

# WILDBAD

1882





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LEW

Tit 15 ~~Amidum~~ auf  
- 1. Male, 1. Karte u.  
1. Plan

Bh



**THE THERMS OF WILDBAD.**





Carl Denkmal



Badgebäude



Waldung



Gewerkschafts Saal



Zeller Brunnen



Forsten Saal



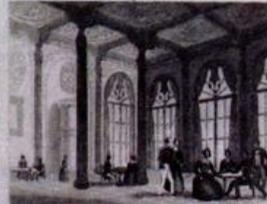
Wildbad



Stadthaus



Hotel beim Vor



Spa Saal



Calmbach



Ein Kloster



Aussicht auf die Franconische



Haus



Hagen



*Kunstausstellung in Calmbach im Jahre 1876*

# Erinnerung an Wildbad.





Calw



1800

Original:  
Großbüsche Sammlung 522

VEREINIGTE KÖNIGREICH VON GROSSE BRITANNIEN  
UND IRELAND



A COMPLETE ACCOUNT  
OF  
**THE THERMS OF WILDBAD**  
IN THE KINGDOM OF WÜRTEMBERG

INCLUDING  
SKETCHES OF THE BLACK FOREST, AND THE SPAS  
OF LIEBENZELL AND TEINACH.

BY  
WILLIAM E. DRUGULIN, ESQ.

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WITH A MAP AND ENGRAVINGS.



STUTTGART AND WILDBAD.  
CHARLES AUGUSTUS SONNEWALD.



TO  
HIS MAJESTY  
W I L H E L M  
KING OF WÜRTEMBERG

THIS VOLUME  
IS  
WITH PERMISSION DEDICATED AND INSCRIBED  
BY  
HIS MAJESTYS

MOST HUMBLE  
AND  
VERY OBEDIENT SERVANT  
THE  
PUBLISHER.

A HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF CALW  
FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT  
BY  
JOHN H. HERRING

Printed by C. Fr. Hering & Co.



VERZEICHNIS

DER

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## 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.

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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 marciiana*, 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 *Allemanii*, 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- und 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*, *Glotterbad*, *Sugenthal*, *Freiersbach*, *Sulzbach*, *Antogast*, *Peterthal*, *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 throughs, 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 weirs 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 shown, 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 brunnen 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 butts 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-peddlers 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 indigenate 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 incurteous 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

## CHAPTER II.

THE RIVER ENZ, — WILDBAD, — ITS EXTERNAL APPEARANCE. —  
HISTORY. — SOCIAL AND LITERARY RESOURCES. — CLIMATE AND  
STATE OF HEALTH.

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FIFTEEN miles south of Wildbad, on a wild mountain height, more than two thousand feet above the sea-level, a small rivulet rises to the light of day from amidst dark moss-grown rocks, like an enchanted princess struggling to get free from the grasp of her giant keepers. Joyously the hardy daughter of the forest bounds away from the place of her long thralldom. They are trying to stop her by a lake they have thrown into her way, but boldly she plunges in and quickly rises again on the opposite banks. Thence she sallies forth to the bright world below, of which the *Mummele* of the lake has told her many a wondrous tale. Down she rushes merrily with the exuberant spirit of youth, and, though at times she plays with the pebbles in her bed, or mischievously drags along some stem that lazily dozes on her border, yet she never stops, but on she goes, winding her way through opposing rocks or leaping precipices with the agility of a young fawn. Sometimes indeed she wants to ask the way from the tall pines at the road-side, but those solemn wise-acres are shaking

their grey mossy beards, and won't tell, unless she leave off her heathenish courses and assume a proper christian name. What are names to her!—still like a good child she listens to counsel, and henceforth goes under the surname of Enz. Then she encounters man, that ugly creature, and he reminds her that she is a German woman and must work; so he puts heavy loads on her back and makes her carry them, and whenever she is weary, he stops her and makes her collect her forces. At first she frowns, but then she does it cheerfully, and as you see her passing by Wildbad, you hear her noisy prattle, and see how playfully she puts her shoulders to the heavy millwheels, turning them round and round incessantly. At Calmbach she is joined by her younger sister, *the small Enz*; farther on the turbulent *Eyach* too, and the strong *Nagold*, unite with her, to play and work. Thus, as she leaves the tall pines and taller rocks of the Black Forest, she gets over her teens, and from Enzberg sedately moves between soft meadows and green vineyards. She knows what she is about and never romps now, for she is well aware that her bridegroom, youthful *Neckar*, is ready to clasp her to his bosom whenever she may be inclined to join him. Well, at last she overcomes her maiden-coyness; at Besigheim their union takes place, and from thence they pursue their career peacefully like a good married couple, spreading blessings on every side, as they move along in the stream of life, until they dissolve in mighty *Rhine*, and with his green waves are borne to the vast sea of Eternity. —

The town of *Wildbad*, as already has been mentioned, is situated in the valley of the Enz, which here runs from South-West to North-East; dividing the place into two unequal portions, connected by three bridges. It is shut in by high precipitous mountains, rising from twelve hundred

to fifteen hundred feet above the level of the valley, which, itself, is 1335 feet above the sea-level. The high street intersects the town in its whole length, until it arrives at the *Königsplatz*, a parallelogram of small dimensions, enclosed on one side by the *Royal Badhotel* and the church, — on the other by the hotels of the *Bear*, the *King of Württemberg*, and the *cor de chasse* (Post). — At the upper extremity of the street you observe the Catherine asylum, a government establishment, in which every season 56 poor visitors of the spa, are lodged and treated “free, gratis, and for nothing.” A small bridge covered with tin plates leads thence to the stately pile of *Hotel Bellevue*, erected on the left bank of the Enz by Count Dillen, a wealthy Württemberg landowner.

The baths of Wildbad were early known and appreciated, if even we do not believe the account of the old chronicler Herold, who pretends that the Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus founded them about the year 212 of the Christian era. The earliest written records we possess of Wildbad, go back as far as the year 1367, when Eberhard the Wrangler, Count of Württemberg, visited Wildbad, and was there surprised by a body of *Schleglers* (or strikers, — a league of Suabian knights), led by the Count of Eberstein. *Uhland*, the celebrated master of the Suabian poetical school, has commemorated this event in a beautiful ballad, beginning as follows :

In balmy days of summer, by gentle breezes fanned,  
When verdant are the forests, and blooming is the land,  
There passed the gates of Stuttgart a knight, beloved and feared,  
Count Eberhard, the Wrangler, surnamed the Rustling Beard.

Not with a proud retinue he is taking to the field,  
Nor is it his intention the heavy sword to wield;  
To Wildbad goes his errand, and to the healing spring,  
That health to the diseased, and strength to age does bring.

The count pays his devotions at Hirsau's convent shrine,  
 And with the holy abbot quaffs cups of sparkling wine.  
 Through dark and gloomy forests he then pursues his way  
 Till to the rugged valley in which the Enz holds sway.

At Wildbad, on the market, a stately structure lies,  
 At which the noble stranger for board and rest applies,  
 There he dismounts his charger, for there he goes to rest,  
 And daily to the sources repairs, the knightly guest.

He lays aside his doublet, to cool the heated blood,  
 Performs a pious prayer, and dives into the flood.  
 He always took his station close to the rocky rent  
 From which exhaustless nature her choicest treasures spent.

It would exceed our powers of translation, to do justice to the highflowing poetical language of Uhland; we therefore confine our attempts to the fragment, given here, and for the sequel refer scholars and lovers of fine poetry to the German original in the collection of Uhland's poetical works. — The town was burnt down, but Count Eberhard was saved by a faithful shepherd who carried him on his shoulders across the mountains, to Zavelstein. He princely recompensed his deliverer, and in order to prevent future accidents of this kind he enclosed Wildbad with a ring-wall.

Wildbad in olden times was very poor; this may be gathered from the circumstance, that, when Count Eberhard was made a Duke at Worms, in 1495, and all the cities of Wurtemberg sent deputations to congratulate him on his accession to this title, and to offer presents of a value corresponding to their means, the Wildbad deputies only brought twenty one guldens with them; — yet Count Eberhard had granted great liberties to the town, and done everything he could to alleviate their sufferings. At present the corporation possesses 4800 morgens of forest lands, which is a great help to the poor people, as they get their fuel and timber gratis from the woods. Many of them earn their

living entirely from the woods, by working as hewers, raftmen, or turners. There are also some saw-mills at Wildbad; and a paper-mill, where the paper, used for getting-up the present volume, has been manufactured.

Emperor Charles V. in the year 1530 renewed the charter and liberties of Wildbad, granted by Maximilian I., but the deeds of which had been lost in the great conflagration of 1525. The principal heads of this statute were the following, viz. that no one, be he noble or villain, was to injure or damage his neighbour by words or acts, under penalty of decapitation; and, that all who might have committed involuntary homicide, should find an asylum at Wildbad for a year and a day. The Emperor's brother, King Ferdinand, during the time the country was under his administration, resided at Wildbad. The inhabitants owed him much, and, as a sign of their gratitude, when they erected a brunnēn, his statue in armour was placed upon it. Since this time the storms of war left the town unscathed, yet the elements were not so merciful as man. Poor little Wildbad has been six times burnt: in 1454, entirely down; to compensate the inhabitants Count Frederick gave them a greater number of privileges. In 1509 the suburbs as far as the church, on the site of which, now stands the school house. In 1525 the whole town shared the same fate. Again in 1645 ninety houses were reduced to ashes; but, owing to the war they were not rebuilt until 1662. On the 17<sup>th</sup> of July 1742, while most of the inhabitants were in the fields, a dreadful fire broke out; the high mountains intervening, prevented the sound of the bells being heard in the neighbourhood, so before any assistance could be rendered, the town, being built entirely of wood, was reduced to ashes. In the night a heavy rain came on, and the whole population, sick and well, were obliged to fly to the forest for shelter.

After this misfortune a law was passed, to prevent hay and straw being kept in the town, and since this time these materials are stored in small wooden barns, scattered all along the valley of the Enz, which are quite a feature in the country.

In 1824 again, the town suffered greatly from inundation; the Enz, rising to an unprecedented height, overflowed and tore away fourteen bridges and two houses. All the goods and many houses near the river were more or less damaged, and the water stood six feet above the level of the hot springs; the expense of reconstructing the bridges alone, amounted to 4000 florins — a considerable sum in this country where wood is almost to be had for nothing. The last conflagration by which Wildbad was visited, occurred in 1829, when the *King of Württemberg* Hotel was quite consumed, and a similar fate was impending over the whole city, but fortunately a heavy rain came on and prevented further mischief. The hotel has since been rebuilt of quarried stones, and now looks one of the stateliest mansions of the town.

Since the fire of 1742 the appearance of the place has considerably improved. Particularly the fashionable quarter, which commences with the *Königsplatz*, looks more like a square in a capital than like the market place of a country town of 2000 inhabitants. If it were not for the hills whose aspect everywhere obtrudes upon your view, the illusion would be complete. From the secluded situation of Wildbad people often imagine, that visitors must be exposed to many privations — a consideration which prevents a great many from resorting to this spa. This, however, like many other popular opinions, is a great fallacy. Dr. Heim in 1840 enumerates already 350 lodgings, partly in hotels, and partly in private houses; and this number has been greatly

increased by the new wing added to the *Bear-hotel*, the *Royal Badhotel*, and the *Hotel Bellevue*, all of which have been erected since. These three hotels, besides, would be considered first-rate, even in a large town, and, as Dr. Granville in his work on the spas of Germany, says: It is indeed surprising to see such establishments in this wild and secluded valley and to find oneself in apartments on the principal story,—*aux lambris dorés*—when, out of every window, nothing meets the eyes but a dense forest, romantic glens, and terrific rocks, with the murmuring Enz darting past the sleeping-chambers in the rear of the building. Here, of course, as in every other place, they follow the maxim, “first come, first served,” and we should therefore recommend to those who may feel disposed to try a season at Wildbad, to engage an apartment beforehand at one of the before-mentioned hotels,—at the *cor de chasse* (Post), or at the *König von Württemberg*; unless they should prefer private lodgings. But as these latter cannot well be secured, with any degree of satisfaction with regard to their choice, before they are seen, the best way is to proceed first to one of the hotels, where an apartment or suite of rooms may be retained by writing a month before the season begins. I counsel my readers thus, because I am convinced, that by following such a course, it is possible to be as well and as comfortably accommodated at Wildbad, as in the most frequented and fashionable Spas. — The prices of every thing are much the same as at Baden-Baden, perhaps even more moderate. The Dinner at the *table d’hôte* of the principal hotels is very creditable to mine host both for its goodness and cheapness. The evening meal or supper, which begins at eight o’clock and proceeds till eleven, is not on the plan of a *table d’hôte*, as the dinner, but *à la carte*.

In the measure as the fame of Wildbad spread in modern times, the number of the visitors also regularly increased with every consecutive season. And here is the proper place unreservedly to condemn the manner in which the bathing-lists of Baden-Baden and many other celebrated spas are annually swelled to that enormous figure with which the eyes of the uninitiated in such matters are startled. In those places every travelling bagman, every journeyman tailor or shoemaker who chance to have a night's rest there, is numbered in the list, and parties, only one member of which, perhaps may use the baths, are regularly counted by the sum total of individuals composing them—family, servants, and all. — In Wildbad however, quite a contrary course is pursued. Only those persons who really have taken a series of baths, are mentioned in the *Badliste*, with the exception even of such, as in passing through the place, have taken a bath by the way. It would be easy enough by following the system commented upon above, to double or treble the numbers in each season's bathing-lists, but the authorities, preferring to give a true picture of the bathing season, to a mere stranger's-list, have done wisely, and will do well never to leave their upright course for the purpose of surrounding the Baths with a factitious semblance of brilliancy that never will stand the test of cool and passionless investigation.

An abstract of the Wildbad bathing-list for a series of years, will best be adapted to elucidate the progressive increase alluded to. — The number of invalids was

in 1830	470;	the number of baths taken	12,000,
„ 1831	515;	„ „ „ „ „	13,797,
„ 1832	601;	„ „ „ „ „	15,004,
„ 1833	677;	„ „ „ „ „	16,162,
„ 1834	693;	„ „ „ „ „	17,012,

in 1835	713;	the number of baths taken	17,227,
„ 1836	902;	„ „ „ „ „	21,936,
„ 1837	1003;	„ „ „ „ „	24,665;
„ 1838	1235;	„ „ „ „ „	30,434,
„ 1839	1424;	„ „ „ „ „	32,441,
„ 1840	1504;	„ „ „ „ „	32,146,
„ 1841	1814;	„ „ „ „ „	37,377,
„ 1842	1832;	„ „ „ „ „	39,278,
„ 1843	1601;	„ „ „ „ „	36,748,
„ 1844	1622;	„ „ „ „ „	37,599,
„ 1845	1948;	„ „ „ „ „	43,467,
„ 1846	1945;	„ „ „ „ „	43,500,

showing an average number of 24 baths for each individual. The number of English parties arose to 112 during the season of 1840, 74 in 1841, 79 in 1842, 31 in 1843; 42 in 1844, 45 in 1845, and 58 in 1846.—The shower-baths, established since 1840, have also been employed on a rising scale; the number taken of them in six consecutive years, was: 1840 : 2193, 1841 : 3447, 1842 : 3054, 1843 : 3130, 1844 : 4370, 1845 : 5103.

The lists of mortality in 1845 record but five deaths of invalids, and of these five individuals two arrived at Wildbad in a dying state; one of them totally paralysed, the other in the last stage of consumption.

Wildbad cannot boast of so many pastimes as Baden-Baden or other fashionable watering-places; still, considering that it is a Spa for curing the Sick, and not a place of recreation for the Gay and Healthy, the balance will be found in its favour. Gambling, it is true, is forbidden fruit here, yet this is rather a benefit than a defect, as the excitement necessarily attending it would counteract the calming effects of the water. Notwithstanding this, a very fair share of amusements will be found provided

for visitors who are not over-fastidious. An excellent band performs in the Königsplatz daily, from 6 to 7 A. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M.; besides, the weather permitting, music is to be met with every afternoon at some place of resort in the neighbourhood. The walks for many miles round the town, in every direction, are charming; the vistas you catch at the different openings are striking, and you stop with pleasure, to gaze upon so singular a scene, and to listen to the murmuring of the little river below; while the calm and stillness of all around soothes and enchants. These walks are all strewed with gravel and possess the advantage, that even after the heaviest rains you may venture out without risking to get wet feet. Particularly the shady promenade, being so very near, and affording so many delightful changes of scenery, from the wild and romantic mazes of sombre woods, and dark granite rocks, to the quiet of smiling meadows and fertile fields, is much resorted to. The river has excellent trout, and there are many spots on its banks, where the angler may enjoy his pleasant sport. Horses, wheel-chairs, and donkeys are hired out at comparatively very low charges. In front of the Royal Badhotel there is a colonnade where the brunnendrinkers digest their libations, it also has coffee- and billard-rooms, and a saloon in which balls and concerts sometimes are arranged. Nor is there want of intellectual enjoyment;—food for the mind being supplied by the stationery shop, reading-rooms and circulating-library of Mr. *Sonnewald*. At this establishment a vast assortment of books is kept for sale—the reading-rooms are well supplied with German, French and English papers, and the circulating-library contains all the recent publications, issuing from the English, German and French presses.

During the season an English clergyman performs the Service of the Protestant Church, every Sunday morning.

He is remunerated by government, and his salary is increased by subscriptions collected among the English residents. — In the same chapel the Supreme Being is worshiped also according to the rites of the German Protestant, and the Roman Catholic Church.

The mention of a curiosity, peculiar to Wildbad, ought not to be omitted here. — A blind minstrel, a sort of improvisatore, in a woodcutter's or shepherd's dress, annually descends from the highlands of the Black Forest, to lash in doggrel rhymes the vices of the strangers luxuriating at Wildbad. It is particularly amusing to observe him while he makes his verse, rocking his body backward and forward with a sort of sawing motion, like an Irish-woman, singing the *Ulican*.

Although the highlands of the Black Forest are at so short a distance (the Katzenkopf, 3612 F., the highest point of Würtemberg, being at about 8—9 hours walk beyond Wildbad), still the climate of this valley is milder than might be expected. The mean temperature at Stuttgart, which is considered the mildest place of the country, in summer, is  $14^{\circ} 76'$  of Reaumur, and it rises to  $25^{\circ} 95'$  in the hottest days. In winter it is  $+ 0^{\circ} 65'$ , and down to  $-11^{\circ} 18'$  on the coldest days; — at Wildbad during the months of July and August which are generally the time of the greatest heat, the mean temperature, according to Dr. Fricker's observations is  $14^{\circ}$  R., showing a difference of but three fourths of a degree in favour of Stuttgart. Winter, it is true, here sets in earlier, and leaves later, still there have been winters when the snow did not remain above a fortnight. Besides, in the depth of the valley, and particularly in the neighbourhood of the hot springs, the snow never remains. — This mildness of the climate makes Wildbad peculiarly adapted for winter-cures, and the advantages it offers in

this respect, have been recognised by the most renowned physicians of Germany.

The quantity of rain and snow falling at Wildbad is considerable. In the hottest summers even the innumerable springs, rising in the vicinity, have never been known to fail. The quantity of rain falling annually in the Black Forest amounts to 48 inches.

If we compare the meteorological statistics of Wildbad to those of other bathing places, the scales will turn in favour of the former. The number of fine days during the season, (which comprises the months of June, July and August), amounts to 39, cloudy days there are 35, and rains or thunderstorms rule the remaining 16 days. It is a remarkable fact, that Wildbad has never been struck by lightning, the surrounding hills admirably serving the purpose of lightning-conductors. The inhabitants use to say, „However the thunder rolls, it hurts not Wildbad.“ — The finest period of the year is that of the autumnal months, when scarcely a cloud will be visible.

These dates will be sufficient to show that the valley of Wildbad is not the inhospitable soil for which prejudiced persons have been pleased to descry it. Many of those who came to Wildbad with notions of this kind, have been agreeably surprised by the fertile aspect of this lovely valley, and the extreme mildness of its climate, which indeed is well adapted to remove any unfavourable opinions, and to confirm all the good ones, one may previously have entertained on its account.

With respect to the state of health of the inhabitants, Dr. Heim says in his work on Wildbad: „It is neither better nor worse than in the neighbouring places or in other healthy situations of the country. The population is not very robust, but this arises generally from the rude

work they have to perform, and the bad food, of whose pernicious consequences the faces of the poor bear the fatal stamp. This observation applies even more to the female sex than to the males, for while the latter are occupied in the forest, the former alone remain charged with the field-labour. After nightfall one sees long files of women, often far advanced in pregnancy, returning from the fields, bearing heavy burthens on their heads.

The diseases prevalent here, mostly are caused by excess of work, colds, caught from exposure to bad weather, or working in the Enz, and by drinking from cold sources. In lighter diseases the natives have no recourse to the physician, but cure themselves by the use of their mineral waters. Rhachitic persons and cripples are very rare, and only two or three cases of cretinism will be found here. The abundance of goitres reported of this place is quite a fable.

