

CHAPTER I.

THE BLACK FOREST. — ITS HEIGHTS AND VALLEYS. — RIVERS AND LAKES. — FORESTS. — RAFTING. — MINES. — THE POPULATION AND THEIR RESOURCES. — GLASS-WORKS AND TRADE. — MANUFACTURE OF WOODEN CLOCKS AND STRAW-HATS. — AGRICULTURE.

THE BLACK FOREST (*Schwarzwald*) in which *Wildbad* reposes, is the natural stronghold of south-western Germany. Beginning on the right bank of the Rhine in the neighbourhood of Basle and running in a northeastern direction for a distance of about 120 miles, it extends over a surface of ninety-two german square miles between the extreme points of Blomberg, Seckingen, Basle, Pforzheim, and Weilderstadt. The name under which it goes at present, is of comparatively a recent origin, being taken from the dark aspect of its pine-clad hills. The ancient Germans possessed for it but the general term of *Hart*, which means a wooded height; from this expression the Romans, when they conquered this part of Germany, derived their term of *Silva marciانا*, or *hercynia*. Those prudent invaders early found out the strategic importance of these mountains; they encircled them with a continuous chain of watch-towers and fortifications, at the same time inter-connecting their several camps by magnificent lines of highroads, drawn over heights and through valleys along all the more important rivers. Thus we find

some of the Roman settlements, of which we may mention Baden and Wildbad, soon rising to a state of great affluence. On the heights of the Black Forest however, and in its valleys arose also the redoubted league of the *Allemannii*, that warlike confederation which eventually broke the power of world-swaying Rome. In these fastnesses too the first Scottish and Irish apostles of Christianity built their monastic cells, spreading faith around them and scattering the darkness of Paganism. Fridolin, Offo, Landolin, Trutpert, etc., are names still gratefully remembered and revered by the peasantry of the Black Forest, and the numerous chapels devoted to their names, still bear witness to the zeal and devotion with which these first outposts of Christianity accomplished their holy task. In latter times the powerful dukes ruling in the Black Forest were foremost amongst the valiant defenders of German liberty against the grasping emperors of the Carolingian line, — and still this district has retained more traces of the ancient German language and customs than any other part of Germany.

The main knot of the Black Forest and its highest point, is the *Feldberg* near Todtnau, with an elevation of 4650 Par. F. above the level of the North-Sea. From this point secondary chains branch off in every direction, the most important of which is the northern one. Next to the Feldberg the most considerable heights are: The *Belchen* 4397 F., *Herzogenhorn* 4300 F., *Bärhalde* 4083 F., *Blösling* 4019 F., *Erzkasten* 3982 F., *Hochrütti* 3943 F., *Kandel* 3900 F., *Hundsrücken* 3815 F., *Kohlgarten* 3800 F., *Weisstannenhöh* 3714 F., *Hochhirst* 3700 F., *Rohrkopf* 3633 F., *Rohrhardsberg* 3600 F. In the northern part the hills gradually descend, surpassing an altitude of 3000 F. only at the *Kniebis* (3393 F.), the *Hornisgrinde* (3612 F.), and on the ridge of mountains separating the waters of the *Enz* from those of the *Mourg*.

As if built expressly to oppose an impenetrable barrier to the French invader, the heights facing the Rhine abruptly rise to a considerable altitude, while the eastern part of the Black Forest, in which the *Danube* and the *Neckar* take their origin, gently slopes down in undulating hills. Its waters also partake of this nature, — those destined to swell the *Danube* and the *Neckar*, descend gradually to these rivers, peaceably gliding along between soft green meadows: while the rest, doomed to feed that green and insatiable monster, the *Rhine*, madly rush down through narrow fissures and over precipices, pursuing their headlong career with an impetuosity of which the huge bolder-stones, lining their beds, are the silent witnesses.

The skeleton of the Black Forest consists of granite and gneuss rocks, which are predominant in the southern and western districts. In the eastern part these rocks disappear under strata of red sandstone, which, near *Freudenstadt* and the *Kniebis*, rise to a considerable altitude. All the higher points of the northern chain consist of red sandstone, granite and gneuss reappearing but in the valley of the *Mourg* and in that of the *Enz*, between *Wildbad* and *Enzkloesterle*. Metals found in the Black Forest are: Lead, Iron, Copper, Cobalt, and Silver.

