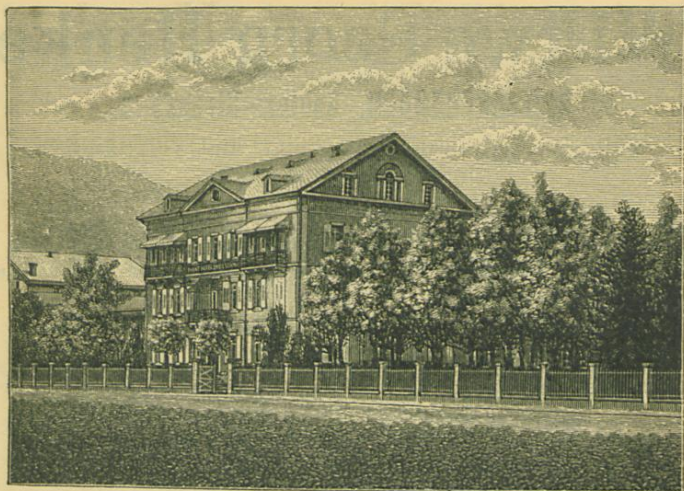
— Möblierte Zimmer. —

Dampf-, Douche-, Sol- und Süsswasserbäder
im eigenen Hause, **Ross-Strasse 21**, nächste Nähe des Bades.

Vollständig neue Einrichtung.

Patienten finden auch im Winter freundliche Aufnahme.

Bad Kreuznach.



Badehotel Dheil-Schmidt.

Besitzer: Dheil-Schmidt.

Familien-Hotel ersten Ranges.

In der gesundensten Lage des Bades, nahe dem Bahnhofs: „Bad Kreuznach“, ganz von Parkanlagen umgeben, mit jedem Komfort ausgestattet, mässige aber feste Preise.

Bäder im Hause,
nach den neuesten Anforderungen der Hygiene.

Einrichtung für Winteraufenthalt.



BAD KREUZNACH.

Hotel Adler.

Mit grossem schattigen Garten.

Solbäder

aus direkter Röhrenleitung von der Solquelle.

Gute Küche. — Reine Weine.

Wagen im Hotel.

Pension von 6 Mark an per Tag.

Zimmer von 12 Mark aufwärts die Woche.

Omnibus am Bahnhof „Stadt Kreuznach.“

F. Hessel.

Hotel Pfälzer Hof

Bad Kreuznach

neben der Post und Telegraphen - Station.

Besitzer: Heinrich Hessel.

Solbäder durch direkte Röhrenleitung. Omnibus am Bahnhof:

„Stadt Kreuznach.“ Bei längerem Aufenthalt Pensionspreise.

Schöner, mit dem Speise-Saal verbundener Garten.

Billard- und Rauch-Salon.

Privat-Hotel J. Kallfelz

BAD KREUZNACH, Luisen-Strasse 17.

In bester Lage mit Garten vis-à-vis des Kurhauses und der Elisabeth-Quelle. Elegant eingerichtete Zimmer; Bäder aus direkter Röhrenleitung der Solquelle. Reelle Preise und gute Bedienung.

Eigentümer: J. Kallfelz.

Bad Kreuznach.



LOUIS EHLSCHEIMER,

Elisabeth-Promenade 6

in nächster Nähe des Kurhauses und der Elisabethquelle.

Elegant möblierte Zimmer zu vermieten.

Chambres richement meublées à louer.

Les Bains se trouvent dans la maison.

On parle français.

English spoken.

BAD KREUZNACH.

Privat - Bade - Hotel Kipper

Luisen-Strasse 15.

In schönster und gesündester Lage mit Garten, unmittelbar dem Kurhause und der Elisabethquelle gegenüber. Komfortable Einrichtung. Bäder mit direkt fliessender Badesole im Hause.

Besitzer: **Rudolf Kipper.**

Bad Kreuznach.

Grand Hôtel du Nord

vis-à-vis der Elisabeth-Quelle, umgeben von Garten-Anlagen, neu gebaut, elegant und bequem eingerichtet, ganz in der Nähe des Bahnhofs: „Bad Kreuznach.“ Geräumige Bäder aus direkter Röhrenleitung der Solquelle. Table d'hôte um 1½ und 5 Uhr. Selbstgezogene Weine. Feine Wagen. Reelle Preise.

Eigentümer: **H. Kühl.**

Privat-Bade-Hotel Emil Post

BAD KREUZNACH, Salinen-Strasse 57.

Haus I. Ranges, in schönster gesündester Lage, von Parkanlagen umgeben; auf das komfortabelste eingerichtete Zimmer, Bädereinrichtung mit direkter Solwasserleitung aus dem Hauptbrunnen der Saline.

Aufmerksame Bedienung und reelle Preise.

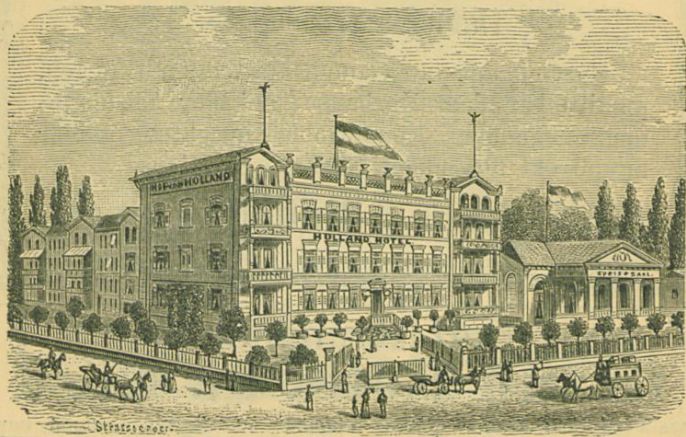
Eigentümerin: **Emil Post Wwe.**

Bad Kreuznach.**Grand Hôtel de Hollande.**

2 Minuten vom Bahnhof „Bad Kreuznach“ und vom Kurpark.

Gesundeste Lage des Bades.

Parkähnlicher Garten (50 Ar gross) mit grossem schattigen Spiel- und Turnplatz.

**Foltynski & Woog.**

Hotel für Kurgäste und Passanten.

Billige Preise, je nach den Ansprüchen der Gäste.

70 Zimmer (viele mit Balkons) von 10—40 Mark per Woche.
Zimmer-Tagespreis von 2 Mark an. — Volle Beköstigung incl.
Table d'hôte von 5 Mark an. — Bedienung 50 Pf. per Tag und
per Person; Familien billiger; ermässigte Preise für Dienerschaft.