As the water used here for household purposes, is of the greatest purity and clearness, (Acetate of Lead does not disturb it, and Goulard water is perfectly limpid here) no endemic maladies are to be found. Complaints of the chest also are great exceptions in this country, this is principally owing to the balsamic exhalations of the resinous trees of the forest, and to the great quantity of Oxygen disengaged by them. It is a well known fact, and indeed, affirmed by the authority of Saussure, that the trees of the pine-genus absorb more carbonic acid gas from the atmosphere than any other, and that therefore the air in their vicinity must be highly saturated with Oxygen. In consequence those who enter this valley, almost instantaneously feel an indescribable sensation of ease and well-being steal over them; the lungs dilate, and the chest expands as if some heavy load had been taken from it. Decarbonisation

of the blood proceeds more rapidly and copiously, the muscles acquire new strength and tension, the nerves become more sensitive, and even the digesting system works with redoubled activity. Whatever may be your complaint, you feel confident of the cure, your sleep becomes tranquil, your appetite increases. Those who do not intend to use the waters, feel an increase of strength in body and mind; and even the suffering find forces to endure fatigues, which would have been impossible to them some weeks ago. — Thus the morbid enemy, attacked from within and without, soon is put to flight, never to return.

“Curae vacuus hunc adeas locum,  
Ut morborum vacuus abire queas.”

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### CHAPTER III.

THE ENVIRONS. — PROMENADE. — WINDHOF. — ENZKLÜSTERLE. —  
THE BADISH JÄGERHAUS. — WILD LAKE. — HOHLOHKOPF. — DOBEL. —  
JÄGERHAUS. — CALMBACH. — NEUENBÜRG AND PFORZHEIM. — HIRSAU.  
CALW. — LIEBENZELL AND TEINACH.

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At the southern extremity of Wildbad Nature created a little Paradise, and Art, in rendering it accessible to man on all its points, has completed her work. There you find shady avenues and lonely glens; surprising prospects open from the top of high overhanging granite rocks, heaped together by some commotion of the globe, and threatening destruction to the passing wanderer. There is no lack of reposing points, or of small wooden pavillions, where the contented guest may undisturbedly give up himself to contemplation, or to the lecture of some favourite author, lulled to sweet oblivion of all the world around, by the rustling leaves above, and the rushing river beneath.

The footpath conducting through this delicious scene, leads to the *Windhof*—a detached inn by the side of the high road, which is much resorted to on fine afternoons by the visitors of the Spa. A band of wind-instruments performs here every second day. An hour's ride along the high road from thence brings you to

*Enzklösterle.* This, like the former, is but an inn at present; but it has seen better times. Formerly it was a convent, founded in 1145, but forced to surrender in the times of the Reformation. Enzklösterle is not so much frequented on its own account, but for the sake of the fine scenery on each side of the road, and for being a point of repose to those who are inclined to visit the highland-mosses and the

*Wild lake.*—There are extensive plains on the top of many of the mountains of the Black Forest, where many thousand sheep and cattle are fed: the shepherds pass the whole summer there with their flocks, and only leave them at the end of autumn. On one of these, in the midst of a peat-moss, there is a lake, thirty morgens in extent, and 2817 F. above the sea-level; around it there are nearly fifty smaller lakes, which once, probably, all formed one piece of water. On the eastside of it there is a canal, made to raise the water of the river Eyach during the time the wood floats down, and a subterranean outlet on the south-side very probably forms the source of the *Rollwasser* brook which rises at the distance of about a mile.—The lake formerly was thought unfathomable but upon being sounded by means of a raft, brought thither from Wildbad, only ten feet of water were found. It has not yet been discovered whether this lake is fed by any source, or merely by the rain and melted snow. No fish can live in it, though the experiment has been tried repeatedly; this is said to be owing to the phosphate of iron found at the bottom. Still, the water is as clear as crystal, and as blue as the sky. The wildness and depressing solitude of the scenery is indescribable; no living creature is to be found here. At times only some wild duck or black cock (*capercailzie*) is rusticating here, when tired of the society of

their brethren of the feather. — The same deleterious principle spreads all around, destructive alike to plants and animals; no species of shrubs grow here; a few decrepid trees are all the vegetation seen at a certain distance. The people of the neighbourhood will tell you many wondrous legends concerning the Wild lake: Many hundred years ago it was inhabited by fairy ladies, who used to flirt with the shepherd boys, to teach them songs and then unawares draw them into their watery palace. Sometimes too they came to the forest huts by night, and silently assisted the good wife in spinning. — A musician is said to play by night on the bottom of the lake, but whenever he begins it is a sign of some misfortune. — One day a gentleman on a fine horse was seen to plunge into the lake, where he immediately disappeared; his hat floated for some time upon the surface, but soon followed its proprietor. —

There are other lakes in this vast morass, which all present the same melancholy aspect; some are very deep and of good size; they generally go by the name of *Mummelsee*, or lake of the fairy. Not far from the Wild lake there is the *Badisches Jägerhaus*, a foresters habitation, 2645 F. above the sea level, where the searchers of the picturesque will find excellent fare. —

Issuing forth again in the afternoon in a western direction, you arrive at an open space, overgrown with furze, formerly the bed of a lake (*Hohloh-see*) from which a short ascent brings you to the top of the *Hohlohkopf*. Here an immense view opens to the enraptured eye. You see at your feet the valley of the Mourg with the castle of Neu-Eberstein, the town of Gernsbach, the Mercury-hill near Baden, and the ruins of Old-Eberstein as well, as the fortress of Rastadt in the Rhine-valley, with the river stretching like a silver-band, from Strasburg to Mannheim. Far away in

the west the view is limited by the blue hills of the Vosges. From the Hohlohkopf you either return directly to Wildbad, taking on the way, at about a mile beyond Kaltenbronn, a glimpse down upon the ocean of trees below, or, if you wish further to explore the wonderful mountain fastnesses of the Black Forest you may bend your steps to the *Teufelsmühle* (Devils-mill) near Loffenau, and thence return to Wildbad by *Dobel* and the *Eyach-mill*.

In ancient times the Prince of Darkness ruled the Black Forest with supreme sway. The number of his adherents was great, for all the huntsmen and other denizens of the woods paid him allegiance, and continually such of the inhabitants of the open country around, as despised the tame life of walled towns and castles, or the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and trade, resorted to his residence, which he had taken near Baden-Baden, on the outskirts of the Forest; and took service under his colours. His throne stood on a projecting eminence near the Mercury hill, where he used to give audience to his subjects, and to inculcate his doctrines to the vast multitude assembled round him. No wonder that his disciples profited of the precepts they so often received, and rapine and bloodshed were the order of the day.—The Lord of Heaven however saw with concern the forlorn condition of the people, and resolved to give them a chance of salvation. He therefore sent down one of his ministering angels, to preach, and rescue them from their evil courses. The angel took his head quarters at a fertile meadow in the mountains, which still is called *Herrenwiese* (the meadow of the Lord), and set about his task in right good earnest.—At first the number of his hearers was but small, a few stray shepherds and fishers composing his whole audience. But they brought with them their wives and children, and the attraction of novelty also

enticed many of Satan's adherents to the new preacher, who soon became fashionable and saw his congregation increase daily. As the votaries of Satan diminished in the same proportion, he became greatly enraged, for already the splendour of his court had dwindled down to a mere nothing, and he saw the day coming when he would stand quite alone and forsaken.— Openly he dared not proceed against the deserters, as he had to fear the Almighty would be incensed against him to such a degree as to throw him back into the fiery pool, and just at this period he preferred a temperate climate;—what was to be done in this dilemma?— He taxed his brain for an expedient, and at last hit upon an invention, worthy of his renowned wisdom. At this he immediately went to work, piling up an enormous heap of rocks, until it had the height of a respectably sized hill. Upon this he then erected a mill, for grinding sandstones to dust, by the rattling of which he hoped to drown the voice of the angel, and also to throw the dust into the eyes of his adherents. But it came otherwise than he expected. The patience of the Lord at length was exhausted; he threw a thunderbolt at the Evil one and sent him back to his fiery pool.— The mill however exists still near Loffenau, and any child will point it out to you, if you ask for the *Devil's mill*. At the place where the Prince of Darkness sank down to his fiery abode, a hot spring rose, and you may still perceive the brimstone smell he left behind him, if you will take the pains of repairing to Baden-Baden and taking a peep at the spring called *die Hölle*. Satan's mill also has been transferred to the same spot, and upon entering the Pandaemonium, called "Conversationshaus", you may behold the wheels whizzing round and round; grinding and crushing the happiness and even the very existence of body and soul of the votaries

assembled round them. "So much for the *Teufelsmühle!*" — we however gladly return to our peaceful Wildbad, where not even the echo of the turmoil and strife of the external world resounds, but where nature spends her choicest treasures, to heal and strengthen the exhausted wanderer, seeking refuge on her warm and pitying bosom.

There are some other walks to the south of Wildbad, leading through wild and rarely trodden paths to scenes of great natural beauty and magnificence. Of these we particularly recommend the one to the valley of the lesser Enz, with the ruins of the castle of *Fautsburg*, across the *Meistern* hill, which will amply repay the trouble of a pedestrian excursion; — it is however advisable to take a guide to this spot, in order to avoid being lost in the mountains, it being impossible so to point out the path as to preclude the chance of such an event.

Once more we leave Wildbad, but this time in an opposite direction. Soon after having left the town we cross a small wooden bridge, affording access to a foot-path, at the end of which, and after having passed by some of those wooden contrivances for storing hay and straw, peculiar to the country, we perceive the counterpart to the inn first mentioned on the road to the Wild lake. It bears the appellation of *Jägerhaus*. Following the course of the Enz, we arrive at *Calmbach*, a village of 1400 inhabitants, with two inns of some merit. This is the key to the southern opening of the valley of Wildbad, and the knot in which the highroads from *Pforzheim*, *Neuenbürg*, and *Calw* unite. Calmbach may be considered as the central point of the timber trade of the Black Forest; all the wood hewn in a circumference of 10 miles must pass it, and the firewood alone, floated down from the neighbourhood of Wildbad, amounts to 20,000 cords annually.

The following notices on this most important branch of industry, will perhaps not prove uninteresting to the observant reader.— The rafts of the Enz generally consist of 110—180 trees, each, with an *Oblast* (deals loaded upon the raft) of 500—700 pieces. The value of such a raft varies from 1000 to 1500 florins. At Jagstfeld four of these rafts are combined to a *Fahrt*, and 8 *Fahrts* are united at Mannheim to a *Holländerfloss*, which contains in consequence from 3500 to 5700 trees, of a value of 32,000 to 48,000 florins. These rafts increase again as they float down the Rhine until they arrive in Holland, where they are taken asunder and sold, and from whence the raftmen return to their homes in numerous bands. The Würtemberg raftmen however seldom venture beyond Mannheim. In 1840 the following quantities of wood were exported from the Würtemberg part of the Black Forest.

575 oaks à 30 florins . . . . .	17,250 florins.
2,089 stems of Holland firs à 46 fl. . . . .	96,094 „
2,000 stems ( <i>Messbalken</i> ) à 23 fl. . . . .	46,000 „
800 stems ( <i>Dickbalken</i> ) à 15 fl. . . . .	12,000 „
1,500 stems ( <i>Kreuzbalken</i> ) à 12 fl. . . . .	18,000 „
25,000 stems of measured wood à 9 fl. . . . .	228,000 „
121,935 stems of common wood à 3 fl. . . . .	365,805 „
4,636 sawing blocks à 3 fl. 30 kr. . . . .	16,226 „
180,946 cwtghts. of deals à 54 kr. . . . .	162,852 „
2,497 cords of fir wood for fuel à 9 fl. . . . .	22,473 „
6,671 pieces of timber à 4 fl. . . . .	26,684 „
Total 1,008,384 florins.	

The prices of firewood were in the same year, at an average, for the cord of 144 cubic feet

Oak wood . . . . .	10 fl. 58 kr.
Beech „ . . . . .	12 „ 10 „
Fir „ . . . . .	7 „ 14 „

The value of building timber pr. cubic foot is: 12 kr. for oak, 11 kr. for beech, and 9 kr. for fir wood.

The new high road to *Calw* is conducted along the lesser Enz, until it opens upon a plateau of 1900 F. above the sea-level, but only to descend again into the valley of the Nagold, which you reach near the convent of *Hirsau*. — In the year 645, there dwelt in Calw a noble lady, *Helicena* by name, a widow, rich and pious; having no offspring of her own, she wished to devote her riches to the service of Heaven, and prayed to be directed in the way she should spend them. One night she dreamt she was in a valley, and saw three fine fir trees growing out of one stem; and she heard a voice say to her: "Where you see three firs growing from one root, there build a church." The next morning she went into the forest and found the trees as described in the dream. Upon that spot she built a church, and Count *Erlafried* of Calw 838 erected a cloister near it. This flourished so greatly that it became too small for the monks and a new one was built in 1080, in which, when it was finished, 260 Benedictine monks took up their abode, and devoted themselves to praying and singing. It soon was ornamented with fine paintings. In the arcades were forty painted windows; the church also was painted all over with 179 subjects taken from the bible; besides portraits of all the principal sovereigns until the time of *Charles the Fifth*. In one of the adjoining chapels were kept the clothes of a giant who lived in the mountains. They were made of leather and fastened together with iron rings. His grave is said to be near *Wildbad*, under a sandstone rock, fourty two feet long by eighteen feet in breadth. It is deep in the earth, now almost covered with moss, and dates are cut in it as far back as 1500. Those who wish

to see this stone must take a guide, else it would not easily be found.

In 1525, at the time of the Jacquerie, Hirsau was plundered by the rebellious peasants, and some years after the duke of Würtemberg converted the convent into a protestant school. The French in 1692 burnt it, and but few traces remain of its former grandeur. There are gardens now among the ruins, and a beautiful elm grows in the wall of what was once the cellar.

Though Hirsau lies in ruins, and heaven only knows where the bones of the last pious monks may moulder, piety has not died out in the neighbourhood. Scoffers would say, "It's a proof that the disease is catching."—The town of Calw, situated at a mile's distance from the convent, at present is the headquarters of the German pietists, a sect, very much resembling the Moravians, and to which the greater part of the 4200 inhabitants belongs. Their great aim is the spreading of Christendom by means of missions, and in pursuance of it they send forth enormous quantities of religious tracts and missionary petitions with which they supply not only Würtemberg, but also all Germany besides, and, in fact, half of Europe. The inhabitants are very industrious and their manufactures of woollen cloth, which existed already in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, were celebrated in former times.

The valley of the Nagold possesses two watering-places, each of which is famous for its efficacy against particular complaints. As Dr. Granville in his excellent work on the spas of Germany has given a very good account of them, we cannot do better, but give their description in his own words, taking leave only to omit such points as the reader is already acquainted with from the perusal of the foregoing pages, and to add some details he has not mentioned.

The valley of the Nagold; another of the many mountain bosoms of the Schwarzwald, lies not far from, but on a lower level than, the vale of the Enz. In that valley is found *Liebenzell*, a small town containing about a thousand inhabitants, poor and simple-minded, like their brethren of the Enz, and like them possessing "a spring of health," the virtues and powers of which have proved of essential service where the Wildbad waters were found too irritating, or had been deemed inappropriate.

The place is sheltered by lofty mountains from the north and south winds; an agreeable freshness prevails during the summer, while in the winter the air is less sharp than that of the Black Forest in general. That part in which the little town and its salutary wells are situated, expands beyond the narrow limits of the valley, and assumes the picturesque character of a delightful retreat. On the hill above the town the ruins of an old castle are situated, of which a fine square tower is still in a state of tolerable preservation. The legends of the place relate that it has been inhabited in olden times by a giant, called the *Tyrant of Merklingen*, (the same whose leather dress and measure were formerly exhibited at Hirsau) and that he has been thrown down from the height in punishment of his misdeeds.

Those who can see nothing casual in the denomination of places, have found, on the top of a hill, which rises nearly perpendicularly from the Nagold near Liebenzell, an etymology for that name, in the ruins of an old Benedictine convent, said to have been founded by the holy *Lioba*, the friend of St. Bonifacius. Cell of *Lioba*, or *Liobazell*, being soon concocted, that of Liebenzell came by easy transition. But a much simpler explanation of the name might be pointed out, in the traditionary reputation

(which the place maintains still intact), of its power to bless with offspring, disappointed lovers, "in holy alliance tied." The *Cell of Love* sounds prettier as a translation of Liebenzell.

Be that as it may, the Liebenzell mineral water, which issues from an upper and lower spring, has a temperature of 19,75° Reaumur (or about 77° Fahrenheit), in the one, and is somewhat colder in the other. In its chemical composition it bears great resemblance to the water of Wildbad; but the quantity of its solid ingredients in a pint of the water is greater, according to Professor Sigwart, who found 4,75 grains in it. Its taste is very slightly saltish, and in its appearance it is beautifully clear and transparent. The baths lie on the bank of the Nagold, opposite to the little town, and consist of two separated buildings. The upper building is more ancient than the lower. The latter is new, spacious, and divided into eighteen apartments, with proper contrivances for obtaining warmth in cold weather. A stately avenue of lime trees connects the two baths.

Previously to using the water for bathing, it is warmed in coppers, and conveyed through pipes to the different chambers. This is an inconvenience; but as the water contains no gas, the application of heat to it is considered as no detriment to its virtues. The water of the lower well is employed by many in its natural state; so that, in fact, the Liebenzell baths may almost be considered as cold baths.

The Liebenzell waters in their composition greatly resemble those of the Schlangenbad; 16 ounces of them contain

5,14	grains of chloride of soda,	with traces of
	chloride of manganese,	
0,80	,, ,, carbonate of soda,	

0,61	grains of sulphate of soda,
0,82	„ „ carbonate of lime,
0,10	„ „ oxide of iron,
0,41	„ „ silicious matter,

Total 7,88 grains.

A hundred parts of the gas, evolving from the spring, contain

Carbonic acid	51,58,
Nitrogen	44,17,
Oxygen	5,25.

It is certainly a curious coincidence, and well worth a passing remark, that the snakes (coluber matrix), found at Schlangenbad, are also to be met with in great numbers, in the waste-pipes of the Liebenzell spring, while they are found nowhere else in the neighbourhood.

I have been assured that these baths have been found very useful in scrofulous diseases, and in consumption, accompanied with tubercles: in which latter condition of the lungs, it is said that the exhalation of the surrounding fir forests is also particularly serviceable. In hæmorrhages of all sorts, such as spitting of blood, habitual bleeding from the nose, or from hæmorrhoidal vessels, as also where the natural excretion of blood is too profuse, the Liebenzell waters have acquired a well-merited celebrity. Used both inwardly, and as baths, they have of late years performed some striking cures, in cases of morbid sensibility of the stomach and intestinal canal, and have removed attacks of neuralgia or *tic*, dependant on that condition of the digestive organs. In female patients, and such of the other sex as possess irritable nerves, or who cannot endure the action of exciting baths, or active medicines, the effects of the Liebenzell springs deserve more attention, than they

seem to have hitherto received. Dr. Plieninger, who is a celebrated accoucheur in Stuttgart, found the Liebenzell-bads most strikingly beneficial in female complaints, and that the reputation they had enjoyed for many years, of removing the causes of sterility, was by no means undeserved. — The Liebenzell water is also very generally used as a cosmetic by the people of the neighbourhood.

At the distance of twelve miles beyond Wildbad, an other celebrated Spa is found in the heart of the Black Forest, where two species of mineral waters, close to each other, rise from the sandstone rock which is so prevalent in the Schwarzwald. — At the bottom of a deep valley, surrounded by double and triple ranges of mountains covered with forest trees, lies *Teinach*. Nature is here in its purest and wildest state; and where the hand of man has raised its mark, it has left tokens of the rude condition of its master.

At the termination of the village a large post-house establishment appears, and near it the Brunnen are placed. A square pavilion has been erected over the springs, with a flat roof supported by two arches. A wide gallery runs on one side of this pavilion, which is lighted by four windows on two sides, and by a continuous window on the side next to the entrance. A handsome flight of steps leads down to the paved floor, where the mineral springs, enclosed in little wells, are seen to flow. Of these there are two kinds. The first yields an acidulous water, clear, transparent, and sparkling, which rises from four wells, out of the Schwarzwald rock (variegated or red sandstone). Three of these wells are kept covered with wooden lids, and locked when not used, while the fourth is ever open and free for public use. The second spring, supplying a turbid water of a greenish colour, is situated at a little

distance from the rest. This is called *Dintenquelle* (inky spring), and well does it deserve that name. It deposits everywhere a large quantity of oxide of iron, and its taste is so intensely styptic, that it may be compared to that which is left on the tongue of a school-boy, who wipes his inky pen with his mouth. The acidulous waters, on the other hand, taste like Seltzer water at first, but immediately after they exhibit a saline medicated flavour, not unlike that of a slight solution of glauber salt, or even muriate of magnesia, both of which saline substances are to be met with in the composition of these mineral waters. But the most prevailing ingredient in them is carbonic acid, with double its quantity of carbonate of soda, and carbonate of lime. Although most contiguous to the inky spring, there are but faint traces of iron in combination with carbonic acid in these acidulous waters, according to Federhaff; whereas the same authority assigns as much as three fourths of a grain of carbonate of iron in solution, to a pint of the spring of the *Dintenquelle*. The temperature of the water in all the wells is about 45° of Fahrenheit, and is said never to alter under any variation of weather.

Sixteen ounces of the acidulous water contain 20,677 cubic inches of carbonic acid, and of solid ingredients:

Carbonate of soda . . . . .	2,2387 grains.
Sulphate of soda . . . . .	0,6589 „
Chloride of soda, with traces of chloride of magnesia . . . . .	0,3024 „
Carbonate of lime . . . . .	3,4380 „
Carbonate of magnesia . . . . .	0,3979 „
Carbonate of iron . . . . .	traces.
Silicious matter . . . . .	0,2895 „

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Total 7,3254 grains.

