**Cochem**

*Cochem se nachází na dolním toku řeky Mosely a je vyhlášenou vinařskou oblastí. Nejznámější jsou samozřejmě Moselské ryzlinky. Říšký hrad Cohem je starý přes tisíc let. Tedy jeho původní stavba. V roce 1689 byl zničen Francouzi při obléhání. V letech 1868 až 1877 byl kompletně zrenován a od té doby je nejnavštěvovanější památkou v údolí řeky Mosely.*

Místo bylo osídleno již v dobách Kelty a Římany. První písemná zmínka o místě pochází z roku 886 a místo se nazývá Villa cuchema. Další historické názvy místa jsou Cuhckeme a Chuckeme (893), Cochemo (1051), Chuchumo (1056), Kuchema (1130), Cuchemo (1136), Cocheme (1144) i Cuchme, Od 18. století Cochheim nebo Cocheim. Sídlo bylo říšským majetkem. V roce 1294 jej dal král Adolf Nassavský do zástavy trevírskému arcibiskupství, jehož součástí bylo až do doby francouzské revoluční okupace 1974.

Město bylo velmi záhy opevněno a dosud se dochovaly značné části. Mezi roky 1423 a 1425 město postihly ničivé morové epidemie. V roce 1623 kurfiřt Lothar von Metternich přivedl kapucíny a založil jejich klášter. V době 30leté války bylo město obléháno, ale dobyto nebylo. V roce 1689 vojska francouzského krále Ludvíka XIV. dobyla a vypálila hrad Winneburg a město okupovala. Rekonstrukce byla dlouhá. Začala v r. 1794, kdy město podléhalo francouzské správě. V roce 1815 bylo přičleněno k Pruskému království.

Roku 1866 se berlínský byznysmen Louis Fréderic Jacques Ravené rozhodl zrekonstruovat hrad do tehdy velmi populární neo-gotické podoby. Nyní je hrad zařízen renesančním a barokním nábytkem, který byl rodinou Ravené velmi pečlivě nashromážděn.

Místní most přes Moselu byl postaven v r. 1927 (nazývá se „Skagerrak Bridge“ ) a ke Cochemu byly připojeny vesnici Cond a Sehl v roce 1932. V průběhu II. světové války bylo staré město zničeno. Nedaleko města se nacházel nacistický koncentrační tábor Natzweiler-Struthof. Bylo zde uvězněné 13 tisíc osob. Pracovaly pro firmu Bosch. Od r. 1946 je Cochem součástí nové spolkové země Porýní-Falcko.

**Turistika**

Jádro města tvoří středověká zákoutí s krásně zrestaurovanými hrázděnými domy. Dominantu Cochemu tvoří říšský hrad, postavený v 1. století n. l. v románském stylu. Hrad se nachází na 100 metru vysokém vrchu nad řekou Mosel. Historický hořčičný mlýn, pocházející z období kolem roku 1810, je jedním z posledních svého druhu v Evropě. Pozoruhodné je také náměstí Marktplatz s barokní radnicí a kašnou sv. Martina, kostel sv. Martina a bývalý kapucínský klášter, který dnes představuje kulturní centrum, či zbytky městských hradeb s historickými branami Enderttor, Mäusetor a Balduinstor.

* Radnice (Rathaus, Marktplatz, Martinsbrunnen)
* Enderttor – městská brána
* Balduinstor – městská brána
* Pinnerkreuz
* Pfarrkirche St. Martin – farní kostel sv. Martina
* Fachwerkhäuser (Altstadt) – historické domy
* Moselpromenade - promenáda
* Senfmühle – hořčičný mlýn
* Pegelhaus für den Wasserpegel der Mosel
* Kapuzinerkloster – Kapucínský klášter
* Kaiser-Wilhelm-Tunnel
* Martinstor – městská brána, celnice