Grosser, gut ventilierter Speisesaal. — Konversationsaal.

11 Badezimmer für Solbäder und Douchen.

Ausgezeichnete Küche und Weine. Table d'hôte 1½ Uhr.

Diners à part. Restauration à la carte.

Portiers an beiden Bahnhöfen.

Das Hotel nimmt auch im Winter Gäste auf.

BAD KREUZNACH

Schlossplatz No. 7

Villa J. J. Reiningger

Privat-Badehaus.

Möblierte Zimmer mit Bäder.

LEONHARD REININGER

Privat-Badehaus

BAD KREUZNACH, Schloss-Strasse 5.

Kur- und Bade-Hotel Taunus.

BAD KREUZNACH, Salinen-Promenade.

Schöne freie und gesunde Lage vor den Salinen; vorzügliche Ver-
pfehlung; bequeme Solbäder-Einrichtung (auf Wunsch **Massage-**
behandlung u. Heilgymnastik); billige Pension. Table d'hôte 1 Uhr;

Grosser Garten am Hause, Veranda am Nahefluss.

Stallung und Remise.

Privat-Hotel Wagener

BAD KREUZNACH, Baum-Strasse 2.

Angenehme Wohnungen von 7 bis 30 M. per Woche.

Gute Küche und Bäder.

Pension von 4 M. und höher per Tag.

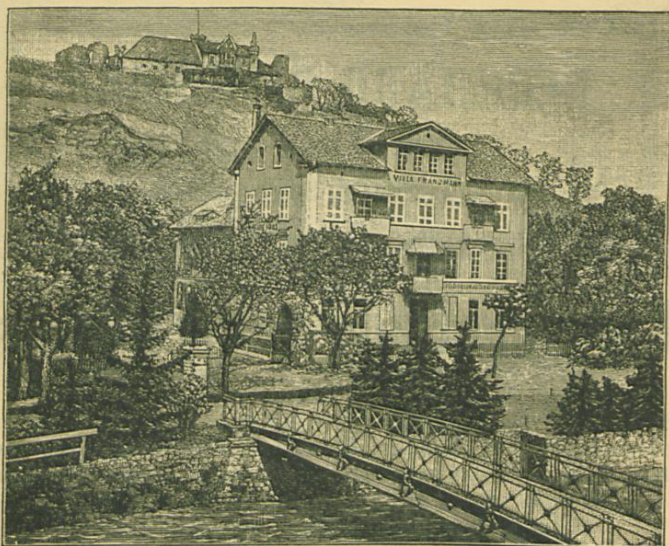
On parle français.

English spoken.

BAD KREUZNACH.
 Hotel und Pension
BERLINER-HOF

↻ Kornmarkt und Neue Anlage. ↻

Bequem gelegen, im Mittelpunkte der Stadt und des Bades, das ganze Jahr geöffnet. Table d'hôte um 1 Uhr. Restaurant. Weine eigenen Gewächses. Billard. Solbäder im Hause. Omnibus am Bahnhof: „Stadt Kreuznach.“ Pension. Solide Preise.



Privat-Badehotel „Franzmann“

Kurhaus-Strasse 6. Am Priegerplatz.

Auf der Bade-Insel gelegen, nach allen Seiten frei, mit grossem schattigen Garten und schöner Aussicht.

Vollständig neu eingerichtet und vergrössert.

Solbäder, gute Küche und Bedienung im Hause.

Besitzer: **Friedr. Franzmann.**

MAISON WEBER.

Besitzerin: Frau **Joh. Weber,**
BAD KREUZNACH, Luise - Strasse 9.

Altrenommiertes, über 30 Jahre bestehendes Haus, in der besten Lage des Bades, gegenüber dem Kurhaus und dem Kurpark, mit schöner, freier Aussicht und grossem schattigen Garten. Vierzig Zimmer, darunter zehn grössere Salons mit Balkon. Vorzügliche Küche. Bäder im Hause. Billige Preise.
 Auf Wunsch Pension.

Wolff's Privat-Hotel

(vormals Maison Vollhardt)

BAD KREUZNACH

Kurhaus - Strasse 13

in unmittelbarer Nähe des Kurgartens u. d. Quelle.
 Völlig renoviert, neu, elegant und komfortabel eingerichtet. Aufmerksame Bedienung bei zivilen Preisen. Neue Bade-Einrichtung im Hause.

Garten am Hause bis an die Nahe reichend.

Restauration Heinrich Sondag

BAD KREUZNACH, Kurhaus-Strasse 789.

Grosser schattiger Garten mit Terrasse.

Schöner Saal mit gedeckter Halle.

Vorzügliches Bier. Reine Weine.

Billard - Salon.

Billige Preise.

Prompte Bedienung.

Für Damen.

Unterzeichnete empfiehlt sich den geehrten Damen
 in **Massagebehandlung und Heilgymnastik.**

Elise Röntz,

BAD KREUZNACH, Salinenpromenade,
 Badehotel Taunus.

Bad Kreuznach.

Villa Glock

Salinen - Promenade; Luisen - und
Friedrichstrassen-Ecke.

Gesundeste Lage des Bades, gegenüber der Elisabeth-Quelle,
an der schönsten und frequentiertesten Promenade.

Prachtvoller, baumreicher Garten.

Angenehme Wohnungen.

Bäder in jeder Etage.

Zimmer von 10-30 Mark.

Auf Wunsch Pension von 4 Mark an. Dienerschaft billiger.

Bedienung wird nicht berechnet.



Pianinos

zu vermieten bei

Karl Glock & Sohn.

Noten-Abonnement.

19 Luisen-Strasse 19.

Bad Kreuznach.**Pensionat Luise-Institut**

mit konz. höherer Töchter- und Fortbildungsschule.