The waters of the inky spring contain in sixteen ounces 0,213 of a cubic inch of carbonic acid, along with

Chloride of soda and chloride of lime	0,3152	grains.
Chloride of magnesia . . . . .		traces.
Carbonate of soda and sulphate of potash . . . . .	0,4144	„
Sulphate of lime . . . . .		traces.
Carbonate of iron, with traces of carbonate of manganese . . . . .	0,1216	„
Carbonate of lime . . . . .	0,6576	„
Carbonate of magnesia . . . . .	0,0800	„
Silicia . . . . .	0,0432	„

Total 1,5120 grains.

Since 1839 several other springs of a similar composition have been discovered.

The medical properties of the acidulous waters of Teinach partake of the character of the alkaline springs also, in their effect upon the human constitution. In faulty digestion, and other complaints of the stomach, where the appetite is lost or vitiated, as well as where heart-burn follows the ingestion of food, the acidulous Teinach has proved extremely useful. For the same reason, where gout or a rheumatic affection is allied to a disturbed or depraved digestion, the acidulous water is said to be wonderfully effective; a power which it extends with marked benefit to certain disorders of the urinary organs also. But it is principally in the cure of insane patients, that Teinach has long acquired no mean celebrity; and many of that class of patients, including hypochondriacal and melancholic persons are to be found here every season.

The late Queen Dowager of Würtemberg and Princess Royal of England, Charlotte Mathilde, used to visit this

place every year, from the acidulous springs of which her general health derived considerable benefit.

Although the wells are chiefly frequented by those who drink the waters only, both kinds of them are used also as baths. A new establishment for that purpose has been erected, with some pretensions to architectural taste, and neatness. A small portico protects the entrance of the building, in the interior of which there are, on the ground-floor, two ranges of bath-rooms, six in number, on each side of a corridor, and on the principal floor an equal number of well furnished chambers. The cold and heated water of the wells is sent into the bathing-tub of each room. These vessels are made of wood, and have an entire cover of the same material, with a place cut out for the head of the bather. There are other more ancient and less convenient bathing-rooms in the village; but those mentioned here, — which, with some other improvements, are of a recent date, and are due to the munificence of the sovereign of Würtemberg, are necessarily the best and most frequented.

The Spa itself is farmed out to the postmaster, who exports a large quantity of the water in stone bottles, and sends it to every part of Würtemberg, where it is drunk like Seltzer, either alone or with wine. A great number of the poorer classes of peasants and villagers bring hither their earthen jugs, which they fill from the acidulous springs, sometimes to the number of forty or fifty. There is connected with the Post-house the usual appendage of an hotel, having a large dining-room for a table d'hôte, which is used also as a general assembly-room for the inmates of the hotel, who from their apartments on either side of the house may, through covered galleries, get to the bath chambers before described.

A small garden, a promenade, and a conversation

saloon, one hundred and sixty feet long and forty feet wide, open to the garden on one side, and backed by the mountain, form all the embellishments of the Teinach Spa, which is celebrated in the neighbourhood, though little frequented by strangers. Dr. Schütz and Dr. Müller, the physicians having the charge of the baths and springs, appointed by the government, do not reside at Teinach, but at Calw, and visit the establishment twice or three times a-week. Every thing is moderate in price in this sequestered spot. — The village-church contains a curious cabalistic painting, called *Turris Antoniae*.

Those who may be inclined to pay a visit to Teinach, from Wildbad, will do well to select for their excursion St. James-day, the 25<sup>th</sup> of July, on which day a popular feast takes place there. It is called the *Hahnentanz* (cocks dance), and the expenses attendant to its celebration are provided for by a fund, granted for this purpose by the late Dowager Queen of Württemberg. — It commences by three o'clock in the afternoon, on the public place, with foot-races among the young people of both sexes. This is followed by donkey-races which generally give origin to a great deal of mirth at the expense of the riders, and then the great object of the day is brought forward. A pole of nine feet in height, on the top of which a cock is encaged in a wooden box, is firmly implanted in the soil. Below this cage a wooden arm is fastened to the pole, from which dangles a small board, attached in the manner of a balance-scale. A glass of water is placed upon it and now the young men with their sweethearts begin to dance round the pole. When a couple arrives beneath the board, they stop; and the swain, getting a lift from his partner, endeavours to knock over the glass of water with his head. He who has first done the feat three times running, re-

ceives the prize, namely the cock, to which a handkerchief and some other pieces of finery are added.

The shortest road back to Wildbad passes by *Zavelstein*, an imposing ruin, overgrown with ivy, which dominates the valley. Here Count Eberhard the Wrangler found shelter on his forced retreat from Wildbad. A law prohibits interment in the valley of Teinach; the inhabitants in consequence are obliged to bury their dead in the grave yard, or god's acre, as the Germans poetically have it, of *Zavelstein*. The view from this point upon the dark valley below is melancholy in the extreme. It looks like an immense tomb, guarded by tall and solemn pines that mournfully wave their heads; like the spirits of the departed:

Mortal, they softly say,  
Peace to thy heart,  
We too, O mortal!  
Were as thou art,  
Hope-lifted, doubt-depressed,  
Seeing in part,  
Tried, troubled, tempted,  
Sustained, as thou art!

At Reichenbach the road reunites with the route from Calw to Wildbad.

From Calmbach to *Neuenbürg* your way leads along the Enz-valley; about midways lies *Höfen*, an elegant village with many saw-mills, and a wealthy and industrious population. The road is not deficient in attractive scenery. *Neuenbürg* is a small town of 1500 inhabitants, with narrow streets, an old castle, and the ruins of a still older one. There are several iron mines in the neighbourhood, the only ones in Würtemberg, whose produce is fit to be converted into steel. Three leagues farther on is *Pforzheim*, a thriving town of 6000 inhabitants, situated on the juncture

of the Enz and the Nagold. The principal line of trade here is that of jewellery, in which 900 workmen are engaged.

The places in the neighbourhood of Wildbad where post-horses can be obtained are the following only; viz: Neuenbürg, Pforzheim, Calw, and Besenfeld; yet let-horses are to be got at Simmersfeld, Dobel, Herrenalb, Calmbach, Hirsau, Liebenzell, and Teinach.

The best night-quarters in the environs are to be found at Calmbach, Neuenbürg (Crown), Pforzheim (Eagle, Post), Liebenzell, Hirsau, Calw, Teinach, Simmersfeld, Gernsbach, Badisches Jägerhaus, and Herrenalb.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### REMARKS ON THE GEOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL RELATIONS OF THE ENVIRONS OF WILDBAD.

THE chain of the Black Forest, extending along the volcanic line between the volcanoes of Italy and those of the Rhine, very probably owes its origin to those revolutions of our globe, which raised also the intermediary chain of the Swiss alps. In the measure however as the distance increased from the central point of commotion, the effects of the plutonic powers pronounced themselves in a minor degree. Thus it may be explained that, while the southern portion of the Black Forest almost entirely consists of primitive rocks, such as granite and gneuss, these gradually disappear as we advance in a northern direction, and at last are, with a few exceptions, overtopped everywhere by rocks of the secondary formation, such as the variegated and lower red sandstone. Of these all the neighbouring heights consist as far as Pforzheim, where the shelly limestone appears, forming the northern boundary line of the Black Forest. In the east, west and south of Wildbad the variegated sandstone also predominates, up to the highest points of the neighbourhood, and huge blocks of this rock peeled off like eggshells from their original position, by plutonic forces, are scattered over all the plateaus of this

district. To these very likely belongs the *giant-stone* near Wildbad, mentioned in a preceding chapter. The variegated sandstone of the Black Forest contains no traces of calcareous matter, but a high proportion of silicia enters into its composition, as well as some oxide of iron, which gives to it the red, porphyre-like appearance. Owing to this cause it is excellently well adapted for building purposes, it being not decomposed by contact with the outer air. Its extreme durability is proved by the Strassburg cathedral, which is entirely built of variegated sandstone, and whose aspect is still the same it was, when left by the stone-mason. The bath-buildings of Wildbad, and all the principal edifices of the town, are also constructed of this sandstone.

The granite rock, as already stated, is but rarely met with in the northern parts of the Black Forest. It only appears in the valley of the Murg, near Reichenbach and Schwarzenberg; from Enzklösterle to Wildbad, in the valley of the Enz; and near Herrenalb, where it forms an aggregate of high peaks, resembling towers constructed by the hand of man, which are called the *Falkensteine* or hawk's stones.

At Liebenzell also a granite-gang may be perceived, wedged in between the variegated sandstone, in an elevation of 995 Par. F. above the sea-level. Considering these instances of the appearance of granite rocks under a balneographical point of view, we at once perceive, that it gives origin to all the warm springs of the district, and this fact becomes the more remarkable, if we know that in the *Gais-thal* near Herrenalb, in a spot almost touching a line drawn from Wildbad to Baden-Baden, a thermal spring has been discovered some years ago. These observations will lead us to infer, that there exists probably a subterraneous con-

nexion between the hot springs of Wildbad and Baden-Baden, while at the same time they are bearing evidence to the truth of the remark, that the hot springs always rise from rocks of the primary formation, the cold sources generally having their origin in transition-rocks. To the latter point the circumstance of the Teinach-springs, rising from the red sandstone, lends additional weight.

The distribution of the waters of the Black Forest is highly interesting, and, as it appears, in direct opposition to all laws of hydrostatics; for, contrary to the observations made in other parts of the globe; the largest accumulations of water occur exactly on the highest elevations, instead of existing in the valleys, where their natural place should be. The most remarkable of the mountain-lakes of the Black Forest have already been enumerated in the introductory chapter of this volume, together with their elevation above the level of the sea; there exists however a great number of smaller ones, all of them in great altitudes, which for want of space have not been mentioned; and many peat-mosses of those high elevations most certainly have formerly been the beds of lakes.—Moreover, there is no lack of evidence to the fact: that in ancient times there were enormous lakes in various parts of the Black Forest, whose waters, after having broken their bounds, took their egress towards the Rhine and the lesser valleys of the neighbourhood, destroying every thing before them, and piling up those gigantic accumulations of fragments of rocks, which abound chiefly in the southern portion of this mountainous district. Such an accident, though on a smaller scale has also taken place in the Enz-valley, which still shows the traces of devastation by water, near the *Sprollenhöfe*. There considerable accumulations of granite and sandstone-fragments appear, produced undoubtedly by the force of waters rushing down

through the *Kegel*- or Millbrook-vale, which extends from Kaltenbrunn to the valley of the Enz. These accumulations continue till to the embouchure into the Enz-valley, the sole of which is covered with them to such an extent as to cause a deviation in the course of the river. Another aggregate of stone-fragments, by which the bottom of the valley is covered till down to the *Lautenhof*, occurs at the mouth of the Rollwasser-Tobel.

The rock prevalent near Wildbad, is a gross-grained granite, composed of smoke-coloured quartz, yellowish feldspar, and silver white mica; in this shape it appears particularly at the silver-wear (*Silberwehr*). Beyond Wildbad a compact, small-grained sandstone, of an ashy hue, enters almost imperceptibly into the composition of the rock, and at the same time the particles of feldspar and quartz increasing in size, often appear in a crystalline shape. In the upper portion of the Enz valley flesh colored *Albite*, in pieces of several cubic inches, becomes the principal constituent of the granite, in lieu of the common feldspar. There also the rhombs of mica are of more than a square inch in circumference.

The granite rocks near the *Sprollenmühle* contain a mineral found nowhere else in these parts, called Leptinite (*Weissstein*); it consists of a homogeneous mass of blueish grey feldspar, with quartz, mica and cœrulean cyanite. — The stone pedestal of the Schiller statue at Stuttgart consists of granite quarried near the *Kälbermühle*, in the neighbourhood of Wildbad. Some years ago, blue colored granite was discovered in the site of the *Neue Badgebäude* at Wildbad, when the rocks around it were blasted in order to obtain the extent of level ground, necessary for the construction of this building.

Professor Sigwart, who submitted the granite of Wildbad

to dry distillation, found in it carbonate of ammonia. The arable soil of this district is of a reddish hue and chiefly consists of sand. Professor Schübler who analysed it chemically, found in a hundred parts of it:

Quartz sand . . . . .	77,0
Clay, with traces of oxide of iron . .	20,1
Carbonate of lime . . . . .	1,3
Humus (Ulmine), extractive with potash	0,1
Substances volatilized by red heat . .	1,2
	<hr/>
	99,7

One cubic inch of it, in a dry state, weighed 454 grains, when moistened the weight increased to 622 grains. Its consistency, when dry, was but 6,8, — clay being taken as a standard, = 100. From these dates it must become evident that this soil is extremely light; however fine firs, and, along the slopes of the hills, excellent rye is grown on it.

The most remarkable minerals found in the neighbourhood, are the following:

Fluorspar, crist.; in the variegated sandstone near Neuenbürg.

Bituminous quartz (*Stinkquartz*); var. sandst., near Cälmbach.

Horny quartz (*Hornstein*); granite; Wildbad.

Silicious feldspar (*Albite*); gran.; Wildbad.

Oxide of manganese (*Pyrolusite*), crist.,

Manganite,

Wad (*Brauneisenrahm*),

Red iron ore (*Rotheisenocker*),

Lepidokrokite,

Brown iron ore (fibrous and compact *Brauneisenstein*),

Carbonate of iron, (*Eisenspath*), crist.; in the clayey sandstone near Neuenbürg;

Green carbonate of copper (*Dichter Malachit*, and *Eisenschüssiges Kupfergrün*); clayey sandst.; Bulach; Azure copper ore (*Kupferlasur*), crist.; silicious sandstone; Bulach.

Grey copper (*Fahlerz*), crist.; cl. sandst.; Bulach.

The elevation above the sea-level, of the principal points around Wildbad, given below, in Paris feet, will assist the visitor in obtaining a correct image of the geological formation of this district.

*Hornisgründe*, 3612; *Hohllokkopf*, 3280; Rossbühl, 3016; Kaltenbronn, 2645; Wild lake, 2817; source of Enz, 2354; Enz at Enzklösterle, 1802; level of the Enz at Wildbad, 1323; — at Neuenbürg, 961; — at Pforzheim, 761; *Dobel*, 2230; plateau between the valleys of the Enz and the Nagold, at Bruderhof, 1953; Neu-Bulach, 1833; Teinach, 1212; *Zavelstein*, 1800; Calw, level of the Nagold, 1036; Liebenzell, l. of N., 984; Freudenstadt, 2268. — The names printed in italics, are those of the heights affording the finest prospects.

The botanical features of the environs of Wildbad are those of the Black Forest in general; the cryptogamous plants appear in great numbers, and amongst the phaenogamous those peculiar to the transition-limits of the sub-alpine region predominate. The english botanist will find here a rich harvest of the former, in fact, six times the number of cryptogamous species observed in England, are met with in this country, where 44 species of ferns, 240 mosses, 219 lichens, 52 alges, and 415 fungous plants are indigenous. The following details, merely intended to assist the botanist in his excursions, have no claims to a perfection, which years of laborious research only can attain; if therefore any one who peruses the present volume, should be fortunate enough to meet with species not enu-

merated here, the author would be happy to receive communications adressed to Mr. Sonnewald, the publisher.

An almost uninterrupted succession of fir- and pine forests covers the reddish sandstone heights of these mountains. The red fir is predominant in the higher regions, while farther down the silver fir becomes more conspicuous. The shady ground of these woods presents the aspect of a soft mossy quilt, interwoven with beautiful ferns, of which the most remarkable are: *Aspidium spinulosum*, *Lonchitis*, *Oreopteris*, *Filix mas.* and *Filix foemina*, *fragile*, *aculeatum*, and *anthricifolium*; *Potypodium phegopteris*, *thelypteris*, *oreopteris*, *dryopteris*, and *dilatatum*; *Blechnum boreale*; and *Osmunda regalis*. All the prominent rocks left free from moss, are clothed with *Isidium corallinum*, and *Byssus* (*Chroolepus Jolithus*), while those most exposed to the northwinds are overgrown with an array of grey or black coloured lichens, commonly considered as the sole property of the Flora of the scandinavian provinces. Of these the rarest are: *Parmelia sahlunensis*, *stygia*, and *excausta*; *Gyrophora glabra*, *proboscidea*, *cylindrica*, *erosa*, *deusta*, *pustulata*; *Cornicularia pubescens*; *Stercocaulon paschale*. The scarcest species of this order however are nourished by the bark of the forest trees;—the milk coloured *Thelotrema* (*Thelotrema lepadinum*); *Sphaerophoron coralloides*, and *fragile*; also common liverwort (*Sticta pulmonacea*), *Lecidea sanguinaria*; and numerous *Parmeliae*. In the highest regions, finally, broad, greyish-green bands are seen between the dark leaves, they mostly are of the species: *Alectoria jubata* and *sarmentosa*; *Borrera ciliaris*, *furfuracea*; and *Usnea florida*, and *barbata*;—sickly trees here are overspun with the long threads of *Usnea longissima*, and decayed stems serve as abode to peculiar formations, like *Buxbaumia aphylla*, and *Lecidea comadophila*.

As has been said in the geological part of this chapter, the Black Forest presents the strange phenomenon that the summit of its mountains is the part most impregnated with moisture, the valleys being generally dry and but irrigated so far as necessary. There the meadows are clothed with a beautiful carpet of gramineæ and flowers, embalmed by *Meum athamanticum* and caraway (*Carum carvi*), there you find dry gravel walks, and clear brooks, rushing over granite and sandstone rocks: as one ascends to their sources however, the moss-veil becomes denser, the trees decrease in size, till at last the dwarf-pine (*pinus montana*) appears, attaining to scarcely man's height, and rarely scattered over the surface of a peat-moss, or the banks of a dead brown lake.

These turf-lakes are entirely devoid of such aquatic plants as require warmth, yet on the other hand their accessions are covered with a fine, smooth carpet of sea-green sphagnum, interlaced with the roseate blossoms of the cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccos*), rosemary, (*Andromeda polyfolia*), the purple, rose like leaf-bunches of sun-dew (*Drosera rotundifolia* and *longifolia*), and the black *Empetrum*. The seams of these carpets, towards the forest, consist of a thick sod composed of dwarf-rushes (*Scirpus cespitosus*); *Juncus squarrosus*; and of *Nardus stricta*, the sure indicator of a sterile soil. — Such a lake is the Wild-lake near Wildbad.

The subjoined list will present a tolerably correct picture of the indigenous Flora of Wildbad; and in order to facilitate research, the stand of the plants named, has been given wherever it appeared necessary. The classification is that of the Linnean system.

Pinguicula vulgaris.	Valeriana tripteris.
Circea alpina. ( <i>Ensklösterle</i> , <i>Calmbach</i> .)	Crocus vernus ( <i>Zavelstein</i> ).
	Scirpus cespitosus.

- Eriophorum vaginatum* (*Wildlake*).  
 — *latifolium*.  
*Nardus stricta*.  
*Aira cespitosa*.  
 — *flexuosa*.  
*Festuca nemorum* (*Enzklösterle*).  
*Festuca sylvatica* VILL. (*Herrenalb*).  
*Montia rivularis*.  
*Scabiosa sylvatica*.  
*Galium rotundifolium* (above *Herrenalb*).  
*Galium saxatile*.  
*Majanthemum bifolium*.  
*Ilex aquifolium*.  
*Lycopsis arvensis* (*Teinach*).  
*Lysimachia nemorum* (*Kälbermühle*).  
*Gentiana lutea* (*Hohlohkopf*).  
*Menyanthes trifoliata* (*Wildlake*).  
*Atropa Belladonna*.  
*Phyteuma spicatum*.  
 — *orbiculare*.  
*Jasione montana*.  
*Lonicera nigra*.  
*Viola palustris*.  
*Hedera helix*.  
*Heracleum elegans*.  
*Myrrhis hirsuta* (*Calw*).  
 — *aurea* (*Bulach*).
- Chaerophyllum silvestre*.  
*Staphylea pinnata*.  
*Sambucus nigra*.  
 — *racemosa*.  
*Drosera rotundifolia*.  
 — *longifolia* (*Eiberg* near *Calmbach*).  
*Galanthus nivalis*.  
*Muscari comosum* (*Calw*).  
*Convallaria verticillata*.  
*Luzula maxima*.  
*Juncus squarrosus*.  
*Erica vulgaris*.  
*Vaccinium myrtillus*.  
 — *uliginosum*.  
 — *vitis idæa*.  
 — *oxycoccus*.  
*Epilobium angustifolium*.  
*Acer platanoides*.  
 — *pseudo-platanus*.  
*Paris quadrifolia* (*Promenade*).  
*Andromeda polyfolia* (*Wildlake*).  
*Pyrola rotundifolia*.  
 — *rosea* (on the road to *Neuenbürg*).  
*Monotropa hypopitys*.  
*Chrysosplenium alternifolium*.  
 — *oppositifolium*.  
*Silene linicola* (*Teinach*).  
*Stellaria nemorum*.  
 — *uliginosa*.  
 — *media*.

