

HANDBOOKS PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
HISTORICAL SECTION OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.—No. 37

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BAVARIAN
PALATINATE

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY H. M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

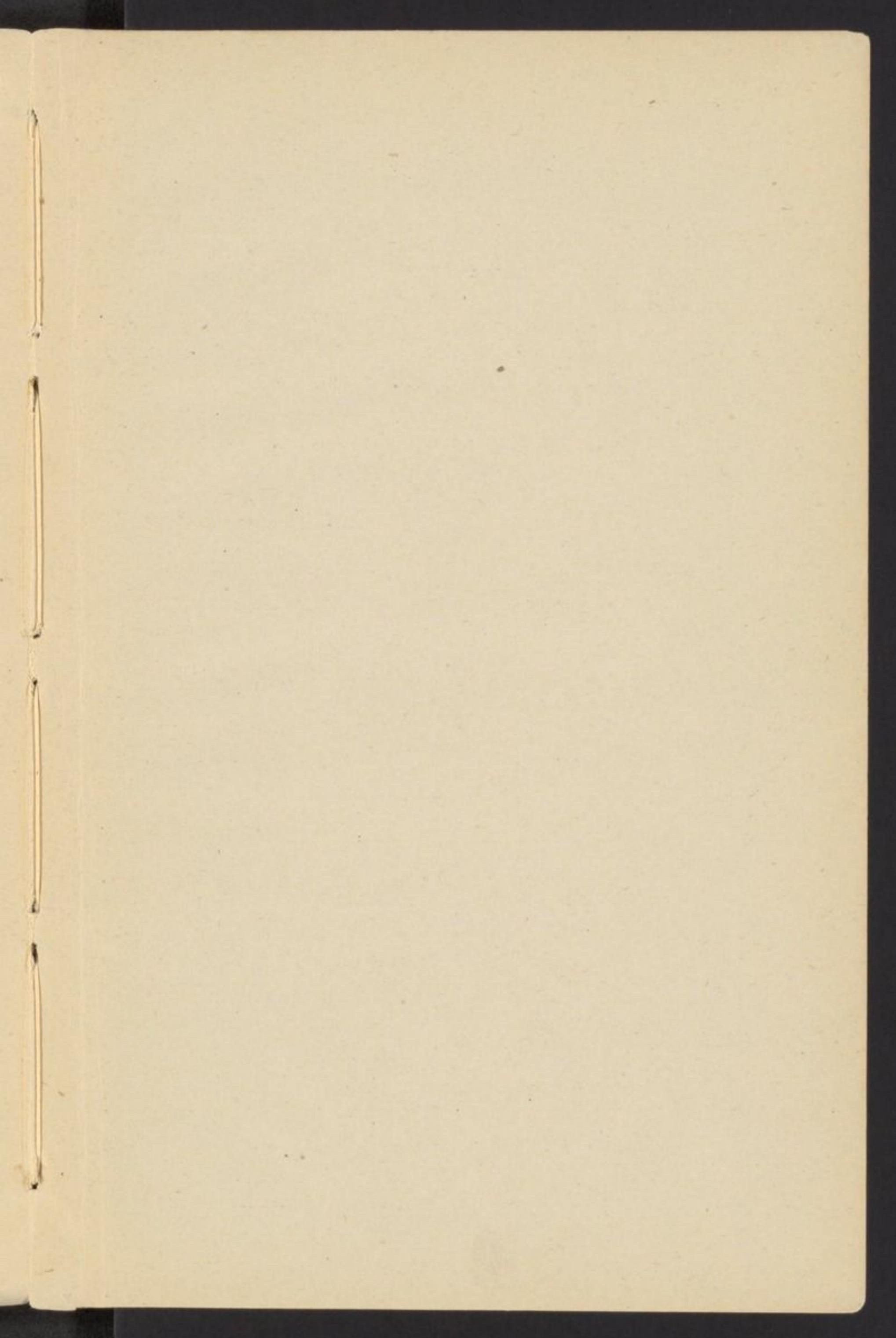
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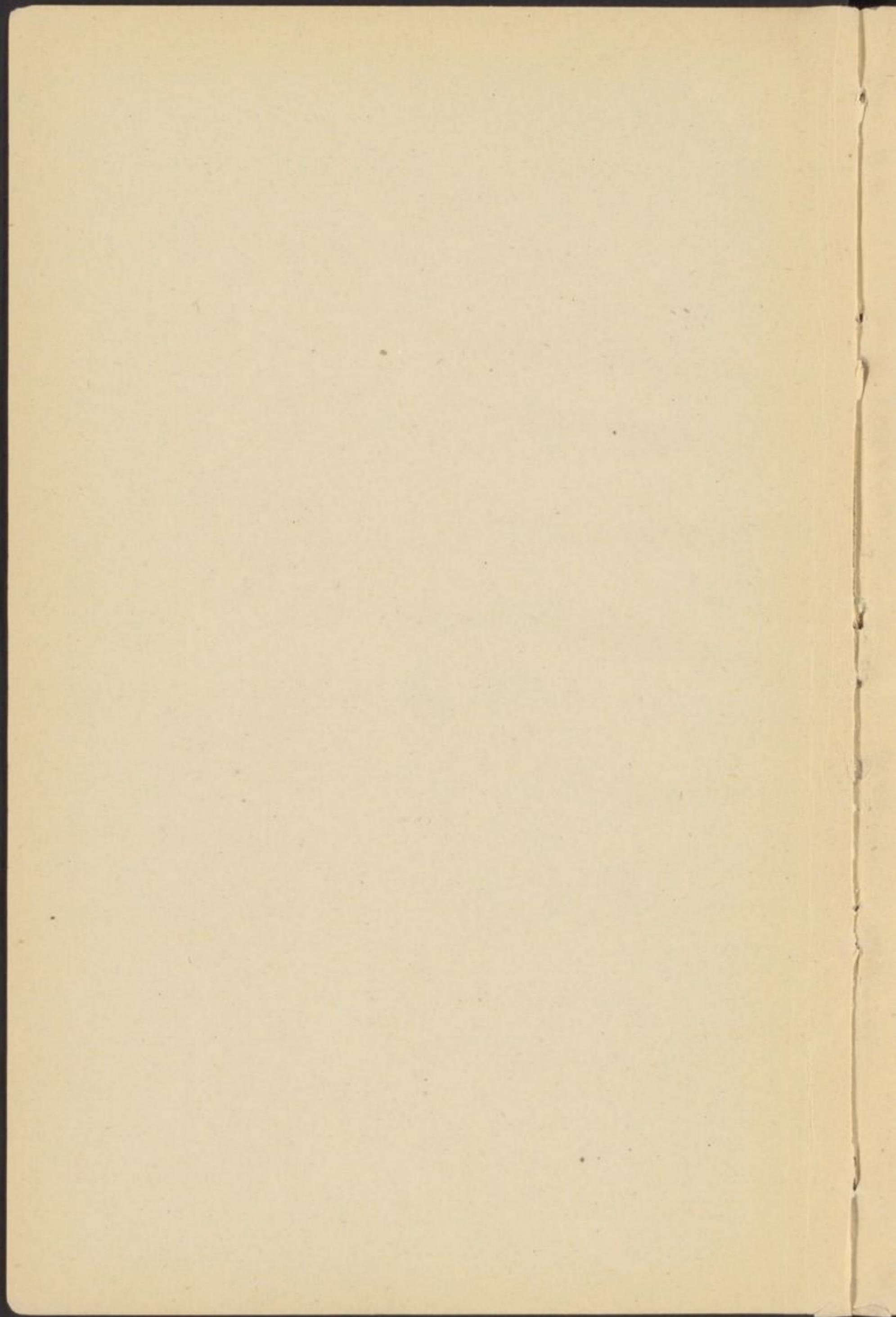