**Sightseeing - main centre**

* Bernstraße: staré domy:
* Brückenstraße: staré domy:
* Endertstraße
2 – "Alte Torschenke" ("Old Gateway Inn");
* Endertstraße/Brückenstraße (monumental zone) – Kaiser-Wilhelm-Tunnel: bridge and teaching workshop used by the repair works; tunnel portal,
* Capuchin Monastery and Church (monumental zone)
* Graveyard (monumental zone)
* Kelberger Straße (monumental zone) – [Jewish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judaism) graveyard
* Kelberger Straße 40 – Villa Schönblick;
* Löhrstraße 3 – three-floor timber-frame house, partly solid, from 1599,
* Markt:
- town hall; building with mansard roof, after destruction in 1689 underwent reconstruction until 1739, completed by Philipp Honorius Ravensteyn
- fountain, [basalt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basalt) basin, from 1767, architect Nikolaus Lauxen
- 4, 5, 6, 7 – timber-frame building, partly solid, from 17th century
* Moselpromenade
- 9 – gateway arch, 14th century; see Town wall (monumental zone)
- 28 – Late Historicist hotel; Renaissance Revival, from 1893
- 60 – Late Historicist winery, 1881–1882,
* Pater-Martin-Straße 1 – Saint Martin's [Catholic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catholic_Church) Parish Church (Pfarrkirche St. Martin); [Late Gothic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gothic_architecture) quire, between 1456 and 1503;
* [Saint Roch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Roch)'s Plague Chapel (Pestkapelle St. Rochus); Baroque aisleless church, 1680;
* Town wall (monumental zone) – begun in 1332, reinforced in 1675; preserved: [mediaeval](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_Ages) Enderttor (gate), after 1352, with "Alter Torschänke" (1626); Kirchgasse town wall gate, 14th century; town wall at Capuchin monastery/graveyard with Balduinstor ("Baldwin's Gate") and further wall remnants; Martinstor ("Martin's Gate") or Mäuseturm ("Mice's Tower")
* former Cochem Imperial castle, whole complex; begun possibly in the 10th century or about 1020, expanded in 1051 and in the earlier half of the 14th century, blown up in 1689, reconstructed in 1868 and between 1874 and 1877; Gothic Revival castle, mediaeval [keep](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Keep), inside from the earlier half of the 11th century, encased in the 14th century; garden pavilion, 19th century
* Ruin of the Winneburg (castle)
* Below Cochem castle in the woods – Jewish graveyard; seven gravestones, the oldest from 1836–1837

#### Cochem Imperial castle

The Reichsburg Cochem had its first documentary mention in 1130. In 1151, it was occupied by [King Konrad III](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conrad_III_of_Germany), who declared it an Imperial castle. In 1688, the castle was overrun by [French](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France) King [Louis XIV's](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_XIV_of_France) troops in the course of the [Nine Years' War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nine_Years%27_War) (known in Germany as the Pfälzischer Erbfolgekrieg, or War of the Palatine Succession), and the following year, they destroyed it. The castle complex long lay in ruins before in 1868 it was bought by the [Berlin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berlin) businessman Louis Fréderic Jacques Ravené for 300 Goldmark and then reconstructed in the [Gothic Revival](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gothic_Revival_architecture) style. Since 1978 it has been owned by the town of Cochem and is administered by a company named Reichsburg GmbH.

#### Winneburg castle ruin

The Winneburg was built in the latter half of the 13th century. It had its first documentary mention in 1304 as belonging to a one Wirich von Wunnenberg. In the centuries that followed, the castle complex was steadily expanded while all the while remaining within the ownership of the Lords of Wunnenberg (later Winneburg). After this noble family died out in 1637, the castle passed to the family Metternich. In 1689, during the Nine Years' War, the castle was besieged, taken and blown up by French troops. It was never restored, and remains in ruins to this day. It was, however, bought in 1832 by Prince von Metternich, but no reconstruction ever came about. Since 1932, it has been owned by the town of Cochem.

#### Saint Roch's Plague Chapel

The Pestkapelle St. Rochus, also known as the Peterskapelle seems to have had its groundwork laid in the time when Archbishop Otto von Ziegenhain waived Cochem's customary taxes and levies for ten years on the occasion of the [Plague](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plague_%28disease%29). It is described in an engraving by Braun and Hogenberg as S. Pettersberg. Standing next to a small, rectangular chapel was a hostel. It is also possible that the red [sandstone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sandstone) [keystone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Keystone_%28architecture%29) set above the west portal comes from this time. Despite heavy weathering, a high relief of a Madonna sitting on clouds, with Child, framed with a Zweipass, can be made out. In 1666, the Plague came once again to Cochem. This might well have been the reason why Philipp Emmerich von Winneburg and Dietrich Adolf von Metternich endowed a new building for the parish in 1680. With this new building, the Plague saint, Roch, came to the fore as the chapel's namesake. The wooden altar from 1682 shows the two men's coat of arms. A notice on the back names Michael Luter for a new setting in 1820. The central altar image is a glorification of Mary that sweeps over the representatives of the spiritual (pope, abbots, members of orders, priests) and worldly (emperors, kings, bishops) estates. Seen above her is the Holy Trinity with the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, and beside her are Death with the hourglass, and an angel with banners bearing [doxologies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doxology) and quotations from [psalms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psalm). A cartouche above the central altar shows Saint "Anthony with Child". On the uppermost part of the altar, on an open gable, is [Saint Peter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Peter) with a key and a book. Originally, the chapel's ornamentation included images of [Mary Magdalene](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Magdalene), Saint Roch, [Saint Sebastian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Sebastian), the holy bishop Nicholas and another statue of Roch. Saint Roch's dog was even depicted in the middle of the ceiling in a half-relief. Among the chapel's adornments was once a chandelier, which has since been stolen. It was a wall fixture in the shape of an arm dressed with a short sleeve.