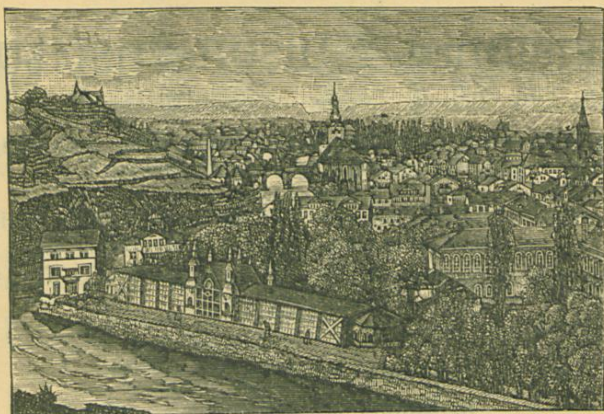
**Gründliche wissenschaftliche und wirtschaftliche Ausbildung
nach den Anforderungen der Gegenwart.**Auskunft über *Unterrichts-* und *Erziehungsergebnisse* erteilen
als Eltern von Schülerinnen:**Herr Sanitätsrat Dr. Stabel und Frau
in Kreuznach;**

als Eltern von Pensionärinnen:

**Herr Pfarrer Reiffel und Frau
in Kandel in der Rheinpfalz.****Prospekte durch die Vorsteherin
E. Eccardt.****Kreuznacher Brom-Iod-Seife**nach Geh. San.-Rat Dr. E. Prieger,
vorzüglich gegen Hautausschlag, rote Haut-
flecken, Flechten etc.**Alleinige Fabrikation von
Gebrüder Bechtel, Kreuznach.****Kolonial, Delikatessen, Südfrüchte,**

Zigarren, Zigaretten u. Tabak

en gros und
en detail.**Wilh. Butzbach, Ross-Str. 27 a. d. kl. Baderbrücke.**In- und
ausländischeFlaschenweine, Champagner,
feine Liköre, sämtliche Mineralwasser.



PRIVAT-BADEHAUS
Ludwig Kauffmann
BAD KREUZNACH.

Den unser Bad besuchenden Gästen empfehle ich mein komfortabel eingerichtetes Privat-Badehaus angelegentlichst.

Direkt an dem Inhalatorium, in der so heilsamen Gradirwerk-Atmosphäre am Kurpark, ganz nahe dem Kurhaus und der Trinkhalle, ist die Lage meines Hauses äusserst günstig. —

Die Bäder haben direkte Wasserleitung aus den Quellen.

Kurgemässe Küche.

— Gute, selbstgezogene Weine. —

Konversations-Salon.

Pensions-Preise.

Lehr- und Erziehungs-Anstalt in Bad Kreuznach.

Gegründet 1832 von Herrn Dr. J. B. Engelmann,
seit 1877 unter der Leitung von

Fräulein Marie Klostermann.

Die Vorsteherin beehrt sich anzuzeigen, dass sie eine beschränkte Zahl von Zöglingen bei sich aufnimmt.

**Gründlicher Unterricht in Wissenschaften,
Sprachen und weiblichen Handarbeiten. Sorgfältige Erziehung
und Gesundheitspflege.**

Grosse, luftige Wohn- und Schulräume,
schöner Garten und ausgedehnte Spielplätze.

Solbäder im Hause.

Näheres durch Prospekte.

Südfrüchte, Delikatessen, Fleischwaren,
Kolonialwaren, Spirituosen, Weine, Zigarren,
See- u. Flussfische, Mineralwasser, Roh-Eis etc.

empfiehlt

J. M. Fischer in Kreuznach.

Poststrasse 23 gegenüber dem Kais. Postamte.

Prinzip:

Reelle Preise, prompte Belieferung.

Speditions- und Verladungsgeschäft

DANIEL HESSEL

Kreuznach

Mannheimerstrasse 148,

Zoll-Deklarations-Bevollmächtigter beim Königlichen Haupt-Steueramte,

Hauptagentur für Passagierbeförderung nach Amerika über alle Seehäfen,

übernimmt Speditionen nach allen Ländern des In- und Auslandes und werden Effekten sowie Güter aller Art in den betreffenden Hotels resp. Wohnungen durch eigene Rollfuhrn abgeholt.

Passagirscheine für die Dampfer nach Amerika zu den billigsten Originalpreisen.

Bad Kreuznach.



Privat-Hotel Kriegelstein

Salinenstrasse 63.



Frei in dem höchstgelegenen Teile der
Badestadt gelegenes Haus ersten Ranges,
von grossem Garten umgeben.



Badeeinrichtung

mit direkter Leitung der Sole aus dem
Hauptbrunnen der Saline.

Frühjahr und Herbst ermässigte Preise.

Eigentümer: **Fr. Kriegelstein.**

PENSIONAT IN BAD KREUZNACH,

geleitet von Frau Steuerrat zum Busch.

Junge Mädchen finden die sorgfältigste Erziehung. Gründlicher wissenschaftlicher Unterricht, praktische Erlernung der fremden Sprachen durch Nationallehrerinnen. Solbäder im Hause.

Vorzügliche Referenzen.

High-class education for young ladies, who wish to learn German and French Resident governesses. House comforts and individual care for delicate girls. The pupils have the advantage of remaining during the vacation without any extra charge made.

Excellent references.

Mrs. zum Busch.

Franz Kaess. Maison de Confection Kreuznach.

STADT: Mannheimer-Str. 40. BAD: Kurhaus-Str. 13.

Spezialität:

**Kostüme und Konfektion für Damen und Kinder.
Herren-Konfektion nach Maas.**

Ateliers im Hause unter Leitung bewährter Direktrizen und Zuschneider.

Sofortige und vorzügliche Bedienung.

On parle français, **Billige Preise.** English spoken.

WILH. MAYR'S

Photographisches Atelier.

Spezialität:

Portraits

in
vorzüglichster Ausführung.

Aufnahme

nach dem neuesten Schnellverfahren.

Bad Kreuznach,

Friedrich - Strasse 3,
dem Hôtel du Nord gegenüber.

Möblierte Zimmer und Bäder.
Chambre garnies et bains.



PENSIONAT

und höhere Töchterschule von E. Castendyck

Bad Kreuznach, Viktoria-Strasse 15.

Wissenschaftliche, auf Wunsch auch wirtschaftliche Ausbildung.

Französische und englische Lehrerinnen im Hause.

10 — 12 Pensionärinnen aufgenommen.

Familienleben.

Bäder im Hause.

Tapissérie-Manufaktur

von

M. Münch.

Bad Kreuznach:

Stadt Kreuznach:

Unter den Kolonnaden,

Poststrasse 7.

vis-à-vis Hôtel Royal.