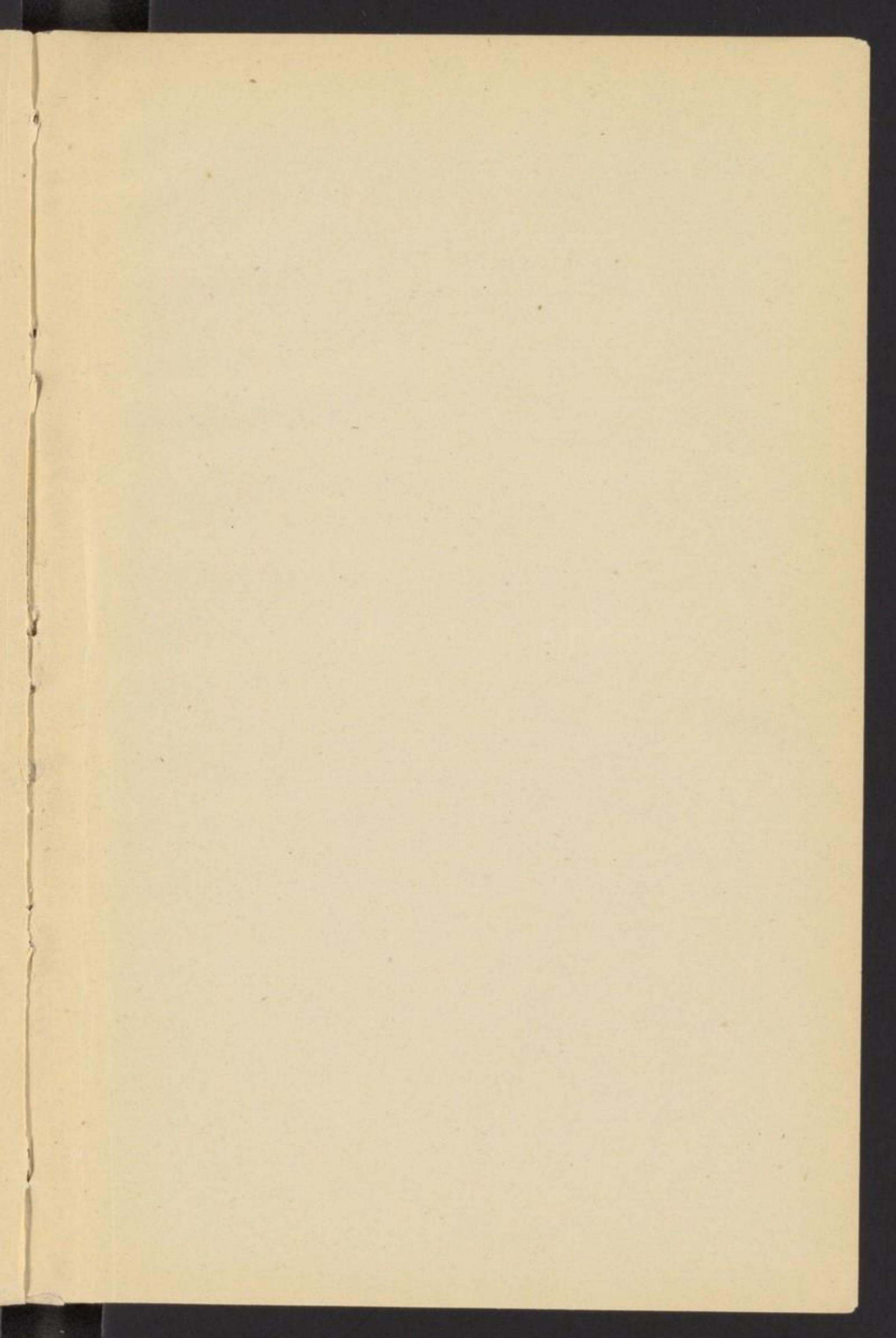


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EDITORIAL NOTE

IN the spring of 1917 the Foreign Office, in connexion with the preparation which they were making for the work of the Peace Conference, established a special section whose duty it should be to provide the British Delegates to the Peace Conference with information in the most convenient form—geographical, economic, historical, social, religious, and political—respecting the different countries, districts, islands, &c., with which they might have to deal. In addition, volumes were prepared on certain general subjects, mostly of an historical nature, concerning which it appeared that a special study would be useful.

The historical information was compiled by trained writers on historical subjects, who (in most cases) gave their services without any remuneration. For the geographical sections valuable assistance was given by the Intelligence Division (Naval Staff) of the Admiralty; and for the economic sections, by the War Trade Intelligence Department, which had been established by the Foreign Office. Of the maps accompanying the series, some were prepared by the above-mentioned department of the Admiralty, but the bulk of them were the work of the Geographical Section of the General Staff (Military Intelligence Division) of the War Office.

Now that the Conference has nearly completed its task, the Foreign Office, in response to numerous inquiries and requests, has decided to issue the books for public use, believing that they will be useful to students of history, politics, economics, and foreign affairs, to publicists generally and to business men and travellers. It is hardly necessary to say that some of the subjects dealt with in the series have not in fact come under discussion at the Peace Conference; but, as the books treating of them contain valuable information, it has been thought advisable to include them.

It must be understood that, although the series of volumes was prepared under the authority, and is now issued with the sanction, of the Foreign Office, that Office is not to be regarded as guaranteeing the accuracy of every statement which they contain or as identifying itself with all the opinions expressed in the several volumes ; the books were not prepared in the Foreign Office itself, but are in the nature of information provided for the Foreign Office and the British Delegation.

The books are now published, with a few exceptions, substantially as they were issued for the use of the Delegates. No attempt has been made to bring them up to date, for, in the first place, such a process would have entailed a great loss of time and a prohibitive expense ; and, in the second, the political and other conditions of a great part of Europe and of the Nearer and Middle East are still unsettled and in such a state of flux that any attempt to describe them would have been incorrect or misleading. The books are therefore to be taken as describing, in general, *ante-bellum* conditions, though in a few cases, where it seemed specially desirable, the account has been brought down to a later date.

G. W. PROTHERO,

*General Editor and formerly
Director of the Historical Section.*

January 1920.

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I. GEOGRAPHY PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL

(1) POSITION AND FRONTIERS

THE Bavarian or Rhenish Palatinate (Pfalz) is a territory of some 2,280 square miles on the left bank of the Rhine, which has formed part of Bavaria since 1815. It lies between $48^{\circ} 57'$ and $49^{\circ} 48'$ north latitude and $7^{\circ} 5'$ and $8^{\circ} 30'$ east longitude. The province is bounded on the north by the Hessian province of Rhenish Hesse; on the north-west and west by Rhenish Prussia; on the south by Alsace; and on the east, across the Rhine, by the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Apart from the small sections in which the boundaries, other than the eastern, follow the courses of rivers, they coincide with no natural or racial divisions.

(2) SURFACE AND RIVER SYSTEM

Surface

The eastern edge of the Haardt mountain system forms a sharp line of division between the two chief sections of the Palatinate. The eastern section is part of the Rhine plain. The western section consists of the Haardt (or Pfälzerwald) itself, and two upland ridges jutting out to the west from its northern and southern ends, separated by the Landstuhl depression.

The section of the Rhine plain that falls within the Palatinate, and comprises rather more than one-quarter of the area of the province, lies between the Wies Lauter and the Eckbach. The surface consists of

diluvial sand and gravel largely covered with loess. The plain lies between 250 and 450 ft. above sea-level, and, except for a strip of country some two miles broad along the bank of the Rhine, it is highly fertile.

The mountain-slopes of the Haardt rise steeply from the western edge of the plain. The whole of the district west of the plain (except for the lower valleys of the Glan and its tributaries) lies well above the 600-ft. level, the highest points being the Donnersberg (2,120 ft.), the Kalmit (2,100 ft.), and the Eschkopf (1,880 ft.). The Potzberg and Königsberg in the north-west are also over 1,600 ft.

The soil of the west and centre of the province is more than usually varied, owing to the alternation of hills and valleys, which has resulted in a continual succession of arable land, forest, and pasture. The chief continuous stretch of level country here is the Landstuhl depression, which is about two miles in width and extends in a slight curve for some 25 miles from Homburg north-east to Kaiserslautern. Along its south-eastern edge the hills rise steeply from the valley and form the Sickinger Höhe.

River System

The Palatinate is largely a region of hill streams with a moderate volume of water and a fairly rapid fall, the only large river being that section of the Rhine which borders the province on the east. The whole of the province ultimately drains into the Rhine, but it is divided by the Haardt and the Sickinger Höhe into three drainage areas, those of (1) the Rhine, (2) the Blies, and (3) the Nahe (with its tributary the Glan).

(1) The Rhine forms the eastern boundary of the Palatinate for 55 miles from Lauterburg on the Weis Lauter to the mouth of the Eckbach, 3 miles south

of Worms. Eight miles south of the Eckbach it flows past the twin ports of Ludwigshafen and Mannheim. It has a minimum depth at mean low water of $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. above Germersheim, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. below Germersheim. Its current at Lauterburg averages $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per second, and at Ludwigshafen 4 ft. per second. The low-water period extends from September to March. Traffic is liable to interruption by fog or floods on a few days in each year; rarely (if ever) by ice. The low water normally prevalent in winter above Ludwigshafen has prevented the continuation southward of the bulk of the great stream of river traffic that comes up from Cologne and Duisburg; and the ports of Ludwigshafen and Mannheim owe their exceptional importance to this fact. The course of the river has, however, been extensively improved; its windings have been considerably reduced during the past eighty years, and the dangers from floods, sandbanks, and changes of bed have been partially overcome.

In the east of the Palatinate many small streams rise in the Haardt and flow in parallel courses, some 30 miles in length, into the Rhine. Of these the largest is the Speyer, while the Wies Lauter and the Eckbach form parts of the southern and northern boundaries respectively. The Queich, on which lie Landau and Germersheim, was formerly the northern boundary of Alsace. All these streams are subject to sudden floods.

