KENT.

If thou art pleasing to a friend
Right welcome she, or he;
To read—study—but I'll not lend
A book that belongs to me.
Not that imparted knowledge doth
Diminish learnings store;
But oft I've found that books I've lent
Returned to me no more.
$10 = \frac{2}{3}$
SOUTHERN GERMANY
AND
AUSTRIA,
INCLUDING THE
EASTERN ALPS.

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY
K. BÂDEKER

With 18 Maps and 20 Plans.

COBLENZ: KARL BÂDEKER.
1871.
"Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.

Chaucer. 1380."
PREFACE.

The principal object of the following volume is to render the traveller as independent as possible of hotel-keepers, commissaires, and guides, and thus enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour. The magnificent scenery of the Danube, the Bavarian Mountains, the Salzkammergut, and the Tyrol is almost without rival, and the fact that these districts are comparatively unfrequented by ordinary tourists will prove an additional charm to the discriminating traveller.

The entire contents of the book have been compiled from the personal experience of the Editor, and the country described has within the last few years been repeatedly visited by him with the view of gathering fresh information. As infallibility cannot of course be attained, the Editor will highly appreciate any bond fide communications with which he may be favoured by travellers, if the result of their own experience and observation.

The Maps and Plans, the result of much care and research, will be of essential service to the traveller, and enable him at a glance to ascertain his bearings and to select the best routes.

Time Tables. Information concerning the departure of trains, steamboats, and diligences is seldom to be relied
upon unless obtained from local sources. If Bradshaw is mistrusted, 'Hensdell's Telegraph' (12 Sgr.), published at Frankfurt on the Main, and issued monthly during the summer season, or the official 'Coursbuch' (15 Sgr.), published at Berlin, issued seven or eight times during the year, will be found useful.

Altitudes are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre = 0,938 Paris. ft. = 0,971 Prussian ft.), and the Populations from data furnished by the most recent census.

Hotels. The Editor believes he consults the wishes and convenience of a number of his readers by enumerating, besides the first-class hotels, many establishments of more modest pretensions, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of real comfort and great saving of expenditure. Hotel charges, as well as carriage fares and fees to guides, are liable to frequent variation; but these items of expenditure, tested either by the personal experience of the Editor, or from an inspection of data furnished by numerous travellers, even if given approximately, will prove of service to the traveller, by enabling him to form a fair estimate of the demands which can justly be made on him.
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   2. From Ulm to Kempten
   3. From Aulendorf to Mengen
   4. The Lake of Constance

4. From Stuttgart to Schaffhausen
   1. From Rottweil to Tutlingen
   2. The Hohentwiel

5. From Tübingen to Constance
   1. The Hohenzollern
   2. The Valley of the Danube
   3. The Island of Mainau

6. The Swabian Alb

7. Wildbad

8. From Stuttgart to Heilbronn, Hall, and Nördlingen
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## Plans of Towns.

INTRODUCTION.

I. Language. Money.

Language. A slight acquaintance with German is highly desirable for those about to explore the more remote districts of Southern Germany and Austria. Travellers, however, who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English or French is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. At the same time it must be borne in mind that those who are entirely ignorant of the language must be prepared frequently to submit to extortions practised by commissionaires, waiters, cab-drivers, etc., which even the data furnished in the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

Money. English sovereigns and banknotes may be changed at all the principal towns in Germany and Austria without loss, unless the rate of exchange be below par (1 l. = 113/4 S. Germ. florins = 10 Austr. florins). Napoleons are everywhere favourably received (20 fr. = 16 s. = 9 fl. 20 kr. South. Germ. = 8 fl. Austr.). Those who travel with large sums should prefer the circular notes of 10 l., issued by the London bankers, to banknotes or gold; for, if the former be lost or stolen, the value may be recovered.

English and French gold, and also English and Prussian banknotes, formerly bore a high premium when converted into the paper currency of Austria, but the rate of exchange is now less favourable. A gain of 10—20 per cent is generally however still realized. Those who desire to convert considerable sums into Austrian notes should be careful to employ none but respectable bankers or money-changers. This is more advantageously effected in the principal towns of Austria itself than at Munich or other towns of Southern Germany. Silver coins of 1/4, 1, 1 1/2, 2, and 3 florins are occasionally met with, but banknotes of 1 fl. and upwards, as well as notes of 10 kr., are in most common circulation. The Austrian florin or guelden (= 2 s.), formerly di-
vided into 60 kr., has since 1857 contained 100 kr. The former 6 kr. pieces, which consist of a mixture of silver and copper, equivalent to 1/10 fl., are now worth 10 kr. each. The 6 kr. pieces of S. Germany (e.g. Bavaria) are equivalent to 9 kr. Austr.; 13/4 fl. of S. Germany is equal to 11/2 fl. Austr., or 1 Thlr. of N. Germany (comp. money-table at the beginning of the book).

The expense of a tour in Southern Germany and Austria depends of course on a great variety of circumstances. It may, however, be stated generally that travelling in Germany is less expensive than in most other European countries. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, who has attained a tolerable proficiency in the language, and avoids the beaten track of ordinary tourists as much as possible, may succeed in limiting his expenditure to 8—10 s. per diem. Those, on the other hand, who avail themselves of all the public conveyances, frequent hotels of the highest class, engage the services of guides, commissionaires, etc. must be prepared to expend 25—30 s. daily.

II. Passports and Custom-House.

Passports are now unnecessary in Austria as well as in Germany, Belgium, Holland, etc., but they are frequently serviceable in proving the identity of the traveller, procuring admission to collections, obtaining delivery of registered letters, etc. The following are the principal passport-agents in London: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; Dorrel and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 6 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street.

Custom-House formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey, which are not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier. In Austria playing-cards, almanacks, and sealed letters are confiscated if found. Tobacco and cigars, the sale of which in Austria is a monopoly of government, are liable to a duty of about 3 fl. per lb. According to the strict rule, one ounce of tobacco and 10 cigars only are exempt from duty. Those who on crossing the frontier pay duty for cigars or other articles should preserve the 'Bollette' or receipt; otherwise they may in some cases be compelled to pay the duty a second time (e.g. on entering a town where civic imposts are levied).

III. Plan of Tour.

Season of the Year. Companions. Scenery.

The traveller will effect a considerable saving of time and money by carefully preparing his plan for a tour before starting. The following pages will enable him to ascertain how each day
and even hour may be most advantageously employed, provided of course the weather be favourable.

Season. The most suitable season for a visit to the mountains of Austria and S. Germany is from the middle of July to the middle of September; for excursions among the higher Alps, the month of August. In these lofty regions snow occasionally falls in the height of summer, rendering the paths impassable, but such occurrences are exceptional. The lower Alps and the lakes may, however, be visited as early as the end of May, when the waterfalls moreover are seen in their highest perfection. The southern districts of the Tyrol should not be visited until late in the autumn (from the end of September till the beginning of October), as the heat of an Italian climate in summer precludes the possibility of walking with any degree of comfort and safety. Autumn is moreover the season for grapes, peaches, figs, and other delicious fruits, which are plentiful and cheap in S. Tyrol.

Companions. A party of two travellers can always be accommodated in a light conveyance, or in the same room at an inn, while a third would often be found ‘de trop’. The more the number is extended, the greater, as a rule, is the inconvenience, as well as the certainty that many of the true objects of travel will be sacrificed. The single traveller, who has attained some proficiency in the language of the country, will of course most speedily become acquainted with the people, their characteristics, and their land, and is in the most favourable position for deriving instruction from his tour.

Scenery. The following places in S. Bavaria and the Austrian Alps are particularly recommended to the notice of lovers of the picturesque: — Hobenschwangau, Reutte, Nassesert, Innsbruck (R. 19), Partenkirchen and Garmisch (R. 20), the Walchensee (R. 21), the Schliersee, Tegernsee, and Achensee (R. 22), the Salzkammergut (R. 37, 38), Salzburg (R. 39), Berchtesgaden and the Königs-See (R. 40), Gastein and the Nassfeld (R. 42), the Pfandlscharte, Franz-Josepha-Höhe, Heiligenblut (R. 44), the Upper Valley of the Inn from the Finstermünz to Innsbruck (R. 51, 52), the Brenner Railway (R. 60), the Reschen-Scheideck (R. 52), the Stelvio Route and the Suldenthal (R. 53, 54), the Valley of the Adige, or Etsch, at Meran (p. 240), the Oetzthal (R. 59), the Valley of the Adige above Trent (R. 60), the Val Sugana (R. 62), the Val Sarca and the N. bank of the Lago di Garda (R. 61), the Ampezzo (R. 67), Fassa (R. 64), Gardena, and Enneberg (R. 65) valleys, in which the dolomite formations are the great attraction; the Upper Zillerthal and the Dornautberg (R. 48), the Lower Ennsthal (R. 63), the Semmering Railway (R. 73), Gratz (R. 75), and finally the Grotto of Adelsberg and Trieste (R. 76). If the traveller employ his time to the best advantage, and the weather be favourable, most of the above places
may be visited in five or six weeks. Those on the other hand who prefer to be more stationary will have no difficulty in selecting one of these delightful spots as headquarters for excursions and rambles in the neighbourhood (e.g. Berchtesgaden, p. 185; Gmunden, p. 166; Riva, p. 281).

IV. Excursions on Foot.

The Pedestrian is unquestionably the most independent of travellers, and the best able, both physically and morally, to enjoy the beautiful scenery with which Southern Germany, the Tyrol, and other parts of Austria are replete. For a walk of one or two weeks a couple of flannel shirts, two pairs of worsted stockings, slippers, and the articles of the toilette, carried in a pouch slung over the shoulder, will generally be found a sufficient equipment, to which a light Mackintosh and a stout umbrella may be added. Strong and well-tried boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. The traveller should of course have a more extensive reserve of clothing, especially if he contemplates a visit to towns of importance; but even this should be contained in a valise, which can be easily wielded, and may be forwarded from town to town by post.

Guides. In the more frequented parts of the Tyrol the guides have improved greatly within the last few years, chiefly owing to the exertions of the Austrian Alpine Club; a system of fixed charges has been introduced, and highly intelligent and well-informed members of the fraternity are frequently met with. Few of them, however, are acquainted with districts beyond those in their immediate neighbourhood. The usual fee for a tour of some length is 2 fl. per day; but the charges for the longer and more difficult glacier-expeditions are higher, and fixed by special tariff. Each guide is bound to carry 15 lbs. weight of luggage. A certain degree of good fellowship should subsist between the traveller and the individual who is perhaps to be his sole travelling companion for several days. The judicious traveller will know when to share the contents of his cigar-case or spirit-flask with his guide, and he will find that such attentions are rarely thrown away. The guides provided by innkeepers are often bound to hand over their fees, or the greater part of them, to their employers, and they accordingly importune the traveller for an additional gratuity or 'Trinkgeld'. In remote regions, however, where the traveller has no alternative but to apply to his landlord for a guide, he must occasionally submit to these extortions. Travellers crossing mountain-passes without a guide should observe that the direction of the route is often indicated by heaps of stones or by posts at doubtful points.
V. Conveyances.

Railway-travelling is less expensive in Germany than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortably fitted up. The second-class carriages, furnished with spring-seats, are often superior to those of the first class in England. The first-class carriages, lined with velvet, are comparatively little employed, but the lover of fresh air will here be more likely to secure a seat next to the window. The third-class travelling community are generally quiet and respectable, and the carriages tolerably clean. On a few railways there is even a fourth class, unprovided with seats. Smoking is permitted in all the carriages, except those 'Zum nicht Rauchen' and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes are $\frac{4}{5}$ d., $1\frac{1}{5}$ d. and $1\frac{3}{5}$ d. per Engl. M. respectively, but in Austria they are somewhat higher. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and as the railways are generally well organized and under the immediate supervision of government, accidents are of very rare occurrence. On most lines 20—50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand. Over-weight is charged for at moderate rates. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; this being done, the traveller need be under no apprehension as to the safety of his 'impedimenta' before he arrives at his final destination, where they will be kept in safe custody (several days usually gratis) until he presents his ticket.

Diligences, termed 'Eilwagen' or 'Mallepostes' in Austria, generally carry three passengers only; two in the intérieur, and one in the coupé. The latter alone affords a tolerable survey of the scenery traversed, and should if possible be secured in good time. In much frequented districts it is sometimes engaged several days beforehand. The guards, who are often retired non-commissioned officers, are generally well-informed and obliging. No Luggage is admitted to the Eilwagen except small trunks or portmanteaus under 40 lbs. in weight; heavier articles must be sent by the goods' waggon ('Packwagen', 'Brancardwagen'), an arrangement often very inconvenient if the traveller's time be limited. Diligence-passengers are often required to book their luggage several hours before the time of starting, and sometimes even on the previous evening.

Extra-Post. The usual charge for a carriage for four persons with a moderate quantity of luggage is (according to tariff) 2 fl. 80 kr. for 2 horses, 80 kr. for the vehicle, and 70 kr. gratuity, i. e. in all 4 fl. 30 kr. (= 8 s. 7 d.), per post of 2 Germ. miles (about $9\frac{1}{4}$ Engi. M.). The tariff, however, differs in almost every province of Austria. Return post-carriages are charged for at a
lower rate. For a party of 4 pers. posting is cheaper than travelling by diligence, and of course far more agreeable.

Travellers who are pressed for time should apply in writing at the post-office from 12 to 24 hrs. before starting, and direct a ‘Laufzettel’ to be forwarded to the different stations on the route. A change of horses will then be provided everywhere without delay. The fare for half the journey is usually exacted in advance.

One-horse extra-post conveyances may often be hired at about 2 fl. 10 kr., including fee, per post; but as it is optional to the post-masters whether to provide them or not, they cannot always be reckoned upon with certainty. They are rarely denied to a single traveller with moderate luggage, but difficulties are sometimes made about admitting two persons, especially in mountainous districts.

Omnibuses, termed ‘Stellwagen’ in Austria, run on all the principal high roads of S. Germany. The average fare is 50—60 kr. per post (31/4 Engl. M.), which they take at least 2 hrs. to accomplish. Cheapness and the advantage of becoming acquainted with the people of the country are the sole attractions these vehicles offer. As they generally halt at second or third-rate inns, the traveller who avails himself of them is recommended to postpone his principal meal of the day until he arrives at his destination. The ‘Cabriolet’ in front is the best part of the Stellwagen, and may be engaged for three farès; but as the maxim ‘beati possidentes’ appears to be greatly in vogue in some parts of the Tyrol, travellers should secure their seats in good time.

Carriages (Ital. veiturini, notosineri) with two horses for 4 pers. may be hired in the German districts of the Tyrol for 10—12 fl. per day, in the Italian for somewhat less. They travel on an average about 40 M. a day, and halt for a couple of hours in the middle of the day for dinner and rest. Return-carriages (ritorni) may sometimes be procured for one-half or two-thirds of the above fare. The drivers and carriage-owners almost invariably demand about one-third more than they intend to take, so that a bargain should always be made before starting. The carriage should also be inspected, and a stipulation made that the entire vehicle, including the box-seat, is to be at the disposal of the hirer. On the conclusion of the bargain the hirer should obtain a sum as earnest-money (Handgeld, caparra) from the proprietor or driver (1 fl. at least for each day’s journey), to be returned on the commencement of the journey. When this precaution is omitted, the driver will rarely scruple to set aside the contract if he has an opportunity of entering into another more advantageous to him. Travellers are cautioned against concluding bargains through the medium ofouters (sensali), waiters, and commissionaires.
VI. Maps.

The most trustworthy map on a small scale (1:500,000) is that published by Mayr (sold by Palm at Munich, 4 plates, mounted, 2 Thlr. 25 Sgr.; or N. Tyrol, Salzburg, and the Bavarian Mts. alone, 1½ Thlr.). It embraces part of the Lake of Constance and the entire Salzkammergut, and extends from Augsburg to Milan, Venice, and Trieste. Another similar map strongly recommended to pedestrians is Mayr’s Atlas der Alpentänder (scale 1:450,000; sold by Perthes at Gotha, 2 Thlr. per plate). The following plates will be found the most useful: — No. II. N. Switzerland, S. Bavaria, and N. Tyrol, extending N. to Tübingen, Ulm, Augsburg, and Landshut, E. to Alt-Oetting, Traunstein, Mittersill, and Windisch-Matrey, S. to Sterzing, Nauders, and the Linttal, W. to Giarus, Radolphszell, and Rotenburg. — No. III. Archduchy of Austria, Salzburg, and Styria, extending N. to Passau, Linz, and Krems, E. to Vienna, Neustadt, and Fürstenfeld, S. to Graz, Gmünd, and Döllach, W. to the Glockner, Lofer, Reichenhall, and Neu-Oetting. — No. V. S. Switzerland, S. Tyrol, Lombardy, Venice, extending N. to Coire, Sterzing, and Bruneck, E. to Mittwald, Belluno, and Venice, S. to Pada, Peschiera, and Milan, W. to Como, Lugano, and Olione. — No. VI. Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Friuli, and the coast-districts, extending N. to Lienz, Klagenfurt, and Lebhnitz, E. to beyond Marburg, Agram, and Carlsstadt, S. to Fiume, W. to Pordone, Ampezzo, and Lienz. — The old Austrian Ordnance Maps are not recommended, but a new edition will shortly be issued.

Reymann’s Map (pub. by Flemming at Glogau, 10 Sgr. per plate) and Wörl’s (pub. by Herder at Freiburg in 12 plates, 10 Sgr. each) are on a much larger scale (1:200,000), and not sufficiently portable for the ordinary traveller.

VII. Hotels.

Little variation occurs in the accommodation and charges of first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany; but it frequently happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior the traveller finds as much real comfort, combined with moderate charges, as in the modern establishments. The best houses of both descriptions are therefore enumerated.

The average charges in the first-class hotels are as follows: bed 2 s. 6 d., plain breakfast 1 s., dinner 2 s. 6 d., table wine 1 s., tea with meat 2 s., attendance 1 s., light 1 s., boots extra.

Where the traveller remains for a week or more at an hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for his account every two or three days, that erroneous insertions may be at once detected.
Verbal reckonings are objectionable. A waiter's arithmetic is faulty, and the faults are seldom in favour of the traveller. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or wilful impositions must be submitted to, for want of time to investigate them. Those who purpose starting early in the morning will do well to ask for their bills on the previous evening.

A peculiarity of many of the Austrian inns is that they have a 'Gastzimmer' for the humbler classes on the ground-floor, while the 'Salle à Manger' for more distinguished visitors is on the first floor. The viands and liquors supplied in these different apartments are generally the same, while the charges differ considerably. Pedestrians and travellers of moderate requirements will find the country inns in the German parts of the Tyrol very reasonable, 3 fl. a day being generally sufficient to include every item. In the Italian districts, however, the charges are higher by about one-half, and larger gratuities are expected by the attendants. Travellers about to explore very remote districts are recommended to take a supply of tea, coffee, or chocolate with them. Where there are no inns, accommodation may generally be obtained at the cure's on reasonable terms.

The Post Inns are generally good, but those at which the Stellwagen halt very inferior, although convenient for travellers with much luggage.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage; and if ignorance of the language be combined with unacquaintance with the customs, misunderstandings and disputes too often ensue. They are therefore recommended to acquire if possible such a proficiency in the language as to render them intelligible to the servants, and to conform in their requirements to the habits of the country. For this purpose Baedeker's 'Traveller's Manual of Conversation' will be found useful.

Valets de place generally charge 1 S. Germ. or Austr. florin for half a day, and 2 fl. for an entire day.
1. From Heidelberg to Stuttgart.

Railway in 2½—4½ hrs.; fares 4 fl. 27, 2 fl. 54, 1 fl. 57 kr. (express 5 fl. 24, 3 fl. 59 kr.). Carriages on the American system. — Route via Heilbronn, see p. 28.

As stat. Langenbrücken (Ochs; Sonne), a small watering-place with sulphur-baths, is approached, Kislau, a former château of the archbishops of Speyer, now a penitentiary for women, is seen on the r. At Mingolsheim, in the distance to the l., Tilly was defeated by Mansfeld in 1622.

Bruchsal (*Badischer Hof; *Rose), junction of the lines to Bâle and Stuttgart, was formerly the residence of the archbishops of Speyer.

Stat. Bretten, commanded by an ancient watch-tower, was the birthplace of Melanchthon (1497). Stat. Maulbronn, which possesses a fine old *abbey-church in the Romanesque style, consecrated 1178, with lofty cloisters, is the seat of a celebrated Prot. theological school, founded by the Duke of Wirtemberg in 1556. Stat. Mühlacker is the junction of the branch-line to Pforzheim (see below).

After several small stations, the line crosses the profound valley of the Enz by a *Viaduct, 108 ft. high, 1000 ft. long. Next stat. Bietigheim, where the line to Heilbronn and Hall diverges to the N. (see R. 8). Beyond Bietigheim the line presents few attractions. Stat. Ludwigsburg, the most important place, see p. 6. From stat. Zuffenhausen a branch line runs to Weil der Stadt, by Kornthal and Ditzingen.

From Carlshueh to Stuttgart by Pforzheim in 2½—3½ hrs.
The Pforzheim line diverges from the Baden main line at

Stat. Durlach (*Carlsburg), ancient capital of the Duchy of Baden-Durlach, burned down by the French 1688; the lofty and conspicuous watch-tower of the Thurmberg commands a magnificent view as far as Strasbourg. From stat. Wilferdingen (Krone) omnibus to Wildbad in 3 hrs. (p. 21).

Stat. Pforzheim (*Hôtel Becker, or Post), at the confluence of the Enz, Würm, and Nagold, with 16,301 inhab., is a busy manufacturing place, of which gold and silver wares are the staple commodities. The *Schloßkirche, on an eminence, erected in the 12th, 13th, and 16th cent., contains a number of monuments to the former Margraves of Baden. — From Pforzheim to Wildbad see p. 21.

Stat. Mühlacker, junction of the line from Bruchsal, and thence to Stuttgart, see above.

Stuttgart, see below.

BâDEKER'S S. Germany. 2nd Edit.
2. Stuttgart and Environs.

Hotels. Marquardt, near the stat., R. 1—1 1/2 fl., L. 18, B. 30, A. 24 kr.; Royal, opp. the stat.; König von Württemberg; Petersburger Hof, R. 48, B. 24, D. 1 fl. 12, A. 18 kr.; Adler, in the market; Hirsch, Hirsch-Str., near the market, good cuisine; Gallmann, unpretending; Bayr. Hof; Grossfürst. — Hôtel Kraus, Oberpollinger, Kögl, all in the Friedrichs-Str., near the station.

Restaurants etc.: Marquardt, in Dannecker’s former studio, Schloss-platz; Reissig, in the Königshaus (see below, opp. the palace); Stollsteimer, Schul-Str.; Bertrand (French cuisine), Post-Str. 4; Gutscher, Rothebühl-Str.; Weixler, Kronprinzen-Str. 1, near the stat.; Kopperhöfer, at the S.W. extremity of the town; Tivoli, Militär-Str.; Werner, Sophien-Str.; Hack’scher Garten, Rothebühl-Str.; Englischer Garten, above the horse-groups in the Anlagen; Schützenhaus, Kanonenvog, with fine view.

Carriages. One horse 1/4 hr. 12 kr.; two-horse 1/4 hr. 1—2 pers. 18 kr., 3—4 pers. 24 kr.; per hr. 48 kr. to 1 fl., half-day 2 fl. 42 kr., whole day 4 1/2 fl. Each carriage should contain a tariff.

Horse Railway ev’ry 10 min. through the principal streets to Berg and Cannstadt. Good carriages. Fare in the town 3, to Berg from the principal station 3, to Cannstadt 4 kr.

Theatre closed in July and August.

Baths see p. 5.

Railway Station at the corner of the Schloss and Friedrichs-Str., one of the finest structures of the kind in Germany.

Telegraph Office, Friedrichs-Str. 25, adjoining the station.

English Church Service by a resident Chaplain.

Stuttgart (862 ft.), capital of Württemberg, with 80,000 inhab. (5000 Rom. Cath.), a city of very recent origin, is the most beautifully situated of the German capitals, and surrounded by picturesque vine-clad and wooded heights. The Stiftskirche, which is the principal church, and the old palace are almost the only important buildings older than the present century.

The town is intersected from S.W. to N.E. by the handsome Königsstrasse, 3/4 M. in length, in which is situated the stately Königshaus (Pl. 11), with Ionic colonnade in front, broken by two projecting Corinthian porticos. On the ground-floor are the exchange (2—3 p. m.), an arcade with shops, &c., above which are concert-rooms. The Neckarstrasse, parallel with the Königstrasse, consists of palaces and other handsome edifices. These two streets contain all the principal objects of interest in the town. The old part of the town centres round the market-place.

The Stiftskirche (Pl. 18), Prot. since 1532, in the later Goth. style, was erected 1436—95. Towers unfinished. Reliefs on the S. Portal: Christ bearing the Cross, Christ and the Apostles. Stained Glass of 1445—51, from drawings by Neher: in the choir the Nativity, Crucifixion, and Resurrection; in the organ-choir king David. By the N. wall of the choir, eleven Stone figures of Counts of Württemberg, dating from the close of the 16th cent. Goth, pulpit in stone, of the 15th cent., with reliefs, unfortunately bronzed. In the N. aisle an old sculpture, representing the Adoration above, and the Wise and Foolish Virgins beneath.

The choir of the church abuts on the Schillerplatz with the Statue of Schiller (Pl. 26), designed by Thorwaldsen, erected 1839. On the E. side of the Platz is the Old Palace (Pl. 42), built 1553—70. In the court the equest. Statue of Count Eber-
hard (d. 1496) (Pl. 25), a Count of Wirtemberg who was created a duke by the Emp. Max.

The large Platz in front of the new palace is adorned with a Column (Pl. 24) in memory of King William, surmounted by a Concordia in bronze. The new Palace (Pl. 40), an extensive building erected 1746—1807, may be visited daily 1—3 p.m. (entrance 1. in court, 36 kr. for 1 pers., party 1—2 fl.).

It contains numerous sculptures and other objects of art, of which the following alone need be enumerated: *Gladiator, by Canova; Venus, by D WebView; curious clock with rotatory ball; Sévres porcelain presented by Napoleon I.; Pompeian antiquities; battle-pieces by Sette; Venus, by Hofer; Bacchus and Bacchante, by Thorwaldsen; bust of a Bacchante, by Dannecker; new *frescoes by Gegenbauer, from the history of Count Eberhard.

The W. wing of the palace adjoins the Theatre (Pl. 45). The Royal Stables (Pl. 19), on the E. side of the palace, contain about 100 very fine horses (fee 12 kr.).

On the N.E. side are the *Anlagen, or pleasure-grounds, extending nearly to Cannstadt (2 1/4 M.), and adorned 1849—54 with modern sculptures in marble. Near the Palace: Silenus and Bacchus, Telemachus, Diana of Versailles, Apollo Belvedere, Amazon; in the Rondel: Minerva and Fortuna, r. Germanicus, Muse, Venus of Melos, Thorwaldsen’s Hebe, Rauch’s Victoria, Discus-thrower; 3/4 M. farther, the Abduction of Hylas; 200 paces farther two Horse-tamers, all by Hofer.

At the extremity of the neighbouring Neckarstrasse is the Mint, and opposite to it the *Museum of Art (Pl. 29; Sund. 11—1, 2—4; Mond., Wed., Frid. 10—12, 2—4; on other days at the same hours, fee 24 kr.).

On the ground-floor *casts of antiques. — In the Thorwaldsen Museum models and casts of that great master’s works, presented by himself (d. 1844): Christ, the Apostles, kneeling Angel, Ganymede, Cupid and Psyche, Procession of Alexander; also Canova’s Graces, Rauch’s statues of Victoria, Mich. Angelo’s Moses. — In the Dannecker Cabinet originals and casts by this master (d. 1841), among them a celebrated bust of Schiller. Also a room containing numerous Rom. inscriptions and sculptures found in Wirtemberg.


VI. (W.) 247. Van der Does, Sheep.


Permanent exhibition of modern pictures of the Art-Union (Kunst-Verein), Königs-Str. 41; also that of Herdtle and Peters, Rothebühl-Str. 16, open daily 9—5, Sund. 11—5 o'clock (12 kr.).

The royal Library (Pl. 2), Neckar-Str. 8, open daily 10—12 and (except Saturdays) 2—5, contains 300,000 vols., 3600 MSS., 9000 Bibles in 80 different languages, and 2400 specimens of early printing. Connected with the library is the Collection of Coins, Antiquities, &c. (Neckar-Str. 10), accessible by giving notice at the library on the day previous. — The Nat. Hist. Cabinet (Pl. 31; daily 11—12 and 2—3), contains valuable specimens of silver ore, minerals and fossils of Württemberg, 13 teeth of a mammoth found near Cannstadt, skeletons, &c. — The Liederhalle (Pl. 20) is the property of a vocal society, with large concert-rooms. The adjoining garden contains a colossal bust of Uhland in bronze. The opp. building, with a long wing in the street leading to the Schlossplatz, is the Carlschule, a school of high repute, where Schiller received his elementary education.

The *Musterlager*, or Industrial Museum (in the barracks, Pl. 11), a very comprehensive collection of Württemberg products, should be visited.

*Ploucquet's Zoolog. Museum* (Pl. 33, Herdweg, open 10—12 and 2—6, Sund. 10½—12½; adm. 18 kr.) contains upwards of 1000 stuffed animals, very faithful to nature and artistically grouped. They have been exhibited at the exhibitions of London and Paris, and have gained a European reputation.

On the exterior of the choir of St. Leonard's Church (Pl. 17) is a *Mt. of Olives*, a fine sculpture of the 16th cent. In the *Spitalkirche* (Pl. 15), erected 1471—93, is a model of Dannercker's large marble statue of Christ (p. 95). The cloisters contain the tomb of Reuchlin, the erudite friend of Melanchthon. In the vicinity is the new *Synagogue* (Pl. 44), with handsome domes.

The *Museum* (Pl. 28), property of a club, contains reading-
rooms, restaurant, &c. (introduction by a member). The Silber-
burg-Garten, belonging to the Museum, is a pleasant resort (con-
certs in summer) at the S.W. end of the town. Finest view in
the environs from the *Jägerhaus on the Hasenberg, a steep
ascent of 1/2 hr. S.W. (by the Rothebühlstrasse). Charming views
from the *Uhlandshöhe (1/2 hr.); ascent by the Museum in the
Neckar-Str., indicated by sign-posts; also from the Schillerhöhe,
on the Bopser, outside the Wilhelmsthor, reached by the Neue
Weinsteige, a continuation of the Olga-Str., commanding beautiful
and varied views during the ascent.

Cannstadt (*Hotel Hermann; Bellevue, and Fährenbach, by the
stat.; Wilhelmsbad, with 'Roman' and other baths), at the ex-
tremity of the Anlagen, 2 1/4 M. from the Palace at Stuttgart, is
a favourite resort of the townspeople. Horse-railway and carriages
see p. 2; rail. in 8 min. At Cannstadt the Neckar becomes
navigable. The warm saline and other springs attract a number
of patients. Tolerable baths in the Neckar, above the stone bridge;
also a bath-estab. by the theatre. The terrace of the Hotel Her-
mann affords a pleasant and fashionable afternoon promenade.
An open-air theatre near the rail. stat. is also a favourite resort
in summer (train back to Stuttgart after the performance). The
Curuad, near the Sulzerain, the principal spring, stands at the
base of a small park, whence a survey of Stuttgart and the
surrounding hills may be enjoyed. The Sanitary Calisthenic Estab.
of Dr. Tirschler and Dr. Ebner, and Hofrath v. Veiel's estab.
for the treatment of cutaneous disorders enjoy a high reputation.
—The Sprudel, welling forth like that of Carlsbad (p. 108), and other
mineral springs on the island between Cannstadt and Berg (horse
railway see p. 2), a village on the 1. bank of the Neckar, have
given rise to a number of bath-houses. The 'Mineralbad Stuttgart',
at the extremity of the village, contains a swimming-bath.

The royal Villa, on the neighbouring eminence, surrounded
by gardens, hot-houses, &c., commands a charming view. Interior
uninteresting (tickets of admission obtained at the office of the
Obersthofmeister, at the Alte Schloss). The Rosenstein, a villa
in the Greek style on the neighbouring height (also accessible by
tickets as above), contains nothing of special interest. At the N.
base of the hill is the *Wilhelma, a magnificent edifice in the
Moorish style, with baths, hot-houses, and charming grounds,
which merit a visit (tickets from the Obersthofmeister in the Alte
Schloss necessary). Entrance adjacent to the theatre at Cannstadt.

At Hohenheim, another royal château, 6 M. S. of Stuttgart,
there is an admirable agricultural school. A visit may also be
paid on the same day to the model farms of Klein-Hohenheim,
Scharnhausen, and Weil (with considerable stud), where remark-
ably fine cattle are kept. Permission to inspect the two latter
is obtained at the office of the royal domains in Stuttgart, Frie-
Route 2.

LUDWIGSBURG.

drichs-Str. 26. Weil is 1 1/2 M. from Esslingen. Stuttgart may be regained by carr. on the i. bank of the Neckar, or by railway.

Near stat. Untertürkheim (*Hirsch, with a much frequented garden) rises the Rothenberg (1300 ft.), where a Greek chapel, containing the tomb of Queen Catharine, a Russian princess (d. 1819), and of King William (d. 1864), occupies the site of the ancient ancestral castle of the princes of Wirtemberg. In the interior the four Evangelists by Thorwaldsen and Dannecker. Beautiful view. — Obertürkheim (rail. stat.) is another favourite point for excursions from Stuttgart.

The Solitude, 6 M. W. of Stuttgart, erected 1767, was in 1770—75 the seat of the Carlsschule, where Schiller received the rudiments of his education, before its transference to Stuttgart. The grounds and park command an extensive prospect. Schiller's father was inspector of the gardens here. In the vicinity a deer-park with bear's den and the Bären-See (cards of adm. at the office of the royal chasse, in the Academy at Stuttgart). Deer fed at 11 a. m., wild boars 6 p. m. — Kornthal, 4 1/2 M. from the Solitude (railway see p. 2), is the seat of a sect resembling the Moravians, and like them possessing several good educational establishments.

Ludwigsburg (Bör), a dull town with 6500 inhab. (garrison of 4000), 9 M. N. of Stuttgart, is the great military depot of Wirtemberg, and contains arsenal, gun-foundry, barracks, military schools, &c. It is reached by rail. in 1/2 hr. The Palace is surrounded by extensive, well-kept grounds; the Emichsburg, an artificial ruin, contains mediæval armour and other relics. The N. prolongation of the grounds is the Favoriten-Park, connected by an avenue of poplars with the Seeget (or Monrepos), a royal château with admirably conducted farm, 1 1/2 M. from Ludwigsburg.

Marbach, a small town on a height on the r. bank of the Neckar, about 6 M. N.E. of Ludwigburg, was the birthplace of Schiller (b. Nov. 10th, 1759; d. May 9th, 1805). The house in which he was born has been restored to its original condition, and contains various reminiscences of the illustrious poet.

3. From Stuttgart to Friedrichshafen.

Wirtemberg S. Railway: to Ulm in 2 1/4—4, Friedrichshafen 6 1/2—8 hrs.; fares 8 fl., 6 fl. 15, 3 fl. 33 kr. Carriages on the American system.

The line skirts the Anlagen, passes through the Rosenstein Tunnel, and crosses the Neckar to Cannstadt (p. 5). Fine view of Cannstadt and the valley of the Neckar, in the distance the Swabian Alb; retrospect of the royal Villa, the Rosenstein, and the Wilhelma with its gilded dome. Stat. Untertürkheim at the foot of the Rothenberg; r., on the opp. bank of the Neckar, Weil (p. 5). This district is one of the most beautiful and fertile in Swabia.
Stat. Esslingen (*Krone), on the Neckar, with 15,000 inhab., once one of the most important of the free imperial cities, still partly surrounded by walls, was founded by the Emp. Frederick II. in 1216. The lion of the Hohenstaufen is still to be seen hewn in stone on the Wolfsthor, on the E. side of the town. The *Liebfrauenkirche, erected 1406—1522 in the later Gothic style, contains some fine stained glass; admirable reliefs on the three portals; interior judiciously restored. Fine perforated tower, completed 1520, 237 ft. in height; beautiful view from the top. The Old Rathhaus, opp. the present Rathhaus, surmounted by the imperial eagle, was erected in 1430. The Ch. of St. Dionysius, a basilica in the transition style, founded in the 11th cent., and partially altered in the 14th and 15th, possesses a fine screen and ciborium of 1486. St. Paul’s Church, in the early Goth. style, dates from 1268. The castle of Perfried above the town commands a very fine view. — Sparkling Neckar-wine is largely manufactured here. Kessler’s machine-factory is the most extensive in Württemberg. Many other branches of industry also flourish at Esslingen.

Stat. Flochingen (Waldhorn; Krone) is near the confluence of the Fils and Neckar. The line now follows the Fils. On a height near stat. Uihingen rises the château of Fileseck; on the river Faunndau, formerly a cloister, with ancient church. The conical Hohenstaufen (p. 18), the loftiest and most remarkable of the spurs of the Alb, now becomes visible to the l. The villa of Staufen, 20 min. walk from the summit, is about 5 M. from Göppingen; one-horse carr. thence to Staufen in 1 1/4 hr., 1 ft.

Stat. Göppingen (Apostel; Sandwirth, the nearest to the stat.) is a well-built modern town, re-erected after a fire in 1782. The government-buildings were formerly a ducal castle, erected 1562 with the stones of the ancient Hohenstaufenburg. At the S.W. corner of the court an artistically hewn spiral stone staircase (‘Traubenstieg’, vine-stair) ascends to the tower.

Opp. stat. Süßen (pp. 18, 25) rises the round tower of the ruined Stadteneck. R. of stat. Gingen appear the long ridges of the Alb; l. on an eminence the rugged ruins of Scharfseneck. At stat. Geislingen (Post), in a narrow ravine at the base of the Alb, bone-wares are carved and turned. Above the town rises the ruin of Hefenstein, destroyed 1552. This is the most picturesque point on the line. E. is the Eibachthal with the village of Eibach and the château of Count Degenfeld; S.W. the valley of the Fils with the baths of Ueberkingen (3 M. from Geislingen) and Ditzenbach (4 1/2 M. farther).

The Filsthal is now quitted; the line ascends the Geislinger Steig, a wooded limestone hill, in which fossils abound, to the table-land of the Swabian Alb (R. 6), the watershed between the Neckar (which falls into the Rhine) and the Danube. The
ascent is very considerable, about 350 ft. in 3 M. (1:44). The
Rauhe Alb, as this lofty plain is termed, is then traversed, and
the line descends into the valley of the Danube. The outworks
of the fortifications of Ulm soon become visible. The train passes
close to the (1.) Wilhelmsburg, the citadel of Ulm, erected on the
spot where 30,000 Austrians under General Mack, hard pressed
and surrounded by the French after the battle of Elchingen (p. 47),
surrendered and were taken prisoners.

Ulm (1164 ft.) (*Russian Hotel, R. 48, B. 30, D. 1 ft. 12,
A. 12 kr.; Hôtel de l'Europe, both near the stat. In the town:
*Hirsch; *Kronprinz; *Baumstark, and Lamm, second cl.; *Rail.
Restaurant. — Wilhelmsöhle, a fine point of view in the vicinity),
formerly an imperial town, as its external aspect still indicates,
popul. 22,736, is a fortress belonging to Württemberg (garrison
5000), on the Danube, which is here joined by the Blau, above
the town augmented by the Iller, and from this point downwards
is navigable. The river is the boundary between Württemberg and
Bavaria, to which Neu-Ulm on the opp. bank belongs.

The *Münster, a basilica with double aisles, founded 1377,
completed at the beginning of the 16th cent., is one of the finest
Gothic churches (Prot.) in Germany. The Tower (244 ft., pro-
jected height 490 ft.) is an imposing, though still unfinished
structure. An inscription on the N. side announces that it was
ascended in 1492 by the Emp. Maximilian. It commands an ex-
tensive view, the Sentis and the Alps of Glarus being visible in
clear weather. The interior originally consisted of nave and two
aisles, all of equal breadth; the latter were however divided by
columns down the centre in 1502, for the better support of the
vaulting. In area it exceeds the cathedral at Speyer, and is inferior
only to that of Cologne. Nave 137 ft., aisles 69 ft. in height.
The pulpit and shrine (93 ft. high, date 1469) are beautifully
carved in stone. The *Stalls, boldly carved in oak, were executed
by Jörg Syrlin, 1469—74; on those on the N., paganism is em-
-bodied in a series of busts below, Judaism by busts in relief,
Christianity in the pointed arches above; on the S. side, sibyls
below, women of the Old Testament in the middle, those of the
New Test. above. Stained glass in the choir coeval with the stalls.
The Organ, the largest in Germany (100 stops), is an admirable
instrument, built 1856. The chapel of the Besserer family, on
the S. side, which the sacristan (18 kr.) shows, contains a good
portrait of a member of the family, painted 1516.

The fine fountain, by the antiquated Rathhaus in the market-
place, was also executed by Syrlin, 1482.

From Ulm to Ehingen by a branch-line in 1½ hr.; fares 1 fl. 21,
54, 36 kr. — The line traverses the beautiful valley of the Blau, with pic-
turesque woods and rocks. At stat. Blaubeuren an old monastery contains
an *altar admirably carved in wood. At stat Schelklingen the ruins of a
castle; near it is the source of the Blau ('Blautopf'). The line now enters the
Schmieghthal, where cement is extensively manufactured. Ehingen, on the Danube, an ancient town surrounded with walls, is at present the terminus of the railway, which is to be continued to Messkirch (p. 14).

Branch Rail. to Kempten (p. 68) in 3 hrs.; fares 3 fl. 38, 2 fl. 24, 1 fl. 36 kr.

The S. line now ascends for a short distance on the l. bank of the Danube and passes the influx of the Iller. The as yet insignificant Danube is soon crossed, and a flat and uninteresting district traversed to

Stat. Biberach (Ente; Post; Rad), once a free town of the empire, still surrounded by walls and towers. Wieland, who was born (1733) in the neighbouring village of Ober-Holsheim, held a civil appointment here 1760—69. The scenery now becomes more attractive. Several small stations. At stat. Aulendorf (*Löwe) is the château of Count Königsegg, with deer-park and garden commanding a fine view of the distant Alps.

From Aulendorf to Mengen by a branch-line in 1¼ hr.; fares 1 fl. 23, 56, 87 kr. — Stat. Saalgau, a small town with ancient church. At stat. Herrenlingen the line enters the broad valley of the Danube (branch-line hence to Biedlingen, to be continued to Ehingen, mentioned above). From stat. Mengen dilig. 3 times daily to Sigmaringen (p. 14) in 1¼ hr.

L., as stat. Niederbiegen is approached, rises the orphan-asylum of Weingarten, with its three towers, formerly a Benedictine abbey, founded 1053 by the Guelphs; fine church, to which pilgrimages are often made. S. the Sentis and other Alps of Appenzell come in view.

Stat. Ravensburg (1399 ft.) (Post), surrounded by wine-clad heights, once subject to the Guelphs, then to the Hohenstaufen, finally a free town of the empire, still preserves a picturesque, mediaeval exterior, and is surrounded by pinnacled walls and towers of various forms. The Goth. (Prot.) church, recently restored, is worthy of inspection.

The Veitsburg (1662 ft.), ¼ hr. from the town, commands an extensive prospect. A still finer point of view is the Waldburg (2588 ft.), 1 hr. E., the ancestral castle of the family of that name ("Truchsess von Waldburg").

Beyond Ravensburg the line affords several picturesque views. The lake of Constance becomes visible as the train approaches.

Friedrichshafen (1273 ft.) (Deutsches Haus, at the stat., R. 48, B. 50, L. and A. 20 kr.; Schwän, half-way between the stat. and quay, R. 48, B. 30, D. 1 fl., A. 18 kr.; *König v. Württemberg, ¼ M. N. of the stat., comfortable; Sonne; *Krone, second cl. with garden, on the lake; Leuthy's Restaurant), a busy commercial place of modern origin, with a harbour, as its name indicates. It was founded and named by king Frederick of Württemberg, occupying the site of the former village of Buchhorn and the monastery of Hofen, which is now the palace. A pavilion in the palace-garden commands a charming prospect. The lake-baths attract numerous visitors in summer. — Travellers desirous of embarking without delay keep their seats at the principal stat., and are conveyed by a branch-line to the quay, 1¼ M. distant. Steamers to Romanshorn, Rorschach, and Lindau correspond with most of the trains.
The Lake of Constance, or Bodensee (1262 ft.), about 42 M. in length and 8 M. in breadth, is the great reservoir of the Rhine, which enters it between Bregenz and Rorschach, and emerges at Constance. It is surrounded by the territory of five different states: Austria, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden, and Switzerland. Meersburger (p. 16) is the best wine produced on it banks; Felchen and salmon-trout are the most esteemed kinds of fish. The shores of this fine expanse of water are generally flat, except at Bregenz and Rorschach (see Baedeker’s Switzerland), where the beautiful grassy and wooded slopes attain a considerable height. The snow-clad Senti and the Vorarlberg Alps in the distance are very picturesque, forming an appropriate introduction to the more imposing scenery of Switzerland. The principal places on the lake are Friedrichshafen, Lindau, Bregenz, Rorschach, Romanshorn, Constance (for Schaffhausen), Meersburg, Ueberrigen, and Ludwigshafen, between which steamers ply several times daily, generally corresponding with the trains. The lake being neutral, luggage is liable to examination at whatever station the traveller lands.

4. From Stuttgart to Schaffhausen.

Railway to Plochingen in 1 hr.; fares 54, 33, 21 kr. — From Plochingen to Bottwell railway (Upper Neckar line) in 5 hrs.; fares 4 fl. 59, 3 fl. 20, 2 fl. 13. kr. (to Tuttlingen in 6½ hrs.; fares 6 fl. 6, 4 fl. 4, 2fl. 43 kr.); from Bottwell by Villingen and Singen to Schaffhausen in 4 hrs.; fares 4 fl. 35, 3 fl. 5, 1 fl. 59 kr.

As far as Plochingen, see previous Route. The Upper Neckar Railway begins here.

Stat. Unterbohingen. R. in the valley, near Köngen, a very ancient stone bridge crosses the Neckar. Branch-line to Kirchheim unter Teck (p. 18). L. the fine ruins of the Neußen. Beyond the two next stations the Neckar is quitted for some distance. Near stat. Bempflingen a fine view l. of the Alb, Teck and Hohenenuffen (p. 19) being the most conspicuous points. The *Floriansberg, l. of stat. Meßingen (*Grüner Baum), commands a beautiful view of the Alb. Diligence and omnibus hence to Urach (p. 19).

Stat. Reutlingen (*Ochs, in the market-place; Kronprinz; Lamm, at the stat.), once a free imperial town, is an industrial place, with 13,500 inhab., on the Echas, the water of which is conducted through all the streets. Some of the old houses are picturesque; the ramparts and fosses of the former fortifications have been converted into long and handsome streets. The Goth. (Prot.) *Ch. of St. Mary, the finest in Wurtemberg, was erected 1272—1343, restored 1844, on which occasion some very early frescoes were discovered in the baptistery. The *font of 1499 is admirably and richly sculptured in s:one; the reliefs in the niches represent the Seven Sacraments. The *Holy Sepulchre in the nave is of the same period. The sacristan lives near the W. portal, on the S. side. — The *Pomological Institution of Lucas merits a visit.

The line soon crosses the Echas, and re-enters the valley of the Neckar. R. Lustnau, with picturesque church, a favourite point for walks from Tübingen.

Tübingen (*Post or Traube, moderate; Prinz Carl; Lamm; *Goldner Ochse, near the stat.), picturesquely situated in a fertile
district on the Neckar, possesses a university, founded by Duke Eberhard in 1477, the theological faculties of which enjoy a high reputation (800 stud.). Melanchthon was lecturer here before he was summoned to Wittenberg. The house looking down on the bridge over the Neckar was the residence of the poet Uhland, where he died in 1862. The Goth. *Stiftskirche*, erected 1470—1529, contains some fine old stained glass in the choir, and 12 monuments with recumbent stone figures, among which is that of Duke Eberhard im Bart (d. 1490), founder of the university; also an old German winged picture of 1574.

The lower town is unattractive; the *University, Hospital, and other important buildings are in the new and handsome Wilhelmsstrasse on the E. side. The university possesses a picture-gallery and other collections, among which that of *Fossils*, in the old building next to the *Stiftskirche*, deserves special attention. It contains a fine Ichthyosaurus, 24 ft. in length. — The spacious *Schloss*, situated on a hill commanding the town, erected 1535, with a good portal (forming the outer entrance) of 1603, contains the well arranged Library. Fine *view*, especially of the Alb-chain.

**Railway to Hechingen see p. 12.**

About 3 M. N.W. of Tübingen, on the old road to Stuttgart, lies the well preserved Cistercian monastery of *Bebenhausen*, founded 1183, one of the finest Gothic structures in Swabia. Perforated tower, refectory with elegant turret of 1408, and cloisters worthy of inspection.

**Stat. Kilchberg.** On a height (1509 ft.), 5 M. W., rises the Wurmlinger *Capelle*, architecturally insignificant, but commanding a very extensive prospect. (It may be reached by a pleasant path through the wood from the Schloss at Tübingen, a route easily found.)

**Rottenburg (Goldner Hirsch; Bär; Kaiser; Adler),** an ancient town picturesquely situated on the Neckar, and connected by a bridge with the suburb of Ehingen, is an episcopal see. The Ch. of *St. Martin* should be inspected. The Bischofshof, formerly a Jesuit monastery, contains a collection of Rom. antiquities found in the Rom. station *Sumelocenna*, which once stood here. The prisoners in the new house of correction are employed in the culture of silk. Hops extensively grown here.

The valley of the Neckar now contracts; attractive scenery. In the Eyachthal, 3 M. S., lies the pleasant watering place *Imnau* (Frey). From stat. *Horb* dilig. twice daily to Freudenstadt (comp. *Badener's Rhine*), in 3½ hrs. Next important stat.

**Rottweil (Alte Post; Lamm),** an old town on the Neckar, with well-preserved walls, and ten Rom. Cath. churches.

From Rottweil branch-line in 1½ hr. (1 fl. 7, 44, 30 kr.) to Tuttlingen (Post), on the Danube, rebuilt since its destruction by fire in 1809. High above the town rises the ruined *Homburg*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. *Valley of the Danube, see p. 14.*

The banks of the Neckar now become flat; its source is 3 M.
S. of stat. Schwenningen. The line now turns to the W. and traverses a lofty plain which forms the watershed between the Neckar and Danube. Stat. Villingen (Post), a pleasant and busy town on the Brigach (dilig. several times daily to St. Georgen, and to Vöhrenbach; comp. Baedeker's Rhine and N. Germany). Railway by St. Georgen and Triberg to Hausach in the Black Forest in course of construction.

Then through the pleasant Brigachtal to Donaueschingen (2188 ft.) (Schütze; Post), a very ancient town, residence of the princes of Fürstenberg. The Palaeo contains collections of pictures chiefly of the Old German school, and of engravings. The Library contains a valuable collection of Old German MSS. of the Nibelungen-Lied etc. A round basin with a spring of clear water, at the entrance to the palace-garden, is sometimes improperly termed the Source of the Danube. The name of Danube is applied for the first time to the united waters of the Brigach and Bregen. In the park a group in sandstone, emblematical of the Brigach, Bregen, and Danube.

The line now traverses the grassy banks of the Danube. At stat. Immendingen it turns S. and penetrates the watershed between the Danube and the Rhine by means of a long tunnel; then descends the narrow Engener Thal to stat. Engen, situated on the N. side of the Höhgau, a group of volcanic peaks (Hohen-hüwen, Hohenstoffeln, Hohenkrähen, Hohentwiel), the E. verge of which is skirted by the railway. Stat. Mühlhausen, then Singen (*Krone), at the foot of the Hohentwiel.

The fortress of Hohentwiel (2191 ft.), a small insulated possession of Wirtemberg in the Höhgau, rises on a lofty and detached volcanic cone. 2 M. to the N.W. of Singen. It was repeatedly defended with success by the Wirtemberg commandant Widerhold during the Thirty Years' War. In 1800 it was destroyed by the French. The imposing ruins command a superb view of the Lake of Constance, the Alps of the Tyrol, and those of Switzerland as far as Mont Blanc. Indicator and telescope at the top. A ticket for the tower must be procured (12 kr.) at the farm halfway up (refreshments).

From Singen the railway proceeds W. to Gottmadingen and Thayingen, and crosses the Swiss frontier. Then to the S. by stat. Herbolingen to Schaffhausen (1259 ft.) see Baedeker's Rhine or Switzerland.

5. From Tübingen to Constance.

Railway from Tübingen to Hechingen in 1 hr.; fares 1 fl., 40, 27 kr. — From Hechingen to Sigmaringen (23 M.) diligence twice daily in 6 hrs.; two-horse carr. from Hechingen to Sigmaringen in 8 hrs. (incl. halt of 1 hr. at Gamertingen), 12 fl.; one-horse carr. from Sigmaringen to Heiligenberg (p. 15) 4½, two-horse 7 fl., monastery of Beuron (p. 14) and back 3½ or 6 fl. — From Sigmaringen to Meßkirch diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.; from Messkirch to Badolphazell railway in 1½ hr., fares 1 fl. 36, 1 fl. 6, 42 kr.

The line traverses the W. side of the pretty Steinlach-Thal.

At stat. Dusslingen a handsome bridge crosses the Steinlach,
and another at stat. Mössingen. Bodelshausen is the highest point on the line, which soon crosses the Prussian frontier and descends to

Hechingen (*Linde, R. and B. 1 fl., D. 48 kr.; *Löwe, nearest the stat., moderate, omnibus in waiting; beer at the Museum), which till 1850 was the residence of the Princes of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, but became Prussian in 1849, when the principality of Hohenzollern was mediatized. It is an old town with 3700 inhab., situated on the lofty slope of the valley of the Starsel. The church, erected in 1728, contains a relief by Peter Vischer, representing a Count of Zollern and his wife. The Prot. church is a small, but elegant modern structure in the pointed style. On the road, on the S. side of the town, is the Villa Eugenia, with gardens, the property of the prince.

The *Hohenzollern (2748 ft.), a prominent, isolated eminence rising to the 8. of Hechingen, 900 ft. above it, is a very interesting point, easily attained by pedestrians in 1½ hr. from Hechingen (carr. in 1 hr., one-horse 2, two-horse 3½ fl.). The route is from the inn to the l. as far as the (20 min.) cemetery, which lies on the l.; then by a shaded path indicated by sign-posts through the wood, at first in a straight direction, then slightly to the r., until the wood is quits near a tower (connected with the waterworks of the castle), beyond which the road is followed (the zigzags may be cut off by steep paths). This magnificent old stronghold, long a complete ruin, has lately been admirably restored, partly as a barracks, partly as a royal château, in the style of the 14th cent (see to the castellan 30 kr.). Beyond the drawbridge the castle is entered by means of a tunnel. The fortress is of a heptagonal form, surrounded by walls 50–60 ft. in height, which crown the abrupt slopes of the rock. The castle itself, with its five towers, rises above the lower part of the fortifications. The garrison consists of a company of infantry.

The principal attraction is the very extensive view, embracing the green hills of Swabia; W. the towns of Baiingen and Rottwell, beyond them the Black Forest, with the Feldberg, its most conspicuous mountain; S.W. the Jura; S. and E., in the immediate vicinity, the wooded slopes of the Alb. To the E., within the dominions of Wurtemberg, rises the Zeilerhörnle, 200 ft. higher than the Hohenzollern.

A very attractive path leads E. on the Trauf, the ridge of the wooded mountains, in 2½ hrs. to Starseln (see below), on the route towards Sigmaringen. This route is strongly recommended to pedestrians proceeding to the latter, in preference to returning to Hechingen.

The road from Hechingen to Sigmaringen presents several picturesque points. It crosses the Starsel, and ascends the valley of that stream, termed the Killerthal, passing the villages of (3 M.) Schlatt, (1½ M.) Jungingen (Adler), (3/4 M.) Killer, (3/4 M.) Starseln (*Hofele), mentioned above (r. rises the ridge of the Trauf), and (3/4 M.) Hausen. The road here quits the Killerthal, and ascends the table-land of the Alb, to (3/4 M.) a chapel (2350 ft.), the culminating point between the Rhine and the Danube; (3/4 M.) Burladingen. The road descends, following the course of the Vehla, to (2½ M.) Gausselfingen and (2 M.) Neufra, and after a slight ascent enters the Lauchartthal, and descends to (2 M.) Gamarting (Post), a small town with an old castle, 15 M. from Hechingen, 13 M. from Sigmaringen, and
the same distance from the castle of Lichtenstein (p. 20). On a rock, higher up the Lauchartthal, rises the former monastery of Mariaberg, now a sanitary establishment for cretins.

The road to Sigmaringen continues to follow the picturesque valley of the Lauchart: (23/4 M.) Hettingen, with an ancient castle of the counts of Montfort; (11/2 M.) Hermentingen, (11/2 M.) Veringen (Engel), near which the limestone rocks are curiously hallowed out at places, (21/4 M.) Veringendorf, with a handsome church. At (11/2 M.) Jungnau, with its old watch-tower and glittering spire, the road ascends slightly, affording several picturesque retrospects, traverses a wood, and finally descends to (31/2 M.)

Sigmaringen (1795 ft.) (Sonne; *Deutsches Haus), a small (2300 inhab.), but important looking place, the residence of the princes till 1850. The considerable castle, on a rock rising abruptly from the Danube, contains a collection of old armour and weapons etc. in the modern Kunstbau. The Old German saloon contains interesting pictures, carving, etc. A small saloon and a corridor contain family portraits, dating from Count Thassilo (d. 801) down to the present time. The Prinzenbau in the Carlsplatz is the family-residence of the Prince. The library contains valuable books, MSS., and objects of art of the Renaissance period. Picturesque view from the castle-terrace.

On the bank of the Danube opposite to Sigmaringen rises the Mühlberg, an attractive and easily attained point of view.

*Excursion to the (2 M.) *Park of Insighofen. The precipitous and wooded S. bank of the Danube is ascended by steps, and laid out in delightful grounds. The current of the river is here so imperceptible, that it resembles a lake.

The *Valley of the Danube (carr. see p. 12; those of Bollmann recommended) above this point is rocky and picturesque. The road on the L. bank follows the windings of the river, and leads through 8 tunnels. It passes the Jesuit monastery of Gorheim, the village of Laiz, the beautiful ruin of Dietfurt on the opp. bank, and the picturesque village and château of Gutenstein, also on the R. bank. 9 M. Thiergarten (*Inn) possesses iron-works of Prince Fürstenberg; 3/4 M. ruin of Falkenstein; 21/4 M. Neidingen; 21/4 M. Hausen, with lofty ruin, where a stone bridge crosses the Danube. The road, however, on the L. bank is still followed; 11/2 M. Langenbrunn, above it the old château of Wermwey, commanding a magnificent prospect. Further on, the handsome castle of Wildenstein, entered by a drawbridge crossing a deep moat, is seen on the opp. bank. 41/2 M. Monastery of Beuron on the R. bank of the Danube, which is now crossed by a covered wooden bridge (the pedestrian may quit the road at a small house before the village is reached, and cross the river by a ferry, thus effecting a saving of 11/2 M.). The well-preserved monastery, founded 1077, suppressed 1802, is now again used as a Benedictine Abbey. The handsome church contains fine ceiling-paintings. The *Pelican, an inn and whey-cure estab., is a pleasant resting-place. A footpath to the L. in the neighbouring wood leads to the (20 min.) Petershöhe, a spacious grotto entered by wooden steps. — Above Beuron the scenery is less attractive; the road quits the river. Friedingen is 6, Tuttlingen 12, Stockach 15 M. distant from Beuron.

The road to Messkirch quits the Danube at Insighofen (see above) and traverses an unattractive district. Messkirch is at present the terminus of the railway, which is to be extended to
Menge (p. 9). The line to Radolphszell traverses the wooded ravine of the Stockach. Stat. Stockach lies 4½ M. N. of Ludwigshafen on the Lake of Constance. The French under Jourdan were defeated here by Archduke Charles in 1799. To the r. in the distance the cones of the Höhgau are visible. At stat. Radolphszell the line unites with the Schaffhausen and Constance railway.

From Sigmaringen to Heiligenberg and Ueberlingen. Near Sigmaringen the road ascends, and traverses the beautiful deer-park of the prince. The highest point, in clear weather, commands a view of the Alps of Appenzell, the Sentis, and the Glärnisch. The small town of Krauchenwies (*Gold. Adler) contains a château of the prince. On the height near (3 M.) Hauscn another extensive prospect is enjoyed; a short distance farther the dominions of Baden are entered. 4½ M. Pfäffendorf (Ochs) is a venerable town, with an old Gothic church-tower.

The road now soon quits the high road, and traverses an uninteresting district to (9 M.) Heiligenberg (2293 ft.) (*Post or Adler), an insignificant place, with the extensive château of Prince Fürstenberg, which contains a magnificent hall, 111 ft. long, 40 ft. broad, with a beautifully carved wooden *ceiling (16th cent.), probably the finest in Germany. A number of well-executed modern bronzes, older works in chased silver, and family-portraits are preserved here. The chapel also possesses a ceiling in carved wood.

** View from the castle, which rises conspicuously 1000 ft. above the Lake of Constance, strikingly beautiful: E. the Vorarlberg Mts., beginning with the Hochvogel, the snow-clad Alps of Switzerland, Scaspilana, Kamor, Hohe-Kasten, Altann, Sentis, Kurfürsten, Glärnisch, Tödi, Windelle, Titlis, Finsteraarhorn, Schreckhörner, Wetterhorn, Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau; then the volcanic Höhgau, and the Belchen and Feldberg in the Black Forest; in the foreground the extensive and picturesque Linsgau, beyond it the Lake of Constance. — The same view is enjoyed from the flower-garden, l. of the road to the castle; also from the *Freundschafts-Höhlen, a number of grottoes, ½ M. N. W. of the inn. The walk may be prolonged through the beautiful beechnwood, and the inn regained by another path.

From Heiligenberg to Ueberlingen or Meersburg 9 M. The road descends rapidly, traverses the fertile Linsgau, and passes Salem (1111 ft.) and Mühlhofen (1332 ft.), where the road to Meersburg diverges (to the l.). Salem was formerly a Cistercian Abbey; the handsome buildings are now the property of the Margrave William (model farm); the Gothic church (1282—1311) formerly appertained to the abbey. — Near Seefelden the road to Ueberlingen reaches the vine-clad banks of the green Lake of Ueberlingen, as the N. bay of the Lake of Constance is termed, passes the suppressed convent (now château) of Maurach, and reaches Ueberlingen (*Löwe, R. 24, D. 36, B. 15 kr.; Bad-Hôtel, with shady garden, both on the lake), an ancient place, once a town of the Empire, containing several mediæval buildings. The *Rathhaus is a richly decorated Gothic structure. The hall with its carved wood-work is very interesting. The 40 statuettes on the walls, representing various elements of the German Empire (the
Emperor, 3 spiritual and 4 temporal Electors, 4 Dukes and 4 Margraves of the Empire, Landgraves, Counts, Barons, Knights, Burgbers, and Peasants), are attributed to Jörg Syrlin, the wood-carver of Ulm (p. 8). Opposite to them are portraits of the Emperors, from Rudolph II. At the entrance to the Rathhaus are representations of a huge pike, 12 ft. long, caught in the lake in 1570, and a bustard, shot in 1730.

The adjacent Münster, of the 14th cent., with double aisles and chapels, contains two altars with fine wood-carving of the 17th cent.

In the suburbs, by the lake, is a Bath-Establishment with chalybeate water, which enjoys some repute. Fine views of the lake from various points. The Appenzell Mts. are visible hence; also, to the S.E., the summits of the Rätikon Mountains.

From Ueberlingen to Constance by steamer in 1 1/2 hr.; r. the island of Mainau (p. 17). Meersburg (1414 ft.) (Schiff; Wilder Mann; Löwe) is commanded by an ancient castle, supposed to have been founded by Charles Martel, erected in its present form in 1508 by a bishop of Constance. The churchyard contains the tomb of the celebrated Mesmer (d. 1815), the discoverer of mesmerism. The wines of Meersburg are the best on the lake. The steamer now crosses the lake (comp. p. 10). Custom-house formalities at Constance, the lake being neutral.

Constance. *Hecht, R. and L. 1 fl., D. incl. W. 1 fl. 24, B. 24, A. 24 kr.; *Adler or Post, similar charges, good beer; *Hôtel Halm on the lake; Badischer Hof; Krone. Swimming-Establishment well fitted up. — Swiss telegr. stat. at Kreuzlingen (p. 17), 3/4 M. from the S. gate.

Constance (1290 ft.), a free town until 1548, but after the Reformation subject to Austria, has now only 9400 inhab. (1100 Prot.), though it once numbered 40,000. It is situated at the N.W. extremity of the lake, at the point where the Rhine emerges (1262 ft.). The episcopal see, over which 87 bishops in succession held jurisdiction, was secularized in 1802. Three years later, at the treaty of Pressburg, Constance was adjudged to Baden.

The *Cathedral, founded 1052, was rebuilt in its present form at the beginning of the 16th cent. Gothic tower erected 1846—1857; the perforated spire is of light grey sandstone; on either side is a platform. A short stay in Constance should be employed in visiting the cathedral and ascending the tower (*view).

On the doors of the principal portal are *Bas Reliefs, in 20 compartments, representing scenes from the life of Christ, carved in oak by Sim. Balder in 1470. The *Choir Stalls with grotesque sculptures, are of the same date. The organ-loft, richly ornamented in the Renaissance style, dates from 1680. In the nave, the arches of which are supported by 16 monolithic pillars (30 ft. high, 3½ ft. thick), sixteen paces from the principal entrance, is a large stone-slab, a white spot on which always remains dry, even when the remaining portion is damp. Huss is said to have stood on this spot when the Council of July 6th, 1515, sentenced him to be burnt at the stake. In the S. chapel, near the choir, an Interment of Christ in high relief; in the N. chapel a Death of the Virgin, coloured stone figures life-size, 1480. — The Treasury contains missals embellished with
miniatures, 1428. On the E. side is a crypt, containing the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, with a representation of the sepulchre in stone, 20 ft. high. On the exterior of the N. side, two aisles of the cloister, from which an idea of the richness of the architecture may be formed, still exist. The sacristan shows the cathedral (fee 24 kr.), but the S. door is usually open.

The Church of St. Stephen, a Gothic building of the 14th cent., near the cathedral, contains some interesting wood-carving.

Farther S. in the street, in a small square, stands an ancient building with arcades, styled by an inscription 'Curia Pacis', in which Emp. Frederick I. concluded peace with the Lombard towns in 1183. In the same square Frederick VI., Burggrave of Nuremberg, was created Elector of Brandenburg by Emp. Sigismund, April 18th, 1415.

The ancient Dominican Convent, in which Huss was confined, situated on an island in the lake, near the town, is now a manufactory. The railway from Constance to Schaaffhausen and Waldshut intersects the N. extremity of this island.

The 'Wiesenberg-Haus' contains books, pictures, and engravings, bequeathed to the town by the proprietor (d. 1850). — The Town-Hall is decorated with frescoes illustrative of the history of Constance.

The saloon of the Merchants' Hall, erected in 1388, is said to have been occupied by the Great Council (1414 to 1418). Roman and German antiquities and relics of Huss (?) are here exhibited (fee 1 fr.). The house in which Huss was arrested, the second to the r. of the Schnetzthor, bears his effigy sculptured in stone, of the 16th cent. Immediately after his arrival he was placed in confinement in a Franciscan monastery. In the suburb of Brühl the spot where the illustrious reformer suffered martyrdom is indicated by a huge mass of rock with inscriptions.

The abbey of Kreuzlingen, 3/4 M. beyond the S. gate, now a school, contains curious carved wood-work: the Passion with about 1000 small figures, executed by a Tyrolean in the last cent.; also a mitre, adorned with pearls, presented by Pope John XXII.

In the N. W. arm of the Lake of Constance (Ueberlinger See), 3½ M. from Constance, is situated the beautiful island of Mainau, formerly the seat of a lodge of the Teutonic order, as is indicated by a cross on the S. side of the castle. The island, 1½ M. in circumference, is connected with the mainland by a bridge 650 paces in length. Since 1863 it has been the property of the Grand Duke of Baden, and is now entirely covered with pleasure grounds. Comfortable inn, wine good.

Railway to Schaaffhausen and Bâle see Baedeker's Rhine and N. Germany, or Baedeker's Switzerland.

6. The Swabian Alb.

This district, forming the central part of Swabia, is a wooded range of limestone mountains, intersected by picturesque valleys, bounded on the W. by the Black Forest, N. by the valley of the Neckar, S. by the Danube. The portion adjoining the Danube, a lofty, unfruitful plain, is appropriately termed the Rauhe Alb (i.e. rough, inclement). The mountains on the side towards the Neckar are picturesquely grouped, affording numerous

Baedeker's S. Germany. 2nd Edit.
views, and the valleys are luxuriantly fertile and partially clothed with fine beech-forest, whilst many of the towns are antiquated and picturesque. Inns generally good. Pedestrians desirous of deviating from the usual route of tourists will find many attractions in this district. The most interesting points, which may be visited in five days are: Hohenstaufen and Rechberg, the Lenninger Thal and the Teck, Hohenneuffen, the Ursacher Thal, Reutlingen with the Achalm, the Honauer Thal and Lichtenstein, Tübingen, Hohensoilern.

1st Day. By the first train from Stuttgart to Göppingen (p. 7). Thence by a picturesque road to (6 M.) the village of Hohenstaufen (Ochs, rustic; Lamm), on the slopes of the *Hohenstaufen (2163 ft.), to which a path ascends from the village in 20 min. Near this path is a small Church on the slope of the mountain, now partially restored, the sole relic of the period of the imperial House of Hohenstaufen. (Sacristan lives near, 12—18 kr.) The exterior is adorned with the imperial eagle, surrounded by the names of the emperors of this illustrious family (1138—1254), which became extinct by the premature death of the ill-fated Conradian in Italy. Above are the armorial bearings of the seven ancient electorates of Germany; beneath, those of the former kingdom of Jerusalem; then those of the other countries (part of France, Holland, Denmark, Poland, part of Italy, &c.) over which the emperors held supremacy. On the N. wall an old fresco, almost obliterated, of Frederick Barbarossa, with inscription, probably of the 16th cent., recording that the emperor, ‘amor bonorum, terror malorum’, was in the habit of entering the church by this door (now walled up). Of the ancient castle on the summit of the hill scarcely a trace is left; it was destroyed in the War of the Peasants, 1525, and the stones afterwards employed in the construction of the castle at Göppingen (p. 7). Extensive prospect.

A path leads from the site of the castle along the crest of the hill in 1½ hr. to the ruins of Hohenrechberg (burned down 1865), on the lower, and in ½ hr. mere to the higher of the two summits of the *Rechberg (2239 ft.), with a much frequented pilgrimage-church (refreshm. at the cure’s). Very fine view of the hilly and populous district, with the antiquated town of Gmünd (p. 25) in the foreground.

From the Rechberg, past the Stuifenberg, to rail. stat. Süssen (p. 7), at the base of the ruin of Staufenneck, 7 M. (The omnibus from Gmünd to Süssen passes the Rechberg, at the foot of which the traveller may await its arrival.) Then by evening-train, by Plochingen and Unteroihingen, to Kirchheim unter Teck (Post; Bär), a picturesque town in the Lauterthal, with handsome old castle. This is a convenient point for spending the night.

2nd Day. Excursion to the *Lenninger Thal, one of the most beautiful in the Alb, extending 12 M. to Gutenberg, a very pleasant drive. From Owen (Post or Krone, moderate), a small town about halfway to Gutenberg, with a handsome restored Goth.
church, the traveller may ascend (in 1 hr.) to the ruined castle of *Teck (ancestral residence of the Dukes of Teck; picturesque view; the 'Sibyllenloch' is a lofty grotto on the verge of the rock on the W.). On an imposing rock near Ober-Lenningen rise the remnants of the Wielandstein. From Gutenberg the pedestrian should proceed by Schlattstall and Grabenstellen (with guide) to the Beuren Rock and Hohenneuffen in 3 hrs., without descending into the valley (carriages drive by Owen and Beuren to Neuffen).

The *Beurerer Fels, or Rock of Beuren (ascended by a good path from Owen or from Beuren in 1 hr.), is a prominent mass of rock commanding a beautiful view of the plains of Wirtemberg (Black Forest, Melibocus, Donnersberg, &c. in the background). Hence across the elevated plateau by Erkenbrechtsweiler in 1 hr. to *Hohenneuffen (2318 ft.), a conical and conspicuous height, crowned by the very picturesque and imposing ruins of an ancient stronghold. Fine view with charming foreground.

Urach may be reached hence in 2 hrs. by traversing the tableland, without descending into the valley. Pleasanter, however, to descend by a good path through the wood to the cheerful town of Neuffen (Hirsch). Thence over the Sattelbogen in 1¼ hr. to Dettingen in the Urach valley, in 1¼ hr. more to Urach. Of the three last-mentioned points of view, Teck may best be omitted where time is limited.

3rd Day. Urach (*Post) is a small town of some antiquity. The Ch. of St. Amandus was erected in 1472, the monastery 1477 by Count Eberhard im Bart; the confessional of the count in the church is adorned with good carving. In the castle, erected 1443, partially of wood, is a Rittersaal containing reminiscences of the Counts, afterwards Dukes of Wirtemberg. The fine Goth. Fountain in the market-place also dates from that period.

The *Uracher Thal from Dettingen to Seeburg, 6 M. above Urach, vies in beauty with the valley of Lenningen; the slopes are richly clad with beech-forest. At Dettingen rises the conspicuous Rossberg (2483 ft.); farther up, the Kugelberg in a side-valley on the r.; then Hohen-Urach (2160 ft.) and the Thiergartenberg.

Beyond Urach the road ascends by the course of the Erms, with its numerous mills, into the Seeburger Thal, a picturesque, rocky, and well-wooded valley. Above the Georgenaue rises the ruined Hohenwittingen, beneath which is the fine stalactite cavern of Schillingstoch. Farther on, the ruins of Baldeck. In the upper and wildest part of the valley, between lofty walls of rock, lies the small village of Seeburg. The excursion from Urach to Seeburg may be accomplished most agreeably in an open carriage.

The most attractive excursion from Urach is to *Hohen-Urach, and to the waterfall. The summit is crowned with extensive ruins and affords a good view, but is inferior in interest to the Hohen-
neuffen. Beneath the second gateway of the castle, to the l., is the chamber in which the ill-fated poet Frischlin was imprisoned; in attempting to escape he was dashed to pieces on the rocks below (1590). A path through beautiful beech-wood leads hence to (1/2 hr.) a grassy terrace, from which the *Waterfall of Urach is precipitated to a depth of 80 ft. A steep rocky path leads to the foot of the fall, one of the most picturesque spots in this district. In a lateral valley in the vicinity is the rifle-practice ground of the Wirtemberg infantry. Hence back to Urach in 1/2 hr.

The carriage-road from Urach to Reutlingen descends the valley by Dettingen and Metzingen (p. 10); railway thence to Reutlingen in 20 min. Pedestrians should select the far more attractive route over the hills (3 hrs., guide necessary). The path, coming from the waterfall, turns at the base of the Kugelberg into the other branch of the side-valley, to Güterstein, formerly a Carthusian monastery, now a stable; then a steep ascent to St. Johann (refreshments); in 1/4 hr. more the *Grüner Felsen (green rock), a delightful point of view, is reached. Thence by Eningen (*Bazlen), a busy manufacturing market-town at the base of the Achalm, to Reutlingen (p. 10).

4th Day. From Reutlingen to the summit of the *Achalm (2223 ft.), an isolated mountain, about halfway up which a sheepfarm of the king of Wirtemberg is situated. The sheep, 600 in number, find excellent pasture on the higher slopes of the mountain. The wool realises 15—16l. per cwt. On the summit a lofty tower with a huge vane. Admirable view: Tübingen Castle, Lichtenstein, entire chain of the Alb, Hohenneuffen, Rechberg and Hohenstaufen, picturesque foreground, below the spectator Reutlingen, to the S. Eningen. The carriage-road to the Achalm, diverging from the Metzingen and Urach road, is much longer than the footpath, by which the summit is easily attained in 11/4 hr.: from the post-office the Garten-Strasse (10 min.) is ascended l., at the end of it to the l. again; in 10 min. the base of the mountain is reached, and the road passes under a bridge; after 3 min., an ascent l. towards the sheep-farm, which is attained in 1/4 hr.; thence by winding paths to the summit in 1/2 hr. Key of the tower (12 kr.) kept at the farm; view from the foot of the tower nearly the same as from the summit.

Delightful excursion from Reutlingen, one of the most attractive in the whole of Swabia, to Schloss *Lichtenstein (2884 ft.), or the 'Schlösschen', 9 M. S. of Reutlingen. This modern château, completed 1842, the property of Count Wm. of Wirtemberg, stands on an isolated, rocky peak, rising 800 ft. above the Honau valley. Interior accessible by permission of the count, who resides at Ulm. The road traverses a fertile district by Pfullingen (Hirsch), with two paper-mills, Unterhausen (Adler), with spinning-factory in the Swiss style, and Oberhausen (*Krone, unpretending), as far as
which driving is preferable (in 1 hr., one-horse carr. about 2 fl.). The ascent now commences by a good carriage-road on the wooded W. slope. After 10 min. the road is quitting at a cutting in the rock, a few steps ascended to the I., and after 8 min. in a straight direction the forester’s house reached (refreshments), adjoining which is the entrance to the castle.

A drawbridge leads to the castle, the interior of which is tastefully fitted up in the mediæval style, and adorned with a number of fine old German pictures of the Swabian school by Wohlgemuth, Holbein, Schön, &c. There are also numerous antiquities, weapons, and suits of armour, but the principal attraction is the view obtained from the lofty tower (126 ft.), which is unfortunately not always accessible. In fine weather, S. beyond the table-land of the Alb, the Swiss and Tyrolese Alps are visible, the Glärnisch, Churfirsten, Sentis, Arlberg, and Zugspitze; N., far below; the picturesque Honauer Thal, through which the Echaz and the Albulstrasse wind; beyond it the Achalm and the extensive plain. Even the Königsstuhl at Heidelberg is said to be visible. On a projecting rock outside the château the count has erected a monument to the poet Hauff (d. 1527), by whose pen the old castle of Lichtenstein has been immortalized.

The Nebelhöhle, a stalactite grotto, 587 ft. long and 73 ft. high, 1 hr. W. of Lichtenstein, is frequently visited, but the stalactites have been deprived of their brilliancy by the smoke of the torches. Adm. 12 kr. each person, guide 24, each torch 8 kr.; key and guides at the Krone at Oberhausen. A national festival is held here on Whitmonday.

The Garlaböhle, near Erpfingen, 2 hrs. walk from Pfullingen (p. 24), is a more interesting grotto, the stalactites being still uninjured. The Stuhlstiege is ascended, and about 200 paces to the I. beyond it a path leads direct to the grotto. A carriage-road leads through the Honauer Thal, ascends the Honauer Steige, and passes Erpfingen; carriages can drive almost to the grotto. The principal curiosity here is the resemblance of the stalactite formations to Gothic architecture, human figures, etc. Near the entrance are two boxes filled with human and bear’s bones. — In returning, the route by Lichtenstein to Pfullingen (2 hrs.) should be selected.

In the evening by rail. (p. 10) from Reutlingen to Tübingen in 1½ hr.

5th Day. Morning at Tübingen (p. 10); then by railway in 1 hr. to Hechingen, whence in the afternoon the *Hohenzollern (p. 13) may be ascended.

7. Wildbad.

From Stuttgart to Wildbad (42 M.). Railway to Pforzheim in 1½ hr. (fares 2 fl. 21 kr. 1 fl. 30, 1 fl.); thence to Wildbad in 1 hr. (fares 56, 38, 25 kr.).

From Karlsruhe to Wildbad: railway via Pforzheim in 2½ hrs. Beyond Pforzheim (p. 1) the railway traverses the pleasant grassy valley of the Enz. First important station

Neuenbürg (Post), a picturesquely situated old town, on a wooded eminence, above which rise a modern château (property
of the state) and the ruins of a castle erected by a duke of Wirtemberg.

**Wildbad** (1362 ft.) (*Badhôtel; *Klumpp; *Bellevue; charges R. 1½ fl., D. 1 fl. 24 kr.; *Frey, D. 1 fl.; *Keim), in the narrow, pine-clad ravine of the Enz, possesses a thermal spring (94—107° Fahr.), efficacious as a cure for gout and rheumatism. Most of the patients (3000 annually) prefer the system of bathing in common, as at Lenk in Switzerland. There are three admirably arranged public baths for each sex (30, private bath 48 kr.). Pleasant walks and grounds on both sides of the village, on the banks of the Enz; on the S. side as far as the (1 M.) Windhof, a café; on the N. side to the (1 M.) garden 'Zum kühlen Brunnen', a favourite resort. Excursions recommended to *Kaltenbronn* and the *Hohelohkopf*; more distant (a whole day) to the baths of *Teinach* by Calmbach, Röthenbach, and Zavelstein, returning by Calm, Hirnau (then Liebensell and back to Hirnau), and Ober-Beichenbach. — Carriage to Gernsbach, one-horse 7, two-horse 10 fl.; to Baden (see Baedeker's Rhine and N. Germany) 9 or 16 fl. (Invalid-carriages, in which the passenger can recline, may be ordered at the Hôtel Klumpp, or at the post-office.)

8. From Stuttgart to Heilbronn, Hall, and Nördlingen.

Railway to Hall in 4½ hrs. (fares 4 fl. 15, 2 fl. 48, 1 fl. 51 kr.); from Hall to Nördlingen in 4½ hrs. (fares 4 fl. 12, 2 fl. 38, 1 fl. 54 kr.).

From Stuttgart the line is unattractive as far as

Stat. **Bietigheim**, where the main line is quitted. The Enz is crossed. Then stat. **Besigheim** (Sonne; Waldhorn), a small town at the influx of the Enz into the Neckar, probably of Rom. origin, with two stately towers, remnants of mediaeval castles. L. is the **Michelberg** (1236 ft.), on which stands a very ancient chapel, said to have been once a Rom. temple of Luna. The line follows the Neckar, passes through a tunnel (700 yds.) beyond stat. **Kirchheim**, and again reaches the river at

Stat. **Lauffen**, the old castle and church of which stand picturesque on two rocks, separated by the river. L. on a height beyond Nordheim rises the Heuchelberger Warte. As Heilbronn is approached, the vine-clad Wartberg, 504 ft. above the Neckar, the finest point in the environs of Heilbronn, commanding a beautiful view, becomes visible on the r. Inn on the summit.

**Heilbronn** (*Falke or Post, R. 48, B. 28, A. 28 kr.; *Rose; Eisenbahn-Hôtel), formerly a free town of the Empire, and still retaining a mediaeval aspect, is an industrial place in the dominions of Wirtemberg, with 14,033 inhab. The old-fashioned house, forming the first corner of the Marktstrasse and Market
on the l., is pointed out as that in which 'Käthchen of Heilbronn' was born, whilst according to others the house of a farrier in the upper part of the town lays claim to that honour. The Rathaus figured prominently in the feuds between the town and Götz v. Berlichingen, immortalized by Goethe. In the council-chamber his 'iron hand' is said to have distributed blows which effectually cured 'headache, toothache, and every other human malady'. Letters from him, from Franz v. Sickingen, the intrepid reformer, and others are shown. The *Church of St. Kilian, erected in the 11th and subsequent centuries (tower 1529), contains in the fine Gothic choir (1480) an altar in *carved wood with wings, representing the Nativity and Resurrection of the Saviour and the Death of the Virgin, date 1498. The *Diebstdurm, commonly known as Götzene Thurm, in which Goethe represents the knight to have died (he was really imprisoned here for one night only in 1519), is a lofty, square red tower on the Neckar above the bridge. — Baths above and below the bridge.

From Heilbronn to Heidelberg railway in 2—3 hrs. (2 fl. 45, 1 fl. 55, 1 fl. 12 hr.). At stat. Neckarsulm, a pleasant little town with an old lodge of the Teutonic Order, the Neckar is approached. Near stat. Kochendorf are the saline springs of Friedrichshall. From stat. Jagstfeld, a saline bath at the mouth of the Jagst, a branch-line runs to Osterburken, stat. on the Heidelberg and Würzburg railway. Wimpfen im Tal and above it Wimpfen am Berg, with the saltworks and saline baths of Ludwigsbad (Hôtel Hammer), are 'enclaves' of Hessen. The fine Goth. church in the valley was erected in 1262—78. Wimpfen am Berg is said to occupy the site of the Rom. station Cornelia, which was destroyed by the Huns under Attila. The directors of the saltworks have a good collection of Rom. antiquities found here.

The line here crosses the Neckar, traverses an undulating district, and enters the Erlenthal. At stat. Neckarbeim it unites with the Würzburg railway; thence to Neckargemünd and Heidelberg, see Baedeker's Rhine.

The train crosses the Neckar at the foot of the Wartberg, passes through a long tunnel (1040 yds.), and reaches

Stat. Weinsberg (*Traube), an ancient and historically remarkable town. The ruined castle of Weibertreue ('woman's faithfulness') on the height was the scene of the events on which Bürger founded one of his ballads. The handsome Romanesque church, a basilica with pointed arcades, contains a small picture of 1659, representing the women quitting the castle. During the war of the peasants in 1525 the most savage atrocities were committed here. — The train now traverses the fertile and populous Weinsberger Tal, passes several stations, and enters the valley of the Bretbach.

Stat. Oehringen, popul. 3400, on the Ohren, with castle of the princes of that name. The old church is interesting. — Beyond stat. Kupfer, the culminating point (1332 ft.) between Heilbronn and Hall is reached, and the train descends into the valley of the Kocher.
Hall (*Lamm; *Adler), on the Kocher, has a picturesque appearance from the station. The Gothic Church of St. Michael (1427—1525) contains medieval carving. The interesting old Benedictine church (12th cent.) of the Komburg, a castle tenanted by invalid soldiers, possesses an altar-covering (antependium) in embossed gold, and a huge candelabrum of the 15th cent. Considerable salt-works here. The salt-water is conveyed in pipes from the *Wilhelmsglick mine (9 M.), which is more interesting than those in the Salzkammergut, and more resembles those of Wieliczka (R. 78). Descent by a long flight of steps (680), or by a slide. The spacious galleries and halls, glittering with crystals of salt, are imposing. Pure rock-salt is excavated here. Where the salt is less pure, it is obtained by filling portions of the mine with water, which in the course of 4—6 weeks becomes thoroughly saturated with salt, and is then drawn off and evaporated.

Next stations Sülzdorf, Eckartsau, and Crailsheim, where the line turns S. into the valley of the Jagst; then Jagstheim, Jagstzell, and Ellwangen (Adler), an ancient town picturesquely situated. At stat. Goldshöfe the line unites with the Remsthal-Railway. Thence to Nördlingen see p. 25.

9. From Stuttgart to Nuremberg.

Railway (Remsthal Line) to Nördlingen in 4½ hrs. (fares 4 fl. 42, 3 fl. 6, 2 fl. 3 kr.); thence by the Bavarian N. Line to Nuremberg in 3 hrs. (fares 4 fl. 3, 2 fl. 42, 1 fl. 48 kr.).

The Remsthal line diverges 1. from the Stuttgart and Ulm line at Cannstatt, and in considerable windings ascends the ridge which separates the valleys of the Neckar and the Rems. From the culminating point a fine retrospect of Stuttgart and the valley of the Neckar. The line gradually descends to Stat. Waiblingen (Post; Lamm), a town of great antiquity, whence the royal Salic line, as well as the succeeding House of Hohenstaufen, derived their appellation of Waiblinger, corrupted by the Italians into Ghibellini, once so celebrated as the name of a faction. The Gothic church, outside the town, erected 1456—88, possesses a fine tower. — The populous, fertile, and picturesque Remsthal begins here.

Near stat. Endersbach a handsome viaduct. R., in a lateral valley, are Beutelsbach and Schmaith, producing good wines, the former with a very ancient church. On the height to the L. near stat. Grünbach is the village of Buoch, R. the Schönbühl, both commanding fine views. Then stat. Winterbach.

Stat. Schorndorf (Hirsch), an old town formerly fortified, possesses an interesting Gothic church, with very fine portal and choir of 1477. — Near stat. Waldhausen, said to have been the birthplace of the Emp. Frederick Barbarossa, the wine-culture ceases. N.E. of stat. Lorch, on the Marienberg, rises the Bene-
dictine monastery of that name, founded by the Hohenstaufen in 1102, partially destroyed in the war of the peasants, but recently restored. It contains several tombs and monuments of the Hohenstaufen. Wäschenbeuren, a village between Lorch and the Hohenstaufen, on which their castle stood (p. 18), was the cradle of that illustrious race. R., as Gmünd is approached, the double peak of the Rechberg (p. 18) is visible, and a glimpse of the barren Hohenstaufen is obtained.

Gmünd (Rath; Drei Mohren; the stat. commands a fine view of the Hohenstaufen, Rechberg, and Stuifen), formerly a town of the empire, possesses three churches of great antiquity. Jewellery is the staple manufacture of the place. The Arler were once celebrated as architects here (p. 119). Heirr. Arler erected the Goth. Kreuzkirche (1351—1410); sculptures of the portal 1380, carving of the altar of the 15th cent. The pilgrimage-church of St. Salvator on a neighbouring hill is hewn out in the rock. The Romanesque Ch. of St. John contains an old picture in which the ancient castle of Hohenstaufen is represented. The former monastery of Gottes-Zell is now a house of correction.

Omnibus several times daily between Gmünd and Süssen (p. 7). The road winds round the Rechberg (p. 18), the long ridge on the r., on one side of which is a castle, on the other a church (inn of the curé), commanding a very beautiful view, 1 hr. walk from Gmünd.

The Rosenstein (2316 ft.), crowned with the ruins of a castle, ascended in 1/2 hr. from stat. Müglingen, commands a magnificent view of the entire Alb. At stat. Essingen the line crosses the watershed (1661 ft.) between the Rems and Kocher, and then descends into the Kocherthal.

Stat. Aalen (Krone) was once a free imperial town. At stat. Wasseralfingen are very extensive iron-works.

Branch-line from Aalen to Heilbronn, on the Brenz, a thriving industrial town, commanded by the picturesque ruins of Heilbron; diligence thence by Neresheim (with suppressed Benedictine monastery, the sumptuous church of which was erected in 1772; near it the castle and park of Eichstätt) to Nördlingen in 4 hrs.

Stat. Goldshöfe (railway hence by Ellwangen to Hall and Heilbronn, see R. 8); stat. Lauchheim; r. on the height the Kapfenburg, once a lodge of the Teutonic Order. The train now passes through a tunnel (670 yds.) and enters the attractive Eger-Thal. Above stat. Bopfingen rises r. the ruin of Flockberg, l. the Ip (2160 ft.). The line now enters the Ries, a very fertile tract, probably once the bed of an extensive lake.

Stat. Nördlingen (Krone; Sonne; Hôtel Wüst, nearest the stat.), formerly an imperial town, is still surrounded with walls and pinnacles. The Gothic Hauptkirche, erected 1427—1505, contains a fine ciborium, and some monuments. Extensive prospect from the tower, extending over the Ries with its numerous villages. The Rathaus contains a large mural painting by Schäufelin, representing the history of Judith and Holofernes, date 1515;
on the upper floor a collection of old German pictures, autographs of the period of the Thirty Years' War, etc. (always accessible). In the Thirty Years' War the Imperial army under Ferdinand of Hungary and the Cardinal Infanta Don Fernando, gained a signal victory over the Swedes under Bernhard of Weimar and Horn, Aug. 27th, 1634, a success of as great moment to the former as the victory of Lützen had been to the latter.

Stat. Oettingen, on the Wörnitz, is the residence of the princely family of that name. The Wörnitz is soon quitted, and the Alt-mühl reached near stat. Gunsenhausen, the junction for Ansbach, Ingolstadt and Munich (R. 14).

At stat. Pleinfeld (branch-line to Trenchtdingen) the line enters the valley of the Swabian Rezat, where hops are extensively cultivated. On a wooded eminence on the r. rises the castle of Sandsee, the property of Prince Wrede. Beyond stat. Georgensgmünd the Swabian and Franconian Rezat unite to form the Rednitz, which the line follows nearly as far as Nuremberg. Near stat. Both is an old castle of the 14th cent.

Stat. Schwabach is an old town of some importance. The church, erected 1469—95, contains Wohlgemuth's last large picture, an altar-piece with wings; also several other pictures of the 14th—17th cent.; the Goth. ciborium dates from 1505.

Near stat. Reichelsdorf the line crosses the Rednitz, then the Ludwigs-Canal near Nuremberg (R. 12).

10. From Frankfurt to Nuremberg.

Railway by Würzburg and Fürth in 7—9½ hrs.; express fares 11 fl. 24, 7 fl. 36 kr.; ordinary 9 fl. 27, 6 fl. 18, 4 fl. 15 kr.

The Hanau Rail. Station is outside the Allerheiligenthor at Frankfurt, 3/4 M. from the Zeil. Soon after the stat. is quitted, Offenbach (*Stadt Cassel; Schwan; Engel), a prosperous manufacturing town, with the old castle of I senburg, becomes visible on the r., on the opp. bank of the Main (direct railway thither from the stat. on the W. side of Frankfurt in 20 min.). Farther on, also on the opp. bank of the Main, is the village of Rumpenheim, with a château of the Landgrave of Hessen-Cassel.

Stat. Hochstadt; then Wilhelmsbad, with pleasant promenades, a watering-place frequented by the Frankfurters. On the Main, about 1/2 M. to the r., is the château of Philippstube, property of the ex-Elector of Hessen, with extensive orangeries, once presented by Napoleon to his sister Pauline Borghese, used as a hospital in 1813 after the battle of Hanau. The train next crosses the Kinsig, which here falls into the Main.

Hanau (*Adler, opp. the post-office; Riese; Carlsberg), a pleasant, well-built town, popul. 16,582, in the most fertile district of the Wetterau. The more modern portion of the town
owes its origin to Flemish and Walloon Protestants, who were banished from the Netherlands on account of their creed, and were denied an asylum at Frankfurt. The handicrafts practised by them, the manufacture of silk and woollen goods, and of gold and silver trinkets, still flourish. Few of the present inhabitants are descendants of the original settlers, but divine service in Dutch and French is still performed here on Sundays. Near Hanau, on Oct. 30th and 31st, 1813, Napoleon, on his retreat from Leipzig with 80,000 French, defeated 40,000 Bavarians, Austrians, and Russians under Wrede, who had hastened to oppose him. The battle-field was in the Lamboiwald, on the opp. bank of the Kinzig, on the road to Leipzig. General Wrede was himself wounded on the occasion.

The district between Hanau and Aschaffenburg is uninteresting. At stat. Dettingen the English, Hanoverian, Austrian, and Hessian troops, commanded by George II. of England, defeated the French, July 27th, 1743. This was the first success decisively favourable for Austria in the War of Succession. Several officers who fell in the battle are interred in the churchyard of stat. Klein-Ostheim, and General Rochecouart, who also fell, at the abbey-church of Seligenstadt, visible in the distance before the previous stat. Kahl. The stat. at Aschaffenburg is near the Pompeianum.

From Aschaffenburg to Mayence direct line via Darmstadt in 3 hrs.; uninteresting, flat district. Darmstadt and Mayence, see Baedeker's Rhine and N. Germany.

Aschaffenburg (*Freihof, R. 1 ft.; D. 1 ft.; Adler; Oberle, near the stat.; Gold. Pass), with 7200 inhab. (400 Prot.), was for centuries the summer residence of the Electors of Mayence, a period which its exterior and the extensive Schloss recall. Since 1814 it has belonged to Bavaria. The Schloss, with its four lofty towers (185 ft.), erected 1605—14, contains a library with valuable Incunabula, and several books of the Gospels with well executed miniatures (especially that by Glockentorn, an artist of Nuremberg, 1524); also a collection of 20,000 engravings and 382 pictures, several of them valuable, by Cranach, Grün, Grünewald, and a number of Netherlands masters. — On July 14th, 1866, Duke Alex. of Hessen and the Austrians were defeated by the Prussians near Aschaffenburg; 2000 Austrians were taken prisoner. — If the traveller on leaving the stat. turn immediately to the r., then outside the gate to the r. again, and follow the former fosse, he reaches the *Pompeianum, a villa erected by King Lewis in 1824—49 in imitation of the 'House of Castor and Pollux' at Pompeii, and adorned with mural paintings. A mosaic on the wall was presented by Pope Pius IX. The interior affords an idea of the arrangements of a Roman dwelling. View from the platform (fee 24 kr.).
The *Stiftskirche*, a Romanesque edifice founded 980, frequently altered and enlarged, possesses cloisters of the 12th cent. In the aisle on the r. a *Monument in bronze, with gilded sarcophagus containing the relics of St. Margaret*, dates from 1540. In the choir, opp. to each other, a monument of Albert of Brandenburg, Elector of Mayence, cast 1625 during his life-time, by P. Vischer, and a Madonna by Joh. Vischer. L. in the transept a large monument in alabaster of the Elector Fred. Ch. Joseph (d. 1602), who is supported by the genius of Religion and Eternity, at his feet the broken insignia of the Electorate; the passionate and forced attitude of the figures spoils the effect. A valuable ‘Ascension’ is probably by L. Cranach.

The Main is here crossed by a bridge, constructed 1430. The *Schöne Busch* on the l. bank, 2 1/4 M. from the town, is a royal park with a château, orangery, etc.

Beyond Aschaffenburg the line gradually ascends. Beyond stat. *Laufach* it passes through the long tunnel (1 M.) of *Heigenbrücken* and attains the elevated tract of the *Spessart Mts.*, one of the most extensive forest-districts in Germany. Numerous sequestered valleys are traversed, and cuttings in the red sandstone passed through. Beyond stat. *Partenstein* the line descends into the Lohrthal, and at Lohr (*Hôtel Gundlach*, or *Post; Krone*), a small manufacturing place, reaches the valley of the Main.

The Main from Lohr to Aschaffenburg, a distance of 70 M. by the windings of the river, is strikingly picturesque, but rarely visited since the steamboats have ceased to ply. The descent may be performed by small boat (in 2 days, for about 15 fl.); pedestrians will also find this scenery worthy of their notice. The finest points are: (r. bank) *Schloss Trienfstein*, property of Prince Löwenstein. (l. bank) *Wertheim* (*Bäder Hof*), a beautiful spot, with imposing ruined castle, somewhat resembling Heidelberg. (l.) *Freudenberg* (Rose), picturesque old town with ruined castle. (l.) *Mülenberg* (Engel), an old town, historically interesting and very charmingly situated. A monument on the rock, shaded by two poplars, below the town, erected by the Princess of Leiningen, afterwards Duchess of Kent (d. 1861), commemorates the melancholy death of 62 Saxon volunteers by the upsetting of a ferry-boat. (R.) *Klingenberg*, with picturesque ruin, produces a highly esteemed red wine. Below (l.) *Obernburg* the river presents fewer attractions.

Near stat. *Gemünden* the line crosses the Franconian Saale, which here falls into the Main. The little town lies picturesquely on the slopes of the Spessart and Rhön Mts., commanded by the ruins of the *Schönenberg*, destroyed as early as 1243. The red road ascending the wooded hills to the l. leads to Kissingen (p. 103), 23 M. distant (omnibus daily in summer).

The valley of the Main expands. Stat. *Carlstadt*, once the fortified frontier-town of the ancient episcopal see of Würzburg, and still surrounded with walls and towers, is said to have been founded by Charles Martel, and extended by Charlemagne. One of the great Puritanical ‘iconoclasts’ is mentioned in the history of the Reformation as ‘Carlstadt’, from having been a native of this place. On the opp. hill the ruined *Carlsburg*. At stat. *Veitsböchheim* a royal château and park.

*Würzburg* (*Kronprinz; Russischer Hof; Württemberger Hof. — *Frankischer Hof, second cl.; *Adler; Weisser Schwan;*
Sächsischer Hof, both moderate; Wittelsbacher Hof; *Blauer Glocke; Pfeuffer's Hôtel Garni), one of the most ancient and historically remarkable towns in Germany (36,119 inhab., 2000 Prot.), and of very interesting exterior, has for upwards of 1000 years been the capital of an episcopal see, over which 82 bishops have successively held jurisdiction.

The principal church is the Cathedral (Pl. 10), an extensive cruciform basilica, consecrated 1189, extended and embellished 1240 (to which date the four towers belong), restored 1852. Vaulting modern, in the style peculiar to the Jesuits. Numerous monuments of bishops in the interior. — The Neumünster Church (Pl. 16) dates from the 12th cent.; façade in the baroque, interior in the Jesuitical style, but well proportioned; handsome cupola adorned with stucco and gilding. On the exterior of the Byzantine choir, on the l., is a tablet in memory of Walther von der Vogelweide, or Walther the Fowler (d. 1230), the greatest of the mediaeval German minstrels, who was interred in the old cloisters. A sum of money was left by him for purchasing food for the birds, and a vase was placed on the top of the original tomb for this purpose. The new monument is similarly provided, but the bequest has long since been diverted to the use of the canons themselves.

The finest church at Würzburg is the *Mariencapelle (Pl. 12) in the market-place, an elegant Gothic structure, erected 1377—1479, with beautiful portal and slender tower recently restored. Sculpture in the interior by Riemenschneider. On the N. portal a curious relief representing the Conception. — The Stiftsgaug Church (Pl. 11), with two towers and lofty dome, on the N.E. side of the town, built 1671 in imitation (?) of St. Peter's at Rome, is locally regarded as a masterpiece of architecture. Altars in the interior overladen with gilding.

In the vicinity are the extensive buildings of the *Julius-Spital (Pl. 8), an admirably organized hospital and medical school, containing a number of medical collections. The property of the hospital is computed at 6 million fl. (about 500,000 l.); 600 persons, of whom 300 are patients, are daily boarded and lodged here. The Statue of the founder, Bishop Echter v. Mespelbrunn (d. 1617), in front of the hospital, is by Schwanthaler. In 1582 the same bishop founded the University (Pl. 26), attended by 700 stud., most of them medical. It contains collections of antiquities, paintings, coins, engravings, etc., many of them interesting.

The extensive royal *Palace (Pl. 23), formerly episcopal residence, erected 1720—44 in imitation of that of Versailles, was occupied by King Lewis in 1816—25 when crown-prince. The staircase, with lofty painted ceiling, is very imposing. The cellars, probably the most extensive in Germany, are capable of containing 4000 casks. The *Palace Garden is a very favourite prome-
nade. — In the Hochstrasse, which leads to the palace-square, is the spacious Gewerbeschule, or commercial school.

The Bridge over the Main, constructed 1476—1607, is adorned with statues. On the 1. bank, above the bridge, rise the grey towers of St. Burkard (Pl. 9), the only church of Würzburg which has retained its ancient exterior intact, erected 1033—42, choir of the 15th cent. The interior, however, has shared the same fate as that of the other churches.

On the height, 400 ft. above the river, rises the fortress of Marienberg (Pl. 4), erected 1650 on the site once occupied by one of the 50 forts of Drusus, afterwards by an episcopal castle. The steep S. slopes, termed the Leiste, produce the Leistenwein, one of the best of Franconia. Steinwein, produced by the vineyards of the Steinberg on the r. bank, is also highly esteemed. Cards of admission to the fortress are issued by the commandant. The view is the only attraction. — A still finer point of view is the neighbouring Nicolasaaspelle, built 1650, a place of pious resort, containing some good altar-pieces.

Near Würzburg the Archduke Charles defeated the French General Jourdan in 1796. Here likewise, in 1525, the insurgent peasantry were defeated by the episcopal troops, and 60 of the ringleaders executed. In 1866 the German war terminated at Würzburg with the bombardment of the fortress (July 27th). The armistice was concluded on the following day.

Railway from Würzburg to Heidelberg, opened 1866; to Bamberg and Baireuth, see E. 25; to Ansbach and Munich, E. 14.

The line to Ansbach (p. 46) and Gunzenhausen diverges here. The next important place on the line to Fürth and Nuremberg is

Stat. Kitzingen (Rothes Ross), on the r. bank of the Main, a prosperous commercial town, celebrated throughout Germany for its beer. In 1525 the Margrave Casimir caused nine of the burgthers to be executed at the Arsenal, and many others to be deprived of sight, on account of their participation in the insurrection of the peasants.

Beyond Kitzingen the Main is crossed. Then several small stations. Near stat. Emskirchen the Aurach is crossed by a handsome viaduct, 129 ft. in height, and beyond stat. Burgfarnbach the Rednitz.

Stat. Fürth (Eisenbahn-Hotel) is a prosperous commercial and manufacturing town, with 20,972 inhab., vying with Nuremberg in its staple commodities of toys and fancy articles. The most conspicuous building is the new Rathaus, adorned with frescoes in the interior. The Rednitz is here crossed by the railway, and by an elegant modern iron bridge. The very extensive manufactories of gold leaf and of mirrors should be visited by those interested in such establishments. — The battle between Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein, which compelled the Swedish monarch to retreat, was fought near Fürth, Sept. 4th, 1632. Gustavus' head-quarters were at the inn ‘Zum Grünen Baum' in the street
now named after him. Six different attacks on the intrenched camp of Wallenstein proved unsuccessful.

The portion of the line between Fürth and Nuremberg is the oldest railway in Germany (1835). The Ludwigs Canal is crossed, and a few min. later the train enters the stat. of Nuremberg, p. 35.

11. From Leipsig to Nuremberg.

Sax. Railway to Hof, express in 4½ hrs. (fares 3 Thlr. 21, 2 Thlr. 28, 2 Thlr. 6 Ngr.); Bav. Railway from Hof to Nuremberg, express in 5¼ hrs. (fares 7 fl. 36, 5 fl. 6, 5 fl. 24 kr.).

District at first uninteresting. To the l. the Pleisse is occasionally visible.

Stat. Altenburg ("Hôtel de Russie; Stadt Gotha), with 16,184 inhab.; on the height, the ducal castle from which in 1455 the knight Kunz von Kauffungen carried off the young princes Ernest and Albert, founders of the present royal and ducal families of Saxony. Lindenau’s Museum, which contains 166 Ital. pictures, besides copies, casts, etc., merits a visit.

Stat. Gössnitz is the junction of the line to Chemnitz. Stat. Crimmitschau and Werda (junction for Zwickau) are manufacturing towns; so also stat. Reichenbach.

Branch-line from Reichenbach to Eger (p. 106), beyond which the railway proceeds to Schwandorf, station on the Ratisbon and Nuremberg line.

The train now crosses the profound Göltzschtal by a long and imposing viaduct. Far below, to the l., are the small town and castle of Mylau. District mountainous. Three small stations, beyond which the Elstertal is crossed by a viaduct (170 yds. long, in the centre 247 ft. high).

Stat. Flauen (Deit’s Hôtel; Engel; Grüner Baum), a manufacturing town on the Weisse Elster, with 24,000 inhab., capital of the Voigtland. The old castle of Radschin was anciently the seat of the Voigt (advocatus regni). Stat. Mehlis and Reuth; then a lofty wooded plain, watershed between the Elster and Saale. As Hof is approached, the blue outlines of the Fichtelgebirge (p. 105) become visible to the l.

Stat. Hof (Hirsch; Brandenburg. Hof; Bayr. Hof; Lamm, moderate; Rail. Restaurant), a Bavarian town on the Saale, re-erected after a fire in 1823. Gothic Rathaus. (Railway to Eger see p. 106.)

The line traverses a hilly district, in the vicinity of the winding Saale. From. stat. Müncheberg (*Bayr. Hof) a carr. may be taken to Weissenstadt (p. 105) over the Waldstein in 3 hrs., 4—5 fl. On the l. rise the Schneeberg and Ochsenkopf, the highest summits of the Fichtelgebirge. The construction of the line itself is here an object of interest; country also picturesque. L. in the distance is Himmelskron, the church of which is pointed out by tradition as the
burial-place of the Countess of Orlamünde (the 'White Lady'), from whom a branch of the Brandenburg family is descended.

Stat. Neuenmarkt (Rail. Restaurant), whence the Baireuth (p. 104) line diverges S. — District picturesque, especially near Culmbach (*Goldener Hirsch; Rail. Restaurant), celebrated for its beer, formerly the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Culmbach, on the Weisser Main, commanded by the Plassenburg which is now employed as a prison.

Near stat. Mainleus, the Weisser and Rother Main unite to form the Main, the broad valley of which is now traversed as far as Bamberg. Beyond stat. Burgkunstadt the Main is crossed. Near stat. Hochstadt the Rodach falls into the Main.

Stat. Lichtenfels (Anker, at the stat.; Krone), junction of the Werra line (to Coburg and Eisenach, see Baedeker's Rhine and N. Germany). The monasteries of Banz (1 hr.) and Vierzehnheiligen (1½ hr.) are conspicuous objects in the landscape. Carr. to either 1½ fl. The pedestrian desirous of visiting both should proceed first from Lichtenfels to Vierzehnheiligen (1 hr.), then to Banz (1 hr.) and (1½ hr.) stat. Staffelstein.

The once celebrated Benedictine Abbey of Banz, founded 1096, was suppressed in 1803. The extensive buildings on a wooded height, about 1550 ft. above the Main, now belong to Duke Max of Bavaria. *View from the terrace. Valuable collection of Egyptian antiquities, and of fossils found in this neighbourhood, among which a remarkably fine and large specimen of an ichthyosaurus, the head alone 7 ft. long. A Descent from the Cross, a relief in silver, presented by Pope Pius VI. to his godson Duke Pius of Bavaria, is erroneously attributed to Benv. Cellini. Cosmoramas of scenery in Palestine, visited by the duke. — Inn at the château.

Opp. to Banz, at the same elevation, is the monastery-church of Vierzehnheiligen (Hirsch), the most frequented shrine in Franconia, visited by upwards of 50,000 pilgrims annually. The well proportioned interior is in the Jesuit style, adorned with frescoes by a Munich artist. In the centre of the nave is an altar which marks the spot, where, according to the legend, the 14 'Nothelfer' (i. e. saints who help in time of need) appeared to a shepherd-boy in 1448, and gave rise to the foundation of the church. Looking through this altar from the high altar, the visitor obtains a striking glimpse of Banz. In the two W. chapels are numerous thank-offerings, such as figures in wax etc.

Farther S. the Staffelberg rises abruptly from the valley; then on the opp. side the Veitsberg, crowned with a chapel and ruined castle, and commanding a magnificent view. Several unimportant places, then

Bamberg. *Bamberger Hof, in the town; *Deutsches Haus, by the suspension-bridge, on the r. bank of the Regnitz; charges in both, R. 45, D. 1 fl., A. 18 kr. Of the second class: Erlanger Hof, by the stat., 1½ M. from the town; *Drei Kronen; *Gold, Adler, and Schwarzer Adler, both opposite to the suspension-bridge, on the r. bank of the Regnitz. — *Fante into the town 12, 18, 24, 30 kr. for 1, 2, 3, 4 pers., box 6 kr. — Baths at the Therseihain (p. 34) above the town. — *Porcelain Painting Estab. of C. Schmidt, Jacobsberg No. 1800, 200 paces from the road to the Altenburg.

Bamberg, seat of an ancient episcopal see, with 23,542 inhab. (2000 Prot.), built on five hills, is a handsome looking town.
The stat. is 1 M. from the cathedral. A Suspension Bridge across the E. arm of the Regnitz, leads from the suburb into the town. In the Maximiliansplatz, on the r., is the extensive Priests' Seminary (Pl. 9), in the market-place the Jesuit church of St. Martin (Pl. 2). The adjacent Lyceum possesses a Library of some value, with 2600 MSS., among which are a Bible written by Alcuin for Charlemagne, numerous miniatures, and rare impressions; also a Nat. Hist. Cabinet, a collection of drawings by Dürer and others, water-colours, etc. — The Ludwigs-Canal (p. 34), which here unites with the Regnitz, is crossed by an old stone bridge (1456) and a modern iron bridge, between which stands the venerable Rathhaus (Pl. 11), adorned with faded frescoes.

On an eminence rises the fine Romanesque Cathedral (Pl. 1; open 5—11 a. m., 2—4 p. m) with its four towers, a basilica in the transition style, founded by Emp. Henry II.; the present structure was begun about the end of the 12th, completed 13th cent. The E. portion as far as the transept is the earliest, with round-arch windows and doors, whilst those of the W. part are pointed. The church was judiciously restored by order of King Lewis, 1828—37.

In the centre of the nave is the Sarcothaphus of the founder Henry II. and his consort Cunigunde, executed in marble by Riemenschneider, a sculptor of Würzburg, in 1499—1513. The reliefs on the sides represent scenes from their lives: 1. The Empress proves her innocence by walking over red-hot plough-shares; 2. She pays the workmen who erected the church founded by her; 3. St. Benedict curing the Emperor of illness; 4. He implores pardon forsin; 5. His death. — Interesting and very ancient sculptures on the walls of the E. choir. In the N. aisle the monument of the last bishop (d. 1806); opp. to it the equestrian figure of St. Stephen, king of Hungary, or according to others, that of Emp. Conrad III., the first of the Hohenstaufen, who died at Bamberg 1156. — The figure of Christ, in bronze, over the altar of the E. choir, was designed by Schwanthaler; so also the 22 reliefs of saints on the altar. In the W. choir is the low marble sarcophagus of Pope Clement II. (d. 1047), who had previously been bishop of Würzburg, with reliefs of the 13th cent. An ivory crucifix on the altar adjoining the W. choir, supposed to date from the 4th cent., is said to have been presented to the church by Emp. Henry II. in 1008. The Antonius Cepelle contains an altar-piece representing a rosary and the saints, among whom are Emp. Max I., the pope, and other princes of that period. Monumental brasses by P. Vischer, as well as many old tombstones, may also be inspected, especially those in the Burial Chapel. The Crypt contains the simple sandstone sarcophagus of Emp. Conrad III. — The fine Tower Portals, especially that on the E. side, should be particularly observed. The treasury contains, among other curiosities, the skulls of Emp. Henry II. and Cunigunde, the crown from the Emperor's grave, his imperial sword, drinking-horn and knife, combs of the Empress, and a sacerdotal robe embroidered by her.

The Palace (Pl. 7), erected 1698—1706 by one of the bishops, was 1862—1867 the residence of the ex-king Otho of Greece. The French Marshal Berthier, Prince of Neuchâtel, lost his life here in 1815 by falling from one of the windows. A white cross on the coping of the E. wall indicates the spot. In Oct., 1806, Napoleon's head-quarters were at the palace, from which he is-
sued his declaration of war against Prussia. Between the palace and the cathedral the *Alte Hofhaltung*, of the year 1571, now a guardhouse, is a remnant of the older episcopal palace; curious gateway. Here in 966 the Lombard King Berengarius died in captivity, and here in 1208 Count Palatine Otho of Wittelsbach slew the Emp. Philip.

The modernized Romanesque church of *St. Michael* (Pl. 3), on the Michelsberg, formerly the property of a Benedictine Abbey, contains at the back of the high altar a monument of St. Otho (d. 1139), dating from the 14th cent., and others transferred hither from the cathedral. The former abbey, founded by Henry II. in 1009, adjacent to the church, is now a hospital, the upper rooms of which contain a *Picture Gallery* (adm. 24 kr.) of no great value. The adjoining terrace affords a fine view.

The *Altenburg*, ½ hr. from the Michelsberg, on a height W. of the town, originally a watch-tower, afterwards castle of the bishops, was destroyed in 1553 by Margrave Albert of Brandenburg-Baireuth. View from the tower (162 steps) one of the finest in Franconia. The restored chapel contains monuments of the 16th cent. — In returning direct to the town the traveller should visit the *Obere Pfarrkirche* (Pl. 4), a building in the Jesuit style, with Goth. choir of 1378, wood-carving of 1533, and a fine sacrarium of 1492.

The *Theresienhain*, a park S. of the town on the Ludwigs Canal, affords a pleasant walk. Swimming and other baths.

The *Ludwigs Canal*, completed 1848 under Lewis of Bavaria, connects the Danube and Main, and is annually navigated by 8000 barges. It is 106 M. in length, ascends from the Main to Neumarkt 848 ft., and descends to the Danube at Kelheim (p. 43) 280 ft. by means of 94 locks. The cost of this important work was 18 million fl. (1,340,000 l.).

Very pleasant excursion to *Bans* and *Viersehnheitigen* (p. 32): railway to stat. Staffelstein in 1 hr., walk of 2 hrs. to these two points, then a descent of 1/2 hr. to stat. Lichtenfels.

Beyond Bamberg the railway, high road, Regnitz, and Ludwigs Canal run parallel to one another. — L. on the height near Forchheim rises the *Jägersburg*, once a hunting-lodge of the bishops of Bamberg.

Stat. *Forchheim* (*Schwan*; *Bayr. Hof*), once a frontier fortress of the bishops of Bamberg, was bravely defended by the troops of the League in the Thirty Years’ War. The works are still well preserved. Charlemagne frequently visited Forchheim, where in the middle ages several diets and councils were held. The old church contains 12 scenes from the Passion by Wohlgemuth. Diligence hence to Streitberg (p. 42). — Near stat. *Baiersdorf* are the ruins of *Scharfeneck*, destroyed by the Swedes 1643.

Stat. *Erlangen* (*Wallfisch*; *Blauer Glocke*; *Schwan*. Beer in the *Wolfsschlucht*), with 11,180 inhab., possesses an University (500 stud., principally of theology), founded 1743 by the Margrave Alex. of Brandenburg-Baireuth; in front of the building a *Statue* of the
founder by Schwanthaler. The library, containing several rarities, and the nat. hist. collections are in the former palace of the margraves. The town is indebted for its regular construction to a fire in 1706, which destroyed most of the houses, and for its prosperity to French Protestants, who, exiled from their country at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685), transferred their industrial pursuits hither. The beer of Erlangen is in high repute.

Half-way between Fürth and Nuremberg the line crosses the Regnitz, the Nuremberg-Fürth line, and the high road.

Nuremberg, see below.

12. Nuremberg.

Excursion to Franconian Switzerland.

Hotels. * Bavarian (Pl. a), R. 1 fl. and upwards, L. 24, D. 1 fl. 30, B. 36, A. 24 kr; * Red Horse (Pl. b), similar charges. — * Strauß (Pl. c), B. from 48 kr., L. 12, B. 30, A. 18 kr.; * Württemb. Hof (Pl. i), near the stat., B. 5, D. 54 kr.; * Rother Hahn (Pl. e), near the church of St. Lawrence, moderate; Deutsches Haus; * Gold. Adler (Pl. g); Europ. Hof (Pl. h).

Cafés etc. * Noris, Segitz, both near St. Lawrence. Panorama, outside the Spittlerthor. — Ices at Eisenbeiss's, opp. Café Noris; and at Scheuermann's, Schustergasse, near St. Sebaldis. — Restaurants on the l. bank of the Pegnitz: * Himmelsleiter, Karolinen-Str., near St. Lawrence; P. V. scher; Kaltwinger, at the Marienthur. — B. bank: * Leistle, near St. Sebaldis; Neumüller, at the Laufferthor; Kronprinz, outside the Spittlerthor, and numerous others. — Newspapers at the Museum (Pl. 25), introduction by a member. — Baths near the Schüttinsel, on the R. side of the town.

Fares. For 1/4 hr. 1 pers. 12, 2 pers. 18, 3—4 pers. 24 kr.; same from stat. to town; travelling bag 3, box 12 kr. — Porter into the town for luggage under 1 cwt. 12 kr.

Telegraph Office and Post Office at the railway-station.

Permanent Exhibition of the Dürer Association (modern pictures) in the Waghäus (p. 39) daily, exc. Sat., 10—4; not open to the public, but strangers are readily admitted.

Nuremberg Wares. * Wachsmacherei, in the Josephplatz, carved wood of superior workmanship, not expensive; Alt, opp. St. Lawrence, etc. — Papier-maché manufactury: Fleischmann, Hirschelgasse, estab. in an old baronial mansion. — Ivory Carving: Behl, Kaiser-Str.; Zien and Ellenberger, Winkler-Str. 36. — Fancy Articles: J. G. Kugler, Königs-Str. — The Schwabenmühle in the Kaiser-Str. comprises a variety of handicrafts, the machinery of which is turned by the water of the Pegnitz; sale-rooms below. — * Pickert, in the Dürerplatz, and Beils, next to the Wittelsbacher Hof, are dealers in antiquities. Mr. Schrag, bookseller, keeps a large stock of photographs and engravings of Nuremberg and the works of the celebrated artists of the middle-ages. — The Lebkuchen (a kind of gingerbread) of Nuremberg is considered excellent. It may be purchased of Metzger, at the back of the Rathhaus, Forster, corner of the Tuchhaus, etc.

Nuremberg, Germ. Nürnberg (1112 ft.), popul. 70,000 (6000 Rom. Cath.), till 1806 an independent town of the Empire, has since been Bavarian. No other German town is so well calculated to convey an idea of the wealth, importance, and artistic development of a mediaeval city. The following painters flourished here almost contemporaneously, about the commencement of the
16th cent.: Alb. Dürrer (d. 1528), his teacher Mich. Wohlgemuth (d. 1519), and his pupils Kulmbach, Schäuffelin, and Altdorffer; the sculptor Adam Krafft (d. 1507); the brass-founder Peter Vischer (1529) and his sons; the wood-carver Veit Stoss; the glass-painter Hirschvogel (also the poet and minstrel Hans Sachs, d. 1576), all of whom still enjoy a high reputation. In the old, as well as the modern buildings, the pointed style of architecture is predominant.

The town is surrounded by a lofty wall, from which 75 Towers rise (once 365, it is said), most of them in solid masonry. The four principal round towers (Frauen, Spittler, Neuen, and Lauffer Thor) were erected 1558—68 from plans by Dürrer. The Pegnitz, which is crossed by numerous bridges, divides the town into two nearly equal halves, the Lawrence and the Sebald sides. The single-arched Fleischbrücke is sometimes termed the ‘Ponte Rialto’ of Nuremberg, and the Henkersteig (‘hangman’s bridge’), leading from the former prisons to the Lawrence side, may be appropriately called a ‘bridge of sighs.’ Two obelisks on the Carlabrücke, one with a dove and olive-branch, the other with the imperial eagle, commemorate the visit of the ‘peace-bringing’ Emp. Charles VI. to Nuremberg.

From the Rail. Station (Pl. 11), a handsome structure in the Goth. style, the traveller enters the town by the Frauenthor in a straight direction, and in 5 min. reaches the church of St. Lawrence. Pursuing the same direction, and crossing the Königsbrücke, he next arrives at the Frauenkirche; then l., past the Schöne Brunnen to the Rathhaus, St. Sebald’s, Dürrer’s statue, Dürrer’s house, and the Burg. This order is accordingly observed in the following description.

The Goth. (Prot.) church of *St. Lawrence (Pl. 49) is the largest and most beautiful in Nuremberg; the effect is enhanced by the dark red sandstone of which it is built. It is said to have been founded by Emp. Adolph of Nassau. It was erected 1287—1477, and has been recently restored. Magnificent W. Portal (of 1332) with numerous sculptures, above it a superb rose-window. The S. Tower dates from 1400, the choir 1439—77. The N. tower, erected 1283, burned down 1865, has since been re-erected. The sacristian, who lives in the Pfarrgässchen L. 49, is generally to be found in the church about noon (fee 18 kr.)

Interior. Fine stained glass in the eleven windows of the choir, recently restored; the finest that to the r. of the choir, with representation of the genealogy of Christ. Fine altar-pieces, some of them by Wohlgemuth. The greatest work of art of which the church boasts is the Ciborium, or receptacle for the host, in the choir, 66 ft. in height, beautifully executed in stone in the Gothic style. It rests upon three kneeling figures, which represent the sculptor Adam Krafft and his two assistants, who were occupied in the work 1496—1500. In front of the altar, suspended from the roof, is a curious work in carved wood with numerous figures, by Veit Stoss, representing the Salutation; another, bronzed, representing the Last Supper.
is to the l. on the opp. altar. In the 8. aisle the monument of the Margrave Sophia of Brandenburg (d. 1639). Handsome modern pulpit and high altar by Heideloff and Eotermund.

A small Fountain-Statue of Adolph of Nassau, the founder of the church, stands by the opp. Haus Nassau at the corner, a fine old building erected about 1350. The Fountain (Tugendbrunnen) adjacent to the church on the N.W., with numerous figures in bronze, was executed in 1589.

The Goth. (Rom. Cath.) Frauenkirche (Pl. 45) in the marketplace, open 7—10 a. m., was erected 1354—61, on the site of a synagogue destroyed during the persecutions of the Jews. Magnificent façade with rich sculpturing by Sebald Schenhover. The interior, which is overlaid with colour, contains an *Epitaphium of the Pergenstorfer family of 1498, by A. Krafft (in the l. aisle) and adjacent to it an altar-piece by Wohlgemuth. The high altar-piece, a winged picture on gold ground (Crucifixion, Annunciation, Resurrection), is the best specimen of the painting of Nuremberg at the close of the 14th cent. Stained glass also old. — In the Gänsemart, in the rear of the Frauenkirche, is an elegant little fountain-figure in bronze, by Labenwolf, pupil of Vischer, termed the Gänsemännchen ("little goose-man"), a peasant carrying a goose under each arm. — In the vicinity is the house of the poet Hans Sachs, in the street of the same name, No. 989 (Pl. 40).

The *Schöne Brunnen (Pl. 33), opp. the Frauenkirche, erected in 1385—96, and entirely restored in 1821—24, is a Goth. column. 62 ft. in height, adorned with numerous figures, some of which date from 1824 only. The statues below represent seven electors and nine heroes (Charlemagne, Godfrey de Bouillon, Clovis; Jud. Maccabæus, Josuah, David; Cæsar, Alexander, Hector); those above, Moses and the seven prophets. — *Wiss's House (Pl. 39), between the Schöne Brunnen and the Rathhaus, has been so entirely renewed and extended by the eminent architect Heideloff, that it has become one of Nuremberg's finest modern buildings.

The Rathhaus (Pl. 31) was erected 1619 in the Ital. Renaissance style. The great hall appertains to an older part of the building erected 1522, and is adorned with frescoes by Dürrer, representing the triumphal procession of the Emp. Maximilian, town-pipers and minstrels, and discomfiture of Midas; it also contains stained glass by Hirschvogel, a candelabrum of 1613, etc. On the central buttress is represented an execution by the guillotine (1522), which proves that this terrible instrument is not a modern invention, as is generally supposed. On the ceiling of the long corridor in the upper story is a plaster representation of a tournament held at Nuremberg in 1434.

The second floor contains the municipal Art Collection, comprising 30,000 engravings, among which are some good Dürrers;
wood-carving by Veit Stoss, e.g. his celebrated *Rosenkranz*, representing in several sections the life of Christ, the Last Judgment, saints, etc.; then a fine Madonna; bronzes by P. Vischer; goblets by W. Jamnitzer; ancient and modern stained glass; the tankards of the now abolished guilds; picture-gallery from the Monastery of Landau (p. 41). Two works in the latter deserve special notice: Dürer, Charlemagne and Sigismund; Sandrart, Banquet at the Rathhaus of Nuremberg in celebration of the Peace of Westphalia, containing 47 portraits; the figures at the table in front are Ottavio Piccolomini, Count Palatine Charles Gustavus, afterwards king of Sweden, and Elector Charles Lewis of the Palatinate.

In the passage an old plan of city of Vienna, said to have been presented by the Empress Maria Theresa. The Fountain in the court is by Labenwolf, 1556. — Beneath the Rathhaus are subterranean passages and old dungeons, which the curious visitor may inspect.

The Prot. church of *St. Sebaldus* (Pl. 2), is a Goth. basilica with two choirs; nave and W. choir in the transition style (13th cent.); tower, aisles, and E. choir completed in a pure Goth. style in 1377. The sacristan lives at the deanery, but is often to be found in the church (18 kr.).

*Exterior.* The N. Portal, the so-called Bride’s Door, the sculptures in half relief on the buttresses of the E. choir, representing the Passion, and the ‘Schreyer Monument,’ a magnificent Entombment with numerous life-size figures in stone, executed 1492 by Adam Kraft, his master-piece (opp. the Rathhaus), and the Last Judgment over the S. entrance are all worthy of careful inspection. — *Interior.* Last Supper, Christ on the Mt. of Olives and the Kiss of Judas, sculptures in the E. choir by Kraft; near them the Margrave Window, representing the Margr. Fred. of Ansbach and Baiern, with his wife and eight children, painted on glass by Veit Hirschvogel in 1515; also several good altar-pieces, especially a winged picture on the N. wall, painted 1513 by Hans v. Kulmbach, from drawings attributed to Dürer, probably the master’s finest work; Crucifix; and figures in wood, of the Virgin and St. John over the high altar, by Veit Stoss. Modern high altar in wood (1821) by Rotermund and Heideloff. — *St. Sebald’s Monument* (8 tons in weight, for which the administrators of the church paid a sum equivalent to 266 l.), regarded by Kugler (Hist. of Art) as the most exquisite gem of German art, is the master-piece of Peter Vischer, the celebrated artist in bronze, completed by him, assisted by his five sons, in 1519, after thirteen years’ labour. The 12 Apostles in niches around the sarcophagus containing the relics of the saint are admirable; 12 smaller figures of church-fathers and prophets, about 70 fantastic representations of genii, mermaids, animals, etc., mingled with flowers and foliage, also merit minute examination. The miracles performed by the saint are the subject of the reliefs below the sarcophagus. In a niche beneath, on the side towards the altar, is the artist himself with apron and chisel, a beautifully executed statuette. Adjacent to the fine modern wooden pulpit is an Entombment, attributed to Dürer, with the armorial bearings of the Holzschuher family. In the W. choir a remarkable and very interesting copper font, with figures, in which Emp. Wenzel was baptized 1561, the most ancient specimen of the metal workmanship of Nuremberg.

The Parsonage of St. Sebald, on the W. side, with its picturesque Goth. turrets, dating from 1318, was once occupied by
Melchior Pfinzing (d. 1535), provost of St. Sebald, and author of the 'Tewrdannkh', an allegorical narration of the wooing of Mary of Burgundy by the Emp. Maximilian I.

Opp. St. Sebald's, on the N., is the pretty Goth. chapel of St. Maurici (Pl. 50), erected 1354, restored and converted into a picture-gallery (Sund and Wed. 10½–12 o'clock gratis; at other times fee 18–24 kr.), containing works by old German masters, some of them from the former Boisserée collection.


A house to the S.W. of the W. side of St. Sebald's bears an inscription designating it, by order of King Lewis, as the former dwelling of the bookseller 'Johann Palm, who fell a victim to the tyranny of Napoleon in 1806'. The patriotic Palm had published a pamphlet on the 'Degradation of Germany', the tone of which was displeasing to the Emperor, who accordingly caused him to be condemned by a court-martial and shot.

On the opp. building, over the gateway of the former Stadt-wage, or civic weighing-house, is a good relief by Kraft, of 1497, indicative of the destination of the building. Permanent Exhibition of Art here, see p. 35. In the vicinity is the house in which Dürer was born, with inscription.

*Dürer's Statue (Pl. 10) was designed by the eminent Rauch. A few hundred paces farther on in the Bergstrasse is Dürer's House (Pl. 9), at the corner of the Alb.-Dürer-Strasse, No. 376., near the Thiergartner-Thor, immediately below the Burg. The best picture at Nuremberg by Dürer is a *portrait of the burgo-master Hieron. Holaschuh, painted 1526, still in possession of the family of that name (preserved in the Schöpf'sches Haus, near St. Sebald's, easily accessible).

The Collections of Colonel Gemming (12 kr.) are very interesting. Medallions, portraits, engravings, and minerals near the Fleischbrücke, No. 2, on the l.; archaeol., ethnograph., and Noric collection in the Court of the Burg. A number of specimens and many thousand duplicates are for sale. — The Nat. Hist. Museum (Pl. 36) of the brothers Sturm, Panierplatz 709, will interest the professional (24 kr.).

The *Burg, or Imperial Castle (Pl. 32), founded 1024 by Emp. Conrad II. and extended by Fred. Barbarossa in 1158, presented to the king by the city, and restored 1854-55 in the Goth. style, rises on a sandstone rock N. of the town. The castellan Kellner-
(an artist in stained glass) lives on the r. by the castle-gate (24 kr.).]
The venerable lime-tree in the court is said to have been planted 800 years ago by the Empress Cunigunde. A niche in the wall contains a statue of the Saxon ambassador Glasendorf, who died at Nuremberg during the Thirty Years' War. In the porch, four heralds as torch-bearers, with the arms of Bavaria, Franconia, Swabia, and the Palatinate, are modern. In the Audience Chamber several old Germ. pictures by Wohlgemuth, Kulmbach, Burgkmair, Schaufelt, and Cranach. In the Kaiser capelle (see below) numerous reliefs in wood. — A beautiful and extensive prospect, with varying foreground, is obtained from the windows of some of these apartments, but the finest point of view is the new balcony on the N.W. side of the castle. The Westerthor hurm, on the side towards the town (custodian 9 kr.), is another fine point. The Heidenthurm, by the castle-gate, is the oldest part of the building. It contains two late Romanesque chapels, one above the other; the lower, St. Margaret's Chapel, date 10th cent.; the upper, St. Otmar's Chapel, date 13th cent., with pointed vaulting resting on slender marble columns with Romanesque capitals, partly of Corinthian tendency. The fortifications on the N. side are on Dürer's system.

By the pentagonal tower on the E. wall of the castle, two hoof-shaped impressions are shown, said to have been left by the horse of a knight who was brought here as a prisoner in the 16th cent., but escaped by leaping over the moat. This incident gave rise to a sarcastic proverb: 'The Nurembergers hang no man, unless they have caught him.' — The Well is 300 ft. deep; candles are usually lowered into it to show its great depth (12 kr.).

The Count of Zollern was invested by Rudolph of Hapsburg in 1273 with the dignity of Burggrave (i.e. governor of the castle) of Nuremberg. In 1415 Fred. VI., a Burggrave of Nuremberg, from whom the present royal family of Prussia descends, was created Elector of Brandenburg by the Emp. Sigismund. — Opposite the pentagonal tower (see above), to the l. by the wall, is a collection of Instruments of Torture (12 kr.). The well-known 'Iron Virgin', however (a hollow figure with projecting knives in the interior, into which malefactors were thrust), is preserved in the Freithurm, a tower at the Maxthor, a few min. walk E. of the castle.

In the lower rooms of the former Dominican monastery at the lower extremity of the Burgstrasse is the Maximilian Collection of mediaeval monuments (adm. gratis), comprising casts of ancient sculptures of Nuremberg etc., property of the sculptor Rotermundt.

The upper floor contains the Town Library (open Tues., Thurs., Sat., 10—12), comprising 40,000 vols., 800 MSS., among which are several of great value; missals, and well-executed miniatures by Glockentor, a miniature-painter of Nuremberg; also early specimens of printing, e.g. the Rationale of Durandus, one of the first books printed by Guttenberg; autographs of Luther, Melanchthon, etc.; various curiosities, old astronom. instruments, medals, etc.

On the W. side of the castle is the Thiergärtnertor, beyond which a road leads from the Pilatus-Haus to the l., then r., passing Krafft's Stations (a series of reliefs in stone on seven pillars, the two last best preserved; 'Mt. Calvary' also by Krafft), to (3/4 M.) St. John's Cemetery (Pl. I. A.), for centuries the bu-
The most illustrious families of Nuremberg. The Goth. Heiligekreuz-Capelle (Pl. 47), on the 1. before the cemetery is reached, contains a fine altar in carved wood by Veit Stoss, the double wings painted by Wohlgemuth (custodian 12 kr.). On the W. side of the cemetery handsome modern arcades have been erected.