#### Dom St. Antonius Abbas

In 1493, the parish of Cochem was granted leave to build a new chapel in Sehl on the bank of the Moselle. There had already been a chapel in Sehl, but its whereabouts are now unknown. Financing for the new chapel was made possible by [Pope Alexander VI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pope_Alexander_VI)'s and Archbishop of Trier Johann II of Baden's (1456–1503) indulgence privileges. Of this chapel, the quire still stands today, filled out by the west portal built in 1915. The chapel was consecrated for God's worship to the holy abbot and local resident Antonius, the holy bishop Wolfgang (depictions of whom are to be found used as keystones together with Archbishop Johann's coat of arms), the Madonna, the holy bishop Ruprecht and the holy virgin Cunen. Each Tuesday and Thursday, a Mass was to be said in the chapel by the Cochem pastor, for which the chapel would yearly receive 6 Gulden and 24 Weißpfennig in Cochem currency. For that, the hay from Sehl's meadows, bordering on the chapel, was pledged. Sehlers were "half-townsmen" of Cochem without their own municipal rights, and thus Cochem town council at first spoke out against the move to bring a bell to the so-called Sehler Dom ("Sehl Cathedral"). Nevertheless, the chapel later got one that was poured in 1441. It bears the inscription "AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA DOMINUS TECUM MCCCCXXXXI" ("Hail Mary, full of grace – the Lord [is] with thee – 1441"). Found here today is a "Mary under the Cross" from the early 16th century, a gift from Dean Eckert to Saint Martin's.

#### Chapel at the Three Crosses

On an open spot between Cochem and Sehl in the traditional cadastral area known as Im Haag at some crags, the Kapelle Zu den drei Kreuzen ("Chapel at the Three Crosses") offers an impressive view into the Moselle valley. The building of the first chapel on this spot may well stem, like the Crucifixion group that stands before it, from an endowment made in 1652 in Elector of Trier Karl Casper von der Leyen's time. There is a corresponding yeardate in soft sandstone mounted in the middle of the otherwise basalt cross. Two [tau crosses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tau_cross), today lacking the former thief figures that once hung on them, still flank the middle cross. Carved into the left one are the master's initials, P.A. In the mid 19th century, the first chapel had fallen into such disrepair that then master builder Joseph Dalmar Senior's advice was sought. The chapel's condition, however, made any renovation impossible. So, Dalmar instead put forth a plan for a new building, along with a cost estimate. It was financed through donations from the Cochem townsfolk themselves. Besides the many small ones, there was also a big one of more than ten [Thaler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thaler). To raise more monies to defray the building costs for the new chapel, a raffle was held. Offered as a prize was a pair of slippers, which was won by Captain Sabel. This raffle yielded a further ten Thaler, making it possible to complete the new chapel by 1850. Dalmar planned it to be built three metres farther back into the slope. The land needed for this was donated by the family Bauer. There were further expenses, such as those for roof boards and slates. The "Throne of Mercy" (Gnadenstuhl in [German](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_language)) from the 16th century that was originally found here now stands in the "Old Quire" at Saint Martin's.

#### Saint Remaclus's Parish Church

Anyone seeing Saint Remaclus's in the outlying centre of Cond for the first time might be surprised at how recently it was built (1964–1967). The plain, clear and also mighty shape, the slate quarrystones used in its building that are so typical of local construction and the way the church fits so well among its neighbours at the foot of the steep [vineyards](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vineyard) would lead many visitors to believe that its building date must lie quite far back in history.

According to the plan conceived by master churchbuilder Emil Steffann (1899–1968), the building was meant to serve as a bridgehead and a counterpoint to the castle over on the other side of the river. The execution of this work, which was simple yet marked by great quality, stands out quite strongly within the church. Saint Remaclus's stands as an exemplary conception in modern church building. It incorporates above all openness: for the liturgical implementation after the [Second Vatican Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Vatican_Council), and for the congregation around the altar. The cross-shaped space is surrounded by whitewashed brick walls, punctuated by great round windows. Mighty circular arches expand on the cross's three upper arms from the pews to the altar position before the deep-set apse. A huge wheel-shaped chandelier spreads over the pews and the chancel.

The ornamentation has been consciously reduced to a few very valuable, restored images and figures from the old, and now demolished, parish church, and to conservatively wrought artworks by contemporary artists: foundation stone and keystone in the [crypt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crypt)'s barrel vaulting by Jochem Pechau, the [tabernacle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tabernacle) in the crypt by Klaus Balke, the forged grille by Paul Nagel, the lead glass window in the apse by Jakob Schwarzkopf and the ambo, the eternal flame and the altar candleholder by Christoph Anders. The church is opened at all service times.