(2) The south-western part of the province is drained by the Blies and its numerous small tributaries. The Blies joins the Saar at Saargemünd (Sarreguemines), some 4 miles below the Palatinate border, and flows above Trier into the Moselle, which itself eventually joins the Rhine at Coblenz.

(3) The north-western part of the province is drained by the Glan, its tributary the Wald Lauter, and the

Alsenz, a tributary of the Nahe, while the Nahe itself forms the boundary over a short section of the northern border. The Nahe joins the Rhine at Bingen.

(3) CLIMATE

The Palatinate shares with neighbouring districts the most favourable climate of Germany. Mild alike in winter and summer, it is rarely subject to sudden changes of temperature. The country west of the Haardt is somewhat cooler than the Rhine plain, and has a higher rainfall, the annual average being 33 in. (840 mm.). In the east the Rhine plain is sheltered by the mountains from the west winds, and being relatively dry, with an annual average of 27 in. (690 mm.), is especially favourable for vine-growing. The Rhine plain has the longest and warmest summer of any part of Germany. The mean January temperature is 33° F. (0.5° C.); that of July is 66° F. (19° C.) in the plain and 61° F. (16° C.) in the hills at Kaiserslautern.

(4) RACE AND LANGUAGE

The population of the Palatinate, originally Germanic, appears to have merged itself by the fourth century with the Celto-Roman race of Gaul. It was subsequently conquered in turn by German tribes, the Alemans and the Franks, of whom the Franks became predominant. Little trace, if any, of the Celts survived except in place-names. A certain admixture of French blood took place during the Napoleonic period, when the district formed part of the French Empire.

The dialect of the Palatinate is one of the Middle German or Franconian group, and extends over the territory on both banks of the Rhine in this part of its course. It is closely related to the dialects of Hesse-Nassau.

(5) POPULATION

Distribution

The population of the Palatinate in 1910 was 937,085. The population per square mile is densest in the Rhine plain (over 600 per square mile) and in the coal-mining district of St. Ingbert (545 per square mile). The remainder of the province, however, with nearly 300 per square mile, shows a high density for a hilly district without any great industrial centres, over half of which is covered with forest.

As a whole the density of the province (with 417 per square mile) corresponds closely with that of the neighbouring States of Alsace and Hesse, but is twice as great as that of Baden, and greater than that of any other non-industrial part of Germany.

Towns and Villages

There are not many important towns. The largest is Ludwigshafen (population 90,000), which has recently sprung into importance (though overshadowed by Mannheim on the opposite bank of the Rhine) as the southernmost port for the great river traffic of the Rhine. Speyer (Spires) (23,000) is the capital of the province and an episcopal see. Kaiserslautern (54,600) and Pirmasens (38,460) are administrative centres and the seats of considerable industries, and Kaiserslautern is an important centre of communication. St. Ingbert (17,200) is the chief coal-mining town; and Frankenthal, Zweibrücken (Deux Ponts), Landau, and Neustadt also have between 10,000 and 20,000 inhabitants. Nine other towns have a population of over 5,000.

The population is evenly divided between the towns (with over 2,000 inhabitants) and the country, standing thus about midway between the agricultural and industrial districts of Germany.

Movement

The population has increased more rapidly than in any other part of Germany except Saxony, the Rhenish-Westphalian district, and the great cities, the average rate of increase having recently been 2.5 per cent. per annum. The number of inhabitants has increased by over 50 per cent. since 1871. The birth and death rates are each slightly below the average for Bavaria and Prussia, the excess of births over deaths being almost exactly the average. The rate of infant mortality is low.

Emigration from the Palatinate was considerable during the nineteenth century, the rate being over three times as high as that for the other parts of the State of Bavaria. The chief destination of the emigrants was North America, where the earliest German settlers appear to have come from the Palatinate.

The number of persons who had left the Palatinate, and were in 1900 living in other parts of Germany, exceeded by some 40,000 the number of persons who had migrated to the province. Those who left the province chiefly went to the Rhine Province (17,000), Hesse, and Württemberg.

The number of foreigners in the province is very small, amounting to a few hundreds only, about half of whom are Italians.

II. POLITICAL HISTORY

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY

- 945-66. Hermann, Count Palatine of the Rhine.
1214-28. Regency of Louis I of Bavaria.
1228. Otto succeeds to Palatinate.
1231. Otto succeeds to Bavaria.
1253. Death of Otto.
1255. Otto's sons, Louis and Henry, divide Otto's inheritance.
Palatinate falls to Louis.
1410. Death of Rupert III. His territories divided among his
sons.
1635. Peace of Prague. Palatinate forfeited.
1648. Treaty of Westphalia. Rhenish Palatinate restored.
1674. Turenne ravages the Palatinate.
1679. Louis XIV annexes Landau.
1688. Conquest and subsequent abandonment of the Palatinate
by Louis XIV. Palatinate devastated.
1697. Treaty of Ryswick. Louis XIV compensated for loss of
the Palatinate.
1742. Charles Theodore succeeds to the Palatinate.
1744. Charles Theodore joins the League of Frankfort.
1757. The Palatinate assists Maria Theresa.
1777. Union with Bavaria.
1778. War of the Bavarian Succession.
1793. France conquers Palatinate west of the Rhine.
1799. Death of Charles Theodore. Union with Zweibrücken.
1800. Battle of Hohenlinden.
1801. Treaty of Lunéville. Cession of left bank of the Rhine
to France.
1814. First Peace of Paris. France retains Landau and
possessions acquired before 1792.
1815. Second Peace of Paris. Landau transferred to Germany.
1816. Palatinate administered by Bavaria.
1818. Constitution granted by Maximilian I.

(1) INTRODUCTION

THE Bavarian Palatinate is a portion of the ancient Palatinate of the Rhine, the history of which goes back to the time of Hermann, Count Palatine of the Rhine from 945 to 966. The title 'Palatine' was originally given to officials of the Court of the later Roman Empire, and it came to be employed in a number of different significations. Under Constantine the Great it was applied to the troops stationed near the capital; and his successors in the Eastern Empire used it to describe officers engaged in the administration of the finances and of the Crown lands. The term was given a further variety of significations by the Merovingian and Carolingian sovereigns, who conferred the title of Count Palatine upon high judicial and administrative officials; and the form 'Paladin' commemorates its literary associations with the times of Charlemagne. Out of these various uses there emerged the general significance of a personal representative of the sovereign entrusted with special powers; and, by a natural development, the term was extended to the district in which these powers were exercised. Thus, in the tenth century, we find Counts Palatine in Bavaria, Suabia, Saxony, and Lorraine, as well as in the Rhineland. In Bavaria and in the Rhineland, the Counts Palatine became the actual rulers of the districts; elsewhere they continued to be subordinate representatives of the Emperor, exercising definite and limited functions. The office became hereditary and, down to the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806, Pfalzgrafen continued to enjoy what had passed into a mere title.

(2) THE RHENISH PALATINATE

In the Rhineland alone, the title of Count Palatine was the highest dignity held by the territorial

sovereign. It was conferred by the Emperor Frederick I upon his half-brother, Conrad, who made Heidelberg the capital of the Palatinate. Conrad's successor was his son-in-law, Henry, a son of Henry the Lion, who, in the dynastic struggle which followed the death of the Emperor Henry VI, supported alternately the rival claimants for the Imperial throne. His line failed after the death of his son Henry in 1214; and the Emperor Frederick II conferred the Palatinate upon Otto, an infant son of Duke Louis I of Bavaria, who, it was agreed, should marry the sister of the late Count Palatine. The Palatinate was under the direct rule of Louis I of Bavaria until 1228, when Otto's minority came to an end. By this date, the Palatinate was recognized as one of the electoral dignities of the Empire.

Otto succeeded to the Duchy of Bavaria in 1231, and held it, along with the Palatinate, until his death in 1253. His sons, Louis and Henry, after a joint rule of two years, divided the inheritance; and the Palatinate, along with Upper Bavaria, fell to the lot of Louis. During the later Middle Ages various changes and divisions of these territories took place, the Palatinate proper becoming known as the Lower or Rhenish Palatinate, and Upper Bavaria—with which it was, generally speaking, combined—as the Upper Palatinate. Divided among the four sons of Rupert III, Elector Palatine, on his death in 1410, the Palatinates, including the Duchy of Simmern, were re-united in the course of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; but the Duchy of Zweibrücken remained independent till 1799 (see below, p. 13). The Reformation introduced a fresh source of trouble and division, as the Elector Palatine, Frederick III, adopted the Protestant faith, and attached himself to the Calvinistic persuasion. His great-grandson, Frederick V, under the influence of his mother, a daughter of William the Silent, and of his

wife Elizabeth, daughter of James I, took the Protestant side, to his own destruction, in the Thirty Years' War.

