Wiesthal, Habichtsthal und Götz von Berlichingen
Der Spessart im 16. Jahrhundert: Wohlstand und offene Feldlandschaft


In der late Middle Ages glassmaking brought both Wiesthal and Habichtsthal onto the map. At the height of this industry in the 16th century, Wiesthal was quite wealthy through the glass production and trade. A byproduct of this time was the clearing of vast expanses of forest, leaving behind an open landscape. Until the death of Lord von Rieneck in 1559, both Wiesthal and Habichtsthal found themselves as focal points of the tensions between the rivaling powers of the State of Mainz and Rieneck. The Thirty Year War and the clearing of the glass works in the 16th century brought such a strong economic demise to the region, that a wave of emigration produced a much larger exodus in the 16th century, causing a significant demographic decline. The 30 years of turmoil resulted in a 16th-century population decrease of the main town, and Wiesbaden was an example, that the consequences were devastating, as the local economy suffered for generations.

In the late Middle Ages glassmaking brought both Wiesthal and Habichtsthal onto the map. At the height of this industry in the 16th century, Wiesthal was quite wealthy through the glass production and trade. A byproduct of this time was the clearing of vast expanses of forest, leaving behind an open landscape. Until the death of Lord von Rieneck in 1559, both Wiesthal and Habichtsthal found themselves as focal points of the tensions between the rivaling powers of the State of Mainz and Rieneck. The Thirty Year War and the clearing of the glass works in the 16th century brought such a strong economic demise to the region, that a wave of emigration produced a much larger exodus in the 16th century, causing a significant demographic decline. The 30 years of turmoil resulted in a 16th-century population decrease of the main town, and Wiesbaden was an example, that the consequences were devastating, as the local economy suffered for generations.

In the late Middle Ages glassmaking brought both Wiesthal and Habichtsthal onto the map. At the height of this industry in the 16th century, Wiesthal was quite wealthy through the glass production and trade. A byproduct of this time was the clearing of vast expanses of forest, leaving behind an open landscape. Until the death of Lord von Rieneck in 1559, both Wiesthal and Habichtsthal found themselves as focal points of the tensions between the rivaling powers of the State of Mainz and Rieneck. The Thirty Year War and the clearing of the glass works in the 16th century brought such a strong economic demise to the region, that a wave of emigration produced a much larger exodus in the 16th century, causing a significant demographic decline. The 30 years of turmoil resulted in a 16th-century population decrease of the main town, and Wiesbaden was an example, that the consequences were devastating, as the local economy suffered for generations.

In the late Middle Ages glassmaking brought both Wiesthal and Habichtsthal onto the map. At the height of this industry in the 16th century, Wiesthal was quite wealthy through the glass production and trade. A byproduct of this time was the clearing of vast expanses of forest, leaving behind an open landscape. Until the death of Lord von Rieneck in 1559, both Wiesthal and Habichtsthal found themselves as focal points of the tensions between the rivaling powers of the State of Mainz and Rieneck. The Thirty Year War and the clearing of the glass works in the 16th century brought such a strong economic demise to the region, that a wave of emigration produced a much larger exodus in the 16th century, causing a significant demographic decline. The 30 years of turmoil resulted in a 16th-century population decrease of the main town, and Wiesbaden was an example, that the consequences were devastating, as the local economy suffered for generations.

In the late Middle Ages glassmaking brought both Wiesthal and Habichtsthal onto the map. At the height of this industry in the 16th century, Wiesthal was quite wealthy through the glass production and trade. A byproduct of this time was the clearing of vast expanses of forest, leaving behind an open landscape. Until the death of Lord von Rieneck in 1559, both Wiesthal and Habichtsthal found themselves as focal points of the tensions between the rivaling powers of the State of Mainz and Rieneck. The Thirty Year War and the clearing of the glass works in the 16th century brought such a strong economic demise to the region, that a wave of emigration produced a much larger exodus in the 16th century, causing a significant demographic decline. The 30 years of turmoil resulted in a 16th-century population decrease of the main town, and Wiesbaden was an example, that the consequences were devastating, as the local economy suffered for generations.