



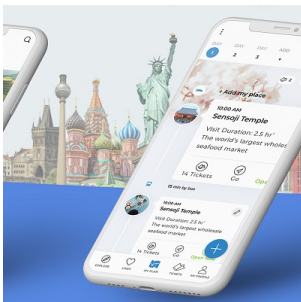
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Rudesheim am Rhein

Rudesheim Top Attractions in a Few Hours



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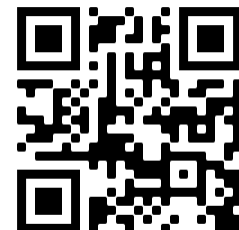


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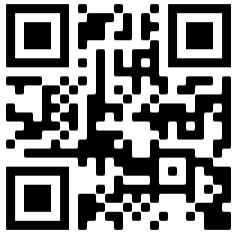
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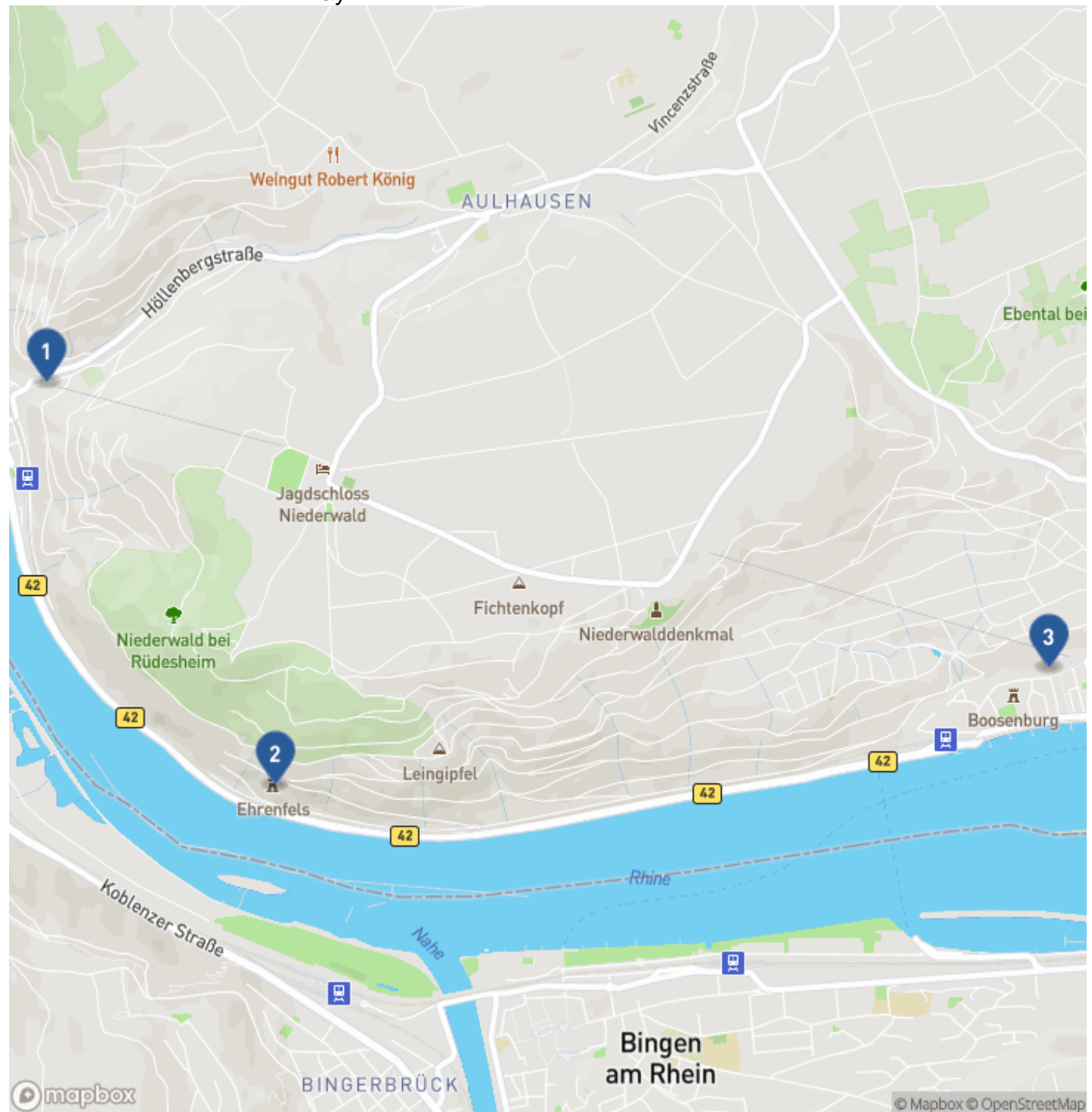
Day 1