In all directions the Black Forest is intersected by valleys which impart the highest and most admired beauties to its highlands. The valleys of the *Neckar* and the *Danube* send forth two large rivers, one of them the most important of Europe. In the southern quarter the valleys of the *Steinach*, the *Schlücht*, the *Metma*, the *Schwarzach*, the *Wutach*, the *Upper-Alb*, the *Upper-Mourg*, and the *Werrach*, allow egress to the waters collected on the declivities of the neighbouring hills. Opening upon the plain of the *Rhine*, and mostly extending in a north-eastern direction, the most

romantic valleys abound: There are the industrious *Wiesenthal*, the attractive *Kanderthal*, the lovely valley of *Badenweiler*, the *Münsterthal* teeming with mineral wealth, the enchanting valleys of *Simonswald* and *Waldkirch*, the *Bleich-* and *Kirnhaldenthal* with their wooded glens, the picturesque *Schutterthal*, the *Kinzigthal* with its changeful scenery, the *Renchthal*, renowned for its many sources, the fine valley of *Oberkappel*, the incomparable valley of *Baden*, the "never-sufficiently-to-be-admired" valley of the *Mourg*, the fine *Albthal*, and last, but not least, the lovely and secluded valley of the *Enz*. Most of these valleys receive their names from the rivers and streamlets traversing them.

No portion of the globe of an equal extent can make such a show of mineral springs. They are the bearers of an inexhaustible stock of sanative powers. There are more than fifty of them, some of which enjoy even a transatlantic fame. We shall but name a few of the more renowned as we meet with them, proceeding from South to North: their names are: *Badenweiler*, *Sulzburg*, *Grunern*, *Glottersbad*, *Sugenthal*, *Freiersbach*, *Sulzbach*, *Antogast*, *Petersthal*, *Griesbach*, *Rippoldsau*, *Hubbad*, *Wildbad*, *Baden*, *Rothenfels*, *Liebenzell*, *Deinach* etc.

Another interesting feature the Black Forest presents, consists in the many mountain-lakes, some of which are found on very high altitudes. The most remarkable of them are: the *Feldsee* 3400 F., the *Titisee* 2600 F., the *Schluchsee* 2700 F., the *Wildsee* near *Wildbad* 2817 F., the *Mummelsee* 3186 F., the *Nonnenmattweiher* with a floating island, and the *Eichenersee*, whose waters at times totally disappear, when its bottom is planted with corn, and yields an abundant harvest; until the whole is lost again for a series of years beneath the returning waves.

Although the Black Forest is but rarely visited by the

mere tourist, yet it is not deficient in attractive scenery. To describe but the tenth part of it would lead too far; still there are two spots in it which every visitor of these parts ought to see: they are the romantic valley of *Schappach*, and the *Falls of Allerheiligen*. The latter are but at a short distance from the *Katzenkopf*, and accessible to carriages. An excellent smooth road leads from the village of *Ottenhöfen* to the mountain-height. On reaching this you see beneath you, in a deep, gloomy horse-shoe glen, the ruins of the convent of *Allerheiligen*. Dark firs everywhere around you raise their tall heads up to the skies above, and a profound silence reigns in the lonely, wild valley, broken only by the monotonous noise of the *Lierbach*, rushing past the ruined church of the Abbey. An inspection of these ruins, lying there, as it were, torn off from the outer world, will make a deep impression upon the beholder. The high arched windows, and the tall pile of the belfry bear evidence to the former grandeur of this abbey, which was one of the richest in these parts. From the old cloister-gardens an avenue of ancient lime trees conducts along the brook, to the place where the latter, turning off in an angle, struggles against the opposing rocks for a passage into the valley below. And here the foaming torrent offers a spectacle, the like of which, in point of grandeur and of beauty, would in vain be searched for in all Germany, and Switzerland besides. Through a narrow ravine, stretching down in various sharp turnings, the *Lierbach* wildly precipitates itself over a height of several hundred feet; now it comes down over the rocks with the noise of thunder, and filling the whole ravine with a fine spray; then the limpid waters collect in a basin of rocks, hollowed out by the work of centuries, then again it rushes madly onwards, between high, towering cliffs that rise on both sides to a height

poor population. The greater portion of the latter are employed as woodmen, burners of charcoal, and raftmen. Much of the wood is cut to logs and either consumed in the manufactories of the Black Forest, as fuel, or carried down to the plains, as far as Basle and Strassburg. Another portion of the giants of the forest is brought down to the saw-mills, of which every valley possesses some, and cut to boards. By far the greater mass however is formed into rafts and transported down the mountain streams to the Rhine, where it is collected to those enormous masses, the traveller on this river so often meets with. The stems destined for this use are called *Holländerholz* (Holland wood); they must have at least the required length of 72 feet, by 16 inches in diameter at the fag-end.