(3) THE PALATINATES IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

The seventeenth century was a tragic period in the history of the Palatinate. The acceptance of the Bohemian Crown by the Elector Frederick V in 1619 was quickly followed by the loss not only of Bohemia but of the Palatinate, which was devastated by Spanish and Bavarian armies. By the Peace of Prague (1635), the territory and the electoral dignity were alike declared to have been forfeited by the family of Frederick V. By the Treaty of Westphalia (1648), Maximilian of Bavaria restored the Rhenish Palatinate to Charles Louis, son of Frederick V, but retained the Upper Palatinate, which had been separated from Bavaria since 1253. A new electoral dignity was created for Charles Louis. The restored Palatinate was little better than a desert when he entered into his inheritance. It was only beginning to recover when a fresh series of calamities began. In spite of a marriage alliance between his daughter, Charlotte Elizabeth, and the Duke of Orleans, the Elector Charles Louis joined in 1674 the coalition formed by the Emperor Leopold I to resist the aggrandizement of France under Louis XIV; and in the same year Turenne devastated the Palatinate.

(4) STRUGGLE WITH LOUIS XIV

In 1679 Louis XIV obtained definite possession of the town of Landau, over which France had acquired undefined rights by the Treaty of Westphalia. Landau, though situated in Palatine territory, was a Free City of the Empire, but had belonged to the Palatinate from 1331 to 1511. Charles Louis died in 1680, and

his son and successor, Charles, expired in 1685, leaving the Duchess of Orleans as the last representative of the Simmern line. The succession to the Electorate passed to the descendants of Wolfgang of Zweibrücken, who had purchased Neuburg and Sulzbach in 1557. Wolfgang's eldest son, Philip Lewis, had become Duke of Neuburg, which was separated from Zweibrücken and Sulzbach; and it was Philip William of Neuburg, the grandson of Philip Lewis, who in 1685 was recognized as Elector Palatine. His father, Wolfgang William, had secured the succession to the duchies of Jülich and Berg; and these possessions, along with Neuburg, were united with the Palatinate. Louis XIV did not miss the opportunity of asserting the pretensions of the Duchess of Orleans, and in 1688 he made this claim one of his pretexts for the invasion of Germany. His first step was the conquest of the Palatinate. This was easily achieved, but the changes in the political situation brought about by the fall of the House of Stuart and the accession of William of Orange to the English throne rendered it necessary to evacuate the territory. Louis made the evacuation the occasion of the devastation of the Palatinate, which is one of the great crimes of history. Heidelberg, Mannheim, and the free cities of Speyer (Spire) and Worms were sacked, and the whole country was ravaged. By the Treaty of Ryswick (1697) Louis XIV obtained pecuniary compensation for the abandonment of his claims on the Palatinate.

The Elector Philip William, who had fled before the French invaders, died at Vienna in 1690. The Neuburg branch of the family were Roman Catholics; and under the Elector John William, son of Philip William, there was considerable persecution of the Calvinists of the Palatinate until, in 1705, Prussia intervened on their behalf. At the outbreak of the War of the

Spanish Succession, the Elector John William joined the Grand Alliance; and troops from the Palatinate, paid by English subventions, served under Prince Eugène. The country suffered from French invasions, especially in the campaign of Villars on the Rhine in 1707; but the Peace of Utrecht left John William in possession of the Lower Palatinate, Neuburg, Jülich, Berg, and Ravenstein. John William died in 1718, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles Philip, who died in 1742, leaving no male heir. His daughter, Elizabeth Augusta Maria, had married Joseph Charles Emmanuel of Sulzbach, descended from a son of Philip Lewis of Neuburg. Their daughter, Maria Elizabeth, had married her cousin, Charles Theodore of Sulzbach, who succeeded in 1742 to the Palatinate and the other possessions of Charles Philip.

(5) UNION OF THE PALATINATE WITH BAVARIA
AND ZWEIBRÜCKEN

In 1777 Charles Theodore succeeded to the Electorate of Bavaria, with which the Palatinate was united. A further reunion of the territories which, in the thirteenth century, had been held by Otto of Bavaria (see p. 9) took place on the death of Charles Theodore, without heirs, in 1799. The succession passed to a branch of the Zweibrücken line, descended from Lewis, Count Palatine of Zweibrücken, son of Stephen, Count Palatine of Simmern and Zweibrücken. The Zweibrücken territories had been divided in the sixteenth century into three principalities—Neuburg, Zweibrücken, and Birkenfeld. We have already dealt with the Neuburg branch. The Zweibrücken branch became connected with the kingdom of Sweden by the marriage of one of its members to the daughter of Charles IX of Sweden. On the death of the Elector

Frederick Lewis in 1681, Zweibrücken passed to his cousin, Charles XI of Sweden; and from him to Charles XII. From 1718 to 1731 it was held by the Elector Gustavus Samuel Leopold, a grandson of Charles IX. He died without heirs; and Zweibrücken was united with Birkenfeld, the rulers of which were descended from Charles, youngest son of that Wolfgang of Zweibrücken who had purchased Neuburg in 1569. The Duke of Zweibrücken and Count Palatine of Birkenfeld in 1799 was Maximilian Joseph. His succession as Elector of Bavaria united the territorial claims to Bavaria, the Rhenish Palatinate, Neuburg, Sulzbach, Zweibrücken, Birkenfeld, Jülich, Berg, and Ravenstein.

The history of the Palatinate in the eighteenth century is chiefly the dynastic record just given. The prospect of the succession of the Sulzbach line to the Palatinate had led Prussia, before the death of Charles Philip, Elector Palatine, in 1742, to claim the reversion of Jülich and Berg on the extinction of the Neuburg family. Negotiations for this purpose between Prussia and the Emperor were connected with the acceptance of the Pragmatic Sanction; and Prussia also made an arrangement with France, intended to secure Jülich and Berg. It was thus possible, and at one time probable, that the death of the Elector Charles Philip would be followed by a war in which the Palatinate must be involved. But it happened that Charles Philip survived both the Emperor Charles VI and Frederick William I of Prussia; and by the date of his death Frederick II of Prussia had abandoned his claims on Jülich and Berg for those on Silesia, which he had already seized. The Elector Charles Theodore joined, in 1744, the League of Frankfort, organized by Frederick II of Prussia to re-establish peace on the basis of Frederick's retention of Silesia; and throughout

the War of the Austrian Succession he remained a partisan of Prussia and France. After the Diplomatic Revolution of 1756, he joined the Franco-Austrian alliance, and in 1757 sent 5,000 men from the Palatinate to support Maria Theresa. The circumstance that the Palatinate was on the side of France from 1744 to 1763 prevented its suffering greatly in the conflicts of that period, for the campaigns only occasionally touched the Elector's territory. Another possibility of conflict was connected with the ambition of the Emperor Joseph II to obtain for Austria the succession to the childless Elector of Bavaria, Maximilian Joseph, to the detriment of the Elector Palatine, Charles Theodore. For some years before the death of Maximilian Joseph in 1777, diplomatic negotiations were in progress for this purpose. Charles Theodore was also childless, and had no wish to preserve the rights of the Zweibrücken branch of his family; and after his own succession to Bavaria he continued the negotiations with the Emperor. But Frederick II of Prussia supported the Zweibrücken claims; and the War of the Bavarian Succession broke out in 1778. It was short and desultory, and the Palatine territory was not involved. A later attempt of Joseph II to exchange the Netherlands for Bavaria was also foiled by Prussia; and by the date of the death of Charles Theodore in 1799 the whole situation had changed.

(6) FRENCH ADMINISTRATION OF THE PALATINATE

The Palatinate was involved in the early campaigns of the Revolutionary Wars; and by the end of 1793 the Palatine territory west of the Rhine was in French occupation. In 1794 the Allies tried and failed to recover it. The Elector made an armistice with the French in September 1796, but he refused to accept

the terms of the treaty which was offered; and, when Maximilian Joseph of Zweibrücken succeeded in 1799, he joined the Second Coalition, in spite of a danger from Austria scarcely less grave than that from France. After the defeat of Hohenlinden in 1800, Maximilian Joseph had to acquiesce in the cession of the left bank of the Rhine to France by the Treaty of Lunéville (February 1801), and was promised compensation at the expense of the Empire. This compensation was secured in the following August by a separate treaty between Bavaria and France; and in 1805 the Elector took the title of King, and his troops fought on behalf of the French both in 1805 and in 1809.

