

Bad Kreuznach

Bad Kreuznach lies approx. half an hour drive removes of Ruedesheim in the Rhine-Hessian hinterland on the other Rhine side. Also with public means of transportation - associated with a journey of the passenger ferry of Ruedesheim to Bingen - you can reach the metropolis which counts about 45,000 inhabitants in the Nahetal between Rhine-Hessian hill country, Hunsrück and Palatine mountainous country. In this case you should include in the plan for your excursion a whole day.

Probably people already appreciated the climatic advantages of the Kreuznach bay 100,000 years ago: The hand-axe which was found in the today's city is presumably so old. The Celtic colonists from whom the Latinised name "Cruciniacum" was derived probably established at the same place the first village.

Also the Romans - who settled from about 50 B.C. up to the end of the 4-th century in Bad Kreuznach – affixed a seal big capital town. There are two tessellated pavements held up from former estates and splendid villas with all comfort of quality, which are issued in the worth seeing museum of the city. After the Romans a fort already arose in the 4-th century, at the beginning of 13-th century the counts of Sponheim built a castle. However, beside this there are still many additional places of interest of the city: Above all, the industrialisation and the cure allowed to the city from the 19th century after preliminary centuries of privations, disasters and wars an immense boom. Probably the Celts already won salt from the salty springs of the area. During the 30-year-old war the city was conquered several times and Kauzenburg above Bad Kreuznach was destroyed.

The spa hotel, the bath house which was converted to a sauna and the enlarged thermal bath as well as the Old Town between Kornmarkt and Eiermarkt invite to sightseeing. In the Pauluskirche Karl Marx married Jenny von Westphalen in 1843.

The bridge houses are the most worth seeing town landmarks today. In 1495 they were mentioned for the first time and were built on the pillars of the old Nahe Bridge which was build in 1300. Close to railway station there is the Saint Nikolauskirche which was donated in 1250 by a count of Sponheim and was given in 1281 to the Carmelite's order. Even today it is a significant report of the medieval, Mittel Rhine architecture.