- Arenaria rubra (*Dobel*).  
 Spergula arvensis.  
 Cerastium viscosum.  
 Oxalis acetosella.  
 Sedum telephium.  
 Euphorbia amygdaloides.  
 Sorbus aria.  
 Rubus glandulosus.  
   — idæus.  
   — saxatilis.  
 Fragaria vesca.  
 Potentilla argentea (*Calw*).  
 Comarum palustre.  
 Hypericum humifusum.  
   — pulchrum (*Teinach*).  
 Ranunculus auricomus.  
   — platanifolius.  
   — fluviatilis.  
   — lanuginosus (*Dobel*).  
   — ficaria.  
 Trollius europæus.  
 Anemone nemorosa.  
 Nepeta cataria (*Calw*).  
 Melampyrum pratense (*Enzklösterle*).  
 Melamp. sylvaticum (*Dobel*).  
 Digitalis purpurea.  
 Geranium phæum.  
 Fumaria Vaillantii (*Teinach*).  
 Corydalis fabacea (*Hirsau*).  
 Polygala depressa (*Enzklösterle*).  
 Genista pilosa.
- Genista germanica.  
 Spartium scoparium.  
 Hieracium paludosum (*Dobel*).  
 Adenostyles albifrons (*Wildlake*).  
 Helichryson lut.-album (*Calw*).  
 Senecio nemorensis (*Wildlake*).  
 Senecio sylvaticus.  
 Arnica montana.  
 Orchis morio.  
   — palustris (*Dobel*).  
   — coriophora (*Dobel*).  
   — militaris.  
   — maculata.  
 Neottia ovata (*Calw*).  
 Epipactis latifolia (*Calw*).  
 Carex vulpina.  
   — canescens (*Wildlake*).  
   — leucoglossum (*Wildlake*).  
   — glauca.  
 Betula pubescens.  
 Carpinus betulus (*Promenade*).  
 Fagus sylvatica.  
 Castanea vesca (*Loffenau*).  
 Quercus robur.  
   — pedunculata.  
 Corylus avellana.  
 Pinus montana.  
   — sylvestris.  
   — abies.  
   — picea.

- Pinus strobus* (*Promenade*).  
*Salix cinerea*.  
   — *fragilis*.  
   — *aurita*.  
   — *parvifolia*.  
*Empetrum nigrum*.  
*Polypodium dilatatum*.  
   — *vulgare*.  
   — *dryopteris*.  
   — *phegopteris*.  
   — *thelypteris*.  
   — *oreopteris*.  
*Aspidium fragile*.  
   — *anthriscifolium*.  
   — *aculeatum*.  
*Asplenium viride*.  
   — *septentrionale*.  
   — *trichomanoides*.  
   — *germanicum*.  
   — *ruta muraria*.  
*Pteris aquilina*.  
*Blechnum boreale* (*Carlsburg*).  
*Doradilla septentrionalis*.  
*Osmunda regalis*.  
*Equisetum palustre*.  
*Sphagnum obtusifolium*.  
   — *acutifolium*.  
   — *cuspidatum*.  
*Gymnostomum Hedwigia*.  
   — *ovatum*.  
   — *truncatum*.  
   — *pyriforme*.  
*Tetraphis pellucida*.
- Encalypta vulgaris*.  
*Lycopodium annotinum*.  
   — *clavatum*.  
   — *selago*.  
   — *complanatum*.  
*Trichostomum pulvinatum*.  
   — *canescens*.  
   — *heterostychem*.  
   — *aciculare*.  
*Grimmia apocarpa*.  
*Dicranum viridulum*.  
   — *glaucum*.  
   — *heteromallum*.  
   — *purpureum*.  
   — *Schraderi*.  
*Barbula muralis*.  
   — *unguiculata*.  
*Syntrichia muralis*.  
*Polytrichum juniperifolium*.  
   — *juccæfolium*.  
   — *urnigerum*.  
   — *aloides*.  
   — *nanum*.  
*Arthotrichum anomalum*.  
   — *striatum*.  
*Neckera ulophylla*.  
   — *crispa*.  
*Lesca sericea*.  
   — *complanata*.  
*Climachium dendroides*.  
*Bartramia crispa*.  
*Hypnum argenteum*.  
   — *vespiticium*.

- Hypnum** *serpens.*  
 — *alopecurum.*  
 — *myosuroides.*  
 — *velutinum.*  
 — *purum.*  
 — *rutabulum.*  
 — *riparioides.*  
 — *abietinum.*  
 — *tamariscinum.*  
 — *cuspidatum.*  
 — *Schreberi.*  
 — *lucens.*  
 — *triquetrum.*  
 — *rugosum.*  
 — *christa castrensis.*  
 — *cupressiforme.*  
**Marchantia** *stellata.*  
 — *conica.*  
 — *hemisphaerica.*  
 — *polymorpha.*  
**Jungermannia** *platyphylla.*  
 — *tamariscifolia.*  
 — *tomentella.*  
 — *complanata.*  
 — *polyanthos.*  
 — *epiphylla.*  
**Sticta** *pulmonacea.*
- Leucanora* *tartarea.*  
*Parmelia* *stygia.*  
 — *physodes.*  
*Cetraria* *islandica.*  
*Lecidea* *lapicida.*  
 — *sulphurea.*  
*Gyrophora* *proboscoides.*  
 — *pustulata.*  
*Borrera* *ciliaris.*  
 — *purpuracea.*  
*Peltidea* *polydactyla.*  
 — *canina.*  
*Evernia* *prunastri.*  
*Cenomyce* *pyxidata.*  
 — *furcata.*  
 — *rangiferina.*  
*Sphaerophoron* *coralloides.*  
 — *fragile.*  
*Alectoria* *jubata.*  
*Rumalina* *fraxinea.*  
 — *farinacea.*  
*Usnea* *florida.*  
 — *barbata.*  
 — *longissima.*  
*Collema* *rivulare.*  
*Lepraria* *cinereo-sulphurea.*

## CHAPTER V.

THE BATHING AND DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS. — PHYSICAL AND  
CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE WATERS.

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It is certainly the most difficult thing in life, to commence a new chapter. There are so many things to be considered, so many interests to be kept from jarring together, that the mere thought of them is well nigh sufficient to drive a poor author mad. True it is those concocters of maxims, the French, have a saying "*Si l'on veut commencer, il faut commencer par le commencement;*" but where would the always following it up, lead to, I ask? The present chapter on the Springs for instance, would have to commence with a historical account of their discovery by means of a wounded pig, and probably by a learned disquisition, whether the animal in question was a lady or a gentleman of the forest. Were I a punster I should not let slip the opportunity of giving my decision, that it certainly was a *bore*, but I hate cutting stale jokes, and therefore shall drop the subject. Still I cannot dismiss this occasion for displaying historical knowledge, without relating a little story

on a similar subject, that now is uppermost in my mind. It is this: when, shortly after the destruction of the Armada, Queen Elizabeth passed through Coventry, the citizens sent a deputation, headed by the Mayor, to congratulate Her Majesty on this happy event. The worthy Mayor, probably "unaccustomed to public speaking," adressed the maiden Queen in the following words: "When the Spaniards attacked Your Majesty: ecod! they caught the wrong sow by the ears!" upon which polite speech Her Majesty quickly dismissed the deputation, telling them "to mind their own business." This, gentle reader, I am about to do myself, and at once proceed to a description of the Baths as they are at present.

The rising importance of Wildbad, and the annually increasing number of visitors, at last induced the Würtemberg government, to bestow a greater share of attention upon this Spa, than had hitherto been done. The consequence was, that, upon the place formerly occupied by the old Royal palace, a new and magnificent building has been erected for the accommodation of the bathing community. The bathing-basins now are entirely rebuilt and enlarged as well, as also increased in number; and every thing has been done in them to promote comfort and the recovery of lost health, as will be seen from the sequel.

There exist eight bath-chambers, of various dimensions, separated by partitions, which do not rise quite to the height of the roof above them. They are erected immediately over the several sources of hot water which rise out of fissures in the granite rock. This, with its clean sand deposits, is collected in square or oblong basins with twenty inches depth of water in them, at a natural temperature varying from 26° to 29° of Reaumur in the different baths. In these the bather sits, or rather lies down, with the back of his head to the wall,—and in each of them are a number of

places, which are generally occupied at the same time. There are also single divisions or closets, perfectly secluded from the rest, where only one person at a time can bathe.

In all these baths the bottom is naturally covered with about sixteen inches of very fine clean sand, spread over the rocks, and through it the numberless little springs which exist in the adjacent rock, pour out their tribute without ceasing. A slight vapour is seen constantly to hover over the surface; but the atmosphere of the bathing-room is clear and elastic, as the excess of steam from the water passes off through proper openings in the roof.

The utmost cleanliness pervades these baths, which are in this respect much superior to many of the warm mineral baths of Germany. By means of sluices and waste-pipes, the water of all the chambers is emptied and renewed every time the bath has been used. This operation naturally shifts the upper stratum of the bed of sand, which is thereby purified, besides that the inferior stratum of the sand is turned up by the bath people. As nearly fourteen cubic feet of warm water flow in a minute into the baths from the principal spring—besides what is supplied by the minor ones—the frequent changes thus made are matter of no difficulty. Indeed, the water in the bath is never the same for five minutes together; for as the influx of it from the natural sources is incessant, and the superfluous quantity as it rises above a fixed mark, is as incessantly conveyed out of the basin by the waste-pipes—a never ending change takes place in the contents of each bath. The luxury of such an arrangement can be appreciated by all, but by none so well as by those who have had the good fortune to partake of it. The distribution of the bath-rooms is as follows:

- 1) The *Princes' bath* (*Fürstenbad*), with an area of 218

square feet, and a natural temperature of 27° of Reaumur. It is built and decorated, (as indeed the whole structure) in the Byzantine style, and most tastefully and luxuriantly fitted up. Five persons may use it simultaneously, for which purpose five separate dressing-rooms are attached to it. As the basin is not provided with partitions like the other bath-rooms, it is used by both sexes alternately with an interlapse of an hour between the baths taken, to clean and replenish it. The description Dr. Granville gives of the Fürstenbad, is interesting. "I entered the Fürsten or Prince's bath, he says, after having undressed in an adjoining room, where I found a sofa, chairs, a table with a mirror, a carpet, and warm linen. I selected an hour, when no other person was present. When bathers, of either sex, choose to bathe in common, in their respective baths, it is an indispensable rule of the place, that they should wear a roquelaure.

After descending a few steps from the dressing-room into the bath-room, I walked over the warm soft sand to the farthest end of the bath and I laid myself down upon it, near the principal spring, resting my head on a clean wooden pillow. The soothing effect of the water, as it came over me, up to the throat, transparent like the brightest gem or aquamarine, soft, genially warm, and gently murmuring, I shall never forget. Millions of bubbles of gas rose from the sand, and played around me, quivering through the lucid water as they ascended, and bursting at the surface, to be succeeded by others. The sensation produced by these, as many of them, with their tremulous motion, just *effleuraient* the surface of the body, like the much vaunted effect of titillation in animal magnetism, is not to be described. It partakes of tranquillity and exhilaration; of the ecstatic state of a devotee, blended with the repose

of an opium eater. The head is calm, the heart is calm, every sense is calm; yet there is neither drowsiness, stupefaction, nor numbness; for every feeling is fresher, and the memory of worldly pleasures keen and sharp. But the operations of the moral as well as physical man are under the spell of some powerfully tranquillising agent. It is the human tempest, lulled into all the delicious playings of the ocean's afterwaves. From such a position I willingly never would have stirred. To prolong its delicious effects what would I not have given? but the Bad-meister appeared at the top of the steps of the farther door, and warned me to eschew the danger of my situation; for there is danger even in such pleasures as these, if greatly prolonged.

I looked at the watch and the thermometer before I quitted my station. The one told me I had passed a whole hour, in the few minutes I had spent according to my imagination; and the other marked  $29^{\circ}$  of Reaumur, or  $98\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit. But I found the temperature warmer than that, whenever, with my hand, I dug into the bed of sand, as far down as the rock, and disengaged myriads of bubbles of heated air, which imparted to the skin a satiny softness not to be observed in the effects of ordinary warm baths.

These baths are principally used from five o'clock in the morning until seven, and even much later; and again by some people in the evening. The time allowed for remaining in the water is from half an hour to an hour; but it is held to be imprudent to continue the bath to the latter period, as experience has shown that such sensations as I felt, and have endeavoured to describe, prove ultimately too overpowering to the constitution, if prolonged to excess."

2) The gentlemen's-bath (*Herrenbad*), is the largest basin, as it presents an area of 750 square feet. It is divided by a low wall into two compartments of equal dimensions,

one of which is cooler than the other. They are both destined for the use of gentlemen, ladies being accommodated in their own baths, with the exception of the Fürstenbad. The regulations existing in this respect will in future not be alluded to, otherwise than by mentioning the extent of accommodation offered in each compartment. The two sexes besides are so strictly secluded from each other in the baths, that even the entrance from the corridors to the dressing-rooms is effected from different sides. The interior of the dressing-rooms also is subdivided into a series of dressing-closets, answering to the number of individuals admitted to the baths at the same time, so that, as this number is never exceeded, and the closets are entirely screened from the principal room, every one may confidently enter the bath without any fear of being exposed to the intrusive gaze of strangers. The bath-rooms, it ought further to be remarked, are so spacious, that double the number of bathers, admitted simultaneously, might conveniently be received in them, from which results, that every individual has, as it were, an atmosphere of his own, in the water.—Some over-nice, over-scrupulous invalids, certainly to these open baths have preferred bathing in tubs, and have had such contrivances purposely constructed for their use, yet a bath of this kind cannot be called “a bath in the Wildbad,” but only “a bath in a tub of the Wildbad water.” If such invalids wished to bathe alone, they might have chosen the separate closets for the purpose. The objection started against bathing in water in which other people bathe, has no force in Wildbad; for the bather is not in a stagnant pool, but in a flowing river constantly supplied with fresh water; and as to any person’s, labouring under cutaneous or disgusting diseases, being likely to mingle with the general bathers, it is an occurrence provided against by

the establishment of a separate basin for cases of that nature. There is also another excellent regulation, which obliges visitors who have entered their names as bathers on their first arrival, (according to the general practice) on the Bad-meister's register, — to take first a *bain de propreté*, viz. a private bath; so that their person shall be properly cleansed, previously to their being permitted to use the other baths.

The bathing together, when that can be done under circumstances so favourable as at Wildbad, and with the decorum which is there observed, is a source of entertainment conducive to health. People talk of the effect of the baths, either from what they have heard, or from their own experience; and the sick receive fresh spirits from hearing others descant on the good result produced by the water upon themselves. The bathing together in this natural River-head and the bathing in slippers or tubs, are to each other, in point of health, as a walk with a pleasant companion in the open air, is to sitting in a locked-up chamber.

The eastern compartment of the Herrenbad has 19 dressing-closets, which number as above-mentioned, is also that of the persons admitted at once to the bath-room; the western portion will accommodate 23 individuals. In each compartment there are contrivances for the application of shower-baths, screened off from the main basin by curtains, and provided with separate dressing-rooms, and ingresses to the basin. The number of closets for those who wish to bathe alone, in the eastern compartment is four; possessing their own springs of different temperatures (two of 28° R.; one of 27½° R., and one of 29½° R.) and having their own dressing-rooms attached to them. The eastern compartment contains six of these closet-baths.

The temperature reigning in the Herrenbad is 27° R. in one room, and 28° R. in the other. The principal spring of Wildbad emerges from a niche penetrating deep into the rock, on one of the sides of this basin. On plunging the arm into the cleft whence the spring flows, its force and temperature may at once be ascertained. The heat in this place, which bears the appropriate denomination of *Hoelle*, is 30° of R. or about 100° of Fahrenheit. The quantity of water the springs of this basin supply, amounts to 13,911 cubic feet a minute, or 787 c. f. per hour. — Close to the Herrenbad are

3) and 4) Two small basins of 100 square feet in surface each, and a temperature of 28° R. They are not provided with shower-baths, and the number of dressing closets attached to the one is but four, that in the other being five. These bath-rooms are principally dedicated to the use of persons inflicted with cutaneous and disgusting diseases; however as the temperature in them is so high, they are rarely used for this purpose, and such persons are at present allowed to take their baths in colder bath-rooms also, to which effect the hour from 11 to 12 when no other bathers are present, is set aside for them.

5) The ladies' bath, or *Frauenbad*, with a surface of 624 square feet, and a construction similar to that of the Herrenbad. Each of the two compartments, into which it is divided, contains thirteen dressing-rooms, both of them also have contrivances for administering the douche and shower-bath. The temperature in this bath is 27° R. in the eastern compartment, and 28° R. in the western one. On each side there are two closets for solitary bathers.

6) The new bath or *Neubad*, much smaller than the Herren- or Frauenbad, has an area of but 342 square feet; —the temperature in it is 28° R. On each side there are

eight dressing-rooms, douche and shower-baths, and bathing-closets for one person.

7) The *Interimsbad*, but for the difference of temperature, which here rises to 29° R., and of surface (516 square feet), is exactly like the *Neubad*. There are three closets for single-bathing in each compartment.

As is the case at all the German Spas, the lower classes have been taken care of in *Wildbad*; for their sole use is destined a separate building, which contains

8) The Catherine-bath (*Catherinenstiftsbad*). This is partitioned off into four compartments,—two for each sex. The temperature in this basin is the lowest of all the *Wildbad* springs, only 26° R. It is intended to conduct the water of these springs into the principal *Badgebäude*, in order to obtain there a greater variety of temperature, and in its stead to lead some of the hotter springs into the basin of the Catherine-bath. This latter has an area of 792 feet, but no separate dressing-closets, nor single bath-rooms.

The prices for the several baths are fixed by a printed tariff—as well as the remuneration to be given to the attendant. That of a bath in the *Fürstenbad*, is one gulden twenty-four kreuzers in the morning, and fifty-four kreuzers in the afternoon;—in the other basins, it is twenty-four kreuzers in the fore-noon, and sixteen only after three o'clock. Bathing in the single-bath closets is paid at the rate of thirty-six kreuzers a bath, in the morning, and twenty-four in the afternoon. The prices in the Catherine-baths are lower still, being only fifteen, and ten kreuzers.

Those who bathe in the *Fürstenbad* pay the bath-master six kreuzers for assistance in dressing and undressing, and three kreuzers in the other baths. For washing the bathing-dress and towel four kreuzers are paid, but if the roque-

laure and towel are provided by the bath-master, the remuneration for the use of these, is six kreuzers more.

Single persons or more may have a common bath-room to themselves, if the authorities give their consent, and the number of visitors bathing does not prevent it, on paying the amount due for the whole number of persons the bath is capable of accommodating.

The first bath, which visitors are requested to take in a closet or tub alone, as a preparation for the common bath, may be had gratis. Those who wish to have a shower bath, pay twelve kreuzers for the apparatus; the price for administering the douche is six kreuzers. In both cases the bath-master's fee is four kreuzers. Shampooing is done at the rate of six kreuzers a head.

No one is allowed to bathe without a ticket of admission. In order to get this, the patient has to send to the 'bureau' his name and notice of the days and hours on which he wishes to bathe. This must be paid for in advance, and given to the bath master on taking the first bath. Any one prevented from using his card for the time appointed, upon his immediately applying to the bath-master, will receive a ticket, testifying his not having used the card, and he will get another, or the money if required.

In the dressing room of each bath, there is a notice of the names of those who bathe, and the hours they have chosen. None are admitted at those hours, except the parties in the list; and it is requested that notice be given to the bath-inspector if any one should be found acting against the rules.

The time for entering the baths and leaving them is also fixed; and the different sets of bathers are informed by the ringing of a bell when the baths have been cleared out and refilled, and their turn of bathing is come.

The poor have the baths free of expense. There is a book sent round to all visitors, and they are expected to subscribe. The money collected in this way, is divided amongst the poor; none are allowed to beg, and if any are known to do so, they are deprived of the benefit of the subscription. The consequence is, that the visitor is not tormented by idle beggars, a benefit, which those particularly, who have been subjected to this annoyance in other Spas, will not fail to appreciate to its full value.

As it would be too tedious to peruse the whole list of bathing regulations, only those necessary to know, and which have not already been mentioned, shall shortly be given here:—The hours for bathing, during the season from May to September, are:

from 5 to 6 in the morning,  
 " 7 " 8 " " "  
 " 9 " 10 " " "  
 " 11 " 12 " " "  
 " 3 " 4 in the afternoon,  
 " 5 " 6 " " "  
 " 7 " 8 " " "

During the remainder of the year

from 8 to 10 in the morning, and  
 " 3 " 5 in the afternoon.

The hour from 2 to 3 is set aside for strangers, wishing to inspect the internal arrangements of the baths.—Every bather has a right to select the hour for bathing, most convenient to him; as the basins however are but open to a limited number of individuals at once, preference is accorded to those who have been first inscribed in the bath-master's book.—Within the bathrooms and their subdivisions the invalids are free to select their places, and if the same place should have been chosen by more than

one person, the first inscription decides.—The *bain de propreté*, previously mentioned, may also be taken in one of the basins, in the evening, after all the other bathers have retired. For this nothing is charged.—The business of dressing and undressing is confined to the ante-rooms set aside for this purpose. Bathers wishing to be dressed by their own servants, may have them admitted to the bath-rooms upon giving notice of it at the 'bureau', when they are in all respects considered like other bathers.—Without a roquelaure no one is admitted to the bath-rooms, and those who do not possess any themselves, have to get one from the bath-master.—In order not to retard the refilling of the basins, the bathers are requested to leave them immediately upon hearing the signal given by the bell of the bath-master.—Eating or drinking in the bathrooms or the ante-rooms is permitted only upon a special prescription of the bath-physician, whose duty it is to keep from those rooms anything that may endanger the health of the patients.—During the season all noisy conversation in the streets, the inns, or private lodgings, is to cease after ten o'clock at night.—Every visitor is requested to inform the bath-inspector, or the Royal commissioner of the baths, of any infringement of these regulations he may become acquainted with.