There is no difficulty in the transport of timber growing on the borders of a navigable river, but it is a different thing when it grows at the distance of many miles from any stream capable of floating a log. This obstacle is overcome by means of slides (called *Riesen*), semicircular troughs, three feet in width, formed of six or eight fir-trees, placed side by side, and smoothed by stripping off the bark, and extending sometimes to a great distance. They are constructed so as to preserve a gradual descent, and are not always straight, but sometimes made to curve round the shoulders of the mountains. The Black Forest is everywhere traversed by these contrivances, which form, in fact, a rude railroad for the timber. Let the traveller take heed in passing these slides after snow or rain has fallen. The wood-cutter waits for such favourable opportunities, when the ground is slippery and the rivers are high, to launch forth the timber which has been cut many weeks before. The logs descend with the rapidity of an arrow, and it would be certain destruction to encounter

which makes one giddy to look at. Only a small streak of the blue sky is visible above, but the exuberant life of nature clothes the dead rocks with velvet green, and from the mossy clefts grow hanging shrubs and tall pines. — These cataracts, called *Büttenschröffen*, have been made accessible by means of wooden stairs and bridges thrown across their most picturesque parts, so that the visitor may enjoy this grand spectacle without the least danger. — At the forester's house near the ruins of the Abbey refreshments can be obtained.

By far the greatest portion of the Black Forest is covered with woods of fine timber, in which the silver-fir occupies the first place. It rises to a height of from 90 to 120 F., with a diameter of $2\frac{1}{2}$ — 3 F. There is a specimen extant of even 145 F. in height and 6 F. in diameter. They are commonly hewn after 115 years growth, and then the average produce of timber from one Morgen (about 0,78 acre) amounts to 261 trees, each 105 F. in length, with 21,318 cubic feet of wood; — representing an annual growth of 185,4 cubic feet or upwards of $1\frac{3}{4}$ cords. The beech also is abundant in the Black Forest, where it is found in a normal state up to 4000 F. above the sea-level. — Other trees one often meets with, are: the Lime, the Birch, the Oak, (*quercus robur* and *quercus pedunculata*) the Maple, the Spruce-, Scotch, and Red Fir, which in the highest regions give room to the Dwarf Pine (*pinus pumilio*). Generally speaking, most of the hundred species of trees, reckoned indigenous to Germany, are to be found here; — amongst their number the *Wood-Cherry*, peculiar to the Black Forest, from whose fruit the celebrated *Kirschwasser* is distilled.

The enormous quantities of wood produced annually in the Black Forest, not only afford an abundant source of riches to the proprietors, but also a regular income to the

one in its course: so great is the force they acquire, that if by chance a log strikes against any impediment in the sides of the slide, it is tossed out by the shock, and either snapped in two like wax, or shivered to splinters. The slides destined for the transport of fire-wood, often end abruptly on the brow of a hill, where there is a pool or river beneath to receive the wood as it is precipitated from the height. It is a curious spectacle to see, as it were, a cascade of wood, several hundred feet in height, propelled with such a force that it describes a curve of from 60 to 70 feet before it arrives at the bottom of the valley.

The streams which traverse the forest districts are often so shallow and so much impeded by rocks, that even after rain they would be insufficient to carry forward the wood. In such cases the raftman makes subservient to his purposes every lake of the mountains, every morass, and every streamlet. At an enormous expense whole valleys have been shut up by structures of masonry or wood, and the waters collected by sluice gates, until they have risen so as to form an artificial lake (called *Schwellung*), which often contains upwards of 3 Millions of cubic feet of water. — So soon as the river with which this lake it connected, contains a sufficient quantity of logs or stems, and the *Schwellung* an adequate proportion of water, the sluice gates are opened and the pent-up water rushes forth with a fearful noise, carrying along these vast piles of wood; until they reach a river powerful enough to bear them without human assistance. One of these lakes is to be found at *Gumpelscheuer* near Wildbad. — Even the larger rivers however often do not contain the quantity of water necessary to float these gigantic quantities of wood; — then their waters are raised by means of wears and sluice gates, thrown across the stream in an oblique direction at a point where

its banks are narrowest. Many of these weirs are built across the river Enz, where the water immediately above and below them is the favourite resort of trout.