Fabrik echter Wiener Waffeln

von

W. Hromadka & Jäger.

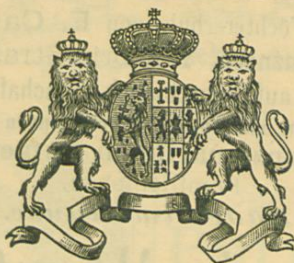
Auf den echten Wiener Waffeln Ia., nach dem Original-Rezept der Erfinder **W. Hromadka & Jäger**, ist der volle Name darauf ausgebacken. Prämiirt I. und II. Fachausstellung des Verbandes deutscher Konditoren. Goldene Medaille. — Neuheit: Patienceu. Duchess. Mitte Sommer 84. Dampf-Waffel, dazu eigens konstruirter Dampf-Back-Apparat. Patent. — Zu haben in allen feinen Konditoreien.

Die geehrten Leser dieser Anzeige belieben sich die Firma des **Fabrikanten** und **Kaiserl. Königl. Hoflieferanten**

F. V. Grünfeld,

Landeshut in Schlesien

vorzumerken, um bei Bedarf in weissen wie bunten Leinen- und Baumwollen-Waren, Tisch-Gedecken, Handtüchern, ganzen Ausstattungen etc. sich Preis-Liste oder Muster kommen zu lassen, welche portofrei versandt werden.



Frankfurt a. M. | Bad Kreuznach

Zeil 69, vis-à-vis
neben d. Katharinenkirche. **dem Kurhaus.**



Frankfurt a. M. 1881.

Fournisseur
breveté
de Sa Majesté
la reine des
Pays-Bas.



Silberne Medaille.

— * —
Altenkirch-Eccardt
Modes et Confection.
— * —

On parle français.

English spoken.

Banque et change.
Siegmund Strauss, Bankgeschäft
 BAD KREUZNACH
37, Neue Anlage 37.

Exchange office.

Fluss- und See-Fische, Roh-Eis, Mineral-Wasser, Delikatessen, Südfrüchte, Konserven, Thee, feine Fleischwaren, in- und ausländische Weine, Spirituosen, Champagner feinsten Marken, Niederlage der echten Hoff'schen Heil-Malzfabrikate. Importirte Havana-Zigarren, Zigaretten, russ. und türk. Tabake

bei **Karl Wiegel, Kreuznach**
 Mannheimer Strasse, Nahebrücke 82.

Badewörth: Luisen-Strasse 10, vis-à-vis dem Hôtel du Nord.

Frankfurt a/M.

Gebrüder Hoff

Hoflieferanten Seiner Majestät des Königs der Niederlande.

Seiden- und Manufaktur-Waren-Lager

gegründet 1825.

Grösste Auswahl. Beste Fabrikate.
 Billige feste Preise.

*Postfreier Versand der Proben sämtlicher Stoffe
 und aller Sendungen im Betrage von 20 Mark.*



Kronthal
Apollinis
 Bad Kronthal im Taunus

KRONTHALER MINERAL
 S. B. R.
 TRADE-MARK

Nicht zu verwechs. m. „Apollinaris“
 Hervorragendster Repräsentant
 aller natürl. Tafelwässer.

DIE VERDAUUNG IM HOHEN
 GRADE FÖRDERND
 durch seinen unter allen
 Sauerbrunnen höchsten
 KOCHSALZGEHALT
 (3,5 auf 1000 Theile)

Bestätigt u. durch Atteste empfohlen von:
 LONDON, Kensington Museum. —
 PARIS, Académie de Médecine —
 MÜNCHEN, Prof. v. Buhl — HEIDELBERG,
 Prof. Erb — DARMSTADT, Prof. Büchner —
 BASEL, Prof. Hagenbach — HEIDEL-
 BERG, Prof. Fürstner, etc.

In Frankreich autorisirt.
 Nur höchste Auszeichnungen:
 GENUA, SYDNEY, BRÜSSEL, MÜNCHEN.

Kurhaus-Stahlbrunnen Bäder
 Direction: AUGUST THIEMANN.

EMS Hotel zum „Darmstädter Hof.“

Altrenommiertes Haus 1. Ranges in prachtvoller Lage, direkt neben dem Königl. Kurhause. Bei längerem Aufenthalte billige Arrangements. Eigene Milchwirtschaft in einer Dependence des Hotels. Omnibus am Bahnhof. Post und Telegraphen-Bureau im Hause. (Von Kreuznach ist Ems in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ Stunden zu erreichen.)

Th. Bieger, Eigentümer.

MÜNCHEN.

Gasthof „Bayerischer Hof.“

Einziges Haus Münchens, als Hotel I. Ranges angelegt. 150 Zimmer und Salons, vollständig neu und elegant restauriert. In Mitte der Stadt am Promenadenplatz und somit im Centrum sämtlicher Sehenswürdigkeiten gelegen. Speisen und Getränke bei mässigen Preisen in bester Qualität. Hydraulischer Personenaufzug. Grosse französische Betten, elegante Bäder mit Douchen, Telephone etc. etc. Equipagen. Omnibus am Bahnhof.

Oscar Seif.

Mein

Hotel zur Preussischen Krone

in

Görbersdorf (Schlesien)

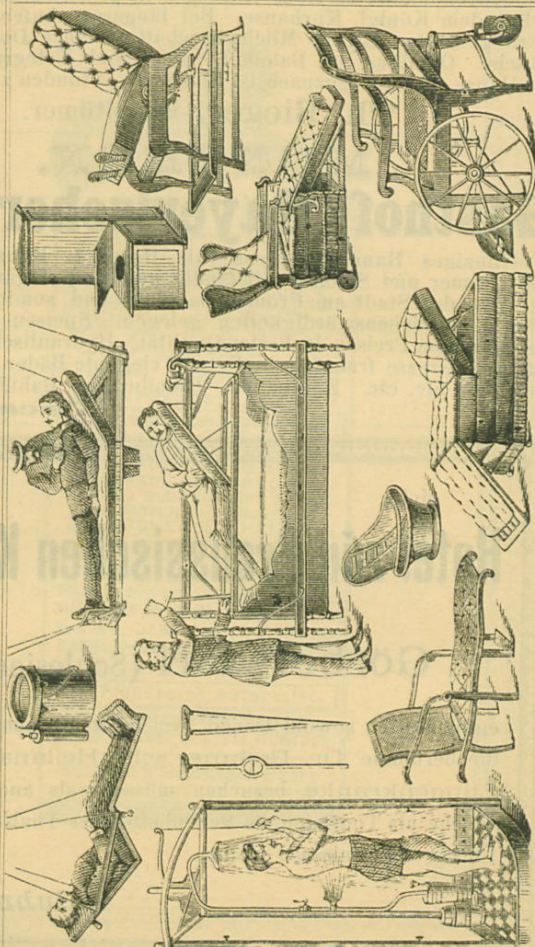
empfehle ich sowohl Denen, welche wegen Lungenleidens die berühmte Dr. Brehmer'sche Heilanstalt für Lungenkranke besuchen müssen, als auch Denen, welche als Touristen die Schönheiten des Thales und der Umgegend geniessen wollen.