These events, however, affected only Bavaria proper, and not the Palatinate, which with the Elector's other territories of Zweibrücken and Jülich had been annexed to France in 1801, and had been under French administration since 1792, or, in parts, 1793. The invaders did not meet with a hostile reception—at Speyer they were actually welcomed—though the period of military occupation lessened the popularity of the French. In 1798 the Rhineland was divided into departments, the Palatine territory being chiefly in those of Mont Tonnerre and the Bas Rhin. The laws and institutions of revolutionary France were introduced and the old feudal privileges abolished; but the administration was much less satisfactory than the legislation, and the Rhine provinces asked that they might be constituted into French Departments. This was done in 1802, and a reign of order began. French became the official language, and instruction in the schools was given in French, though German did not entirely disappear from elementary education. There can be no doubt that the Rhineland, and especially the Rhenish peasantry, gained much from the Napoleonic régime,

and when it came to an end 'the change was viewed by the inhabitants with indifference, if not with active dislike'.¹

(7) THE PALATINATE AFTER THE FALL OF NAPOLEON

The Palatinate did not suffer in the later Napoleonic wars until the campaign of 1814. After Napoleon's abdication in the spring of that year, its destiny was decided by the first Peace of Paris (1814); the arrangement never came into operation, but is important at the present moment. The general principle of the treaty was that France should be limited to the frontiers and possessions held on January 1, 1792. These possessions included, as we have seen, the former Free City of Landau; and, in these circumstances, concessions were made in order to consolidate national territories. The Article which gave this augmentation of territory (iii. 5) runs as follows:

The fortress of Landau having, before the year 1792, formed an insulated point in Germany, France retains beyond her frontiers a portion of the departments of Mont Tonnerre and of the Lower Rhine, for the purpose of uniting the said fortress and its radius to the rest of the kingdom. The new demarcation from the point in the neighbourhood of Obersteinbach (which place is left out of the limits of France) where the boundary between the department of the Moselle and that of Mont Tonnerre reaches the department of the Lower Rhine, shall follow the line which separates the cantons of Wissenbourg and Bergzabern (on the side of France) from the cantons of Pirmasens, Dahn, and Answeiler (on the side of Germany), as far as the point near the village of Vollmersheim, where that line touches the ancient radius of the fortress of Landau. From this radius, which remains as it was in 1792, the new frontier shall follow the arm of the river de la Queich, which on leaving the said radius of Queichheim (that place remaining

¹ H. A. L. Fisher, *Napoleonic Statesmanship: Germany*. London, 1903, p. 373.

to France) flows near the villages of Merlenheim, Knittelsheim, and Belheim (these places also belonging to France) to the Rhine, which from thence shall continue to form the boundary of France and Germany.¹

The rest of the old Palatinate, which had been included in the French Departments of Bas Rhin, Mont Tonnerre, and Sarre, was, by an arrangement between Bavaria and Austria, to be restored to Bavaria.

The arrangement about Landau was nullified by the Treaty of November 20, 1815, the first clause of which contains the following provision :

From the limits of the district of Sarrebruck the line of demarcation shall be the same which at present separates from Germany, the departments of the Moselle and of the Lower Rhine, as far as to the Lauter, which river shall from thence serve as the frontier until it falls into the Rhine. All the territory on the left bank of the Lauter, including the fortress of Landau, shall form part of Germany.²

(8) BAVARIAN ADMINISTRATION

The arrangement between Austria and Bavaria, contemplated by the Treaties of Vienna, was made by the Treaty of Munich in 1816, with certain stipulations which were annulled in 1819, when a strip of territory was given to connect Bavaria with the Palatinate. Since 1816 the Bavarian Palatinate has been governed as a province of Bavaria. It includes the two ancient Free Cities of Landau and Speyer, and also part of the small principality of Leiningen-Hartenburg, on the left bank of the Rhine. The history of the Bavarian Palatinate is thenceforward indistinguishable from that of the kingdom of Bavaria. A Constitution was granted by Maximilian I in 1818. Under Lewis I (1825-48), while the King was under the influence of Jesuit advisers, there was a political reaction, accompanied by religious

¹ Hertslet, *The Map of Europe by Treaty*. London, 1875. I. p. 4.

² Hertslet, *op. cit.*, I, p. 344.

repression. When the Jesuits lost their influence there was a short period of internal trouble, followed by the revolution of 1848 and the abdication of Lewis. His son, Maximilian II, allied himself with Austria against Prussia, and aimed at making Bavaria the leader of a league of the Rhenish States, and enabling her to hold the balance between Austria and Prussia. He died in 1864, and, under his son Lewis II, Bavaria shared in the defeat of Austria in 1866, supported Prussia against France in 1870, and became a State of the German Empire in 1871.

The attitude of the Palatinate to Bavaria was at first unfriendly. Bavarian rule in 1816 had, says Treitschke, to encounter a profound hostility which endured even longer than the disinclination of the Rhinelanders towards the Old Prussians. . . . Nowhere on German soil did the Revolution plough deeper furrows. Everything which in their history preceded the days of the French régime was regarded by the Palatinates as mediaeval, and even those portions of the country which had formerly belonged to the Wittelsbachs hardly gave a thought any longer to their ancient princely house. . . . The French principles of social equality and free economic competition had become part of the very flesh and blood of the Palatiners. . . . All the creeds were intimately intermingled, and all of them were characterized by an aroma of Calvinistic sobriety and tolerant enlightenment; after so many changes of faith, people had at length learned the art of mutual accommodation. . . . Well did the Court of Munich know how unwillingly the Palatinate underwent detachment from France.¹

Maximilian I, cherishing the hope of exchanging the Palatinate for territory on the right bank of the Rhine, at first interfered very little with the institutions established by the French, and, as in Rhenish Prussia, the *Code Napoléon* survived for many years. The King had both personal and political

¹ *History of Germany*, tr. by E. & C. Paul, London, 1915, vol. ii, pp. 630-2.

associations with France, and his liberal tendencies, as illustrated in the Constitution of 1818, led to the development of a policy which gradually reconciled the Palatinate to Bavarian rule. The period of French rule was too brief to leave really permanent results, and by the middle of the nineteenth century the conditions described by Treitschke had undergone a complete change. Since then, the Palatinate, although retaining a recollection of its own independent history as a German State, has willingly acquiesced in its membership of the kingdom of Bavaria.

III. SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL, AND POLITICAL

IN 1910 the population of the Bavarian Palatinate was 937,085. Of this number, 506,664 were registered as Protestants and 415,079 as Roman Catholics. There is entire religious freedom in Bavaria, and the sovereign may be either Protestant or Catholic. There is in Bavaria, as elsewhere in the German Empire, an elaborate provision of educational facilities. The Palatinate sends to the Bavarian Chamber of Representatives one member to every 31,500 inhabitants, reckoning being by the census of 1875. It also sends six representatives to the Imperial Reichstag. At the general election of 1912, two of the electoral districts in the Palatinate (Speyer and Kaiserslautern) returned Socialists, two (Landau and Zweibrücken) National Liberals, one (Germersheim) a member of the Centre party, and one (Homburg) a member of the Wirtschaftliche Vereinigung.

IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

(A) MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

(a) Roads

THE following table affords data for a comparison of the roads in the Palatinate with those of Bavaria proper, as they were in the years 1904-1906. The total increase of State roads in Bavaria since 1906 is only about 3 per cent.

	State Roads.			District Roads.			Parish Roads (1906).		
	Average for 1904-1906	Length in km.	Km. per 100 sq. km. Cost in Mks. per km.	Length in km.	Km. per 100 sq. km. Cost in Mks. per km.	Length in km.	Km. per 100 sq. km. Cost in Mks. per km.		
Palatinate	566	9.5	794	2,468	41.6	631	3,642	61	198
Kingdom of Ba- varia	6,546	8.6	610	18,381	24.1	392	59,855	78.9	112

It will be seen that the network of better class roads, the State and the District roads, is denser in the Palatinate than in Bavaria as a whole; further that the sum spent on the upkeep of all roads, and especially on the district and parish roads, is very much higher per square kilometre in the Palatinate than in Bavaria as a whole.

The width of the Rhine has confined the building of bridges over the river to a few important points. Permanent bridges exist at Germersheim (rail) and Ludwigshafen (for rail and road); there are also pontoon bridges at Maximiliansau, Germersheim, and Speyer. None of the other rivers offers any obstacle to the construction of bridges.

(b) Waterways

The river system of the Palatinate is of special importance as the deciding factor in lines of communication. Apart from the Rhine plain, the main

routes are compelled to follow either the Landstuhl depression or river valleys, e. g. those of the Glan, Alsenz, Pfrimm, Speyerbach, Queich, and Erbach (Schwarzbach), and the main centres of communication are at Homburg and Kaiserslautern, which lie at opposite ends of the Landstuhl depression, close to the heads of a number of river valleys.

The Palatinate has 86 km. of navigable waters. These consist of the Rhine and of the short canal (less than three miles in length) from the Rhine to Frankenthal.