For the purpose of collecting the swimming wood (*Flossholz*) a barrier or grating of wood (*Rechen*) is erected across the river at the entrance of the great valleys or in the neighbourhood of the manufactories and smelting works. It is here arrested and sorted according to its quality by the persons to whom it belongs. Different proprietors distinguish the wood belonging to each of them by cutting the logs of a particular length, so that even when several owners discharge their timber into the river at the same time, it is easily sorted and appropriated.

As regards the timber formed into rafts, so long the streams are narrow, only a few stems are first fastened together with bands made of osier-twigs, or of small fir-trees. The smallest trees are placed first, to make the raft narrower in front; three men with long leather boots, much above their knees stand upon the fore part, and with their long poles guide it. They are up to their ankles in water, their extra clothes hang upon a rail on the raft, and so they go down to the Rhine, shooting every fall, turning every angle with the greatest ease, though their rafts often be several hundred feet in length, looking like long wooden chains, every link of which might furnish the masts of a man of war. When they wish to stop it, they run one of the middle lengths against the bank, and they soon become a vandyke. These raftmen get sixteen pence a day, which is very high wages for the country; yet as they cannot work in winter when the rivers are frozen, they are not better off than those who are employed at home in labours less profitable but more continuous.

There are stations at several places on the Upper Rhine, where the rafts, arriving from the Black Forest, are taken asunder, sorted and united again to greater rafts, which by continued additions, as they descend the river, grow like an avalanche, and at last, on the Lower Rhine, accumulate to gigantic structures that look like swimming islands. Small towns of log huts are erected on them for the accommodation of the hundreds of men necessary for their navigation, and the sale of provisions at the places where they use to stop overnight, resembles an improvised fair. Great sums are floated in the rafting trade, and considerable profits derived from it. The latter depend greatly upon the skill of the helmsmen who navigate the rafts, for though the Rhine appears quiet enough to the traveller, observing only from the deck of his steamer, yet there are in it many obstacles and impediments, in the shape of bridges to shoot, sunk rocks, sharp turnings, etc., which scarcely can be said to exist for smaller craft, while they become detrimental if encountered by monsters, the mere weight of which would be sufficient to crush the stoutest bridge they might chance to strike. There is a current saying on the Rhine: Every *Flossherr* (rafting master) must have a capital of 300,000 Thalers (about L. 50,000) — 100,000 in the forest, 100,000 on the water, and 100,000 in his pocket, to meet losses.

In former ages the vast stores of timber, growing in the Black Forest, were scarcely of any value to man, and the trees were allowed to flourish and rot, undisturbed by the axe, on the spot where nature sowed them. It is but since the sixteenth century that the inhabitants became aware of the wealth hidden in the recesses of their mountains. Then the Dutch, whose commerce and power were rising to an unprecedented height, first came to the valleys of the

Black Forest, there to seek that, which nature had denied to their marshes—timber, wherewith to build their merchantships and men of war. The profits realized from this trade soon encouraged the hardy mountaineers to venture out upon the broad river on their own account; they ran their rafts down the Rhine, selling them at the places along its banks where they found the most profitable markets, and returned to their home with full pockets. The knowledge of new scenes and luxuries which these adventurers spread in their valleys, could not fail to raise a spirit of enterprize by which all were benefited.—When the wealthy, by underselling their poorer brethren in the new markets, threatened to monopolize the timber trade, the latter formed associations, which, governed by regulations of their own, by the force of union, and the accumulation of capital, speedily regained the ground, their single members had lost by disjointed efforts. Thus originated the rafting-companies (*Flössergesellschaften*) of Schiltach, Wolfach, Gernsbach, Pforzheim and Calw, which are still the means of spreading greater industry and wealth in their neighbouring districts. Since the commencement of the present century, timber has considerably risen in price, as, owing to the bad state of forest-culture and to the annually rising demand for timber, the public anticipated a scarcity of this staple-commodity of the Black Forest. Although this current belief has been contradicted by experience, prices have retained their high standard, which is the reason that the proportion of land, dedicated to forest-culture, is still on the increase, so that even a great quantity of ground formerly devoted to agriculture has been planted with timber. Thus in the year 1843, in the Badish portion of the Black Forest, the returns of Government, under the head of forests, showed an increase of 20,714 morgen, by a decrease of 9493 morgen, leaving

a net addition of 11,221 morgen to the land given up to the culture of timber.