Every care and precaution has been taken in these baths, to remove all causes tending to impede the effects of the waters. Thus, not only are all the dressing-rooms heated to a proper degree even in summer, but the same ought to be done in the corridors by which the bath-rooms are connected with the Royal Badhotel, in order to exclude all draught from them. Invalids who find it impossible to walk, are let down into the baths, and hoisted up again from a room in the first story, by means of a chair; attached to a very simple and ingenious machine. This is an improvement upon the

plan adopted by the proprietors of the Hotel Bellevue, and the Bear-hotel, who send the invalids staying at their houses, to the baths in commodious little cabs, pushed by one person. The liberality with which the Würtemberg government has built and fitted up the baths and the hotel connected with them, deserves a cordial vote of thanks from the great body of invalids who have so much been, and will be yet benefitted in health and comfort by their erection. The Badhotel is fitted up with every luxury for the reception of about fifty different parties, and the spacious dining-room will accommodate even a greater number. Everything is here combined under one roof, which can make life agreeable and a bathing-season less tedious. There is a ball-room in it for the gay, and a book shop for the serious; the musical will find a splendid grand piano, placed there for public use by government, and politicians may con the godly selection of papers in the reading-room. In whatever mood you may be, whether you like a game at billiards or chess, or a nap over the leaves of a fashionable novel, — command, and the genii of the place will obey! Nor does the steep mountain on the “west-side” (as our transatlantic neighbours elegantly have it) of the house, oppose any obstacles to pedestrian exercise, for broad gravel-walks with occasional seats at the wayside, to repose the weary, are leading up in gentle windings to the brow of the hill.—But to return to the wells: The drinking-springs issue through tubes fixed outside of the Badgebäude; they also are of various temperatures, from 88° to 94° F. A flight of stone steps leads down to them, and two little girls are continually in attendance, to hand the filled glasses up to the brunnen-drinkers, and to receive the exhausted ones. For this office they receive thirty kreuzers per season from each visitor, and thirty more are paid to government for the use of the spring

during the same period. An arched roof, supported by sandstone-columns, protects the wells from the influence of the weather. There are many patients to be seen every morning, walking to and fro under the piazza of the Badhotel, glass in hand, and sipping their half pint of chickenbroth "with the chill off," or quaffing their cups of "cold without." Some over-refined persons, wanting something nice, will occasionally tell the girl "to draw it mild", or take their allowance in "half and half," yet their number is but small, the majority enjoying their morning draught neat and unadulterated. — Dropping however the sublime, and returning to our accustomed descriptive jog-trot, we now proceed to an account of the chemical and physical properties of the waters.

The waters of the Wildbad therms have been chemically investigated by Staudenmeyer, Lampadius, Sigwart and Weiss, and by Mr. Degen, Counsellor to the board of mines at Stuttgart. The principal ingredient they contain, is chloride of soda, with a small quantity of silicious matter. — According to the analysis of Dr. Sigwart and Dr. Weiss, made in 1830, sixteen ounces of the thermal water contain:

of solid ingredients

Chloride of soda . . . . .	1,82	grains.
Carbonate of soda . . . . .	0,53	„
Sulphate of soda . . . . .	0,40	„
Carbonate of lime . . . . .	0,34	„
Sulphate of potash . . . . .	0,02	„
Carbonate of magnesia . . . . .	0,07	„
Carbonate of iron	} . . . . . 0,02	„
Carbonate of manganese		
Silicia . . . . .	0,39	„
	<hr/>	3,59 grains.

along with a minute quantity of bituminous matter.

The gas of the sources is composed, in one hundred parts, of

Carbonic acid . .	2,00
Oxygen . . . .	6,44
Azotic gas . . .	91,56
	<hr/>
	100,00

The specific gravity of the water is 1004; distilled water being set=1000. It is perfectly clear and limpid, and emits no smell; in taste it resembles weak chicken-broth. Upon the stones rising above the level of the basins, an alkaline saline crust is deposited, one drachm of which contains

19,5	grains of chloride of soda,
1,8	— — sulphate of soda,
0,8	— — carbonate of soda, and
6,0	— — carbonate of lime.

The gas eliminated from the water upon boiling, consists, in one hundred parts, of

Carbonic acid . .	12,50
Oxygen . . . .	8,25
Azotic gas . . .	79,25
	<hr/>
	100,00

showing a smaller proportion of Oxygen to Azotic gas, than that existing in common water, which always contains atmospheric air in solution.

The last analyse by Professor Degen, executed in 1837, indicates a very slight difference in the quantity of solid and volatile ingredients present in the waters. The results of his investigation were as follows, viz.

	in 100,000 vol.	in 16 ounces of the water
Carbonate of lime . . . . .	9,000	0,69 grains.
— — magnesia . . . . .	0,191	0,06 „
— — soda . . . . .	9,672	0,74 „
Sulphate of lime . . . . .	0,136	0,01 „
— — magnesia . . . . .	0,408	0,03 „
— — soda . . . . .	4,378	0,33 „
Chloride of soda . . . . .	23,318	1,79 „
Chloride of potash . . . . .	1,592	0,12 „
Silicia . . . . .	6,693	0,51 „
Carbonate of iron	} traces	traces
Alumina, and Phosphate of lime		
	56,117 vol. 4,30 grains.	

The gas, rising in bubbles from the Fürstenbad, consisted of

Azotic gas . . . . .	98 vol.
Carbonic acid . . . . .	2 vol.
	100 vol.

The silicia contained in the residue produced by evaporating the water to dryness, is partly dissolved in soda, from which it is easily separated by every acid, even by the carbonic acid of the atmospheric air. The bituminous substance mentioned above, is a mixture of two different bodies, one of them soluble in water or alcohol, and yielding by dry distillation carbonate of ammonia, the other soluble in alcohol or ether, and precipitated in a solution of the latter, upon water being added to it. Neither Iodine nor Bromine are present in the Wildbad waters, and the traces of nitric acid found, were so slight that they could not be proved with any degree of certainty. The carbonate of ammonia obtained from the carbonaceous matter, very pro-

bably is but an accidental ingredient, as upon dry distillation the granite rocks of Wildbad equally yield this substance.

By placing glass-tubes into the principal spring, in order to ascertain the force with which the water ascends, it was found, that the nature of the spring in this respect was, on a small scale, similar to that of the *Carlsbad Sprudel*, inasmuch as the water rose by degrees to the height of thirty-five french inches, where it remained stationary, while in general the depth of water in the basin, sand and all, from the origin of the spring to the level, does not exceed twenty-nine inches.

As has already been stated, the temperature of the Wildbad sources differs from  $88^{\circ}$  to  $100^{\circ}$  of Fahrenheit in the several springs. This temperature never varies, and neither the many changes in the atmospheric air, nor the internal commotions of our planet have ever been known to possess any influence upon it. Dr. Gessner, who visited Wildbad a. d. 1745, more than a century back, found the temperature of the Fürstenbad  $94^{\circ}$  of Fahrenheit, =  $27,56^{\circ}$  of Reaumur; in the Hølle it was  $100^{\circ}$  F. =  $30,22^{\circ}$  R.; in the Frauenbad  $93^{\circ}$  F. =  $27,11^{\circ}$  R., and in the horse-bath, which lay on the site of the present Catherine-baths, the thermometer indicated  $84^{\circ}$  F. or  $23,11^{\circ}$  R. The low temperature found in the latter, however, as has since been proved, resulted from the badness of the contrivances for collecting the water;—the pipes were nearly choked with rubbish, and the basin leaked on all sides. Since these impediments were removed, the waters of this source have ever retained their proper temperature of  $91^{\circ}$  F.

All medical men who have had occasion to speak of Wildbad from their own experience, agree that the wonderful cures the Wildbad waters are known to have effected,

principally are the results of this never changing temperature, which, lying exactly between the degrees in which individuals of all constitutions may feel most comfortable, and allowing every one to select that which he thinks proper for his particular case, has given origin to a popular saying in Württemberg. When people want to describe any thing as particularly fitting, they say: "Just right like the Wildbad waters!" (*Eben recht, wie das Wildbad.*) Dr. Granville, who ever will be considered as the first English authority on the German spas, with respect to this point entirely concurs with our statements. He says: The temperature of the water at Wildbad is its chief and predominant merit. This has continued the same throughout a long succession of years; and I confess at once, that I am led after mature consideration of the subject, both in this case, and in the cases of all the other warm mineral springs I have visited, to ascribe to *temperature* the principal effects which the water produces on the human constitution. But it is not the *thermometrical* temperature to which I allude, when I proclaim such an opinion; it is to the *caloricity* of the water, which is not to be measured by Reaumur or Fahrenheit; a principle imparted by nature to the springs in question, from sources which as yet have escaped detection, but which, at no distant period, will probably be found to be connected with electrical forces, and therefore not appreciable by our ordinary instruments of thermometrical mensuration. Here at Wildbad the range of temperature in the water, according to Fahrenheit, is the same as that which has been assigned as the range of heat in the blood of the human body, when in its healthy state. On the water, therefore, being applied to the human body, the sensations produced are as agreeable as when we enter a bath of ordinary water charged with the same degree of heat. But there the com-

parison terminates; and all the delightful sensations produced by the mineral bath, are looked for in vain in the ordinary bath. Why so?

This very circumstance of the Wildbad water being naturally of that degree of heat which is best suited to the human body, renders it preferable to those warm springs which require either spontaneous refrigeration, or the mixture of cold water previously to their being employed; as at Wiesbaden, Baden-Baden, Gastein, Tœplitz and Carlsbad. It is also preferable because the patient actually bathes in the very stream as it rises from the earth, and catches the proffered boon of nature at its birth. In fact, he bathes in a natural warm river. How inferior must a tub or a slipper-bath be to this, into which the warm water, previously fashioned into a right degree of heat, is conveyed through pipes and from reservoirs. But there is, in my estimation, a still greater superiority on the side of the Wildbad spring, as a salutary bath, over every other,—no matter how well-managed the latter be; and that is the simple fact that, whereas in all the other baths the temperature of the water in which the patient is immersed, must, and does, progressively diminish, in the course of the hour, or half-an hour even, during which the operation of bathing lasts—that of the water of the Wildbad bath is uninterruptedly the same, for the water continues in its never-varying natural condition.

The superiority of Wildbad becomes still more evident, if authenticated accounts of this Spa are placed in juxtaposition with those of other bathing-places, generally considered as possessing similar properties. Dr. Granville who certainly has proved an unprejudiced observer, has drawn in his work the following parallel between Wildbad, Gastein, and Schlangenbad:

The warm springs of Wildbad, I freely confess, I consider in every respect equal to those of Gastein, much more convenient, and infinitely superior to them in the comfortable and delightful sensation they produce. The diseases which the Wildbad waters have cured, are of the same class, and of the same character and importance, as those said to have been benefitted by the Gastein baths; and recoveries equally wonderful have been recorded, and have come to my knowledge as having been obtained in the one place as in the other. But I cannot too much insist on the great fact which renders Wildbad so superior to all other warm springs,—namely, that there we plunge into the spring itself, ready prepared by nature; whereas at Gastein the latter can only be regulated by artificial contrivances.

The Gastein water, I can conceive, might be found superior to that of Wildbad, in such cases as are likely to require a much higher temperature than is to be found in the latter place; and I am convinced that such cases exist, and would and might be cured, were medical men on the spot daring enough to order a higher temperature for their removal. In all such cases, of course, Wildbad could not, and Gastein could, be of service, but so far from ever using the latter spring at a higher temperature than that found at Wildbad, Drs. Storch, Eble, Streinz, and others, apprehend danger even from the protracted use of the bath at the ordinary degree of heat at which it is more generally employed. They say, and I admit that one or two of my patients confirmed the statement, that morbid irritability of the whole nervous system—exaltation of the sensorium—an itchy sensation in the skin,—and other symptoms of over-excitement injurious to the patient,—have followed either too great a heat in the bath, or too protracted a stay in it, or too lengthened a course of bathing. In corroboration of this

assertion, I may mention, that on reading over again the notes written in the afternoon of the day on which I had taken my bath at Gastein, I find myself complaining of being particularly nervous at the time, although no one could have been in better health than I enjoyed in the morning. The state of inward thrilling and agitation which I experienced, for several hours after the bath, was new to me, and quite distressing. No such effect had followed my bathing at Wildbad, either on the day of using the bath, or on the day after. Hence, the *two* waters can only be said, on the authority of these physicians, to be medically of use when at nearly equal temperatures. In such a case, I repeat, that the one at Wildbad will be found infinitely preferable. The venerable Marshal Prince de W—, whose favourable experience and opinion of the Gastein-baths are worth quoting—admitted to Lady D—, a patient of mine, that the patient experiences lowness of spirit or depression during the course of bathing and residence at Gastein; that at his departure thence, irritability, excitation, over-energy follow; that in a month or two after his return home, languour and exhaustion succeed; and that these are, in their turn, displaced, after another month or so, by the conscious enjoyment of invigorated health. At Wildbad the preliminary lowness of spirit and depression, noticed at Gastein, never make their appearance.

Wildbad again is equal, if not superior, to most of the principal Spas of Germany, in the beauty and romance of its environs; the mystery and tradition which attaches to some of them; the geology of its neighbourhood; and the rich harvest it offers to the botanist. The air of Wildbad is pure and bracing; and in general the climate, during the three months of the bathing season, is unexceptionable.

The people of England have been entertained with cer-

tain facetious stories, about the Bath of Serpents, or *Schlangenbad* in Nassau, its power of embellishing the skin, "its milk-like warmth," and the fascinating beauties by which the spring is surrounded in a little sequestered valley. The people of England, on the faith of such a declaration, have flocked since 1835 to *Schlangenbad*, to bathe in its foul water, drawn from tanks and used in tubs! and they have fancied themselves, after using it, what the writer of "The Bubbles," a layman, had told them they would be!\* Let them now try on the faith of a physician, the effects of the *Wildbad* bath; let them exchange the temperature of eighty-one degree for one of ninety-six or ninety-eight; let them dip into the Jordan itself, instead of crouching into narrow slippers, placed in dark rooms on the ground floor, by the side of a dark corridor. Let them climb among gigantic rocks, and ramble through stately forests, which proclaim the grandeur of mountain nature, instead of ascending easy, smooth, and fair-faced hills, the prettiest feature of which are the myriads of vine-poles planted on them. Let them do all this, when next they seek health in a warm mineral spring, and I will answer for their success. *Wildbad* is to *Schlangenbad*, in every respect, as the reality of a place is to its panorama.

It is curious that the *schleim* and bitumen which are found in the thermal waters of *Gastein* and *Wildbad*, and to which some people are inclined to ascribe a portion at least of *their* beautifying faculty, are not present in the *Schlangenbad*. This water contains in every pint three grains of carbonate of soda. If we suppose therefore, a bath to consist of seventy gallons, or 560 pints of the water

\* The author of 'A Hot-Watercure' facetiously observes, "They fancied, they would go into the bath sackcloth, and come out satin."

(taking it for granted that all the water supplied is genuine), it will hold, in solution, exactly three ounces and a half of carbonate of soda; besides which it will contain nearly an ounce of carbonate of magnesia. Now let my fair readers (if I should be fortunate enough to have any) cause an equal amount of those two saline combinations to be dissolved in their tepid baths, and I will answer for the consequence, as far as the lubrication and satinization of their skin are concerned. But with regard to the promised delight from the baths at Schlangenbad, neither their natural temperature nor their composition, could be expected to induce any such feeling. The sensations experienced in them appear to me to amount to no more than the natural sense of comfort, generally felt in summer, upon entering a tepid bath. In conclusion, when I set myself to compare Schlangenbad with the other thermal springs, and especially with Wildbad, I frankly confess that I felt great disappointment at the result of my enquiries.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### MEDICAL VIRTUES OF THE WILDBAD WATERS.

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The medical effects of the Wildbad water, applied to the human body at a temperature varying from 91° to 100° of Fahrenheit, have been too long known and ascertained for any one to deny their reality, on the ground of the apparent simplicity of its chemical composition. — *Ubi rerum testimonia adsunt, quid opus est verbis!* — We shall therefore, without entering upon long disquisitions on medical theories, content ourself with pointing out the various groups of diseases in the removal of which these waters have proved efficacious, and supporting our statements by accounts of some cures effected by them, when all other remedies had failed. Those who wish for more detailed and accurate information on this head, we refer to Dr. Heim's, and Dr. Fricker's works on Wildbad\* considering these baths principally under the medical point of view, and containing an ample store

\* Wildbad, dans le Royaume de Wurtemberg et ses eaux thermales. Traité topographique et medical par le Professeur Heim, M. D. Stuttgart, 1839.

Die Heilkräfte der warmen Quellen zu Wildbad im Königreiche Württemberg. Nach den in den letzten zwei Decennien gesammelten Erfahrungen zusammengestellt von Dr. Jakob Fricker, Bade- und Amtsarzt in Wildbad. Zweite vermehrte Auflage. Stuttgart, 1840.

of cases, which abundantly bear out everything advanced here in their favour.

Before entering more fully upon particulars connected with the *curative* effects of the Wildbad waters, we shall take leave to point out to the notice of our readers, the *primary* impressions they are apt to receive from their use. Man, it has been said, is the slave of impulse;—this apophtegma might as well have been changed, without losing the least particle of its truth, and the word ‘impression’ substituted for ‘impulse’. Many invalids, who use this Spa for the first time, will, after a course of a few baths, probably declaim against it; we shall therefore, by relating faithfully the impressions the patient will experience in the commencement of his cure, endeavour to remove erroneous notions as to the incompatibility of the water with their constitution, etc.—For, as the old saying hath it, “Fore-warned is fore-armed.”

The primary effects of the Wildbad water, as in fact those of all other therms, consist in an excitement of the whole frame by an accelerated circulation of the blood; this excitement, according to the constitution and the age of the patient is followed by various symptoms, of which the commonest are a certain sensation of lassitude, and of fatigue in the extremities of the body, a drowsiness, immediately after taking the bath, particularly if the injunctions of the bath-physician, relative to the duration of the bath have been disregarded, and the patient has been induced, by the agreeable sensations of well-being he experiences in the water, to remain in it longer than prudence would warrant. In the first baths no one should stop above fifteen minutes; after a series of them certainly they may be prolonged to thirty or forty-five minutes, but more than that ought to be allowed only in a very few cases.—This feeble irritation some-

times appears in the shape of head-aches, sometimes also as an oppression of the chest, although the latter symptom might rather be ascribed to the vapours inhaled in the bath. However, these symptoms disappear generally by the time the invalid has taken five or six baths, when they are succeeded by an indescribable but delicious feeling of returning strength, and of well-being, which, with the exception of some rare cases in nervous invalids, lasts till to the end of the cure.

Another, and seemingly a more serious affair, are the feverish symptoms, the majority of the patients experience in the course of the cure; old pains are revived, the smallest scars, which often can be scarcely perceived, or old cuts in the finger which have long been forgotten, begin to smart and revive during the use of these baths. Frequently these pains are severe, and often aggravations of the disease,—but let the patient beware from drawing unjust conclusions by them, as to the effect of the baths. These pains are the surest sign that the water is acting upon the disorder, and tokens of the beginnings of a cure. The same remark applies to the *bath-itch*; and the patient may rather rejoice in the appearance of these symptoms than declaim against them. In these cases the waters first awake the refractory tenants of the body from the factitious slumber in which they so long have been lying, and drive them out from their innermost recesses, but then their expulsion is achieved in such a satisfactory way, that they never dare to show their face again.

In some patients again the receptivity for the sanative powers of the waters is so small that the effects of the bath remain latent during almost the whole course of bathing. Such persons have sometimes left Wildbad with marked expressions of discontent; but it often happened,

that a few weeks after their leaving the spa the characteristic symptoms of returning health have appeared, and such patients afterwards have become the most zealous advocates of this bath.

There are many instances on record of the regenerating powers of Wildbad, of which we shall relate two of the most striking: An officer of the Würtemberg army, aged 43, had fought in his youth, in the Russian and French campaigns; in the latter he had suffered from a virulent exanthem from which he freed himself by means of an unguent. Since then he enjoyed a robust health, to which his blooming exterior bore witness. The only trace of the disease left, was an inconsiderable eruption on the lower extremities, which returned every year. In 1837, in consequence of an access of the influenza, he experienced a violent attack of inflammation of the throat and wind pipe, against which all medicaments proved fruitless. He entirely lost his speech, and a continuous suppuration took place. From a visit to the goats-whey establishment at Kreuth he returned still more enfeebled, as to the former symptoms came profuse night-sweats, which exhausted him so much, that it was expected his life would be terminated by a phtisie of the larynx. In this state the patient was transported to Wildbad in 1838. After a fortnight's course of bathing his whole body became covered with a violent itch, which remained another fortnight and then disappeared of itself. From the hour this eruption first appeared, his voice returned, and the disease of the throat, together with all the symptoms of fever and exhaustion, entirely disappeared, so that after a stay of one month he left Wildbad cured and quite a new man.

The second case, observed in the season of 1844, by Dr. Schweikle, is still more interesting: A young man of

20 years, the only son of wealthy parents, and of a scrophulous constitution, was suffering of an affection of the spinal marrow, in consequence of habits of self-indulgence. In vain he had tried a cold water cure, and as a last hope, came to Wildbad, where he arrived in a pitiable state;—Amaurosis of both eyes, complete paralysis of the lower extremities and a great weakness of the upper ones; so much so, that he could not turn in his bed from one side to the other without assistance, frequent vomitings, involuntary evacuations, alternating with constipation, daily returning fainting fits, that often lasted longer than half an hour at a time, and were attended with convulsions,—these were the symptoms of his case. The first few baths the patient supported well, then, however he became reduced to almost a minimum of strength; the fainting fits returned several times every day, lasting longer every time. He could not digest the lightest food, and often vomited three or four times a day, without having taken any. Chicken-broth, champaign, and naphtha, were almost the only food he could bear. After eight weeks, during which time he had taken twenty-four baths, he left Wildbad, despairing of recovery.—Shortly after his arrival at home, however, without the application of any other remedies, his state began to mend, and he recovered so fast, that after the lapse of a few months he could walk again. In 1845 he returned to Wildbad a gay young man, who could take walks of an hour's duration without feeling exhausted; he would eat of everything with the greatest appetite, and bore exceedingly well a four week's course of bathing. Blind however he was still, and will remain so to the end of his life.