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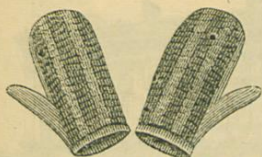
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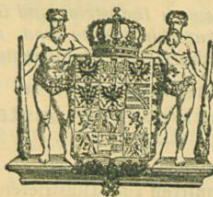
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in Görbersdorf in Schlesien. ∞

DR. BREHMER'S

Heilanstalt für Lungenkranke in Görbersdorf in Schlesien.

Die Heilanstalt ist 1854 von Dr. Brehmer gegründet worden; sie ist die **erste** Heilanstalt für Lungenkranke, welche in der sogenannten schwindsuchtsfreien Zone errichtet worden ist. Von ihr ging die Behandlung der Lungenschwindsucht mittelst des Höhenklimas aus. Über dieselbe sagt Prof. Dr. Seitz in dem Lehrbuche von Niemeyer, Band I, pag. 258: „Am meisten aber hat in der Neuzeit Görbersdorf in Schlesien die allgemeine Aufmerksamkeit auf sich gelenkt, besonders dadurch, dass daselbst, ganz abgesehen von dem dem Orte nachgerühmten Immunitätsverhältnissen, in der von Dr. Brehmer geleiteten Specialanstalt für Phthisiker gewisse therapeutische Maximen zur Geltung gelangten, welche in vieler Hinsicht von den herkömmlichen Regeln gänzlich abweichen und mit Recht die vollste Beachtung fanden“. Und Prof. Dr. Jürgensen sagt im Handbuch von Ziemssen, II. Aufl., Band V, pag. 348: „Ich halte dafür, dass der Gedanke des Dr. Brehmer in Görbersdorf, durch zweckentsprechende Regelung der Herzthätigkeit die Lungenernährung zu bessern, ein richtiger und glücklicher ist. Es ist bei dem heutigen Stande unseres Wissens kaum möglich, im gegebenen Falle mit zwingender Notwendigkeit darüber zu entscheiden, ob ein Aufenthalt in Görbersdorf oder in einem der genannten Bäder (Ems, Ober-Salzbrunn, Lippspringe, Soden) vorzuziehen sei. Jeder Arzt wird sich auf seine eigenen Erfahrungen berufen. . . . Nach dieser Verwahrung darf ich meine Ansicht dahin aussprechen, dass ich den Höhen-Kurorten, in welchen nach den Gedanken des Dr. Brehmer behandelt wird, im Allgemeinen den Vorzug gebe“. Die Heilanstalt Görbersdorf liegt 561 Meter über dem Meer, in einem engen, gegen direkten Wind geschützten Teile des Thales und ist mit allem **Komfort** und allen **Bequemlichkeiten** versehen, die eine geordnete Krankenpflege der Neuzeit zu bieten im Stande ist und ebenso mit allen Einrichtungen ausgestattet, welche zur Behandlung und Heilung der Schwindsucht notwendig sind.

Die Heilanstalt liegt daher in einem Park, der in der Nähe der Anstalt für die schwereren Kranken sonnige und halbsonnige Plätze und Wege bietet, dessen andere Wege aber sämtlich tiefen Schatten gewähren und in Tannen-Hochwald bis auf die Spitze der Berge führen, die der Anstalt selbst gehören. Die Länge der gepflegten Wege beträgt mehr als 6 Kilometer.

Die Patienten der Anstalt sind daher bei ihren Spaziergängen und Bergpromenaden nicht auf die Kommunikations-Wege, wie durchs Dorf oder nach Blitzengrund etc. etc., wo Bänke und Ruheplätze selbstverständlich fehlen, oder auf die Waldungen des Fürsten Pless

angewiesen, die nur auf schlechten sonnigen Wegen zu erreichen sind: sie können selbst weite Spaziergänge, Wald- und Berg-Partien auf den mit Bänken zahlreich versehenen Wegen der Anstalt machen und somit die den Lungenkranken so überaus schädliche Anstrengung und Ermüdung, sowie die beim Bergsteigen ermattende Bergsonne sicher vermeiden.

Die Gebäude sind vom Baurat Oppler im gotischen Styl aufgeführt und mit allem Komfort, teilweise sogar luxuriös stylvoll eingerichtet, um auch in dieser Hinsicht auf das Gemüt der Patienten wohlthuend zu wirken und den Geist angenehm anzuregen und ihn namentlich vor der trostlosen Langweiligkeit zu bewahren, die den späteren Spekulationsbauten anhaftet.

Im Hauptgebäude der Anstalt befinden sich die Speisesäle, der Lesesaal, zwei Wintergärten, ein Herren- und ein Damenzimmer, eine gedeckte Veranda, und in den beiden Eck-Pavillons, 107 Zimmer für Patienten, endlich eine Douche und in jeder Etage Badezimmer für alle Arten von Bädern. Sämtliche Räume der Anstalt werden im Winter gleichmässig erwärmt und sind gut ventilirt. Die Luft in den Zimmern erneuert sich stündlich dreimal, auch kann der Luft jeder beliebige Feuchtigkeitsgrad gegeben werden. Die Luft in den Speisesälen erneuert sich stündlich fünfmal, auch sind dort Kühleinrichtungen angebracht, die es ermöglichen, dass bei einer Aussentemperatur von 24° R., die Temperatur in den Sälen nie über 16° R. steigt.

Mit dem Hauptgebäude der Heilanstalt steht das Wohnhaus des dirigirenden Arztes in unmittelbarer Verbindung; im Parterre befindet sich das Warte- und Sprechzimmer.

Im Park liegen vereinzelt noch drei Villen mit 54 Zimmern und endlich im Dorf selbst noch sieben der Anstalt gehörende Häuser und zwar dicht bei der Anstalt, so dass die Anstalt über 300 eigene Zimmer verfügt.