The ports are Ludwigshafen, Speyer, and Frankenthal, particulars of whose traffic in 1912 are as follows :

	<i>Ludwigs- hafen.</i>	<i>Speyer.</i>	<i>Franken- thal.</i>
	<i>In 1,000 metric tons.</i>		
Goods landed	1,898	55	37.3
Goods shipped	874	16.5	3.2
Total	2,772	71.5	40.5
Number of vessels calling and leaving	22,381	2,114	1,154

The volume of traffic at Ludwigshafen is exceeded substantially at Mannheim (5,393,000 tons in 1912) and at Duisburg-Ruhrort, the port for the Ruhr coal-fields (24,738,000 tons in 1912), but is considerably larger than that of any other Rhine river port. An intimate connexion exists between Ludwigshafen and Mannheim on the Baden side and the coal harbour of Rheinau on the outskirts of Mannheim. Many of the warehouses in Ludwigshafen are owned by Mannheim forwarders. The three ports stand at the head of navigation for the large steel barges of 1,500–3,000 tons which are used on the lower Rhine, and benefit by the traffic arising from the trans-shipment of goods into smaller 600-ton barges for carriage farther up-stream. Their trade is also fostered by special arrangements and rates on the railways connecting them with the interior, which are run in connexion

with the river-borne goods traffic. Their proximity to one another leads to a rivalry, as a result of which all three are well equipped with modern appliances. They have a water area together of rather more than 500 acres.

(c) Railways

The extent of the railways of the Palatinate in 1912 is shown by the following table :

	<i>Length of line in km.</i>	<i>Km. of line per 100 sq. km.</i>	<i>Km. of line per 10,000 inhabitants.</i>
Palatinate	874.7	14.8	9.3
Bavaria on right bank of Rhine	7,452.	10.7	12.5

As will be seen, the density of the railway network is 38 per cent. greater in the Palatinate than in Bavaria proper. In 1913 the Palatinate railways had increased to 913 km. with 263 stations. In 1912 the railways transported 8,672,000 tons of goods, of which 1,778,300 remained within the Palatinate. 98,400 cattle and 337,900 pigs were also carried.

Prior to 1909 the Palatinate railways, viz. the Ludwigsbahn, the Maximilianbahn, and the Nordbahn, were in private hands. In 1909 they were taken over by the kingdom of Bavaria for a payment of 254,418,917 Mks., of which 92,467,417 Mks. were the purchase price for the shares (paid in 3½ per cent. Bavarian Inscribed Railway Debentures). There are now no private railways in this part of Bavaria.

The Palatinate railways form part of the through line from Coblenz-Mainz to Strassburg via Ludwigshafen. The route westward from Mannheim in Baden to Metz in Lorraine is *via* Ludwigshafen and Kaiserslautern. Ludwigshafen is naturally the seat of the management for the Palatinate system and one of the six centres through which the Bavarian Royal State Ministry for Traffic controls the railways.

(d) Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones

These services are also under the control of the Ministry for Communications; but Speyer is the seat of the directorate for the Palatinate, while certain departments at Munich deal with such matters as personnel and the construction of telegraphs for the whole kingdom. The central office at Speyer had under its control in 1913 848 post offices (out of 6,154 for the whole kingdom), 900 telegraph and 766 telephone offices (out of 7,172 and 6,330 respectively).

There were two motor-post lines in 1912: (i) Landau to Burrweiler (11.4 km.); (ii) Landau to Eschbach (9.4 km.). These two lines had two passenger-cars each and carried in the year nearly 64,000 persons for a fare of 6 pfennigs per kilometre.

(B) INDUSTRY**(1) LABOUR**

In 1890 the average daily wages of agricultural workers over 16 years of age were (in marks) as follows:

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
Palatinate	1.48	1
Upper Bavaria	1.65	1.26
Kingdom of Bavaria	1.40	1.08

In the two succeeding decades wages rose considerably, and in 1913 the daily wage for Bavaria as a whole varied in the case of men from 1.40 to 3 marks, with from 2 to 2.50 as a common wage. Women received from 1 to 2.40 marks, with 1.70 as a common wage.

Coal-miners (of whom there are about 4,000) are paid at a much higher rate. In the mines at St. Ingbert, Mittel-Bexbach, and Peissenberg some 3,530 hands, men and boys, are employed at an average daily wage of 4.53 marks; or of 5.01 marks if only those workers over 20 years of age are considered.

In 1912, 175,216 persons in the Palatinate were insured against sickness, the total for the kingdom being 1,234,325 and for the city of Munich alone 214,866.

(2) AGRICULTURE

(a) *Products*

In 1907 the surface of the Palatinate under cultivation as compared with that of the whole kingdom of Bavaria in the same year and that of Alsace-Lorraine in 1904 was as stated in the following table, which includes only such woods as are on agricultural land proper:

	<i>Plough land.</i>	<i>Gar- dens.</i>	<i>Mea- dows.</i>	<i>Vine- yard.</i>	<i>Rich Pas- ture.</i>	<i>Total used for Agricul- ture.</i>	<i>Poor Pas- ture.</i>	<i>Woods on farms, &c.</i>
Palatinate (1907)	64.3	1.2	15.1	4.4	0.1	85.1	0.1	11.9
Kingdom of Bavaria (1907)	48.1	0.9	22.9	0.4	0.8	73.1	1.6	22.1
Alsace-Lorraine (1904)	46.8	2.3	12.9	2.5	2.3	66.8	—	30.3

It will be seen that relatively to Bavaria as a whole and to the contiguous Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, a very high percentage of the surface of the Palatinate is devoted to agriculture and that its vineyards are important. The number of persons employed in agriculture in the Palatinate in 1907 was 281,019, of whom nearly 160,000 were women or girls; the corresponding figures for all Bavaria were 2,101,652 and 1,107,011.

Cereals, Hay, and Potatoes.—The yield of the most important crops in the Palatinate for 1913 compared with that of Rhineland and of Alsace-Lorraine was as follows:

	<i>Production in 1,000 tons.</i>					
	<i>Rye.</i>	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>	<i>Potatoes.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>	<i>Meadow Hay.</i>
Palatinate	130	33	70	1,042	84	336
Rhineland	566	246	63	2,807	596	1,059
Alsace-Lorraine	93	238	109	1,266	210	1,138

The yield per hectare in tons was :

	<i>Rye.</i>	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>	<i>Potatoes.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>	<i>Meadow Hay.</i>
Palatinate	2.33	2.4	2.8	17.9	2.52	6.27
Rhineland	2.13	2.47	2.22	16.05	2.32	4.91
Alsace-Lorraine	1.68	1.74	2.21	13.97	1.86	5.86

From these tables it is clear that the Palatinate is somewhat more fertile than the Rhineland in every staple crop except wheat, and far more fertile than Alsace-Lorraine.

Of the four main cereals, rye is grown chiefly in the Homburg, Pirmasens, and Neustadt district; wheat in the Zweibrücken district and south of Landau; oats in the Zweibrücken and Kaiserslautern districts and barley near Kirchheimbolanden, Frankenthal, Ludwigshafen, and Speyer. Some maize is grown in the Rhine plain.

Wine.—As the following table of production for 1913 shows, the Palatinate is one of the chief wine-producing districts of Germany, its climate and soil being alike favourable to the growth of the vine :

	<i>Production (in hectolitres).</i>	<i>Value (in marks).</i>
Palatinate	339,000	13,200,000
Bavaria	347,000	13,700,000
Alsace-Lorraine	179,000	6,400,000
Germany	1,004,000	48,400,000

Of the total production of Germany in 1913 the Palatinate supplied 33.7 per cent. and of the total value 27.2 per cent. The output is mainly white table wine of good quality, but not so highly priced as the better-known wines of the Moselle district. The chief vineyards are those of Deidesheim, Dürkheim, Neustadt, Germersheim, Landau, Speyer, and Bergzabern.

Until comparatively recently the Palatinate wines were sold under the names of the higher-priced Rhine wines, but this practice has now been stopped. The value of the vineyards varies considerably; in 1890

the best vineyards at Deidesheim sold for as much as 80,000 marks per hectare. The white Riesling wines of this place are considered the finest in Germany, and auction prices have reached as much as 18,000 marks per 1,000 litres in the cask.

Neustadt and Landau are the largest centres of the wine-making industry.

Fruit.—The amount of fruit grown in the Palatinate is considerable. In 1900–12 over seven million fruit-trees were planted in the whole of Bavaria and about one-sixth of that number in the Palatinate alone. Deidesheim is the seat of the important preserved fruit factories of Josef Biffar & Company.

Hops.—As the following figures for 1913 show, hops are grown in the Palatinate only to a slight extent as compared with Bavaria and Alsace-Lorraine; but though the hop-gardens are small in extent the yield per hectare is high. In 1912 (a good year) it was 1.12 ton per hectare in the Palatinate and 0.65 in Bavaria as a whole.