The virtue Wildbad possesses, of removing foreign substances and bone-splinters from the body, has long been known, and instances of it recorded by Gesner and J. J. Moser.

—An officer in the Wurtemberg service had been wounded by a musket-ball in the fore-arm, in the last French campaign. The wound was healed completely in a short time, but a sense of pain remained in the arm, as well as a paralytic affection, which did not allow him to move the limb so freely as before the accident. Some years after, the use of the Wildbad baths was recommended to him. After having taken eleven baths he experiences violent pains in the wounded arm, an inflammation comes on, the cicatrice opens again, and from it a considerable quantity of pus is discharged. Next morning, on the bandages being taken off, a foreign body is discovered in the orifice, which, upon being removed with the pincers, and laved, is found to be a small piece of flannel, that had entered the wound with the ball and not been extracted. After some days, during which the patient continued to bathe, the wound cicatrised again, the pains disappeared, and the patient left Wildbad with his limb completely restituted to its former ability.

In obstinate *gouty and rheumatic complaints* the effects of the Wildbad springs are surprising; and against lameness, contraction of limbs, partial paralytic affections, and loss of power in the lower extremities, arising from these two causes, they may be considered as specific. A line of distinction ought however to be drawn between the *acute* and *chronic* forms of these complaints, as only in the latter the baths will be found beneficial. In these cases a powerful stimulant of the skin is required, in order to predispose the body for an increased fluid and gaseous secretion, and this the springs of Wildbad are well adapted to supply. By their agency the dry skin is softened, a more vigorous circulation is produced in the whole organism, the perspiration becomes abundant, and takes a peculiar, viscous,

or even fetid, character. The waters, taken internally, in conjunction with the baths, will powerfully second these effects, particularly by increasing the action of the kidneys; and a considerable sediment will then be observed in the secretions of those organs. These remarks also apply to the great number of complaints arising from rheumatism, such as neuralgia, tic douloureux; one-sided head-aches; partial deafness, affections of the sight, asthmatic coughs, intermissions of pulse, diseases of the throat, the larynx, and the wind-pipe, chronic diarrhœa, colics, cramps of the stomach, lumbago, etc.; all this formidable array of diseases will be cured by the use of the Wildbad spring. By the same agency the most complicated cases of gout here find alleviation, and frequently will be entirely removed. The following cases are selected amongst a great number, given by Fricker, and Heim; and they will better serve to inspire the patient with confidence for these baths, than a mere enumeration of the complaints against which they are efficacious:

A peasant girl, aged 17, who had hitherto enjoyed a robust health, from several days, working in the forest at a time of cold and wet weather, had caught a cold. From this arose an obstinate rheumatism in the right arm, which, for nine months, resisted the best remedies usually employed in such cases. At first only the fore-arm was affected, but at a latter period the rheumatism extended over the muscles of the whole arm, and the violence and duration of the pains she had to suffer, forced her to leave her bed six or eight times every night, in order to obtain a short alleviation.

When she came to Wildbad, the arm, in consequence of its sufferings, which always were complicated with fever, was bent in the joint, so that the fore-part with the closed

hand was doubled up with the upper-arm, and the muscles of the whole limb were crisped to such a degree, as to feel like a clammy stone beneath the dark-blue skin. After a fortnight's use of the baths, a considerable cutaneous eruption appeared on all parts of her body, followed by an alleviation of the pains, and a returning agility of the affected limb. In less than five weeks the eruption was cured, and when she returned to her accustomed labours, the last traces of her defect had disappeared.

A lady, aged 50, of a strong constitution, had for eight years been visited regularly in the commencement of spring, by violent accesses of the gout, which generally lasted some weeks. Though not complicated with fever, her pains frequently were excruciating, particularly in the joints of the lower extremities. Annually also in the attacked parts considerable knots of arthritic matter were deposited, producing anchyloses of the joints of the feet, which at last rendered them so monstrous that, as this state moreover was accompanied with a great extension and stiffness of the limbs, walking became impossible. The use of several warm baths produced no favourable results, till at last Wildbad was tried for two successive years. By the first six-weeks' course of bathing the *tophi* were mollified and reduced to half their former dimension, at the same time the pains subsided in some measure, and after the second season at Wildbad all the tumors had been absorbed, she could use her feet without the least inconvenience, and returned home radically cured.

The *affections of the spinal marrow*, ending with partial or total *paralysis* of the lower extremities, and which in our days multiply with such a frightful rapidity, are, if anywhere, cured at Wildbad. These terrible diseases are the more dangerous, as they are generally not recognised, till

human aid becomes insufficient to eradicate them, being taken in most cases for accesses of rheumatism, and of gout. Commonly the first indications of a disorder of the spinal marrow, are a sense of weariness in the lower extremities, without any obvious cause; of numbness in the feet, even if the atmosphere shows no change of temperature, a diminished sensibility, or pains in the feet, and particularly in the sole. The gait begins to lose its accustomed firmness, and the individual becomes subject to stumbling; an extraordinary weakness is felt in the knees, which however does not yet go so far as to make assistance in walking necessary. This may be termed the *first stage* of paralytic affection, which is the surest of being removed at Wildbad; the more so, if it be connected with some exanthematic, arthritic, or hemorrhoidal disorder; which, on being expelled, liberates the spinal marrow from its dangerous irritation.

The son of a celebrated physician, aged 18, in consequence of a cold caught on the ice, in the winter of 1833, suffered for years of pains in the lower extremities, chiefly in the sole and the ankles, which, rising along the ischiadic nerve, at last acquired such an alarming character, as to torment, the poor invalid equally in standing, walking, or lying on the right side. In the spring of 1834, the disease spread over the anterior portion of the knee, and of the superior joint of the limb; during the ensuing summer however, he got so far better, as to become enabled to take short walks without the support of a stick. Thus he continued till the commencement of 1835, when he had the misfortune of slipping in a glazed frost, and falling upon the diseased side. From this time his state got worse, and to the former symptoms acceded a painful affection of the right arm and hand which lost much

of their moveability. The spring of the same year brought on irregularities of the intestines—causing constipation, alternately with diarrhœa,—of which he had already suffered much during the preceding one. In this state Dr. Kœstlin, his physician, sent him to Wildbad. Here he first bathed in the springs of the lowest temperature; the diseased parts were rubbed with the fine sand deposited on the bottom of the basin, as well, as also with flannels, and the patient was often made to inhale the balmy air of the mountains and the forest. By these united means his general health was greatly improved, yet they were not sufficient to effect a durable recovery. However, the course of bathing being repeated for two seasons, in 1838 the last traces of *this inveterated* complaint had disappeared.

The *second stage* already advances to a half-paralysed state, and but rarely the invalid will overleap it for the third, that of complete paralysis. The symptoms it shows, are a continuous sensation of numbedness; the patient will occasionally stumble over his own feet, and his gait resembles the strutting of a cock, a cane or a guide become necessary appurtenances, and, where they are still dispensed with, the patient will reel like a drunken man. With the exception of these signs, the outward deportment uses to be tolerably good, although the digestion, and the action of the intestines generally, are disordered. The paralytic individuals of this class mostly belong to the higher orders of society, and it is a point deserving of remark, that very few members of the other sex are found amongst them. Middle-aged gentlemen are the commonest sufferers from it. The cases of a total cure, after the disease has attained this stage, are of the rarest occurrence; it remains stationary for a long time, and the strongest remedies rather tend to exhaust the forces of the patient, and thus to hasten the

total paralysis impending over his head, than to produce any favourable result. The springs of Wildbad, if they can not remove the root of the evil, at least will cut off some of its branches, and in most cases effect a great improvement. Frequently after a single season the patient has been enabled to dismiss his guide, or to throw aside his crutches, though, to tell the truth, no instance of an entire recovery is known.

The *third*, or last *stage* of this paralysis, is characterised by a total incapacity for walking, and for remaining in an erect position, the lower extremities being totally paralysed. Rarely the invalid will be still able to walk by means of crutches; in most cases it will require all the strength still existing in the upper portion of his body, to get over the least distance by laying hold with both hands, upon all objects he may find on his way. Yet, though he have lost the faculty of moving, still that of feeling will generally remain to a certain degree. The decrease of animal heat in the inferior members is scarcely perceptible, though the patient may think them cold and benumbed, or as if they were those of an other man. Frequently he will feel an itching in them, particularly when the paralysis was the consequence of an attack of apoplexy; and they are accessible to sensations of frost or of superficial contact, if even stronger impressions, such as scaldings, wounds, or soreness from lying in bed, affect him but little. The paralytic rarely suffer great pains, not even in the back, and, excepting constipations, or the frequency of their watery secretions, have not much to complain of, in their general state of health. However hopeless these cases may appear, and certainly often really are, still it is surprising, that they do not show the obstinate resistance against remedies, of the second stage. The waters of Wildbad also

are more efficacious in this stage, and in many cases not only produce a partial improvement, but frequently eradicate complete paralysees of the lower members.

A young English officer who had been obliged to stand for a considerable time with his feet in a cold river, had caught a cold, followed by complete paralysis of the inferior limbs, which already began to show symptoms of atrophy. He immediately, without consulting a physician, set out for Wildbad, where he bathed in the hottest spring, and remained in the water so long as he could bear it. He mended rapidly, so that at the end of a fortnight he could lay aside his crutches, and walk by the aid of a cane. During this state of convalescence he heard of the approaching coronation of the Queen; he went to London, where he assisted at the ceremony, and returned to Wildbad after a few weeks;— this journey fortunately was attended with no evil consequences, and when he ultimately left Wildbad, the free use of his limbs was restored to him.

A youth of 18 years, some time ago, suffered of an irritation of the spinal marrow, accompanied by numbness of the arms, stringyness of both hands and feet, constipation, pains in some portions of the back, and great sensibility of the vertebral column; these were followed by excruciating pains in the upper and lower extremities, attended with violent convulsions. The latter continued in unabated force for about six months, and then disappeared by degrees, leaving however a total paralysis of the inferior members. Various methods were tried to stop the progress of the disease, but unsuccessfully. The use of Wildbad for two succeeding seasons produced so considerable an improvement in the pitiable state of the young man, that his physician advised a third course of bathing in 1844; this, in conjunction with repeated appli-

cations of a powerful douche along the dorsal spine, was attended with so favourable a result, that now he may be said to be entirely cured.

Such paralyzes of the lower extremities as are the results of some local alteration of the vertebral column; occasioned by a violent concussion or some other mechanical cause—or of a spontaneous displacement of the dorsal vertebræ, are sometimes cured by the waters of Wildbad, as the following cases will show.

A labourer, 40 years of age, in the course of the winter of 1836, was struck in the lumbar region, by a tree he was felling, which brought about such a commotion of the spinal marrow that a total paralysis of his inferior members ensued. During the six months subsequent to his accident everything was tried to cure him, but all that could be done in his case was, to enable him to sit again in an erect posture, where he could move his legs. In this state he was transported to Wildbad, and the waters operated upon him so advantageously, that before his departure he could walk supported by crutches. The ulterior effects of the baths however were still more favourable, and after the second season he spent at Wildbad, he was fit again for labours of a lighter nature.

A girl of seventeen, who suffered of complete paralysis of the inferior extremities, accompanied with intumescence and dislocation of several dorsal vertebræ, was completely cured at Wildbad during the season of 1838. The swelling decreased insensibly after the first fortnight; in a similar time the bony parts resumed their natural position, and the limbs their wonted suppleness, so that in six weeks she enjoyed again almost perfect health.

The *paralyzes from apoplexy* are generally of hemiplegic nature, and for removing these particularly Wildbad

is renowned. As they oftener attack persons of a plethoric constitution than lymphatic individuals, so the baths also are chiefly known to cure patients of plethoric disposition. The invalids of this class scarcely find words to praise sufficiently the virtues of Wildbad in their cases, and impatiently attend the hour of their daily baths. The agreeable warmth of the water spreads new life through their benumbed and paralysed limbs, and the extent of the basin permits them to try their returning strength. The first few baths already, if they be followed by a well-maintained perspiration, generally produce the most favourable results, and with an unspeakable joy they look upon the first movements which the buoyancy of their body in the water enables them to make. They commence, as it were, a new life, the first feeling of which is a certain pricking sensation in the paralysed limbs; this is followed by increased animal heat, perspiration, returning sensibility, and, as the invalids use to express themselves, movements in the affected nerves, similar to those felt from electric shocks. These symptoms use to be accompanied with an increasing agility of the suffering limbs, and then a complete cure will soon be attained. Those even, who are not so happy as to return from Wildbad cured, at least experience great relief from the use of the springs; this is also the reason why many paralysed invalids repair to this Spa for two or three successive seasons.

A man of forty, of tall and robust make, who had enjoyed a good health till his thirtieth year, ever since this period exhibited signs of plethora; he became subject to frequent head-aches, and often was obliged to have recourse to bleeding. His occupation, being that of a messenger, exposed him to all changes of weather. During one of his courses, in the month of August 1834, he was struck

by an attack of apoplexy, and was not found but after having lain in this state for about thirteen hours. On being brought home, it appeared that his left side was quite paralysed, the corners of the mouth as well, as the muscles of the face, hung down loosely; the tongue also being affected, he could but utter inarticulate sounds. Although after some time he was able again to move the paralysed limbs, it became evident, from violent pains he complained of in the head and the limbs, chiefly when the weather was about to change, that he was in a state of complicated gout. These symptoms were removed by diaphoretic and aperient medicines, yet his uncertain movements, and the impediment of speech required more powerful remedies. He was sent to Wildbad, where a course of bathing realised the most sanguine hopes of his physician.

Among the many instances on record of cures of paralysis and paralytic weakness, arising from *diseases of the nervous system*, we select the following one.

The Baron of . . . ., 42 years of age, of a robust constitution, and sanguine and choleric disposition, had in former years suffered much from rheumatic pains, which, during the winter and spring of 1838, concentrated upon the right side of the face, where they remained stationary, in spite of all internal and external remedies. By degrees the disorder attacked also the muscles of the right eye, the external muscle of which (*musc. rect. ext.*) appeared to be totally paralysed, which produced the semblance of a very disagreeable squint. In 1833 the patient was sent to Wildbad, where a stay of four weeks effected a great improvement in his state, and six weeks after his return home, the complaint disappeared entirely.

To this class belonged the case narrated by Dr. Granville in the following terms. "An interesting example of

recovery from these baths I myself spied out on the Platz, as I was returning from visiting the saloon and the royal chambers. A boy, apparently fourteen years of age, was walking slowly by the side of a lady, (whose mien bespoke her of the higher class of society,) with that peculiar gait, which announces that the steps are the first the invalid is venturing to take without support. I addressed the lady with the expression of hope that the youthful invalid had derived all the benefit she could wish from the baths. "Yes, truly," was the reply, "*mon fils vient de jeter ses béquilles aujourd'hui même*; and he walks with this simple stick, and without any aid from me for the first time to-day. We are in high spirits, and prolonging, perhaps too late in the evening, this all-joyful exercise. When we first arrived here, he was carried to the baths from his bed-room on a litter; in the course of one month he was able to cross the street, from the hotel to the bath-rooms, on crutches; and this day, ten weeks after our arrival, he has thrown these supporters away, I trust for ever. His general health has improved at the same time in every respect, and he wants only a little more strength to be himself again. I have reason indeed to bless these baths,—though they have done me no good, as I came hither in a fevered state, for which Dr. Fricker assures me, these waters are not advisable. But they have restored my boy, whom the physicians at F. looked upon as lost, after having gone through one of the most dangerous attacks of fever, and I am happy. *Il était perclus de tous ses membres, et le voilà maintenant, qui se promène!*"

The disorders of the articulations, whose seat is in the joints of the thigh and the knee, comprising such complaints as *lumbago*, *sciatica*, *Fungus articularum*, *white swelling* of the knee, (*Tumor albus*), contractions, and stiffness of the

joints (*Anchylosis*), frequently find alleviation and cure at Wildbad. In the third stage of Coxalgia chiefly, where the head of the thighbone is entirely displaced from its cavity, and nature requires the formation of a new articulation, these springs, mollifying the muscular fibres, often astonishingly facilitate and accelerate the formation of the false joint.

A girl who had never been ill, previously to her sixteenth year, at this period began to suffer violent pains in the joint of the right knee, which she not could ascribe to any particular cause. The limb beginning to swell, several medical men were consulted, who treated the complaint as a local disorder, prescribing leeches, embrocations, and baths of simples, which however produced no other effect, than to make evil worse. Soon after the girl complained of pains in the hip, the knee swelled considerably, and a tension of the calf survening, the patient became obliged to have recourse to assistance, for tending her complaint. The pains she suffered were particularly excruciating towards nightfall, and when the weather changed. In the course of the month of July 1837, the disorder was recognised for a case of coxalgia of the second degree, complicated with white swelling, and as therapeutic remedies could not be of any further use, the invalid was counselled to try Wildbad—this being the only means which could cure her. The success of her bathing there has been surprising, and she left the Spa fully restored.

It ought to be discerned between the rheumatic or inflammatory stages of *Tumor albus*, and the scrophulous one, which begins with alterations in the nature of the cartilages, or of the bone itself. The first class, in which the swelling uses to appear with the first pains, will easier be removed than the latter.—Cures of stiffness of the joints,

and contractures, arising from extraneous causes, falls, wounds badly healed, etc., are particularly seconded by application of the shower-bath, and friction of the suffering parts with the warm sand on the bottom of the bath-basin.

Monsieur Berchthold, a Darmstadt officer, 26 years of age, had become perfectly lame in consequence of a fall, which had produced an affection of the right hip, the precise nature of which was never ascertained. Four months after the accident, being able to walk without crutches, but always with the most violent pain, he was sent to Wiesbaden, whence he returned without the slightest improvement. For five months he could not tread upon his heel; and when, thirteen months after the fall, he was able to do so, it caused him the most dreadful sufferings; so that at every step his head was drawn down almost to his hip. In this pitiable and distressed condition he went to Wildbad. The first bath had no effect upon him; the second caused him some pain in the region of the loins; the third increased the pain; but the seventh he was unable to endure—so excessive was the pain it caused. He was taken out of the bath, and placed in bed. When he had been there but a few minutes, he felt an indescribable, painful sense of coldness in the impaired limb, which was followed by a copious warm perspiration, particularly around the hips. He now found that he could move his foot freely, and after resting in bed for an hour, he was able to leave it without a stick, and free from pain. Mr. Berchthold now walks as straight and upright as if nothing had happened.

*The diseases of the bones, such as excrescences caused either by inveterated arthritic, syphilitic, or scrophulous disorders, or appearing under the form of osteo-sarcomatous tumefactions, or even under that of arthroceae (spina*

*ventosa*); and *degeneration* of the bones (*caries*),—are also favourably acted upon by the waters of Wildbad.

A merchant of Frankfort o. M. had been cured of primary syphilis in the regular way; but at a latter period exostoses appeared on the forehead and on the left thigh-bone, which evidently showed that the disease had not entirely been removed. In 1833 the patient repaired to Wildbad, but left the bath before any outward signs of a cure were visible. Four weeks after his return however these unhealthy excrescences disappeared, and have never since returned.

A girl of ten had been suffering for a long time from caries of all the bones of the wrist. Although the scrophulous complaint, constituting the primary cause of this carious affection, was at length removed by internal medicines, yet the latter could but partially be cured in this way. She was sent to Wildbad, in order to obtain a more speedy deliverance, which was effected by two courses of bathing, taken in two successive years.

Serious disorders are frequently caused by suppressed perspiration, or injudicious removal of psoric and herpetic complaints. The first measure to be taken, after the seat of the disorder has once been recognised, is the resuscitation of the activity of the organism by means of internal or topic stimulants. These however, if the case is of an inveterated nature, are often insufficient. Then the bathing in warm alkaline springs, such as Wildbad, has generally been attended with the best success. *In all cases of vitiated or suppressed activity of the skin, Wildbad is apt to act most beneficially.*

A girl, aged 6, suffered of an obstinate psoric complaint, which so perniciously acted upon the reproductive forces of this child, that she had become quite cachectic.

In order to remove the exanthemata, her parents imprudently had recourse to an unguent; this indeed stopped the eruption, but a very short time after, the consequences of this injudicious treatment became visible. White swelling ensued, in the articulation of the right knee, against which all remedies,—not excepting even artificial eruptions, provoked on various parts of her skin—were fruitless. The truth of an important observation was again proved in this case, viz. That the skin of patients, in whom psora has been removed by application of external remedies; remains inaccessible for some time, or for ever, to the contagion of this disorder. The child was sent to Wildbad, where, after three weeks, a new eruption broke out, which entirely disappeared, together with the fungous complaint, at the end of the season.