- 1 10:00am Niederwald cable car
Assmannshausen &
Niederwald monument
- 2 12:55pm Ehrenfels Castle
- 3 2:10pm Brömserhof &
Siegfried's Mechanical
Music Cabinet

This itinerary is also
available offline on the
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10:00am Niederwald cable car Assmannshausen & Niederwald monument / Niederwald-Seilbahn

Assmannshausen und Niederwalddenkmal

Visit Duration: 2 hours, 30 mins

The Niederwald cable car is an aerial cableway between Assmannshausen, a district of Rüdesheim am Rhein, and the hunting lodge Niederwald on the Niederwald mountain.

Attraction coppice

The Niederwald near Rüdesheim is a forest area high above the Rhine between Rüdesheim and Assmannshausen. Originally economic forest of the former castle Ehrenfels, the later owners used it as a hunting ground. The counts of Ostein converted the estate into a landscaped park, built the hunting lodge in 1764 and, with the temple, the Hermitage, the Rossel, the Knight's Hall and the Magic Cave, built romantic viewpoints on the Rhine and the Binger Loch.

To commemorate the campaign against France and the German Reich founding in 1871 planned from 1872, the construction of the Niederwald monument and consecrated it in 1883. Two cogwheel trains transported tourists from Rüdesheim from 1884 and from 1885 Assmannshausen tourists to the coppice, but were discontinued due to lack of economic efficiency between the two world wars.

Double cable car

The second cable car with double seats from Assmannshausen to Jagdschloss Niederwald, which was installed in 1953 after the cable car Burg an der Wupper from the small Oberstdorf company Weigmann, is characterized by its robust, indestructible technology like its sister plant at the Wupper.



Image By: Brühl

Image Source:

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:AssmannshausenSeilbat>



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12:55pm Ehrenfels Castle / Burg Ehrenfels



Visit Duration: 1 hour

1.2 mi, 27 minutes walking from Niederwald cable car Assmannshausen & Niederwald monument

Ehrenfels Castle (German: *Burg Ehrenfels*) is a ruined castle above the Rhine Gorge near the town of Rüdesheim am Rhein in Hesse, Germany. It is located on the steep eastern bank of the river amid extended vineyards. The grape variety Ehrenfelser is named after the castle.

History

It was (re-)built about 1212 at the behest of the Archbishop of Mainz as a defensive work against the constant attacks by Elector Palatine Henry V, who, as Imperial vicar of Franconia, strived to cut down the archbishop's reach. Mainz staffed the castle with Burgmannen and erected a customs post controlling the shipping on the Rhine, supplemented by the Mouse Tower below at the river. Heavily damaged in the course of the Thirty Years' War, the castle was finally devastated by French troops under the command of Lieutenant General Nicolas Chalon du Blé during the 1689 Siege of Mainz.

Today

The ruin can be reached from Rüdesheim via a hiking trail through the vineyards. The interior however can only be visited in guided tours by prior appointment.



Image By: Jpatokal

Image Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:RhineValley_BurgEhrenfels

Address: 65385 Rüdesheim am Rhein, Germany

Phone Number: 06722 906150

Admission:

Opening Hours:



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2:10pm Brömserhof & Siegfried's Mechanical Music Cabinet / Siegfried's Mechanisches



Musikkabinet

Visit Duration: 1 hour, 30 mins

2.3 mi, 41 minutes by transit from Ehrenfels Castle

The Brömserhof is a former noble residence and estate in the Oberstraße in Rüdesheim am Rhein. The plant was the headquarters of the Brömser family of Rüdesheim, after the Brömserburg is named.