The Holzschuhver Chapel contains a good Entombment with 15 life-size figures by Kraft (Joseph of Arimathea is a portrait of Kraft himself). Dürr, his friend Pirkheimer, Veit Stoss, and several other eminent men are buried here.

The Cemetery of St. Bochus, another large burying-ground, contains the grave of the celebrated Peter Vischer. Several pictures by Dürer in the chapel.

The church of St. Egidius (Pl. 3), originally a Romanesque basilica, erected by the Benedictines in 1140, burned down in 1697, was rebuilt in 1711–18 in the degraded style of that century. It contains an altar-piece by Van Dyck, the Body of Christ in the arms of the Virgin; at the back of the altar two reliefs in bronze by P. Vischer and his son. Adjacent is the late Romanesque Eucharistus Capelle. In the Goth. Tetzl-Capelle a Coronation of the Virgin in stone, by Kraft. — The adjacent Gymnasium, or grammar-school (Pl. 15), is said to have been founded by Melanchthon, a statue of whom rises in front of it.

Three Private Houses in this neighbourhood are of interesting construction. The courts in the interior, as well as the turreted roofs, should be observed. Fuchs's House (Pl. 27), N. of, and nearly opp. to St. Ägidius, erected in 1605; Muffel's House (Pl. 24), Theresien-Str. 573, now the property of the tobacco-manufacturer Kraft; Petersen's House (Pl. 29), in the Panier-platz, these two erected 1590; Forster's House, date 1582, in the market-place. — Wiss's House see p. 37.

The Landauer Monastery, now a commercial school, formerly contained a picture-gallery, lately removed to the Rathhaus. The Chapel (now a studio for bronze-casting), erected 1507, contains a remarkably fine vaulting, supported by two elegant spiral columns.

The Germanic Museum (Pl. 14; daily, excl. Sund., 9—1 and 2—4 o'clock, adm. 24 kr.), destined for the promotion of German historical investigation, is established in the Goth. building (14th cent.) of a suppressed Carthusian monastery (W. of the Frauenthor) with fine and extensive cloisters. It contains a valuable collection of pictures, sculptures, drawings, coins, weapons, and articles of domestic use, most of them mediaeval. The great hall is adorned with a large fresco by the eminent painter Kaulbach, representing Emp. Otho III. opening the tomb of Charlemagne, symbolical of the object of the Museum to bring to light the treasures of the past.

One of the most popular resorts near Nuremberg is the Rosenau, the property of the merchant Wiss, near the Turkish Villa of the
same proprietor. Also the Tullnau, \( \frac{3}{4} \) M. from the Marienvorstadt, with an open-air theatre.

Another very favourite point is the Alte Feste (old fortress), about 6 M. from Nuremberg, and 2\( \frac{1}{4} \) M. from Fürth, where Wallenstein was stationed during the battle of 1632. Extensive prospect from the tower.

The Franconian Switzerland may be visited from Nuremberg in 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) day. This small hilly district (1800 ft. above the sea-level), with its pretty valleys watered by the Wiesent, and its wooded heights, forming the W. spurs of the Fichtelgebirge, and situated nearly in the centre of the triangle formed by Nuremberg, Bamberg, and Baireuth, is principally indebted for its reputation to its remarkable Stalactite Caverns, containing remains of ante-diluvian animals, specimens of which are encountered in almost every museum in Europe.

By rail. in the afternoon from Nuremberg to Forchheim (p. 34), thence by dilig. to Streitberg (*Curhaus, with whey-cure and bath-estab.; *Goldenes Kreuz; *Goldener Löwe, moderate), above which rise the ruins of that name. On the following morning the valley of the Wiesent should be ascended to (2\( \frac{1}{4} \) M.) Muggendorf (Hôtel Schüler; Fränk. Schweiz; Stern); thence with guide to the summit of the *Riesenburg (key brought by the guide), a wild group of dolomite rocks commanding a charming view. Then through the picturesque Rabenecker Thal, at the (1\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.) mill an ascent to the r., and past the ruin of Rabenseck and (1\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.) Schönhof, to the castle of (1\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.) Rabenstein; the castellan keeps the key of the (1\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.) Sophien, or Rabenstein Cavern, the most interesting of those in this district, both on account of its fine stalactites, and the number of fossil bones which it still contains. From the Rabenstein in 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) hrs. to Gössweinstein (Post), with an imposing pilgrimage-church, and castle commanding a magnificent prospect. Hence by omnibus back to Forchheim.

Those whom time permits may also visit the Zoolith, or Gailenreuth Cavern, a short distance W. of Gössweinstein, consisting of three or four stories, in each of which numerous bones of bears, lions, hyenas, and wolves are still found. This cave has attained an European celebrity owing to the investigations of Cuvier and other eminent naturalists.

13. From Nuremberg to Munich by Augsburg.

Railway in 5\( \frac{1}{4} \)—8 hrs.; fares 9 fl. 24, 6 fl. 15, 4 fl. 12 kr.; express 1\( \frac{1}{4} \)th higher.

From Nuremberg to stat. Nördlingen see R. 9.

Stat. Harburg, a small town tenanted chiefly by Jews; on a rock to the r. lies the picturesque old castle of the same name, the property of Prince Wallerstein, and the seat of the authorities of the district. The fertile valley of the winding Wörnitz, which the train frequently crosses, is now traversed.

Stat. Donauwörth (*Krebs; Post), on the Danube, is now a small town of little importance. The buildings of the suppressed Benedictine Abbey of the Holy Cross are now the property of Prince Wallerstein. A chapel adjoining the abbey-church contains the sarcophagus of the ill-fated Mary of Brabant, consort of Duke Lewis of Bavaria, by whose order she was beheaded in 1256 on a groundless suspicion of infidelity. The fortress of Mangoldstein, where the execution took place, to the r. near the stat., was destroyed by order of the inconsolable prince, after he had been convinced of his wife’s innocence.
INGOLSTADT. 13. Route. 43

The Danube from Donauwörth to Batisbon. Steamboat daily in summer; after the arrival of the first train from Munich, in 8-9 hrs.; fares 4 fl. 24, 2 fl. 57 kr. — In 3½ hrs. the steamer reaches

1. Ingolstadt (Gold. Adler), with 15,025 inhab., once a strong fortification and seat of a celebrated University, which was founded 1472 by Duke Lewis the Rich, and at the end of the 16th cent. boasted of 4000 students (subsequently transferred to Munich, p. 56). In 1632 the town was besieged by Gust. Adolphus, whilst Tilly lay mortally wounded within its walls. In 1680 it was taken, and the fortifications demolished by the French General Moreau. Since 1827 the place has been re-fortified. The Goth. *Frauenkirche, consecrated in 1458, contains Tilly’s tomb.

About 2 hrs. later, near the ancient and picturesquely situated (r.) Abbey of Weltenburg, the valley of the Danube suddenly contracts to a wild rocky defile, the most striking part of the journey, which the steamboat passes in 10 min.

1. Kelheim (*Teutisher Hof) is commanded by the *Befreiungshalle (‘Hall of Liberation’), a magnificent structure in the Greco-Roman style, begun by order of King Lewis in 1842, and inaugurated on Oct. 18th, 1869, in commemoration of the battle of Leipzig. A substructure 24 ft. in height, supports a rotunda constructed of brick, the interior of which is lined with marble. On the exterior are 16 colossal female figures, emblematical of different German provinces. The interior, sumptuously decorated, contains 54 figures of victory, in Carrara marble, between which are shields cast with the metal of captured guns, bearing the names of battles and generals (adm. gratis). — At Kelheim, which is a place of some commercial importance, the Altmühl (and by means of it the Ludwig’s Canal, p. 94) unites with the Danube. Below this point the scenery is less uniformly picturesque. In 3 hrs. more the steamer reaches

Batisbon, p. 93.

The train now crosses the Danube, then the Schmutter. To the r. in the valley of the Danube the church-towers of Blenheim and Höchstädt are visible, where in 1083 Guelph I. of Bavaria was defeated and deprived of his duchy by Emp. Henry IV. In 1703 Elector Max Eman. of Bavaria and Marshal Villars here won a victory over the imperial troops under Count Styrum; but the Elector and Marshal Tallard were signaly defeated, almost on the same spot, by Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, Aug. 13th, 1704. To the l., on the opp. bank of the Lech, the plain of which the line now traverses, rises the church of Rain, where Tilly in his 73rd year, whilst defending the passage of the Lech against Gustavus Adolphus, received the wound of which he died at Ingolstadt, Apr. 23rd, 1632. The train now passes Nordendorf (r. the suppressed nunnery of Holsen, now the château of a Count Fischler), Meitingen (r. on the height the castle of Markt, once a Roman fort, property of Prince Fugger), and Gersthofen, and crosses the Wertach, near its union with the Lech.


Augsburg (1508 ft.), with 45,389 inhab. (2/5 Prot.), the Rom. Augusta Vindelicorum, situated at the confluence of the Wertach
and the Lech, was a free imperial town in the middle ages, and the great centre of the commerce between N. Europe, Italy and the Levant. It attained to the culminating point of its prosperity in the 15th and 16th centuries, and several of its citizens enjoyed princely wealth and power. Three daughters of Augsburgers were married to princes: Clara v. Detten to Elector Fred. the Victorious of the Palatinate; Agnes Bernauer, the beautiful daughter of a barber, to Duke Albert III. of Bavaria; and Philippina Welser to Archduke Ferdinand of Austria. Bartholomew Welser, another citizen, fitted out a squadron to take possession of Venezuela, which had been assigned to him as a pledge by Emp. Charles V. The Fugger family raised themselves within a century from the condition of poor weavers to that of the wealthiest merchants at Augsburg, or perhaps in Europe. They were the Rothschilds of their age, and like them ennobled; whilst they frequently replenished the exhausted coffers of the emperors Maximil. I. and Charles V. A separate quarter of Augsburg, founded by Hans Jacob Fugger 'the Rich' in 1516, is still called the Fuggerei (Pl. 25), closed by its own gates and consisting of 53 small houses, tenanted at a merely nominal rent by indigent Rom. Cath. citizens. The exterior of many of the buildings of Augsburg still recall its ancient magnificence, being adorned with curious old frescoes of the 16th and 17th cent., many of which however are now in a very dingy and decayed condition. The old fortifications are now being removed. Deer are now kept in part of the former fosse.

At Augsburg Charles V. held his famous diets, that of 1530, at which the Protestant princes presented to the Emperor and the states the 'Augsburg Confession', a reformed creed framed by Melanchthon, that of 1548, at which the 'Interim' was issued, and that of 1555, by which a religious peace was concluded. The delivery of the Confession probably took place in the hall of the episcopal palace, now a royal Residence.

The *Rathhaus* (Pl. 12), erected 1616—20, was at that period the most imposing Renaissance structure in Germany. In the pediment in front is a large pine-cone in bronze, part of the armorial bearings of the city, the same as that of Rome under Augustus. In the vestibule are busts of Rom. emperors from Cæsar to Otho. The 'Golden Hall', 25 ft. in height, lighted by three rows of windows, one above another, with panelled ceiling entirely supported by the beams and lattice-work above, should be inspected. An adjoining room contains a few mediocre pictures (among them Samson and Delilah by Cranach). The tower commands a fine panorama of the city and environs.

The Perlach-Thurm (Pl. 11), a clock-tower adjacent to the Rathhaus, erected 1063 as watch-tower and heightened in 1615, is surmounted by a vase consisting of a figure of Cisa, the ancient
heathen patroness of Augsburg. The Fountain near the Rathhaus is adorned with a statue of Augustus, as founder of the town.

The Cathedral (Pl. 20), an irregular Goth. pile, originally a Romanesque basilica, commenced 996, consecrated 1006, altered 1321—1431, now consists of nave with low cross-vaulting, and double aisles, borne by square pillars. Both choirs are elevated. The aisles are separated by slender round columns with foliage capitals. The N. and S. portals of the loftier E. choir are worthy of careful inspection. The metal wings of the doors of the S. aisle, dating from 1070 (?), contain in 36 sections representations of Adam and Eve, the Serpent, Centaurs, etc. The numerous paintings are of little value. That opp. the N. portal represents the deliverance of Vienna from the Turks in 1683. On the wall of the N. aisle. portraits of all the bishops from 398. Very fine cloisters on the N. side with tombstones of great antiquity.

At the S. extremity of the Maximiliansstrasse, the principal street in Augsburg, in which Fugger’s house is situated (re-decorated with frescoes on the exterior), are the two churches of St. Ulrich (Pl. 2), that in front Prot., the other Rom. Cath. The lofty nave of the latter was erected 1467—99, and in 1500 the foundation-stone of the choir was laid by Emp. Maximil. I. Pictures of that period on the W. wall represent the ceremony and the procession of the Emperor with the estates and cardinals. The election of the Rom. kings Ferdinand IV. and Joseph I. took place in the sacristy here.

The late Goth. church of St. Anna (Pl. 7), erected 1471—1510, interior disfigured with the exception of the choir, contains portraits of Luther and Elector John Fred. of Saxony by Cranach, the Resurrection, by Burgkmair, the Wise and Foolish Virgins, by Amberger, etc. The Fugger Chapel is sumptuously decorated with sculptures in marble. Ancient and modern tombstones in the cloisters. — The Barfüsserkirche (Pl. 8) contains a few pictures by Germ. masters of the 17th and 18th cent., recently restored.

The Picture Gallery in the former monastery of St. Catharine (Pl. 16), open daily 10—12 (fee 24 kr.), is very interesting on account of the remarkably fine collection of the Swabian masters, the Older and Younger Holbein, Burgkmair, Zeitblom, and others. (Polytechnic School in the same building.)

Entrance Hall: 3 pictures by the elder, 2 by the younger Holbein. 1st Room: Holbein the Eld., History of Paul, a large winged picture; Zeitblom, Hist. of St. Valentine in four pictures; Holbein the Eld., Transfiguration with wings. — 2nd R.: Netherlands masters. Schaiken, Mocking of Christ; Rubens’ School, Wallenstein; Van Dyck, Portrait of Queen Henrietta Stuart; Rubens, Combat with crocodiles. — 3rd R.: Ital. and Span. masters. Titian, Christ, SS. Mary and Catharine; Murillo, Savoyard; Titian, Magdalene, Venus, Isabella of Spain; Zurbaran, St. Francis; Vermiglio, Finding of the Cross. In the cabinets pictures of inferior value.
The Museum contains Rom. and mediæval monuments, and the collections of the historical society. — In front of the Arsenal (Pl. 14) are several curious cannon of the 16th cent., very artistically decorated. — The old Waterworks of Augsburg supply most of the houses up to the higher stories, a convenience rarely met with even in modern German towns. Several of the public fountains are worthy of inspection: Augustus Fountain by the Rathhaus; then, farther up in the Maximilian-Str., the *Mercury and Hercules Fountains, both with statues and other adjuncts, finely executed in bronze by the Netherlands master Adr. de Vries 1596—99.

Beyond Augsburg the line traverses a sterile plain, consisting chiefly of moor and peat-moss. The locomotives here burn peat. Near stat. Friedberg the line crosses the Lech, near which it runs as far as Mering. Stat. Altheigenenberg, with château; Nassenhofen with extensive peat-magazines; at Olching the Amper, outlet of the Ammersee (p. 50), is crossed; the Dachauer Moos is traversed, and at Pasing the Würm, outlet of the Starnberg Lake, crossed. On the l. the Nymphenburg (p. 63) is next passed, then the Marsfeld, or military exercising-ground.

Munich see R. 16.

14. From Frankfurt to Munich by Würzburg and Ansbach.

Railway in 10—12 hrs.; fares 16 fl. 45, 11 fl. 12, 7 fl. 30 kr.; express 1/6th higher.

As far as Würzburg see R. 10. The Ansbach line here diverges from that to Nuremberg, and proceeds more towards the S. Near stat. Heidingsfeld it crosses the Main and traverses its vine-clad bank. Stat. Ochsenfurt possesses an old Romanesque church, and another (St. Michel's) with fine portal. Beyond stat. Marktbreit the Main is quitted, and the W. slopes of the Steiger Wald reached. Three small stations, then Steinach.

Diligence hence 3 times daily in 2 hrs. to Rotenburg (Schwan) on the Tauber, an ancient, once free imperial town, with 6000 inhab. At the E. altar of the restored Goth. church of St. Jacob are 8 excellent pictures by Herlen (1468). The wood-carving (dove) on the centre altar is of the same date.

Stat. Burgbernheim with old castle (1½ M. S. W. lies Wildbad, an unpretending watering-place). At stat. Oberdachstetten the valley of the Franconian Resat is entered.

Stat. Ansbach (*Stern or Post; Lüwe), with 11,975 inhab. (1100 Rom. Cath.), was the residence of the Margraves of Ansbach, who in 1769 inherited the principality of Baireuth. The garden of the Palace, erected 1713, contains a pavilion with modern frescoes and extensive orangery. Platen, an eminent author (d. 1835) was born here in a house in the street named after him. The finest church is the *Johanniskirche, with choir of 1441,
burial-place of the Margraves of Ansbach, a branch of the Hohenzollern family. The *Gumbertuskirche contains the fine chapel of St. George, which was made over in 1485 to the Order of the Swan, founded by Elector Fred. II. in 1443; 12 stone monuments of knights of the order have since been placed here. In the Johanniskirchhof is Caspar Hauser's tombstone, with the inscription: 'Hic jacet Casparus Hauser aenigma sui temporis, ignota nativitas, occulta mortis 1833'. In the palace-garden a monument has also been erected to him on the spot where he was assassinated; inscription: 'Hic occultus occulto occultus il. Dec. 1833.' It is generally believed that this ill-fated man, whose dark and mysterious history is so well known, was a victim throughout his life, as well as in his death, to the ambition of some noble family, to the dignities of which he was the lawful heir.

Next stat. Winterescheidbach, Triesdorf (3 M. E. is Eschenbach, birthplace of the early German poet Wolfram v. Eschenbach, d. 1228); then Altmüh, where the valley of the Altmühl is entered. Stat. Gunzenhausen is the junction of the lines to Nuremberg and Nördlingen (R. 9). The direct line to Munich proceeds hence by a number of small stations (Eichstädt, an episcopal residence on the Altmühl, possesses an interesting cathedral) to Ingolstadt (p. 43); the Danube is here crossed by an iron bridge; farther on through entirely flat country to Munich, p. 48.

15. From Stuttgart to Munich.

Railway in 6—9 hrs.; fares 9 fl. 42, 6 fl. 21, 4 fl. 15 kr.; express is higher.

From Stuttgart to Ulm see R. 3.

The line here crosses the Danube, and enters the Bavarian dominions, to which Neu-Ulm belongs. Near stat. Nersingen the town and abbey of Eichingen are seen rising on the opp. bank of the Danube, the heights of which were occupied by the Austrians under Laudon, Oct. 14th, 1805, but were taken by storm by the French under Ney. From this victory the marshal derived his title of Duc d'Eichingen.

Stat. Günzburg (Bär), the Rom. Guntia, a town with numerous towers, picturesquely situated on a hill, at the confluence of the Günz and Danube. The castle, erected by Charles, son of Ferdinand of the Tyrol and Philippina Welser (p. 52), was afterwards presented by Emp. Leopold I. to Lewis of Baden, the conqueror of the Turks. As the train proceeds, a range of wooded hills is seen to the r., crowned by the castles of Reissenburg and Landestrost. The Danube is now quitted; hence to Augsburg uninteresting. Augsburg to Munich see R. 13:

Munich, see below.


Hotels Garnis. Leinfelder, in the Carlsthor; *Marienbad*, Barer Strasse 4, near the Obelisk, with large garden and baths of all kinds, pension in winter 2½ fl.; *Maximilian Hotel*, Maximilian-Str. — *Private Apartments*, even for short periods, are also easily obtained.

Cafés. *Four Seasons* (see above); *Danner*, *Probst*, both near the Carlsthor, next door to Oberpollinger, coffee 6 kr. per glass, ice 12 kr.; Tambosi, under the arcades of the palace-garden; *Englisches Café*, *Lorenz*, *Maximilian*, *Oper*, and Holsinger in the Maximilian-Str., the last on the Isar, also visited by ladies; Frisch, Königs-Str., with garden, also suitable for ladies. — *Confectioners*: Tambosi, Hampfer, both under the arcades; Rottenhöfer, Residenz-Strasse.

Restaurants etc. Most of the second-class hotels and the cafés are also restaurants. — *Wine* at the following; *Groderange*, Residenz-Str. 19; *Café National*, Otto-Str. (entered from the Max-Joseph-Str.); *Quatresous* (French cuisine), Promenade-Str. 4; *Ott*, Brienner-Str. 12; Wein- halle, Auguinergasse; *Mittnacht*, Fürsten-Str., Michel, Rosen-Str., Hungarian wines. — *Beer*, one of the great specialties of Munich, generally good and remarkably cheap (3 kr. per glass), may be procured almost everywhere. The following establishments are much frequented: Hofbräuhaus, in the Platzl, always crowded by persons of all classes, excellent beer, but bad accommodation, and little or no attendance. *Oberpollinger* (see above), near the Carlsthor; *Franciscaner*, opp. the post-office; *Sterrecker*, in the Thal; *Hacker*, Sendlinger-Str.; *Pachorr*, and Spatenbräu, Neuhauergasse. The *Bierkeller* outside the gates also attract numerous visitors in summer. The following peculiar varieties of beer are drunk in spring only: *Salinator* or *Zacherloel* (strong) in the first half of April; *Bock*, or Eimbeck beer (imported into Munich in the 16th cent. from Eimbeck via Nuremberg), in which the malt preponderates considerably over the hops, usually in May, and at the festival of Corpus Christi in June (at the Bockkeller). — Pleasant view and good beer at the Franciscanerkeller on the r. bank of the Isar, near the summer-theatre in the Au.

Newspapers at the Literar. Verein in the Odeon: subscription for 3 days 28, a week 36, fortnight 48 kr., month 1 fl. 12 kr.

Public Gardens. *Dianabad* in the Engl. Garten (p. 68), with baths; Engl. Café (see above); Westendhalle, Sonnengasse. Music almost daily in all.

Baths. *Dianabad*, hydropathic estab. (see above), with swimming and other baths; *Marienbad* (see above); *Haußhammer*, St. Anna-Str.; Scheitler, Müller-Str.; *Wirthier*, Bad-Str.; swimming baths at the two latter. Dr. *Steinbacher's Naturheilanstalt*, B. and med. attendance 8—25 fl. weekly.
Cabs. (Fisher is a two-horse, Droschke a one-horse vehicle). To or from the stations: one-horse (for 2 pers. only) 15 kr.; two-horse, 1—2 pers. 24, 3—4 pers. 36 kr. Drive in the town 15, 24, 36 kr. One-horse, each 1/4 hr. 12 kr.; two-horse each 1/4 hr. of first hr. 16, 24 or 30 kr., each subsequent 1/4 hr. or fraction of 1/4 hr. 15, 18 or 24 kr. Excursions according to a tariff hung in the vehicles. From 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fares. After dark 3 kr. per 1/4 hr. for the lamps. Luggage above 10 lbs. 6 kr., each heavy package 12 kr., irrespective of time or distance.

Omnibus to stat. 6, with luggage 12, heavy lug. 18 kr.

Post and Telegraph Offices (Pl. 49) in the Max-Josephs-Platz.

Theatres. Performances alternately in the Hof-Theater (Pl. 54) and the Residenz-Theater (Pl. 55), Operas on Sundays and generally on Thursdays. Boxes all let to subscribers (1 fl. to 1 fl. 24 kr.); reserved seat in the 'Gallerie Noble' 2 fl. 30, parquet 1 fl. 12 kr. to 3 fl., pit 36 kr.; adm. generally higher on opera-nights, 'Gallerie noble' 3 fl., parquet 1 fl. 30 kr.; pit 48 kr. Tickets sold 8—12 a.m., 3—5 p.m. on the ground-floor, entrance Maximilian-Str. — Volkstheater for operettas and ballet, reserved seats 36 kr.; representations in summer at 4 and 8 o'clock.

Parade at the guard-house and in front of the Feldherrnhalle (p. 57) at 12, with militia. Music. A militia band also plays every Wed. evening 6—7 in the Hofgarten, and Sat. evenings by the Chinese tower in the Engl. Garden at the same hour.

Commissionaires 2 fl. per day, 1 fl. for 1/2 day.

English Church Service in the Odeon (p. 57).

Collections etc. accessible to the public as below; the days and hours are, however, occasionally changed. Admission gratis, unless the contrary is stated.

Antiquities (at the Academy, p. 67), daily 9—12 o'clock.

Art Union (p. 57), daily except Sat.; visitors enter their names in a book (fee 12 kr.).

Bavaria and Ruhmeshalle (p. 67), daily (in summer) 10—12 and 2—4 (fee 2 kr.).

Botan. Garden (Pl. 5), in the Carlplatz, 8 a.m. to 5 1/2 p.m.; closed on Sundays and holidays.

Bronze Foundry (p. 67), daily 1—6, Sund. 12—2, fee 12 kr.

Cabinet of Coins (at the Academy, p. 67) daily 10—12.

Cabinet of Drawings (Old Pinakothek, p. 62), Mond., Wed. 11—1.

Cabinet of Engravings (Old Pinakothek, p. 62), Tues., Frid. 9—12.

Collection of Fossils (p. 67), Wed. 10—12, daily by payment of fee.

Festsaalbau (p. 56) at 11 a.m. (Sat., Sund. excepted). Odyssey Saloons the whole day from 9 a.m. (fee 24 kr.; visitors knock at the door to the l. in the second portal from the arcades); Nibelungen Saloons also open daily. Treasury closed for the present.

Glyptothek (p. 64), Mond., Frid. 8—12 and 2—4, Wed. 8—12.

Hof-Theater (p. 53), arrangements of the interior, Mond., Wed., Sat. at 2 precisely, on application to the porter; entrance in the Maximilians-Strasse.

Library (p. 57), daily 10—12, fee 24 kr.

Museum of the smaller objects of art in the Exhibition Building (p. 66), Mond., Frid. 9—1.

Museum, National Bavarian (p. 54), May to Sept. 9—2, Oct. to April 10—2, closed on Mond.

Museum, Ethnographical (p. 56), Tues., Thurs., Sat. 9—1.

Natural Hist. Collection (p. 67), Sat. 10—11, daily by payment of fee.

Nibelungen Rooms (p. 55), in the Festsaalbau (see above).

Observatory (p. 65), Tues., Wed. 8—11, Frid. 1—5.

Odyssey Rooms (p. 55), in the Festsaalbau (see above).

Paint (p. 56), see above (Festsaalbau).

Pinakothek, Old (p. 59), daily except Sat. 9—3 (in winter 9—2).

Pinakothek, New (p. 63), Sund., Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8—12 and 2—4, porcelain paintings after 9 a.m.

BÄDEKER'S S. Germany. 2nd Edit.
Polytechnic School (Pl. 48), models daily except Sund. 9—12 and 2—4.

* Porcelain Paintings (New Pinakothek, p. 63), Sund., Tuesd., Thursd.

Reiche Capelle (p. 54), in the Festsaalbau (see above).

* Schwantaler Museum (p. 67), Mond., Wed., Frid. 9—2; daily by payment of a fee (24 kr.) at any hour.

Stables, Royal (Pl. 28), daily 11—1 and 2—5, by special permission only (gratis).

Stained Glass Institution (p. 66), daily (exhibition-room).

* Treasury (p. 54), in the Festsaalbau, at present closed.

Vases (p. 63), in the Old Pinakothek, Mond., Wed., Frid. 10—1.

Winter Garden of the king (p. 55), daily (except Sat., Sund.) at 11 and 12 o’clock (gratis); tickets obtained at the office of the Oberhofmarschall, at the first portal of the Festsaalbau, I. on the ground floor.

Diary. Daily: Old Pinakothek 9—3, exc. Sat.; Library 10—12; Festsaalbau 11, exc. Sat. and Sund.; Schwantaler Museum; Pictures of the Künstverein 10—6, exc. Sat.; Bronze Foundry 1—6, Sund. 12—2; Stained Glass Institution; Models at the Polytechnic 9—12 and 2—5, exc. Sund.; collections at the Academy, fossils, optical and physical instruments, nat. hist. cabinet, coins, antiquities, by payment of fee 9—12, fossils and nat. hist. cabinet in the afternoon also; Palace and Festsaalbau; Winter-garden of the king at 11 and 12 o’clock, exc. Sat. and Sund. — Churches open till 12, Frauen, Ludwigs, and Basilica 2—6 p. m. also; Auerkirche open the whole day exc. 12—1; Allerheiligenkirche (p. 63) open only 7½—12, during the residence of the royal family also 3—4½. — Milit. music at 12 in front of the Feldherrnhalle (p. 57).

Sundays: in the Court Church of St. Michael classical music (by Palestrina, Orlando di Lasso, Pergolese, etc.) at high mass at 9 a. m., on the Sundays of Advent and Lent, and during Passion Week, vocal compositions only, on Holy Thursday and Good Friday at 7 p. m. a grand Miserere (by Allegri etc.), whilst the church is illuminated by a cross composed of 800 flames; milit. mass with milit. music in the same church at 11 (festivals 10½); church-music in the Frauenkirche at 9, in the Allerheiligenkirche at 11; parade with band at 12. New Pinakothek 8—12 and 2—4, porcelain paintings 9—12; Arcades and Art Union much frequented 10—6. — Mondays: Glyptothek 8—12 and 2—4; Museum in Exhibition Building 9—1; Drawings 11—1; Vases 10—1; United Collections 10—1; Reiche Capelle 10; Schwantaler Museum 9—2 (see above); Hof-Theater (interior) 2 p. m. — Tuesdays: New Pinakothek 8—12 and 2—4; porcelain paintings 9—12; Ethnograph. Mus. 9—1; Engravings 9—12; Observatory 8—11. — Wednesdays: Glyptothek 8—12; Vases 10—1; Fossils 10—12 (see above); Drawings 11—1; Hof-Theater (interior) 2 p. m.; Schwantaler Museum 9—2 (see above); United Collections 9—1; milit. music in the Palace Garden 6—7 p. m. — Thursdays: New Pinakothek 8—12 and 2—4, porcelain paintings 9—12; collections 9—1; Engravings 9—12; Schwantaler Museum 9—2; Reiche Capelle 10; Observatory 1—5; Synagogue 6 p. m. — Fridays: Museum in the Exhibition Building 9—1; Glyptothek 8—12 and 2—4; Engravings 9—12; Schwantaler Mus. 11—2; Observatory 1—5; Synagogue 6 p. m. — Saturdays: Old Pinakothek closed. New Pinakothek 8—12 and 2—4; nat. hist. cabinet 10—11 (see above); Ethnograph. Museum 9—1; Hof-Theater (interior) 2 p. m.; milit. music, by the Chinese Tower in the Engl. Garden 6—7 p. m. — A Drive (flamingoes see above) in the Engl. Garden is recommended after a morning of sight-seeing.

N. B. The Tages-Anzeiger (3 kr.) gives daily information with regard to collections, theatres, railways, omnibuses, etc. It should be taken in by those making some stay at Munich, and will be delivered daily before 9 a. m. for 20 kr. per week, on application to Franz, bookseller, Perusa-Strasse 4.

Munich (1728 ft.), capital of Bavaria, with 170,000 inhab. (16,000 Prot., 12,000 soldiers), situated on the Isar in the midst of a lofty and sterile plain, has been embellished and extended
by the erection of new suburbs and numerous palatial edifices during the present century, on a scale almost unknown in any other city in Europe. The population also has been quadrupled within the same period. Almost all the leading styles of architecture are here represented by perfect examples with their appropriate decorations, thus materially facilitating the study of the art. The city is indebted for these advantages to King Lewis (d. 1668), who even before his accession to the throne was a munificent patron of art. The Munich of the present day is almost entirely a work of his creation, and in treasures of painting and sculpture it is one of the richest cities in Germany. Living is cheaper here than in any other large town in Germany, but the climate is considered unhealthy.

The oldest church worthy of notice is the *Frauenkirche (Pl. 18), cathedral of the Archbishopric of Munich and Freising, a brick edifice (346 ft. long, 127 ft. broad) erected in the late Goth. style, 1468—88. The uncompleted towers, 346 ft. high, are covered with unsightly, helmet-shaped roofs. The nave and aisles are of equal height (118 ft.), supported by 22 slender octagonal pillars; rich net-work vaulting. In the nave is the Monumet of Emp. Lewis the Bavarian (d. 1347), erected 1625 by Elector Maximil. I., in dark marble with figures and decorations in bronze; an admirable brass of the 15th cent. is inserted in the pedestal, which has lateral apertures. The figures over the stalls were carved in the 15th cent. (12 Prophets and 12 Apostles). The large Turkish flag on a pillar of the nave (l.) was captured by Elector Max Emanuel at Belgrade in 1688. Under the organ a relief-monument to Bishop Gebsattel, by Schwanthaler; a spot is pointed out here whence every one of the 30 windows (each 72 ft. high) is entirely concealed.

The Court Church of St. Michael (Pl. 22), erected 1583 in the Rom. Renaissance style, with an imposing dome, contains (in the transept l.) the Monument of Eugene Beauharnais (d. 1824), Duke of Leuchtenberg and once vice-king of Italy, erected by his widow (d. 1851), daughter of the king of Bavaria, executed in marble by Thorwaldsen; Eugene is represented as a Greek hero, with a wreath of laurels in his hand, on the r. the Muse of history, l. the genii of death and immortality; above is his motto 'Honneur et Fidélité'. — *Church-music see p. 50.

The Theatine Church (Pl. 25), erected 1661—75 in the Ital. baroque style, overladen with decoration, contains the Royal Vaults, in which Emp. Charles VII. also reposés. The present façade dates from 1775. Pictures in the interior by Tintoretto, Zanchi, Cignani, &c.

The *Auer Kirche (Pl. 21), Mariahilfkirche, church of the suburb Au on the r. bank of the Isar, a modern imitation of the earlier Gothic style, was erected 1830—39 by Ohlmüller. Con-
trary to the rules of the style, the tower rises from the roof instead of independently. The façade and tower (278 ft.) are constructed of grey sandstone, the remainder of the edifice of brick; over the portal the Virgin by Schwanthaler. Variegated roof, resembling an embroidered carpet. The stained glass which fills the 52 lofty windows, designed by Schraudolph, Fischer, &c., under the superintendence of Hess, represents scenes from the life of the Virgin. The altars and walls of the aisles are decorated with carved wood by Schönlaub. — The Ch. of St. John (Pl. 22), in the suburb Haidhausen, also on the r. bank of the Isar, is another modern Goth. structure, completed 1863; central tower 310, side-towers 128 ft. high.

The *Basilica of St. Boniface (Pl. 17), 270 ft. long, 128 ft. broad, an admirable imitation of an ancient Ital. basilica of the 5th or 6th cent., was erected by Ziebland and completed 1850. Nave 82 ft., four aisles 44 ft. in height. The 66 columns, supporting round arches, are monoliths of grey Tyrolean marble with bases and capitals of white marble. Beams of the roof richly gilded. R. of the entrance a sarcophagus of light brown marble, destined by King Lewis to be his burial-place. Beneath it his Queen Theresa (d. 1854) is interred. Fine frescos by Hess and his pupils Schraudolph and others, scenes from the life of St. Boniface and numerous Bavarian saints, decorate the choir, the side-altars, the spaces between the windows, and the walls of the nave. Above the columns in the nave, between the arches, are 34 medallion-portraits of the popes from Julius III. to Gregory XVI. A Benedictine monastery adjoins the choir of the church; the *Holy Eucharist, a fresco by Hess, adorns the refectory.

The *Ludwigskirche (Pl. 20), erected 1829—42 in the mediæval Ital. circular style by Gärner, is a handsome cruciform structure, 237 ft. long, 154 ft. broad, 92 ft. high; façade flanked with two towers 226 ft. in height. Mosaic roof of variegated tiles. Above the portal Christ and the four evangelists, statues by Schwanthaler. The entire wall at the back of the high altar is covered with the *Last Judgment, the finest fresco of the artist Corne-lius, 65 ft. high, 40 ft. broad; the light in the church, however, is so subdued that the picture is never seen to advantage except about noon on bright days. The other frescos were designed by Cornelius, and executed by his pupils: on the vaulting of the principal choir, God the Father as Creator of the world, r. side of choir the Adoration of the Magi, l. side of choir Crucifixion. On the keystone of the vaulting at the centre of the cross, the Dove as an emblem of the Holy Ghost. The gaudy pictures of saints over the altars are by very inferior artists. The low aisles are divided into three chapels on each side. In the adjacent grounds (entrance by the gate l.) are frescos by Fortner at the different shrines.
The *Allerheiligenkirche (All Saints' Church), or new Court Chapel (Pl. 16; adm. see p. 50; entrance on the E. side of the Palace, next door to the Residenz-Theater), erected 1837 by Klenze in the Byzantine style, with Romanesque façade, is a perfect gem of taste and magnificence. The arches rest on columns of variegated marble, the walls are covered with different coloured marbles, and the vaulting, window-arches, and choir are adorned with frescoes on a gold ground by Hess and his pupils, emblematical of the Trinity. The concealment of the windows causes the light to enter in a very effective manner. The interior bears some resemblance to that of St. Mark's in Venice.

The Greek Church (Pl. 19) contains nothing of great interest; Greek service every Sunday. Paintings by a modern Greek artist. — The Protestant Church (Pl. 24), S. of the Carlsthor, only open during divine service (8, 10, and 3 o'clock on Sundays), is uninteresting.

The Max-Josephs-Platz is adorned with the *Monument of King Max Joseph (Pl. 32) (d. 1825), erected by the city on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of that monarch's accession, designed by the eminent Rauch of Berlin, cast in bronze by Stiglmayer. The pedestal is adorned with reliefs emblematical of Science, Agriculture, Constitution, Religious Unity, and Art. — On the S. side of the square is the Post Office (Pl. 49), with open arcade in imitation of the Florentine palaces; the paintings of horses on red ground which adorn the latter resemble those of Herculaneum. — On the E. side is the Hof-Theater (Pl. 54) (performances see p. 49), the largest in Germany, accommodating 2500 spectators, erected 1825. The pediment of the Corinthian colonnade is adorned with frescoes designed by Schwanthaler (in the upper, Pegasus and the Horse; in the lower, Apollo and the Muses). The arrangements of the interior merit inspection (adm. see p. 50). Visitors are conducted through the building and to the roof (fine survey of the town and environs) and sunk story in about 1½ hr. (fee 12 kr.). This theatre is connected with the palace by means of the Winter-Garden of the king (adm. see p. 50) and is adjoined on the N. by the Residenz-Theater (Pl. 55).

The houses in the broad Maximilian-Strasse, 3/4 M. in length, beginning between the Hof-Theater and the Post-office, and extending E. to the Isar, were erected by desire of King Max in an entirely novel style of domestic architecture. First, on the r., is the Hotel Maximilian with arcades decorated with small statues; farther on, 1., the imposing 'Four Seasons Hotel'. The street now expands into a long Platz, embellished with grounds; 1. the Government Buildings (Pl. 52), in front of them a fine Statue of General Deroy (Pl. 35), who was killed at Potolsk 1812, designed by Halbig, and erected 1856; and one of Count Rumford by Zum-
busch. Opp. to it is the Statue of Schelling, the philosopher, erected 1861 by his ‘grateful pupil Maximil. II., king of Bavaria’; beside which rises that of Frauenhofer the celebrated optician, by Halbig. The extensive building (Pl. 38) beyond these statues contains the

**Bavarian National Museum** (adm. see p. 49), comprising objects of historical interest, a series of 143 historical *frescoes*, 25 statues, etc. The collection is one of the most valuable of its kind. — Beyond the handsome bridge over the Isar the termination of this fine street is formed by the Maximilianeum (Pl. 29), an institution for students about to enter the government service, and destined for the reception of a gallery of modern historical paintings.

The N. side of the Max-Josephs-Platz is occupied by the royal **Palace** (Pl. 41), which consists of three parts: S. towards the Platz the Königsbau, N. towards the Hofgarten the Festsaalbau, and between these the Alte Residenz, or old palace. Strangers contemplating a visit to the interior of these extensive buildings are recommended to make themselves previously acquainted with the topography.

The **Alte Residenz**, erected at various periods, is adorned with fountain-groups and statues in bronze. That in the Grottenhof, Perseus with the head of Medusa, is a copy of the celebrated Florentine group by Benvenuto Cellini. The office for cards of admission is in the immediate vicinity.

The **Treasury** in the Alte Residenz (at present closed; this collection is in the passage adjoining the ‘Grotto’ on the S.) contains a number of jewels and precious trinkets (magnificent blue diamond, ‘pearl of the Palatinate’, half black, &c.), goblets, orders, regalia, &c.; one of the principal curiosities is the group of St. George and the Dragon, the knight in chiselled gold, the dragon of jasper, the whole adorned with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls; Bohemian crown of Fred. V. of the Palatinate, captured in 1620 at Prague; crowns of Emp. Henry II. (‘the Saint’) and his consort Cunigunde of 1010; model of Trajan’s Column, executed by the goldsmith Valadier 1763—83. The ante-chamber contains numerous portraits of the princely family of Wittelsbach, most of them painted in the last cent.

The **Antiquarium** (adm. see p. 49; entrance l. in the Grotto) is a spacious hall containing Egyptian antiquities, mummies, inscriptions, Greek, Roman and other bronzes, vases, Germanic and Scandinavian relics, terracottas, &c.

The **Reiche Capelle** (adm. see p. 50), which derives its name from its sumptuous decorations, contains relics, gold and silver plate, two miniature altars by Benv. Cellini (?), the enamelled portable altar, 6 in. long, used by Mary Stuart; an interesting Descent from the Cross in wax, by Mich. Angelo.
The *Königsbau (façade towards the Max-Josephs-Platz, 443 ft. long), erected 1826—23 by Klenze in imitation of the Pitti Palace at Florence, but of inferior effect owing to some necessary deviations from the original plan, is adorned in the interior with sculptures, frescoes, and other works of art, not now accessible. The S. W. apartments on the ground-floor are decorated with the magnificent *Nibelungen Frescoes, painted by Schnorr in 1846 and follg. years; each of the four finished saloons contains 4 large paintings, the lunettes numerous smaller ones. The 5th room is not completed. Admission see p. 49.

Entrance Hall: the principal persons of the poem, r. Sigfried and Chriemhild; then Hagen, Volker, Dankwart; above, the dwarf Alberich, keeper of the Nibelungen treasure, and Eckewart, Chriemhild's messenger; l. Gunther and Brunhild; Queen Ute (Gunther's mother) with her sons Gernot and Giselher; Sigmund and Sigelinde, Sigfried's parents; next, King Etzel and Rudiger, Dietrich of Bern and Meister Hildebrand. Marriage Hall: Sigfried's return from war against the Saxons; Brunhild's arrival at Worms; Sigfried and Chriemhild's nuptials; opp., by the window, the delivery of the girdle. Hall of Treachery: (by the window) quarrel of the queens Chriemhild and Brunhild in front of the cathedral at Worms. Sigfried murdered by Hagen at the well; Chriemhild finds Sigfried's corpse at the door of the cathedral: Hagen discovered to be the murderer, as the corpse begins to bleed afresh. Over the door: Hagen throwing the Nibelungen treasure into the Rhine. Hall of Revenge: Fall of the heroes (by the window); Chriemhild questions Volker and Hagen; conflict on the staircase of the burning palace; Dietrich conquers Hagen; Chriemhild's death. The following Hall of Lamentation is unfinished.

The *Festsaalbau (façade towards the Hofgarten, 824 ft. long) erected 1832—42 by Klenze in the later Ital. Renaissance style, a 'building of festive halls', possesses a handsome porch of 10 Ionic columns, surmounted by two lions, between which are 8 allegorical figures in marble-limestone by Schwanthaler, representing the different sections of the kingdom. The saloons of the ground-floor are decorated with encaustic *Mural Paintings from the Odyssey, by Hiltensperger, from designs by Schwanthaler (adm. see p. 49).

The upper apartments are accessible (gratis) daily by cards of admission (see p. 49). Entrance on the E. At the public hour in summer, about one hundred persons are conducted through these rooms so hastily that nothing beyond a superficial glance at the beautiful frescoes can be obtained. It is therefore far preferable to procure access at another hour by payment of a fee.

Ante-Chamber: adjoining it, the staircase with 6 handsome columns of marble from the Untersberg; 2nd ante-chamber with genii in relief by Schwanthaler; 3rd ante-chamber decorated in the Pompeian style by Hiltensperger. — Magnificent Ball Room, tribunes supported by Caryatides of papier maché, coloured reliefs (dancing genie) by Schwanthaler. Two Card Rooms with 36 *Portraits of beautiful women by Stieler, whose names the custodian enumerates. — Battle Saloon: 12 large pictures representing scenes from the wars in 1805—15. — Hall of Charlemagne: encaustic paintings (mural paintings on wax ground) designed by Schnorr-Charlemagne anointed by Pope Stephen II. as Defender of the Church; his victory over the Lombard king Desiderius at Pavia; victory over the Saxons, felling of the sacred oak and erection of the cross; syned at Frank-
furd; coronation; also 12 smaller scenes from the emperor's life. Between the windows Alcuin, Arno, and Eginhard. — Barbarossa Hall, by the same masters: election as emperor, entry into Milan, banishment of Henry the Lion, installation of Otho of Wittelsbach, reconciliation with Pope Alex. III. at Venice, imperial festival at Mayence, battle at Iconium, death. Reliefs above by Schwantaler. — Hapsburg Saloon, chiefly by Schnorr: Rudolph's meeting with the priest; his acceptance of the imperial dignity; victory over Ottokar of Bohemia; Bohemian robber-knights summoned before his tribunal. — Throne Saloon. Twelve magnificent gilded bronze statues, over life-size, by Schwantaler, of the ancestors of the House of Wittelsbach, from Otho the Illustrious to Charles XII. of Sweden, here form a very imposing and appropriate termination to the suite.

Adjoining the Festsaalbau on the N. is the Hofgarten, or palace-garden, planted with trees and bounded on two sides by open Arcades (Pl. 2), adorned with frescoes of landscapes and historical subjects, painted 1827—34, the effect of which is most striking when viewed from the garden outside.

Over the entrance to the Arcades from the palace: 'Bavaria'. The Historical Frescoes represent events from the history of Bavaria. Over the first outlet to the street: Bavarians storming a Turkish intrenchment in 1717, by Monten. Then: 1. Rescue of the German army in the Chiusa di Verona by Otho of Wittelsbach, 1155, by Förster; 2. Otho invested with the Duchy of Bavaria in 1180, by Zimmermann; 3. Nuptials of Otho the Illustrious with the Countess Palatine Agnes in 1225, by Reckl: 4. Falling of the bridge over the Inn at Mühldorf, with Bohemians retreating across it, 1258, by Stürmer; 5. Victory of Emp. Lewis the Bavarian at Ampfing in 1222, by Hermann; 6. Coronation of Lewis at Rome in 1232, by Stika. — Over the outlet to the street: Foundation of the Academy of Science by Elector Max Joseph III. in 1759, by Fobis. On the pillars towards the garden, 7 allegorical paintings in allusion to the pictures opposite: Plenty, Moderation, Severity, War, Happiness, Fidelity, Strength. Over the sides of the entrance to the following section of the Arcades: the Danube and Rhine, Isar and Main. Over the outlet to the street: Bavarians at the Battle of Arcis sur Aube in 1814, by Monten. — Then: 7. Duke Albert declines the crown of Bohemia in 1440, by Hiltensperger; 8. Victory of Duke Lewis the Rich at Giengen in 1462, by Lindenschmidt; 9. Duke Albert IV. establishes the right of primogeniture in 1506, by Schilling; 10. The castle of Godesberg, in the Electorate of Cologne, stormed by Bavarians in 1583, after Stille, by Gassen; 11. Maximil. I., Duke of Bavaria, raised to the dignity of Elector in 1623, by Eberle; 12. Elector Max Emanuel storms Belgrade in 1688, by Stürmer. — Over the last outlet to the street: King Max Joseph I. gives his people the charter of the constitution in 1819, by Monten. On the garden-pillars: Victory, Religion, Defence, Peace, Wisdom, Wealth, Piety. — The Landscapes, scenes from S. Tyrol, Italy, and Sicily, are by Rottmann. The distiches on the pictures are from poems by King Lewis. — In the N. side of the Arcades are 39 small encaustic pictures (high up), scenes from the Greek war of liberation, from drawings by Hess. The niches on the same side, r. of the entrance to the Engl. Garden, are the achievements of Hercules in colossal wooden groups, executed 17th cent., restored 1852.

The apartments over the N. portion of the Arcades, formerly the picture-galley, are now occupied by the Ethnographical Museum, distributed in 7 rooms (adm. Mond., Wed., Frid. 9—1).

In the centre of the W. saloon are preserved the most ancient relics of pre-historic times; flint-tools from the diluvial strata of Picardy and the caverns of the Dordogne; tools of the later flint period from Denmark and the Swiss lake-dwellings; bronzes from the latter, and also from the lake-villages of the
Starnberger See. Then weapons and implements from the polar regions, the South Sea Islanders, etc., some of them brought over by Captain Cook and other celebrated navigators; also products of the most civilised Asiatic nations.

Adjacent, on the ground-floor, the Society for Industrial Improvements is established, the object of which is the introduction of art into practical life. — The row of shops, opp. the Odeonsplatz, in a line with the W. Arcades, is termed the Bazaar.

In the Arcades next door to the Restaurant is the entrance to the premises of the Art Union, or Kunstverein (adm. see p. 49), containing paintings and sculptures of living artists, some of them the property of the society, others for sale.

The *Ludwigs-Strasse, entirely originated by King Lewis, 50 yds. in width and nearly 1 M. in length, begins at the Feldherrnhalle on the S., and terminates with the Siegesthor (p. 58) on the N. Most of the buildings in this handsome street are in various forms of the Romanesque style, constructed, like the Basilica, of brick and stone carefully combined.

The Feldherrnhalle (Pl. 10), or Hall of the Generals, a successful copy of Orcagna’s Loggia dei Lanzi (1376) at Florence, erected in 1844 by Gärner, at present contains the statues of Tilly and Wrede only, both by Schwanthaler. Military music here daily at 12. Adjacent is the Ch. of the Theatines (p. 51).

Opp. the Bazaar is the Odeon (Pl. 40), erected 1828 by Klenze, destined for concerts; one of the apartments is fitted up as an English Chapel. The ceiling of the concert-room is decorated with frescoes by Kaulbach and others; on the orchestra, busts of celebrated composers. In front of the Odeon is the equest. Statue of Lewis I., by Widmann, erected by the ‘grateful city of Munich’ in 1862. — Farther on in the Ludwigs-Strasse, 1. is the Palace of the Duke of Leuchtenberg (Pl. 44), now the property of Prince Luitpold, also erected by Klenze. Then (1.) the Palace of Duke Max (Pl. 45) by Klenze, with frescoes by Langer, Kaulbach, and Zimmermann, and a marble frieze, representing the myth of Bacchus, by Schwanthaler; 2. the War Office (Pl. 26), also by Klenze.

The *Library (Pl. 4, adm. see p. 49), erected 1832–42 by Gärner in the Florentine style, the steps adorned with statues of Aristotle, Hippocrates, Homer, and Thucydides, is magnificently and appropriately fitted up. Imposing *Staircase; in the colonnades above, statues of Albert V., the founder, and Lewis I., the builder of the library, both by Schwanthaler. After that of Paris the library is probably the most extensive in Europe, comprising 400,000 works (in about 800,000 vol.; annual increase 2000—3000 vols.) and 22,000 MSS., especially rich in theological and biblical literature and German MSS. The most interesting rarities are exhibited in glass-cases in a separate saloon (Cimeliensaal).

The adjacent Ludwigskirche has already been mentioned (p. 52).

The University (Pl. 59) on the 1., and opp. to it the Priests' Seminary (Georgianum) (Pl. 50) and the Max-Joseph-School (Pl. 30), erected by Gärtner, form a large square, intersected by the Ludwigs-Strasse, and adorned with two Fountains in imitation of those in the piazza of St. Peter at Rome. The university (1400 stud.), founded in 1472 at Ingolstadt (p. 43), was transferred to Landshut (p. 96) in 1800, and thence to Munich in 1826.

The *Siegesthor (Pl. 58), or Gate of Victory, erected by Lewis I. 'to the Bavarian army,' commenced by Gärtner, and completed by Metzger in 1850, is an imitation of the triumphal arch of Constantine at Rome, surmounted by 'Bavaria' in a quadriga drawn by lions, a group in bronze by Schwantaler. Over the Corinthian columns at the sides are figures of Victory; on the walls bas-reliefs, representing the occupations of war (below) and peace.

On the W. side of the Odeon (p. 57) is the Wittelsbacher Platz, adorned with the equest. *Statue of Elector Maximil. I. (Pl. 33), founder and leader of the Rom. Cath. League, and conqueror at the Weisse Berg near Prague (p. 124), designed by Thorwaldsen in 1839, and cast by Stiglmayer of the metal of captured Turkish cannon. Farther W. is the Wittelsbacher Palace (Pl. 42), in the mediaeval pointed style, commenced by Gärtner, completed by Klump in 1750, residence of King Lewis (d. 1868).
Visitors are admitted on application to the castellan (to the r. in the court). The most interesting objects in the interior are the artists’ album and the Goth. cabinet, presented to the king at the inauguration of the Bavaria. At the N. W. end of the Maximilian-platz is a Statue of Schiller by Widmann. In the cent.:e of the Carolinenplatz rises an Obelisk (Pl. 39), 100 ft. in height, cast almost entirely of the metal of guns captured in war, 31 tons in weight, and erected to the memory of 30,000 Bavarians who perished in the Russian war.

The *Old Pinakothek* (Pl. 46) (i.e. ‘Repository of Pictures’, from the Greek), erected 1826—36 by Klense in the Renaissance style, is adorned on the S. side, on the gallery above, with 24 statues of celebrated painters by Schwanthaler. Entrance on the E., opp. the Barracks. It contains about 1300 pictures, arranged chronologically and according to schools, in 9 large saloons lighted from above, and 23 small cabinets. One of the principal treasures is the Boisserée collection of early German pictures (1st—6th Cabinet), obtained by the brothers of that name at the time of the first French revolution from churches at Cologne and the Lower Rhine, once deposited at Heidelberg, then at Stuttgart, afterwards purchased by King Lewis (1827). The gallery likewise possesses several Ital. masterpieces. All the pictures have recently been furnished with the family-names of the artists, instead of those by which they are commonly known; thus, Vecellio for Titian, Cagliari for P. Veronese, Allegri for Correggio, Robusti for Tintoretto.

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Loggie.

South.

In order that a better view may be obtained of the various schools and epochs, the cabinets belonging to the different saloons may be inspected along with them. The saloons which contain the greatest treasures are Nos. 1, 4, 5 (portraits by Van Dyck), 6 (Murillo’s beggar-boys), and above all 9; the most important cabinets are Nos. 1 to 7. (N., S., E., W. indicate the position of the walls.)
Entrance Hall. Portraits of the founders, from Elector John William (d. 1719) to King Lewis I. (d. 1868).


2nd Saloon: chiefly pictures of the later German and Flemish schools.


5th Saloon: Netherlands masters. In the lowest row are *six large portraits by Van Dyck. Then (E.): Snyders, 267. Lionesses pursuing a roebuck, 305. Lioness killing a boar; (W.) Rembrandt, 323, 329. Portraits of the painter Govert Flink and his wife. — (The visitor should now retrace his steps to the 1st Saloon, and thence enter the cabinets.)


5th Cabinet: (E.) Jan Schoreel (?), 69, 70, 71. *Death of Mary with saints and founders of the picture, the heads in minute detail. According to others the picture was painted about the year 1500 by a Cologne master.


10th Cabinet: (W.) Teniers, 248, 249, 252. Rustic scenes.

12th Cabinet: (E.) 290. Pictures by Rubens; 297. Last Judgment; (S.)
309. Flight of Semmacherib; 316. Resurrection of the saints; (W.) 326.
Battle of Amazons.

13th Cabinet: (E.) 334—338. Sketches by Van Dyck; 341. De Heem,
Flowers; (S.) Pynacker, Landscape.

14th Cabinet: (E.) 344. G. Dow, Old woman and children by lamp-
light; 400. Schalken, Wise and Foolish Virgins; (S.) 417. F. Miera, Lady
with parrot.

15th Cabinet: (W.) Huysum, 464, 471. Flowers and Fruit; 476. Terbrug,
The message; 473. P. Neefs, Architecture.

16th Cabinet: all the pictures by A. van der Werff.

17th Cabinet: (E.) 510. Miera, Salmon dealer; 511. Paul Potter, Cattle;
517. Dow, Hermit; (W.) 590. P. de Hoogh, Woman reading. — The visitor
now returns to the 12th Cabinet, passes through the Rubens and Van Dyck
Salons, and enters the

6th Saloon: Spanish and French Masters. Murillo (E.) 348, 349, 357,
356. *Beggar-boys, (S.) *368. Girl counting money, and boy with basket of
grapes, 376. Old woman cleansing an urchin; 375. Velasquez, Portrait of
a warrior; (W.) 398. Viven, Portrait of Fenecon; (N.) N. Poussin, 403. Mi-

7th Saloon: Italian Masters. (E.) 421. Guercino, Crown of thorns;
422. Agost. Caracci, St. Francis; 433. Tiarini, Tanced in the enchanted
wood; (S.) 435. Lodov. Caracci, St. Francis of Asissi; 436. P. Veronese,
Portrait; 437. Tintoretto, Adoration of the Shepherds; 449. Pontormo, Mary
and Child; 450. Titian, Mary and Child with saints; (W.) 451. Rotari, Girl with
letter; Carlo Dolce, 453. Virgin, 466. Innocence; 467. Titian, Portrait of the
poet Artino; (N.) 470. Giorgione, Vanity of the world; 471. C. Dole, Pen-
tent Magdalene.

8th Saloon: Italian Masters. (E.) Titian, 489. Portrait of a Venetian,
496. Emp. Charles V.; (S.) 514. Cigani, Assumption; (N.) 522. Domeni-
chino, Susanna bathing; 524. Tician, Venus and Bacchante; 527. G. Reni,
Assumption; 532. Caraceagio, Christ crowned with thorns.

9th Saloon: greatest treasures of Ital. art, most of them the private
property of the King. (S.) 533. Granacci, St. Jerome; Raphael, St. Cecilia;
Franc. Francia, Virgin and Child in embroidered robe; 556. Granacci, John
the Baptist; 559. Tintoretto, Portrait of himself (introducing his son to the
Doge); 566. Leon. da Vinci, St. Cecilia; 558. Anon. del Sarto, Madonna;
(W.) 547. Raphael, Madonna and Child (Madonna della Tenda); 550. Peru-
gino, Virgin; 553. Lor. di Credi, Adoration of the Child; 561. Perugino,
The Virgin appears to St. Bernhard; (E.) 557. Fr. Francia, Mary before the
da Imola, Madonna; 566. Raphael, Portrait of Bindo Altoviti; 568. Palma
Vecchio, Virgin beneath a vine-arbour; 590. Perugino, Virgin with St. John
and St. Nicholas. — The remaining cabinets, which contain nothing of great
value, may now be traversed.

23rd Cabinet: (E.) 654. N. Poussin, Portrait of himself. — 22nd: (S.)
637. Sassoferrato, Madonna; (W.) 648. Titian, Jupiter and Antiope. — 21st:
Baptism of Christ, 583. Risen Christ; (S.) 596. Giulio Romano, Portrait;
(W.) 600. C. Dole, Infant Jesus; 620. Sodoma, Holy Family. — 19th: Older
Tuscan School. (E.) Spinello, 550, 553. Saints; 551. Taddeo Bartolo, Small

On the S. side are the *Loggie, an arcade in 25 sections, with frescoes designed by Cornelius, illustrating the history of painting in the middle ages, the first 13 bearing reference to the history of Ital. art (that in the centre, the 13th, to Raphael), the remaining 12 to art in the Netherlands, France, and Germany. A brief explanation is here annexed, without which the pictures would hardly be intelligible.
E. Series: 1. Religion in union with the Arts. Arabesques; King David (lyric poetry), Solomon (architecture), St. Luke (painting), St. Cecilia (music). King Lewis conducted by his genius into the grove of poets and artists; the three heads to the r. on the outer arch are Klenze, Cornelius, and Zimmermann. — 2. The Crusades awaken Art. Bernard of Clairvaux preaches the Crusade. Battle of Iconium. Giov. Pisano shows the magistrates of Pisa his design for the Campo Santo. — 3. Cimabue (d. 1300). Instruction among Byzantine painters; his Madonna brought into the church. — 4. Giotto (d. 1336), when a shepherd boy, becomes Cimabue’s pupil; shows his pictures to Pope Benedict XI.; King Robert of Naples visits Giotto; the painter accompanies Pope Clement V. to Avignon. — 5. Fra Angelico da Fiesole (d. 1457). Ordination as Dominican; he paints in the cells of the monastery; receives the blessing of Pope Martin V. after having painted a chapel in the Vatican; shows Duke Cosimo de’ Medici at Florence the plan of the monastery of St. Mark. He declines the archiepiscopal dignity. — 6. Masaccio (d. 1443) shows his designs to a cardinal; paints in the church del Carmine at Florence. — 7. Perugino (d. 1524), Raphael’s teacher. — 8. Predecessors and Contemporaries of Raphael. Signorelli’s Vision of the Last Judgment. — 9. Leon. da Vinci’s (d. 1519) birth; Leonardo as a teacher and a portrait-painter; his death in the presence of Francis I. of France. — 10. Correggio (d. 1534) among his pupils; allegories. — 11. Venetian School. Düerer visits Bellini; Bellini at Constantinople paints the Sultan and his mistress; Titian paints Emp. Charles V.; the heads of the School visit Titian. — 12. Michael Angelo (d. 1563). Allegory in allusion to his threefold capacity as painter, sculptor, and architect; he paints the ceiling of the Sixtine Chapel; works as a sculptor at night; applies his compasses to the model of the dome of St. Peter’s. — 13. Raphael (d. 1520) when a boy in his father’s studio; enters the school of Perugino; is introduced to Pope Julius II.; paints in the Stanze of the Vatican. — In order to obtain a chronological review of the history of art in the Netherlands, France, and Germany, the visitor should now proceed to the last loggia on the W.

W. Series: 1. Allegories similar to those in the first loggia on the E. — 2. Charles Martel’s victory over the Saracens at Tours (732). Boniface preaches Christianity. Charlemagne surrounded by scholars, bards, and poets. — 3. Emp. Henry the ‘founder of cities’. The architect Melster Gerhardt delivers the model of Cologne cathedral to Bishop Conrad; relics of the Magi; death of St. Gereon and St. Ursula. — 4. Meister Wilhelm of Cologne (d. 1330). Vision of the Virgin; his death. Influence on the pictures of Holbein and other masters. — 5. John (d. 1442) and Hubert (d. 1426) van Eyck: the latter invents oil-painting; teaches his brother and sister; shows Philip the Good of Burgundy his pictures; instructs Antonello of Messina in the art of oil-painting. Allusions to their celebrated ‘Immaculate Lamb’. — Joh. Memling (d. 1499) paints in St. John’s Hospital at Bruges; his death; vision of the Last Judgment. — 7. Lucas v. Leyden (d. 1533) drawing on his death-bed. — 8. Hans Holbein (d. 1543): the Virgin appears to him (allusions to his Dresden Madonna); he receives letters of introduction from Erasmus for England; paints Sir Thomas More and his family; introduction to Henry VIII.; he draws the Dance of Death. — 9. Albert Dürer (d. 1528), pupil of Wohlgemuth; his friend Pirckheimer reads to him; Emp. Maximilian holds the ladder for him; his flattering reception among the painters of Antwerp. — 10. Rembrandt (d. 1669); on the cupola Claude Lorrain (d. 1682). — 11. Le Sueur (d. 1655) working at night, among the Carmelites; Nic. Poussin and his School at Rome; protection from envy. — Rubens (d. 1640) at his easel, sprinkled with flowers by the goddess of fortune; at his feet Cupid and Bacchantes. Allusions to the tendency of his pictures; the master in the presence of Marie de Medici; as ambassador in England.

On the Ground Floor of the Pinakothek, N. side, are the Cabinet of Engravings (adm. see p. 49), 300,000 in number, and the Cabinet of Drawings (adm. see p. 49), 9000 by old masters, among them 5 by Raphael, 10 by Fra Bartolommeo,
seal of the academy of Florence by Benvenuto Cellini, with explanation in his own handwriting, sketches by Rembrandt and Dürer, portraits by Holbein, &c. — The Cabinet of Greek and Etruscan Vases (adm. see p. 50), at the W. end of the S. Wing of the Pinakothek, on the ground-floor, is very comprehensive. A great number found at Vulci and Girgenti are brown vessels of various forms, with rude sketches, generally in black outline.

The *New Pinakothek (Pl. 47; adm. see p. 49; catalogue 36 kr.), erected by Voit 1846—53, contains exclusively Modern Pictures of the present century (arrangement occasionally altered). The frescoes on the exterior, which have suffered considerably from exposure to the atmosphere, are best appreciated by an examination of Kaulbach's designs in the 3rd small saloon (see below). In the entrance-hall the model of Schwanthaler's Quadriga on the Siegesthor (p. 58). Near it, to the l. is the entrance to two rooms, containing small Paintings on Porcelain (adm. see p. 50), admirably executed copies of the best pictures in the Old Pinakothek, often affording a better insight into the nature of the composition than the originals, which are sometimes unfavourably hung.

Ground Plan of the Upper Floor.

North.

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South.

1st Saloon: *Kaulbach, Portrait of King Lewis. Malachite vase presented by Emp. Nicholas; prophryy vase from King Ch. John of Sweden.


6th Saloon: *Twenty-three Greek landscapes, encaustic paintings by Rollmann, ingeniously and effectively lighted from above.


3rd: *Kaulbach, Sketches in oil of the frescoes on the outside of the building, representing the artistic activity of King Lewis at Rome and Munich, some of them in a humorous style, all the figures portraits. 32. The king surrounded by artists and scholars; 33. Germ. artist at Rome; 34. The king gives orders; 35. Downfall of formalism, represented by Cerberus with a wig, and attacked by Winckelmann, Thorwaldsen, Carstens, and Schinkel on one side, and by Cornelius mounted on Pegasus, Overbeck, and Velt on the other; 36. E. historical, 1. battle, landscape, and genre painters; 37. Architects; 38. Sculptors; 39. Festivals of artists; 40a. Allegor. figures, architecture, sculpture, art of casting in bronze; 40. Fresco-painting, glass-painting, vase-painting; 40b. Activity of the Stained Glass Institution; 40c. Bronze-casting; 40d. Presentation to the king of the Artists' Album (p. 59); 40e. Porcelain painting estab.; then a number of portraits of artists painted as statues.


The Glyptothek (Pl. 14; adm. see p. 49) (i. e. 'Repository of Sculptures') contains ancient sculptures collected by King Lewis
when crown-prince, most of them specimens of Greek art. The building, erected by Kleine 1816–30, is in the Ionic style, somewhat arbitrarily adapted, with porch of 12 columns; the interior is vaulted and tends to the Roman style. In the tympanum a group designed by Wagner at Rome, executed by Schwanthaler and others in white marble. The 12 halls are lighted from the quadrangle in the centre. In the niches of the front are new marble statues, I. Pericles, Phidias, and Vulcan; r. Hadrian, Dædalus, and Prometheus, mythical and historical personages important in the history of the plastic art. The niches on the E. side are filled with the marble statues of Canova, Thorwaldsen, Tenerani, Gibson, and Schwanthaler; on the W. side Ghiberti, Donatello, Peter Vischer, Mich. Angelo, Benvenuto Cellini, and Giovanni da Bologna. — Each hall represents a distinct epoch of art, with which the decorations harmonize.


II. **Incunabula Hall**: (i. e. works executed when the art was 'in cunabulis', in its cradle): 47, 48. Tombstones; *50. Priest of Bacchus, of a less ancient period.


IV. **Apollo Hall**: *90. Apollo Citharodes, with fine drapery; 91. Achilles, 92. Pallas, 93. Diana, 87. Ceres, 84. Escculapius, 86. Minerva.

V. **Bacchus Hall**: Works of the golden age of Greek art, that of Phidias and Praxiteles. *95. The sleeping or 'Barberini Faun'; *96. Ino, surname Leucothoe, the nurse, and *114. Silenus, the teacher of Bacchus; 93. Silenus; 99. Laughing satyr; *100. Sarcophagus, with representation of the marriage of Bacchus and Ariadne; 101. Drunken satyr; 105, 106. Satyrs

VI. **Hall of the Children of Niobe**: 141. A son of Niobe struck by the arrow of Apollo; *142. Torso of a kneeling son of Niobe; 128. Head of Medusa, the 'Medusa Rondanini'; *133. Clio, with finely executed drapery.
VII. Hall of the Gods: This and the two following rooms are adorned with beautiful frescoes by Cornelius, executed 1820-30. The principal pictures are: 1. The infernal regions, Orpheus enthralling Pluto and Proserpine to restore to him his wife Eurydice; 2. Marriage of Neptune and Amphitrite; Arion; Thetis; 3. Olympus, Jupiter, and Juno; Hercules receives the cup of nectar from Hebe; Ganymede. Over the doors reliefs by Schwanthaler. — Small Entrance Hall. Minerva imparts a soul to the man formed by Prometheus; Prometheus released by Hercules; Pandora opens her casket.

VIII. Trojan Hall. Frescoes: 1. Quarrel of Achilles and Agamemnon on account of the abduction of Briseis; 2. Contest for the body of Patroclus; 3. Destruction of Troy, with Priam, Hecuba, Cassandra, Helen, and Anchises.

IX. Hall of the Heroes: transition from Greek to German art. 149. Demosthenes, a bust; 151. Jason, a statue; 153. Alexander of Macedonia, portrait-statue; 154. Hannibal, a bust, the right eye drooping (which he is said to have lost from illness); 166. Athlete; 186. Socrates, a bust; 155. Xenocrates (or Hippocrates?); a bust; 158. Statue of Nero, as a youthful hero.


The Exhibition Building (Pl. 27), opp. the Glyptothek, in the Corinthian style, was completed by Ziebland 1845; in the pediment Bavaria bestowing wreaths on artists, by Schwanthaler. It contains a Museum of the smaller objects of art from Egypt, Greece, and Rome, of no great interest (adm. see p. 49). At the back of the building is the Monastery of St. Boniface, already mentioned (p. 52). The *Propylaea* (Pl. 57), a magnificent gateway on the W. side of the open space between the Glyptothek and Exhibition buildings, an imitation of that in the Acropolis of Athens, with Doric columns on one side, and Ionic on the other, erected by Klense, and completed 1862, are adorned with reliefs by Xav. Schwanthaler, representing scenes from the Greek war of liberation and the regime of King Otho. — On the day after its inauguration the ex-monarch of Greece returned to his native city.

Baron Schack's Collection of modern pictures, near the Propylaea, comprises six choice works by Genelli, Feller, Schwind, Steinle, Neureuther, Zimmermann, etc. (adm. 3—5 daily, porter 18—30 kr.).

The Stained Glass Institution (Pl. 13), N.W. of the Glyptothek, where the revived art is practised with great success, may also be visited (exhibition-room only accessible, see p. 50; fee
18—24 kr.). — In the vicinity, Briener-Str. 20a., is the Permanent Exhibition of the Artists' Society.

The Bronze Foundry (Pl. 9; adm. see p. 49), with Collection of Models, in the Maximilian suburb, enjoys a high reputation, having recently executed monuments for distant parts of Europe, and even for America.

The Schwantahler Museum (Pl. 53; adm. see p. 50), Schwantahler Str. 90, contains casts of almost all the works of the talented and prolific sculptor Ludwig v. Schwantahler (d. 1848). The opposite house was formerly his residence.

The Academy of arts and sciences (Pl. 1), established in the former Jesuits' College, adjoining St. Michael's Church, possesses some very valuable collections. That of *Fossils is probably the most comprehensive in Europe; the petrified specimens from the animal kingdom are arranged zoologically, those of plants in the corridors geologically. The Collection of Minerals also deserves inspection; those of Natural History are less extensive. The Collection of Physical and Optical Instruments is interesting, especially to the professional. The Cabinet of Coins contains 10,000 Grk. and Rom. specimens; the Hall of Antiques, casts of celebrated ancient works. All the collections are accessible daily by payment of a fee; those of the fossils and minerals also open gratis (see p. 49).

Munich also possesses several other public monuments which deserve mention. The *Isar Gate (Pl. 56), a mediaeval structure restored 1835, adorned with frescoes by Neher, representing the entry of Emp. Lewis the Bavarian after the battle of Ampfing &c. — Neuhäuser Gate, also mediaeval, restored 1862. — The Marian Column (Pl. 31), erected 1638 by Maximil. I. in commemoration of the victory on the Weisse Berg (p. 124), is surmounted by the Virgin, as patron saint of Bavaria; four genii at the corners contend against a viper, basilisk, lion, and dragon; — emblems of plague, war, famine, and heresy. — In the Promenadenplatz (Pl. 36, 37), in the centre is the statue of Elector Max Emanuel, 'conqueror at Belgrade'; 1. those of the historian Westnieder (d. 1629) and the composer Gluck (d. 1787), r. those of the chancellor Kreitmayer (d. 1790) and the composer Orlando di Lasso, properly Roland de Lattre, a native of the Netherlands (d. 1599).

The *Bavaria and Hall of Fame, or Ruhmeshalle (Pl. 3), are situated 1¼ M. S. W. of the Carlsthor, at the extremity of the Theresienwiese. The colossal statue of Bavaria, in bronze, designed by Schwanthaler, 56 ft. in height, exclusive of the pedestal, may be ascended for the sake of the extensive view obtained in clear weather through apertures in the head. The Hall of Fame, a Doric colonnade with projecting wings, designed by Klenze, completed 1853, contains busts of 76 Bavarian notabilities,
among them the reformer Francis v. Sickingen, the sculptor Schwanthaler, the philosopher Schelling, &c.

The *Cemetery (Pl. 15) of Munich, S. of the Sendlinger Thor. surpasses all the other burial-grounds of Germany in the artistic taste displayed in its monuments. The new arcades on the S. side also give it a very imposing appearance. From the latter the New Cemetery is entered, surrounded by arcades in the style of the Ital. 'campi santi'. The first graves on the r. and l. are those of Schwanthaler and Göttner, the two greatest contributors to the splendour of modern Munich.

The pleasantest walks in the environs are afforded by the English Garden, a park 4 M. in length, beginning near the Palace Garden, originally laid out by Count Rumford. Near the entrance is the Dianabad. — A delightful walk may be taken by the grounds of the Gsteig, l. of the Maximilianeum, to Brunnenthal, and back by the Engl. Garden.

The Observatory (adm. see p. 49; by flacre in 20 min.), on the r. bank of the Isar, above Bogenhausen, about 1½ M. N. E., contains excellent astronomical instruments by Frauenhofer and Reichenbach. The route thither lies through the English Garden; in returning, the promenades on the r. bank of the river may be traversed as far as the Maximilianeum (p. 54), and the town regained thence by the Maximilian Str.

The Nymphenburg, a favourite château of Max Joseph, 3 M. W. of Munich, is surrounded by well-kept grounds containing very fine hot-houses (numerous Brazilian plants). The fountains play after 1 p. m. In the vicinity the royal Porcelain Manufactory. About ½ M. distant is the deer-park. — Schloss Schleissheim (reached by rail. in ½ hr.), erected at the end of the 17th cent., possesses a picture-gallery, a beautiful garden, fountains, etc., and is one of the most popular resorts in the environs (Restaurant). Good survey of the mountains from the Untersberg to the Zugspitze. Another very pleasant excursion from Munich is to the picturesque

*Lake of Starnberg (railway 3 times daily in 1 hr.; fares 1 fl. 12, 48, 33 kr.; return-tickets at a reduced rate), 15 M. long, 3½ M. broad, on which a small steamboat plies twice daily between Starnberg and Seeshaupt (head of the lake). The banks, which attain a moderate height only, afford favourite sites for the villas of the citizens of Munich. The view of the distant mountains constitutes the greatest charm of the lake, to visit which a clear day should therefore be selected. The château of Possenhofen, on the W. bank, is the property of Duke Max. Feldafing (Inn, with garden, fine view of the lake from the terrace). The route from Possenhofen or Starnberg to Feldafing is also strongly recommended to pedestrians. On the island of Wörth (Roseninsel) a royal villa is situated; then Garatshausen with an old
château, and Tutzung (Bräuhaus), ½ hr. S. W. of which rises the Ilkahöhe, an excellent point of view; the next village is Bernried. On the E. bank the royal château and park of Berg, at *Leoni (*inn, and a *pension) the villa of M. Himbel contains some good modern pictures; ¾ M. E., to the r. of the road to Aufkirchen, rises the Rottmannshöhe, commanding an admirable view of the upper end of the lake and the Alps. The upper extremity of the lake is less interesting. (Good fishing in the lake; Renken, one of the best species of fish, somewhat resembles salmon.)

From Starnberg the railway proceeds to Seeshaupt and Penzberg, whence an omnibus runs to Benedictbeuern and Kochel (p. 84). Omnibus and diligence from Seeshaupt to Murnau and Partenkirchen (p. 80), tickets for which may be procured on board the steamer.

17. From Munich to Lindau.


Railway in 6½—10½ hrs.; fares 10 fl. 18, 6 fl. 51, 4 fl. 36 kr., express 1½th higher.

From Munich to Augsburg see R. 13.

The Lindau line here diverges to the S. and traverses a monotonous plain, the Lechfeld, where Otho I. defeated the Hungarians in a great battle in 955. To the W. beyond the Wertach rises the Wellenburg, a castle of Prince Fugger. Several uninteresting stations are passed; the line twice crosses the Gennach, and at length enters the Algäu, the valley of the Wertach. Beyond the river the suppressed monastery of Irssee, now a lunatic asylum. A grand range of mountains here forms the background of the landscape; the Zugsphitze (9650 ft.), the Hochplatte (6746 ft.), and the Säuling (6627 ft.) are the most conspicuous.

Stat. Kaufbeuren (Sonne; Hirsch), an old, but unimportant town. Here the line crosses the river and threads its way between a series of densely wooded hills. Stat. Biesenhofen (Post; dilig. to Füssen, see p. 74). Stat. Günzach, with ancient monastery converted into a brewery, is the culminating point (2679 ft.) of the line; fine view of the Günzthal, r. Obergünsburg.

The line now enters a narrow ravine, traverses an extensive tract of peat-moss, and reaches the Leibasthan; on the height the ruin of Wegg. The Iller is crossed. Stat. Kempten (2325 ft.) (Krone; Post; Hase; Algäuer Hof) is a picturesque place of some importance, on the Iller, which here becomes navigable for rafts. On the S. side rises the ancient tower of the Burgpalê, once the site of the Rom. fort Campodunum, subsequently seat of the prince-abbots of this district, garrisoned by Imperial troops 1633, by Swedes 1646, fortified by the French 1703, and finally destroyed by the Imperial army in 1705. Fine view hence of the moun-
tains; in the foreground the Grünten (5520 ft.), l. beyond it the long ridge of the Daumen (7226 ft.) and the truncated pyramid of the Hochvogel (8443 ft.); r. the barren and rugged Algäu Alps, the loftiest peak of which is the Mädele-Gabel (8611 ft.). Kemp-ten was anciently the seat of powerful abbots of princely rank, whose territory was 336 sq. M. in extent. Their imposing pa-
lace, dating from the 18th cent., in the upper part of the town, is now the seat of the authorities of the district. The handsome
church is adjacent. Omnibus daily in 5 hrs. to Füssen (see p. 74).
Beyond Kempten the scenery is very picturesque and varied, whilst the grand construction of the line itself is interesting. (Fin-
est views to the l.; it should be observed that at Kempten the engine is transferred to the opp. end of the train, which now proceeds in the reverse order.) The line traverses ēr-clad Alpine
valleys and the spurs of the Algäu, in numerous windings and by
means of frequent viaducts and embankments. Beyond stat. Wal-
tenhofen (2442 ft.), the small Nieder-Sothofen-See becomes vis-
ible, with the ruins of an ancient hunting-seat of the prince-
abbots of Kempten on a peninsula. Farther on is Oberdorf with
the ruin of Lauenberg. The line approaches the Iller. L. the
green, and partially wooded ridge of the Grünten.

Stat. Immenstadt (2370 ft.) (*Post, Hirsch, unpretending) is
very picturesquely situated in a green valley, bounded on the E.
by the Grünten and the Hörnle (5594 ft.), W. by the Mittag
(6804 ft.), Steineberg, and Struiben (5381 ft.); the background on
the S. is formed by an extensive amphitheatre of the dark peaks
and barren, furrowed precipices of the mountains of the upper
Illerthal, which separate Bavaria from the Tyrol, and culminate
in the forked Mädele-Gabel (8611 ft.). Fine view of the town,
mountains and a small Alpine lake (near Bühl) from the Rothenfels
(1/2 hr.). Alpine roses are frequently offered for sale at the station.

From Immenstadt an omnibus runs twice daily in 2¹/₄ hr. to (4¹/₂ M.)
Sothofen (*Engel; *Adler; *Hirsch, R. 36 kr.), whence the *Grünten
(5520 ft.), the Rigi of Upper Swabia, is most conveniently ascended (guide
advisable). Riding is practicable as far as Burgberg (Löwe), at the foot of
the mountain. The route lies through the village and past the church;
at the last house, a mill, 20 paces to the l. must be taken; then straight to a
detached chapel, whence the cart-road to the r. must be ascended; after
10 min. a wall to the l., leading up to the wood, must be followed; then
by a steep and stony path along the (1/2 hr.) ravine which descends from
the mountain, and lies on the l. — About 25 min. below the summit an
*Inn with 30 beds (54 kr., B. 30 kr.). The view from the top, finest by
evening light, embraces the N. part of the Lake of Constance and the Sen-
tis. — The traveller proceeding direct from Immenstadt to the Grünten
turns to the l. to Burgberg at the bridge over the Ilster, 1¹/₂ M. above
Immenstadt. The ascent from Rettenberg is not recommended.

About 9 M. S. of Sothofen, in the Algäu Mts. and near the Austrian
frontier, is situated the Bavar. market-town of Oberstdorf (2472 ft.) (Sonne,
Mohr, both moderate), frequently resorted to as quarters for the summer.
Beautiful excursions in the neighbourhood, especially to the valleys of the
Breitach, Stillach, and Trettach. From Oberstdorf to the Schrecken,
to the Lechthal and to Imst, see p. 231. The most beautiful point of view in the
vicinity is the Waßer Schänzle, 1¹/₂ hr. walk to the S.E.
The train now turns a sharp angle, and proceeding W. suddenly reaches the small Alpsee (2 M. long) and Oberstaufen (2617 ft.) in the valley of the Staufener Ache, watershed between the Rhine and Danube, and descends 1400 ft. to the level of the Lake of Constance. Before Oberstaufen is reached, and at several points beyond it, striking views are obtained, over the profound and grassy Weissachtal, of the wooded mountains of Bregenz, and the snow-clad peaks of Appenzell beyond.

Beyond stat. Hrbatshofen the valley is traversed by means of an embankment 600 yds. in length and 185 ft. in height. After several small stations have been passed, a beautiful view is obtained, as the train descends, embracing the entire lake of Constance, i. Bregenz, in the foreground Lindau and beyond it the luxuriant green mountains of St. Gall and Appenzell, and in the background the Kamor, Hoher Kasten, Altmann and snowfields of the Sentis. A long embankment then carries the line across an arm of the lake to the island on which Lindau is situated.

Lindau (*Bavar. Hotel, at the stat. and steamboat-quay; R. 1 fl., B. 30 kr., A. 24 kr.; *Krone or Post. in the town, moderate; Deutsches Haus, on the wharf; *Rail. Restaurant), formerly a free imperial town and fortress, and in the middle ages an important commercial place, is situated on an island in the Lake of Constance, about 340 yds. from the mainland, with which it is connected by the railway embankment and a long wooden bridge. The Romans under Tiberius are said to have maintained a fleet on the lake and to have founded a fort on this island, of which the ancient tower by the bridge is probably a remnant. On the quay is a statue to King Max II., erected 1856. At the extremity of the S. pier is a large lion in stone, on that opposite a handsome lighthouse. — Amateurs of horticulture should pay a visit to the Lindenhof, adm. 30 kr., Tuesd. and Frid. gratis, Sund. closed. — Steamboats in correspondence with the trains start for Bregenz, Rorschach, Romanshorn, Constance, &c. (comp. p. 10; see also Baedeker’s Switzerland).

18. From Munich to Innsbruck by Rosenheim and Kufstein.

Comp. Map p. 216.

Railway in 8—9 hrs.; fares to Kufstein 4 fl. 21, 2 fl. 54, 1 fl. 57 kr. Bavar. currency; from Kufstein to Innsbruck 3 fl. 42, 2 fl. 56, 2 fl. 39 kr. Austr. currency. Views as far as Rosenheim on the right.

The first part of this route is unattractive. Beyond stat. Grosshesselohe the Isar is crossed. From stat. Halskirchen (Oberbrieu, Post; branch-line to Miesbach and Schliersee, see p. 87) omnibus to Tegernsee and Tölz (see p. 86). Farther on, the line reaches the Mangfall, the outlet of the Tegernsee (p. 87), and follows it as far as Rosenheim, where it falls into the Inn. The
scenery now becomes more pleasing; r. a picturesque glimpse of the Mangfall-Thal; then a rapid decline to stat. Westerham. Next stat. Aibling (Post; Schulbräu), Rom. Albeanum, a market-town with mud-baths which attract a number of invalids.

Stat. Rosenheim (*Greiderer; *König Otto; Alte Post; *Bail. Restaurant), the junction of the Salzburg and Innsbruck lines, is a pleasant place, possessing salt-works and saline baths. The brine is conducted hither from Reichenhall (p. 190), about 40 M. distant. — The line now ascends the course of the Inn. Beyond stat. Raubling, on the slopes of the opp. bank, is situated Neubuern, enclosed by a wall and gates, commanded by a castle on a rock.

Stat. Brannenburg (*Inn, moderate), charmingly situated at the entrance to a more mountainous district, is a favourite resort in summer. The castle of Brannenburg rises to the W.; fine view from the terrace. The Schwaistakeapelie, a height commanding a magnificent prospect, is frequently ascended hence (½ hr.); so also (in 4 hrs.) the Wendelstein (6024 ft.), situated S. W., surmounted by a chapel (latter half of the ascent fatiguing).

Stations Fischbach, Oberaudorf, and Kiefersfelden, the last Bav. village. Near the elegant Goth. Otto-Capelle, erected to commemorate the departure of King Otho of Greece (1833), the train crosses the frontier of the Tyrol, enters the Klaus (*Inn), a narrow defile, and approaches Kufstein (*Post; *Auracher Bräu), an ancient fortress on the r. bank of the Inn, with new forts on both banks. It was besieged in 1504 by Maximilian I., but at first without success. The Bav. commandant, believing the stronghold impregnable, caused the walls to be swept with brooms, in derisive allusion to the impotence of the emperor's cannon. The latter, however, sent for several heavy pieces of ordnance from Innsbruck, destroyed the walls, and caused the commandant to pay for his temerity with his head. The sole approach to the fortress is very steep; provisions and other necessaries are drawn up by means of a windlass. It is now employed as a state-prison and is not accessible to strangers. The view is similar to that commanded by the Calvarienberg, immediately beyond the cemetery. To the r. in the cemetery, near the entrance, is the grave of List, who shot himself here in 1846. — A charming view may be enjoyed from the tower on the Thierberg, 3 M. N., on the l. bank of the Inn, a point which may also be visited from Kiefersfelden (fee 10 kr.)

The train crosses the Inn and reaches stat. Wörgl (Post; Lamm). An inscription on the post-inn records that Emp. Ferdinand II. spent a night here in 1622. The place is ½ M. distant from the station.

From Wörgl to Mittersill (37½ M.), see p. 211.

To the l. beyond Wörgl rises the rounded green summit of
the **Hohe Salve** (p. 211), surmounted by a chapel and an inn. To the l. beyond stat. **Kundl**, on the high road, is the church of **St. Leonard**, founded, it is said, by Emp. Henry II., but of considerably later date (curious figures of animals on the base of the pillars which support the vaulting). On the S. W. side of the old town of **Battenberg** (*Ledererbräu; Krämerbräu*) the train passes through a short tunnel. The ancient watch-tower commands a fine view of the Innthal; W. in the background the Oetzthaler Ferner.

At stat. **Brixlegg** (*Judenwirth; Herrnhaus; Restaurant* near the stat., with a few bed-rooms) the ore obtained from the silver and copper mines of Kitzbühel and Pillersee is smelted. This is becoming a favourite place for summer-quarters, and is often crowded. Passion-plays (p. 80) are performed here every few years. The train then crosses the Inn. On the r. bank, on the rocky hills between the river and road, rise the extensive ruin of **Kropsfberg** and the still inhabited castles of **Lichtweier** and **Matzen**. Farther on, a view of the Zillerthal which opens to the l., is obtained.

Stat. **Jenbach** (1720 ft.) (*Bräu; Strasser*, by the stat.; *Post*), a considerable village with smelting works and forges, at the entrance of the Achenthal, is the stat. for the road to Kreuth (R. 22; one-horse carr. to Kreuth 7, two-horse 12 ft., to Tegernsee 12 or 16 ft.), and for that into the Zillerthal. Fine survey of the Innthal from the **Burgegg**, a height ¾ M. from Jenbach.

**Stat. Schwaz.** The market-town (*Post*) itself, a place of some importance, lies on the opp. bank of the Inn. It was entirely reduced to ashes by the Bavarians in 1809. The silver-mines once worked here by the Fuggers of Augsburg (p. 44), are now exhausted, but the iron and copper mines are still productive. The **Church**, roofed with copper, boasts of a fine façade, completed 1502; remarkable interior, consisting of double nave and aisles. *Assumption*, altar-piece by **Schöpf**. The cloisters of the **Franciscan Monastery** are decorated with frescoes of the beginning of the 16th cent. — R. on the height by the stat. rises the picturesque Benedictine foundation of **Viecht**, now a school. The handsome castle of **Tratsberg**, on the slope to the r., has been restored by its proprietor in the mediæval style. To the N.W., in a ravine opening on the l., rises the picturesque pilgrimage-church of **Georgenberg** *(Inn)*, of which a glimpse only is obtained from the railway. Pleasant walk thither from Schwaz (4½ M.) or from Jenbach (6 M.).

Stat. **Hall** (1803 ft.) (*Bär; Krone*), on the Inn, which here becomes navigable, commanded by the **Münze**, a curious old tower on the height, is an old town deriving its chief importance from its salt-works. The name is derived from the same root as the Greek αἶλος; so also Hall in Swabia, Halle in Prussia, Hallein,
Reichenhall and Hallstadt in the Salzkammergut, &c. The mines, similar to those of Ischl (p. 171), Berchtesgaden (p. 185) and Hallein (p. 191), yield about 10,000 tons annually. The principal shafts of the Salzberg (4654 ft.) are 9 M. from Hall, to which the brine is conducted for evaporation. The salt-works and cabinet of models may be inspected. Speckbacher (d. 1820 as Austr. major), the companion-in-arms of the patriotic Andrew Hofer, was buried here, but his remains were afterwards removed to the Court-church at Innsbruck. This neighbourhood was the scene of his exploits. Three times he succeeded in storms the bridge over the Inn, at that time (1809) the key of the position of the French and Bavarians.

As the train proceeds, the castle of Amras (p. 216) is conspicuous on the opp. bank of the river. The Inn, above the influx of the Sill, is then crossed, and the valley traversed by a long and unsightly viaduct.

Innsbruck, p. 211.


Railway (Lindau line) to Biesenhofen (p. 69) in 2 hrs.; diligence daily to Füssen in 5 hrs., in correspondence with the early train from Augsburg. From Füssen to Innsbruck diligence in 14½ hrs. One-horse extra-post for 2 pers. 2 fl. 10 kr. per post (9½ M.) and 35 kr. driver’s fee.

From Krampen (p. 69) to Füssen (25 M.) diligence daily in 5½ hrs. (1 fl. 38 kr.) by Nesselswang (*Post), the latter part of the route the prettiest, with view of the pyramidal Säuling (p. 77).

From Lindau to Reutte: railway to Immenstadt (p. 70); Post-omnibus thence to Hindelang daily in 2½ hrs. (27 kr.); one horse carr. thence (or from Sonthofen) to Reutte in 7—8 hrs., fare 7—8 fl.

The road from Sonthofen (p. 70) leads in the valley of the Osterach to (6 M.) Hindelang (*Adler), a prettily situated market-town, and then ascends in zigzags to Vilsrein on the Oberjoch, frontier between Bavaria and Austria, commanding a view of the Vilsthal, a broad green Alpine valley, studded with chalets and farms, commanded on the N. E. by the indented Aggenstein-Spitz (8449 ft.). (6 M.) Schatzwald (*Traube), a small watering-place, is the first Austrian village (from this point to the Gacchi Pass is a portion of the route recommended to pedestrians). Then by Thalheim (Bräu, poor), principal village in the valley, the (3 M.) Haldensee, (3 M.) Nesselswangle (3255 ft.) (Imn), and through the wild Gacchi Pass to (4½ M.) Weissenbach in the valley of the Lech, in which the road descends to (6 M.) Reutte (p. 77).

From Munich to Hohenschwangau by the Lake of Starnberg and the Höhe-Peissenberg, see p. 80.

The high road (4½—5 hrs.) from Biesenhofen to Füssen is monotonous. The most conspicuous mountains in the background are the Säuling (i. e. ‘little sow’, from its fanciful resemblance to a pig’s snout) and the Aggenstein-Spitz.

21 M. Füssen (*Post; Sonne; Mohr), an ancient town on the Lech, founded by the Romans, was termed by them Foaces Juliae, or Foaces Alpium, from the ravines of the Lech. The handsome castle which crowns the hill, erected 1322, once appertained to the bishops of Augsburg. The Rittersaal, with finely
painted ceiling, and the chapel were restored by King Lewis. Adjoining the castle is the suppressed Benedictine abbey of St. Mang, founded 629 (present building 18th cent.), and the Church of St. Magnus, erected 1701, a not unpleasing example of the rococo style, decorated with marble, reliefs, and gilding. L. in the choir is a very early portrait of Charlemagne, r. that of St. Leopold. On the W. side of the crypt the tombstone of Gossenbrod, a knight of Augsburg, a fully equipped figure in relief. The adjacent Chapel of St. Magnus contains the drinking-cup, stole, and staff of the saint (d. 654), and marble statues of four other saints. L. by the church-door is the entrance to the Chapel of St. Anna, containing a Dance of Death in 20 sections; also a very fine crucifix carved in wood: tombstone of Conrad of Schwangau (d. 1437) &c.

From the church on the r. bank of the Lech, a few hundred paces above the bridge, a path with pilgrimage-stations ascends to the *Calvarienberg (1/2 hr. from Füssen), surmounted by three crosses, commanding a remarkably fine view: N. the course of the Lech and the small town of Füssen, S. W. the Schwansee and Hohenschwangau. On the E. side of the Calvarienberg a path descends towards the Schwansee, passes its S. bank, ascends in zigzags, and pursues a S. direction; then l. by a cart-road, and, at the point where the road divides, a descent r. to the inn at the S. base of Hohenschwangau (walk of 1 hr. from the Calvarienberg).

The route in the valley from Füssen to the Hohenschwangau passes a waterfall of the Lech (3/4 M. above Füssen), diverges to the l. from the high road by the Bavarian frontier-post, and ascends by a beautiful path (by which the castle is reached in 1 hr.). About 10 min. below the castle the path proceeds to the r. at the same level; then, where three paths diverge, that in a straight direction to the inn is to be selected. (The carriage-road from Füssen leads in an E. direction, leaving the Schwansee on the r.)

*Hohenschwangau (2813 ft.) (Alpenrose, moderate), situated on a lofty, wooded rock, 31/2 M. S. E. of Füssen, said to have been once a Rom. fort, was subsequently a baronial castle. It was destroyed by the Tyrolese in 1809, in 1820 sold for the palty sum of 200 fl., and in 1832 purchased by the late King Max of Bavaria (d. 1864), then crown-prince, who caused the castle to be entirely re-constructed by Quaglio, Ohlmüller, and Ziebland, and decorated with frescoes by Munich artists. Visitors admitted at any hour, except during the presence of the royal family (then 4—6 p. m. only). Attendant 30 kr.; gardener at the marble bath 12 kr.

Over the entrance two banner-bearers with the arms of Bavaria and the Schwangau, by Schwanthaier. In the court the Marienbrunnen, with a Madonna painted by Glink. In the small
garden a *Swan* in cast-iron, as fountain figure; adjoining it the *Marmorbad*, hewn in the rock. A few paces farther, the *Lion Fountain*, an imitation of that of the Alhambra, by Schwanthaler: four water-spouting lions, bearing a large basin, from which a jet 40 ft. in height rises. The castle itself is now entered. The colonnade contains armour and weapons.

*Frescoes on the First Floor.* In the *Schwanrittersaal* four pictures, illustrating the legend of the Schwanritter, or knight of the Swan; in the *Schyrensaal* 8 pictures by Lindenschmitt from the Bav. hist.; in the *Oriental Room* reminiscences of the king's travels in the East; *Schwangau Room*, 7 scenes from the history of the castle, by Lindenschmitt; *Bertha Room*, history of the parents of Charlemagne, 5 paintings designed by Schwind; *Ladies' Room*, 'scenes from the life of a lady of the middle ages', from the history of the Countess Palatine Agnes, wife of Otho of Wittelsbach. — *Upper Floor: Room of the Heroes*, representations from the Wilkina legend, a myth connected with the Nibelungenlied, commemorating the exploits of Dietrich of Bern, designed by Schwind; *Room of the Hohenstaufen*, 6 paintings by Lindenschmitt; *Room of the Guelphs*, scenes from the history of Henry the Lion by Lindenschmitt; *Autharis Room*, representing the wooing of the Boyar princess Theudelinda by the Lombard king Autharis, designed by Schwind; *Room of the Knights*, scenes of medievel chivalry, 9 paintings by Schwind; armorial bearings in silver, a wedding-gift to the king from the Bavarian nobility.

Delightful views are obtained from the windows of the different rooms, especially from the oriel-window of the king's study, whence the plain is also visible. The tower affords the most extensive prospect, but visitors are not conducted to it except by special request. Charming survey of the Alpsee from a small temple on a rocky prominence, 5 min. E. of the castle.

*Environs.* The finest points in the vicinity of the castle may be combined as follows, the walk occupying about 2 hrs. (guide advisable, as some of the paths have been closed or rendered impassable in consequence of the building operations at Vorder Schwangau). From the inn the carriage-road to the r. is followed, then opp. the hothouse a narrow footpath r.; after 3 min. in the wood a disused cart-track crosses the path, about 10 paces beyond which the path l. is to be selected (that in a straight direction leads to the 'Jugend'); after 10 min., a rapid descent by zigzags to the *Pöllat*, where it emerges from a profound and narrow gorge (2 min. below the now dilapidated *Plaster Mill*). Wooden steps, attached to the lofty and precipitous blue limestone rock, ascend hence to the l. of the Pöllat, which dashes down into the valley in numerous miniature cascades between rugged blocks of limestone. In 10 min. a bench is reached, opp. the *Waterfall* of the Pöllat, 72 ft. in height; 309 ft. higher is seen the elegant *Marienbrücke*, constructed by Ziebland, a bridge which boldly spans the rocky gorge; on a wooded eminence in the opp. direction are the fragments of a square tower, the last remnants of the ancient castle of *Vorder-Schwangau*. After a farther ascent of 10 min. a small path leads r. to a clearing in the wood, termed the *Jugend*, where a delightful prospect over the broad plain
and the course of the Lech is enjoyed; to the extreme r. lies the Mühlberger, or Bannwald-See; in the distance, in a straight direction, the Hopfensee; l. in the valley the Alpsee, the banks of which are skirted by beautiful walks; farther r. the Schwansee, and between the two latter the imposing castle in the foreground; S. and W. the prospect is bounded by lofty mountains. Returning hence by the main path (that to the l. leads direct to the village) and continuing to ascend, the traveller reaches a stone inscription, before the path unites with the carriage-road, indicating the way (about 100 paces) to the Bridge, which is perhaps the most beautiful and striking spot in the grounds. The most conspicuous mountain, which towers above the entire Hohen-schwangau range, is the Säuling, or Sailing (6627 ft.), surmounted by a cross. (It may be ascended in 4 hrs.) The path beyond the bridge leads to the royal chamois-grounds. Hence by the carriage-road back to the inn in 20 min. — The Pindarsplats, where King Lewis was in the habit of reading Pindar, 10 min. from the Alpenrose (a few min. from the latter, where the ascent to the castle turns r., the path l. into the wood must be taken), affords another beautiful view of the Alpsee, Säuling, &c.

Pedestrians about to proceed to Reutte (8 M.) need not return to Füssen. A good carriage-road (which pedestrians only are permitted to use) diverges, 3/4 M. W. of the inn, l. from the Füssen road, skirts the N. side of the Alpsee, through fine forest-trees, and reaches (2 M.) the Austrian frontier-station, where passports are scrutinized; here to the l., and a few paces farther by a narrow footpath to the r.; then across meadows to the (3/4 M.) carriage-road. The Kniepass (11/2 M.) is next ascended, a rocky barrier which confines the channel of the Lech within very narrow limits. Extensive view of the valley and the course of the river. Descent to Reutte 3 M. (The high road from Füssen to Reutte describes a circuit of 4 M.)

The High Road from Füssen leads past the already mentioned waterfall of the Lech through a narrow ravine, passes the influx of the Vils, which descends to the Lech from the W., crosses the river at Pinswang, and again at Pfach.

14 M. Reutte (2915 ft.) (*Post, moderate, well adapted as head-quarters for excursions; *Krone; beer at the Hirsch), a well built market borough in the midst of a basin intersected by the Lech, once the bed of an ancient lake, is surrounded by lofty mountains, generally covered with snow till July: N. the Säuling (see above) and Dürrreberg; E. the Zwieselberg and Tauren, S. the Thoneiller and Schlossberg, S.W. the Hochvogel, W. the Gachtspits (Gacht Pass see p. 74), Gernspitz, and Gimpelspitz. The parish-church is at Breitenwang, 3/4 M. E. of Reutte; Emp. Lothaire died here 1137, on his return from Italy; the house (?) where his death took place is still shown.
The route to the "Stuibenfall leads opp. the 'Post' by an avenue of poplars to the church of Breitenwang, passes it to the r. and follows the carriage-road between Reutte and (24 M.) Partenkirchen for about 2 M., generally ascending, at the base of the double-peaked Tauern, leaving the small sulphur-baths of Kreckaimoor on the r. At the 15th stone beyond the second small bridge a footpath leads 1. in 5 min. to the waterfall, 92 ft. in height, formed by the Ache descending from the Plansee. After a farther ascent of 15 min. by the course of the water the second fall is reached, inferior in height, but very picturesque with its dark green basin. Turning to the r. from the water, the traveller regains the carriage-road in 2 min., opp. a memorial-stone marking the scene of an accident. In 1/4 hr. the Little (beautiful view), then the Great Plansee (5222 ft.) are reached. A walk of 5 hrs. (from Reutte) brings the pedestrian to Im Griesen, the Bav. and Austr. custom-house (inn). Partenkirchen (p. 80) is 9 M. farther (no place of refreshment on this route except the frontier custom-house station, by the Great Plansee).

The considerable ruins of the Castle of Ehrenberg, to the W. above the pass of that name (see below), crown the isolated, pine-clad Schlossberg (3169 ft.). In the background S. the Thoneller, furrowed with snow. The castle, which was finally destroyed by the French in 1800, was taken by storm by Elector Maurice of Saxony in 1552, who with 22,000 men had forced his way thus far through the pass, and would have surprised the Emp. Charles V. at Innsbruck, had not a mutiny broken out in one of the elector's regiments at Reutte on account of their pay being in arrear. Charles thus gained a day, and as he was then suffering from illness, caused himself to be conveyed in a litter by a fatiguing and dangerous route across the Alps to a place of safety (comp. p. 298). In the Thirty Years' War, Ehrenberg twice resisted the attacks of the Swedes under Bernhard of Weimar, but was taken by the Duke of Bavaria in the War of Succession in 1703.

The road skirts the Schlossberg, ascends above the Ehrenberger Klaus (Refreshments), a defile still entered by a gateway, and descends into the green valley of Heiterwang (Ross; Hirsch). On the l. is the small lake, which on the N.E. is connected with the Plansee. Farther on, is Büchelbach (Hirsch, poor), W. the Ax-Joch with its snow-furrows, in the distance S.E. two lofty mountains, the Silberleithen and Marienberg. At Lähn the road reaches the infant river Loisach, and gradually descends into the extensive green basin of

14 M. Lermos (*Post; Ed. Bader is a good guide), from which on the E. the bald and abrupt limestone precipices of the Wetterstein-Gebirge rise: N. the snowy summit of the Zugspitze (9653 ft.), adjoining it on the S. the Plattacher Ferner and Wettererschloffen (9336 ft.), presenting a most imposing mountain scene. At the W. base of the Wetterstein lies the village of Ehrwald, S.E. rises the Sonnenspitze (8674 ft.), lying with the Wetterstein in grandeur. Hence to Partenkirchen (one-horse carr. 4 fl. Bavar.) see p. 83.

The road to Nasserelt is the finest of all the mountain-passes between Bavaria and the Tyrol, and should be traversed on foot
or in an open carriage. It is seen to the best advantage in the direction from S. to N., as in this case the traveller enjoys a most imposing view opposite to him as he advances.

After an ascent of 3½ M. from Lermos the Weissensee on the l. is passed; about ½ M. farther the dark green Blindsee, surrounded by lofty mountains (Wetterstein and Sonnenspitz) which are reflected on its surface, is seen far below on the r. At Fern (Inn), 6 M. from Lermos, 3¼ M. from Nassereit, the new road diverges from the old, which (nearly 2 M. shorter) descends rapidly on the W. slope of the mountain and could formerly be closed by the rock-hewn gate of the old, half-ruined castle of Fernstein. The new road winds round to the E. side of the valley. In the profound, pine-clad ravine the strikingly picturesque ruins of the Sigmundsburg, once a considerable fortress which commanded the pass, subsequently a hunting-seat of Archduke Sigismund, are situated on a rocky eminence rising above several small, dark green lakes. From

9¼ M. Nassereit (Post) to Obsteig (Löwe, by the church), a distance of 6 M., the road traverses the larch and pine-clad height of the Tschürgant, then descends. R. in the valley a stately round tower, a remnant of the castle of Klamm, rises from the pine-forest. As the road descends, an extensive view of the Innthal is enjoyed; far below is the river; E. in the background rises the Soltstein (9292 ft.), the highest of the mountains around Innbruck.

At Nassereit the road divides: E. to Innsbruck, S. W. to Landeck (p. 236). The latter as far as Imst (p. 235; 9 M., by carr. in 1¾ hr.) is monotonous and shadeless, but affords a fine view, especially beyond Tarenz, of a range of lofty, partially snow-clad mountains.

9¼ M. Obermieming (*Speckbacher). The latter portion of the road leads through a cutting in the rock, and passes a cotton-mill. From

7 M. Telfs to

17¼ M. Innsbruck, see p. 235.

20. From Munich to Innsbruck by Partenkirchen.

Comp. Map p. 72.

97 M. Railway to Weilheim in 2½ hrs.; fares 2 fl. 21, 1 fl. 33, 1 fl. 3 kr. (or railway to Starnberg, steamboat to Seehaupt, and thence omnibus in connection with last steamer, to Murnau); from Weilheim post-omnibus twice daily in 6 hrs. to Partenkirchen, in 9 hrs. to Mittenwald. From Mittenwald to Zirl a carriole-post daily (seat for one passenger); from Zirl to Innsbruck diligence twice daily.

Railway to Tutzing see p. 68. The branch-line to Weilheim here quits the lake, and turns W. by the base of the Hirschberg (2194 ft.), which commands a fine view of the Ammersee (see below), to

Weilheim (*Post; Bräuwastl), on the Amper.
The "Hohes-Peissenberg (3519 ft.), the Rigi of Bavaria, is an isolated peak about 6 M. S. W. of Weilheim, whence rail. to Unter-Peissenberg in 17 min. (18, 12, 9 kr.). It commands an admirable view of the Alps, and over the plain as far as Augsburg and Freising; nearer lie the Starnberger See and Ammersee. The most conspicuous mountains from E. to W. are the Wendelstein, Benedickenwand, Heimgarten, Wetterstein with the Zugspitze, and the Säuling. Telescope at the inn.

The banks of the Ammersee are very pretty. At the S. extremity lies Dießen or Bayersiessen, at the foot of a slight eminence surmounted by a former Benedictine Abbey, now private property, with beautiful grounds. Farther up is the village of St. Georgen; charming view from the chapel. About 111/2 M. N. is the small watering-place St. Alban, a quiet and pleasant retreat. On the opp. bank rises the Benedictine Abbey of Andechs (2487 ft.), loftily situated, once seat of a powerful family of that name. The Ammersee is drained by the Amper, and connected with the small Pilsensee and Wörthsee.

From Peissenberg to Füssen (p. 74) post-omnibus daily in 81/4 hrs. (2 fl.) by Peiting, Steingaden (Post), with suppressed monastery and Romanesque church, founded 1147, Trauchgau, and the S. E. bank of the Bannwaldsee. Before the village of Schwangau is reached, 91/2 M. from Füssen, a road diverges L. to Hohenschwangau (p. 70).

The road to Partenkirchen leads hence S., passing the Staffelsee on the W. and the Riegsee on the E.

111/2 M. Murnau (*Post; *Griesbräu; Angerbräu) is a handsome market borough, indebted for its new houses to conflagrations in 1834, 1839, and 1852. The inhabitants manufacture pretty fancy-articles of feathers. The remarkable isolated peak to the S. is the Ettaler Mandl (5759 ft.).

Beyond Höhendorf the road intersects a broad and marshy tract, crosses the Ramsau (navigable for rafts) before its confluence with the Loisach, then follows the L. bank of the latter. At Escheloh (*Inn) a mountainous district is entered; the Loisach flows on the L. in a broad green valley, in the background rise the magnificent summits of the Wetterstein and Zugspitze. Beyond Oberau the broad basin in with Partenkirchen is situated comes in view. The Loisach is crossed near the ruins of Werdenfels, a castle from which this district derives its name.

From Oberau the road to Schongau diverges R., leading through a mountainous tract and traversing the Ammergau. It passes the former abbey of Ettal (Inn), suppressed 1808, an extensive building decorated with pictures by Tyrolean painters (fine ceiling-painting by Knoller) and possessing a curious image of the Virgin in white stone, presented, it is said, by an angel to Emp. Lewis, who founded the monastery 1832. Ettal lies in the picturesque Ammerthal, the industrious inhabitants of which are occupied in carving wood and ivory. At Ober-Ammergau (Schwabenwirth) there is a large depot of these wares. The Ammergau is remarkable for the dramatic representations from the history of the Passion, resembling the early miracle-plays, which are performed here every 10 years (last time in 1970) on each Sunday throughout the summer, and attract numerous spectators. This curious old custom dates from 1834. From Oberau to Ettal 3 M., thence to Ober-Ammergau 3 M. The road then goes on to (21/4 M.) Unter-Ammergau and (6 M.) Saulgrub, which lies 12 M. W. of Murnau. — To Hohenschwangau a good road leads from Ettal (24 M.) through the Grasswang-Thal and over the Ammerwald Alp; another to (27 M.) Beutte, passing the Plansee.

14 M. Partenkirchen (2352 ft.) (*Post; Bär; Bräuhaus; *Stern: Kainsenbad see p. 83), the Rom. Parthum, charmingly situated.
attracts numerous visitors in summer, especially from Munich. Performances on the 'Zither', a species of guitar much in vogue among the Bavarian and Tyrolese mountains, accompanied by national songs and dances, may frequently be heard at the inns on summer evenings. — Diligence to Weilheim, stat. on the Munich railway, 1 fl. 45 kr.

Garmisch (*Reiser), delightfully situated on the Loisach, 1½ M. to the W., is preferable to Partenkirchen for a stay of some duration (private apartments on moderate terms). Johannes and Seppel Koser are recommended as guides (for the Zugspitze, p. 82, as well as shorter excursions).

Carriages may be hired at both these villages: one-horse carr. to Obergrainau on the road to the Eibsee 2½ fl., to Farchan 2, Oberau 2, Griesen 2½, Eschenlohe 2½, Ohlstadt (Heimgarten) 4, Wallgau and Krün 4, Murnau 4, Lermoos 5, Plansee and Reutte 5 fl.; two-horse carr. about one-half more.

The finest survey of the beautiful and imposing environs of Partenkirchen is obtained from an eminence on the r. bank of the Fauken, about 1½ M. above the village. Before the spectator lie Partenkirchen and Garmisch in the valley; S. rises the long precipice of the abrupt and barren Wetterstein-Gebirge; farthest l. the Wetterstein (8930 ft.), whence the group derives its name, then the Dreihor Spitze (8405 ft.) and the remarkable, conical Alspitze (8339 ft.); farther r. the Zugspitze (9653 ft.), with the Hölzental-Ferner, the highest peak of this imposing range of limestone mountains; immediately in front of the Zugspitze, and from this point scarcely distinguishable from it, is the Warenstein (7358 ft.); finally, on the l. bank of the Loisach, the Krammer (6993 ft.), the summit of which is reached by a bridle-path, constructed by order of the king of Bavaria, and closed by a gate (key at the forester's at Garmisch).

Excursions. Admirers of wild mountain-scenery will find numerous highly attractive points in the grand district around Partenkirchen. The views are seen to the best advantage on bright days, when the light and shade on the dark limestone rocks are extremely picturesque without dazzling the eye of the spectator. The paths are generally rugged, but most of them are well shaded. Reindi junr. is recommended as an experienced guide (about 2 fl. per day); a list of excursions described by him is hung up in the dining-room at the Post. The most interesting are here enumerated.

The °Partnachklamm (2 hrs. there and back; guide, unnecessary, 36 kr.). The traveller takes the road to the Kainzenbad (p. 83), and diverges from it almost immediately to the r., crossing a field-road. The path then skirts the Partnach, and soon crosses it. The broad path (not that ascending to the r.) must now be followed in a straight direction (after a few min., beyond a brook, a path diverging to the l. ascends rapidly in 10 min. to the Forsthous, see below) to the bridge over the ravine or 'Klamm'. The second bridge, 222 ft. above the Partnach, which descends from the upper Rainthal, and drains the glaciers of the Wettersteingebirge, is the most
striking point. The traveller crosses the bridge, and following the footpath reaches the *Forsthaus auf dem Graseck in 20 min. more (refreshments and a few beds). Fine survey hence of the Wetterstein chain. In returning, the traveller may take the direct and broader path. — Mittenwald may be reached in 4 hrs. from the Forsthaus through the Ferchen-Thal (guide unnecessary). After a slight ascent across the meadows, the path leads to the r.; after 1/2 hr. the descent to the r. to Hinter-Graseck must be avoided, and the same level kept; 3/4 hr. a bridge over the Ferchenbach; then for 1/4 hr. straight through the wood. At (7 min.) Eilmau a fence is crossed, and the path towards the rising ground followed; it then turns to the r. and descends slightly into the wood; 1/2 hr. the Ferchen-See, and thence by the broad path descending to (9/4 hr.) Mittenwald (see p. 53).

The *Eckbauer (4 hrs. there and back). The road, leading past the Kainsen-Bad, is tolerable. This excursion may be combined with the preceding; by visiting the Eckbauer from the Graseck (diverging from the broad path at the first barn). The best point of view is about 2 min. walk beyond the Eckbauer. Grand survey of the profound wooded valley of the Ferchenbach, beyond which towers the gigantic Wetterstein. This excursion is preferable to that to the Rainthaler Bauer (5 hrs.).

The *Eibsee (3189 ft.) (5 hrs. there and back), a small lake most picturesquely situated at the base of the precipitous Zugspitze. Good carriage-road by Garmisch to Ober-Grainau; thence an ascent of 1 hr. to the lake, which with its 7 islands belongs to two fishermen's families, descendants of gipsies, who purchased the property in 1813. Fish (Renchis 18 kr.) and beer may be procured here. Travellers are rowed to the island in the middle of the lake, where the mountain echoes are awakened by a pistol-shot. Guide from Ober-Grainau to the Eibsee, and descent to Griesen (p. 78) in the valley of the Loisach, 45 kr.; a walk of about 3 hrs.

The *Höllenthalklamm (3 hrs. there and back) is a ravine at the N. E. base of the Zugspitze. The route is from Garmisch to Hammerback, near the Max-Klamm, a digression to which (1 1/2 hr.) is recommended; then a somewhat steep ascent to the perpendicular precipice of the Wachenstein, which from the Max-Klamm presents a most imposing appearance; the path, narrow, but unattended with danger, then skirts the precipice, and leads to the Höllenthal-Klamm, which is crossed by a bridge. At a dizzy height above is a lead mine, no longer worked. From Garmisch to the Max-Klamm 2 1/2, thence to the Höllenthal-Klamm 1 1/2 hr.

The Krottenkopf (6835 ft.) (10 hrs. there and back) furnishes a distant view of innumerable peaks, as well as of the plain (Munich, Starnberg Lake, etc.). The route is by the Esterbergalp (refreshments and bed of hay if necessary), 2 hrs. from Partenkirchen.

The *Höllenthalspitze (10 hrs. there and back), immediately below the Alpstein, commands a magnificent view. E. the Dreithorspitze, Wetterstein, and Karwendelgebirge, W. the Höllenthal, perpendicularly below, and beyond it the Zugspitze. The Alpstein (989 ft.) which is also sometimes ascended, commands nearly the same view.

The *Frauenalp (12 hrs. there and back). This excursion (by the Teufelsgesaus) penetrates into the midst of the wildest mountain-scenery; the Wetterstein group, which from a distance appears to form a continuous ridge, is now seen to consist in reality of a series of irregular rocky summits. The Schachenplatte has a very imposing aspect when seen from the Schachenalp. The crowning point of the excursion, however, is the view from the Frauenalp itself of the upper Rainthai, one of the wildest mountain-basins to be met with in any part of the Alps. The night may be spent on the Schachenalp.

The ascent of the Zugspitze (9633 ft.), somewhat difficult at places, but extremely interesting, requires two days (guide 5 fl.). To the Knorrhütte 6 hrs., thence to the summit in 3 hrs.

The *Walchensee (p. 55) is 10 1/2 M. distant from Partenkirchen; by carr. in 3 1/2 hrs. (4 1/2—5 fl.). The Mittenwald road is quitte to the l. at Klais (see below); 3 M. Krün, 12 M. the village of Walchensee. A superb view is enjoyed, the greater part of the way, of the Wetterstein and Karwendel-Gebirge.
From Partenkirchen to Lermoos (p. 78) 15 M. by a good carriage-road (by carr. in 3 hrs.; one-horse 4 fl.), by Garmisch (p. 81), then following the wooded valley of the Loisach. The frontier-inn at Griesen (p. 78) is 9 M. from Partenkirchen. — A shorter route for pedestrians is the footpath by Über-Graimau, passing the Eibsee and crossing the Thörlein, affording a succession of fine views (guide desirable, 2 fl.).

The road to Mittenwald ascends from Partenkirchen. L. in the valley lies the Kainsen or Kanizser-Bad, with an alkaline spring (containing iodine, natron, and sulphur), employed as a remedy for gout and cutaneous diseases. The road next traverses undulating pastures; on the r. rises the Wetterstein; 33/4 M. Kaltenbrunn; 33/4 M. Klais. Near Mittenwald the road enters the valley of the Isar. Road N. to Benedictbeuern (by Krün) see p. 85.

111/2 M. Mittenwald (2886 ft.) (Post; one-horse carr. to Partenkirchen 31/2, Seefeld 21/2 fl., Zirl 5 fl. 40 kr., Innsbruck 8 fl.) is the last Bav. village, above which towers the almost perpendicular Karwendelspitze (8240 ft.) on the E. The construction of the old houses, each projecting beyond its neighbour, is curious. The lower rooms, which are generally vaulted, once served as magazines for goods on their way from Augsburg to Italy by this route. The S. part of the small town was burned down in 1836, and subsequently rebuilt in a modern style. The manufacture of violins and guitars occupies upwards of 100 families. Neuner Hornsteiner and Bader and Co. possess the principal warehouses, where violins may be purchased for 2—17, bass viol for 36—48 fl. These instruments are extensively exported to England and America.

Beyond Mittenwald the road traverses the level valley as far as the Defile of Scharnitz, the boundary between Bavaria and the Tyrol, once fortified in ancient times by the Romans (Mansio Scardia). During the Thirty Years' War Claudia de' Medici, widow of Archduke Leopold V., caused the strongly fortified Porta Claudia to be constructed here, a barrier which resisted the attacks of the French as well as of the Swedes. In the Span. War of Succession the stronghold came into the possession of the Bavarians, by whom it was destroyed. The Austrians subsequently caused it to be reconstructed, and in 1796 extended. In 1805 it fell into the hands of the French (13,000 under Ney against 600 Austrians), and was so completely destroyed by them that no traces of it now remain except remnants of long walls on the banks of the Isar and in the valley. At the village of Scharnitz (Traube) the road quits the Isar, which rises at some distance to the E., and ascends (to the r. a distant view of the rugged and indented limestone peaks of the Wetterstein-Gebirge with the Zugspitze; from the highest point of the road a view of the Innthal Mts. to the l.) to

111/2 M. Seefeld (3873 ft.) (Post), situated on a bleak table-
land, the watershed between the Isar and Inn. The mountains here yield ‘Stinkstein’, a species of shale, from which petroleum is obtained. The smelting works have recently been burned down. The barren, rounded cone to the W. is the Brunsch-Kopf, farther distant the Hohe-Mundi (8806 ft.), beyond it to the r. the Wetterstein group and the snow-fields of the Zugspitze. — From Seefeld a tolerable cart-track leads by Mösern to (9 M.) Telf’s (p. 236).

The road descends, finally in somewhat steep zigzags, which afford a succession of magnificent views of the Innthal, the Martinswand (E.), and the mountains to the S. with their snow fields and glaciers. On the last projecting angle of the road stands a square tower, the remnant of the castle of Fragenstein, once a favourite residence of Maximilian I.

9½ M. Zirl (2025 ft.) (*Löwe). A cross in a cavity on the Martinswand far above the road, opp. the chapel, 1 M. E. of Zirl, commemorates Emp. Maximilian’s hunting adventure (see p. 236).

8 M. Innsbruck, see p. 211.

21. From Munich to Innsbruck by Benedictbeuern.

Kochelsee and Walchensee. Jachenau. Tölz (Krankenheil).

Comp. Map p. 74.

94½ M. High road, but no diligence. One-horse carriages may be obtained of the post-masters at Benedictbeuern, Walchensee, and Mittenwald, at 2½ ft. 24 kr. per stage.

The most direct route from Munich to the Kochelsee is as follows: rail. to Penzberg (p. 69), thence by post-omnibus to Benedictbeuern in 2½ hrs., to Kochel in ½ hr. more.

An omnibus also runs from Seeshaupt (4 hrs., 45 kr.), to Schledorf (Inn, tolerable), a village re-erected after the fire of 1848, at the N. W. extremity of the Kochelsee. From Schledorf by small boat (9 kr. each pers.) to the mill ‘Am Joch’, at the base of the Kesselberg.

11½ M. Benedictbeuern (*Post), once a wealthy and celebrated monastery, founded in 740 and consecrated by St. Boniface, has been employed for agricultural purposes since 1818. [Omnibus to Tölz (p. 86) in 2 hrs., fare 24 kr.] About ½ M. to the N. E., is Bichel (*Löwe), and 3 M. farther N. E., near Heilbrunn is the somewhat sequestered Adelheidsquelle (Günthner), a spring containing bromine and iodine. The water is also employed medicinally at Bichel, to which it is conveyed for bathing and drinking purposes.

From Benedictbeuern the road leads S., skirting the W. base of the mountains, to (3 M.) Kochel (Fink), near the N. E. bank of the pale green Kochelsee (1950 ft.), 4½ M. long, 3 M. broad, marshy on the N., bounded by lofty mountains on the S. side. Bad Kochel (*Dessauer, on the lake), ½ M. farther, lies off the main road skirting the N. E. bank of the lake, and is reached by a bye-road to the r. at the end of the village. Boats are
always in readiness here to ferry travellers (in 1/4 hr., 24 kr.) across to the high road to Urfeld, thus agreeably varying their route. The *Benedictenwand* (5880 ft.), which rises abruptly on the E., is occasionally ascended (in 8 hrs., laborious, guide necessary); the view embraces nearly one-half of the kingdom of Bavaria, Swabia, and numerous lakes.

The road ascends rapidly on the E. bank of the lake, a portion of the route suitable for pedestrians. A sign-post 1. of the road indicates the way to a fine waterfall in the vicinity; farther on there is another waterfall r. of the road. Near the culminating point, a crucifix in relief on the rock, bearing the arms of Bavaria and Hapsburg, commemorates the construction of the road by Duke Albert IV. of Bavaria. On the summit a view is obtained of the distant *Karwendel* and *Wetterstein* groups (p. 81); beneath lies the extensive, dark and sequestered *Walchensee* (2612 ft.), surrounded by forest and mountains, 15 M. in circumference. From Urfeld (*Jäger*), at the N. extremity of the lake, travellers may be ferried across in 3/4 hr. to the village of Walchensee (12 kr. each pers.), an enjoyable trip, especially on a fine evening. An excellent bridle-path, constructed by order of King Max in 1859, leads from Urfeld to the summit of the *Herzogstand* (5724 ft.), a fine point of view.

101/2 M. *Walchensee* (*Post*) is a village on the W. bank of the lake, consisting of a few houses only. Finest survey of the lake from a barn about 1/4 M. beyond the inn. The excellent *Säbingle* (*salmo alpinus*), a species of salmon-trout caught in the lake, are rare and expensive, being taken in Oct. only. The road now rapidly ascends the *Katsenkopf*, then more gradually through a pine-clad ravine. R. the waterfall of the *Obermacher Bach*, the principal affluent of the Walchensee. At *Wallgau* (Inn) the road reaches the lofty green valley of the *Isar*, on the l. bank of which a carriage-road leads to (8 M.) *Vorderriess* (p. 86). From *Krün*, the next village, a tolerable road leads to (8 M.) *Partenkirchen* (p. 80). The rounded cone of the *Alpspitze*, the snow-fields of the *Zugs spitze*, and the rugged precipices of the *Wetterstein* and *Karwendel* are conspicuous to the W. and S. From 14 M. *Mittenwald* to

283/4 M. *Innsbruck*, see preceding Route.

From the *Walchensee* to *Tegernsee* about 36 M. (one horse carr. in 7–8 hrs., 8 fl.), a route embracing a number of picturesque points. From *Urfeld* (see above) a narrow road skirting the lake leads to (3 M.) *Sachenbach*, then ascends through a beautiful wood, descends to (31/2 M.) *Jachenau* (Inn), and passes several groups of houses in the sequestered and grassy *Jachenau*, a valley 9 M. in length. Beyond *Tannen* a long wooded ravine is again traversed, beyond which the magnificent outlet of the valley towards the busy Isarthal is attained. At *Wegscheid* (*Zum Pfaffen-
stöffel', poor inn), 9 M. from Jachenua, a view of the beautiful château of Hohenburg, picturesquely situated on an eminence, is obtained. From (3 M.) Länggries (Inn), where the Isar is crossed by a long wooden bridge, a diligence-road leads through the Isarthal to (9 M., one-horse carr. 3 fl.)

Tölz (2120 ft.) (*Bürgerbräu; *Post), a considerable market-town picturesquely situated on a hill on the Isar, and chiefly indebted for its prosperity to brewers and timber-merchants. The garden of the Bürgerbräu commands a fine survey of the Isarthal stretching far into the distance, in the background S.W. the long Benediktswand (p. 85) and the rounded cone of the Kirchstein. The Calvarienberg (reached through the first passage below the post-office) is another good point of view. On the 1. bank of the Isar, immediately beyond the bridge, begin the inns and pensions (*Sedlmeyer; Curhaus; Zollhaus, 3/4 M. N.W., baths in the house) connected with the recently discovered mineral springs of Krankenheil, which contain iodine, sulphur, and natron.

The road from Tölz to Tegernsee (91/4 M.; one-horse carr. in 2 hrs., 2 fl. 24 kr.) passes the handsome building of the suppressed monastery of Reichsbeuern, now employed for agricultural purposes, and reaches the Tegernsee (p. 87) near Gmund. Between Tölz and stat. Holzkirchen (p. 71) a post-omnibus and 'Stellwagen’ run. Omnibus from Tölz to Benediktbeuern in 2 hrs. (24 kr.), corresponding with the post-omnibus to Penzberg (p. 69).

From Tölz to the Achensee (p. 89) the following route (2 days) is recommended: By carr. (4—5 fl.) as far as 'In den Fall' (18 M.). (A short distance before the ‘Fall’ a bridle-path leads to the Kreuth and Achenthal road and to Achenkirch in 4 hrs.; p. 89). At the ‘Fall’ good beer and other refreshments; a level road ascends hence through the lonely Isarthal to (71/2 M.) Vorderriss, hunting-lodge of the king of Bavaria, on a broad and sequestered meadow, at the confluence of the Riss and Isar, overshadowed by the snow-clad slopes of the Wetterstein and Zugspitze. Refreshments at the *Forsthaus. The route hence is to the S., into the valley of the Riss to (9 M.) Hinterriß, hunting-lodge of the Prince of Leiningen. Before it is reached, a house belonging to the Duke of Gotha, who hires the right of chamois-hunting here, is passed. At the foot of the small Goth. *Castle are the low buildings of a Franciscan monastery (Inn; or 3/4 M. farther, beds etc. at forester *Neuner’s). On the following morning (provisions for the journey should be taken; guide unnecessary, as the bridle-path cannot be mistaken) an ascent of 2 hrs. to the Hageihütte, and 2 hrs. more to the culminating point of the Plumsper Joch (5447 ft.), commanding a grand retrospect of the mountain-gorges as far the Karwendel-Gebirge, E. the mountains beyond the Achenthal, S. across the Imnthal to the green slopes of the lower Zillerthal and the Zillerthal snow-mountains; in the extreme distance S.E. the Grossvenediger is said to be visible. The descent to the first chalets is somewhat steep; then through wood and beautiful pastures to the green Pertzau (p. 89), in 2 hrs. — From Vorderriss a beautiful walk over the Hochköpf to the Walchensee in 4 hrs.
22. From Munich to Innsbruck by Tegernsee, Wildbad Kreuth, and the Achensee.

Comp. Map p. 216.

80½ M. This is the most interesting route to Innsbruck. Railway to Holzkirchen in 1½ hr.; thence Diligence and Omnibus by Tegernsee to Kreuth twice daily in 4 hrs. — From Kreuth Post-omnibus daily to Achenkirch, thence on the following morning to Jenbach (from Kreuth to Jenbach in 6 hrs., 1 2/3 hr.); from Jenbach to Innsbruck rail. in 1½ hr. Omnibus from June 1st to Oct. 16th daily in 5 1/2 hrs. to the Scholastica (p. 89). — The traveller is recommended to spend a few hours at Tegernsee, and to proceed on foot, if necessary, to Kreuth. The latter is less attractive as a resting place than Tegernsee.

Railway to Holzkirchen (Post) see p. 71.

From Holzkirchen a branch line (in 1 1/4 hr. fares 68, 42, 30 kr.) leads to Schliersee (*Jen of the 'Fischerliesel'; Post), situated on the charming little lake of that name which attracts numerous visitors from Munich. (A bridle-path, which cannot be mistaken, leads W. by the Gindelalp and the Wasterhof in 3 hrs. to Tegernsee, see below). — From Schliersee a pleasant walk by Fischhausen, Neuhau (refreshm.), and Aurach to Bayerischzell (Post), an Alpine village whence the Wendelstein (6491 ft.) is usually ascended (3 hrs.). From Zell to Oberaudorf (p. 74) about 12 M. — Another attractive excursion is from Neuhau through the Josephsthall to the Spitziengipf; then down past the Spitzingsee and through Faisel- Thail to the (6 hrs.) Faisel Forsthaus (Inn), near the now disused Kaiserklause ('imperial pass'), 1 1/4 M. S. of which is the Austr. frontier; then through the Rothachthal (I. the Schinder, p. 86) to Rothach and Tegernsee (see below).

Beyond Holzkirchen the mountain-scenery gradually develops itself. At Gmund the road reaches the Tegernsee, 4½ M. long, 2 ½ M. broad, at the point where the Mangfall emerges from the lake, and follows the E. bank to the village of 12 3/4 M. Tegernsee (2394 ft.) (*Guggemoos, at the N. end of the lake, with baths, R. 36, D. 42, B. 18 kr.; Post, at the S. end; between these two, *Hôtel Greider, l. of the high-road; private apartments may be procured; good accommodation may also be found at Rothach and Egern, at the S.E. end of the lake, on the road to Kreuth), charmingly situated in a district affording beautiful walks, and much frequented by visitors in summer. The remarkably imposing buildings of the former Benedictine abbey, founded 719, suppressed 1804, were erected during the last cent. in the centre is the church; the S. wing, fitted up by King Max Joseph as a summer-residence, now belongs to Prince Charles of Bavaria; the N. wing contains an extensive brewery (the excellent produce of which may be mentioned amongst the attractions of the place). The church contains some good ceiling-paintings of the last cent. Over the portak is an ancient relief in marble representing the princely founders of the abbey.

One of the finest points in the immediate vicinity is the *Parapluie (2894 ft.), an open rotunda about 25 min. walk S. of Tegernsee. The path ascends to the l. from the Kreuth road into the wood, at the W. end of the garden of the château; then r., and a second time r.; by an open space the steps l. must be ascended. The view embraces the S. extremity of the lake, the
green and smiling foreground with the villages of Egerm and Rothach, and an amphitheatre of mountains rising in gradations beyond. Another fine point of view is the Flügelhof (Inn) 10 min. walk N. of the Paraplue, and nearer the village of Tegernsee.

Kaltenbrunn, at the N. W. end of the lake, which affords a fine view of the entire sheet of water, 3½ M. (boat 1 fl.) from Tegernsee, ¾ M. S.W. of Gmund, is a model farm-establishment (with restaurant) on an eminence on the bank of the lake. — The Neureut (4412 ft.), an isolated peak N.E. of Tegernsee, commands an unbroken panorama, N.E. as far as the Chiemsee, S. of the snow-capped Tyrolean Alps. The route is by the Westerhof (refreshm.). About 2 hrs. farther E. (from Tegernsee 3 hrs.) lies the Schliersee (p. 87).

The high road to Kreuth ascends slightly across green pastures and past picturesque country-houses. Pedestrians effect a saving of 1½ M. by crossing the S. E. arm of the lake, beyond Tegernsee, by boat (12 kr.). The footpath regains the high road at the bridge over the Weissach. The valley, watered by the Weissach, afterwards contracts, especially between the village of Kreuth (Inn) and the quiet and sequestered

7 M. Wildbad Kreuth (2704 ft.), a considerable bath and hotel establishment, situated on a broad green plateau. The springs, containing iron and sulphur, and generally used in combination with salt-baths (the salt for which is obtained from Rosenheim), were known as early as 1500, and belonged to the Abbey of Tegernsee. The place is principally indebted for its reputation to the partiality shown for it by King Max I., to the salubrious mountain-air, and to the excellent whey which has recently been added to the other advantages. The entire establishment now belongs to Prince Charles of Bavaria, by whose intendant it is managed (R. 48 kr., D. 1 fl., B. 18 kr., music 12 kr.). At best, however, the place is somewhat dull and unattractive; Tegernsee is preferable, unless the traveller intend to avail himself of the baths of Kreuth.