A travelling servant, aged 32, of middle size, phlegmatic temperament, and of indifferent health, had often suffered of intermitting fevers, the last time at Brussels, during the winter of 1838. At a latter period, a neglected cold had been followed by metastasis of the axillar glands of the right arm, the suppuration of which extended to such a degree, that fistulæ appeared in all directions, against which the application of the scalpel proved ineffectual. The patient being quite paralysed in the impaired limb, and becoming more and more enfeebled, a seton was drawn through the cavity of the abscess, which had degenerated into fistulas. Still, no effect was perceived, as the frame of the invalid appeared to have lost all susceptibility of reaction. As a last remedy he was sent to Wildbad, where a few weeks were sufficient, not only to remove his local complaint, but also to restore his general health.

A girl, twenty-two years of age, had been suffering for years of violent pains in the left leg, in consequence

of which the calf had grown to an enormous size, the cellular texture about the inside ankle also being indurated, and the skin coloured red. This suffering greatly impeded her in the management of household-affairs, and, various medicines she used, being not attended with success, she repaired to Wildbad, where the use of the baths, combined with the application of the douche, soon had the desired effect of curing her.

The *scrophulous* disorders, which have their seat in the lymphatic system, if they are not yet inveterated, and the swellings of the *glandulous* parts, unless they have taken a scirrhus character, are often radically cured at Wildbad. Dr. Fricker even relates some instances of far gone intumescence and induration of the *mesenteric glands*, which have been cured by the use of these baths. They also possess great virtue in cases of *induration and swelling of the liver and the spleen*, which so often produce a faulty or insufficient secretion of bile, so that jaundiced patients have frequently been restored to health by the sole use of these waters. In FEMALE COMPLAINTS, (particularly in cases of *sterility*), this bath is a most powerful agent, removing, as it does, *particular* obstructions accompanied by *chlorosis* or green sickness, bringing the blood into a more brisk circulation, and giving to it the necessary degree of fluidity. Such patients however, as are subject to a flux of blood from the bowels, or spitting of blood, or are prone to abortion; ought to abstain from these baths. — *Theophrastus Paracelsus*, in his book on the natural baths, says: "Old, worn-out people ought to stay at Wildbad," and the truth of his remark is still evident. These baths serve indeed almost to make the old young again; while younger persons, who have become prematurely old, owing to exhaustion, and those who are exhausted by close application

and incessant fatigue, rise out of these baths with new strength and youth. They are, on the other hand, injurious in feverish conditions of the body, and in dropsies arising from inflammation brought on by chronic derangement or stoppages of the circulation, owing to a desorganisation of one or more of the important viscera: and they should never be used merely in sport, by the blooming youth of either sex.

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The virtues of the Wildbad springs, taken internally, have been known and appreciated for centuries, still to Dr. Fricker the merit is due, of having revived this mode of applying them for medical purposes, which had long been neglected. Accordingly, when in 1839 a new spring, of a temperature of 100° F., was discovered, measures were taken to protect it from contact with the bathing-water, and to employ it solely for drinking purposes. Two other springs of lower temperature, are used internally in conjunction with it. Now almost all patients, sojourning at Wildbad, apply the waters internally, even if they also use the baths. According to Dr. Fricker, the favourable effects he has observed of this method, ought rather to be ascribed to the innate *caloricity* of the water, than to the agency of the chemical ingredients present in it. In this way he accounts for its power of promoting the action of all the secretory organs, namely: the kidneys, the skin, the liver, and the mucous membrane of the intestines, not only by increasing their secretions quantitatively, but also by altering and ameliorating them qualitatively, and finally bringing back to its original standard the alienated activity or corrupted texture of some organs.

The internal use of these springs will therefore be most beneficial to those patients, who require dissolving,

mildly aperitive, sudorific and diuretic remedies, chiefly in cases of suffering of the mucous membranes, and of the glandular system of the channels of nutrition, and in consequence to such complaints, as have their seat in the digestive organs: induration and scirrhusity, weakness, and torpidity of the stomach, colic, cardialgy, and cramps of the stomach arising from weakness of the nerves.—In fact in most maladies the internal application of the water, if not sufficient to remove them by itself, will at least powerfully second the effect of the baths.—In the diseases of the bladder and the kidneys however, Wildbad may be considered as almost specific. Many invalids who have been suffering for years of ischury, and stone or gravel in the bladder, were cured here in a miraculously short time. Old honest Dr. Mechinger, in his work on Wildbad, written so early as 1513, says on this head: “*In renum etiam atque vesicae morbis frigidis et humidis multum opitulantur; quia humores grossos in eis contentos eliquando faciunt cursibiles et cum urina educunt: ac per hoc haec membra mundificant. Nec tantum humores, immo calculos et lapides comminunt et cum urina evacuant: pro tanto Avicenna de cura lapidis docet pannos infusos in thermis actu calidos poni supra renes et vesicam: cujus rei juvamentum ipse novit per experientiam. Ego denique ipse novi nonnullos utriusque sexus dolore calculi et lapidis valde molestatos: qui post istas thermas senserunt se alleviatis et dolores ad annum vel dimidium multum mitigatos. Noli scindere lapidem, nisi patiens prius biberit aquam Balnei naturalis.*” This passage first induced Dr. Fricker, some five-and-twenty years ago, to try the internal use of the Wildbad water upon the late Dr. H. of Stuttgart, who suffered of an habitual vomiting, which for years had resisted all attempts at curing it. The patient arrived at Wildbad quite exhausted, and almost reduced to a skeleton.

The cure succeeded excessively well, for after ten days Dr. H.'s digestion was quite restored, and four weeks were sufficient, to render him his former healthy and thriving appearance.

It would be quite superfluous, to relate a larger number of cures wrought by the waters of Wildbad, our aim in compiling this chapter being only, to point out the principal forms of diseases for curing which these baths have proved so eminently successful. In a time, when *paralytic*, *gouty*, and *rheumatic* affections as well, as the *diseases* of the *female organism*, increase to such a frightful degree, it certainly will not be thought superfluous, to direct the attention of the English public to the specific virtues of Wildbad against these sufferings. Thousands and thousands of cures have proved them, and more than anything else, the observation: that the number of male and female patients of these classes increases annually in the same proportion, will tend to confirm everything said in their favour. — As we did not intend to write a medical treatise, the extent of information on this head we could afford to give, must of course be limited to the narrow bounds prescribed by the nature of this volume; — those however, who wish for more ample information, we beg leave to direct to Dr. Fricker's, and Dr. Heim's works on Wildbad, where the medical part is treated *de préférence*.

## CHAPTER VII.

### RULES FOR THE USE OF THE WILDBAD WATERS; — REGIMEN AND DIET.

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Having once determined, with the assistance of his medical adviser, to proceed to Wildbad, the patient should endeavour to procure a brief and clearly-written statement of his case, from the physician to whom he may be recommended, or whom he may prefer to consult. On his arrival he should not follow the example of those who, the instant they alight from the carriage, run to the springs in order not to lose a moment. He should, on the contrary, give his body time to recover from the fatigues of the journey, and, in the meanwhile consult one of the physicians of the place, if it be only for general and local information. The intercourse between physician and patient is here, as in most other German Spas, placed on an easy and most convenient footing, and none need hesitate in consulting them. The bathing-season lasts from May to September; but the best season for using the baths is that from June to the end of August. Observations made by Dr. Fricker, Dr. Heim, and Dr. Peez, however, have shown that they may also be used very successfully in winter. The latter says in his work: „Although this Spa may not be counted

amongst the number of those, which are chosen as climatic remedies for a winter's stay, owing [to its being situated in a valley, partly open in the direction of north-east to south-west, and exposed in consequence to the cold winds from the first-mentioned point of the compass, (which on the other hand, by the quick changes of air, it occasions, in combination with the exuberant vegetation of the forests, renders the atmosphere the more pure and excellent during the warm season) — and also because the high surrounding hills partly shut out the sun, which causes too sudden changes of temperature on mornings and evenings,—still even in winter Wildbad counts fine and sunny days, of which the warmer hours may be used for walks in the open air; the walks are kept in good state during this season also; besides, according to Fricker, there are but ten or twelve foggy days in November, and the commencement of March, and endemic diseases are unknown there—all these advantages are well adapted to obtain a preference for Wildbad, from such as want to bathe in Winter." The mean temperature during the months of December, January and February, is 29° of F., while that of Stuttgart, which is considered the warmest point of Würtemberg, is 33° to 34° F. The average barometrical height during winter, is 27".

There exists still, at Wildbad as well, as also at other Spas, a prejudice against the winter-seasons, a cure in winter appearing either absolutely impossible, or at least being considered as an extraordinary phenomenon, but why? Is not the patient obliged to be somewhere during the winter? may he not find at Wildbad the same treatment, the same accommodation, or the same advantages, he has at home? Must not he submit also to medical treatment at home, and must not he often take there also baths, notwithstanding the rigour of the climate? Why should he,

who has fallen under an attack of apoplexy, or he who has become paralytic for some other reason,—why should he allow the paralysis to inveterate during the space of six or nine months, intervening between the access and next summer, when perhaps a course of bathing would have become useless. Why should he who has fractured some limb, wait so long a time for chasing away the callous excrescences or the stiffness of his member?—Instances have shown that the sanative powers of Wildbad are exactly the same in winter, as during the other seasons, and every precaution has been taken at the bathing-establishment for such cases; besides, there are some sufferings,—as for instance, a sort of debility, arising from a relaxed influence of the nervous system upon the reproductive actions of the organism—which certainly require the sending of the invalid to a more bracing climate; such, instead of hastening to Italy with the first approaches of autumn, ought to go to some such place as Wildbad, when to the fall

“ — — — the joyous winter-days  
 Frosty, succeed; and thro' the blue serene,  
 For sight too fine, the ethereal nitre flies;  
 Killing infectious damps, and the spent air  
 Storing afresh with elemental life,  
 Close crowds the shining atmosphere; and binds  
 Our strengthened bodies in its cold embrace,  
 Constringent; feeds, and animates our blood;  
 Refines our spirits, thro' the new-strung nerves  
 In swifter sallies darting to the brain:  
 Where sits the soul, intense, collected, cool,  
 Bright as the skies, and as the season keen.”

Persons however, who are inclined to perspire and are liable to catch cold, or to be exhausted from that circumstance, will find the mild spring and autumn months preferable. In the spring, the crisis is brought about more

quickly. Sometimes the case requires two courses in one year. In that case the first may begin in May, and the second in August, with an interval of a month, or six weeks.

The best time for drinking the waters is early in the morning. The heat is then not so oppressive, and the body and mind are refreshed by sleep; the stomach is also empty. But some patients cannot leave their bed at so early an hour, owing to the nature of their disorder. Such patients should drink the water in bed, under proper restrictions, which are best learned on the spot. After a bad night, and if the patient suffers of head-ache, or other signs of agitation, he ought to eschew this morning-draught altogether.

The patients should be careful how they dress. The best rule one can give on this head, is to observe the clothing worn by the inhabitants of the place, who are acquainted, from experience, with the variableness of the temperature, and wear, accordingly, something consistent with it. The visitors, for instance, are often surprised to see a countryman, on a hot day, coming in with his cloak on his arm; but he knows from experience that in his country the hottest day is often succeeded by a cold evening.

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

The mineral water should be drunk like other liquids; not gulped down in a hurry, for the sake of the gas or any other reason. Such practice is injurious; it either produces cramp or oppresses the stomach, distending it with flatus. The warm water should be sipped out of the glass — that of a lower temperature should be drunk slowly, and

at several draughts. Trifling as these rules may appear, the power of digesting the water often depends on their observance.

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

The patient should take care never to drink the mineral waters while he himself is heated, or exhausted from protracted walking; for by that means he avoids the chance of obstruction and inflammation of the bowels.

The quantity of mineral water adapted for each patient cannot be ascertained beforehand; but the general rule with respect to the proper quantity of water, to be drunk, is to take as much of it as will pass off by the kidneys, or the pores of the skin, and cause, at the same time, brisk action of the intestinal canal twice or three times per diem.

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

Patients, suffering of complaints of the chest, should take the water, mixed with half its quantity of warm goats-milk; measures have also be taken to prepare goats-whey equal to that of Switzerland, which is drunk in combination with the mineral waters.—Such patients also, whose cases

require the use of some other mineral springs, will find here the waters of the most celebrated Spas of Germany.

Respecting the use of the baths, the first care of the patient should be, not on any account to enter into the bath flushed or feverish, or with a full stomach, and that his digestion be in a normal state.

As to the duration of the cure, no standard can possibly be given; the average number, as has been stated above, is twenty-four baths for each patient. Still it is a fact, which will require no further proof, that the character of the complaint, the constitution and the age of the invalid, even the state of atmosphere during the season; that all these, we say, will combine to increase or diminish this number. Everything here depends from the time of the reaction. If the sufferings of the patient have ceased after the lapse of a fortnight, it is not necessary to continue bathing for a longer period; on the other hand, if this be not the case, the course of bathing may be protracted to a month, or even six weeks. — Here may also be mentioned the belief, current at Wildbad, that the effects of the waters pronounce themselves regularly in periods of seven days, and there are many who think it impossible that a cure could be effected on the sixth, or eleventh, or fifteenth day. This is not quite unfounded, as experience has shown that the *crises* generally ensued on these days.

The bath should be taken early in the morning—fasting, if ever the forces of the patient allow it. Very exhausted and nervous persons who find it impossible to take the waters, externally or internally, with an empty stomach, should at least take their breakfast one or two hours before they use the waters, and never enter into the bath before their food is fully digested. This remark applies also to the evening-baths, which never ought to be taken

before six o'clock, when the dinner has been properly digested.

The patient should not, at first, remain above fifteen minutes in the bath. Five or six minutes however may be added every subsequent day, up to three quarters of an hour, or an hour. Still the manner in which this time is to be extended, must chiefly be left to the judgment of the bather, gouty patients of a healthy complexion, besides, generally are able to bear the bath for the longest period, and Dr. Fricker has observed cases, when patients of this class did remain in the bath for an hour and a half, daily, without being inconvenienced by it.

The average duration of a morning-bath, is half an hour. The evening-baths, where they are allowed by the physician, should not exceed fifteen minutes; for a longer duration is nuisible to the night's rest. Generally only one bath per diem is taken, still obstinate rheumatic and arthritic complaints, may sometimes allow two baths a day, during the latter period of the season. Very feeble persons will do best to bathe on evenings.

Such individuals as are inclined to dizziness, headaches and congestions of blood to the head, should, during the bath, cover their head with a wet napkin. Persons of this description ought particularly to guard themselves from excitement of the body or mind, shortly before the bath. Upon entering the bath-room the patient should first wash his forehead and chest with the water, and then slowly sit down in the basin, until the water rises up to his neck. In general, calmness is to be recommended in the bath, those however, who are suffering from stiffness of the joints, paralyzes, etc., *may* try some movements, while they, whose complaints are, rheumatisms, gout and gouty tumors, induration of the glands, swellings, etc., *ought*,

frequently to rub the suffering parts with the warm sand of the basin.

If the patient, during the bath, be attacked by feelings of frost or heat, of pressure in the head, or oppressions of the chest, etc., or if he feel generally unwell, he should leave the bath, and communicate the fact to his physician. In undressing and dressing he should take care, not to get cold. After the bath gentle exercise is advisable, still such patients (chiefly gouty and rheumatic persons), who experience an increased perspiration at this time, should remain at home, without, however, forcing on sweats.

During the period of reaction, the patient ought to take the most rigorous care of his body, to respect the dietetic rules given below, and to leave it to his physician whether he should continue or leave off bathing.

Patients suffering of periodical hemorrhoids should leave off bathing for the period of their fluxes. This also applies to the female period. All these bathing-rules of course cannot be considered as absolutely binding for every individual; still it would lead to far, to mention the many modifications required in particular cases. We therefore proceed at once to the exposition of the regiminal rules applicable to both bathers, and brunnen-drinkers.

The most appropriate time for breakfast is about an hour after bathing, or drinking the last glass of the mineral water. It should consist of one or two cups of coffee, with white bread. There is a particular sort of the latter article prepared at Wildbad, which is excellent, and should be eaten without butter. Chocolate is also admissible, or cocoa and milk, or a basin of broth with bread in it.

After breakfast the invalid may take a little more exercise, either on foot, on horseback, or in a carriage; pay his visits and attend to household-affairs. The hours between

breakfast and dinner should be so engaged, that neither the head nor the body shall feel fatigued. Every severe exertion of the mind is forbidden, and no sleep must be suffered to intrude on the hours between breakfast and dinner.

One o'clock is the usual dinner-hour; however in later years a table d'hôte has been arranged for English visitors, at the principal hotels. A moderately nourishing and easily-digested dinner suits all patients, but every sort of extravagance at table ought to be avoided.

It may as well be stated at once, as a general rule, that fruit, raw vegetables, and many of the flatulent *légumes*, particularly unripe potatoes, should be carefully excluded from all repasts, by such as drink the mineral water. The contrary practice exposes the offender to the penalties of incessant rumbling and noise in the stomach, and to pains likewise, which will often last the whole day.— Strawberries however, which grow in prodigious quantities in the woods about Wildbad, may in small quantities, and seasoned with white wine and sugar, be taken without inconvenience.

It is not judicious to drink mineral water as a common beverage at meals. Wine is permitted, but in moderation, and if it produces heat after dinner, it must be omitted. The best wines are those of Würtemberg and Baden, Hock, and the Mosella wines. Patients who suffer of acidity, will do well to keep to the Mosella-wines, while those subject to flatulence, and of vitiated digestion, may drink a glass or two of claret. Champaign, after a copious dinner, ought entirely to be eschewed.— Beer, although it is of good quality at Wildbad, does not well agree with brunnen-drinkers, but the use of what is called porter, stout, or double beer, cannot sufficiently be condemned.

After dinner, particularly on walks, a cup of coffee is admissible, — as to the propriety of sleeping after dinner,

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

The supper should be very moderate, and the time for it about eight o'clock. A basin of light soup with bread in it will be found the most suitable food at that hour.

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

An absurd notion prevails in England, that physicians on the continent are inferior in talent and education, as well as in tact and vigour of practice, to those of this country. Hence, invalids, who are about to visit the Spas of Germany, will rather run the risk of taking the advice and directions of a medical man at home, who is totally unacquainted with the nature and character of the German mineral water intended to be used, and still more so with the locality and other collateral circumstances belonging thereto, than to fall into the hands of a German doctor. However all unprejudiced medical men who have paid any lengthened visit to the continent, unanimously agree, — that a more learned, or better instructed class of medical men is not easily to be found, either in England or elsewhere; that they are as deeply versed in the science and

philosophy of medicine as any of their brethren on the other side of the channel, and even often much more so; and that if they exhibit a degree of feebleness in their practice, compared to the bolder and more confident treatment of English physicians, it is because the constitutions with which they have to deal, seldom require very active measures. The medical treatment, such as it is, of the patients in Germany, is evidently suited to their constitutions; as we find that the people there enjoy as good health as in this country, recover as fast, and do not die in larger numbers under ordinary circumstances.

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

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## CHAPTER VIII.

### DATES AND DISTANCES.

#### I. POST-ROUTES.

The post- and diligence-offices in Germany are all kept by government officers. In 1832 a diligence-office was established at Wildbad, where, during the season, diligences and omnibusses arrive daily from Stuttgart, and start as often for the same place; and twice a week by Freudenstadt and Rotweil to Switzerland. The communication between Wildbad and the Badish railways is kept up by means of omnibusses, running to and from Durlach.

#### ROUTE I.

##### FRANKFURT TO WILDBAD.

By Darmstadt,  
Heidelberg,  
Carlsruhe or  
Pforzheim by Bruchsal,  
Wildbad.



## ROUTE II.

## WILDBAD TO BADEN-BADEN.

5 German miles = 24 English miles; the road is very hilly, but has been greatly improved in the course of the last years.

From Wildbad to Eyachmühle, a mill situated in a romantic valley, on the banks of the rapid Eyach river. A steep ascent leads to

Dobel, a plateau, 2200 Par. feet above the sea-level, with a fine view upon the Black Forest, and the Rhine-valley.

Herrenalb, a village, with the buildings of an old abbey, and a curious accumulation of rocks, called the *Falkensteine*. From thence an excursion may be made by pedestrians to the Mauzenstein (2335 F.), a mountain cone at the distance of 4 miles, with one of the finest prospects of the country.

Loffenau, the last place within the territory of Württemberg. The hill near the village contains seven caverns, called Teufelskammern, and above them is the Teufelsmühle, a confused heap of fallen sandstone-rocks, 2809 feet above the sea level. Thence to

Gernsbach, a small town with some ancient buildings. About a mile's walk above it, on a rock, rising from the river Murg, stands the castle of Neu-Eberstein, which ought to be visited, as the view from the towers is enchanting, and the castle itself is apt to convey a good idea of a seignorial seat of the middle ages, having been recently repaired and fitted up by its present proprietor, the Grand-duke of Baden.

On your road you pass the Devil's pulpit, a rock, where his infernal majesty is said to have once set up an opposition shop against an angel, sent to preach on the Engels-

wiese, near Baden, and finding the business did not pay, went to Loffenau where he established a new concern "for the better grinding of sandstones." Thence to

Baden.

Another route to Baden-Baden, which may be recommended on account of the varied and beautiful scenery it possesses, lies through the valley of the Mourg.

By Enzklösterle,  
Gumpelscheuer,  
Besenfeld,

Schönmünzach; this is the best place from which to set out for a tour to the Katzenkopf, the highest point of Württemberg, 3550 Par. feet above the level of the sea. The view from this height surpasses, both in beauty and extent, that from the Mauzenstein. At Schönmünz there are glass-works where the process of glass blowing, as practised in the Black Forest, may be studied.

Gernsbach.