In the 16th and 17th centuries, a late-medieval fortified house was rebuilt and extended by several generations of the family into a Renaissance-style and Baroque-style castle. After the extinction of the family Brömser of Rüdesheim in 1668, the estate came through various noble families finally to Sophie von Coudenhoven, who sold it in the 1830s to private individuals. Partially bought by the city of Rüdesheim at the beginning of the 1850s, the Brömserhof was subsequently used by social institutions. After damage during the Second World War, partial demolition and long vacancy, Siegfried's Mechanical Music Cabinet, a museum of mechanical musical instruments, has been based there since 1975.

story

The today's Brömserhof probably went from a villa rustica or a manor from the 5./6. Century forth. At that time, the estate was still far outside the city and belonged to the landowning of the Niederburg (also called Brömserburg). The court was later the seat of the Brömser, a branch of belonging to the local nobility family of Rüdesheim, which had divided in the 13th century in several lines. The Brömser von Rüdesheim replaced the old manor house in the Middle Ages by a Festes house, which constitutes the northwest part of today's main house. Rolf Göttert (see literature) dates this part due to architectural similarities of his cellar with the Brömserburg to the time around 1310. When rebuilding the Rüdesheim city wall in the period around 1500, the Brömserhof was included in their course and thus a corner bastion of the city fortifications. The necessary defensiveness also explains the thickness of some of the main house's internal walls.

Heinrich (I.) Brömser (c. 1490-1543) and his wife Apollonia von Ingelheim extended the existing house with its stair tower to the east by an extension with a small courtyard. From now on, the kitchen rooms were located in this new building. Her eldest son Heinrich (II.) Brömser (1535-1564) inherited the estate in 1543 and discovered that it was badly run down. Together with his wife Walpurga (also Walburga and Walpurgis written) from Greiffenclau to Vollrads he had the Brömserhof - possibly incorporating older buildings - in the style of Nachgotik renew and further transform. In the taste of the late Renaissance at that time, they decorated two rooms on the upper floor with wall and ceiling paintings, for which the Brömserhof today is known far beyond the Rheingau. The financial resources probably came from the rich heritage Walpurga von Greiffenclaus, whose father died in 1558. Around 20 stonemasons were involved in the renovation works alone, which is attested by the various stonemason's signs on the stairs, door and window frames and vaulted ribs. The grandson of the couple, Johann Reichard, was Kurmainzischer advice and Vizedom in the Rheingau. He married Margaret of Kronberg in 1588, who came from an extremely wealthy home and brought a large dowry into the marriage. This allowed the couple in 1609 to build instead of a former farm building on the east side of the courtyard, the large so-called Mang'sche house, which got its name from a later owner family. 1610 followed the construction of a now no longer obtained draw well in Binnenhof. Johann Reichards and Margarethes son Heinrich (III.) And his wife Maria Magdalena von Heddesdorf completed the conversion and extension of the Brömserhof by changing the southern part of the main house and equipping it with an oriel above the entrance. Their alliance coat of arms and



Image By: Sir Gawain

Image Source:

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Broemserhof01.jpg>

Address: Oberstraße 23, 65385 Rüdesheim am Rhein, Alemanha

the year 1650 at the bay announce of them as builders. They also had a stair tower built as a link from the main house to Mang's house and renew the roadside farm buildings on the south side of the Binnenhof. Finally, the property received a bossed gate over whose archway the year 1652 announced its year of construction. Thus, the transformation of the Brömserhof from a medieval manor to a representative nobility seat in the style of the Renaissance and Baroque was completed.

Henry III. Brömser was granted what his great-grandfather Heinrich II had already wished for: In 1646 he was raised to the rank of baron for his services during the peace negotiations to end the Thirty Years' War. When he died childless on November 25, 1668, the rich heritage was divided among his three sisters. The Brömserhof fell to Anna Sidonie, who was married to Hermann von Kronberg. Their daughter Maria Margarethe got possession of the grandson Adolf Johann Karl von Bettendorf. In 1770, when the von Bettendorf family became extinct, the heritage passed to the families of Ehrthal and Frankenstein. 1805 died the last male member of the family of Ehrthal, and his share in Brömserhof came to Countess Sophie von Coudenhoven, b. from Hatzfeld. She also acquired the Frankensteiner part of the plant and used the property as a residence. At that time two valuable pieces of furniture were part of the interior of the house: on the one hand a large four-poster bed richly decorated with carvings and Old Testament illustrations, on the other hand a heavy, Gothic wooden table from 1549 showing portraits of the Kronenberg family. In 1831/34 Sophie von Coudenhoven sold the Brömserhof to several private individuals in Rüdesheim. The precious furniture of the Brömserhof came to Schloss Johannisberg, which belonged to the von Metternich family, who were related to the Bröms family.

Day 1	
10:00am Niederwald cable car Assmannshausen & Niederwald monument	
🕒 2 hours, 30 mins	★★★★★
12:55pm Ehrenfels Castle	
🕒 1 hour	★★★★☆
2:10pm Brömserhof & Siegfried's Mechanical Music Cabinet	
🕒 1 hour, 30 mins	★★★★★