The Schinder (6283 ft.), 5 hrs. E. of Kreuth, affords an extensive prospect. — Very pleasant excursion S. to the (½ hr.) Gaisalp (4120 ft.) and the (20 min. farther) Königsalp (3785 ft.); in 1½ hr. more the Schildenstein (6327 ft.), commanding a fine view, may be ascended.

Immediately on arriving at Kreuth the traveller should endeavour to secure a good seat in the diligence to Jenbach; no supplementary carriages are given. The road mounts gradually for 6 M. in the narrow and gloomy Weissachthal, passing Glasshütten (Inn), so called from the glass-houses, and the former Bavar. custom-house Stuben. Beyond the culminating point it descends rapidly, traversing profound ravines, and at the Kaiserwacht, the former Austr. custom-house in the once strongly fortified defile of Achen, crosses the Tyrolean frontier. The custom-house is now near the village of Achenwald (*Traube). (Route to the Isartal see p. 86.) The Ache, outlet of the Achensee, is now skirted. E. rises the isolated rocky horn of the Guffert; adjacent to it, the long ridge of the Unnütz (6879 ft.).
16 M. Achenkirch (*Post), is a straggling village, nearly 3 M. in length. (The Kern Inn is 3/4 M. beyond the Post, which, as well as the 'Scholastica', are often crowded in summer.) The lake is 3 M. from the Post. On the E. bank is the excellent *Scholastica Inn (beautiful excursions hence, especially to the summit of the Umnutz, in 3 hrs., practicable even for ladies). A large new *Hotel is situated 1 1/2 M. to the S.

The *Achensee (3045 ft.), which lies 1165 ft. above the level of the Innthal, 6 M. long and 3/4 M. broad, is the largest and most beautiful lake in N. Tyrol. Boat to the opposite extremity of the lake (1 ft. for 1—2 pers., 30 kr. each pers. additional) in 2 hrs.; the boatman lives by the bridge at the lower end of the lake. The diligence passes the lake in 1 hr. The W. bank rises abruptly from the water, whilst the narrow road on the E. bank is confined between the lake and the slopes of the Gemsjoch, which rises immediately above it. It is a curious fact, that at the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon the water of this lake suddenly sank 4 ft., but after 24 hrs. regained its original level. On the S.W. bank are the beautiful green slopes of the Pertisau (boat in 1 1/2 hr., 18 kr. each pers.), which extends for some distance up into the mountain-valleys. The Inn in the village here, as well as the Fürstenhaus, the property of the Benedictine Abbey of Viecht (p. 73), are very favourite summer-quarters. The large farm, near the S. extremity of the lake, also belongs to the abbey. A fantastic formation of the rock on the height to the l. resembles a castle; to the S. rise the snow-mountains of the upper Zillerthal (p. 218).

Attractive excursion from the Pertisau to the Lentberg (1 1/2 hr., guide desirable), which commands an admirable survey of the Achensee; then over the (l 1/4 hr.) Bärenbad-Aim to the loftier Bärenkopf; from the latter, across the ridge connecting it with the Stanserjoch, which rises to the S., to the Weissbach-Alp; and finally down the Weissbachthal, on the E. slope of the Bärenkopf, to the Seespitz, where the road from Pertisau to Jenbach quits the lake.

Ascent of the Sonnenjoch (7982 ft.) also recommended (with guide). The valley to the W. of the Pertisau is ascended, and the (1 hr.) Falsthurm-Aim, the (1 hr.) Untere Gramei-Aim, and the Obere Gramei-Aim are traversed. Then a steep, and at places stony ascent of 1 1/4 hr. to the summit of the pass. Extensive panorama, E. the Tauern chain, S. the Oetztal snow-peaks rising behind the Lampenengebirge, N. the plains of Bavaria. — From the upper Gramei-Aim a path descends direct into the Riss (p. 86), preferable to the route over the Plumsjer-Joch. The sons of the fisherman at the Pertisau act as guides to the Gramei-Aim (provisions should be taken).

Over the Plumsjer-Joch into the Rissthal, and to Tölz, see p. 86.

At Buchau, at the S. extremity of the lake, boatmen will be found to convey travellers to the N. end. The road next passes the village of Maurach. To the l. on the height lies Eben, the burial-place of St. Nothburga (d. 1319), with a much frequented pilgrimage-chapel. The road then descends rapidly through ravines to

15 M. Jenbach (*Bräu, 3/4 M. from the rail. stat., extensive view from the balcony; *Strasser, at the stat.), a rail. stat. (p. 73),
possessing iron-foundries and smelting furnaces, beautifully situated on the slope of the mountain, about \(\frac{3}{4}\) M. above the valley of the Inn. Hence to Innsbruck by rail. in 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr. see p. 73; to the Zillerthal see p. 217.

23. From Munich to Salzburg. Chiemsee.

Railway in 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)-6\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs.; fares 6 fl. 36, 4 fl. 24, 2 fl. 57 kr. Bavarian currency, express \(\frac{1}{2}\)th higher. N. B. Travellers in the reverse direction should be provided with gold or silver, as Austrian notes are not taken at the Bavarian booking-offices.

As far as Rosenheim see p. 71. The railway then crosses the Inn, passes stat. Stephanskirchen and the small Simmsee, on the W. bank of which is stat. Endorf (*Inn); then stat. Prien (*Kronprinz; Huber), 1 M. from Stock, the landing-place of the steamer, which plies three times daily by the Herrenwörth and Frauenwörth to Seebuck.

The Chiemsee (1748 ft.), 12 M. long, 3 M. broad, contains three islands, the extensive Herrenwörth, with a handsome building, formerly a Benedictine abbey, now property of Count Hunolstein; the Frauenwörth, with a nunnery; and the Krautinsel (i.e. 'vegetable island'), formerly a kitchen-garden for the monks and nuns. Besides a considerable convent, the Frauenwörth is the site of a fishing-village and an *Inn, a favourite resort of artists. The Herrenwörth is much more extensive (9 M. in circumf.), and affords excellent accommodation at the inn connected with the handsome and spacious abbey-buildings; it also possesses pleasant grounds and a deer-park. The lake is celebrated for its fish. The banks are flat. The long chain of the Bavarian and Tyrolean Alps forms the background of the landscape; E. in the distance the Goitsberg (p. 185) near Salzburg, then the conspicuous Säufen (5718 ft.); S.E. the Sonntagshorn (6384 ft.); in the foreground, rising abruptly from the valley, the Hochgern (6105 ft.); then the Kitzbühlerhorn (6885 ft.), rising in the distance above the mountains seen through the valley: S. the long, indented Kampenwand (5585 ft.) and the Mühltorn; S.W. the cone of the Grenz or Krans-Horn, the pinnacles of the Heuberg, the Wendelstein (6024 ft.) and the broad, massive Breitenstein (5341 ft.).

From Seebuck (*Inn), at the N. end of the lake, a walk of 3 M. to Seen, an ancient monastery on a small lake, now the property of the Empress of Brazil, where there is an excellent inn and well arranged bath-stab. At Stein (*Inn), 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. W. of Seen, is the ancient rocky castle of Heinz v. Stein, a German Bluebeard, of whom tradition relates all kinds of atrocities.

The line skirts the S. side of the Chiemsee. Stat. Bernau and Uebersee. About 4 M. W. of stat. Bergen is Adelholzen, a bath well fitted up and possessing three springs, containing salt-petre, sulphur, and alum respectively.

The village-inns on the banks of the Chiemsee are generally good, and this district is recommended as an attractive field for pedestrians whose time is not too limited, especially in the early summer, as later in the season the finest spots are often crowded.

Picturesque walk from Uebersee (see above) S. to Margareitstein, a château of Baron Taupheneus, and Unter-Wessen in the Kössener Achenthal (*Inn), then through the wild Pass Kloibenstein to the pleasant village of Kössen (5 hrs.); thence by Reut im Winkel and through the Schwarzenbergklamm in 6 hrs. to Unken (p. 210).

Stat. Traunstein (*Hirsch, moderate; *Post; *Weisses Bräuhaus, unpretending, good beer), a thriving place, and agreeable
quarters for the summer, situated on a slope above the Traun, re-erected in a modern style since a conflagration in 1851. The considerable buildings of the salt-works with their stores of wood are situated on the Traun; the brine which is evaporated here is conducted in pipes from Reichenhall (p. 190). Pleasant walk to the (3¼ hr.) Hochberg (*Inn), whence an extensive view of the mountains and the Chiemsee is enjoyed.

The line next traverses wooded and grassy hills. Above the lower heights the Stauffen towers to the S., and farther on, the Untersberg (p. 184). Stat. Lauter; Teisendorf, with the ruined castle of Raschenberg; Freilassing (Föckerer's Hôtel), Bavarian frontier, and the junction of the line to Reichenhall; then

Salzburg, see p. 178.

The above is the direct route. It is, however, far preferable to quit the railway at Traunstein or Teisendorf, and proceed by Reichenhall (and Berchtsgaden) to Salzburg. By this route (R. 40) Berchtsgaden and the Königs-See are more conveniently visited than from Salzburg, especially as Reichenhall and Berchtsgaden are in Bavaria, so that this digression is made before the Austrian frontier is crossed.

The road from Traunstein to Reichenhall (two-horse carr. 10 fl.) at first skirts the Traun, which at Traunstein is confined by extensive dams to intercept the floating timber in its descent from the mountains. The country is flat as far as Siegsdorf (two inns) and

11½ M. Inzell (Post), a village in the bed of a former lake, where a succession of grand mountain *landscapes begins. From this point to Reichenhall the valley should if possible be traversed on foot (the middle of the day, however, should be avoided, as the valley affords little shade). Two wooded rocks guard the entrance to this portion of the route: r. the Kienberg, the E. spur of the Raschenberg (remarkable for its mineral wealth); l. the Falkenstein, beyond it the abrupt Staufenwand. An Alpine valley is now entered, in which the small village of Weissbach is situated on green pastures. Farther on, the valley contracts. The road is constructed along the rocky wall on the l., by its side the salt-water conduit; far below rushes the Weissbach, the bed of which becomes more profound as the valley is ascended. At one of the most beautiful points of this ravine is situated the *Mauthhützeli, a solitary inn about 6 M. from Reichenhall, and 1½ M. from the saline pump-houses at the culminating point of the road, where it unites with the Innsbruck and Salzburg road (p. 210).

11½ M. Reichenhall and Achselmannstein, see p. 190.
9¼ M. Salzburg, see p. 178.
24. From Nuremberg to Ratisbon and Linz.

Railway to Ratisbon in 3½—4½ hrs.; fares 5 fl. 33, 3 fl. 42, 2 fl. 30 kr., express 1½th higher. — From Ratisbon to Linz in 6½—10½ hrs.; fares 12 fl. 36, 9 fl. 21, 6 fl. 39 kr., express 14 fl. 12, 10 fl. 15 kr. — By express from Nuremberg to Linz in 10½ hrs.; fares 21 fl. 33, 15 fl. 24 kr.

The line ascends the course of the Pegnitz. S. E. of stat. Röthenbach rises the Morisberg, a conspicuous height which commands the plain of Nuremberg and the valley of the Pegnitz. Beyond stat. Lauf the line enters the Franconian Jura, between the heights of which it runs as far as Amberg. On the hill r., beyond stat. Ottensoos, lies Henfenfeld with a small château and park; above it the Hamsgörgl-Berg. Stat. Hersbruck (Post), at the foot of the Michelsberg, is a considerable place, in the environs of which hops are extensively grown.

Omnibus hence (in 2 hrs., 30 kr.) to Rupprechtstagen ("Jegel's Hôtel), picturequely situated in the romantic Pegnitzthal (the 'Nuremberg Switzerland'); interesting walk through the Ankathal to the ruin of Hohenstein with extensive view. — 'Franconian Switzerland' (p. 42) may be reached hence by Velden, Plech, Bettenstein, and Pottenstein; then to Tücherauf and Gößweinstein (p. 42).

Near stat. Happurg, at the base of the Höhbirch, the line quits the Pegnitzthal. Scenery picturesque. Several unimportant places, then stat. Sulzbach (Krone), a considerable place with a mountain castle, once a residence of Bavarian dukes.

Stat. Amberg (Pfälder Hof; Wilder Mann), on the Vils, with 10,800 inhab., is the seat of the Court of Appeal for the Upper Palatinate. The Goth. Church of St. Martin, with a tower 300 ft. high, contains among others a tombstone of the Count Palatine Rupert (d. 1397). The Goth. Church of St. George has a façade with three towers. The Mariahilfberg, with pilgrimage-church, affords an extensive prospect.

Stat. Freihöls, Irrenlohe (hence by Weiden to Bayreuth, p. 104; to Eger, Franzensbad, and Hof see R. 26); then across the Nöd to stat. Schwandorf (Post), with a château of Prince Wallenstein, junction of the Nuremberg-Ratisbon and the Furth-Prague lines (p. 126).

The line now turns S. Three small stations; the Regen is then crossed near stat. Regenstauf. To the r. the town and cathedral of Ratisbon come into view. About 3 M. E. of stat. Walhallastrasse, the village of Donaustauf (Inn) is situated on the Danube, whence the traveller may ascend (in 20—25 min.) to the *Walhalla (i.e. 'Hall of the Chosen', the Paradise of the ancient Germanic tribes); a German 'Temple of Fame,' rising very conspicuously on a hill 313 ft. in height. The foundation was laid by King Lewis in 1830, and in 1842 the edifice was completed in accordance with designs by Klenze. This grand structure with its contents cost upwards of 8 million florins (about 670,000 l.). Admission gratis.

The Exterior (237 ft. long, 108 ft. broad), is a fine example of the purest Doric order, closely resembling the Parthenon at Athens, massively
constructed of grey unpolished marble (most of it quarried at the Untersberg, p. 184; some of the blocks about 15 tons in weight), surrounded by 32 fluted columns. Above the columns in front and those in the rear are pediments, strictly in accordance with the rules of antique architecture, containing groups in marble: S., towards the Danube, a representation of Germany, regaining her liberty after the battle of Leipzig; N. the ‘Heinmannschlacht’, or Battle of Arminius, both by Schweiklhalter (d. 1848). The roof is constructed of iron and covered with plates of copper.

The interior, of the Ionic order, consists of a superb hall 175 ft. long, 49 ft. broad, and 50 ft. high, with richly decorated and gilded ceiling, and lighted from above. The pavement is of marble mosaic. The beams of the ceiling are supported by 14 painted Valkyries (warrior virgins of the ancient German Paradise), by Schweiklhalter. Around the entire hall runs a frieze, executed by Wagner, representing in 8 sections the history and life of the Germanic race down to the introduction of Christianity. The busts are arranged chronologically (beginning on the W. side by the entrance) in groups, separated by six very fine *Victories by Rauæk. At the farther extremity is the ‘opisthodomos’, separated from the principal hall by two Ionic columns. The general effect of the interior is grand and impressive, although the association of classical Greek architecture with an ancient barbarian Paradise and modern German worthies may appear somewhat incongruous. — The *Busts*, upwards of 100 in number, represent celebrated German characters who were deemed worthy by the illustrious founder to grace his temple of fame. Among them are the emperors Henry the Fowler, Fred. Barbarossa, and Rudolph of Hapsburg; also Gutenberg, Dürer, Luther (not admitted till after the abdication of King Lewis), Wallenstein, Fred. the Great, Blücher, Schwarzenberg, and Radetzky; Lessing, Mozart, Kant, Schiller, Goethe, Humboldt, etc.

*View of the dark slopes of the Bavarian Forest; below the spectator flows the Danube, beyond it stretches the fertile plain of Straubing; r. Donaustauf and Ratisbon; l. in clear weather the snow-capped Alps. The hill itself is surrounded by oak-plantations and pleasant promenades. — An omnibus runs between Donaustauf and Ratisbon.

From stat. Walhallastrasse the train in 6 min. reaches Ratisbon. Hotels. *Goldenes Kreuz, R. from 48 kr., D. 1 fl., A. 18 kr.; *Weisser Hahn, near the pier of the Linz steamboat, similar charges. *Kronprinz, Grüner Kranz, and Drei Helme, second cl.; *Nürnberg Hof, nearest the stat. — Schillifisch and Scheidifisch, or Walker, are good kinds of fish. — Emp. Charles V. lodged at the ‘Golden Cross’ in 1546, and the following year the beautiful hostess Barbara Blumberg bore Don John of Austria. — Omnibus in the afternoon to the Walhalla in 1½ hr., returning in the evening (there and back 36 kr.). One-horse carr. 3—3½, two-horse 4—4½ fl. there and back. One-horse carr. to Kelheim (p. 43) and back 5 fl. and 30 kr. gratuity. *Red. to stat. Walhallastrasse (p. 92) in 6 min., thence to Donaustauf 3 M. — Steamboats daily to Donauwörth (p. 92) and to Passau. — Baths at the Unterer Wöhrd.

Ratisbon, or Regensburg (978 ft.), at the confluence of the Danube and Regen, with 27,875 inhab. (6000 Prot.), the Castra Regina of the Romans, since the 8th cent. seat of an episcopal see founded by St. Boniface, was from the 11th to the 15th cent. the most flourishing and populous city of S. Germany. At an early period it was a free town of the Empire, and from 1663 to 1808 the permanent seat of the Imperial Diet. By the Peace of Luneville it was adjudged to the Primate Ch. Dalberg; in 1810 it became Bavarian, after the disastrous defeat of the Austrians beneath its walls the preceding year.
Some of the numerous mediaeval houses, especially in the Schererstrasse (or 'Street of Ambassadors'), still retain the imperial eagle, the lion of St. Mark, and other armorial bearings, indicating the former residences of the ambassadors to the Diet. Many houses still possess their towers of defence, erected by the mediaeval nobles, a reminiscence of early German civic life now peculiar to Ratisbon alone. Of these the Goldene Thurm in the Wallstrasse is the most conspicuous; the Goliath, the ancestral residence of the powerful Auer family, opp. the bridge, and that by the 'Golden Cross' hotel, may also be mentioned. Ratisbon occupies as important a position in the history of early German mediaeval art as Nuremberg in that of a later period.

The *Cathedral (Pl. 1) of St. Peter, is a highly interesting Gothic structure (1275—1634). The beautiful façade, with its celebrated, richly sculptured double porch, is of the 15th cent. A gallery, with perforated stone balustrade, is carried round the roof, whence a good survey of the town may be enjoyed. On the N. side of the transept rises the Eselsturm (or Asses' Tower), containing a winding ascent without steps, by means of which the materials used in the construction of the cathedral were carried up on the backs of asses. The towers have lately been completed. The interior, remarkable for symmetry and elegance, was thoroughly restored in 1838. All unsuitable and tawdry decorations have been removed, and many of the windows filled with richly coloured modern stained glass. Length of interior 294 ft., breadth 121 ft.; nave 129 ft. high.

In the nave a marble monument, erected in 1598 to Bishop Philip Wm., Duke of Bavaria. In the N. aisle, partially concealed from view, is the monument of the Primate Prince Dalberg (d. 1817), designed by Canova and executed in white marble. On the N. side of the choir the *monument of Margaretha Tucher in bronze by P. Vischer (1521, comp. p. 36), representing Christ with the sisters of Lazarus. On the opp. wall of the choir a marble relief in memory of a Bishop Herberstein (d. 1653), representing Christ feeding the five thousand. The altars, resembling canopys, are peculiar and most richly sculptured. The high altar, executed entirely in silver, was presented by a Count Fugger in 1785. Pulpit of 1482. The cloisters adjacent to the cathedral contain tombstones, sarcophagi, busts, and statues of mediaeval and even Roman origin.

The Rathhaus (Pl. 9), a gloomy, irregular pile, was partially erected in the 14th cent.; the more modern portion was commenced 1660. Here the Imperial Diet held its sessions from 1663 to 1806. It contains a few pictures and portraits of various civic dignitaries. The saloons of the Diet are in the older part of the building. The dungeons, with instruments of torture, and the bench of the judge protected by a grating, are curious (fee 18 kr.).

The N. Romanesque portal of the Schottenkirche (Pl. 8), or church of the Benedictine Abbey of St. James (originally a monastery of Scottish monks), dating from the 12th and 13th cent., is adorned with singular sculptures in stone, consisting of figures
of men and animals, perhaps symbolical of the victory of Christianity over paganism. The interior, in the basilica style, contains a panelled wooden ceiling in the nave; the Romanesque capitals of the columns are worthy of attention. The monastery connected with the church was until recently occupied by Irish monks. In the immediate vicinity, outside the Jacobsthor, is a fine old Goth. column with scriptural representations and statues of saints, recently restored.

The spacious and simple Church of the Minorites (Pl. 3), dating from the beginning of the 14th cent., is now employed as a warehouse, and the adjacent monastery as a barracks.

The former Benedictine Monastery of St. Emmeran (Pl. 5), one of the most ancient in Germany, was founded as early as 652, and extended and embellished by Charlemagne. The ecclesiastical buildings have been entirely disfigured by the additions and alterations of several centuries. The former monastery has been the Palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis since 1809. The Riding School, constructed in 1830, r. of the entrance to the palace, is adorned internally and externally with sculptures by Schwanthaler. In the space enclosed by the fine old cloisters is the family vault, over which the prince has caused a Burial Chapel to be erected. The choir contains Dannecker's beautiful statue of Christ. Some rooms in the vicinity contain several good modern pictures, accessible gratis daily 10—12. A cast of Napoleon's face taken after death is also preserved here.

The house D, 93, 94, in the Haidplatz, on the second floor, contains the collections of the Historical Society, comprising a library, Celtie, Germanic, and Roman antiquities, coins, mediæval curiosities, drawings, engravings, etc.

The Fürstengarten (Pl. 17) at the back of the palace is open to the public. One of its outlets leads to the Anlagen, or pleasure-grounds, into which the former ramparts have been converted. An obelisk on a lofty pedestal near one of the outlets of the Fürstengarten has been erected to the memory of the prince by whom the garden was first laid out (1806). A short distance to the E., adjoining the street leading to the station, is a small circular temple, erected 1808, with a bust of Kepler the astronomer, who died here in 1630 whilst on a journey; above the columns are represented the signs of the zodiac and of the months. The Anlagen also contain several other monuments.

The modern Royal Villa in the Goth. style, situated on an old bastion at the lower end of the town, near the Ostenthor, commands an extensive view.

An old stone bridge, 350 yds. in length, constructed in the 12th cent., connects Ratisbon with Stadt am Hof, a suburb on the opposite bank of the Danube, almost entirely burned down by the French in 1809. Below Stadt am Hof the Regen, on
which vast quantities of timber are floated down from the forests, empties its turbid brown water into the Danube.

About 6 M. E. of Ratisbon (omnibus see p. 93), on the l. bank of the Danube, is situated the village of Donaustauf (Walthalla Isar, at the E. end), with a château of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, the well-kept garden of which is always accessible. On a precipitous limestone-rock above the village rises the ruined fortress of Stauf, destroyed by the Swedes in 1634, surrounded with pleasant grounds and commanding a view preferable to that from the Walthalla. — Walthalla see p. 92.

From Ratisbon to Passau the railway-route is uninteresting. About 9 M. S.W. of stat. Moosham, on the Ratisbon and Munich road, lies Eckmühl, near which the French under Da-voust defeated the Austrians in 1809; in consequence of this victory the marshal was created ‘Prince d’Eckmühl.’ Stat. Geiselhöring is the junction of the lines to Passau and to Munich.

The Ratisbon and Munich line (duration of the entire journey 4—5 hrs.; fares 6 fl. 8, 4 fl. 3, 2 fl. 42 kr., express 1/4th higher) turns due S. from Geiselhöring. At stat. Landshut (Post; Kronprinz; Družiney) the Isar is reached. This picturesquely situated and antiquated town (popul. 41,316), with its numerous towers, possesses three fine old Goth. churches: St. Martin’s, erected about 1450; St. Jodocus, commenced 1388; and the Spitalkirche, commenced 1407, all structures of brick, the first remarkable for its bold proportions and sculptures in stone. The tower of St. Martin’s, 436 ft. in height (only 30 ft. lower than that of Strasbourg), was erected 1432—50. An University, founded by Lewis the Rich (d. 1476) at Ingolstadt (p. 45), was transferred to Landshut in 1600, and thence to Munich in 1836. The castle of Trausnitz, rising above the town, well preserved, serves to convey an idea of the mediæval arrangement of such residences. Archaeologists should visit the chapel, which dates from the 13th cent. Conradin, the last scion of the illustrious Hohenstaufen, was born here in 1252. — Stat. Moosburg is a very ancient town on the Isar. The Romanesque church contains a fine old altar in carved wood. Beyond Moosburg the Tyrolean Alps become visible. — Stat. Freising (Schopper), on the Isar, on an eminence to the r., has been the seat of an episcopal see since the 8th cent. The Romanesque cathedral (1160—1205) has been disfigured by subsequent alterations. The crypt, however, consisting of nave and double aisles, with its stunted and quaintly decorated columns, is very curious. — Munich see p. 48.

The Passau line pursues an E. direction.

Stat. Straubing (Wagner), a very ancient town (popul. 10,063) on the Danube, is situated in an extensive and fruitful plain, the granary of Bavaria. The Goth. church of St. James (1429—1512) contains a few old pictures attributed to Wohlgemuth. The Goth. Gymnasialkirche (of 1430) contains the fine monument of Duke Albert II. The château was once occupied by Duke Albert III. with his wife Agnes Bernauer, the beautiful daughter of a citizen of Augsburg. Her father-in-law Duke Ernest, exasperated by his son’s mésalliance, cruelly and unjustly caused her to be condemned to death, during the absence of her husband, and thrown into the Danube from the bridge (1436).

To the l. of stat. Stehpanspösching rises the Natthemberg (300 ft.), with a ruined castle and a modern château. At stat. Plattling the line crosses the Isar, near its confluence with the Danube.

From Platting branch-line in 1/2 hr. (15 or 6 kr.) to Deggenhofen (Drei Mohren; Adler), a town picturesquely situated on the Danube, which is here crossed by a bridge 400 yds. in length. The lofty mountains of the
Bavarian Forest tower above a broad and smiling valley, from which the Perlbach issues. The monastery of Metten, founded by Charlemagne in 782, now an educational estab. of high repute, lies 6 M. to the N.; 2½ M. farther is the château of Ege, restored in the medieval style. The *Rasel (2455 ft.; inn on the top), to which a good path leads towards the N. E. in 3 hrs., commands a magnificent view of the distant peaks of the Bavarian and Bohemian Forest, and of the plain of the Danube. The view of the valley of the Danube is finest from the Hausstein (2985 ft.), 20 min. S. of the Razel. Deggendorf is the principal depot for the timber brought down from the Bavarian Forest.

The Bavarian Forest, a district rarely visited by ordinary tourists, but rich in beautiful scenery, and still in a remarkably primitive condition, extends between Cham and Passau, from the Danube to the Bohemian Forest; extreme length 57½; width 37 M. The inns are poor, but clean and cheap. The finest points are accessible to pedestrians only, to whom the following route is recommended, beginning at Passau, and terminating at Cham or Furth. 1st Day: From Passau to (3 M.) Kellberg, by Eria to (7½ M.) Hofner (or Ober) Zell, 8 M. Griesbach (Post), 3½ M. Wegscheid (Escherich), 9 M. Brettenberg (Post). — 2nd Day: 5½ M. Laakenhäuser (Rosenberger), at the foot of the Dreisesselkopf; 1½ hr. *Dreisesselkopf (4223 ft.); 6 M. Seestein; back to (4½ M.) Laakenhäuser. — 3rd Day: 4½ M. Neu-Reichenau (Gösche); 7½ M. Grafen; 6 M. Freising (Post), with the château of Wolfstein. — 4th Day: 6 M. Hohenau; 3½ hrs. walk Lasenispitz (4687 ft.); then by Waldhäuser to (10½ M.) St. Oswald (Bräunhaus). — 5th Day: 9 M. Racheis; 1 hr. Racheispitze (4686 ft.); 4½ M. Ober-Frauenau (Inn); 4½ M. Zweisel (*Post). — 6th Day: 3 M. Rabenstein; 6 M. Bodenmais (*Post). — 7th Day: Ascend (through the Riesloch, in 2 hrs.) the *Grosse Arber (4695 ft.); down to Sommerau and (5 M.) Lamm (Mühlbauer), at the base of the Osser (4120 ft.). — 8th Day: 10½ M. Hohe-Bogen; 9 M. Furth (120); or from Hohe-Bogen to (6 M.) Kötsing (*Post), 6 M. Haidstein, 3 M. Schloss Bunding, and (7½ M.) Cham (p. 126).

The line passes several small stations, approaches the Danube, and skirts the river as far as Passau. On the opp. bank rises the well preserved ruin of the castle of Igersberg.

Stat. Vilshofen (Ochs), the Roman Villa Quintanica, at the confluence of the Vils and Danube, possesses an interesting church of 1376. — As the train proceeds, a recumbent lion is seen on a rock to the l., erected to the memory of Emp. Maximilian I. who caused the high road to be constructed, which from this point to Passau is in many places hewn through the solid rock.

The towers of Passau, the fortress of Oberhaus, and the charming environs of the town now come into view.

Passau (*Wilder Mann, near the steamboat-quay, moderate; adjoining it, *Strauss, and Hirsch; *Hôtel Flinsch; *Mohr. — Second cl.: *Wenzel zur Sonne; Bayr. Löwe, near the rail. stat.), the Castra Batava of the Romans, till 1803 the capital of an independent episcopal see, with 11,540 inhab., lies on a narrow rocky tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Inn (at its influx 300 yds. in breadth) with the Danube (here only 250 yds. wide). Many houses with numerous windows, rising on the banks of the rivers, especially on the Inn, give the town an imposing appearance.

The Cathedral, founded 1284, erected 1662—80, has recently been thoroughly purged of unsightly adjuncts. On the N. side
are a number of tombstones from the former cloisters. In the 
Domplatz is the bronze Statue of Maximilian I. of Bavaria; opp. 
to it is the Post Office, once a residence of the canons, histori-
cally remarkable as the place where the Treaty of Passau, by 
which religious toleration was first established, was concluded 
between Emp. Charles V. and Elector Maurice of Saxony. — 
St. Paul's, in the vicinity, rising on an eminence above the 
street, another church of the 17th cent., was restored in 1852. — 
The Church of St. John (Spitalkirche) in the principal street con-
tains a valuable, well restored collection of old German wood-
carving, placed along the walls as in a museum. — The modern 
Goth. Prot. Church is a small, but elegant structure.

Passau, charmingly and curiously situated at the junction of 
the three rivers Danube, Inn, and Ilz, ranks with Linz as one 
of the most beautiful spots on the Danube. A day at Passau 
may be very advantageously devoted to visiting some of the many 
admirable points of view on the surrounding heights.

A wooden bridge, supported by buttresses of granite, crosses the 
Inn to the Innstadt, re-erected since its destruction by fire during 
the war in 1809. Following the street in a straight direction 
from the bridge, the traveller reaches the town-gate, whence a 
wide path ascends to the r. in 1/4 hr. to the pilgrimage-church 
of *Mariahilf. About 50 paces to the r., beyond the entrance, 
and a few feet higher, are two benches, commanding an extensive 
survey, embracing the imposing Inn to the S., the grand situation 
of the town itself, the confluence of the two rivers, and the for-
tress of Oberhaus. The church here attracts numerous worshippers. 
The coloured reliefs in the courts are not unpleasing. From the 
estibule of the church, which contains numerous votive tablets, 
a covered passage descends by 264 steps to the Innstadt.

The fortress of *Oberhaus crowns the precipitous, wooded 
height (412 ft.) on the l. bank of the Danube, opp. to Passau. 
It may be ascended by two different routes: one from the upper 
part of the town, across the Danube by the bridge, then through 
the suburb Anger, consisting of a few houses nesting under the 
rock; the other (ferry across the Danube from the steamboat-quay, 
3 kr.) is farther down the river, near the influx of the Ilz, and 
ascends near the bridge in 1/4 hr. to the gate of the fortress. 
Visitors are conducted over the fortress by a soldier (18 kr.). 
The ramparts and the ‘Katz’ tower afford a beautiful and un-
interrupted prospect, finer than that from Mariahilf. The Bitter-
ssaal contains nothing worthy of notice. The well which supplies 
the fortress is 400 ft. deep, extending down to the level of the 
Danube. In the middle ages the Oberhaus was frequently em-
ployed by the bishops as a place of refuge from civic broils. In 
1809 it was occupied by the French, and preparations to besiege 
it were made by the Austrians, who however abandoned their 
intention after their defeat at Ratisbon.
Visitors may now quit the fortress by the upper gate (Oberes Thor). By the laboratory a fine view of Hals is obtained.

Those whose time is limited may take the footpath to the r. by a small house before the laboratory is reached, and descend at once to the Ilz and Danube. The traveller, however, who has 2 hrs. at command should proceed in ¾ hr. to Hals, a market-town delightfully situated in the valley of the Ilz, near which are the considerable ruins of Hals and Reschenslein. The ferry is at a mill below these. ½ M. farther the Ilz is conducted through a tunnel, 400 ft. in length, at the upper extremity of which there is a long barrier to intercept the floating timber as it descends from the Bavarian Forest. A small inn here. A footpath on the r. bank leads hence down the stream to the (½ M.) road lying higher up, and leading to the l. to Hals. The traveller follows the road for a few hundred paces, and ascends to the r., at first through wood, then across gradually sloping meadows to the (10 min.) Inn of the village of Bies, which commands a charming panorama. Back to Passau by the high-road, and down by a footpath to the l. to the bridge over the Danube in ¾ hr.

At the mouth of this small river, a very important channel for the timber-traffic, a bridge crosses to Lisstäd, inhabited principally by boatmen and timber-merchants, and situated at the base of the Nonnberg. On the summit is the Klosterberg, or Nonnagottl, a tavern of humble pretension, commanding a beautiful view, and affording the best survey of the union of the light grey waters of the Inn, the yellowish green Danube, and the inky Ilz. After having received the waters of the Inn, the Danube attains its rank as the noblest and most imposing river in Europe.

Another of the numerous fine points near Passau deserving of mention is the Schafbergh. The bridge over the Inn is crossed, and the Linz road ascended to (3 M.) Gatters, about 1½ M. beyond which a bye-road slightly descends to the r. from the high road, leading to a house, near which are a table and bench protected by a roof. A most extensive view is here enjoyed of the Bav. Mts. and the Alps of the Salskammergut and Styria, with a picturesque foreground.

Bavarian Forest, see p. 97.

The Railway to Linz crosses the Inn by a handsome iron bridge and ascends on the opp. bank to stat. Schärding, a small town with 3500 inhab.; near it lies the village of Brunenthal, possessing a chalybeate spring. The line then ascends the Pramthal, traverses the Hausruck, and finally descends to stat. Wels, the junction of the Linz and Salzburg line. In ½—¾ hr. more the traveller reaches Linz (p. 101).

Steamboat Journey. The steamboat, far preferable to the railway, generally leaves Passau at 2 p. m. (fares to Linz 4 fl., 2 fl. 65 kr. Austr. currency), and reaches Linz in 3—4½ hrs. The luggage is examined by Austrian officials before the passenger embarks.

The scenery of the Danube is more imposing than that of the Rhine, although the finest points do not present themselves in such uninterrupted succession as on the latter. The mountains are loftier and the vegetation richer, the banks being generally fringed with forest, or clothed with luxuriant pasture.

A beautiful retrospect of the town and environs is enjoyed immediately after the departure of the steamer. Below Passau the r. bank belongs to Austria, the l. bank as far as Englbardszell to Bavaria.
r. The castle of Krempelstein, on an abrupt cliff.
1. Obernzell, or Hafnerszell (p. 97), the last Bavarian village, the pottery of which enjoys a high reputation.
2. Viechtenstein, a handsome imperial château on the hill. Farther on, the Jochenstein, abutting on the river on the left, has long formed the boundary between the Bavarian and Austrian parts of the stream.
3. Engelhardszell (which the boat generally reaches about 3.30 p.m.), formerly a Benedictine monastery, now belongs to Prince Wrede; near it, Engelszell, once a Cistercian monastery. The Austrian custom-house is on the opp. bank; examination of passport and luggage see above.
4. Ranariedl, an ancient mountain-castle still inhabited.
5. Wesenursfahr, an old market-town, with extensive wine-cellar.
6. Marsbach, with ancient tower, the seat of a district court of justice.
7. Wesenstein, a ruin on a pine-clad rock. The boat steers round a sharp promontory, opp. to which is
8. a wooded ravine with a mill, boundary in 1809—13 between Bavaria and Austria.
9. Hayenbach, or the Kirschbaumer Schloss, destroyed by Emp. Maximilian I.

The channel of the river now decreases to nearly half the breadth, and is confined between abrupt wooded mountains 600—1000 ft. in height. The scenery here is hardly surpassed anywhere on the river. At the picturesque village of
10. Obermühl the stream of that name flows from a wooded ravine into the Danube.

11. Neuhaus, a stately castle on a lofty, wooded eminence, the property of Count Taxis. Before the steamboat reaches
(5 p.m.) r. Aschach, a small town extending picturesquely along the bank, the Danube suddenly emerges from its confined and mountainous channel, and traverses a broad plain, affording a pleasant contrast to the severe scenery just quitted. The Pöstlingberg (p. 102) with its church, near Linz, now soon comes into view. In favourable weather the snow-clad Styrian and Austrian Alps form a picturesque background to the landscape towards the S. To the r. the Traunstein (p. 167) is especially conspicuous. A few minutes later the mountains are concealed from view by the numerous islands, overgrown with underwood, between which the river flows.

The entire valley, as far as Linz and beyond it, was the scene in 1626 of several sanguinary encounters during the insurrection of the peasantry of Upper Austria. Aschach was the head-quarters of the insurgents, where, as well as at Neuhaus, they had put a stop to the navigation of the Danube by chain-barriers, in order to prevent the Bavarians from rendering assistance to Count Herberstein, the Austrian governor, who was shut up at
Linz. — The ruined castles of Stauf and Schaumburg rise on hills above the river. The latter was the ancestral residence of a once mighty race, to which the entire river between Passau and Linz appertained, but which became extinct in 1559.

1 Landeshay, with a castle.

r. Efferding, one of the most ancient places in Upper Austria, mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied (21st Adventure) as the place where Chriemhilde passed the night on her journey to the land of the Huns. The Danube is said once to have touched the village, but is now at some distance from it; the tower only is visible to the steamboat-passenger.

1. Ottensheim, with its white walls, is visible from a great distance.

r. Withering, a Cistercian Abbey.

1. The château of Buchenau. Then the Pößlingberg, an eminence picturesquely crowned with a church, and the fortifications of Linz, the wall of which extends into the river, are approached.

r. The Calvareienberg, prettily situated; above it the Jägermeier (see below).

r. Linz. Hotels. On the Danube, below the bridge, near the steamboat-quay: Erzherzog Carl (Archduke Charles), B. 1 fl., L. 17, B. 35, A. 3½ kr.; Gold Adler, moderate. Above the bridge: Bother Krebs; Lamm; Bayrischer Hof. — In the town: Löwe and Stadt Frankfurt, in the Hauptplatz; Kanone, or Stuck, in the suburb Landstrasse, opp. the post-office, at a considerable distance from the Danube, B. 75, B. 30 kr. — Cafés. Hartl, next door to the Adler; Volkstein, on the opp. bank. — Theatre daily (parterre 45 kr.), situated in the Promenade. The latter is a favourite resort on summer-evenings, frequently enlivened by military music. — Swimming Bath, at the lower extremity of the town, by the island. — Telegr. Office in the Klostergasse.

Linz (810 ft.), on the r. bank of the Danube, which is here crossed by a bridge 1/3 M. in length, capital of Upper Austria, with 27,628 inhab. and a considerable garrison, and admirably situated for commercial purposes, is nevertheless a dull place. The Hauptplatz, ascending from the Danube, is a very spacious, handsome street. In the centre rises the lofty Trinity Column, erected by Emp. Charles IV. in 1723, to commemorate the happy termination of hostile invasions and the ravages of pestilence. The Schloss (now barracks), on a slope above the bridge, was occupied by Emp. Leopold I. at the time when Vienna was besieged by the Turks (1673).

The *Landes-Museum in the House of the Estates, adjoining the theatre, accessible daily after 9 a.m. (gratis), contains a collection of provincial curiosities: in the court and vestibule Rom. antiquities; on the first floor a library, carved wood, musical instruments (among them a piano once presented by the city of Paris to Beethoven), old weapons, portraits (amongst them those of Steph. Fadinger, leader of the insurgent peasantry in 1626, and of his opponent Count Herberstein), coins, seals, etc.

The Capuchin Church, adjacent to the upper suburb, contains
the tombstone of Montecuccoli (d. 1680), the well known Imperial
general in the Thirty Years’ War and in those against Louis XIV.
The monastery contains a few Incunabula, or specimens of early
printing.

About 1 1/4 M. farther in the same direction rises the *Frein-
berg, the tower of which, erected by Archduke Maximilian by way
of experiment, previous to the construction of the fortifications
of Linz, was afterwards provided with a church and placed in the
hands of the Jesuits. Fine *view from the platform, not acces-
sible after 7 p.m. (ladies not admitted). Adjacent is the episco-
copal Boys’ Seminary.

On the r., about 1/4 hr. walk hence, at the same level, is the
restaurant of the *Jägermeier, the finest point of view in this di-
rection. The view embraces the town, the windings of the Danube
and a number of fortified towers, the Pöstlingberg on the l. bank
with its church and fortifications. At the base of the pine-clad hill,
1/2 M. W., flows the Danube far below, which higher up emerges
from its narrow valley. The most imposing object in the view
consists of the chain of the Alps of Salzburg and Styria, extend-
ing S. as far as the eye can reach. The Traunstein is particu-
larly conspicuous. The Jägermeier is about 1 1/2 M. W. in a
straight direction from the bridge over the Danube. The plea-
santest route is to follow the road for 1 M. along the bank of the
river, as far as the Calvarienberg, and then to ascend.

The view from the Pöstlingberg (1754 ft.) on the l. bank,
towards the N.W., 1 hr. walk from the bridge, is still more ex-
tensive, and by evening light especially very picturesque. Restau-
rants on the summit. The pilgrimage-church is surrounded by
strong fortifications. This eminence commands the town and the
whole of the environs.

A favourite place of resort is *St. Magdalena, a small pilgri-
mage-church with an *Inn, commanding a delightful view, also
situated on the l. bank of the river, the first stat. on the Linz
and Budweis horse-railway, to which on summer afternoons addi-
tional carriages frequently run (in 25 min.; 25 kr.). The rails on
the bridge over the Danube indicate the way to the station.
Near St. Magdalena is the hydropathic estab. of Neu-Gräfenberg.

The fortifications of Linz, constructed 1830–36, would be totally un-
tenable against the engines of modern warfare, and are being gradually re-
moved. The conversion of the place into a tête-de-pont is contemplated.

25. From Würzburg to Bamberg and Baireuth.
Pichtelgebirge.

Railway to Bamberg in 2 1/2–3 1/4 hrs., fares 4 fl. 3, 2 fl. 42, 1 fl. 48 kr.;
from Bamberg to Baireuth in 3 1/4–3 1/2 hrs., fares 3 fl. 51, 2 fl. 38, 1 fl.
48 kr.; express 1/4th higher.

Beyond stat. Rottendorf, junction for Nuremberg, the line
ascends N. E. to stat. Bergtheim, 350 ft. above Schweinfurt; then descends, affording several fine views of the Main, to

Stat. Schweinfurt (*Ruck; Wilder Mann; *Krone, nearer to the stat.; Anker), with about 9000 inhab., once a free town of the Empire. The handsome and singular looking Rathaus was erected in 1570; the Johanniskirche dates from the 12th cent. The Gymnasium, or grammar-school, was founded in 1631 by Gustavus Adolphus, in whose possession the town continued for a time. The fortifications, still well preserved in some places, were also erected by the Swedish monarch. Manufactories of sugar, ultra-marine, and paper-hangings flourish here.

From Schweinfurt diligence several times daily in 2½ hrs. to Kissingen (Carthaus; *Russ. Hotel; *Hôtel Kaiser; *Hôtel de Bavière; *Hôtel Schlatter; Sax. Hotel; Wittelsbach Hotel; Hôtel Sanner. D. from 36 kr. to 1 fl. 12 kr.), a watering-place picturesquely situated in the valley of the Franconian Saale, resorted to by about 7000 patients annually, a large number of whom are English and Russians. The most important springs are on the S. side of the Curtzen: the Rakoczy (800,000 bottles of which are annually exported) and the Fandor, a powerful salt-water impregnated with iron; on the N. side is the Maxbrunnen, resembling Selters water. The principal baths are in a handsome edifice erected over the great Artesian well, 316 ft. in depth. Another Artesian spring, near the village of Hausen, 1 M. from Kissingen, has been bored to a depth of 2000 ft.; but the work has recently been abandoned. — During the German war of 1866 Kissingen was the scene of several well contested engagements between the Prussians and Bavarians. The latter were, however, eventually obliged to yield. Considerable damage was done to several of the principal buildings on that occasion, to the no small consternation of the visitors. A few traces of the catastrophe may be observed on the houses on the farther bank of the Saale. — Diligence-communication between Kissingen and rail. stat. Gemünden (p. 29).

Becklaat, another watering-place with powerful chalybeate springs, quieter and less expensive than Kissingen, lies 3 M. farther N., also on the Saale.

Brückenau, to which a dilig. runs daily in summer from Kissingen in 4 hrs., a third watering-place, is delightfully situated in the grassy valley of the Saale, enclosed by wooded mountains. The Caroasaal is on a very imposing scale, not inferior to that of Wiesbaden. Beautiful excursions in the environs. — Dilig. hence to rail. stat. Fulda daily in 4½ hrs. (comp. Baederker's Rhine and N. Germany).

The line now follows the course of the Main. Stat. Haasfurt, the first place of importance, a small town with walls and handsome gateways, occasionally visited for its baths, possesses a fine Goth. chapel, the Marien- or Ritter-Capelle, now restored, dating from the 14th cent. On the frieze, on the exterior of the beautiful choir, is a triple series of armorial bearings of illustrious families; others on the pillars and on the vaulting in the interior are all sculptured in stone. To the l. of stat. Zeil the ruined fortress of Schmachtenberg, erected 1438, destroyed by Albert of Brandenburg 1552. On the l. bank of the Main, opp. stat. Ebelsbach, lies the small town of Eltmann, above which rises the ancient watch-tower of the former stronghold Waldburg, erected a thousand years ago. On the mountains to the l. as Bamberg is approached, stands the ruin of Giech. To the r. the towers of St. Michael's, the Altenburg, and finally the town of Bamberg,
with the four towers of the cathedral, successively become visible. The Main is then crossed.

**Bamberg** see p. 32. From Bamberg to Neuenmarkt see p. 32. Here the line to Baireuth diverges S., traversing a broad plain intersected by the Rothe Main, then a narrow valley which afterwards expands.

**Baireuth** (1138 ft.) (*Hopfmüller; *Sonne; *Anker), with 17,372 inhab. (3000 Rom. Cath.), capital of Upper Franconia, was long the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg, and is indebted for its present important appearance to these splendour-loving princes, especially to Margr. Christian (d. 1655), who transferred his seat from Culmbach hither, to William (d. 1726), and to Frederick (d. 1763), husband of the talented sister of Fred. the Great. The Brandenburg eagle is still frequently observed on the public buildings. The Baireuth line became extinct in 1769, and the principality fell to the Ansbach family. Margrave Alexander sold his rights to Prussia in 1791; in 1806—10 the principality was under the French sway, and has since belonged to Bavaria. Most of the buildings are comparatively modern, few having survived the devastation occasioned by the siege of the Hussites in 1430, and the conflagration of 1621.

The Residenz, or Old Palace, erected 1454, formerly occupied by the Margraves, is now the seat of the civic authorities. The lofty octagonal Tower, erected 1603, affords a good survey of the environs (key at the sacristan's, 12 kr.). The Palace Church is appropriated to the Rom. Cath. community. In front of the Palace stands a Statue of Maximilian II. in bronze, erected on the 50th anniversary of the incorporation of the principality with the kingdom of Bavaria.

The New Palace, now fitted up as a royal residence, was erected by Margrave Frederick in 1753. The Palace Garden and Park serve as public promenades. At the extremity on the r. is the exercising-ground of the 'chevaux-legers'. The large *Fountain in front of the Palace, formerly placed in the court of the old Residence, bears an equestrian Statue of Margrave Christian Ernest (d. 1712), in gilded bronze, erected 1700 on the birthday of the prince, who was a marshal in the imperial service. The overthrown Turk is an allusion to the participation of the Margrave in 1683 in the relief of Vienna. By his side is represented his favourite dwarf. The four river gods in sandstone at the foot of the pedestal represent the four rivers (Main, Naab, Saale, Eger) which rise in the Fichtelgebirge and 'quatuor orbis ad partes ruunt'. — On the S. side of the Schlossplatz is the Gymnasium, in front of which stands Schwanthaler's Statue of Jean Paul (d. 1825). His house in the substantially built Friedrichs-Strasse is indicated by an inscription.

The (Prot.) Stadtkirche, a Gothic structure commenced 1439,
THE
FICHTELGEbirge
and its Environs
1:500 000

- Town - Borough - Village - Ruin
- Railw. with station
- High Road
- Carriage Road
- Cart Track
- Footpath

N

Presseck

Grafengeberg

Steinach
Leagast

Kupferberg

Haudrichshergast

München ob.

Weissenshutl

Wünsiedel
contains several tolerable pictures by Riedel (1829). Beneath the church is the Vault of the Princes, in which most of the members of the former reigning family, from the 17th to the 18th cent., are interred. — The spacious Opera House, erected 1747 in a very sumptuous style, is now in a very dilapidated condition.

St. Georgen, commonly called the 'Brandenburger,' situated on a rising ground, is a suburb of Baireuth, founded at the commencement of the 18th cent. The church was erected for the knights of an 'Ordre de la Sincérité,' instituted 1712 by the Margrave George William.

The Kremitage, 3 M. E. of Baireuth, a château with gardens, park, fountains, artificial ruins, etc., was erected in 1715 by Geo. William. It contains a number of family-portraits, among them Fred. the Great, as a child, and as king, and his sister the Margravine; among those in the lower part of the Schloss is that of the Countess Orlamünde (the 'White Lady'). The castellan (who keeps a good restaurant) has the keys of the château and of the great 'water-grotto, where a variety of fountains may be made to play (24 kr.; more for a party).

The Fantaisie, 3 M. W. of Baireuth (one-horse curr. 1 fl.), a château with tasteful adjuncts, is the property of Duke Alex. of Wurtemberg. Among the objects of art the sculptures by the Duchess Marie (d. 1839; née Princess of Orleans, daughter of Louis Philippe) deserve mention (guardian angel, bust of Joan of Arc). The château is charmingly situated on the brow of a richly wooded hill, near the village of Eckersdorf. The gardens and park, with bath-house, pheasantry, fountains, etc., are kept in excellent order. The grounds attract numerous visitors from Baireuth. (Hotel Fantaisie, near the park. In the vicinity St. Gilgenberg, a lunatic asylum, prettily situated). — Eckersdorf lies on the most direct route to Franconian Switzerland (p. 42). A more agreeable route for pedestrians is by Mistelgau, Glashütten, Völsbach, and Kirchaborn to Rabenstein (p. 42) in 4—5 hrs.

From Baireuth Railway to Irrenlohe and Schwandorf in 4—4½ hrs., the latter being the junction for Nuremberg, Ratisbon, and Prague; fares 4 fl. 12, 2 fl. 48, 1 fl. 51 kr. — From stat. Weiden a branch-line diverges to Eger (3½ hrs.; fares 4 fl. 48, 3 fl. 12, 2 fl. 12 kr.).

The Fichtelgebirge is a very picturesque mountainous district, enclosed by the railways between Baireuth, Weiden, Eger, and Hof. The finest points are here enumerated. Berneck ("Löwe; Post"), 1½ M. from rail. stat. Markt-Schorgast, picturesquely situated in the narrow valley of the Oelsnitz; above the village the ruins of a castle, destroyed 1490 by the Hussites. Hence by curr. in 2½ hrs. to Weissenstadt ("Adler"), near which two remarkably fine points of view are situated: S. a walk of 1½ hr. to the summit of the *Rudolphstein (2666 ft.), consisting of a group of huge blocks of granite; N. in 1½ hr. from Weissenstadt to the *Waldstein (2884 ft.), ruin of a robber's stronghold, destroyed 1523, commanding a very picturesque panorama. — From Weissenstadt dllig. in 2 hrs. by (8 M.) Wunsiedel (*Kronprinz; *Einhorn) to (2 M.) Alexanderbad (*Curhaus), a watering-place of which the delightful situation is the chief attraction. The traveller is strongly recommended to ascend (in 1½ hr.) the *Luisenburg (2124 ft.) (guide necessary), a singular and magnificent wilderness of granite rocks, partially overgrown with pines, underwood, and moss, and rendered accessible by steps, bridges, etc. Superb view from the summit ('Burgstein', 2388 ft.). A still more extensive prospect may be enjoyed from the Kössine (2965 ft.), 1½ hr. walk farther. — Dllig. twice daily from Wunsiedel to (19½ M.) Eger (p. 108).
BOHEMIA.

26. From Hof to Eger and Carlsbad.

56½ M. Railway from Hof to Eger in 3½ hrs.; fares 2 fl. 33, 1 fl. 42, 1 fl. 9 kr. Bavar. currency; from Eger to Carlsbad in 1½ hr.; fares 2 fl. 15, 1 fl. 79 kr., 1 fl. Austr. currency (an additional tax of 20 per ct. is generally raised).

As the train proceeds, the wooded heights of the Fichtelgebirge (see above) remain in view to the r.

Stat. Fransensbad (Kaiser von Oesterreich; Post) is a small watering-place possessing a saline chalybeate spring, impregnated with carbonic acid gas. The place derives its name from the Emp. Francis I., founder of the baths, whose statue adorns the park.

Eger, Bohem. Cheb, or Ohré (*Weisel's Hôtel, near the station, R. 1 fl.; Zwei Prinzen; Sonne), on the Eger, with 12,000 inhab., formerly a free Imperial town, lies at the foot of one of the spurs of the Fichtelgebirge. In the Burgomaster's House in the 'Ring', Feb. 25th., 1634, Wallenstein was assassinated by the Irishman Devereux. A worthless picture designates the foul deed as the 'Execution of the General of Friedland.' A second represents the treacherous murder of Wallenstein's officers Illo, Terczyk, Kinsky, and Neumann, with the names of the perpetrators of the deed Col. Butler, Gordon, Leslie, Geraldin, and 50 soldiers. Wallenstein's portrait is also shown, with his sword and writing-table, as well as other curiosities.

Albert von Waldestein (or Wallenstein), scion of an ancient Bohemian family, was born 1583, became a Roman Catholic in 1599, and studied at Bologna and Padua. He then entered the imperial military service, and soon afterwards, by marriage and inheritance, came into possession of a vast fortune. In 1625, by permission of the emperor, he raised an army of 40,000 men to oppose the Pro. League of Lower Saxony, was created marshal, and marched to the assistance of Tilly in the Duchy of Brunswick. In 1628 he conquered the Duchy of Mecklenburg, with the exception of the fortress of Stralsund, which intrepidly resisted his attacks. The duchy was then presented to him by the emperor as a reward. In 1630, however, in consequence of his turbulent and ambitious disposition, he was discharged from the service and retired to his estates in Bohemia, where he lived in regal splendour. Meanwhile Gustavus Adolphus had landed in Pomerania, conquered Tilly at Breitenfeld, and was advancing into S. Germany. At this juncture Wallenstein, at the request of the emperor, resumed his command, levied an army of 40,000 men, and marched against the Swedes and Bavarians. Gustavus Adolphus in vain endeavoured to storm Wallenstein's camp at Nuremberg, Sept. 6th, 1632, but signally defeated him at Lützen on Nov. 6th, where the Swedish monarch himself lost his life. Wallenstein then returned with his army to Bohemia, where he thenceforth remained inactive, but awakened the suspicion of the emperor by his alleged negotiations with the Swedes and French. He was accordingly declared an outlaw, and on Feb. 25th, 1634, his eventful and magnificent career was terminated by the hands of assassins at Eger.

The Rathhaus, also in the Ring, is a handsome edifice, erected in 1733, with imposing vestibule and staircase.

The Imperial *Castle, situated in the angle formed by a bastion of the former fortifications, on a rock above the river, N.W.
of the town, erected by Fred. Barbarossa about the year 1180, and once inhabited by kings and emperors, is now a ruin. The lofty square tower, constructed of blocks of lava, belongs to the ancient castle which stood here before the time of Barbarossa. The elegant double Chapel, the lower Romanesque of 1183, the upper pointed, date 1295, is a very interesting structure. Of the adjoining banquet-room, in which the above-mentioned officers of Wallenstein were murdered a few hours before Deveroux assassinated his general, the arches of the windows now alone remain. Since the perpetration of that dark crime, a blot alike on the memory of the assassins (most of them Irish and Scotch) and of the emperor who was privy to the deed, the castle has never been inhabited. The court-yard is now a garden. The terrace, 80 ft. above the Eger, commands a pleasing prospect; E., in the direction of the stream, rise the three towers of Maria-Kulm (see below). The casemates are still well preserved, and indeed externally the castle almost resembles a modern fort with a drawbridge. — The Church of St. Nicolas, founded in 1111, completed 1272, in the pointed style, with nave and aisles of equal height, supported by eight detached pillars, is a fine structure, containing some old paintings by Lucas (15th cent.), discovered in 1856.

[To Marienbad (p. 109) dilig. twice daily in 3 hrs.; carr. 4—6 fl.]

Several attractive excursions may be made in this neighbourhood: Kammerbühl, an extinct volcano described by Goethe; the castles of Seeberg and Liebenstein N., and Kinsberg S. of Eger; the Grünberg (1900 ft.) with the Chapel of St. Anne, commanding distant views; Waldsassen, a former monastery, founded in 1128, suppressed 1808; Alexanderbad (p. 105) and other points in the Fichtelgebirge.

The Carlsbad line descends the valley of the Eger. Königsberg, stat. for the Provostry of Maria Kulm, a favourite place of pious resort, once a robbers' den, the dark traditions connected with which form the basis of Schiller’s ‘Robbers’. As the line attains stat. Falkenau (Adler), a small town with a château of Count Nostitz, the scenery becomes more attractive. Several alum-works lie to the l. of the line. Stat. Elbogen-Neustadtel, 2 M. distant from the small town of Elbogen (Weisses Ross), so termed from the ‘elbow’ described by the Eger round the rocky promontory on which the town stands. The ancient castle of the Margraves of Vohburg, subsequently of the Hohenstaufen, was founded as early as 870. In the Rathhaus a fragment and a model of the meteoric stone found here (p. 142) are shown; it is popularly called the ‘accursed burggrave’ and various traditions attach to it. From Elbogen by the Tepel, a romantic road to (3 M.) Hans Heiling’s Rock (p. 109)

Stat. Chodau. Near the influx of the Tepel into the Eger the line crosses the latter, and a short distance farther the former stream.

Carlsbad, see below.
27. Carlsbad and Teplitz.

Hotels at Carlsbad: "Zwei Deutsche Monarchen," and "Anger's Hôtel, both in the Neue Wiese, on the r. bank of the Tepel; Hôtel Windsor Castle, above the Neue Wiese; Hôtel Hannover, near the post-office, R. and L. 1 1/4 fl.; Prinz v. Preussen, less conveniently situated, R. 1 1/2, L. 1 1/2 fl.; Paradies, Eggerstrasse. — Second cl.: "Drei Fasanen, near the Sprudel; Stern; Schwan; Ochs. — Furnished apartments easily procured, but expensive during the height of the season. Cafés: Elephant; Gold. Krone, and Stadt Leipzig in the Alte Wiese.

Reading Room by the Mühlbrennen, 75 kr. weekly.

Sprudelstein (a species of pudding-stone) wares in the Alte Wiese. — Carlsbad Wafers ("Oblaten") are esteemed a delicacy.

Donkeys (incl. fee): whole day about 2 1/2, half day 1 1/2 fl.; with carriage 4 fl. or 2 fl.

English Church Service during the season.

Carlsbad (1158 ft.), a celebrated watering-place (about 8000 visitors annually), the waters of which are especially efficacious in liver complaints, is situated in the valley of the Tepel, the pine-clad slopes of which are rendered accessible by paths in all directions. The springs, according to a groundless tradition, are said to have been discovered in 1347 by Emp. Charles IV. while hunting, in consequence of which a statue has been erected to him near the Rathhaus. Their chief ingredients are sulphur, salt, and carbonate of soda. They rise near the Tepel from beneath a very hard kind of rock, known as Sprudelschale, or Sprudeldecke, a crust, from which, wherever it is broken through, the boiling water gushes up with great violence. The greater part of the town is built upon this crust, beneath which it is believed that there exists a vast common reservoir of the mineral water, known as the 'Sprudelkessel.' The steam of this subterranean cauldron escapes through artificial apertures made in the rock, which, on account of the thick incrustations rapidly deposited by the water, require to be cleared and enlarged every three months. If the usual egress of the water and gas is obstructed at any one spot, they rise with augmented force at the other orifices, and have even been known to force a new passage for themselves, to the imminent danger of the dwellings above. At the time of the earthquake of Lisbon the Sprudel ceased to flow for three days.

The oldest, most copious, and hottest (167° Fahr.) of these springs is the Sprudel, on the r. bank of the Tepel, rising in a volume about 1 1/4 ft. in diameter and 3 ft. (formerly 5—6 ft.) in height; near it is the Hygeia-Quelle, under the same roof, beneath which visitors walk whilst drinking the waters. A second covered promenade encloses the Mühlbrennen, Neubrunnen, Theresienbrunnen, Bernhards-Quelle, and Felsen-Quelle. Between the two groups are situated the Schlossbrunnen and Marklbrunnen.

Between 6 and 8 a. m., and in the height of the season as early as 5 o'clock, a crowd of water-drinkers assemble at the Mühlbrennen, Neubrunnen, and Sprudel, where a band plays.
After an early dinner the above-mentioned cafés form the principal focus of attraction, and at a later hour the 'Four O'clock Promenade,' extending from the S. extremity of the Alte Wiese, past the small Prot. Church, along the bank of the Tepel as far as the Posthof, a distance of nearly 1 M. — A new Curhaus, tastefully fitted up, has been erected near the military bathhouse, containing up stairs concert and reading-rooms (75 kr. per week), and on the ground-floor baths.

In the valley of the Tepel there are several favourite coffee-gardens and places of public resort: 3/4 M. farther, the Freundschafts-Bad, 3/4 M. the *Kaiserpark; 1 1/2 M. beyond it, Pirkenhammer, with an extensive porcelain-manufactory.

To the N., above Carlsbad, is the *Panorama, a café affording a good view, near the château of Baron v. Liisow, a picturesque and conspicuous object in the landscape. In front of the château stand the antique Florentine dogs, and a cat in bronze.

The upper part of the garden of the Panorama is adjacent to the high road to Prague, from which, about 300 paces N., a good path through the wood ascends to the r. in 20 min. to the *Dreikreusberg Inn, commanding an unimpeded view of the valley of the Tepel and the landscape to the W. and N., bounded by the Erzgebirge. Then in 1/4 hr. more to the *König Otto's Höhe (1884 ft.), so called in commemoration of the visit of King Otho of Greece in 1856, the highest point towards the N. E. near Carlsbad, commanding an extensive prospect, but partially obstructed by underwood.

The Hirschensprung, on the height to the W. above the Neubrunnen and Mühlbrunnen, affords a similar view. The Helenenhof and Wiener Sitz to the E., and the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz to the S., are also favourite points for short excursions.

Longer excursions may be undertaken to (4 1/2 M.) Dallwitz, a village with beautiful oaks, extolled by Körner in his poems; to the Aberg, 4 M.S. of Carlsbad, accessible by paths through the woods, and commanding a fine panorama; to (4 1/2 M.) Hans Heiling's Rock, a wild and romantic spot on the Eger; to the (7 1/2 M.) Engelhaus, the imposing ruin of a castle destroyed by fire in 1718, by the Prague road, which commands a succession of charming views.

From Carlsbad diligence twice daily in 5 1/2 hrs. to Marienbad (1970 ft.) (*Klinger; *Neptun; Stadt Hamburg; Stadt Warschau; Engl. Hof; *Stadt Weimar; Bellevue), converted within the last 60 years from an almost impenetrable wilderness into a charmingly situated and favourite watering place (7000 visitors annually). The waters (containing Glauber's salt) are similar to those of Carlsbad, but cold. The pine-forests immediately adjoining the town are intersected in every direction by footpaths, provided with sign-posts, and affording delightful walks. The tourist should visit the Kreusbrunnen in the morning or evening, the Waldquelle about noon, and if time permit, the Mescery Temple or the Jagertäube, the two finest points of view in the environs. Marienbad lies on the railway now in process of construction between Eger, Pilsen, and
Budweis. The wealthy Abbey of Teplitz, to which the baths belong, lies 10 M. to the E. — Königswart, a small town with castle, the property of Prince Metternich, lies 4½ M. to the N.W. of Marienbad. The castle contains a
collection of coins, minerals, antiquities, and numerous family and other portraits. — Dilig. twice daily in summer to stat. Eger in 3½ hrs.

From Carlsbad to Teplitz. Dilig. 3 times daily in 7½ hrs. to Komotau, thence by railway in 2¼ hrs. to Teplitz. The
district traversed is picturesque. 27½ M. Kaaden (Grüner Baum) is a
very ancient town, with interesting old town-gate, a curious
tower, and a Rathaus of the 15th cent. 9¼ M. Komotau (*Reiter; Adler), a small town of some wealth, at present the ter-
ninus of the railway which is in course of construction as far as
carlsbad (from Komotau to Prague rail. in 5¼ hrs.; fares 5 fl. 5.
4 fl. 22, 2 fl. 53 kr.). The line to Teplitz passes several small
stations; then Brüxi (Löwe; Einhorn), with 4000 inhab., many of
whom are extensive landed proprietors. Stat. Dux (Sandner) is
an industrial place. Adjoining the church with its three red
towers is the Château of Count Waldstein, descendant of a colla-
teral branch of the family of Wallenstein, containing a few pic-
tures by Rubens, Dow, Netscher, portrait of Wallenstein by Van
Dyck, armour, reminiscences of the great Duke, such as one of
the halberds with which he was slain (p. 106), a fragment of
his skull taken from his grave, his sword, portions of his dress, etc.
The reservoir in the entrance court was cast with the metal of guns
captured by the general. The greater part of the present edifice
is modern.

Teplitz. Hotels. *Prince de Ligne; *Stadt London, R. 1 fl.,
L. 25, B. 35, A. 30 kr.; Post, similar charges; *Hirsch, moderate; all
in the Haupstrasse; *Schwarzes Ross, near the Stadtbad; *Neptun,
on the road to Schönau, moderate. Most of the visitors breakfast at the
cafés (coffee and rolls 20—25 kr.).

Cafés. Oberer Café-Salon, in the Stephansplatz; Schläcken-
burg, see below.

Reading Room in the Frauenbrunnen-Garten, adm. 45 kr. weekly.
Summer Theatre in the Turners-Garten, N. of Schönau.
English Church Service during the season.

Teplitz (from a Slavonic word signifying ‘warm bath’) is
situated in the broad and pleasant valley of the Biela, which here
separates the Erz- and Mittel-Gebirge. The thermal springs (77—
1170 Fahr.), discovered as early as 762, are used exclusively for
bathing (bath 55 kr.). Their source is in the Stadtbad, which
supplies the Fürsten- and Herren-Bad with water. August is
here the height of the season, the waters of Teplitz being gen-
erally employed to confirm the cures already effected by Carlsbad
or other baths (upwards of 5000 patients annually). From 11 to
1 o’clock a band plays in the grounds of Prince Clary’s Château,
at the W. end of the town, where the fashionable world assembles
between these hours.

On the hill, immediately by the château, lies the Schießhaus;
higher up, the Schläckenburg, a grotesque, castellated building of
sandstone and glazed bricks (restaurant) commanding a fine view from the tower: E. the Schlossberg, the small and great Milleschauer; W. the valley of Teplitz (camera obscura 15 kr.).

In the vicinity, on an eminence above the town, is the Monument of Fred. William III. of Prussia, erected by 'grateful Teplitz' in 1841, to commemorate that monarch's regular visits to the baths.

The village of Schönau on the E. side of Teplitz has been united with the latter by a row of new buildings, so as to form a single town. Visitors of the wealthier classes are equally distributed between these two places. Four extensive bath-houses have been erected at Schönau, the Neubad with apartments for visitors, the Steinbad, the Stephansbad, and the Schlangenbad. On the Mont de Ligne a belvedere (with restaurant).

Between Schönau and Teplitz is situated a series of Public Baths. The Imperial Military Bath-house was erected 1807; then the Judenbad, the Armenbad, the Bürgerhospital, the Prussian, and Saxon military baths, etc. — In the vicinity is the Protestant Church on an eminence, which commands the finest view in the neighbourhood. N. the Erzgebirge as far as the heights of Nollendorf, S.E. the Great and Little Milleschauer and the Schlossberg. Schönau is best surveyed from the Mont de Ligne, but the prospect thence does not comprise the broad plain between Teplitz and the Erzgebirge.

E. of Schönau rises the Schlossberg, commanding an admirable view, easily attainable without guide in 3/4 hr. The considerable ruins of the castle, which once belonged to Count William Kinsky, Wallenstein's brother-in-law and one of his officers, is now a restaurant. Swedes and imperial troops destroyed the castle after Kinsky's murder (p. 106). — The Wachholderberg, another height ascended in 3/4 hr., is also a very fine point of view (Obere Bergschänke, a restaurant).

The Milleschauer, or Donnersberg (2642 ft.), 101/2 M. S.E. of Teplitz, commands the most extensive and picturesque view in Bohemia. Inn on the top very rustic, but affording good accommodation. Two omnibuses run in summer from Teplitz to Pilkau, in 2 hrs., starting about 10 a.m.; the summit is easily attained thence in 1 hr.

Mariaschein, built in 1705, 3 M. N. of Teplitz, and a stat. on the line to Aussig, is a Jesuits' Seminary and a great resort of pilgrims; 1/4 hr. walk thence is the Wilhelmshöhle commanding a view of Teplitz; also the Rosenburg, affording a survey of the valley; in the vicinity is the small town of Graupen. About 1 hr. above Graupen rises the Mückenthürmchen, one of the highest points of the Erzgebirge (inn on the top). Near Graupen are extensive mines of brown coal.

The castle of Dux with reminiscences of Wallenstein, and the considerable Cistercian Abbey of Osseg with its gardens, 8 M. E.
of Teplitz, and the Riesenburg, a ruin in the ravine 1\1/2 M. farther, are also frequently visited from Teplitz.

The Battle-Field of Kulm lies between Teplitz and Arbesau, near the latter, a stat. on the post-road to Dresden, which here ascends by numerous windings to Nollendorf. On Aug. 29th, 1813, several bloody skirmishes had taken place between the Russian and Austrian troops, led by the king of Prussia in person and the Austrian general Count Colloredo, — and the French under Vandamme. On the 30th Prussians under Kleist advanced through the numerous defiles of the neighbourhood, and decisively terminated the battle in favour of the allies. The entire French corps, consisting of nearly 40,000 men, was obliged to surrender. Monuments in commemoration of the victory have been erected by the Russians, Austrians, and Prussians.

Railway from Teplitz (in 50 min.; fares 1 fl. 8, 81, 54 kr.) to Aussig (p. 113), a stat. on the Dresden and Prague line (R. 28).

28. From Dresden to Prague.

Saxon-Bohemian Railway to Bodenbach (Bohem. frontier) in 1\1/2 —2\1/2 hrs.; fares 42, 33, 25 Ngr. — From Bodenbach to Prague in 3\1/4—6\1/2 h.; fares 7 fl. 25, 5 fl. 73, 3 fl. 83 kr. Austr. currency. Finest views on the l.

Steamboat three times weekly to Raudnitz in 14\1/2, twice daily to Aussig in 10 hrs. — The traveller unacquainted with the picturesque banks of the Elbe may perform part of this route by steamer. The finest scenery terminates at Aussig (fares 30, 20 Ngr.).

Dresden and Saxon Switzerland see Baedeker's N. Germany.

The station at Dresden is on the S. side of the town. As the train proceeds, the Grosser Garten is seen on the l., and a part of the battle-field of Aug. 26th and 27th, 1813, on the r. The line then enters the plain of the Elbe Valley, bounded on the S. by the gentle slopes of the extreme spurs of the Erzgebirge. The opp. bank of the Elbe is covered with vineyards, and studded with country-residences. Stat. Sedlitz, with a mineral spring, gives its name to the now artificially prepared 'powders,' which however differ materially in their composition from those obtained by evaporating the mineral water. R. appears the spire of Dohna.

The line now approaches the Elbe and follows its serpentine course through the picturesque scenery of 'Saxon Switzerland' (described in 'N. Germany'). The valley is narrow and rocky, and the railway occasionally hewn through the solid rock. The castle of Sonnenberg at stat. Pirna (*Rail. Restaurant) is now a lunatic asylum. Pööscha is stat. for the small town of Wehlen on the opp. bank. At stat. Rathen (*Inn) rises the *Bastei, a precipitous rock (700 ft.) on the opp. bank of the Elbe, the finest point in Sax. Switzerland, commanding a very beautiful view. At stat. Königstein (Blauer Stern) is the celebrated fortress of that name (garrisoned by Prussians since 1866), rising 770 ft. above the river, and commanding a noble prospect; access on showing passport or visiting-card. Opposite to the fortress rises the Lilienstein, 173 ft. higher. Krippen is stat. for the busy little town
of Schandau (*Forsthaus; Dampfschiff; Deutsches Haus) on the opp. bank. Beyond stat. Niedergrund is Herrnskretscham, on the opp. bank, the first Bohemian village on the r. bank, the usual termination or starting-point of a tour in Sax. Switzerland (steam-boat down the river to Dresden in 4 1/4, from Dresden in 5 1/2 hrs.).

Stat. Bodenbach (*Post; Rail. Restaurant) is the seat of the Saxon and Austrian custom-house officials. A halt of 1 hr. is generally made here, and carriages are changed.

Branch Line from Bodenbach to Tetschen and Krednitz; thence to the N. to Rumburg, and S. to böhmisch Leipa (see below), Bakov, and Turnau.

Tetschen (*Post, or Krone; Silberner Stern), a busy little town on the slope of a prominent rock on the r. bank of the Elbe, is connected with Bodenbach by means of a chain-bridge. The *castle of Tetschen rising above the town, the property of Count Thun, is a strikingly picturesque point in the landscape. It contains a library, armoury, etc., and is surrounded by beautiful gardens. The castle was a place of great importance during the Thirty Years' War, the Aust. War of Succession, and the Seven Years' War, and was alternately in the hands of the Swedes, Austrians, and Prussians. — Attractive excursion from Tetschen through the Potsenthal to böhmisch Leipa (*Alte Post; thence on foot through the Hällenthal to (2 hrs.) Neuschloss, and by curr. by Habichtstein and Hirschberg to the *Pösig, a lofty rock (1810 ft.) crowned with a ruined castle; extensive prospect from the tower (keys at the last cottage).

Stat. Aussig (Krone; *Engl. Hof; *Rail. Restaurant), a small town with considerable river traffic and coal-trade, was the birth-place of the eminent painter Raphael Mengs. The traveller detained here should ascnd the Ferdinandshöhe (1/2 hr. S.), or the ruin of Schreckenstein (see below). Biehanj, a height to the W., was the scene of the great Hussite battle, June 12th, 1426.

From Aussig to Teplitz branch-line in 20 min. (1 6, 8, 81, 54 kr.). Stations Türmits, with extensive coal-mines; Schönfeld, where the line approaches the Biela; Karbits, a thriving manufacturing town; Mariaschein (p. 111); the red-roofed buildings with their numerous windows, and the Rosenburg and Geiersburg are especially conspicuous.

Stat. Balsei lies picturesquely on the river. On the opp. bank a rock, resembling the Lurlei on the Rhine, rises abruptly from the water. On the summit are the extensive ruins of the *Schreckenstein, property of Prince Lobkowitz, destroyed by the Hussites in 1426. From the inn on the summit an admirable survey of the mountains and the river may be enjoyed. This point forms an appropriate termination to the more picturesque portion of the Elbe scenery.

Stat. Lobositz is remarkable as the scene of the first battle in the Seven Years' War, in which, Oct. 1st, 1756, the Prussians under Fred. the Great and the Duke of Brunswick defeated the Austrians under Marshal Brown. Farther down the river, on the opp. bank, lies the village of Gross-Czernosek, celebrated for its wine. The name Czernoseker is, however, generally applied indiscriminately to the wine of the entire district between this point and Aussig. Stat. Theresienstadt; the town lies 1 1/2 M. N., at the influx of the Eger; the name is derived from a fortress erected by Emp. Joseph II. in 1780, and called after his mother.
The extensive barracks, half concealed by the green ramparts, are alone visible from the railway. A fine view of the picturesque basaltic cones of the Mittelgebirge is obtained from the station. On the r. bank, 3 M. distant, lies the cheerful town of Leitmeritz, an episcopal see, possessing 6 churches and a new iron bridge over the Elbe. Beyond Theresienstadt the Eger is crossed.

Stat. Raudnitz is picturesquely situated on the Elbe. The castle of Prince Lobkowitz contains a library (45,000 vols.), armoury, and a number of remarkable pictures, from the time of Charles V. to the Thirty Years' War, and others of later date. Prince Lewis of Baden, a celebrated general, who distinguished himself against the Turks and on other occasions, celebrated his marriage here in 1669 with a Princess of Saxony. Three centuries earlier (1350) the celebrated Cola di Rienzi, 'the last of the tribunes', was confined in the castle for a year by Emp. Charles IV. Beyond stat. Unter-Berschkowitz the line quits the Elbe, into which the Moldau falls 3 M. higher up.

Stat. Weltrus; the stat. is on the l., the village with a château and park of Count Chotek on the r. bank of the Moldau.

Melnik, a town belonging to Prince Lobkowitz, above which rises the Deansery on an eminence, lies on the r. bank of the Moldau, 3 M. from the railway. The hills on the r. bank, planted with Burgundy grapes, yield an excellent wine. Farther down the river are the castle and village of Liboch, near which stands the 'Slawjn', a species of temple of fame erected to the celebrities of Bohemian history, with bronze statues by Schwantshaler of Munich. At this village commences the romantic Liboche Grund, a series of ravines many miles in length.

Stat. Kralup is the junction of two lines; that to the r., chiefly used for the coal-traffic, runs to Kladno, 23 M. distant, with coal-mines and iron-works on a very extensive scale; that to the l. to Turnau.

Railway from Kralup to Turnau (p. 127) in 4¼ hrs.; fares 5 fl. 40, 4 fl. 5, 2 fl. 70 kr. Wallenstein is interred in the St. Annakirche at stat. Münchenglitz. On June 28th, 1866, a sharp skirmish took place here between the Austrians and Prussians.

On the opp. bank rises the ruin of Chwatierub. The train slowly follows the windings of the Moldau, the narrow, rocky valley of which widens at Bubentsch, the last stat. before Prague. Scenery very attractive. The line intersects the lower part of the Baumgarten (p. 115) and crosses several arms of the Moldau by a vast viaduct of 87 arches, 2/3 M. in length (erected at an expense of 350,000 l.). The extensive Carolinenthal, the N.E. suburb of Prague (p. 123) is here passed.

Prague, see below.

29. Prague.

Hotels. *Englischer Hof, R. 1 fl., L. 20 kr., D. 1 fl., in the Porricer-Str., r. from the stat.; Hôtel de Saex, Hybernerstrasse, l. of the stat.; Schwarzes Rose, Kolowrat-Str., near the stat., R. 1 fl., A. 35 kr., D. 1 fl. 20 kr. at 1. 30, 1½ fl. at 4 o'clock; *Blauer Stern, corner of the Kolowrat and Hyberner Str.; Goldner Engel, Zeltnergasse; Stadt
Wien, near the stat. — Second cl.: Kaiser v. Oesterreich, Porricer-Str.; Erzherzog Stephan, Wenzelsplatz; Platteis, Neue Allee. — Drei Karpfen, next door to the Ross, unpretending.

Restaurants etc. The above hotels. Also: Café Bahnhof, to the W. opp. the egress from the stat.; in the Sophien- and the Schützen-Insel; Steinitz, Kleinseite, near the bridge. Wine at the following. Menninger, Eisengasse; Wenzely, Regnmer, both in the Kolowrat-Str.; Schwertasek, Martinsgasse 6, with another entrance from the Ferdinand-Str. at the back; Teller; Obatmarkt; Schlimp, Kettengasse; Binder, Grosser Ring. The best Bohemian Wines (Czernoseker and Melniker) are sold by Petrichik, Bethlehemplatz. In the Kleinseite: Czarda, Spornergasse. — Café: Café Bahnhof, see above; Café Français, Kolowrat-Str.; Prag, and opp. to it Wien, in the Rosemarkt; Kaschka; Slowanska Kavarna (i.e. Slavonic coffee-house), on the Franzensquai. Bohemia and Weiss on the Neustädter Bastel. — Confectioners: Herrmann, Rosemarkt; Köpf, Zeltner-Gasse.

Bohemian Glass at Hofmann’s, next door to the Blauer Stern; Czermak’s, Kleiner Ring.

Baths. Wenzelbad, Neustadt, good vapour-baths; Neubau and Königbad, Brückennümgasse; in the Sophieninsel, baths in the river. Swimming-baths on the l. bank of the Moldau, below the bridge (ferry from the Tummelplatz).

Post and Telegraph Offices in the Schillingsgasse; diligences start from the custom-house next door.

Cabs. Droste (for 2 pers.) from the stat. to the town 30 kr.; drives in the town: Untere Kleinseite 25; Spornergasse 40; Smichow, Wysschrad, Carolinenthal 45; Hradchín 50 kr.; by time: ½ hr. 20, 1½ hr. 30, 1 hr. 60, each additional hr. 50 kr. — Picare (two-horse carr. for 4 pers.) from the stat. to the town 50 kr.; drives in the town: Kleinseite 50; Hradchín, Wysschrad 1 fl.; by time: in the town ½ hr. 40, 2½ hr. 60, 1 hr. 50, each additional hr. 75 kr.; outside the town ½ day 3½ florins, whole day 5½ florins, gratuity 1½—1 florin. In cases of doubt a previous bargain should be made.

Omnibus between the two stations.

Stallwagen (or stage-coaches) from the Drei Karpfen, Kaiser v. Oesterreich, Gold. Engel, Platteis, and other insns.

Railway to Vienna sec R. 3½, to Dresden R. 2½, to Fürth and Nurnberg R. 3½. Passengers with luggage should be early at the station in order to have it weighed; 50 lbs. are free, but persons arriving late may be compelled to pay for the whole.

Theatres, performances daily. Bohem. 4 times weekly, the Bohem. language only used. Neustädter, outside the Rosenthör.

Public Estates. Sophien- and Schützen-Insel, excellent military music on most afternoons; Canal’scher Garten, outside the Rosenthor; Koppmann’s Garten, at the back of the Teynkirche; Schary’s Garten, Karlsplatz; Baumgarten, outside the Sandthor, reached most conveniently by rail. As far as stat. Budenstein (p. 114). Podol, village at the foot of the Wysschrad.

Points of View: Rosenthör (p. 122), by morning light; Hradchín (p. 118), by evening light; Hasenburg, Kleinseite (best survey of the town).

Prague, Bohemian Praha (nearly 9 M. in circumference), the ancient capital of Bohemia (with 177,000 inhab., incl. suburbs and garrison; 4/7ths are of the Bohemian, 3/7ths of the German tongue; 10,000 Jews), founded by Libussa, the first Duchess of Bohemia, occupies a strikingly picturesque and imposing situation in the valley of the Moldau and the adjoining hills. It moreover possesses numerous handsome and interesting mediæval edifices and towers, above which rises the venerable Hradchín, with the cathedral. the archiepiscopal residence, and a long series
of palaces. The peculiar charm of Prague is due to its magnificent situation and deeply interesting historical reminiscences. Its collections are comparatively insignificant.

At the entrance to the Altstadt rises the Pulverthurm, erected in the 15th cent., with tasteful decorations in the late Gothic style, once the tower of a gateway, at the period when the Altstadt was separated by walls from the Neustadt. Adjacent to it on the N. is the Königshof, once a residence of the Bohemian kings, now a barrack.

Opp. the Goldner Engel in the Zeltnergasse, which leads from the Pulverthurm to the Grosser Ring, are the government offices, formerly the seat of the commandant. Here on June 12th, 1848, at the commencement of the revolution, a ball mortally wounded the Princess Windischgrätz, sister of the subsequent prime-minister Schwarzenberg.

At the extremity of the Zeltnergasse is the Grosser Ring, where the Teynkirche (Pl. 8) is situated, the old church of the Hussites, erected in the 15th cent. by German merchants. On the last pillar on the S. is the tombstone (a relief in red marble) of the celebrated astronomer Tycho Brahe (d. 1601), a Dane, who was invited to the university of Prague by Emp. Rudolph II. in 1599. The adjacent Mariencapelle contains statues of Cyril and Methodius, the apostles of Bohemia, with reliefs in bronze representing the baptism and communion of the first Slavonic Christians, presented by the Emp. Ferdinand in 1845. On the opp. side is an ancient font, restored in 1846. George Podiebrad, who was crowned in this church as king of Bohemia in 1458, caused the façade to be surmounted with a large gilded chalice (emblem of the Hussite doctrine that the communion should be administered to the people in both kinds), and beneath it a statue of himself with raised sword. After the battle of the White Mountain (p. 124) the chalice was superseded by the image of the Virgin, which still occupies the same position. (The Kinsky Palace, the largest in the Altstadt, adjoins the Teynkirche.)

The Mariensäule in the Grosser Ring was erected by Emp. Ferdinand III. to commemorate the liberation of Prague from the Swedes. Hymns are frequently sung by pious devotees at the foot of this column on summer evenings.

The Rathhaus (Pl. 12) was erected 1838—48 in the Goth. style on the site of the earlier edifice, of which the chapel, the great tower (with curious clock), and the S. side with the portal and the old council-chamber alone remain. The statues which adorn the second floor represent two Bohemian kings, two German and two Austrian emperors, to whom Prague is particularly indebted. In front of the Rathhaus, June 21st, 1621, after the fatal battle on the White Mountain (p. 124), 27 of the leaders of the Protestant party, most of them Bohemian nobles, were exe-
cuted. On the same spot, in Feb., 1633, eleven officers of high rank were executed by Wallenstein's command, on the ground of alleged cowardice at the battle of Lützen.

In the Carlsagasse, not far from the Rathhaus, is situated the handsome palace of Count Clam Gallas, erected 1701—12 in the Renaissance style.

The Zeltnergasse, Grosser and Kleiner Ring, the line of streets leading from the railway stat. to the Carlsbrücke, are the principal arteries of the traffic of Prague, and contain the most attractive shops.

To the r. of the Carlsbrücke is an extensive block of buildings, erected in the latter half of the 17th cent., consisting of two churches, two chapels, three gateways, and four towers, which constitute the Collegium Clementinum (Pl. 9), a Jesuit establishment, comprising a gymnasium or grammar-school, an archiepiscopal seminary, the university-library (130,000 vols., including numerous works on the history of Bohemia), natural hist. collections, an observatory, lecture-rooms of the theological and philosophical faculties, &c. The first court contains the *statue (erected 1884) of a student of Prague in the costume of the 17th cent., to commemorate the active participation of the students in the defence of the town in 1648 against the Swedes.

Near the bridge-tower rises the handsome bronze *Statue of Charles IV., founder of the University, designed by Hähnel of Dresden and cast by Burgschmiet of Nuremberg, erected in 1848 on the 500th anniversary of the foundation. Prague possesses the oldest German University, founded 1348, once attended by students from every part of Europe. Wenzel, the successor of Charles, having proposed to limit the privileges of foreign students, thousands, it is said, quitted Prague and founded the university of Leipzig (1409) and others. The university-building for students of law and medicine is the Carolinum (Pl. 10) in the Altstadt, next to the theatre. The hall where degrees are conferred contains portraits of Austrian emperors and archbishops of Prague. The present number of students is about 2000.

The *Carlsbrücke, 520 yds. in length, consisting of 16 arches, erected 1357—1507, is furnished with an ancient tower of defence at either extremity.

On the Altstadt Tower, towards the Brückenplatz, erected 1451, are the armorial bearings of the lands once appertaining to the crown of Bohemia, and the statues of Emp. Charles IV. and his son Wenzel IV. On the gallery the heads of the Protestant nobles executed in 1621 were exposed during 10 years. This tower protected the city in 1648 from the Swedes, who owing to the treachery of an Austrian officer had gained possession of the Kleinselte almost without a blow. The tower and gate were bombarded by them for 14 weeks, but without success. When the Prussians were expelled from Prague in 1744, the bridge was the scene of the fiercest struggle. During the revolution of June, 1848, the students erected their principal barricade at this tower.
The buttresses of the bridge are adorned with 30 Statues and Groups of saints. The inscription on the crucifix records that it was erected with money exacted from a Jew in 1606, as a fine for reviling the Cross. The older figures (18th cent.) are St. Ignatius on the r. and St. Francis Xavier, the apostle of the Indians, on the l.; those of recent date are St. Norbert, St. Wenzel, St. Sigismund, and St. Joseph, executed by Jos. Max. The bronze statue of St. John Nepomuc, the patron saint of Bohemia, and the two reliefs were executed in 1868 at Nuremberg. A slab of marble with a cross on the r., on the coping of the wall of the bridge, marks the spot where the saint is said to have been flung from the bridge in 1389 by order of Emp. Wenzel, because the pious priest refused to betray what the empress had confided to him in the confessional. According to the legend the body floated for a considerable time in the Moldau, whilst five brilliant stars hovered over the head. In 1728 the holy man was canonized by Pope Benedict XIII., after which many thousands of devotees from Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary performed pilgrimages to the bridge, especially on May 16th, the festival-day of the saint. The last group on the l. is a curious representation of souls in purgatory, erected in commemoration of the liberation of the country from the French invaders and the cessation of the plague.

The Kaiser-Franz-Brücke, a suspension-bridge 490 yds. in length, crosses the Moldau at the Schützeninsel, above the old bridge. Between these bridges is the Fransensquai, near the middle of which rises the Monument of Francis I., a Gothic canopy, 77 ft. high, beneath which is an equestrian statue of the emperor in bronze, serving at the same time as a fountain. Below, at the corners are represented the former 16 districts of Bohemia and the city itself; above are figures emblematical of art, science, commerce, and industry. The whole was designed by Kranner; statues executed by Jos. Max. In the vicinity is the permanent exhibition of the Prague Artists' Union. — Below the Carlsbrücke, and opposite the Belvedere, a second suspension bridge, the Franz-Joseph-Brücke, was completed in 1868.

The Carlsbrücke leads to the 'Ring' of the Kleinseite, where the Radetzky Monument, erected 1858 by the Bohemian Art-Union, is situated. The marshal, with his baton, holding a flag in his hand, stands on a shield borne by eight soldiers; figures in bronze, cast by Burgschmiet of Nuremberg, the marshal by Em. Max, the soldiers by Jos. Max. The emperor contributed 5 tons of the metal of Piedmontese cannon towards the execution of the work.

The adjoining church of St. Nicholas (Pl. 1), completed 1772, in the style peculiar to the Jesuits, richly decorated with gilding and marble, contains nothing worthy of mention. Two routes lead hence to the Hradchin, the shorter to the r. through the Schlossstiegenstrasse, and by 203 steps to the entrance to the court of the castle; the longer and easier in a straight direction, then to the r. at the end of the Spornergasse.

The Hradchin constitutes the Capitol of Prague. The Hradschiner Platz is a square bounded on the N. by the archiepiscopal palace and the residences of the canons, S. by that of Prince Schwarzenberg, and W. by a palace formerly the property of the Duke of Tuscany, now that of the ex-emperor Ferdinand (con-
taining collections). A railing separates the Hradchiner Platz from the entrance-court of the imperial palace, which with several other buildings encloses the cathedral. Valets-de-place may be dispensed with.

The *Cathedral (Pl. B), open 5—12 and 2—5 o'clock, the Metropolitan Church of St. Vitus, commenced 1344, consists of little more than the spacious late Goth. choir completed by Peter Arler of Gmünd (p. 25) in 1365. A plain party-wall, covered in 1729 on the occasion of the canonization of St. John Nepomuc with frescoes now faded, forms the termination of the W. side. The tower, once 520 ft. high, was reduced by a fire in 1541 to its present height of 323 ft. The small octagonal Chapel in the entrance court contains the remains of St. Adalbert. The sacred edifice and its monuments, which were seriously damaged by the Prussian bombardment during the siege of 1757, is now undergoing a thorough restoration.

The nave (119 ft. in height), contains the fine Royal Monument, erected of marble and alabaster by Alex. Colin of Malines in 1588, under Rudolph II., over the hereditary burial-place of the Bohemian monarchs. Beneath it repose Charles IV. (d. 1378), Wenzel IV. (d. 1419), Ladislaw Posthumus (d. 1458), George Podiebrad (d. 1471), Ferdinand I. (d. 1564). Maximil. II. (d. 1577), Rudolph II. (d. 1612), and several queens and princesses. The *Wenzel-Chapel, the first on the r., contains the monument of the saint; behind it his helmet and coat of mail, and a large candelabrum with his statue, cast by the celebrated Peter Visher of Nuremberg in 1532. The chapel is tesselated with Bohemian precious stones, and decorated with very ancient, half obliterated frescoes of the early Prague school (*Thomas of Mutina, Theodoric of Prague). A small picture by Cranach, of 1545, represents the murder of St. Wenzel. The ring on the door is said to have been grasped by the saint when he was slain at Altobunzlau in 996 by his brother Boleslaw. The 2nd Chapel contains the tomb of the counsellor Martinitz (p. 120) and a Madonna by Cimabue (?). The royal Oratorium is borne by admirably executed stone vaulting. Opposite, on the wall of the choir, a large representation in carved wood of the devastation of the church by the Protestants. R. in the choir is the Shrine of St. Nepomuc, executed 1736, of no artistic value, but said to consist of 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) ton of silver (worth 13,440 l.). To the r. behind the high altar are the very ancient tombs of Ottocar I. and II. and other Sclavonic monarchs. A ball suspended by a chain from a pillar is one of those which injured the church during the Seven Years' War; the damage which it occasioned to the balustrade is still observable. In the chapel behind the high altar is a modern group by Em. Max, represent the strangling of St. Ludmilla, wife of the first Duke of Bohemia. Opp. to it, at the back of the high altar, is the tomb of St. Vitus, patron saint of the church, with a modern statue. The following chapel contains a Crucifixion attributed to Dürer. On the wall of the choir is represented the flight of king Frederick of the Palatinate from Prague after his calamitous defeat on the White Hill. The opp. chapel contains a metallic *Candelabrum, the foot of which is alleged to be a genuine relic from Solomon's Temple, probably by Byzantine artists. Over a prie-Dieu, by the sacristy, is a Head of Christ on the napkin, revered as a 'sacra icon', copied 1366 by Thomas of Mutina from an ancient Byzantine picture; the patron saints of Bohemia on the margin are original; the whole admirably executed, and worthy of careful inspection. Over the N. portal is an Adoration of the Cross, a fresco by M. Mayer, painted 1631, remarkable only for the portraits of Ferdinand I. and II. and their consorts. — The large Mosaic on the S. external wall, representing the Resurrection, the Bohemian patron saints, Charles IV., who caused the
work to be executed in 1371 by Italian artists, and his consort Elisabeth, is remarkable for nothing but its age; it was restored in 1836. — Adjoining the cathedral is the Treasury, containing numerous curiosities and valuables, to inspect which permission must be obtained from the canon Dr. Dietrich.

The Burg (Pl. A), or Imperial Palace, commenced by Charles IV. in the style of the Louvre at Paris, subsequently recommenced by Wladislaw and again by Ferdinand I., completed under Maria Theresa, contains little to detain the stranger. The equestrian Statue of St. George, a fountain-figure opposite the portal of the palace, was cast in iron in 1373; the horse, having been injured, was recast in 1562.

The private apartments of the ex-emp. Ferdinand contain a few good pictures by Italian and German masters, but visitors (1 fl. for 1 pers., more for a party) are hurried through them so rapidly that little enjoyment is to be derived from the inspection. They are only accessible to the public during the absence of the emperor (in summer). The oldest and most remarkable hall in the palace, with the exception of the German and Spanish, is Wladislaw's, in which tournaments were once held. A small saloon near it contains portraits of Bohemian kings. From the window of the old Council Chamber Count Thurn caused the two imperial counsellors Martinitz and Slawata to be precipitated. This act of violence was the immediate occasion of the Thirty Years' War. The chamber contains their portraits. Two small obelisks beneath the windows, bearing their names, commemorate the event.

The Archiepiscopal Palace adjoins the Burg. A neighbouring gateway leads to the Palace of Count Sternberg (Pl. G), which contains the Picture Gallery of the Bohemian Society of Amateurs (350 pictures), open to the public on Sundays and holidays 9—12 and 3—6 o'clock, and daily by payment of a fee (35 kr.).


W. of the Hradchiner Platz lies the Loretto-Platz, bounded on the W. by Count Cernin's Palace, one of the largest in Germany, now used as barracks. Opp. to it, to the r. in the corner, is a Capuchin Monastery, into the walls of which Prussian balls are built in commemoration of the siege of 1757. On the E. side of the Platz, adjacent to the monastery, is the pilgrimage-chapel of St. Loretto, an exact imitation of the celebrated Casa Santa of Loretto. The treasury, to which 6 pers. only are admitted at a time, under the guidance of a Capuchin monk (each pers. 15 kr.), contains a few monstrances of the 16th cent., the most curious of which is in the form of rays, said to be set with 6580 precious stones.
Higher up, near the Reichsthor, occupying the most elevated
site in the town, stands the wealthy Premonstratensian *Abbey
of Strahov (Pl. E.; ladies not admitted), a very imposing struc-
ture, with spacious halls, and a church containing the tombs of
St. Norbert, founder of the order, and Pappenheim, the imperial
general who fell at Lützen in 1632. The finest work in the
picture-gallery is a Virgin and Child crowned by angels, painted
at Venice by Dürer, containing portraits of the painter himself,
his friend Pirkheimer, Emp. Maximilian, Pope Julius II., and
other princes (much retouched). The admirably arranged library
contains a M.S. of Tycho Brahe and a portrait of Ziska, the
blind leader of the Hussites. Adjoining it is a small nat. hist.
collection, in which the fossils deserve special notice. Superb
*view, from the windows of the upper floor, of the imposing
city of Prague and the distant landscape bounded by the Giant
Mts. on the N.E. (see to the guide in the monastery 25 kr.;
the attendance of the librarian is of course gratuitous).

Returning to the imperial palace, the traveller reaches the open
road by the passage on the N. side of the first court. The road
leads past the *Imperial Garden and the Artillery Exercising
Ground to the Belvedere, a spacious villa roofed with copper,
erected 1536 by Emp. Ferdinand I. for the Empress in the best
Renaissance style. It is sometimes erroneously termed Tycho Brahe's
observatory, perhaps from the circumstance that Rudolph II. oc-
casionally observed the stars hence in the society of his astrono-
mer. The great hall is adorned with 13 frescoes of scenes from
the history of Bohemia. *View from the balcony (fee 15 kr.).
The Sandthor to the N. leads to the Baumgarten (*Restaurant),
mentioned p. 115.

From the Belvedere the promenades of the Volksgarten de-
send to the Waldsteiner Platz in the town, where Wallenstein's
Palace (Pl. 3) is situated. It was erected in 1623 by the illustrious
general of the Thirty Years' War, and still belongs to the family
(Counts of Waldstein). The old hall with its grotesque Caryatides
was restored 1854, but the greater part of the edifice has under-
gone little alteration. The relics formerly preserved here in re-
miniscence of the general have been removed by the family to
their country-seat. Those now shown are spurious.

The Palace of Count Mostits (Pl. 5) on the Kleinseite, con-
tains a choice collection of statues in marble and plaster, and
about 400 good pictures (fee 35 kr.).

2nd R.: Mostaert, Fair. — 3rd R.: *Breughel and Rotenhamer, Banquet
of the gods; Hackert, Landscape. — 4th R.: Wilson, Windsor Castle. —
5th R.: Holbein, Portrait of his wife; Van Dyck, St. Bruno; Potter, Cattle;
G. Reni, St. Francis; Steen, A scholar; Mieris, A scholar smoking; Van
Dyck, William of Orange; Titian, Portrait; Ostade, Fish-woman. — In the
private apartments: *Rembrandt, Counsellor; *Rubens, Portrait of Spinola;
Velasquez, Portrait; Holbein, Three portraits; Terburg, Fruit-dealer; Mieris,
Domestic scene; *Rubens, Columbus; Morgenstern, Landscape.
On the land side the Altstadt is entirely surrounded by the Neustadt, from which it was formerly separated by a wall and moat, subsequently removed. In the Kolowrat-Str. is the former palace of the Nostitz family, now containing the *Bohemian National Museum (Pl. 19; open to the public Tuesd. and Frid. 8—12, at other times for a fee of 35 kr.). It comprises a library, collections of MSS. (of Huss, Ziska, &c.), coins, and ethnographical, botanical, and gneissose cabinets, formed by Count Sternberg. In the 1st Room on the upper floor: carved wood and ivory and ethnographical curiosities. 2nd R.: Bohemian antiquities, bronzes, ancient weapons, flails used in the Hussite wars, sword of Gustavus Adolphus, the sword with which the Protestant nobles were beheaded (p. 116), goblets, &c. 3rd and 4th R.: Nat. hist. specimens. The lower floor is almost exclusively devoted to minerals, among which is a large meteoric stone.

At a right angle with the Kolowrat-Str., at the S.W. extremity, is the Rossmarkt, a magnificent street, 150—192 ft. in width, 720 yds. in length, ascending slightly towards the S. E. At the upper end is the Statue of St. Nepomuc, at the lower the equestrian Statue of St. Wenzel, both destitute of artistic value. From the latter the street is also termed Wenzels Platz. At the S.E. extremity the Rossmarkt is terminated by the Rossthor, a fine point of view. On the bastion near it, to the l., between the Rossthor and Neuthor, is a small monument to the memory of those who fell in the revolution of 1848—49, consisting of the Bohemian lion with inscription.

The most extensive square in Prague is the Viehmarkt, termed Carlplatz since 1848, now converted into a park, 560 yds. in length, 160 yds. wide. In the N.E. corner is the Rathhaus of the Neustadt (Pl. 14), so altered in 1806 that a tower of the original structure (of 1370) alone remains. It is now the seat of the criminal courts of justice. Here in 1419 the Hussite wars commenced. The infuriated populace under Ziska stormed the Rathhaus, released the Hussite prisoners, and flung the counsellors from the windows, below which these unpopular officials were massacred by the armed crowd in the street. Half of the S.E. side of the Platz is occupied by the Military Hospital (Pl. 16), formerly a Jesuit college; on the S. is the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; in the Lindengasse, in the vicinity, is the Public Hospital (Pl. 15), and in the same neighbourhood are the Foundling, Lunatic, Commercial, and other asylums. This part of Prague, which contains fewer buildings than the other parts of the city, is the medical quarter.

The citadel Wyssehrad, occupying the site of the castle of Libussa, the foundress of the Bohemian royal family, of whom numerous legends are related, forms the S. extremity of Prague. The approach leads through a house (with a crucifix in front of
it), beyond which steps ascend to a bastion (fine view). The
Vyssehrad, once a stronghold with numerous towers, was almost
entirely destroyed during the Hussite wars. The present fortifi-
cations are modern.

The *Jews' Quarter, since 1850 termed Josephstadt, lies on
the Moldau, at the N.W. angle of the Altstadt. It was formerly
occupied exclusively by Jews, but one-half of the present popu-
lation (10,000) consists of Christians of the humbler classes. The
tower of the Jewish Rathhaus affords the best survey of these
crowded, but very curious purlicues. The most interesting of the
nine synagogues is the Altneuschule, an early Gothic structure of
the commencement of the 13th cent. This singular, gloomy pile,
the interior of which is thickly encrusted with the smoke and
dust of ages, was founded, according to tradition, by the first
fugitives from Jerusalem after its destruction. The large flag sus-
pended from the vaulting, and extending across the entire syna-
gogue, was presented by Ferdinand III., in recognition of the bra-
very of the Jews during the siege of Prague by the Swedes in
1648.

In the midst of these narrow lanes and densely peopled houses, in the
immediate vicinity of the Altneuschule, is situated the ancient *Burial
Ground (Pl. 20) of the Jews, disused since 1780, the entrance to which is
closed by a door. At the Altneuschule a number of guides (10 kr.) always
proffer their services. Thousands of grey, time-worn, moss-grown stones,
some of them of great antiquity, bearing Hebrew inscriptions, are here in-
terwoven with underwood, creeping plants, alders, etc. Many of them are
furnished with the sign peculiar to the tribe to which they belonged; thus,
a pitcher marks the tribe of Levi, two hands the descendants of Aaron. The
small stones piled on the graves and tombstones have been placed there,
according to the Jewish custom, by relatives of the deceased as a token of
regard. This interesting spot is now sadly neglected.

Carolinenthal, the N.E. suburb of Prague, intersected by the
long (2/3 M.) railway-viaduct, containing a population of 15,000,
is a busy manufacturing part of the town. It is entirely of mo-
dern origin, and contains nothing to detain the traveller.

At Smichow, the S.W. suburb (outside the Ajuezderthor),
also an animated, industrial quarter, the extensive station of the
Bohemian W. Railway (p. 124) is situated.

Historical Associations. Prague is celebrated in history as the sphere
of action of Huss and Jerome, two of the greatest harbingers of the Reforma-
tion, and as the earliest stronghold of Protestantism in Germany. Huss
was born about 1373, studied for the church, and became a priest and a
professor at the university. Having read Wicklif's Bible, he soon began
strenuously to inveigh against the errors of the Romish Church. He preached
against the confessional, the adoration of images, the practice of compulsory
fasting, and the withdrawal from the laity of the cup at the Holy Commu-
nion. At the same time his character for piety and integrity was irrepro-
achable. In 1410 he was summoned to Rome by Pope John XXIII. to answer
for his conduct, but declined to appear. In 1412 he was formally excom-
municated, and the city of Prague laid under a papal interdict on account
of its adherence to the reformed doctrines. Huss, however, who enjoyed the
patronage of King Sigismund and many of the Bohemian nobility, continued
zealously to devote himself to the cause of truth, and made numerous con-
verts. In 1414 he was summoned to appear before the Council of Constance,
whither he repaired, provided with a safe-conduct from the Emperor. The latter, however, was persuaded that a promise made to a heretic was null and void; he accordingly withdrew his protection, and Huss, after a mock trial, was condemned to the stake. He died nobly, July 6th, 1415, and his ashes were cast into the Rhine. — 

Jerome of Prague, the friend and contemporary of Huss, became acquainted with the dawning Reformation whilst studying at Oxford. On returning to his native country he displayed the utmost zeal in disseminating the new principles. When Huss was cited before the Council, Jerome hastened to repair thither to aid in the defence of his friend, but hesitated on finding that a safe-conduct was denied to him. He was, however, arrested by the Duke of Bavaria, handed over to the Council, and thrown into prison in April, 1415. Enraged and reduced to the verge of despair by six months of solitary confinement in a noisome dungeon, he was at length induced to recant by a promise of liberty. The promise having been broken, Jerome retracted shortly afterwards, and on May 30th, 1416, died heroically at the stake. His ashes, like those of his friend Huss, were also cast into the Rhine. — For upwards of a century a vast proportion of the population of Bohemia continued to adhere to the doctrines of Huss, and the struggles between them and the Romish party were incessant. Ziska (d. 1424) was the great leader of the more democratic and puritanical party, and, although latterly blind, continued his victorious career till the time of his death. The cause of the Reformation, however, was subsequently seriously prejudiced by the hostility between the moderate university-party and the fanatical reformers of the lower classes. In the 16th cent. the teaching of Luther, Calvin, and the other great Reformers tended to establish Protestantism in Bohemia on a more stable foundation, but in 1620, soon after the commencement of the Thirty Years' War, the Roman Catholic League was finally victorious.

On the White Hill (Weisser Berg), W. of Prague, about 3¼ M. from the Reichsthur (p. 121) the fate of Protestantism in Bohemia was decided, Nov. 8th, 1620. The Prot. Bohemians under Frederick V. of the Palatinate, the king of their own election, had thrown up intrenchments on the White Hill, but the attacks of Maximilian of Bavaria, chief of the Rom. Cath. League, with his army of Bavarians and Walloons, were so irresistible that Frederick and his party were speedily routed, and the battle won in less than an hour. A pilgrimage-church was afterwards erected here to commemorate the victory. — On the N.W. slope of the White Hill an extensive and massive structure, erected in the form of a star, rises in the midst of wood. It was originally a royal château, but is now used as a powder-magazine. It is situated at the extremity of a park, which derives its name of Stern (star) from this building and is a favourite resort of the citizens, thousands of whom repair hither on the first Sunday after July 13th. A stone here commemorates the capture of Prague by Fred. the Great in 1744, purporting to occupy the precise spot whence that monarch directed the operations of the besiegers. — On May 6th, 1757, Marshal Schwerin, Fred. the Great's favourite general, fell at the battle of Prague. Two monuments mark the spot where he was mortally wounded, near the village of Sterbohlot, 4½ M. E. of Prague. — On June 26th, 1812, General Scharnhorst died at Prague of wounds received at a battle near Lützen. He was interred at the foot of the Ziskaßberg, an eminence about 1½ M. E. of Prague, memorable as the scene of the great Hussite battle of 1420, in which the Protestants were led by Ziska.

Schloss Karlstein, 14 M. S.W. of Prague, see p. 129.

30. From Prague to Nuremberg.

217½ M. Bohemian W. Railway from Prague to Furth in 5½—7 hrs., fares 9 fl. 59, 6 fl. 89, 4 fl. 59 kr. Austr.; from Furth to Nuremberg in 4½—5½ hrs., fares 6 fl. 33, 4 fl. 24, 2 fl. 54 kr. S. Germ. currency; express 1¾th higher.

The station is in the suburb of Smichow (p. 123). The train proceeds S. in the valley of the Moldau. Stat. Kuchelbad, at the
foot of a wooded eminence, is a favourite resort of pleasure-seek-
ers from Prague. Beyond stat. Radotin the line quits the Mol-
dau and enters the valley of the Beraun, which stream it crosses
at Mokropetz. Two small stations, then stat. Karlstein.

Near the latter, on a precipitous rock, rises Schloss Karlstein, the most
remarkable castle in Bohemia, erected 1348 by Emp. Charles IV. and adorned
with numerous treasures of art, most of which however have since been
removed. The castle is surmounted by a tower 125 ft. in height, with walls
12 ft. in thickness. The church contains faded frescoes by Nic. Wurmer of
Strasbourg; the small chapel of St. Catharine, consisting of a recess in
the solid wall, is inlaid with precious stones, and contains portraits of
Charles IV. and the Empress kneeling before the Virgin. The chapel of the
Cross formerly contained the Bohemian regalia and other valuables, secured
by four iron doors and nineteen locks. This chapel, also sumptuously deco-
rated, contains portraits by Theodoric of Prague (1375) of 150 saints whose
relics were once preserved here. Many of the paintings which cover the walls
of Karlstein are in oils, and remarkable in the history of art as among the
first attempts of the kind.

Beyond Karlstein the valley of the Beraun is confined within
very narrow limits by imposing limestone rocks, but afterwards expands at the small town of Beraun (4000 inhab.), where it is
finally quitted. Near stat. Horovitz is a château of the Elector of
Hessen and numerous iron-works (chiefly manufactories of nails).
Stat. Zbrów is commanded by an ancient royal castle of that
name, surrounded by extensive woods which are traversed by the
train for a considerable distance. At stat. Rokitsan, an industrial
town with 3520 inhab., the line crosses the Klabawa, follows the
course of the stream, and passes the iron-works of Klabawa, Horo-
mistiti, and Chrest (from the latter a branch-line to Bras, in the
productive coal-district of Radnitz). The line now re-enters the
valley of the Beraun, crosses the imposing Uslava bridge, and
reaches

Stat. Pilsen (Wladek; Kaiser v. Oesterreich; Goldener Ad-
ler), an old town of some importance (14,700 inhab.), 3 1/4 M.
from the railway, at the confluence of the Mies and the Radbuza.
It was formerly fortified, and successfully resisted several sieges
during the Hussite wars, but was taken by storm by Mansfeld in
1618. Pilsen was the principal scene of Wallenstein's alleged
conspiracy, for which he was placed under the ban of the em-

From Pilsen to Budweis railway in 5 hrs. (6 fl. 48, 4 fl. 56, 3 fl.
21 kr.). Stations all unimportant. Budweis (* Glocke; * Krone) is a thriving
town on the Moldau (14,000 inhab.). The cathedral, with its detached tower,
was erected in 1500. Handsome town-hall. To the N. the magnificent modern
60th. Frauenburg, the château of Prince Schwarzenberg, rises above the
valley Krumau, another seat of the prince, lies 12 M. S. — The line has
recently been opened as far as Vienna (in 7 1/4 hrs., fares 10 fl. 8, 7 fl. 56,
5 fl. 4 kr.; the Danube is crossed near Tulln (p. 163). — From Budweis to Linz (78 M.) horse-railway in 14½ hrs., traversing a picturesque district. Towards the end of the journey fine views are obtained of the valley of the Danube, Linz, and the winding Traun. The line is now being converted into a steam-railway.

Stat. Nürschän is another coal-mining place with several iron-foundries. Beyond it the train skirts Choteschau, a domain of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, with a château, formerly a nunnery. At stat. Staab the Raddusa is approached, and at stat. Hradzen crossed. Several unimportant places; then stat. Tauss, a small town often mentioned in the earlier annals of Bohemia.

Beyond Tauss the mountainous Bohemian Forest begins, and is traversed by the line at the lowest part, the depression between the Cerkow and the Osser. The watershed (1670 ft.), the boundary between the Bohemian and German languages, and the frontier of Bohemia and Bavaria, is between Böhmisch- and Deutsch-Kubitsien. The character of the district and of the villages now undergoes a material alteration. The line descends rapidly and soon reaches Furth (*Post; *Rail. Restaurant), the junction of the Bavarian E. Railway. (Travellers from Bavaria to Austria have their luggage examined here.) Two unimportant stations, then Cham (*Scheerbauer: Post), on the N. outskirts of the Bavarian Forest (p. 97).

Several stations of little importance; then Schuandorf (p. 92), a station on the Nuremberg and Ratisbon line; hence to Nuremberg see p. 92.

31. From Prague to Vienna.

a. By Brunn.

Railway in 9—13 hrs.; fares 19 fl. 44, 14 fl. 58, 9 fl. 72 kr.

The country at first traversed consists of flat and fertile arable land. Between the stations Böhmisch-Brod and Podiebrad the great battle which terminated the Hussite war took place in 1434. Both the leaders, Procopius 'the Greater' and 'the Less', fell. Near Kolin an isolated hill on the r. is surmounted by an obelisk in commemoration of the victory gained by the Austrian Marshal Daun over Fred. the Great, June 18th, 1757, in consequence of which the Prussians were compelled to evacuate Bohemia. At stat. Kolin (Post), a place of some importance, with a handsome Goth. church, the Elbe is reached (branch-line hence to Igla and Znaim). Elbe-Teinitz is picturesquely situated on a hill. On an isolated hill to the l. above stat. Pardubitz (Rail. Inn and Restaurant), a pleasant little town, rises a castle of that name, an extensive ruin conspicuous from a great distance.

Branch Line from Pardubitz to Zittau (see Baedeker's N. Germany) in 7 hrs.; fares 9 fl. 27, 6 fl. 94, 4 fl. 60 kr. This route, especially the latter part, is remarkably picturesque. Stat. Königgrätz, a small fortress, is memorable as the scene of the great battle of July 3rd, 1866, fought in its neighbourhood between the Prussians and Austrians, in which the latter
were totally defeated. Stat. Königshof (Tinus); the town, 11/2 M. from the
line, lies on the l. bank of the Elbe. Near stat. Faigendorf is the culmin-
ating point of the line (1583 ft.); view of the Giant Mts.; the road hence
to the small town of Pocka (41/2 M. S.) leads by the village of Stupnay,
near which is a fossil forest, extremely interesting to geologists. The valley
of the Iser and the Bohemian manufacturing district is next entered. Scen-
ery very striking. Stat. Turnau (Gold. Krone; Löwe) possesses a beautiful
Goth. Ch. of St. Mary; in the vicinity (11/2 M.) the ruin of Waldstein, an-
cestral castle of the family of the celebrated Wallenstein. Stat. Reichenberg
(Frank's Hôtel; Union) is a very flourishing industrial place, the second
manufacturing town in Bohemia, with 20,000 inhab. Near Zittau the line
crosses the great Neisse Viaduct, resting on 34 arches, and 1/2 M. in length.

After traversing a flat district the train enters the pretty valley
of the Stiller Adlerfluss, the serpentine course of which it follows
for some distance at a slow speed. Stat. Brandeis, a picturesque place,
with ruined castle; stat. Wildenschwurt, a thriving manufactu-
ring town. Stat. Böhmischo-Trübau (*Rail. Restaurant) is the
junction for Olmütz (p. 129).

Beyond stat. Zvittau the valley of the Zwitta, or Zwittawa,
is entered. Scenery hence to Brünn very pleasing. Stat. Lettow-
uits, with church, abbey, and ancient castle of Count Kalnoky,
is a very picturesque place. To the l. in the distance, beyond stat.
Skalitz, the lofty and extensive ruins of Boskovits. At Raits,
on the l., a summer residence of Prince Salm. Stat. Blanako pos-
sesses iron-foundries on a very imposing scale; on a height to
the l. a long row of white cottages occupied by the workmen.
The works, as well as the surrounding estates, belong to Prince
Salm.

The valley of the Zwittawa now contracts, and is enclosed by
rocky and wooded mountains. The line follows the windings of
the river, and passes through several tunnels. The finest views
between Blansko and Brünn are on the l. Stat. Adamsthal is a
thriving little town of recent origin, with a handsome new Goth.
church, and is the property of Prince Liechtenstein, who posses-
ses a small château here. The neighbouring rocky and wooded val-
ley, where several caverns of considerable extent may be explored,
is rich in natural beauties, and attracts frequent visitors from
Brünn; the varied hues of the wooded slopes, which are planted
with different kinds of trees, enhance their effect. Near Brünn
the line emerges on a broad plain, in which numerous chimneys
and the citadel of Spielberg are conspicuous.

Brünn, Sclav. Brno, i. e. ‘ferry’ (Kaiser v. Oesterreich;
Schwarzer Adler; Drei Fürsten, Neuhauser's Hôtel; Rail. Re-
'aurant, poor), capital of Moravia, with 50,900 inhab., possesses
very extensive manufacturies of cloth and leather-wares. The old
part of the town, still partially surrounded by bastions, is separated
from the new and flourishing suburbs by the glacis with its pro-
menades. On a hill on the W. side rises the Spielberg, or citadel
of Brünn, formerly a state-prison, where the turbulent Trenck,
colonel of the half savage Pandours, died in captivity in 1749.
Here also the Ital. poet Count Silvio Pellico was imprisoned 1822—30, a dreary epoch of his life which he has described in his ‘Prigioni’. At the base of the Spielberg are the Gymnasium and the imposing buildings of the Technical Institution.

The Cathedral, or Church of St. Peter, on an eminence in the vicinity, is of bold and lofty proportions. On the E. side is situated the Moravian National Museum (Wed. and Sat. 11—1, Sund. 3—5 o’clock), containing antiquities, nat. hist. specimens, &c. of no great value.

To the W. rises the *Franzensberg with its promenades and an obelisk dedicated to Emp. Francis I. on the occasion of the termination of the war in 1815. Good survey hence of the extensive town, the long railway viaduct, the fertile environs, and the Polau Mts. in the background. (*Spurny’s Café in the vicinity.)

The *Church of St. James, a Gothic edifice founded 1314, with nave and aisles of equal height, is remarkable for its elegant proportions and graceful windows. On the r. side of the choir is the unpleasing monument of Marshal Souches (d. 1683), the gallant defender of the town against the Swedes. The unsightly iron tower was added in 1845.

The Rathaus was erected 1511; the portal is an interesting remnant of a still earlier structure. A so-called ‘dragon’, suspended in the corridor at the back, is really a crocodile’s skin.

*From Brünn to Prerau railway in 3 hrs. (5 fl. 32, 3 fl. 99, 2 fl. 66 kr.). First stat. Austerlitz, celebrated as the scene of the ‘Battle of the Three Emperors’, Dec. 2nd, 1805. Prerau, see p. 130.*

The first stat. beyond Brünn is Raigern, with an ancient Benedictine Abbey, founded 1690. The present handsome edifice with its three towers was built during the last century. Here in 1805 Napoleon had posted his reserve under Davoust, which after the battle of Austerlitz proved so disastrous to the retreating Austrians.

Beyond stat. Branowitz the Schwarza is crossed; on the r. rise the Polau Mts., crowned by a ruin, at the foot of which lies the small town of Nikolaburg, where the armistice between the Prussians and Austrians was concluded on July 26th, 1866.

On the r., beyond stat. Saitz, rises the lofty ‘Oriental Tower,’ a belvedere in the park of Prince Liechtenstein. Then to the r. the tower of the church of Kostel, the oldest in Moravia; l. the spurs of the Carpathian Mts. — Stat. Lundenburg (Rail. Restaurant, very unpretending) is the junction of the two railways between Prague and Vienna.

Diligence hence in 1½ hr. to Eisgrub, a domain of Prince Liechtenstein. The vast park, covering an area of many sq. miles, comprises two market-towns, several villages, picturesque lakes, etc.

The line intersects a portion of the park, and crosses the Thaya, the boundary between Moravia and Austria. Country flat. On the r.
rises the isolated Felisberg. At Hohenau the March is crossed, the boundary between Austria and Hungary. In the Marchfeld, which is next traversed, Ottocar of Bohemia defeated the Hungarians in 1260, but was conquered on the same field in 1278 by Rudolph of Hapsburg, and lost his newly acquired dominions of Lower Austria and his life. The range of hills to the E. are the Little Carpathians.

At stat. Gänserndorf the line to Pressburg (p. 352) diverges E. Near stat. Wagram a bloody battle was fought between the French and Austrians on July 5th and 6th, 1809, which terminated in the retreat of the latter to Znaim. To the r. the Leopoldsberg with its castle, then the Kahlenberg (p. 156) become visible. Above the wooded islands of the Danube the tower of St. Stephen's (p. 139) rises in the distance. The train crosses the principal arm of the Danube (near the old Taborbrücke), then the smaller, and the stat. of Vienna is reached. Those whose destination is the Leopoldstadt may entrust their luggage to a porter; for more distant parts of the city a fiacre (p. 131) should be engaged.

b. By Olmütz.

Railway in 13½—17 hrs.; halt at Olmütz of 1—3 hrs.
From Prague to Böhmisch-Trübau see p. 127.

Beyond stat. Triebitz a long tunnel. Hilly district, bounded by a range of distant mountains. Stat. Landskron is the last Bohemian place. The line now enters Moravia, and traverses the narrow and wooded valley of the Sasava, which it crosses 18 times. Stat. Hohenstadt is a considerable town in a picturesque district, situated on the S.E. spur of the Silesian and Moravian Ms. (The celebrated hydropathic establishment of Gräfenberg is 37 M. to the N.)

Below Hohenstadt the Sasava falls into the March, the course of which the line follows almost the whole way to Vienna. L. beyond Lukauets rises the castle of Mirau, on a hill, the property of the Archbishop of Olmütz. R. the pleasant little town of Mügits; then Littau, belonging to Prince Liechtenstein, and Stefanau, at some distance from which the considerable town of Sternberg is visible.

Olmütz (Goliath; Krone), 11/2 M. from the railway, is the second town in Moravia, with 11,000 inhab., and a strong fortress. In the Thirty Years' War it was taken by the Swedes, and in 1758 was unsuccessfully besieged for seven weeks by Fred. the Great. In 1794 Lafayette was imprisoned here. The University, restored 1827, possesses a good library. A collection of Slavonic works which it formerly possessed was carried off by the Swedes to Stralsund, where it was gradually dispersed, thus occasioning a serious loss to the literature of these languages. The Cathedral of the archbishop, a fine Gothic edifice, was erected

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by King Wenceslaus III., who was murdered here in 1306, and afterwards canonized.

Stat. **Pereau** (*Rail. Restaurant*), the next place of importance, one of the most ancient towns in Moravia, is the junction for Breslau and Cracow (p. 352). Carriages generally changed here.


### 32. Vienna.

Custom-house. On passing through the 'Lines' (formerly the external fortification), or on arriving at the rail. stations, travellers are questioned as to their luggage, which is however seldom opened. — Fiaccres see p. 131, omnibuses p. 132; the latter not recommended to travellers with luggage, especially as they do not run beyond the Stephansplatz.

**Hotels.** The hotels in the interior of the city are in the immediate vicinity of the chief objects of interest, and of the Stephansplatz, the starting-place of the omnibuses, which is 1 1/2—3 1/2 M. distant from the hotels in the suburbs.

**Interior of the City:** *Hôtel Münch*, expensive; *Archduke Charles*; *H. Meissl*, all in the Kärntner-Str. — *Stadt Frankfurt*, Seilergasse; *Matschakerhof*, in the same street; Kaiserin von Oesterreich, Weihburggasse; *Wilder Mann*, Kärntner-Str.; *Hôtel Müller*, 'am Graben'. These eight hotels are all close together, in the heart of the city. Grand Hôtel, Kärntnerring 9, a spacious new estab. near the new opera-house. *Oesterreich. Hof*, corner of the Fleischmarkt and the Rothenburg-Str.; *Römischer Kaiser*, Renngasse; *Hôtel Wandl*, in the Peter; Schippler, Kohlmarkt; *Stadt London*, Fleischmarkt. — Second cl.: Ungarische Krone, Himmelportgasse; Weisser Wolf, Alter Fleischmarkt; König von Ungarn, Schüler-Str.; Goldener Stern (Hôtel Garni), Brandstätte, close to the Stephansplatz; Hôtel Garni, Pestalozzi-Str. 4, near the Schwarzenberg monument.

**Suburbs.** In the *Leopoldstadt* (to the N.E., beyond the arm of the Danube, near the N. railway station, and conveniently brought into communication with the Ring-Strasse by the horse-railway, p. 132): *Goldnes Lamm*; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, both in the Prater-Strasse. *Weisses Ross; National-Gasthof*, with café; *Stadt Hamburg*, all in the Tabor-Str.; *Kronprinz von Oesterreich*, Aspernrgasse 4 and 6, pleasantly situated. — Second cl.: *Schwarzer Adler*, R. 80 kr. to 1 fl.; Hôtel Schröder, both in the Tabor-Str.; *Russischer Hof*, Prater-Str. 11.

In *Wieden* (S. side): Gold. Kreuz; Gold. Lamm, both second cl., in the Wieden-Hauptstrasse, Hôtel Victoria, Favoriten-Strasse 11; and many others.

Charges at the first-class hotels: R. 1 1/2 fl. and upwards, L. 80 kr., small portion of coffee and bread 50 kr.; at the smaller hotels and those in the suburbs about one-fourth less. Few travellers dine or even breakfast at their hotel (unless ladies are of the party). Coffee etc. is obtained at a good café for less than half the hotel-charges, whilst dinner (everywhere à la carte) and supper are taken where most convenient. At some of the principal hotels a dinner may be ordered for a party at a fixed price (1 1/2 fl. and upwards) at an hour’s notice.

* Fees usual at the principal hotels: chambermaid for 3—4 days 1 1/2 fl., a week 1 fl.; commissionaire for brushing clothes 20 kr. per day, for each
Key to the Plan of Vienna.

1. Arsenal F. 7
2. Augarten E. 1

Baths.
3. Dianabad E. 3
4. Sophienbad F. 3
5. Mil. Swimming School G. 2

Rail. Stations.
6. Northern Rail. F. 2
7. Western A. 5
8. Raab-Neu Szöny E. 8
9. Southern E. 8
10. Exchange D. 3

11. Blind-Asylum B. 3
13. Burg D. 4
14. Burgh thor C. 4

Barracks.
15. Artillery F. G. 6
16. Cavalry B. 3 D. 1
17. Franz-Joseph E. 3
18. Train D. 6
19. Guards E. 5
20. Commander-in-chief C. 4
21. Heumarkt E. 5
22. Infantry C. 3 C. 5

24. Cavalry School F. 5
25. Credit Anstalt D. 3
26. Crim. Court of Justice C. 3
27. Steamboat Station F. 3

Monuments.
28. Trinity Column D. 3
29. Marian Column D. 3
30. Emp. Francis I. D. 4
31. Francis II. D. 4
32. Joseph I. D. 4
33. Archduke Charles D. 4
34. Prince Eugene of Savoy D. 4
34a. Ressel D. 5
34b. Prince Schwarzenberg D. 5
34c. Horticult. Society E. 4
35. Société d'Escompte D. 3
36. Geol. Institution F. 4
37. Musical Society D. 3
38. House of Deputies C. 3
39. Library, Imp. D. 4
40. Printing Office, Imp. E. 4
41. Hospital of Invalids E. F. 4
42. Lunatic Asylum, old (Incur.) C. 2
43. Lunatic Asylum, new B. 2
44. Josephinum C. 2

Churches.
45. Allerchenfeld B. 4
46. St. Anna's D. 4
47. Augustine D. 4
48. St. Barbara's E. 4
49. Capuchin D. 4
50. St. Charles' D. 5
51. Protestant D. 3
52. Greek E. 3
53. Gumpendorf (Prot.) B. 6
54. Heilandskirche C. 3
55. St. John the Baptist's D. 4
56. St. John's E. 3
57. Lutheran D. 4
58. Maria Stiegen D. 4
59. St. Michael's D. 3
60. Minorites D. 4
61. Salvator (Rathhaus) D. 3
62. Schottenkirche D. 3
63. St. Stephen's Cathedral D. 4
64. Hospital, General C. 2 3.
65. Wieden D. 6
66. Custom House E. 3
67. Mil. geogr. Institution C. 3
68. Mint E. 4
Palaces.
69. Hofburg, see Burg (Nr. 13).
70. Belvedere .... E. 6
71. Auersperg .... C. 4
72. Coburg .... E. 4
73. Dietrichstein .... C. 2
74. Liechtenstein .... C. 3
75. Schwarzenberg .... E. 5
76. Polytechn. Institution .... D. 5
77. Porcelain manufactory .... C. 1
78. Post-office .... E. 3
79. Prater .... F. G. 2. 3
80. Treasury, Imp. .... D. 4
81. Abattoirs .... B. 6. G. 6

Collections.
82. Ambra .... E. 5
83. Antiquities .... E. 5
84. Exhibition, perman. of the Artists' Union .... D. 3
85. Czernin .... C. 3
86. Harrach .... D. 3
89. Liechtenstein .... C. 2
90. Mineral Cabinet .... D. 4
91. Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities .... D. 4

93. Sperl .... E. 3
94. Milit. Hospital .... C. 2
95. Stables, Imp. .... C. 4
96. Synagogue .... E. 3
97. Deaf and Dumb Asylum .... D. 6

Theatres.
(a) interior of the city:
98. Hofburg Theatre .... D. 4
99. Kärnthnerthor Theatre (Opera) .... D. 4

(b) in the suburbs:
100. An der Wien .... D. 5
101. Leopoldstadt Carl's Theatre .... E. 3
102. Josephstadt .... C. 3
103. Thalia .... A. 4
104. Theresianum .... D. 6
105. Veterinary Institution .... E. 5
106. Zoolog. Garden .... G. 3
107. Volksgarten .... C. 4
108. Orphan Asylum .... C. 2
109. Arsenal; Civic .... D. 3
commission in the town 20 kr.; in the suburbs 30 kr.; porter for conveying luggage to carr. at starting 20–35 kr.; waiters at each meal 5–10 kr.; night porter for opening door 8–10 kr.

Restaurants: Prévot, ground-floor of the Adeliges Casino, in the Liechtenstein Palace, Herrngasse 8; Breying and Mebus, Graben 18, entrance from the Peter, on the first floor; Brother Igol (Eisenleithner), Wildprechtsmarkt 3, with entrance from the Tuchlauben; Schwendeck, Petersplatz 8. (Some of the Viennese dishes have peculiar names, e.g. 'Gulasch in Saft' a kind of stew, 'Schnitzel'veal cutlets, ' Fusolen' beans, 'Carviol'cauliflower, 'Kren'horse-radish, 'Aspic' jelly, 'Schill' and 'Fogasch'good kinds of fish.) — The gardens of the hotels in the Leopoldstadt are much frequented in summer; so also Dommayer's Casino and Schwender's Garten at Hietzing (p. 159).

Cafés (coffee, ices, liqueurs; other refreshments rarely): * D a u m, Kohlmarkt 9; Café de l'Europe, Stephansplatz 8; * Czeck in the Graben; Café Schwarz, by the Kärntnerthor-Theatre; Schlegel, Graben 6; Löw, Singer-Str. Café National, Herrngasse 3; Schuster, largest in the interior of the city, on the Franz-Joseph's-Quai. The cafés in the Leopoldstadt, on the opp. bank of the river are well situated. There are also numerous others, a list of which would not interest the traveller. Billiard-players will find 16 tables at the Franz Frei Kaffsalle in Wieden, Wien-Str. 2, as well as many others elsewhere. — For breakfast in fine weather the following are recommended: We g h u b e r, in the suburb Neubau, at the corner of the Neustiftgasse; Café Park on the Franz-Josep's-Quai; Paradisegärten, in the Stadtpark, a favourite resort on summer evenings; concerts in winter in the principal Saloon on Sund. and Thurs. — Glass of coffee 16 kr. (with milk 'melange'), rolls 2 kr. each, waiter ('marqueur') 2 kr.

Confectioners etc.: * De m e l, Michaelerplatz 3, excellent ices ('Gefrones') of every description, 20 kr.; Kägler, Rothenthurn-Str. 20; Füchs, Neuer Markt 5. — * H ö l l, Lobkowitzplatz 1, best pastry; Florinet, Tuchlauben 23; Hofmann, Singer-Str. 1. — * S a c h e r, Rauhensteig 12, emporium of delicacies of every kind.

Wine. Vöslauer and Gumpoldskirchner are the best Austrian wines. These and the strong wines of Hungary may be drunk at the following wine-houses (cold viands provided): Römer, Singer-Str. 8; * Schneider, Rothenthurn-Str. 22; * Dreiläuser, Kohlmarkt 26; * Bauer, Kärntner-Str. 8 and Seilergasse; Schwarz ses Kameel, Bognergasse 5. The cheapest Hungarian wine is procured at the Erstbazy-Keller (in the Harthof), open 11–11½, and 5–7½ o'clock, frequented by all classes, although gloomy and uninviting. — Beer (generally good) is a specialty of the following restaurants: Dreher, Opernring 4; * B a s a r, Spänglergasse; * T a b a kspeife, Goldschmiedgasse, in the Trattnerhof; * Gerstenbrand, in the Bürgerpark, near the Opera-house; Schnicke, in the Peter; * Drei Baben, Babengasse; * Blumenstock, Hallgasse; Schottenhammer, Naglergasse 1; * Lothringen, Kohlmarkt; Dreher's Bierhalle, Operngasse, etc.