	Total No. of tons produced.	Average No. of tons per hectare.
Palatinate	39	0.51
Bavaria	6,658.3	0.38
Alsace-Lorraine	1,595	0.37

Live Stock.—The following tables show the head of live stock (in thousands) and their value in 1912:

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.
Palatinate	40	235	15	164	75
Rhineland	211	1,174	94	1,034	304
Alsace-Lorraine	137	523	46	431	72

Value (in million marks)

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.
Palatinate	31	79	0.48	13	3
Rhineland	185	424	0.3	85	9
Alsace-Lorraine	90	194	1.5	29	1.9

From these tables it appears that the Palatinate had on the whole fewer head of live stock for its area than Rhineland and Alsace-Lorraine, the chief exception being goats, of which it possessed a relatively far

greater number than Alsace-Lorraine. The horses of the Palatinate fetch a lower price than those of Rhineland, but a higher price than those of Alsace-Lorraine.

(b) *Methods of Cultivation*

The system of cultivation varies greatly, as might be expected in a district where the holdings are small. Artificial manure is freely used, so that the land, though not remarkably rich, bears good crops.

Gypsum, lime, and marl are also much used on the land. There is a considerable consumption of artificial fodder for cattle.

Although agricultural land in the Palatinate is divided into smaller holdings than in the rest of Bavaria, agricultural machines are in more extensive use than in other districts, such as Upper and Lower Franconia, a fact pointing to intelligent use of capital and to co-operation on the part of the small holders.

(c) *Forestry*

The woods and forests of the Palatinate are important, their annual yield being about one-tenth of that of all Bavaria. It is estimated that 41 per cent. of the area of the province is covered with forest. The Pfälzerwald (on the Haardt) alone occupies about 520 square miles, or over a quarter of the area of the province. Rather less than one-half of the timber is coniferous, nearly one-third consists of beech and over one-seventh of oak.

In 1911 the value of the wood felled in the State forests and woods was estimated as follows: wood for building, &c., 5,090,311 marks; wood for fuel, &c., 1,875,350 marks. The corresponding totals for Bavaria were respectively about 48 million and 16 million marks. The communal woods and forests and others, excluding those owned by private individuals, yielded in the same year more than 354,000 cubic metres of various kinds of wood, or more than one-fifth of the total felled in Bavaria in similarly-owned woods.

The Landstuhl depression is a considerable area (about 50 square miles) of bog and peat, now largely drained, but still in great part waste land covered with reeds and willows or heath and birch.

There are no large wild animals in the province. Small game is plentiful here as throughout Bavaria. On the other hand, the Palatinate appears to be unusually poor in fish-producing ponds and streams.

(d) *Land Tenure*

The Palatinate is, for the most part, a region of small farmers, each engaged in cultivating from four to twelve acres of land. This point is illustrated by the tables below. It may be added that 85.1 per cent. of the land cultivated is the property of the cultivators and 13.4 per cent. is rented. In Bavaria as a whole only 4.1 per cent. of the farmland is rented.

Down to 1900 the *Code Napoléon* was in force in the Palatinate, and this accounts in part for the great subdivision to be found there. It will be remarked that most of the farms are less than two hectares in extent and 46 per cent. of the farmland is in holdings of 5 to 20 hectares. In Germany as a whole 13.29 per cent. of the agricultural land is in holdings of 50 to 100 hectares, and 30 per cent. is in holdings of more than 100 hectares.

I. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF FARMS, SHOWING RELATIVE NUMBERS OF FARMS OF DIFFERENT EXTENT

	<i>Under 2 hectares.</i>	<i>2 to 5 hectares.</i>	<i>5 to 20 hectares.</i>	<i>20 to 100 hectares.</i>	<i>100 and more hectares.</i>
Palatinate	63.17	21.3	14.7	0.8	0.03
Kingdom of Bavaria	36.1	24.2	33.5	6.1	0.1

II. PERCENTAGE OF THE 355,840 HECTARES OF FARMLAND IN THE PALATINATE IN HOLDINGS OF DIFFERENT EXTENT

	<i>Under 2 hectares.</i>	<i>2 to 5 hectares.</i>	<i>5 to 20 hectares.</i>	<i>20 to 100 hectares.</i>	<i>100 and more hectares.</i>
Palatinate	15.4	25.4	46.1	11.5	1.6
Kingdom of Bavaria	4.9	12.1	50.3	29.5	3.2

(3) MINERALS

Coal and Lignite.—The south-western extremity of the Bavarian Palatinate includes a portion of the Saar coal-field, for a general description of which see *Lorraine and Saar Minefields*, No. 31 of this series, pp. 8-10.

The Saar coal-field has an area of about 520,000 acres, of which 124,000, or 24 per cent., fall in the Palatinate. This is the area of the concessions for coal-mining in that province; but these concessions are not all actively exploited, and only some 13,500 acres of the district have up to the present been fully enough explored to permit an estimate of their resources.

The Palatinate mines, like those of the Prussian part of the field, are State-owned. They lie on the south-eastern edge of the field, and suffer from the disadvantage that the coal here lies at great depths, increasing to the south-east. Indeed, it is easily accessible only on the frontier of the Rhine province, near St. Ingbert (the centre of production) and north-west of Homburg. On the other hand, it is believed to extend at greater depths (6,000-7,000 ft.) for an indefinite distance to the south-east, in the direction of Zweibrücken and Bliesbrücken; and future developments may possibly lead to mining in this district.

The coal reserves of the Palatinate cannot be estimated with any accuracy at present. Those known to exist comprise but a small fraction of the total Saar reserves, estimated at 16,500,000,000 tons, and amount possibly to something like 300,000,000 tons. In 1912, 789,000 tons were mined, the value being over 9,000,000 M.

Like all the Saar coal, that of the Palatinate is of somewhat inferior quality. Its importance lies in its proximity to the great *minette* iron-mining area of Lorraine.

An unimportant bed of lignite exists on the edge of the plain in the neighbourhood of Dürkheim. It varies in thickness from 6 in. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and is found at a depth of from 25 to 100 ft.

There are large smelting and steel works at St. Ingbert, and iron foundries at Neustadt and Landau, that at Landau having a capital of 300,000 M.

Other Minerals.—The quarries of the Palatinate are important; granite and basalt are used extensively for road-making, and red sandstone is abundant throughout the country west of the plain. Brick-clay and gravel are found in the plain. The output of these minerals in 1912 was 1,353,039 tons.

Peat is dug in the Landstuhl depression.

Salt and sulphur springs occur near Landau and at other places. The springs at Dürkheim are used medicinally.

A quicksilver mine was worked on the Potzberg until 1866. Aluminium is produced at Mussbach, near Neustadt. Petroleum and asphalt have been found in borings near Landau. Iron ore appears occasionally in the sandstone strata, but the large amount smelted (62,476 tons in 1912) comes from elsewhere. About 229,000 tons of bar iron, iron wire, &c., were turned out in 1912.

(4) MANUFACTURES

The Palatinate contains at Ludwigshafen one of the chief centres of the German chemical industry, and at Pirmasens the chief centre of the German manufacture of boots. Other industries of considerable variety and importance are established at Ludwigshafen, Kaiserslautern (which until 1890 was regarded as the industrial capital), Speyer, Zweibrücken, Landau, Frankenthal, St. Ingbert, and Lambrecht.

Chemical Industry.—The Baden Aniline and Soda Factory (head offices, Mannheim) has its works at

Ludwigshafen covering 277 hectares, of which 42.10 are under factories and dwellings. The share capital of this gigantic undertaking is 54,000,000 marks; its wages bill in 1908 was 11,072,000 marks; and in 1909 it employed 7,554 hands, 918 clerks, and 370 engineers and chemists. Its chief products in normal times are organic dyes, chlorine, and sulphuric acid; during the war it has made high explosives and poison gas. Although no official figures of output are published, it claims to manufacture about one-quarter of the total dye output of Germany. Its share in the pooled profits of the great German dye combination, which has been formed during the war and includes all the considerable manufacturers except Wülfig, Dahl, & Co. of Barmen and Carl Jäger of Düsseldorf, is fixed at 24.82 per cent. for the first ten years. Ludwigshafen contains also two makers of chemical manures and ten other chemical manufacturers. In connexion with the dye industry the Palatinate produces a comparatively large quantity of sulphuric acid (161,595 metric tons in 1911), of which a small surplus is available for export.

Boot-making.—Pirmasens, the 'German Northampton', and according to its own account 'the most important leather and boot manufacturing centre of the world', contains 94 boot manufacturers, 5 leather goods manufacturers, and 32 leather merchants.

Brewing.—The seven chief brewing companies have a total capital of 7,800,000 marks, but brewing is a less important industry in the Palatinate than elsewhere in Bavaria.

Other Industries.—A considerable capital is employed in making machinery (in particular, steam printing presses at Frankenthal), wire nails, glass, fireclay, tiles and earthenware, and paper. There is a large woollen yarn mill (capital 4,000,000 marks) at Ludwigshafen, and cotton goods, silk plush, cloth, and knitted

goods are also produced in the Palatinate. Ludwigshafen has a flour-mill with a capital of 3,000,000 marks.