Für den Fall, dass diese Zimmer nicht ausreichen, was in der Höhe der s. g. Saison alljährlich geschieht — stehen der Anstalt in grösster Nähe derselben noch ungefähr 200 Privatwohnungen zur Disposition.

Die Wohnungen werden vom Inspektor der Anstalt den Patienten angewiesen. Es ist daher nicht dringend genug zu empfehlen, dass jeder Patient direkt bei der Anstalt vorfährt. Denn nur so hat er die Gewissheit, von „Kutscher-Empfehlungen“ unabhängig die besten Wohnungen zu erhalten.

Chefarzt ist Dr. Brehmer, der Gründer der Anstalt. Unter ihm stehen vier Assistenzärzte und ein chemisches Laboratorium, das von einem approbirten Apotheker verwaltet wird. Die Namen der Ärzte sind: Dr. Brehmer junior, Dr. Ballagi, Dr. Petri und Dr. Vohsen, sie sind der französischen, englischen und ungarischen Sprache vollkommen und der russischen Sprache etwas mächtig.

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Begleiter und Pfleger der Patienten müssen Pensionäre der Anstalt sein.

Die regelmässige Verpflegung besteht aus fünf Mahlzeiten und entspricht der schon äusserlich höher gehaltenen Anlage.

Für veränderte Verpflegung nach ärztlicher Verordnung wird gleichfalls nur der Pensionspreis berechnet.

Betten kann der Patient mitbringen oder von der Anstalt gegen 1,50 Mark pro Woche beziehen.

Ärztliches Honorar ist in der Pension nicht inbegriffen. Es beträgt in der Regel 7,50 Mark per Woche, bei längerer Kurdauer weniger.

Zur Bestreitung der namhaften Unterhaltungskosten, der Gesellschaftsräume der Wintergärten, der ausgedehnten Anlagen und des Lesesaales wird von jedem Patienten eine Kurtaxe erhoben. Dieselbe beträgt für die Kurdauer während des laufenden Kalenderjahres 30 Mark und für die Familie 48 Mark.

Vom 1. April bis 15. October findet in je 14 Tagen ein Konzert der Waldenburger Bergkapelle im Saale oder im Walde der Anstalt gratis statt. Im Winter werden wöchentlich Theatervorstellungen gegeben, sobald in der Umgebung eine Gesellschaft gastirt.

Die Resultate der Winterkur stehen denen der Sommerkur durchaus nicht nach, sind meist sogar günstiger. Die meisten Wege im Parke und Walde werden im Winter schneefrei gehalten und gedeckte, teils auch erwärmte Pavillons ermöglichen stets das Ausruhen der Patienten.

Görbersdorf ist Post- und Telegraphen-Station*). Der nächste Bahnhof ist Friedland (Breslau-Freiburger-Bahn), aber nur von den Patienten zu benutzen, die über Breslau oder von Österreich über Chotzen-Halbstadt kommen; für alle anderen hingegen ist Dittersbach (Schlesische Gebirgsbahn) der richtige Bahnhof.

Jedenfalls thun aber die Patienten gut daran, um allen Unannehmlichkeiten mit Kutschern — wegen Accordiren etc. aus dem Wege zu gehen, brieflich oder telegraphisch einen Wagen nach Friedland oder Dittersbach zu beordern.

Die Adresse ist Dr. Brehmer oder Dr. Brehmer'sche Heilanstalt in Görbersdorf. Nur beachte man für die Depeschen, dass Görbersdorf keinen Nachtdienst hat.

Die Verwaltung der Dr. Brehmer'schen Heilanstalt.

*) Näheres über Görbersdorf siehe: „Europäische Wanderbilder“ No. 34 und 35, mit 26 Illustrationen. Preis 1 Mark.

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Der Zweck des Buches ist: „Die Sinne des Kindes für die Beobachtungen in der Natur zu schärfen, ihm Liebe und Interesse für die Tier- und Pflanzenwelt einzufössen“. — „Es soll die Liebe, Weissheit und Fürsorge Gottes in seinen Werken fühlen und erkennen, noch ehe es den Religionsunterricht in der Schule erhält“, damit derselbe auf einen gut vorbereiteten Boden fällt und feste Wurzel schlägt.

Die Presse sagt über dieses Werk:

„Das Kind in der Natur“ enthält 100 Lektionen für den Anschauungs-Unterricht. **Bilder aus dem Tierleben:** Säugetiere, Vögel, Fische, Insekten, Amphibien u. s. w. **Bilder aus dem Pflanzenleben.** **Naturbilder:** Frühling, Sommer, Herbst, Winter u. s. w. Wahl und Stoffe nach den besten Quellen bearbeitet und im Einklang mit der Erziehungsmethode Fröbels. „Dem Kinde nur das Beste, das Schönste bieten“, ist bei der Verfasserin eine Lebensaufgabe, welche mit Herz und Gemüt aus jeder Zeile dieses Werkes herausleuchtet. Das Buch ist der Ausdruck einer reich blühenden Liebe zur Kinderwelt; die Verfasserin hat sich mit innigstem Verständnis in die Anfänge des Kinderlebens zurückgedacht; sie sucht das Ursprüngliche stufenweise und seiner ganzen Anlage gemäss zu entwickeln und das Kind zu einem denkenden Menschen mit offenem Sinn für die Schönheiten in der Natur zu erziehen.“

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und die
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Urteile von Autoritäten über dieses Werk:

Se. Kais. Königl. Hoheit der Kronprinz des Deutschen Reiches haben dieses Werk „mit besonderem Interesse“ entgegen genommen.