No inconsiderable quantity of wood is converted into charcoal. This is done by a very simple process: three poles (called *Quandel*) are stuck into the ground at distances of one foot to a foot and a half, so as to form an equilateral triangle. Round these the logs are laid, until a pyramid of 40 and more feet in diameter, and a height of from 12 to 16 feet, has been formed. After this pyramid, which they call a *Meiler*, is hermetically shut up from the access of air, by means of a layer of turf and earth; ignited coals are thrown into the pit formed by the *Quandel*, and the fire kept up by constant addition of small pieces of wood. As soon as this triangular column of burning coals in the interior of the *Meiler* reaches the top, the opening, by which access was obtained, is closed, and holes are made from above into the cloak of the *Meiler*; these are stopped again when the smoke issuing from them begins to change its greyish hue for a blue colour, and new holes are made below the first. This is repeated until the whole is converted to charcoal, which takes up from 8 to 10 days. After the *Meiler* has cooled down, the coals are drawn out, sorted and transported in light waggons, with wheels not larger than the fore one of an english carriage.*

* "They contrive to make them bear enormous loads, but the perch is moveable, and they can make it any length they please; they are of so simple a construction that every farmer can repair his own. If he has a perch, a pole, and four wheels, that is enough; with a little ingenuity he makes it carry hay, stones, earth, or any thing he wants, by putting a plank at each side. When he wants a carriage for pleasure, he fits it up for that purpose; his moveable perch allows him to make it any thing. I counted seventeen grown persons sitting side by side, looking most happy, in one of them, drawn only by a pair of small horses, and in this hilly country."

Lady Vavasour (My last tour and first work.)

In some districts of the Black Forest resin is gained from pines and red firs by a peculiar mode of proceeding, called Tearing (*Harzreissen*): In spring great pieces of bark, 3 feet in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, are cut out from the trees selected for this purpose, and the resin accumulating in the space laid bare by the knife of the forester, is gathered in the month of July: This is repeated again in autumn, sometimes it is done even three times a year. The resin gained in this way then is boiled, pressed, and the fluid mass collected in small barrels; after cooling it is sold under the name of turpentine pitch, and very generally used for coating the inner side of beer-barrels. The refuse of the pitch is not thrown away but burned in ovens constructed for this purpose, and the dense smoke escaping from the glowing mass made to pass through sacks fitted to the chimney, where it leaves great quantities of soot, which is employed in the manufacture of printing ink etc. — From the roots of firs and pines, tar is obtained by distillation, the secondary products of which consist in oil of turpentine and black pitch. — There are also large potash works in the Black Forest.

A source of great profits to the mountaineer is the beech-mast, which serves either to feed pigs, or oil is pressed from it, quite equal to olive-oil. — Experiments have shewn, that 10 cubic feet of beech-nuts weighing 135 pounds, yield 87 pounds of kernels, from which 13 measures (about $5\frac{1}{2}$ gallons) of oil are obtained. — The gathering of these nuts is the more profitable, as it is generally done by children. — These little gentry indeed make themselves very useful in this country, and they are occupied during the whole season with gathering the various sorts of wild fruit, with which the woods abound. The quantity of bilberries, cranberries, whortleberries,

raspberries, strawberries, etc., is immense, and women and children gather them most rapidly in little boxes open at the end and the bottom cut half through like a wide comb. In this way they have soon filled a basket, without touching the fruit with their fingers. Their harvest is either sent to the neighbouring market-towns, or spiritual liquors distilled from it, which the natives consider to be sovereign remedies against all the diseases, flesh is heir to.

Mining also affords no mean source of employment and profits to the inhabitants of the Black Forest, many of whom are engaged in working the rich veins of valuable ores with which this district is blessed. There is every reason to believe that the mines of the Black Forest have been worked even in the remotest ages. Besides many printed records, still extant, various other circumstances concur, to furnish conclusive evidence to this fact. Thus the mortar used in the construction of the Badenweiler-castle, (built at so remote a period that no other record of it has been handed down to our time) is mixed up with pounded fragments of field- and heavy-spar. Near the mines of *Haus Baden*, on the hill of *Blauenhalde*, enormous masses of ores and gang-stones are heaped together, on which no traces of having been blasted, are visible, which certainly would be the case if they had been brought out from the mines in modern times. Many pits which still continue to be worked, equally make it evident by the aspect of their older parts, that they were worked before the invention of gunpowder. There exists even a legend of an old city in the *Munsterthal* whose sole inhabitants are said to have been miners. The first records concerning the extent of mining in the Black Forest, are of the thirteenth century. From the fifteenth to the middle of the seventeenth century many mines were worked here. Several villages