(C) COMMERCE

The Palatinate has no great commercial centre. Its industrial products are dealt with commercially beyond its borders. Ludwigshafen (with 90,000 inhabitants) is the largest and most important town, but there are Chambers of Commerce at Frankenthal, Germersheim, Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Landau, Neustadt, Pirmasens, Speyer, and Zweibrücken.

There are seven forwarding agents at Ludwigshafen (including the Rhine Transport Company); six at Kaiserslautern; three at Landau, Pirmasens, Speyer, and Zweibrücken; two at Frankenthal and Neustadt. The nature and amount of the commerce of the province is indicated in the following tables:

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (1912)

1. Rail-borne goods

(a) *Destination and places of origin*

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>To Palatinate. Metric tons.</i>	<i>From Palatinate. Metric tons.</i>
Ruhr Coal-field	119,400	72,400
Rhine Provinces	132,800	191,500
Saar Coal-field	1,371,600	614,000
Switzerland	8,200	299,700
France	7,400	88,200

(b) *Chief classes of goods (excluding those sent to and received from Bavaria on right bank of Rhine)*

	<i>To Palatinate. Metric tons.</i>	<i>From Palatinate. Metric tons.</i>
Chemicals	21,900	47,000
Manures	145,100	85,600
Iron and metal goods	818,800	409,000
Flour	76,100	107,600
Coal and coke	1,260,700	560,500
Wine	9,400	37,800
Cereals	75,300	196,300
Beer	1,900	18,800

2. Chief classes of goods sent to and from Ludwigshafen
by water

	<i>To Ludwigs- hafen. Metric tons.</i>	<i>From Ludwigs- hafen. Metric tons.</i>
Lignite	51,369	1
Chemicals	9,458	51,894
Manures	60,822	40,085
Manufactured iron	16,025	126,618
Raw iron	98,104	67,965
Ores	175,086	127,228
Cereals	366,086	12,117
Flour	18,159	32,262
Sulphuric acid	221	15,654
Coal and coke	691,973	63,551
Wine	1,504	6,800
Colours	1,742	40,328

On these figures a few comments may be made :

Rail-borne Goods.—The chief supply of coal by rail to the Palatinate is from the Saar coal-field, and the Palatinate passes on about half this coal to other districts. The comparatively heavy rail export to Switzerland and France is in part colours and chemicals from Ludwigshafen. There is a considerable net export of wine and of beer, as well as of flour from the Ludwigshafen flour-mills. The manures imported are largely potash salts such as kainit, which are in part exported after a treatment which makes them soluble.

Water-borne Goods.—Here, again, there is a large net export of chemicals and an export of chemical manures, which have first been imported in a raw state. The net import of ores (50,000 tons) stands in close connexion with the manufacture of sulphuric acid ; though for this commodity, as for the rail-borne coal, Ludwigshafen is a distributing centre. The export of sulphuric acid, which, for safety, is carried by water rather than by rail, is considerable. The water-borne coal and coke, so necessary for the aniline industry, come chiefly from the Ruhr district. The export of wine is considerable, and that of colours the most characteristic and most valuable of all the exports.

(D) FINANCE

(a) Public Finance

Being for the most part agriculturalists the inhabitants of the Palatinate pay rather less than the average for Bavaria *per capita* in direct taxation. In 1911 its payments amounted to 7,000,000 marks out of a total for the kingdom of Bavaria of 61,000,000, being only 7.41 marks per head of the population as against an average for the whole kingdom of 8.81 marks per head. On the other hand, more than one-third of the Imperial customs and excise duties levied in Bavaria (in 1912-13, 37,000,000 out of 99,000,000 marks) is collected at Kaiserslautern, Landau, and Ludwigshafen. The district receipts and expenditure for the Palatinate itself, as given in the *Kreishaushalt*, are comparatively large. In 1911 receipts amounted to 6,270,000 marks and expenditure to 5,936,000 marks, as against 45,061,000 marks and 42,316,000 marks respectively for all divisions of Bavaria together.

(b) Banking

The Reichsbank and leading Bavarian and other German banks have branches in the chief towns of the Palatinate. There is a local bank, the Palatinate Bank, at Ludwigshafen, with branches throughout the province. It has a capital of 50,000,000 marks and reserves of about 9,000,000 marks. Other local financial corporations are:—the Palatinate Mortgage Bank, Ludwigshafen (capital 18,000,000 marks, reserves 10,646,519 marks); the Palatinate Agricultural Bank, Landau (membership of 290 societies); the Palatinate Associations Bank (*Genossenschaftsbank*), Ludwigshafen (membership of 16 societies); and the Palatinate Saving and Credit Association, Landau (capital 3,500,000 marks, reserves 1,180,000 marks). There

are mutual credit associations (*Vereinsbanken*) at Kaiserslautern and Pirmasens, people's banks (*Volksbanken*) at several centres, and a Raiffeisen Society bank at St. Ingbert.

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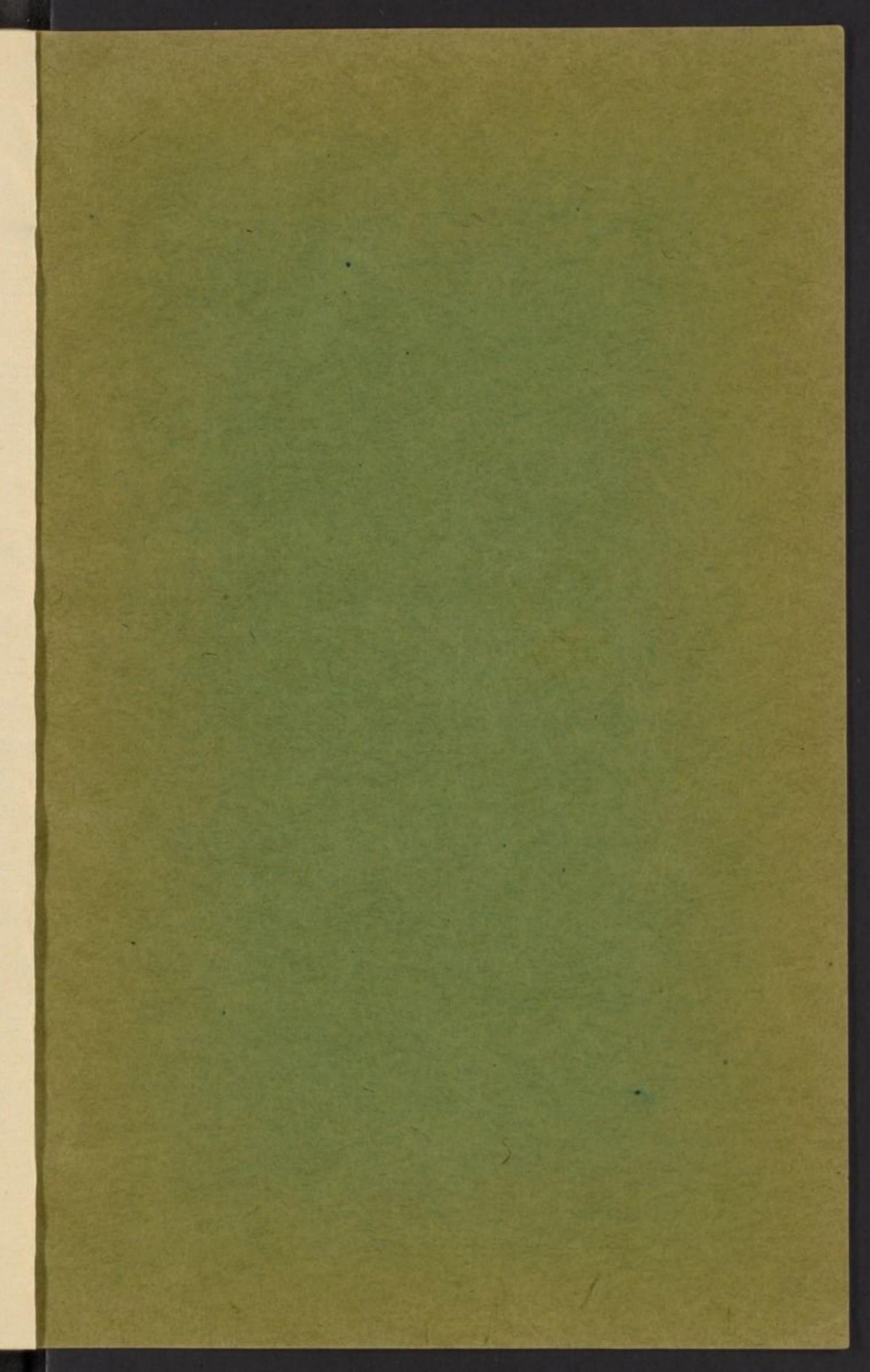
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MAPS

A special map, 'Bavarian Palatinate, with Birkenfeld and part of Rhenish Prussia' (G.S.G.S. No. 2875), has been issued by the War Office (July 1918), on the scale of 3.95 miles to the inch.



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