Baden-Baden.—The whole distance does not exceed 4 posts = 8 Germ. miles = 37 English miles.

The third, and easiest route, lies by

Calmbach,

Höfen, the principal seat of the rafting-trade of the Black Forest,

Neuenbürg  $\frac{7}{8}$  posts. Inns: Post, and Crown; at the latter the landlord speaks English.

Pforzheim  $\frac{3}{4}$  posts. Inns: Post, and Eagle. The landlord of the Eagle speaks English. Here the traveller may either take the Eil-wagen to the railroad at

Carlsruhe, or at

Durlach, and thence proceed to

Baden, and Strassburg, or to

Mannheim and Heidelberg.

## ROUTE III.

WILDBAD TO STUTTGART.

3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> posts = 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> G. M. = 34<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> E. M.

By Calmbach,

Oberreichenbach,

Hirsau,

Calw 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> posts (2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> G. M.) Inn: Waldhorn.Böblingen 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> posts (3 G. M.)

Stuttgart 1 post (2 G. M.)

## ROUTE IV.

WILDBAD TO LIEBENZELL.

By Calmbach,

Hirsau,

Liebenzell (2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> G. M.)

## ROUTE V.

WILDBAD TO TEINACH BY CALW.

By Calmbach,

Hirsau,

Calw 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> posts.

Kentheim, a village with an ancient chapel,

Teinach 1/2 p.

## ROUTE VI.

WILDBAD TO TEINACH.

Calmbach,

Oberreichenbach,

Röthenbach,

Teinach 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> G. M.

## ROUTE VII.

## WILDBAD TO FREUDENSTADT.

Enzklösterle . . . . .	$2\frac{7}{8}$	Stunden
Gumpelscheuer . . . . .	1	
Besenfeld . . . . .	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
Schönegrund . . . . .	1	
Heselbach . . . . .	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Reichenbach . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Baiersbronn . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Friedrichsthal . . . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Freudenstadt . . . . .	$\frac{3}{4}$	
	<hr/>	
	$9\frac{3}{8}$	St.

This is the post-road to Rottweil and Switzerland.

## II. DISTANCES TO SOME REMARKABLE POINTS NEAR

## WILDBAD.

As the German *Stunden* are used as a travelling-measure in this country, the distances given below are also calculated in *Stunden*. A *Stunde* is considered equivalent to an hour's walk.

1) To *Enzklösterle* (carriage-road).

Ziegelhütte . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lautenhof . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$
Christophshof . . . . .	$\frac{3}{4}$
Kälbermühle . . . . .	$\frac{1}{3}$
Nonnenmiss . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$
Enzklösterle . . . . .	$\frac{3}{8}$
	<hr/>
	$2\frac{7}{8}$ St.

2) To *Altenstaig* (carriage road):

Enzklösterle . . . . .	$2\frac{7}{8}$
Simmersfeld . . . . .	2
Altenstaig . . . . .	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	$6\frac{3}{8}$ St.

A nearer cross-road for pedestrians, with a guide.

Hofstett . . . . .	2
Zwerenberg . . . . .	$\frac{3}{4}$
Altenstaig . . . . .	1
	<hr/>
	$\frac{3\frac{3}{4}}{4}$ St.

3) To the *Wildlake*.

Enzklösterle . . . . .	$2\frac{7}{8}$
Bad. Jägerhaus . . . . .	2
	<hr/>
	$\frac{4\frac{7}{8}}{8}$ St.

From the Jägerhaus a foot-path leads to the

Wildlake . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$
or to the Hohlohkopf . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$

The Jägerhaus may also be reached by pedestrians, by a path across the mountains, with a guide.

Hohewiese . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$
Grünhütte . . . . .	1
Wildlake . . . . .	$\frac{5}{8}$
Jägerhaus . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	$\frac{2\frac{5}{8}}{8}$ St.

4) To the *Mauzenstein*.

Eyachmühle . . . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Dobel . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$
Herrenalb . . . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Bernbach . . . . .	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Mauzenstein . . . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>
	5 St.

5) To *Gernsbach*, across the mountains with a guide.

Lehmannshof . . . . .	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Lautenbach . . . . .	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Scheuren . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$
Gernsbach . . . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>
	$\frac{3\frac{3}{4}}{4}$ St.

III. TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS OF DISTANCE IN

Germ. Posts.	G. Miles.	E. M.	G. P.	G. M.	E. M.
One St.					
or $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2,30	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	16,10
$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4,60	2	4	18,40
$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	6,90	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	20,70
1	2	9,20	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5	23,00
$1\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	11,50	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	25,30
$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	13,80	3	6	27,60

G. M.	E. M.	G. M.	E. M.
7	32,20	24	110,40
8	36,80	25	115
9	41,40	26	119,60
10	46	27	124,20
11	50,60	28	128,80
12	55,20	29	133,40
13	59,80	30	138
14	64,40	31	142,60
15	69	32	147,20
16	73,60	33	151,30
17	78,20	34	156,40
18	82,80	35	161
19	87,40	36	165,60
20	92	37	170,20
21	96,60	38	174,80
22	101,20	39	179,40
23	105,80	40	184

## IV. COINS AND MEASURES.

Accounts are kept in Florins or Gulden; 1 Florin = 1 s. 8 d., contains 60 Kreuzers. 3 Kr. = 1 d. 12 Florins = L. 1 sterling.

*Gold coins.*

	Fl. Kr.	S. D.
Württemberg Ducat . . . . .	= 5. 45	= 9. 7.
French Napoleon . . . . .	= 9. 20	= 15. 7.
Dutch 10 guilder piece . . .	= 9. 50	= 16. 5.
Carolin . . . . .	= 11. 6	= 18. 6.

*Silver.*

Florin . . . . .	= — 60	= 1. 8.
½ Florin . . . . .	= — 30	= — 10.
Vereinsthaler . . . . .	= 3. 30	= 5. 10.
Pieces of 2 Florins . . . . .	= 2. —	= 3. 4.
Crown, Kronthaler or Bra-		
banter Thaler . . . . .	= 2. 42	= 4. 6.
(10 Kronthaler = 27 Florins.)		
½ Kronthaler . . . . .	= 1. 20	= 2. 2.
Zwanziger . . . . .	= — 24	= — 8.
Prussian dollar . . . . .	= 1. 45	= 2. 11.
Pieces of 6, 3 and 1 Kreuzer.		

All these coins are current without loss throughout  
Württemberg.

*Measures.*

1 German geographical Mile = 4½ English (exactly  
4 Miles, 4 furlongs, 183 yards, or 3806,9 French Toises).

1 Stunde = 1300 Ruthen, 1 Ruthe = 10 Feet, 1 Foot  
= 10 inches. (One Württemberg Foot = 0,286 French mètre.)

1 Morgen = 384 square Ruthen = 0,78 acre English.

1 german square mile = 17505 morgens.

1 Ctwtght = 48,61 Kilogrammes = 104 pounds of 16 ounces.

V. TABLE OF CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE REAUMUR AND FAHRENHEIT THEMOMETERS.

F.	R.	F.	R.	F.	R.	F.	R.
32	0	55	10,2	78	20,4	101	30,6
33	0,4	56	10,6	79	20,8	102	31,1
34	0,8	57	11,1	80	21,3	103	31,5
35	1,3	58	11,5	81	21,7	104	32
36	1,7	59	12,0	82	22,2	105	32,4
37	2,2	60	12,4	83	22,6	106	32,8
38	2,6	61	12,8	84	23,1	107	33,3
39	3,1	62	13,3	85	23,5	108	33,7
40	3,5	63	13,7	86	24,0	109	34,2
41	4	64	14,2	87	24,4	110	34,6
42	4,4	65	14,6	88	24,8	111	35,1
43	4,8	66	15,1	89	25,3	112	35,5
44	5,3	67	15,5	90	25,7	113	36,0
45	5,7	68	16,0	91	26,2	114	36,4
46	6,2	69	16,4	92	26,6	115	36,8
47	6,6	70	16,8	93	27,1	116	37,3
48	7,1	71	17,3	94	27,5	117	37,7
49	7,5	72	17,7	95	28,0	118	38,2
50	8	73	18,2	96	28,4	119	38,6
51	8,4	74	18,6	97	28,8	120	39,1
52	8,8	75	19,1	98	29,3	121	39,5
53	9,3	76	19,5	99	29,7	122	40
54	9,7	77	20,0	100	30,2		

## PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS AND FUNCTIONARIES.

Commissioner of the Baths: Baron de Linden.

Rector of Wildbad: The Rev. Mr. Hetzel.

English clergyman: The Rev. Mr. Dwyre.

Physicians: Dr. Fallati (speaks English).

Dr. Fricker.

Dr. Schweickle (speaks English).

Bath-masters: Mr. Comberger.

Mr. Eisenhardt.

Mr. Lutz.

German Protestant service 10.

English       "       "       12.

Service of the Roman Cath. church 8.

Post-office hours: 7—12. 2—7.

Hotels: Royal Bad-hotel.

Hotel Bellevue.

Bear Hotel.

Cor de Chasse (Post).

Lodging-houses: Mr. Keppler's.

Mr. Vogt's.

Mr. Comberger's.

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# DISTRIBUTION OF THE BATH-ROOMS

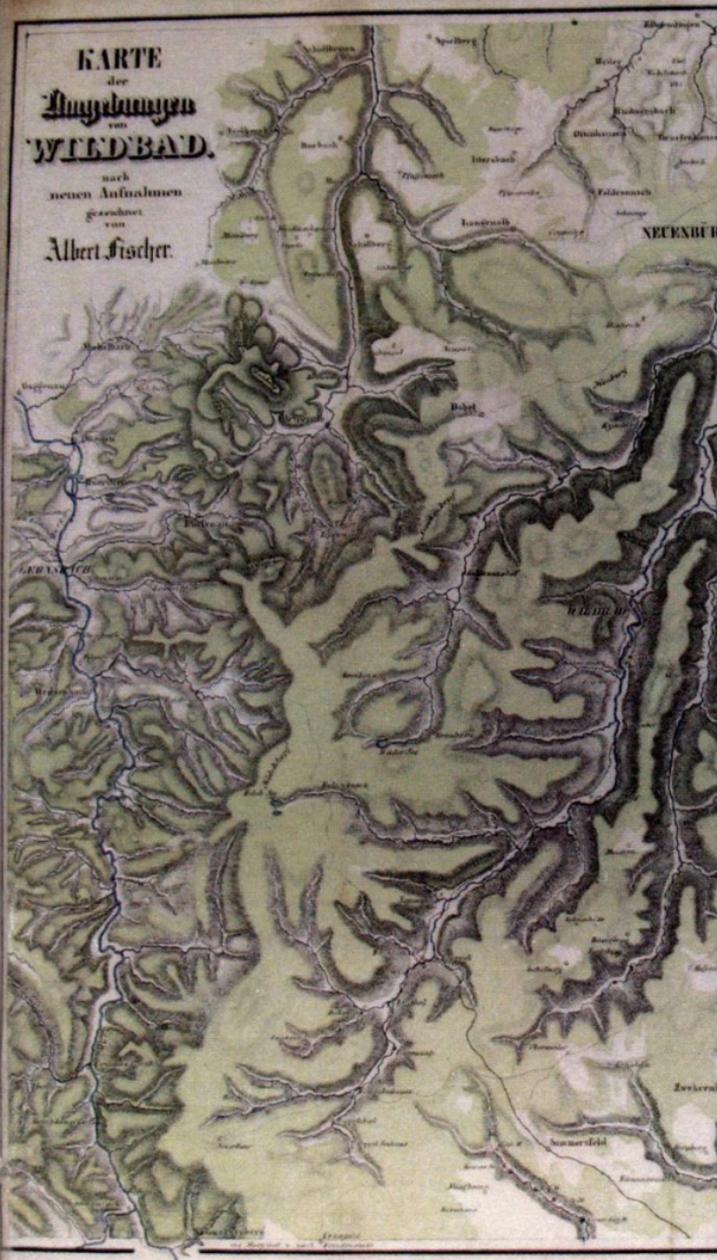
AS SHOWN ON THE ANNEXED GROUND-PLAN.

- 
- A. Prince's bath.
    - a. Dressing-room.
  - B. Gentlemen's bath.
    - b. Dressing-room.
      - 1 2 3 4. Single-bath closets for Gentlemen.
  - C. Gentlemen's bath.
    - c. Dressing room.
      - 5 6—10. Single-bath closets for Gentlemen.
  - D. Small Bath-room for Ladies.
    - d. Dressing room
  - E. Small Bath-room for Gentlemen.
    - e. Dressing-room.
  - F. Ladies' bath.
    - f. Dressing-room.
      - 1 2. Single-bath closets for Ladies.
  - G. Ladies' bath.
    - g. Dressing-room.
      - 3 4. Single-bath closets for Ladies.
  - H. } Gentlemen's baths. 1 2. Single-bath rooms.
  - I. }
    - h. i. Dressing-rooms.
  - K. } Ladies' baths, and 1 2—6. Single-bath closets connected with them.
  - L. }
    - k. l. Dressing rooms.
  - M. Slipper-bath for Ladies, also employed as wrist- and ankle-bath.
  - N. Ditto for Gentlemen.
  - O. Court yard
  - P. p-p. Entrance to the bathrooms A, B, C and to the Single-bath closets 1—4. for Gentlemen.
  - Q. q, q. Entrance to the lesser bath room E and to the single bath-rooms 5—10 for Gentlemen.
  - R. Entrance to the small bath D for Ladies.
  - S. sss. Entrance to the baths F, G, H, I, K, L, as well, as to the single-bath-rooms connected with them
  - T. Entrance to the bath rooms abovementioned.
  - U. Pump-room.
  - V. Reading-rooms, and book-shop.
-



KARTE  
der  
**Umgebungen**  
von  
**WILDBAD.**

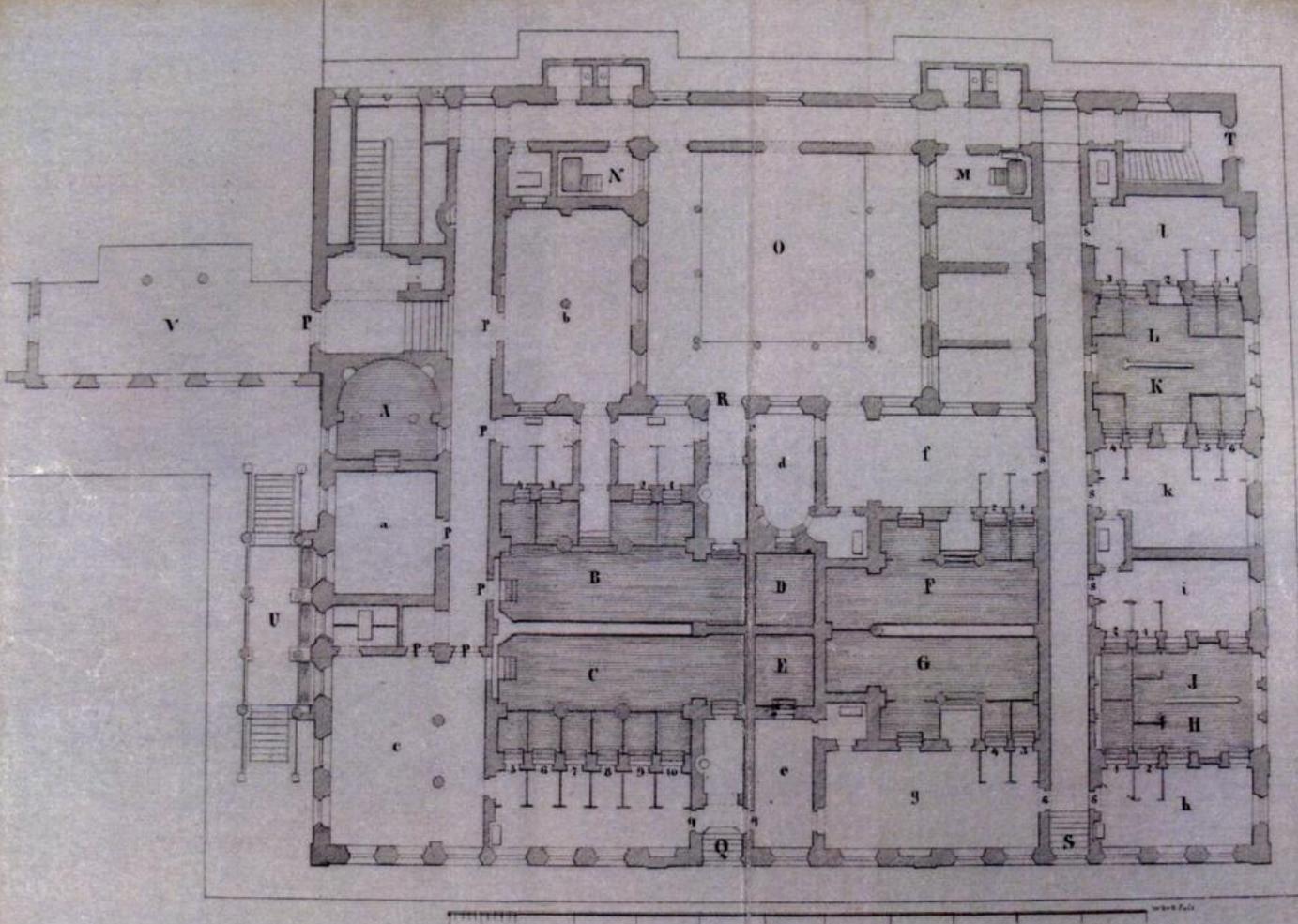
nach  
neuen Aufnahmen  
gezeichnet  
von  
**Albert Fischer.**



(provisorische Kartenskizze 1855, 1856, 1857)

(Revisionskarte 1871, 1872, 1873)

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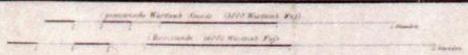
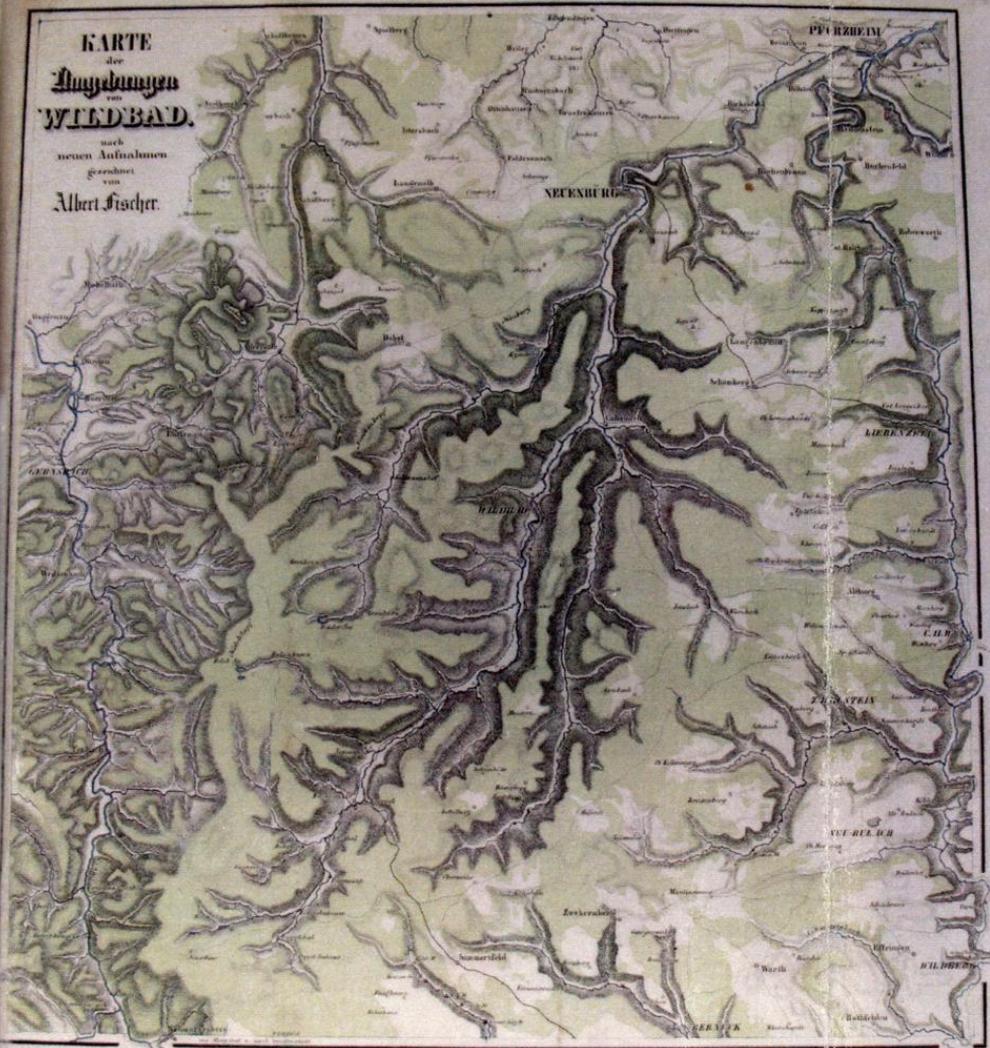


C. A. Sonnenswald.



**KARTE**  
der  
**Umgebungen**  
von  
**WILDBAD.**

nach  
neuen Aufnahmen  
gezeichnet  
von  
**Albert Fischer.**



C. A. Sommerfeld's Buchhandlung in Stuttgart u. Wildbad



Original:

Graphische Sammlung

Original:

Kartensammlung

(Schulblattsammlung)