Places. An understanding should, if possible, be made with the driver previous to starting, the tariff being rarely adhered to. The following is a list of the principal charges: By time. Two-horse carr. per drive within the lines 60 kr. per hr. 1 fl., each additional 1½ hr. 1½ fl. — One-horse carr. for 1½ hr. 40, each additional 1½ hr. 20 kr. — Beyond the lines no fixed charges. For waiting 1½ fl. per 1½ hr. charged for a two-horse, 20 kr. per 1½ hr. for a one-horse carr. — At night (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.) fares one-half higher. — Fixed charges (whether during the day or at night) for the following drives: N. R a i l. Sta t. to or from the interior of the city, or Landstrasse, 1 fl. 20, or 70 kr.; Leopoldstadt 1 fl. or 50 kr.; the other suburbs 2 fl. or 1 fl. — S. R a i l. Sta t. (Artillery Arsenal) to or from the interior of the city, Landstrasse, and Mariabhof 1 fl. 20 kr. or 70 kr.; Wieden and Margarethen 1 fl., or 60 kr.; other quarters 2 fl., or 1 fl. — W. R a i l. Sta t. to or from centre of city, Wieden, Margarethen, Josephstadt 1 fl. 20. or 70 kr.; Mariabhof, Neubau 1 fl., or 60 kr.; other quarters
2 fl. or 1 fl. — From one rail. stat. to another in a different quarter, or from the W. or N. stat. to the Arsenal, 2 fl. 20, or 1 fl. 20 kr. — Meidling Stat. to or from Wieden, Mariahilf, Neubau 1 fl. 20, or 70 kr.; interior of city and other quarters 2 fl., or 1 fl. 30 kr. — Floridsdorf Stat. to or from interior of city, Leopoldstadt, Landstrasse, and Alsergrund 2½ fl., or 1 fl. 80 kr.; other quarters 3 fl., or 2 fl. 20 kr. — Luggage in the vehicle free, on the outside 20 kr. — 'Stadtwagen,' a superior description of two-horse carr. for 4 pers., suitable for sight-seeing in the city, or excursions in the environs: within the Lines 4, without the Lines 5 fl. per 1½ day and fee of 1 fl.; whole day 8 fl. and fee of 2 fl.

Omnibuses ('Stellwagen') within the Lines 10 kr., without respect to distance; principal starting-point the Stephansplatz, whence also omnibuses run to the railway-stations (10 kr.). The latter usually start every ¼ hr.; those to the S. and W. stations take 25—30 min. for the journey. The traveller who wishes to avail himself of one of these conveyances should therefore be at the Stephansplatz 1 hr. before the departure of the train. — Gesellschaftswagen (omnibus to the environs) generally every hour. Stands: for Altlerchenfeld (10 kr.), Fischmarkth.; Arsenal (14 kr.), Lobkowitzplatz; Bath-estab. (10 kr.), Franz-Jose.-Quai; Dobbling (in ½ hr., 10 kr.), Freiung, Tiefer Graben, Hof, Fischmarkth.; Dornbach (¾ hr., 12 kr.), Judenplatz and Hof; Grinzing (¾ hr., 20 kr., Hof; Hernalis (10 kr.), Hof, Judenplatz; Hetsendorf and Hietzing (14 kr.), Lobkowitzplatz; Hietzing (and Schönbrunn) (10 kr.), Neuer Markt, Peter, Stephansplatz, Jägerzeil (10 kr.); Klosterneuburg (1½ hr., 42 kr.), Minoritenplatz; Mattisleindorf (10 kr.), Stephansplatz; Ober-Meidling (15 kr.), Stephansplatz, Wieden; Unter-Meidling (15 kr.), Neuer Markt, Wallner-Str.; Neulicherfeld (10 kr.), Hof and Stephansplatz; Neuwaidenberg (1 hr., 25 kr.), Judenplatz and Hof; Penzing (1½ hr., 12 kr.), Neuer Markt, Lobkowitzplatz; Sievering (25 kr.), Hof; N. and S. Stations (10 kr.), Stephansplatz; W. Stat. (10 kr.) Stephanspl. and Judenplatz. — 'Coups', small one-horse vehicles for 4 pers., pleasant than the larger omnibuses, run every ¼ hr. from the Prater-Str., at the corner of the Mayergasse, to the Mariahilf-Line (12 kr.).

Horse Railway ('Tramway'), with good carriages, open in summer, in the Ring-Strasse round the interior of the city, every 5 min.; also through the Prater-Str. to the Praterstern (N. rail. stat. and bath establishments); through the Favoriten-Str. to the S. rail. stat.; through the Mariahilf-Str. to Nussdorf; through the Alser-Str. to Dornbach.


Steamboats. Office in the new building on the Danube-Canal, beyond the Radetzky bridge, Dampfschiff-Str. 2. Passengers for the steamers to Linz (R. 55), or to Pesth (R. 81), are conveyed to them hence with their luggage by a small steamboat, as the larger vessels cannot enter the canal. Branch-office Landekrugasse 1, interior of the city.

Post-Office, Alte Postgasse 10, open 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.; another office for registered letters etc., Wollzeil. Letter-boxes in all the principal streets and large hotels.

Telegraph. Central-Office, Rosengasse 5; Branch-Office, Leopoldstadt, in the Hôtel National.

Theatres. Performances commence at 7 o'clock. Imperial Theatre (interior of city): Hofburg-Theatre, closed from July 1st to Aug. 16th; tragedy, comedy, and classical dramas; reserved parterre-seats 2 fl., others in proportion; Opera, closed in June; operas and ballet only; admission as above. — Private Theatres (in the suburbs): Theater an der Wien, with seats for 3000 pers. and very spacious stage. Leopoldstadt Carl's Theatre. Josephstadt Theatre. Admission in these three nearly the same: reserved parterre-seats 1 fl. 10 kr.; others in proportion. — Summer Theatres: Thalia Theatre, outside the Lerchenfeld Line; Forst's Singspiel-Halle, popular performances for the lower classes in the unintelligible Viennese jargon.
Concerts daily at different places (see placards): Strauss generally in the Volksgarten (p. 155), and twice weekly in the grounds of the 'Gartenbau' society at the 'Parkring'; Sperl (Leopoldstadt), adm. 50 kr., and 'Beim Zeisig', on the Burggasse; Morely, at Domayer's in Hietzing (p. 155), adm. 25 kr.; Schwender at Rudolfshein, S. W. of the Mariahilf Line (50 kr.); Schwender's Neue Welt at Hietzing, well attended garden-concerts.

Neutlerenfeld is the favourite haunt of the humbler classes, where a most characteristic phase of Viennese life may be witnessed on Sundays and holidays; so also at Hernalse, on the W. side of the city, outside the Lines.

Military Music daily at 1 o'clock in fine weather (Sund. excepted) in the Burg, by the Monument of the Emp. Francis.

Baths. *Sophienbad, Bezirk Landstrasse, Gärtnergasse, with vapour, douche, and swimming-baths; 9-12 o'clock. Ladies only; warm bath 50, cold 35, adm. for non-bathers 21 kr.; omnibus between the Sophienbad and Stephansplatz every 1/2 hr., 14 kr. there and back. - Dianabads in the Leopoldstadt, 1. of the Ferdinandbrücke. At both of these establishments the large public bath room is fitted up as a ball-room in winter, Nov. 1st to Apr. 1st. - Florabads, Wieden; Esterhazybad, Laimgrube, etc. - Military Swimming School in the arm of the Danube which bounds the Prater, bath 25 kr.; spectators (of both sexes!) admitted at a trifling charge; omnibus every 10 min. (40 kr.) from the Franz-Josef-Quai. Holler's and Kuff's Baths below the military swimming-school.

Commissionaires 11/2 fl. per day, 1 fl. for half-a-day; commission in the town 20, suburbs 35 kr.


Markets. Fruit Market on the Hof (also Joh. Jermer, fruiterer in the Spiegelgasse, outside the Matschakerhof), abundant supply of the finest fruit. Fish Market: the Fugash is an excellent fish caught in the Plattensee (p. 325); Huchen, a kind of trout; Schill, Sterling, resembling sturgeon. Game Market: wild boars and pheasants from Bohemia; chamois from Styria; venison and wild-fowl from the Plattensee. The spacious Markthalle in the suburb Landstrasse, opposite the Stubentor bridge, is worthy of a visit.

English Church Service at the residence of the British ambassador. - Presbyterian Church Service in the Evangelische Schule, 15 Techniker Strasse, Wieden.

Collections open to the public. Those where a fee (for 1 pers. generally 35-50 kr., for a party 1-1 1/2 fl.) is expected are mentioned in the following list.

Agricultural Collection (p. 152), daily.
Albertina (p. 150), Mond., Thursd. 9-2 o'clock.
Ambras Collection (p. 147), Tuesd., Frisd. 9-12 and 3-6; closed in winter.
Antiques and Egypt Antiquities (p. 147), as the last.
Arsenal (p. 145), Thursd. 8-12, by ticket obtained at the office on the second-floor, in the Seitzser Gasse at the back of the building.
Arsenal, Civic (p. 150), Hof 10, Stadt, Mond., Thursd. 9-12 and 3-6.
Blind Asylum, Josephstadt, Kaiser-Str. 188; public examinations Thursd. 10-12. Vacation in Aug.
Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities (p. 145), Mond., Frisd. 9-4, notice must be given on the previous day.
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*Cabinet of Minerals (p. 143), Wed., Sat. 10—1.
Czernin Picture Gallery (p. 150), Mond., Thursd. 10—2.
Deaf and Dumb Asylum (Wieden, Favoriten-Str. 13), public examinations Sat. 10—12 (vacation Aug. and Sept.).
Geological Institution (p. 151), daily.
*Government Printing-Office (p. 150; Stadt 813) Tuesd., Frid. 9—12.
Harrach Gallery (p. 149), Wed., Sat. 10—4.
*Imperial Treasury (p. 143), Frid., Sat. at 10 a. m., closed in winter.
Tickets issued Mond. and Tuesd., on written application, at the office of the custodian, 4th floor, entrance in the passage from the Josephplatz; number of tickets limited on account of the want of space.
Imperial Stables outside the Burgthor; application at the office of the Oberstallmeister.
Josephinum, an anatomical cabinet, Saturdays.
Library, Imperial (p. 142), daily 9—6, closed in August.
Liechtenstein Gallery (p. 149) daily; fee 1s. 6d. fl.
Museum of Art and Industry (Ballplatz) daily (Mond. excepted) 9—4, 30 kr., Sund. gratis.
N. H. S. Cabinet (p. 143), Thursd. 9—2, closed in Aug.
Permanent Exhibition of the Austr. Art-Union (modern pictures), in the 'Künstlerhaus', Lothringer Strasse, daily 9—5, adm. 20 kr., Sunday afternoon 10 kr.
*Picture Gallery in the Belvedere (p. 144), Tuesd., Frid. 10—4, closed in Oct., and from April 11th to 24th (but accessible to strangers, fee 25—50 kr.).
Polytechnic Institution (p. 150, Wieden 28), Sat. forenoon; technological collection daily 9—5.
Schnborn Picture Gallery, Mond., Wed., Frid. 9—3.
Technical Cabinet of the Emp. Ferdinand, Wed. 10 o’cl., cards of adm. at the office on Mond. and Tuesd.
Many of these collections, when closed to the public, are accessible to strangers with the aid of a commissionaire, and by bestowing a gratuity on the servants.

The traveller who disposes of his time to the best advantage may see all the principal sights of Vienna in a week or ten days. The early mornings should generally be devoted to the churches, the forenoons to the collections, and the afternoons to excursions.
History and Statistics. Vienna was originally an ancient settlement of Celts or of Wends, which was superseded by the Roman municipium Vindobona. Marcus Aurelius died here, A. D. 180, and Gallienus resided here for a time. The town was afterwards named Favorita, and fell into the power of the Huns, subsequently into that of the Rugii and Heruli, and finally into the hands of the Ostrogoths, who were in their turn expelled by another barbarian horde. In 791 Charlemagne extended his sway as far as Vienna and constituted Lower Austria a 'Markgrafschaft', or separate County. In 976 Leopold, Count of Rabenberg, became Margrave, or governor of the County. He drove back the Hungarians who had invaded his territory, and transferred his seat from Melk (p. 161) to the Kahlenberg (p. 156). Margrave Henry II., who was created duke in 1156, erected a castle in the city 'Am Hof'. In 1237 the Emp. Frederick II. designated Vienna as an imperial city, but it still remained subject to the dukes. It was afterwards occupied by Ottokar, king of Bohemia, but in 1276 retaken by Rudolf of Hapsburg, who in 1282 invested his son Albert with the government of Austria. Thenceforward the city continued to be the seat of the House of Hapsburg. In 1519 the Emp. Maximilian I. entertained Vladislaw, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and Sigismund, king of Poland, at Vienna, and on that occasion concluded the marriages of his children, through which Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary fell to the crown of Austria, giving rise to the saying:

'Bella gerant alii, tu felix Austria nube;
Nam quae Mars aliis, dat tibi regna Venus'.

Vienna was twice besieged by the Turks, under Soliman II. from Sept. 22nd to Oct. 15th, 1529, and under Mohammed IV., by the grand vizier Kara Mustapha, from July 14th to Sept. 12th, 1683. The siege in the latter case was raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, and the Margrave Lewis of Baden with an allied army of Poles, Austrians, Saxons, Bavarians, and Franks. After the disastrous battles of 1805 (Austerlitz) and 1809 (Wagram), Vienna was for a short period occupied by the French. The Congress of Vienna was held Nov. 3rd, 1814, to June 9th, 1813. During the war of 1866 the Prussians advanced towards the city as far as Stockerau (p. 153) on the N. W., and Gänserndorf (p. 129) on the N. E.

Vienna (432 ft. above the sea-level), capital of the Empire of Austria, has, including the suburbs, a total population of 663,000 (12,000 Prot., 10,000 Jews, 800 Greeks) and a garrison of 28,000 soldiers. The inhabitants of the interior of the city number 55,000 only, those within the 'Lines' 578,525. Vienna lies on the Donau Canal, or most southern arm of the Danube, into which the Wien flows on the E. side of the city.

Until 1809 Vienna possessed a double fortification, of which
a small portion only still exists. The external works, constructed in 1704 as a protection against the incursions of the Hungarians under Francis Rakoczi, consist of a rampart, 12 ft. in height, and a fosse, which are still maintained as the boundary-line of the city-imposts (p. 130). This external fortification is termed the ‘Lines’, although the Viennese generally apply the word to the external Gates. The internal fortifications, consisting of rampart, fosse, and glacis, where levelled by an imperial decree of 1558, and the space employed for the erection of the Ringstrasse (p. 137), a broad street encircling the interior of the city. Of the former gates the Burg-Thor and Franz-Joseph-Thor now alone remain. The city is divided into 9 districts, denoted by different colours. The Ch. of St. Stephen (Pl. 63) is assumed as the central point from which numbers of the streets are reckoned. No. 1 is to the r., No. 2 to the l., of this point. The plates with the names of the streets and numbers which lead towards the centre of the city are rectangular, of those running round the city circular.

The streets of the city itself are generally narrow, and enclosed by very lofty houses, but well paved; those of the suburbs broad and macadamized, dirty in winter, and extremely dusty in summer.

The great Ecclesiastical Foundations and Abbeys of Austria formerly possessed and still hold valuable property to a considerable extent in Vienna. They are proprietors of those vast edifices called Höfe, which are still common, and contain inmates enough to peeple a small town. One of the most extensive of these is the Schottenhof, once appertaining to Scottish Benedictines, who were invited hither by Heinrich II. Jasomirgott, first Duke of Austria, in 1158, but were gradually superseded by German monks. Opposite to it is the almost as spacious Melchhof, the property of the Abbey of Melk (p. 161). The Trattnerhof, in the Graben, is tenanted by 400 persons. The Bürgerhospital contains 10 courts and about 1400 inmates. The Starhembergische Freihaus in the suburb Wieden is still more capacious, and accommodates 2000 persons. The Rothes Haus in the Alsergrund is scarcely less extensive.

The city contains a great number of ‘Durchhäuser’, or passages through the courts of houses, by means of which the pedestrian may often avoid the disagreeable proximity of carriages and other vehicles.

The Garrison (about 28,000 men) consists of seven regiments of infantry and two of cavalry. The exercising-grounds are the Paradeplatz between the Burg and the Josephstadt, at the Heumarkt Barrack and outside the Franz-Joseph-Thor. The great annual manœuvres take place in September outside the Lines.
The following walk is recommended to the stranger in order that he may become acquainted with the topography of Vienna, and have an opportunity of inspecting the handsome new edifices in the Ringstrasse. From the Stephansplatz down the Rothenthumstrasse to the (7 min.) Franz-Josephs-Quay on the Danube: to the l. the Karls Suspension Bridge is observed. Following the course of the river to the r., the traveller first reaches the Ferdinands Bridge (across which lies the route to the imperial Au-garten), then the Aspern-Bridge, the buttresses of which are adorned with statues (representing War, Peace, Commerce, and Industry) (the Praterstrasse beyond this bridge leads to the N. Rail. Stat.). The large red building observed here to the r. is the Franz-Joseph-Barrack with the Franz-Josephs-Gate (p. 136), beyond which rises the tower of St. Stephen’s, a conspicuous object from many other parts of the town also. The *Ringstrasse, which in connection with the Quaistrasse skirt the Danube encircles the whole of the interior of the city, is next entered. This street, constructed on the site of the former ramparts and glacis, is at many places 70 ft. in breadth; its length, from the Aspern Bridge to the Schottenthor, is 1 3/4 M. (Linden at Berlin 1 M., old Boulevards at Paris 3 M. in length). The traffic here is considerable, although hardly corresponding with the important appearance of the street.

In front of the Franz-Josephs-Barrack are extensive drilling grounds; to the l., on the r. bank of the insignificant, but frequently swollen Wien, lies the principal custom-house. Having passed the barracks, the traveller next perceives the Ch. of the Dominicans on the r., and beyond it the black towers of the Jesuits' Ch. On the l. begins the Stadtpark, which we now enter. A light-grey building adorned with columns and numerous small statues in the Ringstrasse to the r. is the Palace of Archduke William, possessing a handsome staircase and covered court. A few paces farther are the buildings of the Gartenbau-Gesellschaft (horticultural society).

The terrace of the Cursalon, a hall destined for concerts etc., commands a fine retrospect. A large open space here is the proposed site for a new town-hall. The KolowratRING (280 yds. long) begins here. Immediately to the l. in the Johannigasse is situated the new Palace of Archduke Victor. A large edifice with long balcony farther on in the Ring, to the l., is the Adelige Casino. In the Christinengasse, opening on the l., is the Academy, a lofty brick structure, with handsome Gothic façade. A few paces farther the Schwarzenbergplatz is reached, with the Equestrian Statue of Prince Schwarzenberg, 'the victorious commander of the Allies in the wars of 1813 and 1814'. To the l. in this square is the Palace of Archduke Lewis Victor, with statues and armo-
rial bearings. Beyond the broad Schwarzenbergbrücke is the Palace of Prince Schwarzenberg; the Rennweg to the l. leads hence to the Ambras Collection (p. 147), the Heugasse in a straight direction to the Belvedere (p. 144) and the S. Rail. Stat.

The Kärntnerring (350 yds.) begins here. Immediately to the l. is the *Palace of Duke Philip of Wirtemberg, with a handsome façade; over the gate are four statues, above which are the ducal arms.

We now quit the Ringstrasse for a few minutes, and turn to the l. towards the Wien. At the end of the Künstlergasse leading thither are situated the new 'Bau für Musikfreunde' on the l., and the Künstlerhaus, where pictures are frequently exhibited, on the r. On the opp. bank of the Wien rises the Karlskirche; the long grey building on the r. with a portico supported by columns is the Polytechnic, in front of which stands Bessel's Statue (p. 151).

In the next street, on the r., is situated the Commercial Academy, adorned with statues of Adam Smith and Columbus. Following the Wien, the traveller then reaches the Elisabeth Bridge, recently decorated with statues, and here, turning to the r., enters the *Opernring, by far the most imposing part of modern Vienna.

To the l. rises the new Opera House, opened in 1869, with interior sumptuously fitted up. Opposite to it is the *Heinrichshof, a vast edifice comprising numerous private dwellings, adorned with frescoes.

To the l. of the Opera, at the corner of the Operngasse, is a building with an iron roof, the property of Dreher, the well known brewer of Vienna, in the cellars of which the highly esteemed 'Schwechater' beer is sold. The Kärnthner Strasse to the r. of the opera-house leads to the Stephansplatz. We, however, follow the Opernring. On the r. the Justizministerium; farther on, at the corner of, and facing the Albrechtsgasse, the residence of the banker Schey, and adjoining it the new Palace of Archduke Albert, with a garden in front. The Burgring, with the Burgthor (p. 141) begins here, and extends to the Schottenthor (3/4 M.), but is not yet built upon. To the l., beyond the open space, is the Imper. Geograph. Institute, the building with the globe. Adjoining it on the r. is the Csernín Palace with the gallery (p. 150). Opposite the traveller rises the handsome Goth. Votive Church (p. 141), to the r. of which is the temporary House of the Deputies.

The Schottenring, also unoccupied by buildings, leads to the Vienna branch of the Danube (and the Quaistrasse); at the extremity of it, on the l., is a spacious barrack. Turning at the Schottenthor towards the interior of the city, and proceeding by the Freyung, Am Hof, and Graben (p. 133), the traveller finally regains the Stephansplatz (comp. Plan of interior of city).
St. Stephen's Church (Pl. 63), the finest edifice in Vienna, was founded 1447. The oldest part, however, the W. portion with the Riesenthor and the Heidentürme, appear to belong to a period subsequent to a fire in 1258. The S. tower was commenced by Meister Wenzel of Klosterneuburg (d. 1404), and completed in the later Goth. style by Hans of Brachadiez in 1433; the construction of the N. tower was not undertaken. The building, 343 ft. long, 229 ft. broad, 88 ft. high, is constructed of limestone-blocks; area 32,400 sq. ft., little more than one-half of that of the cathedral of Cologne. A stone pulpit on the N. external side of the choir bears an inscription recording that the Franciscan St. Johannes Capistranus frequently preached and 'wrought numerous miracles' here in 1451. A group above it represents the victory gained by the saint over Mohammedanism, the eloquent monk having at that period successfully preached a crusade against the Turks who had invaded Hungary. The construction of the choir, a noble example of Gothic, was begun in 1359; the nave is of the 15th cent. The nave and two aisles are nearly equal in height and width, and intersected by a transept. The rich net-work vaulting is borne by 18 massive pillars, 9 ft. in diameter, which are adorned with upwards of 100 statues. The exterior has recently been judiciously restored and completed. The restoration of the interior is now in progress.

The first object of interest in the interior is the Chapel of St. Catherine, the first to the r. of the S. Portal, containing a wooden crucifix of the 15th cent., supposed to possess great artistic value, a font of 1181 and the 12 Apostles, a relief in marble by Lerch of Strasbourg, date 1513. Next to it is the 'Choir of the Passion', with a large Crucifixion as altar-piece, by Sandrart; near it is the *Sarcophagus of the Emp. Frederick IV. (d. 1493), also by Lerch, a most elaborate work in red and white marble, around it 32 coats of arms; in 8 sections beneath are representations from Scripture, at the feet various kinds of animals. In front of the steps of the altar is a Monumental Brass, with three coats of arms, and a Latin inscription, recording that three councillors repose here who were executed by Leopold the Proud in 1408, on account of their adherence to their lawful prince, the infant Albert V. — *Stalls of the 16th cent. by Lerch; those in the upper choir, with portraits of bishops etc., are modern. — In the chapel to the l., by the high altar, is an Assumption by Spielberger (1672) as altar-piece. — On the N. wall, above and between the two N. outlets, is the *Stone Figure of the Architect Jörg Oechscl (beginning of 16th cent.), holding a measure and pair of compasses in his hand, and looking through a small window into the church. — Opposite, in the nave, is the *Pulpit, wrought in stone in 1512 by Pilgram, the successor of Oechscl; on the front 4 Fathers of the Church, under the stair the figure of the master, also looking through a window; on the landing toads, lizards, and many other animals. — By the N. W. Portal is the Savoy Chapel, with the tomb of Prince Eugene of Savoy (d. 1736).

The *Tower of St. Stephen's (443 ft.) affords an extensive view, comprising the battle-fields of Lobau, Wagram, and Essling. It was erected 1860—64 to replace the former structure which was twice taken down owing to its unsafe condition. Cards for the ascent of the tower are obtained at the office of the sacristan, Stephansplatz 3; best time about 3 p. m.
To the l. of the tower, at the corner of the Rothenhaus-Str., at the entrance to the Graben, is the *Stock im Eisen*, a short trunk of a tree secured by cramps, which with the lock are said to have been manufactured by an apprentice who had sold himself to the devil. It afterwards became usual for every travelling locksmith to drive a nail into the wood, a custom which prevailed as long as room remained. The tree is said once to have marked the extremity of the Wiener Wald.

The Trinity Column (Pl. 28) in the Graben, a confused group of figures among clouds, was erected by order of the Emp. Leopold I. in 1693, on the cessation of the plague.

The Capuchin Church (Pl. 49) contains the Imperial Vaults. The Emp. Matthias and his consort Anna were the first royal personages interred here. One of the numerous coffins contains the remains of the Duke of Reichstadt (d. 1832), son of Napoleon I. and grandson of the Emp. Francis. The vault is open to the public on All Souls' Day (Nov. 2nd); to strangers daily 9—12 and 1—4, on application to the custodian of the treasury (the Capuchin who acts as guide expects a donation for the poor). — The Fountain in the adjacent Neuer Markt (Mehlmarkt) is adorned with 5 statues representing the Danube and its tributaries.

St. Michael's (Pl. 59), frequented principally by the higher classes, was founded 1221, but greatly altered in the 17th cent. It contains nothing interesting.

The Minorite Church (Pl. 60), frequented by Italians, founded 1395, contains a *Mosaic Copy*, by Raffaeli, of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper, completed 1816. On the r. the monument of the poet Metastasio (d. 1782), a marble figure in a sitting posture.

The Augustine Church (Pl. 47) (church of the court), adjoining the imperial Burg, erected 1320, a lofty, narrow, and elegant structure, contains the marble *Monument of the Archduchess Maria Christina* (d. 1793, daughter of the Empress Maria Theresa) by Canova. In a vault nearly adjacent, closed by a gate, is the monument of Emp. Leopold II. (d. 1792), in marble. On the wall is the monument of Marshal Daun (d. 1766), a work of no value, erected by Maria Theresa to this 'patrice liberator.' Van Swieten, the physician of the Empress, also reposes here.

The Loretto Chapel, added in 1627, contains the hearts of deceased members of the imperial family, preserved in urns.

The Schottenkirche (Pl. 62) (comp. p. 136), adorned with pictures by Sandart, contains the tomb of Count Starhemberg (d. 1701), who in 1683 so intrepidly defended the city against the Turks. In the Platz stands a *Fountain* by Schwanthaler (1846), representing Austria with the rivers Danube, Elbe, Vistula, and Po.

The church of *Maria Stiegen* (Pl. 58), a fine Goth. structure of the end of the 14th cent., restored 1820, contains some
well-executed altars and good modern stained glass. The lofty and narrow nave, without aisles, joins the choir in a somewhat oblique direction for some unexplained reason. The elegant summit of the heptagonal tower (185 ft.) resembles the calyx of a flower.

Sermons are preached on Sundays in Maria-Stiegen in the Bohemian language; in the Salvator or Rathhaus Church (Pl. 61) in Polish, during Lent; in the Ch. of St. John the Baptist (Pl. 54) (ch. of the Maltese Order) in Hungarian; in the Ch. of St. Anna (Pl. 46) in French; in the Ch. of the Minorites (Pl. 59) in Italian. The Greek Church (Pl. 52) attracts strangers on account of the peculiarity of its services and arrangements. The Ch. of St. Barbara (Pl. 48) belongs to the 'United Greek' congregation.

The most modern churches in Vienna are the *Lazaristenkirche, near the Mariahilf Line, a fine Gothic building completed 1863; the Ch. of St. John (Pl. 55) in the Leopoldstadt, and the *Alterschenfeld Church (Pl. 45), in the mediæval Ital. style, with octagonal dome in the centre, a finely proportioned structure, with decorations, frescoes, &c. tastefully executed.

The Heilandskirche (Pl. 54) (or Ch. of the Saviour, a votive church in commemoration of the Emperor's escape from assassination in 1853), a Goth. building outside the Schoentor, is still uncompleted. — The handsome Synagogue (Pl. 96), in the Leopoldstadt, is in the Byzantine style, 1857.

The Imperial Hofburg (Pl. 13), commonly termed the Burg, the residence of the princes of the house of Austria since the 13th cent., is an extensive, irregular pile, erected, altered, and enlarged at different periods. The four Hercules Groups (Antæus, Busiris, Nemean Lion, Cretan Bull) at the N. entrances in the court are by Lorenzo Mattielli. On the Grabenbrücke Armorial Bearings: on the l. those of Hapsburg, on the r. five laiks (or rather dwarfed eagles), the ancient crest of the Archduchy. — *Church-music, performed by the imperial band, in the Burgpfarr-Capelle on Sundays and festivals at 11 a. m.

In the Burghof stands the Monument of Emp. Francis (d. 1835) (Pl. 30) in bronze, by Marchesi of Milan; the Emperor in the robe of the Order of the Golden Fleece; the other figures represent Religion, Peace, Justice, and Bravery; the figures in relief at the corners are Science, Commerce, Agriculture, &c. — Military music here daily in fine weather 12—1 o'clock. — The Burghof communicates with the suburbs by means of the Burgthor (Pl. 14), erected in 1822, a structure consisting of 12 Doric columns.

To the r. between the Burg and the Burghor rises the equestrian *Statue of Archduke Charles (d. 1847) (Pl. 33); the flag which the Duke is in the act of waving is an allusion to the victory of Aspern (designed by Fernkorn). On the l. is the equestrian Statue of Prince Eugene of Savoy (d. 1736), also by Fernkorn, inaugurated in 1865; the Prince is in the costume of a general of the last century.
In the Josephsplatz, N. E. of the Burg, rises the equestrian
*Statue of Emp. Joseph II. (d. 1790) (Pl. 32) in bronze; two
large reliefs on the sides contain allusions to agriculture and com-
merce; on the corner-columns of granite are 16 small reliefs, re-
presenting events in the emperor's life.

Collections in the Imperial Burg.

1. Imperial Library (adm. see p. 134). The building, erected
1722, occupies the entire S.W. side of the Josephsplatz. Roman
antiquities on the staircases. In the centre of the great hall,
statues of Charles VI. and other princes of the House of Haps-
burg. The saloons are richly decorated with gilding, painting, and
marble. The library contains 300,000 vols. and upwards of 16,000
MSS., among which are valuable oriental documents, collected by
Baron v. Hammer-Purgstall (d. 1857). Among the 12,000 Incu-
abula (i. e. books printed prior to 1501, whilst the art was still
'in cunabulis', or in the cradle) is a Psalter of 1457 by Schöffer
and Fust, also the oldest edition of the Biblia Pauperum, of 1430.
Some of the principal curiosities of the library are exhibited in
glass-cases. The following are perhaps the most interesting.

Cabinet A. Writing materials: purple parchment with silver and gold
letters of the 6th cent., being fragments of the Gospels; cotton, linen, and
mulberry paper; palm-leaves. — B. Greek MSS: Fragments of the Bk. of
Genesis of the 4th cent. on purple parchment; a work on medicinal herbs,
with illustrations, of the 5th cent. — C. Latin MSS: Fragments of the
Rom. history of Livy, the only MS. which contains the 5th Decad, brought
by St. Sutibert from Scotland in the 7th cent. — D. German MSS: Har-
mony of the Gospels, by Otfried, of 885; Tristan and Isolt, by Godfrey of
Strasbourg, of the 14th cent. — E. Other Western Languages: Illustrated
French Bible with miniatures on gold ground, of the 14th cent.; Dante's
Divine Comedy, beautifully written, with marginal illustrations, of the 14th
cent.; same of the 16th cent., very minute, hardly legible to the unaided
eye. — F. Oriental Languages: Small octagonal Koran of 1545, worn as an
amulet; Chinese MS. on paper with golden letters on an asure ground, with
illustrations on fig leaves. — G. and H. MSS. with beautiful miniatures of
the 8th—16th cent.; Hortulus Animæ by Seb. Brant, with 66 exquisite
illustrations, scenes from the life of the Saviour and saints, by a Flemish
artist; well-thumbed prayer-book of Charles V., with the names of several
of his relations, the mark made where the emp. used to deposit his spec-
tacles is distinctly recognisable. — I. The Peutinger Map (so called from
its former proprietor, an antiquarian at Augsburg, from whom it was pur-
bought by Prince Eugene; after his death it came into the possession of the
library), date A. D. 160—180, showing the roads of the Rom. Empire; Eng-
land, France, and a part of Africa are wanting. — K. Curiosities and Rare
Bindings: Mexican hieroglyphics on leather; Tasso's Gerusalemme Conquis-
tata, in the poet's own handwriting.

Connected with the Imperial Library is a collection, commenced
by Prince Eugene, of Engravings and Woodcuts, com-
prising about 300,000 specimens (340 vols., 14 portfolios, 245
cartoons): 4 vols. of artists of the earliest periods, from Finiguerra
to Marco Antonio; 2 of And. Mantegna and other Ital. masters;
3 of Raphael; 8 of Carracci; 9 of Bartolozzi; 5 of the old Germ.
masters; 1 of Alb. Dürer; 1 of Lucas of Leyden.
2. *Natural Hist. Cabinet* (adm. see p. 134), to the l., adjacent to the library, admirably arranged. The colours of lines round the labels denote the quarter of the globe whence the specimen was brought: yellow, Asia; blue, Africa; green, America; red, Australia and the S. Sea islands. Europ. specimens have no distinctive mark; Austrian, a black line.


Objects of interest: in the second saloon in the central cabinet, on the side next the window, a bouquet composed of jewels for Maria Theresa; fossil wood of every description; a fragment of rock-crystal weighing 140 lbs.; numerous jewels; large emerald; magnificent opal, found in Hungary, with exquisite prismatic colours, 18 oz. in weight. In the central cabinet in the last saloon a great number of meteoric stones, the origin of which has occasioned so much controversy among the scientific: one found in Bohemia weighs 100 lbs.; another of 70 lbs., found near Agram in 1751, is said to have been hot when taken up immediately after its fall; they are all covered with a black crust resembling clay.

4. *Treasury* (adm. see p. 134), very rich and historically remarkable. A very superficial survey requires 1 hr. at least. The vast number of ornaments, trinkets, jewels, ivory carvings (e.g. fine crucifix by Benvenuto Cellini; model of the Bucintoro at Venice), sculptures, and other curiosities is almost overwhelming. Regalia of Charlemagne, said to have been brought from his tomb at Aix-la-Chapelle, formerly employed at the coronation of the emperors and kept at Nuremberg, consisting of crown, sceptre, imperial globe with cross, dalmatica, alb, stole, girdle, and sword; also the relics which were anciently exhibited at the coronations (lance which pierced the Saviour, fragment and nails of Cross, etc.). Austrian regalia of the period of Rudolph II.; Napoleon’s Ital. regalia; miniature carriage presented by the city of Paris to the king of Rome (Duke of Reichstadt), silver gilt; also his cradle, presented to the Treasury by his mother Marie Louise. — The collection of precious stones is of enormous value: The celebrated diamond, weighing 133½ carats and valued at 150,000 ducats (about 24,000 l.), belonged to Charles the Bold of Burgundy, was carried off by a Swiss soldier after the fatal battle of Grandson, and sold for 15 florins. An emerald cut as a vase for ornament, weighing 2780 carats. The emperor’s order of the Golden Fleece, consisting of 160 brilliants with figures of saints; scarf of the Empress Maria Theresa, with 343 brilliants; costumes of the 15th cent.; vessels of gold and silver (ox., bunch of grapes, smith, etc.), in which the gilds of Vienna in 1735 presented the war-taxes to the emperor. Ecclesiastical vestments, sumptuously embroidered with pearls, destined by Philip the Good of Burgundy for the Order of the Golden Fleece; the figures of saints, in the style of Van Eyck, are so admirably wrought as to resemble paintings; celebrated Tabula Solaris, a Byzantine work of art; a handsome allegorical clock with figures, presented by a Landgrave of Hessen to Maria Theresa on her marriage; the talisman of Wallenstein.

5. *Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities* (adm. see p. 134), adjacent to the Mineral Cabinet, containing antique bronzes, terracottas, mosaics, gems ancient and modern (cameos and intaglios), vessels and figures in precious stones, &c.

Bronze table bearing a Rom. Senatusconsultum of B. C. 6, containing a prohibition of Bacchanalian ceremonies (Livy XXXIX., 8–18); also smaller tablets of metal. Celebrated cameo, representing the *Apoteosis of Augustus*, an onyx 9 in. in circumf. with 20 figures: Augustus as Jupiter on earth, enthroned with the goddess Roma, Tiberius, Germanicus, and allegorical figures; it was found at Jerusalem at the time of the crusades,
and afterwards purchased by Emp. Rudolph II. for 12,000 ducats. Alexander with Roxana is another very remarkable group: so also a head of Tiberius. A valuable vase of agate, 30 in. in diameter, appertained to the bridal treasures of Mary of Burgundy, consort of Maximilian I. The most precious work of art is the golden *Salt-cellar*, executed by Benvenuto Cellini in the 16th cent. for Francis I. of France, and minutely described by Benvenuto himself in his Biography (Bk. II., chap. 12). The adjoining sword-hilt of the Emp. Charles V., of exquisite workmanship, is attributed to the same master. A necklace consisting of 49 shells with relief-busts of the sovereigns of Austria from Rudolph of Hapsburg to Ferdinand III. Leda and the swan, a gem cut by Benvenuto Cellini. — The collection of coins and medals numbers upwards of 140,000 specimens. On one of the modern medals, the largest known, struck in gold, is the genealogical tree of the House of Austria.

The Belvedere, an imperial château erected 1724 by Prince Eugene of Savoy, consists of two separate buildings, the Upper and the Lower Belvedere, separated by a large garden laid out in the French style. The Upper (or Obere) Belvedere is 11/4 M. from the Stephansplatz. Omnibuses to the S. Station pass the Belvedere, passengers for which should alight at the Upper, and afterwards walk to the Lower. A visit to the Picture Gallery in the Upper Belvedere will probably occupy a whole forenoon at least, after which those who are pressed for time may inspect the Ambras collection and the antiquities in the Lower Belvedere at a later hour (till 6, in Oct. till 2 p. m. only).

**Collections in the Belvedere.**

1. *Picture Gallery* (adm. see p. 134) in the Upper Belvedere (Pl. 83), entrance from the S., arranged in schools: on the first floor, divided by the marble-saloon into two parts, r. (E. wing) the Ital., l. (W. wing) the Dutch school, with a few Spanish and French pictures. On the second floor in the four rooms on the E. the old German and old Dutch schools, in those on the W. the modern German school. Every picture is furnished with the name of the artist and the date.

**Plan of the First Floor.**

(N., S., E., W. denote the N., S., E., and W. walls.)

Picture Gallery.  

VIENNA.  

32. Route. 145


Second Floor, right (E.): Old German and Old Netherlands Schools. 1st Room. (W.) *15. Aib. Dürer, Torture of the 10,000 Christians under Sapor II. King of Persia, in the centre Dürer himself with a

Badeker's S. Germany. 2nd Edit.

A long passage leads into the four rooms on the right, which contain about 150 *Modern Pictures, almost exclusively by Austrian artists; names on the frames. Their places are frequently changed. Ante-room: Butti, Scenes; Höchle, Old man and old woman, similar to those by Denner (p. 145). — 1st Room. (3.) L'Allemagne. Engagement at Znaim, 1548; Till, Crusaders under Godf. de Bouillon behold Jerusalem; (S.) over the door, Perger, Miracle of the Fifth Thousand; "Kraft (N.) Departure, and (S.) Return of a soldier; (W.) Schütz, King Lewis the Bavarian informs Fred. the Hand of liberation; Ranft, Inauguration at Pesth, 1838; (E.) Fuhr, John the Baptist in meditation, and M. Magdalene. — 2nd R. (E.) Pian, Vault with daylight falling in; "Hayes, The Doge Foscari, his condemned son at his feet (intermed. wall) Tidemand, Return from a bear-hunt in Norway; Blas, the Magdeburg reproves the negligent pupils; (S.) Hansch, Glaciers of the Jungfrau; Schiavoni, Penitent Magdalene; (W.) Swooboda, Flight of Emp. Charles V. to Villach; "Schmor, Mephistopheles appears to Faust; (E. intermed. wall) Russ, Defence of the Löwel-bastion against the Turks in 1663. — 3rd R. (W.) Schödlberger, The Traunfall (p. 165); (N.) Molteni, Confession; (E.) Rebell, Three Neapolitan districts; O. Achenbach, Church-festival by twilight. — 4th R. Danhauser, Abraham rejects Hagar; Schönberger, Gulf of Baie; Binder, Romulus and Remus with the she-wolf; Führich, An apparition of knights fighting in the clouds alarms the inhabitants of Jerusalem shortly before its capture; Kraft, Zrínyi's salvo from the fortress of Szégen; (intermed. wall) Schönacht, The Grand Canal; Strassegschwandter, Russ soldiers endeavouring to escape with their booty.

Ground Floor. In the entrance-hall, which is borne by Caryatides, allegorical statues of Emp. Charles V. and Prince Eugene; in the rooms to the E. Italian, in those to the W. Netherlands pictures of no great interest. In the rounded extremities, in which the suites of rooms on both sides terminate, modern *Sculptures in Marble: (W.) Marchesi, Venus and Cupid; Benoni, Mary and her mother Anna; Schaller, Cupid as a youth; Kissling, Bust of Emp. Francis I.; Fracaroli, Slaughter of the Innocents; Sangiorgio, Prodigal son; (E.) Gandolfi, Jacob and Rachel; Schaller, Bella- rophon fighting with the Chimæra; Kühsmann, Perseus and Phineus; Cacciatori, Madonna; Bauer, Pietà; busts of the sculptor Marchesi and Marshal Radetzky.

[Near the Belvedere, beyond the lines, is the *Arsenal (Pl. 1) (adm. see p. 133), erected 1849—55, enclosed within a spacious quadrangle, more than 1/2 M. in length, 1/4 M. in breadth, at the corners and on the sides of which are barracks. Entrance in front, through the residence of the commandant; in the rear, on the opp. side, are the hospital and church of Maria vom Siege. The different buildings are as follows: *Armoury (Waffen-Museum)
in the rich Romanesque style, destined for the historically interesting contents of the Imper. Arsenal and other similar collections. gun-manufactory, iron-works, wood-yards, foundry for cannon, and boring-works. Visitors interested in the manufacture of weapons are conducted (in 1½ hr.) through the various establishments. The Waffen-Museum, however, the principal object of interest, is still uncompleted.]

2. *Collection of Antiquities* (Pl. 83) (adm. see p. 133): statues, busts, reliefs, inscriptions, mosaics, most of them from the Austrian dominions, on the ground-floor of the Lower Belvedere.


3. *Ambra Collection* (Pl. 82) (adm. p. 133), in the Lower Belvedere, a very celebrated collection of ancient armour and curiosities, commenced at the château of Ambra near Innsbruck (p. 216) by Archd. Ferdinand of the Tyrol (d. 1696), and transferred to Vienna in 1806.

1st Room. Equestrian Armour. A. That of Maximil. I. (d. 1519), B. That of Archd. Ferdinand, founder of the collection. By the window-wall, C. The gigantic (7½ ft.) life-guardsman of the Archduke. Also armour of Austrian and other princes; in the centre Nos. 17, 18. The black suit of Archd. Ferdinand, 34. That of Stephan Bathory, Prince of Transylvania and King of Poland (d. 1586), in steel and gold. — 2nd R. Armour of Germ. princes and others: r. D. Polished accoutrements of Rupert of the Palatinate (d. 1410); l. F. Those of Count Fugger (d. 1615). By the wall:
64. Sigmund von Königseid (d. 1589), entirely gilded; 74. Duke of Oliva (d. 1616), in enamel. By the window, 2nd pillar: XVII. Sword and casque of Skanderbeg, Prince of Albania (d. 1468, a vigorous opponent of the Turks); XVIII. Glove of Sultan Soliman (d. 1566), who besieged Vienna in 1529; on the 3rd pillar: XX. Quiver, bow and quiver of the grand visier Cār Mustaphā, who was strangled Dec. 25th, 1683, for having raised the siege of Vienna; XXI. Battle-axe of Montezuma (d. 1520); on the 4th pillar: XXII. Flag and club of Stephan Fadinger (d. 1626), leader in the Upper Austrian insurrection of the peasantry (p. 101). In the corner a Turkish flag and horse’s tail captured 1688. — 3rd R. Tyrolean, Italian, and Spanish Armour. G. Milanese suit of Archd. Ferdinand; H. State-suit of Duke Alex. Farnese (d. 1592), general of Philip II. in the Netherlands. On the pillars red suits of Venetian Doges. — 4th R. 141. Portraits of celebrities of the 15th—16th cent., most of them of the House of Hapsburg, possessing historical value only. (Also 9 busts). 1. Rudolph of Hapsburg, from the tombstone at Speyer; 2. Genealog. tree (dating from 1502) of the House of Hapsburg, from Rudolph (d. 1291) down to Philip the Handsome and Margaret, children of Maximil. I.; 5. Philip II. of Spain; 6. Don Juan of Austria; 9. Philippine Welser, the beautiful daughter of a citizen of Augsburg, wife of Archd. Ferdinand; 10. Archd. Ferdinand; 22. Mary of Burgundy; 23. Maximil. I.; 41. Elisabeth of England; 42. Duke Fred. of the Tyrol with the empty pockets (p. 215); 53, 64. Maximil. I.; 57. Philip II. of Spain; 63. Charles IV. of France; 72. Emp. Charles V.; 86, 87. Job. Fred. and Maurice, Electors of Saxony; 90, 91. Alb. Achilles and Joach. Hector, Electors of Brandenburg; 92. Philip the Generous, Landgrave of Hessen; 126. Stephan Bathory, K. of Poland; 127. Francis I. of France. BUSTS: 1. and II. Leop. I.; VII. Francis II.; by Canova; VIII. and IX. Medallion-portrait of Mat. Corvinus, K. of Hungary, and his consort. — 5th R. Nat. Hist. Curiosities and Works of Art; also implements, vases, mathem. and mus. instruments. At the entrance large antlers, naturally imbedded in a trunk of oak. 1st Cabinet: Horns of a rhinoceros, saws of the saw-fish, sea-urchins, &c.; 2nd: Corals; 3rd and 4th: minerals; 5th—7th: Ancient vases, metallic vessels, rings, knives, most of them found near Innsbruck, bronze figures, &c.; 8th: Sculptures in stone, reliefs, 5—8. Augustus, Vitellius, Vespasian, and Titus. — In the centre of the saloon in the Glass-Cabinet C. °Nos. 20—20 c. Reliefs by the Nuremberg sculptor Schweiger (d. 1690), scriptural subjects; 21. Presentation of Christ in the Temple. — 9th: Mosaics; 38. Large dial of agate, in Florentine raised work; silver plate from a synagogue; 10th: Carved ivory; 5. Adoration of the Magi, 14. Portrait of Zwingli; 11th: Wood and horn work. — In the centre in the Glass-Cabinet D. °63. Battle of Amazons, °64. Battle-piece, carved in box-wood, °65. Rape of the Sabinæ, in cedar, three master-pieces of Alex. Colin, sculptor of the celebrated monument of Maximil. I. at Innsbruck (p. 212). 12th: Wax works, enamel, inlaid wood; 2, 3. Ovid’s Metamorphoses in wax; 13th: Stained glass, goblets, vases; 14th: Watches, mathemat. instruments, tools as playthings for the children of the prince; 16th: Implements of various kinds, hawks’ hoods, Indian feather-ornaments; 17th and 18th: Mus. Instruments. — In the centre of the saloon, in the Cabinet A. °9. Mass of uncut emeralds from Peru; 157, 158. Two cut stones representing the Nativity and the (historically unfounded) humiliation of Francis I. of France before Emp. Charles V. In the Cabinet B. °80, 81. Grottoes of coral and shells. Between the two glass-cases the bust of Hieronymus Fracastoro (d. 1553), a celebrated physician, poet, and philosopher. By the window-pillars sumptuous saddles. — 6th R. Goblets and Weapons; silver vessels, rock-crystal, consecrated swords, costly weapons and accoutrements. At the sides of the 2nd case two Indian suits of armour. In the 4th, Janizary and Hungarian caparisons; below is a crossbow inlaid with ivory, bearing Dürer’s monogram and the date 1521; in the 2nd division weapons and accoutrements of the grand vizier Moham. Sakolowsch. In the adjacent small case the emerald-seal of the Archduke, handsome silver inkstand, etc.; three old Russian images of saints, small ornaments. Adjacent is a small and low Turkish table in enamel. — The pictures in the three foll. rooms are insignificant compared with those in the Upper Belvedere.
The following are the principal Private Collections:

1. Liechtenstein Gallery (adm. see p. 134), in the summer-palace (Pl. 89) of the Prince, suburb Rossau, by the street inclining r. outside the Schottenthor, a walk of 10 min.; 1200 pictures, many celebrated names. Garden and Park always open to the public.

1st Room. Large mytholog. pictures by Franceschini. — 2nd R. G. Reni, Caritas; *Correggio, Cupid asleep in the lap of Venus; Raphael, Portrait of Perugino; Domenichino, Sibyl; G. Reni, Adoration of the Shepherds; Fr. Francia, Madonna; *Giorgione, Female Portrait; Sassoferrato, Madonna.


2. Count Harrach’s Collections (Pl. 87) (adm. see p. 134). Freilung 3, on the second floor, well arranged, with light from above; about 400 pictures.

3. Albertina (adm. see p. 133), a collection of Drawings and Engravings, property of Archd. Albert, in his palace on the Bastei. This collection is one of the most valuable in Europe, chiefly remarkable for its Drawings (150 by Raphael, 160 by Dürrer, 150 by Rubens). The original study for Raphael's Transfiguration is particularly interesting; also a portrait of Emp. Max I. by Dürrer. The number of Engravings exceeds 200,000, the older masters copiously represented (Coronation of Mary, a 'niello' by Piniguerra, etc.). — The Library contains 40,000 vols., many of them magnificent editions; also a collection of Maps and Plans.

4. Count Czernin's Collection (Pl. 95) (adm. see p. 134), Josephstadt, in the Paradeplatz, consists of about 300 pictures.


The celebrated Esterhazy Gallery was transferred to Pest in 1865 (see p. 349).

The *Civic Arsenal (Pl. 109) (adm. see p. 133), in the Hof, contains 16,000 weapons and suits of armour of different periods, French, Prussian, Turkish, and other flags, skull of the grandvizier Kara Mustapha, with the silken cord with which he was strangled on his return from the siege of Vienna, large red banner captured from the Turks on that occasion, &c.

In the large square termed Am Hof rises a Mariensäule (Pl. 29), or column dedicated to the Virgin, and two Fountain-figures of metal (1812), representing Fidelity and Agriculture. In the vicinity is the Hoher Markt, with a temple in honour of the nuptials of the Virgin with St. Joseph, erected 1732, restored 1852.

The *Imperial Printing Office (Pl. 40) in the Singerstrasse, comprehends every possible mode of graphic reproduction, by means of printing-presses, stereotyping, lithography, photography, engraving, the galvano-plastic art, &c., as well as a type-foundry and kindred establishments. About 800 pers. are here regularly employed. Most of the rooms are at present inaccessible.

The Polytechnic Institution (Pl. 76) (adm. see p. 134), in Wieden, near the Elisabethbrücke, is an educational establishment (45 professors, 1000 stud.) for practical science, industry, and commerce, containing collections of products of Austrian industry, models of machinery, mathem. and mechan. instruments, the largest electric machine in Europe, laboratories, collection of miner-
als, &c.; also a manufactory of mechan. and astronom. instruments. In front of the building is the Statue of Kessl, inventor of the screw-propeller. — The Technolog. Museum (adm. see p. 134), connected with the Polytechnic, contains about 60,000 specimens of different manufactures, at various stages of their production, and about 5000 species of raw materials.

The Geological Institution (Pl. 36) (adm. see p. 134) in the Liechtenstein Palace, suburb of Landstrasse, founded in 1849 with a view to promote geological enquiry in all parts of the empire, possesses considerable collections. The society also contributes materially to the advancement of the art of mining, and issues many valuable maps and scientific works.

The University, founded 1365, re-organized under Maria Theresa by the celebrated physician Van Swieten, attended by about 2500 stud. and nearly as many occasional hearers, possesses a staff of 150 professors and lecturers. The lecturers on law and philosophy are delivered in a building in the Universitäts-Platz. The medical faculty enjoys an European reputation. The following establishments also appertain to the University: institution for the education of Rom. Cath. priests (Augustines, Spitalplatz); Rom. Cath. seminary (Stephansplatz 844); philological and historical seminary; an admirable Observatory (Academy Buildings N. E. of St. Stephen's); physical institution (Landstrasse, Erdberger-St. 15); agricultural (in the academy-buildings); botanical garden with herbaria (Rennweg 14); nat. hist. museum (Sonnenfelsgasse 12); chemical laboratory (in the Theresianum, Wieden); anatom. museum (Alser suburb, Währingerstrasse 1); patholog. museum (in the general hospital). — There is also a Prot. Theolog. Faculty (Alser suburb, Mariannengasse 25), unconnected with the university, with a staff of 7 professors.

Outside the Schottenthor is a large Barrack (Pl. 23), and beyond it the General Hospital (Pl. 64), a vast establishment accommodating 3000 patients, admirably organized and unrivalled in Europe.

In the vicinity, Währingerstrasse 15, is situated the not less celebrated Josephinum (Pl. 44), a medical-surgical institution founded in 1784 by Emp. Joseph II. for the education of military physicians (6 professors, 550 stud.), and provided with copious collections (excellent anatomical models in wax, accessible on Saturdays). It is connected with the hospital of the garrison. In the court a Hygeia as fountain-figure.

The Veterinary Institution (Pl. 105), suburb Landstrasse, Linke Bahngasse (adm. see p. 134), with a staff of 11 lecturers, is attended by 1000 students. The stables, baths, stuffed animals, models, &c. are principally interesting to the professional.

— In the vicinity is the Imperial Cavalry School (Pl. 14).

The Musical Society (Pl. 37), Tuchlauben 16, possesses a collection of 20,000 musical compositions, old instruments, portraits of composers, &c.
The Agricultural Society (Herrngasse, Landhaus 13) possesses interesting collections, accessible daily, except on the occasion of meetings.

On the N. E. side of the city, within the Frans-Josephs-Thor, are two very extensive Barracks; outside the gate, at the junction of the Wien and the Danube Canal, is the conspicuous Custom-House (Pl. 66). Adjacent is the Imperial Invalidenhaus (Pl. 41), containing large pictures of the battles of Aspern and Leipzig.

The Palace-Gardens, to the S. of the outer Burgplatz (Pl. 13), contain two Hothouses, with rare exotics, and an Equest. Statue of Francis I., husband of Maria Theresa. Admission in the morning on application to the gardener.

At the W. extremity of the outer Burgplatz is situated the Volksgarten (Pl. 107) (Burgthor and equest. statues, see p. 141), laid out in 1824 by the Emp. Francis. The Café, constructed in the form of a horse-shoe, is a fashionable resort during the concerts which take place here twice weekly (see p. 135). In the centre of the garden stands the Temple of Theseus, a copy of that at Athens, containing Canova's large group in marble representing Theseus' victory over the Minotaur, once destined by Napoleon I. to adorn the Corso at Milan. The subterranean passages contain Rom. antiquities. Both of these gardens are bounded by the Ringstrasse, and closed by the so-called 'Goldenes Gitter' (golden gate).

The Prater, a park and plantation E. of the Leopoldstadt, was laid out by Joseph II. in 1766. It is intersected by five avenues which diverge in different directions from the Prater-Stern, a circular space at the extremity of the Jägerzeil. The Hauptallee, the farthest to the r. of these avenues, leads to the Lusthaus, a summer-restaurant much frequented by the higher classes in spring.

The Wurstelprater, second avenue to the r., is the favourite haunt of the lower classes, especially on the afternoons of Sundays and holidays, and abounds in the attractions adapted to their taste. An exhibition of Fireworks takes place at a spot appointed for the purpose several times during the summer, e.g. on St. Anne's Day, July 26th. The third avenue, forming a prolongation of the Jägerzeil, leads to the Swimming-Bath (p. 133); the fourth to the N. Railway Station, the fifth, the farthest to the l., to the Augarten (see below). — The Wilder Prater, or uncultivated portion, consisting partly of forest, contains stags and deer, which are attracted by the blast of a horn and fed in the evening at a spot near the Lusthaus.

The Augarten, opened to the public by Joseph II. in 1775, is laid out in the old French style.

The Cemeteries of Vienna are unattractive, and contain few good monuments. In that of Währing, 1½ M. N.W. of Vienna, Franck, the celebrated physician (d. 1822), and the composers Beethoven (d. 1827) and Schubert (d. 1828) are interred. The cemetery of St. Mary, 2½ M. E. of the
33. Route. 153

8. Railway Station, contains a monument to Mozart (d. 1791), erected on the supposed spot of his interment. In the cemetery of Matzleinsdorf, 34 M. S.W. of the S. Station, is the grave of the composer Gluck (d. 1787).

The Krieger-Walhalla, or hall of the warriors, at Weitsdorf, 12 M. N.W. of Stockerau (from Vienna to Stockerau by rail. from the N. station in 1 hr.), erected by a wealthy military purveyor in his park, and afterwards presented to the emperor, contains reminiscences of various campaigns and the tombs of several marshals.

33. Environs of Vienna.

The Left Bank of the Danube is uninteresting, excepting historically as the scene of the battles of Aspern and Wagram in 1803, which were fought on the Marchfeld (p. 129), a flat agricultural tract bounded on the E. by the March. — Schönbrunn, Laxenburg, the Brühl, Baden, etc., on the Right Bank, are charmingly situated, and easily accessible by omnibus or railway.

*Schönbrunn (an excursion of 3—4 hrs.; omnibus see p. 132), an Imperial château on the Wien, 11/2 M. S.W. of the Mariahilf Line, was commenced as a hunting-lodge for the Emp. Matthias, and completed under Maria Theresa in 1775. Napoleon I. established his head-quarters here in 1804 and 1809, and his son the Duke of Reichstadt afterwards expired (July 22nd, 1832) in the room once occupied by his father.

The extensive garden, in the French style of the 18th cent., is always accessible. On the parterre are 32 marble statues by Beyer; farther on, a large basin with two fountains. On an eminence is the Gloriette, a colonnade commanding a fine view of Vienna (ascent r. in the arcade; fee 20 kr.). The botanical garden contains numerous palms and Brazilian plants. L. of the principal avenue are the Rom. ruin, the Obelisk, and the ‘Schöne Brunnen’ (beautiful fountain), whence the château derives its name.

The Menagerie contains a remarkably fine collection of animals. On application to the inspector strangers are conducted to the interior (fee 35 kr.).

Beyond the gardens of Schönbrunn are situated the imperial château of Heilsendorf (11/2 M. from the château of Schönbrunn), a stat. on the S. railway, and the beautiful village of Hietzing (omnibus see p. 132), consisting almost exclusively of villas and restaurants (Domnayer’s Casino and Schwender’s Garten attract numerous visitors). In the churchyard the monument of a Baroness Pillersdorf by Canova. The church of Pensing (stat. on the W. railway), a village opp. the N.W. corner of the garden of Schönbrunn, contains the beautifully executed *monument of a Frau v. Rottmann by the Florentine sculptor Finelli, unsurpassed in Vienna except by the monument by Canova (p. 140) in the Augustine church. E. of the garden of Schönbrunn lies Meidling, a watering-place (stat. on the S. railway), with the Tivoli, a place of recreation (omnibus see p. 133).

*Laxenburg (Stern; Ungar. Krone) (excursion of 4—5 hrs.; omnibus from the Stephansplatz to the S. Station 1/2 hr., rail. to Mödling and branch line thence to Laxenburg in 1 hr.), another
imperial château and park, on the Schuechat, consists of a building erected in 1377, and another in 1600, containing little to interest the traveller. The flower-gardens are closed, but the park is always accessible. The principal points are generally visited in the following order:

Monument of Francis II., a colossal bust in marble by Marchesi; Lusthaus im Eichenhain ('summer-house in the oak-grove'), a salon with eight views of the park; Rittergut (vault of the knights), a Goth. chapel; Meierei (farm); Rittersaule (knight's column). In the vicinity of the latter is the Franzenburg, erected 1801, on an island in the lake (ferry 10 kr.), a castle containing a valuable collection of medieval curiosities, armour, weapons of the insurgent peasants under Fadinger (p. 101), etc. The Hapsburg Saloon contains 17 statues of sovereigns, from Rudolph I. to Charles VI. and Maria Theresa; in the Reception Room 6 portraits of Bohemian kings, ceiling in wood-work of 1580, Wallenstein's cabinet; in the treasury precious trinkets and carved ivory; in the Drawing Room two large pictures by Höchle; marriage of Francis II. to his third wife (1808) and the banquet on that occasion; in the Bed Room, copy of a picture by Dürrer; in the Throne Room, coronation of Francis II. and banquet in the Römer at Frankfurt; in the Chapel the monstrance raised by the priest when the Emp. Max was in a perilous position on the Martinswand (p. 236); in the Dungeon an automaton which shakes its chains; from the Tower a magnificent view of the Alps of Styria and the Schneeberg to the S., and of the Leytha Mts. to the S.E.; in the Coronation Saloon the Coronation of Emp. Ferdinand (1830), painted by Höchle, Coronation of the Empress Carolina, (1825) by Bucker; in the Hall the interview of Leopold with Sobieski, the Emp. Max on the Martinswand, and three other pictures by Höchle and Bucker; in the Lothringeraal (Lorraine Room) 20 portraits of princes of this family, the finest those of Archd. Charles and Archd. John (fee 85 kr.)

A walk through the park by the above route, then by the Turnierplatz (tournament-ground) and the gold-fish pond back to the rail. stat., may, exclusive of stoppages and a visit to the interior of the Franzenburg, be accomplished in 1/2 hr.; guide (40 kr.) unnecessary, if the annexed plan be consulted, unless the visitor be much pressed for time. It should be observed that a delay sometimes occurs at the Franzenburg, a limited number of persons only being admitted at one time.

The excursions to Schönbrunn and Laxenburg may be combined thus. By first train in the morning to Laxenburg in 1 hr., stay of 2—3 hrs., back by train to stat. Hetzendorf, on foot to Schönbrunn (1/4 hr.), through the garden to the Gloriette (1/2 hr.), Menagerie 1 hr., omnibus or horse-railway (p. 132) back to Vienna in 3/4 hr., arriving at 5 or 6 p. m.

The *Brühl. Rail. to Mödling see below. On foot from the stat. through the Brühl to the Meierei (farm) in 1 hr.; thence to the Husaren-Tempel (p. 155) 1/2 hr. An omnibus runs between the *Zwei Raben Inn at the Meierei and the stat. (10 kr.). — Or the traveller may alight at stat. Brunn, and ascend the old castle of Liechtenstein; thence descend for a few hundred paces to the r. (S.), round the hill, to the Vordere Brühl, then ascend of the Brühl; or, if time be very limited, the traveller may now return to the rail. at stat. Mödling, in which case the walk from stat. Brunn to stat. Mödling occupies 1 1/2 hr. The Husaren-Tempel is the most conspicuous point in the district.
Railway to Baden (S. line) in 1 hr., a series of picturesque landscapes (best seats on the r.). The line runs at a considerable elevation, affording an extensive view E. as far as the Leytha Mts., W. the city, numerous villas, and populous villages at the base of a beautiful range of hills. The train skirts the cemetery of Matzleinsdorf (p. 152). Farther on, 1. on the summit of the Wiener Berg, rises a Goth. column, erected 1542, termed Spinnkreuz from the statues of SS. Crispinus and Crispinianus, now corrupted to Spinnern am Kreus. To the r., by the avenue leading from Schönbrunn to Laxenburg, the Gloriette (p. 153). On the mountains near stat. Brunn are several ruined castles; above them rises the Husaren-Tempel. Excellent wine is produced by the vineyards near stat. Gumpoldskirchen.

The traveller alights at Brunn, or at the sulphur baths of Mödling (Lamm). Immediately behind the latter lies the Brühl (or Briel), a ravine in the limestone rock, abounding in natural beauties, the property of Prince Liechtenstein, whose father caused it to be adorned with pleasure-grounds and artificial ruins. Behind the church of Mödling a path ascends to the ruined Markgrafenburg. Paths lead hence along the heights, passing several artificial ruins, to the old castle of Liechtenstein, destroyed by the Turks; adorning it is the new château with garden in the Engl. style. The ravine expands into a grassy dale; below are the village of Vorderbrühl and the Teufelsmühle. The conspicuous Siegenstein, the highest of the surrounding hills, is crowned by the Husaren-Tempel, in the Florentine style, erected by Prince John of Liechtenstein (d. 1836) to the memory of husars who saved his life at the battle of Aspern in 1809. It commands an extensive prospect, embracing the Schneeberg. The stranger may now return hence to Mödling.

The valley beyond Vorderbrühl is uninteresting. The path leads by Gaden to the ancient abbey of Heiligenkreuz; then through the Sattelbachthal and the beautiful Helenenthal to Baden. A shorter path leads from Gaden by Siegenfeld to the Helenenthal, the latter part of the way very rugged. Direct path from Gaden to Baden a descent of 1½ hr. If time is limited, the traveller is recommended to return from the Husaren-Tempel to Mödling, and proceed thence by rail. to Baden, from which the Helenenthal is more conveniently visited.

*Baden (692 ft.) (Stadt Wien; Redoute; Fuchs; Schwarzer Adler; Café at the stat.), a town with numerous handsome country-residences, is celebrated for its warm baths (720—970 Fahr.), which were known to the Romans (Thermae Pannonicae). Sulphate of lime is the principal ingredient of the waters. The chief spring (Ursprung) rises in a cavern at the base of the Calvarienberg, in the dolomite-limestone, through which a passage, 40 yds. long, leads to it (fee 25 kr.). Most of the baths are fitted up for bathing in common, the patients being provided with bathing-dresses. The Herzogshof is capable of containing 150 pers. Spectators are admitted to the galleries above.
Beyond the baths is a Swimming Estab. (bath 30 kr.), well fitted up, with a basin for bathers of each sex, supplied with the thermal water (72—750 Fahr.). Ascent hence in 10 min. to the Calvarienberg, commanding an extensive *view of the populous plain, in the background S.E. the Leytha Mts., in the foreground Baden, r. the Weilburg, above it the ruin of Rauheneck. In the vicinity, in the grounds higher up, is the Moritzruh, a hut affording a good survey of the town.

The *Helenenthal is the favourite promenade in the environs (best route: ascent by the l. bank of the Schwechat, back by the r. bank). On abrupt rocks rise the ruins of Rauhenstein (pleasant excursion, good path). Rauheneck, and Scharfenec; l. on the height, the Weilburg. The Urtheisten, a rock which formerly closed the valley, is now penetrated by a tunnel; the grounds above it are also attractive. Farther on are the Kramershütten (reached by fiacre from the stat. in 1 hr., about 4 fl. there and back), where refreshm. are procured. The finest prospect is obtained from the Eiersenes Thor, the highest mountain in the environs; summit attained in 1 hr.

The principal points near Baden may be visited in 2 hrs. thus: fiacre (2—2½ fl.) from the stat. by the Weilburg to the tunnel, back by the foot of the Rauhenstein to the vicinity of the Swimming Baths (drive of 1 hr.), where the vehicle is dismissed. Then ascend the Calvarienberg, descend to the Swimming Baths, visit the Ursprung and Cursaal, and finally traverse the park to the stat., a walk of 1 hr. Omnibuses run from the stat. to the entrance of the valley, near the Weilburg.

*Kahlenberg and *Leopoldsberg. To Döbling in ½ hr., or to Grinzing in 1 hr. by omnibus (see p. 132). At Grinzing horses and donkeys may be hired. Pedestrians proceed hence to a cross in ¼ hr., a small bridge ¼ hr., a solitary tree 10 min., then to the l. in ¾ hr. to the Casino (Inn). Theuer's Inn in the vicinity affords a better view of the mountains. From the Kahlenberg to the Leopoldsberg 20 min.; then a very steep descent to Kahlenberger Dörfelt, whence at every hour precisely an omnibus starts for Vienna.

Or the following route may be preferred. From Grinzing ascend the height on the l. in 20 min. to the beautifully situated *Bellevue Inn, in 10 min. more (way indicated by sign-post) to the still higher *Himmel Inn, a fine point of view. Thence a rapid descent through a shady valley to (¼ hr.) Sievering, whence omnibuses run every hour to Vienna.

The Kahlenberg, or Josephskogel, affords an extensive view of Vienna and the Marchfeld (p. 129), the spurs of the Carpathian Mts. on the frontier of Moravia and Hungary, and the Styrian Alps. The Leopoldsberg, the last eminence of the Wienerwald, rises 900 ft. immediately above the Danube. In the church here John Sobieski, Charles of Lorraine, and other generals of the allied army, offered prayers for success in their approaching con-
A steep path descends from the Leopoldsberg to Klosterneuburg, 7½ M. N.W. of Vienna (omnibus every hour, see p. 132), a small town on the r. bank of the Danube, 3 M. above Nussdorf (p. 163), with the wealthiest and most ancient Augustine Monastery in Austria, to which upwards of two-thirds of the immediate environs of Vienna belong. The palatial abbey-buildings were erected 1750. The Leopoldschapel contains the celebrated Altar of Verdun, consisting of 51 plates of metal, bearing rude representations of biblical subjects ('niello' work), dating from 1181, perhaps the first attempts in the art of engraving, of which Maso Finiguerra (1450) is usually considered to have been the inventor. The windows of the old chapter-room are filled with stained glass, dating from the end of the 13th cent. The column in the Kirchenplatz was erected in 1381 on the cessation of the plague.

Dornbach and Neu-Waldegg, two adjacent villages W. of Vienna (omnibus see p. 132), are also frequently visited. The principal attraction here is the wooded Park of Prince Schwarzenberg, through which a road ascends from the halting-place of the omnibus to the (3 M.) Holländer Dörfd (*Inn), a fine point of view: E. a part of Vienna, the Marchfeld, and the spurs of the Carpathians, the Danube down to Hainburg (p. 344) with its white château; S. a mountain-landscape, the Schneeberg conspicuous in the background. The park formerly belonged to Marshal Lascy (d. 1802), whose monument in the form of a chapel is here. Small vehicles for 3 pers. from the omnibus-station to the Dörfel 1½—2 fl. — A more extensive prospect may be enjoyed from the Hermannskogel, a wooded ridge of considerable height with a belvedere, ascended with guide from the Holländer Dörfel. A tolerable path, which may easily be found, leads from the Hermannskogel to the Kahlenberg, a walk to which from the omnibus stat. would occupy 8—9 hrs.

34. From Vienna to Linz.

Western Railway in 4½—6½ hrs.; express fares 10 fl. 80, 8 fl. 10 kr. — Travellers in the reverse direction (Linz to Vienna) will find the steamboat far preferable, this being one of the finest parts of the Danube. The descent is accomplished in 8—9 hrs. (the ascent more than double that time). The railway-traveller obtains one glimpse only of the Danube near Melk, but the country traversed by the line is also picturesque.

Station outside the Mariahilf Line, see p. 132. The entrance-hall of the principal building contains a good marble statue of the Empress Elisabeth (by Gasser), after whom the line is sometimes named. Soon after the train has quitted the stat., Schönbrunn (p. 153) appears on the l. Then stat. Pensing, and opposite to
it Hietzing, on the r. bank of the Wien (see p. 183). On the height to the l. rises the archiepiscopal château of Ober St. Veit; r. the Kahlenberg with its castle. Farther on, stat. Hüttdorf, also with numerous country-residences; l. the walls of the extensive deer-park laid out by Charles VI. and Joseph II. — Maria-brunn possesses a pilgrimage-church; the monastery, erected by Ferdinand III. in 1636, has been employed since 1813 as a school for foresters. Near stat. Weidlingau a château of Prince Dietrichstein.

In the vicinity, to the N., is Hadersdorf, presented by Maria Theresa to Marshal Laudon (d. 1790), who was interred in the park. — Farther on in the same picturesque valley lie Haimbach and the old Carthusian monastery of Mauerbach, founded by Fred. the Handsome (d. 1322) who was interred within its walls. Farther distant is the Tübinger Kogel (1605 ft.), commanding a fine view, frequently visited from Vienna.

Beyond stat. Purkersdorf the line crosses the Wien and proceeds towards the heights of the Wiener Wald, or Forest of Vienna. To the S.W. of stat. Pressbaum are the sources of the Wien. The scenery is wild and picturesque as far as stat. Rekawinkel, beyond which the construction of the line presented great difficulties. The Eichgraben is traversed by means of two long tunnels, wide curves, and a viaduct. Stat. Neulengbach on an eminence, commanded by a lofty situated castle of Prince Liechtenstein. The neighbouring heights of Buchsberg and Stahlraut command fine views. — Several small stations. Beyond stat. Pottembrunn the line quits the mountains and crosses the Traisen-fluss, on which stat. St. Poelten (Kaiserin von Oesterreich; Löwe: Hirsch), an episcopal see with 4500 inhab., is situated. The abbey-church, founded in 1030, re-erected in the transition style after a fire in 1266, and finally restored in the degraded style of the last cent., contains some good stained glass in the S. aisle. The large building near the stat. is the imperial school for engineers. A high road leads hence S. to Mariazell (p. 311).

Stat. Prinzersdorf is situated on the impetuous Bielach, a stream abounding in fish. Stat. Loosdorf is surrounded by vineyards and saffron-gardens; near it the interesting castles Schalaburg, Albrechtsburg, and Osterburg. After passing through a tunnel, the train reaches stat. Melk (p. 161), with its church and monastery, the finest point on the line. The line skirts the Danube for a short distance, crosses the Melk, then descends into the valley of Pöchlarn (p. 161), crosses the Erlaf, and reaches stat. Krummnussbaum. On the opp. bank lies Mariabach; on the height the highly revered pilgrimage-church of Maria Taferl; then farther on, the imperial castle of Persenbeug (p. 161).

Near stat. Kemmelbach the line quits the Danube and crosses the Ips. Stat. Amstetten was the scene of a victory gained by Murat over the Austrians, Nov. 5th, 1805. To the l. beyond St. Peter rises the castle of Salaberg. Beyond stat. St. Valentin
(branch line to Steyer see p. 306) the Enns, the boundary between Lower and Upper Austria, is crossed.

Stat. Enns (Adler; Krone), is a picturesquely situated town, the fortifications of which were constructed with the money paid by England as a ransom for Richard Cœur de Lion. The lofty old watch-tower in the market-place was erected by Emp. Maximil. II. in 1565. Schloss Ennseck on an eminence, the property of Prince Auersperg, contains a collection of Rom. antiquities. Next stat. Asten.

About 3 M. S.W. lies the extensive Augustine Abbey of St. Florian, one of the most ancient in Austria. The present edifice is of the 18th cent., the low crypt of the 13th. The library, with 40,000 vols., contains some valuable MSS.; the pictures are chiefly copies. The collection of coins is very extensive and admirably arranged, inferior only to that at Vienna.

A short distance from St. Florian rises the Tillysburg, a square building with towers at the corners. In 1623 the castle of Volkersdorf was presented to Tilly, the general of the Imperial troops in the Thirty Years' War, by Emp. Ferdinand II. It was subsequently taken down by Tilly's nephew, who caused the present castle to be erected, nearly on the same site, in 1636. It is now the property of the abbey.

The line crosses the Traun, not far from the market-town of Ebelsberg, scene of a sanguinary conflict between the Austrians under Hiller, and the French under Masséna, in which the latter lost 6000 men, May 3rd 1809. Linz see p. 101.

35. The Danube from Linz to Vienna.

Steamboat daily in 8-9 (ascent 18-19) hrs.; fares for the descent 1 fl. 70 kr.; return-tickets, available within the year of issue, at greatly reduced rates. Good refreshments on board at somewhat high charges; table d'hote 1 fl. 40 kr. — R. denotes the right, l. the l. bank. The average hours of arrival at the more important places are given, assuming that the boat starts from Linz at 8 a.m. — Railway, see R. 34. Down the stream the steamer is far preferable, as the railway touches the river between Kemmelbach and Melk only.

Below Linz the r. bank of the Danube is flat. Fine retrospect of the town and its picturesque environs.

r. Ziselau, at the influx of the Traun. Opp. to it

1. Steyeregg, a small town partially concealed behind a wooded island. Above it rises Schloss Steyeregg, the seat of Count Weissenwolf. Numerous islands render the stream very picturesque. The r. bank continues mountainous as far as Mauthausen, the l. flat. From

r. Asten (also a rail. stat.) the Augustine Abbey of St. Florian lies about 3 M. to the S.; near it the Tillysburg (see above). L. on one of the numerous islands the ruined castle of Spielberg.

r. Enns (rail. stat.), 1 1/2 M. from the Danube, with the castle of Ennseck (see above).

(9 a. M.) 1. Mauthausen (Schachner), a small town with a flying-bridge. The castle of Pragstein projects far into the stream.

Below Mauthausen the green Enns flows into the Danube
and retains its colour for a long distance below its influx. The
1. bank now becomes flat.

(9.45 a.m.) r. Wallsee, a village on a hill surrounded with
fruit-trees, commanded by a handsome castle, once the property
of Marshal Daun, now that of Count Wickenburg.

1. On an eminence, a short distance from the bank, the castle
of Czam. Near

r. Ardagger the Danube suddenly turns to the N. The chan-
nel contracts and is confined between lofty, wooded mountains.

(10.15 a.m.) l. Grein, a beautifully situated little town, is
commanded by the extensive and well kept Greinburg, a châteleau
of the Duke of Coburg. The ridges of rock which here project
far into the stream form the 'Greiner Schwalt' (i.e. surging
water).

Below Grein the Danube has forced its passage through solid
rocks of granite. The stream is divided by the extensive island
of Werth. Huge masses of rock, partially under water, here im-
pede the progress of the river and force it into three channels,
the most S. of which, passing the island of Werth, is termed the
Strudel (i.e. turbulent or gurgling water). This channel, although
containing the largest masses of rock, is employed by the steamers
and barges, as the other two are very shallow. The Strudel is
only 30–40 ft. broad and about 500 ft. in length, and within
this short distance the fall of the river exceeds 3 ft. The rocks
were blasted for the last time in 1853, and the passage is no
longer attended with danger.

Towards the N. rises a grand mass of rock, crowned with the
ruined castle of Werfenstein, by the watch-tower of which a cross
rises on the loftiest point of the island. Near the market-town
of Struden on the l. bank, opp. to the Werfenstein, rises the
ruin of an ancient robber-stronghold of that name. On the r. bank
the village of Hössgang comes in view.

About 500 ft. below the Strudel the Hausstein, a lofty rock,
surmounted by the ruins of a tower, forms a new obstacle to the
stream as it descends from the Strudel. The water breaks itself
against the rocky ridges of the island, and is thus forced N. to-
wards the Langer Stein, from which it again rebounds to meet
the remainder of the volume of the river descending in a different
direction. The eddy formed by the counter-currents constitutes the
once dangerous Wirbel (i.e. whirlpool), which is now nothing
more than an unusually swift rapid. The passage of the Strudel
and Wirbel occupies a few minutes only. At the lower extremity
of this defile lies

1. St. Nicola, with many picturesque rocky landscapes in the
environs, a point frequently visited by artists. The Danube now
resumes the even tenor of its way.

1. Sarmingstein, with ancient watch-tower. Below the ruins of
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r. Freystein, the Isperbach falls into the Danube on the l.
r. Donaudorf, a small château. On a rock projecting into the
river rises
1. Persenbeug, an imperial château, often occupied by the
Emperor Francis.

(11 a. m.) r. Ips (the Rom. Pons Isidis), a small town on the
Ips. One of the two most conspicuous buildings is a lunatic asy-
lum, the other a hospital.

r. Süssenstein, with the ruins of the Cistercian Abbey of
Gottessthal, burned down by the French in 1809. Below it, in
the distance, the spacious pilgrimage-church of Maria Taferl, on
a mountain 1300 ft. high, visited by 100,000 devotees annually,
comes in view. It is ascended from the market-town of

1. Mährbach, whence the church is attained in 1 hr. The
summit of the hill commands a fine view of the valley of the
Danube, a large part of Lower Austria, the Styrian Alps, and the
mountain-range from the Schneeberg near Vienna to the Ba-
varian frontier.

(11.30 a. m.) r. Pöchlarn (rail. stat.), the Rom. Arselpe,
the traditional residence of Rüdiger of Pechlarn, one of the heroes
of the Nibelungen-Lied, who accorded a most brilliant reception
to Chriemhilde on her journey to the land of the Huns. Fruit is
generally plentiful and cheap here. The steamer is sometimes
detained a considerable time at this station. The valley now ex-
spands. Near the market-borough of

1. Weißenegg rises a picturesque pinnacled castle with two
towers, still in tolerable preservation, said to have been erected
by Rüdiger of Pechlarn.

(12 o’clock) Melk, or Mölk (rail. stat.) (Lamm; Ochs), is a small
town at the base of the rock on which stands a celebrated Bene-
dictine Abbey, 185 ft. above the river, founded 1089, re-erected
1701-38, resembling a large palace rather than a monastery. A
château of the margraves of Babenberg, some of whom are interred
in the church, once occupied this site. The abbey has been be-
sieged several times. Two strong bastions with embrasures, which
are still seen at the E. entrance, were strengthened by Napoleon
after the battle of Aspern. The church, sumptuously fitted up
with gilding and red marble, contains a remarkably fine organ.
The library (30,000 vols.), comprising incunabula and MSS. in
a handsome saloon, as well as the picture-gallery, deserve a visit.
The chapel of the abbey contains the ‘Melker Kreuz’, admirably
executed in embossed gold, 23 in. in height, dating from 1363.
The back is adorned with pearls and precious stones; the foot
is of silver. Melk and Mautern, situated farther down the river,
are also mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied.

Below Melk the Danube again enters the Wachau, so named
as early as Charlemagne, a picturesque and narrow defile, many

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miles in length, abounding in beauties of nature, and associated
with a number of curious old legends.
2. Aggstein, once a dreaded robber's castle. One of its former
lawless occupants is said to have thrown his prisoners from the
top of the rock into the abyss beneath. Below
1. Schoallenbach, the Teufelsmauer (devil's wall), a ridge of
rock resembling a wall, extends from the river to the summit of
the hill above.

(12.45 p.m.) 1. Spitz, a market-borough with very ancient
church and a ruined castle, built around a vine-clad hill, the
produce of which is of very inferior quality.

1. St. Michael. On the roof of the old church are placed six
hares made of clay, quaintly commemorative of a snow-drift which
is said to have so completely covered the church that the hares
ran over the roof.

1. Wesendorf. Opp. to it another indented rocky wall ascends
the hill. The river turns E.

1. Rossatz, market-town and castle. Below it, on a rocky
eminence, rise the picturesque ruins of the castle of

(1 p.m.) 1. Dürrenstein, or Tyrmstein, the property of Prince
Starhemberg. The old town of that name lies at the foot of the
castle-hill. In the vicinity a skirmish took place between the
French under Mortier and Russians under Kutusow, in which the
Austrian marshal Schmidt fell. The new château, the suppressed
abbey, and the church give place a handsome appearance. In
the ruinsof a nunnery of the order of St. Clara, suppressed 1769,
an inn has been established. In 1192—93 Duke Leopold VI. kept
his enemy Richard Cœur de Lion a prisoner in the old castle
during 15 months, and here the faithful Blondel is said to have
discovered his lost master. (The same story, however, also attaches
to the castle of Trifels in the Bavarian Palatinate, whither Richard
was conveyed from Dürrenstein.)

The banks of the river now become flat and less interesting,
and continue so until Vienna is approached.

1. Mautern, Rom. Mutinum. A wooden bridge, 1/3 M. in length,
dating from 1463, the only one between Linz and Vienna, here
connects Mautern with

(1.15 p.m.) 1. Stein (Eder; Elephant), a well built town,
consisting of a single row of houses. Near the bridge are the ruins
of a castle destroyed by Matthias Corvinus in 1486, and on the
Frauenberg remnants of another stronghold. The old borough of
Krems is separated from Stein by the suppressed Capuchin mo-
nastery of Und. From the river they present the appearance of
a single long town.

* The extensive and wealthy Benedictine Abbey of Göttweih,
which has already been visible to the steamboat-traveller for some
time, situated on a hill 300 ft. high, about 5 M. from the Danube, was founded in 1072. The present building was erected in 1719. The portal of the church and the great staircase are magnificent. The abbey also possesses a library with numerous incunabula and MSS., a physical cabinet, collections of coins, antiquities, natural hist. specimens, and engravings.

Numerous islands again divide the stream. In the distance the solitary church of Wetterkreuz rises on the brow of the mountains.

(2 p.m.) r. Traismauer, a very old village, not visible from the river, is mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied. Near it the Traisen falls into the Danube.

(3 p.m.) r. Tulln, one of the oldest towns on the Danube, the Comagena of the Romans, and station of one of their fleets which guarded the river, is also mentioned in the Nibelungen. In the extensive plain here, the Tullner Feld, an army of 60,000 men assembled in 1683 for the purpose of aiding the distressed Viennese against their Turkish besiegers. The Danube is here crossed by the Kaiser Franz-Joseph Rail. (from Vienna to Budweis and Pilsen, p. 125).

Below Tulln, as the Wiener Wald is approached, the scenery becomes more attractive.

r. Greifenstein, a castle of Prince Liechtenstein, with handsome tower, attracts numerous visitors from Vienna.

l. Kreisenstein, an old castle at some distance from the river.

r. Höffstein, below which the river suddenly turns S. In the distance the Kahlenberg (p. 156) becomes visible.

l. Kornneuburg, formerly a fortress, frequently mentioned in the history of the war between Matthias Corvinus and Emp. Fred. III., and in that of the Thirty Years' War, is situated in the plain, a considerable distance inland, near the railway from Vienna to Stockerau. The Bisamberg, a vine-clad slope, extends along the bank. The pinacles of the wealthiest Augustine Abbey in Austria are now seen glittering in the distance.

r. Klosterneuburg (p. 157). The scenery becomes more beautiful as the Kahlenberg is approached. The river here expands to a breadth of $3\frac{1}{4}$ M., and is divided into three channels by wooded islands, above which towers the distant spire of St. Stephen's.

(4.15 p.m.) r. Nussdorf. The broader arm of the Danube does not touch the capital. Passengers are hence transferred by a smaller vessel to the quay near the Ferdinands Bridge.

Vienna, R. 32.

36. From Linz to Salzburg.

Railway in 3$1/2$–4$1/2$ hrs.; express fares 7 fl. 13, 5 fl. 35 kr.; ordinary 5 fl. 34, 4 fl. 45, 2 fl. 97 kr. Austr. currency.

As the station at Linz is quitted the church and monastery on the Freinberg (p. 102) are seen on the r.; below it is the
vast roof of one of the towers of the fortifications. At stat. Wels (*Schwarzer Adler), the Ovilabis of the Romans, the line to Passau (p. 99) diverges. Emp. Maximil. I. and Prince Charles of Lorraine died here in the old castle of Prince Auersperg. R., beyond the town, are extensive cavalry barracks.

About 12 M. S.E. of Wels is situated the venerable and wealthy Benedictine Abbey of Kremmünster, with the village (Hofwirth) of that name. The abbey, which was founded by Duke Tassilo of Bavaria in 772, was presented by Charlemagne with the neighbouring Albensee and its banks. The present palatial structure is of the 18th cent.; it contains a valuable library with a number of incunabula and MSS. The abbey also boasts of a lofty observatory, admirably fitted up, the lower floors of which contain an extensive nat. hist. collection. — Hall, a watering-place with a spring strongly impregnated with iodine, lies 4½ M. to the E.

Beyond Wels the line traverses a well wooded district. The Traun, a clear, green stream, is crossed.

Stat. Lambach (*Rössel; branch-line and conveyances to Gmunden see p. 165) is a small town, possessing numerous large and important looking buildings. Among these is a handsome Benedictine Abbey (founded 1032), which contains a collection of engravings, specimens of early printing, MSS., and nine large altar-pieces by Sandrart. From a wooded eminence peeps a pilgrimage-church, triangular in form, surmounted by three towers, and paved with marble of three different colours, founded 1727 by an abbot of the monastery in honour of the Trinity, of which fact the constant recurrence of the number 3 is a whimsical symbol. In order to reduce the cost of the structure to 333,333 fl. a surplus was deducted and distributed among 333 poor persons.

Beyond Lambach the line quits the Traunthal and enters the fertile valley of the Ager. From stat. Schwanenstadt a branch-line to Wolfsegg, prettily situated, and possessing extensive brown-coal mines. From stat. Attnang the Traunfall (p. 165) is 4½ M. distant. To the l. the old château of Buchheim; in the background rises the huge Höllengebirge (p. 168). Stat. Vöcklabruck (Mohr; Post), a pleasant little town on the Ager; r. the château and ruin of Wartenburg, l. the monastery of Thalheim. Then stat. Timmelkam.

The *Attersee, the largest lake in Austria (16 M. long, 8 M. broad), may easily be reached hence (4½ M.). At the N. end is the château of Kammer, the property of Ct. Khevenhüller, from which the lake is sometimes termed the Kammersee. Since 1870 a steamboat has plied between Kammer, Attersee, Weyregg, Steinbach, and Unterach (in 2½ hra.; fares 80, 40 kr.). To the S. rise the Höllengebirge (p. 168) on the l., and the Schafberg (p. 176) on the r. From Unterach to St. Gilgen (p. 177) 10½ M., to Mondsee (p. 177) 12 M.

Farther on in the valley of the Vöckla, which falls into the Ager at Timmelkam, are several villages of little importance; then stat. Neumarkt at the base of the Thannberg (2485 ft.), whence a fine view may be enjoyed. Near stat. Seekirchen the line skirts the Wallersee, or Lake of Seekirchen, 4½ M. in length, crosses the impetuous Fischach several times, and reaches the
valley of the Salzach. L. the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Plain (p. 184). The handsome rail. stat. of Salzburg lies 3/4 M. from the town.

Salzburg, R. 39.

37. From Linz to Ischl. Salzkammergut.

The Salzkammergut may be best explored as follows: from Lambach by rail. to Gmunden (in 1 1/4 hr.; fares 1 fl. 87, 1 fl. 40, 94 kr.), or better by carriage for the sake of visiting the Traun Falls (in 3 hrs., for 5-6 fl., see below). Pedestrians may proceed by rail. to the Traunfall station (in 1 hr.), beyond stat. Roitham; descend to the cascade in 1/4 hr., and walk thence to Gmunden, a distance of 8 M., following the valley of the Traun the whole way. In this case, in order to avoid difficulties respecting luggage, a ticket should be taken to Gmunden, where the traveller recovers it, whilst he himself quits the train at the Traunfall stat. In dry seasons a visit to the Traunfall does not repay the trouble; the traveller should, moreover, observe that he may possibly miss the steamer on the Traunsee. From Gmunden to Ebensee steamboat in 1 hr., corresponding with the diligence to Ischl (in 2 hrs.). This route may thus be combined with the following: after a glance at Ischl the traveller takes a carriage to (9 M.) St. Wolfgang (one-horse 4 1/2 fl.), spends the night there, ascends the Schafberg on the following morning (in 3/4 hrs.), and descends in (2 1/2 hrs.) to St. Gilgen. Carr. thence to Salzburg in 5-6 hrs. (one-horse, not always to be had); or by diligence late in the evening.

Those who have leisure, but do not care to walk, are recommended to quit the railway at Lambach and proceed by carriage (5-6 fl.) in 3-4 hrs. via the Traunfall to Gmunden, a pleasant route, by which means the excessively bad railway is altogether avoided. Gmunden, a pleasant spot with very picturesque environs, is recommended as a good resting-place, and is less pretending than Ischl.

The "Salzkammergut" (an imperial domain, literally 'salt-exchequer-property', the sale of salt being a monopoly of the Austrian government), occasionally and most appropriately termed the 'Austrian Switzerland', a mountainous district lying between Styria and Salzburg, about 250 sq. M. in area, with a popul. of 17,500 (3500 Prot.), is characterized by picturesque green valleys and beautiful, sequestered lakes. It is intersected by the Traun, which connects the lakes of Hallstadt and Gmunden, and forms the waterfall already mentioned in the vicinity of Lambach. The very favourite baths of Ischl lie in the heart of this tract. No other district in Germany offers such a variety of charming scenery within so small a compass, in exploring which weeks or even months may be spent most agreeably.

The Railway from Linz to Gmunden (constructed as a horse-railway in 1821), about 42 M. in length, is one of the oldest in Germany. It was originally destined for the transport of salt from the mines of the Salzkammergut to the Danube. (Passengers are conveyed from Linz to Lambach by the Salzburg main line.)

From Linz to Lambach see p. 163. Thence either by railway or carriage, in view of the Traunstein (p. 167), the outline of which is said to resemble the profile of Louis XVI. (1. beside it the glaciers of the Thorstein, p. 173; r. the Höllengebirge, p. 168), to the (6 M.) Falls of the Traun, the stat. for which is beyond stat. Roitham.

A long, indented ridge of conglomerate extends half way across the river from the l. bank, over and through which barrier the clear green Traun is precipitated in several leaps from a height of 43 ft. The cascade is best seen from belong the bridge. At the upper extremity of the ridge is a sluice-house, where a good survey is obtained (key to be had at the mill).
Gmunden (1829 ft.) (Hotel Bellevue on the Esplanade by the lake, with uninterrupted view, containing salt, pine-cone, and vapour baths; Goldenes Schiff, at the steamboat-quay, good-cuisine; Goldener Brunnen, above the lock of the Traun, good wine; Goldene Sonne; Gruber’s Brauhaus on the Kogl, ¾ M. from the lake, fine view, high charges; Seebrauhaus, on the lake; Goldener Hirsch; Stadt Gmunden; Café Driethaller, near the quay, fine view from the balcony; Casino, with restaurant, delightfully situated on the lake, with terrace, reading-room, etc. — Visitors using the baths pay a tax, gentlemen 3, ladies 1 fl. weekly, and 1 fl. to the band. — Swimming-baths for ladies and gentlemen near the Bellevue (bath with towel etc. 28 kr.). — Carriage to the Traunfall and back, with one-horse 3½, with two horses 5 fl. — Boatmen’s tariff, per hour with one rower 4½ kr., ½ hr. 28 kr., less without rower; in the evening an ‘echo trip’ is usually made to Ort, and a point opposite the Grünberg, with two horn-players, pleasant in fine weather. Gmunden is well adapted for a stay of some duration, and is moreover free from the stiffness which prevails at Ischl. The water for the salt-baths is...
conducted hither from Ebensee. — Mänhardt’s lending library etc. in the Seeplatz. Prot. Service at Rentenmoos, 6 M. from Gmunden.

Gmunden, a busy town with 6600 inhab., is the capital of the Salzkammergut. The parish church contains an altar in carved wood by Schwandaler, of 1656. The Espalanade (where a band occasionally plays in the afternoon), extending 3/4 M. along the W. bank, commands a good survey of the lake: immediately to the l. is the wooded Grünberg, then the Traunstein, rising almost perpendicularly from the lake (5491 ft.; ascent see below), and the Erlachkopf (5249 ft.); farther to the r., in the background, the Wilde Kogel (6815 ft.); the Kleine Sonnstein (2490 ft.), apparently terminating the lake, with Traunkirchen at its base; adjoining it on the r. the Sonnstein-Höhe (3364 ft.), and in front of it the broad Farnau (3982 ft.); then the long Kranabitsattel (5081 ft.), with the Alberfeld-Kogel (5583 ft.), the Höllengebirge, with the Höll-Kogel (6184 ft.), and finally the Hochlekengebirge.

— The environs afford many fine points of view, approached by good paths: e. g. the Wunderberg (10 min. N. W. of the town), and the Calvarienberg (1/4 hr.); still more extensive prospect from the Villa Redtenbach (11/4 M.), to which strangers are admitted. A number of country residences have also recently sprung up here, among them those of the Archduchess Elisabeth and the Princess Louise of Prussia. Schloss Ebensweyer, formerly the seat of the Grand-duke Maximilian of Este, now belongs to Ct. Chambord.

Walks in the neighbourhood (comp. Plan): Ort (11/2 M.), with a château in the lake, connected with the mainland by a bridge, 200 ft. in length (Restauration. Villa Engelshofen). Altmünster 21/4, Ebensweyer 3 M.; returning thence by the chain of heights running parallel with the lake. Altenmühlt 21/4 M., following the course of the Traun. Rabenmühlt 6 M., on the Vöcklabruck road. — On the E. bank: the Grüneberger Gut, 11/2 M. Wimmer, 21/4 M. the Engel, 3 M. the Hoisengut, 41/2 M. the Steinkogler, all of which points are provided with small restaurants; or the traveller may prefer to go one way (or both) by water, in which case a boat must be ordered at Gmunden (see above).

Mountain Excursions: the Gmundenner Berg 11/4 hr., by the Himmelswiese and the Hochgeschirr 2 hrs., affording a view of the glaciers of the Dachstein; to the Laudachsen 21/2 hrs., to the Lainautsteige by boat, and thence to the Mairalm (2 hrs.), from which the Traunstein is ascended in 41/2 hrs. (laborious). The Kranabitsattel is ascended from Ebensee (see below) in 3 hrs., so also the Kräh, with the Langbathseen (21/2 hrs.), and the Affensee (3 hrs.).

The Traunsee (1329 ft.), the most beautiful lake in Austria, 9 M. in length, is traversed in 1 hr. by the steamer from Gmunden to Ebensee (1 fl. 5 kr., return-ticket available for 4 days 13/4 fl.). To the r., as the quay is quitted, lies the Casino, then the Bellevue, and beyond it the château of Ort extending into the lake (see above). The scenery becomes grander as the S. end of the lake is approached, the green slopes are gradually superseded by lofty mountains. On the E. the Traunstein towers majestically above the water; on the W. Altmünster, the oldest church in this district, in the Italian style, and the château of Ebensweyer come into view; farther on, Traunkirchen on a pro-
montory, to which a legend similar to that of Leander and Hero attaches.

At the S. extremity of the lake, at the influx of the Traun, lies the village of Langbath (*Post), with extensive salt-works; on the opp. bank of the Traun is Ebensee. Vast stores of wood for the supply of the salt-works lie in the Traun and on its banks. Numerous rafts are constructed here, and floated on the Traun down to the Danube. The salt-water evaporated here is conducted from Ischl and Hallstadt (p. 172).

A new road from Gmunden to Ebensee on the W. bank of the lake, partly hewn in the solid rock (between Traunkirchen and Ebensee, two tunnels), was completed in 1868. On the road-side near Ebensee a lion hewn in stone commemorates the termination of the work.

The Kranabitsattel (5140 ft.; ascent 4 hrs.; Johann Wallner a good guide), the N.E. spur of the Höllengebirge, extending for a distance of 20 M. between the S. extremities of the Traunsee and Attersee (p. 164), affords one of the finest surveys of the Salzkammergut, comprising also the plains of Austria as far as the Bohemian Forest and the Styrian Alps.

The road from Langbath to Ischl (12 M., a fatiguing walk) traverses the charming valley of the rapid Traun, enclosed by pine-clad mountains of picturesque forms (several restaurants on the road). The post-omnibus (90 kr.) starts on the arrival of the steamboat, reaching Ischl in 2 hrs.; one-horse carr. 3 ft. 15, two-horse 5 ft. 40 kr. and fee of 90 kr. — As Ischl is approached a fine view of the Dachstein with the Carls-Eisfeld is disclosed. On the r. beyond the first bridge is the entrance to the imperial villa.

I schle (1584 ft.) (*Kaiserin Elisabeth, re-erected since the fire of 1865; *Hotel Bauer, charmingly situated on a height above Ischl; *Post, B. 1 fl., A. 35 kr.; Hotel Victoria, new; *Kreuz, B. 1—1½, B. 40, A. 35 kr.; Erzherzog Franz Carl.—Stern, Krone, and Bayerischer Hof, of the second cl.), the central point and most important town in the Salzkammergut, is a beautifully situated watering-place, frequented since 1822, surrounded by imposing Alpine scenery. It is a fashionable resort of the Viennese, and consequently expensive, and un-congenial to the traveller of modest pretensions. The emperor possesses a villa on the Alte Schmallnau (N.), commanding an admirable view of Ischl and the Dachstein. Several members of the Austrian nobility have also erected villas on some of the most beautiful sites in the neighbourhood. The valley, which is enclosed by lofty mountains, affords extensive walks in every direction, provided with benches, temples, and summer-houses at the finest points. The Neue Schmallnau (café), a short distance beyond the bridge on the road to Ebensee, affords a good survey of Ischl. Theatre during the season.

On the S. side of the church is the long Trinkhalle with the baths, where a band plays 7—8 a.m. Beyond it is the Casino with reading-room (first two days gratis, 10 kr. daily, 2 fl. monthly).
The *Eplanade* on the W. side of the town, with shady walks on the bank of the Traun, is the usual promenade of visitors (music in the evening). A bronze Hygeia here bears an inscription to the effect that "it is a great blessing to be healthy, but a still greater to become so". A colossal bust in front of the offices of the salt-works is that of a physician of Vienna who first brought Ischl into notice.

**Carriages:** to *Aussee* in 3½ hrs., one-horse 5, two-horse 8 fl. (third horse for the hills charged extra); *Ebensee* or *Langbath* in 2 hrs., 3½ or 6 fl.; *St. Gilgen* in 3 hrs., 4½ or 7 fl.; *Goisern* in 1 hr., 2 or 3½ fl.; *Gosau Mill* in 2 hrs., 3½ or 6 fl.; *Gosau-Wirth* in 3½ hrs., 5 or 8 fl.; *Goisauer Schmied* in 4 hrs., 5½ or 9 fl.; *Salzburg* in 9 hrs. (incl. 2 hrs. rest.) 3½ or 12½ fl.; *Steig* or *Steinl* in 1½ hr., 9 or 5½ fl.; *St. Wolfgang* in 2¼ hrs., 3½ or 6½ fl.; driver's fee for half a day 60 kr., for a whole day 1 fl. Within the town 1 fl. or 1 fl. 60 kr. per hour. — Extra Post must be ordered 2 hrs. before the time of starting.

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**Walks.** (Comp. Plan.) The *grounds at the back of the Imperia-Villa* (accessible during the absence of the family only) with well-kept flower gardens. Good path through the park, past the *Cottage*, to the Sophiensitz and the Dachstein-Aussicht (see below). Finest point the *Sophien-Doppelblick*: the traveller descends from the Hôtel Baur, crosses the bridge, and ascends to the I. for ¼ hr.; the spot is marked by four maples. — Also W. by the Caisarienberg to the Ahornbühl (½ hr.), Molkensiedler (20 min.), the ruin of Wildenstein (1 hr., beautiful by evening light) and back to Ischl in 1 hr. more. — S.E. to the Rettenbach Mill ½ hr., Rettenbach Wildniss ¼ hr.
(a rocky ravine enclosed by beautiful woods), then back by Stegers Sitz to Ischl in 1½ hr. — W. to Trenketalb ½ hr., to the Dachstein-Aussicht and the Höhenolier Waterfall ½ hr., and back by the Jainzer Thal to Ischl in 1 hr.

Excursions. (Schöltz, Gras, and Richer may be mentioned as good guides). 1st. Hallstadt, one day (p. 171). — 2nd. Gosau (p. 173) and Hallstadt in one day. By carr. by the Gosau Mill and Gosau to the Gosau Smith's in 1 hr., on foot to the Vordersee and back in 2 hrs., carr. to Gosau in 1 hr., in the afternoon to the Gosau Mill in 1 hr., by water in ½ hr. to Hallstadt, on foot to the Waldbach-Strub and back in 1½ hrs., again to the Gosau Mill by water in ½ hr. and back to Ischl by carr. in the evening in 1½—2 hrs. — 3rd. St. Wolfgang and the Schafberg (pp. 175, 176): in the afternoon to St. Wolfgang by carr. in 2 hrs., on foot to the summit of the Schafberg in 3½ hrs., night at the top, descend to St. Wolfgang or St. Gilgen, and back to Ischl. — 4th. Traunsee and Traun Fall by carr. and steamboat in one day. — 5th. Hallstadt and Aussee in two days.

Excursion to Aussee (16 M.). Carriage see above; diligence once daily in 4 hrs. The road ascends the valley of the Traun by Laufen (*Weisses Rössel), Goisern, the largest Protestant community in the Salzkammergut, and St. Agata; then crosses the Pötschen Joch (3331 ft.), and gradually descends, affording fine views: S. the snowy Carlis-Eisfeld and the summit of the Dachstein (9845 ft.); N. E. the Loser (5799 ft.), with its castellated looking rocky summit, and Aussee itself in the green valley below, picturesquely enclosed by an amphitheatre of mountains.

Aussee (2144 ft.) (Post; *Sonne; *Blauer Traube; *Hackl; *Stüger; Dr. Schreiber's Sanatorium, a large new estab.), a Styrian market-town (6000 inhab.) on the Traun, with extensive salt-works (yielding 25 tons daily), also frequented as a watering-place, is recommended to patients desirous of retirement (salt-baths and whey-cure). The small Spitälkirche contains a good early German altar-piece with wings, date 1449. A tablet at the S. entrance of the parish-church bears the names of 60 soldiers of this town who fell in the disturbances of 1848—49.

Delightful excursion of 5 hrs. (with guide, Zierler recommended, 70 kr. to 1 fl.) to (1 hr.) Alt-Aussee (good fish at the inn), at the base of the Loser (5799 ft., ascent 3 hrs.). The dark lake is crossed by boat in 10 min.; the Dressenstein (fine view from the top) is then ascended (the last part very steep); and the traveller descends gradually thence to the (2 hrs.) beautiful, sequestered Grundsee (with two rustic but good inns), somewhat resembling the Traunsee, but on a smaller scale (Saibling, a species of salmon-trout, excellent, but dear). Beyond the Grundsee are two smaller lakes, which the traveller may visit if disposed, the Töplitz-See, enclosed by beautiful forests, and the bleak Kamnersee, in the midst of a grand rocky wilderness. The path from the Grundsee to (50 min.) Aussee follows the Traun, by which the lake is drained.

From Aussee to Obertraun (8 M.) on the Lake of Hallstadt there is a carriage-road (one horse carr. in 2½ hrs., about 3 fl.); but as it is very rough and hilly, the journey will be performed
more agreeably and quite as expeditiously on foot. A great portion of this very picturesque route leads through pine-forest; far below flows the Traun. Near Obertraun the road descends rapidly into a small, but populous dale, bounded on the W. by the Lake of Hallstadt. Obertraun (Hinterer's Inn) is a Protest. place. A peasant near the landing-place has a one-horse carr. (to Aussee 3 fl.). Hence to Hallstadt by small boat in 25 min. (35 kr.). 

Hallstadt, p. 172.

About 3 M. S. E. of Ischl is situated the Ischl Saltmine (3149 ft.), which has been worked for upwards of 300 years. The route to it diverges to the l. from the road to Laufen (p. 170) by a sign-post, and leads to Reiterndorf and Perneck, where permission to visit the mine must be procured at the miners' office. The mine consists of 12 shafts or galleries, which perforate the mountain horizontally, one above the other. The entrance is by the central shaft, termed 'Empress Maria Ludovica'. The visitor descends into the interior by wooden slides, regulating his speed by means of a rope held in the hand. A visit to this mine, or to those of Berchtesgaden (p. 180), or Hallstein (p. 192), is interesting, but the veins of salt are too much intermingled with clay to present a brilliant or imposing appearance (as at Wieliczka). During the bathing season the mine is illuminated once weekly, but for the reason stated visitors are apt to be disappointed. (The illumination at other times costs about 5 fl.) The brine, which is conducted to Ebensee, and there evaporated, is obtained by filling the different chambers with fresh water. After 4–6 weeks it becomes highly saturated with salt, and is then drawn off.

The Chorinsky-Klause, a large dam with sluice-gates, about 9 M. from Ischl, is used to accumulate the water of the Weissenbach (which falls into the Traun above Laufen, see below) sufficiently to float timber down to the Traun when the gates are opened. This is usually done once a week, at 5 p.m.; visitors at Ischl are apprised of the day by advertisement. The road is followed to Laufen, whence the valley of the Weissbach is ascended.

Excursion to Hallstadt. Omnibus during the season to Steg, corresponding with the small steamer which plies several times daily between Steg, Gosau Mill, and Hallstadt. By carriage (p. 169) in 1 1/2 hr. by Laufen, Goisern, St. Agata, Steg (Inn) at the N. end of the Lake of Hallstadt, to the (9 M.) Gosau Mill (*Inn) at the mouth of the Gosoubach, where the carriage waits. At the Gosau-Zwang, 1/4 M. from the Mill, the traveller alights. The Gosau-Zwang is a salt-water conduit which forms a bridge across the valley, 432 ft. long, supported by 7 pillars (the highest 142 ft.). It extends up the hill for a distance of about 4 M., as far as the Rudolphshurm (see below). Above it a good path ('Promenadenweg', which is prolonged on the slope of the mountain, parallel to the lake, as far as Steg) ascends gradually to the Mühlbach in the ravine, beyond which it becomes very steep, commanding a fine view of the lake the whole way. From the Rudolphshurm a good path descends to Hallstadt in 3/4 hr. Those who desire to visit the Hallstadt salt-mine must ascend for another hour. Robust walkers not subject to dizziness may proceed hence (guide necessary, but not always procurable) over the ridge of the mountain and the Gamssteig to the Waldbach-Strub waterfall (p. 172) in 1 hr.; thence to Hallstadt in 1 hr. From Hallstadt the traveller then returns by steamer or small boat (in
1/2 kr., two rowers necessary, each 25 kr.) to Gosau Mill, whence his carriage conveys him back to Ischl.

**Hallstadt** (*Seeauer, and *Post, property of same landlord; *Grüner Baum, all on the lake), with a half Protest. community, lies at the N.W. extremity of the picturesque lake of that name, which is 600 ft. in depth, and enclosed by mountains 6000 ft. in height. On the E. rises the long slope of the *Sarstein* (6558 ft.), on the W. are the *Gosauer Gebirge* and the buttresses of the *Plassen* (6403 ft.). The space between the mountains and the water is so confined that the houses ap;ear to cling to the rock like swallows' nests. The large building on the S. slope is the office of the salt-works. In the middle of the village the *Mühlbach* pours itself from the rocks above, forming a waterfall. The old parish-church contains an altar of tolerably carved wood of the 15th cent. The Prot. church is modern. At *Friedel's* in Hallstadt pretty wares in polished marble may be purchased. — Chair-porters to the Rudolphsturm 2 1/2, to the Waldbach-Strub and back 13/4 fl.; *Jos. Wallner* and *Loidl* are recommended as mountain-guides.

The **Rudolphsturm** (2902 ft. above the sea-level, 1112 ft. above the lake), erected 1299 by Emp. Albert for the protection of the salt-works against the bishops of Salzburg, is reached by a steep and winding path in 1 hr. An inscription by a bench, half way up, bearing the date 1504, records that the mines were visited during that year by Emp. Maximilian. A few paces farther is the entrance to the new 'Franz Joseph' shaft. (The entrance to the Hallstadt mine is 742 ft. above the Rudolphsturm, an ascent of 1 hr. more; the interior is more rugged and fatiguing than that of Ischl, p. 171.)

Excavations were made in 1846 and subsequent years in an ancient burialground in the vicinity. The graves are probably those of Celtic salt-miners of the 3rd or 4th cent. Numerous relics, especially bronze articles used as ornaments, have been brought to light; the most important of these are now in the cabinet of antiquities at Vienna (p. 143). The Rudolphsturm also contains a small collection. Good specimens of polished marble, ammonites, etc. may be purchased here. The terrace at the Rudolphsturm commands an admirable view. Pleasant walk (of about 1 hr.) to the Gosau-Zwang, see p. 171.

The **Waldbach-Strub**, 1 hr. S.W. of Hallstadt, resembling the waterfall of Golling (p. 192), is precipitated in three leaps over a rock 300 ft. in height. The *Schieferfall*, of about the same height, descends into the same abyss. Both falls are insignificant in very dry seasons.

The **Plassen**, or *Plassenstein* (6403 ft.), a steep ascent of 2 1/2 hrs. W. from the mine, commands a very extensive prospect, comprising the glaciers of the Thorstein and Dachstein, the mountains of the Tyrol and Berchtesgaden, the principal heights near Salzburg, the Untersberg, Schafberg and Traunstein, the Styrian Alps, the beautiful valleys of Gosau, Ischl,
and Obertraun, and finally the Lake of Hallstadt. This fine panorama is
superior to that from the Dachstein itself. Guide and supply of provisions
 requisite for the excursion. — An expedition to the Carls-Eisfeld (from
Hallstadt and back) requires about 12, to the Dachstein 20 hrs.; thoroughly
experienced guides necessary.

The pedestrian proceeding to Salzburg is recommended to
select the route from the Lake of Hallstadt via Gosau, Abtenau,
and Golling (13 M.). The road is practicable for light carriages,
but between Gosau and Abtenau, where it is very hilly, driving
is not agreeable. At the Gosau Mill (p. 171) it turns W. beneath
the Gosau-Zwang, and ascends the rocky and wooded ravine of
the Gosau-Bach. Near Gosau (2466 ft.) (Brandwirth; Kefer-
or Vorder-Wirth, both rustic) the valley expands. The village
(1200 Prot., 130 Rom. Cath.) extends nearly 3 M. in the fertile
upper portion of the valley; an imposing background is formed
on the S. by the barren and precipitous walls of the Donner-
kogeln (6731 ft.) with their numerous pinnacles. Travellers pro-
ceeding to the lakes of Gosau here diverge to the l. The ex-
tensive ice and snow fields of the Dachstein (9845 ft.) and Thor-
stein (9677 ft.), the N. slope of which is termed the Carls-Eis-
feld (6296 ft.), do not become visible until the first lake is
reached. From the Brandwirth to the (3 M.) Gosau-Smith's (Inn,
small and rustic) there is a carriage-road. Thence by a footpath
in 1 hr. to the beautiful green Vorder-Gosau-See (3020 ft.),
11/2 M. long, 1/4 M. broad, surrounded by woods, a strikingly
picturesque scene. Another hour's walk brings the traveller to
the small Hinter-See (3030 ft.), lying in a basin of bleak lime-
stone rocks. — One-horse carr. from the Brandwirth to the Gosau
Smith's 1 fl., Gosau Mill 2, Ischl 5, Abtenau 5 fl.

Beyond Gosau the carriage-road ascends about 3 M. to the
Pass Gschütz (3247 ft.), the boundary between the Salzkammergut
and the district of Salzburg. The view embraces the Tannen-
gebirge on the W., and Gosau with the Donnerkogeln on the E.
About 2 hrs. walk N. from the hamlet of Russbach rises the
Haberfeld, or Gamsfeld (6600 ft.), which may be ascended with-
out much difficulty, and commands a comprehensive view of the
lakes and mountains, and the Carinthian Alps. Beyond Russbach
the road descends the Russbachthal, a valley abounding in fossils,
to Abtenau (2320 ft.) (Post; Rother Ochs), a well-built market-
town of some importance.

The route over the Zwieselalp is, however, far preferable to
the above mentioned carriage-road: from Gosau to the Zwieselalp
2 1/2 hrs., thence to Abtenau 3 hrs. (guide 1 1/2 fl., unnecessary);
the new bridle-path, diverging to the r. halfway between Gosau
and the Gosau-Smith's, ascends gradually, chiefly through wood
(horse 4 fl.). The Zwieselalp is about 2000 ft. above the village
of Gosau. (The chalets a short distance from the summit afford
tolerable refreshments, and rough sleeping accommodation if neces-
sary. Chair-porters from Gosau to the top, 7 fl.) This has of
late become one of the most favourite points of view in the Salzkammergut. The panorama is grand and picturesque, especially towards the Gosau-Thal, the lakes, and the Dachstein, but inferior to that from the Schafberg (p. 176).

**View.** To the S. in the distance, immediately behind the Donnerkogel, rises the Badstader Tauern, then the Carinthian Alps, the Nassfelder, Rauriser, and Fuschertauern, and the Grossglockner, which with its snow-fields stands prominently forth; adjoining it is the Wiesbach-Horn; r., beyond the mountain-ridge, the Gross-Venediger is partially visible. S. W., more in the foreground, the Wetterwand and the Ewige-Schneeberg, quite in the foreground the Tännengebirge; W. the Hohe-Göll; r., rather more distant, the long Untersberg. N. a number of lower heights. E. above the Gosau-Thal rises the Dachstein, with its extensive fields of ice and snow; in the ravine far below lies the small green lake. From the slope, a few hundred paces E., an admirable survey is obtained of the two lakes, the pale green Hinter-See, and the dark green Vorder-See, enclosed by bold rocky precipices; also of the Gosau-Thal.

The traveller bound for Gastein, Fusch, or Kriml proceeds W. (no defined path) in 1/2 hr. to the three chalets below the summit of the Zwieselalp. Good path thence in 2 hrs. to Annaberg (two inns, the first the better), where a carriage may be procured; to St. Martin, by a well shaded road 6 M.; post-stat. Hüttau (Post) 7 1/2 M. farther. The road follows the course of the brook, commanding a very fine view of the Uebergossene Alm, and reaches the valley of the Salzach at (7 1/2 M.) Bischofshofen (see p. 194). — A more direct path diverges to the l. 3/4 hr. from Hüttau, passing Buchwald; near the chapel at the top a fine view of the Salzachthal, the Tännengebirge, &c. is enjoyed.

The path from the Zwieselalp to Abtenau descends to the N. W. After 1 hr. it traverses a clearing in the wood, where beautiful Alpine strawberries abound until late in the autumn, and affords a view of the jagged Stuhlggebirge and the snows of the Dachstein. The road (p. 173) from Pass Gschütt is reached about 1 1/2 M. above Abtenau.

Between Abtenau and Golling (13 1/2 M.) diligence daily (1 fl.). Horse to Golling 3, one-horse carr. 3 1/2, two-horse 7, and 1 fl. gratuity. The road cannot be mistaken; 2 M. from Abtenau it enters the wood, and rapidly ascends the Strupberg; at the top it is level for a short distance; then a steep descent. About 6 M. from Abtenau an inn is reached; 1/2 M. farther, bridge over the Lammer; 3 M. Scheffau, with a solitary church, an interesting edifice of the 14th cent.; 3 M. Golling (p. 192). Between Abtenau and Golling the abrupt precipices and pinnacles of the Tännengebirge (7912 ft.), a range 18 M. in length, and furrowed by numerous ravines, rise on the l. Farther on, the isolated Hohe-Göll (8286 ft., p. 191) appears to the W. above Golling. Travellers from Golling to Abtenau should drive at least as far as the bridge over the Lammer, the road being level thus far.

Instead of going direct to Golling, the traveller may prefer to quit the road at the point (11 1/2 M. from Golling) where it diverges
from the Lammer, and follow a footpath 1. across the fields to
the bridge over which the Salzburg and Gastein road passes. This
bridge is about ½ M. from the entrance to the Oefen (p. 193),
to which the traveller not intending to continue his journey
farther S. should now direct his steps, instead of going first to
Golling, and thus effect a saving of 1 hr.

38. From Ischl to Salzburg. Schafberg.

Comp. Maps pp. 164, 184.

34 M. Diligence from Ischl by St. Gilgen to Salzburg at 7 p. m. in
7¼ hrs., fare 4 fl. 6 kr.; from June 15th to Sept. 15th an omnibus (Stell-
wagen) also runs at 6 a. m., fare 3 fl. 15 kr. To St. Wolfgang at 1 p. m.,
fare 90 kr. The Post Inn at Ischl, and the Schiff at Salzburg are the starting-
points of these vehicles. — Carriages see p. 168.

Pedestrians will probably prefer to walk to St. Wolfgang, and over the
Schafberg to St. Gilgen, and thence avail themselves of a conveyance to
Salzburg. They are recommended to proceed from Strobl to St. Gilgen, or to
St. Wolfgang by boat. In fine weather no one should quit the Salzammer-
gut without having mounted the Schafberg.

The road from Ischl to St. Wolfgang (9 M.), being far less
attractive than that to the Traunsee, is not recommended to pedes-
trians. They may, however, at a sign-post indicating the ‘Weg
nach Salzburg und nach St. Wolfgang’, continue to follow the
St. Gilgen road to the l., as far as (6 M.) Strobl (Inn on the
road-side, ½ M. from the lake; another by the ferry), and pro-
cceed thence, by boat to St. Wolfgang (in less than 1 hr., 40 kr.
for one rower). (The traveller proceeding from Strobl to Ischl
may effect a saving of 1½ M. by following a footpath to the r.,
at a smith’s beyond a bridge, 1½ M. from Strobl.) Strobl lies
at the E. extremity of the Abersee, or St. Wolfgang’s See, a
greenish-blue lake, 8 M. long and 1¼ M. broad, 1767 ft. above
the sea-level, and 370 ft. deep. At the narrowest part, above
St. Wolfgang, stands a tower, resembling an old castle, erected by
a merchant of Vienna. At the Falkenstein beyond it there is a
fine echo. Two crosses farther E. on the rocks on the same side
commemorate respectively a melancholy and a ludicrous occurrence
which happened near this spot... The Hochzeitskreus (wedding-
cross) is to the memory of a wedding party of considerable num-
ber, who by the breaking of the ice during festivities in winter
were drowned in the lake. The Ochsenkreus (ox’s cross) com-
memorates the exploit of a butcher, whose ox became unmanageable
and plunged into the lake. The butcher courageously followed, and
graping the ox by the tail reached the opposite bank in safety.

St. Wolfgang (*Schwarsinger; *Zum Kortisen, and Hirsch, on
the lake) is a market-town with a Gothic church containing a
winged altar in carved wood, executed 1431 by M. Pacher, with
old German paintings (by Wohlgemuth?) on the wings. In the
entrance-court is a fountain with good reliefs, cast at Passau in
1515. The finest view of the lake is from the Garden of Count
Falkenhayn, accessible Tuesd. and Frid. only. Small boat from St. Wolfgang to St. Gilgen in 1½ hr. 1 fl. 40 kr., to Strobl in 1 hr. 80 kr. — Guide to the Schafberg 2½ fl., with luggage 3 fl., over the Schafberg to St. Gilgen 3½ fl., with luggage 4 fl.; chaise-à-porteurs 12 fl. and fee of 25 kr. to each of the men; mule (not recommended) to the summit of the Schafberg 10, Schafberg and St. Gilgen 10½ fl. An agreement in each case should be made before starting.

The Ascent of the Schafberg (3½ hrs.) may be accomplished without a guide, except by ladies and those unaccustomed to mountaineering, if the subjoined description of the route be attended to. The ascent is rougher and more fatiguing than that of the Rigi in Switzerland, whilst the view from the summit is as frequently obscured by clouds and fog. The early morning is the best time for starting, the path being then entirely in the shade. Beyond the village, near M. Grohmann’s garden, opposite a notice with regard to boats, the footpath ascends to the r. (Another path diverges from the road nearly opposite the Kortisen Inn, crosses the meadows, and unites with the Schafberg path in 10 min.) The path passes the last houses of St. Wolfgang, 5 min. from the inn; after 10 min. more a single house is left to the r.; 5 min., a second; 3 min., a mill to the l. in the valley below is passed. The last house but one in the valley, 5 min. farther, is next passed (path ascending r. to be avoided), a small bridge is crossed, 8 min. the highest house is left to the l., after 10 min. by a broad path ascending l. (not to the r.); 10 min., l. over the small wooden bridge; 25 min., at the Dornier Alm (‘Alm’ = chalet, or shepherd’s hut), ascend to the l.; then again to the l. (not to the r., by the enclosure), and through the wood. Beyond the new wooden bridge the path winds up the barren mountain-side in zigzags to the chalets; hence to the r., following the water-conduit, to the (25 min.) Lower Inn (12 beds, good wine), at the base of the highest peak. Travellers on their way up are hardly recommended to spend the night here, as they are still an hour’s walk from the top. Magnificent view hence to the W., of the Thorstein, Uebergossene Alm, Hohe-Göll, Watzmann, and Untersberg. The path hence to the summit is tolerable, but fatiguing. Inn on the Summit good, but charges high.

Charges: Bed in the common-room 80 kr., R. with two beds in the attic 1 fl. 80 kr., on the first or second floor 2 fl.; fire in room 1 fl. Table wine 44 kr. per ½ bottle; roast meat 44 kr., etc.

The **Schafberg (6857 ft. above the sea-level, about 50 ft. lower than the Rigi-Kulm) consists of Alpine limestone, in which numerous fossils are found. The view is generally considered the finest in Germany. The mountains and lakes of the Salzkammergut, Upper Austria as far as the Bohemian Forest, the snow-Alps of Styria, the mountains of Salzburg, and the Bavarian plain as far as the Chiemsee and Waginger See are all distinctly visible in clear weather. The fantastic surging of the mists in the valleys also frequently affords a very interesting spectacle. The most extensive sheet of water visible from the summit is the Attersee, or Kammersee, at the N.E.
base of the Schafberg, about 15 M. in length; r. (E.) rise the Höllengebirge, above them the Traunstein, farther r. the indented Styrian Mts., the Loser, Grimming, then the Dachstein and Thorstein, the peaks of the Donnerkogel near Gosau, the Bluttäuren, the Mallnitztauren near the Gross-Glockner, the Herzog-Ernst and Hohenas in the heart of Styria; S., over the Lake of St. Wolfgang, the long, jagged Tannengebirge, the Uebergossene Alm (i.e. the 'overwhelmed chalet', so called from the tradition that its former occupants were so devoted to a life of ease and luxury, that God punished them by casting a huge mantle of ice over their land and habitations in a single night), or Ewiger-Schneeberg; the Stehernes Meer, the Hohe-Göll, Watzmann, Hochkalter, Hochkaiser, Untersberg, Staffen, Gaisberg near Salzburg with the Nockstein, a protuberance on the r., the Fuschsee, the perpendicular Drachenstein, and at the N.W. base of the Schafberg the Mondsee (8 1/2 M. long) with the market-town of that name (Löwe; Krone; baths in the lake, 1/2 M. from the town). - A pleasant walk may be taken to the 'Althöhle', a cavern 110 ft. long, 30 ft. broad, and 30 ft. high, about 1/4 hr. from the inn. A picturesque view is obtained from it of the Attersee, Traunstein, etc.

The Ascent of the Schafberg from St. Gilgen (3 1/2 hrs.) is recommended to those approaching the mountain from Salzburg. (Guide unnecessary, 1 fl. 90; chair-porters 10 fl. 80 kr.; over the mountain to St. Wolfgang 2 fl. 50, and 12 fl. 50 respectively; no fixed tariff for mules.) The route is as follows: From St. Gilgen by the road on the W. side of the lake leading to Mondsee. Beyond the farm of Prince Wrede (a lime-tree with benches is left on the l.) the high road is quitted, and the cart-track leading in a straight direction followed; a sign-post and a path leading along the bank of the lake to Vieberg and St. Wolfgang are left on the r., and a straight direction pursued, until (1/2 hr. from St. Gilgen) the path divides by a solitary pine-tree, where that to the r. must be taken. A short distance farther a rugged cart-track descending r. (to Vieberg) must be avoided, and the path to the l. ascended. After 1/4 hr. a glimpse is obtained of the lake near St. Gilgen; the path divides here; that which ascends rapidly to the r. is to be selected. Farther on a pleasant wood is traversed, and the first chalet (1 1/4 hr. from St. Gilgen) attained. Beyond this the path traverses open pastures, then wood again, and (1 1/4 hr. from the first chalet) emerges on the green slopes with the group of chalets already mentioned. Hence to the summit, see above.

The descent, both to St. Gilgen and to St. Wolfgang, is by the same path as far as the group of chalets. Beyond them the path to St. Gilgen proceeds in a straight direction, and then inclines to the l.; that to St. Wolfgang descends to the l. in zigzags. Either route may then easily be found with the aid of the above descriptions.

15 M. St. Gilgen (Post, 8 min. walk from the lake; the boatmen are bound to convey luggage to the inn) lies at the W. extremity of the Lake of St. Wolfgang. (Boat to St. Wolfgang in 1 1/2 hr. 70 kr.; to Strobl, at the E. end of the lake, 1 fl. 5 kr. and fare. One-horse carr. to Salzburg in 5 hrs., 4 1/2 fl.,
not always to be had.) Beyond St. Gilgen the road ascends and commands a fine retrospect over almost the entire lake. Then a hilly and picturesque district. Beyond Fuschl (Mohr) another fine retrospect, in the background the Schafberg, rising abruptly on the E. side, and with a long, gradually sloping ridge on the W. The road passes near the S. bank of the narrow Fuschlsee, 3 M. in length, at the N. extremity of which an old castle is situated.

9½ M. Hof (Post). The plain now traversed presents a not unpleasing contrast to the mountainous district just quitted. Fine distant prospect of the Bavarian plains, stretching far into the distance beyond the Salzach. As Salzburg is approached the road gradually descends, finally more rapidly past the Nockstein, a precipitous, rocky peak protruding from the slopes of the Gaisberg (p. 183). On the last height before Salzburg stands a new church with a few houses (Guggenthal); on an eminence to the l. rises Schloss Neuhauß, erected 1424 by an archbishop of that name, now the property of Count Thun, by whom it has been restored.

9½ M. Salsburg.

39. Salzburg and Environs.

Hotels. *Hôtel de l'Europe, opp. the railway stat., well fitted up, R. 1 fl. and upwards, pension from Sept. to June; *Hôtel d'Autriche, on the r. bank of the Salzach, R. 1 fl.; *Hôtel Neiböck, near the stat., R. 80 kr., pension next door, 3–4 fl.; *Erzherzog Carl, Mozartplatz; Goldenes Schiff (Post), Residenzplatz. Second cl.: *Goldene Krone (opp. the house in which Mozart was born), Hirsch, Mödlhammerbräu, Horn, all four in the Getreidegasse; *Mohr, Judengasse; Raith, near the Market. Above the bridge, on the r. bank: *Gablerbräu; *Traube, *Regenbogen, and *Tiger, for moderate requirements, all with restaurants.

Cafés etc. Tomaselli, in the market-place; Wiesenberger, Judengasse; Baldau, by the bridge. — Wine in the Stiftskeller of St. Peter (p. 180) (Kloster Neuburger and Mozartwein are highly esteemed), at the Tiger etc. Beer at the Stieglekeller (in summer), on the way to the fortress, a favourite resort; Schanzekeller, outside the Cajetaner-thor, etc.

Baths. Swimming-Baths near Schloss Leopoldskron, 1½ M. S.W. (p. 184); Vapour baths etc. at the Marienbad, 1½ M. from the town (omnibus from the 'Hirsch,' 10 kr.).

Fiaccers. One-horse 1½ hr. 20, two-horse 30 kr., 1½ day 2 fl. 80 or 4 fl. 20 kr., whole day 5 or 7 fl. — To the follig. places and back: Berchtesgaden 5 or 7 fl.; Königssee 6 or 9; Hallstein 4 or 6½; Golling 6 or 9 fl. — Excursions with stay of 1 hr.: Aigen 1. 50, or 2. 40; Asif or Grödig 2. 40, or 3. 20; Fürstenbrunn 2. 20, or 3 fl.; Maria Plain 2. 20, or 3; Hellihrann or Klesheim 1. 40, or 2. 40; Mittlermoos (Marienbad) 1, or 2 fl. — These fares include tolls and fees. — A 'Dienstmann' (porter or commissionaire) may be hired as a guide at 5 kr. per ¼ hr.

Stellwagen: to Berchtesgaden, three times daily, from the Schiff and Erzherzog Carl, in 3½ hrs., fare 80 kr.; Golling, twice daily, from Erz. Carl, in 3½ hrs., 70 kr.; Hallstein, 4 times daily from Erzh. Carl, once from the Höllbräu in 2 hrs., 35 kr.; Laufen, once daily from Erzh. Carl, in 2 hrs., 30 kr.; Mondsee, twice daily from the Krone, in 3½ hrs., 70 kr.; Oberndorf, twice daily from the Krone, 9 hrs., 35 kr. — Cheapness is almost the only advantage which these vehicles (comp. Introduct.) offer; the diligences
are preferable (see post-office time-tables), but the hours of departure are often less convenient.

Postal and Telegraph Offices in the Govt. Buildings, in the Residenz-Platz, entrance r. of the guard-house (Pl. 5).

Salzburg (1380 ft.), the Rom. *Ju voxel, was till 1803 the capital of a spiritual, then that of a temporal principality. It afterwards became Austrian, then Bavarian, and finally, in 1816, Austrian again (18,500 inhab.). Few German towns can vie with Salzburg in the beauty of its situation and environs. The town, the new part of which is clean and well built, is situated on both banks of the Salzach, almost enclosed on the l. bank by the abrupt castle-hill and Mönchsberg, and bounded by the Capuzinerberg on the r. bank. These parts of the town are connected by two bridges and a railway-bridge over the Salzach, the grey glacier-water of which hastens to join the Inn in the plains of Bavaria. Frequent conflagrations have left few works of medieval architecture at Salzburg. Most of the principal edifices are due to the magnificent taste of the archbishops in the 17th and 18th cent. The houses with their flat roofs, the numerous fountains, and the sumptuous structures in marble remind the traveller of Italy, whence the archbishops generally procured their architects.

Considerable additions have recently been made to the town. By the construction of large embankments below the Stadtbrücke, new building-sites and space for promenades and squares have been obtained.

The older quarter of the town is on the l. bank of the Salzach. The principal part of it is the Residenzplatz, with the considerable Residenz-Schloss (Pl. 32), or Palace, erected 1592. Opp. to it is the Neubau (Govt. Buildings, containing a permanent exhibition of art), completed about a century later, the tower of which possesses musical bells, played at 7, 11, and 6 o'clock. The Hauptwache, or Guard-house is adjacent. On the S. side is the Cathedral (Pl. 9), erected 1614—55 by Santino Solari, containing some worthless pictures and recently restored stuccowork. The church is architecturally one of the best existing imitations of St. Peter's at Rome. L. by the entrance a *font in bronze, dating from 1321.

The *Hofbrunnen, executed 1664 by Ant. Dario, 46 ft. in height, occupies the centre of the Platz. Each of the four hippocampi, as well as the figures of Atlas, are hewn out of a single block of marble. At the summit a Triton spouts the water out of a horn, 8 ft. in height.

*Mozart's Statue (Pl. 27), in bronze, by Schwanthaler, erected 1842, adorns the adjacent Platz. The great composer's (b. 1756, d. 1791) house in the Hannibal-Platz, and the house where he was born (Pl. 25) in the Getreidegasse, are indicated by inscriptions. — The Mozarteum (Pl. 28), a school of music, contains a valuable collection of MSS. of Mozart and the piano used by him (adm. 2—3 p. m.).
On the S. side of the Cathedral is the Capitelplatz, adorned with a handsome marble horse-trough; on the l. side rises the recently restored Archiepiscopal Palace, to which the archbishop transferred his residence from the Mirabell-Schloss (p. 182) in 1864.