and small towns owe their origin to miners, and were only inhabited by them. The city-arms of the small mountain-town of *Todtnau*, still display two mining hammers. Shortly before the breaking out of the thirty years war more than 500 men were employed in the 17 pits of the *Sulzbach* district, and an equal number in the neighbourhood of *Emmendingen*. The labours however were left off during the troubles, and some of them only taken up again towards the close of last century. Many new pits have been opened in our times, and all of them continue to be worked with an adequate number of men. Part of them belongs to government, and the rest is distributed among private proprietors and mining-companies, of which the most important are the *Kinzigthal-Mining-Company*, and the *Badish-Mining-Company*.

Gold is not found at present in the Black Forest; still it is not improbable that some of its mountain streams formerly carried gold. An imperial grant of the twelfth century proves this almost to a certainty.

Silver is mostly obtained by assaying the argentiferous galena, gained from the mines of *Haus Baden* and *Karlstollen* near *Badenweiler*, *Rüstergrube* near *Sulzburg*, *Teufelsgrund* and *Rippenbach* in the *Münster-valley*, *Neue Hoffnung Gottes* near *St. Blasien*, and *Neuglück* near *Unterbildstein*. — Various other silver ores are worked in the mines of *Sophia* near *Wittichen*, *Friedrich Christian* and *Herrensegen* at *Wildeschappach*, *Bernard* in the *Hauserbach*, *Gabriel* in the *Eimbach*, and *St. Wenzel* at *Oberwolfach*.

Copper is produced only at the works of *Herrensegen* although the Black Forest contains numerous veins of copper ores.

A rich booty of *Cobalt* is drawn from the pits of *Sophia*, *Old Joseph*, *Neuglück*, *Simson*, and *Güte Gottes*, in the

district of Wittich, also from the *Anton-mine* in the Kinzig-valley.

The vast *Manganese*-veins of Villingen are not worked to such an extent, as to satisfy the rising demand. The aggregate produce does not exceed 1000 Ctwgths. annually.

As the veins of metallic *Lead* are not very extensive, and the low prices of Spanish Lead exclude competition, most of the Lead produced in this district is obtained from the assaying of argentiferous ores. The products of coupellation are *Blicksilver* and Litharge, which latter is variously used in manufactories.

Iron is most extensively found and smelted over all the Black Forest. In the district of Kandern alone about 30 mines could be enumerated. It generally appears in the shape of brown iron-ore. In some parts, as for instance near *Pforzheim*, the brown iron-ore lies almost on the surface, being only covered by thin layers of humus; sometimes too it is swept together in basins or moulds of great Oolite and Portland-stone. Various iron works, spread through the districts from Alpbrugg till up to Pforzheim, are engaged in the smelting and manufacturing of this metal.

There exist a few mines of *Bismuth* and *Antimony*.

Common *Salt* is made at the Saltworks of *Dürrheim*.

The population of the Black Forest amounts to 300,000, or 3250 on the german square mile. Few of them are living in cities, by far the greater number being scattered in solitary habitations over the whole district. Connected villages are but to be found in the embouchures of valleys, or in spots where highroads have been the sources of increased traffic. Most of the parishes extend over an area of several leagues, within which the homesteads spread disjointedly along a valley or its ramifications. — The way

in which the farm-houses are constructed, presents many peculiarities, if not to say, oddities to the English beholder who is accustomed to the sight of the neat brick cottages of his home island. They are entirely built of wood, the nails even with which the logs are fastened together, are wooden ones. The weather-side is generally protected by a covering of wooden tiles. The roof, thatched, or covered with shingles (*Schindeln*), is projecting over galleries which extend along the whole front of the house. At the back of it the roof slopes down to the ground, forming a bridge, across which the corn is carried into the granary that always occupies the top of the house. Below this is the stable. The greater portion of the house is taken up by the principal room; it is lighted by one continuous line of windows, and panelled with boards coloured black by the smoke of the pine-splinters which in the Black Forest supply the place of candles or lamps. The ceiling is low, and an enormous stove, constructed of glazed tiles, round which wooden forms are placed, occupies a considerable part of the room. The brunnens in front of every house in summer is serving as a dairy. Close to many houses you behold small chapels, provided with little bells, which every morning and evening toll to prayer. Formerly these freehold farms could not be divided, but went in tail either to the oldest son or to the youngest, as the custom happened to be in the different parishes. The other children were put off with a small sum; and one therefore could often see the sons of wealthy peasants serving as farm-labourers, or endeavouring to make a fortune by trade. At present the divisibility of the farms is enforced by law, and they are parcelled out almost everywhere, unless all the heirs agree to pursue a different course.

