History of the Rheingau Region, Germany
Build in 1764 as a hunting castle by Earl of Ostein.

Later, the castle was owned by the Prussian.

The castle was destroyed by a fire in 1926 and was reconstructed in 1929 as a hotel.

During the Second World War:
Used as military hospital and as recreation center for US soldiers.

From 1948: Konrad Adenauer and the Heads of 11 German states came together in the Green Saloon to work out a new German constitution.

Present: The castle belongs to the State of Hesse
The Rheingau Area

Location

Attractions: Castles, Cloisters, Wine Yards
Grapes: Riesling, Spätburgunder (Pinot Noir)
Location
Rüdesheim/Rhine

Founded: 1090
Location: Mittelrhein, in front of the „Binger Loch“
Function: Control of merchandise traffic
Today: Wine growing, tourism (Drosselgasse)

Binger Loch: Natural barrier in the Rhine river, difficult to pass with big ships.
Castle Johannisberg (after 1716)

Originally: Benedictine Cloister founded in 1100 a. C.
1813-1815: Supervised by Prussia, Russia and Austria
1816: Donated to Fürst von Metternich for his merits related to the Vienna Congress
Under the Condition: 1/10 of the income has to be paid to the Austrian Emperor or its legal successor.
The Brentano-House (1751)

Since 1804: Aristocratic Brentano Family from Frankfurt.

Meeting Point of Friends from Science and Arts.

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832)

Clemens Brentano (1778-1842), Representative of the Romantic Movement; 1806-08: Edition of „Des Knaben Wunderhorn“, a Collection of German Folk & Art Songs (composed by Gustav Mahler)
French Cognac Versus German Weinbrand:

According to the Contract of Versaille: The Name Cognac was Restricted to French Products.
1907: Weinbrand was filed as a Trade Name for „German Cognac“
Cloister Eberbach

1116: Augustinian Cloister
1131: Benedictine Cloister
1136: Cistercian Cloister

Main Income: Wine Growing

1631: Conquered by the Swedes; Loss of Arts, Furniture & Library

Location of the Movie: The Name of the Rose (Umberto Ecco)
Castle Reichartshausen ---- Part of Cloister Eberbach

Copy of the Entrance Hall of the King's Palace of Mandalay, today Republic of Myanmar (Burma) as a donation of the government of Myanmar to the owner of the castle (1971)

Originally: Used as Cloister Yard

- Main Wine Cellar of Cloister Eberbach
- Main Place of Wine Transshipment
- Since 1971: European Business School
The Oestrich Crane (1745)

Embarking of Wine Barrels

Foundations were built from residual stones from the Castle of Mainz
Research Institute in Geisenheim

Research Areas:

• Wine Growing
• Fruit Growing
• Gardening
Remembrance to: a) German/French War 1870/1871
b) Foundation of the German Reich under Emperor Wilhem I. and Chancellor Bismarck
The Loreley Rock and Loreley Saga

Saga: Clemens Brentano (1801)  Heinrich Heine (1824)

Lure = Elf or Fairy  Lei = Rock

Rock type: slate
Heinrich Heine: Das Loreleylied (1824)

Ich weiß nicht was soll es bedeuten
Daß ich so traurig bin;
Ein Märchen aus alten Zeiten,
Das kommt mir nicht aus dem Sinn.

Heinrich Heine

Composed by Friedrich Silcher:

Shôzô Inoue
Kanashima Ni
Hildegard of Bingen (1098-1179)

Patron Saint of Natural Scientists

* 1098 in Bermersheim / Rheingau
+ 17. September 1179 Rupertsberg near Bingen

One of the first mineralogists and physicians in medieval times of western Europe

- born to a noble family as the tenth child she was always ill
- at age of 7 educated by Benedictine nuns
- at age of 43 she became abbess

- Between 1147 and 1150 foundation of monastary Rupertsberg near Bingen
- 1156 she lived on the branch monastary in Eibingen near Rüdesheim where she died with 81 years
Her responsibilities as abbess did not keep her from pursuing an astonishing variety of creative and scholarly accomplishments:

- Historians know Hildegard for her correspondence with bishops, popes, abbots, and kings;
- mystics for her book of visions;
- medical historians and botanists for her two books on natural history and medicine;
- literary scholars for her morality play, the *Ordo Virtutum*.
- Musicians for her antiphons, hymns, and sequences, a large body of monophonic chants.
- In her book "Physica" she summarized the knowledge about the formation and magical powers of stones and combined this knowledge with nutrient scientific considerations to her unique monastery medicine.
Hildegard of Bingen about the Amethyst:
"But if a human suffers from specks in his face he shall moisturise the amethyst with his saliva and thereafter sweep with the stone over the specks on the skin. Furthermore he shall heat water over fire and place the amethyst over this water, so that The perspiration of the stone can be mixed with the water underneath. Afterwards he should pose the stone into the water and wash his face with this water. He should repeat this several times thereupon his skin will be beautiful...."

The diamond helps against: "cobwebs and snake-venom, against falling sickness and somnambulism. It protects the houses against burglar and lends its bearer efficiency, reason and wisdom in the speech."
Die Macht am Rhein.

1. Es braut ein Sturm vor Davosshall.
   Die Schweizerlieder uns angegliedert:
   Lass Ruhm, zum Ruhm, zum deutschen Ruhm!
   Was will das Gremien Pirat sein?
   Der Davosländler, macht auch klar,
   Ruhm, Ruhm, zum Ruhm, zum deutschen Ruhm!

2. Hört, die Macht, die Macht am Rhein!
   Durch Davosliedschlacht geht es leiser
   Und alles Jagen hört auf
   Der Deutsche, heiter treibt und treibt.
   Wichelt die Hoff zu, bereitst und bereitst
   Der Vaterland, noch.

3. Es hofft hofft in Davosland,
   Da heimatlicher Freude,
   Und blusiert auf Zukunft Schulter
   "Deutsch, Heimat, Deutschland, unser Brust"
   Der Vaterland, noch.

4. Es lebe die Gerechte Ruhm mit gunst.
   Nach einer Zeit des Sieges nicht
   Und noch vor Ihnen die Macht spire.
   Kommt, Freund, kehrt Deutschland es zurück!
   Der Vaterland, noch.

5. Der Schmerz ersehnt, die Träne einen
   Die Scharren sterben hoch im Land.
   Das Ruhm, am Rhein, an deutschen Ruhm.
   Die alle rufen Freiheit.
   Der Vaterland, noch.