To the r. in the vicinity is the entrance to the *Burial Ground of St. Peter (Pl. 16), the oldest in Salzburg. The vaults hewn in the face of the rock and the chapels attached, dating from the period of the consecration of the ground by St. Rupert about 582, are very interesting. The Margarethenkirche in the middle of the burial-ground, erected 1435, has been restored, and the tombstones (15th cent.) symmetrically arranged. In the last vault of the arcades on the N. the composer Mich. Haydn (d. 1806) is interred. One of the modern monuments (that of the Polish countess Lanckoronska, d. 1839) is by Schwanthaler. The burial-ground is bounded on the N. by the Church of St. Peter (Pl. 16), erected in a simple basilica style in 1127. The 15th chapel of the N. aisle contains a tasteless monument to Haydn, and memorial-tablets to the composer Neukomm and the Baroness Sonnenburg, sister of Mozart. By a pillar opposite is the very ancient tombstone of St. Rupert. On the l. near the entrance a large monument in red marble to the chevalier Raitenau (1593), Johann Staupts (d. 1524), the friend and patron of Luther, is also buried here; his tombstone is in the chapel of St. Vitus. The services of a guide in the burial-ground or church are superfluous. The Benedictine Abbey (or ‘Stift’) of St. Peter contains a library of some value, with a collection of incunabula and ancient MSS., a very remarkable treasury, and extensive archives. Good wine etc. may be obtained at the Stiftskeller, or cellar of the abbey, at the N. entrance to the burial-ground. This was once the favourite evening resort of Haydn and some of the eminent men of his time, at whose convivial meetings the wine now known as Mozart-Wein was doubtless quaffed. — In the vicinity is the Franciscan Monastery (Pl. 12), the church of which possesses two fine Romanesque portals.

The Stables of the former princes, now a cavalry-barrack, contain the *Summer Riding School (Pl. 35, adm. 10 kr.), an amphitheatre hewn in the rocks of the Mönchsberg in 1693, and the Winter Riding School, the ceiling of which is decorated with a painting of a tournament (date 1660). On one side of the riding-school are the steps which ascend to the Mönchsberg (see below), and on the other a horse-trough with marble enclosure and a group (horse-tamers) executed by Mandl in 1670.

Near the barracks the *Neuthor, a tunnel 70yds. in length, hewn in 1767 through the conglomerate rock (breccia) of the Mönchsberg, leads out of the town. Beyond it stands a statue of St. Sigismund, by Hagenauer, erected in honour of Archduke Sigismund, in whose reign the tunnel was constructed.
Near the Convent of St. Ursula (Pl. 18) is the *Museum (Pl. 29), entered from the Franz-Joseph-Quai on the Salzach (adm. at each hour precisely, from 10 to 4 o'clock, each pers. 20 kr.). It contains a library of 20,000 vols., Rom. and Celtic antiquities, a medieval cabinet with armour, implements, etc.; a collection of instruments of various kinds, of the last three centuries; cabinet of early German art of the Christian period; paintings by artists of Salzburg; coins from the year 1000 to 1806.

The houses of the adjacent Getäftengasse cling to the side of the Mönchsberg like swallow’s nests, the cellars and some of the rooms being hewn in the conglomerate rock. Frequent landslips have taken place here, burying houses and their inhabitants beneath the ruins. The Klausentor here forms the termination of this part of the town, which occupies the narrow strip of land between the river and the hill, a short distance above the new suburb with its promenades. Still farther down the river is seen the Railway Bridge.

By the Augustine Church in the suburb Mülln the road ascends to the *Mönchsberg, a wooded hill, affording charming walks. The S. slope, nearly at the foot of the fortress, is reached in 1 hr., and many beautiful points of view are passed on the way. One of these is the ‘Bürgerwach’ with restaurant: another the Carolinenhöhe, commanding a fine panorama: 1. the fortress of Hohen-Salzburg, beyond it the Gaisberg, at the foot of which is the Aigenerthal; then, beyond Schloss Hellbrunn, the long Tannengebirge, the narrow defile of Pass Lueg, adjoining it to the S. the Hohe-Göll, above Schloss Leopoldskron the dark Untersberg; then, adjoining the latter, the Lattenberg, Mühlbergshorn, Ristveitkogel, Sonntagshorn, and finally the Staufen, rising beyond the spire of the village of Markplan. In the foreground the Reinsberg, a rocky eminence with quarries of conglomerate. W. the Bavarian plain; N. Maria Plain; N.E., adjoining the Gaisberg, is the Capuzinerberg, at the base of which lies the town bisected by the Salzach. Several other points on the Mönchsberg, scarcely inferior, should also be visited (e. g. the tower ‘Zur schönen Aussicht’, the property of the Zither-player Achleitner).

The E. spur of the hills, below the fortress, is the *Nosnberg, so called from the convent situated on it. The Goth. convent-church possesses a fine altar with wings; crypt with fine columns; in the tower old frescoes, of very remote date; portal of the church Romaneque; charming view from the parapet. Permission to visit the convent itself must be obtained from the bishop.

The following routes descend from the Mönchsberg to the town: (a) By the nunnery and the suburb Nonsenthal to Leopoldskron (p. 184); (b) From the nunnery to the Kaufviertel (i.e. ‘quay-quarter’) of the town; (c) From the Carolinenhöhe through the new Schartenthor. adjoining the Freiburg, to Leopoldskron: (d) By a footpath in 483 steps down to the cavalry-barracks; (e)
Through the wood and the Monikapforte back to Mülln; (f) From the fortress past the Stiegekkeller to the Capitellplatz. By the last-mentioned path the traveller, instead of descending to the Stiegekkeller, may ascend to the fortress of Hohen-Salzburg, the pinnacled towers of which rise 400 ft. above the Capitellplatz. The Folter-Thurm commands a remarkably fine panorama. The direct route from the town leads from the Capitellplatz through the Festungsgasse, or from the S. entrance of St. Peter's burial-ground by the Bergstrasse, or by the steps ascending the hill. The fortification was founded in the 9th cent., and erected at various subsequent periods (the greater part of the present imposing pile between 1496 and 1519). The castle-chapel in the Festungsplatz, erected 1502, contains statues of the 12 Apostles in red marble. The chapel is adorned externally with reliefs in red marble, representing the founder Archb. Leonhard (d. 1519) and saints. The same prelate also caused several of the apartments to be handsomely fitted up. They have been recently restored in the old style. The Rittersaal contains a fine Goth. stove (fee 20 kr.).

In the 'Platzl', near the bridge, on the r. bank of the Salzach is the House of Paracelsus (Pl. 38), the celebrated naturalist and empiric (d. 1541), indicated by his effigy. His monument is in the vestibule of the church which adjoins the Cemetery of St. Sebastian, at the end of the Linzerstrasse; the inscription describes him as the insignis medicinae doctor, qui dira illa vulnera lepram podagram hydropsim aliaque insanabilia corporis contagia mirifica arte subtulit'. In the centre of the N. passage in the arcades is a very elegant modern monument to the painter Sattler (d. 1847). The vault of the Chapter of the Cathedral also deserves inspection. To the l. of the path leading to the Chapel of St. Gabriel (erected 1597, recently restored; walls in mosaic by Castello), in the centre of the cemetery, is the grave of Mozart's Widow (d. 1842); opp. to it two sisters of the composer Weber are interred.

The palace of Mirabell (Pl. 24), on the r. bank of the river and the N. side of the town, was formerly the archiepiscopal residence. Haspinger ('Redbeard'), a Capuchin monk who greatly distinguished himself in the wars of the Tyrolese against the French in 1809, died here in 1858. A military band frequently plays in the pleasant Hofgarten.

In the Linzergasse on the r. bank, about 200 paces from the bridge, opp. to the Gablerbräu Inn, and recognisable by its large stone portal, is the entrance to the Capuchin Monastery (Pl. 19), which is reached by means of 250 stone steps. Visitors ring at the gate above (2 kr.) and enter a shady park, where a footpath leads in 25 min. to the *Francisci-Schlössel, or Capuziner-Schlössel, a bastion on the summit of the Capuzinerberg, 659 ft.
above the Salzach, deservedly a very favourite point of view, resembling the Mönchsberg (inn on the top). By the first path to the l. in the wood, on the way back to the monastery, 5 min. from the Schlössel, there is a clearing in the wood, termed the *Stadtplatz*, whence a view of the town and the valley of Berchtesgaden (not visible from the Mönchsberg) is enjoyed, a preferable point to the summit of the hill. Farther down, to the r. a "view towards Bavaria. Those whose time is limited may at least visit the garden of the monastery for the sake of the view (men only admitted).

The château and park of Aigen, the property of Prince Schwarzenberg, at the foot of the Gaisberg, 3 M. S. E. from Salzburg, is another point worth visiting; morning-light the best for the view; the finest point is the so-called *Kanzel*. The route is (from the l. bank) by the new wooden *Carolinenbrücke*, which leads at the S. end of the town from the Cajetan-Thor to the road to Aigen, on which numerous handsome villas are situated. At the entrance to the grounds is a restaurant where a guide (40 kr.) may be procured. Small bath-estab. and quarters for the summer here.

About 1 hr. above Aigen is situated the château of St. Jacob, the property of Count Platz, an excellent point of view. The road through the Aigner Thal, by *Stanzingerhof*, *Elsbeiten*, and *Ziegelaus*, is followed as far as the sign-post indicating the way to St. Jacob (10 min.). The château is occupied by the curé, who also superintends a restaurant. The point termed the 'Aussicht' (to which a boy may be engaged as guide) commands a noble prospect of the mountains in beautiful groups; S., besides the Tännengebirge, the Hohe-Göll and the Untersberg are especially prominent; in the background of the valley of the Salzach lies Salzburg itself.

The Gaisberg (4319 ft.) is most conveniently ascended from Aigen (in 3 hrs., guide 1 1/2 fl.); inn on the *Cistelalp*, 1 hr. from the top. The distant view is very fine from the summit, comprising the entire chain of the Alps, seven small lakes and the extensive Chiemsee; it is, however, less picturesque than that from the Mönchsberg or the Capuzinerberg in Salzburg, and inferior in grandeur to that from the Schafberg (p. 176).

Travellers not disposed to encounter the ascent of the Gaisberg are recommended to visit the Gerstberg or the Tonnberg (1 hr. walk from rail. stat. Köstendorf), both remarkably fine points of view.

The imperial château of *Halbrunn* (3 M. S.), on the road to Hallein, is a favourite haunt of Sunday pleasure-seekers from Salzburg and the environs (on Sund., when the fountains play, omnibuses run from Salzburg almost every half-hour). The château ("Restaurant"), a building in the style of the 17th and 18th cent., is decorated with historical frescoes by Mascagni (1615). The park is stocked with stags and mountains-goats; a number of chamois are kept in enclosures. At the back of the château a path leads to the 'Steinernes Theater', hewn in the rock. Pastorals and operas were formerly frequently performed here under the
patronage of the archbishops. Permission to inspect it is obtained at the forester's house (20 kr.). Magnificent view of Salzburg near the Monats-Schlösschen, 1/4 hr. from the forester's house. Footpath from Hellbrunn (ferry across the Salzach) to Aigen, so that a pedestrian may combine the two excursions. — Château of Aue; see p. 191. — About 3/4 M. S. W. of Salzburg is the château of Leopoldskron, the property of the king of Bavaria, where there is a Swimming Bath (p. 178); 1/2 M. farther, a much frequented mud-bath establishment. In the vicinity are the château of Glanek and the Fürstenbrunnen with waterfalls. The marble-quarries (see below) are also not far distant. — To the N., on the r. bank of the Salzach, rises the conspicuous and handsome pilgrimage-church of Maria Plain (13/4 hr.); the view thence is the most extensive near Salzburg; evening-light most advantageous (miserable restaurant).

From Glanek (see above) the Untersberg (6000 ft.) is frequently ascended in 4 1/2—5 hrs. Guide desirable. The panorama from the summit is less comprehensive than that from the Gaisberg, but the mountain itself is an object of interest. Its rocky clefts and gullies are very curious, and botanists will here find abundant scope for research. The Kolowrat Cavern, containing interesting ice-formations, is much visited. The Untersberg is a range of some importance: the principal peaks are the Geiereck (6698 ft.), the Salzburgerthron (6089 ft.), and the Berchtesgadenerthron (6487 ft.). Beneath the latter, according to tradition, Charlemagne sleeps, ready to arise when Germany is restored to her ancient glory.

40. From Salzburg to Reichenhall by Berchtesgaden.

Königs-See.

14 M. Carriages and Stellwagen see p. 178. Railway from Salzburg by Freilassing to Reichenhall in 1 hr.; fares 54, 58, 77 kr. Custom-house examination of luggage at the station. Travellers to Gastein etc. may save trouble by sending on their luggage in advance.

Between Salzburg and (3 M.) Gredig a canal, conducted to Salzburg from the Alm, or Ache, the brook draining the Königssee, is crossed. On the hill to the r. rises the château of Glanek, above which towers the pointed Hochstaufen (p. 190); l. the Schmidtenstein, with summit resembling a fortress. A path hence leads to the Gassenleier Felsen, commanding an excellent survey of the valley.

The road winds round the base of the Untersberg (see above). The marble-quarries and saw-mills are the property of the king of Bavaria. By the road-side a marble column on the bank of the Alm commemorates the escape of a lady from drowning near this spot. On the hill rises the château of Gartenau.

A narrow defile, traversed by the Alm, between the Untersberg and the N. spur of the Hohe Göll, which forms the background, now leads to the district of Berchtesgaden. The boundary is formed by the Hangender Stein, a cliff rising above the Alm, two reliefs on which serve to mark the frontier between
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the two states. The first, the Austrian, represents St. Leopold, the patron saint of the Archduchy (date 1818); the second, the Bavarian, is a crucifix with the inscription: Pax Intransitus et Inhabitantibus (date 1514). The old tower was formerly the Bavarian custom-house. The ancient market-town of Schellenberg (Amanhauser), about half-way between Salzburg and Berchtesgaden, possesses a tower entirely built of marble. F. Krieger sells attractive wares in carved wood. On the bridge over the Alm the height of an inundation in 1662 is indicated.

The valley expands at the point where (3 M. farther) a road diverges l. over the Dürnberg to (9 M.) Hallein; here the Großer and Kleiner Watzmann (8988 ft.), between which lies the broad saddle of the Watzmannscharte, suddenly become visible. Berchtesgaden itself, with its well-built houses, delightfully situated on the slope of the mountain, and surrounded by meadows and trees, soon comes into view. The road passes some new mining-buildings, opposite which are the old entrance to the salt-mine (date 1628) and the new shaft; adjacent is the Brunnenhaus (pumphouse), containing the old machinery for pumping the brine out of the mine into the conduits. The hydraulic machine, by which a portion of the salt-water is forced over mountain and valley to Reichenhall, is nearer Berchtesgaden.

*Visit to the Salt-mine. Tickets of admission (45 kr.), obtained at the mining-offices opp. the entrance-shaft, entitle visitors to enter the mine at stated hours (generally 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.). At other hours, admission for one person 2 fl.; for each additional pers. 45 kr. Visitors of both sexes are then provided with appropriate miners’ costumes. The mine is entered on foot, numerous flights of steps ascended, and an occasional descent accomplished by means of wooden slides inclined at an angle of 45° or more. These present no difficulty. Ladies are preceded by a miner, who acts as a drag, by which means the risk of a concussion at the bottom of the slide is avoided. Gentlemen are supplied with leathern gloves, and regulate their pace by allowing the rope at the side to slip more or less rapidly through their hands. The ‘Salt-See’, illuminated somewhat feebly by miners’ lamps, is traversed in a boat (30 kr. each pers.). Visitors then pass through several other chambers and galleries, and reach the tramway by which the mine is quitted. Ladies are seated in rude cars, gentlemen on a long wooden horse on wheels. The miniature train descends on an inclined plane, its speed being regulated by a brakeman, and finally shoots out into the open air with considerable velocity. The unwonted apparel having been discarded, specimens of the rock-salt may be purchased, and a trifling gratuity given to the attendant. — A visit to this mine is less expensive, and much less fatiguing than that of the Dürnberg (p. 191) near Hallein. The strata moreover contain a larger proportion of salt, and pure rock-salt not unfrequently occurs.

Berchtesgaden (1773 ft.). *Watzmann, R. 54 kr.—1 fl., good attendance; Neuhans; Leuthaus, or Post; Moser; Bellevue, on the road to Salzburg; Klausener, a good restaurant with a few bedrooms. Fresh and salt-water baths in the Bellevue hotel, and on the carriage-road from the Neuhans hotel to the Königssee. The carved wares of Berchtesgaden, in wood, bone, and ivory, which for centuries have enjoyed a high reputation, may be seen in greater variety and purchased cheaper here (at Kaserer’s and Kerschbaumer’s) than in the Tyrol. They may be bought on still more advantageous terms of the wood-carvers themselves, or at Wünsche’s shop (p. 30) at Nuremberg.
Down to 1803 Berchtesgaden was the seat of an independent provostry, or spiritual principality, the dominions of which were so mountainous and limited in extent (170 sq. M.), that it was jestingly said to be as high as it was broad. One-sixth part only was cultivated, the remainder consisting of rock, forest, and water. The former abbey, an imposing edifice on the brow of the long rocky slope, is now a royal château. The Abbey Church, with Romanesque cloisters, and carved stalls, may be visited. The royal villa on the S. side of the village commands a fine view. In the valley, on the Alm, the extensive Salt Works are situated. (Carriages according to tariff, e. g. to Salzburg 8 fl.)

The gem of this district is the clear, dark-green Königssee (1983 ft.), or Lake of St. Bartholomew, 6 M. long, 1½ M. broad, the most beautiful lake in Germany, and vying in grandeur with those of Switzerland and Italy. Some of the surrounding mountains, which rise almost perpendicularly from the water, are 8000 ft. in height. Three routes lead to the lake from Berchtesgaden (about 3½ M.): (1) an undulating, shady carriage-road on the hill-side on the r. bank of the Alm (r. of the road is Unterstein, a château of Count Arco; *inn in the village); (2) a drive on the l. bank, via Schönau, with a variety of attractions; (3) a somewhat shorter, and for the most part shaded footpath, past the salt-works, first on the l., then on the r. bank of the stream.

On the bank of the lake there is an unpretending Inn, next door to the house of the Fischmeister, who presides over the rowing-boats and their crews, and regulates their trips. Half of the rowers are generally stalwart peasant-girls, the sinews of whose arms might well be coveted by many a hero of the Iliad or the Cam. Tariff for each rower as far as the Kessel (half-way up the lake) 18, St. Bartholomew 30, upper end of the lake (Salet Alp) 42 kr.; for the boat, 4—5 pers., 18 kr.; for larger parties 40 kr. to 1 fl. for the whole day. The trip to St. Bartholomew occupies 1—1½ hr. according to the wind, to the Salet Alp 1½ hr. more. Two regular public trips, at very moderate fares (lasting respectively from 8. 30 a. m. till 3 p. m., and from 11 a. m. till 6 p. m.), take place daily.

The boat first passes the small island of St. Johann and the Falkenstein, a prominent rock surmounted by a cross commemorating the wreck at this spot of a boat containing a large party of pilgrims. The lake now becomes visible in its entire extent; in the background rise the snow-clad Stuhlgebirge, and adjoining them the Schönfeldspitze (8696 ft.). On the E. bank the Königsbach (often dry) is precipitated over a red marble rock into the lake. A short distance farther, at the deepest part of the lake (636), a long, reverberating Echo is awakened by a pistol fired in the direction of the W. cliffs. In the vicinity is a cavern filled with water, termed the Kuchler Loch on account of its being the supposed source of the Kuchl or Golling waterfall (p. 192). This is not improbable, as the rocks here are often fissured and honeycombed in a very remarkable manner.
The boat stops at the Wallner Insel, a wooded promontory on the E. bank. Passengers disembark here and ascend by a good path, passing an artificial hermitage, to two small waterfalls of the Kesselbach (10 min.) in a rocky ravine. In descending, a beautiful glimpse through the wooded foreground is obtained of the green lake, the opp. mountains, and the imposing Watzmann.

The boat now proceeds W. to St. Bartholomew, a green and fertile promontory, on which a royal hunting château is situated. A dish of Saibling (Salmo Alpinus) may occasionally be had at the restaurant here. The vestibule contains representations of unusually large salmon-trout caught in the lake during the last hundred years. The chapel attracts numerous pilgrims on the festival of St. Bartholomew (Aug. 24th), on which occasion numerous bonfires light up the surrounding heights. — An 'Eis-capele' (1 hr. W.) which is sometimes formed in a gully of the Watzmann, may be visited by the curious.

At the S.W. extremity of the Königs-See the Schrainbach falls into the lake from a height. The Salet Alp, a poor pasture 1/2 M. in breadth, strewn with moss-grown fragments of rock, separates the Königs-See from the wild and bleak Ober- or Hinter-See, a lake 1/2 M. long, enclosed by lofty precipices of limestone. The rushing of the waterfall and the occasional shrill whistle of the marmot are the only sounds which disturb the repose of this wilderness.

From the Kesselbach (see above) a good path, constructed in 1854 for the royal chase, ascends in long and fatiguing windings on the E. bank of the lake to the (3 hrs.) Gotzenalp (6490 ft.), opp. St. Bartholomew. The chalets of Gotsenthal (1 1/4 hr.) and the Seeau (4 3/4 hr.) are passed on the way. Father on, the path to the r. is to be followed (that to the l. leads to a chamois-house). Magnificent view, embracing the Uebergosene Alm, Steinernes Meer, Watzmann, Hohe-Göll, Untersberg, etc. Several of the nine chalets here (e.g. the Springehütte) afford tolerable quarters for the night. The view towards the N. is imperfect until the traveller reaches the Feuerpatfen on the N.W. margin of the Alp, 10 min. from the chalets, and 180 ft. higher. Somewhat beyond that point, from the brink of the rock lower down, the lake and St. Bartholomew, 3600 ft. below the spectator, are visible. Descent to the Kesselfall in 2 3/4 hrs., where the traveller's boat (previously ordered in 7-8 hrs. from the time of starting) should be in waiting. Or (with guide) from the Gotzenalp in 5-6 hrs. to Berchtesgaden direct, by the Gotzenthalm, Büchsenhöhe, Königsthalm, and the W. slope of the Jenner (p. 189). For the ordinary route from the Kesselfall to the Gotzenalp and back a guide (2 fl.) is quite superfluous. The traveller may also proceed from the Gotzenalp direct to the (4 hrs.) Torrenre Joch (p. 189), and thence to Golling; guide necessary.

From the Gotzenalp to the Saleatalp, strongly recommended to mountaineers of some experience (guide necessary, 3 fl. and gratuity). The path passes above the Wasser-Kaser chalet, and leads to the (1 hr.) Laufeld, where the king possesses a hunting-station; in 10 min. more the ridge of the Langthaiwand is reached; descent excessively steep and laborious (with admirable views of the imposing and wild scenery around the Obersee) to the Langthai in 1 1/2 hr.; then by a stony path to the (1 hr.) Fischungtalp, whence a good path leads past the Obersee to the Saleatalp in 1 1/2 hr.

The Königs-See is usually the only part of the Berchtesgaden district visited by travellers; two additional days, however, at
least, should be devoted to exploring this highly picturesque neighbourhood.

2nd Day. By the Ramsau road to the **Ilseangmühle** (4½ M.), where a waterfall 386 feet in height works a forcing-pump, by means of which the salt-water from the mines is driven upwards to the Schwarzbachwacht, 1250 ft. higher, whence it is conducted by pipes, 20 M. in length, to Reichenhall. The (3 M.) Ramsau (2148 ft.) (**Oberes Wirthshaus**), a favourite resort of artists and naturalists, is a most picturesque spot, where the luxuriant vegetation of the valley contrasts strikingly with the beautifully formed grey mountains. Beyond the Ramsau (3/4 M.) the road divides; that to the r. leads past the small, marshy **Taubensee** (3072 ft.) through a grand ravine to (12 M.) Reichenhall; that to the l. in ½ hr. to the insignificant **Hintersee** (Inn), with picturesque shooting-lodge of the late King Max, above which tower the imposing **Reiter-Steinberg** (8240 ft.) and the **Mühlsturzhorn** (7470 ft.); in 5 hrs. more to **Ober-Weissbach** (p. 209). The traveller should proceed from Ramsau to the influx of the **Wimbach** into the *Albe* (1 hr.), and thence ascend the valley to the *Wimbach-Klamm* (20 min.). The clear blue water of the brook here forms very picturesque waterfalls in a narrow, rocky ravine. The sun shines into the defile in the afternoon. The visitor should ascend the ravine (**Inn, 1/4 hr. from the falls**), and quit it to the r. by a wooden bridge situated above the path on the bank of the brook, and at the end of the Klamm (i.e. ‘defile’). The view obtained hence of the desolate and wild **Wimbachthal**, resembling the basin of the Königs-See, enclosed by perpendicular precipices, and with a background of snow-mountains, is very striking. The traveller may regain Berchtesgaden hence sufficiently early to visit the salt-mine (5 p. m.).

A number of interesting excursions may be made from the **Hintersee** (see above). To the **Blausee Glacier** (6180 ft.) difficult, but attractive (guide 2 fl.), 3½ hrs.; chamois occasionally seen on the way. — Ascent of the **Edelweiss-Tauerkopf** (8692 ft.) 3 hrs. (guide 2 fl.); beautiful ‘Edelweiss’ grows on the summit. — Ascent of the **Mühlsturzhorn** (7470 ft.), commanding a magnificent view of the Tauern, in 4 hrs., suitable for practised mountaineers only (guide 2 fl. 24 kr.). — Ascent of the **Hochkaiser** (8596 ft.), another admirable point of view, difficult at places, and not entirely unattended with danger, in 5 hrs. (guide 2½ fl.).

3rd Day. From Berchtesgaden at a very early hour to the (4½ M.) **Ilseangmühle** (see above); ascend to the (1½ hr.) **Söldenköpf**, following the salt-water conduit, and along the brow of the hill to the (2 hrs.) **Schwarzbachwacht** (2980 ft.), where an inn adjoins the pump-house. Thence descend, past the Taubensee and Hintersee, between the Steinberg and Mühlsturzhorn with their grotesque rock-formations, and then ascend in a wild valley to the (3½ hrs.) **Hirschbühl** (3396 ft.) (**Inn**), the Austrian custom-house, formerly a fortified pass, for the possession of which a fierce struggle between the Austrians and Bavarians
took place in 1809. About 10 min. walk farther are two huts; here follow the footpath to the r., commanding a striking view of the mountains which bound the valley of the Saale, and descend to the high road in 1 hr.; 1 1/3 M. farther a sign-post is reached, indicating the route to the *Seissenberg-Klamm, a profound and narrow gorge, hollowed out by the action of the Weissbach, which dashes over huge blocks of rock, occasionally bedewing the spectator with its spray. The narrow cleft above, through which the light falls, is so overgrown with bushes that the sky is entirely concealed, imparting a peculiar colouring to the gorge.

On the road, about 1 M. beyond the Seissenberg-Klamm is the *Frohnuveis Inn, pleasantly situated at the base of abrupt rocks, over which a waterfall is precipitated; 3 min. farther is the village of Ober-Weissbach (p. 209), 9 M. from Saalfelden, and 6 M. from Lofer (p. 210), a post-station on the great Tyrol road. From Berchtesgaden to Lofer, by Ramsau, Hirschbühl, and Oberweissbach, without digression, is a walk of 8 hrs. The road over the Hirschbühl is rough, and practicable for light carriages only.

The ascent (5 hrs.) of the Kammerlinghorn (3146 ft.) is best undertaken from the Hirschbühl Inn (see above), where the previous night should be spent. View similar to that from the Watzmann. Guide and provisions necessary.

The ascent of the Watzmann (8988 ft.), is fatiguing but interesting. From Ramsau in the afternoon a walk of 5 hrs. to the Guglaiß, where the night may be spent at one of the three chalets (or better in that of the Schüttaß). The summit is attained on the following morning after a rugged and laborious walk of 4 hrs. Guide (3 fl.) necessary; the Fischmeister at the Königs-See will provide a suitable person. A somewhat longer route leads from the Inn on the Königs-See to the Kuhrainalp, and the still higher Falsalp, on one of which the night may be passed. From the former 4, from the latter 3 hrs. to the top. The view comprises the Grossglockner, Gross-Venediger, Krimler Tauern, the vast Bavarian plain, the entire Salzakammergut, and the district of Berchtesgaden, with a most imposing foreground of huge rocks and extensive glaciers and snow-fields.

From the Königs-See to Golling (7 hrs., unattractive). The footpath ascends between the Königsbach and the Kesselfall to the Königsberg Alp (with clean chalet, whence the Jenner, 6162 ft., may be ascended in 1/2 hr., commanding a fine view over the greater part of the Königs-See, the Watzmann, and Untersberg); then across the Torrenser Joch (5697 ft.), as far as which a guide is necessary. Fine waterfall to the r. of the path in descending (comp. p. 187).

From Berchtesgaden to Hallein (6 1/4 M.) a pleasant route for pedestrians (hilly and rugged for driving). First 3 M. on the Salzburg high road, then to the r., at a sign-post indicating the way to Hallein by Ziel. Steep ascent of the Rankelberg (fine retrospect, half-way up, of Berchtesgaden and the Watzmann) to (2 1/4 M.) Ziel, the Austrian custom-house station; then a descent of 1 M. over the Dürnberg (very fine view of Hallein and the valley of the Salzach) to Hallein (p. 181).

A good road leads from Berchtesgaden to (13 1/2 M.) Reichenhall, between the Lattenberg and the Untersberg (p. 184), and over the Hallthurn Pass (2225 ft.) (*Inn); beautiful view of Berchtesgaden from the first part, and of Reichenhall from the latter part of the route. Diligence twice daily in 2 1/4 hrs., fare
48 kr.; one-horse carr., 4 fl. The route by the salt-water conduit, about 20 M. in length, is by Jettenberg, the Schwartsbachvacht, and Ramsau (p. 188). Those intending to return to Berchtesgaden have the option of selecting another picturesque route.

Reichenhall (1496 ft.) "Löwenbräu; "Post, or Krone, B. 48, D. 48 kr.; "Russischer Hof; Hohenstaufen, moderate; Löwenbad, and Marienbad, well fitted up, with grounds. — Patients pay a tax of 3 fl. (families less in proportion), and 3 fl. for the band. — Omnibus to the stat. 18 kr. (also to Achselmannstein). — One-horse carr. to Berchtesgaden 4, Königs-See 6, Inzell 4, Salzburg 4 fl., and additional gratuity; two-horse carr. about one-third more. Post-omnibus to Berchtesgaden twice daily in 2¼ hrs., fare 48 kr.), rebuilt after a fire in 1834, situated on the Saale, or Saalach, is very picturesquely bounded on three sides by a fine amphitheatre of mountains, the Untersberg (6000 ft.), Lattenberg (or Dreisesselkopf, 5530 ft.), Müllnerhorn (4737 ft.), and the Ost- or Hoch-Staufen (5718 ft.). This is the great central point of union of the four principal Bavarian salt-works, which are connected by conduits of an aggregate length of 45 M. The surplus brine of the Berchtesgaden mine is conducted to Reichenhall, and Traunstein (p. 90) and Rosenheim (p. 72) are supplied hence. The saline springs of Reichenhall itself rise from a depth of about 50 ft., and one of them is so strongly impregnated (23½ per cent) that it is at once conducted to the salt-pans. The water of the others is first evaporated in the 'graduating' houses (Dorngradirhäuser), which generally consist of twigs of black or white thorn closely stacked under long roofs. The brine is conducted to the upper parts of these sheds and allowed to trickle slowly through the twigs, by which process it loses a large proportion of its watery particles before it is collected in the reservoirs below. The great practical value of the process consists in the fact, that, whilst the water is thus evaporated, and the other ingredients of the brine (gypsum, carbonate of lime, oxide of iron, etc.) form a gradual incrustation on the thorns, the salt remains almost without loss in a state of solution. The twigs remain in use during 3—6 years; they are then burned, and their ashes form excellent manure. The machinery in the handsome Hauptbrunnhaus, the subterranean brine-conduit, and the vaulted channel, 1½ M. in length, which conduct the fresh water to the Salzach, should be visited. Application must be made to the superintendent, to the l. in the building itself. The extensive 'Sudhäuser', or boiling-houses ('sud' from the Germ. sieden, Engl. seethe; Engl. 'sud' is from the same root), are under the same roof.

On the Salzburg road, N. of Reichenhall, near the extensive 'Gradirhäuser' (770 yds. in length), is situated the watering-place *Achselmannstein, containing salt-baths, whey-cure, etc. — On the W. side of Reichenhall, on the l. bank of the Saale, is the *Kirchberg inn with baths (music twice a week).
Railway to Salzburg via Freilassing (p. 91) in 1 hr.; immediately on starting the train crosses the Saalach, and follows its l. bank to Salzburg.

St. Zeno (Hofvirth), on the E. side of the Salzburg road, 1 M. from Reichenhall, once an Augustine monastery of very early origin, suppressed 1808, was partially fitted up in 1858 as an English educational estab. for ladies. The church contains several interesting relics; curious old tombstones in the former cloisters.

The Chapel of St. Pancras, 1½ M. W. from Reichenhall, commands an extensive view as far as Salzburg. Footpath thence to the small Thumsee in 1¼ hr.

Beautiful walk from Reichenhall to the small Austrian village of Grossgmein (2 M.) at the base of the Untersberg. Back through the wood by St. Zeno. Also to the Kuchelbachbauer, an ascent of 3¼ hr.; and to the Molenbauer, 1½ hr.; both fine points of view.

The Zwiesel (5757 ft.) (3½ hrs., guide unnecessary) is frequently ascended from Reichenhall. The route is by Kirchberg (see above), then by a well constructed path to the r. across the meadow, furnished at intervals with sign-posts. After 2 hrs. a chalet (refreshments) is passed. Extensive view from the top.

Delightful drive of 2 days (over the pass of Bodenbühli near Meleck, the Kniepass near Unken, and the Luftstein near Lofer) by Meleck, Unken, and Lofer (p. 210) to Frohnwies (p. 189) (Seissenberg-Klamm, p. 189), returning by Hirschbülli, Ramsau, Schwarzbachwacht, and Jettenberg.

41. Hallein and Golling.

Diligence from Salzburg by Hallein and (18½ M.) Golling to Gastein see p. 193. Steilecagen to Hallein 5 times daily in 1½ hr., fare 35 kr.; from Hallein to Golling twice daily in 1½ hr., fare 35 kr.; carriages see p. 178. This forms a pleasant excursion from Salzburg for those not intending to proceed farther S. — Salzburg should be quitted early in the morning (e. g. by the first omnibus, generally at 6 a. m.).

The road passes the château of Hellbrunn (p. 183), adjoining which is the picturesque Anif, a residence of Count Arco. Farther on, it crosses the Alm, and passes the former horse-rearing estab. of Rif, surrounded by walls. Near Hallein is Kaltenhausen, once a château of Count Arco, now a brewery. To the r. the Untersberg (6000 ft.) and the Hohe Göll (8266 ft.) are conspicuous; l. the horizon is bounded by the long chain of the Tännengebirge (7912 ft.). Near Hallein the traffic on the road becomes more animated, and numerous salt-barges are seen on the river Salsach.

9½ M. Hallein (1444 ft.) (Post, or Adler; Sonne; *Hasl- wander's Baths, where passing travellers are also received; Grüberbräu) is a dirty place, where the traveller is frequently assailed by beggars. This great salt-depôt of Austria, where 25,000 tons are annually produced, is very inferior in attraction to Reichenhall. The Dürnb erg, whence the salt-water is obtained, rises above the town. The mode of extracting the salt from the earthy matter with which it is mingled is described at p. 171. Those who have not yet explored the interior of a salt-mine should avail themselves of this opportunity (the Berchtesgaden mine, however, is far preferable, p. 185). Permission is obtained at the office of
the salt-works at Hallein. If a guide (50 kr.) be engaged he will procure the necessary permission; but such aid is quite superfluous, as the path to the (3/4 hr.) entrance of the mine (2345 ft.) cannot be mistaken. It ascends on the W. side of the town, commanding several fine views, which alone repay the fatigue. At a sign-post, about half-way up, the Berchtesgaden path (p. 189) is reached.

Dürenberg Salt-mine. At the foot of the eminence, which is crowned by the picturesque miners' church, constructed of marble in 1598, is the superintendent's office, where visitors present themselves. The preliminary step of donning mining attire, and the mode of 'travelling in the interior' are much the same as already described (p. 185). The total length of this mine is about 3000 yrs., breadth 1200, depth 400. The visit occupies 1−11/2 hr. Fees paid on quitting the mine: for 1 pers. 2 fl., for several 1 fl. each, and a trifling gratuity to the attendants.

At Hallein the road crosses the Salzach, and traverses the broad valley to the small market-town of Kuchel (Auer). The spray of the Schwarzbach Fall is seen to the r. on the way from Kuchel to Golling. Pedestrians on their way to Golling, and desirous of visiting the waterfall, effect a saving of 1 hr. by proceeding from Kuchel to the falls, and thence to Golling. The path is somewhat intricate, and a boy had better be engaged as a guide; the tower of the church of St. Nicolaus (see below) is visible from the last part of the route.

91/4 M. Golling (*Post; Traube; Adler), with an old Bury, seat of a district-court, derives its sole importance from the attractions of the environs. The route to the (3/4 hr.) *Schwarzbach Fall cannot be mistaken. The Salzach is crossed, and the path leads in the direction of the white church of St. Nicolaus on an eminence. A sign-post at the village indicates the way beyond that point. From the wooded slope of the Hohe-Göll the Schwarzbach is precipitated from a cavern and through an aperture in the rock, over a precipice 300 ft. high, in two vast leaps. Masses of rock projecting over the abyss meet so as to form a natural bridge. The Schwarzbach is said to be one of the outlets of the Königs-See, which lies 700 ft. higher. This is by no means improbable, as in Jan., 1823, when the surface of the lake was lower than the Kuchler Loch (p. 186), the Schwarzbach ceased to flow. The sunshine forms a rainbow in the spray, generally between 10 and 11. a. m. At the foot of the falls the lower only is seen; a view of both is obtained from the wooden bridge higher up. Near the waterfall there is a small inn (*Meidler), 3/4 hr. from Golling. The excursion requires about 2 hrs., but may be accomplished in 1−11/2 hr. if a carriage be taken from the inn at Golling to the foot of the fall (1 fl., road tolerable). Pedestrians bound for Hallein, who wish to visit the waterfall, proceed to it from Golling and thence to Kuchel (see above) direct.
From the waterfall to Berchtesgaden (with guide): first a somewhat fatiguing ascent of 3½ hrs. on the N. side of, and opp. the Hohe-Göl; then over the Satteleck, a depression of the Hahnenkamm, whence a view of the Hohe-Göl, Tannengebirge, Dachstein, and Salzachtal. Then 2½ hrs. more to Berchtesgaden. Path not well defined (comp. p. 189, *From the Königs-Seec to Golling*).

The Oefen, 2¹/₄ M. S. of Golling, on the W. side of the high road to Werfen (see below), are very remarkable ravines, filled with huge blocks of rock heaped together in wild confusion, between which the Salzach has forced its passage for a distance of 1¼ M. These rocks, partially overgrown with wood, are rendered accessible by paths, bridges, &c. in every direction. At the N. and S. entrances to the Oefen are sign-posts indicating the approach, and not ¼ M. apart from each other, whilst the walk through the rocky wilderness occupies about ¼ hr. A one-horse carr. for the excursion from the Post at Golling costs about 1½ fl.; the traveller alights at the first entrance to the Oefen (about 1/2 M. beyond the end of the path mentioned pp. 173, 174, for pedestrians from Gossau and Abtenau), and rejoins the carriage at the other, near which is the chapel of Maria Brunneck, whence the best survey is obtained of the Pass Lueg (see below) and the grey precipices of the Hagenengebirge. Pass Lueg is an appropriate entrance from the region of the lower to that of the higher Alps; in order to visit it the traveller should endeavour to extend his excursion as far as Werfen. Two-horse carr. from Golling to the Oefen and Pass Lueg 2¹/₂—3 fl., to Salzburg 9 fl.; Stellwagen from Golling by Werfen to Radstadt (p. 308) daily in 7½ hrs.

42. From Salzburg to Gastein.

Comp. Map p. 184.

69 M. Diligence (8 fl. 93 kr.) daily from June 1st to Sept. 15th, during the rest of the year twice weekly, in 13½ hrs.; number of passengers not limited. Two pers. with little luggage may travel as far as Lend in a one-horse extra-post conveyance for about the same fare as by diligence. The charge for an ordinary hired carriage, which requires 1½ day to reach Gastein from Salzburg, is 12 fl. (one-horse) and 1—1½ fl. fee.

The route passes through an uninterrupted succession of picturesque and occasionally imposing landscapes, especially between Golling and St. Johann-A still more beautiful *route is by the Hirschbühl (p. 188) and Zell am See (p. 206), but carriage-proprietors sometimes object to this journey on account of the inferiority of the road (one-horse 15 fl. and 1—1½ fl. fee). This route leads first to the Königs-Seec, where the carriage waits 2 hrs. if desired, to enable the traveller to visit St. Bartholomew (p. 187); then to the Ramsau, and past the Wimbachklamm (p. 188), which may be inspected in ½ hr., to Hirschbühl (refreshments), the Austrian frontier-station (civil officials). In descending, the traveller should alight in order to visit the Seissenberg-Klamm (p. 186). The first night is generally spent at Frohnauers. On the following day by Taxenbach to Wildbach Gastein, which is reached in the evening.

9¹/₄ M. Hallein, and 9¹/₄ M. Golling, see R. 41. Beyond the Oefen the road descends into the *Pass Lueg* (1659 ft.), a grand rocky defile nearly 6 M. in length, and often barely wide enough to admit of the passage of the river Salzach and the road. In the E. wall of rock at the N. extremity is the Croatenloch, so
called because occupied by Croatians in 1742, an apparently insignificant aperture, but an important military point, and strongly fortified. This pass was the scene of several engagements in the war of 1809 between the French and Tyrolese. On the E. rise the perpendicular Tännengebirge (see below), W. the abrupt Hagenengebirge.

At the end of this imposing pass, the Blühnbach, the discharge of the glaciers and snow-fields of the Uebergossene Alm, falls into the Salzaeh. At its influx are the handsome buildings of the extensive imperial foundry of Blahhaus; to the S., on an eminence 363 ft. in height, rise the towers of the castle of Hohen-Werfen, erected 1760, once a hunting-seat of the archbishops of Salzburg and a state-prison, now occupied by a small garrison of invalids. A short distance farther, at the foot of the castle-hill, lies the considerable market-town of

10 1/4 M. Werfen (1779 ft.) (*Post), where the road to Radstadt (p. 308) and Villach diverges S.E. The valley of the Salzaeh expands and becomes more fertile. Near the old village of Bischofshofen (Hirsch) the Hochkönig (9874 ft.) suddenly comes into view. It is locally termed the Wetterwand, and terminates in a rocky pinnacle, the loftiest peak of the group known as Ewiger Schnee ('perpetual snow'), or Uebergossene Alm (see above). A few Rom. antiquities may be seen on the walls of the Frauenkirche and in the interior. This part of the valley of the Salzaeh is termed the Pongau, to which Pass Lueg forms the entrance. From the height, before the traveller reaches

10 1/2 M. St. Johann (Rosian's Inn; Post, where diligence passengers dine; Franz Prem; Botenwirth, moderate), a fine retrospect is obtained of the green valley of the Salzaeh and the rugged grey pinnacles and precipices of the Tännengebirge (7912 ft.), the long slopes of which, extending for a distance of 18 M., form the entire background of the landscape on the N. Travellers from the Pinzgau to Radstadt (p. 308) may here take the road diverging E., a somewhat rugged route, but 23 M. shorter than the high road by Werfen. A difficult path leads hence through the Gross-Arl-Thal, which opens here, and across the Arl-Scharte into the Malta-Thal in Carinthia (p. 309).

On the l. bank of the Salzaeh the road soon reaches the picturesque situated village of Schwarzhach (*Inn), where in 1731 the last meeting of the Protest. peasantry and-miners was held, in consequence of which Leopold, Archbishop of Salzburg, issued a decree compelling no fewer than 22,151 'heretics' to quit the precincts of his jurisdiction. The inn where the peasantry solemnly ratified their league by the ancient custom of eating salt, contains the table at which the ceremony took place, with a rude painting representing the event. A book on the table bears the inscription: 'Dilexerunt tenebras magis quam lucem. Joan. c. 3, v. 19.'

Farther on, the valley contracts, and the road traverses several rocky gorges. At
to Gastein. LEND. 42. Route. 195

9¼ M. Lend (2157 ft.) (Post) are the gold and silver smelting works for the Böckstein mines (p. 199). The stamping mill near the village is driven by a waterfall of the Gasteiner Ache, which here falls into the Salzach. Hence to Wildbad Gastein 20½ M., a drive of 3½ hrs.; two-horse carr. to Hof Gastein 6, Wildbad 8 ft. A light post-conveyance, which runs from Lend to Gastein every morning, accommodates 1 or 2 passengers without luggage.

Road to the Pinzgau see p. 227.

The Gastein road now ascends rapidly, and carriages require 'Vorspann', or the aid of an additional horse. In the valley on the l. are the waterfalls of the Ache. The road was formerly carried at a dizzy height along the face of the precipice, and occasionally supported by frail wooden galleries and swaying chain-bridges, but was reconstructed in 1834, and is now exposed to no danger except that of avalanches in spring. A Chapel (2 M.) stands at the top of the hill, near the dangerous point where the avalanches generally descend.

The *Klamm Plass (2533 ft.), a profound and sombre gorge in the limestone rock, through which the Ache has forced a passage, is now entered. Down to 1821 the defile was closed by a gate and railing, and guarded by a small fort; but the latter was destroyed by a landslip, and a subsequent inundation swept away the remnant of the works. A fragment of the old wall still stands near the (1 M.) Klammstein-Brücke (2732 ft.), at the extremity of the pass. To the r. the Bärenkogel (7810 ft.), with its double peak, stands prominently forth from the chain which separates the valley of Gastein from the Rauris.

The smiling valley of Gastein, about 30 M. in length and 1½ M. in width, watered by the Ache, is now entered. The villages of Mayrhofen and Mühlbach are passed; then, 9 M. from Lend, Dorf Gastein (Winkler).

13¾ M. (from Lend) Hof-Gastein (2846 ft.) (Moser; Goldenes Kreus; Blaue Traube; Schwarzer Adler), a market-town, capi al of the valley, was in the 16th cent., next to Salzburg, the wealthiest place in this entire district. At that period the mines yielded 1180 lbs. of pure gold and 9,500 lbs. of silver annually (now about 20 lbs. of gold and 400 lbs. of silver only). The miners, most of them Saxons, as well as the inhabitants of the valley, were formerly almost exclusively Protestants, and of the 22,151 pers. expatriated in 1731 by the intolerant Archb. of Salzburg as many as 1000 were natives of this region. Since that tyrannical proceeding the mines have gradually become neglected, many of the old shafts being now covered by glaciers. Those of Rauris (p. 200) and the Radhausberg (p. 199) are now alone worked. The population of the valley, once about 7500, has dwindled down to one-half of that number.
Several of the houses, with decorations of the 16th cent., still bear testimony to the ancient opulence of the place, especially that of Moser with arcades on each floor. Near it, in the court of the baker Embacher, are two richly ornamented columns of serpentine of the same date. A closed chapel in the Churchyard on the l. contains the tomb (a large relief in red marble) of Martin Strasser (d. 1560), a proprietor of mines, and that of Wolf Strasser (d. 1563); figures of miners serve to adorn the sides. In the chapel on the r. is the tomb of Christopher Weitmoser (d. 1558), the sides of which also bear representations of miners. The N. lateral altar in the Church is adorned with an altar-piece in memory of the narrow escape of a lady from being buried alive whilst in a death-like swoon.

The Military Hospital, with the two corner-turrets, once a guild-house, was subsequently the property of the Archbishop of Breslau, who in 1832 caused it to be fitted up for its present use.

The open Platz, or square, is adorned with a gilded bust of Emp. Francis I., in commemoration of the construction in 1828 of a conduit, upwards of 5 M. long, by which the thermal water (here 93° Fahr.) is conveyed hither from the springs at Wildbad. Baths at the inns, the Gutenbrunn Curhaus, &c.; living is less expensive here than at Wildbad, but there are too few shady walks.

One-horse carriage to Wildbad about 1 1/2, Böckstein 2 1/2, Dorf Gastein 1 1/2, Lend 3 fl.; fee 20 kr. for each fl. of the fare; if the carr. is kept the whole day, about 1 fl. more is charged.

The *Gamakahrkogl* (7917 ft.) is ascended from Hof-Gastein (in 4–4 1/2 hrs.; guide 1 fl. 40 kr.; horse 7 fl.) much more easily than from Wildbad. A guide may be dispensed with if the following directions be followed. After an ascent of 1 1/2 hr. a chapel is left on the r., a few paces beyond which the less trodden path l. must be ascended. After 2 hrs. more a chalet is passed, then a second a short way beyond it. Beyond this point the ascent is not practicable for horses, as the path has been obliterated by the action of wind and storm. The remainder of the ascent, which presents no difficulty, is accomplished in 2 hrs. more. The hut on the top affords protection from the elements in unfavourable weather. Those who require refreshments must bring them from Gastein. The view embraces the surrounding mountains only; with the exception of a small part of the valley of Gastein, little or no vegetation is to be seen. The ice and snow-mountains of the Ankogel and Tischkahr are most conspicuous to the S.; W. the long indented range of the Gross-Glockner and the prominent Wiesbachhörn; N. the Zweige Schneegebirge; N. E. the Dachstein and the Hochgolling.

The road to Wildbad (by carr. in 11/4 hr.) now intersects a nearly level, and at places marshy part of the valley for a long distance. A short distance beyond Hof Gastein is the charming Villa Carolina, the property of Prince Hohenzollern. To the r. in the distance, on the W. side of the valley opp. Hof-Gastein, is the Schlüsschen, a château built by Chr. Moser (see above). On the E. side of the valley the Kötschachthal (p. 200) opens; above it rises the Gamakahrkogl; in the background are the Tischkahr Glaciers, the white summit of the Ankogel (p. 200), and the Grawkogl (9946 ft.). On the slope, to the r. of the road, is situated
the Schweizerhaus, and higher up the Englisches Kaffehaus, two favourite points of resort.

64½ M. Wildbad Gastein (3229 ft., upper part 220 ft. higher).

Hotels. *Straubinger (post-office), with café and reading-room, conveniently situated by the bridge over the Ache, table d'hôte at 1 o'clock 1 fl. 20 kr., at 3 o'clock 2 fl., L. 20, A. 85, bath 65 kr.; *Gruber, in the vicinity, with baths, but no table d'hôte, B. from 1 fl., B. 85, L. 20, bath 52 kr.; Schneider (without baths), adjoining the Bellevue. Mitter-
wirth, Oberer, and Unterer Krämer, Grabenwirth, all four of the second cl., the last opp. the lower fall of the Ache. *Hirsch, near the church of St. Nicholas, quietly situated at some distance from the village, with baths, very fine view from the garden-balcony. During the season, rooms cannot be obtained at Wildbad with certainty unless previously ordered. The imperial Badenschloss, opp. Straubinger, the most comfortable lodging-house, containing the best baths (of porcelain, 75 kr.; in other houses they are generally of wood), is expensive.

Guide to Heiligenbutl by Bucheben and the Hochthor 9 fl.; to the Tauernhaus only 7 fl.; to the Oamskarkogel 2½; the Nassfeld 2; Mallnitz 4½; to the Tauernhaus only, 5; to the gold-mines over the Riffelscharte 4½; Düllach 7; Anlaufthal 1½; Kötschachthal 1 fl. — Horse to the Kötschachthal 2 fl. 40, the Nassfeld 3 fl. 90, the Tauernhaus 6 fl. 50, Mallnitz 10 fl.

Most of the older houses of Wildbad, constructed of wood, are built on the E. slope of the valley, which is so steep that the door of one is frequently on a level with the chimneys of its neighbour. A number of stone buildings, however, have been recently erected, and among them several substantial villas on the W. slope. That of the Archduke John (d. 1859), a house of no pretension, has a garden containing a valuable collection of Alpine plants. The Ache which flows through the valley is here precipitated through narrow gorges, forming two magnificent Waterfalls, the upper 200 ft., the lower 278 ft. high, vying in imposing grandeur with those of Kriml (p. 222). The upper fall is best viewed from the bridge, the lower from a balcony of the Grabenwirth; a point at the summit, and another at the foot of the falls also afford a good survey. The spectator desirous of witnessing them in all their grandeur must be prepared for an occasional sprinkling from the spray. Patients with susceptible nerves sometimes find it difficult to habituate themselves to the perpetual thunder of the falls.

The springs (generally 1150 Fahr.), known as early as the 7th cent., rise in the Reichebengebirge, a range of gneiss mountains which tower above the village, overtopped towards the S. E. by the Graukogel and Feuerseng, and towards the S. by the snow-clad Radhausberg (9015 ft.) The water, perfectly colourless and without sediment, resembling those of Pfäffers and Leuk in Switzerland, and Römerbad in Styria, is efficacious as a cure for debility, nervous affections, gout, &c., and possesses exhilarating properties. The visitors to the baths (about 3000 annually) belong almost exclusively to the higher ranks. The usual routine consists of 21 baths. The season is from May 15th to the end of September.

In cloudy or rainy weather, which usually predominates here in June and July, the Wandelbahn, a covered gallery, serves as a Cursaal and promenade. It affords a fine view of the valley, but is itself an unsightly object in the landscape when viewed from below. The following walks (comp. Plan) are on the left (W.) side of the valley: Schwarzenberg Grounds from the Solitude to Vergissmeinnicht, commanding a *view of all the waterfalls;
the Bellevue; the Schreckbrücke (view of the upper fall). On the right (E.) side of the valley: *Schillerhöhe; Hirsch inn (see above); churchyard of St. Nicholas (erected in 1839) commanding a survey of the valley, with the Gamskahrogl (p. 196) towering above it on the r., and the Bärenkogl (p. 195) on the l. Beyond this point the path descends on the E. bank to Hof-Gastein.

Somewhat longer walks (about 1/2 hr.): the Patriarchenhöhe, Patscher, Österre. Adler, Budolphshöhe, Badbrücke (3029 ft.), Englisches Kaffehaus. The Windischgrätz-Höhe (Schreck Café), situated on the W. verge of the Badberg, 3/4 hr. S.E. of Wildbad, also affords a survey of the valleys of Gastein and Böckstein and a portion of the Kötschachthal, of the Nassfeld Glaciers and the Tannengebirge. The route is by a well constructed path ascending through the grounds, l. of the Badeschloss. Pedestrians on their way to Böckstein need not return hence to Wildbad, but descend direct to the Böckstein road, which is reached at the Patscher Bauer.

Böckstein and the Nassfeld are two favourite points for excursions from Wildbad. The former, a village on the terrace of the valley above the baths, is reached on foot in 3/4 hr., by carriage in 1/2 hr. The road ascends by the waterfalls and crosses the Schreckbrücke (see above), following first the l., then the r. bank of the Ache) and passes the Patscher and the trout-pond. Opposite the traveller rises the snow-clad Schareck. Böckstein (3803 ft.) (*Inn) formerly contained a stamping-mill and other works for the auriferous ore of the Radhausberg. The circular building on an eminence is a church, erected in 1766.

The route to the *Nassfeld (from Böckstein to the Krämerhütte 11/4, to the Straubinger Hütte 21/2 hrs.) cannot be mistaken (guide unnecessary). As far as the ‘Aufzug’ the ascent is by a rugged cart-track, then by a bridle-path. The road leads in a straight direction up the valley by the stamping-mill. After 1/2 hr. the ‘Aufzug’ is reached. This is a species of wooden tramway (now disused) on a precipitous incline, 720 yds. in length, on which the miners and the ore were lowered or drawn up by means of machinery at the gold mine of the Radhausberg above.

The traveller now continues his ascent by a stony path, occasionally crossing wooden bridges, and soon turns to the l. into a rocky gorge about 11/2 M. in length, through which the Ache flows, forming a series of cascades. At the entrance is the Kesselfall, at the issue the Bärenfall. Near the latter the stream which drains the Pockhart-See, on the height above, is precipitated into the ravine over a precipice 250 ft. high, forming the graceful Schleierfall (i.e. ‘veil-fall’).

At the bridge, 5 min. farther, the path enters the Nassfeld, a sequestered green Alpine valley, 3 M. in length, 11/2 M. in breadth, through which the Ache, fed by the snow and ice of the surrounding mountains, winds. The most prominent points in this amphitheatre are the Herzog Ernst (9695 ft.) and the Schareck
Three chalets afford refreshments to those disposed to pay liberally: the Kramer-Hütte, a few min. walk to the r. from the commencement of the Nassfeld, the Moser-Hütte, in the Zieglitz-Thal 10 min. farther, and 3/4 hr. beyond it the Schweizer-Hütte (5403 ft.), or Straubinger Hütte, at the S.E. extremity of the Nassfeld. Nothing more, however, is to be seen at the upper than at the lower end of the valley, so that the traveller need not proceed beyond the first or second hut. From the Nassfeld over the Mallnitzer Tauern to Ober-Vellach, see p. 201.

The Kotschaschthal (p. 186) is also frequently visited. A difficult path through it, occasionally impassable, crosses the Klein-Elenz-Scharte (8231 ft.), and leads to the Malta Thal in Carinthia (p. 309).

S. E. of Böckstein is the entrance to the wild and imposing Aalenthal, through which a well-frequented path leads to the Hochtauer (8828 ft.) and Mallnitz (p. 201) (from Böckstein to the summit of the pass, whence a fine view is enjoyed, 5 hrs.; descent thence by the Seethal 3 hrs.). From the Radeck (6818 ft.), the loftiest pasture in the valley, the Ankogel (10,674 ft.) is occasionally ascended. Magnificent prospect from the summit. The excursion is suitable for experienced mountaineers only, accompanied by trustworthy guides.

The Gamskahrkogel is best ascended from Hof Gastein (p. 186).

From Gastein to Heiligenblut by Bucheben and the Hochthor, see p. 208.

From Gastein by the Verwaltersteig and Riffischarte to the Rauris Gold-mine (to Döllach and Heiligenblut) in 5½—6 hrs., rugged, but repaying the fatigue; guide not absolutely necessary, but desirable; charge according to agreement (to the mines about 4½, Döllach 7 fl.).

Route as far as the Nassfeld, see above. The path here enters the Zieglitz-Thal to the r., and passes the Moserhütte. To the r. of the path, 10 min. farther, is a deserted mine, termed 'Freischurz' (a word importing that any one may now search for minerals here). The traveller now ascends the 'Verwaltersteig' (i. e. superintendent’s path), steep and stony, but well defined, and occasionally indicated by stakes (marking its direction when covered with snow), to the (1¼ kr.) Riffischarte (8103 ft.), on which there is a small wooden cross. Magnificent prospect: to the l. (W.), above the Rauriser Goldberg Glacier, rises the Tramerkogel, to the r. of it the Sonnenblick, at the base of which is a deserted mining building (p. 226) with the 'Aufzug'; then the glacier-clad Hochnarr; to the N.W. the Birakogel, the Steinerne Meer, the Uebergossene Alm, and the Ewige Schnee; to the E. the Tannengebirge; to the S. the Ankogel, the Hochalmapitze, the Mallnitzer Tauern, and near the spectator the Schareck with its thick mantle of ice. The path descends to the l., somewhat precipitous at places, and above the new building reaches the path to the gold-mine. The latter now ascends to the (1 hr. from the Riffischarte) Rauriser Berghaus am heben Goldberg (7700 ft.). The overseer Böckel (refreshm. and 2 beds) and some of the miners act as guides. The traveller will be surprised to find a mine in so remote and lofty a region. It is worked by govt. and employs about 50 hands, but will probably be sold, as the yield is inconsiderable. The superintendent lives at Kolm Salgurn, 1¼ hr. lower down, or at the Kolben (see p. 228).

Route from the Berghaus over the Kleine Zirknitz and down to Döllach (not without guide) in 5 hrs. Ascent to the l. over loose stones and past deserted shafts (fine survey of the Schareck), then over snow to the (1¼ hr.) summit of the pass. (Before it is attained, there is an opening in the rocks to the l., through which Frangant and Ober-Vellach may be reached.) Descent of 1¼ hr. to the Maxhüttten, chalets belonging to Döllach. Path rugged, bearing to the l.; farther on, the course of the brook is followed. Döllach, see p. 208. If the traveller pass a night at the Berghaus, he may combine the ascent of the Schareck (10,277 ft.) with this route. The summit, attainable without much difficulty in 3 hrs., commands a superb view.
From the Berghaus over the Tremer-Scharte (6981 ft.) to Döllach in 6 hrs., or to Heiligenblut in about 7 hrs., with guide. This route is not very attractive, but may be combined with the ascent of the Sonnenblick (9054 ft.), which requires 8½ hrs. more. Glacier-exursion over the Fleiss to Heiligenblut, and ascent of the Hochnarr (10,065 ft.), see p. 208.

43. From Wildbad Gastein to Ober-Vellach.
Nassfelder or Mallnitzer Tauern.
Comp. Map p. 192.

10½ hrs. Bridle-path (uninteresting). Guide unnecessary in fine weather. Horse 10 fl.; to the Tauernhaus only, 5 fl., beyond which riding is disagreeable.

As far as the (3½ hrs.) Schweizer Hütte (5403 ft.) in the Nassfeld, see above; a bed of hay may be had here. The path then ascends to the (2½ hrs.) Nassfelder, or Mallnitzer Tauern (8096 ft.); the culminating point of the pass is indicated by a cross, the summit of the mountain itself rises a few hundred feet higher on the l. An extensive view of the Gross-Glockner is obtained. The Tauernhaus affords refreshments and rough sleeping-accommodation. The direction of the path, which in summer is easily traced, is indicated by posts. The discriminating traveller will easily avoid the cattle-paths which diverge r. and l. The route is at first to the r., then slightly to the l. The brook in its deep channel always remains on the r. Beyond the Tauernhaus a chapel is passed, then several chalets in a hollow (the Mannhartalp). Here the sinuosities of the valley leading to Mallnitz lie before the traveller. The path crosses to the r. bank of the brook. At (2½ hrs.) Mallnitz (Inn, tolerable) a light vehicle may be hired to convey the traveller to (2 hrs.) Ober-Vellach (p. 204) in the Möllthal, but the road is so rugged that many will prefer walking. — From Mallnitz to the Maltatal see p. 309.

Those proceeding to Heiligenblut (p. 204) need not go so far as Ober-Vellach. A saving of more than 1 hr. is effected if the route to the r. from Mallnitz, leading S.W. to (3 hrs.) Flattach, be selected. The path passes the ruin of Kroppenstein (*view of the Möllthal). From Fraganç (Inn, tolerable), ½ hr. W. of Flattach, an interesting route of about 7 hrs. over the Schober to Döllach (p. 204). It is, however, preferable to drive from Ober-Vellach in the Möllthal to Pockhorn (p. 204); road good, and the ascent inconsiderable. One-horse carr. to Winklern (p. 204) 5 fl., thence to Heiligenblut 4 fl.

44. To Heiligenblut. The Grossglockner.

From the North. The most interesting route is from the Pinsgau on the N., through the Fuschthal (p. 225); from Bruck to Ferleiten, where the night is spent, guide unnecessary. Thence over the Pfandlscharte to Heiligenblut in about 10 hrs.
guide (5½ fl.) and provisions necessary. Anton Hutter is a good guide; or the services of one of the herdsmen on the Trauner Alp may be secured, but not unless the traveller arrive there at a very early hour (as far as the Wallnerhütte, see 2½ fl.). Good accommodation at Ferleiten (p. 226) in the Tauneralp, or at Lucas-Hanslwirth's, but meat not always procurable. Fine view of the upper end of the valley: from l. to r. the Fuschertauern, Brennkogel (9894 ft.), Kleben (10,011 ft.), Spielmann (9960 ft.), Sinwelleck (10,732 ft.), between the two latter the Pfandlscharte, and finally the Fuscherkarkopf (10,957 ft.). Bed of hay on the Trauner Alp if necessary, but not recommended.

From Bruck to Ferleiten see p. 226. Farther on, the track is at first broad; after 40 min. a sign-post is reached, indicating the way to the Kalserthal (also the way to the Pfandlscharte) in a straight direction, and that to Heiligenblut to the l. across the brook, where three chalets are situated (this is also the way to the Fuscherthörl and the Hochthor, see below). Selecting the former path, the traveller crosses meadows, then the brook (the Fuscher Ache), and gradually ascends (with the Grosse Wiesbachhorn, 11,738 ft., rising on the r.) in 1 hr. to the Trauner Alp (4930 ft.) (bed of hay, bread, milk, and cheese).

The narrow Küferthal, with numerous small waterfalls, through which a little-frequented glacier-path leads across the Bockharscharte to the Pasterze, here opens to the S.W.

From the Trauner Alp a fatiguing and steep ascent of 2 hrs. (the traveller turning his back on the view) to the glacier, the first part of which is steep, but sprinkled with stones, thus facilitating the traveller's progress. In 3/4—1 hr. the summit of the Pfandlscharte Pass (8817 ft.) is attained.

A view of the Pasterze und the summit of the Grossglockner is gradually disclosed during the descent. After a precipitous and disagreeable descent of 1 hr., the upper extremity of the small Pfandl-Thal, also termed 'Nassfeld' (comp. p. 199), is reached; the Wallner Hütte is 1/2 hr. farther. Instead of immediately descending the valley, however, the traveller should proceed to the r. from the Nassfeld, at first on level ground, then ascending, to the (3/4 hr.) Franz-Josephs-Höhe, the most admirable point of view in the entire Glockner district (see p. 206). Thence to the Wallner Hütte, and down to (3 hrs.) Heiligenblut, see p. 206. This is the most interesting, although not the most direct route from the Fuschthal to Heiligenblut. The day, moreover, which would otherwise be spent in visiting the Franz-Josephs-Höhe from Heiligenblut, is thus saved.

The second and shorter route from the Fuschthal to Heiligenblut (about 8 hrs.) leads from Ferleiten (p. 226) over the Fuscher Thörl and the Hochthor of the Heiligenbluter-Baurisser-Taurrens. Guide (4½ fl.) and provisions necessary.

The route as far as the (40 min.) sign-post in the valley
has already been described (see above). The path then crosses the brook, and ascends rapidly past the three chalets to the Petersbrunn, a clear spring (3 hrs. from Ferleiten). Magnificent view of the Fuscher Eiskahr, an amphitheatre of glaciers and snow-mountains, and the huge Wiesbachhorn (11,738 ft.), which appears quite near. Farther on, a view is obtained of the Hohe Docke (10,909 ft.), a barren brown gneiss-rock, protruding from masses of ice; then of the Gross-Glockner, a huge obelisk of ice, the black rock appearing at the corners only. The Fuscher Thörl (4½ hrs. from Ferleiten) is next attained, and, after a fatiguing walk of 2½ hrs. more over loose stones and occasionally over snow-fields, the Hochthor of the Heiligenbluter- Rauriser-Tauern (8551 ft.), a short distance beyond the point where the path from the Rauris (see below) unites with our route. The summit of the pass (an ascent of 2¼ hrs. from Heiligenblut) is indicated by a wooden cross. The descent to Heiligenblut (1½ hr.) is somewhat steep and rugged. At the (1 hr.) Kaserrech, where the path unites with that from Pockhorn (p. 204), a view of the Möllthal and Heiligenblut is disclosed.

From the Kapruner That (p. 225) a glacier-pass crosses the Hohe Bifft (9958 ft.) (very difficult, and only to be undertaken with Heiligenblut guides; comp. p. 207).

From the Rauris. To the S. of Taxenbach opens the Rauris (p. 226), which at (3 hrs.) Wörth divides into the Hüttenwinkelthal running S., and the desolate Seitenwinkelthal diverging to the W. A path through the latter, crossing the Maschetalp, and passing the Spritzbachfall, leads in 3 hrs. to the Rauriser Tauernhaus (a few beds, bread, wine, and milk), a solitary chalet at the upper end of the valley. Thence (guide necessary) a steep ascent, across the Tischelalp, then at places over loose slates and snow in 2½ hrs. to the Hochthor of the Heiligenbluter Tauern (see above), which is reached a short way beyond a deserted miner's house, at the point where the path unites with that from the Fusch. Descent to (1½ hr.) Heiligenblut see above.

From Gastein. The direct route is by the Gold-mine and the Fleiss (a glacier path, recommended to none but experienced mountaineers with Heiligenblut guides), comp. p. 205.

The most frequented route is by the Stanz to Bucheben, where the night is spent; then through the Seitenwinkelthal, over the Hochthor, and down to Heiligenblut. Halfway between Wildbad Gastein and Hof-Gastein the Angerthal opens to the W., through which the well trodden bridle-path leads over the Stanz (6920 ft.) to (6 hrs.) Bucheben (*Inn); guide (3 fl.) unnecessary. From Bucheben the path descends to (1 hr.) Wörth at the mouth of the Seitenwinkelthal; this valley is then ascended (guide indispensable; if necessary a man may be engaged at the Tauernhaus, see above) to the (5½ hrs.) Hochthor (see above).
DÖLLACH.

From Gastein by the Verwaltersteig, the Gold-mine, and the Kleine Zirnitz, or by the Tramerscharte, to Döllach and Heiligenblut, see p. 200.

From the West (from the Pusterthal). Beyond Lienz (p. 299) the valley of the Drau and the high-road are quitted, and the road to (3 hrs.) Winklern followed. The rugged cart-track leads N.E. to Dölsach; the considerably shorter, but somewhat steep footpath crosses the Drau, passes the ‘Fischwirth', and leads to (3/4 hr.) Devant, where the ascent commences, and crosses the Iselsberg, a low ridge separating the Tyrol from Carinthia. Charming retrospects of Lienz, the Drauthal, and the serrated precipices of the Triedack-Spitze. From the ‘Gasthaus zur Wacht' the path leads in a straight direction to the village of Iselsberg. Thence a descent through the Möllthal to Winklern (*Aichnegg's Inn, one-horse carr. to Heiligenblut 4, Döllach 2 1/2, Obervellach 5 fl.). The village is prettily situated, and the scenery between this point and Heiligenblut is charming.

Döllach (*Orthner's Inn), 3 hrs. N. of Winklern, has been impoverished by the exhaustion of the former mines. The Zirnitz-fall, 10 min. from the inn, is worthy of a visit. Route to the Rauris and Gastein, see p. 201. Beyond Döllach the Möll is crossed; the Hauernköpfe, two finely shaped peaks, next come into view. The valley contracts. The Möll is crossed again, and the Jungfern sprung waterfall becomes visible on the l.

Pockhorn, a hamlet recognised by its pointed spire, is next reached. The valley here appears to be terminated by a hill, which the path ascends in zigzags. From the top the Grossglockner is visible; immediately to the l. the Möll forms a waterfall. Our route ascends to the r., through the gate (not to the l. across the bridge), and soon reaches Heiligenblut, recognised by its church (2 hrs. from Döllach).

From Windisch Matrey by Kals and the Kaiser Thörl, see p. 230.

From the East. The high road is quitted before Sachsenburg (p. 300) is reached, and the Möllthal entered. (Light post-conveyance from Spital by Ober-Vellach to Winklern, 3 times weekly in 6—8 hrs.) A carriage-road ascends the Möllthal, one of the most beautiful valleys in Carinthia, well cultivated and studded with picturesque villages. Möllbrücken is near the confluence of the Möll and the Drau; then Stallhofen, at the foot of the castle of Falkenstein, and Ober-Vellach (Pacher; *Post) 12 M. from Möllbrücken (to Gastein see p. 201). At Fragon a torrent, remarkable for the devastation it causes, falls into the Möll. Then by Stall and Rengersdorf to Winklern (see above). The footpath from Stall (Rasinger’s Inn), passing Mörtschach, effects no great saving.
Heiligenblut.

Glocknerhaus, re-erected since a fire in 1884, a tolerable inn, sometimes crowded in fine weather. The visitors' book of 1856 commences with the names of the Emperor and Empress of Austria.

Guides: Joseph (Sepp) Triebser, trustworthy and unassuming, Georg Bauerle, Martin Bailerle, Anton Granöger, Christ. Fichler, and Ant. Wallner are the 'Glockner guides', and all accustomed to the more difficult expeditions.

A tariff of fees is exhibited at the inn, but the following extracts may be found useful:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>Fee</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 1/2 hr</td>
<td>By the Hochthor and Fuscherthörli to Ferleiten</td>
<td>As far as the Leitertüttle only</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 1/2 hr</td>
<td>To the Bauriser</td>
<td>Grosseglockner and descent to Kals</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 hr</td>
<td>Pasterze to Tauernhaus</td>
<td>Johannsberg</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 hr</td>
<td>Kals to Bucheben and Gastein</td>
<td>Hochnarr</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 hr</td>
<td>By the Pfandelscharte to Ferleiten, incl. the Franz-Josephs-Höhe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The guides are bound to provide themselves with food and to carry 15 lbs. weight without extra charge.

Horse from Heiligenblut to the Wallner Hütte 3 fl. 30, Franz-Josephs-Höhe 4 fl. 30 kr.; to Bucheben 8 fl.; to the Hochthor only, 3 fl. — One horse carries to Dillach 2, Winklern 4 (from Winklern to Lienz the road is so bad that walking is far preferable), Ober-Vellach 10 fl.

Heiligenblut (4785 ft.), the loftiest village in Carinthia, derives its name from a phial of the 'holy blood of Christ', said to have been brought from Constantinople by St. Briccius, and now preserved in the church here, an edifice of the 15th cent. The Calvarienberg affords a good view of the Grossglockner, the boundary-stone between the Tyrol and Carinthia; to the l. the three Leiterberge, to the r. the Romarischkenwand, in the background the Johannsberg.

The inn Zur Obern Fleiss, 1/2 hr. W. of Heiligenblut, at the entrance to the Fleissthal, is a finer and more open point of view. The path to a small shrine at the back of the Glocknerhaus is ascended; then through a gate by the first house, and straight up the hill; the path next leads to the r. behind a group of houses, and through a second gate. After 5 min. the path descends to the r. by four young larches, and unites with the broader track farther on. In 5 min. more the chalets Zur Untern Fleiss are reached; after 10 min. the path descends to the r. (that in a straight direction leads to the Grosse Fleiss and the Hochnarr, p. 208), crosses the brook, and ascends to the inn Zur Obern Fleiss. The Martiniscapelle, 1/2 hr. farther, commands a still more uninterrupted view.

The Gössnitz-Fall, 1/2 hr. from Heiligenblut, is passed on the way to the Grossglockner, see p. 207.

By far the greatest attraction in the neighbourhood of Heiligenblut is unquestionably the Franz-Josephs-Höhe, which commands a view vying with the most sublime and imposing scenery of Switzerland. A good, but somewhat rough bridle-path, which cannot be mistaken, leads to the Wallnerhütte in 3 1/2 hrs., thence to the Franz-Josephs-Höhe 1 hr. (in all 4 1/2 hrs. from Heiligenblut, ascending the greater part of the way; descent 3 hrs.).

Immediately beyond Heiligenblut the path descends to the l., and after 5 min. crosses to the r. bank of the Möll. At a (¼ hr.) small chapel a path to the l. ascends to the Leiterthal (p. 207), while our path turns to the r., and recrosses the stream. Then a steep ascent of 1 hr., at first over rough pavement which is trying to those descending the hill. To the l., on the opposite mountain, near the path to the Leiterthal, is the Kesselfall, partially concealed by pines; farther on, the outflow of the Pasterze is precipitated over the rocks far below. On the height, at the point where the path turns to the r., a fine retrospect is obtained of the valley, through which the Möll (here termed Pasterze) meanders like a silver thread. To the S.E. is the Fleisskees, behind which the gold-mine (p. 208) is situated. A few paces farther the first glimpse is obtained of the glacier of the Pasterze. For some distance the path is now level, leading partly through wood to the (¼ hr. from Heiligenblut) dilapidated Bricciuscapelle (5348 ft.), opposite to the (l.) Leiterbachfall. Then another rapid ascent: after 40 min. the first view of the Glockner is disclosed; a short distance farther the path leads N. by means of steps hewn in the rock, termed the Ochsenplatten, or Böse Platte. On the top (the Brettboden) the path divides (the footpath in a straight direction over a rock is shorter than the bridle-path ascending to the r., but soon unites with it again), and then gradually descends across meadows to the Pfandlbach, which it crosses by a narrow bridge. The first low chalet on the path is the (3½ hr.) Wallnerhütte (6762 ft.), where bread, butter, and milk may be procured.

The ascent of the Franz-Josephs-Höhe, recognisable by an upright slab of rock on its summit, occupies an hour from this point. The path, which at the upper chalets crosses the brook and ascends to the l., is indifferent. An unimpeded view is not enjoyed until (4½ hrs. from Heiligenblut) the traveller reaches the Franz-Josephs-Höhe (8323 ft.), which commands a complete survey of the huge Pasterzen Glacier (lower, central, and upper, nearly 7 M. in length; at the Johannshütte 3¾ M., and in the upper basin about 3 M. in width). The view is most beautiful in the direction of the white pyramid of the Johannesberg, which is not visible from the Wallnerhütte and the Brettboden. Immediately before the spectator rises the lofty Glocknerwand, with the (l.) Klein, and the (r.) Gross-Glockner; to the r. of these are the Schneewinkelkopf, the Oedenwinkelscharte, the Johannesberg (p. 207), the Hohe Riffel, Vorderer and Mittlerer Bärenkopf, and Fuschkarkopf; the three rocky peaks in the upper basin are the Hohe, Grosse, and Kleine Burgstall. The traveller desirous of visiting the Pasterzen Glacier itself (guide necessary)
descends from the Franz-Josephs-Höhe to the r., to the (1 hr.) Johannshütte (8026 ft.), erected by Archduke John on the very verge of the glacier, over which the route leads for the last 1/2 hr. (view from this point less extensive). Those who prefer returning to Heiligenblut by another route may cross the glacier here, descend on the S. side, traverse the moraine; then ascend for some distance, at a considerable height on the r. bank of the Pasterze, to the Leiterbachthal, and finally descend to Heiligenblut (in about 5 1/2 hrs.). The traveller who does not wish to return to Heiligenblut may proceed from the Johannshütte between the Leiterköpfe to Kals in 6 hrs. (not without a guide).

As long as the Wallnerhütte, which the hardest mountaineer will scarcely find endurable, affords the only accommodation procurable on the Brettboden (see above), all the longer excursions in this glacier region will be attended with great inconvenience. Several of them, however, may be here enumerated:

The Hohe Burgstall (8563 ft.). (guide A fl.). The ascent from the Wallnerhütte and back requires about 5 hrs.; fine view of the surrounding glaciers etc. from the summit. A more striking point of view, however, is the Johannsberg (11,425 ft.). Two guides (6 1/2 fl. each) are here desirable. The expedition from the Wallnerhütte to the summit and back occupies about 7 hrs. The route lies across the upper Pasterzen Glacier, then to the I. of the Kleine Burgstall over extensive fields of snow, and past the Oedenzwinkel-Scharte (see below), the last 1/2 hr. somewhat steep. The summit of the Johannsberg, rising in the midst of this imposing glacier region, affords a most striking survey of its icy environs. With regard to the distant view the Editor can express no opinion, the weather having been somewhat foggy when he made the ascent.

The same unfavourable weather frustrated two attempts to cross the Oedenzwinkel Scharte (10,473 ft.) into the Stubachthal, as well as the Riffthor (9558 ft.) into the Kaprunthal. Thoroughly experienced guides are necessary for both these passes (e.g. Sepp Tribuser, see p. 205). As far as the Bauernalm about 7 hrs.

Ascent of the Grossglockner, difficult, but now frequently made both from Heiligenblut and from Kals (p. 230), requiring two days, and suitable for practised mountaineers only. Two guides (6 fl. each from Heiligenblut, 6 fl. from Kals) are necessary for one, three for two travellers. The Grossglockner (12,455 ft.) was ascended for the first time in 1799 by Prince Salm, Bishop of Gurk, attended by 20 guides, after investigations had been made during the previous five years. The first ascent from Kals (p. 230) was in 1855.

The traveller first ascends by the Möll, termed Pasterze above Heiligenblut, to the small chapel mentioned at p. 206; then to the I., past the (1 1/2 hr.) Glössnitz Fall, into the Letterthal (to the I. by the bridge), and along its precipitous slopes (Katzensteig), high above the Letterbach, to the Letterhütte (6640 ft.), a poor chatalet 2 1/2 hrs. from Heiligenblut (bed of hay, bread, butter, and milk). The traveller starts from the chatalet at midnight, provided with a lantern. The path to the (2 hrs.) Salmshöhle (5786 ft.; the opening to the I. of which, on the opp. side of the valley, is the Pechlag-Thorl, leading to Kals) is tolerable; then a laborious ascent across the Letterthek to the (2 hrs.) Hohenwartbacharte (10,359 ft.), and thence in 1/4 hr. to the Adlerruhe (11,839 ft.), where there are remnants of a stone hut (striking view towards the N.). Ascent from the Adlerruhe at first gradual, then more rapid, over a smooth slope of snow, by means of steps at places, and over rocks (the route varying according to the condition of the snow), to the (2 hrs.) Kleinglockner (11,258 ft.). This peak is separated from the Grossglockner by a crevasse 4—5 fathoms long, and 1—2 ft. wide (descending on the r. to the Pasterze, on the I. to the Ködnitz-Glacier, several thousand feet
below), the crossing of which requires a thoroughly steady head. Its form, however, alters from year to year; thus in 1868 the Editor found the view of the Pasteregg obstructed by a parapet of ice 3—4 ft. in height. From the crevasse to the summit of the Grossglockner a difficult scramble of 1 hr. more over rocks and ice.

The view from such a lofty point is of course unrivalled in extent, but is too often obscured by fog. Towards the N. the eye ranges over the Bavarian plain, as far as Batisbon; to the W. are the Rhätische Alpen; S. W. the Bernina, the Adamello-Presanella group (p. 283), and the Dolomite Alpes from the Marmolata to the Terglou; E. the Carpathians, and N. E. the Moravian and Bohemian Mts. — Descent to Heiligenblut or Kals (p. 280) in about 6 hrs.

To the Rauris Gold-mine (and Gastein) by the Fleiss from Heiligenblut. *Ascend of the Hochnarr. This interesting glacier-tour requires a thoroughly trustworthy guide (Sepp Tribuser) on account of the precipitous nature of the descent on the farther side. The Kleine Fleistthal (p. 206) opening on the W. is ascended, and a deserted miners’ hut at the extremity of the valley reached in 1½ hr.; then a rapid ascent to the l. to the (11½ hr.) Goldbergsee, a small lake at the foot of the S. slope of the Goldbergsecherte, whence the traveller ascends, part of the way by an old bridle-path, to the (1¼ hr. from the lake) Goldbergsecherte Pass, lying between the Hochnarr on the N., and the Sonnenblick on the S. From the pass to the summit of the Hochnarr (10,085 ft.) an easy ascent of 1½ hr. view magnificent. The descent from the pass to the gold-mine requires great caution, and even beyond the mine the descent is very difficult. After about 1 hr. the Kolben with its inn becomes visible in the Hüttenbuch-Tal below (p. 226); opposite the traveller lies the ‘Neubaum’, ¼ hr. beyond which is the ‘Gewerk’. The better and pleasanter route (for the sake of the accommodation at the inn) is to descend hence to the Kolben Inn (charges high), ½ hr. from the summit of the pass. From the Kolben, where there is a fine waterfall, to the Neubaum ½ hr.; but the traveller may accomplish the distance by means of the slide (‘Aufzug’) in a few min. (10 kr.).

From the Kolben to Taxenbach in the Pinsgau, see p. 226. From the gold-mine to the Schareck, and over the Kleine Zirnkirn, or the Tramerscharte to Döllach, see p. 201; by the Verwalterssteig to Gastein, see p. 200.

45. From Gastein to Salzburg by Zell am See.

Comp. Map p. 184.

85½ M. The road leading from Lend to Dienten (poor inn), and through the Urschieflthal to Saalfelden, is shorter than that via Zell by upwards of 20 M., but less attractive.

From Gastein to

20½ M. Lend see pp. 195—197; thence to .

43½ M. Taxenbach, Bruck, and the Zeller See, where the road quits the Salzach, see p. 225. From Lend to Zell a light post-conveyance runs daily (1 ft. 10 kr.); from Zell post-omnibus daily to Lofer (p. 210).

10½ M. Zell (2469 ft.) (*Bräu; Lesezelt, moderate; *Krone, with garden on the lake), termed ‘am See’ to distinguish it from other places of the name, is charmingly situated on the W. bank of the Zeller See, opposite the Hundstein (6946 ft.) (post-omnibus twice daily to Mittersill in 4 hrs.). The Zellers remained faithful to their archbishop during an insurrection in 1626, and as a reward for their loyalty that prelate permitted them to undertake an annual pilgrimage to Salzburg, at the conclusion of which they were regaled at his expense.
**SAALFELDEN.** 15. Route. 209

The Zeller See is about 3½ M. long, 1½ M. broad, and 600 ft. deep. At the S. extremity is Schloss Fuschhorn (p. 225), at the opp. end Schloss Prizeau. The scenery is best surveyed from a boat on the lake itself: S. the Inbachhorn, Hohe Tenn, Brennkogl, Kitzsteinhorn; N. the Steinerne Meer.

The Schmittner Höhe (6441 ft.), to the W. of Zell, is frequently ascended hence (in 3 hrs.; guide desirable; Kurz and Toni Hanselmann recommended). The last house of (⅓ hr.) Schmitten is left to the r. on an eminence, and a short wooden causeway traversed; the path soon afterwards divides, and the ascent is in a straight direction into the wood. Beyond the (⅓ hr.) chalet the path winding upwards is to be selected, not that to the l. The summit is indicated by a heap of stones. Extensive prospect, embracing the Mts. of Salzburg and the Pinzga, and the Lake of Zell below.

9¼ M. **SAALFELDEN** (*Auernbrich; Deutinger*), a village in the central Pinzga, is surrounded by the ruined castles of Rotenberg, Grub, Farmbach, Dorfheim, and Lichtenberg; S. in the background rise the Wiesbachhörner. The road from Zell to Ober-Weissbach passes a succession of very beautiful landscapes, especially in the vicinity of Saalfelden. Fine view by the churchyard.

Between Saalfelden and the *Frohnwies Inn* near Ober-Weissbach is the defile of Hohlwege, 6 M. in length; above it towers an abrupt and fissured mountain, from which fragments of rock occasionally fall on the road. A bad, but much frequented road ascends the Weissbachthal and crosses the Hirschbühl (p. 188) to Berchtesgaden (one-horse carr. at Frohnwies 6 fl.). The N. portion of the Hohlwege is attractive; at the bottom of the valley are meadows and fruit-trees, above them wooded heights. About ¾ M. beyond Ober-Weissbach (*Inn*), in the rock on the l., is the Lomprecht-Ofenloch, a cavern of considerable dimensions; over the entrance stands a ruin.

15 M. **Lofer** (*Löwe*) is situated at the union of the road from the Pinzga with that from Innsbruck to Salzburg (p. 210).

25½ M. **Salzburg** see p. 178.

### 46. FROM SALZBURG TO INNSBRUCK.

**Comp. Map p. 216.**

101 M. Railway to Rosenheim in 2½—4½ hrs.; fares 3 fl. 36', 3 fl. 24, 1 fl. 36 kr. Bavar. currency. From Rosenheim to Innsbruck in 4 hrs. 5 min.; fares 6 fl. 24, 4 fl. 54, 3 fl. 92 kr. Austr. currency. — From Salzburg to stat. Wörgl (p. 72) a Diligence and a Steilwagen also run.

The High Road from Salzburg to Wörgl passes an almost uninterrupted series of picturesque mountain-landscapes, and is therefore still frequently preferred to the railway. — Travellers proceeding to Bavaria in this direction should if possible be provided with gold or silver, as Austrian banknotes are not received at the booking offices of the Bavarian railways.

Railway from Salzburg to Rosenheim see pp. 90, 91; from Rosenheim to Innsbruck pp. 71, 72.

The High Road from Salzburg to Wörgl leads by

9¼ M. **Reichenhall** (1574 ft., see p. 190); beyond which the scenery is strikingly picturesque. On two rocky peaks to the r., ½ M. farther, rise the ruined castle of Carlstein and the Chapel of St. Pancras, commanding a fine view; l. a pilgrimage-church. Near the Thumsee (1763 ft.), ¾ M. in length, a final
retrospect is obtained of the plain. The road now gradually ascends towards the S. W. On the high ground are several pump-houses and the brine-conduit from Reichenhall to Rosenheim (p. 72). The road to Traunstein here diverges to the N. W., see p. 91. The road again descends, skirting a succession of smooth and abrupt cliffs, to Schnaittreuth, beyond which it ascends the slopes of the Bodenbühl, a height where various conflicts took place during the wars of 1800, 1805, and 1809. Before

11½ M. Unken (*Post; Lamm) is reached, the road crosses the frontier of Bavaria and enters the Austrian dominions, by the Stein or Stern Pass, which was fortified during the Thirty Years' War. The Bavarian and Austrian custom-house is at Meleck, on the precipitous mountain opposite. Here, on Oct. 17th, 1809, the Tyrolese under Speckbacher sustained a disastrous defeat from the Bavarians. Speckbacher's son was taken prisoner on the occasion. Oberrain (*Inn) is a small watering-place near Unken. (Interesting excursions to the Schwarzenbergklamm 3 hrs., and the Staubbachfall 2½ hrs.)

11½ M. Lofer (*Löwe) is very beautifully situated. The Pinzgau road diverges here (p. 209). The very picturesque Seisenberg-Klamm is about 7 M. distant (see p. 189). Far below in the valley the impenetrable Saalach rushes through its rocky channel. On all sides rise lofty mountains, partially covered with snow: the Breithorn, Ochsenhörner, Flachhorn, and Loferer Steinberg, all 7–8000 ft. in height.

Beyond Lofer the road quits the valley of the Saalach. The Strub Pass (2258 ft.), a narrow defile 11½ M. from Lofer, the boundary between the Tyrol and the district of Salzburg, formerly fortified, was heroically defended by the Tyrolese in 1805 and 1809. The road continues to traverse the ravine until it reaches

9 M. Waidring (*Post), beyond which the valley expands.

9½ M. St. Johann (*Post; another *inn opposite it) lies at the confluence of three mountain-torrents, which together form the Grosse Ache, and is commanded by the Hochkaiser on the W., and the Hornberg and Kitsbühlerhorn (6544 ft.) on the S. The latter is sometimes ascended for the sake of the view it commands.

From St. Johann to Mittersill a good road leads to the S. by (7½ M.) Kitsbühel (p. 211); 17 M. farther Mittersill, see p. 224.

9½ M. Elmau (2908 ft.) (*Post) lies at the culminating point of the road.

7 M. Söll (2190 ft.) (*Post) is bounded on the N. by the serrated limestone rocks of the Mosberg, on the S. by the slopes of the Hohe Salve. The tasteful wood-architecture of this district is worthy of notice.

The road, termed Kaiserstrasse from the barren and indented Kaiser Mts. which rise towards the E., now descends to the valley of the Brixenthaler Ache, passing near the château of Itter,
HOHE SALVE. 46. Route. 211

crosses the stream near the Grattenberg, and reaches the Inn Valley at Wörgl.

From Wörgl to Innsbruck by railway see p. 73.

From Wörgl to Mittersill. Ascent of the Hohe Salve. Omnibus to (21 M.) Kitzbühel once daily (to Hopfgarten twice, fare 1½ fl.); thence to (17 M.) Mittersill once daily (at 8 a.m.), fare 11½ fl. From Hopfgarten to Kitzbühel the scenery is monotonous. Ascent of the Hohe Salve most convenient from Hopfgarten, and descent to Brixen. The new carriage-road from the Innthal to the Pinzgau and Gastein leads from Wörgl S.E. into the Brixenthal. At Schloss Itter it crosses the Windau, and skirting the base of the Hohe Salve, leads to (6 M.) Hopfgarten (*Paulwirth; Wieshofer; both inns provide horses for the ascent of the Hohe Salve) and (6 M.) Brixen (*Mayr's Inn, horses for the Hohe Salve; one-horse carr. to Kitzbühel 2 fl.); then (9 M.) to Kitzbühel (*Tiefenbrunner; *Stern), small town of some importance at the entrance of the Jochberg-Thai. To St. Johann on the Wörgl and Salsburg road, see p. 210.

The *Hohe Salve (5993 ft.), the Bigi of the Lower Innthal, is now frequently ascended, either from Hopfgarten (by a bridle-path in 3 hrs.; horse 4, chair-porters 12 fl.), or from Brixen by a new path constructed by the landlord of the inn (21½ hrs.; horse 3 fl.). The ascent may also be made from Itter, or from Söll (see below), but the paths are both inferior to the two already mentioned. Guide unnecessary, as the route cannot be mistaken. From the Paulwirth at Hopfgarten it leads to the r., and at the spring ascends to the l., for the most part steep. After 3½ hr. a spring of drinking-water is reached; 20 min. a mill; 20 min. a sign-post, which points to the l.; 5 min. a chalet (refreshm.). The path ascends hence to the l. for a few paces, and then turns to the r.; 1¼ hr. Vorder-Hütten; 20 min. a bench (where the path from Söll unites with ours); 1½ hr. the summit is attained. — The path from Brixen is also good, but steeper. It ascends to the r. from the road; at the (1 hr.) chalets it ascends to the l. (not in a straight direction); ¼ hr. a spring in a small shrine with image of John the Baptist; then for some distance across a meadow, and finally a rapid zigzag ascent to the (9½ hr.) summit.

The inn affords poor accommodation (9 beds only, often engaged; fresh meat rarely to be had), but a new establishment is projected. The house with its outbuildings and the chapel are conspicuous objects from below. Magnificent prospect, especially towards the S.; to the E. rise the icy peaks of the Oebergossene Alm; S.E. the Grossglockner and Wiesbachhorn; S.W. the Oetztthal Glaciers; in the foreground a greyish green chain of lower mountains. The Gross Venediger is the most imposing mountain visible. In other directions the view is less extensive, being interrupted towards the N.E. by the Kaiser, and towards the N.W. by the mountains between the Innthal and the Bavarian frontier; the Innthal alone admits of a narrow distant glimpse towards the N.

The road from Kitzbühel to Mittersill skirts the r. bank of the Kitzbühler Ache to Aurach and Jochberg, where a deserted gold-mine is situated. The road here crosses the Ache and ascends, finally by long windings, to the (12½ M.) summit of Pass Thurn (4371 ft.) ("Inn"). The opposite height, attainable in 1½ hr., affords an admirable survey of the Tauern chain. A good road descends from the pass, affording a magnificent view of the Pinzgau, with its extensive, reedy swamps, and of the ice-mountains of the Tauern, to the r. the Venediger, to the l. the Glockner. Then a descent in long windings, past the castle, to (4½ M.) Mittersill (p. 224).

47. Innsbruck and Environs.

Hotels. Adverte (Pl. a), R. and L. 1 fl. 50 kr., B. 60 kr.; D. 1 fl. 20, A. 30 kr.; *Goldene Sonne (Pl. b), R. 1 fl. and upwards, B. 56, L. 40 kr., D. 1 fl. 5 kr., both in the town; *Hôtel de l'Europe, near the station; R. 80, B. 55, A. 20 kr.; Hirach (Pl. c); *Goldener Adler (Pl. d); *Stadt München, R. 70, L. 12, B. 25 kr. — On the l. bank of
the Inn, Goldenen Stern (Pl. 6), in St. Nicolas, of the second cl., usual starting-place of the Stellwagen and other vehicles; Blaue Traube, both unpretending.

Cafés. Kraft, and Grabhofer, in the Museumgasse; Katzung, opp. the Rathhaus; Rail. Restaurant.

Carriages. To Amris one-horse 3., two-horse 4 fl.; Martinswand 4 or 6 fl., Schönberg 5½, Neustift in the Stubaythal 12 fl.

Stellwagen (comp. Introd.) to Landeck daily, to the nearer villages in the Inn Valley several times daily.

Railway by Rosenheim to Munich see R. 16; to Salzburg R.R. 16, 23; to Bosen R. 60. The Station is on the S.E. side of the town, near the triumphal arch, the abbey of Wiltau, and the eminence of Isel (p. 216).

Baths at Mühlau, 1 M. to the E. of Innsbruck, passing the Hopfgarten.

Telegr. Office, Museumgasse, next door to Café Grabhofer.

The picturesque costumes of the peasantry should be observed here on market-days.

Innsbruck (1882 ft.), capital of the Tyrol, with 14,224 inhab. and a garrison of 1500 men, is charmingly situated on the Inn, not far from the influx of the Sill, in the midst of a broad valley, bounded on the N. by abrupt and fissured limestone mountains of 9000 ft. in height (Solstein, Brandjoch, Frühkühlt, Hohen-Sattel), and on the S. by the Patscherkofl, Waldvasterspitls, and Nockspitls. St. Niculus, the quarter of the town on the l. bank of the Inn, although the older portion, has now become a mere suburb. The town itself (on the r. bank), which has recently been considerably embellished, possesses broad and handsome streets, and several considerable buildings, almost all erected within the last two or three centuries. The Inn is crossed by two bridges, a Suspension-Bridge below the town, opp. the village of Mühlau, where there is a *Bath and Hydropathic Estab. (the rail. bridge is lower down), and a Wooden Bridge, which connects the two parts of the town. The latter bridge was contested in several deadly conflicts between the Bavarians and the Tyrolese in 1803; the Bavarians, however, were compelled to yield after the Tyrolese riflemen had picked off almost all their gunners. On two subsequent occasions during the same year these struggles were renewed, and in both cases the Tyrolese succeeded in forcing an entrance into their capital.

The *Franciscan Church, or Hofkirche (Pl. 7) was erected in the Renaissance style in 1553–63, in compliance with the last will of Emp. Maximil. I., whose sumptuous *Monument in the centre of the nave was executed in its principal parts by the sculptor Alex. Colin of Mechlin in the second half of the 16th cl. (The emperor's remains, however, were interred at Wienerich-Neustadt, p. 316). Maximilian (in bronze by L. del Duca, 1582) is represented in a kneeling posture on a sarcophagus of marble, surrounded by 28 statues in bronze (executed between 1513 and 1583 by the brothers Steph. and Melch. Godl., and Hans Lendenstrauch).


The sides of the sarcophagus are decorated with 24 reliefs in marble, the 1st to the 20th by Alex. Colin (1558-66), pronounced by Thorwaldsen to be the most perfect work of its kind, the 21st to the 24th by Bernhard and Albert Abel, two masters of Cologne (?). They represent the principal scenes of the emperor's life. Many of the heads are portraits; the resemblance of the features of the different figures of Maximilian at different periods of his life is unmistakable; the distinctive characteristics of the different nationalities are likewise faithfully rendered. The reliefs are covered, and enclosed by a railing. The sacristan shows the monument and the Silbercapelle.


The steps to the r. by the entrance lead to the Silberne Capelle, so called from a silver statue of the Virgin, and embossed representations in that metal of the 'Lauretanian Litany' on the altar. The 23 statuettes of saints are attributed to Greg. Löffler. The tomb of Archduke Ferdinand (d. 1595), executed by Colin during the duke's lifetime, is decorated with the arms of the Austrian provinces inlaid in stone, and with 4 scenes in relief from the life of the archduke. The tomb of Philippina Welser of Augsburg (d. 1580, comp. p. 44), first wife of the archduke, is also by Colin.
On the 1. of the entrance into the church is the *Monument of Andrew Hofer*, in Tyrolese marble, executed by Schaller, with reliefs by Klieber. Hofer was shot by the French at Mantua, Feb. 20th, 1810; his remains were brought to Innsbruck in 1823, and solemnly interred here. In relief are 6 Tyrolese, who represent the 6 districts of the Tyrol, binding themselves by an oath over the lowered banner. At the sides are the tombs of Speckbacher and Haspinger with memorial tablets. — Opposite these memorials is a monument to all the Tyrolese who have fallen in the defence of their native country since 1796, with the inscription: 'Absorpta est mors in victoria'. — In this church, on Nov. 3rd, 1654, Christina of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, embraced the Rom. Catholic faith.

Andrew Hofer, born 1767 at the Wirthshaus am Sand (p. 266) near St. Leonhard in the Passeier, was in his early years an innkeeper and dealer in wine and horses. In 1796 he began his public career as leader of a corps of riflemen against the French on the banks of Lake Garda. In 1803 he again became prominent as a promoter of the re-organisation of the militia. In 1808 he took an active part, under Hohmayer, in a rising against the Bavarians, and in 1809 himself took the command of the Tyrolese, whose noble efforts were crowned with marked success on three occasions at Innsbruck (see above), as well as elsewhere. After the victory of Aug. 23rd, Hofer assumed the position of civil and military governor of the Tyrol, and resided in the Schloss Tyrol for about 6 weeks, during which period he conducted the administration with his characteristic simplicity and discretion. After the Peace of Vienna, Oct. 14th, the Emperor himself exhorted the Tyrolese to submit to the foreign yoke; but Hofer, misled by false reports, was induced once more to lead them against the French and their Bavarian allies. His patriotic efforts were, however, speedily crushed; he dismissed his followers and retired to his native mountains, where he sought refuge in the Kellerlahn chalet (p. 266). His hiding-place was betrayed to the French by one Raffl, whose secret was extorted by threats of death, and on Jan. 20th Hofer and his family were taken prisoners. He was conveyed to Mantua and tried by court-martial, the majority of the judges in which were opposed to his execution. Notwithstanding this he was shot on Feb. 20th, by order of Napoleon himself.

Hofer's most undaunted coadjutors were the Capuchin monk Haspinger (b. 1776, d. 1868), who distinguished himself as a soldier, as well as in his sacred office, and Speckbacher (b. 1758, d. 1820), another Tyrolese, who was originally a farmer and chamois-hunter, but subsequently took up arms in defence of his native country, and terminated his career as a major in the Austrian service.

The Pfarrkirche (Pl. 9), re-erected 1717, contains a picture of the Virgin over the high altar by L. Cranach, presented by Elector George of Saxony to Archduke Leopold; the painting surrounding it is by Schöpf.

The Capuchin Monastery (Pl. 9), commenced 1593, was the first of this order in Germany. A cell built by Maximilian, Master of the Teutonic Order (d. 1618), and annually occupied by him for a period which he spent according to the rules of the order, is still shown. It contains several reminiscences of the founder.

The imperial Burg (Pl. 2) was erected 1771 in the degraded
taste of the period. In the Platz in front of the theatre, opp.
the Burg, is a small equestrian Statue in bronze, erected by
Claudia de’ Medici to the memory of her husband Archduke Leo-
pold V., and placed on a pedestal disproportionately large. N. of
this point is the well kept Hofgarten (with restaurant).

The ‘Goldnes Dachl’ (Pl. 4), a gilded copper roof, covering
a rich late-Gothic projecting structure of 1500, is part of a palace
which Count Frederick of the Tyrol, nicknamed ‘with the empty
pocket’, erected in order to prove that the sobriquet was un-
merited. This substantial refutation cost him 30,000 ducats
(i. e. about 14,000 l.). On the external wall Emp. Maximilian
and his two wives are represented; beneath them the emperor’s
seven different coats of arms. — In the Universitäts-Strasse in
the vicinity is the University, founded by Emp. Ferdinand I.,
containing several collections (450 stud.).

The *Museum (Pl. 12), or Ferdinandeum, open daily 9—12
and 3—5 o’clock (fee 35 to 50 kr.), is a private institution,
founded and maintained by about 400 members.

It contains a valuable collection of curiosities found in or relating to
the Tyrol, antiquities, sculptures, Tyrolean animals, wood-carving from the
Grödener Thal (p. 297), paintings and drawings by Tyrolean masters; por-
traits of Hofer, Haspinger, and Speckbacher; Hofer’s sabre, amulet, a coin
struck during his brief rule, his rifle, &c.; Haspinger’s hat, breviary, &c. ;
* Neapolitan six-pounder; the flag of a Venetian volunteer corps, captured
from the Italians by a corps of Innsbruck students; busts of Hofer and Hor-
mayr; two water-colour paintings representing the skirmishes at the bridge
of Innsbruck and the Isel hill (p. 216). The Radetsky-Album contains re-
miniscences of the marshal of that name. — Tschager’s Picture Gallery, be-
queathed to the Museum, is preserved in a separate apartment. It contains
two landscapes by Claude Lorrain, St. Jerome by L. Cranach, a Rubens,
two Mieris, a flower-piece by De Heem, and two others by Rachel Ruysch,
a Terborgh, a Tintoretto, a Gerard Dow, a *Dutch family at dinner by Van
der Neer, a landscape by Both, and a fine cattle-piece by Van der Veide.
Among the more modern works of art, three landscapes by Koch, two his-
torical pictures by Angelica Kauffmann, and two bronze statues by Mallknecht
deserve mention.

In the Neustadt, is a column (Pl. 1), erected in 1706 to com-
memorate the expulsion of Bavarian and French invaders.

At the S. extremity of this broad street is a *Triumphant
Gate, erected by the citizens on the occasion of the marriage of
Emp. Leopold II. with the Infanta Maria Ludovica. On the
side towards the mountains are emblems of marriage above, over
which in medallions are Francis I. and Maria Theresa; l. their
son Leopold and Ludovica, r. their granddaughter and their
daughter Maria Christina; on the side towards the town Maria
Theresa and Joseph II., above them Francis I. with emblems of
mourning, the emperor having died before the conclusion of the
festivities.

Beyond this gate, on the Brenner road (p. 272) is situated
the wealthy Premonstratensian Abbey of Wilten, or Wittau, the
Rom. Veldidena. By the church-portal are statues of the giants
Haimon and Thyrus, the traditional founders of the abbey. The vestibule of the church, which is sumptuously decorated with stucco, marble, and gilding, contains a stone to the memory of Prince Hohenlohe (d. 1849), grand provost of Grosswardein, who sought refuge here after having been ejected from his benefices in consequence of the events of 1848.

About 1/2 M. S. of the church (2 M. from the bridge), is the Isel (2181 ft.) eminence, where the rifle-practice ground of the Tyrolean Riflemen (‘Kaiser-Jäger’) is situated. At the sides are two obelisks, commemorative of the various wars in which the Tyrolean have been engaged. One of them bears the inscription: ‘Donec erunt montes et saza et pectora nostra Austriacae domui moenia semper erunt.’ The smaller Pyramid of white marble, erected in 1860, records the names of Tyrolean officers and soldiers who fell in the campaigns of 1848, 49, 59, and 66 in Hungary and Italy.

Skirting the base of this height the road leads E. (near the bridge over the Sill a small waterfall) to (2 M.) Schloss Amras, or Ambras (2226 ft.), erected in the 13th cent. and still retaining its ancient exterior almost unaltered, once the favourite residence of Archduke Ferdinand II. (d. 1595) and his wife Philippina Welser. (Access to the château has been denied of late; intending visitors should therefore enquire at Innsbruck.) The court contains Rom. milestones, found on the road from Wilten to Schönberg (p. 272). A celebrated collection of antiquities, armour &c. once preserved here was transferred to Vienna in 1806 (p. 147). A few curiosities, however, are still shown (fee 35—50 kr.): Chinese objects, carving, antique furniture, a few suits of armour, mosaics, Rom. antiquities, portraits of Archduke Ferdinand and his consort at different periods, and those of other princes, the battles of Kolin and Maxen, two large pictures in oils, &c. The paneling of the ceiling in all the rooms deserves notice, especially in the Spanish Hall, 127 ft. long and 42 ft. broad. View from the tower over the Innthal, from the Martinswand as far as Hall.

About 1/2 M. nearer the town than the castle, a path with pilgrimage-stations ascends S. into the wood to the Tummelplatz (i. e. ‘tournament-ground’), a small open space where a number of chapels, crosses, &c. have been erected. This was the burial-place, between 1797 and 1805, of about 8000 soldiers who perished in the wars of that period, during which Schloss Amras was employed as a military hospital. A number of soldiers who returned wounded from the Italian campaign of 1859 were also interred at this spot.

On the Mittelgebirge, on which Schloss Amras lies, the village of Lams (‘Wilder Mann), 2 M. S. of the castle, is also situated. In the vicinity, from the N. depression of the lofty plain, rise the *Lanzer Köpfe (3000 ft.), two rocky hills 400 ft. higher than
the village. They are immediately on the r. of the traveller who reaches the plain direct from Innsbruck. Of these hills that to the E., surmounted by a dilapidated trigonometrical signal, commands a charming view of the valley of the Inn and the Stubaythal with its glacier-peaks (Habichtspits and Alpeiner Ferner). This point may be reached from Innsbruck on foot in 1 1/2, by carriage in 2 hrs. The same route leads to the Patscher Koifl (7368 ft.), S.E. of Lans, 5 hrs. from Innsbruck, a very conspicuous point from the Brenner (p. 273). View similar to that from the Lanser Köpfe, but more extensive. About half-way to the summit is situated the pilgrimage-church (with *inn) of the 'Holy Water' (4089 ft.).

On the l. bank of the Inn, opposite the Lanser Köpfe, about 3 M. N. of Innsbruck, is situated the Hungerburg, another excellent point for surveying the valley of the Inn and the mountains on the S. side of the river. A similar prospect is obtained from the Weiherburg, 1/4 hr. from the town, and also on the l. bank.

The village of Hötting constitutes the W. suburb of Innsbruck. The church contains the monument of Gregory Lößler (p. 213), whose reputation in the middle ages as a bronze-founder was hardly inferior to that of Vischer of Nuremberg. Rustic dramas and farces in the patois of the district are frequently performed on Sunday afternoons in the Höttinger Au, on the road to Zirl, beyond the shooting-targets, presenting a novel and amusing scene.

At the entrance to the Seelbacher Thal, 7 1/3 M. W. of Innsbruck, on the Mittelgebirge which bounds the Inn Valley on the S., is situated the village of Oberperfuss with a small and unpretending watering-place, affording pleasant summer-quarters.

48. The Zillerthal.

Travellers from Innsbruck by railway alight at stat. Jenbach (Stellwagen to Zell and back twice daily), those from Munich or Salzburg at stat. Brixlegg (comp. p. 73); from Jenbach or Brixlegg to Zell 10 1/2 M. (one-horse carr. 5 1/2, two-horse 8 fl.).

The Zillerthal is at first broad, fertile, and somewhat monotonous, enclosed by wooded heights and smiling pastures. Towards Zell it contracts, and the background is formed by snow-mountains and glaciers. The clear green Ziller flows on the E. side of the valley, and is seldom visible from the road. The inhabitants are remarkable for their vivacity of disposition, their peculiar customs, and picturesque dress. The holiday-attire of the women consists of a velvet bodice and blue apron, that of the men of a brown leathern jacket, red waistcoat, embroidered leathern girdle, knee-breeches of black leather, and white stockings. Pointed hats with broad brims adorned with gold tassels, are worn by both sexes. Zell is an animated place on market-days and festivals. On all grand occasions processions of riflemen form an invariable feature in the proceedings. The natives of this valley appear to be almost universally infected with a love of travel. Many of the itinerant Tyrolese glove-dealers, who are met with in different parts of the continent, are Zillerthalers.
Jenbach, see p. 73. The road to the Zillerthal crosses the Inn by the Rothholz bridge; 3 M. Strass, at the entrance to the Zillerthal. The road hence to (14½ M.) Zell is attractive, but hardly recommended to the pedestrian, and does not approach the river till Ried is reached. Beyond Strass several snow-peaks, the Brandberger Kolm, the Riffal, and the Gerloswand, become visible in the background. The long mountain-ridge on the N. side of the Inn Valley is the Sonnwendjoch (6472 ft.). 2 M. Schlitters; 2 M. Fügen (*Post; *Höllwirt; *Aigner, unpretending), capital of the valley, and seat of the authorities; the large building on the S. side was formerly a public corn-magazine. From Fügen to the summit of the Kellerjoch (7633 ft.) and back is an excursion which requires a whole day; an extensive prospect repays the ascent. 2 M. Uderns (*Inn); 1½ M. Ried. Where the road ascends slightly between Ried and (3 M.) Aschau, a pleasing retrospect is obtained. 3 M. Zell, which is not visible until it is nearly reached.

Zell (1850 ft.) (*Post, on the l. bank, fine view; *Welsch-wirth; *Bräu, moderate; *Engel, near the bridge; Greiderer; *Neu-Wirth), a busy village (1200 inhab.) of some importance on both banks of the Ziller, the valley of which is here broad and fertile. E. rise the Hainsenberg (on a projecting eminence is the Maria Rast Capelle) and the lofty Gerloswand (7192 ft.), resembling a wall; S. the Ahornspitzen (see below) and the blunted pyramid of the Tistenspitzen (9301 ft.); r. the snow-fields of the Ingent (9562 ft.). The Franz-Joseph-Spital, a building of some extent, is employed for the reception of the poor and aged. At the base of the Hainsenberg, ½ M. from Zell, a small gold-mine is worked. One-horse carr. to Mayrhofen and back about 2 ft., to Strass 5 ft.; horses see p. 220.

(4½ M.) Mayrhofen (1960 ft.) (*Wildauer; Neuhaus), at the extremity of the principal arm of the valley, situated on a green plateau surrounded by lofty mountains, is a good starting-point for a number of excursions (guides see p. 219). Numerous garnets are found here in the mica-slate. They are polished in mills erected for the purpose, and afterwards exported to Bohemia. The ascent hence of the Ahornspitzen (9731 ft.), commanding a noble prospect, is recommended. The summit is attained without difficulty in 7 hrs.

At Mayrhofen the valley divides into four different branches: E. the Zillergrund, S. E. the Stilluperthal, S.W. the Zamsfer (or Zem) Thal, W. the Duxeralthal.

The Zemital, the lower part of which is termed the Domnbberg, is very picturesque as far as Ginzling (9 M.; guide unnecessary). Beyond Mayrhofen (½ M.) the road crosses the Ziller, which here forms a picturesque waterfall, then the (3¼ M.) Stilluperbach, which descends from the Stilluperthal (12 M. in length,
resembling the Floitenthal, but inferior), enclosed on the l. by
the Ahornspitz, on the r. by the Tristenspitz; ½ M. farther the
covered bridge (Untere Steg, p. 220) is reached which crosses the
Zembach to the Duxerthal. The traveller does not cross the bridge
(the road over which leads to the village of Finkenberg at the
mouth of the Duxerbach, p. 220), but ascends to the l. on the
r. bank of the Zembach to the (½ M.) Hochsteg, another covered
bridge crossing the Zembach which here emerges from a ravine.
The road now ascends across meadows with several chalets (Lint-
thal) to the *Dornauenberg, a profound and sombre ravine, enclosed
by lofty, pine-clad walls of rock, between which the impetuous
Zembach is precipitated in numerous cascades. The road hence
to the (3 M.) Carlssteg traverses strikingly picturesque rocky
scenery, vying with, and at some points surpassing the Via Mala
in the Grisons.

The Carlssteg, 5¼ M. from Mayrhofen, 3½ M. from Ginzing,
crosses the brook which here dashes wildly over huge rocks.
Beyond this point the route is less interesting. It ascends gradu-
ally from the Carlssteg on the r. bank of the Zembach, passing
(¼ M.) a group of rocks which form a pointed vault, then (1 M.)
a hut with memorial-tablets. The background is formed by the
extensive ice and snow-fields of the Ingent.

Ginzling, or Dornauenberg (3127 ft.) (Kröll, a tolerable village
inn), the last village in the valley, with two new churches, lies
on the Zembach, which emerges from the Zamsertal on the S.W.

To the S. E. opens the wild *Floitenthal, which is well worthy of a
visit (9 M. in length; guide unnecessary). ¾ hr. Herren-Alp, beyond which
a view of the glaciers is soon obtained; ¾ hr. Bocklach-Alp; ¾ hr. Baum-
garten-Alp (the view from which however does not surpass that from
the Bocklach-Alp). In the background of the valley rises the Löffelspitze, or
Trippachs spitze (11,108 ft.), which may be ascended from the Bocklach Alp
in 7–8 hrs. (very fatiguing).

Near the Breitlahner Alp (see below), 2 hrs. beyond Ginzling, opens the
*Schwarzensteingrund, a valley rich in minerals, terminated by huge
glaciers and ice-pinnacles. This would be an admirable field for the moun-
taineer, but is rendered almost inaccessible owing to the want of every
kind of accommodation. Georg Samer (Josele), a collector of minerals,
and generally to be found on the last Alp Schwarzenstein, appears at present
to be the only guide acquainted with this district (charges high). In 1888
the Editor attempted to explore this region, but with no satisfactory re-

To Sterzing. A path leads through the upper part of the Zamsert
(or Zem) Thatl, the S. W. branch of the valley, and over the Pittacher Joch
(7287 ft.) in 13 hrs. to Sterzing (guide and provisions necessary; no tolerable
inn on the route). From Ginzling a walk of 2 hrs. to the Breitlahner Sen-
hütte (tolerable bed of hay; to the l. opens the Schwarzensteingrund, see
above). The valley is strewn with fragments of rock. About 2 hrs. farther
a fine glimpse is obtained to the l. of the glaciers of the Hohe Feierl
(10,092 ft.); to the r., farther on, rises the Hohe Wand. The summit of the
pass affords a good survey of the Alps of Dux and the Zillerthal; opposite
the spectator, far below, lies the Pfuller Thal. Then down the steep slope to the r. to Stein and (2 hrs.) St. Jacob (inn); then (1 hr.) Kematen (inn), and (3 hrs.) Stersing (p. 274). — From St. Jacob an interesting route leads in 6 hrs. to Pfuender, and through the Pfuender-Thal to Unter-Wisii (p. 207).

To Brunecken, E. of Mayrhofer, through the Zillergrund and over the Hörndijoch, a walk of 22 hrs.; from Mayrhofer up the Zillerbach to Brandenberg (Tanner) 2 h., Haisting 1 h., Auf der Au 1 h. 1/2 hr.; then r. through the Sondergrund, a fatiguing ascent of 4 hrs. to the Hörnd-Joch (3686 ft.), or Pusterer Taurner (view of innumerable peaks, of which the Krimal Taurner and Dreiherrnspitz are most conspicuous); finally a steep descent of 3 hrs. to St. Jacob in the Prettau; thus for a guide (4 fl.) is necessary. At St. Jacob a poor inn and no conveyances. Hence through the Ahrenthal and Taurersthal to Brunecken in the Puserthal a walk of 10 hrs. (p. 288).

To Stafflach, a path leads in 1 h. 1/2 hrs. through the Duxerthal, the most populous of the above valleys, and crosses the Duxer Joch. It crosses the (2 h.) Untere Steg (p. 219), or bridge over the Zembach, and ascends the slope to Finkenberg (Eberle, a poor inn). The newer and better road hence to (1 h. 1/4 M.) Langersbach (Stock) crosses the brook a short distance beyond Finkenberg. 5 M. Hinter Dux (4839 ft.), the highest village in this green valley, consists of a few wooden huts, and a small bath-establishment (water 75 Fahr.). Grand environs, enhanced by the Gebronne Wand, a glacier of considerable extent, below which there is a magnificent waterfall (guide desirable).

From Hinter-Dux the steep and stony path ascends opposite the Gebronne Wand, passing several waterfalls, to the Duxer Joch (7618 ft.), the summit of which is marked by a cross. It then descends to Schmirn, or Kasern (miserable inn), in the Schmirner Thal, 4 hrs. from Hinter-Dux, 2 hrs. beyond which Stafflach (p. 276) on the Brenner-road is reached. Those accustomed to mountain-walking may dispense with a guide, observing that at the cross the path to the l. is to be followed; 10 min. farther on the lofty plain a second cross is reached, and a chalet perceived in a small hollow, whence a steep slope is descended into the Schmirner Thal.

By devoting 4 1/2 hrs. more to the excursion the traveller may combine the Dornauberg with the Duxerthal, by following the route already described (p. 216) to the Carlissteg (about 9 M. from Mayrhofer), then returning by the W. side of the valley and ascending (1 1/2 hrs.) to the ridge, crossing the (9 1/4 hr.) Tretissteg, a short wooden bridge over the Duxerbach, which flows through a profound ravine 100 ft. below, and thus reaching (1 1/2 hr.) Finkenberg, whence the route by Langersbach to (12 M.) Hinter-Dux is above described.

49. The Gerlos and Pinzgau.

Comp. Maps pp. 216, 192.

From Zell to Lend (p. 227) two days' journey. Guide (from Zell to Kriml 4 fl. 20 kr.) unnecessary. Distances: on foot from Zell to Gerlos 4 hrs., from Gerlos over the Platte to Kriml 3 1/2 (over the Plattenkogel 5), from Kriml to Wald 1 1/2, Mittersill 5 1/2, Lengsdorf 3 1/4, Bruck 3, Taxenbach 2, Lend 1 1/2 hr. — Horse from Zell to Gerlos 4, to the Platte 7, to Kriml 9 fl. — One horse car. from Kriml to Mittersill (tolerable road) in 4 1/2 hrs., for about 5 fl.; Bruck in 3 1/2 hrs. more (high road) 3 fl.; Taxenbach in 1 1/2 hr., 1 1/4 fl.; Lend in 1 hr., 1 fl.; driver's fee 30 kr. for each stage of 2 hrs. duration. The route from Kriml to Lend (about 47 M.) is hardly a sufficiently attractive field for the pedestrian, and may be accomplished by carriage in one day.

The route to the Gerlos, at first a broad cart-track, turns S. from Zell, to the r. at (10 min.) a column in honour of the Virgin (the path to the l. leads to the gold-mine in the vicinity), in the direction of the Huinessenberg; then rapidly ascends this hill towards the E., past the conspicuous (20 min.) Maria Rust Chapel, which
serves as parish-church for the village of (1/2 hr.) Hainsenberg. The view hence does not extend beyond the basin in which Zell is situated, but at the (1/2 hr.) Oetschen Inn the Zillerthal becomes visible in its entire length, the background being formed by the Sonnwendjoch (6472 ft.) on the N. bank of the Inn. The Rothenberg, opposite the Hainzenberg, is clothed with green pastures; far below flows the Gerlosbach. [Travellers from the Gerlos proceeding to Mayrhofen (p. 218) effect a saving of nearly 1 hr. by following a somewhat rough footpath immediately to the W. of Hainzenberg, to the l., which crosses the fields, enters the wood, and leads to Mayrhofen in about 2 1/2 hrs.]

The path, now level, and leading chiefly through wood, passes the (20 min.) Marteck (two houses), and crosses the (10 min.) Schönbach, which here forms a waterfall. Scenery rocky and picturesque; (1/2 hr.) the Zaberbach is next reached, then (1/2 hr.) the Schwarzach. To the r. rise the Thorhelm (6548 ft.), the Hundskehele, and the Gamspitze (10,522 ft.), partially covered with snow and glacier, at the upper extremity of the Wimmergrund; to the l. the Koraspits (7521 ft.) and the Kreusjoch (9060 ft.). The path crosses (20 min.) the Wimmach, which emerging from the rocky gully of the Wimmergrund, forms a picturesque waterfall. The Gerlos, a thinly peopled Alpine valley, is now entered, the Gerlosbach crossed three times, and the long, straggling village of Gerlos (3964 ft.) reached. Of the three poor inns that of Kammerlander, the last large stone house on the E. side of the village, is the best. The land round this house was in 1857 devastated by a mud-torrent, accompanied by numerous masses of rock, traces of which are still apparent. The house itself escaped.

The path continues in the valley, on the r. bank of the Gerlos (S. the snowy Schönacher Kees), and ascends a height destitute of view. The upper region of the Gerlos is the (1 hr.) Dürrrenboden, where a timber dam is situated. On the r. the valley of the Wilde Gerlos, with the Reichenspitze and its glaciers in the background, is disclosed. The path then passes under the long timber-slide, crosses the Gerlosbach, and reaches the boundary-post (1 1/2 hr. from the village of Gerlos), which separates the Tyrol from the district of Salzburg, and the Gerlos from the Pinzgau. The direct route to the Pinzgau towards the E. soon reaches the highest point of the pass, the Hohe Gerlos (4717 ft.) and (1/2 hr.) Ronach, the first village in the Pinzgau; then (2 hrs.) Wald (p. 223).

This direct route is far less attractive than that by the Pinzgauer Platte and Kriml, which diverges to the r. near a cross about 8 min. beyond the boundary-post. The view in descending from the Platte is very striking, and embraces the Pinzgau as far as Mittersill; that from the Plattenkogli is still finer, as it also
comprises a panorama of snow and ice-mountains, which are rarely seen to advantage in this district. The path to the latter ascends, before the cross is reached, in the direction of two conspicuous firs, then along an enclosure, past a withered pine-stump, and reaches (1/2 hr.) a sign-post which indicates the way to Kriml. By a small brook, 5 min. farther, the path is quitted and the hill ascended to the r. in the direction of the snow-clad Reichenspitze (10,866 ft.), towards a gate; then past a solitary pine to the mountain-summit beyond. At the top the path turns l., leads through a gate, and passes three chalets (40 min.), where a sign-post points the way to the ‘Fürst-Schwarzenberg-Monument’, a dilapidated wooden pyramid on the summit of the (20 min.) *Plattenkogl (6659 ft.). The view embraces the upper Pinzgau, to a point below Taxenbach, extending like a map at the spectator’s feet, and enclosed by picturesque wooded mountains. S.E., beyond the lower hills, rises the four-cornered Dreiherrnspitze, s. the long glacier-chain of the Krimler Tauern (9071 ft.), with the magnificent waterfalls, which are also visible from this point (far below is seen the red spire of the village of Kriml); in the foreground rises the beautiful white Reichenspitze (10,866 ft.); next to it are the glaciers of the Wilde Gerlos; N. the somewhat monotonous green mountains of the Zillerthal. (Pedestrians from Kriml to the Gerlos must take care to keep to the r., avoiding the paths which descend l. into the valley of the Wilde Gerlos.)

No defined path descends hence to Kriml, but the right direction, E. towards the Pinzgau, cannot be mistaken. At first a precipice, descending on the r., is skirted, in the direction of some chalets, which however remain to the l.; near them an enclosure is crossed, and another group of chalets soon reached (40 min. from the Plattenkogl). On the last of these a board indicates the path to Gerlos, which is the route the traveller has quitted at a point about 1 hr. walk nearer Gerlos, having now made a circuit of nearly 2½ hrs. The broad bridle-path now enters the wood, leading in the direction of the waterfalls. Kriml is finally reached after a steep descent of 3/4 hr. *(Travellers from Kriml to the Platte are recommended to take a guide through the wood, a walk of about 1/2 hr.)*

Kriml (3584 ft.) (Bachmaier, R. 60, D. 54, B. 48 kr.; horses and guides dear), a pleasantly situated village, is visited by travellers principally on account of its magnificent **Waterfalls**, the most picturesque and imposing among the Alps of Germany, and perhaps the finest in Europe. The Krimler Ache, the discharge of the Krimler-Tauern Glacier, is precipitated in 3 falls into the valley below, a depth of about 2000 ft. The three falls are not seen simultaneously except from a distance; the highest only is visible from the inn. Those who desire to view the falls as rapidly and advantageously as possible are recommended to take
a guide (to the lowest fall 25, to the highest 80 kr.), but the route presents no difficulty. The well-trodden path leads from the back of the inn in the direction of the falls; after ¼ hr. the Ache is crossed, in 10 min. more the E. side of the lowest fall is reached. The huge volume of water, issuing from a rocky gully, is hurled with a roar resembling thunder over the rocks, which are partially barren and partially clothed with fir, and rises again from its basin in vast clouds of spray. Below the fall a bridge crosses to the opposite bank, where a stone causeway ascends about 50 ft., leading to the best point of view for the Lowest Fall, which is here witnessed in its entire magnitude and in the immediate vicinity. The spectator is bedewed with dense showers of spray, which, during sunshine form the most beautiful rainbows.

On the E. side a fatiguing bridle-path, the Tauern-route, ascends over rugged slabs of stone and fragments of rock; 20 min. the Jägersprung, a projecting part of the path, whence the water as it descends towards the lowest fall is viewed to advantage. About 5 min. farther, 150 paces r. of the path, is a point of survey for the Second Fall. In a meadow, ¼ hr. farther, there is an excellent spring by the side of the path. At a bridge the traveller should proceed r. by a chalet in the direction of the Ache, cross the river by a bridge and ascend on the l. bank over the moss-clad rocks as near to the Highest Fall, an unbroken column of water nearly 1000 ft. in height, as the spray and draught permit. The best point, reached by scrambling over the wet, mossy stones, is to the l. Descent hence to Kriml ¾ hr.; the entire excursion (2½ hrs.) is most imposing, although somewhat humid.

A farther ascent to the rock from which the highest fall is precipitated occupies nearly 1 hr. Above it opens the Krimler Achen-Thal, a lofty Alpine valley about 8 M. in length, a visit to which is strongly recommended. In the background are the glaciers and snow-fields of the Krimler Tauern, over which tower the Dreiherrnspitze (11,494 ft.) and the huge Venediger (12,063 ft.), on the r. From Kriml to the Tauernhaus is a walk of 5 hrs., thence to Kasern t. the Tauernthörl see R. 50.

The Valley of the Salsach is throughout the entire Pinzgau enclosed by fertile slopes and fir-clad mountains, but from Wald to a point below Bruck the bottom is either swampy or intersected by the numerous ramifications of the river, and partially covered with sand.

The carriage-road from Kriml to the Pinzgau crosses the Salza, which descends from Ronach (p. 221), near its confluence with the Krimler Ache. The united streams form the Salzach, as the river is termed below this point. At (4½ M. from Kriml) Wald the road unites with the Pinzgau Road, on which, 3½ M. farther, the ruined castle of Hieburg is situated. On the opposite (S.) side of the valley the Obersulsbachthal opens between the Mitterkopf and Popegkopf; the background of the valley is
formed by the snow-fields and glaciers of the Gross- Venediger (12,053 ft.; ascent difficult, better from Pregatten, comp. p. 228). Farther on are the villages of (2½ M.) Neukirchen (*Bachmair), opposite the wild Untersulzbachthal, and (2½ M.) Weierhof, near the old castle-tower of which there is another good inn. To the S., on the opposite side of the valley, is the mouth of the Habachtal, terminated by the Habach Glacier. Then (1½ M.) Bramberg, (1½ M.) Picheln, (3½ M.) Mühlbach, with sulphur-works. Near (2½ M.) Hollersbach the Salzach is crossed, which in rainy weather occasionally renders the road impassable for pedestrians; in the background of the Hollersbachthal rises the snow-clad Kratsenberg. Then (2½ M.)

Mittersill (*Grundmär, in the market-place; *Schaiger; *Post, on the high road, 1. bank of the Salzach), about 16½ M. from Wald, 15½ M. from Zell am See, and 18 M. from Kitzbühel (p. 211), the principal village in the valley and seat of a district court of judicature, which is established in the well preserved old castle, situated on an eminence 500 ft. above the river, on the road to Kitzbühel (fine view from the summit; S. the snow-clad Bärenkogl, p. 195). A post-omnibus runs every day hence, halting for some time at Niedernsill, to Zell am See, Kitzbühel, and Neukirchen. — Bridle-path over the Velber Tauern to Windisch-Matrey (p. 229).

Mittersill is the central point of the marshy district of the Pinzgau; above it is an extensive swamp, and below the village the Salzach forms a number of desolate, stony islands. The government has made several attempts to reclaim this wilderness, but hitherto with but indifferent success.

At (4½ M.) Uttendorf, where a mud-torrent caused great damage in 1866, the Stubachtal opens on the S.; a fatiguing path leads through it, and crosses the Kaiser Tauern (8410 ft.) to Kals (p. 230) in 14 hrs. Beyond (2½ M.) Lengsdorf (*Oberhauser), also on the S. side, is the Mühlbachthal, from which in 1798 three torrents of mud descended within two hours into the valley of the Salzach, causing the most calamitous devastation. On the r. bank lies the small village of Niedernsill with its new church. Beyond Walchen, near Piesendorf (1 hr.), the peak of the Wiesbachhorn (see below) becomes visible to the S.; in front of it are the glaciers and snow-fields of the Hohe-Tenn (11,059 ft.). To the r., at the entrance of the Kapruner Thal, is the old fortified castle of that name, surrounded by a rampart and moat, now tenanted by a peasant.

The *Kapruner Thal (comp. map, p. 202), a wild and beautiful Alpine valley, about 16 M. in length, is as yet rarely visited, being accessible from the Heiligenblut side to none but experienced mountaineers, accompanied by guides from Heiligenblut, while travellers entering it at the lower extremity, and thence visiting the head of the valley, must retrace their steps the whole way. A supply of provisions is necessary for the excursion, and should be brought from Bruck or Zell, as the inn at Kaprun is poor, and
the valley contains no human habitation farther up, with the exception of a few chalets.

From Bruck (see below) and Piesendorf (see above) good footpaths on the r. bank of the Salzach lead to (1'/2 hr.) Kaprun, which lies 1'/4 hr. only from Förl, a village on the high-road, between the two first named places.

Kaprun (2533 ft.) (Neumeyer, unpretending) is situated at the entrance to the valley, commanded by the castle above mentioned. A rough cart-road leads hence across the Kesselbühl, which forms a barrier across the valley, to the (2 hrs.) so-called Käskeller ('cheese-cellar'), the entrance to which is a low door in the rock. Thus far the route is chiefly through wood, passing several picturesque waterfalls on the r. A waterfall of the Kaprunner Ache is next passed, a bridge crossed, and a zigzag path ascended to the treeless plateau (1'/2 hr.) Im Wasserfall (6139 ft.), with a few chalets. Pleasing retrospection. About 1'/2 hr. farther is the Clubhütte ('club hut') of the Austrian Alpine club, containing plates, glasses, etc., and rough sleeping accommodation for 6 pers. The key is kept at the nearest chalet; non-members pay 30 kr. for admission. Bread, milk, and butter may be obtained at the same chalet, but at somewhat extortionate charges.

From the club hut (a hermit should be engaged as a guide) an ascent of 1'/2 hr.; then a level, but rough and fatiguing walk of 1 hr. across moorland to the Mooserboden (6462 ft.), the highest plateau in the valley, surrounded by the most imposing mountains and glaciers: Wiesbachhorn (11,738 ft.), Glockerin (11,336 ft.), Bärenkopf (10,976 ft.), Johannesberg (11,426 ft.), Kitsteinhorn (10,432 ft.). The Karlingerkees, with the wide Riffelscharte, is here seen in its entire extent. From the club hut the Kaprunerthörl (8740 ft.), a very difficult pass (3'/2 hrs. to the top), may be crossed to the Staubachtal; or the Riffithor (9958 ft.) and the upper Pasterzen Glacier to Heiligenblut (from the club hut to the Johannshütte 7-8 hrs.). Experienced guides from Heiligenblut necessary in both cases (p. 206).

The heaps of rubbish and windlasses on a slight eminence on the l. belong to the Liemberg Mine (copper, and a small quantity of silver). The Zeller See, and the small town of that name (p. 208) now suddenly come into view. The entire plain between the lake and the S. side of the valley is a marsh, partially overgrown with reeds, but its condition has been considerably improved by draining operations. The road traverses the morass by means of a substantial embankment, and crosses the Seegrabben, an artificial channel by which the Zeller See discharges its waters into the Salzach. On an eminence at the junction of the valleys the castle of Fischhorn (p. 209) is picturesquely situated, commanding a fine view, 3'/4 M. from Bruck (Mayr).