The population of the Black Forest is a vigorous,

healthy, fine race, of good mental parts. The coolness of the water—the purity of the atmosphere, which does absorb much Oxygen from the balmy pine-forests, the simple and frugal mode of living, combined with the out-of-door employment, prevailing everywhere,—all these causes are contributing to act most favourably upon the physical constitution of the people. They are open, candid, hospitable and easily contented; the soldiers drafted from amongst them by conscription, gallant and persevering, but prone to destroying and spoiling. They are faithful to their prince, and attached to their homes, but the highest aim they strive at, is independence. Thus, though they might lead an easy life at home, if they would but hire out themselves as farm-labourers, they rather prefer the uncertain trade of peddling for years in foreign parts, with a small stock of german tinder, brushes, wooden clocks, glass-ware etc., enduring fatigues and hardships of every kind, until they can save up a sufficient sum, to return and build a loghouse of their own. This however is not the sole advantage they derive from this itinerant life, for they generally manage to pick up a good deal of information while thus engaged in foreign parts, and many a travelling gentleman ere now has been agreeably surprised, to find humble peasants in the wild forest capable of conversing with him in his tongue.

As the Black Forest is belonging, almost to equal parts, to the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, and the Grandduchy of Baden, it might naturally be expected that the preceding remarks do not apply indifferently to all parts of these mountains; particularly as the inhabitants are of different religious opinions, those of the Badish portion professing the tenets of the Roman Catholic church, while the German Protestant faith is prevailing in Wurtemberg. Still there exists more similarity between them than could be supposed.

This may be ascribed to various causes, the most prominent of which is probably the similar nature of their occupations. — Thus also, though their national costume apparently differs in almost every parish, yet a great uniformity will be found to prevail on the whole, both in point of material, and of cut. — The food is the same all over the Black Forest, and mostly consists of potatoes, rye- or wheaten bread, butter, milk, sourcrout, and pork; the last mentioned dish the mountaineer considers as his highest luxury. The peculiar *branches of Industry* however, met with in the Black Forest, belong chiefly to the Badish part of it, where an activity prevails in the huts of the mountaineers, which will hardly be found anywhere else. This industry too is of quite a peculiar kind, originating, as it is, not with the commercial calculations of single speculators, but with the active mind and the capacities of a whole race.

The first branch of industry to be mentioned here is the *Glass-trade*. The records we possess of it go back as far as the year 1683, when Paul, abbot of St. Peter near Neukirch, erected the first glass-works in that profound valley which leads from the Turner hills to the Wildgutach. The few wants of the neighbouring districts were soon supplied, yet shortly after the opening of this establishment numbers of men from the neighbourhood came thither, who bought large quantities of glass-ware, packed them in baskets and with these on their backs set out to the Breisgau, the Alsace, and the provinces of the Lower Rhine. They immediately formed a company which soon extended farther, when other establishments of the same kind were erected in the Black Forest. As these glass-pedlers went to more distant regions they took with them assortments of mixed merchandise: such as straw-mats and hats, iron spoons, and wooden ware, made in the forest; and where they went they were

kindly received. By retaining the frugal habits of their home, they were enabled to save the greater portion of their earnings, which they employed again in their operations. Thus a considerable commercial association arose which was subdivided into smaller bodies, each of whom took a certain district for selling their merchandise upon which no other did encroach.—The principal warehouses of the company are at Furtwangen, Triberg, and Staig;—at the last two places alternately the balance is struck and the accounts settled. The regulations they gave to themselves are handed down only by tradition, and in contested cases custom decides. This company has concluded commercial treaties in foreign countries, and acquired the right of indigene in them for those of their members who are residing there.