General-Feldmarschall Graf Moltke: — „Ganz besonders freut es mich, durchaus einverstanden zu sein mit der lichtvollen und geistreichen Entwicklung des Herrn Verfassers über Zulässigkeit und Unvermeidlichkeit von Krieg.“

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„**D a h e i m**“ No. 9. 1833: Bei dem hohen Werte, welcher diesem trefflichen Werke innewohnt, bei der reichen Anregung und Erhebung, welche jung und alt in dem Lesen desselben finden werden, wünschen wir demselben so viele Leser, als deutsche Männer die Wehr erheben können — mit Gott für König und Vaterland, für Kaiser und Reich! —

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Huyssens „Christlicher Reisebegleiter“ ist eine Festgabe im wahren Sinne des Wortes, ein Laienbrevier für die Wanderschaft durch Gottes schöne Welt, um in frischer, froher Weise Herz und Sinn zu erheben und in kurzen Ruhepausen zu sammeln von den Zerstreuungen des täglichen Lebens. Sagt doch auch Karl Gerok so schön und wahr von den Tagen, da er in „Thal und Hügeln“ durch seines Gottes schöne Welt geschwärmt:

„Und war's kein Gottesdienst im Kirchenstuhle,
Und war's kein Tagewerk im Joch der Pflicht:
Auch auf den Bergen hält mein Heiland Schule;
— Es reut mich nicht!“

Dass aber über der Offenbarung Gottes in der Natur die noch wichtigere und vornehmlichere in seinem Worte nicht vergessen ist, und über der frischen Freude an all' dem Schönen und Guten, was sich uns auf der Reise bietet, der hohe Ernst nicht zurücktritt, der das ganze Leben auf Erden zuletzt nur als eine Pilgerreise zu der himmlischen Heimat betrachtet, das wird Jedem der erste Blick in dieses Buch sofort zeigen. Neben den eigenen Dichtungen des Verfassers bringt dasselbe aus dem reichen Schatz unserer Poesie eine Reihe für die einzelnen Situationen, Stimmungen und Verhältnisse passende Lieder und Gedichte, welche durch herzliche, dankbare Freude an Natur und Kunst, Menschenleben und Lieben, an der Schöpfung und allen ihren Wundern, Herz und Seele erheben und zum Schöpfer führen.

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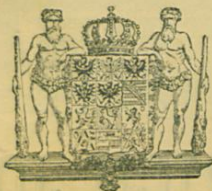
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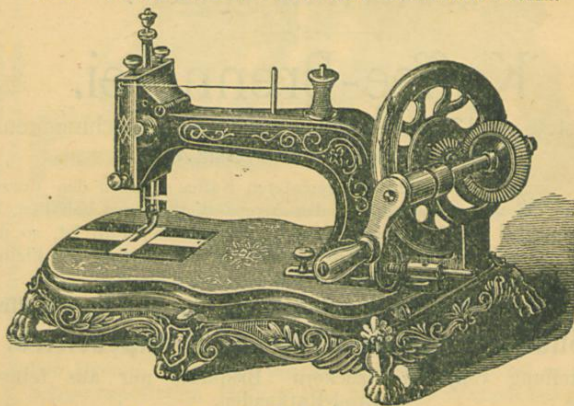
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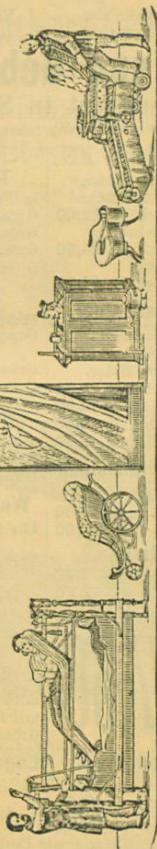
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„Leipziger Tageblatt“. Diese ansprechende, von echt religiösem Sinne belebte Gedichtsammlung, welche Freude und Leid, unser Lieben und Leben, wie es sich in der Familie gestaltet, zu wahrhaftigem Ausdruck bringt, ist ein wirkliches Hausbuch. Kaum eine Lage des Lebens, für welche nicht unser Verfasser den rechten Ton im Liede gefunden; kaum eine wichtige Stunde unseres Daseins, die er nicht poetisch verklärt hätte. —

„Karl Gerok“, der berühmte Dichter der Palmbblätter sagt: In den „Häuslichen Feierstunden“ habe ich mich während meinen eigenen seltenen Feier- und Mußestunden oft und gern umgesehen und mich an Form und Gehalt dieses reichen Liederschatzes wahrhaft erfreut.

Ein solches alle Gebiete des christlichen Lebens umfassendes Hausbuch aus vielen Dichtern zusammen zu stellen, ist ja schon oft versucht und manchmal gelungen. Aber daß ein einziger Dichter auf seinem eignen Psalter alle diese mannigfaltigen Themata durchspielt, dazu gehört ein reiches inneres Leben und eine respectable poetische Kraft; eins wie das andere finde ich in dieser Sammlung, Haus und Welt, Lieb und Leid, Ernst und Scherz, Tod und Leben, die Jahreszeiten der Kirche und der Natur. — Alles kommt zum Ausdruck und doch spürt man fast jedem dieser Gedichte an: es ist nicht gemacht, damit auch diese Rubrik ausgefüllt sei, sondern es ist erlebt, aus dieser oder jener Situation herausgewachsen.

Ich wünsche dem schönen Buche eine dankbare Aufnahme und einen ehrenvollen Platz in recht vielen Häusern.

Karl Gerok.

Das
National-Denkmal
auf dem
Niederwald

nach den von
Professor Dr. Johannes Schilling
eigens angefertigten Modellen

in
Bronze-Komposition.

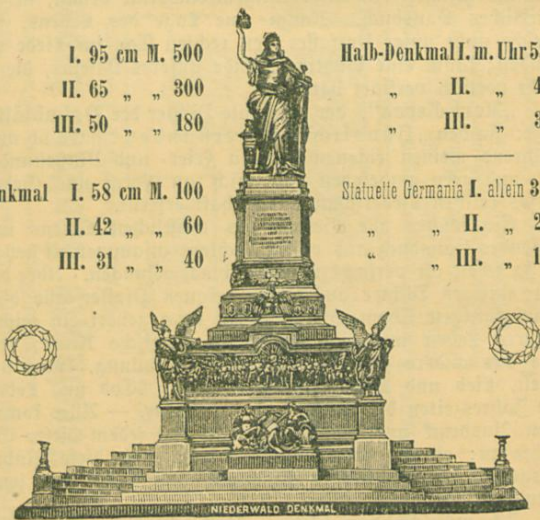
3 Grössen: 95 ctm., 65 ctm. und 50 ctm.

Denkmal I. 95 cm M. 500
" II. 65 " " 300
" III. 50 " " 180

Halb-Denkmal I. m. Uhr 58 cm M. 175
" II. " 41 " " 95
" III. " 31 " " 75

Halb-Denkmal I. 58 cm M. 100
" II. 42 " " 60
" III. 31 " " 40

Statuette Germania I. allein 30 cm M. 50
" II. " 21 " " 30
" III. " 16 " " 20



Drehsäulen zu Ganz-Denkmal I. 125 cm hoch 150 und 125 Mark,
zu II. 100 Mark, zu III. 75 Mark.