S. of Bruck is the entrance to the *Fusch, a beautiful Alpine valley, the upper region of which, like that of the Gastein (p. 199), is termed the Nassfeld, enclosed on the S. and W. by imposing mountains, the chief of which are the Hohe-Tenn (11,069 ft.) and the overhanging Wiesbachhorn (11,738 ft.) with its glaciers. Very interesting excursion, to be accomplished in one day by taking a one-horse carr. from Zell or Bruck to the Bärenwirth, 1'/2 M. beyond Fusch (3 fl., there and back 5 fl.).

The road from Bruck crosses the Salzach, and leads S. to (4'/2 M.) the village of Fusch (Inn; guide to the Baths of Wolfgang 1 fl.; to Heiligenblut over the Hochthor 6, by the Pfandlscharte 7 fl.), the principal place in the valley. Beyond the church is the Hirsbachfall. A bridle-path leads hence to the W. to the Imbshall and the Zwing, as far as the glaciers of the Hohe Tenn (11,069 ft.). The ascent of the mountain itself is not recommended, as good guides cannot be procured.

(In the Weichseibaucher Thal, which opens on the E. about 1'/2 hr. beyond Fusch, are situated the Baths of Fusch, or St. Wolfgang (*Mayer, *Flascher), high up on the mountain-slope (3750 ft.), reached in 1 hr. from the mouth of Badekess Perf Germany. 2nd Edit.)
the valley, and visited by 300 patients annually. The mineral water enjoys a high reputation. Ascent of the Schwarzkopf (9072 ft.), see below. From the Baths to Ferleiten direct in 2 hrs.]

From Fusch to Ferleiten. At (11/4 M.) a small shrine the road turns to the r. and crosses the Ache to the Bärenwirth (‘Bear Inn’). Thus far a good carriage-road, but rough and narrow farther on. About 1/4 M. from Ferleiten a sign-post indicates the way to the Baths of Fusch (see above). Ferleiten (3772 ft.) (Tourenhaus; Lucashanswirth; meat occasionally not procurable at either; guide to Heiligenblut by the Pfandischarte 6½, by the Hochthor 4½, by the Brennkogl 5 ft.), about 1/4 M. from Fusch, the highest place in the valley, consists of three houses, some stables, and the chapel. A fine view even from this point is obtained of the valley from 1. to r.: the Fuchsertauern, Brennkogl (8894 ft.), Kloben (10,011 ft.), Spielmann (8660 ft.), Sinewelleck (10,782 ft.); between the two latter, the Pfandischarte (p. 203); to the r. the Fuscherkarkof. The vast Wiesbachhorn (11,738 ft.) does not become visible until the traveller is on the path to the (11/2 hr.) Trauner Alp (Alpine fare procurable), situated almost on the verge of the snow. The Grosskopf and the Schwarzkopf (9072 ft.), which rise on the E. side of the valley, and may be ascended from the Baths of Fusch in 3—4 hrs., command a superb survey of the entire ice-buttresses of the Grossglockner, and of that mountain itself; of the Rauris and Gastein Mts., the Uebergossene Alm, the Steinerne Meer, etc. The Brennkogl (8894 ft.) is also frequently ascended (in 6 hrs.) from Ferleiten, as well as from Heiligenblut.

From Ferleiten to Heiligenblut, and the Grossglockner by the Pfandischarte, or the Hochthor, see pp. 202, 203.

Below Bruck the valley contracts. On an eminence, 21/4 M. E. of Bruck, rises the church of St. Georgen, whence, especially by morning-light, a fine *view of the valley of the Salzach in both directions may be enjoyed. The ascent to this point is recommended; the digression only occupies 1/4 hr., and the high road can be regained on the other side. Near (6 M.) Taxenbach (2547 ft.) (*Taxwirth; Post) several picturesque views of the deep and narrow bed of the Salzach, enclosed by pine-clad slopes, are obtained. Taxenbach, a small group of houses, is the first village in the Pongau, and the seat of a provincial court, which is established in a castle rising on a rock above the river.

To the S. opens the Rauris (comp. map p. 202), an Alpine valley in which gold-mines are still worked. At its entrance, 1½ hr. from Taxenbach, is the *Kittlochfall, a fine cascade (with guide). Rauris, or Gastbach (*Bräu), 3 hrs. from Taxenbach, is the principal place in the valley, which, 1 hr. farther, divides into the Seitenwinkel-Thai (route to Heiligenblut described at p. 203) and the Hüttwinkel-Thai. In the latter, 1 hr. farther, Bucheben (Inn) is situated (route to Gastein see p. 209). At (3 hrs. farther) Im Kloben (**Inn) there is a fine waterfall; 3/4 hr. higher is the deserted Neubau, which may be reached in a few min. by means of the slide. Then in 1/2 hr. more to the Goldmine (the overseer Stöckel accommodates travellers and acts as guide), the highest in Europe (see p. 200). Ascent of the Scharreck, see p. 200; to Döllach by the Kleine Zirknitz, or the Tramerscharte, see p. 200; by the Fließ to Heiligenblut, see p. 206. The ascent of the Hochnarr (10,065 ft.), the loftiest mountain of the Goldberg group (8—10 hrs. from the mine to the summit and back), is difficult, but repays the fatigue (comp. p. 206).

The road now gradually descends to (33/4 M.) Lend, traversing a succession of very picturesque rocky landscapes. Far below flows the swift river through its rocky and pine-clad ravine, which is crossed by the road about half-way to Lend. The scenery around Lend is particularly striking, although frequently marred by the
dense smoke occasioned by the burning of charcoal for the use of the foundries.

Lend (2208 ft.) (Post) lies on the road to Gastein (p. 195) which here begins to ascend. Travellers proceeding to the Pinzgau, and unable to procure a conveyance here, are recommended to walk (especially as the road ascends) to Taxenbach, where a onehorse vehicle is generally to be found. Post-omnibuses daily from Lend to Gastein, to Zell am See, and to Mittersill. From Lend to the Rauris a shorter road leads on the r. bank of the Salzach, by (4½ M.) Embach (Inn), whence a pleasant view of the Pon-gau and (to the N.) the Uebergossene Alm is obtained.

50. From Kriml to Heiligenblut.

Comp. Maps pp. 216, 152.

Three day's walk, strongly recommended to practised pedestrians. From Kriml by the Krimler Tauern to Heiligegeist (Kasern) 10 hrs., to Windisch-Matrey 12 hrs. more, thence to Heiligenblut 10 hrs. (or four days may be devoted to the walk as follows: 1st, To Kasern; 2nd, Pegratten; 3rd, Kals; 4th, Heiligenblut.) From Kriml as far as the Tauernthörl a guide is desirable; so too in the direction of Kasern; for the descent not absolutely necessary, but safer. If the guide be dismissed at the summit of the pass, he should be required to point out the precise direction. From Pegratten to Kasern a guide is indispensable; but thence over the Kaiser Thörl to Kals and to Heiligenblut unnecessary; so too in the reverse direction; but for the latter route, from whichever side undertaken, a guide had better be taken as far as the summit of the pass.

The first portion of the route, passing the superb waterfalls, as far as the Tauernhaus (5 hrs.), is described at p. 223. The Tauern route quits the Achenthal about ½ hr. beyond the Tauernhaus, and ascends somewhat rapidly S.W., between large masses of rock, to the upper region of the valley, the dreary Windbachthal, through which the Windbach descends in numerous leaps. At a cross a very fine view is obtained of the S.E. branch of the Achenthal and of the glacier-world; in the background the Dreiherrnspitz (11,494 ft.). The lofty mountain on the E. is the Schlieferspitz (10,938 ft.), W. the three-peaked Windbuchsptz.

After a walk of ¾ hr., following the course of the brook and generally on its l. bank, through a wilderness of rock and debris, a basin is reached into which the different sources of the river descend. Through this the path finally ascends for 1 hr. more to the Tauernthörl (9071 ft.). Then a steep descent of 2 hrs. to the houses of Kasern, or Heiligengeist (Adner, very unpertaining; the landlord's brother acts as guide, to Pegratten 3—4, to the Tauernthörl 1—1½ fl.).

From Brunecken to Kasern through the Ahrental (p. 298), tolerable road (28 M.). One-horse carr. to Steinhaus (p. 298), where a cahr. may also be procured, 5 fl.; Hauser is a respectable carriage-owner at Brunecken.

The path from Kasern to Pegratten leads for ¾ hr. up the l. side of the Ahrental (to the l. the path to the Krimler Tauern is visible), and then turns to the r. into the lofty Windthul, as-
cending gradually. The last hour is steep and stony, and the traveller at length reaches the \((3\frac{1}{2} \text{ hrs.})\) Obere Thörl (10,407 ft.). The Untere Thörl (10,067 ft.) is more difficult, and hardly passable.

Next 2 hrs. over snow and glacier, sometimes a rapid descent, which at places is laborious and unpleasant; view of the Dreiherrnspitzen the whole way. The beautiful S. glacier of the latter, termed Umbal Kees, a huge, grey ice-cataract, hardly inferior in grandeur and extent to the Pasterzen-Glacier (p. 206), is next traversed in \(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.

The *Umbalthal, 6 M. in length, resembles the gorge of the Dornauenberg (p. 219), but is longer and wilder. A narrow and uncomfortable path traverses the N. side for 1 hr., and for 1 hr. more skirts the S. slope, which rises at an angle of about 60° from the bed of the Isl 300 ft. below.

At the head of the valley are the houses of Sarethendorf, and 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr. lower down lies the hamlet of Pregratten (4330 ft.) (Inn tolerable), about 5 hrs. walk from the summit of the pass.

The ascent of the Gross-Venediger (12,053 ft.) is now usually undertaken from Pregratten. Guide 6 fl.; two necessary, except for practised mountaineers. Ascent to the Johannshütte (6954 ft.) in the Dorferthal, at the foot of the Dorfer and Maltwitz Glacier (fine view of the Venediger group) 3 hrs. The hut consists of two apartments, and can accommodate 10 pers. About 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr. before it is reached, the path crosses a natural bridge over the impetuous Dorferbach. The night is passed here, and the traveller should start next morning at daybreak. First 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr. across meadows, then over the moraine of the Maltwitz Glacier which is frequently strewn with the debris of avalanches; 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr. farther the glacier itself is reached. After an ascent of 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr. on the ice, the Maltwitz-Aderl, an eminence formed by the moraine, is reached. Breakfast taken here. Then across the Rainer Glacier; for some distance a nearly level region is traversed to the N. side of the Rainerhorn (11,703 ft.); and finally the peak of the Gross Venediger is ascended (in about 5 hrs. from the Aderl, returning thither in half that time). This is believed to be the easiest of the various routes (pp. 224, 229). The ascent presents no real difficulty, requiring perseverance only proportioned to the depth of the snow.

From Pregratten to Windisch-Matrey (3\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs.) a bridle-path leads on the N. side of the valley, at first ascending rapidly through wood. At a rocky prominence (3\(\frac{3}{4}\) hr.) a fine retrospect is obtained, beyond which the ascent is less abrupt. 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr. Ober-Mauer, 10 min. beyond which the path descends by a cross to the r. to Virgen (3940 ft.) (Panzel), about half-way to Matrey. On the height to the l. are the remains of a castle.

The ascent of the Lasörling (10,171 ft.) from Virgen is recommended (Anton Ausserhofer, a good guide). The traveller ascends by a tolerable path on the r. side of the valley for 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs., avoids the Kleine Lasörling by a circuit to the S., and in 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr. reaches the base of the Gross Lasörling. The summit is attained after a somewhat laborious ascent of 1 hr. more. View of the Tauern chain, extending from the W. as far as the Heuschober; to the S. the Dolomite Mts. of the Ampezzo valley.

At (3\(\frac{3}{4}\) hr.) Mitteldorf the path passes the spring with the long trough (avoiding descent to the r. to the small chapel), and crosses a broad wooden bridge. A few paces farther it leads in a straight direction (not down to the r.); then, at a considerable
height, through a pleasant wood, and finally a gradual descent into the valley. After 1 hr. the traveller reaches

**Windisch Matrey** (3237 ft.) (*Zum Rau ter*, the landlord *Hamerl* a good guide for the neighbourhood; guide to the Matreyer Tauernhaus 1 fl. 70, to the Gschlöss 2 fl. 70 kr., to the Pinzgauer Tauernhaus 4½; to Kals 2 fl.; to the top of the pass only, 1 fl.; tariff at the inn), the principal village in the Islthal. The generally insignificant brook is conducted through an artificial channel, the massive construction of which conveys a formidable idea of the fury of the torrent when swollen. N.W. rises the restored castle of *Weissenstein*, passing which the traveller may enjoy a pleasant walk to the ridge at the head of the valley (on the way to the Matreyer Tauernhaus, see below), whence an interesting view (to the r. of the path, about halfway up) is obtained of the impetuous Isl far below (1½ hr. there and back).

To Lienz (18 M.) a one-horse post-conveyance runs once daily (1 fl.); one-horse carr. 5 fl. The Islthal presents no great attractions. A short way beyond Matrey the road ascends through wood. At (4½ M.) *Feischlag* (Inn) the Kaiser Thal opens on the l., and the Telfereck-Phal on the r. (p. 288); then (4½ M.) *St. Johann im Wald* (Inn). Beyond *Ober-Lienz* a fine view of Schloss Bruck is obtained. About 9 M. farther is Lienz in the Pustertal (p. 299).

From Windisch Matrey to Mittersill (comp. map p. 192) in the Pinzgau there is a tolerable bridle-path (guide necessary from the Matreyer Tauernhaus to the farther side of the pass only), 15 hrs. in all, which had better be divided into two days, and combined with the excursion to the Gschlössalm (see below). Quarters for the night at the Tauernhaus. The path, leading through the Tauernthal, which opens to the N. of Matrey, is level as far as (1½ hr.) *Proseck*, where the ascent begins. Halfway up, the *Steinerbach* is precipitated into a deep gorge on the r. Farther on, the narrow *Frossnitzthal* opens on the l. From the (2½ hrs.) *Landeckdige* (4238 ft.), where a waterfall emerges from the *Landeckthal*, to the (2½ hrs.) *Matreyer Tauernhaus*, the path ascends abruptly. [Excursion hence (guide from the Tauernhaus necessary) in 1½ hr. to the *Obere Gschlössalm* (6212 ft.), to which the magnificent *Schlaten Glacier* descends precipitously, overtopped by the Venediger and the *Krystallköpfe* (11,489 ft.), and presenting a most striking picture. The Venediger (p. 228) is also occasionally ascended from this point.]

From the Matreyer Tauernhaus a bleak rocky region is traversed to the summit of the *Velber-Tauern* (7995 ft.), a walk of 3 hrs., ascending the whole way (guide necessary). To the l. a view of the Gschlössthal and the Venediger group is obtained. From the Tauernscharte itself the view is limited. The traveller next crosses a small field of snow, and descends rapidly to the Nassfeld. To the l. rise the dark *Freiswang* (9901 ft.) and the *Tauernkogel* (9790 ft.); the lake to the r. is the *Hintersee*, that to the l. the *Platsee*. The path now leads on the r. bank of the Velberbach to the Tauernhaus *Schlosswendi* (3923 ft.) or *Vorders Tauernhaus* (Inn, guides). About 1½ hr. farther the *Ammerthal*, or *Ammerthaler Oed*, opens on the r. Near (1½ hr.) Mittersill the broad *Mitterberg* projects into the valley. Mittersill (p. 224) lies in the angle formed by the confluence of the Velberbach with the Salzach.

From Matrey to Kals (3½—4 hrs.; guide unnecessary; comp. map p. 2(2) the path ascends towards the E. to the Capellenberg; after ¼ hr. it passes through a gate to the l. by three barns, beyond which it cannot be mistaken. (About 5½ hr. from Matrey a path diverges to the r. and another to the l.; those
coming in the reverse direction should observe that they must here first keep to the l., then descend to the r., avoiding the better kept forest-path to the l.; then near Matrey, after passing through the gate, they should avoid the path descending rapidly to the r.). In \(2\frac{1}{2} - 3\) hrs. the summit of the \*Kaiser Thörl\ (7277 ft.), indicated by a cross, is attained. Beautiful view of the Venediger to the N.W., the Glockner to the N.E., and the Schober to the E. The descent to (1\('\)\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) Kals inclines to the l., and then leads through wood. Halfway down stands a small shrine. On reaching the bottom of the valley the traveller should cross the fields in a straight direction towards the lower (8.) end of Kals, where the church is situated. The broad path to the l. leads first to the Großdorf; a circuit of \(1\frac{1}{2}\) hr. (Travellers in the opposite direction also strike across the fields, then cross the brook, and ascend the forest-path to the l.)

**Kals** (4308 ft.) (*Unter-, or Glockner-Wirth, good accommodation; Thomas and Rupert Groder, the landlord's brothers, are good guides for the Glockner; also Michael Groder in the Grossdorf, Peter Groder and Joseph and Andreas Kerer at Unterburg.* Tariff of fees in the inn: to the Grossglockner 6, Stüdlhütte 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), Heiligenblut 3, summit of pass only, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), Matrey 2, summit of pass 1 ft.

The Ascent of the Grossglockner (p. 207) is less expensive from Kals than from Heiligenblut, and also pleasanter on account of the accommodation afforded by the Stüdlhütte (8916 ft.), erected by a M. Stüdl of Prague, and named after him. The traveller may pass the night there in tolerable comfort, and need not start so early next morning as from the Leiterhütte. The ascent is usually made in the afternoon to (1 hr.) Groden, the highest village in the district, (1 hr.) Jörgenhütte (7434 ft.), and (1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) Lucknerhütte, whence the Stüdlhütte, situated on the Vantischarte, is attained in 2 hrs. more. The old path leads hence by the Blaue Köpfe, the Teichschnit Glacier, and the Leiter Glacier to the Adlersruhe (11,339 ft.), and thence to the summit of the Grossglockner, which is reached in 3-4 hrs. from the Stüdlhütte. From the Leiter Glacier onwards the route is the same as that from Heiligenblut (comp. p. 207). The brothers Groder have lately marked out a new route from the Teichschnitt Glacier to the summit. The path when completed will materially shorten the ascent.

From Kals to Uttendorf (p. 224) in the Upper Pinzgau 12-14 hrs. (guide necessary); the greater part of the route is stony and fatiguing, and affords little view. It ascends the course of the Dorfer-Bach and reaches Spöttling in 1 hr.; ascents thence of 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr. to a spring of good drinking water; 2 hrs. Dorfer Aim, and 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs. farther the summit of the Kaiser Tauern (8410 ft.) is reached, part of the way over snow. Descent past the upper lake to the (1 hr.) Bonsedendorhütte (milk); then past the lower lake (which, like the upper, lies on the l.) to the (3\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) Boden, and through the Hopfenschbach-Wald to the (1 hr.) Aim of that name. Finally through the Stubechialai to (1 hr.) Veldern, and (2 hrs.) Uttendorf (p. 224).

From Kals to Peitschlag in the Isthal (p. 258), a rugged carriage-road leads in 6 Mm.

About 1 hr. from Kals the path to Heiligenblut divides into two branches; that to the r. traverses the Peitschlag Thörl (8062 ft.); that to the l. (preferable) crosses the Berger Thörl (7971 ft.). These two routes unite at the Leiterhütte (p. 207). Thence to Heiligenblut by the Katzensteig (p. 207; from Kals in 8 hrs., guide to the pass desirable).
51. From Bregenz to Innsbruck over the Arlberg.

Comp. Map p. 236.

132½ M. Diligence daily in 25 hrs., generally starting at 8 p.m.; Stellwagen in 2 days, starting at 4 a.m., the night being spent at Landeck on the route to Innsbruck, and at St. Anton on the way back.

Bregenz (1309 ft.) (*Oestreich. Hof, R. 54, B. 30, A. 15, L. 15 kr.; *Schwarzer Adler, smaller; both on the lake. *Gold. Adler, or Post; Krone), chief town of the Vorarlberg (district before the Arlberg), the Brigantia of the Romans, on the S.E. bank of the Lake of Constance. The Old or Upper Town, of irregular quadrilateral shape, situated on an eminence, occupies the site of an ancient Roman Camp, and formerly possessed two gates, of which that to the S. has been removed.

Steamboats on the Lake of Constance, see p. 10.

The *Gebhardsherg, or Schlossberg (2221 ft.) (9½ hr. ascent, the latter part through wood), on the summit of which are a ruined castle of the Counts of Montfort, an inn (good telescope and interesting album), and a pilgrimage-church, commands an extensive prospect, embracing the entire Lake of Constance, the valley of the Bregenzer Ach and the Rhine, the Alps and the snow-mountains of Appenzell and Glarus; the foreground is formed by picturesque pine-clad mountains.

Another fine point of view, recommended to those who do not care to mount so high, is the Bregenzer Klause, ¼ hr. from Bregenz. — An uninterrupted view of the mountains of the Tyrol, the Algaü, and Switzerland is obtained from the summit of the *Pfänder (3650 ft.) (small rustic inn), to the N.E. of Bregenz (ascent 2½ hrs.). In favourable weather Monte Rosa is said to be visible by the side of the Tödi.

From Bregenz to the Schrücken is a very interesting excursion of 12—14 hrs. through the Bregenzer Wald, the N.W. portion of the Vorarlberg Alps, a thickly populated district, traversed by the Bregenzer Ach. The broad valley of the Rhine is first ascended as far as Schwarzaech (1911 ft.), then the road then enters the mountainous district towards the E. and leads to (9 M.) Alberschweinde (2300 ft.) (*Tauben) or better still by Dornbirn, p. 232, and on foot to the Hochdiele (1782 ft.), and Schwarzenberg (4½ M.) (*Hirsch; Lamm). Then by Mellau (Bär), which boasts of a chalybeate spring (beyond the Ach, to the r., is the small watering-place Reutte) to (9 M.) Schnepfau; (3 M.) Au (*Rösle), (3 M.) Schopernau (2864 ft.) (*Krone). The journey may be accomplished thus far in a light carriage.

From this point the steep ascent of the Schrücken (3826 ft.), through wild scenery, passing the small sulphur baths of Hopfereben, occupies 3—4 hrs. At the bottom of a vast basin, around which mountains rise to the height of 6000—8000 ft., covered with forest and pasture at their bases, and snow on their summits, is seen the little church of Schrücken, and adjoining it an Inn and a small group of houses, situated on a grassy terrace enclosed by precipices and the foaming waters of the Ach. The tableau is especially striking when approached from the Arlberg from Stuben (p. 234) (6 hrs.), by the village Am Lech or Thanberg (4347 ft.) (*Krone), situated at the confluence of the sources of the Lech, whence a guide is necessary.

From the Pelt-Alp, 94 hr. from the Schrücken, is seen to the N. the rocky pyramid of the Widertein (8394 ft.), and a superb waterfall of the Ach, and to the S.W. a glacier on the sides of the Rothe Wand (8842 ft.) whence a brook precipitates itself.

Mountain-paths lead from the Schrücken in various directions: To Oberstdorf by Hohenkrumbach (4990 ft.); then N. to the summit of the pass (*view) at the foot of the Widerteinkopf (8384 ft.); descent past chalets to Mittelberg (*Inn), Hirschegg, Rietern, the Walser Schänzle (p. 70), and through the Walsertal to Oberstdorf (8½ hr.). — Another interesting route is from Hohenkrumbach over the ridge connecting the Angerer Kopf (7847 ft.) and the Biberkopf (8543 ft.), through the Roppen-
alpenthal to Einödsbach at the base of the Mädelis-Gabel (8674 ft.), and thence down the Stillachthal to Oberstdorf.

To the Upper Lechtal. From (2 hrs.) Hohenkrumbach the path ascends to (1 kr.) Warth, and (½ hr.) Lechleiten; then up and down hill, occasionally steep, first on the l., then on the r. bank of the Lech, to (3 hrs.) Steg (*Post). Thence by a carriage-road to (3 M.) Holsegau (Lumpen) and (6 M.) Eibingenalm (one-horse carr. from Steg 3½ fl.), whence a post-conveyance carrying two passengers runs daily to Reutte (p. 77). From (3 M.) Stanzach (*Krone) a bridle-path traverses the Pfafter-Thal, passes Backlas and Boden, and crosses the Steinjochl on the N. side of the Muttekopf (9077 ft.) to Instl (p. 235), an interesting walk of 7—8 hrs. The next places in the Lechtal are (3 M.) Elmen, (3 M.) Forbach, (3 M.) Weissenbach, (4½ M.) Reutte (one-horse carr. from Weissenbach to Reutte 1½ fl.).

Dornbirn (1354 ft.), the principal market-town in the Vorarlberg, pop. 7000, is a well-built place with a new church. The horizon on the S.W. is bounded by the mountains of Appenzell, the Kamor (5879 ft.) and Hohe Kasten (5902 ft.), the snow-clad Sentis (8215 ft.) and the indented Kurfresten. Near 12¾ M. Hohenembs (1420 ft.) (*Post) two small waterfalls are passed. The small town is very picturesquely situated at the foot of lofty and precipitous rocks which rise on the E. side. The handsome castle, erected 1564, belongs to the Prince of Waldenburg-Zeil. Above the town rise the ruins of the castles of Alt and Neu Hohenembs. The Church contains a fine relief in marble at the high altar, also the cardinal's hat of S. Carlo Borromeo. The abundant timber of the neighbourhood is employed in the construction of wooden houses, which are taken to pieces and largely exported to Switzerland. The only Jewish community in the Tyrol is settled at Hohenembs.

The flat alluvial plain of the Rhine is occasionally varied by rocky and wooded eminences, the most considerable of which is the Kumerberg, 902 ft. above the river. Near Götis are the ruins of two castles of the Montfort family.

9¾ M. Feldkirch (1528 ft.) (*Post; Englischer Hof; Krone; Engel; Löwe), a well-built, thriving town, enclosed by mountains, forms a natural fortress, once the key of the Tyrol, commanded by the ancient castle of Schattenburg. It is the residence of a bishop, and the seat of an extensive educational establishment (Stella Matutina) conducted by Jesuits. The Church, erected 1487, possesses a ‘Descent from the Cross’, attributed to Holbein, and a very fine pulpit; the Capuchin Church contains another good work on the same subject. A fine view of the entire valley of the Rhine from the Falkniss Alp to the Lake of Constance, and over the gorge of the Ill, is obtained from the *St. Margarethen- kopf, a park-like eminence, ⅓ hr. W. of Feldkirch (the path diverges to the r. by the bridge over the Ill). — Diligence daily in 1½ hr. to Haag, stat. on the ‘United Swiss Railway’ (also to stat. Oberried), whence trains run to Rorschach in ½, to Ragatz in 1, to Coire in 1½ hr. From stat. Sargans the railway passing the Wallensee (32½ hrs. to Zürich) is far preferable to the route by St. Gallen (comp. Baedeker's Switzerland).
This neighbourhood, and especially the Defile of Feldkirch, has frequently been the scene of sanguinary encounters. In 1799, after taking by storm the intrenchments of Feldkirch, Masséna advanced on the town, but was repulsed by the Austrians. General Molitor was not more fortunate the following year.

To Mayenfeld. Beyond the intrenchments, S. of Feldkirch, the road enters the small principality of Liechtenstein, 42 sq. M. in extent, and governed by an independent prince. The principal place is Vaduz, 9 M.S. of Feldkirch, at the base of the ‘Three Sisters’. The castle of the prince rises on an eminence. Beyond (4½ M.) Baisers (*Post), by the Fountain of St. Catharine, the boundary of the Canton of the Grisons is reached. The road now begins to ascend between the Falkniss (5422 ft.) on the I. and the Fläschenberg (3758 ft.) on the r., to the St. Luzienstein (2865 ft.), a fortified pass, frequently contested by the Swiss, French, and Austrians. The works were blown up by the latter at the commencement of the present century, but were reconstructed in 1830, and in 1852 provided with a large barracks. They constitute the sole fortification of which Switzerland boasts. The highest blockhouse commands a magnificent prospect. Then a descent by the Swiss custom-house (Inn, good wine) and the ancient Church of St. Lucius to (4½ M.) Mayenfeld (1755 ft.) (Alte Post), a railway-station on the opposite Bagats. Railway to Coire in 1½ hr.

Near Feldkirch the Ill has forced a passage through a lofty wall of limestone. The entrance into this defile, the impetuous river, and the precipitous rocks present a striking picture. Beyond a boldly situated bridge the valley expands, and the district hence to Bludenz is termed the Wallgau. At some points the stony channel of the stream occupies the entire breadth of the valley.

13¼ M. Bludenz (1758 ft.) (*Post; Kreus) the scenery becomes very picturesque. To the r., far below, is a considerable manufactory and the fine ravine of the Brandnerthal, the background being formed by the ice-peak of the Sesaplana.

To the S. is the entrance of the beautiful and populous Montafuner Thal, watered by the Ill, and abounding in cherry-trees, from the fruit of which a highly esteemed Kirschwasser is distilled. The principal village is Schruns (2057 ft.) (*Taube; Löwe), 12 M. from Bludenz. Several passes (Schlappiner Joch, St. Antonier Joch, Drusen-Thor, Schweizer-Thor, &c.) lead from this valley over the Reticon chain to the Prättigau (in the Grisons), commanding very beautiful views.

The Sesaplana (9738 ft.; from sesca ‘a seat’, and plana ‘flat’), the highest mountain of the Reticon chain, rises from fields of snow in the form of a barren, blunted cone, and is locally termed Sennkopf, Schitlan, or Brandner-Ferner. The ascent (fatiguing, but without danger; the ‘Brunnenmeister’ Nege is a good guide) is usually made from Bludenz by Brand (guides procurable here also) and the E. bank of the picturesque Lüner See, fringed with Alpine roses. On the S. side of the lake there is a chalet (4990 ft.) where the night may be passed (about 4 hrs. walk from Bludenz). From this point an ascent of 4 hrs., 3 hrs. of which are over loose stony debris; then 1½ hr. of climbing, and ½ hr. walk on the highest ridge (10 min. of which are occupied in crossing the upper ramifications of the W. glacier). The ascent may also be made by Vandans, a village in the Montafuner Thal, and through the Rellis-Thal to the Lüner See, and the descent by Brand. The view embraces the whole of Swabia as far as Ulm, the lakes of Zürich and Wallenstadt, the Appenzell Mts., the Bernese and Tyrolean Alps as far as the Gross-Glockner, and the entire valley of the Rhine.

The road in the valley next leads to (4½ M.) Gallenkirch, whence the Gargellenthal ascends S. to the Schlappiner Joch (see above), and (6 M.) Gaschurn (Inn) at the mouth of the Gannerthal, and finally to (3 M.) Fa-
In a remote basin, the highest village in the Montafuner Thal. Difficult passes lead hence, either on the N. side of the Valdella-Spitze and over the Zeines Joch (6031 ft.) in 4 hrs., or on the S. side by the Bielerhöhe (4898 ft.), and through the Klein-Vermunt Thal in 6 hrs. to Galtür (Inn), the last village in the Paznaun (see below).

At the nunnery of St. Peter the road quits the Ill and ascends the Klosterthal, following the course of the Alfenzbach. Between Brats and

91¼ M. Dalaas (2743 ft.) (*Post) a considerable waterfall is seen on the r. The next villages are Wald and Klösterle. Then another waterfall, and 1½ M. farther the poor village of

91¼ M. Stuben (4636 ft.) (*Post), at the base of the Arlberg, or Adlerberg; the Bregenzer Wald and Schröcken see p. 231. The road now ascends by numerous windings to the summit of the Pass (5744 ft.), the watershed between the Rhine and Danube, not far from the boundary between the Vorarlberg and the Tyrol. Snow frequently lies here in the early summer. View limited. On the E. side of the pass, ½ M. from the summit, is the Chapel of St. Christopher, with an inn adjoining it.

91¼ M. St. Anton (4866 ft.) (*Post), a small village about 3 M. from the pass, is the halting-place for the night of the omnibus from Innsbruck to Feldkirch. The next villages are St. Jacob, Fadisen, and Petneu. From the latter a path, which cannot be mistaken, leads over the Kaiser-Joch in 3 hrs. to Steg in the Upper Lechthal (p. 232). Near the village of Schnan (4003 ft.) is the *Klumm, a remarkable defile, 390 ft. long, 30 ft. broad, between rocks 500 ft. in height and almost meeting at the top, whence the Schnanerbach is precipitated. Pedestrians should not omit to explore this gorge, the upper end of which is reached from Schnan in ½ hr. Beyond

91¼ M. Flirsch (3786 ft.) (*Post) the valley contracts; the Rosana dashes impetuously over the rocks and forms several waterfalls. The valley hence to Landeck, termed the Stanzer-Thal, presents a succession of picturesque landscapes, especially in the vicinity of Strengen, at the mouth of the Patznaunthal farther on, and at the village of Pians (*Pöll, near the church). The Trisanna, descending from the Patznaun, falls into the Rosana. An isolated rock at the entrance to the valley is crowned by the dilapidated castle of Wiesberg, a very picturesque object from the windings of the road.

The Patznaunthal, a valley 24 M. in length, ascends towards the S. W. to the central mass of the Silvretta group, the spurs of which separate the valley from the Lower Engadine. Several difficult glacier-passes lead to the latter. The road leads from Pians to (10½ M.) Kappel, and (8 M.) Ischgl (Inn) at the mouth of the Fimbethal, beyond which (2½ hrs.) Galtür (Roes) is reached by a steep footpath. Passes lead hence to the Montafun (see above). Another route is through the Jamthaï, over the Futschbêt Pass between the Augustenberg and Fluchthorn, and down through the Val Urschel and Val Tasma to Ardez in the Lower Engadine, in all 12–13 hrs., a very rough and fatiguing walk. The guide Pöll, who is acquainted with the whole of the Tyrol, is a native of this district, but is generally absent.
9 1/4 M. **Landeck** (2851 ft.) (*Schwarzer Adler; Post; Goldner Adler*), built on both banks of the Inn, at the union of the Arlberg, Lower Inn, and Vintschgau roads, is a village of some importance, commanded by the ancient castle of the same name, now tenanted by several poor families. A few leisure hours here are best devoted to a walk on the road, ascending by the course of the Inn, which forms several impetuous rapids near Landeck.

At **Zams** (2635 ft.), 3 M. below Landeck, a rocky barrier projects into the valley, leaving but a limited space for the passage of the river and the road on the l. bank.

The nunnery on the wooded rock, occupied by Sisters of Charity, possesses branch-establishments in many parts of Austria. The bridge over the Inn, frequently the scene of sanguinary encounters, was destroyed by the Tyrolese in 1703, thus occasioning the capture of the French who had advanced so far as Prutz (p. 237).

Beyond the bridge over the Inn a path diverges l. to (10 min.) a beautiful Waterfall, which is precipitated over huge masses of rock; and is not visible from the road.

To the r. on a lofty height rise the handsome ruins of the **Kronburg**. The barren pyramid of the **Tschürgant** forms the background (adjoining it, in the distance, the **Sonnenspitz**), forming an appropriate termination to the picturesque landscape near **Mils**, a small village with a pretty, modern church. The road now ascends rapidly for about 5 M. In 1809 the Bavarian troops were greatly harassed here by the Tyrolese, who hurled trunks of trees and masses of rock on their enemies from the heights above.

14 M. **Imst** (*Post; mules may be hired*) is a well-built market-town (re-erected after a fire in 1822, each house furnished with a scaffolding for the convenience of the fire-men, in case of another similar catastrophe), situated at the base of the **Laggersberg** and the **Platteinkogl**. — (Oetzthal see R. 59, road to Nassereit see p. 79, bridle-path into the Lechthal see p. 232.)

The **Tschürgant** (7645 ft.) is easily ascended hence in 4 hrs.; after 2 1/4 hrs. the **Karesser Alp**, formerly occupied by chalets, is reached. The mountain is unfortunately entirely destitute of shade. The view from the summit comprises the entire Oetzthal as far as the glaciers in the background.

— The **Muttekopf**, another fine point of view, may be ascended (with guide) from Imst in 6 hrs.

The road descends gradually to (1 M.) **Brennbüchl**, where, at *Mayr's Inn, Fred. Augustus, King of Saxony, expired Aug. 9th, 1854. The room may still be inspected by the curious. The king had quitted the main road near Brennbüchl with the intention of driving to the Pitztal. Before crossing the Inn he was thrown from the carriage in consequence of a too rapid turn in the road, and a kick from one of the horses inflicted a fatal wound on his head. The scene of the accident is indicated by a small chapel in the valley below.

At **Roppen** the masses of debris with which the Ache, descending from the Oetzthal (p. 267), has covered the entire valley of
the Inn at the confluence of the two streams, present a remarkable appearance. At the *Inn of Magerbach the road crosses to the r. bank of the Inn, and reaches Haimingen. To the r. rises the wooded Petersberg, with the ruins of the castle of that name, the birthplace of Margaret Maultasch, daughter of the Count of the Tyrol, through whom the Tyrol came into the possession of the emperors of Austria.

11 1/2 M. Sils (Steinbock), with a handsome modern church, containing a fine altar-piece by Hellweger. The extensive Cistercian monastery of Stams, r. of the road, was founded in 1271 by the mother of Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen, after his death, with the money which she had collected for his ransom. She is also said to have caused his remains to be brought from Naples and interred here. Near

8 M. Telfs (*Post), one of the most considerable villages of the upper valley of the Inn, the road returns to the l. bank of the river, and unites with the mountain-road from Nassereit (p. 79). The halting-place of the Stellwagen is Insingen, that of the diligence is

9 1/4 M. Zirl (2039 ft.) (* Löwe). Before the latter is reached the indented peaks of the Selrain are seen on the r. The Calvarienberg at Zirl commands a fine view. The Solstein (8649 ft.), the lofty mountain which rises near Innsbruck, is occasionally ascended hence in 6—7 hrs.; the summit commands an extensive view of the valleys of the Inn and Isar, and of a great part of Bavaria. (Road through the Scharnitz to Bavaria see p. 83.)

On the l., about 1 M. beyond Zirl, the Martinswand rises about 1800 ft. perpendicularly above the road. In the distance are the pyramid of the Nockspitz, the Waldraster-Spitz and the rounded summit of the Patscher Kofl (p. 217); about half-way up the latter glistens the white pilgrimage-church Zum Heiligen Wasser.

In 1493 the Emp. Maximilian, having lost his way while in pursuit of a chamois above the Martinswand, missed his footing, and rolled down to the brink of the precipice, where he arrested his progress by clinging to a projecting rock, in such a position that he was unable to move from the spot. His perilous situation being observed from below, the pastor of Zirl, attended by numerous members of his flock, repaired to the foot of the rock with the host, by the raising of which he granted the emperor absolution. At this juncture an angel in the garb of a chamois-hunter, came to the rescue of the exhausted monarch, and conducted him by unknown paths to a place of safety. The spot where the emperor was in such imminent peril of his life is marked by a cross on the rock, 850 ft. above the Inn, but not easily distinguished from the road below. It stands in a small hollow, exactly opposite a chapel on the wooded height on the other bank of the Inn.

8 M. Innsbruck see p. 211.
52. From Landeck to Bozen by Meran. Finstermünz.

96½ M. Diligence 4 times weekly in 18½ hrs.; Stellwagen daily from Landeck to Mals, and from Mals to Meran. — Good road, tolerable inns. Pedestrians even will be amply rewarded by a walk from Prutz to Nauders, passing the Finstermünz, and over the Reschen-Scheideck to St. Valentin or Mals.

Landeck (2651 ft.) see p. 235. The road passes the castle on the S. bank of the Inn, which forces its passage through a narrow ravine, and forms several rapids. On the r. a waterfall of the Urgbach. The first bridge which carries the road to the l. bank is the Pontlatter Brücke, about 6 M. from Landeck.

This bridge has several times proved a most disastrous spot to the troops of Bavaria. Thus in 1703 the Bavarian army, whilst attempting to invade the Tyrol, was almost entirely annihilated here by the Tyrolese ‘Landsturm,’ or reserve-troops, and a mere handful of fugitives alone survived to convey tidings of the calamity to the Elector Max Emanuel at Innsbruck. A body of 1200 Bavarians, who were advancing towards the Tyrol in this direction in 1806, met with a similar fate. The bridge was obstinately contested for a time, but the intrepid ‘Landsturm’ summoned by the alarm-bell which pealed from every church and chapel in the neighbourhood, and aided by a knowledge of their native mountains, soon came to the rescue and decided the fate of the invaders. Terrible destruction was caused by huge masses of rock and trunks of trees hurled from the heights above, while most of the few survivors fell victims to the unerring aim of the Tyrolese riflemen.

On a precipitous rock, to the r. above Prutz, stand the ruins of the castle of Laudegg; near it, on the height, is the village of Lodis, 1 hr. from Prutz, with sulphur-baths; ½ hr. higher is situated Obladis, a handsome edifice in a beautiful, wooded district, one of the best sanitary establishments in the Tyrol (not accessible by carriage).

Pruitz (Rose), where the road returns to the r. bank of the Inn, lies in a swampy plain, at the entrance of the Kaunserthal, in which Kaltenbrunn (Eckardt), a place of much pious resort, is situated.

The Kaunser-Thal runs in an E. direction as far as Kaltenbrunn, then S. towards the central mass of the Oetztal Mts. A footpath leads by Peuchten to the Gepaatsch-Alp (6394 ft.) at the head of the valley, 8 hrs. from Prutz. The huge Gepaatsch Glacier, the most extensive in the Tyrol, closes the valley. The best survey of it is obtained from the Wonneberg (5620 ft.), ascended (with guide) from the Alp in 3 hrs. (first across the glacier, then an ascent to the l. over pastures). — To Mittelberg in the Pitzthal, a valley running parallel to the Kaunser Thal (p. 271), a rough, but very interesting walk of 8—9 hrs., by the Oelgrubenjoch (9863 ft.), with beautiful views of the Pitzthal glaciers. The path first ascends steep rocky slopes, then crosses the Oelgruben Glacier to the pass between the Vorder and Hinter Oelgrubenspitz. Descent past the indented Schesergarten and the Taschacher Ferrner, and through the Taschachthal to Mittelberg (p. 272). — To Vent (p. 269) over the Gepaatschjoch (9770 ft.) 9—10 hrs., very fatiguing.

9¼ M. Ried (2881 ft.) (Post; Adler), a thriving village, with the castle of Siegmundsried, seat of the local authorities. The Capuchin monastery on the S. side was erected in the 17th cent.
as a species of religious barrier to the progress of the Reformation from Switzerland in this direction. Farther on is Tössen, where the Inn is again crossed.

9 1/4 M. Pfunds (3253 ft.) (*Traube; *Post) consists of two groups of houses, separated by the Inn. To the S.W. the Mondin-Ferner, belonging to the N. Engadine chain, is conspicuous; E. in the extreme distance rise the peaks of the Oetzththal snow-mountains.

Above Pfunds the new road again crosses the Inn, and gradually ascends on the r. bank, hewn at places in the face of the perpendicular rock, and occasionally supported by piers of masonry. The route is here remarkable for the picturesque views it affords o. the narrow valley of the Inn, as well as for the bold construction of the road itself. The finest point is at *Hoch-Finstermünz (Inn), a small group of houses about 4 1/2 M. from Pfunds. Far below is the old Finstermünz (3294 ft.), with a tower and a bridge over the Inn; these, with the narrow defile through which the river emerges from the Engadine, and the mountains of the Engadine in the background, form a most picturesque scene. The imposing construction of the new road, carried by bridges and arches from rock to rock, is best appreciated when viewed from the old road below.

Farther on, a picturesque waterfall is passed. The extremity of the defile is guarded by small fortifications.

9 1/2 M. Nauders (4437 ft.) (*Post, moderate; Mondschein), with the old castle of Naudersberg, is the seat of the local authorities. From this point through the Engadine to Tirano in the Valtellina, see p. 265.

The road continues to ascend as far as the Reschen Scheideck (4898 ft.), its culminating point, the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. Beyond the village of Reschen (4574 ft.) (Stern), which lies near the small and gloomy lake of that name, a most imposing view is disclosed. The entire background is formed by the snow and ice-fields of the Ortler chain; on the l. are the Sulden and Laaser Ferner, in front of them the Tschengelser Hochspits, farther distant the ice-masses of the Zufull (or Cevedale), then the lofty pyramid of Monte Zebu (or Königspits, 12,675 ft.), finally to the r. the Ortlerspits (12,765 ft.), towering above all its neighbours (p. 252), and forming the central point of the picture the whole way to Mals.

The Etsch, Ital. Adige, rises near Reschen, and flows through the lake of Reschen; also through the Mittersee and Heidsee, abounding in fish, which the road skirts farther on.

9 M. St. Valentin auf der Heide (4626 ft.) (*Post) was formerly a hospice. The beauty of the view increases as the road approaches the Vintschgau (Val Venosta). The Ortler continues to form a magnificent background. As the road descends, the
villages of Mals, Glurns (3468 ft.), and Tartsch, when viewed from the height, almost appear to form a single town. To the r., before Mals is reached, is seen the village of Burgeis, with its red spire and the castle of Fürstenburg, once a summer-residence of the bishops of Coire, now tenanted by about 30 poor families, who were deprived of their all by inundations of the Etsch in 1855. Farther on, the Benedictine Abbey of Marienberg lies on the mountain to the r.

7 M. Mals (3353 ft.) (*Post, or Adler; Hirsch; Gans) is a market-town of Roman origin. The church contains a good picture by Knoller, representing the Death of Joseph.

Walk of two days, very interesting: through the Münsterthal (in the Grisons), and over the Wormser Joch to St. Maria on the Stelvio; on the following day back to the Etschthal over the Stelvio (see p. 248). The latter part of the route may be performed by carriage.

As Mals is quitted, the ancient tower o. the Fröhlichsburg is passed. In the distance to the r., not far from the commencement of the Stelvio road, on the farther bank of the Etsch, rises the half-inclined, imposing castle of Lichtenberg. To the l. of the road, near Schluderns, is the Churburg, a château of Count Trapp, containing a valuable collection of mediaeval armour (not always accessible). Near Spondinig (new inn) (2988 ft.), 1 1/2 M. from

8 M. Eyrs (Post), the Stelvio road (R. 53) diverges, intersecting the broad plain in a straight direction to the r. Near Luas the sharply defined ice peak of the Laaser Ferner becomes visible to the S. Then a rapid ascent to

9 1/4 M. Schlunders (*Post). Near Göslen, a village in the vicinity, are quarries of white marble. At Goldrain (with lead and zinc mines) the road is carried to the r. bank of the Etsch, and crosses the impetuous Plima, which descends from the Martellthal on the r.

The Martellthal (comp. map p. 260), a narrow green Alpine valley, ascends rapidly towards the Ortler, between two lofty mountain ranges, commencing with the Laaser Spitze (5007 ft.) on the r., and the Hasenohr (10,927 ft.) on the l. At the mouth of the valley lies the village of Morter, with the castes Ober- and Unter-Montan. A footpath leads hither from Lastach (see below): by the first lane to the l. beyond the inn; then to the r. by the first fountain, to the l. by the second, and along the course of the brook; at the end of the wall the path to the r. is taken, and at the cross a straight direction (not l.); after 35 min. the Plima is crossed, and the hill (with the castles above mentioned) forming a barrier at the mouth of the valley is ascended. The stony path leads first on the l., then on the r. bank of the impetuous Plima, the outflow of the Langenferner. A path diverging to the l., 1/2 hr. farther, ascends to Salt, a small chalybeate spring (good accommodation). Then (1/4 hr.) Martell, the houses of which lie several miles apart. The church and a good inn are situated on the hill to the r. Beyond this point a guide should be taken (e.g. Sebastian Holzknecht, known as Janiger, and M. Ehenhöcher at Gond). Fee to Sulden over the Madritschjoch 5, to Rabbi 6, by the Langenferner and Cevedale Pass to S. Caterina 10 fl. — Gond is 1 1/2 hr. farther; then (20 min.) Maria Schmelt, a solitary chapel. A short distance farther (2 1/4 hrs. from Salt) the lower Alm is reached, a little beyond the point where the Cevedale has become visible in all its majesty; to the l. rise the Rothspitz and the Gramser Ferner.
From this point to the Baths of Rabbi (p. 287) a somewhat rough walk of 6 hrs. over the Bramser Joch. — To Pejo (p. 288) over the Hohe Ferner, past the Cima di Venedesia to the E., and down to the Val di Venedesia and Val della Mare (p. 288), a fatiguing glacier-route of 8 hrs., not without attractions. — A longer (10—11 hrs.) and more trying route is the passage to S. Caterina by the Hohe Ferner, the Langen- and Zufall Ferner, and the Cavedale Pass. Through the Val di Cedeh and Val del Forno to S. Caterina and Bormio, see p. 247. The most interesting route from the Martellthal is probably by the

Madritsch-Joch, combined with the ascent of the Schnöntauf-Spitze. A walk of 1 hr. to the Jägerbrunnen, an excellent spring. Then a continual ascent to the r.; finally over loose, crumbling stones to the summit of the pass (11,277 ft.). On the way up, a fine retrospect is obtained of the Zairdaspitze, the Vordere Rothspitz, and the Veneziaspitze with their fields of ice; but from the summit the mountain giants mentioned at p. 250 present an almost overwhelming aspect, all of them apparently little more than a gunshot distant. The Hintere Schönauflspitz (10,884 ft.), the peak immediately to the N. of the pass, reached thence in 3/4 hr., commands a panorama similar to that from the Rentainspitze (p. 251). The descent from the Joch over the small Ebenvand Ferner to the Legerwand (p. 250), and across the latter to the Gampenhöfe (p. 250), is extremely laborious to the uninitiated pedestrian, and requires great caution. Sulden (p. 250) is now soon reached (in 2 1/2 hrs. from the pass, 2 1/4 hr. from the Legerwand).

Beyond Laatsch (Hirsch) the road re-crosses to the l. bank of the Etsch. To the l., on a rock close to the road, rises the picturesque château of Castelbell (burned down in 1842). At Staben the route to the Oetzthai diverges (see p. 271).

8 M. Naturns (1717 ft.) (Post) lies below the mouth of the Schnalser Thal (picturesque waterfall); r. on an eminence the castle of Turandsberg. At Rabland the valley contracts. The Töll (where there is a tolerable inn), a ridge which rises here (1892 ft.), separates the Vintschgau from the Etsch district. A striking view is now enjoyed over the Meraner Thal, which resembles a vast orchard, planted with vines, chestnuts, and walnuts, enlivened by innumerable villages, churches, and castles, and enclosed by beautifully formed porphyry mountains. This scene presents the rare combination of southern vegetation with a very picturesque and populous district. The road, destitute of shade, now gradually descends, passing (1 1/2 M. from Meran) the old castle of Forst, occupied by poor families.

9 M. Meran (114 ft.) (*Post, or Erzherzog Johann, with café and reading-room, R. 80 kr. and upwards; *Graf von Meran, halting-place of the Stellwagen; Deutsches Haus; Passerer Hof. These hotels are frequently crowded during the season of the grape-cure in September. Second cl.: *Rössel, Engel, Sonne, Kreuz, &c., all very unpretending. Pensions (2 1/2—3 fl.): Dr. von Gasteiger, von Weinhardt, Haufjäger, Prozauf, Dr. Pircher (a large new house), the two last also restaurants. Good beer at Raffa's and the Bräuhaus. Dr. Mareker's pension at Obermaisel, the ancient capital of the Tyrol, popul. 3000, situated on the impetuous Passer, above its confluence with the Etsch, is much resorted to on account of the mildness of the climate by patients suffering from pulmonary complaints, who in spring here employ the whey, and in autumn the grape-cure. The Wassermauer, a broad and substantial bulwark against the inundations
of the Passer, planted with trees, constitutes the principal promenade of the place; at the upper extremity there is an excellent shooting-gallery with restaurant. The commercial traffic of Meran is confined to the arcades (‘Unter den Lauben’), of which there are two series intersecting the town from E. to W. The town has been greatly improved of late by the laying out of extensive promenades, on both banks of the Passer. The Church (14th cent.) contains a good altar-piece by Knoller, representing the Assumption.

On the vine-clad Küchelberg, at the S. base of which Meran is situated, stands the ancient *Schloss Tyrol (2247 ft.), which has given its name to the district, and was the earliest residence of the princes. It is now in a dilapidated condition, containing a few habitable apartments only. The two portals of the chapel, with rude sculptures of the 12th cent. are worthy of notice. Magnificent view, especially by evening light, embracing the valley of the Etsch to a distance of 20 M., bounded on the l. by a chain of porphyry mountains, which extend as far as Bozen, and on the r. by the precipitous dolomite cliffs of the Hohe Mendel and the mountains of the Ultenthal; to the W. stretches the luxuriant valley of Meran with the falls of the Etsch (which descends 800 ft. from the Töll to Meran) as far as the Töll; in the background the Laaser Ferner. The porter shows the chapel (15 kr.), and one of the servants (10 kr.) of the castellan conducts visitors to a room commanding a fine view.

Two routes lead from Meran to the castle; one a broad, but rough carriage-road winding upwards through the vineyards of the Küchelberg, and passing St. Peter and Schloss Durnstein (altogether a walk of 1½ hr.); the other a bridle-path (1 hr.), ascending from the gate near the church, after 10 min. turning l. by a crucifix (to the r. is the path to the Passeyr), passing by another crucifix (5 min.) to the l. of a group of houses, and ascending the N. E. side of the mountain in the direction of Dorf Tyrol (*Elsler’s Inn), and finally penetrating the rock near the castle by a tunnel (‘Knappenloch’). The latter route is in shade in the afternoon. The visitor should be at the summit before the sun disappears behind the mountains (about 6 p.m. in June and July).

The castle of *Lebenberg (1911 ft.), 1½ hr. walk from Meran (1½ hr. on the l., ½ hr. on the r. bank of the Etsch, then a somewhat steep ascent of ½ hr.), although of ancient origin, is still in excellent preservation. The situation is delightful, the surrounding vegetation most luxuriant (lemons thriving in the open air). A shady plateau behind the castle affords a beautiful view, especially by evening light. This spot attracts numerous visitors; refreshments may be obtained of the proprietor.

Of the numerous ancient castles visible from Meran, Schönna (2466 ft.), built in the 12th cent., the property of Count Meran,
son of Archduke John (d. 1859), is one of the most interesting. It is situated at the entrance of the Passeyr (see p. 265), and is the most picturesque point in this neighbourhood. The principal saloon contains a fine relief, carved in wood by the castellan Thomas Pichler, representing the Archduke John and his son, with scenes from the chase and rural life. The chapel of the castle contains the vault of the archducal family. A pleasant path leads thither from Meran in 11/4 hr., by Obermair (guide unnecessary). — The conspicuous Fragsburg to the S., and Zenoberg to the N. in the same direction as Schloss Tyrol are also ancient castles worthy of notice.

The Passeyr see p. 265.

From Meran through the Ulenthal to the Baths of Rabbi (13 hrs.), not a very attractive route, but convenient for those proceeding hence to the Val di Sole (R. 63). The ascent commences at (3 M.) Tacherns, a village on the r. bank of the Etach, S. of Meran. Lana ("Rössl") lies on the l. in the gorge. The church of Unterlana possesses a good Gothic altar.

At the extremity of the village are the two castles of Brandis, the property of the counts of that name. The road passes beautiful groups of venerable chestnuts, and commands fine views of the Etachthal, the opposite heights with the Fragsburg, the Hohe Mendel, &c. Ausseneruf (Inn), the first village in the Ulenthal is reached in 1 hr. more; 1 1/4 hr. ruins of Eschohe, with gigantic pines in the vicinity; 1 1/2 hr. St. Pancras (Inn). The road now descends to the bottom of the valley. After 1 1/2 hr. it divides, and the defile to the r. is ascended (the road in a straight direction leads to Mitterbad). At (1 1/2 hr.) St. Walburga a bed may be procured at the bailiff's ("Ortvorsteher"), the last place on the route which affords tolerable quarters. 1 hr. Koppelnies; 1 1/4 hr. St. Nicholas; 1 1/4 hr. St. Gertrud (very poor inn). Hence by a desolate and sometimes not easily traceable path to the summit of the (2 1/4 hrs.) Kirchberger Joch (3328 ft.), near the Corvoose, where a new mountain view is disclosed. Then a stony and precipitous descent to a (1 1/2 hr.) chalet, the path to the r. before which must be avoided. Finally through larch-plantations, by Pazzola, to the (1 1/4 hr.) Baths of Rabbi (see p. 207). Guide from St. Gertrud to the Baths desirable.

From Meran to Bozen (comp. map p. 236) diligence daily in 2 1/2 hrs., fare 1 fl. 69 kr. (16 1/4 M.). Stellwagen 3 times daily in about 4 hrs. (1 fl. 5, or 1 fl. 35 kr.), often crowded. One-horse carr. (5 fl.) far preferable. — The high road should be avoided by pedestrians, who may follow the footpath on the r. bank of the Etach (shaded in the afternoon), via Siebenreich, Andrian, Nals, Tisens, Unter- and Ober-Lana, in all about 24 M.

Between Burgstall and Gargason the road crosses the Ascherbach, which was declared by the Treaty of Verdun to be the boundary between Germany and Italy, as it also was in 1809—1813 while the Tyrol belonged to Bavaria.

9 1/4 M. Vilpian (Post) lies at the mouth of the small Möltener Bach. To the l. rise two lofty dolomite pyramids of the Mendelgebirge, towering above the lower hills. Terlan, a village celebrated for its wine, has a leaning church-tower. The Gothic portal of the church and the two flying buttresses on the S. side deserve notice. As the vineyard-owners do not reside here, the excellent wine of the district cannot be procured at the village. On a prominent rock, farther on, rise the castles of Greifenstein
and Maultasch. To the r., on the opposite side of the valley, are the castles of Hoch-Eppan, once the seat of counts of that name, and Sigmundskron, now a powder-magazine. The next villages are Siebeneich and Morisring. Opposite the traveller, towards the S.E., rise the dolomite mountains of the Fassa valley, among which the white peak of the Rosengarten (p. 292) is most conspicuous. Beyond Gries (p. 276) the road crosses the Talsaer. The road skirts the porphyry mountains on the l. bank of the Etsch, but the river is seldom visible. The bottom of the valley is covered with vineyards, maize-fields, meadows, and reeds.

7 M. Bozen, see p. 276.

53. From Landeck to the Lake of Como.

Stelvio Pass.

Comp. Maps pp. 236, 250.

155¼ M. Diligence from Landeck to Mals (and Meran) 4 times weekly in 8½ hrs.; Steilwagen from Landeck to Mals daily. Also over the Stelvio from Eyrs to Bormio in 9½ hrs., fare 6 fl. In fine weather this route is recommended to the pedestrian (see below). Public open conveyances, however, will probably run during the fine season. Messenger between Bormio and Sondrio, and between Sondrio and Colico (on the Lake of Como) daily.

The road over the Stelvio, Germ. Stilfsers Joch, the loftiest in Europe which is practicable for carriages, 9289 ft. above the sea-level, constructed 1820-25 by the Austrian government, is one of the most remarkable in the world, owing to the great engineering difficulties encountered in the course of the work, as well as to the magnificent nature of the scenery traversed. As the traveller proceeds, he should observe the skilfully managed windings of the road, the galleries and bridges which frequently protect and support it, and finally the long embankments by which it is carried across the swamps of the Val Tellina. The route exhibits a gradual transition from the huge glaciers and snow-fields of the Ortler and Monte Cristallo to the vine-clad slopes of the Val Tellina, and the luxuriant southern vegetation of the banks of the Lake of Como. The scenery, however, can only be appreciated in bright, clear weather. In spring the melting of the snow often proves very destructive to the higher portion of the road, covering it with fragments of rock, sweeping away the galleries which protect it, or even entirely obliterating it. On the Austrian side the road was much neglected after the cession of Lombardy, but is to be repaired. On the Italian side it is in excellent condition.

Pedestrians are recommended not to take any ‘short cuts’, but to follow the road, which affords the finest view. — From Mals, Eyrs, and Laas, however, the hot and dusty high road may be avoided, and the footpaths straight across the valley followed. Near Mals lies Giurns, a small town with an ancient church, whence a path skirting the mountain leads by Lichtenberg (p. 239) and Agurn to Prad. — The following circuit is recommended to those who desire to visit the pass, but do not intend to proceed to Italy: from Prad to Trafoi a walk of 3 hrs. (to the ‘Holy Water’ and back 1½ hr.), to the Franzenshöhe 2, Ferdinandshöhe (the summit) 2, S. Maria 1½, Baths of Bormio 2½ hrs.; back to S. Maria (ascent) 3½, over the Wormser Joch to S. Maria in the Münterthal 3, Münter 9½, Tauerens 9½, Mals 1½ hr. Guide of course unnecessary. Trafoi, S. Maria, and Bormio are the best quarters for the night. Finest scenery on the Tyrolean side, most remarkable road on the Italian. Evening lights best at Trafoi.

By Carriage from Prad to Trafoi in 1½, S. Maria 3, New Baths of Bormio 2, back to S. Maria 4, Prad 1½ hr.

16*
From Landeck (2651 ft.) to Spondinig (2845 ft.) see pp. 237 to 239. At Spondinig the Stelvio road intersects the broad valley of the Etsch in a straight direction, crosses the marsh and river by a long embankment, which forms the boundary between the Upper and Lower Vintschgau, and ascends on the bank of the Trafoi-Bach.

91/4 M. (from Mals, which is 44 M. from Landeck, see p. 239) Prad (3271 ft.) (Post), Bivio di Prad, or Brad, is an insignificant village at the foot of the Stelvio route, which now enters a narrow valley, traversed by the Trafoi-Bach. The brook forms several picturesque waterfalls. To the r. on the height lies the village of Stilfs, Ital. Stelvio, whence this route derives its name, although it does not pass through Stelvio itself. The houses cling to the rocks like swallows' nests. Opposite the traveller, towards the S... a fine view of the Trafoi snow-mountains (see below) is soon disclosed. In the opposite direction (N.) the broad snowy pyramid of the Weisskugel, the second highest of the Oetzthals Alps (p. 269), remains in sight for a considerable distance.

At (7 M.) Gomagoi, Germ. Beidewasser ('gemelle acqua', twin waters) (4322 ft.) (Inn), the wild Suldenthal (p. 250) opens on the E., whence the Suldenbach, the discharge of the Sulden Glacier (p. 251) dashes forth. A short way up the valley is a barrack, erected in 1860. Near 91/4 M. Trafoi (5288 ft.) (*Post), a village of about half-a-dozen houses, the Monte Liorio (10,433 ft.) first becomes visible, and adjoining it on the r. the white Naglesspitze (10,688 ft.). A magnificent panorama is soon disclosed: to the l. the Obere Ortler Plateau, to the r. the adjacent Pleissorn with a narrow snowy ridge termed the Stickle Pleiss (often mentioned in descriptions of the ascent of the Ortler), adjoining it the Obere and Untere Ortler Ferner and the Trafoier Ferner, separated by the Nashorn Spitze, and crowned by the Trafoier Eiswand; then the black Mondatsch (11,244 ft.), a huge rock protruding from these masses of ice; to the r. of it the Madatsch Ferner, descending from Monte Cristallo (11,471 ft.), and the Geisterspitze (Monte Video. 11,362 ft.).

A most interesting walk (3/4 hr.) from Trafoi is to the *Three Holy Springs, which rise at the bottom of the valley at the base of the Ortler. The path, crossing the meadows and leading through wood, cannot be mistaken.

At the extremity of the valley three rude figures representing Christ, Mary, and John are protected by a roof; from their bodies flows the very cold 'holy water'. A chapel and a house, in which refreshments are provided when a pilgrimage takes place, are adjacent. Opposite rises the nearly perpendicular Mondatsch, from the dark cliffs of which two brooks are precipitated from a great height. On the l. side are the glittering snows of the Königswand and the blue ice of the Trafoi Glacier. The scene is most impressive and should not be missed by those who have leisure.

A good survey of the Ortler group with its glaciers is ob-
tained from the Tartacher Alm, situated 2 hrs. to the S.W. (guide necessary).

An expedition which will repay the fatigue is the passage of the Hochleitenjoch to Sulden, combined with the ascent of the Hochleitenspitze (9163 ft.), requiring 7 hrs.; guide desirable (3—4 ft.). Halfway to the 'holy springs' the path abruptly ascends the Tabaretatal towards the E., turning after 3½ hr. more towards the N., to the (2 hrs.) Tabaretta-Scharte; thence over loose stones to the (1½ hr.) pass, and in 1 hr. more to the summit. The view is remarkably imposing, commanding three neighbouring valleys, and surpasses that from most of the adjoining mountains. The Stelvio route is visible in its entire extent, the Madatsch is nowhere so well surveyed as from this point, while the Ortler attracts the eye by its close proximity, and the Cavedale by the elegance of its form. The Ötzthal and the Stubay Mts., the snowy group of Laas, the Ober-Vintschgau with Mals, and the lakes of Etsch, are also picturesque points.

Ascent of the Ortler (see p. 252) more difficult and longer (1000 ft. more to mount) from Trafoi than from Sulden. — Guides Matsak and the two brothers Theni.

The Stelvio route ascends in bold windings on the l. side of the valley. At the Cantoniera al Bosco, destroyed in 1848, it approaches quite close to the vast Mondatsch, or Madatsch Glacier. 7 M. Franzenshöhe (7356 ft.) (poor inn), a post-station, destroyed by Italian irregular troops in 1848, is now restored. The highest peak of the Ortler here becomes visible for the first time. The road ascends hence in numerous windings on the slopes, which consist of talc-slate, and passes under dilapidated galleries. Vegetation gradually disappears, and scanty moss alone is seen clinging to the rocks. The road here is seldom entirely free from snow, except in unusually warm seasons, and which is frequently seen 6—8 ft. in depth by the road-side. Long icicles depend from the roofs of the galleries as late as July.

The summit of the Stelvio Pass (9239 ft.), 8 M. from the Franzenshöhe, is the boundary between the Tyrol and Lombardy; about half-a-mile N. is also the boundary of Switzerland (Grisons). A house formerly used by the workmen engaged in repairing the road stands at the top.

A path past the house, traversing mica-slate, leads in 20 min. to a rocky peak which commands an almost uninterrupted panorama. The view of the Ortler (see p. 252), the loftiest mountain in Austria, is very striking. Its snowy dome appears quite near, and is surrounded by numerous snow and ice-peaks, 8. E. the prominent Königs spitze (or Monte Zebra, 12,644 ft.), farther to the S.E. the Monte Cavedale or Zufallspitze; nearer, the broad icy mass of Monte Cristallo and the gorges of the Stelvio road; S. in the distance the three snow-peaks of the Corno dei Tre Signori; N.W. the Engadine Mts.; N.E. the snow-clad Weisskugel and the Ötztal Mts. The barren red Monte Presura in the foreground intercepts the view of the Münsterthal.

To the l., in the immediate vicinity of the road, rise the huge, glittering icy slopes of Monte Cristallo. For a short distance the road affords views to the r. of the Münsterthal (in the Grisons, see below).

9½ M. S. Maria (*Inn), or the Cantoniera al Giogo di S. Maria, the Italian custom-house, lies in a bleak mountain-basin, in which thistles and scanty herbage alone flourish, surrounded by
barren peaks, and about 900 ft. below the summit of the pass (1/2 hr. walk). By carriage hence to Bormio (p. 247) in less than 2 hrs. (in the reverse direction a good walker will accomplish the journey more expeditiously than a carriage).

A somewhat steep bridle-path, formerly the sole means of communication between the Vintschgau and Val Tellina (valleys of the Adige and Adda), diverges from the Stelvio route to the r. near the Cantoniera S. Maria, crosses the Wormser Joch (8245 ft.), or Umbrail Pass, and descends (in 3 hrs., ascent 4 1/2 hrs.) through the Muranza Valley to the Swiss village of S. Maria in the Münterthal (4327 ft.); thence by Taulers in 4 hrs. to Mals (p. 239) in the valley of the Adige (or Etsch), a very pleasant walk.

The road next reaches the Cantoniera al Piano del Brauglio in a green valley, with the 'Abitazione del R. Cappellano' and a chapel; then the Casino dei Rotteri di Spondalonga, a house occupied by road-menders.

The road descends by innumerable windings ('giravolte'), which the pedestrian can generally avoid, skirts the rocky mountain-slope, and passes a number of waterfalls.

A series of galleries, partially constructed of wood, and partially hewn in the solid rock, protect the road against avalanches and waterfalls, and carry it through the rocky defile termed 'il Dirocamento'. The Cantoniera Spondalonga (6719 ft.) was destroyed by the Garibaldians in 1859, and has since been a ruin. Near it two fine waterfalls of the Brauglio, which descends from a rocky gorge above. Then the Cantoniera di Piatta Martina, a house of refuge for travellers.

A number of waterfalls are next passed. Farther on, the Brauglio is precipitated from a rock on the r., a waterfall commonly termed the Source of the Adda. A magnificent view is now soon disclosed, comprising the valley from Bormio to Ceppina, S.W. the Monte Colombano (9931 ft.), W. the Val Pedernos, S.E. the snow-clad Gavia (11,759 ft.) and the icy pyramid of the Piz Tresero (11,877 ft.). To the r. lies the old bath-establishment on the brink of a profound and dismal gorge.

Beyond the Galleria dei Bagni, the last tunnel, a fine view is obtained near the bridge. A tablet on the rock on the l. side of the road bears an inscription to the effect that this 'Via a Bormio ad Athesim (Adige) per Bragulja juga' was commenced in 1820 and completed in 1825 by the engineer Donegani. To the r. of the road, perched on the brink of the rocks, the Bagni Vecchi, or Old Baths, now come into view. Far below flows the Adda. The bridge near the old baths was blown up and entirely destroyed by the Austrians on June 3rd, 1859, during a series of skirmishes with Piedmontese riflemen. The *New Baths, or Bagni Nuovi (4590 ft.), situated on a terrace commanding a fine survey of the valley of Bormio and the surrounding mountains, were destroyed by the Garibaldians in 1859, but subsequently re-erected in a superior style by a Swiss company. They are much frequented in July and August (R. 2, B. 1, A. 1/2 hr.), and afford
a pleasant resting-place. The guide Pöll from the Paznaun, who is well acquainted with the whole of the Tyrol, is generally to be met with here (comp. p. 234). The mineral water (containing salt and sulphur, 102° Fahr.) is conducted hither by pipes from the springs at the old baths, 1 M. higher up.

The windings of the road terminate, about 1 M. lower down, at 11 1/2 M. Bormio (3927 ft.) (Posta, R. 1 1/2, B. 1, S. 2 1/2, A. 1/2 fr.), which affords very inferior quarters to the new, or even to the old bath-establishment. This antiquated looking little town lies at the entrance to the Val Furva, and is protected against the cold N. wind by lofty limestone rocks.

The ascent of the Piz Umbrail (10,665 ft.) is recommended. The Stelvio road is followed as far as the fourth cantoniera (inn) about 9 M. from Bormio, whence a good footpath ascends to the summit across pastures, where rhododendrons and Edelweiss are frequently seen. Magnificent view of the Tyrolese Mts., the Gross-Glockner, Ortler, and Oetzthal Mts. on one side, and the imposing Bormina chain on the other. Carriages may be hired from Bormio to the cantoniera. Guide not absolutely necessary. An admirable panorama by Faller may be inspected at the baths.

Ponte in the Engadine may be reached hence to the W. by Pedenos, Trepalle, and Livigno, a very interesting walk for experienced mountaineers, accompanied by a good guide.

In the Val Furva, about 9 M. S.E. from Bormio, on the Frodolfo, is situated Sta. Caterina (6076 ft.), a small watering-place of some repute (unpretending, but comfortable; spring impregnated with carbonic acid). The house belongs to the innkeeper at Bormio, and is closed for the season on Sept. 15th, after which no accommodation can be procured. A tolerable carriage-road leads hence to (1 1/2 M.) S. Nicolo and (1 1/2 M.) S. Gottardo, ascending on the bank of the Frodolfo. The latter place lies at the mouth of the Valle del Zebrù (see below), which appears to be terminated by the abrupt precipices of the Cristallo. Sta. Caterina, which is enclosed by the Monte Confinale on the N., the M. Tresero on the E., and the M. Sobretta on the S., is magnificently situated, and is a good starting-point for excursions among the S. ramifications of the Ortler group. Good guides, however, are not easily procured.

A very interesting and moderately easy expedition is the ascent of the Monte Centinale (11,076 ft.), the broad ridge to the N. of Sta. Caterina (3½ hrs., with guide). Admirable survey of the Ortler chain from the summit; W. the Bernina, S.W. the Monte della Disgrazia, S. the Adamello.

A tolerable footpath leads in 3 hrs. to the Malga di Forno, an Alp beautifully situated at the entrance of the Val di Cedeh (comp. p. 258).

The following is a longer expedition, for which a guide is indispensable: ascend the Val di Cedeh, then cross the Passo Zebro (9640 ft.) towards the W., skirt the S. side of the Ortler giants, descend into the Valle del Zebrù, and return to Sta. Caterina or Bormio.

From Sta. Caterina to Sulden, Ascent of the Königs-Spitze and Cevedale, see R. 54; over the Lange Ferner to the Martelltal, see p. 239.

From Sta. Caterina to the Val Camonica by the Gavia Pass (about 8900 ft.), 7—8 hrs., with guide. A tolerable path leads on the E. side of the bleak and barren Gavia Valley, often ascending and descending. After 3 hrs. it enters a more level valley, separating the Corso dei tre Signori on the E. from the Monte Gavia on the W. On the S. side of the pass lies the Lago Bianco, the waters of which descend to Sta. Caterina; on the N. side is the Lago Nero, one of the sources of the Oglio. The path descends abruptly hence through the small Val Massra to (3 hrs.) Pezzo, and (1 hr.) Ponte di Legno on the Tonal route (see p. 288).

Another and more difficult pass, at first also ascending the Gavia Valley, leads from Sta. Caterina over the Passo dei tre Signori to Pejo in the Val
di Pejo, and thence to the Val di Sole (p. 268). An unattractive route. At the point where the more level valley (8000 ft.) begins, the route diverges to the l., and loose stones and glacier are crossed in the direction of the second opening to the N. of the Corso dei tre Signori (9913 ft.). The summit of the pass, 4 hrs. from Sta. Caterina commands a very limited view. On the farther side there is at first a rapid descent into the small Val Umbriana, through which after 2½ hrs. of disagreeable walking the traveller reaches the Val del Monte. Pejo is 2½ hrs. farther. The baths (closed for the season early in Sept.) afford good accommodation. Pejo, and thence to the Tonal route, see p. 288.

The road now intersects the valley in a straight direction, crosses the turbid Frodolfo, which unites with the Adda below the bridge, and then turns in a straight direction towards the S. This broad and green portion of the valley (Piano), extending as far as the village of Ceppina, and enclosed by lofty, precipitous, and partially snow-clad mountains, presents a somewhat bare aspect. Below Ceppina is the hamlet of S. Antonio, with brickworks; then Morignone on a green plateau, the church of which stands on the hill above.

The defile of La Serra, 1 M. in length, here separates the 'Paese Freddo', or district of Bormio, from the Val Tellina, which till 1897 belonged to the Grisons, then to Austria, and since 1859 has been united to Italy. The broad valley is watered by the Adda, the inundations of which often cause considerable damage. An excellent red wine is produced by the vineyards on the slopes. The climate is considered unhealthy, and cretinism is not unfrequent. The women of the upper part of the valley wear sandals and red gaiters. — The Ponte del Diavolo was destroyed by the Austrians in 1859. Near the issue of the defile are the ruins of a modern house; farther on, to the r., remnants of fortifications which once guarded the pass. The valley now expands, and the vegetation of the south gradually develops itself.

12 M. Bolladore (*Posta). On the mountain-slope to the W. rises the picturesque church of the village. Then Grosotto (Albergo Pini), a village of some importance.

To the S.W. rises the precipitous Piz Masuccio (9249 ft.), a landslip from which in 1807 formed a barrier across the narrow channel of the Adda, and converted the populous and fertile valley as far as Tocco into a vast lake. At Lovere, 3 M. from Tirano, the depth of the water (18 ft.), with an inscription recording the disaster, may be seen on one of the houses. Traces of subsequent inundations (1855 and 1862) are still partially visible. The road now descends from the district of Sernio, passing vine-clad hills, to

11½ M. Tirano (1522 ft.) (Due Torri, adjacent to the post-office, tolerable), a small town containing the old residences of the Visconti, Pallavicini, and Salis families. Here, too, inundations of the Adda have frequently occasioned serious damage.

About ¾ M. farther, on the r. bank of the Adda, lies Madonna di Tirano (*Molinari, near the church). Near the organ
in the pilgrimage-church are some well-executed specimens of carved wood. (The mountain-road which here diverges to the r. leads to the Poschiavo, and across the Bernina to the Upper Engadine; see R. 55. The ‘Confine Svizzero’ is 8/4 M. to the N.W. of Madonna di Tirano.)

The road next crosses the Poschiavino, a stream descending from the Bernina glaciers. Tresenda (p. 290) is the point where the new road over the Monte Aprica diverges (see R. 63). About halfway up the N. slope of the valley rises the ancient watchtower of Teglio, which gives its name to the valley (Val Teglio). On the heights to the r. near Sondrio lie the churches of Pendolasco and Montagna.

16 M. Sondrio (1141 ft.) (*Posta, a first-class hotel; Maddalena), the capital of the Val Tellina, is situated on the Malero, an impetuous mountain-torrent, which has frequently endangered the town, but is now conducted through a broad and deep artificial channel. The former Nunnery, an extensive edifice outside the town, has been converted into a prison. The residence of the former bailiffs is now a barrack.

On a rocky eminence farther on, to the W., rises the church of Sassella, erected on galleries. Vines, mulberries, laurels, and pomegranates flourish luxuriantly in the valley, whilst in the background the snowy peaks of the Monte della Disgrazia (12,074 ft.), one of the Bernina group, tower above the landscape.

16 1/4 M. Morbegno (*Posta) is noted for its silk-culture. The lower part of the Val Tellina is rendered marshy and unhealthy by the frequent overflowing of the Adda.

In the plain of the Adda, near the point where the Splügen road diverges to the N., are situated the ruins of the fortress of Fuentes, erected by the Spaniards in 1603, when they were masters of Milan, and destroyed by the French in 1796. It was originally situated on an island, and regarded as the key of the Val Tellina.

9 1/4 M. Colico (Angelo, on the lake; Isola Bella) is situated on the E. bank of the Lake of Como. Above the village rises the Monte Legnone (8566 ft.). Steamboat on the lake see Baedeker’s N. Italy, or Baedeker’s Switzerland.

54. The Suldententhal. Ortler District.

The imposing Ortler District, situated on the confines of the Tyrol, Switzerland, and Italy, embraces the highest mountains in Austria and Germany, and vies in grandeur of scenery with the finest of the Swiss Alps, but is as yet comparatively unknown to travellers. The want of good maps, experienced guides, and tolerable inns have hitherto presented serious obstacles to those who have attempted to explore this region, some of whom have even brought guides from Switzerland. Considerable improvements have however taken place of late, owing chiefly to the exertions of the Austr. Col. Payer, an indefatigable mountaineer who has published accounts of several of his expeditions with maps (pub. by Perthes at Gotha).
Mr. Tuckett of the Engl. Alpine Club has also thoroughly explored this district, and a peak on the Trafoi side has been named after him. The following description by the Editor, who in 1869 ascended the Ortler, the Vertainspitze, the Monte Cevedale, and the Königs-Spitze in succession, will suffice for most travellers.

The morning light is most favourable for the Suldental, evening light on the Trafoi side. The prevalence of a S. wind in the evening, and in the morning till about 9 o'clock, is generally a sign of fine weather. If the wind changes to the N. at an early hour, rain may be expected. A steady breeze from the N., however, is considered favourable.

At Gomagoi (p. 244) on the Stelvio road the Suldental, a valley about 7 M. in length, and for the most part narrow, opens on the E. Its upper end is closed by the Sulden Ferner (p. 251) and a succession of the most imposing walls and pinnacles of ice. A tolerable bridle-path, which cannot be missed, descends to the l. from the Stelvio road, crosses to the r. bank of the foaming Suldenbach, and then ascends slightly, passing a few solitary houses. The white roof of the Ortler soon becomes visible to the r., beyond it a narrow strip of the Königswand, and immediately opposite the traveller the Zufallspitze. After 13½ hr. the path crosses to the r. bank of the brook, which here dashes through a gorge over masses of rock, and in 10 min. more the highest plateau of the valley is reached. Before the first house on the r. is reached, the path leads to the r. through a gate, and crosses the meadows (path straight past the house to be avoided). The church and parsonage of St. Gertrud, or Sulden, are now soon reached. The sisters of the curé Eller entertain travellers, and a new inn will probably be opened this summer.

Guides. Johann Pingera, recommended by Col. Payer and by the Editor; Vitus and Jos. Reinstadler; Peter Dangel of Pfunds, generally to be found here in summer; Pingera's younger brother; Alois Schöpf. All these are acquainted with the Ortler and the other high peaks. For shorter excursions, Franz Angerer, Johann Tembi, and Franz Schöpf. The fees fixed by the Austr. Alpine Club are mentioned in the description of each expedition. Provisions must be provided by the traveller. Each guide is bound to carry 15 lbs. of luggage; for every additional pound 3 8gr. (10 kr.) is charged.

St. Gertrud consists of several groups of houses lying far apart. The church, said to date from the 15th cent., with the parsonage, protected by forest from the avalanches which descend from the Ortler, lies ½ hr. from the foot of the Sulden Glacier. The view from this point is limited. E. the Vertainspitze (11,620 ft.). Mittlere Pederspitze (11,349 ft.) with the Rosim-Ferner, Platten- spitze (11,098 ft.), and the broad Innere Pederspitze (10,767 ft.); W. the Ortler with its lofty snowy crest; next it, to the r., the precipitous slope of the Tabarettaspitze (9853 ft.), through the opening to the r. of which is the route to the Ortler; then the Bärenkopf, and finally the Hochleitenspitze (9163 ft.). The magnificence of the scene is fully disclosed when the traveller reaches the Gampenhof, 25 min. from the church (the path to it descends, crosses a bridge, and traverses the meadows to the r.). A vast amphitheatre of mountains is here surveyed: opposite the spec-
tator rises the *Schröterhorn* (11,150 ft.), next it to the r. the *Kreilispitze* (11,098 ft.), then the *Königs-Spitze* (*Königs wand, or Grosse Zebu*, 12,644 ft.), *Kleine Zebu* (12,254 ft.), and *Ortler*, the slopes of which rise so abruptly here that snow will not lie on them. Towards the N. the mountain range declines towards the *Tabaretaspitze* (9853 ft.) and the *Hochleitenspitze* (9163 ft.). Between the latter lies the ‘Durchfahrtscharte’ (literally ‘passage-gap’) through which the Ortler route ascends (see below). Between the Königs-Spitze and the Kreil-Spitze lies the *Königsjoch* (11,063 ft.), and between the Kreil-Spitze and Schrötterhorn the *Passo Formo* (10,942 ft.). The *Sulden spitze* (11,109 ft.), situated a little farther to the l. (E.), and the *Eissee Pass* (10,579 ft.) are concealed by the *Vordere Schöntau spitze*.

From these mountains descends the vast *Sulden Glacier*, which in 1817 became detached from its rocky bed and advanced rapidly into the valley, but subsequently retired, leaving its walls of rubbish behind.

The Sulden Glacier is almost as noted for its destructive movements as the Hochvernagt Glacier among the Oetztal Mts. (p. 270). The most dangerous of these ice-slips took place in 1818, when the glacier descended to within 250 paces of the Gamphenhöfe, annihilating forests and meadows in its course, and leaving vast walls of rubbish behind. Until 1846 the glacier steadily decreased, but after that year it began to advance anew, and in 1856 another formidable slip took place. Since then it has been gradually retiring, and as much as 216 ft. of its length has been known to melt away within three years. Even in its normal condition, the glacier is in a constant state of activity.

A few paces beyond the Gamphenhof a foot-path ascends to the l. (E.) by the wood (turning soon afterwards to the r.), and leads in 3/4 hr. to the *Rosim boden*. An eminence termed the *Kansel*, at the point where the wood terminates, commands a beautiful view of the Ortler, with the small *End der Welt Fer ner* (*End-of-the-world Glacier*), as well as of the peaks above named with their icy slopes. The traveller who is desirous of approaching nearer the latter should ascend the *Hintere Grat* (7749 ft.), a walk of 3 hrs. from the church (guide 2 fl.). A third point easily reached is the *Schöneck* (guide 2 fl.), the first height to the E. of the church.

Moderately experienced climbers are strongly recommended to ascend the *Vertainspitze* (11,620 ft.), if the weather be clear and favourable. The summit may be attained without serious difficulty in 5—6 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). The route is by the Gamphenhof and Rosim boden (see above) to the (21/2 hrs.) *Rosim Glacier*, part of which must be crossed. The steep rocky slopes must then be ascended, and finally a snow-field crossed.

The *Vertainspitze* is an admirable point of view for the three huge pyramids of the Ortler, Zebu, and Königswand. Magnificent mountain-scenery is disclosed on every side: the Monte Cevedale, the beautiful Laas group with its numerous lofty peaks of rock (*Pederspitze*, *Orgelspitze*, *Ofen wand*, etc.), the Tschengelser Hochwand, and the E. slopes of the Mar tellithal (e. g. *Zafridspitze*, 11,262 ft.), many of these mountains presenting remarkably picturesque forms. Then the Stübay and Oetztal snow-mountains (the Venediger and Glockner being also visible), those of the Grisons, the Bernins, the Finsteraarhorn group, and the Adamello-Presanella Alps.
Finally, at a vast depth below the spectator lie the houses of Sulden and the Maiser Haide, which is visible almost as far as Nauders.

A second point equally worthy of a visit is the *Monte Cevadale* (known in the Martelltal as the *Zeifall*, or *Zufall*; also termed *Fürkelen*, from the Ital. *forcole*, a kind of pitchfork), the central mass of the Ortler Alps, and long regarded as their highest peak. (The N. peak 12,444, the S. 12,338, the central 12,344 ft.). The ascent may conveniently be combined with the route to St. Caterina and Bormio (Eissee Pass, see p. 253). The pass is reached in 4 hrs., and the summit in 1½—2 hrs. more, gradually sloping snow-fields being first ascended, while the last half-hour is more abrupt. The prospect is similar to that enjoyed from the Vertainspitze, but the beautiful forms of the Adamello and Presanella group are seen to better advantage. At the feet of the spectator lie the Val Cedeb, the Val *cella* Marc, the Martelltal, and the Maiser Haide.

The *Hinterse Schöntaufspitze* (10,894 ft.) may best be combined with the passage of the Madritschjoch (see p. 240). Ascent 4½ hrs., guide 4 fl. — The *Federispitze* (11,349 ft.; 5—6 hrs., guide 5 fl.) and the *Plattenispitze* (11,068 ft.; 4—5 hrs., guide 5 fl.) are also frequently ascended, but command inferior views to those above mentioned.

The **Ortler** (12,812 ft.), once reputed the highest mountain in Europe after Mont Blanc, is at least the highest of the Eastern Alps. It was ascended for the first time by the Paseyur hunter Josele from Trafoi, and the following year by Dr. Gebhard; then in 1826 by M. Schebelka, an officer of engineers. No successful ascent was again made till 1864, when the summit was again attained by Mr. Tuckett, who started from Trafoi. In 1866 Dr. v. Moijasulovic discovered the easier route from Sulden, and since that year the ascent has been very frequently undertaken. (Guide 10 fl., one enough for experienced mountaineers.)

The route from Sulden leads through the *Martithal*, past the base of the small *Marit-Glacier*, and ascends the precipitous slopes of the Taberetta-spitze, sometimes presenting considerable difficulty, to the so-called *Durchfahrtsharte* (9127 ft.), in 2½—3 hrs. Then S. across the rocks, and partly over the *Taberetta Glacier*, to the Taberetta Gorge (or *Kamin*), where the route from Trafoi unites with ours. The traveller now descends in this gorge (3—400 ft. in depth) and reaches the *Obere Ortler Ferner*, across which the route to the (4 hrs., in all 7 hrs. without stoppage) summit lies. The last portion of the ascent, across a narrow ridge of ice and snow, requires a thoroughly steady head. — On the whole the ascent does not present the difficulties formerly ascribed to it. Practice and perseverance are, however, requisite for all these expeditions.

The view is most imposing, as might be expected. The icy dome of the Königs-Spitze, the crest of the Cevadale, and the Cristallo peaks are the most conspicuous of the Ortler group. Towards the E. is the Tauern chain, with the Glockner, the Venediger, and the Dreiherrnspitze; more to the **X**. the Alps of the Zillerthal, Stuba, and Oetzthal; W. the Bormina and Finsteraarhorn groups, and the Tödi; S. the Marmolata and Pala di San Martino. In order to distinguish all these points clear weather and a good telescope are essential.

The Descent to the Taberetta Gorge is generally speedily accomplished. Those who wish to return to Sulden must again ascend the steep slope on the other side, although one is naturally tempted to follow the course of the glacier. Ice avalanches are, however, here of daily occurrence, and the guides should be consulted as to the safety of the route. The descent by the glacier to the (2½ hrs.) 'holy springs' is not unpleasant.

The ascent of the **Königs-Spitze** (12,644 ft; guide 15 fl., two necessary), also termed the *Grosse Zebru*, *Königswand*, and *Steile oder Kühne Wand*, is far more difficult than that of the Ortler, presenting several somewhat hazardous points, and should be attempted by none but the most practised mountaineers. It is usually undertaken from the Forno Alp (see below), but may also be accomplished in one day from Sulden over the Königsgjoch. The Editor reached the summit in 5 hrs. from the Forno Alp, during an average state of the snow. The descent to the *Königsjoch*, and across it to the Sulden Glacier, requires the utmost caution, as well as a thoroughly steady head.
From Sulden over the Eissee Pass to Sta. Caterina in the Val Furva, and to Bormio on the Stelvio route, a very interesting route, easily combined with the ascent of the Cevedale (see p. 252). One guide (S ft. to Sta. Caterina) suffices. The route passes the Gamphenhof, and crosses the Legerwand (p. 240) to the Sulden Glacier (the route to the Madritschjoch diverges to the L., see p. 240), which is reached in 2½ hrs. from the church, and is here much furrowed with crowsces at some places. After a gradual ascent of 1½ hr., and finally ½ hr. of steep climbing, the summit of the Eissee Pass (10,590 ft.) is attained. In 1869 the water of the ‘Eissee’ (icy lake) had entirely disappeared. The view of the huge Königswand (12,644 ft.), beside which the Ortler and Kleine Zelbru look comparatively insignificant, is very imposing, and recals the Matterhorn in Switzerland. Beyond the pass the traveller crosses the Lange Ferner, which descends to the Martellthal, and proceeding at the same level soon reaches the Passo Cevedale (10,770 ft.), whence a view of the Swiss Mts. is enjoyed. The S. side of the Königswand, as well as that of the entire Ortler group, consists of black precipices of rock. (The summit of the Cevedale may be attained from the pass in 1—1½ hr., see p. 252.) The route now descends abruptly over slate and snow to the dirty Vedretta di Cede, which fills the entire basin of the valley. Towards the S. rise the snow-peaks of the Punta di S. Matteo, Tresero, etc. At the mouth of the Val di Cede the path to the r. leads to (2½ hrs.) Sta. Caterina (p. 247); thence to Bormio 9 M. (p. 247); the path to the l. crossing the bridge leads to the Malga (Ital. for ‘Alp’) di Forno (p. 247), a pasture in the midst of imposing scenery. In front of the spectator the magnificent Forno Glacier descends; beyond it rises a series of beautifully formed snow-mountains, the Monte Tresero, Punta di S. Matteo, M. Saline, etc. (comp. map p. 250), presenting a striking picture. The traveller is recommended to avoid spending the night here.

From Sulden over the Madritschjoch (ascent of the Schöntauf spitze), and through the Martellthal to Laatsch (p. 240) in the Vintschgau, see p. 240. This route is more striking in the reverse direction, the view of the Ortler group being then new to the traveller.

From Sulden over the Hochleitenjoch to Trafoi, see p. 248.

55. From Tirano over the Bernina to Samaden.

34½ M. Diligence from Tirano (beginning June 15th) to Poschiavo in 2½ hrs. (2 fr. 30 c.), to Samaden in 7½ hrs. (10 fr. 40 c.). Omnibus between Le Prese and Poschiavo (see below). — This beautiful route is well worthy of the notice of pedestrians.

The Bernina Road (completed in 1863) is the most important of the few passes, and the only one practicable for carriages, between the Val Tellina and the Engadine. In good wine-years the traffic here is very brisk, and even in winter the pass is crossed by 70—80 horses daily.

Tirano, see p. 248. The road ascends from (3/4 M.) Madonna di Tirano (p. 245) on the r. bank of the Sajento, and crosses the ‘Confine Svizzero’ beyond the former fortress of Piatta Mala (now the Ital. custom-house). It then ascends through plantations of walnut and chestnut-trees, past (3/4 M.) Campo Cologno and a picturesque waterfall of the Sajento (on the l.), to (2½ M.)

Brusio (2471 ft.) (*Trippi), Romansch Britis, or Brusch, the first Swiss village (1026 inhab., 1/3 Prot.), with a Rom. Cath. and a Prot. church (the latter is the upper, built at the beginning of the 17th cent.).

The road now ascends more rapidly into a rocky valley, which
 confines the Poschiavino and the road within very narrow limits. (1½ M.) Meschina is a small village at the S. end of the Lago di Poschiavo. The lake, which is 2 M. in length and abounds in trout, is a basin of the Poschiavino, and retains the colour of that stream. The road skirts the r. bank, passing a cross erected to the memory of three brothers who perished in an avalanche here in 1836. Farther on are some old fortifications, destroyed in 1841. At the N. end of the lake (21¼ M.) lies Le Presse (3196 ft.), a watering-place with sulphureous springs. The bath-establishment, with a garden, is charmingly situated on the lake (R. 1—3, B. 1, S. 2, A. 1½ fr., pension 6 fr.). The baths (heated by steam; 1 fr. 20 c.) are constructed of Ital. marble. This delightful spot is a favourite resort of the Milanese. Diligence twice daily in both directions; omnibus (40 c.) to Poschiavo; carriages may be hired. The mineral spring (46½0 Fahr.) rises about 100 yds. from the bath-house.

A picturesque, level valley is next traversed, passing S. Antonio, to (3 M. farther)

10½ M. (from Tirano) Poschiavo (3317 ft.), Germ. Puschlav (*Croce alla Posta, once a baronial mansion, post and telegraph office;Hôtel Albricci; Hosig’s Brewery), an important looking village with 3000 inhab. (1/3 Prot.), and a number of well-built houses (Italian spoken here). The traffic and manufactures are considerable. The Rom. Cath. church dates from 1494; the tower is much more ancient. The charnel-house behind the church contains a collection of skulls and bones in the Swiss fashion. The tower of the council-hall bears the armorial bearings of the village. Handsome Prot. church.

The *Pizzo Sassalbo (8888 ft.), E. of Poschiavo (fatiguing ascent of 5 hrs.), affords a grand mountain panorama: W. the Bernina, S. the Ortler, S.E. the Adamello.

Footpath to the Lago Nero (see below), rugged, but more picturesque than the high road, and cutting off a circuit of 3 M. At first a good bridle-path ascends the l. side of the valley; farther up, it turns to the r. into a wild rocky gorge, through which the Cavaglialio dashes. At the mouth of the defile a level plateau with the Alpine hamlet Cavaglia (milk) is reached. Then a rapid ascent through wood to the Alp Grüm, whence a fine retrospect of the Poschiavino Valley, with Poschiavo and Le Presse, is enjoyed. An eminence to the l. is next mounted, and the magnificent *Pala Glacier, separated from the spectator by a narrow valley only, suddenly bursts on the view (reached from the Bernina road in ½ hr.). The traveller now descends, and traverses the W. bank of the Lago Bianco. To the l. lies the extensive Cambrina Glacier, above which tower the lofty Piz Cambrena (11,834 ft.) and the beautiful Piz Aries. The path finally unites with the Bernina road at the N. end of the Lago Nero.

The Bernina road ascends gradually on the E. side of the Poschiavino Valley. On the mountain to the l. is the glacier which descends from the Pizzo di Verona. At (3 M.) Pisciadella the Valle di Campo opens on the E., through which a path leads to Bormio on the Stelvio route (p. 247) in 7—8 hrs. Another pleasant retrospect of the valley is now obtained. The road then
crosses to the W. side of the valley, and ascends in windings to
(3 M.) La Rusa, or 'In der Röse' (6161 ft.), an inn where good
dried meat may be procured, and La Motta (6495 ft.), another
inn 3/4 M. farther. Above the latter a narrow, but tolerable road
diverges to the r., leading over the Forcola to Livigno. Extensive
strata of gypsum and alabaster in the neighbourhood.

The road continues its ascent in steep windings, and finally
passes through a gallery to the (3 M. farther) summit of the
93/4 M. (from Poschiavo) Bernina Pass (7654 ft.), indicated
by a cross. This region is bleak and uninteresting, and is never
free from snow until late in the summer. About 1 M. beyond
the pass are the three Bernina lakes, the small Lago Minore
(Romansch Lej Minur) and Lago Nero (Lej Nair), and the Lago
Bianco (Lej Alv; 7071 ft.), 2 1/4 M. long and abounding in fish,
separated from the others by a narrow strip of land only. The
latter forms the watershed between the 'white' and the 'black'
lake, the waters of which descend to the Adda and the Inn re-
spectively. The Lago Nero contains spring-water, while the Lago
Bianco is supplied from the glaciers; hence the difference in
colour. The lakes are frozen over from the beginning of November
till the middle of June. The Ospizio Bernina (R. 2, B. 1 1/2 fr.),
bearing the inscription 'Dieu et Patrie', is beautifully situated on
the Lago Bianco, opposite the Cambrena Glacier. The road gradually
descends hence to the (1 1/2 M.) solitary Bernina Houses (6736 ft.)
(*Inn).

To Bormio on the Stelvio Route (p. 247) 10 hrs. — The path
diverges a few min. above the inn, leading through the Vai da Fain ('hay
valley'), by La Piecha and La Stretta, a rich field for the botanist.
The *Piz Lagalp (9718 ft.), the W. base of which the road skirts, may
easily be ascended in 2 hrs.; it commands an admirable survey of the Ber-
mina etc. — The Corno di Campascio (8533 ft.), S. of the hospice (see above),
an isolated peak affording a beautiful and extensive panorama, may be
attained in 1 hr.

The excellent new road (preferable to the old, which follows
the bank of the Bernina brook, on the l., lower down) commands a
superb view of the Morteratsch Glacier and the entire Bernina
group, as it descends to (7 1/4 M. from the Bernina houses)
9 3/4 M. (from the Pass) Pontresina (p. 259). Then
4 1/2 M. Samaden (p. 258).

56. The Upper Engadine from the Maloja to
Samaden.

From Maloja to Sils 4 1/2 M., Sils to Silvaplana 3 M., Silvaplana to St.
Moritz 4 1/2 M., St. Moritz to Samaden 3 M., St. Moritz to Pontresina, passing
by the Lake of Statz, 4 1/2 M. Carriages almost everywhere to be had. The
commonest wine in the Engadine is that of the Vallettina (p. 248), half-bottle
70 c. to 1 fr. and upwards; other Italian wines and Markgräfler are also
consumed; beer generally good.
The **Engadine** (Oeni-Gadina, Upper Valley of the Inn), a valley 57 M. in length, extending from S.W. to N.E., is traversed by the Inn, and is seldom more than 1 M. in width. Its green pastures, 5799 ft. above the level of the sea at Sils, and 3343 ft. near Martinsbruck, are surrounded by the loftiest mountains of the Grisons: to the N.W. the Engadine Alps, to the S.E. the Bernina chain, the snow-fields and glaciers of which are among the most extensive and magnificent in Switzerland. The **Upper Engadine** between the Maloja and Samaden, with its numerous lakes, is the most beautiful part of the district; beyond Samaden, in the **Lower Engadine** (a broad, grassy valley, surrounded by pine-clad hills), the beauty of the mountains alone varies the otherwise monotonous landscape.

The elevated plateau of the **Maloja**, Ital. Maloggia, Rom. Mëlögia (5961 ft.), forms the boundary between the Val Bregaglia and the Engadine. At the summit of the pass is the **Maloja-Inn**.

The traveller will be amply rewarded by an excursion hence to the **Cavlocco Lake** and the **Forno Glacier**. At the last house of (1½ hr.) **Oredelgena** is crossed, and its course ascended as far as the mouth of a small affluent; then up the gorge to the I., as far as the (20 min.) saddle of the mountain, and down to the (10 min.) solitary blue **Cavlocco Lake**, surrounded by lofty mountains. The chalets of the Pian Cantin, opposite the Muretto Pass, are reached in 4 hrs. more; then to the r., a climb of 1½ hr. over debris and moraine, to the **Forno Glacier**, above the precipitous vault of its outlet. The traveller should now ascend on the r. side of the glacier (the middle to be avoided on account of its crevasses), skirting the Cima del Largo, and near the moraine, to the (2 hrs.) magnificent *plateau of the glacier, surrounded by the Cima di Castril, Cima di Cantun, Pizzo Torrone, Mte. Sissone, and Cima di Rosso.*

The **Fall of the Oredelgena** is reached by descending the windings of the Maloja road for about 1 M., and turning to the l. by a path which leads in 5 min. to a plateau of rock above the principal fall. Back to the inn hence in ½ hr.

The road soon reaches the infant **Inn**, here termed **Ova d'Oen**, which descends rapidly from the N.W. to the **Lake of Sils** (Rom. Lej da Segl, Ital. Lago di Seglio), 4½ M. in length. The Glacier and Lake of Longin are the sources of the river. Another important feeder of the lake of Sils is the *Fedos brook* which issues from the **Vadret da Fedos**, at the upper extremity of the **Val Fedos**, between **Monte d'Oro** (10,253 ft.) and the **Pix Güz** (11,015 ft.), and flows into the lake near the village of **Isola (Istas)** on the S. bank. At its E. extremity, on the r., stands **Sils**, Rom. Segl, in a very bleak district. It consists of three different hamlets, **Sils Basegia** (5933 ft.), the pleasantly situated **Sils Maria**, and **Fex** (*Alpennrose at Sils Maria, ½ M., from the bridge over the Inn; Postablage, a small inn at Basegia*).

A beautiful excursion may be taken from **Sils-Maria** to the (2½ hrs.) **Fex Glacier** (Vadret da Fex). Before reaching the bridge over the **Fex** (ova Granda, great water), beyond Maria, the path follows the r. bank of the

†) For a fuller description see *Baedeker's Switzerland.*
Engadine.

SILVAPLANA.  58. Route.  257

brook, and soon enters the forest of Laret. Beautiful retrospective view. The path, which cannot be missed, leads past some houses (Vajot, Vals, and Mut) and a chapel in 1½ hr. to Curtins, the highest village in the valley. Hence across the meadows towards a large barn, before reaching which the path diverges to the r. By the lower chalet the brook is crossed, and then skirted as far as the end of the pastures enclosed by walls, which must be traversed in a straight direction, until the traces of an old paved pathway are reached. This leads to the summit of Mut Selvas (wooded hill), from the S. side of which a full view of the glacier may be enjoyed. The retrospect embraces the valley of Fex, in the background the rugged sides of Piz Lagref and Piz Pulaschin (9862 ft.). A very difficult pass (12 hrs.) leads from the valley of Fex to the glacier of Roseg and Pontresina (p. 259).

The peninsula of Chasté (i.e. castle), which projects into the lake of Sils, bears traces of the walls of an ancient castle.

The road soon reaches the W. bank of the Lake of Silvapiana which it skirts as far as

Silvapiana (5957 ft.) (Kreu.; *Wilder Mann), where it is joined by the road over the Julier. The village is pleasantly situated amidst green meadows, on the alluvial deposits of the Montarakerbach which extend into the lake and divide it into two parts, the lower of which is connected by a canal with the little Lake of Campfer, drained by the Inn (here called Sela). The river does not assume the name of Inn (or En) until beyond the lake of St. Moritz.

From Silvapiana to Pontresina by the Baths of St. Moritz. The picturesque road, diverging to the r. at the lower extremity of the Lake of Campfer (see above), traverses some meadows, crosses the Inn, and skirts the r. bank of the river as far as (2½ hrs.) the Bath-house of St. Moritz; a farm (Acta) (good refreshments) is next passed, and the Lake of Statz, beyond which the two direction-posts must be consulted.

From Silvapiana to Pontresina over the Surlej Alp (Fuerst da Surlej) (guide 8 fr.), a very attractive excursion of 7 or 8 hrs.

The road from Silvapiana runs near the W. bank of the little lake of Campfer (see above); ¼ M. above Campfer, to the l. of the road, is the Alpina restaurant. Between (1½ M.) Campfer (Hôtel Julier) and Cresta (p. 258), to the S.E. above the valley, is visible the apparently inaccessible Piz Languard (p. 259).

St. Moritz (6085 ft.), Rom. San Murezzan (*Hôtel Culm, at the end of the village, R. 2-3, D. 3, pension 5-7 fr.; *Pension Bavier; *Kreu.; Café Wettstein, also Pension; *Gartmann-Andreossi, unpretending; telegr. stat.) is situated to the N. above the Lake of St. Moritz, which abounds in trout. In a meadow (5445'), on the r. bank of the Inn, 1 M. S. of the village, are the

Baths of St. Moritz (Pension 6 fr. for patients, travellers also received). The water is a powerful chalybeate, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid and alkaline salts, and was pronounced the first of its kind in Europe by Paracelsus in 1539. It is efficacious in scrofula, chlorosis, bowel-complaints etc., and is annually resorted to by numerous patients. The *Curhaus is capable of accommodating 250 patients. The bathing establishment contains 44 wooden

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baths; the water is heated by steam, and there is also an apparatus for inhaling the gas.

The usual promenade is through the forest to the (3½ hr.) Johannisberg, which commands a beautiful view over the upper lakes; another is to the farms of Selva by the lake, and Alpina above Campfer. — Also to the summit of the Rosatsch, 3 hrs.

One-horse carr. (for 2 pers.), to go and return (single journey less), to Samaden 6, Pontresina 7, Morteratsch Glacier 10, Bernina Inn (comp. p. 255) 12, summit of the pass 15, Sils-Maria 8, Maloja 10 fr.; driver’s fee ½—1½ fr. Boat on the lake 1 fr. per hour.

The *Piz Mair (10,040 ft.), an easy ascent of 3 hrs. from St. Moritz. The path turns to the l. by the Hôtel Culm and ascends by the Alp Giop. Towards the summit the path inclines to the l. Magnificent panorama of the Bernina chain. — The descent should be made by the Alp Laret, above which is another peak commanding a fine view, especially down the valley.

Towards Cresta, ¼ M. beyond St. Moritz, on a slight eminence between the road and the fall of the Inn, lies a huge mass of rock, the ‘Reinsatsch’ (‘great fall’), probably the remnant of a landslip, or an erratic block.

Below St. Moritz (¾ M.) the Inn forms a picturesque fall as it issues from the lake. At a bend of the road, in the forest of larches, as soon as the hill is rounded, an admirable survey is enjoyed of the valley of the Inn, extending nearly in a straight line as far as the mountain at the base of which Zernitz (p. 263) is situated, and which appears to close the valley. The bottom of the valley is visible as far as Zuz. The two villages of Cresta and Celerina, Rom. Schlarigna (*Kreuz), are separated only by a little brook. Near Samaden the Flatsbach or Berninabach, which descends from the Bernina, falls into the Inn.

Samaden (5600 ft.), Rom. Samidan (Sommo d’Oen, Sumnum Oeni) (*Hôtel Bernina, R. from 2, B. 1½, D. 3 fr.; *Krone; Piz Ot. Telegr. Stat. — One-horse carr. to Pontresina 4, Morteratsch Glacier 7, Bernina Pass 12, St. Moritz 4, the Baths 8, Silvaplana, Sils Maria 7, Maloja 10 fr.), the chief village (522 inhab.) of the Upper Engadine, possesses many handsome bow-windowed houses, with bright green jalousies, and wainscoted with the wood of the Alpine cedar.

The principal house in Samaden is the residence of the Planta family, a name intimately connected with the history of the country for nearly 1000 years. The bear’s paw (‘planta’) which figures in the family-escutcheon is often met with in the Engadine. The old church of St. Peter, 1 M. to the N.W. of the village, is paved with the gravestones of the Planta, Salis, Juvalta, and other families. A tombstone to the r. by the churchyard wall, bears the inscription: Quia ais sepulchre il Sig. Landamma Rudolf de Planta (d. 1840), pisseturus et amó bap da famiglia, amó fidel, hom actif et bain intensionó per il public. (‘Here is interred the Landammann Rudolf de Planta, a good and beloved father, a faithful friend, an active and patriotic citizen.’)

To the W. above Samaden rises a grotesquely cleft limestone rock, the Piz Padella (9462 ft.), a rich field for the botanist, and commanding a fine view (ascent 2½ hrs.; pleasantest in the afternoon). Behind it is a rocky
ridge with three peaks (Tres Sorellas), which connect the Piz Padella with the imposing pyramid of *Piz Ot (10,659 ft.). This mountain is frequently ascended (3½—4 hrs.) from Samaden, as the path has recently been improved; it ascends in zigzags to the top, and at dubious points there are iron cramps attached to the rock. (Path direct from St. Moritz also, uniting with that from Samaden at a spring half-way up: thus far riding is practicable.) Guide desirable. View similar to that from the Piz Languard (p. 260).

The road to (4½ M.) Pontresina (the high-road over the Bernina, R. 55) crosses the Inn near Samaden, traverses the bottom of the valley, and ascends gradually on the bank of the Bernina-bach or Flatsbach. On the r., at the extremity of the Valley of Roseg which opens near Pontresina, is seen the magnificent Roseg Glacier (p. 260); in the background the Piz Roseg (12,891 ft.), and on the E. its nearest and loftiest neighbour, the Piz Bernina (see below).

The Bernina Chain, a group of mountains scarcely inferior in grandeur to that of Monte Rosa, separates the Upper Engadine and Val Bregaglia from the Valtellina (p. 248). Its highest peak is the Piz Bernina (13,294 ft.) or Monte Rosso di Scerscen, ascended in 1850, 1858, and 1861, also in 1863 by the Editor, accompanied by the guides Pet. Jenny and Alex. Flury. The last portion of the ascent, the ‘Terrace’ as it is termed, and the passage of the ‘Steile Wand’ are in some seasons dangerous. To the E. of this mountain, the Piz di Palùi (12,832 ft.), especially remarkable for the beauty of its outline and the transparency of its glaciers, becomes visible at Pontresina.

Pontresina. Hotels. *Krone (Post), with view of the Roseg Glacier; *Weisses Kreuz, unpretending; a terrace on the top. A large new Hotel at the N. entrance of the village opened in 1870. Private apartments at M. Saratz’s. In Ober-Pontresina: *Steinbock, for moderate requirements, well situated.


Carriages. One-horse to Samaden 3, St. Moritz 5, Ponte 7, Maloja Pass 12, Bernina Inn 8, Lago Nero and Bianco 8 fr.

Pontresina (5925 ft.), a village with 300 inhab., consists of Lower and Upper Pontresina, almost contiguous. The traveller will be surprised to find at this elevation (20 ft. higher than the Riggkulm) such a variety of flowers as the gardens of many of the inhabitants contain, especially that adjoining the church, at the upper end of Lower Pontresina.

The ascent (3—4, descent 2—3 hrs.) of the *Piz Languard (10,715 ft., 4790 ft. above Pontresina) (largo guardo = extensive view) is justly a favourite excursion, undertaken even by ladies (guide not absolutely necessary, 7 fr.; horse to the foot of the peak 10 fr.). This sharp and apparently inaccessible pyramid rises to the E. of Pontresina (not visible thence), immediately opposite the main group of the Bernina. — One-third of the ascent is by a somewhat steep path, winding upwards through
forests of larch and 'Alpine cedars', and fringed with rhododen-
drons, as far as the chalet of the Bergamasque shepherds. The
next portion of the way is more level, and traverses pastures,
ascenting the bleak valley of Languard as far as the S. base of
the Languard cone (thus far riding is practicable). The latter
part of the ascent is rugged and fatiguing. The traveller should
start from Pontresina as early as possible, as about 9 a.m. several
of the mountain-peaks are generally enveloped in clouds, and in
the early morning the path to the foot of the cone is in the shade.

The space on the summit is very limited. Upright blocks of stone afford
slight shelter from wind and rain. The extensive panorama from the sum-
mit (comp. the indicator; a visitor's book is also kept at the top) comprises
the snow-clad peaks and glaciers of E. Switzerland; it extends S.W. as far
as Monte Rosa, N.W. the Tödi, S.E. the Adamello-group, N.E. the Zug-
spitze, the whole resembling a gigantic relief-map. With the exception of
Campfer, St. Moritz with its lake, and Cresta, no vestige of human abodes is
visible. The most conspicuous mountains are: E. the Oetztalhfer Ferner
and Ortler-spitz; S.E. the Adamello-group; S., in the immediate vicinity,
the huge Bernina-chain with its lakes, to the l. of the Bernina the little
blue lake of La Pischla; S.W. Monte Rosa and the Matterhorn (to the r. of
the latter, Mont Blanc?); W. the Bernese Alps; and finally the lofty and
precipitous chain stretching from the Juliein to the Silvretta, with five peaks
(Piz Juliein, Piz Ot, Piz Uertsch, Piz Kesha, and Piz Linard) exceeding
10,000 ft. in height. The Piz Languard is a rich field for the botanist, the
beautiful 'Edelweiss' is also occasionally found.

Another interesting excursion is to the Morteratsch Glacier
(guide unnecessary), 3½ M. S. of Pontresina, below the Bernina
road (p. 255). About ½ M. from the last house of Pontresina, near a saw-mill, is a beautiful cascade which issues from the
Languard valley. The new road is quitied 8 min. farther
for the old, which is also quitted after 40 min. more, at the point
where the ascent commences. Here, near a rounded rocky emi-
nence (the 'Platten'), the path diverges to the r., passing the
(12 min.) beautiful *Falls of the Bernina brook, which is precip-
itated over huge masses of rock (chalet with refreshments). In
order to obtain a view of the highest and most beautiful fall, the
traveller should ascend to the foot of the rock. In a few min.
more the glacier is attained. — The path continues to the r. (N.),
ascenting through a forest of Alpine cedars, to the (40 min.)
Morteratsch Alp, whence the frozen cataract, as it descends from
the Piz Bernina, 6 M. in length, is best surveyed. A less ex-
tensive, but more characteristic picture may be seen by ascending
to the Boval hut. 2 hrs. farther; guide desirable.

The following easy *Glacier Excursion (with guide), which may
be extended at pleasure, is recommended (distances reckoned from Pontresina): from the Morteratsch Alp across the glacier to the Lakes 4 hrs.
(8 fr.), to the *Isola Persa ½ hr. (5 fr.), summit of the Isola Persa ½ hr.
more (10 fr.), which is surrounded by the imposing amphitheatre formed by
Mont Pers, the Piz Cambrena, Faliu, Zupo, Bernina and Morteratsch.
Diasolezza Expedition (see p. 261) not recommended from this side.

The Roseg Glacier (2½ hrs., 5 M. of the way by a tolerable
road; guide unnecessary). Immediately above Unter-Pontresina
the road descends slightly, crosses a bridge, and (almost level)
leads between the wooded Piz Chalchagn on the l. and the Piz Kosatsch and Surlej to the glacier. Beyond the (2½ M.) Alp Prüma the brook is crossed; an excellent spring r. of the road, a short distance farther. To the l., farther on, the Misaun Glacier, descending from the Piz Taschierva, is visible far above the road. The valley is terminated by the Alp Miusun (refreshm. and a bed of hay), close to the glacier. An attempt to rear reindeer has been made here, but without success. The whistle of the marmot is frequently audible. — Alp Ota, to which a path ascends to the r., ¼ hr. from the glacier, beyond a kind of grotto, is the best point of view. The Alp Surowel also affords a good survey. The latter is reached by crossing by the second bridge in the valley to the l. bank, and pursuing a straight direction along the slope of the mountain. After 5 min. a stony path ascends to the r., then to the l., by which the Alp is reached in 20 min. (milk).

An interesting extension of the above excursion (from Pontresina and back 10—11 hrs.) may be made to the *Agaghoulis, a mass of rock projecting from the midst of ice, surrounded by the icy walls of the Morteratsch, Bernina, Roseg, Sella, and Chaputschin. This expedition of course requires a guide (10 fr.), but is unattended with danger.

The following excursions are more fatiguing than the above; those denoted by † should be attempted by none but experienced mountaineers.

† Divozezza Excursion (10—12 hrs.; guide 11 fr.) fatiguing but interesting. From Pontresina to the Bernina Inn 2 hrs. (if the night be spent here, guides must be ordered from Pontresina). Thence to the r. across the pastures, leaving the Alp Bondo to the l., then over the stony Divozezza; finally ½ hr. across a gradually ascending snow-field (from the inn 29½ hrs.) to the ridge of Mont Persa, whence a magnificent view of the Bernina chain and its ice-cataracts is enjoyed. The descent to the Persa Glacier requires caution on account of the steepness and the loose stones. The rocky Isola Persa is reached in ¾ hr. by crossing the glacier, thence to Pontresina see p. 290.

† From Pontresina to S. Maria in the Fex Valley 12 hrs.; guide 14 fr. This route ascends the Roseg valley, passing the Alp Ota (see above); then a precipitous walk of several hrs.; 1½ hr. on the glacier; finally on snow to the Cima da Fex, whence a fine panorama. The descent is at first steep and rugged, then 1 hr. over fragments of rock, and down to Curtins; hence to S. Maria see p. 266, beyond which meadows are traversed. From the summit to S. Maria 5 hrs. This is an interesting excursion, but does not afford a full view of the Bernina-chain.

† An interesting and imposing route leads across the *Sella Pass (11,765 ft.) from the Roseg-valley round the s. side of the Bernina-stock to the Poschiavo valley. Power of endurance and good guides (25 fr. each; to the summit of the pass only and back 15 fr.) are requisite for the expedition (15—16 hrs., 7 hrs. on the ice and snow). — A similar route leads from the Roseg valley, W. of the Chaputschin, across the Chaputschin Pass to the Fex Glacier; thence S. past the Piz Tremoggia, and across the W. extremity of the Sceersen Glacier to Chiasso in the Val Malenco.

† Piz Chaputschin (11,185 ft.) (guide 15 fr.); † Morteratsch (20 fr.). Of the more difficult excursions in the environs of Pontresina, that which best repays the fatigue is the ascent of the † Corvatulch (11,345 ft.) (12—13 hrs.; guide 15 fr., from Silvaplana somewhat less), unattended with danger. The route is by the Alp Surowel (see above); the Fuorcla is left to the r., and the Corvatulch Glacier (4 hrs.) reached without material difficulty. The
latter is crossed towards the l., a precipitous and stony ridge ascended, and the glacier again traversed. Finally a small snow-field, 3½ hrs. from the base of the glacier, is ascended and the summit attained (generally free from snow). The descent is best made on the E. side of the mountain; the passage of the glacier, however, partially covered with snow and furrowed with numerous crevasses, requires caution. In 1 hr. it is traversed, and in 3½ hrs. more Pontresina regained.

57. From Samaden to Nauders. Lower Engadine.

49¼ M. Diligence from Samaden to Schuls in 5½ hrs. (with 20 min. halt at Ponte), fare 7 fr. 35 c.; from Schuls to Nauders (new road as far as Martinsbruck) in 4 hrs., fare 3 fr. 40 c. This district is by no means devoid of interest, but is hardly a field for the pedestrian, as it may easily be surveyed from the diligence.

Below Samaden (5600 ft.) a grand panorama; the valley, 2 M. in width, is enclosed by huge mountains with fields of snow, and the broad glittering bosoms of two glaciers are visible to the S. (1½ M.) Bevers (Post), a prosperous village, residence of the prefect of the district, is situated at the foot of the indented rocks of the Crasta Mora (black ridge).

(2¼ M.) Ponte (5548 ft.) (*Albula; Krone, beyond the bridge), with an ancient castle of the Albertini family.

The road now crosses to the r. bank of the Inn. On the E. slope lies Campovasto, or Campogasc, at the entrance of the narrow Val Chiamiera.

On March 9th, 1799, the Austrians and French, on the frozen surface of snow 5 ft. deep, disputed the possession of the bridge for 6 hrs. The Emperor Maximilian penetrated as far as this in 1499, during the war against the Swiss.

Near (3/4 M.) Madulein (5515 ft.) (*Hôtel Guardavall), where the road regains the l. bank, rise the ruins of the castle of Guardavall (commanding a fine view; ascent 10 min.), erected in 1251 by Bishop Volkard to ‘guard the valley’.

63¼ M. (3 M. from Madulein) Züs (5548 ft.) (*Schweizerhund; Weisses Kreus), a large village with an old tower, said to be the remains of the ancient residence of the Planta family. The climate now becomes milder, the valley being sheltered from the cold winds from the Maloja, and traces of cultivation become apparent.

Near (1¼ M.) Scanfs (5413 ft.) (Post; Kreus), a bridge crosses the Inn; the road continues on the l. bank. Below Scanfs, the Val Casanna opens to the S.E., known as the scene of the campaign of the Duke of Rohan, the distinguished Huguenot, who marched from this place in 1635 into the Valtellina over the Casanna Alps, and defeated the Austrians, June 27th, near Luvigno; nearly opposite, to the N.W., and near (1¼ M.) Capella, opens the Val Siusanna, through which a rugged bridle-path leads to the Scelta Pass (8592 ft.) and Davos (see Baedeker’s Switzerland).
The road continues for a considerable distance in a narrow and wooded gorge, through which the Inn flows. Below Cinuschel (5301 ft.), near Brail, a bridge (Puntota, pons altus) spans a brook, emerging from a deep ravine, and separating the Upper from the Lower Engadine. The 'Punt Aut', properly so called, is an old wooden bridge, 50 ft. above the handsome new stone bridge. At the extremity of the gorge a fine view is obtained of the river and the picturesque wooden bridge by which the road crosses to the r. bank. The peculiar, furrowed snow-roof of the Piz Linard (11,207 ft.) soon becomes visible to the N. Near (7 M.) Zernetz a wide and partially cultivated valley opens, in which the scattered village with its slender spire is situated.

91/2 M. Zernetz (4911 ft.) (*Bür; *Löwe, property of the hunter Jac. Filli; *Steinbock; one-horse carr. to Samaden 8 fr.) is a considerable place at the confluence of the Spöl and Inn. The church is a handsome edifice, dating from 1623; the tower formerly belonged to the families of Planta-Wildemberg and Mohr.

To the E. opens the Valley of Fuorn or Ofen (Val di Foron), through which a good walker with the aid of a guide may in 8 hrs. reach St. Maria in the Münsterthal, over the Ofen (5918 ft.) and Buffalora (5729 ft.) passes; from St. Maria in 3 hrs. to the Stelvio (p. 245), or in 4 hrs. to Mals in the Vintschgau (p. 239). Travellers arriving from the Tyrol should engage a guide at Mals or Tauffers (4286 ft., p. 246); those of St. Maria are somewhat extortionate in their demands. At Ciersf (6456 ft.) a tolerable inn; that at Fuorn (6693 ft.) is good, though unpretending. The forest near Zernetz is to this day infested by bears, several of which are shot annually.

Below Zernetz the road recrosses the Inn, and enters a narrow, pine-clad gorge, extending as far as (33/4 M.) Sus (4691 ft.), Rom. Susch (*Hôtel Flüela; *Post). The ruins of a fortification, probably of Roman origin, crown an eminence rising from the valley.

51/2 M. Lavin (4691 ft.) (Post), about 13/4 M. from Süs, is a place of some importance. In the churchyard a tombstone bears a quaint inscription beginning: 'Quia ait semnnd per la grand Racolta' etc. (here is sown for the great harvest). The bear's paw of the Plantas appears on many of the grave-stones.

Piz Mierdi (8527 ft.) may be ascended from Lavin or Süs in 4 hrs. without difficulty. Magnificent prospect of the Engadine, Silvretta, etc. — Piz Linard (11,207 ft.), the loftiest peak of the Silvretta group, commands a strikingly imposing panorama. New path in course of construction. Ascent at present very difficult, recommended to none but experienced mountaineers.

The r. bank of the Inn is generally precipitous and affords few sites for villages, whilst on the i. bank, on broad, sunny eminences are situated the ancient villages of Lavin, Guarda, and Ardez, said to be of Etruscan origin, picturesquely commanded by towers and ruined castles. The entire valley is enclosed by the snowy heights and glaciers of the Silvretta on one side, and by a lower range of densely-wooded heights on the other. Numberless brooks descend from the lateral valleys to
swell the Inn, which flows through so profound a gorge that in some places only the noise is audible. Lavin and Ardez are possibly Romansch corruptions of Lavinium and Ardea, two ancient towns near Rome, after which these villages may have been named by Roman colonists who took refuge here B. C. 587 to escape from the Gauls, and were the first inhabitants of the Engadine.

The new road follows the left bank of the Inn; Guarda (5413 ft.), a village situated on a precipitous height to the left, lies on the old road. Near the village of (51/4 M.) Ardez (4823 ft.) (Post: Sonne), rise the picturesque ruins of the castle of Steinsberg (from which the village derives its German name).

At Ardez is the entrance of the wild Val Tasna, enclosed by the Piz Cotschen (6936 ft., easily ascended from Guarda, see above, in 3 hrs., fine view) and Piz Minschun (10,076 ft.). From the upper part (Val Urschel, closed by Piz Fatschaf, 10,430 ft.), a difficult route crosses the Futschöli Pass (between the Augustenberg and Fluchthorn) to the Jamihal, and to Galtür in the Patsch (p. 234).

A circuit by the Old Road from Ardez to Schuls is recommended to pedestrians. It crosses the Tsmathal (with fine waterfall) and traverses the lofty N. slopes of the mountain, passing (41/2 M.) Fettacc (5405 ft.) and (3 M.) Schuls (see below), and affording several very beautiful views, especially towards the end of the way.

A footpath leads from Ardez by Tarasp to Schuls, following the right bank of the Inn. The road crosses the brook which issues from the Val Tasna (see above), and gradually descends to the *Baths of Tarasp*, situated on the level and sunny N. bank, and noted for their mineral springs. The new *Curhaus* affords excellent accommodation (charges as at a first-class hotel). Mineral springs and ‘molettes’ abound in the neighbourhood. The water of the Luciusquelle is admirably adapted for drinking. The baths are supplied from a chalybeate spring, with the aid of a steam pump. Post and telegraph offices in the house. Dr. Killias of Coire is the physician. Less expensive quarters may be procured at Vulpera (Volpers, 4183 ft.), situated higher up; the inns (*Zur Salzquelle, *Belvedere, Carl, Arquent, *Pension Zanoli* are good, although of modest pretensions. A number of patients also establish themselves at Schuls (see below), whence an omnibus runs every morning to Tarasp. The handsome Castle of Tarasp (4911 ft.), now the property of M. de Planta, was the residence of Austrian bailiffs until 1815. Behind it is the village of that name, the only one in the Engadine where German is spoken and the inhabitants are of the Rom. Cath. persuasion.

From Bad Tarasp to St. Maria in the Münstertal. Near Vulpera the Valley of Scarl opens, through which an interesting route of the same length as that mentioned p. 283, leads to St. Maria via Cierfa, where the paths unite. — Another attractive route is from the Scarlthal over the Circletta (Scarljoch) and through the Val Avigna to Taulers and Malo (p. 288).

To the S. of Tarasp rises the Piz Pioce (10,427 ft.); a difficult ascent accomplished for the first time in 1895.

The road again crosses to the left bank of the Inn, and (11/2 M.)
12 M. Schuls (3970 ft.), Rom. Scuol (Hôtel Pis Chiampatsch), divided into Upper and Lower Schuls (*Hôtel Belvédéer). The neighbourhood abounds in mineral springs (saline, sulphureous and chalybeate) and gaseous cavities or ’mofettes’.

From the Pis Chiampatsch (9822 ft.), N. of Schuls (a precipitous ascent of 4 hrs.), an admirable survey is enjoyed of the Lower Engadine and the mountain-chains to the E. and S. Towards the W. the view is intercepted by the Piz Minschun, and towards the N. by the Piz Fatschail (p. 284).

Beyond Schuls a new road leads l. to the beautifully situated and considerable village of Sins (4701 ft.), Rom. Sent. A picturesque spot is reached near (6 M.) Remüs, Rom. Ramusoch (4022 ft.), which lies to the l. above the new road, where the Punt Peidra, a wooden bridge with a span of 60 ft., crosses the profound gorge (Wraunka-Tobel) of the Val Sinestra. Above the bridge are the ruins of the old Castle of Tschamuff (Canities). Beyond Remüs the valley contracts. On the r. bank of the Inn, about 300 ft. above it, is the Fontana Chistaina, a small intermittent waterfall which descends from the Val d’Assa and flows once in 3 hrs. only. A fine view is soon disclosed of the lofty situated Schlierms; above it the Muttler and the indented Schlammer-Spits. The r. bank of the Inn, here a stream of considerable volume, is clothed with dark woods.

The next village (4½ M.) is Strada. Near (3 M.) Martinsbruck (3343 ft.), Rom. Punt. Martina (Inn), the landscape becomes grander. The bridge over the Inn forms the boundary between Switzerland and the Tyrol. On the l. are the ruins of the castle of Serviezels. [A path on the l. bank of the Inn, leads hence to the very interesting *Pass of Finstermünz (4½ hr.), high above which is the Hoch Finstermünz post-road, hewn out of the solid rock, p. 238.] The road to Nauders ascends rapidly on the r. bank of the Inn and then slightly descends. Beautiful retrospective view of the Engadine from the summit. Between Schuls and Nauders there is no inn affording tolerable quarters for the night.

15¾ M. Nauders (*Post; Mondschein), see p. 238. Austrian custom-house formalities. Nauders is 3 M. distant from Martinsbruck; from Nauders to Finstermünz (p. 238) 2½ M.

58. The Passeyr.
Comp. Map p. 236.

From Meran to St. Leonhard 5 hrs. walk, thence over the Jaufen to Sterzing on the Brenner Railway (p. 274) 7 hrs. — From Meran by St. Leonhard to Moos 7 hrs., thence (with guide) over the Timblerjoch to Lengenfeld in the Oetzthai (p. 268) 12 hrs., and to Haimingen in the valley of the Inn (p. 236) 8 hrs. more. Porter from Meran to St. Leonhard 1½, thence to Sterzing 3 f.

The Passeyr is intimately associated with the memory of Andrew Hoffer, the Tyrolean patriot (b. 1767, shot at Mantua 1810), but presents few natural attractions. Those, however, who proceed across the Jaufen to Sterzing will be rewarded with some grand scenery; still more so, those who cross the Timbler Joch to the Oetzthai.
The impetuous Passer flows through the valley. A rough road passes the castle of Zenoberg (p. 242), Riffian, and Saittau. A number of torrents are precipitated into the valley from the E. slopes. In rainy weather these streams occasionally loosen and dissolve the crumbling soil of the Kellerlahn, a fissured and much disintegrated mountain-slope near St. Martin, and thus give rise to dangerous mud-avalanches (‘Lahn’). Between St. Martin and St. Leonhard, 1¼ M. from the latter, the road passes the Wirthehaus am Sand, in which Hofer was born, and where various mementoes of him are shown (comp. p. 215). The old visitors’ book contains some curious inscriptions. On the Kellerlahn, higher up among the mountains, is the chalet where Hofer lay concealed until he was betrayed to the French.

St. Leonhard (2273 ft.) (Einhorn, or Stroblwirth; *Brühwirth), the chief village in the valley, is commanded by the ruined Jaufenburg, situated on an isolated green hill (view). The Tyrolese peasantry took the churchyard by storm in 1809, and drove out their French oppressors.

From St. Leonhard to Sterzing (7 hrs.). A bridle-path leads through the Waltenthal (tolerable inn at Waltlen, better than the two on the Jaufen) in 2 hrs. to the foot of the Jaufen (6872 ft.), to the summit of which it ascends somewhat abruptly in 2 hrs. more (two very poor inns, one on each side of the pass). Then a gradual descent of 3 hrs. to Sterzing (p. 274). The path is well defined, but the services of a guide will not be acceptable. Riding not recommended, as the path is rocky and narrow. Several splendid views of the Oetzthal snow-mountains (p. 268) are enjoyed on this route.

From St. Leonhard to Sölden in the Oetzthal (10½ hrs.; p. 268. Guide 3 ft.). The Passeyr-Thal opens to the W. above St. Leonhard. It is a wild and attractive valley, sometimes resembling the Oetzthal, with abrupt slopes, waterfalls, and rocks on the r., and the brook far below on the l. At the narrowest point the path is closed by a cottage with a gate (toll 1½ kr.). Near Moos (3185 ft.), 2½ hrs. from St. Leonhard, the valley again turns to the N.; the path first descends, and then mounts a steep green hill to the village (Inn tolerable, better than those farther on). On the opposite bank there is a considerable waterfall. A wilderness of rocks is then traversed on the l. bank; the path next crosses to the r. bank, and leads along a gallery skirting the rock. After ascending a steep slope, it descends to the (1½ hr.) Seehaus (Inn, tolerable). The Kammersee, formed in the year 1404 in consequence of landslips, long threatened to prove destructive to the valley, and especially to Meran, but was at length drained at the close of last century.

Hence to Rabenstein ½ hr., to Schönau (Inn, tolerable) 1 hr.; the path ascends the hill to the r., and then turns to the l. and crosses a bridge. Several grand retrospects in the lower part of the valley. From Schönau to the summit of the Timbler Joch (8298 ft.) 2½ hrs. more, i. e. 5½ hrs. from Moos. The last part of the ascent, and the first part of the descent are somewhat abrupt, over the bare rock. After about ½ hr. the path crosses to the l. bank of the Timblerbach. (A path diverging to the l. leads along the brink of a lofty precipice to the Gurgenithal, p. 271.) The path to the Oetzthal descends to a second bridge, crosses to the r. bank, then ascends again. Zwieselstein is reached in 2 hrs. from the pass, and Sölden (p. 268) in 1 hr. more.
59. The Oetzthal.

Comp. Map p. 236.

From Imst (or Silz) to Lengenfeld 8½ hrs.; thence to Fend 9 hrs.; from Fend to Unser-Frau over the Niederjoch 7 hrs.; over the Hochjoch 9 hrs.; from Unser Frau to Staben 4 hrs. — One-horse carr. from Imst to Umhausen 4—5 (one-horse extra-post 6) fl.; two-horse carr. 8 fl., a drive of 4 hrs. Carriage-road as far as Sölden, 15½ M. above Umhausen. Guides 2 fl. daily. Mule from Vent to Unser-Frau from July to Oct. every Mon., Wed., Frid., returning from Unser-Frau every Tues., Thurs., and Sat. — Sonklar's Map of the Oetzthal glacier-district (scale 1:144,000) is recommended.

The Oetzthal, the longest lateral valley of the Inn, well watered, and remarkable for the varied charms of its scenery, is broad and fertile at the lower extremity, contracts higher up to a number of wild ravines, and in the highest region branches off in several arms towards the S., terminating in a vast expanse of snow and glacier. The valley is much exposed to the ravages of mud-torrents and avalanches, the former being most frequent in the lower part of the valley, especially near Umhausen and in the Maurach, the latter occurring in the higher regions in winter and spring only. The roads are very indifferent, being frequently destroyed in spring, and afterwards insufficiently repaired. The passage of the Oetzthal glaciers by the Hochjoch or the Niederjoch requires a certain power of endurance, but is unattended with danger, especially since the improvements which have been made in the paths, through the indefatigable exertions of the curé Senn of Vent (p. 269). The inns are of a very unpretending description. In case of necessity accommodation may be procured at the houses of the curés. Guides are absolutely necessary for the passage of the glacier-passes only, but will often be found useful in places where the paths have been obliterated by the above-mentioned catastrophes.