The manufacture of *wooden clocks* owes its origin to the glass-trade. A glass pedlar about the year 1655, upon returning from his tour on the Lower Rhine, brought home a wooden clock which he had got in exchange for other merchandise from a Bohemian trader. His countrymen were astonished at the little wonder which pointed the hours with the exactness of the great works affixed to their abbeys and churches. A cabinet-maker of the parish of St. Märgen, and a farmer of Rödeck were the first who tried to imitate it. They succeeded, and their example found followers. Still the hard times of the war prevented a vigorous rise of the new industry, and it was but at the beginning of the eighteenth century that Simon Dilger of Schollach and Francis Ketterer of Schönwald commenced the fabrication *en gros* of wooden clocks. These therefore are to be considered as the spiritual progenitors of the families of clockmakers in the Black Forest. The construction of the first clocks was very primitive; they only consisted of three wheels besides

the spring-wheels. They only pointed the hours, and were regulated by a balance. Equally primitive were the instruments employed in their manufacture. A pair of compasses, a small saw, some borers and a knife were their sole implements. As this trade advanced in years, it grew in perfection. Some of the manufacturers proceeded to Paris in order to learn improvements; and about 1750 metal wheels were substituted to the wooden works. Joseph Liedle at Neukirch made clocks which with regard to their finish, vied with the english works. — The common price of a musical box is from two to three Louisd'ors; still musical works are sometimes made in the Black Forest for which thousands of guldens will be paid. Most of these wooden clocks are sold to England, Russia, France, and the United States. In 1838 the first cargo was sent to East India. In the same year there were in London 230 sellers of wooden clocks, and 22 in Dublin.

At present this industry is on the decline, owing to the competition of the American factories. Still, not many years ago, there existed 1200 master-clockmakers with an adequate number of journeymen, who annually made clocks to the average value of 1,600,000 guldens.

In the fabrication of *straw hats* about 3000 women, and girls are engaged. The flourishing state it is in, dates from the year 1804, when Mr. Huber, then bailli of the barony of Triberg, by the attention he paid to this trade became the benefactor of his district. He instructed the people how to select and bleach the straw, and taught them the splitting of the finest straws even into ten slices. Shortly before his decease he also made them acquainted with the progresses this art has made in England. — At present straw-hats of all qualities, from the coarsest kind till up

to sorts of the value of from 2 — 300 guldens, are made in, and exported from, the Black Forest.

In a chapter, professing to give a "full and true account" of a district, two of its most important features ought not to be omitted: viz. agriculture and cattle breeding. In the Black Forest particularly the latter is in a highly flourishing state, owing to its excellent herbage and abundance of meadows. Agriculture however will never play a conspicuous part here, for want of land capable of culture or improvements. In higher elevations, and on the steep sides of the hills it is impossible to employ the plough, and all the farm labours therefore must be done by hand. Much arable land also, on account of its inproductiveness, is allowed to lie waste for a number of years; after this time the ground is cleared again, and heaps of rubbish and wood burned on it, in order to obtain the scanty manure which the ashes afford. In other parts the system of *Hackwaldung* is pursued. This consists in clearing a piece of land, taking care at the same time to leave the roots in the ground. The underwood is burned on the clearing, and the space between the roots sown with corn. After the lapse of some years the district is again left to its natural vegetation. The roots then will send forth new shoots, which are allowed to grow for a certain number of years, after which the process of clearing is recommenced. In some valleys they have the method of *Reutfelder*, which is distinguished from the *Hackwaldung* only by the lands being employed during the years of idleness for grazing purposes. — As these two methods evidently yield but little profit, most of the land formerly dedicated to them is now given up to the culture of timber.

A different aspect agriculture affords where the valleys open, and on the hills jutting out into the flat country. There

it is in the same state of improvement as on the plains, the ground bringing forth every sort of fruit they produce, and even in greater perfection. The meadows in the valleys show so luxurious a herbage as is seldom found in the plains below, every kind of corn grows there, and legumes, maize, potatoes, hemp, flax, tobacco, madder, hops, oil-plants, fruit, spanish chestnuts, and almonds, are produced in abundance, while on the sunny slopes we behold the noble vine. The western seam of the Black Forest is one vast vineyard, in which besides many inferior sorts, the best wine of the country is grown. Particularly to be recommended are the following sorts, viz. Markgräfler, Glotterthäler, Durbacher, Klingelberger, Affenthaler, and Mauerwein. The fabrication of *vin mousseux*, from the the better vintages, has been tried successfully, so that it is becoming difficult in some places to get a bottle of genuine french champaign, every one preferring the cheaper and equally delicious beverage indigenous to the country.

And now, after having so far accompanied the reader over hill and dale, we once more request his company to a plunge into the lovely valley of the Enz which the beautiful Naiad of the *Wildbad* has selected for her residence. However, as it would be deemed incourteous treatment, were we to enter into the fair Nymph's dominions at the end of a chapter, we shall commit no such breach of etiquette, but rather turn over a new leaf, and commence