Wir versenden dieses Kunstwerk gut verpackt, gegen
Einzahlung oder Nachnahme des Betrages.

Verzeichnis beliebtester Marken

von

Loeser & Wolff.

N ^o	Marke	N ^o	Marke.	N ^o	Marke.
	50 Mk. p. Mille.	80	Alegria.	134	Reg. de los Dios 110.
20	Girasol.	82	Nesselrode.		120 Mk. p. Mille.
22	Alteza.	84	Veleda.	138	H. Upmann.
	88er Havana-Ausschuss.		80 Mk. p. Mille.	139	Cabañas.
	55 Mk. p. Mille.	94	Resulta.	142	Estio.
34	Pythia.	95	Lucinde.	143	Aguila occidental.
35	Pedro Lopez.	96	El Merito.	153	Flor de Santiago.
	60 Mk. p. Mille.	98	La Estafeta.	155	Graciosa.
		100	La Señal.	156	Sol Tropic.
41	Silphia.	102	Upmann (Holländ.)		150 Mk. p. Mille.
47	Sosiego.		90 Mk. p. Mille.	165	Aguila Rojo.
48	Bella Diana.	104	Pompeja.	175	Rhezia.
51	Realidad.	111	Flor de Helena.	178	Grandeza.
54	Ardid.	113	El Concepto.	179	Industria.
	65 Mk. p. Mille.		100 Mk. p. Mille.		160—300 Mark
63	La Patria.	119	Flor de la Reina.		per Mille.
64	La Integridad.	122	Elegido.	184	Moneda 180.—
65	La Niña.	123	Pythia.	194	Unidad 200.—
	75 Mk. p. Mille.	125	Chr. Nilsson.	198	Condor 200.—
78	Cola Rienzi.	129	La Oportuna.	199	Honorado 200.—
79	Bella Mar.	132	Rhea.	200	Figaro 300.—

SPECIALITÄTEN:

Holländische Colonie-Cigarren per Mille Mk. **55,—**.

1 Originalkiste à 200 Stück Mk. **10,—**.

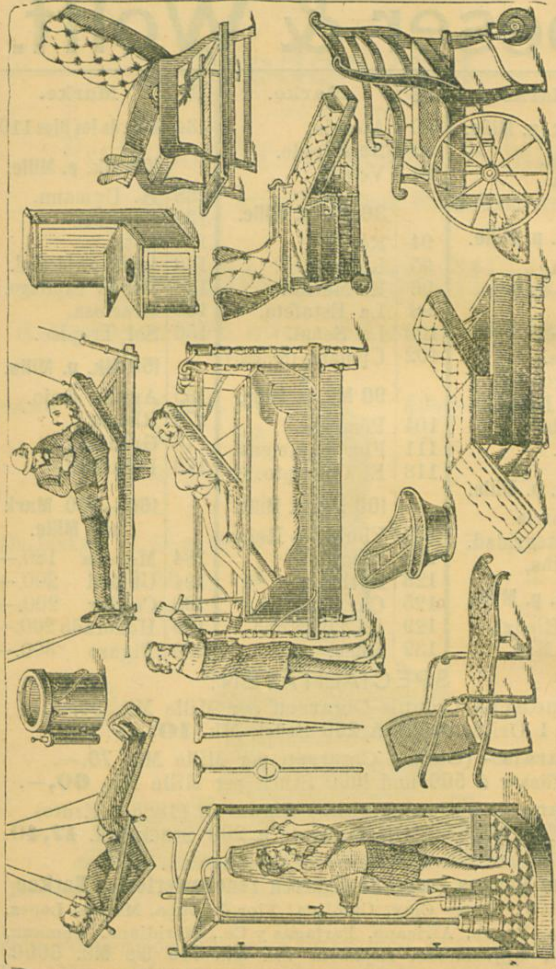
El Paraiso- (Cuba-) Cigarren per Mille Mk. **70,—**.

Originalfässer à 500 und 1000 Stück per Mille Mk. **60,—**.

Cayetano Ceballos- (Bahia-) Cigarren (1883er Ernte)
per Mille Mk. **87,—**. 1 Originalkiste à 200 Stück Mk. **17,40**.

Direkt aus Havana bezogene Cigarren renommiertester Marken
wie Bock y Co., Henry Clay, Carolina, Flor de Cuba, Manuel Lopez,
Jose Garcia, Punch, Africana, Partagas y Co., Meridiana, Upmann,
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Berlin. SO. Adalbertstr. 60/61. C. Maquet. Heidelberg. Hauptstr. 25.

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Propriétaire Madame Joh. Weber.

Luisenstrasse 9.

BAD - KREUZNACH.

Renommée depuis plus de trente ans; située en face du Curhaus et du Parc avec une superbe vue sur les montagnes. Grand jardin ombrageux, quarante chambres et dix grands salons avec balcon. Excellente cuisine. Bains dans la maison. Prix modérés.

Si l'on désire: Pension.

House Weber.

Proprietress Mrs. Joh. Weber.

Luisenstrasse 9.

BAD - KREUZNACH.

Mrs. Joh. Weber recommends her old and wellknown house, which has been largely frequentad during the past 30 years. It is surrounded by a large garden with pleasantly shaded walks, has an excellent situation opposite the Kurhaus quite near the Park and the Elizabeth-Spring. The house contains fifty rooms, among which there are ten «salons» with balconies having a spendid view of the town and its beautiful suburbs. Mineral baths are to be had in the house. The cooking is excellent and wines are to be had from the owners' own vineyards. Prices moderate.

==== *Pension if desired.* ====

BADEN - BADEN

(Süddeutschland)

Victoria-Hôtel. Hôtel I. Ranges

prachtvoll gelegen an der neuen Promenade
Süd-Ost — Süd, gesundeste Lage,
in nächster Nähe des Conversationshauses und
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Ausgezeichnete Küche und Keller. Table d'hôte um 1 und 6 Uhr.

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This first Class House is beautifully situated on the
new Promenade South-East — South, next the Con-
versation House, Trinkhall & Fredericsbath with
picturesque View.

Excellent cooking & Choice of Wines. Table d'hôte 1 & 6 o'clock.

Moderate Charges for every thing.

BADEN - BADEN

VICTORIA - HOTEL.

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nouvelle Promenade tout près la maison de Con-
versation & des Bains féderic. Vue pitoresque.

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Rev.

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Central-Hotel

BERLIN N.W., Friedrichstrasse nahe den Linden.

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