From Imst (p. 235; mules may be hired at the ‘Post’) a high road (to Innsbruck) leads into the Oetzthal as far as (4½ M.) Kopp (p. 235). Several houses belonging to the parish lie on the road, the village itself is situated below, on the bank of the Inn. A very rugged road, unpleasant for driving, descends somewhat precipitously hence and ascends on the opposite bank. It then skirts the slope of the mountain, traversing plantations of pine, and descends to (6 M.) Sautens in the Oetzthal, affording an unobstructed view of the imposing landscape. It then crosses the (1½ M.) Ache and reaches (1 M.) Oetz (2518 ft.) (*Canianuwirth), a considerable village with fields of maize, situated at the base of the Achenspitz (8866 ft.), the icy slope of which glitters above.

From Silz (p. 236) to the Oetzthal. Near Haimingen (p. 236) the road diverges at a (1½ M.) chapel from the high road and leads through forest (from the highest point the roar of the Oetzthaler Ache is audible) by Brunau, and across the Stuibenbach, which here forms a waterfall, to (7½ M.) Oetz.

From Innsbruck to the Oetzthal the pleasantest route for pedestrians is through the Sellrain-Thal, which diverges from the Innthal at Zirl (p. 236). The first part of the route is by a carriage-road to (6 M.) Kematen; then along the l. side of the Mellach which descends from the Sellrain (on the opposite height lies Ober-Perfuss, p. 236), to (1½ hr.) Sellrain, or Rothenbrunn (Inn); and (1½ hr.) Gries (Inn). At Gries the Liesener Thal opens on the l., through which a rugged path leads across the Liesener Joch (9241 ft.) to the Stubay in 9—10 hrs., and another, equally fatiguing, through the Längenthal to Gries in the Sulzthal (p. 273). — The next place in the main valley is
(11½ hr.) St. Sigismund. Thence through the Gleirscher Thal, over the Gleirscher Jochl (3214 ft.), and down the Hairlachthal, past the waterfall (see below), to Umhausen (8 hrs., guide necessary).

Beyond Oetz the Ache is crossed, and the rugged road ascends the gneiss rocks of the Gsteig. Fine retrospect of the rich basin of the valley and the precipitous walls of the Tschürgant (p. 235). Near Dumpen the road recrosses the stream, and skirting the lofty and nearly perpendicular Engelswand, leads to (6 M.) Umhausen (3399 ft.) (*Marberger. Vincens Auer and Joh. Holzknecht are good guides). In a lateral valley to the S.E. is the *Stüiben, a fine waterfall formed by the Hairlachbach (in two leaps, 472 ft. in height). A visit to it occupies 1½ hr. (ascent ¾ hr., at first on the r., then on the l. bank of the brook, the path leading through picturesque groups of larches; ½ hr. at the fall. return in ½ hr.; guide unnecessary). Those proceeding to Lengenfeld need not return to Umhausen. Instead of returning across the bridge, the traveller follows the l. bank of the brook, turns to the l. through the lower outskirts of the larch wood, and by a path through meadows and fields of flax descends to the carriage-road which follows the course of the Ache.

The wild defile termed the Maurach is now entered, where the road, which crosses the Ache four times, is frequently endangered by the descent of mud-torrents in rainy weather. Many workmen employed in repairing the bridges have perished here, as the frequent memorial-tablets testify. After a short ascent between blocks of rock, scantily clothed with pines, the road enters a broad green plateau of the valley, in which the hamlets of Au and Dorf, and, farther on, Lengenfeld and Huben are situated.

(7½ M.) Lengenfeld (3866 ft.) (Oberwirth, adjoining the church; *Unterwirth; Johann Müller and Joseph Gstrein good guides) lies at the mouth of the Sulzthal, from which the impetuous Fischbach descends.

Above (1½ M.) Huben (no inn, refreshments may be obtained of the curé, a Cistercian monk) the valley contracts. At the Brand the road crosses the Ache and ascends through the wood; it then again descends to the stream, crosses it twice, and leads to (6½ M.) Sölden (4442 ft.) (Karlinger; Oberwirth), a name which is applied to the entire upper region of the valley. Ignaz Schöpf is a good guide.

To the Stubaythal over the Winnacher Ferner, see p. 273; to Neustift 12 hrs. — To the Pitzthal by the Pitzthaler Jochl, see p. 272.

Beyond Sölden the path becomes more rugged. It soon crosses the brook and ascends, skirting the slope of the valley, through a wild ravine termed the Kühtreien, through which the Ache rushes far below, between huge masses of rock. (1 hr.) Zwieselstein is a small village where frequently neither guides nor refreshments can be obtained, as during the hay-harvest almost every house is deserted. Here the valley divides into the Gurglerthal (p. 271) which ascends to the S., and the Venterthal to the S.W.
The path into the Venter-Thal turns to the r. before the first houses of Zwieselstein are attained, crosses the Ache, and leads on the l. bank of the brook to (2 hrs.) Heilig-Kreuze (accommodation at the cure's), the white church of which rises conspicuously on a precipitous height. Opposite is the lofty mountain-ridge which separates the Venter-Thal from the Gurgler-Thal, whence the glaciers of the Nöderkogel (10,375 ft.) and the Zirmkogel (10,779 ft.) abruptly descend. Above Heilig-Kreuze the path, which again twice crosses the brook, is occasionally rugged, but cannot easily be mistaken. (2½ hrs.) Vent, or Fend (6163 ft.) (*Inn of the cure Scna, who has been indefatigable in improving the paths in the neighbourhood; he also provides guides, and mules for the Hochjoch, comp. p. 267), a small Alpine village, is, like Gurgl (p. 271), admirably adapted as headquarters for glacier-excursions. It is situated on a green pasture, surrounded by imposing snow-mountains and glaciers. Beyond Vent rises the Thalleitspitz (11,172 ft.), by which the valley is again divided. The Rofen-Thal to the W. ascends to the Hochjoch, the Spieglerthal or Niederthal to the S. to the Niederjoch.

The ascent of the Wildspitzen (12,890 ft.), the highest of the Oetzthal Mts., was difficult, and at places dangerous by the old route (by the Mitterkar-Ferner, the Weisakamm, and the Taschachfrrn). Recently it has been ascended by the Rofenkar Glacier (less difficult; from Vent to the summit in 5—6 hrs., descent 3 hrs.; two guides necessary).

The ascent of the Weiskugel (12,277 ft.) is very laborious, 11—12 hrs., of which 7—8 hrs. are over snow and ice. The route ascends the Rofental to the Hintereis Ferner (p. 270) and mounts the glacier. The Langtaufserer Hochspitzen (11,629 ft.) remains on the r.; the depression between the Innere Quellspitze (10,890 ft.) and the Weiskugel is next traversed; and a ridge of snow finally leads to the summit in ¾ hr. more. The view is most imposing. Descent to (7 hrs.) Kursras (p. 270) and the Matscher or Langtaufserer Thal.

The Similaun and Kreuzspitze, see below; the Ramlkögli, and passage to Gurgl, see p. 271; the Seiterjochi, leading to the Pitzthai, see p. 272; the Gepatschjoch, see p. 237.

The route over the Niederjoch (9847 ft.) ascends gradually to the (2 hrs.) Mursoll Glacier, which it skirts and partially traverses for ½ hr. till the dilapidated Somarhütte is reached, opposite the Niederjoch Glacier, where the guides usually halt. Beyond the hut the Niederjoch Ferner is soon reached, and in 2 hrs. more the summit of the pass is attained. A striking survey is enjoyed hence over the wild Schnalsertal, enclosed by lofty mountains, above which rises the entire chain of the Ortler. Immediately to the S., below the culminating point, is a sheltered spot beneath the rocks, the second resting-place of the guides. A fatiguing descent hence to Ober-Vernagt (2 hrs.) Unser-Frau in the Schnalsertal (5314 ft.), see p. 270.

The *Similaun (11,810 ft.) may be ascended from the Niederjoch in 2½—3 hrs. (fatiguing; guide 4 fl.). The view is extremely imposing, extending E. to the Grosse-Glockner, S. to the vicinity of Verona, W. to the Bernese Alps. The ascent requires caution, but is unattended with danger.

The ascent of the *Kreuzspitz (11,140 ft.) (a peak of the Kreuzkamm, to
the S. of the Thalleit-Spitze) may also be combined with the passage of the Niederjoch (the route to it diverges to the r. before the Niederjoch-Ferner is reached). The summit commands an admirable panorama of the Oetztal mountain-region, and in particular a fine survey of the majestic Wildspitze.

Most travellers now prefer the route from Vent through the Rofen-Thal and across the Hochjoch (9515 ft.) (mules see p. 267). The passage occupies 2 hrs. more than that of the Niederjoch, but is more interesting, and conducts the traveller more into the heart of the glacier-world. A view is also obtained of the imposing Hoch-Vernagt Glacier, which has advanced so as to form a barrier to the valley, and by its discharge formed the Rofensee, situated between this glacier and that of the Hochjoch. In 1846 the lake burst its embankment and devastated the entire Oetztal. In the three subsequent years also, especially in 1848, great inundations took place from a similar cause. An opening, however, was left after the last overflow, and the outlet of the lake is now unobstructed. Since 1865 the glacier has been observed to advance steadily. The best point of view is the Plattei, a plateau on the N.E. margin, on the slope of the Platteikogl (11,056 ft.), reached in 2½ hrs. from Vent.

FromVent to (3/4 hr.) Rofen (6705 ft.) the path traverses pastures. Benedict Klotz and Joseph Scheiber are good guides. This hamlet was formerly inhabited by the Klotz and Gstrein families, who once afforded hospitality to Frederick 'with the empty pockets' (p. 215). When this prince re-established his authority the Gstrein family was ennobled, and the document conferring this honour is still preserved at the farm here. The mountain-goat hewn in stone over the door belongs to the armorial bearings of the family. The new footpath over the Hochjoch slowly ascends on the r. bank of the Ache. In 1 hr. it leads to the abrupt extremity of the Hoch Vernagt Glacier, covered with rubbish and debris, the passage of which is a laborious walk of 3/4 hr. After a gradual ascent of 1 hr. more (on the l. side of the valley are seen the Hintereis, and Kesselwand Glaciers) the traveller reaches the base of the Hochjoch Glacier, which is now traversed for 1¼ hr., but presents no danger if caution be used. Grand retrospect of the Wildspitze, and (to the N.E.) the Stubay glaciers; imposing glaciers are seen in every direction.

The path now descends the Kursenberg to (1 hr.) Kurzras (refreshments at the first house). It next traverses pleasant pastures and larch-forest to (1¼ hr.) Ober-Vernagt, where it unites with the Niederjoch route and soon reaches (½ hr.) Unser-Frau (*Spektenhauser; Johann Raffainer, Urban Grisch, and Joseph Gamber good guides). The valley contracts, the path leads first on the l., then on the r. bank of the Schnalse to (1 hr.) Carthaus (Inn), beautifully situated on a lofty eminence. At the same elevation on the opposite side is situated the village of St. Catharina, the church of which rising on the steep slope
of the valley long remains visible. In 1 hr. more the Rattleis inn is reached, beyond which the path quits the bottom of the valley and traverses the r. slope of the valley, clothed with larch and birch trees. (1 1/2 hr.) Jufahl, a ruined castle; fine view of the Etschtal as far as the Laaser Ferner and the Ortlerspitze; retrospect of several of the Oetzthal Mts. The village of (1/2 hr.) Staben (*Inn), which lies at the traveller's feet, is reached by a path traversing vineyards and plantations of walnuts and chestnuts. Omnibus to Meran daily; one-horse carriage in 1 1/2 hr., 3 ft. From the Etschtal (p. 240) the mouth of the Schnals Thal below Staben is visible from the immediate vicinity only, and is almost inaccessible.

The S. ramification of the Oetzthal from Zwieselstein (p. 268) is the Gurglerthal. For 1 hr. the ascent is rapid. In 2 1/2 hrs. more the path, passing the entrance of the Timbler-Thal (see below) reaches Gugl (6238 ft.) (*Inn of the curé), like Vent an admirable starting-point for ice-expeditions (Blasius Grüner and Peter Paul Gstrein are good guides). Ascent hence of 2 1/2 hrs. to the great *Oetzthaler Ferner, which has advanced upwards of 1 M. across the Langthal, and formed a barrier across the valley. The space between the two glaciers is occupied by the Gurgler Lake, 1 1/2 M. in length, 3/4 M. in breadth, in which numerous miniature icebergs are generally floating.

The passage of the Oetzthal Glacier (from Gugl to Eishof in the Pfossental, at the S. base, 8 hrs., 5 of which are on the ice) is difficult; two guides necessary. [Practised mountaineers may proceed from Gugl to Cart- hans (p. 270) in the Schnals Thal in 11—13 hrs.] The culminating point of the Gurgler Joch (9956 ft.) lies between the Falschung-Spitze (11,088 ft.) and the Hochwildspitze (11,410 ft.); view limited; descent to Eishof disagreeable. — Another fatiguing pass ascends the Langthaler Ferner, crosses the Langthaler Joch (9893 ft.) on the N. slope of the Hochwildspitze and descends to Plan in the upper part of the Pfeifer Thal (7—8 hrs., 2 hrs. on the glacier); thence either down the valley to Moos in the Passerbr (p. 266), or through the Lasinetherthal and across the Spranser Joch (8440 ft.) to Dorf Tyrol and Meran (p. 240).

From Vent to Gugl in 9 hrs. across the Ramol-Joch (10,587 ft.), (with guide), an interesting, but rugged route; extensive prospect over the Oetzthad and Stubay glaciers. Those proceeding from the Gurgler Lake to Vent need not return to Gugl, but cross the lower extremity of the Oetzthaler Ferner (3/4 hr. across the ice) and reach the Ramol path, thus effecting a saving of 1 hr. Guide necessary. — The ascent of the Hinter-Ramol-Kogl (or Anichspitze, 11,655 ft.) may be combined with this route; 2 hrs. more necessary; magnificent view from the summit.

To the Passerbr (p. 266) a path diverges from the Gurglerthad, 1 hr. above Zwieselstein, to the S.E., and crosses the Timbler Joch (p. 266). St. Leonhard may be reached by a good walker in 10 hrs.

Those who desire to become acquainted as expeditiously as possible with the Oetztal glacier-region are strongly recommended to visit the Pitzthad, the valley which r. is parallel to the Oetzthad, farther W., descending to the Inn at Aresl. Th. principal villages in the valley are St. Leonhard and Pfangeros (5464 ft.) (1 1/2 day's walk from Imst, mules see p. 220; accommodation at the curé's; also an inn). One hr. higher up, the magnificent Mittelberg Glacier, the finest in the Tyrol, descends in a most imposing mass to the level of the valley (5880 ft.). About 1 hr. farther, in the Tashach-thad which diverges to the r., is the fine Tashach Glacier; adjacent is the
Sechs-Egerien-Fernerk, commanded by the glistening snow-summits of the Oelgruben spitze, the Urkund-Spitze, and the Prochkoget (11,928 ft.). The three glaciers are best surveyed from the Mittagsskoget (3070 ft.). The Taschachthal is ascended for ½ hr. from Mittelberg; then a steep ascent to the l., and the summit is finally attained after a fatiguing climb of 4½ hrs. (with guide). — Passes to the Oetztal: To Sölden (p. 283) by the Pitzthaler (or Söldener) Joch (9807 ft.) in 7–8 hrs., laborious; the route ascends rapidly on the E. side of the Mittelberg Glacier, crossing slopes of debris, to the summit of the pass. Descent across the Rettenbach Glacier and through the Rettenbachthal to Sölden. A longer, but more attractive route is by the Seiterjoch (8653 ft.) to Vent, 9–10 hrs., 5 of which are on ice and snow (two passes must be crossed, the first immediately to the S. of the Pitzthaler Jochl, see above; the second, the Seiterjochl, to the E. of the Schwarzkögele). Both passes are easier from the Oetztal side. Good guides indispensable; Leander Schöpf at Mittelberg is recommended. — By the Oelgrubenjoch to the Kaunserthal, see p. 237.

60. From Innsbruck to Verona by the Brenner.

Railway from Innsbruck to Bozen in 5½—6½ hrs., fares 6 fl. 20, 4 fl. 60, 3 fl. 13 kr.; from Bozen to Verona in 5½—9½ hrs., fares 7 fl. 20, 5 fl. 40, 3 fl. 60 kr. — Refreshment-rooms poor (that at Brixen good). Travellers with luggage should be early at the station, as it is often crowded. View to the r. till the summit of the Brenner is reached; beyond it to the l. — There are two stations at Verona. Passengers intending to alight there should take their tickets to the Porta Nuova station only (comp. Baedeker's N. Italy).

The Brenner, the lowest pass over the principal chain of the Alps, is traversed by the oldest of the Alpine routes, employed as early as the Roman period, and rendered practicable for carriages in 1772. The railway, opened on Aug. 24th, 1867, is one of the grandest modern structures of the kind, and affords the most direct communication between Germany and Italy. It ascends for 21 M. with an incline of 1:40 to the culminating point (4496 ft.). The descent to Brixen (1873 ft.), a distance of 30 M., is less rapid (1:44). There are 23 tunnels in all, 2 of which describe a curve. The scenery of the Brenner Railway is less pleasing than that of the Semmering, but equally wild. The huge viaducts for which the latter is remarkable have been avoided on the Brenner line; the cost of its construction has accordingly been considerably less. — The traveller desiring of obtaining a glimpse of this remarkable line should proceed to stat. Gossensass, ascend the Hochwiden, and return to Innsbruck in the evening.

Soon after leaving Innsbruck the train passes the Abbey of Willtai (r.), and penetrates the hill of Isel, by means of a tunnel 700 yds. in length. It then ascends on the r. bank of the Sill, by a passage hewn in the rocks; far below roars the impetuous river. Near stat. Patsch the Rutsbach, descending from the Stubaythal, is precipitated into the Sill, from a narrow gorge on the r. Thus far there are seven tunnels.

The picturesque Stubaythal, 30 M. in length, opens here on the W., and extends S.W. towards the central mass of the Oetztal Mts. From Schönb erg, a post-station on the old Brenner road, 9½ M. from Innsbruck, a carriage-road leads by (1½ M.) Mieders (Traube) and (3 M.) Fulpmes to (3 M.) Neustift ("Inn"), where the valley divides into the Oberberg and the Unterberg. An excursion through the former to the (3½ hrs.) Alpstein Alp, at the base of the Alpstein Fernerk, is interesting. The Hohe Burgstall (8663 ft.) is often ascended for the sake of the view (4 hrs. from Neustift, no difficulty). The ascent of the "Habicht (10,746 ft.), the highest mountain of the range which separates the Stubay from the Gschnitz, is also undertaken from Neustift. The previous night should be spent on the Pinnser
Alp. The view from the top is celebrated. — The traveller may also proceed from Neustift through the Unterberg, the main branch of the valley, to Rinald (small inn) and (5 hrs.) the Mutterberg-Alp, the highest pasturage in the valley. Two rough mountain routes diverge here. One by the Mutterberg-Joch (8888 ft.), descending across the Sulzthal-Ferner, and leading through the Sulzthal to (5 hrs.) Gries (accommodation at the cure’s) and (1 hr.) Lengenfeld (p. 288). Another over the Bildstöckl-Joch (10,271 ft.) on the W. side of the Schaufelspitze (10,924 ft.), descending across the Winnach Glacier, and leading through the Winnacher Thai to Söiden (p. 286) in about 10 hrs. — The Wilde Pfaff (or Zuckerhütt, 11,000 ft.), the highest mountain [of the Stubay group, may be ascended without serious difficulty from the Mutterberg-Alp (by the Fernau Glacier and the Aperer Pfaffen).

The valley contracts and becomes wilder. The construction of the line presented great difficulties at this point. It ascends the mountain in bold curves. Four more tunnels are passed through, and the Sill is crossed twice.

Stat. Matrey (3391 ft.) (Stern; *Krone; Weisse Rose), with the château of Trautson, the property of Prince Anersperg, is beautifully situated. Roman antiquities are frequently found here. The train now ascends rapidly, and crosses the Sill twice.

Stat. Steinach (3651 ft.). The village (*Stern; Krone), rebuilt since a fire in 1853, lies on the other side of the valley, at the mouth of the Gschnitz-Thal, through which the railway traveller obtains a glimpse of the Habichtspitze and its glaciers. The church possesses three altar-pieces by Knoller, a native of this place, who died (1804) as director of the School of Art of Milan.

In the Gschnitz-Thal are situated the villages of (1 hr.) Trins and (2 hrs.) Gschnitz, at the base of the Habichtspitze. A difficult route leads thence across the Pinnes Joch to Fulpmes in the Stubaythal in 6 hrs.

At Stafflach the line turns suddenly to the l. and enters the Valsertal (high, on the other side of the valley, is seen the mouth of a tunnel through which the train afterwards passes). Beyond the charmingly situated village of St. Jodok a curved tunnel conducts the line to the S. side of the valley (glimpse of the Dux Glaciers to the l.). Then through a second tunnel towards the S. to the stat. Gries (3890 ft.), the last village in the N. Sillthal, at the base of the Padaunier Kohle (6420 ft.). On the W. is the entrance to the Oberberg-Thal, through which a path leads by the Oberberg-See to the Pfierschtal (see below). On the l. beyond Gries are the ruins of the robbers’ castle of Lueg.

The train now ascends by means of two large curves far above the deep ravine of the Sill, passes the small green Brennersee, which is well stocked with trout, and reaches

Stat. Brenner (4588 ft.), with the former Post-house, the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. View limited. The Sill, which rises in the neighbourhood, falls into the Inn; the Eisack, on the farther side of the pass, descends to the Adige. The line now follows the course of the Eisack and descends gradually through a long tunnel to Stat. Schelleberg (near it is the Brennerbad, a small, but well arranged watering-place).
One of the most remarkable parts of the line is between Schelleberg and the next stat. Gossensass, which lies 507 ft. almost perpendicularly below it. The line turns suddenly to the r. into the Pferschtal which opens here, enters the side of the valley by a curving tunnel (Aster Tunnel, 800 yds. long), and emerges from the mountain on the same side of the valley lower down, but in an opposite direction. This part of the line presents a more striking appearance when viewed by the traveller proceeding in the reverse direction, when a fine view of the glacier world is also obtained.

Stat. Gossensass (Bräuhaus). Hochwiden (1 M. distant), at the base of the Hünerspiel, affords a fine survey of the glaciers of the Pferschtal. The train runs high above the Eisack, for which a new channel has been constructed, passes at places through wild rocky scenery, and reaches

Stat. Sterzing (3094 ft.) (*Post; Krone; Adler), a thriving place, deriving its prosperity from mines formerly worked here. It is situated in the broad basin of the Sterzinger Moos, or Upper Wippthal, and possesses picturesque old buildings and arcades. Fine view from the Capuchin Monastery: N.W. are the glaciers and snow-mountains of the Stubaythal, S.W. the Jaufen. A bridle-path leads hence over the Penser-Joch to Bozen (see p. 277).

Between Sterzing and Franzensfeste the valley of the Eisack is wild and romantic, the mountains lofty and extremely precipitous. High above are the castles of Sprechenstein on the l., and Reifenstein on the r.

Stat. Freienfeld. L. rise the ruins of the castle of Welsenstein, where several Roman relics have been found. Stat. Grassstein. The railway now enters a narrow defile, in which the *post-inn of Mittewald is situated.

Over the door of the inn two cannon balls are immured, a memento of the wars of 1797 and 1809. This defile was the scene of fearful struggles in 1809. Marshal Lefebvre had conducted a considerable body of French, Bavarian, and Saxon troops over the Brenner to this pass, when they encountered the intrepid Capuchin Haspinger with his Tyrolean reserve (Landsturm), who repulsed the advanced guard, consisting of Bavarians and Saxons. Speckbacher then descended with his men from the Punseliter Steg, and Hofer from the Jaufen, and the discomfort of the French was complete. Lefebvre himself hastened back to Innsbruck with the tidings of the defeat.

The mouth of the defile (extensive view towards Brixen), termed the Brixener Klause, near Unterau (2418 ft.), was strongly fortified in 1833—38. These works (Franzensfeste), which are very conspicuous when viewed from the s., command the Brenner route. The station is at a considerable distance from the fortress.

A road to the E. leads hence to the Pusterthal (R. 66), crossing the Ladritscher Brücke, constructed in 1178 at a height of 150 ft. above the Eisack. Fortifications are in course of erection for the purpose of protecting this route.

The group of houses with the new church, to the l. in the valley below, is the monastery of Neustift, founded in 1142. To
the r. is the **Vahrner Bad.** The **Schalden Bad** is situated in the Schalden Thal, 6 M. to the W. The vegetation now assumes a more southern character. Vineyards and plantations of chestnuts become more frequent.

**Stat. Brixen** (1934 ft.), Ital. **Bressanone** (*Elephant*, next to the post-office; *Sonne*, unpretending; **Golden Kreu**; all in the town, ½ M. from the stat.; **Rail. Restaurant**), for nine centuries the capital of a spiritual principality, which was suppressed in 1803, and still an episcopal see, continues to exhibit traces of its ecclesiastical character. It contains a number of churches of the last cent., with altar-pieces by Tyrolean masters. The **Cathedral**, completed in 1754, contains a good picture by Schöpf (over the first altar on the r.). To the r. of the portal is the entrance to the **Cloisters**, containing old mural paintings and numerous tombstones. At the S.W. extremity of the town (on the l. as the stat. is quitted) is the **Episcopal Palace** with an extensive garden.

Beyond Brixen, near **Sarns** on the l. bank of the Eisack, rises the castle of **Pallaus.**

**Stat. Klausen** (*Gans*; **Rössel**), consisting of a single narrow street, lies as its name imports, in a defile, which has always been considered an important military point. The Benedictine monastery of **Seben**, crowning the cliffs on the r. and commanding a most striking view, was once a Rhaetian fortress, then a Roman castle (**Subiona**), afterwards an episcopal residence till the 10th cent., and finally a baronial castle. A painted crucifix on the tower projecting on the N. was placed there in memory of a nun who, when pursued by the French in 1809, precipitated herself from the tower and was dashed to pieces. The **Loretto Chapel**, adjoining the **Capuchin Monastery** (where visitors apply for admission), contains the most valuable collection of ecclesiastical treasures in the Tyrol. The Capuchin Joachim Haspinger, one of the bravest leaders of the insurrection of 1809, belonged to this monastery.

Below Klausen the valley contracts. The line skirts the precipitous porphyry cliffs. Above, on the heights, extends a broad and fertile tract, sprinkled with numerous villages, of which the traveller in the gorge perceives no trace.

**Stat. Waidbruck.** Near **Kollmann** (Kreuz) the **Grödenerbach** descends from a rocky ravine to the Eisack. Above it rises the **Trostburg** with its numerous towers and pinnacles, the property of Count Wolkenstein. This is the most striking point in the picturesque valley of the Eisack.

**Stat. Atswang** (1452 ft.) (*Post*). Four short tunnels, then stat. **Blumau.** The valley again contracts. Beyond the defile an extensive plantation of chestnuts on the slope of the mountain is passed. The line now enters the wide basin of Bozen, a district
of most luxuriant fertility, resembling a vast vineyard. Bozen is visible in the distance, with its fine Gothic tower.

Bozen (859 ft.), Ital. Borsano. *Kaiserkronen; comfortable; Mondshein; *Goldene Traube, Weintraubengasse; *Schwarzer Adler, for gentlemen; Erschernog Heinrich; Sonne; Badl, $½ M. to the W. of Bozen (see below), with handsome apartments, baths, and omnibus to and from the station. Beer and ices at Schraffer’s café near the parish-church; *Kräutner’s Restaurant in the Johannplatz; Kusseth’s café, adjoining the Kaiserkronen; R ail. Restaurant. Stellwagen to Meran (p. 240) from the ‘Sonne’ 3 times daily; to Kaltern (p. 277) in the afternoon. Lehmann, money-changer, in the Bindergasse.

Bozen, a town with about 10,000 inhab., was a great commercial depot of the traffic between Venice and the north during the middle ages, and is now the most important commercial town in the Tyrol. It is delightfully situated at the confluence of the Eisack and the Talfer, which descends from the Sarnthal on the N. The E. background is formed by the strikingly picturesque dolomite mountains of the Fassathal. Most of the houses have openings in the roofs, covered by projecting eaves, to admit light and air. Many of the streets are traversed by channels of fresh water, which in summer contribute in some degree to mitigate the oppressive heat.

The Gothic *Parish Church is of the 14th and 15th cent. The W. Portal, with two lions of red marble, is an imitation of the Lombard style. Beautiful perforated tower, completed 1519. Behind the high-altar is the vault of Archduke Rainer (d. 1833), with his monument. Altar-piece by Lazzarini, a pupil of Titian.

On the E. side a gateway, bearing the inscription ‘Resurrection’, leads to the *Cemetery, which is surrounded by arcades. In the S.W. corner is the vault of the Giovanelli family, by Schnorr.

A chapel adjoining the sacristy in the Franciscan Monastery contains a finely carved old German altar.

The *Calvarienberg commands a fine view of the town and environs (25 min. walk; the traveller descends from the portal of the church to the bridge over the Eisack, crosses the latter and the rail. embankment, and then ascends gradually). The oratories on the path to the summit contain curious, almost grotesque, life-size groups. — Those interested in horticulture should visit the gardens of the Archduke Henry, Count Sarntheim, M. de Mayr, and M. Moser.

Gries (*Badl, beyond the Talfer-bridge; see above), a village to the W. of Bozen, is frequented as a winter residence by consumptive persons. Pomegranates and cactuses grow wild on the mountain-slopes here. The church contains pictures by Knoller.

From Bozen to Moëna in the Val Fassa, see p. 292.

Very interesting walk by the Sarner Strasse through the Sarnthal which is watered by the Talferbach; it ascends N., passing the old castles of St. Anton, Rendelstein, Rafenstein, and Rungenstein (with curious medieval frescoes, relating to the poem of Tristan and Isolde &c.), Ried, and Wangen (or Langeck), to the (6 M.) long bridge near St. Johann am Kofel.
to Verona. KALTERN. 60. Route. 277

(a rock rising 460 ft. nearly perpendicularly from the valley, with a pilgrimage-church). About 6 M. farther lies Sarntheim (3164 ft.) (*Schweizer), the capital of the valley, and a favourite summer resort (by carr. in 3 hrs. from Bozen).—Hence to Meran (p. 240) towards the W., over the Kreuz-Joch (9045 ft.) in 5 hrs. (with guide).

At Astfeld, 8 M. above Sarntheim, the valley divides; in the r. arm lies (2 hrs.) Dürnholz, in the l. (3 hrs.) Pens (rustic inn). From Pens to Sterzing (p. 274) over the Penser Joch (7840 ft.) in 6 hrs. (with guide).

From Bozen by Kalt ern to Neumarkt (Stellwagen in the afternoon to Kalt ern in 3 hrs., a distance of 12 M.). For about 3 M. the maize-fields of Gries are traversed; then, below the conspicuous castle of Sigismundskron, founded by Archduke Sigismund in 1473 on the site of a Rom. fortress (Formigaria), the Adige is crossed. The castle, the property of Count Sarntheim, is partially used as a powder-magazine. Farther on, near the picturesque village of St. Paul, are the ruins of Vart and Altenburg; then Fuchsberg and Boimont, and to the N.W. the handsome and conspicuous Hoch-Eppan. Eppan, or St. Michael (*Sonne), generally termed S. Michele Tedesco, to distinguish it from the Italian place of that name below Salurn (p. 278), lies almost on the culminating point of this mountain-range. Fine view in all directions.

Kalt ern (1877 ft.) (*Rössl) is noted for the excellence of its wines. The road leads past the Kallerer See to Tramin (the grapes of which have been transplanted to the banks of the Rhine, where they yield some of the most esteemed wines), then intersects the plain of the Adige, crossing the railway and river, and reaches Neumarkt (see below), 12 M. from Kalt ern. It is preferable, but about 9 M. farther, to remain on the heights of the r. bank of the river, and to proceed by Kurtatsch and Margreid, reaching the railway at Salurn (p. 277).

From Kalt ern to Cles in the Val di Non (p. 287), a walk of 7 hrs.; first a somewhat steep ascent of 2½ hrs. on the slopes of the Mendelgebirge, then a descent the remainder of the route (guide unnecessary). From Kalt ern to St. Nicol aus in 1½ hr.; the path leads to the r. round the church, passes through a gateway by the last house, and joins the broad, stony road to the l. higher up. In 1 hr. the ruins of the Casa Bianca, a former excise-station, visible from below, are reached; 1 hr., culminating point of the pass (4975 ft.) whence a * view of a fourfold range of mountains, the finest of which is the entire dolomite-chain, beginning with the Schlern; 5 min., poor inn, where Italian is spoken; 15 min., the path divides, the branch to the r. leading to Fondo (*Gerber), that to the l. to (26 min.) Raffer (*Rafredo), or Fondoi. Beyond Raffer the path proceeds immediately to the l. along the slope of the mountain; 2 hrs., Romeno (Orbet's Inn; beer at a tavern on the road); (1½ hr.) bridge over the Noce; ½ hr., Cles. The last steep descent to the Noce and the ascent of ⅓ hr. to Cles are fatiguing, especially in hot weather.

Beyond Bozen the train crosses the Eisch, which falls into the Etsch (or Adige) lower down. The latter becomes navigable at stat. Branzoll (It. Bronzollo). Beyond stat. Auer (It. Ora), where the road through the Fleimserthal commences, the train crosses the river. Next stat. Neumarkt, It. Egna (Krone; Engel), with a population in which the German element still preponderates, lies on the l. bank of the Adige, and consists of a single street only.

To the r. on the slope of the mountain lie the villages of Tramin, Kurtatsch, and Margreid. Stat. Salurn is the last place where German is spoken. The village itself lies on the l. bank of the river, with a dilapidated castle on an apparently inaccessible rocky pinnacle which once commanded the Adige. The bottom of the valley is here flat and marshy.
To the r. is the Rocchetta Pass which leads to the Val di Non. Mezzo Tedesco and Mezzo Lombardo (or Deutsch and Wälsch-Metz), situated on different sides of the pass separated by the Noce, are both Italian.

S. Michele Lombardo, or Wälsch-Michael (Adler), with a handsome old Augustine monastery, founded 1143, but now suppressed, is the station for the Val di Non. The line now crosses to the l. bank of the Adige. A short distance farther is the Nave S. Rocco, a very ancient ferry across the Adige, communicating with the road from the Val di Non.

Next stat. Lavis on the Avisio, which here descends from the Val Cembra. This impetuous torrent with its different ramifications is crossed before its junction with the Adige by a bridge 1000 yds. in length.

Trento (626 ft.), or Trent, Lat. Tridentum (Europa, dining-room adorned with the armorial bearings of distinguished visitors, e.g. Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. of France, and Eugene Napoleon, viceroy of Italy; Hôtel de la Ville, close to the station, B. 80, B. 50, A. 25 kr.; Corona, lately altered and improved. — Of the second class: Al Rebecchino, next to the Hôtel de la Ville; A quila Bianca and Castello, on the road to the Val Sugana (see p. 284). Café adjoining the Europa; Post-office near the cathedral; Rail. Stat. close to the town), with 14,000 Inhab., formerly the wealthiest and most important town in the Tyrol, founded according to tradition by the Etruscans, and mentioned by Strabo, Pliny, and Ptolemy, possesses numerous towers, palaces of marble, dilapidated castles, and broad streets, and is surrounded by imposing groups of rocks. Above the town rises the considerable castle of Buon Consiglio, once an arch episcopal residence, now a barracks.

The Cathedral, founded 1048, commenced in its present form in 1212, and completed in the 15th cent., is a structure in the circular style, surmounted by two domes. At the N. portal, as at Bozen, is a pair of lions (p. 276). The flights of steps in the aisles are peculiar. In the S. transept are several old monuments, half-faded frescoes, and by the wall the porphyry tombstone of the Venetian general Sanseverino, whom the inhabitants of Trent defeated and killed at Calliano (see below) in 1487. In the Piazza of the cathedral, which is embellished with a fountain, are also situated the courts of judicature and the guard-house.

S. Maria Maggiore (with an admirable organ), where the celebrated Council of Trent held its sessions in 1545—63, contains a picture on the N. wall of the choir (covered by a curtain) with portraits of the members of the council: 7 cardinals, 3 patriarchs, 33 archbishops, and 235 bishops. Adjacent to the S. side of the choir is a column dedicated to the Virgin, erected in 1855 on the 300th anniversary of the festival celebrated in commemoration of the Council. — The Museum, in the Contrada S. Trinità, to the N. of the cathedral, contains a good collection of Roman, Celtic, and other antiquities from S. Tyrol.
The rocky eminence of Verruca, or Dos Trento, on the r. bank of the Adige, fortified in 1657, is not accessible to strangers without special permission. The best point of view in the environs is the terrace of the Capuchin Church, on the opposite side of the valley. — The garden of the palace opposite the Europa commands a fine view of the mountains towards the N.

From Trent to Venice through the Val Sagana see p. 284, through the Val Sarca to the Lake of Garda, see R. 61.

The line continues to traverse the broad and fertile valley of the Adige, the former marshes of which have been almost entirely drained. To the S.W. of Trent, on the r. bank of the Adige, is the village of Sardagna, with a considerable waterfall. Next stat. Matriello. On a height near stat. Calliano rises the extensive castle of Beseno, the property of Count Trapp. Rocky debris in the vicinity indicate the scene of a former landslip.

Roveredo (Cavaleto; Corona), a town with 8000 inhab., is noted for its thriving silk-culture (upwards of 120,000 lbs. are annually produced in the district between Trent and Verona). At the Filande, 60 in number, the silk is wound from the cocoons; the Filatorie are the spinning-establishments. Southern fruits and excellent red wine are also produced in the neighbourhood. The most remarkable building is the old Castello, in the Piazza del Podesta. — Omnibus to Riva on the Lago di Garda see p. 280.

The lower part of the valley of the Adige, as far as the Italian frontier, is termed Val Lagarina. On the r. bank lies Isera, with vineyards, numerous villas, and a waterfall. On the I. bank, E. of the railway, near Lissana, is a castle, which about the year 1302 was visited by Dante, who had been banished from Florence as an adherent of the Ghibellines.

The line follows the I. bank of the Adige. Next stat. Mori; the village itself lies in a ravine on the opposite bank, on the road leading to Riva (p. 281; omnibus thither twice daily in connection with the trains in 2 hrs., fare 70 kr.), and is noted for its excellent asparagus.

Near S. Marco on the I. bank are traces of a vast landslip, which is said to have overwhelmed a town here in 833, and is described by Dante (Inferno XII., 4—9). At Serravalle, the ancient fort which guarded the defile, the valley contracts.

Stat. Alba (Posta), a place of some importance, with 3800 inh., possesses some once celebrated velvet-manufactories. Stat. Avio is the last in the Austrian dominions. The village, with a well preserved castle of Count Castelbarco, lies on the r. bank.

Perle is the first Italian station. The ridge of Monte Baldo (7212 ft., p. 281), on the W., separates the valley of the Adige from the Lago di Garda. Stat. Ceraino. The line now enters the celebrated Chiusa di Verona, a rocky defile penetrating the limestone mountains, and affording space for the river, road, and
railway only. This important military point was defended against the Milanese in 1150 by the German army commanded by Otto of Wittelsbach, in the reign of Frederick Barbarossa. (On an eminence on the r. bank is situated Rivoli, stormed several times by the French in 1796 and 1797 under Masséna, who derived his ducal title from this village.)

Next stat. Domegliarà, Pescantina, Parona. The line crosses the Adige, and at S. Lucia reaches the Verona and Milan line. A short distance farther is the railway-station (outside the Porta Nuova) on the S. side of Verona (see Baedeker’s N. Italy).

61. From Trent by Riva and the Lago di Garda to Verona.

To Riva 30 M., a Fatiguing walk in hot weather, especially between Le Sarchè and Riva. One-horse carr. from Trent to Riva 8, two-horse 14 fl.; Steilwagen (at 9 a.m.) 2 fl.; another Steilwagen from Trent by Le Sarchè (see below) to Tenno in Giudicaria, see p. 282. Steamer from Riva to Peschiera in 31/4 hrs., see p. 282. Railway from Peschiera to Verona in 31/4 hr. (fare 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 65 c.).

This route is far preferable to the preceding on account of the charming scenery of the Garda Lake which it traverses. The traveller from Bozen whose time is limited may shorten the route by proceeding by railway as far as stat. Mori (10 M. from Riva), instead of quitting the train at Trent. This approach to the lake is also very attractive. — An omnibus runs twice daily between Mori and Riva (70 kr.), in connection with the express trains and the steamboats.

The route through the Val Sarca, especially the part between Trent and the bridge over the Sarca, presents a succession of charming and occasionally strikingly imposing landscapes. At Trent the road crosses the Adige, traverses the suburb Piè di Castello and ascends between vineyard-walls. From the height (11/2 M.) a fine retrospect of the valley of the Adige is obtained. The road now enters a wild rocky ravine (Buche di Vela), which at the farther extremity forms a grand semi-arch (closed by a fort in 1859), and beyond it suddenly emerges on a smiling and fertile district. Farther on (11/2 M.), at the point where in the profound valley on the r. the village of Terlago is seen with its small lake lying at the base of the Monte Gasra (6518 ft.), and the road winds round the rock to the l., the view is beautiful and imposing. 11/2 M. Vigolo. 3 M. Vezzano (Corona) is the most important place between Trent and Arco. At (11/2 M.) Pudernone the road turns to the r. round the mountain, crossing the Toblino Lake by means of an embankment. The picturesque castle of that name, situated on a narrow tongue of land in the lake, was the Rom. Tubilinum. Below Le Sarchè (omnibus station) the Sarca emerges from a rocky gorge, and the road to Giudicaria diverges to the r. (p. 281). At the (3 M.) bridge over the Sarea a skirmish between Italian volunteers and Austrian troops took place.
in 1848. 1½ M. Pietra Murata. Near (4½ M.) Drò rise the ruins of the Castello di Drena on a rocky eminence on the l.

The road, which from the bridge to this point traverses the desolate scene of former landslips, now enters a more fertile district. 3 M. Arco possesses a handsome church. Between Arco and Riva the vegetation is most luxuriant. To the N., on a precipitous height (400 ft.) rises the castle of Arco, the property of the counts of that name, destroyed by the French in the Spanish War of Succession. The garden and hothouses are well kept.

The road to the l. from the S. gate of Arco leads to Nago (see below), that to the r. to (3¾ M.) Riva ('Albergo Truffellini) al Sole d'Oro, B. from 30, L. and A. 30 kr.; *Giardino, R. 30, B. 40 kr.—Café Andreis, under the arcades, at the quay. — Baths in the lake, to the W., reached by the glacis of the Castello. — Omnibus to Mori, see below; the same vehicle also goes to stat. Roveredo; to the former 70, to the latter 90 kr.), the N. harbour of the Lake of Garda, charmingly situated, enclosed on the E. and W. by precipitous mountains. The Church of the Minorites, at the entrance of the town, erected about the middle of the 16th cent. and adorned with gilding and stucco mouldings, is a good example of its style, and displays considerable taste. The Parish Church in the town possesses several modern pictures and frescoes. La Rocca, a watch-tower on the lake, newly fortified in 1850, and the ancient Castello, situated high on the mountain to the W., enhance the picturesque aspect of the place. Riva is recommended for a prolonged stay. The climate is healthy, the heat of summer being tempered by the proximity of the lake. Private apartments are easily procured.

From Riva to Mori (p. 279) omnibus twice daily in 2 hrs. (fare 70 kr., coupé 1 fl.). The road skirts the lake, and leads through Fort St. Nicolas to Torbole, a harbour on the N.E. bank of the lake. It then rapidly ascends a wild and stony height (with the aid of oxen), which commands magnificent retrospect of Arco and the lake, and passes Nago, where a fort was erected in 1866. The road next skirts the picturesque little lake of Loppio (904 ft.), from the middle of which a wooded rock rises, and leads to Loppio, an estate of Count Castelbarco of Milan. The village of Mori is 2 M. from the station.

Excursions. To the Fall of the Ponal (2 hrs.). The waterfall itself which the Ponal forms shortly before its issue from the Ledro valley into the lake is insignificant, and it is moreover difficult to find a good point of view (best by boat, 2 fl. and see); but the walk thither by the new Road is very interesting. It leads at a considerable height along the rocky precipices of the W. bank, through a succession of tunnels and galleries, to the Ledro valley, and commands very beautiful views (shade in the afternoon). At the point where the road turns to the r. into the valley a path descending to the l., then ascending, and again descending, leads to the waterfall.

The Monte Brienzo, a hill with a new fort between Riva and Torbole, 1½ hr. to the N.E., affords a fine survey of the valley and almost the entire lake. — Pleasant excursions N. to the Castello of Arco; N. to the falls of the Varrone with the castle of Tenno, ascending as far as the Villa Florio, and returning by Franz.

The Monte Baldo (7212 ft.), a range 45 M. in length, which separates the Lake of Garda from the valley of the Adige, is best ascended from Nago, 3 M. E. of Riva. The Altissimo di Nago (6815 ft.), the summit towards the
N. and the most beautiful point, is reached hence in 4½ hrs. (with guide). Extensive panoramas, comprising a large portion of Upper Italy, the lake, the valley of the Adige, and the snow-mountains of the Ortler.

Excursion to Giudicaria. Instead of the somewhat monotonous high road from the castle of Toblino to Riva, the following mountain-route (6½ hrs.) is recommended. At Le Sarèhe the road to the r. is followed, which like the Ledro road, is hewn in the solid rock in many places and leads through a narrow rocky gorge. It ascends by the baths of Camano to Stenico, where the waterfall should be inspected. Stenico was formerly the capital of the district of Giudicaria, which was subject to episcopal jurisdiction and possessed peculiar laws of its own. The road now leads S., descending by Campo, Fiave, Baitino, and Tenno to Riva. — The following excursion (about 8 hrs. walk) through a portion of the same district is also attractive: by the road ascending the Ledro Valley (Fall of the Ponsel see above) to (6 M.) Molina, past Lago Ledro through (1¾ M.) Mezzo Lago, (1½ M.) Pianè, (1¼ M.) Bessecca, (4 M.) Enquinò, (4½ M.) Leuzuso, and across the Monte Trattina to (3 hrs.) Campi, and back (3 M.) to Riva.

The Lake of Garda, or Lago di Garda (220 ft.), the Lacus Benacus of the Romans, is 35 M. in length and 7 M. broad at the widest part. A small portion of the lake near Riva belongs to the Tyrol. Farther S. both banks have recently become Italian. The lake is rarely perfectly calm, and Virgil's description (Geor. II., 160), ‘Fluctibus et fremitus adsurgens Benace marino’, is occasionally vividly called to mind. The water is of an azure blue. Excellent fish are carpione, or salmon-trout, sometimes 25 lbs. in weight, truite of 1—1½ lbs., lagone, and sardene.

Steamboat along the E. Bank (between Riva and Peschiera) twice weekly in 3¾ hrs., fares 1 fl. 75, 1 fl. 10 kr., Austr. currency; stations Malecine, Assenza, Castelletto, Torri, Garda, Bardolino, and Lazise. — Along the W. Bank (between Riva and Desenzano) also twice weekly, in 4½ hrs., fares & fr. 35. 2 fr. 40; stations Limone, Tremosine, Tignale, Gardagno, Moderno, and Salò. On the arrival and departure of the steamboat, passengers' luggage is examined at Riva by Austrian and Italian officials.

The upper part of the lake is enclosed by lofty and precipitous mountains. The W. bank is traversed by the new road already mentioned. Towards the S. the banks gradually become flatter, sinking to the level of the great Italian plain. The Fall of the Ponsel (p. 281) is visible from the steamer, about 10 min. after its departure from Riva. The first station is Malecine, a commodious harbour on the E. bank, with an ancient château of Charlemagne (recently restored), for sketching which Goethe once narrowly escaped incarceration as a spy. Beyond it is the rock of Isolaletto, then the small island of Tremelone. The next places of importance on the E. bank are Castello, S. Giovanni, Castelletto (at some distance from the bank), Montagna, and Torri. The banks gradually become lower. The promontory of San Vigilio, sheltered from the N. winds by the Monte Baldo (p. 281), extends far into the lake, and is the finest point of view on the entire E. bank. The surrounding hills are planted with vines, olives, fig, and other fruit-trees. The village of Garda in a bay, at the influx of the Tesino which descends from Monte Baldo, gives its name to the lake. The château belongs to Count Albertini of Verona.
To the S. in the distance the narrow promontory of Sirmione ("Sirmio, peninsularum insularumque ocellus"), 3 M. in length, extends far into the lake, which here attains its greatest breadth. A villa on this peninsula was once the residence of the poet Catullus, who here composed his poems. The ruins are still in existence, consisting of two subterranean vaults, remains of a bath, etc. A castle was also erected here by the Scaliger family, who for upwards of a century (1262—1389) presided over the republic of Verona.

The next places on the E. bank are Bardolino and Lazise, the latter with a harbour. The steamer finally stops at the small fortress of Peschiera, situated at the efflux of the Mincio, at the S.E. extremity of the Lago di Garda, 1½ M. from the railway-station (Rail. Restaurant; omnibus 75 c.). It was stormed by the Piedmontese during the revolution of 1848. Skirmishes also took place at the villages of Volta and Goito, farther S.

At the S.W. angle of the Lake of Garda, to the W. of the peninsula of Sirmione, is situated the important village (4000 inhab.) of Desenzano (Mayer's Hôtel; Posta Vecchia, pension 6½ fr.; Vittoria; Aquila), another station on the Milan and Verona railway; omnibus from the quay to the station 50 c., luggage 25 c.

— To Brescia and Verona, see Baedeker's N. Italy.

Near the W. bank, higher up than Desenzano, opposite the above-mentioned promontory of S. Vigilio, lies the small Isola di S. Biagio (St. Blasius), near it the beautiful crescent-shaped island of Lecchi, or Isola dei Frati. In the recess of a bay to the W. lies Salò, a small town in a luxuriantly fertile district (charming prospect by evening-light from the Monte S. Bartolommeo). Further N. is situated Gargnano ("Cervo"), an important looking place, surrounded by lemon-gardens and orange-plantations, the most beautiful point on the lake. Lemons flourish here in the open air, but are covered in winter; to facilitate which, pillars of brick are erected at intervals and connected by cross-beams. The principal villa is the property of Count Bettoni of Brescia. Most of the plantations belong to him and other Italian noblemen. Some of the gardens yield as many as 70,000 lemons annually, which in abundant seasons realize a price of 4 fr., but occasionally as much as 10 fr. per hundred. The lemons of Gargnano are less delicate than those of Sicily, but keep better.

The mountains become more lofty. Tremosine lies high above the lake, from which it is scarcely visible; the path to it, traversing a precipitous rock, is not easily recognised. Farther on, in a bay, appear the white houses of Limone, another lemon and olive producing village, situated about 4½ M. S. of the Fall of the Ponsal (p. 281).

The railway to Verona from Peschiera traverses the chain of hills by which the Lake of Garda is bounded on the E. Sta-
tions Castelnuovo and Somma Campagna. Near Verona the village of S. Lucia; r. the churchyard, shaded with cypresses.

Verona, see Baedeker’s N. Italy.

62. From Trent to Bassano (and Venice) through the Val Sugana.

From Trent to Bassano 29 M. (to Venice 86 M. farther). Through-communication by diligence discontinued since the cession of Venetia to Italy. Omnibus from Trent to Borgo 3 times daily (alternately from the Aquila and Castello outside the town, and the Rebecchino in the town, comp. p. 278) in 5 hrs. (returning in 4 hrs.); fare 1 fl. 40 kr.; from Borgo via Primolano to Bassano twice daily in about 7 hrs., fare 2½ fl.; to Primolano in 3 hrs., fare 1 fl.; thence to Feltre and Belluno twice daily, morning and evening, see p. 305. From Bassano via Castelfranco to Treviso, in connection with the omnibuses from Borgo, in 6—7 hrs.; to Padua in about the same time; from Bassano to Vicenza in 6 hrs. — Railway from Treviso, Padua, and Vicenza, comp. Baedeker’s N. Italy.

This route through the wild Venetian Mountains is little frequented by tourists, chiefly owing to the defective means of communication, but is recommended to those who possess a slight knowledge of the Italian language, and do not object to Italian inns. The scenery is uniformly beautiful, and at many places imposing. — Route from the Val Sugana to Belluno and the Val Ampezzo, see p. 304.

Immediately beyond Trent the road ascends, and soon enters the narrow valley of the Fersina, the N. side of which it skirts, being at places hewn through the overhanging rocks, and occasionally supported by a substructure of masonry. Near Pergine the ravine expands.

43/4 M. Pergine (Cavalto Bianco), a handsome market-town on the l. bank of the Fersina, possesses considerable silk-spinning factories. On a conspicuous rocky height to the l. rises a château which once belonged to the bishops of Trent, commanding a beautiful view. In 1866 General Medici advanced as far as this point.

The road now crosses a hill and descends to the Lago di Levico, above which the Monte Scanupia (7027 ft.) rises, and skirts its N. bank. To the S. of this lake lies that of Caldonazzo, drained by the Brenta (on the hill to the S.W. lies Calceranica, commanding a fine view). Near Levico there is a Stabilimento di Bagni, where passing travellers also find accommodation. A pleasant footpath leads from Pergine to Levico over the height which separates the lakes above mentioned. Levico is a small and insignificant town situated at the entrance to the Val Sugana properly so called. Numerous villages testify to the fertility of the valley, the heights in which are frequently crowned with picturesque ruined castles. Mulberries and vines are chiefly cultivated here.

The road to Borgo skirts an eminence crowned by the considerable château of Sella, passes Masi on the N. side of the valley, and then, leaving the village of Roncagno to the l., leads
on the S. side of the valley to the principal village in the district.

7 M. Borgo di Val Sugana (*Croce), with 400 inhab., seat of the government authorities. In 1862 the E. side of the village was almost entirely destroyed by fire. On an eminence to the N. rises the ruined château of Telvana, once the seat of the powerful counts of Caldonazzo, high above which are the remnants of a second castle. Both these points command a fine survey of the valley. The character of the scenery resembles that around Meran.

The road now follows the l. bank of the Brenta. On a wooded precipice to the l. beyond Borgo stands the beautiful château of Ivano, the property of Count Wolkenstein-Trostburg. The road crosses the broad gravelly channel of the Ceggio, which descends from the Val Cambelle above Strigno. Of the numerous villages visible hence the road only touches Ospidaletto, Castelnuovo, and Grigno. To the N. of the latter opens the Val Tesino, watered by the Grigno, the inhabitants of which frequently emigrate to various parts of the world as dealers in works of art. For many miles beyond Grigno the valley is confined between lofty cliffs, often leaving little room for the passage of the road. The Austrian custom-house is at Le Tesse, the Italian about 3/4 M. beyond it.

8 M. Primolano (Posta, poor), an insignificant village remarkable however for its singularly confined situation. Violent conflicts took place here in 1866 between Italian and Austrian troops. A road ascending in windings to the N. leads to Feltre, Belluno, and Primiero (p. 291), while that to Bassano re-enters a narrow and wild ravine of most imposing appearance, bounded by precipices 3—400 ft. in height, and vying with the finest defiles of this description. In a rocky grotto beyond the village are perched the ruins of the fortress of Covelo, a mediaeval frontier stronghold, which could only be reached with the aid of a windlass. Opposite to the castle lies Enego, whence a footpath leads to the Sette Comuni (see below). About 1 M. farther is the mouth of the Cison, descending from the richly wooded Val Primiero (p. 291). The village of Cison is 1½ M. lower down, a little to the l. of the road.

Valstagna on the r. bank of the Brenta, which is crossed by a wooden bridge, is beautifully situated. Broad-brimmed hats are the staple commodity of the place. A footpath ascends hence to the W. through a small valley in 2 hrs. to Asiago (Aquila d'Oro), the chief of the Sette Comuni, with 5000 inhab., two churches, and a number of handsome buildings.

At Solagna the valley of the Brenta at length expands, occasioning a feeling of relief to the traveller after a protracted journey through the gloomy gorge. After 1½ M. the road suddenly
turns, and Bassano, situated in an extensive plain, and surrounded with olive plantations, becomes visible.

9¼ M. Bassano (S. Antonio, near the chief piazza; Luna, in the suburbs), a picturesquely situated town (15,000 inhab.), surrounded by lofty and venerable ivy-clad walls. One of the six gates was erected by Palladio. In the centre of the town rises the once fortified tower of the tyrant Ezzelino, which commands a fine view and contains a library and armoury. Bassano possesses no fewer than 35 churches, the chief of which is the Cathedral, containing some fine pictures, many of them by Giacomo da Ponte, surnamed Bassano, this town having been his birthplace. His best work, a Nativity, is in the Oratorio S. Giuseppe. The Villa Ressonica, 1½ M. from the town, contains several valuable works of art, e.g. Canova’s Death of Socrates; delightful views hence, extending to the Euganean hills and the mountains of the Sette Comuni (application for admission must be made the day previous to the intended visit).

On Sept. 8th, 1796, Napoleon defeated the Austrians under Wurmer near Bassano, four days after the battle of Roveredo. A number of skirmishes also took place here between the French and Austrians in 1801, 1806, and 1813. In 1809 Napoleon constituted the district of Bassano a Duchy, with which he invested Maret, his secretary of state.

(Fossanego, Canova’s birthplace, is beautifully situated at the base of the mountains, 12 M. N.E. of Bassano. The road thither is rugged and hilly. The church, in the form of a circular temple, resembling the Pantheon at Rome, was designed by Canova and contains his tomb. The altarpiece also was painted by him. The bridge which here spans the river by a single arch, 117 ft. in length, was erected in accordance with a bequest by Canova to his native town. The Palazzo, as his house is termed, contains models and casts of his works.)

7 M. Cittadella.

The road leading hence to Treviso touches Castelfranco, an ancient town surrounded with walls and towers, the birthplace of the painter Giorgione. The principal church contains a ‘Madonna by him; a fresco by P. Veronese, representing Justice, is preserved in the sacristy.

16 M. Padua, on the railway from Verona to Venice. Description of the journey, as well as of the towns of Padua and Venice, see Baedeker’s N. Italy.

63. From S. Michele (or Bozen) to Tirano in the Val Tellina. The Val di Non and Val di Sole.

Monte Tonale.

From S. Michele-Lombardo, a station on the Bozen and Verona line (p. 278), an Omnibus runs daily to Cles in 3½, Malè (in summer to Rabbi, p. 267) in 5½, and Fucine in 7½ hrs.; regular diligence communication will be established as soon as the road between the Tonale Pass and Edolo is completed. The omnibuses start from the Corona and the Rosa at S. Michele alternately, from the Corona and Aquila at Cles, from the Corona at Malè, and from the Leone at Fucine. One-horse carriages may also be hired at these inns.

These two valleys, the Naunta of Pliny, are among the most remarkable in S. Tyrol. Although bearing two different names, they are in reality one single valley, watered by the Noce, about 30 M. in length, several miles in
width, well cultivated, and occasionally broken by narrow ravines. The Val di Sole, the upper portion, extends from W. to E.; the Val di Non, the lower part, stretches towards the S. The slopes of the mountains enclosing the valley are gradual, and cultivated nearly to the summit. The Noce is generally concealed from view in its deep channel. It is visible from the road only at Rocchetta, and from the lofty bridge which crosses the impetuous stream at the point where the Val di Non terminates and the Val di Sole commences. The language and character of the natives is thoroughly Italian.

The traveller quits the railway at S. Michele-Lombardo, or Walsch-Michael, and proceeds to (1½ M.) Mezzo-Lombardo (Corona; Rosa), a considerable place with large quarries on the r. bank of the Noce, opposite to its German namesake Mezzo-Tedesco, or Deutsch-Metz, on the l. bank. The valley, enclosed by vast rocks, now contracts. On an eminence, in a rocky cavity, are situated the ruins of Kron-Metz. In the *Rocchetta, the ravine itself, an ancient watch-tower (Visiaun, or Torre di Visione) is situated high above the road. In this defile the road twice crosses the river, the bank of which it quits as soon as the ravine expands into the Val di Non (or Nonsberg). It then gradually ascends, passing the villages of Dercolo, Denno with the rocky castle of Corona, Flavon, and Terez. It next traverses a narrow gorge through which the Trasenega rushes, passes Tueno, and finally reaches Cles (Ecclesia). Wine and silk culture are here predominant. A new road on the l. bank of the Noce leads from the Rocchetta to Fondo (p. 277).

Cles (2300 ft.) (*Aquila; *Corona), is the principal village of the Val di Non, and seat of the district authorities. In the vicinity, far below; is the confluence of the Novella and Noce. A celebrated temple of Saturn once stood here. Dospel, 1/4 M. from Cles, is the finest point of view in the neighbourhood. (One-horse carriage to S. Michele Lombardo in 4 hrs., 5—6 fl.)

From Bozen to Cles see p. 277.
From Cles to Meran a walk of 12 hrs.; (9 M.) to Castelfondo there is a good road, thence a footpath to Senato, or Unsere Liebe Frau im Waid, a pilgrimage-church with an inn, near the summit of the Gampen Pass (4665 ft.), commanding a beautiful view of the valley of the Adige and a fine retrospect of the Val di Non. From Unsere Frau to Meran 7 hrs. by Gfrill (l. rises the wooded Galt), Tious, and Lano (p. 277).

The Val di Sole (or Sulzberg) is wilder and more imposing than the Val di Non. The road passes the (4½ M.) chapel of S. Chiator (beautiful view); 2½ M., a bridge across the Noce, which dashes impetuously through a sombre rocky gorge, and forms the boundary between the two portions of the valley; 4½ M., Caldes, with ancient castle.

(1½ M.) Malè (2530 ft.) (*Corona; opposite to it a café), the principal village in the valley, lies at the entrance to the Val di Rabbi.

In a lateral valley to the N.W., 2½ hrs. from Malè, are situated the Baths of Rabbi (4035 ft.), the most important in the Tyrol, the water of which is strongly impregnated with iron, and somewhat resembles Selters water. The bath-establishments afford good accommodation. Two routes lead from the Baths to the Vintachgau, one across two mountains of moderate
height to the Ultenthal and Meran (p. 242), the other over the Grämser Ferner, across a lofty glacier-pass of the Zafriedferner (9001 ft.), and through the Martelltal to Schlanders (p. 239), a very laborious walk.

From Malè the road proceeds at nearly the same level on the l. bank of the broad valley of the Noce to Dimaro, which lies to the l. at the mouth of the Meledro. The vine is here superseded by fields of barley and oats. Above Dimaro the character of the valley becomes more severe. Towards the S.W. rise lofty granite mountains, the buttresses of the Presanella. (33/4 M.) Mezzana (Moro; Sole) is situated on a height to the r.; then (3 M.) Cusiano, on a rock high above which is perched Castello. Opposite the traveller towards the W., the summit of the Tonale is visible, somewhat to the l. are portions of the Presanella, to the r. a beautiful glimpse of the Val di Peìj, in the background lofty ridges of ice, and halfway up the mountain the village of Pejo (see below). Near Fucine (*Leone, on the road), to the l. lies Ossana, with the extensive ruins of the castle of that name.

The Val di Peìj, which opens here to the N., and is traversed by a good road, divides at (3 M.) Cogolo (Morescini). To the W. runs the Val del Monte, at the mouth of which lies Pejo, a small watering-place, chiefly frequented by priests from the district of Brescia. The season is over at the beginning of September, after which no accommodation can be procured. Route hence to S. Caterina and Bormio, see p. 247. To the N. runs the Valle della Mare, through which a difficult glacier-route across the Cerai Glacier, between the Cerai and the Venexia-Spitze, leads to the Martelltal, see p. 240. Good guides not to be found here.

Beyond Fucine the new road enters the Val Vermiglio, as this part of the Noce valley is termed, and ascends towards the S.W. in windings to the (6 M.) summit of the pass. Towards the S., the whole way from Fucine to Edolo, the view is bounded by the peaks and ice-fields of the wild and imposing Presanella and Adamello Alps, and towards the N. by the spurs of the Ortler group. The Tonale Pass (6483 ft.) itself consists of a long and expansive grassy valley. At the highest point, the frontier between the Tyrol and Lombardy, stands an inn, a short distance from the new road. The French general Macdonald crossed this pass in 1800 with a view to surprise the Austrians who were occupying the line of the Mincio. In 1799 and 1809 bloody contests took place here between the Tyrolese and the French, and again in 1848 and 1866 between the Italians and the Tyrolese. Since the last date the Austrians have constructed a fort here.

Beyond the pass begins the Val Camonica (see below), watered by the Oglio. The new road from this point to Ponte di Legno, at the mouth of the Val Mazza (route by the Gavia Pass to S. Caterina and Bormio, see p. 247), is in course of construction. Beyond Ponte di Legno the road follows the course of the Oglio, and passes Pontagna, Stadolina, and Vezza (at the mouth of the Val Grande). It then turns to the S., and leads to Edolo (2293 ft.) (*Due Mori; Leone), a mountain village with iron-works, situated in a basin on the Oglio, which here forms
a waterfall. Diligence to Tirano 3 times daily, fare 4 fr.; one-
horse carr. to Tirano in 6 hrs., 10 fr.; to Lovere in 9 hrs., 15 fr.
— Edolo is about 24 M. distant from Tirano.

From Edolo to Brescia a post-omnibus runs daily in 13 hrs. (to
Lovere in 7 hrs.). The road leads through the Val Camonica, one of the
most beautiful of the S. valleys of the Alps, the upper part narrow, enclosed
by chestnut-clad slopes, the lower part fertile and well cultivated. The valley
is watered by the Oglio (see above), which the road crosses several times.
The road passes the unimportant villages of Malono, Cedegolo, Cellero, and
Capo di Ponte.

16 M. Breno (Pellegrino; Italia, unpretending) is the capital of the
valley. Silk and iron wares are the staple commodities of the district. To
the l. rises a broad mountain in terraces planted with vines and mulberry-
trees, crowned with the ruins of a castle.

Near Cividade the Oglio is crossed. The village itself, over which the
ruins of a monastery rise, remains on the l. bank. The valley expands.
At Darfo the stream is again crossed.

14 M. Pisogne (Albergo Grisont) is charmingly situated at the N.E.
extremity of the Lago d'Iseo, near the influx of the Oglio into the lake.

The *Lago d'Iseo (Lacus Sibinus, 618 ft. over the sea-level), 14 M. in
length, 1–1½ M. in width, and 900 ft. deep in the middle, vies with the
Lago di Garda in the loveliness of its banks, which are luxuriantly clothed
with southern vegetation. In the middle of the lake is situated the picture-
resque rocky island Mezz' Isola, with the fishing villages of Peschiera d'Iseo
and Stitiano. Steamboat twice daily from Lovere (S. Antonio; Leone
do' Oro; *Canon d'Oro), a busy harbour at the N.W. end of the lake, to
Sarnico at the S.W. extremity, in 2¼ hrs. — Travellers on their way to
Bergamo may proceed thither direct from Lovere (by a good road through
the Val Cavallina). In this case they must continue to follow the r. bank
of the Oglio at Darfo (see above).

A good road hewn in the rocks leads on the E. bank of the lake from
Pisogne to Marone, at the foot of Monte Guglielmo (6392 ft.), Sale Marazzino,
Sulzano, and

11½ M. Iseo (*Leone), a thriving village. The road here quits the lake,
and traverses the plain in a S.E. direction to Camignone and (11½ M.)
Brescia (see Baedeker's N. Italy).

The new Road to Tirano, which is carried across numerous bridges,
and consists almost entirely of solid masonry, gradually ascends from Edolo on the N.
slope of the mountain. At
Corteno, a village with a large church and handsome parsonage,
the road unites with the old route, which leads on the r. (S.)
bank of the Corteno. A picturesque rocky ravine is now entered.
On the height to the r. lies the small village of Galleno. At
the poor village of S. Pietro the road reaches the summit of the
Passo d'Aprica (4052 ft.). To the l. on the old road is the
boundary stone between the Val Camonica and the Val Tellina,
about halfway between Edolo and Tirano. The large new inn
Alta Croce d'Oro is ¾ M. farther. Aprica, 1½ M. to the W.
of S. Pietro, like it, consists of mere hovels.

A view of the Val Tellina, with Sondrio in the background,
is soon disclosed. The broad gravelly bed of the Adda (p. 248),
and traces of the devastation caused by the river are also well
surveyed. Several of the snowy buttresses of the Bernina come
into view towards the N.; on the lower mountains above Tre-
senda rises the square watch-tower of Teglio (p. 249). On the

Baedeker's S. Germany. 2nd Edit.
road is the *Belvedere (Inn), 1½ M. from Aprica. Fine view of the valley of the Adda.

The road now descends through chestnut groves, describes a wide circuit past La Motta, penetrates the rock by means of two passages, and finally reaches the bottom of the valley. Near Tresenda (p. 249) the Adda is crossed. In dry weather, when no overflow of the Adda need be apprehended, pedestrians should quit the high road to the r. a few paces beyond the point where it turns to the W. The path is at first somewhat steep; near the village of Stasiona it crosses a brook, and leads through a gap in the wall. Madonna di Tirano (p. 248) is reached by this route in 1½ hr., a circuit of 4½ M. being thus avoided. From Tresenda by the road to Tirano (1522 ft.; see p. 248) 6 M. Travellers bound for Sondrio (p. 249) need not go to Tirano. unless for the purpose of hiring a conveyance, which can rarely be done at Tresenda.

64. The Valley of the Avisio (Cembra, Fiemme, and Fassa Valleys).

The Valley of the Avisio, 60 M. in length, watered by the Avisio, is divided into three sections. The lowest, from Lavis to Val Floriana (21 M.) is termed the Cembra (or Zimmers); the central part, as far as Moëna (24 M.), the Fiemme (or Fieims); the highest region, extending to the boundary of Gröden and Buchenstein (15 M.), the Fassa (Evans). The Fassa Valley is especially remarkable for its dolomite formations; comp. p. 301.

Minerals of every variety are sold by the curé Peccosto at Pozza; also in Moëna by Giov. Batt. Zachia, by a peasant at Pera, by the woodcarver Bernhard at Campidello and by Beck at Seiss (p. 296). Those who make extensive purchases are recommended to transmit them to some convenient spot in the direction of home, through the medium of the goods’ agents Zallinger and Co. at Bozen.

From Lavis (p. 278), where the Avisio emerges on the plain of the Adige from a narrow rocky gorge, the valley is seldom visited (from Lavis to Cavalese 18 M.). The usual route is from stat. Auer, or Neumarkt (p. 277), direct to the central part of the valley. From Neumarkt to Cavalese 18 M., omnibus daily in 4 hrs.

The road, which is well shaded, ascends somewhat rapidly from Neumarkt. At (3 M.) Montan (*Löwe), at the base of the wooded dolomitic Cislonberg, is situated the ancient, but well preserved castle of Enn, which commands a splendid view of the valley of the Adige and the snow-clad peaks of the Brenner. (4½ M.) kalditsch, or Dolladizza (*Inn), charmingly situated. From the culminating point of the road (6 M.), near S. Lugano (3587 ft.), a picturesque view is obtained towards the N. E. with the dolomite mountains in the background. (To the r. a road leads to Truden, or Trodena, a village resorted to in summer by the inhabitants of Neumarkt.) The road now descends to the 1. along the slope of the mountain to (3 M.) Carano (*Inn).
sulphur-bath of considerable reputation, and affords an excellent survey of the valley. Then (1½ M.) Cavalese (3292 ft.) (*Uva*), the principal place in the Fiemme valley (2500 inhab.), a favourite summer-resort of the inhabitants of the valley of the Adige. Among the important looking buildings is an ancient palace of the Bishops of Trent, the former lords of the soil, adorned with frescoes, and now employed as a prison. The Goth. parish-church, with ancient marble portal and several good pictures by native artists, is situated on an eminence on the E. side of the town.

The Fiemme (or Fleimserthal) is an Alpine valley of moderate width, watered by the Avisio, which is always visible from the road. The mountains which enclose it are richly clad with pine-forests, varied by green pastures, and abundantly sprinkled with villages and solitary habitations. A large proportion of the cattle belonging to the valley of the Adige spend the summer here. [Omnibus every alternate day from Cavalese to Vigo (p. 292) in 6 hrs.]

From the hill on which the church stands the villages of (3³/₄ M.) Tesero (3267 ft.), (1½ M.) Panchia, and (3/₄ M.) Ziano appear quite near, but the intervening gorges compel the road to make frequent circuits. Beyond Ziano the road enters another section of the valley, the broad vale of (3 M.) Predazzo (3277 ft.) (*Nave*, one-horse carr. to Vigo 3 fl.; *Rosa*), an excellent field for the mineralogist. The visitors book at the ‘Nave’ contains autographs of many celebrated men of science.

From Predazzo to Primiero (9½ hrs.), an extremely interesting walk through the Val Trasignolo, which here opens on the E. The bridle-path ascends on the wooded N. side of the valley to (3 hrs.) Paneveggio, formerly a hospice (poor accommodation); whence a path leads over the Veniglia Pass and through the Val Biois in 5 hrs. to Cencinighe (p. 305). Our route follows the Veniglia path for 1½ hr., and then turns to the S., leading on the slopes of the *Mie*. Castelazzo to the Costanzella Pass (6767 ft.). The traveller here enjoys a singularly imposing view of the *Cimon della Pala* (11,000 ft.), a huge perpendicular rocky pinnacle, vying with the Matterhorn in boldness. The path then descends through the upper extremity of the Val Castrozza to (3 hrs.) *S. Martino di Castrozza*, another very poor inn, originally a hospice, grandly situated. (The best survey of the environs is obtained from the *Cima di Tognazzo* on the W. side of the valley, which may be ascended by the Tognola Alp in 2 hrs.) The path now leads on the left bank of the Cismon by Siror to (9½ hrs.) Primiero (*Moro*), locally termed *La Piera*, the principal place in the Cismon, or Primiero Valley, with early Gothic church, once deriving considerable wealth from its now exhausted silver-mines. An excellent road leads from Primiero through the beautiful valley, by Pontetto and Ponzaso (Angelo), to (27 M.) Primolano in the Val Sugana (p. 289). — A bridle-path leads from Primiero to Agordo in the Val Cordevole (p. 303), over the Cereda Pass (4503 ft.) in 6 hrs. The traveller at first follows the path to the Val Canale, which ascends into a grand wilderness of dolomite to the 1., vià Tonadigo to Castel La Pietra, a ruined castle upon a now inaccessible rocky pinnacle. Then to the E. to the low pass, and down to the upper Mis Valley, whence Agordo is reached, either to the L. vià Gosaldo and Frasene, or to the R. by Sagron and through the Val Imperina.
The last portion of the Fiemme is a narrow and sequestered dale. Halfway to Moëna, the first village in the Fassa, lies Forno. Moëna (3873 ft.) (Cappello di Ferro, very poor) is 6 M. from Predazzo, and 15 M. from Cavalese (one-horse carr. from Cavalese to Moëna 5 ft., a drive of 2½ hrs., as the road is nearly level).

From Bozen to Moëna direct (8½ hrs.), an interesting and easy route; a carriage-route as far as Welschenofen, beyond it a bridle-path. The road leads through the *Karneid Thal*, which diverges from the Elsaackthal at the château of Karneid, 3 M. above Bozen. The precipitous porphyry sides of the narrow ravine are clothed with luxuriant vegetation. The road passes through a tunnel, and crosses the Karneidbach several times. At 13½ M. Welschenofen (*Krone*) the valley expands. To the E. rises the massive Rosengarten (10,163 ft.). The path then ascends rapidly on the brink of a rocky gorge to the summit of the Caressa Pass (5966 ft.), lying between the Latemar on the r. and the Kälbleck, a buttress of the Rosengarten, on the l.; view confined; to the S. in the distance rises the Cima d’Ast. The path then descends the Costalungo Valley to (3½ hrs.) Moëna; or the traveller may descend from the pass along the mountain slopes in 4 hrs. to Vigo (see below).

From Moëna to Cencinighhe (6 hrs.) a tolerably easy route through the Val S. Pelegrino, which opens to the E. of Moëna, and over the Passo di S. Pelegrino (6769 ft.) (1inn). Descent by Falcado to Cencinigh (p. 305).

Immediately to the l. of the road rise the dolomite rocks (p. 276), the W. side of which presents so imposing an aspect from Bozen. To the N. the Langkof (10,392 ft.) and the adjacent Plattkof (9702 ft.) raise their white summits above the valley. To the r. is the Sasso di Loch. The road ascends on the r. bank of the Avisio, and becomes more stony and rugged, but is practicable for carriages, if necessary, as far as Campidello. (1¼ M.) Soraga, (2¼ M.) S. Giovanni. On the slope to the l. lies Vigo (4550 ft.) (Ant. Rizzi), the principal village in the Val Fassa (one horse carr. to Predazzo 3 ft., to Cavalese 6 ft.). The Sasso dei Mugoni, rising to the W., and commanding a good view, may be ascended in 2½—3 hrs. About 1¼ M. beyond Vigo the road diverging to the r. and crossing the Avisio leads to Pozza at the mouth of the Val Monsoni, a region abounding in minerals. The Sasso di Damn (8600 ft.), which may be ascended from Pozza (with guide) in 4 hrs., affords an admirable survey of this imposing dolomite region.

Beyond (¾ M.) Pera (Ricci) the road crosses a brook which descends from the Rosengarten through the wild Vajolet Gorge, and a second near (2¼ M.) Masin, a village picturesquely situated at the mouth of the Val Antermoja. The carriage-road terminates at (2¼ M.) Campidello (4814 ft.) (Bernhard; Valentini; both poor), at the influx of the Duronbach into the Avisio, well situated for excursions in the upper Val Fassa. Ascent of the Seisser Alp from this point, see p. 293. Over the Sellta Pass to Gröden or Enneberg, see p. 296.

The Val Fassa now turns to the E.; the scenery is ...
attractive and imposing. 11/2 M. Gries; 3/4 M. Canazei, where
the path mentioned at p. 296 descends from the Sella Pass.

From Canazei to Buchenstein (51/2 hrs.). The ascent for the
first 1/2 hr. is by the Sella path; the route then turns to the r., crosses over
to the E. side of the valley, and ascends in windings to the Pordoi Pass
(7396 ft.), a wide opening on the S. side of the Mt. Pordoi (10,333 ft.), one
of the princip 1 peaks of the Sella group. The descent, skirting the Cordevole
part of the way, is uninteresting; (31/2 hrs.) Araba (Inn) in the upper part
of the Val Livinallongo (route hence over the Campolungo Pass to Corfara,
see p. 296); then (2 hrs.) Pieve (see p. 304).

At Canazei the Val Fassa turns to the S.; (1/2 hr.) Alba lies
at the mouth of the Contrin Valley (see below); (11/2 hr.) Penia
(accommodation at the cure's) is the last village in the Fassa, which
here again turns to the E.

From Penia to Caprile by the Fedaja Pass (81/2 hrs.), a most
attractive route, chiefly owing to the immediate proximity of the huge Mar-
molata. The path ascends on the r. bank of the Avisio through a broad
green valley, from which the huge precipices of the Marmolata rise on the
r. in strong contrast. The (3 hrs.) summit of the pass (8884 ft.) is the fron-
tier between the Tyrol and Italy (refreshments at the chalets near the top).
The path then descends round the E. side of the Marmolata, affording a suc-
cession of different views of that mountain, while the Mt. Padon (8573 ft.)
rises on the l.; the Val Pettorina is traversed, and the traveller now enters the "Ravine of Sottoguda, one of the wildest and most imposing among the
Alps. Beyond it (4 hrs.) the village of Sottoguda, then Rocca, and finally
(11/2 hr.) Caprile (p. 304).

Another route to Caprile leads round the S. side of the Marmolata
through the Contrin Valley, and over the pass between the Marmolata and the
Sasso di Valfredda, uniting with the previous route in the Val Pettorina,
before the Sottoguda Ravine is entered.

The ascent of the Marmolata (10,300 ft.) is difficult, and should be
attempted by none but experienced mountaineers with trustworthy guides
(Bernhard at Campidello is recommended). A rope necessary. The best
starting-point is the Fedaja Alp (see above). The view from the summit is
very striking.

The Eisackthal is reached by several different passes from
Campidello. The most direct route is over the Seisser Alp to
(9 hrs.) Atzwang. If the traveller is desirous of exploring the
Gröden Valley also, he may descend to St. Ulrich through the
Saltaria ravine. The path to the Seisser Alp cannot be mistaken,
but on the Alp itself, and in descending to the Gröden Thal,
the traveller may easily lose his way; a guide should therefore
be taken from Vigo or Campidello. Bernhard of Campidello (not
the innkeeper) is recommended (to St. Ulrich 3 ft.).

The route from Campidello to the Seisser Alp ascends W.
through the Duron Valley. In 1 hr. the Duron Alp, 11/2 hr. in
length, is reached; to the l. on the opposite bank of the brook,
numerous rhododendrons flourish; r. rises the Langkofl; facing
the traveller are the indented dolomite cliffs of the Falban. At
the last inhabited chalets the path continues to ascend the slope
on the r., but still follows the direction of the Duron towards
the rocky pinnacles above, till the (11/4 hr.) summit of the pass
(7324 ft.) is attained. Superb view hence of the snow-mountains of the Zillerthal.

The Seisser Alp is now reached (at the Mahlknecht 7206 ft., in the middle 4667 ft.), an undulating, sequestered pasture, which, especially towards the end of July, is an admirable field for the botanist, extending for a distance of 36 M. between the Schlern on the S. and the Puffaltsch on the N., in width averaging 1 M. It is the most extensive pasture in the Tyrol or Switzerland, and is sprinkled with about 70 chalets and 360 hay-sheds. The greater part of it belongs to the parish of Castelruth (p. 295), most of the inhabitants of which are graziers and cattle-dealers. Mountain-farming, compared with that of Switzerland, is here in its infancy. Butter is made in large quantities, cheese rarely.

Beyond the pass the path inclines to the l., and after 10 min. crosses a deep ravine and a brook; then again to the l. towards the extreme angle of the rocky pinnacles; in ¼ hr. the Mahlknecht (or Molignon) is reached, a chalet where poor Alpine fare and a bed of hay may be procured at exorbitant charges. Another chalet, 300 paces to the E., also affords humble fare on more reasonable terms. The footpaths are no longer distinguishable among the grass. A guide is therefore necessary for the route hence by the Alp to Castelruth (4 hrs.), or through the wild Sattaria Gorge to St. Ulrich (3 hrs., over the Puffaltsch 4½ hrs.) and should be brought from Vigo or Campidello, as one is seldom to be met with at the Mahlknecht. The Seisser Alp commands a beautiful and extensive prospect, comprising the Schlern, three chains of snow-mountains, the Ortler, Oetzthal glaciers and Krimler Tauern, and the valleys of the Adige and Eisack. The N.W. spur of the Seisser Alp is termed the Puffaltsch (7127 ft.). The highest point is indicated by a heap of stones surmounted by a pole, exactly N.E. of the Schlern, and overlooking the Gröden Valley.

Adjoining the Seisser Alp on the S.W. rises the dolomite group of the *Schlern (8405 ft.), which may be ascended from the Alp in 3 hrs. (guide necessary). The expedition is laborious at places, but unattended with danger. The summit, indicated by a trigonometrical signal, commands an extensive mountain-panorama from the Ortler to Monte Baldo: W. the Mendel and Ortler; N.W. the snowy giants of the Oetzthald; farther N. the Stubay, Pfitsch, and Zillerthal glaciers; N.E. in clear weather the Venediger and Gross-Glockner; from E. to S. the entire dolomite range (p. 303); S. the Monte Baldo and the mountains of the Val di Non. The ascent of the Schlern from Atzwang or Bozen is not recommended, as the path is frequently inundated, and the summit cannot be reached until a comparatively late hour, when the view is seldom unclouded. The night should be spent on the Seisser Alp, and the ascent undertaken thence at a very early hour on the following morning.
At the N. base of the Schlern, which here rises almost perpendicularly, in a wild, wooded ravine, entirely separated from the rest of the world, lies the bath of Ratzes (4172 ft.), with water strongly impregnated with sulphur and iron. The arrangements are unpretending, charges very moderate. The visitors consist chiefly of the clergy and peasantry of the surrounding districts.

From Ratzes to the Eisackthal the path descends to (1 hr.) Seiss, then to the (1 1/4 hr.) church of St. Constant in with its red dome, about 100 paces beyond which it descends to the r.; (1 1/4 hr.) two houses, (1 1/4 hr.) a single house, where the turn to the r. must be taken; beyond this, in case of doubt, the direction to the r. is to be selected; finally a steep descent into the Eisackthal to (2 1/4 hr.) Aitsuang (p. 275). During the whole walk the Ritten with its picturesque villages and numerous country residences, forms the background towards the W.

From Ratzes to the Gardena Valley by (1 1/3 hr.) Castelruth (3475 ft.) (*Lamm), ‘castellum ruptum’, seat of the district-court. Hence across the fertile and lofty plains, gradually ascending; 1 hr. a wood is reached; 20 min. the Scheideck, whence the Gardena Valley with all its attractions suddenly becomes visible. Then a descent to St. Ulrich of 1 1/4 hr. (p. 287).

65. The Valleys of Enneberg and Gardena.

The Enneberg Valley is traversed by a cart-track, unsuitable for driving, as far as Corfara; a similar road leads through the Gardena Valley from Stat. Waldbruck (p. 275) to St. Maria. The other routes in these valleys are only foot or bridle-paths. The Enneberg is monotonous, wild, and bleak, the inhabitants gain a livelihood as woodcutters. The Gardena is a smiling and populous district. The dolomite formations (p. 301) at the upper (S.) extremities of both valleys are very remarkable.

The Romance language is spoken in both these valleys and is alike unintelligible to Germans and Italians. It resembles the ‘Ladin’ of the Lower Engadine, and most of the words may be traced to Latin roots. The dialects of Enneberg and Gardena themselves often differ considerably; thus, r'fre, r'fra, the brother; la so, la sor, the sister; la prossa umma, la bravio onda, the pious mother; la bona vischina, la bona uschina, the good neighbour. The patois of the natives is being gradually superseded by Italian in the Gardena, and by German in the Enneberg.

At St. Lorenzen in the Pusterthal, near the confluence of the Gaderbach and the Riens, 1 1/2 M. to the W. of Brunecken (p. 297), the Enneberg Valley, or Gaderthal, opens. The road from St. Lorenzen (sign-post by the church), passing the (1 M.) Michaelsburg on the l., soon reaches the wooded slopes of the Gader, and leads along the E. bank at a height of 500 ft. above the bottom of the valley. About 5 M. from St. Lorenzen a custom-house and inn are reached, beyond which the summit of the hill is soon attained. High on the opposite slope to the r. is situated the church of Mariaschellen. A beautiful view is soon disclosed to the S., embracing the entire Rudo Valley (see below), with the dolomite mountains in the background. The road now descends (a few min. walk farther a path descends to St. Vigil direct in 1 hr., see below). The numerous windings, however, had better be followed, as they command the finest views. The traveller at length reaches the point where the Rudo valley opens into the Gaderthal, at the bottom of which lie the (8 1/4 M.) houses of Lunghiega, Germ. Zwischenwasser (Inn).
The Rudo Valley (also termed Vallon di Rudo, Rauthal, Enneberg Valley, Vigil Valley, and locally Mareb or Marebbe) here opens towards the S.E. The chief village in it is St. Vigil, or Piang da Marè (Inn next to the church, tolerable), the seat of the district authorities, 3 hrs. walk from St. Lorenzen (direct footpath see above), 1½ hr. from Lunghiega, and 7 hrs. from Poddestagno in the Val Ampezzo (p. 302). The last mentioned route leads through the green valley, bounded by lofty dolomite mountains, to the 4½ hrs.) Fodara-Vedia-Alp, at the foot of the pass, which is reached in 3½ hr. more. The path then descends through the Val di Campo di Croce to (2 hrs.) Poddestagno (p. 302). Guide necessary (Jac. Karneider, or Ant. Trebbio at St. Vigil).

The Gaderthal road immediately re-ascends about halfway up the mountain slope, and leads by (3 M.) Picolein (Inn) to (7½ M.) St. Leonhard (4456 ft.) (two poor inns), or Abtei, Roman. Badia. the largest village in the Abbey or Badia Valley. At (2½ M.) Stare the valley divides. In its principal branch, running towards the S.E., lies (1½ M.) St. Cassian (accommodation at the curé’s). Fossil fish and shells are frequently found in the neighbourhood.

From St. Cassian to Cortina by the Valparola Alp (6—7 hrs.), an unattractive route. Beyond the Passo Tre Sassi (7063 ft.) it unites with the path mentioned at p. 308. — To Buchenstein by the Prielungai Alp (4 hrs. with guide), an interesting route. The pass (7061 ft.) commands an excellent survey of the Marmolata etc. Below Araba this route unites with the path through the Val Livinalonga to Pieve (p. 303), mentioned at p. 293.

Before it reaches Stern (see above) our route crosses the Murz (Gader is the name of the brook only from the extremity of the Rudo valley downwards) and leads through the valley, which here diverges S.W. and is closed by the dolomite-rocks of the Sella Mts., to (4½ M.) Colfosco, the most picturesque point in this region. The inn here is very poor, that of Corfara, 1 ½ M. to the E., is far preferable. Those who purpose spending a night here should on their way from Stern diverge to the l. to Corfara. ¾ M. before Colfosco is reached (3¾ M. from Stern).

From Corfara to Campidello by the Campolungo Pass (6200 ft.) 3 hrs., ascent inconsiderable. A far more attractive route is by the Gardena and Sella passes, 5½ hrs. From Corfara an ascent of 1½ hr. to the Colfoeso Pass, or Grödener Joch (7042 ft.), the huge masses of the Sella rising on the l. From the summit a striking view is suddenly obtained of the stupendous Langkofl (p. 292), at the side are the abrupt pinnacles of the Sella, behind the spectator the imposing Kreuzkofl. The ill-defined path descending through the upper region of the valley (Ferrara pastures) leads to the l., close to the precipices of the Sella (descent to S. Maria to be avoided), and ascends to a small transverse ridge. It then descends to a ravine, which extends downwards from the Sella, and crosses the stony bed of a brook, where the bridle-path from S. Maria (1 hr.) is reached. The path now ascends (1¾ hr.) to the lofty Sella Pass (7406 ft.), lying between the Sella and the Langkofl. View hence of the Marmolata (p. 293), an imposing group of mountains with fields of snow and ice; on the l. rise the bald rocky precipices of the Sella group, r. the Langkofl. Immediately below the pass the path divides; that to the l. descends, occasionally traversing pastures, to (1 hr.) Canazei and (1¾ hr.) Campidello (p. 292).

From Colfosco to the Colfoeso Pass (7042 ft.), or Grödener Joch, 1½ hr. Imposing view from the summit (see also above), E. the Kreuzkofl and the grey dolomite-mountains of the Höllenstein Pass, W. the gigantic Langkofl. Descent, somewhat steep, to St. Maria, the highest village of the Gardena, in 1½ hr.; beautiful view from
the height between St. Maria and (1½ hr.) St. Christina. Hence to St. Ulrich 1 hr.

The Gardena Valley (Romanic Goerdeina, Germ. Grödener Thal), about 18 M. in length, traversed by the brook of that name, is very attractive. At the bottom are bright green meadows, on the heights dark pine-forest, in the background cliffs and pinnacles of dolomite. The N. slopes are sprinkled with numerous white and neatly painted dwellings, especially near St. Ulrich (4085 ft.) (Adler; Rössl), Roman. Ortesei, the principal village in the valley, and St. Christina (Dossis). The church of St. Ulrich contains a well-executed Madonna by a pupil of Canova. Near the church and the inns is Purger's depot of carved wood, toys, etc., manufactured from the wood of the Siberian pine (or 'Alpine cedar'), wares for which this valley enjoys a widely extended reputation.

66. From Brixen to Villach. Pusterthal.

147½ M. Dilienege daily in 25 hrs. (to Lienz 11, to Spital 21½ hrs.). Omnibus (or 'Stellwagen') from Brixen to Lienz once daily in 17 hrs. One-horse extra-post carriages may also generally be procured, and are preferable to the slow and lumbering Stellwagen.

The Pusterthal is one of the longest in the Tyrol. The upper and lower extremities are very picturesque; the central part, between Brunecken and Innichen, is somewhat monotonous. The inhabitants resemble those of the Zillerthal (p. 217) in their character and costumes. The principal route from the Tyrol to Carinthia, as well as that to Belluno and Venice, traverses the Pusterthal.

The road from Brixen (see p. 275) into the Pusterthal passes the monastery of (1.) Neustift and Schabs, and as it ascends considerably the pedestrian may easily outstrip the Stellwagen. At the entrance of the valley, which is watered by the Rienz, an affluent of the Eisack, lies Mühlbach (Sonne), a village in a profound ravine, at the mouth of the Valser Thal, which extends hence towards the N. to the Zillerthal Mts., 15 M. distant. About 1½ M. farther is the Mühlbacher Klause, the ruins of a fort demolished by the French in 1809, through the old 'gateway of which the road leads. This was formerly an important and often keenly contested military point.

9¼ M. Unter-Vinti (Post), with a large church. Near St. Lorenzen (Mond), a small market-town, rises the dilapidated monastery of Sonnenburg on the l., and the Michaelsburg on a rock on the r.; road to the Enneberg and Gardena valleys, see p. 295.

13¾ M. Brunecken (*Post, on the high road; Stern; Sonne), capital of the valley, is situated at the mouth of the Tauferthal (see p. 298). The episcopal château, now a jail, to which a good road ascends, affords the best survey of the environs. The Church, destroyed by lightning a few years ago, and reconstructed in the Romanesque style, is one of the handsomest edifices in this district. Frescoes by Mader, several altar-pieces by Hellwegner.
In 1552 the Emperor Charles V., when suffering from gout and compelled to flee from the Protestant forces under the Elector of Saxony, who had taken possession of Innsbruck, made Brunecken his first resting-place.

The Ahrenthal or Taufersthal, 31 m. in length, stretches at first in a N., then in a N.E. direction towards the Tauern chain. A good road leads through it to St. Georg, Gais (to the r. the château of Neuhaus and the Kehlburg), Uttenheim, and (12 m.) Taufers (*Melchior; *Post), the chief village in the valley, picturesquely situated, and commanded by a ruined castle (Stellwagen to Brunecken three times weekly). The Rainthal ascends hence towards the E. to the Riesenferner group of mts. (see below); Rain, or St. Wolfgang, is 12 M. distant. The inn of St. Wolfgang commands a good survey of the gigantic snow-clad Statteenock, Grauenock, Hochgall, and Schnebige Nock or Ruthnerhorn (11,068 ft.). The last of these commands an admirable prospect, but the ascent (6–7 hrs.) is laborious. Through the Kriental, which branches off to the N.E. above St. Wolfgang, a bridle-path leads across the Klammi-Joch (7606 ft.) to the (6 hrs.) Jagdhause-Aipt at the head of the Deffereggen Thal, and in 4 hrs. more to St. Jacob.

The next village in the Ahrenthal is (9.4 M.) St. Moritz. As (3 M.) Lustach, at the mouth of the Weissenbach (on the W.), is approached, the Schwarzenstein and the Lüffelspitze (p. 219) appear towards the N. The valley now turns towards the N.E., and the road leads to (3 M.) St. Johann, (3 M.) Steinhaus (*Inn, where a curr. may be hired by those descending the valley), and finally (11.2 M.) St. Jacob, where the route from the Zillerthal mentioned at p. 220 descends from the Hörndl-Joch. The road terminates here. A bridle-path now leads to (1 hr.) St. Peter auf der Kofel, (1 hr.) St. Valentin in the Prettau, as the upper part of the valley beyond St. Peter is termed, and (1 hr.) Kasern (p. 227). Route hence over the Krimler Tauern to the Pinzgau, see R. 50; to Virgen and Windisch Matrey, see R. 50.

The Pusterthal road, supported by masonry and hewn in the rock at places, ascends in a wide curve (pleasant retrospect, the Zillerthal Mts. in the background) by Dietenheim and Percha to (7.1/2 M.) Neunhäusern (*Inn), at the entrance of the Antholzer Thal, halfway between Brunecken and Innichen. At Windschnur (Gatterer, one-horse curr. may be hired), 1/2 M. farther, the road to Antholz diverges to the l.

The Antholzer Thal is traversed by a good road to (4.1/2 M.) Antholz (Salomonsbrunnen) and (3 M.) Mitterthal or Gassen (*Brugger). Beyond this a bridle-path, passing masses of rocky debris. In 2 hrs. the Antholzer See is reached. On the N. rise the Schnebige Nock, Hochgall, and other peaks of the Riesenferner Mts. (see above). The path ascends in 1/2 hr. more to the Deffereggen Joch (6564 ft.), and then descends into the Staitter-alpenthal, the S.W. ramification of the Deffergenthal. About 5 min. beyond the pass the lake of the same name is passed; then (9.4 hr.) Erisbach (*Stumpfer) and (11/4 hr.) St. Jacob (*Grell) are reached. (Over the Klammi-Joch to Taufers, see above.) Beyond St. Jacob a road leads through the somewhat monotonous Deffereggenthal to St. Leonhard, St. Veit, Hopfgarten, and (19.1/2 M.) Pelsachlag (p. 228).—From St. Jacob to Praggraten (p. 228) over the Bachianke 9 hrs., fatiguing at places; the pass commands a fine view of the Venediger.

The road crosses the Rienz twice, and leads to (41/2 M.) Welsberg (Rose), at the mouth of the Griesthal. To the E. in the distance rise the dolomite mountains of the Val Ampezzo (R. 67).

To the S., before Niederndorf is reached, the traveller passes the entrance to the Praxer Thal, where the baths of Alt- and Neu-Prax are situated. From (6 M.) Neu-Prax, in the W. branch of the valley, an excursion may be made to the picturesque dark-green Praxer Wildsee, in the waters
of which the vast Seekofel (9085 ft.) is reflected. A good path leads hence through sequestered valleys in 7 hrs. to St. Maria, or St. Vigil, in the Enneberger (p. 286). - Alt-Prax (Inn) is charmingly situated in the W. arm of the valley, commanded on the S. by the huge Croda Rossa (p. 302). A beautiful and easy route leads thence to the S., between the Durrenstein on the l. and the Croda Rossa on the r., to Schiuderbach on the Ampezzo route (p. 302).

14 M. Niederndorf (*Post; Adler). The lofty plain of Toblach (3951 ft.) is the watershed between the Adriatic and the Black Sea. At Toblach the road (R. 67) to Belluno and Venice diverges from the Pusterthal. Beyond Niederndorf, at the base of the mountains on the r., are the Baths of Maistadt. Near Innichen is the source of the Drau, the valley of which the road now follows. In the market-place of the village is situated a fine church of the 13th cent., containing a good altar-piece, a Descent from the Cross.

At Innichen the Sextenthal opens on the S.; 1½ M. up this valley is situated the Wildbad. Thence through the Fischtal to S. Giuseppe, and towards the W. over the Alcherberg to Landro (p. 301) in 7–8 hrs., with guide.

14 M. Sillian (*Post).

To Kötschach (p. 343) [an interesting, but at places rugged walk (13–14 hrs.)]. The route (at first a narrow carriage-road) ascends on the l. side of the narrow Karitsch-Thal, which opens to the S. near Sillian, past St. Leonhard, to the lofty plain of the Karitscher Joch (5363 ft.), the watershed between the Drau and the Gail. It then descends through the Lessachtal, as the Gailthal is termed above Kötschach, to (4 hrs.) Ober-Tilliach (Inn) and (3 hrs.) Maria-Luckau (two tolerable inns), the most frequented resort of pilgrims in Carinthia. The road from this point to Kötschach is very bad, and scarcely practicable even for the lightest char-à-bancs (about 20 M.). It leads over rugged and hilly ground, and is intersected by innumerable water cuts formed by the brooks which are precipitated from the precipitous Kreuzkofel chain on the N. — Lorenzen and Liesing are miserable villages. Kötschach, see p. 343.

91/4 M. Mittewald (Post). The Drau now traverses a narrow ravine, about 8 M. in length. The road, for which little space is left, is partly hewn in the rock, and partly supported by piers of masonry. In 1809 a mere handful of Tyrolese riflemen twice defended this defile against a considerable French army under Rusca and Broussier.

91/4 M. Lienz (2193 ft.) (*Post, a café next door; Sonne, starting-point of the Stellwagen; Adler, all three near together; Weisse Kössl, at the beginning of the Mittewald road; *Goldeines Ross; Ross; Fischwirth, on the l. bank of the Drau. One-horse carr. to Mittewald 2 fl. 34 kr., to Ober-Drauburg 2½ fl.), the last town in the Tyrol towards the E., is delightfully situated near the confluence of the Isll and the Drau. The Lieburg, a large edifice with two towers in the spacious Platz opposite the Post, dates from the 16th cent., and is now the seat of the district authorities. At the influx of the Isll is situated the château of Bruck, dating from the 13th cent., now a brewery. Travellers from the N. or E. here receive for the first time the remarkable dolomite formations of this district (p. 301) in the chain which separates the valleys of the Drau and Gail. To the S. of Lienz, on the opposite side of the
Drau, rise the wild and jagged Rauhkoft (6261 ft.) and Spitzkoft (8913 ft.) which materially contribute to the picturesqueness of Lienz when surveyed from the Iselsberg (p. 204).

From Lienz to Gastein by Döllach (pp. 204, 200) 15 hrs., by Ober-Vellach (pp. 204, 201) 24 hrs. From Lienz to Heiligenblut see p. 204, to Windisch-Matrey and the Pinzgau see p. 229.

The high road crosses the Isl and leads on the N. side of the broad Drauthal, which here turns to S. E., to Nicolsburg and

11½ M. Oberdrauburg (Post), an unimportant place with an old château of Prince Porzia.

To Tolmezzo by Kötschach and Auf der Plecken (12 hrs.), an interesting route (guide unnecessary). As far as Kötschach there is a tolerable carriage-road; thence to Paluzza a bridle-path, beyond it a post-road. The road, the ancient Roman road from Leontium (Lienz) to Aquileja, leads from Oberdrauburg to the S. across the Drauthal, and-mounts a wooded slope to the low Kötschach Pass (3530 ft.). On the l. rises the Jauken (7571 ft.) It then descends to (7½ M.) Kötschach (p. 343), crosses the Gaill, and leads to the solitary village of Mauthen at the mouth of the Valentinio Valley. The latter is ascended, the last portion of the way steep, to (3 hrs.) Auf der Plecken (4125 ft.) (*Inn, with whey-cure estab.), prettily situated in a green Alpine valley. On the E. rises the Pollinick (9123 ft.), on the W. the Kollinkofel with the Kellerwand (9853 ft.). Then an ascent of 20 min. more to the Monte Croce Pass (4337 ft.), from which the path winds down to (1½ hr.) Timau and (1½ hr.) Palusza, the principal village in the Val di San Pietro (no tolerable inn.), through which the But flows. Good road hence through the picturesque valley to (7½ M.) Tolmezzo (Leone Bianco) in the broad Val Tagliamento, whence a post-omnibus runs daily in 7 hrs. viâ Gemona and Trigesimo to Udine, a station on the Venice and Trieste railway.

The Drauthal now turns to the E. From the Kreuzeck on the l. are precipitated several brooks which the road, following the l. bank of the river, crosses.

11½ M. Greifenburg (Post). To the S. rises the Reisskoft (comp. p. 343).

To Villach a direct and interesting route leads through the Weissensee Thal (9 hrs. to Paternion). Tolerable road by Weissenbach to (5 M.) Gatschach, at the W. end of the narrow Weissensee (9 M. long). At Weissenbach, at the E. end of the lake, numerous relics of lake-dwellings have been discovered. The traveller is recommended to traverse the picturesque lake by boat, as the path on the N. bank is indistinct. Carriage-road again from Weissenbach to (3½ M.) Stockenboi, with iron-mines, and through the attractive Weissensee-Thal, which opens into the Drauthal (p. 309) at Nickelsdorf. ¾ M. below Paternion.

To the Gailthal a pleasant road viâ Weissbriach, and through the picturesque wooded Gitschthal to Hermagor (p. 343), 16½ M.

Below Greiffenburg the Drauthal soon turns to the N., and passes a number of iron works. At

11½ M. Sachsenburg the Möll descends from the l. (through the Möllthal to Heiligenblut, see p. 204). The road then crosses the Drau and the Möll, and leads on the l. bank of the broad valley to

10¾ M. Spital, on the high road from Salzburg to Villach.

Thence to

23 M. Villach, see p. 309.
67. From Brunecken in the Pusterthal to Conegliano (and Venice).

**Ampezzo Valley.**

102\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Diligence from Brunecken to (14 M.) Niederndorf daily (see p. 297); also a Steilwagen. — Diligence between Niederndorf and Cortina once daily. The Ampezzo road is reached at the Toblacher Feld, halfway between Brunecken and Innichen. A good Footpath leads to it from Niederndorf direct, diverging from the Pusterthal to the r. by the second bridge. It passes a brewery, skirts the Toblacher See, and regains the road in 1 hr. From Cortina to Venas a light post-conveyance runs daily in 3 hrs., fare 1 fl. 30 kr. From Venas to Belluno Ital. Messagerie in 6 hrs., fare 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) fr. From Belluno to Conegliano twice daily in 6 hrs. The Ital. custom-house is at S. Vito. Between the frontier and Belluno some difficulty with regard to money generally prevails. Austr. banknotes are not received, while Austr. silver is commonly current, and change is given to the traveller in Ital. notes, which if he returns to Austria are of little value. The traveller is therefore recommended to be provided with French or Ital. gold and a good supply of change. It should also be observed that accounts are sometimes reckoned in centesimi, and sometimes in soldi (1 soldo = 5 centesimi = \(\frac{1}{2}\) d. Engl.)

The Dolomite Mts. (named after the geologist Dolomieu, who for the first time examined these formations on the Brenner route in 1789) consist of lofty, white, sharp-edged rocks of grotesque and fantastic form, sometimes rising in minarets, sometimes in smooth precipices several hundred feet in height, often resembling formations of slag, and generally protruding far into the region of perpetual snow. A general view of these remarkable rocks is most conveniently obtained from the Ampezzo Valley, but the traveller who desires to become more intimately acquainted with them should explore the Enneberg and Gardena (R. 65), and above all the Fassa (R. 64) on foot. Dolomite occurs in the entire S. range of the Alps as far as the Lago di Garda. The most conspicuous and interesting mountains of this formation are the Marmolata at the head of the Fassa; the Rosengarten, Langkofl, and Schlern to the W. of the Marmolata; Monte Pelmo to the E. of it; and finally the Antelao, Malcora, and Tofana on the Ampezzo route.

In the Toblacher Feld (3951 ft.) (see p. 299), 15 M. from Brunecken, the Ampezzo road quits the Pusterthal, leads due S. into the Höhlensteiner Thal, watered by the Rienza, and passes the small dark Toblacher See. (Footpath from Niederndorf see above.) The valley gradually contracts and is shut in by rocks. Farther on, where it again expands, the lofty glittering peaks of the Drei Zinken (9833 ft.) come into view. This part of the road is exposed to frequent devastation from mud-torrents.

9\(\frac{1}{4}\) M. Landro, or Höhlstein, a solitary post-inn. A few paces beyond it is the light green Dürrensee, surrounded by dark pines. In the background rises the huge Monte Cristallo (10,644 ft.) with its wilderness of snow and ice, presenting a most striking picture. The lake is generally dry in autumn, but fills again in spring. The Rienza here flows through a subterranean channel, under fragments of limestone rock, for 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) M., and re-appears at the bridge beyond the Toblacher See. About 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. from Landro the traveller reaches

Schluderbach, a comfortable and beautifully situated inn at the mouth of the Val Popena, with a few neighbouring buildings.
The landlord Pluner is a hunter and well acquainted with the mountains. To the r. rises the vast porphyry pyramid of the Croda Rossa (or Hohe Gaisl, 10,262 ft.), which forms the boundary between the German and Italian languages.

The Monte Piano, the s. slopes of which rise abruptly here, may be ascended without much difficulty in 3 hrs. (guide hardly necessary); view very fine. The traveller crosses the meadows at the back of the house, and ascends the Val Popena, through wood at places, and at length ascends by a good bridle-path. After 1½ hr., a few paces before the summit of the Col del Angelo (p. 303) is reached, the route leads to the l., crosses the enclosure in the direction of a small hollow, and then follows the broad cattle-path to the l.; the path, occasionally swampy and at first ill defined, ascends rapidly for 1 hr., and finally leads in 20 min. more along the broad back of the mountain to the N.W. summit, which is indicated by a stone. Towards the s. a magnificent view of the Cristallo group; a little to the r. is the Marmolata in the distance; at the spectator's feet far below lies Schulerbach with the high road; N.W. the Dürrenstein, N. the Tauern chain. E. the Drei Zinken. Even those who do not intend to proceed to Cortina over the Col delle Tre Croci (see p. 303) should in returning visit the small Lago Misurina (p. 303).

The ascent of the Cristallino from Schulerbach requires 3—4 hrs. (guide necessary). Cristallo, see p. 303.

The road now ascends at the base of the Col Freddo (8495 ft.) and the Croda Rossa (see above). At the entrance to the narrow Val Grande lies Ospitale, once a hospice for poor pilgrims, the first house on the Italian side. At the highest point of the route formerly stood Poddestagno (Peutelstein), a fortress intended to protect the valley against the Venetians. The road now suddenly turns to the s., and follows the swift Boita in its course through the Val Ampesso. On the r. towers the colossal Monte Tofana (10,724 ft.) with its triple peak. To the s. facing the traveller, above the beautifully formed Mezzodi (8789 ft.), rises the Pelmo (10,372 ft.). and to the w. of it the Antelao and the Sorapiss (see below).

11½ M. Cortina di Ampesso ("Stella d'Oro; "Aquila Nera, the dining-room decorated by the sons of the landlord Ghedina; "Croce. Beer at the brewery adjoining the Stella d'Oro. Angelo Dimaj, who speaks a little German, Santo Siorpaes, and Alessandro Lacedelli are recommended as guides for long expeditions), superbly situated, and surrounded by lofty dolomite rocks, is the principal village in the valley, and carries on a considerable traffic in timber, especially with Italy. The parish of Cortina is said to be the wealthiest in the entire Tyrol, and the structure of the houses and appearance of the inhabitants afford indications of their prosperity. Language and character Italian. The handsome detached Campanile adjoining the church is above 200 ft. in height.

Cortina is admirably adapted for a prolonged stay. To the e. of the road, on the l., rises the imposing Cristallo with its highest peak; adjacent to it, to the r., the fissured precipices of the Croda Malcora, with its highest summit the Sorapiss (10,798 ft.), and the Monte Antelao; more to the r. the Monte Pelmo, in the background towards the s.; in front of the latter the Rocchetta with the Sasso di Mezzodi; farther towards the r. (w.) the Cima
da Fermin, Monte Gusella, Monte Nuvalau, and Monte Tofana; towards the N. the Croda Rossa. The only short walks in the neighbourhood are along the high road, or on the mountain-pastures near the village. About 1 1/2 M. to the S.W. there is a small bath-house, the property of the landlord of the Stella, with water resembling that of Prax (p. 298).

The ascent of the higher mountains requires experience. That which best repays the fatigue is Monte Tofana, 5—6 hrs., guide necessary. The highest peak of Monte Cristallo was ascended a few years ago by Dr. Grohmann of Vienna. The Antelao and Pelmo are ascended from S. Vito.

From Cortina to Schluderbach by the Passo delle Tre Croci (5 hrs.) an attractive route, especially for those who have reached Cortina by the high road. A cart track ascends through the ravine towards the E., which separates the Cristallo from the Croda Malcora, to the (2 hrs.) summit of the ‘Pass of the Three Crosses’ (5970 ft.), so called from the wooden crosses which stand here. A good view of the beautiful green Ampezzo Valley is obtained hence; to the N. rises the fissured Tofana, to the r. of it the Cristallo and Piz Popena, and farther E. the Cadinspitzen. Beyond the pass the path is nearly level for about 1 1/4 hr., and then leads to the l. (not to the r., descending to the Auronzo Valley). A guide from this point to the Lago Misurina is desirable (the herdsmen speak Italian only). The Misurina Alp is one of the most beautiful points in this district. To the S. rises the Sorapiss (10,798 ft.), with its numerous peaks and sharp ridges; adjoining these is the Medvere with several glaciers, overtopped by the Monte Antelao; to the W. are the buttresses of the Cristallo, and opposite them to the E. the Cadinspitzen. Beyond the chalets the traveller in a few min. reaches the pale green Lago Misurina, in which trout abound (the traveller from Schluderbach must here be careful to keep to the r., even above the chalets, as the path in a straight direction leads to the Val Auronzo). The path then crosses the Passo dell'Angelo, and descends in 4 1/2 hrs. to Schluderbach (p. 303). — Ascent of Monte Piano see p. 302.

From Cortina to Caprile, Agordo, and Belluno, see p. 304.

Acquabuona is the last Tyrolese village. The road crosses the Italian frontier 1 1/2 M. beyond it. Between S. Vito (Ital. custom-house) and Borca (where good white wine may be purchased at Perini's shop) the road skirts the slopes of the Mte. Antelao (10,890 ft.), high above the river. Many years ago a landslide from this mountain overwhelmed the villages of Marceana and Taulen on the other side of the valley. Similar slips took place near Pecol (near Cortina) in 1841, and immediately behind Borca in 1868. To the r. (W.), towering above the wooded hills, rises the Monte Pelmo (visible before S. Vito is reached), a colossal detached mass of rock forming the most conspicuous feature in the landscape.

14 M. Venas (Posta). Below the village the Vallesina, which descends from a profound ravine on the N., unites with the Boita. Valle is beautifully situated on an eminence. A bye-road to the l. diverges to Pieve di Cadore, the birthplace of Titian, situated in the Val Piave about 1 M. to the N.E. The road now quits the valley of the Boita, and describing a long circuit round the Monte Zucco, descends to the valley of the Piave in windings hewn in the rock and supported by masonry.

9 1/4 M. Perarollo (Alta Foresta), at the confluence of the Boita
and the Piave, lies in a wild and gloomy situation. The Piave runs for many miles through a narrow ravine, in which there is scarcely sufficient space for the road. To the r. near Ospedale there is a small waterfall. Sasso and Castello di Sasso stand on a rock resembling a fortress.

11½ M. Longarone (*Posta; Leone d’Oro), a small village charmingly situated on an eminence nearly surrounded by the stream, resembles an oasis in this wilderness of river and rock. Beyond it the valley expands, without at first losing its wild character. Several mountain streams are crossed.

At Cupo di Ponte the road divides. The traveller follows the road to the r. and soon reaches Belluno (1328 ft.) (*Due Torri), the capital of the province, with 10,000 inhab., situated on a hill between the Ardo and the Piave, which here unite. The exterior of the town is thoroughly Venetian in its character. The finest of its fourteen churches is the Cathedral, erected by Palladio. It contains several good altar-pieces and an ancient sarcophagus. The massive campanile, 229 ft. in height, commands a beautiful prospect. An ancient sarcophagus locally regarded as a valuable work of art, adorns the small piazza in front of the church of S. Stefano. The triumphal arch outside the W. gate (p. 305), completed in 1815, and dedicated to the Emp. Francis, was probably, like that at Milan, begun in honour of Napoleon I.

The Cordevole and Agordo Valleys. From Cortina di Ampezzo to Belluno by Caprile and Agordo (15–16 hrs.). A good carriage-road leads as far as (15 M.) Buchenstein. It crosses the Boita, ascends at the S. base of Mte. Tofana across Alpine pastures to the Passo dei Tre Sassi (7055 ft.), between the Mte. Lagazuoi on the r. and the Mte. Nuvalau on the l., and descends past the ruin of Buchenstein, or Andraz, to the village of Andraz. At a mill the road again ascends to the r. to Pieve di Andraz (Finazzer), also termed Pieve di Livinalungo, or Buchenstein, situated at the lower extremity of the Livinalungo Valley (p. 293), and the principal village of the Buchenstein, a name which comprises the different E. ramifications of the upper Val Cordevole.

Travellers bound for Caprile keep to the l. bank of the Cordevole, which here emerges from the Livinalungo valley. Caprile (Inn) lies picturesquely in an extensive basin, surrounded by beautifully formed mountains, at the mouth of the Val Fiorentina, which ascends towards the E. to the Mte. Pelmo. Pellegreini is recommended as a guide. — The Marmolada and passes to the Fassa, see p. 293.

From Cortina to Caprile over the Monte Giau, a very interesting and tolerably easy route (6–7 hrs.); guide desirable on account of the numerous diverging paths. The pass (7511 ft.), lying to the S. of the Mte. Gusella, commands a fine survey of the Marmolada. The path descends on the slope of the mountain, and again ascends to Colle di S. Lucia (magnificent view of the Mte. Pelmo to the l., and the Monte Civita to the r.); it then leads through the Val Fiorentina (see above), to Caprile.

Below Caprile the rugged road soon crosses to the l. bank of the Cordevole, and reaches (2½ M.) the picturesque little Lake of Alleghe, formed in 1772 by a landslip which descended from the Monte Pizzo (W.) and over-whelmed three entire villages. The huge precipices of the Monte Civita (5814 ft.) are reflected in the blue waters of the lake. The road leads high along the r. bank. On the E. side lies the village of Alleghe, at the mouth of a ravine descending for the Monte Civita.
Valley.

AGORDO. 67. Route. 305

(9 M.) Cencinighe (Inn) is a small village at the confluence of the Biois and the Cordevole. Through the valley of the former a path leads by Facade and the E. Pelegrino Pass to Moena in the Fassa, see p. 292. On the E. side of the valley of the Cordevole rises the Mt. Peisa (2943 ft.), which is sometimes ascended from Cencinighe or Lisolade (see below).

From Cencinighe a good road leads by Lisolade, and past the mouth of the Val S. Lucano, to (6 M.) Agordo (Martana), the principal village of the valley, charmingly situated (3000 inhab.). In the extensive Piazza is the palace of Count Manzoni. Omnibus daily to Belluno in 3½ hrs. Copper and quicksilver mines are worked in the neighbourhood. — To Primiero over the Cereda Pass, see p. 291.

Below Agordo the valley contracts, and huge masses of rock rise on each side of the road. This defile (Canal di Agordo) is at length quilted at (10½ M.) Peron (Inn). At Mas, 1½ M. farther, the road quits the Cordevole and turns to the E. at the foot of the mountains, traversing a fertile undulating tract. (4½ M.) Belluno, see p. 304.


The road to Feltre leads to the S.W. through the triumphal arch mentioned at p. 304, and traverses the broad Val de Mel, watered by the Piave, which is seldom visible. Mulberries, maize, vines, etc. afford indications of the southern character of the climate, while numerous villages are situated on the mountain slopes, as well as on the road. At Brisano the Cordevole quits the Agordo valley, and its broad, stony channel is crossed by means of a wooden bridge. To the r. rises the Monte Pizzocco (6929 ft.). Near Feltre the valley contracts; the road leads for a short distance on the bank of the Piave, and then quite it entirely.

Feltre ("Albergo del Vapore) is a thriving town (5450 inhab.), consisting of an upper and lower quarter, and is the seat of a bishop. In the upper part is the Cathedral, with ancient stained glass; in the lower is the post-office, near it the Albergo, and opposite the latter a café where omnibus-tickets for Primolano are issued. The vehicle itself, however, starts from a point lower down (round the first corner). Feltre is said to possess the oldest pawn-establishment in the world (dating from the 15th cent.).

Near Ponzano, which lies 1½ M. from the road, the valley of the Cismone (p. 291) is entered, but again quitted at Arizzie, beyond which the road soon descends into the Val Sugana, watered by the Brenta. The women here wear their hair in a quaint fashion, cutting it short over the forehead. Primolano (poor inn) is situated in a deep basin, surrounded by perpendicular precipices, see p. 285. Omnibus to Borgo once daily, 1 fl.; to Bassano twice, see p. 284.

The road from Belluno to Conegliano returns to Capo di Ponte (see above), where it crosses the Piave by a wooden bridge of a single arch, 90 ft. above the river. The winged lion of St. Mark and the date 1606 indicate that the original bridge was constructed by the Venetians; its remnants were afterwards employed in the erection of its successor.

11½ M. Santa Croce is situated on a picturesque lake. The road passes three small lakes, and leads through a narrow gorge to Serravalle, at the foot of a range of hills which descend from the Alps in a S.W. direction.

9½ M. Ceneda (Posta), an episcopal see.

9¼ M. Conegliano (Posta), and railway thence to Venice, see Baedeker's N. Italy.
68. From Linz to Bruck by Steyer and Rottenmann.

Railway from Linz to Weyer in 4 hrs. (3 fl. 60, 2 fl. 70, 1 fl. 80 kr.); from Rottenmann to Leoben in 2½ hrs. (3 fl. 24, 2 fl. 4, 1 fl. 62 kr.). The railway from Weyer to Rottenmann through the Ennsthal and the Pass Gesäus is in course of construction; no regular diligence communication.

The train crosses the Traun. Stat. Asten. Then Enns (Adler; Krone), an ancient, picturesquely situated little town, surrounded with walls, and commanded by Prince Auersperg's castle of Ennseck.

The railway to Steyer here diverges from the Kaiserin-Elisabeth line to the S.W., and at stat. Ernshtofen enters the broad valley of the Enns.

Steyer (Goldener Löwe; Ochs; Schiff), a town at the confluence of the Steyer with the Enns, with 11,000 inhab., is noted for its iron-wares. The old town, situated in the angle between the two rivers, is connected with its suburbs Ennsdorf and Steyerdorf by two bridges. On an eminence rises the Castle of Steyer, the property of Prince Lamberg. The Gothic Church (consecrated in 1443) contains fine stained glass and a font in bronze, with reliefs, of 1569; also a modern votive-altar in carved wood, gilded and painted. The New Rathaus is also worthy of notice. — Hall, with a spring strongly impregnated with iodine, lies 10½ M. to the W.; diligence in 2 hrs.

The railway continues to traverse the picturesque green valley of the Enns, following its r. bank, and running close to the road (termed 'Eisenstrasse', or 'iron-road', owing to the great traffic in that metal). Stat. Garsten and Ternberg, both on the l. bank of the river; then Losenstein, with ancient church and the ruins of a castle, a village inhabited principally by nail-manufacturers. Next stat. Reich-Raming, at the mouth of the Ramingbach, possessing extensive brass manufactories and imperial ironworks. The train affords a succession of pleasant views of the profound, dark-green valley. Stat. Gross-Raming; then

Weyer, another village of iron and steel manufacturers, at present the terminus of the railway. The extension of the line to Altenmarkt, Hieflau, Admont, Lietzen, and Rottenmann is in progress.

The Ennsthal and with it the road here turn to the S.; the scenery is remarkably attractive, and a succession of different mountain landscapes is enjoyed. From 14 M. Altenmarkt (Post; Adler) a road leads to the S.W. ☞
St. Gallen (and the monastery of Admont, see below), a village commanded by the castle of Gallenstein, erected by the abbots of Admont for the protection of the valley.

The Salza, which rises on the Göller at the base of the Wiener Wald Mts., falls into the Enns at Reifting. The long wooden barrier at the mouth is intended to prevent the escape of the floating timber.

123/4 M. Hieflau (Steuber, opposite the post-office) is situated at the entrance of the Gesäus defile (one-horse carr. to Admont 31/2 fl.). On the r. near Eisenerz rises the Calvarienstein, whence a fine view may be obtained.

From Hieflau to Leoben by Eisenerz (28 M.). The road (‘Eisenstrasse’, see above), which was the Lüns and Bruck diligence route before the construction of the railway, quits the Enns and ascends towards the E. After 6 M. it passes the castle of Leopoldstein on the l.; a little farther from the road lies the picturesque dark blue Lake of Leopoldstein, over which tower the rocky precipices of the Mauerberg.

.9 M. Eisenerz (‘Fließhauer Brödl), an old market-town possessing mines, as its name (‘iron-ore’) imports, is commanded on the E. by the abrupt and barren Pfaffenstein (6110 ft.), on the W. by the Kaiserschild (6817 ft.). The Church of St. Oswald is a Gothic structure of 1279. The tower on the height to the S. is the Schicht-Thurm (‘shift-tower’), the bell of which conveys various signals to the miners.

To the S. the red Erzberg (5296 ft.) closes the valley. This ‘ore-mountain’ is so productive that the ore is quarried in summer without the aid of mining operations. In winter, however, the subterranean mode of excavation is more convenient. The Schatzkammern, a number of empty chambers in the mountain, the walls of which are curiously encrusted with white ‘flos ferris’, a species of arragonite, are very remarkable. The lower part of the mountain belongs to Eisenerz and is worked by the Austrian government, the upper and more productive part is the property of companies in Vordernberg. Permission to visit the mines (interesting to mineralogists) is obtained at the imperial mining-office. The mines and furnaces, some of which have been in operation for 1000 years, employ about 5000 hands and yield 20,000 tons of iron annually.

The road ascends the steep Präbühl (4014 ft.), the summit of which is 5 M. from Eisenerz, and 1900 ft. above it. This is a pass of the Swabian chain (Hochschwab,' p. 313,' 9 M. to the N.E.), beyond which the road descends to Vordernberg (Post), a prosperous and pretty situated place, and Trofajach.

181/2 M. Leoben (p. 321); on the r. the château of Göß.

The defile of *Gesäus is a profound and narrow valley, 15 M. in length, flanked by huge pine-clad rocks, between which dashes the impetuous Enns. The name signifies the ‘pass of the roaring waters’, but is hardly applicable except when the stream is swollen.

16 M. Admont (Bräuhaus; Post) is a market-town in the broad green Ennthal. The celebrated Benedictine Abbey of Admont (‘ad montes’) was almost entirely destroyed by fire in April, 1865, but the greater part of the valuable library was fortunately saved. The church and abbey have since been rebuilt. On a hill to the l. rises the château of Röthelstein. On the r., 3 M. below Admont, is the Frauenberg, on which stands the handsome pilgrimage church of Mariakulm.
11½ M. Lienzen (Stanzinger, opposite the post-office) is an important market-town on the road from Bruck to Aussee and Ischl.

The road crosses the Enns and ascends the uninteresting valley of the Palfen, the entrance to which is commanded by the handsome château of Streckau, the property of the Abbey of Admont.

9¼ M. Bottenmann (Post), a small mining and iron-manufacturing town, is at present the terminus of the railway (see above). From stat. Trielen a good road leads to Judenburg (p. 322) by Hohentauern. To the r. near Gaishorn lies the lake of that name. The line gradually ascends to the summit of the Schober Pass (2700 ft.), and then descends by stat. Wald, Kalwang (Post), and Mautern to St. Michael, a station on the line from Bruck to Villach (p. 322).

69. From Salzburg to Villach.

138 M. Diligence twice weekly in 31 hrs.

From Salzburg to
30 M. Werfen, see R. 42. The road S. leads hence to Gastein, that to the S.E. to
11 M. Hütttau (Post) and
9 M. Radstadt (Post), a town of some antiquity. The source of the Enns is about 6 M. S.W., in the Flachau, an Alpine valley containing a number of smelting-works. A direct road leads from Radstadt to Gastein by Wagrain and St. Johann, in the Pongau (p. 194), 11½ M. shorter than the high road by Werfen, but not always practicable for carriages.

The road now intersects the valley of the Enns, and ascends S. in the valley of the Tauernache to
8½ M. Untertauern (Post), at the foot of the Radstadt Tauern. Beyond a narrow ravine, termed the Kessel, the roar of a *Fall of the Tauernache, which precipitates itself into an abyss 600 ft. in depth, is audible. A sign-post indicates the route to this fine cascade, which is not far distant from the road. At the Radstadtter Tauern (5550 ft.), the culminating point of the pass, which was known to the Romans, is situated the Tauernhaus, a species of hospice, with a chapel and a burial-ground where ill-fated travellers who have perished in the snow are interred. The lofty walls are designed for protection against the wolves in winter.

18 M. Tweng (Post) lies at the S. base of the Tauern.

Mauternsdorf is a small market-town, commanded by the tower of an ancient castle, 140 ft. in height, in the Lungau.

The Lungau, where the sources of the Mur are situated, is a lofty basin enclosed by an amphitheatre of mountains, the valleys of which converge towards the centre of the basin between St. Michael and Tamsweg. The Mur rises in the valley towards the S.W., termed the Murwinkel, in the background of which towers the Hafnerheuck (10,044 ft.). A high road leads
from Tamsweg by Murau and Unsmark, following the course of the Mur, to Judenburg (p. 322).

11 1/2 M. St. Michael (Post) on the Mur. The Katschberg (5082 ft.), over which the road leads hence towards the S., separates the district of Salzburg from Carinthia.

9 M. Remnweg (Post).

8 1/2 M. Gmünd (Lax; Post), a small town with a château of Count Lodron, at the mouth of the Maltatal, is surrounded by numerous iron-foundries.

The Maltatal is a beautiful valley, about 40 M. in length, containing numerous waterfalls. Maltein ("Inn), the principal place in the valley, is 6 M. from Gmünd; at the Pfägelhof, 6 M. farther, is the mouth of the Gössgraben, a valley possessing several fine cascades, and commanded by the Sauleck (10,108 ft.). Through this valley and over the Dössner Scharte to Mallnitz (p. 201), a fatiguing walk of 10—11 hrs. The Maltatal terminates at the Flint, above which tower the lofty Hochalmpitze (11,026 ft.), the Anbogl (10,674 ft.), and the Hafnerkogel (10,044 ft.). Difficult glacier-passes lead hence S.W. over the Gross-Flint-Scharte to Mallnitz, W. over the Klein-Flint-Scharte to Gastein (p. 200), and N. over the Arlscharte to the Gross-Arlthal in the Salzburg district (p. 194).

9 M. Spital (*Post), a village on the Drau, with a handsome château of Prince Porcia. A walk hence to the Millstädter See, and back through the narrow ravine of the Liseer- Thal, which may be accomplished in 2 hrs., is strongly recommended.

To Brixen through the Pusterthal (p. 300) diligence daily in 2 1/4 hrs. The route is by (11 M.) Sachsenburg, (11 1/2 M.) Greifenburg, (11 M.) Oberdrauburg, and (11 1/2 M.) Lienz (p. 299). The route to Helligenblut diverges N.W. from the road, before Sachsenburg is reached, and ascends the Möllhal, see p. 204.

9 1/2 M. Paternion, a considerable market-town.

14 M. Villach see p. 342. — Railway to Klagenfurt and Marburg see R. 80.

70. From Vienna to Mariazell and Bruck on the Mur.

Railway from Vienna to Mürrzuschlag, express in 4 hrs. From Mürrzuschlag to Mariazell (35 1/2 M.) two-horse carr. in 6 hrs., 20 fl.; from Mürrzuschlag to Müritzeg in 2 hrs., 6 fl.; one-horse carr. 1/3rd less. The driver should be desired to stop for 1/2 hr. at Neuberg (see below), in order that the traveller may visit the church. — Between Bruck and Mariazell (37 1/2 M.) a light post-vehicle runs daily in 9 1/2 hrs., fare 4 fl.

Since the completion of the Semmering Railway travellers generally approach Mariazell from Mürrzuschlag or Bruck. The route from Mürrzuschlag to Mariazell and thence to Bruck is very attractive, affording the traveller a glimpse at the mountain-scenery of Styria without great sacrifice of time or energy.

Railway-journey to Mürrzuschlag see R. 73. A good road leads hence, ascending the wooded valley of the Mürz, which is enclosed by the buttresses of the Veitschapl (6478 ft.), the E. prolongation of the Hochschwab (p. 313), and those of the Schneecälp (6213 ft.). Several iron-works are passed; then (41/2 M.) Copellien and (3 M.) Neuberg (*Post). The latter possesses a handsome Gothic church, consecrated in 1472, with lofty nave and aisles
supported by 14 slender columns, and of very elegant proportions. By the walls are tombstones of former abbots. The beautiful crypt is entered from the well preserved cloisters, which contain portraits of all the abbots. The very extensive buildings of the former Cistercian Abbey, suppressed in 1792 by the Emperor Joseph, are adjacent to the church. In the vicinity of Neuberg are important imperial iron-works. Fine retrospect from the height. To the r. rise the slopes of the Schneefalp, which is occasionally ascended from Neuberg (in 5 hrs., part of the route is over loose stones; comp. p. 319). Beyond Neuberg the valley contracts and becomes more picturesque; by the side of the road flows the clear and rapid Mürs. Near Krampen are extensive imperial smelting-works and stores of wood.

At Mürzsteg (Post, or Adler), 6 M. from Neuberg, the road quits the Mürz and leads W. across the Niederalp (3994 ft., fine view of the Hochschwab) to Wegscheid, 12 M. from Mürzsteg, a village situated 7½ M. S. of Mariazell (comp. p. 312).

In preference to the carriage-road the pedestrian should proceed by a good path (guide unnecessary) from Mürzsteg to the N., following the course of the Mürz, across the Scheiterboden (3 M.). Thus far the route is by a carriage-road, leading through wood. The traveller then proceeds by a footpath on the l. bank of the brook, through wild and narrow ravines between the cliffs of the Schneefalp and those of the Proleswund and Seekopf. After a walk of 1½ hr. the gorge becomes so narrow as to afford space for the stream alone, and the path is supported by a wooden gallery resting on iron bars inserted in the rock. In the midst of this rocky wilderness, near an iron bridge across the stream, a waterfall descends from a cavity above, termed the Todten Weibl (2687 ft.) from a peasant-woman having been found dead at this spot many years ago. A number of dilapidated wooden steps, passing a hermitage, ascend to the orifice whence the cascade issues.

The Mürz is again crossed by another iron bridge. The valley soon expands into a green dale, surrounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains, where the hamlet of Freyn (20 min. from the Todten Weibl) is situated. The church, parsonage, and school are comprised within a single handsome building. Poor inn, crowded by pilgrims to Mariazell in August.

Two routes lead from Freyn to Mariazell, a Carriage-road leading round the mountain, past the iron-works (18 M.), and a Footpath over the Freyssattel (4252 ft.) (4 hrs. walk). The latter is the more attractive, but is wet and slippery at places after rain. Guide (1 ft.) unnecessary; the path, once found, is not easily mistaken. It quits the carriage-road by a sign-post, 1½ M. from Freyn, and ascends to the r. into the wood past a figure of St. George; in 3/4 hr., beyond another image of a saint, the summit of the Freyssattel is attained. The precipice on the l.
is the Student; to the S.W. in the background rises the bald summit of the Oetscher (6320 ft.). Then a steep descent. Below the (20 min.) third image of a saint, attached to a pine-tree, the path divides; that to the l. is now followed, descending by a charcoal-burner’s hut to the (1½ hr.) Salsau, where the road is reached (6 M. more to Mariazell). The latter descends by the stream and finally rapidly ascends a ridge, from the summit of which the Dirrenstangel (or Dürrenstein) is seen facing the traveller; l. the Hochschwab (p. 313). The handsome towers of the church of Mariazell now soon appear.

Mariazell (2744 ft.) (°Hirsch; Adler; °Löwe; °Weintraube; Goldene Krone; Bräu; Fleischhacker. One-horse carr. to Wechselboden 4 fl.; to Kastenriegel, as far as the point where the footpath diverges to the r. over the mountain, 2½ fl. — Steiwagen to St. Pölten in 18 hrs., 3 fl.; also to Bruck in correspondence with the day-trains) consists almost entirely of inns and taverns, but is so crowded on the occasions of the great processions (that of Vienna on July 1st, that of Graz on Aug. 14th) and during the latter half of August, that comfortable quarters cannot possibly be obtained, unless ordered several weeks previously.

Mariazell, very picturesquely situated in a wide mountain-basin, surrounded by beautiful wooded mountains of varied forms, is the most frequented shrine in Austria, visited by 70 great and a number of smaller processions annually, consisting of upwards of 250,000 pilgrims on an average. These pilgrimages are almost the exclusive source of subsistence of the 900 inhab. of the village. The numerous and well-built houses were re-erected after a fire in 1827. In the centre of the village rises the imposing church with its four towers, erected at the close of the 17th cent. The handsome Gothic central tower belongs to the original structure of the 14th cent. The miraculous image of the Virgin and Child, 18 inches in height, carved in lime-wood, was presented by a priest of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Lambrecht (mother-church of Mariazell) in 1167. A chapel erected here for its reception by the Margrave Henry I. of Moravia in 1200 was superseded in 1363 by a larger edifice, founded by Lewis I. of Hungary after a victory over the Turks. The reliefs over the portal bear reference to the foundation of the church.

Interior. In the nave is the Chapel containing the small miraculous image, sumptuously decorated, with 12 columns of silver &c. A number of devotees are generally clustered round the shrine, sometimes repeating their prayers in a loud key, and sometimes performing the circuit of the chapel or moving about in the church on their knees, provided with tapers burning in honour of the Virgin. Large votive pictures in oil are painted on the pillars. The Pulpit consists of a large mass of red porphyry. Over the High-Altar is a large Cross of ebony, with two life-size figures in silver, representing God the Father and God the Son, presented by Emperor Charles VI. Beneath the cross is a silver globe, 6 ft. in diameter, round which a serpent is coiled. To the r. and l. of the high altar are two large votive pictures of the magistrates of Brünn, l. the siege of Brünn by the Swedes in 1645, r. the siege by the Prussians in 1742. In the corner near
the latter is a long table on which devotees place their rosaries and other objects for consecration.

Round the upper Galleries are suspended numerous small votive pictures. The larger and older pictures above the arches, representing various miraculous events connected with Marizell, are always surrounded by numerous spectators. A staircase in the S.W. Tower leads to a chamber containing the 'Kripplein' (manger), a plastic representation of the Nativity, r. the Adoration of the Magi, l. a group of Styrian peasants with various offerings.

The Treasury contains a valuable collection of ecclesiastical vessels of precious metals, shrines, jewels, trinkets, miniature altars composed of precious stones, ancient missals, &c.; also the gold pen of the eminent Zach. Werner (presented to him by the Primate Dalberg), bequeathed by him to this church.

At the numerous booths which surround the church every variety of refreshment for soul and body may be purchased by the pious. — On May 8th, 1805, the church was employed by the French as a receptacle for their Austrian prisoners; on March 12th, 1809, the market-place was again occupied by French troops.

Pleasant excursion through the Grünau (Marien Waterfall, refreshments at the *Fränzbauer's) to the *Erloßene, 1 hr. N.W. of Marizell, a small lake surrounded by picturesque mountains (Seewirth, a tolerable inn on the opp. bank). *Finest view from the opposite bank. A boat may be hired at the fisherman's.

The *Fall of the Lassing (3½ hrs. N. by Mitterbach), which descends in three leaps to a depth of 400 ft., merits a visit; grand rock-scenery and fine view (*Wienerbruckel Inn). The volume of water is capable of being increased by means of a sluice (fee 2 fl.). — From Mitterbach a road leads N.E. to St. Pölten (p. 158), a station on the Vienna and Linz Railway. — From Marizell to Weichselboden (Hochschwab), Wildalpen, and Eisenerz, a very attractive route, see R. 71. — Diligence to Bruck and carriage to Mürzzuschlag, see p. 309.

The road from Marizell to Bruck is hilly and rugged. Below Marizell the Salsa is crossed. On a rocky and wooded eminence which rises in the valley stands the Siegmunds Kapelle, originally fortified and surrounded with lofty walls to protect it against the attacks of the Turks, who in the 16th cent. frequently invaded these remote valleys. The Imperial Foundry (3½ M. S. of Marizell), which is next reached, is the most important gun-foundry in Austria, where about 100 pieces of heavy calibre are manufactured annually, and 800 workmen are employed. Permission to visit the Brandhof (see below) must be applied for here. *Inn here pleasanter than those of Marizell.

From the Foundry to Weichselboden (p. 814) by the Kastensiegel, a pleasant excursion. The route is by the high road as far as (3¼ M.) Wegscheid, where it diverges to the r. In 5 min. a sign-post is reached, and the traveller proceeds to the r. by a carriage-road, constructed by the late Archduke John to his chase on the Hochschwab, first ascending through wood, then descending through a wild mountain-district, to the Kastenriegel (2 hrs.), a small grassy dale at the foot of the Doppelwand, a rock belonging to the Hochschwab. After another ascent of a few min. the Hußtal, or Eisse, is entered, a ravine enclosed by lofty precipices; the Ring (p. 314),
the most striking point, is reached in \(\frac{3}{4}\) hr. Then a descent to \((\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) Weichselboden, see p. 314. The inn is beyond the bridge.

About 39\(\frac{1}{4}\) M., from the Foundry is situated the small village of Wegscheid (p. 310); farther on, beneath the slopes of the Seeberg, are the Gollrad Iron-works, a short distance beyond which the *Brandhof (3663 ft.), a country-residence of the late Archduke John (d. 1859), is reached.

The château is adorned with stained glass, statues, and reminiscences of the chase. The garden contains a choice collection of Alpine plants. The small Gothic chapel, with two paintings by Schnorr, is interesting. The ciborium is carved in cedar-wood from Lebanon. Beneath the altar is the vault destined by the Archduke for his last resting-place (he was, however, interred at Gratz). One of the saloons contains statues of Ferdinand of the Tyrol, Charles II. of Styria, Emp. Maximilian I., Francis I. and Maria Theresa. In the ‘room of the chase’ are portraits of Maximilian I. and Hofer, beneath the latter Hofer’s rifle; also weapons, antlers, sportsman’s gear, &c.

The following walk from Wegscheid is recommended to pedestrians: Past the (6 M.) Brandhof, and across the Seeberg; then, where a view is disclosed of a strikingly picturesque valley surrounded by rocky mountains, the road is quitted by a foot-path to the 1. descending to (1 hr.) Seewiesen. In favourable weather the ascent of the *Hochschwab (7441 ft.) should be undertaken hence (with guide and provisions). A guide may be procured by applying at the village-inn (to the Hochschwab and down to Weichselboden 3 fl.). The previous night should if possible be spent at a chalet, 2 hrs. from Seewiesen; thence to the summit 4 hrs., descent to Weichselboden 4 hrs. (see p. 314). A very striking insight into the wild and imposing scenery of the Styrian Mts. is presented by the rocky gorges of the Hochschwab.

18 M. Seewiesen (Post) is beautifully situated in a most attractive Alpine valley. Beyond the market-town of Aflenz the narrow and picturesque Thörlthal commences, where several iron-works and the ruined castle of Schachenstein are situated. The road then crosses the Mürz and leads to railway-stat. Kappenberg (p. 320).

18\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Bruck on the Mur see p. 320.

71. From Mariazell to Eisenerz by Wildalpen.

One-horse carr. to Weichselboden 6 fl. (in 4 hrs.), thence to Wildalpen in 2\(\frac{1}{4}\) hrs.) 4 fl., from Wildalpen to Hieflau (in 6 hrs.) 8 fl. Distance from Mariazell to Weichselboden 18\(\frac{1}{2}\) M., thence to Wildalpen, where there is a good inn, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.

The road, practicable for light vehicles only, and traversing a very picturesque district, quits the above-described road to Bruck at the (3\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Imperial Foundry (p. 312) and turns S.W. into the valley of the Salza. It leads through beautiful rocky scenery to (7 M.) Gretth (Kreuz, very poor), quits the river, and ascends the ‘Hals’ (2788 ft.), at the summit of which the Hochschwab comes in view. The hilly road, occasionally traversing dense pine-
forest and descending to the ravines of the Salza, which is here confined by a dam to facilitate the timber-floating operations, next reaches (8 M.) Weichselboden.

The Footpath to Weichselboden, preferable to the road, and effecting a saving of 2½ M., diverges in the valley to the l. from the road and traverses the high ground. The new carriage-road from Greith over the Hochleiten is also shorter. The most beautiful route is the carriage-road over the Kastenriegl (p. 312) and through the Höle, formerly the chase of the Archduke John, skirting the extensive and profound basin of the valley at a considerable height above it. Far above, on the huge rocky pinnacles on the opposite side of the abyss, chamois are occasionally seen grazing.

18½ M. Weichselboden (2140 ft.) (*Inn) consists of a small group of houses only.

The neighbouring mountains abound in game. On the occasion of grand battues as many as 200 chamois are frequently driven into the ‘Ring’, a mountain-basin, S. E. of Weichselboden, completely surrounded by precipices. The heath-cock, with the feathers of which the Styrian sportsmen decorate their hats, is also met with here. This locality, formerly the property of Archduke John, lies ¾ hr. from Weichselboden, at the extremity of the wooded valley termed the Höle. — The Hochschwab (p. 313) is frequently ascended from Weichselboden (guide 3–4 fl., and provisions necessary). To the Edelboden (a bed of hay at the forester’s) 3 hrs., thence to the summit 4 hrs. (descent on the other side to Seewiesen in 3½–4 hrs.).

The carriage-road to Wildalpen continues to follow the rocky ravine of the Salza; scenery sufficiently picturesque to reward the pedestrian. At the Klaus (1 M.) a small tunnel is passed through; near the bridge (3¼ M.) a small waterfall.

11½ M. Wildalpen (1781 ft.) (*Ziegler, by the church, a comfortable country-inn), a thriving village, situated in a basin of the Salza, possesses several iron-forges on the banks of the Seissenbach, which here falls into the Salza.

Beyond Wildalpen the valley of the Salza is less wild. It is enclosed between rocks, worn by the action of the water into grotesque forms. Above

13½ M. Allerheiligen, a hamlet of the parish of Pfaffau, the road divides: that on the r. bank leads to Reitling; that on the l., leading to Hieflau, is to be selected. After 3½ M. the Salza is quitted; from the height a pleasing survey of the valley of Lainbach is enjoyed. The Grüne Esche Inn is 1½ M. farther; then, after 1½ more,

12 M. Games-Hieflau, situated on the high road to

9 M. Eiseners, see p. 307.

From Wildalpen to Eiseners direct. Pedestrians may avoid the long and not very attractive circuit by Hieflau by taking the direct footpath from Wildalpen across the mountains to Eiseners, a walk of 9½ hrs. Guide (not absolutely necessary) as far as the highest point (3 hrs.) 1 fl.; thence to Eiseners superfluous. The direction is as follows: At Wildalpen the course of the Seissenbach is ascended towards the S.; ¼ hr., where the road divides, that to the r., following the Seissenbach with its numerous waterfalls, is gradually ascended, leading through several ravines to the plateau of (1 hr.) Hinter Wildalpen. Here a footpath to the l. is followed, crossing a small bridge, skirting an enclosure, and leading through a (25 min.) farm-yard.
The path now ascends rapidly through the Schreyer, a green, flower-carpeted ravine. After \(\frac{3}{4}\) hr. a bridge is crossed, leading to the W. slope of the valley; \(\frac{1}{4}\) hr. farther the level path in a straight direction must be avoided and the steep and stony slope ascended; after 10 min. more the path divides, that to the l. is somewhat shorter, but both branches soon re-unite. The path continues to lead towards the S. (on the l. rises the Pfaifenstein), and soon reaches the (10 min.) summit of the Eisenershöhe (4760 ft.), indicated by a broken cross; on the l. rises the Hochschwang (p. 313) and a portion of the Swabian chain.

The steep path now descends over loose stones and rock in a straight direction to the (1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) chalets (milk and stale bread the only refreshments) of Erzenboden. A short distance beyond the Erzenboden pastures a carriage-road is attained, hewn in the rocks and protected by a parapet. On the r. rises the perpendicular cliff of the Zargenkopf, 1000 ft. above the road; on the l. lies a profound, pine-clad ravine, 1000 ft. below, whilst in a straight direction a view is obtained of a sharp and indented rocky ridge. This is the finest point of the entire route. After a short distance at the same level (at a small house the turn to the l. is to be avoided), the road descends in long and somewhat steep windings to the base of the mountain, where a forester’s house is situated on the beautiful meadows of the Seebach, 1\(\frac{3}{4}\) hr. from the Erzenboden pasture. The Seebach, which falls into the Leopoldsteiner See (p. 307), is now crossed, the road slightly ascends through dense pine-forest, and finally descends to the (3 M.) high road, which (to the l.) leads to (1\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Eiseners (p. 307).

72. From Vienna to Neustadt and Oedenburg.

Rosalienkapelle, Forchtenstein, Eisenstadt.

Railway to Neustadt in 2 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 34, 1 fl. 76, 2 fl. 17 kr. Austr.), thence to Oedenturg in 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr. (fares from Vienna 3 fl. 78, 2 fl. 84, 1 fl. 89 kr. Austr.).

Railway-journey as far as Baden, see p. 153. On the heights to the r. are the Calvarienberg and the ruins of Rauhenstein and Rauheneck; in the middle the château of Weilburg and the Helenenthal. The view to the l. over the broad plain, sprinkled with villages, is bounded by the Leitha Mts. At Vöslau (*Schweizerhof) the best Austrian wine (especially the red) is produced. The long, low building, seen before the station is reached, is a dépôt of wines. The large pond in the park of Count Fries, fed by a thermal spring, contains water at a constant temperature of 750 Fahr. The swimming and other baths here are much frequented.

Next stat. Kottingbrunn. To the r. near Leobersdorf rises the barren, yellowish-grey Schneeberg (p. 319). Next stat. Felixdorf. Near Thereisenfeld (an establishment for invalid officers founded by Maria Theresa in 1763) are extensive fields of Indian corn. To the r. is the Raketendorf, where the Congreve rockets employed by the Austrian army are manufactured. (The Imperial rocket-corps is stationed at Neustadt.)

Neustadt, or Wienerisch-Neustadt (Hirsch; Ungar. Krone, both in the town; Stadler, near the stat.), birthplace of the emperors Frederick IV., and Maximilian I., was entirely destroyed, with the exception of 14 houses, by a conflagration in 1834. The town is surrounded by a lofty, pinnacled wall. Popul. 10,800.
The Parish Church, with two lofty spires, restored after an earthquake in 1768, contains several tombstones with well executed reliefs on the N. pillars. To the r. in the choir the monument, with bust in high relief of cardinal Khlesel (d. 1631), son of a baker at Vienna, subsequently chancellor of the University of Vienna, and minister of the Emperor Matthew. The Hungarian Counts Zríny and Frangepani, who were executed as rebels in 1671, are interred in the churchyard. Their tombstone, immured on the E. side of the church, near the principal portal, bears a Latin inscription, cautioning mortals not to rebel, like blind leaders of the blind, against God and their King.

On the E. side of the town stands the ancient ducale Castle of the Babenberg family. Over the entrance is a statue of the founder Frederick IV., whose favourite and bombastic motto A. E. I. O. U. ('Aller Ehren ist Oesterreich voll', i. e. Austria is full of all honours; or 'Austriae est imperare orbi universo') is inscribed on different parts of the walls, with the date 1415. The building was converted into a military academy (400 pupils) by Maria Theresa in 1752; the entrance-court contains a Statue of the Empress, holding in her right hand the charter of the foundation, by Gasser. In the interior are portraits of the foundress and several of the pupils of the establishment who have attained to celebrity. Admission is most easily procured between 12 and 2 o'clock. Beneath the high altar of the church of the former castle the Emp. Maximilian I. is interred (comp. p. 212). Neustadt also contains academies on an imposing scale for the education of officers of artillery and engineers.

The Neuklosterkirche (of the Cistercian order), also on the E. side of the town, contains (behind the high altar) the monument of Eleonora of Portugal (d. 1467), consort of Frederick IV.; adjoining it is a carved altar with wings, executed in 1447.

The Rathaus contains a magnificent silver tankard, 2 ft. in height, executed to commemorate the reconciliation of Frederick IV. of Austria and Matthew Corvinus of Hungary; other mementoes of the same epoch are also shown.

The Mariensäule in the principal square, erected in 1678, was surrounded in 1713 by six statues as a thank-offering in honour of the Virgin after the cessation of the plague.

Neustadt is connected with Vienna by means of a Canal, employed chiefly for the transport of coal and wood.

Railway Journey from Neustadt to Oedenburg uninteresting. Stat. Katselsdorf (3 M. S. lies Froschdorf, seat of the Duke of Bordeaux). At Neudörfl the line reaches the spurs of the Leytha Mts., the boundary between Austria and Hungary. A fertile, undulating tract is next traversed (vineyards, orchards, fields of Indian corn, etc.); to the l. an extensive survey of the plain, r. wooded mountains. Stat. Sauerbrunn (*Inn), which
possesses a mineral spring, presents a pleasing picture. Near Wiesen (Hungar. Rétsalu) the Rosaliencapelle rises on the mountain to the r.; below it is situated the castle of Forchtenstein (see below). Several small stations; then, at some distance from the station, Oedenburg (König v. Ungarn; Rose; Hirsch), Hungar. Soprony, the ancient Roman station Sopronium, with 18,000 inhab. (1/2 Protest.), a dull country-town. The Benedictine Church was erected in 1529 with the money found buried here in a Turkish military chest. Important cattle-markets are held here, at which about 40,000 oxen and 160,000 pigs are sold annually.

The Neusiedler See (Fertő), situated 7 M. to the W., formerly about 70 M. in circumference, and 9–13 ft. in depth, was of late almost entirely drained, and the vast area thus gained had been employed to agricultural purposes. Recently the water has again covered a large portion of its former bed, causing enormous damage. On the hills of the W. bank, near the small town of Rust, 12 M. N. of Oedenburg, good Hungarian wine is produced.

Interesting excursion to the Rosaliencapelle and Forchtenstein. The traveller should proceed (in 3½ hrs.) by the first train from Vienna to Matterdorff (poor inn), the third station on this side of Oedenburg. Thence on foot by the high road towards the S.W. to (3¾ M.) the village of Forchtenau (Inn), the property of Prince Esterhazy, with a Servite monastery, founded in 1690. At a chapel beyond the village, which is surrounded by fruit-trees, the road divides; that to the r. ascends rapidly, following the slope to the r., and in 25 min. reaches the castle of Forchtenstein, whence a broad carriage-road ascends gradually in 3/4 hr. to the summit of the hill, on which the *Rosaliencapelle (2426 ft.) is situated. This church, erected in 1695, attracts numerous pilgrims especially on the festival of the saint (Sept. 4th). A beautiful view is obtained hence: E. Oedenburg and the Neusiedler See, as far as Raab and the plains of the Raabau, N. the vast plain as far as Vienna, N.W. the chain of mountains from the Kahlenberg as far as the Schneeberg, S. and S.W. the Styrian Mts. Before making the ascent the traveller may order dinner at the inn adjoining the castle, where tolerable quarters for the night may also be procured.

The castle of *Forchtenstein, Hungar. Frakno, about 1236 ft. above the sea-level, 618 ft. above Forchtenau, situated on a limestone-rock rising abruptly on three sides, and a conspicuous object from a great distance, was erected in the 12th cent., and subsequently remodelled. It was presented in 1622 by Emperor Ferdinand II. to Count Esterhazy, whose son (elevated to the rank of a prince by Emperor Leopold II. in 1687) caused it to be fortified. The outworks and bastions still exist. The interior, now uninhabited, is also well preserved, although unaltered during upwards of a century. A garrison of 8 grenadiers in the service of the prince guard the castle, and a few prisoners are confined here by the authorities of Oedenburg.
A gateway, drawbridge, and archway, above which is the Virgin as the Patrona Hungariae, lead to the outer court. The castellan (fee 50 kr.), who conducts visitors through the castle, lives on the 1. The castle is entered by a long vaulted passage, a crocodile's skin suspended in which has given rise to several versions of a dragon-legend. In the entrance-court a poor equestrian statue of the first prince (d. 1712). The visitor now enters a series of apartments and saloons destitute of ornament, but hung with pictures of battles with the Turks, and family and other portraits, comprising John Hunyadi (d. 1476), the most intrepid of Hungarian heroes, his celebrated son King Matthew Corvinus (d. 1490), Skanderbeg, the 'Turk-slayer', and finally all the officers of the regiment of hussars which Prince Esterhazy levied and equipped at his own expense when appealed to for aid by the Empress Maria Theresa. One room is entirely hung with the sabre-sashes of that regiment. The Arsenal consists of a number of chambers containing weapons and banners, horse-hair plumes, drams, &c.

In the N. tower, the oldest part of the castle, is a deep Dungeon, where according to tradition Princess Rosalia, wife of one of the former proprietors, was starved to death. The Rosalienkapelle on the height above is said to have been founded in expiation of this barbarous crime.

The Cistern, hewn in the rock by Turkish prisoners in 1660–90 to a depth of 450 ft., possesses a remarkable echo, which repeats each word three times distinctly. The princely Treasury, one of the richest in Europe, and of considerable antiquarian value, is not shown to strangers.

Esterház, another castle of Prince Esterhazy erected in 1760, restored in 1846, lies 12 M. S.E. of Oedenburg. The principal castle of this family, however, is that of Eisenstadt, situated near the town (Adler Inn) of that name (Hungar. Kismartomy), and fitted up with regal magnificence. It was erected in 1683, and enlarged in 1805. The extensive hot-houses contain upwards of 70,000 species of plan's. The beautiful park, situated on the Leytha hills, commands a view of the Neusiedler-See. The Leopoldine Temple contains a statue of a Princess Liechtenstein, a member of the Esterhazy family, by Canova. Haydn, the celebrated composer, who held the office of band-master to the prince, is interred in the pilgrimage-church of Maria Ennsiedl near Eisenstadt. Almost the entire district around Eisenstadt belongs to the Esterhazy family.

73. From Vienna to Gratz.

Railway, express trains (3 times weekly, 1st class only) in 6, ordinary trains daily in 8–9 hrs. (fares 13 fl. 50, 10 fl. 13, 6 fl. 75 kr.). Views, especially in crossing the Semmering, to the 1.

A glimpse at this remarkable railway may be obtained by proceeding as far as Mürzzuschlag only, and back in one day (return-tickets issued in summer), but an excursion of three days will be found far more interesting: 1st Rail. to stat. Semmering, ascend Sonnenwendsteine, proceed to Mürzzuschlag in the evening, 2nd. By Neuberg to Mürzsteg, walk to Todten Weiβ, return to Neuberg in the evening; 3rd. Carr. to the Nassebauer, and by Nassberg and Nasswald to the Singertn (early dinner); walk in the afternoon through the Hüttenthal to Reichenau and Payerbach; return to Vienna by express train in the evening.

To the r. beyond Neustadt the Schneeberg is visible from the summit nearly to the base; to the S. rise the Leytha Mts. Extensive fields of maize and pine-plantations are passed. On the hills to the r. in the distance is seen the well preserved castle
of Sebenstein, the property of Prince Liechtenstein. Next stat. St. Egiden; then Neunkirchen, a manufacturing place. Scenery picturesque and varied. Beyond stat. Ternitz the Schneeberg again comes in view on the r.; Pöschach is a small manufacturing place; then Gloggnitz (*Rail. Restaurant), at the base of the Semmering. To the l. on the height is the castle of Wartenstein. The Gloggnitzer Schloss on an eminence, with its numerous windows, once a Benedictine Abbey (suppressed 1803), is now the seat of the different authorities of the district.

The Schneeberg (6809 ft.) is occasionally ascended from Gloggnitz or Payerbach, but better still from Buchberg. Carr. from stat. Neunkirchen (see above) to Buchberg 6 fl. Guide from Buchberg over the Schneeberg to the Singerin and through the Höllenthal to stat. Payerbach, 16 hrs. in all, 4–5 fl. The view from the summit is very extensive and imposing, but hardly repays the fatigue and expense of the excursion.

A very interesting walk may be taken from Reichenau through the Höllenthal or *Höllenthal, a wild valley enclosed by the abrupt and lofty precipices of the Schneeberg and the Raxalp, and traversed by the Schwarzw. From stat. Payerbach to Reichenau 1½ M.; omnibus in waiting.

Reichenau (*Fischer; *Watsnik, at the Thalhof, above Reichenau, expensive) attracts numerous visitors. The neighbourhood abounds in charming walks. A sign-post, beyond Kaiserbrunn, 6½ M. W. of Reichenau, indicates the road leading to the l. in 10 min. to the Höllenthal, a profound circular rocky basin, surrounded by lofty and perpendicular cliffs, somewhat resembling a gigantic theatre hewn in the rock. The road leads to the Singerin (rustic inn), 3 M. farther, but nothing more is seen by prolonging the walk thus far.

The Schneealp (6213 ft.) (p. 310) is occasionally ascended from the Singerin with guide, in 8 hrs.; the route is through the Nasavalththal to (1 hr.) Oberhof (*Briethof; Englisher) and across the Nasskamp to the Amisenbühl. The Windberg, the highest point of the Schneealp, is ascended in 3½ hr. from the chalet. Magnificent view of the Swabian chain, Oetscher, Schneeberg, Raxalp, &c. From the Schneealp to Neuberg (p. 309) a descent of 3 hrs., partly over loose stones, and precipitous at places.

At Gloggnitz (1378 ft.) the *Semmering Railway, probably the most imposing work of this description in Europe, commences. This portion of the line, 25 M. in length, cost upwards of 15 mill. fl. (1½ mill. pounds sterling). It is carried along the face of abrupt precipices by means of 15 tunnels and 15 bridges, affording a great variety of grand and picturesque views (to the l.). The train now begins to ascend. Schloss Gloggnitz presents an imposing aspect; in the valley flows the green Schwarza, near which is the extensive imperial paper-manufactory of Schlegelmühl. On the l. rises the Semmering with its three peaks; W. in the background the Raxalp. The line describes a wide circuit round the N. slopes (omnibus from stat. Payerbach to Reichenau, 1½ M. distant, see above) and crosses the valley of Reichenau by an imposing viaduct, 900 ft. in length (ascent 1:40). It then ascends the S. slope of the valley. The paper-manufactory again becomes visible far below in the valley; the Raxalp still forms the background to the W. Two short tunnels, then stat. Eichberg. Extensive view over the plain; Gloggnitz now lies 540 ft. below the train.
The train next skirts the Gotschakogel, passes through two tunnels, and reaches stat. Klamm, an old castle of Prince Liechtenstein, situated on a rocky pinnacle, once the key of Styria, but now half destroyed. Far below runs the former Semmering road, with several manufactories and the white houses of Schottwien in a ravine. Beyond the following tunnel a very picturesque retrospect is obtained of the castle of Klamm. The profound green and smiling valley is the Untere Atlitsgraben. The train next traverses a long gallery, provided with apertures for light, and supported by arches and a rocky bridge, skirting the Weinsettelwand; passing through a tunnel, it then crosses by means of two bridges to the S. slope of the Obere Atlitsgraben. Retrospect of the bridge with its double row of arches, in the background the Schneeberg.

After passing through three more tunnels the train stops at stat. Semmering, the culminating point of the line (2892 ft.), reached in 1 1/2 or 1 3/4 hr. from Gloggnitz. On the high road 1 M. from the stat., is the *Erzherzog Johann Inn, situated at the highest point of the road (3256 ft.). Near it is a monument to Emperor Charles VI., the founder of this ‘aditus ad maris Adriatici littora’.

The Sonnenwendstein (5089 ft.), the nearest S.E. neighbour of the Semmering, ascended (with guide, 70 kr.) in 21/2 hrs. from the inn, commands an extensive and beautiful panorama, resembling the view from the Rossliencapelle (p. 317), but more comprehensive, especially in the direction of Styria. Far below in the foreground are the Klamm, Schottwien, and the entire course of the railway. Rhododendrons flourish on the summit.

The line now avoids a farther ascent of 300 ft. by means of a straight tunnel, 1500 yds. in length, which penetrates the highest ridge of the Semmering, the boundary between Austria and Styria. Beyond the tunnel the train passes several peaceful green dales, and soon reaches stat. Müllerschlag (*Brauhaus: *Elephant; Adler or Post; Hirsch; *Bail. Restaurant), 2177 ft. above the sea-level. Agreeable excursion hence to Mariasell, see R. 70.

The line follows the Mürz, which flows through a picturesque, pine-clad valley containing a number of iron-forges. To the r. in the valley, beyond Krieglach, lies the modern château with four towers, and on the height the ancient castle of Mitterdorf. Kindberg is commanded by a château of Count Inzaghi, and Kapfenberg by the picturesque ruins of a castle of Count Stubenberg. Near stat. Bruck rises the ancient castle of Landskron.

Bruck (Eisenbahn-Gasthof; Adler; Mitterbräu) lies at the confluence of the Mürz and the Mur. The old castle with Romanesque arcades once belonged to the former princes of this district. An eminence beyond the railway stat. affords the best survey of the picturesque town. To Linz by Rottenmann and Steyer, see R. 68; to Mariazell, R. 70; to Klagenfurt and Villach, R. 74.
The train now enters the narrow valley of the Mur. At Pernegg there is a conspicuous château with grounds. Near Mitznitz are several large stalactite caverns; the finest is the Drachenhöhle, or Kugel-luken, near Rötheinstein, to the N., on the l. bank of the Mur; the entrance is reached by a laborious ascent of 1000 ft. (1 hr.). The forges of Frohnleiten, a village on the r. bank, and the castle of Pfensberg on an eminence on the l. bank belong to Prince Lobkowitz. The rocky castle of Rabenstein on the r. bank is the property of Prince Liechtenstein. The line passes the Badelwand by means of a gallery of 35 arches, above which the high road is situated; the Mur flows by the side of the railway. Pegau possesses silver and lead mines.

About 2 hrs. E. rises the Schöckel (4714 ft.), with crater-like apertures termed the 'Wetterlöcher', which is occasionally visited from Graz (4½ hrs.).

The train crosses the Mur, and beyond stat. Klein-Stübing enters a fertile basin where the isolated Schlossberg, or castle-hill of Gratz rises, at the base of which the capital of Styria is situated. Next stat. Gratwein. On the eminence to the W. lies Strassengel, a picturesque Gothic pilgrimage-church of 1355, with open-work tower. The castle of Gösting on the r., the property of Count Attems, and a favourite resort of the Gratzers, once successfully resisted a siege by the Turks. The castle of Eggenberg, to the r., 3 M. from Gratz, belonging to Count Herberstein, is connected with the town by an avenue. The chapel of the château contains a monument to the countess, by Canova.

74. From Bruck to Villach.

168 M. Railway in 8—12 hrs.; fares 9 fl. 50, 7 fl. 16, 4 fl. 77 kr.

The line ('Imperial Southern Railway' as far as Leoben, beyond it the 'Rudolph Line') follows the broad and fertile valley of the Mur as far as Scheifling (see below).

Leoben (*Mohr; Adler), on the Mur, is the most important town in Upper Styria, and the seat of the government mining authorities. A miner forms the Fountain-figure in the marketplace. The Town Hall is adorned with the armorial bearings of the towns of Upper Styria. Fine view from the modern Church of the Redemptorists on the Mur. The negotiations between Napoleon and the Austrians preliminary to the Peace of Campo Formio took place at the château of Göss near Leoben, on April 5th, 1797. From Leoben to Eisenerzer and Altenmarkt, see p. 307. The stations of the Southern and Rudolph railways are on different sides of the town, 1 M. apart, but there is a connecting line for through-traffic.

Next stat. St. Michael, the junction of the Rottenmann line (p. 308). Stat. St. Lorenzen. In a lateral valley opening on the N. are situated the town and abbey of Seckau, 9 M. distant, from which the Bishop of Gratz derives his title. The church
contains the tombstones of a number of abbots, and also that of Duke Charles II. of Styria.

Stat. Knittelfeld (Weberbräu) is a small town picturesquely situated at the mouth of the Geilthal. A column in the marketplace commemorates the plague of 1715. The Murthal here attains its greatest width. Stat. Zeltweg; then

Judenburg (*Post), an ancient town lying at the base of the Wönsel Alps (6833 ft.), almost entirely rebuilt after a fire in 1841. In the middle ages it was a great depot of the traffic between Italy and the East. The principal square is adorned with a column in memory of the plague of 1717. The Jews, who about the year 1440 were permitted to have a civic judge of their own creed, were banished in 1446. The Calvarienberg is the best point of view. — From Judenburg to the N. by Hohentauern to Triefen, see p. 308. A good road to the S.W. leads over the Grabensattel (4584 ft.) to Köflach (p. 326).

Stat. Thalheim, St. Georgen; then Unsmarkt (Hirsch), a market-town belonging to Prince Schwarzenberg. On the opposite bank of the Mur rises the ruin of Frauenburg. From this point to Friesach the scenery continues to improve, and numerous ruined castles are passed. At stat. Scheifling the line quits the valley of the Mur (passing the château of Schrattenberg on the r.), and gradually ascends to the S. to the watershed (2900 ft.) between the Drau and the Mur, near which stat. Schauerfeld is situated. It then descends to stat. Neumarkt (Post), near which are the mineral Baths 'In der Einöde'. Farther on is the castle of Dürrenstein, the traditional prison of Richard Cœur de Lion (comp. p. 182), situated on the frontier between Styria and Carinthia, and guarding the entrance to the Olsa-Thal.

Stat. Friesach (Post) is an ancient town, situated in the beautiful and fertile valley of Feistritz. The Gothic parish church dates from the 15th cent.; in the vicinity is a remarkable rotunda with a crypt. The octagonal fountain in the marketplace was erected in 1563. On the Petersberg, outside the town, rises the château of Lavant; opposite to it are the ruins of the Virgilisburg. At the confluence of the Feistritz and the Gurk, about 1½ M. to the S. of

Stat. Hirt, is situated Pöckstein, or Zwischenwasser, the summer residence of the Bishop of Gurk. In the vicinity are the extensive iron-works of Count Egger. Next stat. Tveib. From stat. Launsdorf a branch-line diverges to Mösel.

St. Veit (Markofer), on the Glan, was till 1519 the capital of Carinthia and the residence of the dukes. A fountain-basin of white marble in the marketplace, 30 ft. in diameter, excavated in the Zollesfeld, is said to be of Roman origin. The town-hall is embellished with remarkable reliefs. St. Veit is one of the principal depôts for the raw iron of Carinthia destined for the Italian market.
The most remarkable of the ancient ancestral castles of the Carinthian nobility which abound in the vicinity is Hohen-Osterwitz. 6 M. distant, the property of the Khevenhüller family, who distinguished themselves against the Turks. This imposing and well-preserved stronghold stands on a rock 900 ft. in height, and is reached by a winding path hewn in the rock, passing through 14 turreted gateways, and crossing 3 drawbridges. The chapel, with numerous monuments, and the armoury are in good preservation.

From St. Veit to Klagenfurt by railway in 40 min. (fares 90, 60, 45 kr.), traversing the Zollfeld, an extensive and at places marshy plain. Stat. Zollfeld; then Maria-Saal, with a pilgrimage-church. To the N. rises the castle of Tultschach, probably erected on the site of an ancient Roman station; to the l. is the castle of Tünsenberg. The ancient Hersogastuhi ('duke's seat') on the r. is a platform of masonry, 6 ft. in height, enclosed by an iron railing, and provided with seats. It was originally the tombstone of Munsuetius Verus, an inhabitant of Virunum, as the Roman inscription records. According to an ancient custom, observed for the last time in 1841, every Duke of Carinthia on his accession to the throne was here invested with the land by a peasant, and at the same time promised to respect the rights and liberties of his subjects. The duke occupied one seat, the peasant the other. Numerous Roman coins and other antiquities have been found in the Zollfeld. Klagenfurt, see p. 342.

The railway continues to ascend the pleasant valley of the Glan. Stat. Glaneck; then Feldkirchen, a considerable market-town. Before reaching stat. Ossiach the train skirts the S. bank of the considerable Osiacher See, the discharge of which unites with the Drau below Villach. Villach, see p. 342.

75. Gratz and Environs.

Hotels. On the right bank of the Mur, near the suspension-bridge, 3/4 M. from the station: *Elephant (Pl. a), R. from 1 fl. — *Goldenes Ross (Pl. e), *Florian (Pl. o), *Goldener Löwe, of the second class; Drei Raben, Annenstrasse, near the stat. — On the left bank: *Erzherzog Johann (Pl. b), R. 1 fl., A. 42 kr., also a restaurant. — Kaiser-Krone (Pl. d) and Ungar. Krone (Pl. f) both of the second class, well spoken of. Stadt Triest, in the Jakomini-suburb.

Cafés &c. Europa, Herrengasse; Nordstern, Sporgasse; Mercur, Hauptplatz; Meran (Pl. h), by the suspension bridge. Íoase &c. at the theatre. Beer at the *Pastete, Sporgasse; Neu-Gratz, Realschgulasse, both with restaurants. — Wine at the Wilder Mann, Jakominigasse; Kleiner Elephant in the Franciscanerplatz. Wines of Styria: the best are Lattenberger, Pickerer (p. 328), Kerschbacher, Sandberger, and Nachtigaller. The turkeys and capons of Styria are highly esteemed.

Swimming Bath above the suspension-bridge at the N.W. base of the Schlossberg, 36 kr. The water of the Mur is very cold. — Near the latter is the bath-estab. of Leistentratt.

Reading Rooms at the Johanneum (p. 326) and the Academischer Leseverein; strangers introduced by a member.

Theatre (Pl. 14), 'Ständisches Theater' ('Theatre of the Estates'), in the Franzensplatz, performances daily. Thalia Theatre, in the Carl Ludwigs Str., formerly a circus, well fitted up.

Telegraph Offices in the 'Paradies', Murgasse, not far from the suspension-bridge.

Fiarers. Two-horse carr. 52 kr. for the first 1/2 hr., 1 fl. 5 kr. for 1 hr., 35 kr. for each additional 1/2 hr.; one-horse carr. 42 kr. for the first 1/2 hr.,
70 kr. for 1 hr., 85 kr. for each additional ½ hr. — To or from the Sta-
tion: middle of the town, one-horse 63, two-horse 87 kr.; Mur-suburb (r.
bank) 42 or 70 kr. (for one or more pers., luggage free). — For half-a-day:
forenoon 2 fl. 20, or 3 fl. 15 kr.; afternoon 3 fl. 15, or 4 fl. 20 kr.; whole
day 5 fl. 25, or 6 fl. 30 kr.

Gratz (1160 ft.), the capital of Styria, with 75,000 inhab., is
picturesquely situated on both banks of the Mur, which is crossed
by two wooden and two suspension bridges. This city, one of the
most agreeable and inexpensive of the Austrian provincial capitals,
is a favourite residence of retired officers of the Austrian army
(e. g. 68 generals). A number of handsome new streets have
recently sprung up: on the W. the Anna-Strasse, leading from
the station to the town, on the E. the Elisabeth- and Beethoven-
Strasse. The old fortifications have been removed to make way
for the handsome Carl-Ludwig-Strasse and avenues, adorned with
a Statue of Schiller (erected 1865). The Commercial School is
situated here. The former glacis is about to be laid out as a park.

The *Schlossberg, 400 ft. above the Mur, towers above the
town. The fortifications were constructed in the 15th cent. to
protect the town against the attacks of the Turks. In 1809 they
were blown up by the French in consequence of the armistice,
after they had been successfully defended during four weeks by
a garrison of 500 Austrians against 3000 French under General
Macdonald. In 1849 the works were partially restored. The noble
prospect from this height is justly celebrated. The valley of the
Mur and the populous basin, surrounded by mountains of the
most beautiful forms, present a highly picturesque scene. N. rises
the Schöckel (p. 321), N.W. the chain of the Schwaben Alps
(p. 326), S. the Bacher Mts. On the S. side of the Schlossberg
stands the handsome Clock Tower. The plateau in front of the
Swiss House is adorned with a Statue of General Welden (d. 1853)
in bronze. The Schlossberg is ascended on the E. side, from the
Carmeliterplatz. The road passes through an archway under the
house No. 95 (with the inscription 'Am Fuss des Schlossberges')
passes the clock-tower, and skirts the W. side of the Wickenburg-
strasse (Pl. A, 2).

The Cathedral (Pl. 3), a Gothic structure of 1446, the copper
roof of the tower added in 1663, possesses a remarkable W. Portal:
on the l. the Imperial Eagle and the arms of Austria, with the
device (p. 316) of the founder Emp. Frederick IV., r. the Por-
tuguese arms in honour of his consort Eleonora, with the fire-
brathing panther of Styria (see Plan).

Choir. The high altar-piece, representing the miracles of St. Agrippa,
is by Jos. Pflumer, a pupil of Salvator Rosa. On the walls of the choir are
two votive paintings by Peter de Porta, court painter to Archduke Char-
les II. of Styria; on the r. the Archduke with his whole family before the
crucifix, l. his duchess Maria of Bavaria with her 9 daughters before the
Virgin. To the r. and l. of the approach to the choir are two ebony sar-
cophagi on marble pedestals, the former containing the relics of St. Maxen-
tius and St. Vincent, the latter those of St. Maxentius and the arm of St.
Agatha, presented to Archduke Ferdinand by Pope Paul V. and deposited here in 1617. The small reliefs in ivory bear reference to the history of these saints.

The Mausoleum (Pl. 10), adjacent to the Cathedral, was erected for himself by Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637), who at the commencement of the Thirty Years' War obtained an asylum here when at variance with his Bohemian and Austrian subjects. Interior uninteresting. Archduke Charles II. (d. 1590) and his wife, the parents of Ferdinand, and Maria Theresa (d. 1665), mother of the Duke of Angoulême, are also interred here. The keys are kept by the sacristan of the cathedral (15 kr.).

The extensive building (Pl. F, 2) opposite the Mausoleum comprises the following institutions: the Grammar School, University, Ecclesiastical Seminary, University Library, and Imperial Arsenal. The Archaeological Museum of the university is accessible on Thursd. and Sund., 11—12 o'clock.

In the vicinity is the Theatre (Pl. 14), in front of which stands a bronze Statue of Francis I., in the robe of the order of the Golden Fleece, designed by Marchest.

The Parish Church (Pl. 13), in the Herrengasse, contains a high altar-piece by Tintoretto, representing the Assumption and Coronation of the Virgin. The Protestant Church is situated in the Holzplatz, near the Thalia Theatre. The Labornerkirche, near the railway station, is a pleasing Gothic structure, completed in 1872.

The Council Hall of the Estates, or Ständisches Landhaus (Pl. 8), in the Herrengasse, erected in 1569, and employed till 1848 as an assembly-hall by the deputies of the Styrian Estates, is now the seat of the provincial authorities. To the l. of the principal entrance is a curious old German painted notice, dating from 1588, cautioning those who enter against quarrelling or using their 'daggars or bread-knives'. The Rittersaal and Landtags-Saal ('Hall of the Diet') in the interior are destitute of ornament. A wing of the building is used as an Arsenal, and contains numerous suits of old armour.

The S. side of the Hauptwachplatz is occupied by the spacious Rathhaus (Pl. 12), or town-hall, erected in 1807. In this square the ringleaders of the great rebellion of the peasantry in 1516, 159 in number, who had been captured near Pettau, were beheaded. Count Erasmus of Tattenbach, governor of Styria, who was implicated in the ill-concerted conspiracy of the Counts Zriny and Frangepani (p. 316), was also executed here, Dec. 1st, 1671.

The Johannneum (Pl. 7), an extensive building with gardens, was founded in 1811 by Archduke John for the promotion of agriculture and scientific education in Styria. It contains collections of the products of the country. The Natural History Museum (admission gratis on Thursd. 10—12 and Sund. 11—1 o'clock, at other times for a fee of 70 kr.), especially the mineralogical de-
partment, is valuable and admirably arranged. The Botanical Garden contains a bust of the botanist Mohs (d. 1839). In the court are preserved a number of Roman antiquities, chiefly tombstones. The Library consists of 33,000 vols; the Reading Room is well supplied with newspapers. Admission gratis to the lectures delivered by the professors of the institution. The Agricultural Experimental Estab. is near the railway-station.

The Picture Gallery (Pl. 6) of the Estates (open to the public on Sundays 11—1 o’clock, on other days for a fee of 50 kr.) contains little to detain the traveller. A few of the best works only are here enumerated.


Environs. The following short excursion is recommended: On foot to the Rosenberg, as far as the (1 hr.) Stoffbauer; thence ascend the (3/4 hr.) Platte (2114 ft.), an admirable point of view; then descend to (1/2 hr.) Maria-Grün, ascend the (1/2 hr.) Hilmerteich, and return to Gratz in 1/2 hr. more. — The following are also favourite points: Maria-Trost (1 1/2 hr.); the Rainerkogl (1 hr.), affording the best survey of Gratz; Ulrichsbrunn (1 hr.); Gösting (3/4 hr.); Eggenburg (1 1/2 hr.); Thal (1 1/4 hr.). — The *Schöckel (p. 321) may be ascended in 4 hrs.; an omnibus runs to the foot of the mountain on Sundays. — The Dobelbad may also be visited from Gratz. It is 3/4 M. distant from stat. Premstetten on the Köflach railway, to which trains run in 25 min.

The Buchkogl (2153 ft.) may be reached by driving as far as Brünnel (Inn) in 3 1/4 hr., and walking thence to the summit (passing St. Martin) in 1 hr. more. The path can hardly be mistaken. The key of the tower is kept at a farm-house (refreshments), 1/4 hr. from the top. The view extends over the broad expanse of the valley; N. Gratz, the double tower of the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Trost, and the Schöckel; N.W. the Upper Styrian Mts. (Hochschwang); W. the Schwanberg Alps; S. the Bacher Mts.

Branch Railway from Gratz to Köflach in 1 1/4 hr., fares 1 fl. 65, 1 fl. 10 kr., constructed originally for the coal-traffic. It first descends the broad valley of the Mur, nearly S., to Premstetten, whence it turns N.W. at a right angle into the valley of the Kainach. From Köflach (Bräuhaus) a road leads N.W. over the Grabensattel (4554 ft.) into the upper valley of the Mur, to Weikirchen and Judenburg (p. 322).

The Schwanberg Alps attract numerous excursionists from Gratz. The early train of the Köflach Railway (see below) should be taken as far as Loboach; thence by omnibus in 3 hrs. to Stains (Post; Stöger), with extensive abbey, where a delay of 2 hrs. takes place. Hence by Deutsch-Landesberg, with ancient castle, and (1 hr.) Holleneck, a castle of Prince-
BATHS OF GLEICHENBERG. 76. Route. 327

Liechtenstein, to (1 hr.) Schwanberg (*Grasser), where the night should be spent. On the following morning, with a guide (Feilner is recommended), by Gressenberg and St. Maria in 5 hrs. to the forester's house at Bärental (refreshments). Then over the Hirschietsen, whence an imposing view is obtained of the source of the Sulm, which lies far below, in 5 hrs. to the summit of the *Koralpe (7010 ft.), the highest peak of the Schwanberg Alps. View W. to Wolfsberg, St. Andrä, St. Paul, Klagenfurt with its lakes, and Villach; a considerable part of Carinthia, the Gross-Glockner, Gross-Venediger; N. the Hochschwab, Schönöck, and Gratz; S. the Mts. of Carniola; E. over Gleichenberg and Riegersburg to Hungary and Croatia.

Return-route either by Schwanberg to Gratz, or from Schwanberg to railway-stat. Leibnitz (see below) by carriage (4 fl.) in 4 hrs. Those desirous of proceeding to Carinthia may descend on the W. side in 3 hrs., the last part precipitous, to Wolfsberg (*Pfundner, beyond the bridge), the third town of Carinthia, with a handsome château and extensive riding-school of Count Henkel, whence a diligence runs daily to Klagenfurt in 7 hrs. Or on foot in 2 hrs. from Wolfsberg to St. Andrä, with a castle now belonging to the Jesuits, and over the Griffener Berg in 3 hrs. to Griffen (Katakawsky's Inn), with a ruin rising on an isolated rock, and thence by carr. (one-horse 3½—4 fl.) in 5 hrs. by Völkermarkt to Klagenfurt (p. 342). Beautiful view of the Karawanken Mts. from the road descending into the Drauthal.

76. From Gratz to Trieste.

Quicksilver Mines of Idria, Zirknitzersee, Caverns of Adelsberg.

Railway: express in 10½, ordinary trains in 14 hrs. (fares 17 fl. 46, 13 fl. 10, 8 fl. 73 kr.).

Indications of the rich vegetation of the south begin to appear at Gratz. To the r. on the mountain rises the castle of Premstetten, the property of Count Saurau, to the l. an extensive plain; mountains in the distance on the r. and l. Beyond stat. Kalsdorf the castle of Weisseneck, once besieged by the Turks, stands on the hill to the l. The mountains on the r. separate Styria from Carinthia.

Near Wildon the Kainach is crossed by a wooden bridge; on the height are the ruins of the castle of Wildon, in which Tycho Brahe once made his astronomical observations. Next stat. Lebring. Leibnitz was the Roman station Mureola. On the r. the spacious archiepiscopal château of Seekau, l. the castle of Labeck. The Sulm is now crossed by an iron bridge. On a wooded eminence on the r. rises the castle of Ehrenhausen, the property of Count Attems, with the mausoleum of the Princes of Eggenberg surmounted by a dome. The next castle is Spielfeld, once the property of the Duchess de Berry, whose sumptuous summer-residence Brunssée is 3½ M. distant.

From stat. Spielfeld a drive of 4 hrs. by carr. (2 pers. 7—8 fl.), 6 hrs. by omnibus (2 fl. 20 kr.), to the Baths of Gleichenberg (1200 visitors annually, few foreigners), the waters of which were known to the Romans. The broad valley in which they are situated is laid out in pleasure-grounds and contains a considerable number of hotels (Vereinshaus; Stadt Mailand; Stadt Würzburg, &c.) and villas, of which the Villa Suess is the most attractive. The Constantinsquelle, a saline water, free from iron, is beneficial in pulmonary complaints. The Klausenbrunnen and Johannesbrunnen, 3 M. distant, are both chalybeate springs. On a rock, inaccessible on three sides, rises the ancient castle of Gleichenberg, popularly believed to have been once
haunted by witches. — About 6 M. N. is Situated the conspicuous old castle of Riegersburg, 400 ft. above the Raab, the only stronghold in Styria which never succumbed to the attacks of the Turks. A winding path hewn in the rocks ascends to the fortress, which is entered by seven different gates. The chapel contains the vault of the Counts of Fürststall and an altar-piece by Kraft. Very extensive panoramas from the summit.

The line quits the Mur and enters the mountainous district separating the Mur from the Drau. Near Pössnitz is a viaduct of 64 arches, 700 yds. in length, and a tunnel of the same length.

Marburg (Stadt Wien; Stadt Moran, both near the station), the second town in Styria, with 6000 inhab., is picturesquely situated. To the S.W. the long chain of the Bacher Mts., the lower slopes of which are clothed with vineyards, the upper with forest, stretch far into Carinthia. Excellent wines are produced on their S. and E. slopes (comp. p. 323), Pickerer, Radiseller, etc. (railway to Klagenfurt see R. 80).

Pleasing glimpse from the bridge by which the train crosses the Drau, a river of considerable size. Beyond are the new and extensive locomotive manufactories for all the Austrian railways. Next stations Krombachfeld and Pragerhof (Restaurant with a few beds). Country flat.

From Pragerhof to Pest railway in 10 1/2 hrs.; fares 15 fl. 84, 11 fl. 88, 7 fl. 92 kr. Uninteresting district, with the exception of the neighbourhood of the Plattensee. Vast herds of cattle are occasionally seen. Passengers have time to dine at stat. Kasitzer (Restaurant), where the Drau is crossed (a branch line diverges here to the N. to Oedenburg, p. 317; another to the S. to Püttkirchen and Mohacs). A short distance beyond stat. Komarowo the train reaches the Plattensee, a lake 50 M. in length, abounding in fish. The scenery of the N. bank with its volcanic heights, especially when viewed from the stations Keethaly, Scándóit, and Sió-Fok, is very pleasing. On the N. bank the small peninsula of Thany, with a Benedictine monastery of that name, projects into the lake. Beyond it, on the same bank, lies Fürged (Hôtel Meyer), a watering-place much frequented by the Hungarian nobility, often crowded during the bathing season (May to August); it is reached by steamboat in 1 hr. from stat. Sió-Fok. Stat. Stuhlweissenburg (Rail. Restaurant), Rom. Alba Regalis, Hungar. Székertegervár, a small town with 5000 inhab. and an episcopal palace, is frequently mentioned in the annals of Hungary. The line here unites with the Vienna and Raab railway. The next stations are of little importance. The terminus of the line is at Ofen (p. 360) on the Danube, opposite to Pest.

Beyond Pragerhof the train passes through two tunnels and reaches stat. Pöltschach, at the base of the Botsch, where the scenery improves.

The Batha of Rohitsch, the water of which contains salt and iron (800,000 bottles annually exported), are frequently visited by the higher classes of Croatia and Servia. They are situated 12 M. to the E., near the frontier of Croatia. Charges for rooms &c. fixed by tariff. A monument has been erected to Count Attems, the chief patron of the baths. The conical Donatiberg (2800 ft.), said to be the ancient site of a Roman temple of the sun, commands a fine view.

The German language is here replaced by a Slavonic or Wend dialect. The line now winds through a sparsely populated mountainous district, intersected by narrow valleys, and richly wooded. Next stations Ponigt, St. Georgen (with ruined castle on the height to the l.), and Storè (with several foundries). An
extensive view of the Savudrija, a hilly, well cultivated, and populous plain, bounded by the Sutiabach Alps, is now suddenly disclosed.

Cilli (775 ft.) (Krone; Rail. Restaurant), an ancient town of some importance, was founded by Emperor Claudia (Claudia Celtia). On the town-walls Roman reliefs and memorial tablets are still to be seen. On a wooded mountain stand the ruins of the castle of Obereilli; on the slope to the N. E. the Lazarist Abbey of St. Joseph, with its two towers.

About 4½ M. N.W. of Cilli are situated the Baths of Neuhans, on the spur of the Alps of Carniola. Omnibus thither daily. Picturesque environs, where numerous excursions may be enjoyed.

At Cilli the train crosses the green Sann and enters the wooded and rocky ravine of this river. This is the most interesting part of the line: scenery very picturesque. Several white churches and chapels glisten on the neighbouring mountain-tops. Near stat. Marktplatz is the Frans-Joseph-Bad (water 1020 Fahr.), with mineral baths and whey-cure. Stat. Römerbad (where Roman inscriptions have been found), or Teplits (Sclavonic word = warm bath), is a charmingly situated watering-place with the mal springs (98—1020 Fahr.), pleasure-grounds, etc., which attract numerous visitors from Trieste.

Stat. Steinbrück, a thriving village on the Save, or Sava, which here unites with the Sann, is the junction for Agrae (in 2½ hrs.; fares 3 fl. 60, 1 fl. 80 kr.). From Steinbrück to stat. Sava (journey of 1 hr.) the line follows the valley of the Save, enclosed by lofty and precipitous limestone cliffs, and frequently so narrow as barely to afford space for the river and railway. In the vicinity of stat. Hrastineg are productive coal-mines. Then stations Trisal, Sagor, the first village in Carniola, and Sava.

The valley now expands. The white château of Bonovice, with the buildings below, belongs to a distiller. At Littai the Save is crossed by an iron bridge. Next stations Kressnit and Laase. At the confluence of the Laibach and the Save the line quits the latter and follows the r. bank of the Laibach. The lofty chain of mountains which now come into view are the Julian or Carnian Alps; in favourable weather the Teriglo (p. 340) is visible to the N. W. The two isolated mountains to the N.W. are the Gomberge. Stat. Salloch, then

Laibach (993 ft.) (*Stadt Wien; Elephant; Rail. Restaurant), Sclavonic Ljubljana, capital of Carniola, with 20,747 inhab., is situated on the Laibach in an extensive plain, surrounded by mountains of various altitudes. The handsome old Castle towering over the town, now employed as a prison, commands a beautiful view, especially picturesque in the direction of the Teriglo, Loibl, and Mts. of Carniola. The Cathedral, in the Italian circular style, with a dome, is adorned with stucco and numerous frescoes of
the 18th cent. The school-buildings near it contain the Landes-
Museum, a collection of the products of this district.

The Congress held at Laibach from Jan. 27th to May 21st, 1821, the chief object of which was the suppression of the in-
surrection at Naples, has contributed to make the town better
known. The principal square, with several cafes, is still termed
the Congress-Platz (Narodny-Terg), the Stern-Allee in which is
adorned with a bronze bust of Marshal Radetzky. — The pictu-
resque head-dress of the Carnian peasant women consists of a
white cloth hanging down in a long point behind.

The line now traverses the marshy Laibacher Moos by an
embankment nearly 1½ M. in length, and crosses the Laibach,
which here becomes navigable. The river emerges from the moun-
tains at Oberlaibach, 2½ M. higher, and is probably identical with
the stream which rises near stat. St. Peter (p. 331), where it is
termied the Poik, disappears in the cavern of Adelsberg (see below),
re-appears at Planina as the Unz, and after a brief career is again
lost to view to the S. of Loitsch. Such phenomena are not un-
common among the Julian Alps, a limestone range which inter-
sects Carniola from N.W. to S.E., somewhat resembling the
Swabian Alb in its characteristics.

Near Fransdorf the train crosses a viaduct supported by a
double series of arches, 560 yds. in length and 125 ft. high in
the centre, passes Oberlaibach, and stops at stat. Loitsch (1553 ft.)
(Post), the first village in this mountainous district.

Quicksilver Mines of Idria about 15 M. N.W. of Loitsch; car-
rriage there and back in 8 hrs., 6—8 ft.; inspection of the mines and mining
operations 3—4 hrs. The mines are approached nearly in the centre of the
ancient town of Idria (1542 ft.) (Schwarzer Adler) by a flight of 787 steps
hewn in the limestone rock. Drops of the pure metal are everywhere visible
adhering to the ore, which is excavated by means of pickaxes. It is brought
to the surface from a depth of 2600 ft., conveyed to the stamping-mills,
and thence by means of canals to the washing-houses, where the super-
fuseous earthy matter is removed. It is then melted in furnaces, the fumes
from which are conducted to the cooling chambers, where the pure metal
is deposited in showers of minute globules. The pure liquid metal is then col-
lected and preserved in iron reservoirs. The annual yield averages 125 tons,
a considerable proportion of which is converted into cinnabar, or sulphuret
of mercury, on the spot.

Another curiosity of Carniola, situated 3½ M. S.E. of the
next stat. Rakel, is the

Zirknitzer See, the Locus Lugeus of Strabo, 6 M. in length and 2 M.
in breadth, abounding in fish. The lake is surrounded by lofty mountains,
of which the Javornig (4044 ft.) and the Slivenca are the most prominent.
It is drained by means of funnel-shaped apertures and clefts in the rocks.
The water re-appears in the Laibach Valley below as the brooks Bistriza
and Borunica. The lake occasionally dries up, and at other times, after
protracted rain, causes inundations. Innumerable water-fowl here afford
ample amusement to the sportsman.

Next stat. Adelsberg (1771 ft.) (*Krone; Eisenbahn; Löwe),
Solv. Postójna.

The celebrated *Stalactite Caverns, known in the middle ages,
and accidentally re-discovered in 1816, are under the supervision of a so-
ciety (‘Grotten-Verwaltung’), by whom tickets of admission (70 kr.) are issued at Adelsberg. Each guide (‘Grottendiener’) receives 80 kr., which includes the ordinary illumination; the number of guides appointed to attend each party is fixed by tariff. Illumination with 4 lbs. of candles 2 fl. 10 kr., for each additional lb. 50 kr.; without sufficient illumination the effect is very imperfect. A visit to the caverns occupies 2½—3 hrs. Temperature of the interior 48° Fahr. (The Recca Caverns of St. Canzian, p. 332, are not less remarkable and even more imposing than those of Adelsberg, but much more difficult of access.)

An avenue of lime-trees ascends to the Entrance (2900 ft.), 3½ M. W. of Adelsberg, which is closed by a gate. The cavern consists of several different chambers: 1. The Poik Cavern, into which the Poik (Fiuka) (see p. 300) enters, 60 ft. below the mouth of the cave, and pursues its subterranean course. Two natural bridges of rock connected by one of masonry lead to the — 2. Cathedral, 72 ft. high, 166 ft. broad. The proportions of this imposing grotto appear magnified in consequence of the uncertain light, and the eye in vain endeavours to penetrate its sombre recesses, from the bottom of which the murmur of the Poik reaches the ear. — 3. The Kaiser-Ferdinand-Grotto, consisting of a succession of halls, in one of which, the Ball-Room, 375 ft. long and upwards of 100 ft. in height, a ball takes place annually on Whitmonday, with brilliant illumination. — 4. The Franz-Joseph-Elisabeth-Grotto, discovered in 1829, one of the most spacious caverns known, 112 ft. in height, 665 ft. in length, 640 ft. in breadth, extending as far as the Calvarienberg, nearly 2000 yds. from the entrance. An elevation in this cavern is composed of fragments of stalactites. — 5. Two lateral ramifications, the extreme point of which is 2500 yds., or nearly 1½ M. from the entrance.

The most remarkable feature of these caverns is the vast variety of stalactites (depending from above) and stalagmites (upward formations) which they contain, many of them of the most grotesque forms. In some places they resemble beautiful curtains or drapery, feebly illuminated by the lights behind, at other places they take the form of petrified waterfalls, fountains, palms, cypresses, etc. Other formations bear a resemblance to human beings and various animals, and are known by a number of fanciful appellations. Some of the stalactite-columns have attained a diameter of 12 ft. and upwards. The fact that the ordinary dropping of the water in these grottoes forms a scarcely perceptible deposit after a lapse of 13 years serves to convey an idea of the incalculable antiquity of these formations. — A strange and rare animal (Proteus Aquineus), of pale red colour, somewhat resembling a salamander, is sometimes found in the subterranean water of the Karst Caverns. Specimens are usually exhibited to visitors to the Adelsberg Caverns.

Prewald (1857 ft.), 9½ M. W. of Adelsberg, on the old road, is a summer resort of the inhabitants of Trieste. The Nanos (4251 ft.), the highest mountain in Carniola, is sometimes ascended hence in 3 hrs. (with guide). The summit affords an extensive view of the Carinthian Alps, the Adriatic, and the coast of Istria.

The train now traverses an inhospitable and dreary plain, strewn with blocks of limestone, termed the Karst (Ital. Carso, Slav. Gabrek), which commences before Adelsberg is reached, and extends from Fiume (p. 337) to Gorizia (p. 338). The surface is intersected by numerous gorges, and occasionally covered with thickets of underwood and loose stones. Numerous funnel-shaped cavities in the rocks are observed here. The N.E. wind (Bora), which prevails in this district, frequently rises to a hurricane, and has been known to overthrow loaded waggons.

At stat. Prestranek the train crosses the Poik (see p. 330); beyond stat. St. Peter it passes through 6 tunnels. Next stations Lesece and Divazza (2 M. t. the S.E. are the Grottoes of S.
Cession; "Mahorclo's Inn at Naela in the vicinity). Beyond stat. Sessana (1627 ft.) the high road is crossed, and the train descends to stat. Nabresina, where the line to Venice by Udine diverges. As Trieste is approached by long curves, a magnificent view of the blue Adriatic is enjoyed. Grignano, the last station, is in a straight direction not above 1½ M. below Sessana. On the Punta Grignano which here projects into the sea, is situated the handsome chateau of Miramar, formerly the property of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico. The train then passes through a tunnel and reaches the station of Trieste.

77. Trieste.

Hôtels. Hôtel de la Ville (Pl. a), R. 1½ fl., B. 70, A. 40, L. 40 kr.; Locanda Grande (Grand Hôtel) (Pl. b); Europa, the nearest to the station; Aquila Nera (or Hôtel de France; Pl. d), with good restaurant; Albergo Daniel (Pl. e), near the Exchange, to the N., for travellers of moderate requirements. — Sardoni, Branzini, Tomine, and Artici are good sea-fish. Prosecco is a half-effervescent wine of the country, 1½—2 fl. per bottle; Refosco, a very dark sweet wine from Isola, near Capo d'Istria (p. 553); the wines usually drunk are Terrano and Istriano, both dark red wines of rough flavour, and most palatable when mixed with water. Cyrus wine is not expensive. Maraschino, the well-known liqueur prepared from cherries is manufactured here.

cafés. Hôtel de la Ville (see above); Degli Specchi, Piazza Grande; Al Vecchio Tommaso, near the Hôtel de la Ville; several near the post-office, and many others. — Restaurants: Alla Borsa Vecchia, Zum Tiroler, in the old town. Monte Verde, Scala d'Oro, Cervo d'Oro, and Sotto il Monte, adjoining the Teatro Filodrammatico, all with gardens (in which a band frequently plays in summer).

Flacres. One-horse from the station to the town 60, two-horse 1½ fl., each box or heavy package 10 kr.; from the town to the station 40 kr. or 1 fl. only. Per drive of ¼ hr., one-horse 50, two-horse 45 kr., ½ hr. 50 or 80 kr., ¾ hr. 75 kr. or 1 fl. 10 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. or 1 fl. 40 kr., each succeeding ¼ hr. 20 or 30 kr., luggage 15 kr.; at night 5 kr. more per ¼ hr.

 omnibus from the station to all the hotels 20, at night 30 kr. — Horse Railway in course of construction.

Steamboats of the 'Austrian Lloyd' to Muggia and Capo d'Istria several times daily; to Venice 3 times weekly; to Pola 3 times weekly; to Greece, Constantinople, and the Levant once weekly; to Alexandria every Saturday.

Telegraph Office, Via della Dogana, No. 926.

Baths. Warm (fresh or salt water) at Oesterreicher's, near the artillery-arsenal, and at the Hôtel de la Ville. Bagni Russi (Turkish Baths) near the public gardens. Sea-baths at the "Bagno Maria", opposite the Hôtel de la Ville; Bagno Angeli, to the r. of the latter; Rocca degli, between the Molo del Sale and the Molo Clues; Bagno Militare, to the l. below the light-house. Ferry to the bath-establishments 4, back 2 soldi. Boats 1—1½ fl. per hour.

Railway Station, 1 M. from the Exchange, an extensive structure.

Theatres. Teatro Grande (Pl. 21), opposite the Tergeste; Teatro Mauroner (Pl. 22), amphitheatrely constructed, for comedy, ballet, Italian operas, occasionally also equestrian performances; Teatro Filodrammatico (Pl. 23), French and German plays sometimes performed; Armonia, French dramas and operas.

Gardens. Trieste possesses three pleasant public gardens: one adjoining S. Antonio Vecchio, another in the Piazza Grande, and a third under the Boschetto, the Giardino Pubblico.

English Church Service performed by a resident chaplain. The English Church is in the Via S. Michele (or 'Via Brandi'), and is reached by
proceeding from the Jesuits' Church through the Arco di Ricardo, and then turning to the l.

**Trieste**, the **Tergeste** of the Romans, capital of Illyria and the principal seaport of Austria, with upwards of 100,000 inhab. (incl. the suburbs), is situated at the N.E. extremity of the Adriatic. It was constituted a free harbour in the reign of Emp. Charles VI. in 1719, and possesses the same importance for S. Germany as Hamburg for N. Germany. Every European nation is represented by consuls here. The inhabitants are natives of many different countries: Italians, Germans, Americans, English, Greeks, Armenians, &c. The Italian element predominates. The peasants of the surrounding district, with their picturesque costumes, are Scavonians. The sailors and fishermen are principally Dalmatians and Istrians.

The **Harbour**, the principal seat of the traffic, is defended by fortifications. The **New Lazzaretto**, erected in 1769, is a very extensive and well-appointed establishment. About 70 vessels and 400 persons can here perform quarantine at one time, but this formality is happily now seldom necessary. A **Lighthouse**, 106 ft. in height, rises on the S.W. Moto Teresa. The balls and flags on the flagstaff to the l. announce by their various combinations the number of sailing vessels in sight. The flags on the r. indicate the arrival of steamers. The **Old Lazzaretto** here is now an arsenal. A cannon is fired from the lighthouse daily at noon precisely.

The **New Town**, or **Theresienstadt**, adjoining the harbour, possesses broad, well-paved streets and handsome houses. The **Canal Grande** (Pl. 5) intersecting it enables vessels to unload their cargoes immediately opposite the warehouses.

At the extremity of the canal rises the church of **S. Antonio** (Pl. 7), a modern edifice in the Greek style, erected in 1830 by Nobile, the architect of the Burgthor at Vienna (p. 141).

Between the Hôtel de la Ville and the Caffè al Vecchio Tommaso is situated the **Greek Church** (S. Nicolo dei Greci, Pl. 10; divine service 6—8½ a. m. and 5—7 p. m.), with two towers with green roofs. The interior is sumptuously fitted up. On the wall (ikonostas) are several figures of saints in chased silver, with painted heads. The Preaching of John the Baptist and Christ blessing the children were painted by Cesare dell' Acqua. — In the vicinity, near the Ponte Rosso, is a new **Servian Church**, handsomely fitted up.

The **Palazzo Carecotti**, with a large green dome, now employed for commercial purposes, adjoins the Hôtel de la Ville on the l.

To the S.E., a short distance hence, is situated the **Tergesteum** (Pl. 26), an extensive square pile of buildings, intersected in the interior by a cruciform arcade covered with glass. The **Exchange**, entered from the passage, is held in a number
of saloons here; principal hours of business 12—2 o'clock. The greater part of the building is occupied by the offices of the Austrian Lloyd, a steamboat-navigation and commercial company founded in 1833. The spacious and well-stocked *Reading Room of the establishment is accessible to strangers.

The Old Exchange, adjacent to the Tergestum, has been restored. The fountain and Statue of Leopold I. in front of it were erected in 1660.

The Corso, the principal street of Trieste, with the Piazza Grande and the Piazza della Borsa, separates the New Town from the Old. In the former piazza are situated the municipal buildings, the guard-house, the Hôtel de France, the Locanda Grande, a Fountain by Mazzoleni (1751), and a Monument of Charles VI. (The Piazza al Pesce is in the vicinity, facing the sea.) The Piazza della Borsa is adorned with a group of Neptune etc. in marble and a statue of Leopold I.

The streets of the old town, which nestles round the height surmounted by the castle, are narrow and steep, and inaccessible to carriages. The Synagogue is situated in the Ghetto in this quarter of the town. On the way to the cathedral and the castle rises (l.) the Jesuits' Church (S. Maria Maggiore, Pl. 9). The choir is adorned with a large modern fresco by Sante; above is God the Father, with the Madonna and a number of angels; below, to the l., the Expulsion from Paradise, to the r. Moses and the prophets; the whole being an allegorical representation of the connection between the Old and New Testament.

On the opposite side of the street is the Protestant Church, beyond which lies the Piazzetta di Riccardo, named after Richard Cœur de Lion, who is said to have been imprisoned here after his return from Palestine (comp. p. 162). The Arco di Riccardo (Pl. 2) is believed by some to have been a Roman gateway, by others to have appertained to a viaduct. The English Church is in the vicinity (see above).

The *Cathedral of S. Giusto (Pl. 8) consisted originally of a basilica, a baptistery, and a small Byzantine church with a dome, erected in the 5th and 6th cent., and united in the 14th. On the tower Roman columns, and in the portal six Roman tombstones (busts in relief) are immured. Several Roman inscriptions are also preserved in other parts of the church. The recesses of the altars in the interior are adorned with two old mosaics of Christ and Mary. The S. aisle contains the tombstone of Don Carlos (d. 1855), pretender to the Spanish throne.

Adjacent to the church, in a former burial-ground, is the Museum of Antiquities (Pl. 14), consisting of a collection of Roman relics (the sacristan of the cathedral keeps the key, fee 11½ fr.). Winckelmann, the eminent German archaeologist, who was robbed and murdered at the Locanda Grande (p. 332) in
1768, is buried here. A small temple contains his Monument, with a relief and portrait, erected in 1832.

Beneath a stone on the Terrace, in front of the church, Fouché, Duke of Otranto (d. at Trieste in 1820), once the powerful minister of police of Napoleon I., is interred. Beautiful view hence of the town and the sea; still more extensive from the platform of the Castle, from which the long succession of villas and gardens on the E. slopes is visible. Access to the fortress itself is not obtained without difficulty. Below the Castle, on the E. side is the Capuchin Monastery, from which the ‘Scala dei Giganti’ descends to the Piazza della Legna.

On the slope of the hill which rises opposite to the cathedral is situated the Armenian Catholic Church (Chiesa degli Armeni), an edifice in the Byzantine style, with three towers. — If time permit, the traveller may visit the Museum in the Nautical Academy and the municipal Archives. A drive (1 fl. 20 kr., or 2 fl., there and back) may also be taken to the (3½ M.) five well-kept Cemeteries of Trieste.

The long avenue of S. Andrea, commanding a variety of views, and affording a pleasant drive along the coast, leads from the Campo Marzo, on the W. side of the town, past the Villa Murat, the Lloyd Depôt, and the gas-works, to Servola, about 3 M. distant.

Another beautiful walk is by the Acquedotto to the Boschetto, a favourite place of resort (on the opposite hill rises the Villa Botacin), whence a shady path leads to the Villa Ferdinandianna (restaurant), affording an admirable survey of the town, the sea, and the neighbouring coast. Adjoining the villa is the Revoltella chapel.

The château of *Miramar; formerly the property of Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (d. 1867), situated near stat. Grignano (p. 332), with a beautiful park, is accessible to the public on Sundays and festivals, and affords an attractive excursion from Trieste (carr. 2—3 fl.).

Excursions. A short trip may be taken by boat to the *Wharves of the Austrian Lloyd (opposite Servola, see above), which are 1½ M. from the Piazza of the Exchange, and may also be reached on foot. Admission daily, except Sundays and festivals, and the hours 11—1 o’clock (guide ½ fl., more for a party). — Servola, S. Giovanni, S. Botolo, the grotto of Corniale, Lipizza, and the Imperial Stud are also points of interest. — The following excursion is recommended: By boat (30 soldi) from the Austrian Lloyd to Muggia; thence on foot over the hill to Oltre; from Oltre by boat (15 soldi) to Capo d’Istria (Hotel ‘zum Badetzky’). This very ancient and picturesquely situated town possesses a handsome piazza, a fine cathedral, and an extensive prison. The traveller may now walk by the long embankment skirting the coast to Semedella and (3 M.) Isola (where good wine may be procured), and thence to (6 M.) Pirano (see below). The whole excursion may be accomplished in one day, provided Trieste be left at an early hour, and a day be selected on which a steamboat starts in the evening from Pirano for Trieste.

Excursion to Istria and Dalmatia. Steamer direct from Trieste
to Zara in 20 hrs. This town, the capital of the district (8000 inhab.), is Italian in its character, like all the towns on the coast of the Adriatic; the natives of the interior, however, are Dalmatians, of Slavonic race. Zara is a dreary place, surrounded with bastions used as a promenade. It contains many remains of Venetian architecture. The *Cathedral* was erected by the Doge Enrico Dandolo. The *Porta Terra Ferma* and the *Porta Maritima*, the latter supposed to have been once a Roman triumphal arch, are also worthy of notice. The *masacchine manufactory* of Ger. Lunardi is an extensive establishment. The liqueur is prepared from a particular species of cherry.

Farther to the S. lies *Sibenico*, built in the form of terraces, possessing a fine Gothic church, and various antiquities. Near *Scardona*, still farther S., is situated the beautiful waterfall of the *Kerka*.

*Spatato* (12,000 inhab.), the most beautiful town in Dalmatia, contains remains of a palace of Diocletian and a temple of *Asclepius*. The *Museum* and the *Cathedral*, containing the tomb of St. Deimus, may also be visited.

At *Verrioca* there is a grotto which may be explored by the curious.

The island of *Lissa* is historically interesting as the scene of the naval battle of 1866. Farther on are the towns of *Ragusa* and *Cattaro*, both strongly fortified. The former contains numerous handsome buildings of considerable antiquity, and a number of modern villas. The town is laid out in the form of terraces, connected by flights of steps. In the vicinity is the island of *Lacroma*, with a château, formerly the property of King Max of Bavaria; the vegetation here is almost tropical in its character. This point is within a few miles of the S. extremity of the Austrian dominions in this direction, and few travellers will care to penetrate into the wild and semi-barbarous Turkish territory which lies to the E. and the S. of this district.

From *Trieste* to *Pola* and *Flume* steamboat twice weekly; in 10 hrs. to *Pola* (reaching *Flume* on the following morning, but once weekly only); fares 5 fl. 40. 3 fl. 65. 1 fl. 75 kr. — Those who proceed as far as *Flume* may return thence by diligence to *Trieste* in 11 hrs. (6½ fl.).

The steamers skirts the undulating, olive-clad coast of *Istria*. In a distant bay S.E. lies *Capo d'Istria* (p. 335). On the eminence rises the church of *Piran*; the town itself, with 9000 inhab., is picturesquely situated in a bay; the pinnacles and towers of the former fortress peep from amidst olive-plantations. The lighthouse of *Salevore* is next passed, then *Umago*, the castle of *Daila*, *Cittanova*, *Parenzo* (with remarkable cathedral, a basilica of 961), and *Orsala*. In the distance to the E. rises *Monte Maggiore* (4570 ft.). The vessel now stops at *Rovigno* (Siamondi), a prosperous town with 14,000 inhab.; staple commodities wine, oil, and sardines. To the r. near *Pasana* rise the *Brtonian Islands*, separated by a narrow strait from the mainland. The grand amphitheatre of *Pola* now comes in sight. The excellent harbour, the principal station of the Austrian fleet, but of no commercial importance, is defended by two towers.

*Pola* (*Hôtel de la Ville*), an insignificant place with 1200 inhab., is of very ancient origin, having been probably founded by *Thracians*. It was afterwards the *Pietas Julia*, a war-harbour of the *Romans*, from which period its magnificent and highly interesting antiquities date. These may be visited in the following order (guide necessary):

The *Temple of Augustus and Roma* (B. C. 19), 28 ft. in height and 54 ft. in width, with a colonnade of six Corinthian columns 24 ft. in height, and with admirably executed decorations on the frieze, is almost in perfect preservation. The collection of antiquities in the interior is insignificant.

In the vicinity stood a temple of *Diana*, or more probably of *Roma*, of which the posterior wall only is preserved. This fragment was employed about the year 1300 in the construction of the *Palazzo Pubblico*, which is incorporated with it with considerable skill.

The traveller now proceeds across the market-place towards the S., and at the end of a long street reaches the *Porta Aurora*, an elegant isolated arch in the Corinthian style, 24 ft. in height, erected by the *Serbian* family. At some distance to the r. stood the ancient *Theatre*, the site of which
only is now recognisable by a semicircular depression in the hill. The remnants were employed in 1630 in the construction of the fort.

Excavations which are still prosecuted have brought to light the ancient Porta Erculea and the Porta Gemina. The latter formed the entrance to the Roman capitol, the site of which is now occupied by the Castle. On the E. side of the latter is a Franciscan Monastery, erected in the 13th cent., now a military magazine. It possesses fine cloisters, and an elegant Romanesque portal on the W. side. The laurel-tree in the court is said to be a scion of that which yielded its foliage to grace Cæsar's triumphal entry into the Capitol!

Beyond the latter the "Arena" is reached. It was erected about the period of the Antonines (A. D. 150) and could accommodate 15,000 spectators. Height 82 ft., diameter 366 ft. The lower stories consist of two series of arches (72 in number) 19 ft. in height, one above the other; the upper story is a wall with square openings for windows. The exterior is in admirable preservation, but the interior presents a scene of desolation; the arrangements for the Naumachia in the centre can alone now be traced. Four gates, with projecting buttresses of which the object is unknown, form the entrances.

The steamboat (once weekly) generally quits Pola late in the evening and arrives at Fiume early on the following morning. The broad Quarnero Bay is traversed. To the l. rises Monte Maggiore (1570 ft.); r. in the distance the Croatian Mts., of which the Capella range is the most prominent.

Fiume, Illyr. Reka (Rè d'Ungheria), the capital of the Hungarian coast-district, with 15,319 inhab., contains little to interest the traveller. On the height, 1½ hr. walk from the inn, is the castle of Tersatto, the property of the Austrian Marshal Nugent. A small temple here contains a good collection of ancient reliques, busts, statues, etc. In the vicinity a much frequented Pilgrimage-Church, with an image of the Madonna of Loreto.

View of the Bay of Quarnero with its islands, Fiume, and the adjoining coast.

78. From Trieste to Villach. Isonzo Valley.

Railway to Gorizia, or Görz, in 3 hrs.; thence to Flitsch a light post-conveyance 4 times weekly in 12 hrs. — Railway over the Predil Pass in course of construction.

From Trieste by stat. Grignano to Nabresina see p. 332. Farther on, to the l. of the line, lies Duino, with an ancient castle of Prince Hohenlohe.

At S. Giovanni the train crosses the Timavo (Roman Timaus; Virg. Aen. I. 244—46), which under the name of Recca (Rjeka, i. e. river) disappears near S. Canzian (p. 332) in the grottoes of the Carso, emerges from a rock after a subterranean course of 33 M., and falls into the Adriatic about 1½ M. lower down. Near stat. Monsalicone (Leone d'Oro) the line quits the coast.

About 18 M. to the W. is situated Aquileia, one of the most important provincial towns of the Roman Empire, strongly fortified at that period, and the principal bulwark of Italy on the N.E. frontier. Under Augustus, who frequently visited the town, it is said to have numbered 100,000 inhab. It was at that period the principal seat of the commerce between Italy and the N. and E. of Europe, and supplied the Illyrians and Pannonians with corn, wine, and oil, in exchange for slaves and cattle. The incursions of the Romans into these districts were generally undertaken hence. In 452, Attila, exasperated by the obstinate resistance he encountered here, caused the town to be plundered and destroyed. The sole remnants of its former importance is the Cathedral, erected 1019—42, once the metropolitan church of the patriarchs of Aquileia. The place is now a poor village with 500
inhabitants. Antiquities are frequently found here. The apothecary possesses a large collection.

The line skirts the N.W. spurs of the Carso (p. 331), turns N.E., passes stat. Sagrado and (1.) Gradisca, and reaches Gorizia (Tre Corone; Città di Trieste; *Angelo d'Oro), Germ. Görs, the capital of an archiepiscopal see, with 10,000 inhab., charmingly situated on the Isonzo. The cathedral merits inspection. In the upper and older part of the town is situated the ancient castle of the Counts of Gorizia, now in a ruinous condition and partially employed as a prison. The preserved fruits of Gorizia enjoy a high reputation. Charles X. of France, who died here in 1836, is interred in the chapel of the monastery of Castagnovizza, on a height above the town. Near Gorizia rises the Monte Santo, crowned by a pilgrimage-church, and commanding a fine view.

The road leads from Gorizia in the valley of the Isonzo to 18 M. Canale, where it crosses the river. It then passes Tulmino, or Tolmain, which lies on the l. bank; Dante, who was once a guest of the Patriarch of Aquileia, here wrote several cantos of his Divine Comedy.


7½ M. Flitsch, or Piess (Leschnegg's Inn, tolerable), is a market-town, near the Defile of Flitsch, commanded by an old castle, which in 1809 was long maintained against the French. The road then crosses the Predil Pass (3822 ft.), not far from the small Raibler See (to the S.W.), above which tower the bold summits of the Mangart (3734 ft.).

10½ M. Tarvis (Lebzeiltner) is situated on the Gailitz, which rises near the long, straggling village of Saifnitz, between Tarvis and Malborghetto, the watershed between the Adriatic and the Black Sea. To the S. rises the dolomitic Luschariberg (5646 ft.), with a pilgrimage-chapel, the most frequented in Carinthia, and an inn, about 3 hrs. S. of Saifnitz; beautiful view from the summit. The road to Udine by Malborghetto and Pontebba here diverges to the l.

The road to Villach continues to traverse the narrow, sterile valley of the Gailitz, also termed the Canalthal.

6 M. Arnoldstein, a village with a suppressed Benedictine monastery. Near Tschau, where the road diverges S. E. to Villach (see below), the road enters the flat valley of the Gail. L. rises the Dobracs (p. 342).

6¾ M. Villach, see p. 342.

79. From Villach to Laibach.

66 M. Maleposte daily in 14 hrs.

The valley of the Sav or Sau, although one of the most beautiful in Carniola, is rarely visited. On the N. the wooded slopes of the Karawanken Mts. descend to the bottom of the valley; on the S. rise the Julian Alps,
through the ravines of which the fissured peaks of the Terglou group are visible. The Terglou itself is rarely seen from the valley. Below Asling the valley expands and becomes a less suitable field for the pedestrian. The language of the natives is a Wend dialect, but German is generally spoken at the inns.

The Venice road is followed from Villach as far as Tschau (see p. 338), where the traveller diverges to the l. (S.) towards the Wurzener Berg, the W. spur of the Karawanken, the watershed between the Drau and the Save. From the culminating point of the road an extensive view of the Gaiththal and the Carinthian Alps is obtained; Villach lies at the spectator’s feet to the N., farther distant is the Ossiacher-See, to the l. the Dobracz. As the road descends it affords a fine survey of the imposing Terglou (9371 ft.) with its three conical peaks.

14 M. Wurzen (*Post) is recommended as headquarters for excursions among the Julian Alps.

About 1½ hr. S. of Wurzen lies the small Lake of Wurzen, from the surface of which bubbles of air constantly rise. The Save makes its appearance on the S. side and flows into the lake. The source of the river is in the wild Planizza Valley, which opens opposite, where it emerges from an aperture in the rock and falls from a height of 400 ft. in a considerable volume. It then pursues a subterranean course for some distance, and re-appears on the S. side of the lake. The waterfall may be visited from Wurzen, there and back in 4 hrs., an interesting excursion. The water is the discharge of the glaciers of the Mangart. The watershed between the Save and the Gaillitz is at Ratschach, near the W. end of the lake. A second valley, more picturesque than that of the Planizza, here ascends into the heart of the Mangart group. At its mouth are the two beautiful Weissenfels Lakes, surrounded with wood. A fine view of the huge Mangart (3734 ft.) is obtained hence. Beyond Ratschach the road leads through a romantic valley to Weissenfels and Tarvis (p. 338).

The next place in the valley of the Save is Kronau (Inn), 2 M. below Wurzen, at the mouth of the wild and picturesque Pischenzatal.

The Isonzo Valley is reached through the latter by a very attractive mountain path (to Flitsach in 10 hrs.), traversing the Pass of Kronau. The precipitous cliffs, especially those half-way up, surpass even those of the Mangart. The summit of the pass is attained from Wurzen in 3½ hrs. A rugged and precipitous path descends on the S. side in 1½ hr. to Trenta, the highest village in the Isonzo Valley. From Trenta to the source of the Isonzo is a walk of nearly 2 hrs. through a deep defile, destitute of view, beyond which the scenery becomes more attractive, and the majestic Terglou appears at the extremity of the valley. The last 3 hrs. before Fiess, or Flitsach, is reached (p. 338; 6 hrs. from Trenta, 11 hrs. from Wurzen), are somewhat dreary. A guide and provisions are necessary for the excursion; at Trenta milk only can be procured. The pedestrian may return to Wurzen by Tarvis (p. 338) and Weissenfels, a pleasant walk of 8 hrs.

About 4 M. farther the road crosses to the l. bank of the Save. 4½ M. Lengenfeld (Inn); opposite it, on the r. bank, lies Moistrana, at the mouth of the Feistritzbach. The latter stream forms a fine waterfall, behind which the traveller may pass to the other side, about 3 M. up the valley, in a picturesque situation. The pedestrian is recommended to follow the picturesque path from Moistrana through the valley of the Rothwein-
bäch (Radoina), and by Ötter-Göriach to (4 1/2 hrs.) Veldes (see below). Ascent of the Terglou, see below.

The Karawanken now become more conspicuous and imposing. 53 4/ M. Asling (16 1/2 M. from Wurzen); 21 4/ M. Jauerburg. The valley now expands, and the mountains on the r. bank recede.

Veldes (New Trieste: *Badehaus: *Petranit, on the lake), a watering-place about 5 M. to the S., is delightfully situated on the lake of that name. The mineral springs (15 ø Fahr.) are especially efficacious in cutaneous maladies. There is also a hydropathic establishment. The pilgrimage-church on an islet in the lake attracts numerous devotees. The château on a height commands a pleasing survey of the lake and its environs, and the valley of the Save.

The valley of the Wochein Save (or ʻSavitzaʼ, little Save) is frequently visited from Veldes. The road crosses the narrow rocky ridge which separates the lake of Veldes from the Savitza valley, and leads through the latter, at first towards the S., then towards the W. to (14 M.) Felstritz (*Inn), the chief village in the Wochein, with extensive iron-works, and a good starting-point for excursions among the Terglou group. In the vicinity are remains of iron-mines once worked by the Romans. About 5 M. farther up is the sequestered Wochein Lake, a basin of the Savitza, somewhat resembling the Hallstätter Sec. At the E. end is St. Johann, a group of houses with a church, where a boat may be hired to convey the traveller to the upper end of the lake in 1/2 hr. A narrow path ascends hence in 3/4 hr. to a bleak rocky basin, surrounded by barren and lofty mountains (the Vagatin, Mt. Kuck, Mt. Wochu), where the Savitza is precipitated from a cavern, forming a fine waterfall.

The ascent of the Terglou should be attempted by none but experienced mountaineers, accompanied by thoroughly trustworthy guides (e.g. Schest at Mitterdorf), and is not entirely free from risk at places. The best starting-point is the village of Mitterdorf (Inn, very poor), situated on the S. slope of the Mali-Drasky Vrh, the E. buttress of the Terglou, 1 hr. to the N. of Felstritz. The traveller ascends hence in 4 hrs. to the Belpole Alp, between the Drasky Vrh and Terglou, where the night should be spent (good water). The Terglou (9971 ft.), Slavonic Triglav, has three peaks, of which the central is the highest. The ascent is at first gradual, over loose stones and rocky debris. Perpendicular rocks soon appear to prevent any farther progress, but the route is continued through a narrow fissure (ʻGate of the Terglouʼ). The ascent hence to the summit of the Little Terglou is steep and disagreeable. This point is separated from the highest peak by a broad and profound rocky chasm, which is crossed by a small ridge, narrowing to a width of a few inches only. Beyond this the traveller must scramble up a bare and almost perpendicular rock to the summit, 600 ft. higher. The view, one of the most sublime among the Alps, embraces a vast panorama and a large portion of the Adriatic.

Moistrana (see above) is reached from the Wochein by a rugged path in 10—11 hrs., crossing the Kerma Pass (6832 ft.) which lies between the Terglou and Drasky Vrh, 1 hr. to the N. of the Belpole Alp. The Kermathal, which opens into the Radoina Valley (see above) about 1 hr. S. of Moistrana, affords little refreshment or accommodation of any kind. The ascent of the Terglou from the Belpole Alp is therefore to be preferred to the ascent from this side.

About 3 M. below Jauerburg the Rothweinbach (Radoina) falls into the Save on the r. The road now quits the latter stream, and leads to the l. by the base of the Stou to

9 1/4 M. Ottok, whence another road leads to Veldes (6 M.) by Rodmannsdorf. Above the latter the Wurzen and the Wochein Save unite, and the road soon again approaches their combined waters.
11½ M. Krainburg (Mayer), a small town, situated on a rock above the Save, was formerly the capital of Carniola, and contains an old castle, once the residence of the dukes. The Wend language, a Sclavonic dialect unintelligible to most travellers, is spoken here and farther on in Illyria, a circumstance somewhat adverse to pedestrianism.

16 M. Laibach, see p. 329.

80. From Marburg to Villach.

Railway in 6½–7½ hrs.; fares 7 fl. 92, 5 fl. 94, 3 fl. 96 kr.
The line diverges, on the r. bank of the Drau, from the main S. Railway. Extensive machine-factories at the station (p. 328). To the r. on the slopes of the Bacher-Gebirge rises the château of Rothwein; to the l., on the opposite bank of the Drau, is the village of Gams, picturesquely situated on vine-clad hills. First stat. Feistritz-Mariauast; opposite to it the castle of Wildhaus. The line crosses the Lobritz by means of a viaduct; then passes through a tunnel, 222 yds. in length, beneath the romantic castle of Fall, and emerges, opposite to Zellnitz, into the profound valley of the Drau, which here contracts to a narrow ravine.

Stat. St. Lorensen. To the S. a pleasant path ascends the valley of the Radlbach to the pilgrimage-church of Maria in der Wüsten and the village of St. Lorensen. The line skirts the precipitous slopes of the Velka Kappa (5047 ft.). On the r. bank Fresen comes into view, then Mahrenberg with a castle and ruined monastery. The train passes Wuchern and Saldenhofen. On the opposite bank is Hohenmauthen, on the Feistritz; then, high on the spurs of the Kor Alpe (p. 327), the village of Kienberg.

Stat. Unter-Drauburg (high road hence S. to Windischgrätz, St. Leonhard, Weitenstein, and Cilli, see p. 329). The line here quits the valley of the Drau and enters that of the Mies to the S., which it crosses three times. L. Gutenstein, above it Gamsenegg on the slope of the Ursula Mis. (5405 ft.). Stat. Prövalt, with extensive iron-works. L. Pollain, at the base of the Petzen-Gebirge. Stat. Bleiburg, a town with an old castle; picturesque view from the station: on the N. the range of green mountains which closes the Drauthal is overtopped by the Sau-Alpe and the Kor-Alpe (or Alps of Schwanberg, p. 327); S. the horizon is bounded by the Karawanken, in a long succession of peaks and pinnacles, which culminate in the Obir (7001 ft.) and Grintous (8336 ft.). The train now descends to stat. Kühnsdorf; a high road leads hence N. to Völkermarkt (p. 327), another S. to Windisch-Kappel, Villach, and Krainburg (see above). The Drauthal, which the line re-enters beyond Kühnsdorf, now expands. This portion of the valley, with its numerous castles, bounded by the Sausalpe, is termed the Krappfeld. On
the l. bank appears the antiquated Neidenstein, then the provostry of Teinach. The Drau is now crossed by a handsome bridge. Last stat. Groženstein, with a château of Prince Rosenberg. The train next crosses the Gurk and the Glan, and reaches the station of Klagenfurt (*Europa, R. 1 fl., L. 20, omnibus 20 kr.; *Kaiser von Oesterreich; *Moser's Hôtel; Sandwirth, unpretending), the capital of Carinthia, with 13,470 inhab., situated on the Glan, and connected with the Wörther-See (see below) by means of a canal. The fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1809, have been converted into promenades. The town, which is nearly square in form, possesses broad and straight streets. The principal hall of the House of the Estates, founded in the 14th cent., is adorned with the arms of the Carinthian nobility. The handsome palace of the Bishop of Gurk, in the Völkermarkt suburb, contains a collection of pictures, minerals, &c. In the principal square stands a fountain with a large group of Hercules and the Hydra in bronze, adjoining it the statue of Maria Theresa; in the Cardinalplatz rises an obelisk in commemoration of the Peace of Presburg. The historical society possesses a collection of Roman antiquities, minerals, etc. The white-lead manufactory here is the most extensive in Austria. The tower of the parish church, 288 ft. in height, commands a fine panorama of the environs. About 3/4 M. from the town is the Evans-Joseph-Park, with well kept grounds, commanding fine views. — Railway to St. Veit, see p. 323.

To Laibach (50½ M.) a high road leads from Klagenfurt over the Loibl, or Leobi (diligence daily in 12 hrs.). The culminating point (4445 ft.) was formerly traversed by means of a long passage, the pillars of which alone now remain. *Panorama, embracing the Carnian and Carinthian Alps. The S. slopes are steeper than those on the N., and in winter frequently impassable. The narrow valley, enclosed by lofty mountains and exposed to avalanches in winter, expands at Neumarkt (*Post; Graf Radetzky). Near Nagles, between Ottak and Kranzburg, the road enters the charming valley of the Save, or Saar, and proceeds to Laibach by the route indicated in R. 79.

The railway now skirts the N. bank of the Wörther See, or Lake of Klagenfurt (1326 ft.). Stations Krumpendorf and Pötschach; then Velden am See (*Stadt Triest), pleasantly situated. Near stat. Gottesthal the picturesque valley of the Drau is re-entered, and the r. bank of the river followed to Villach (*Post, in the town; Elephant, near the stat.), an old town (2500 inhab.) of some commercial importance, situated at the base of the Dobracs, in the broad and fertile plain formed by the union of the valleys of the Gail and Drau. The Gothic parish church is of the 15th cent.

From Villach to Bruck, see R. 74; to Salzburg, see R. 69; to Laibach, R. 79.

The *Dobracs (7067 ft.), or Villacher Alp, the E. spur of the chain of mountains which separates the valleys of the Drau and the Gail, rises almost perpendicularly from the latter, on the S. side, but is less steep on
the N. and E. The summit is reached by a road constructed by the Austr.
Alpine Club, in 3 hrs. from Bleiberg (Inn), a village situated on the N. side
of the mountain, in an unattractive valley, remarkable for its mineral wealth.
3 hrs. to the W. of Villach. There are two pilgrimage-churches on the
summit, and a small inn with a few beds. The "Panorama is one of the
most extensive among the Alps. To the N. extends the entire chain of the
Hohe Tauern, as far as the Kor-Alpe towards the E.; then the Karawanken,
the Julian Alps with the Tergiou, and the dolomite mountains as far as the
Marmolata. Below the spectator in the foreground lie the fertile valleys of
the Gail and the Drau, with the lakes of Ossiach and Worth. Traces of
the great landlip of 1548, which buried 10 villages, and converted the Gail-
thal into a lake for a time, are still recognisable. — The traveller desirous
of descending to the Gailthal need not return to Villach, but follows the
road leading from Bleiberg (see above) round the W. side of the mountain
by Kreutl and Tritten, and uniting with the road through the Gailthal about
9 M. to the E. of Hermagor (see below). The descent to the Gailthal on
the precipitous S. side of the mountain is recommended to none but ex-
perienced mountaineers.

The Gailthal as far as Kötschach (54 M.) is a broad and picturesque
valley, sprinkled with numerous villages, and bounded by beautifully formed
ranges of mountains. The road diverges at (9 M.) Arnoldstein (p. 335) from
the Gorizia road to the r., crosses the Gail, and skirts the base of the Dob-
bracz to (9 M.) Emersdorf (reached more directly by a footpath which quits
the road at Federova, halfway between Villach and Arnoldstein, and follows
the I. bank of the Gail). The above-mentioned road to Bleiberg diverges to
the r., 3 M. farther on. The road now quits the Gail, and leads past the
pretty Presecker See to (9 M. from Emersdorf) Hermagor (*Mohr), the
principal place in the lower Gailthal, charmingly situated at the mouth of the
Gitschthal. A road (p. 300) leads through the latter to Greiffenberg, interest-
ing to botanists as the place where the beautiful Wulfenia carinthaica with
its dark blue flowers is found. This plant grows nowhere in Europe ex-
cept on the slopes of the Garinerkogel (7200 ft.), which rises to the S. of
Hermagor.

Beyond Hermagor the road crosses to the r. bank of the Gail, and at
(9 M.) Rattendorf re-crosses the stream. Above (6 M.) Reissach (Inn) rises
the sharp dolomite peak of the Reiskeft (7749 ft.), which may be ascended
in 3 hrs. without much difficulty. At the base of the mountain lies the
small Reissacher Bad. The Pollinik (9123 ft.) is the most conspicuous of the
mountain chain which bounds the Gailthal towards the S. Then (9 M.)
Kötschach (*Kürschner; *Post), a thriving village, picturesquely situated.
From this point by Maria Luckau to Stilian, see p. 299. By the Kötschach
Pass to Oberdrauburg, and by Auf der Pecken to Venetia, see p. 300.

HUNGARY AND GALLICIA.

81. The Danube from Vienna to Pest.

Steambat to Pest in 18 hrs. — Travellers in the reverse direction
will probably prefer the Railway (p. 351), 8½ hrs., as the steamers take
22 hrs. to ascend the stream.

A small steambat, starting at 6: 30 a.m., about 150 yds. below the
Ferdinandarbrücke, on the r. bank of the Danube Canal, conveys passengers
to the larger vessel, which starts from the Kaiserühlen, also at 6: 30 a.m.,
and awaits their arrival in the main arm of the river. Fares to Pest 9, 6,
4½ fl. (in the reverse direction 5 fl. 95 kr., 4 fl., 3 fl.); by express-boat
once weekly; fares 13 fl. 82, 9 fl. 99 kr., incl. food.
The most picturesque river-scenery is between Deutsch-Altenburg and Presburg, between Neumühl and Waitszen, and the approach to Pest and Öfen. The least attractive part of the route is from below Presburg to below Komorn.

E. and l. denote the right and left banks respectively. The usual hours of arrival are given, provided the steamer starts at 6.30 a.m. — The Hungarian names will frequently puzzle the stranger. The most important peculiarities of the pronunciation are:  gi has a guttural sound, equivalent to a d followed by a German ch;  ss is pronounced like the English sh, Cs like ch, and cs like ts.

The small steamer, soon after starting, passes under the Neubrücke, the Fransensbrücke, and the Sophien-Kettenbrücke. To the r. near the latter is situated the Palace of Prince Liechtenstein, in the Landstrasse suburb. Before the Kaisermühlen are reached, a number of extensive kitchen-gardens, with apparatus for irrigation, are passed.

The steamer then enters the principal arm of the Danube, where it descends impetuously between wooded islands, and reaches the larger vessel opposite to the

(7 a.m.) l. Lobau, the longest (4½ M. long, 3 M. broad) of these islands, by which the l. bank itself is concealed for a long distance. On the l. bank, at some distance inland, and not visible from the steamboat, are situated the villages of Asperr, Essling, and Wagram.

In 1809 Vienna was in Napoleon's possession. Half of his army had crossed by the Lobau to the l. bank of the Danube, when the Austrians succeeded in burning the bridge which connected the r. bank with the Lobau. At the same time they attacked the villages of Asperm and Essling, positions of essential importance occupied by the French. After a fearful carnage of two days (May 21st and 22nd), the French again retired to the Lobau, which was now occupied by the entire French army of 150,000 infantry, 30,000 horses, and 700 pieces of ordnance. Traces of the fortifications constructed on that occasion are still observable. From this island (Napoleon's headquarters 1st—5th July) a second passage of the Danube was effected at the beginning of July; and on the 5th and 6th of the month the memorable battle of Wagram was fought. The Austrians were driven back as far as Znaim, where an armistice was shortly afterwards concluded. The Peace of Vienna was signed on Oct. 14th of the same year.

r. Fischament; l. Schönau.

r. Regelsbrunn, close to the river; farther on, Ellend.

r. Petronell, on the site of the Roman Carnuntum, destroyed by Attila. The handsome château belongs to Count Traun.

(8. 15 a.m.) r. Deutsch-Altenburg, with a castle and sulphur-baths. On a neighbouring hill rises the church of St. John, one of the most elegant Gothic edifices in Austria; the churchyard contains an old rotunda, restored in 1822. Adjacent is a mound 60 ft. in height, termed the Hütelberg (i. e. 'hat-hill'), which is said to have been heaped up by the people in hafulls, to commemorate the expulsion of the Turks (comp. p. 351).

(8. 30 a.m.) r. Hainburg (pier), a very picturesque place with old walls and towers. On the height the extensive ruin of a castle, at its base a modern château. The Imperial Tobacco Manufactory here, occupying long and extensive buildings, em-
Vienna to Pest. PRESBURG. 81. Route. 345

plies upwards of 1000 hands. The Rathaus contains a Roman altar. On the Roman Tower is a stone figure of King Etzel, who according to the Nibelungen-Lied once spent a night in the castle (from the summit of which an extensive prospect may be enjoyed). A rock, rising abruptly from the river below Hainburg, is crowned with the ruins of a tower. Hainburg on the r., and on the

1. Theben form, as it were, an entrance gateway to Hungary. The March (or Morava), the frontier-stream between Austria and Hungary, falls into the Danube at the foot of the lofty old fortress of Thében, which is still of considerable extent, although much of it was blown up by the French in 1809.

(8. 45 a. m.) 1. Presburg, Hung. Pozsony (Grüner Baum; Schwan; Rother Ochs; Goldene Rose), with 42,064 inhab. (1/4 Hungarian, 1/3 Prot., 700 Jews, most of whom live on the Schlossberg), formerly the capital of Hungary, where the kings were wont to be crowned, is now a quiet country-town, situated at the base of the Zuckermandl and the Schlossberg. The extensive castle which crowns the latter was burned down in 1811. The view from this height, embracing the plains of Hungary and the windings of the Danube, is the principal attraction at Presburg.

The Cathedral, with a modern tower, said to have been founded by St. Ladislaw (?), consecrated in 1452, was the church destined for the coronation of the kings of Hungary, a distinction with which its exterior and fitments but little accord. Over the high altar a statue in lead of St. Martin on horseback, in Hungarian costume, by Downer. Several trophies from the Turkish wars and a few tombs may also be inspected. The dome is surmounted by a gilded crown.

The Rathaus dates from the 14th cent. In the Landhaus, or House of the Estates, Imperial Diets were formerly held. Most of the 16 squares of the town are adorned with fountains and monuments.

Adjacent to the bridge is a slight artificial elevation, walled in and closed by a gate, termed the Königsberg, on which after his coronation the new king rode, brandishing the sword of St. Stephen towards the four points of the compass, in token of his determination to defend the kingdom against every enemy.

Opposite, near the r. bank, is the Au, a wooded island in the river, with promenades and a café, a favourite resort on summer-evenings. Open-air theatre at the Arena (adm. 35 kr.), a few hundred paces below the bridge.

On Dec. 25th, 1805, the Peace of Presburg was concluded here after the battle of Austerlitz.

The hills around Presburg are clothed with vineyards. The best wine is produced at St. Georgen, 4½ M. distant, a station on the Horse-Railway which unites (in 3½ hrs.) Presburg with the considerable and ancient town of Týnau and that of (1½ hr. more) Szered. The cathedral of Týnau,
founded in 1889, restored 1850, is interesting. The cellars of M. Szalinyi are noted as a depot of excellent wines.

Below Presburg the banks of the Danube again become flat. The scenery is occasionally diversified by extensive herds of cattle on the banks and colonies of mills in the water. The river is divided into several arms, which form two large islands, l. the Grosse, r. the Kleine Schütt; the former is 55 M. long, 32 M. broad and contains about a hundred different villages.

(12. 45 p. m.) r. Gönyö, a village consisting chiefly of thatched houses, lies at the extremity of the Lesser Schütt. At the S. extremity of the island, 4½ M. from Gönyö, is situated Raab. Hungar. Györ (Lamm), with 17,000 inhab.; a small steamboat plies between these two places. — Railway from Raab and Neu-Szöny to Vienna, see below.

r. Acs, at some distance from the river; on the height the rich Benedictine Abbey of Martinsberg.

(1. 45 p. m.) l. Komorn (Goldnes Fasol), an ancient town with 17,000 inhab., is a strong fortress, with extensive têtes-de-pont on the l. bank of the Waag, which here falls into the Danube. The fortifications, originally constructed under Matthew Corvinus, were greatly extended in 1805 and subsequent years. During the last Hungarian war in 1849 the place was successfully defended by the Hungarians. A wooden bridge crosses from the town to an island in the Danube, 1 M. in length, from which a bridge of boats leads to Neu-Szöny on the r. bank. Railway thence by Raab and Bruck to Vienna in 6 hrs. (fares 7 fl. 56, 5 fl. 67, 3 fl. 78 kr.); also S. by Stuhlweissenburg, past the Plattensee (50 M. long, 7 M. broad), and by Kaniza to Pragerhof (p. 328), a station on the Vienna and Trieste Railway.

Farther on, to the r., rises a low range of hills with numerous vineyards.

(2. 15 p. m.) r. Nesmühl, Hungar. Neszmény, is noted for its excellent wine. The river, now undivided by islands, is of a more imposing width.

(3. 45 p. m.) r. Gran (Lat. Strigonium, Hungar. Esztergom), a town with 12,000 inhab., lies near the confluence of the Gran and the Danube. The vast dome of the cathedral, resembling that of St. Peter’s at Rome, rises very picturesquely on a hill. The construction of the edifice was commenced in 1821, at the cost of Cardinal Rudney, Primate of Hungary. High altar-piece, an Assumption by Grigoletti. Another altar-piece, by Hess, a Hungarian artist, represents the baptism of St. Stephen, the first Christian king of Hungary, who founded the archbishopric of Gran in 1001. The lateral chapel on the l. is a portion of a church erected in 1507 and destroyed by the Turks. The internal decorations have been executed principally by artists of Munich. At the E. base of the hill is the archiepiscopal palace.
1. **Parkany** is connected with Gran by a bridge of boats. From this point the railway (p. 351) follows the course of the river.

The porphyry and limestone rocks on the banks of the river, the channel of which now contracts, here render the scenery more picturesque. On an abrupt rock rises

(5. 15 p. m.) r. **Wissegrad** (*wisse*, high; *grad*, fortress), a castle inhabited by kings of Hungary as early as the 11th cent.; Matthias Corvinus greatly embellished the place, and converted the barren rock into pleasant gardens. It was destroyed by the Turks, and Emp. Leopold subsequently caused the fortifications to be dismantled. The ancient wall of the fortress extends down to the Danube. The lofty tower below, once a prison, is also a ruin. On the opposite bank lies

1. **Gross-Moros**, with numerous vineyards. The hills now recede. The Danube, turning S., is divided into two arms and forms the **Andreasinsel**, 15 M. in length.

(6 p. m.) 1. **Waitzen**, Hungar. **Vesz (Blauer Stern)**, with 11,000 inhab., capital of an episcopal diocese, possesses a cathedral similar to that of Gran, erected in 1777. The episcopal palace contains Roman and medieval monuments. The town consists of three quarters, one of which is occupied by Roman Catholics, a second by a Servian population of the Greek persuasion, the third by Protestants.

At the upper end of the town is the extensive workhouse, with its Gothic church.

The banks become flatter. In the background is the Blocksberg (p. 350), then the fortress of Ofen with the royal palace.

r. **Alt-Ofen**, surrounded by vineyards, almost a suburb of Ofen, the **Aquincum** of the Romans, with the remains of Roman structures, possesses extensive wharves where the Danube steamers are built (p. 351). The synagogue here is considered one of the finest in Austria.

The river now presents a more animated scene, and rafts, barges, and local steamboats (p. 348) become more numerous. In front of (1.) **Neu-Pesth** extends the long quay of the Winter Harbour. The island opposite, on the r., with its wharves, belongs to the Steamboat Company (p. 351). On the hill rises the former monastery of **Kleinzell** (now a hospital). The boat passes the **Margarethen-Insel**, with its park and delightful gardens. A fine view is then suddenly disclosed of the long city of Pest on the l., with its lofty and palatial structures facing the river, and the handsome suspension-bridge, whilst Ofen rises on the slope of the r. bank, crowned by the fortress and the royal palace. In the background the Blocksberg. At sunset this picture is strikingly beautiful, somewhat resembling Prague and the Hradshpin.
Route 82. PEST.

The steamer stops at Ofen, then on the opposite bank, above the suspension-bridge at
(9 p. m.) 1. Pest.

82. Pest and Ofen.

Hotels. *Queen of England (Pl. a), R. from 1½ fl., L. 50 kr.,
large café on the ground-floor; Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. b), excellent
cuisine, similar charges; *Erzherzog Stephan (Pl. c), all on the Da-
nube; *Hôtel National, Waitmner Gasse; *Hôtel Frohner, Sze-
chenyi Promenade; *Stadt London, near the station; *Jägerhorn
(Pl. d); Tiger (Pl. e); Palatin (Pl. g). — Of the second class: *König
von Ungarn (Pl. f), commercial; *Weisses Schiff (Pl. h); Goldner
Adler (Pl. i), Hungarian cuisine; Stadt Paris (Pl. k). — At Ofen:
Szechenyi Hotel, Fischerstadt; Stadt Debreczin.

Restaurants &c. At all the hotels; also the *National Casino,
Hatzauer Gasse; *Mihalek, Serviten-Platz. — Cafés: Privorzy,
Theaterplatz; Karl Josephplatz, in the Redoute-building; Kaffe-Quelle,
Badgasse, and many others; also at most of the hotels. — Beer: Slova,
Zur Alten Linde, both in the Elisabethenplatz; Zur Schwarzen
Katz, Königsgasse, &c.

Fiacres within the ‘lines’, or precincts of the city, for the whole day,
day from 7 a. m. till 10 p. m. 6 fl.; half a day, 7 a. m. till 2 p. m., or 2
to 10 p. m., 3 fl. 50 kr.; per hour, one-horse 50 kr., two-horse 1 fl.; for each
additional ½ hr. 20 and 25 kr. respectively; for ½ hr. 40 and 70 kr.; for
¼ hr. (one-horse) 25 kr. — The drivers frequently decline employment at
these fares.

Omnibus (from the König v. Ungarn, see above) to the station 16 kr.,
with baggage 30 kr.; to the Ofen station 30 kr.; Kaiserbad (p. 351) 12 kr.;
Stadtwald 10 kr.

Railway to Vienna see p. 351. The station, at the N. extremity of the
long Waitmnerstrasse, is 1 M. from the hotels on the Danube.

Steamboats ply every hour from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m. between the quay
by the ‘Queen of England’ (see above) and the quay at Ofen; then through
the bridge to Pest, halting above the ‘Erzherzog Stephan’; back hence to
the Bombenplatz and the Kaiserbad (p. 351) on the opposite bank, and
finally to Alt-Ofen (p. 347). This trip (12 kr.) is recommended to those who
have leisure.

Theatres. National Theatre (Pl. 10), admirable opera, performances
daily in the Hungarian language. City Theatre (Pl. 1), Elisabethenplatz,
German plays, &c. Open-air theatre at Ofen in the *Horvathgarten
(Pl. 6), well arranged.

Baths see p. 351.

Promenades in the Stadtwald, N. of the town (omnibus 10 kr.).

a. Pest,

an insignificant place 100 years ago, is now the capital and the
most important commercial town of Hungary, with 201,149 inhab.,
motor, of whom are Hungarians. Towards the Danube it presents
a front of upwards of 1 M., consisting to a great extent of im-
posing edifices, many of which have been erected since the bom-
bardment of 1849. Near the bridge are the Steamboat Offices,
adjourning them the new Academy (in front of which the Szechenyi
Monument is placed); then the hotels Erzherzog Stephan and
Hôtel de l’Europe, the buildings of the ‘Lloyd Co.’ of Pest and
the Exchange (business-hour 12—1), the Redoute buildings (seat
of the Hungarian national assembly during the revolution), the
Queen of England Hotel, the Greek Church, &c. The river-traffic in this street (Donauseitl) and the attractive shops, vying with those of Vienna, in the neighbouring Wäirtsnergasse render this the most animated quarter of Pest.

Pest, although the seat of a University (1000 stud.) transferred hither from Tynau (p. 345) in 1760, possesses few treasures of art or scientific collections. The greatest attraction is the collection of Hungarian antiquities in the National Museum (Pl. 9), a handsome modern edifice (entrance at the side, to the l.). Admission gratis on Mondays, 9—1 o’clock; on other days by payment of a fee (50 kr.).

1st Room: Roman inscriptions; Etruscan vase in bronze, inlaid with gold and silver, very valuable; metallic tablets bearing the discharges of Roman soldiers. — 2nd R.: Vases in earthenware, statuettes, Roman swords and tools, reliefs in bronze, trinkets. — 3rd R.: Numerous weapons; halberds of Transylvanian princes; sabres of historical personages, e.g. Stephen and Gabriel Bathori (Princes of Transylvania), Peter the Great, John Hunyady (father of Matthew Corvinus); a remarkable sword from the Crusades, Turkish weapons and saddles, two saddles of the Emp. Sigismund with admirable reliefs in bone. — 4th R.: Medieval trinkets, goblets in gold and silver, dishes with reliefs; knives, forks, and spoons of Frederick the Great, captured at the battle of Collin. — 5th R.: Old cabinets, harp of Marie Antoinette. — 6th R.: Carved ivory, mosaics, tabernacle for the host (1111). — 7th R.: Modern sculptures, Venus and Cupid by Tadolini, model of Szechenyi’s monument.

The Picture Gallery in the same edifice (admission gratis on Tuesd. and Sat., 9—1 o’clock; at other times, fee of 50 kr.), comprising about 200 Italian and Dutch works, is mediocre. Catalogues for the use of visitors. — The Natural History Collection (admission gratis on Thursd., 9—1) is more worthy of a visit.

The celebrated Esterhazy Picture Gallery, formerly at Vienna, is now on the second floor of the Academie-Palast (see above). Catalogue 30 kr.; admission gratis, 10—2 o’clock daily, 10—1 on Sundays.

The most extensive edifice at Pest is the Neugebäude, with 4 courts, erected in 1786 under Joseph II., comprising a barrack and an artillery depôt. The Ludoviceum, at the S.E. extremity of the city, another extensive building, erected in 1837, is now a military hospital.

In the Josephs-Platz rises the Statue of Archduke Joseph of Austria, Palatine of Hungary from 1796 to 1847, erected in 1869.

The Rathhaus (Pl. 6), in the Rathausplatz, erected in 1844, possesses a singular-looking tower. The neighbouring Parish Church (Pl. 7) was erected in 1726 on the site of a Turkish mosque.

The small Greek Church (Pl. 8), with portal of red Hungarian marble (to the r. of which is the entrance), on the Danube below the Queen of England Hotel, should be visited about 3 p.m. during the celebration of divine service in accordance with the peculiar Greek ritual. The nave is separated from the choir by an ikonostas, or screen painted with figures of Greek saints.
The *Synagogue (Pl. 13), in the Tabaksgasse, near the National Theatre, a spacious modern structure, is one of the finest buildings in Pest. Substructure of red Hungarian marble, upper part of brick, in the Moorish style.

The four annual Fairs held here are of considerable importance and supply the half of Hungary with their commodities, in return for which wood, raw hides, honey, wax, Slibowitzia (a species of brandy prepared from plums) &c. are brought to Pest for sale from all parts of the country.

b. Ofen

is connected with Pest by means of an imposing Suspension Bridge (toll 2 kr.), completed in 1849. The chains are supported by two pillars, about 150 ft. in height. Total length 400 yds., breadth 37 ft., height above the mean level of the water 43 ft. Opposite to the bridge rises the castle-hill, a tunnel (2 kr.) through which leads to the Horvathgarten (p. 348).

Ofen was once a Roman colony (Buda). Sultan Soliman conquered it in 1511, garrisoned it with 12,000 janizaries, and entrusted the administration to a vizier and several paschas. It remained for nearly 150 years in the hands of the Turks, who were at length expelled by the allied Germans under Charles of Lorraine and Lewis of Baden. The majority of the population (54,574) is German. Ofen is the seat of the government authorities.

The Fortress, with the handsome royal château, crowns the summit of a hill, around which the town is built. The main street ascends gradually from the Burgthor. The stranger, however, is recommended to ascend, somewhat to the r. of the bridge, through the Wasserthor into the fortress, then to proceed l. across the Paradeplatz to the Hentzi-Platz, with the *Hentzi Monument, erected to the memory of the general of that name and other officers, who fell in 1849 whilst defending the fortress against the Hungarians. Beneath the canopy in the centre Religion is represented as awarding a crown of victory to a dying hero with closed vizor. The Hungarians stormed and dismantled the fortifications, but they have since been reconstructed. The Blocksberg on the S. and the Schwabenberg on the W. are also fortified.

The street descending hence leads through the Burgthor to the Raitzenstadt (Hungar. Taban), so called from its Rascian inhabitants, of Servian origin, most of whom are vineyard-proprieters. Greek service in the parish-church here on Sundays.

A broad carriage-road ascends from the Raitzenstadt through vineyards to the (1/2 hr.) Blocksberg (793 ft.), which commands a fine view of both the towns and the extensive plain higher up the river. On the E. side the Blocksberg descends abruptly towards the Danube, to which a path leads from the summit.
At the S. base of the Blocksberg, three chalybeate and sulphureous thermal springs (1170 Fahr.) rise in the precipitous limestone rocks, and are employed for baths at the *Bruckbad.

Sultan Sollman caused an archiepiscopal palace to be converted into a bath-establishment (with Turkish inscription over the entrance), which Pacha Mahmoud subsequently extended by the addition of the dervish monasteries. The bath for the poor is a gloomy and spacious vault, supported by eight large columns, for bathers of both sexes, who in winter frequently luxuriate in the warm water for hours together. Bath 1½ kr. The reeking atmosphere in this den is most uninviting.

In the vicinity are two other establishments of the same description, the Raitzenbad, most comfortably fitted up, and the Blocksbad, on the Danube lower down.

Another bath-establishment founded by the Turks is the *Kaiserbad, Hungar. Császar-Fördö, 1½ M. above the bridge, with a Turkish fortification towards the river, now converted into a mill. The café, colonnades, and gardens here, where a band generally plays, are a very favourite resort (local steamboats see p. 348). The bath for the lower classes, resembling the Bruckbad, is beneath the ground-floor. The adjacent Lucasbad contains a swimming-basin.

On a hill, 8 min. walk from the Kaiserbad, in the midst of vineyards, is situated the Turkish Chapel, a small mosque of octagonal form, 26 ft. in height, erected over the grave of the Shikh Gül-Baba (‘father of roses’), a Turkish ‘santon’ or monk. The dome is surmounted by a turret, adorned with the distinctive half-moon. The obligation to preserve this monument forms the subject of a special article in the Peace of Carlowitz, concluded between the Emperor and the Porte in 1699.

The Wharves at Alt-Ofen (p. 347) may be inspected by those interested in such localities. Permission obtained at the steamboat-office, near the Queen of England Hotel.

The vineyards in the neighbourhood of Ofen yield excellent wine, of which Adelsberger is the most esteemed.

33. From Pest to Vienna.

Railway in 8½ hrs.; fares 18 fl. 32, 9 fl. 99, 6 fl. 66 kr.; views of the Danube on the left.

Railway-station, omnibuses, and filacles see p. 348. (The line which diverges immediately beyond the station to Csegled &c. is uninteresting.)

Pataba, an estate of Count Karolyi, with a park, is frequently visited from Pest. On the hills to the l. on the r. bank of the Danube, lies the large town of Ss. Endre, inhabited by Rascians. Next stat. Dunakeszi, then Waitzen (p. 347), an important-looking place when viewed from the river. The Danube is now approached. Near Nagy-Maros (p. 347) the Wissegrad (p. 347) comes in view, presenting an imposing aspect. Near Szobb the Ipoly falls into the Danube. Near Nana, the station for Gran (p. 346), 3 M. distant, the train traverses a number of islands at the confluence of the Gran and the Danube.
From Waitzen thus far the scenery is picturesque. The line now quits the river and enters a hilly and uninteresting tract of arable land. Stations Köbölkút, Neuhäusel (Hungar. Ersek Ujvar) where the day-train halts 25 min. for dinner, Tőt Megyer (a village and castle belonging to Count Karolyi; to the r. the long, vine-clad Neutragebirge, and several other places of little importance.

The Carpathian Mts. gradually become more prominent. On the S.E. slope rises the white Rothestein, or castle of Biberburg. Then Megyer-Bel, a handsome château with a tower. The village, château, and park of Lanchüts, Hungar. Cseless, the property of the dowager Countess Esterhazy, are charmingly situated.

The scenery becomes more attractive as Presburg is approached. The line traverses innumerable vineyards, at a considerable height above the river, and crosses the railway to Tyrnau and Szered (p. 345). Presburg with its castle (p. 345) now comes in sight; close to the station the line penetrates the S. spurs of the Carpathians by a tunnel, traverses an undulating district and enters the Marchfeld (p. 129). To the l. in the distance beyond Neudorf, the fortress of Theben (p. 345) is visible from the bridge over the March; less distant, the imperial château of Hof. Stat. Marchegg; then Günserndorf, where the line unites with the Austrian N. Railway. From this point to Vienna, see p. 129.

84. From Vienna to Cracow. Wieliczka.

Railway in 13—15 hrs. (express train to Oderberg in 8½ hrs., thence to Cracow in 4½ hrs.); fares 19 fl. 98, 14 fl. 99, 9 fl. 99 kr.

From Vienna to Prerau see p. 130. The next place of importance is Leipnik, a manufacturing town with old watch-towers. On a height to the E. rises the dilapidated castle of Helfenstein, the property of Prince Dietrichstein. The valley of the Bechwa, as far as Weisskirchen, is picturesque and fertile. The line skirts the slope of the hills and affords fine views.

At Weisskirchen the high land which forms the boundary between Moravia and Austrian Silesia, and the watershed between the Black Sea and the Baltic, is intersected by the line. Beyond stat. Pohl the district of the Oder, which becomes visible near Zauchtl, on the r., is entered. In the background rise the Little Carpathians. At Schönbrunn the valley of the Oder contracts; the scenery is attractive.

Branch-line in 1½ hr. (N. W.) to Troppau, the most important town in Austrian Silesia, with 12,000 inhab., capital of the Liechtenstein duchies of Troppau and Jägerndorf. The Congress of 1820, which was afterwards transferred to Laibach (p. 380), originally met here.

Near Mährisch-Ostrau the line crosses the Oder. Extensive iron-foundries on the r.
Oderberg, situated on the Oder, which is here the boundary between Austria and Prussia, is the junction of the lines to Breslau and Cracow. The latter now proceeds in an E. direction, within a short distance of the Prussian frontier. Country for the most part flat and uninteresting. Several stations of little importance. Then stat. Dsiedits, whence a branch-line runs (in 1 hr.) to Bieilits and Biala, two Protestant manufacturing towns, separated by the Biala, the frontier-river between Silesia and Galicia. The Biala is crossed farther on. Beyond Oswiećim the Vistula is crossed. At Trzebinia the line to Upper Silesia and Warsaw diverges.

**Cracow. Hotels.** Hôtel de Russie; Hôtel de Londres, opposite the post-office; *Weisses Ross*, Floriansgasse; Hôtel de Dresde; Hôtel de Saxe. Dinners always à la carte, as in Austria.

*Fiaires* per drive 1, per hr. 2, to the Kociuszko Hill 4, to Wieliczka 16 Pol. florins.

Commissionaires (per day 6, half day 3 fl.), who are here termed "factors", and are always Jews, frequently importune travellers at the station or hotel, but their services may be dispensed with.

*Money.* Accounts here are kept in Polish florins; 1 fl. = 25 Austr. kr. = 6 d.

**Cracow,** situated in an extensive plain at the confluence of the Rudawa and the Vistula, once the capital of Poland, where till 1764 the kings were crowned, subsequently the capital of a small independent state, was finally annexed to Austria after the insurrection of 1846. Popul. 40,086, of whom 12,000 are Jews. The churches and towers, the lofty Schloss and other handsome edifices impart an imposing aspect to the town from the suburbs. In July, 1850, the busiest portion of the town, to the W. of the 'Ring', was burned down.

The fortified Schloss (Pl. 20), on the Wawel hill at the W. end of the town, was originally erected by Casimir the Great in the 14th cent., but the present buildings are for the most part of more recent origin. It was the residence of the Polish kings till 1610, when Sigismund III. transferred his seat to Warsaw. This vast pile consists of a number of different large buildings erected by various kings of Poland. In 1846 it was converted into a barracks and hospital.

The *Cathedral* or Schlosskirche (Pl. 9), a Gothic church on the E. side of the Schloss, was consecrated in 1359 under Casimir the Great. It is the place of sepulture of the Polish kings and heroes. Beneath the nave is a Romanesque crypt.

To the r. in the nave, on the E. side, is the entrance to a Vault constructed by Stanislaus Augustus in 1788, where Poland's three most illustrious heroes repose, John Sobieski (d. 1696), Poniatowski (drowned in the Elster near Leipzig in 1813), and Kosciuszko, who died in exile at Soleure in 1817. A fourth sarcophagus contains the remains of King Wladislaw and his queen. The sacristan opens the vault (35 kr.) — Chapels: 1st, near the vault, recumbent figure in porphyry of King Casimir Jagello (d. 1492), by the eminent Nuremberg sculptor Veit Stoss, who was born at Cracow. Monument of King Wladislaw Jagello (d. 1434). Opposite to it the *Monument of
Bishop Soltyk (d. 1788), who, as the relief indicates, was carried to St. Petersburg by the Russians, on account of his opposition to their measures at the Polish Diet in 1767. — 2nd. Thorwaldsen’s Christ bestowing a blessing, a beautiful statue in marble, but unfortunately in an unfavourable light. Busts of Count Arthur Potocki and his mother, also by Thorwaldsen — 5th. Mausoleum of the Sigismunds of the Jagello family; recumbent figures in red marble of King Sigismund Jagello (d. 1548) and Sigismund Augustus (d. 1572). Dome of the chapel in gilded copper. Opposite is Thorwaldsen’s statue of Count Wladimir Potocki, who fell at Moscow in 1812. — 8th. Monument of King John Albert (d. 1501) in red marble; opposite to it the Monument of King Casimir the Great (d. 1370), the ‘Founder of Cities’, as is indicated by his girdle, in red marble under a canopy, by Veit Stoss. — 11th. This chapel was once connected with the palace, and was employed by the Polish monarchs as an oratory. Throne in red marble. Monument of King Stephen Bathori (d. 1566), in red marble. Opposite to it, behind the high altar, the monument of King John Sobieski (d. 1696), the conqueror of the Turks (comp. p. 196), as the reliefs indicate. — 18th. In the centre of the church, contains a silver sarcophagus, borne by silver cherubim, in which are preserved the relics of St. Stanislaus, the patron-saint of the Poles, and Bishop of Cracow, who was slain before the altar in 1079 by King Boleslaw. — The Treasury, accessible before 10 a.m. only, contains the jewels and other valuable of the former kings, rich sacerdotal vestments, and artistically wrought vessels in gold and silver.

*St. Mary’s (Pl. 14), another of the 36 churches of Cracow deserving of inspection, is a handsome Gothic structure of 1726, containing a high altar carved by Veit Stoss, and several old tombstones. The spacious edifice opposite to it, standing in the centre of the market-place, is the Tuchhaus (Pl. 23), or cloth-hall, now a magazine for merchandise. The tower appertained to a former Rathhaus.

The handsome modern saloons of the antiquated buildings of the University (Pl. 26), which was founded by Casimir the Great in 1349, contain the Library. The old library-hall is adorned with frescoes by the Polish painter Stachowiak.

St. Anna’s church, near the university, contains some good mosaics in marble and a monument to Copernicus (d. 1743).

The Dominican Church (Pl. 10), partially destroyed by the fire of 1850, contains a restored lateral chapel, with Gothic altar, and a fine large window filled with stained glass by Hübner of Dresden.

The Floriansenthor, an extensive and singular structure erected in 1498 for protection against the Turks, is situated near the railway-station (Pl. 1), in the middle of the grounds which surround the town. E. of the station are the Botan. Gardens, belonging to the university, and the Observatory (Pl. 21).

On an island to the S.E. is the suburb of Kasimiets, the Jewish quarter. Farther to the S.E. a bridge crosses the Vistula to Podgorse. To the l. rises the Krakusberg, said by tradition to be the grave of the mythical dragon-slayer Krakus, the founder of Cracow, and to have been thrown up by human hands.

The *Kosciusskoberg, on an eminence about 3 M. to the N., is a rampart of earth, nearly 300 ft. in height, thrown up by
the united efforts of almost the entire population of Cracow in honour of the Polish hero of that name. The summit commands a fine view of Cracow and Podgorze, and the conical Krakusberg; S. the Carpathians, seldom free from snow; W. the Babia-gura and its neighbours; then the Vistula, the course of which may be traced for a long distance; N. the handsome marble building of the Camaldulensian monastery of Bielany. The Chapel of St. Bronisława, with a hermitage, adjoins the hillock.

The Tatra Mts. or Central Carpathians, the highlands of Hungary, are a very interesting range, although a visit to them is attended with some difficulty. Several of the peaks attain a height of 8000 ft. above the sea-level. A tour in this district is usually undertaken from Neumark, 69 M. S. of Cracow, or from Kämork (Krone) on the S. side of the mountains. The length of the Tatra is about 18 M.; charming mountain scenery on both sides. A guide acquainted with the country and the Sclavonic language is requisite. The inns are poor and dirty, affording nothing but the humblest fare. A supply of provisions for several days is therefore desirable for the excursion.

*Salt Mines of Wieliczka. Railway in 32 min.; fares 72, 54, 36 kr. — Fiacre in 1½ hr., there and back 4 fl. Austr. Visitors halt at the château of Wieliczka, where a ticket of admission is obtained (gratis). They should then proceed to the entrance-shaft, either before 10 a.m. or before 3 p.m. The inspection of the mines occupies 2 hrs. Fee to the torch bearers 50—60 kr., to the official in attendance about the same. Specimens of the rock-salt, about 10 kr. each, are offered to visitors on quitting the mine.

The greatest depth of these mines is 500 ft. They consist of seven different levels or stories, one above the other, and yield about 50,000 tons of salt annually (valued at 20 fl., or 2½, per ton). Length of the mines, from E. to W., about 3170 yds.; breadth, from N. to S., 1200 yds. Upwards of 1000 workmen are employed. The different stories are connected by innumerable passages and flights of steps, and occasionally by lofty bridges, the aggregate length of which is computed at 380 M. Several of the 16 ponds which the mines contain are traversed by boats. Many of the disused chambers, 70 of which are of spacious dimensions, are employed as magazines. Several of them are architecturally decorated, containing candelabra &c. hewn in rock-salt, which, when properly illuminated, present a beautiful and impressive spectacle. There are also two chapels, with altars, columns and other ornaments formed of the natural rock. In the larger of these masses is celebrated annually on July 3rd, after which a banquet is given. Some of these subterranean saloons are 80—100 ft. in height. The salt of Wieliczka is remarkable for its purity and solid consistency. It is excavated by quarrying, rather than by mining operations.

85. From Cracow to Lemberg.

Railway in 10½—13½ hrs.; fares 16 fl. 39, 12 fl. 29, 8 fl. 19 kr.

The first important station on this line is Bochnia, which possesses extensive salt-mines, connected with those of Wieliczka (see above). Stat. Tarnow is a town belonging to Prince Sangerko; the cathedral contains some curious monuments of the Ostrog and Tarnow families. At stat. Dębica a château of Prince Radzivil. Brzessow is a town with 5000 inhab. At stat. Lancut (3000 inhab., 1/2 Jews) a château and park of Count Potocki. At stat: Przeworsk a park of Prince Lubomirski. Stat. Jaroslaw (Scheetz), with 3400 inhab. (2/3 Jews), appertains to Prince Czar-
toryski. Stat. Przemysl, an ancient town on the San, surrounded by walls, with six churches, is the seat of a Rom. Cath. and a Greek bishop.

The villages of the Rusniacs (Ruthenians, or Russinians), a Slavonic race who inhabit this district of Galicia, are miserably poor and squalid. Six stations of no great importance are passed.

Lemberg, Polish Lwów, French Léopol (Hôtel de Russie; H. d'Angleterre; H. de l'Europe), the capital of Galicia, with 70,384 inhab., seat of a Rom. Cath., an Armenian, and a Greek archbishop, possesses little to attract the traveller. The town itself is insignificant, the finest buildings being in the four suburbs. The Rathhaus in the market-place is a modern structure. The Dominican Church, an imitation of the Carlskirche at Vienna, contains a monument to a Countess Dunin-Borowska by Thorwaldsen.

On an eminence at the extremity of the Jesuitengasse stands the Greek Cathedral of St. George, with the archiepiscopal Palace.

The University, re-opened in 1847, is attended by 1000 students. The library and cabinet of natural history were seriously injured by the bombardment of 1848. Ossoliński's National Institution, in the Breite Strasse, contains collections which chiefly bear reference to the literature and history of Poland, and possesses its own printing-office.
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